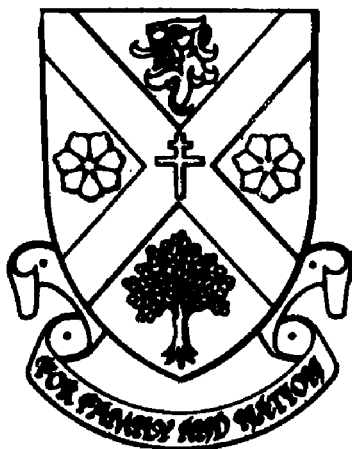


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body. It does not carry out professional record searching, but will supply members, on request, with a list of professional searchers who are also members of the Society.

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

The subscription for the forthcoming year shall be £8.00. Family membership will be £10.00 and affiliate membership £12.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$15.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for making a Deed of Covenant can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer.

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from the Library of the Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh.

Library

The Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, is open to members on Wednesdays between 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.

Ex Libris THE *Bibliotheca*
SCOTS GARD'NER
Collegii IN TWO PARTS, *Præfix*

The First of Contriving and Planting
GARDENS, ORCHARDS, AVENUES, GROVES;

Medicor With new and profitable wayes of Levelling; and how to
Measure and Divide Land. *Edenburgh*

The Second of the Propagation & Improvement of
FORREST, and FRUIT-TREES, KITCHEN-
HEARBS, ROOTS and FRUITS:

With some *Physick Hearbs*, *Shrubs* and *Flowers*.

Appendix shewing how to use the Fruits of the Garden:

Whercunto is annexed

The GARD'NERS KALENDAR.

Published for the Climate of SCOTLAND

By JOHN REID Gard'ner.



Edinburgh, Printed by DAVID LINDSAY, and his
Partners, at the foot of *Heriot's Bridge*, 1683.

JOHN REID: PIONEER LANDSCAPE GARDENER

by

Donald Whyte, F H G

If 'job-description' had meant anything in the latter part of the 17th century, and the term 'landscape gardener' had been understood as it is today, one man who would easily have qualified was John Reid, born at Niddrie Castle, Winchburgh, West Lothian, on 13th February 1655/56. He was the son of another John Reid, gardener to George, 8th Lord Seton and 3rd Earl of Winton, and to his grandson, George, 9th Lord Seton and 4th Earl of Winton(1). His grandfather had also been a gardener with the Seton family at Niddrie Castle, where their old walled enclosure still remains, although not in use for horticultural purposes.

Niddrie Castle has associations with Mary, Queen of Scots, and Mary, daughter of George, 6th Lord Seton, was one of her maids of honour. The Queen visited Niddrie shortly after her return to Scotland in 1651. Little did she then know of the changed circumstances under which she would visit the stronghold seven years later. The 7th Lord Seton was one of those who waited on the shores of Loch Leven when the Queen escaped from her imprisonment there. She was escorted to Niddrie, where she rested for a few hours before proceeding to Hamilton Palace. This was one of the brightest incidents in her tragic reign: as yet she had no forebodings of Langside, her English prison, and the fatal block(2).

The lands of Niddrie and Winchburgh were sold by the Setons in 1678 to John Hope of Hopetoun. The Hope family lived in the old castle (built ca 1500) for a few years until the early part of Hopetoun House, in the neighbouring parish of Abercorn, was built. This princely mansion was commenced in 1696 by the famous architect, Sir William Bruce. An enlargement was projected about 1721 by Bruce's pupil, William Adam of Maryburgh, but it was his sons, John and Adam, who completed the classical mansion many years later. The Hopes appear to have lived at Niddrie until about 1703, and after their move to Hopetoun, the castle quickly became roofless and ruinous. Although in a very bad state, Niddrie Castle has recently been purchased by Mr Peter Wright, a community education officer with the Lothian Regional Council, for £7,100. He and his wife Janet hope to obtain a grant from the Historic Buildings Council, and to restore the castle over a period of seven years. Included in the sale is the former walled garden where the Reids toiled in the 17th century.

Our subject, John Reid, was probably educated at Kirkliston parish school, under Robert Lauson(3). The old parochial school stood in the village square at Kirkliston, and it was then a walk of just under two miles via Overtoun to Niddrie. On 22nd January, 1668/9 John was apprenticed to Andrew Wardlaw, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh(4). We know from Reid's writings that Wardlaw was in fact a wine merchant. He had been admitted burgess and guild-brother of Edinburgh, by act of the Town Council, 19th July, 1637, then described as "sometime servitor to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Knight (5)". Andrew Wardlaw married, 11th January, 1638/39, Rachel Thomson(6), who died about 1650. The wine-merchant died on 22nd December 1672, and was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard.(7)

Finding himself without a master, and having been the son and grandson of gardeners, John Reid sought employment in that line. His father had died and his mother was re-



*Niddry Castle, Winchburgh
Photo: the author*

married. Perhaps the foundation of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh in 1670, originating in a 'physic' garden which appeared in the town from 1656 onwards, also influenced him. He took service with the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton at Hamilton Palace in Lanarkshire.(8) The Palace, commenced in 1591, look northwards over extensive gardens and parklands, to Glasgow, and was well established by Reid's time. The Duke may have brought in geometrical hedges and topiary work, associated with the new formal style, but he retained walled gardens. There was for example, the Statue Garden, laid out in front of the house with flower-beds containing painted statues and a central sundial. Gillyflowers, lupins, marigolds and hollyhocks, were among the colourful beds, as well as peony roses, but vegetables were grown in substantial quantities from at least 1660 onwards. The Duke also planted trees.(9)

John Reid gained valuable experience at Hamilton Palace, and two years later moved to Drummond Castle, in Perthshire, about 3½ miles s.w. of Crieff, where he was employed by James (Drummond), 4th Earl of Perth (cr. Duke of Perth). Beautiful gardens were laid out at Drummond on a terraced slope, comprehending the Italian, Dutch and French styles, and covering about ten acres.

On 27th September, 1676, Reid moved on to Lawers, alias Fordie, a mansion in Monzievaird and Strowan parishes, Perthshire, an old seat of the Campbells, who became Earls of Loudoun. Here he wrote his book, **The Scots Gard'ner**, which was published at Edinburgh in 1683. Like many other books of the time it has a lengthy title, for which see our illustration from the copy in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The scope of the work is impressive, considering the author was only 28 years old. All the subjects indicated in his title page are clearly expounded, and show that, while agriculture was still in a rude state, the art of gardening had been long practised at the great houses. Some of those old gardens have survived, as a Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire, and others, such as Castle Kennedy in Wigtownshire, have been re-designed.

Another important event which took place while he was at Lawers was his marriage, 29th September, 1676 to a Quaker woman some ten years older than himself. She was Margaret, daughter of Henry Miller of Cashon, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire. Reid had previously embraced Quakerism. Perhaps he felt the gentle faith of the Society of Friends (in scorn called Quakers) was a refuge from the troubles of Presbyterianism. They had at the time converts in all classes, including Col David Barclay of Urie, head of an ancient family, and a distinguished soldier who had fought bravely on the Continent under Gustav Adolph. His son Robert was the author of **An Apology for the True Christian Divinity held by the Quakers** (1675).

Reid's next position was with Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate of Scotland from 1666 to 1686,(10) and founder of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh (since 1925 part has become the National Library of Scotland). This was on Mackenzie's estate of Shank, near Gorebridge, Mid Lothian, extending to 400 acres or thereby, and lying on the east bank of the South Esk Water, adjacent to Arniston, the home of a branch of the Dundas family long distinguished in the legal profession. Our 'Scots Gard'ner' moved there in September, 1680. Shank became part of the Arniston estate about 1756.(11)

The Quaker propaganda of the time may have prompted Reid to engage in a plan to settle in America. The fact that his destination was East New Jersey makes it almost certain,

The province had recently passed into the hands of twenty-four proprietors, some of whom were Quakers. Five were Scots: Robert Barclay of Urie; his brother David; the Earl of Perth (Reid's former employer) and his brother John Drummond of Lundie; and Robert Gordon of Cluny, a merchant. Robert Barclay was made Governor for life, but did not go to New Jersey himself, having the power to appoint deputies.

John Reid and another gardener, John Hampton, from Elphinstone, in East Lothian, were indentured to oversee a group of settlers, and they sailed with their families from Leith, on the ship **Exchange**, 10th August, 1683, under the command of Capt James Peacocke. They sailed first for Aberdeen, where they remained until 28th August. There were thirty-one passengers, twenty-two of whom were indentured servants in the care of Reid and Hampton. The following passengers can be identified:(12)

- 1 David Barclay, brother of the Governor
- 2 John Reid, overseer
- 3 Mrs Margaret Reid
- 4 Anna Reid, daughter
- 5 Helena Reid, daughter
- 6 Margaret Reid, daughter
- 7 James Reid, brother of John Reid
- 8 Mrs Reid
- 9/12 Children of James Reid, including John and Samuel
- 13 Andrew Reid, brother of John and James Reid
- 14 John Hampton, overseer
- 15 Mrs Janet Hampton
- 16 Janet Hampton, daughter
- 17 Elizabeth Hampton, daughter
- 18 John Hampton, son
- 19 David Hampton, son
- 20 Peter Watson
- 21 Mrs Watson
- 22/23 Watson Children
- The others may have been:
- 24 Andrew Burnett
- 25 John Mollison
- 26 John Webster
- 27 James Miller, possibly related to Mrs John Reid
- 28 William Imlay
- 29 John Falconer
- 30 John Nesmith
- 31 John Baird

The passengers sighted Long Island on 30 September, and seem to have halted at Staten Island on 19th October. The ship reached Elizabethtown on the 23rd, and anchored at Woodbridge on 10th January 1683/84. Reid's arrival was saddened by the death of his infant daughter, Margaret, on 15th January.

Elizabethtown was still the seat of Government, and along with Woodbridge would be the only places a large company could be provisioned until they could be located on suitable lands. Perth Amboy was yet an unrealised vision, its name somewhere in the

evolutionary stage. David Barclay was granted 10 acres there, but probably had a house in Elizabethtown. Reid and Hampton also had grants of 10 acres each, upon which houses were to be built, but it was nearly a year before these were ready for occupancy. The overseers had each received £10 before leaving Scotland, and their salaries were fixed at £25 per annum. In the distribution of stock according to families, John Reid received 8 cows, 6 oxen, 2 horses and 4 sows. Hampton — with a larger family got 9 cows, 6 oxen, 2 horses and 1 mare. His provisions and utensils were valued at £144:6s:11d, while John Reid's came to £147:2s.

When Reid arrived in the province his knowledge of landscaping and measuring must have been known to the proprietors. Probably his book was already known to them, and he was seconded to duties as deputy to the Surveyor-General. His first task was to settle the servants of the proprietors on lands that would prove profitable. He also made a map of Perth Amboy in February, 1685/86, measuring 14" x 17" and showing the plan of having 150 town lots divided into proportionate shares. John Reid also made a map of the province. The original is with the New Jersey Historical Society, and a reduced facsimile can be seen in Whitehead's **East New Jersey under the Proprietors**, p 163 of the second edition. An interesting example of cartography, it embraces the settled part of the province between 1683 and 1686, showing rivers, roads, settlements, and early extensive land grants with the names of the patentees.

In 1687 Reid was appointed for East Jersey and William Imlay for West Jersey, to determine, rectify or complete, the dividing line between the two provinces. Both Deputy Governors and a number of proprietors executed a bond to stand by the decision. William Penn seems to have considered the division a fair one, but Governor Daniel Coxe was outraged and accused Reid and others of conspiring to cheat West Jersey. The line was not settled until 1769, and after the Revolutionary War no line was necessary.

By 1692 John Reid had been elected to the General Assembly or House of Representatives, and by 1695 he had become Surveyor General. In 1693 an act was passed by the Assembly dividing the counties into townships. Monmouth had three: Middleton, Shrewsbury and Freehold, the latter including within its bounds Reid's estate of 200 acres received in 1687. He named it Hortensia, thus expressing his love for his true profession and his dream of a home and a garden. His career as a landed proprietor had begun, and he was styled John Reid of Hortensia, in the manner of a Scots laird. In 1688 he received 170 acres of "headlands," adjoining Hortensia, and in 1690 he had a patent for 500 acres in Manalapan, Monmouth County. The same year he acquired from Thomas Warne, 500 acres on Burlington Road and Manalapan River. In 1698 he had various tracts in Monmouth and Middlesex counties deeded to him, totalling 880 acres, of which 500 were in consideration of his attendance for more than twelve years at meetings of the Council.(13) He received 1 450 acres in 1700, to round off a considerable estate. With several plots in Perth Amboy, he now owned over 3 710 acres. The Scots gardener had come a long way.

In 1684 despite his numerous duties, John Reid wrote a long letter to a friend in Edinburgh, dating it in the Quaker fashion the 1 of the eleventh month, beginning:

"Seeing it hath pleased God to bring me and mine safe unto this part, I took upon myself as obliged to write something according to my promise to this country; indeed I must say its a brave place, but I have not had time to take

such observations as I would, being so ingadged to attend my other businesse. Here is no outward want, especially of provisions, and if people were industrious they might have cloaths also within themselves: by the report of all its the best of all the neighbouring Collonies, it is very wholesome, pleasant and a fertile land The soyl of the countrey is generally a red marle earth with a surface of black mould full freighted with grass, pleasant herbs and flowers, and in many places little or no wood, but most places full of large timber, as walnut, especially oak; there be some places here and there in the woods, they call swamps Its a pity to see so much good land taken and not improven”.

The full text of the letter has been printed elsewhere.(14)

Reid's letter ends with the two following paragraphs:

“There are a great store of garden herbs here, I have not had time to inquire into them all, neither to send some of the many pleasant (tho to me unknown) plants of this Countrey to James Sutherland, Physick Gardener at Edinburgh, but tell him I will not forget him when opportunity offers”.

“I had forgot to write of Ambo, or New Perth, therefore I add that it is one of the best places in America, by the report of all Travellers, for a town of trade; for my part I never saw any so conveniently seated: this with my love and my wife's too all friends and acquaintances.

I Rest thy friend
JOHN REID”

The James Sutherland mentioned was a noteworthy person, and he is mentioned in Maitland's *History of Edinburgh* (1755), p 154, as follows:

“The Royal Garden, at the Northern End of the outer court (of Holyrood) is converted into a Physick Garden, with a proper salary for an able Botanist to superintend the same. This garden, according to the late ingenious and learned Dr Nicholson, Archdeacon of Carlisle, was above forty years ago in such a flourishing condition, by the skill and industry of the ingeneous and worthy Botanist, James Southerland, who the Dr says, ‘In about twenty years has brought his Collection of Plants to such a Degree of Excellence. His Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis surpasses most of them the great variety of seeds and plants, which his correspondents abroad have furnished him with, have mightily increased his foreign stock.’ ”

Doubtless John Reid kept his promise and it is a pleasant thought that New Jersey made a contribution to this noble collection. The garden was moved to the site of Haddington Place, Edinburgh, in 1763, and in 1820 to its present situation at Inverleith.(15)

Reid renounced Quakerism by 1703, stating that he had been “deluded”. The change was due to the influence of another Scot, Rev George Keith, Surveyor-General of New Jersey before 1685, who joined the Church of England and became a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The Scots gardener had by his wife Margaret Miller, who died 1st May 1728, four children:

- 1 Anna, b Lawers, Perthshire, 24th January 1679/80, who m in 1701, Capt John Anderson, sometime President of the Council of New Jersey. John

- Reid deeded them his Manalapan tract. Anna d 6th July 1723, leaving issue.
- 2 Helena, b Shank, Mid Lothian, 2nd October 1681, who m 17th September, 1705, Rev John Bartow, Rector of Westchester, and had issue.
- 3 Margaret, b Shank, 11th May 1683, who d at Woodbridge, 15th January 1683/84.
- 4 John, b Amboy, N J, 27th July 1686, who m 17th December, 1721, Mary, daughter of Samuel Sands and Dorothy Ray, and had issue.

John Reid was also a magistrate in something akin to the lay courts of Scotland, and he took the trouble to study his subject. His library of over 100 books — respectable for those days — contained a number of standard law titles of the time. Moreover, after his death, a manuscript titled "Mr John Reid's observations on the laws of New Jersey, 1713", was discovered among his effects. It has been published in **Old Times in Old Monmouth**, and from his remarks it is clear he distrusted "some attorneys at law whose interests differ from ours," and he attacks them as "disturbers of land titles."

The Scots gardener played an important role in the pioneer days of New Jersey. He died on 16th November 1723, and was buried at Topanemus Burying Ground, Freehold (later Marlborough Township—. His wife was interred beside him in 1728. Reid's book **The Scots Gard'ner**, was republished in 1756, edited by "an eminent hand." A third edition was brought out in 1907, ably edited by Alfred H Hyatt, with an appreciation by Lord Rosebery.

DONALD WHYTE

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- 3 **Ibid**, p 14.
- 4 Watson, C B B (Ed), **Register of Edinburgh Apprentices, 1666—1700** p 76. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1929.
- 5 Watson, C B B (Ed), **Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses, 1406—1700**, p 511. Edinburgh: S R S, 1929.
- 6 Paton, Henry (Ed), **Edinburgh Register of Marriages, 1595—1700**, p 715. Edinburgh: S R S, 1905.
- 7 Paton, Henry (Ed), **Register of Interments in the Greyfriars Burying-Ground, 1658—1700**, p 669. Edinburgh: S R S, 1902.
- 8 Reid, John **The Scots Gard'ner**. Edinburgh, 1683.
- 9 For interesting references to the gardens at Hamilton Palace, see Marshall, R K **The Days of Duchess Anne, 1656—1716**, pp 50—5, 71—2, 83, 99, 130, 137, 158, 166, 207—8, 232. London, 1973.
- 10 See Omond, G W T, **The Lord Advocates of Scotland**, vol i, pp 200—42. Edinburgh, 1883.
- 11 **New Statistical Account of Scotland**, article on Borthwick Parish, vol i, pp 174—5. Edinburgh: Blackwood, 1845.
- 12 **Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society**, vol 55, No 1 (January, 1937), pp 1—20.
- 13 **Ibid**.
- 14 Conveniently in Insh, G P **Scottish Colonial Schemes, 1620—1686**, pp 238—40. Glasgow, 1922.
- 15 Donaldson, G, and Morpeth R S , **A Dictionary of Scottish History**, p 25. Edinburgh, 1977.

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INCORPORATION OF WRIGHTS' BENEFIT SOCIETY OF KIRKCALDY

By Miss Sheila Campbell

The Incorporation of wrights and masons in Kirkcaldy had existed from as far back as 1658, and on 25th September 1798, the Incorporation founded their own Wrights Incorporation's Benefit Society.

Their constitution bade them hold one Annual General Meeting, and three quarterly meetings throughout the year.

Office-bearers of the committee included a president, vice-president, treasurer and two key-keepers. Members of the society were liable to pay a subscription of a shilling each, every quarterly meeting, and non-payment could result in fines being exacted.

The Society looked after members who were sick, and helped support them and their families. They also paid annuities to widows and orphans of deceased members.

The Preamble to their Laws was in the following terms:-

THE MEMBERS of the Incorporation of *Wrights, Masons, &c.* in the Royal Burgh of *Kirkcaldy*, sensible that the funds they are possessed of may be rendered more beneficial to themselves, and others who may afterwards be incorporated, have unanimously resolved to convert the same into a BENEFIT SOCIETY: and for this purpose, have framed the following laws and regulations for the government thereof; reserving to themselves, and their successors in all time coming, a power to add to, curtail, alter, or amend the same, as times and circumstances may render necessary. Which Laws and Regulations are henceforth declared to be binding upon the Members of this Society, ay and until such time as it may be found necessary to make alterations and improvements thereon; which is always understood to be in the power of a competent majority.

A list of their numbers was kept and shows the following members:-

No.	Name and Designation	Date of Entry	Date of Demission
1	William Donaldson - Cooper	14th February 1753	Died December 1803
2	James Lason (Lawson) - Wright	26th October 1762	
3	John Wylie - Barber	6th January 1768	
4	David Low - Wright	8th April 1769	
5	Robert Baxter - Mason	12th October 1771	Died July 1802
6	Robert Kilgour - Wright	14th May 1772	Died 19th November 1798
7	Archibald Cook - Wright	10th July 1775	
8	David Forbes Wright	10th July 1775	
9	William Grant - Wright	29th August 1776	Died 2nd April 1806
10	Robert Fair - Mason	2nd July 1777	Died 1817
11	George Kilgour - Wright	24th May 1778	
12	George Rennie - Slater	16th March 1780	Died 6th January 1807
13	Andrew Ross - Cooper	5th november 1784	Died 1809
14	Robert Anderson - Mason	20th September 1785	
15	G. (George) Smith - Slater	9th December 1785	
16	Peter Nichol Wright	23rd June 1786	
17	John Wilson - Mason	13th August 1787	
18	John Balease - Wright	27th July 1790	Died 15th July 1822

19	John Sim – Wright	27th July 1790	
20	Roger Black – Mason	13th August 1790	
21	Andrew Whyte – Wright	2nd June 1791	
22	R. (Robert) Wilson Wright	9th February 1792	
23	William Hume – Slater	22nd February 1792	Expelled
24	George Smith – Slater	17th September 1793	
25	John Moyes – Wright	27th November 1793	Died 15th July 1820
26	John Auchterlonie – Mason	30th June 1795	Died 23rd June 1827
27	Andrew Nicol – Mason	22nd October 1795	
28	Michael Anderson – Mason	22nd October 1795	
29	Roger Black (Junior) – Mason	4th January 1798	
30	James Low – Wright	4th January 1798	
31	James Heggie – Wright	2nd February 1798	
32	Peter Fair – Mason	2nd March 1798	
33	Henry Baxter – Mason	2nd March 1798	
34	William Grant (Junior) – Wright	2nd March 1798	
35	Andrew Wyllie – Barber	2nd March 1798	Died April 1798
36	David Kilgour – Wright	2nd March 1798	Died March 1858
37	Robert Kilgour – Wright	3rd September 1798	

Members entered since the Institution

38	John Stevenson – Mason	8th January 1799	Died 5th April 1809
39	William Wilson – Wright	7th October 1800	
40	William Mitchel – Wright	10th February 1801	Died 1824
41	Andrew Henderson – Cooper	10th February 1801	
42	David Wilson – Painter	27th July 1802	
43	Thomas M'Lauchlan (McLauchlan) – Wright	5th October 1802	
44	David Haig – Wright	5th October 1802	
45	John Struthers – Wright	19th May 1803	Expelled not paid up
46	James Allan – Wright	19th May 1803	
47	Alexander Brown – Slater	17th April 1804	
48	Elliot Paxton – Wright	2nd June 1804	
49	John Little – Wright	25th December 1804	
50	Gavin Wilson – Wright	25th December 1804	
51	Alexander Birrell – Cooper	19th March 1805	
52	Alexander Livingstone – Mason	26th March 1805	
53	William McDonald – Mason	24th April 1805	
54	James McKinley – Mason	2nd June 1809	Gone to America, Expelled and died – 1827
55	Thomas Scott – Mason	23rd August 1809	Expelled
56	David Kirby – Cartwright?	20th October 1809	Expelled not paid up
57	Henry Muckarsie – Mason	20th October 1809	
58	William Marshall – Wright	7th March 1810	
59	James Black – Mason	18th September 1812	
60	David Ross? – Cooper	9th August 1814	
61	William Hunter – Wright	2nd September 1814	
62	Andrew Baxter – Mason	2nd September 1814	
63	William Wishart – Wright	2nd September 1814	
64	James Nicol – Mason	20th September 1814	
65	Alexander Birrell – Cooper	28th December 1814	
66	Andrew Forbes – Wright	25th June 1816	
67	Andrew Nicol – Wright	25th June 1816	

68 Andrew Kilgour – Wright	21st January 1817	
69 James Forbes – Wright	21st January 1817	
70 William Leslie – Wright	21st January 1817	
71 John Auchterlonie (Junior) – Mason	22nd May 1818	
72 William Brown – Slater	29th December 1818	
73 Peter Moyes – Wright	12th September 1820	
74 William Bonthron – Mason	30th January 1823	
75 David Vertue – Mason	18th April 1823	
76 Robert Balease – Wright	23rd September 1823	Gone to America
77 Andrew Fleming – Wright	13th July 1824	Gone to America
78 John Stevens – Mason	19th August 1825	
79 James Martin – Mason	19th August 1825	Gone to Australia and died
80 John Wood – Wright	10th March 1826	
81 Robert Virtue – Mason	8th September 1826	Left the place March 1828
82 James Thomson – Slater	27th April 1827	
83 John Moyes – Wright	27th April 1827	
84 James Lumsden – Wright	25th September 1827	Gone to America
85 Hugh Paxton – Wright	25th March 1828	
86 George Robertson – Mason	31st March 1829	
87 Robert Oswald – Mason	6th January 1830	
88 William Chalmers	30th March 1830	
89 John Sang	11th January 1831	
90 David Kilgour	11th January 1831	Gone to America
William Leslie (Junior)	26th September 1834	
James Muckarsie	10th May 1836	
David Barnet	11th September 1840	
David Stoddart	13th October 1840	
David Robertson	13th October 1840	
John Gow	13th October 1840	
William Muir	4th November 1840	
William Hunter	17th November 1840	
William Little	17th November 1840	
Thomas Martin	19th September 1843	
Sam Barnet	29th September 1843	
Thomas Beveridge	2nd October 1843	
Robert Barnet	4th February 1845	
James Milne	4th February 1845	
Thomas Hunter	13th June 1845	

CORRECTION

In the article on Aseda and Alghult Churches in the Scottish Genealogist, vol XXXII no 4 p 125 the date in line 11 when Patrick Spens was brought to Sweden by his grandfather, Sir James Spens, was 1629, not 1692.

THE GENEALOGIST, PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE & INSURANCE

by Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw Bt., Advocate

A number of members of the Society are in professional practice as Genealogists and Record Searchers and charge professional fees for their researches. I wonder how many have considered that they may be liable to substantial claims for professional negligence and have taken appropriate steps either to limit their liability or to insure against any such claims.

A person who holds himself out as being prepared to undertake genealogical research for clients enters into a contractual relationship with any client who engages his services. It is a general principle of law that "A person who professes a skilled profession or trade thereby impliedly holds himself out as possessing the degree of skill and knowledge reasonably to be expected of a normally competent and skilled practitioner of that profession or trade." The law implies that the professional Genealogist will carry out his researches with the skill and care to be expected of a reasonably competent member of his profession.

Further, the Genealogist will owe a duty of care to carry out his researches with the skill and care to be expected of a reasonably competent member of his profession, not only to his client, but also to any person who he knows or could reasonably expect to know may rely on his work, whether or not that person has asked for his advice. If a Genealogist works for X, it is reasonable to expect that X's cousin may also rely on the work undertaken. Further, a Genealogist could be held to owe a duty of care, in appropriate circumstances, to a person whom he could foresee as likely to be harmed by his lack of care. For example, if he carried out research to find out who was entitled to succeed to an estate under intestate succession, and he failed to see that a particular person was entitled to succeed, he could be said to have owed him a duty of care as a person foreseen as likely to be harmed by his lack of care in research.

On the above principles, a professional Genealogist could be liable in a claim for damages, if he makes a mistake in his researches, which no reasonably skilled and careful member of the profession would have made. We all know how easy it can be to make a mistake on an off day, and even the most professionally competent persons occasionally make what can only be described as a stupid mistake. A Genealogist will not only be liable to his client for that mistake, but also to anyone he knew or might have known would rely on his work and further, to anyone who could be foreseen as likely to be harmed by his mistake. The latter category is often very difficult to define and will only emerge from the facts and circumstances of the particular case.

A few illustrations may help. In a recent case in which I have been involved, a person instructed genealogical research to prove his entitlement to claim a particular style and dignity. A Genealogist traced his ancestry back to, say, 'John X' and then continued the research back from 'John X' to the connecting ancestor. Unfortunately, the two 'John X's' were not the same person. When the research, at a much later date, was checked, it was shown that no reasonably competent and skilled Genealogist should have made the mistake; the client instructed quite expensive researches to prove that John X was descended from the connecting ancestor; took Counsel's (not mine !) opinion on whether he, on

the genealogical evidence available, had a good claim to pursue, and made other expensive preparations for presenting his claim. He is now considering whether to sue the Genealogist for the expense he has been put to, because of the initial mistake. Here is an example of confusing two persons when they should not have been confused.

A similar sort of error might be where a particular record is not searched which a reasonably competent Genealogist would have searched in the circumstances of the case. Another example might be a Genealogist engaged to trace the persons entitled to succeed under an intestate estate. If he includes a line not entitled to succeed or misses a line who have a claim, he could well be liable in damages to the persons who were deprived of their rightful inheritance. As all Solicitors tend to insure against the wrongful distribution of an intestate estate, if a Genealogist's error comes to light at a later date, on which the Insurance Company have to pay out, it is very likely that the Insurance Company would seek to recover their loss from the Genealogist. If you were the person researching for the heirs entitled to a share under the Reuters Trust, the liability for negligent research could be in the millions.

It is quite competent to exclude or limit liability for negligence. It is also possible to include a disclaimer of liability to third parties. The Courts are usually reluctant to give effect to such exclusions, and so any clause is always construed *contra proferentem* (i.e. against the interest of the person relying on it). The law on what are good and what are not good clauses in these circumstances is highly complex. The Courts view more favourably a clause which limits liability to a fixed sum rather than a clause which attempts to exclude all liability, however it might arise. There are also further difficulties in that the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 nullifies certain exclusions and limitation of liability clauses as being unfair and unreasonable.

Perhaps the professional Genealogist should consider attempting to limit or exclude liability for any inadvertent negligence on his part. This could be done by having a standard list of "Terms and Conditions" on which he is prepared to contract to undertake genealogical research. Such a printed form could be attached to the first letter sent to the client, which should say something along the lines of:

"Thank you for your letter asking me to carry out genealogical research for you. I am prepared to accept your instructions, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Schedule annexed and signed herewith."

It would also be appropriate to have a standard disclaimer printed at the head of each Report stating that the Genealogist will not accept liability for any inaccuracies, errors, etc. in respect of the Report or be liable to anyone relying on the work specified in the Report. Again, such a disclaimer should be drafted with legal advice.

Having said that, it is usually possible to exclude or limit liability; there is never a guarantee that the Courts will uphold the clauses which have been included in any standard terms of contract. Any professional Genealogist would therefore be advised to insure himself against any claim for professional negligence, and it should be possible for the Society or a similar body, to negotiate a standard policy with some Insurance Company.

Having perhaps put the black picture in this article, I would wish to add that it is always quite difficult to prove that a professional has been professionally negligent. In general, it is necessary to show that no reasonably competent and skilled Genealogist would have made the mistake which was made in the instant case which is the subject of the claim.

This is quite a difficult standard of proof to achieve, and in general the claimant would have to have two professional Genealogists prepared to give evidence on his behalf, stating that in their opinion no reasonably skilled and competent Genealogist would have made the mistake or would have failed to search the records in which the evidence might have been found.

LONDON VISIT

Members of the Scottish Genealogy Society will have an opportunity later this year to get to know the principal record sources in London.

It is planned that a three-day group visit will be made from Scotland to London from November 12-14, 1986, in which members will enjoy:

- a talk by a member of the Society of Genealogists on the principal London repositories, details of what they hold and how to get there
- small group visits to individual record offices.

The price of the visit (under £90 per person) will include hotel (two night stay) with English breakfast and second class rail travel from Central Scotland.

Any member interested in this London visit should write to the Syllabus Secretary, Miss Violet Jardine, 16A Kemp Place, Edinburgh EH3 5HU, within one month of receipt of this Journal.

NOTE

The Research Centre of Derry Youth Workshop has produced a 38pp package entitled "O'Doherty Information Pack — History and Genealogy". Maps and history relevant to the Doherty Clan are included, and the package is obtainable from 15 Magazine Street, Derry, BT48 6HH, Northern Ireland — Price £3.50.

Other projects being worked on are the 1831 Census, the 1858/59 Griffiths Valuation, and shipping lists from Derry Port to U S A 1847-1867. The records are being computerised and will shortly be capable of being searched.

THE EVOLUTION OF GAELIC SURNAMES IN KINTYRE

A.I.B. Stewart

I approach this essay with more than usual diffidence as I have no Gaelic and less knowledge of philology.

But a study of the early lists of Kintyre tenants has provoked certain thoughts which may be worth further examination by experts.

The earliest list is dated 1505 and was made at Kilkerran (Campbeltown) by the Second Earl of Argyll, (the Crown Chamberlain appointed on the forfeiture in 1493 of John MacDonald, Fourth and last Lord of the Isles) and David, Bishop of Argyll. (Exchequer Rolls XII.352 et seq).

In this list the 12 markland of Carskey and Mull of Kintyre is shown as occupied by Hector McLain MacGilliecallum. He was in fact a McNeill and is given this name later in the list where he appears with the Earl as joint guarantor for Donald McGillicallum McGorre, tenant of the 17 mkland of Killeonan. Although this family did not trouble to get a feudal charter till 1700, McNeills continued to occupy Carskey till the male line failed in 1824.

In 1541 a tenant of Killeonan is shown as Cory McNeill McIllichallum. In 1596 most of this holding was occupied by Donald Dow McNeill. In 1605 it was said to be waste, but in a decree obtained by the Earl against his Kintyre tenants in 1609 the occupier is named as Gillichollum McNeil McGorrie McNeill. In 1636 the occupier of *inter alia* 8 mklands of Killeonan is Archibald Roy McOlchallum.

Killeonan appears to have been an important McNeill holding and it was there in 1594 that a Bond of Manrent was entered into between Sir James MacDonald, last of the MacDonalds of Kintyre, and various leading McNeills. I suggest that all the above named persons were really McNeills, that Archibald was the son of a Malcolm McNeill, and that, since at that period patronymics were being fixed as surnames, he and his descendants became McCallums.

It is not surprising that in the vicinity of Kilcolmkill, Southend, Kintyre, the traditional first landing place in Scottish Dalriada of St. Columba, there should be a special devotion to the Saint and that Gillicallum should be a popular christian name and that MacGillicallum shortened to McOlchallum and eventually to McCallum should become the commonest surname.

The names of the tenants in Gartingerriche in 1636, namely Gillicallim McGougane, Gillaspic McCallim and Neil McCallim, suggest that any Gillicallum could give rise to a family of McCallums.

Gorry was also at one time a popular McNeill christian name and it seems to me probable that the 1505 Gillaspic Macquhar Gillicallum McNeill McQuhore and Donald McGillicallum McGorre were in fact McNeills. Some of them were no doubt ancestors of Mcwarrichis and McWhirries who eventually became Englished as Curries. The name Weir which occurs as early as 1636 with Gillicallim Weir in Borgadale and which recurs over the centuries may derive from the same source.

In north Kintyre Curries may have derived from the McAllisters of Loup with whom 'Godfrey' or 'Gorrie' was even commoner than with the McNeills.

Most writers warn against confusing Maceachan, the family which held Tangy up to 1709 with Maceachran who had the lands of Killellan from at least 1499 up to 1740, apart from a forfeiture after Dunaverty. In Roman times Kintyre was known as the land of the Epidii, the horse people, and both names obviously derive from 'each', a horse though Maceachan is translated as son of Hector while Maceachran is said to mean 'son of the horse lord'.

It seems to me than an examination of the lists suggests that both names have a common origin and, in view of the fact that 'Hector' is the most persistent McNeill name, that they might well originally have derived from a Hector McNeill, although I hasten to add there is no evidence for this latter proposition.

Colin Maceachran of Killellan, Mair of Fee of South Kintyre, is named with others in his family in the 1505 list, but the possessor of the neighbouring lands now known as Uigle and Auchencorvie is named as Gillaspic Makachane, though elsewhere he is named Gillespic McAcharne with Colin McAcharne as surety.

Others who appear in the lists are as follows:-

	1505	1541
Knockriochbeg Kinloch	Angus Macacharne	John Roy McAuchin
	John McAcharne	Neill McAuchane
Kearameanach Gartnawaye	Achern McAchern	Gillaspy McAuchane
	Angus McNachtan	John McNawchan
	(Surety Colin McAcharne)	John McNauchane

In 1596 the two latter holdings are tenanted by Angus Makhachan or McNachan, and in 1605 by John Down McNachane and Angus McNachtane, though elsewhere Kerameanach is said to be tenanted by John McKecherane.

By 1636 the tenants of Gartvaich and Kerromenach are shown as John Dow McNachtane, Gillendreis McNachtane and Angus McNachtane, and McNaughtons continued to farm in the district for the next two hundred years.

One is bound to note the interchangeability in earlier years of the names McEachan and McEachran, and the eventual adoption by some bearers of the earlier forms of the name McNaughton. On the basis of the evidence it can, I think, be stated with confidence that these Kintyre McNaughtons had no connection with Dunderave, or with the Pict Nechtan from whom Black derives this surname. In South Kintyre at least it would appear to have come from an Eachan or Hector.

In North Kintyre and Knapdale the name McKichan no doubt derived from another Hector who may have been either a McNeill or a McAllister. This form in some cases became McKeich, McKeith and finally Keith.

If Hector Macneill, alias McIllespie Vekechan, tenant of Craigs Farm, north of Campbeltown in 1596 and Achin McIllespic vic Achin, tenant in 1619 are to be identified with Hector McNeill of Taynish, shown as the tenant in 1636, there is further evidence for the suggested derivation of McEachan, though in fact Hector of Taynish's father was Neil, not Archibald.

Another name of local interest is McVicar, which first occurs in the person of Gilquhane

McVicar, joint tenant with Hector McNeill, Carskey, of the Mull of Kintyre in 1591. However, it is to be noted that in 1505 the Rector of Kilblaan (Southend) was Sir Morice McNeill who had a let of the Kilblaan lands. He died in 1527 and was succeeded by Gillicallum McNeill alias McPersone who was tenant of Kilchattan, Cristlach and Dalnauchleik, also in the Southend district. We can see the tentative adoption of the surname McPherson by the son of a parson, and no doubt the McVicar's got their name in the same way and perhaps even from the same man. Certainly there was in later times strong family connections between the Carskey McNeills and the McVicar family.

By 1636 the old 4 mkland of the Mull of Kintyre occupied in 1505 by Hector McNeill, Carskey, and Neil McMolan had been divided into several small farms named after their occupiers, Ballevviccar, Ballevcilconeltiche and Ballevccumbra; the occupiers of the first named being Jon McVicar, Hew McVicar and Duncane his brother.

The descendants of the occupiers of the other two farms eventually became Conleys and Montgomerys respectively.

A number of McMillans with various spellings are shown in the 1505 lists. They were obviously then a family of some importance in South Kintyre and I suggest that they, like the Kintyre McCallums and McEachrans, may well have had a local origin and did not necessarily immigrate from Knapdale.

It may be noted that "McKay", one of whom had received a charter from Robert Bruce, seems to have been stabilised as a surname earlier than most of the others. In 1541 apart from McKaymore himself in Ardnacross, there are numerous McKays, particularly in North Kintyre, identified only by a Christian name. Two have the descriptive names of "Dow" and "Bain" attached, but only one, the chief's son, has a patronymic, "John Evirmore McKay". By 1605 McAllister or McAlester is also becoming fixed as a surname.

Kintyre was of course McDonald country, but only the head of the family and his nearest of kin bore the name. In 1609 we find Angus Illiche McGillispick McInnes Illiche McDonald and Alester Oig McIllespick vs Angus Tilliche (sic). The original Angus Ilach was a younger son of Iain Cathanach MacDonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, executed for treason by James IV in 1496. He was the founder of the Sanda family. Alester oig above mentioned was the third in descent, being as indicated the son of Archibald who was the son of Angus of Islay. Alester was in due course succeeded by his son Archibald Mor who, with his son Archibald Oig, perished at Dunaverty. The Angus Illiche of 1609 was his younger brother.

The most important cadet branch of the Macdonalds in Kintyre - that of Largie, descended from Ranald Bane, a younger son of John Mor and Marjorie Bisset of Antrim and a grandson of John of Islay 1st Lord of the Isles. The head of this family in 1505 is named Donald McRynald Waan (McRanald Bane) and designed simply as the Laird of Largie in 1596 and 1605. It is not till 1636 that the name is written fully as Alexander MacDonald, Laird of Largie.

Such persistent local names as Omev and McShannon (then McO Sennage) had already been fixed in 1505, but Macgillaspick does not seem to have survived, even as Gillespie, till 1541.

Andrew McKerral in "Kintyre in the Seventeenth Century" suggests that certain names

including McCallum, McTavish and McConnachie came with the Campbells, and that in particular Campbell of Inverawe brought the name McConnachie when he got a lease of 52 merklands of the forfeited Kintyre Estates in 1652.

The list of 1636 is the first that actually shows "the poor people that labouris the ground" as distinct from tacksmen. It contains some five hundred names and only one Campbell. There are however a number of the names of McCallim, McAvis and Mcconachie or Mcdonachie. The name of Duncan Mcondoquhy Vane appears as early as 1605 in Kildavie though this farm is occupied by McNeills in 1609 and 1619. In the last two lists Donald McEanne vic Dondochie Kay and Donald McCondochie vic Can, presumably the same man and a McKay, is the tenant of Peninver etc, but if in these cases the name is clearly a patronymic, it would appear to have been fixed as a surname in 1636.

What is remarkable is how many of the names in the 1636 list survive today in Kintyre though sometimes in a slightly altered form. McQuilkan, McKillop, McFater, McKendrick, McMurchy, McKerral, Sinclair, McKelvie, McGougan, McInnes, Gilchrist, McSporran, Matheson (in the form of McMath) Stalker (McStokkir) McIlchere, McKinlay, McLarty, McTaggart (then McIntaggirt) Kelly (then Okaldie) Taylor (then McIntailer), McKellar, McIvor, Hyndman, in addition to others mentioned above, all occur in the 1636 list and are still well known in Kintyre while Neill McVretnich has no doubt Galbraith descendants to carry on the name.

The O'Brolachans however have become Brodies and the O'Loynachans (not mentioned in 1636) are Langs, while the O'Dreams became Hawthornes. The McCambridges are no longer here, though they flourish in Country Antrim, and Hollywood, and there are no McMarcuses.

Some names, however, have disappeared completely, in Kintyre, at any rate. Ocoyne, Odowan, McInnarrinache, Mcoctnas, Mellechuille, Ocolchan, McIlevorrachan, Obrenan, McIlblane, and Odiman appear to have left no trace.

The 1653 list had an indication of the shape of things to come when it showed Poliwilline (Southend) "possessed by a Lowlandman".

The Mcillephadris and Mcillephaddirs may be represented by the modern Patersons, and the Mcillemarteines by the Martins.

However, it appears that surnames were quite established by 1636 though a great many of them were originally patronymics.

By 1653 there is not a suggestion of a patronymic. Fathers and sons have the same surname.

By the end of the 1660's the planting of Campbells and Lowlanders had altered the whole position.

OBITUARY

ARCHIE ANGUS MACNEIL, 1902-1986

Archie Angus MacNeil, a former member of the Scottish Genealogy Society, and a donor of books to the Library (including David Allison's three volume *History of Nova Scotia*), has died at Inglewood Private Hospital, West Vancouver, Canada, aged 83.

Born at Sydney, Cape Breton, he was a great-great-grandson of William MacNeil, tacksman of St. Kilda, who is mentioned in the late Dr I.F. Grant's book, *The Macleods* (p.508, edition of 1981). Norman, son of William, emigrated with other members of the family, to Cape Breton in 1828. He was the father of Hector, whose son Norman Hector (1847-1919) was the father of Archie Angus.

Archie Angus worked for seventeen years on his father's subsistence farm near Marion Bridge, then migrated to the prairie provinces. Later he moved to Vancouver. He was secretary of the Loggers' Section of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union from 1938 to 1940. Proud of his Hebridean ancestry, he was widely read, and he contributed to Donald Whyte's recently published *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation*. His name appears among the acknowledgements, but sadly, he died about a week before the book was published. Those who knew him well will miss his keen mind and generous nature. Archie Angus is survived by his brother Hector, who lives in Boston, Massachusetts, and by several nephews and nieces.

Groupement d'Etudes Historiques d'Emigration Polonaise
Terrasse de la Raviniere
Bat. B. apt 22
99520 Osny, France

G.S.D.E.P. is preparing "The Polish Heraldry Bibliography" comprising the list of book publications and press articles concerning the Polish heraldry problems since 1570 to 1984.

The most important positions will be accompanied by short notes. The insert containing the drawings of the heraldic arms of the provinces and districts, towns and chapters; and the list of the most distinguished families of the Polish nobility will also be included.

By reason of the limited number of our edition we would like to know in advance if your library is interested in the above mentioned bibliography. We would appreciate your answer in a possibly short time.

The price of the copy will be about 300 FF.

The bibliography is expected to be completed in the last term of 1986. The book will be edited in Polish. All the titles as well as the names of the publishing houses and other important information will be translated into English, German and French.

Yours faithfully,

Zbigniew A. Judycki
President G.S.D.E.P.

NOTES

First and Second Valuations of Derry City 1832 and 1858

This book produced by the Derry Youth and Community Workshop lists all heads of households in alphabetical order for these periods.

The cost, including postage, is £2.50 from the Research Centre, 15 Magazine Street, Derry BT48 6HH, Northern Ireland.

The 1931 census and Griffiths valuation for County Derry as well as the J.J. Cooke passenger lists for Derry Port 1850 - 1867 are presently being extracted.

O'Doherty Information Pack

The Derry Youth and Community Workshop are also producing this pack, which includes a series of maps showing the Countries of Ireland, the Baronies of Ulster, the Parishes of Counties Derry and Donegal, the towns and castles of the Inishowen Peninsula, Donegal, and the streets of Derry city, together with a description of the records used as a family tree search in Ireland. The price is £3.50 including postage.

NOTE

Australia

Members of the Australian Association of Donhead Descendants are willing to undertake research in Australia in exchange for research on their behalf in Scotland.

Anyone interested in establishing such a contact should get in touch with the Convenor, Martin Smith, P.O. Box 240, Manly, N.S.W. 2095, Australia.

NOTE

IG/AD

FAMILY HISTORY IN WALES

28 February 1986

A course will be held at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, from 9 to 16 August to offer a general introduction to family history resources in Wales. Afternoons will be free to explore the countryside and to use the facilities of the University. Accommodation will be available in Penbryn Hall of Residence on the Campus.

The cost of the Conference with full board is £130.00 for the week. A deposit of £30 must be paid. Those interested should contact the Conference Officer, University College of Wales, Penbryn, Penglais, Aberystwyth SY23 3BY.

NOTE

Macgregor

I believe myself to be descended from John Murray MacGregor, son of Iain Og MacGregor of Glencarnaig through his son, Patrick and his wife Mary McIntosh. I have an index of 1500 Perthshire MacGregors, particularly round Doune and Balquhiddar, and have researched Anderson (Alva), Duncan (Alva), MacKinlay (Lendrick, Doune,) Blair, Bain and Milligan (all in Doune).

I seek further information and would happily correspond with anyone with MacGregor interests. Dr John C. Ward, Plain House, Whiteshill, Stroud, Glos GL6 6AA.

LENNOX LINKS

Many Libraries are producing guides to ancestral researching with lists of local sources to help the beginner. One of the most recent to appear is "LENNOX LINKS" issued by Dumbarton District Libraries. Within its 36 pages it contains a wealth of information, not only about local resources to be found in the Reference Library, but also, on how to pursue one's researches generally. In addition it gives details of many records of value to genealogists in Scotland. This Booklet is a goldmine to anyone with roots in Dumbartonshire – a publication to be recommended.

(Available from Dumbarton District Libraries, Levenford House, Helenlee Road, Dumbarton. G82 4AH. Price 50 pence plus 18 pence postage U.K.)

CALEDONIAN MERCURY Monday, January 26th, 1736.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 26

Tuesday-night last the Annual Friendly Meeting of the Gentlemen of the name of WILSON, was held at the House of *Jean Wilson*, Spouse to Arthur Cuming Perwig-maker, opposite to the City Guard; the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER WILSON Esq: Lord Provost of this City, Preses. There were present above 40 Gentlemen and Others of that clan, who were served at Supper by Persons of the Name. The Entertainment was sumptuous, and choice Wines went merrily round.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY Tuesday, January 27th, 1736.

LANERK, Jan. 21

A very uncommon Chain of Events happened here t'other Week, viz Elisabeth Fairy was proclaim'd (in order to Marriage) on Sunday, was accordingly married on Monday, bore a Child on Tuesday, her Husband went and stole an Horse on Wednesday, for which he was banish'd on Thursday, the Heir of this Marriage died on Friday, and was decently interr'd on Saturday: All in one Week.

NOTE

Strays

In the Portsmouth parish Register there appears this entry:- Baptism Register – St. Mary, Portsea, at Page 118 Entry 939. 3rd October 1813.

William, son of John and Margaret Strachan; abode – Portsmouth Barracks; trade – Private, Inverness Militia.

NOTE

Allan/Kerr

Mrs. K. Davidson of 33 Calderwood Crescent, Low Fell, Gateshead, NE9 6PH has access to a number of Marriage and Birth Records for Allan and Kerr of Dumfries area and is willing to make the information available to members if they send a stamped addressed envelope.

The information about Allan covers the period 1661-1872 and for Kerr from 1796-1920.

NOTE

Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc

The Society is celebrating its tenth anniversary by holding a Seminar from Aug 15th to 17th at Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba.

Talks include "A Place for Genealogy in reflecting a nation's culture", "Fantasizing about the future of family history", and "Manitoba Genealogical Institute." There will be a banquet and a fellowship dinner. Accommodation is available.

Information can be obtained from M.G.S. Seminar 1986, 420-167 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6.

NOTE

The Lyon Family

A book of 151 pages entitled "The Silver Teapot" has been written by Miss Heather I. Lyon. It tells of how she traced a family story and contains much information about the Edinburgh Branch of the Lyon Family from whom the authoress is descended.

Copies can be obtained from her at 5/32 Summerhill Road, Glen Iris 3146, Victoria, Australia.

International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

The 17th International Congress will be held from 12th to 20th September in Lisbon. Portugal is Britain's oldest ally and there are many trading and familiar relationships.

Anyone interested in making a holiday in Genealogy and Heraldry abroad should contact The Secretary General, Dr. Manuel Artur Norton, 17th International Congress of Genealogy and Heraldry, Largo do Carmo., 1200 Lisbon, Portugal.

LETTER

Ravenshurst
Church Road
Ravenscar
Scarborough
North Yorkshire

I have in my possession an original document dated 1754 which is a tenancy transfer between brothers of the Stewart family of Kindynett in the Parish of Logierait – "Old Regality of Atholl and Shire of Perth" (and also land in Tullypowrie.)

Although I would love to keep it myself for antiquity and because it was signed by the then Duke of Atholl, I think it ought to go to either a direct descendant of the family or to a Scottish Record Office.

I would like to get in touch with anyone researching Stewarts in the Parish of Logierait to see if my document is of any help.

Mrs. Valerie Russell

NOTE

THE ASSOCIATION OF GENEALOGISTS AND RECORD AGENTS

The Association of Genealogists and Record Agents was founded in 1968 to promote and maintain high standards of professional conduct and expertise within the spheres of genealogy, heraldry and record searching and to safeguard the interests of members and clients. Members are subject to a Code of Practice with which they agree to comply when accepting membership. This is open to wellqualified professional researchers who have been engaged as genealogists or record agents for a number of years.

The Association does not undertake research but publishes an informative booklet listing members with details of their special interests and the areas where they work. This is available from the Secretary, price 60p including postage (UK) or 5 International Reply Coupons (overseas) from Mrs Hean Tooke, AGRA, 1 Woodside Close, Caterham, Surrey CR3 6AU.

NOTE

Re: *The Early Scots At Montreal*, Col. P. P. Hutchison, *The Scottish Genealogist*, June 1982, pp. 33-40.

I read with great interest and pleasure Col. Hutchison's article *The Early Scots At Montreal*, and like his lively overview of the subject.

As a descendant of Sir George Simpson, mentioned on page 36, I must bring attention to two genealogical inaccuracies—small points, but perhaps vital if a researcher were to go by them as facts.

1. 'George . . . was brought up by his clergyman grandfather, the Reverend Thomas Simpson'. Various scholars give his birthdate from 1787 to 1796, but the grandfather died in 1786. Col. Hutchison most likely used as his source of information the highly readable but genealogically inaccurate *Sir George Simpson* by A. S. Morton written in 1944. A later biographer, John S. Galbraith, corrected those mistakes in 1976 in his book *The Little Emperor*. Young George was most likely raised by his grandmother and Aunt Mary. This aunt later became the step-mother of Aemilius Simpson, and mother of Alexander and Thomas Simpson—all 'Hudson's Bay Company men'. Thomas Simpson later did some important Arctic exploration.
2. '... this Scottish padre must have been quite a man . . . (32 children)' Actually, Rev. Thomas Simpson's *father-in-law*, George Mackenzie II of Gruinard, is said to have had 20 children by his first wife, and 12 by his second wife, Elizabeth Forbes, natural daughter of Lord President Duncan Forbes of Culloden. As for Rev. Thomas Simpson, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* attributes ten children to him, but does not mention his daughter Mary: William, b. 6 Sept. 1757 (to his first wife) d. 10 May 1799; George, b. 9 Oct. 1759 (to his second wife) d. after August 1841; John b. 14 April 1761; Alexander b. 3 April 1763; Jean b. 23 Dec. 1764, d. at Dingwall 31 Oct. 1835; Thomas b. 30 Dec. 1766; Margaret b. 6 Sept. 1768; Roderick b. 16 May 1770; Duncan, merchant of London, b. 12 August 1771, d. at Bellevue 15 June 1854; Geddes Mackenzie, of Tower Street, London, b. 4 Feb. 1775 -Tombst.

Mary Lou Stathers

Box 47, Squamish
V.C Canada V0N 3G0

REVIEW

Marriage, Census and other Indexes for Family Historians.
By Jeremy Gibson (2nd edition) F.F.H.S. £1 and postage 20p

First published in 1984, this booklet has proved its worth by its popularity. This new edition includes Boyd's and Pallot's Marriage Indexes, the former in its entirety. Pallott's Index normally is from 1786, 1790 or 1800 to 1812 or 1837.

This booklet is obtainable from Mrs. Nora Porter, 17 Foxlea Road, Hailey Green, Halesowen, West Midlands B63 1DX.

REVIEW

A DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS TO CANADA BEFORE CONFEDERATION, by Donald Whyte, F.H.G., F.S.G. Toronto, 1986. xvii + 443 pp., card covers. ISBN 0-920036-09-0. Copies obtainable from Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Canada, M4T 2L7, at \$26 each (postage by second class mail). Please remit equivalent in U.S. funds.

Bald facts and cold print cannot do justice to Donald Whyte's magnificent scholarly achievement. Here are 12,500 entries, containing information on about 30,000 Scots who emigrated to the British North American colonies before the establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867. Where possible, Mr Whyte supplies the parentage, origins and destinations, dates of birth, emigration and death, marital information and occupation for each person. References are given succinctly in an economical form: the reader must turn to the front to identify places, to the back to trace sources.

Mr Whyte has devoted a quarter of a century to the task of collecting names of Scottish emigrants to North America. In 1972 he published *A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the USA*, and for the past ten years he has concentrated on Canada. He remains modest about the completeness of his work, for instance disclaiming any possibility that it might be used for statistical purposes. Few scholars can be so well acquainted with the problems of handling Scotland's more familiar combinations of forenames and surnames. 'Alexander Bannerman, b. 1805, Kildonan, Sutherland, who settled in Grey County, Ontario, before 1844, might be the same man who appears in 1854 at Lot 30, Con 25, Brant Township, Bruce County, but the compiler has made no such assumptions.' Indeed. There are 27 pages of Macdonalds, including Canada's first prime minister, and no fewer than five Margaret McKays are identified, all of whom migrated to Pictou County in Nova Scotia.

Single-handedly, Donald Whyte has performed for thousands of ordinary people what the multi-author *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* has done for several dozen distinguished Scots who made their impact on Canada. It is impossible not to admire a work in which so much unobtrusive research carries the reader from Tatamagouche to Orkney. It is impossible not to be grateful to have access to this distillation of Donald Whyte's extensive personal research.

Ged Martin, Centre of Canadian Studies, University of Edinburgh

REVIEW

Annals of the Poor – Eve McLaughlin
(3rd Edition) F.F.H.S. (£1 inclusive of postages)

This short booklet of 16 pages is instructive reading and teaches one the hardships of being poor in earlier centuries. It also encourages a search for one's poorer ancestors since their names may be recorded in Overseers' or Churchwardens' Accounts, or their poverty may have led to an action about which parish would support them. Removal orders and examinations may be discovered in parish records, if preserved, and illegitimacy and crime have led to their name being preserved for posterity. The Guide to Quarter Session Records for Family Historians is recommended for the purposes of such search.

Even if your ancestors never fell on evil days or lacked a crust through unemployment, this booklet is illuminating in showing how the poor was subjected to a "pass-the-package" game in the efforts of parish ratepayers to avoid supporting the destitute.

QUERIES

- 1245 MacFARLANE, CAMPBELL, LIVINGSTON – wish to correspond with members of these families from Mull – representatives came to Mull River, Nova Scotia in 1820 – children of Peter MacPharlain and Mary Gregor and Hugh Campbell and Grace MacColl. James St. Clair, MacFarlane Farm, Mull River, Nova Scotia, Canada B0E 1X0.
- 1246 ST. CLAIR/SINCLAIR – wish to correspond with people interested in the St. Clairs/Sinclairs of Assery, Caithness. James and William to Maryland in 1700's and Gen. Arthur St. Clair to Pennsylvania 1760's. James St. Clair, Mull River, Mabou, Nova Scotia B0E 1X0.
- 1247 MacDONALDS – the MacDonalds of Vallay, North Uist settled in Whycocomagh, Cape Breton about 1828. Ranald George Macdonald born about 1815. Was he a son of Major Alex R. and Harriet (MacDonald) MacDonald? What connection with Lamonts of Tiree? James St. Clair, Mull River, Mabou, Nova Scotia, Canada B0E 1X0.
- 1248 MacDONALD – can anybody identify the lineage of Allan MacDonald of North Uist and Whycocomagh, Cape Breton. Born about 1770, he married Mary MacLean and emigrated in 1822. His line is said to be John MacDonald, son of Donald MacDonald, son of Donald "Og" MacDonald. He had sons James Edward, Norman and John. Can they be placed in the estate records? James St. Clair, Mull River, Mabou, Nova Scotia, Canada B0E 1X0.
- 1249 MacNIVEN – Can anybody identify Jane/Janet/Jessie MacNiven born in 1806 married John MacDonald of North Uist. Emigrated in 1822. Her marriage was not approved by her family. Was she of Islay? Tiree? James St. Clair, Mull River, Mabou, Nova Scotia, Canada B0E 1X0.
- 1250 GIBB/GUNN – William Gibb b. c.1810/15, Shipping clerk/Agent, said to be of Kilmarnock and said to be a cousin of Archibald Campbell Tait of Harviestoun, confirmation wanted. Married Elizabeth (or Mary Elizabeth) Gunn, b. c.1815/1817 "residing in Ayr" at St. John's Parish Church, Glasgow, 8 Nov. 1835. Birth, parents and villages of origin wanted. Their children, William c. 1839, Mary Jane 1841, Elizabeth 1845, Robert Gilchrist 1847, Mary Tait 1848, Jean Playfair 1851, Christina Drennan 1854. Dates & places of birth and any information on this family wanted. Mrs M.M. Spear, 34 Woodway, Plymstock, Plymouth PL9 8TS Devon
- 1251 STEWART – Alexander Stewart, a farmer, and Anne Allan had children, Anne (b. 1817), Alexandrine (b. 1819), Alexander (b. 1820), Mary (b. 1822) and Helen (b. 1825), all born in West Dunnet, Caithness. Dates of Alexander senior's birth and marriage wanted, together with any information about his ancestors, or descendants of his daughters. Alan Stewart, 81 Albert Road, London E17 7PT.
- 1252 STEWART – Alexander Stewart, Quarter Master Sergeant in the 30th Madras Native Infantry, (b. 1820, in Dunnet) married Alicia Elizabeth Wiltshire in Madras (in 1856?) and had children, Anne (b. 1857), Alexander (b. 1858), Elizabeth (b. 1861), William (b. 1863), George (b. 1867), Alice (b. 1868), James (b. c.1871), Robert (b.

- c.1873), John (b. c.1876) and Alicia (b. 1880), first 2 born in Cuddapah and 3rd in Bellary, India, 4th in Thurso, and last 6 in Kelso. Any information on descendants wanted. Alan Stewart, 81 Albert Road, London E17 7PT.
- 1253 MILLER – William Miller, born 1798 Ayrshire, married July 1819, at Irvine at Bartonholm, Mary Watson (born ca 1800) and had issue, James b. 1820, at Troon, Ayrshire. Family immigrated to Quebec, Canada ca 1826. Correspondence from Howard Park, Kilmarnock in 1900 suggests relationship of family to Lamont and Lockhart families. How are they connected? Mrs Gladys Dow, Rivercourse, Alta, Canada T0B 3X0
- 1254 GILLIS – Robert Gillis and Barbara Budge married 3 July 1790, Stromness, Orkney. Had issue James born 1799; John born 1802; Jacobina born 1806, married Wm. Brown; William born 1814, all in Stromness. Did James, a master ship builder, immigrate to Quebec, Canada ca 1825? Family owned/or operated steamship which was being repaired in Glasgow 1875. Information wanted about steamship, and where James learned his trade and about descendants. Was surname Budge changed to Burgess pre 1832? Mrs. Gladys Dow, Rivercourse, Alta, Canada T0B 3X0
- 1255 PEEBLES/DEAR – Euphemia Elder Peebles, b. c.1843 to Charles Peebles, Postmaster at Peebles, m. William Stephen Dear at St. Ninians, Stirling, on 1 December 1871; both were domestic servants at Auchenbowie. Any information about either family desired by Mrs. Doris Dear, 32 Tanhouse Farm Road, Solihull B92 9EY, West Midlands.
- 1256 MENNESSON/MENES – From 1580 a family Mennesson lived at Laon, Reims in Champagne; it was believed to derive from Menzies. Does anyone know the family's origin and Scottish connection? Philippe Deladerriere, 58 Rue Louis Deloncle, 4600 Cahors, France.
- 1257 MACLEOD – Alan Macleod, son of Malcolm Macleod, (born Bracadale, Skye 1860) and Lilybena McCulloch. Interested in contacting Australasian descendants. Mrs Macleod, 10 Warwick Rd, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. DL14 6LT.
- 1258 HOWIE – David Howie married Margaret Shannon in Craigie in 1803; great-grandsons Andrew Sheddon Howie (1881-1938) and Thomas McMurdo Howie (b. 1894). Interested in ancestors and any descendant with copy of Howie family tree researched by And. S. Howie in the 1920s. Mrs I Macleod, 10 Warwick Rd. Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. DL14 6LT.
- 1259 HUGUENOTS – In 1709 "a small band of Huguenots" was sent from London to the Borders; would like to hear from anyone knowing their names, dates, trades, where they settled in Scotland, and from where they originally came, particularly Richard Taylor (c. 1768-1840) who lived at Holmhead, Auchendolly and was buried in Balmaghie cemetery, Crossmichael Parish. Mrs Hilda Downey, Eskdale Farm, RR1 Riverton, Ontario, Canada N0G 2T0.
- 1260 LIVERPOOL SHIPPING – William Shearer was born in 1846 in Liverpool and sailed many times from there. Four of his ships were – River Clyde (for the year 1867), Medora (for the year 1873), The Globe (for the year 1875), and Dinapore (for the year

1881). Documents give the names of the crew members, and the following names may be of interest:-

Thomas Andrew of Greenock	born 1838
Peter Armstrong of Greenock	1860
Alex McGennel of Edinburgh	1854
John McPheason of Tobermory	1849
John MacFarlane of Glasgow	1847
William Orr of Paisley	1840

I am willing to give any information I have from the documents.

Mrs W. Holt, 99 Marsh Lane, Erdington, Birmingham 23.

- 1261 TORDAFF - What is the origin of the name Tordaff? Is it connected with Torduff Point on the Solway Firth? W. Tordaff, 1 Back Richardson Street, Oakenshaw, Nr Bradford, Yorks. BD12 7EQ.
- 1262 MACFARLANE-CAMPBELL - Catherine Campbell, daughter of Archibald (?) and Catherine (?) Campbell of Kilfinan, Argyll, b.c. 1814, m. Robert MacFarlane, mason, of Garvalt, Strathlachlan, c. 1837. By 1851 they had 6 children, Archibald, 13, Robert, 11, Catherine, 9, Margaret, 5, John, 3, Duncan, 5 months, and moved to 20 Bridge End Street, Rothesay around 1869. A Charles MacFarlane, seaman, was living there in 1876. Robert MacFarlane died 9 April 1875. When did Robert's wife die? Information about all members of the family welcomed. Mrs S.C. Passmore, Bodalaw, Cader Road, Dolgellau, Gwynedd LL40 1RH, Wales.
- 1263 GILLIES - John Douglas Gillies lived at Bondeath, St Ninian's, Falkirk, in 1846, but moved before 1851. He had married (?) Mary Elizabeth McGee, who died 10 October 1880, and himself died 1 December 1880. A son, Andrew, a brickmaker, b. 1846, was living in Armadale, West Lothian in 1873. Robert and George Gillies, brickmakers of Armadale in the 1870s, were possibly relatives. Information about the family wanted by Mrs S.C. Passmore, Bodalaw, Cader Road, Dolgellau, Gwynedd LL40 1RH, Wales.
- 1264 ALEXANDER - John Alexander and Mary Neilson had a son, John Alexander, allegedly born in the parish of Barony, Glasgow, in 1833, who served in the 79th Foot, Cameron Highlanders, married Ann Sinclair in Edinburgh in 1858 and had five children - John, Alice, Nancy, William and Robert. There is a John Alexander, Sr, listed in the parish of Barony, but married to Mary Greenshields. Are they the same person? Donald S Alexander, 62 Second Avenue, Ilion, New York 13357, USA.
- 1265 PRINGLE - William Pringle (b. 22 Jan 1745 in ? Glasgow), emigrated to USA in 1760 or 1765 with 5 brothers (George, Joseph, Peter, Thomas, and another) who fought in the War for Independence. He married Mary Wertz of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died in Frankstown, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania on 22 June 1829. Who were William's parents? Miss K Gail Rudy, 825 Crawford Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602.
- 1266 PRINGLE - George Pringle, b. 1702, d. 1776, was second son of Robert Pringle of Symington, Stow, Midlothian. He went to live with an uncle, Robert, a Judge in South Carolina and himself the son of Thomas Pringle of Edinburgh. Was George related to the foregoing William Pringle? Miss K Gail Rudy, 825 Crawford Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania 16602.

- 1267 **DRUMMOND/CURRIE** – John Drummond, born 1788-9 at Crieff, watchmaker, enlisted 71st Highlanders in 1807. Married Jane Currie at Borrowstounness, County Linlithgow in 1822, proceeded with regiment to Cork. First son, John, born 1823 in Cork. Second son, William, born 1825 in Falkirk. Daughter, Janet, born c. 1828; then a third son. The family emigrated to Australia in 1832. Any information about this family appreciated. Mrs June Binns, 30 Kangaroo Point Road, Sylvania, New South Wales, Australia 2224.
- 1268 **BEATTIE** – Robert Beattie, b. c. 1680, married in Delting, Shetland in 1712, sent to “Scotland” for his lines of good conduct on 21 September 1712. From what Kirk Session Records on the Scottish mainland did they come? Robert, son of William Beattie was baptised in St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, on 17 July 1675. Any details welcomed. Dr Alan M. Beattie, 5 Windmill Street, Frindsbury, Nr Rochester, Kent ME2 3XQ.
- 1269 **GRAHAM** – James Graham married twice: to Grace Johnson (before 1798), and to Elizabeth Smith (about 1802), the second marriage certainly in Shetland. Probably born in Ayrshire, about 1760, and died in Stromfirth, Shetland about 1835. Leads to his origins gratefully received. Dr Alan M. Beattie, 5 Windmill Street, Frindsbury, Nr Rochester, Kent ME2 3XQ.
- 1270 **GUTHRIE** – John Guthrie, major of Edinburgh, married abut 1695 Jane (or Jean) Young, daughter of Andrew Young, W.S. John died before April 1702, when his widow married Rev. James Buchan, minister of Northmarine, Shetland. Information about John, his parentage, life or children welcomed. Dr Alan M Beattie, 5 Windmill Street, Frindsbury, Nr Rochester, Kent ME2 3XQ.
- 1271 **JAMIESON** – John Jamieson, a blacksmith, married Janet Liddle in Scotland and had a son Robert, who married Elizabeth White from Dumfriesshire before 1855. Information wanted on descendants of John. Mrs I Bruce, Orana, RMB 132, Delegate, Australia.
- 1272 **COCK/COKE** – James Cock/Coke, b. 1759 St Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh, the son of Charles Cock, Portioner and Brewer of Drumryan, St Cuthbert's Parish, and May Monroe (second wife). James had a brother Charles, born 1761. They may be connected with General Sir John French. Information about family appreciated by Mrs Mary Hughes, 46 Heol-y-Bardd, Bridgend, Mid-Glamorgan, S. Wales.
- 1273 **McLENNAN/KIRKPATRICK** – John McLennan, b. c. 1792, a Baker, native of Inverness-shire, married Meron (Marian) Kirkpatrick, b. c. 1791, native of Kirkcudbright. Married 1816, probably at Stornoway, Ross, where they lived and had their family is not known, but children all born in Scotland included Marion (married Gilchrist), Alexander, Mary (married Roper), Margaret (married McQuillan) and William. Family moved to England about 1840, then to Australia during 1850s. Information as to John McLennan's and Marian Kirkpatrick's parentage wanted, also where they lived and had their children in Scotland. Mrs L R Baglin, 12 Cheeseman Ave., East Brighton, 3187, Victoria, Australia.
- 1274 **KIRKPATRICK** – did Henrietta Kirkpatrick, b. 1732, daughter of Robert Kirkpatrick of Glenkila, married to cousin James Kirkpatrick, have a son Alexander, b. c. 1760, and, if so, where. Alternatively, did Robert Kirkpatrick of Glenkila, b. c. 1685 have a

grandson Alexander, b. c. 1760? Any information would be very much appreciated. Mrs L R Baglin, 12 Cheeseman Ave., East Brighton, 3187, Victoria, Australia.

- 1275 **BARROWMAN** – James Barrowman (born c. 1819) married Helen McDonald, dau. of Robert McDonald and Robertson Smith in 1841 at Old Monkland. James was an underground mine manager first at Coatbridge and later at Bo'ness. He died at Marshbank Cottage, Bo'ness in 1875. A son, William, was born at Old Monkland in 1844 and four daughters were born at Bo'ness: Janet (b. 1853), Jane (b. 1857), Isabella (b. 1859), Helen (b. 1862). Information sought on children born between 1844 and 1853 and on descendants of James' daughters. Sarah Eoyang, 1313 Lincoln, #403, Eugene, Or 97401, USA.
- 1276 **JOHN WILLIAMSON** – Principal Gardener at the Botanic Gardens, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, 1760-80. Members of his family worked as gardeners for the Rocheid family of Inverleith until 1820s. Information requested on his ancestors and descendants by Mrs Lucy Hamid, 114 Abbey Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol BS9 3QX.
- 1277 **ROBSON** – John Robson, a corporal in the 82nd Regiment of Foot, left Scotland in the winter of 1778, served at the garrison in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and then was sent to the Eastern United States to fight in the American War of Independence; the regiment was disbanded in 1783, and he was given a land grant in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. Date and place of birth wanted. Mrs Myrna Cook, 3007 Jackson Street, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8T 3Z7.
- 1278 **WAIN** – It is a family tradition that a Wain eloped with a Lady Ann Maclellan from Scotland to England in the 18th century or even earlier, on one horse, with her family in pursuit. Can anyone throw any light on this, please? Martin Wain, 48 Edward Road, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 3EN.
- 1279 **SINCLAIR** – Interested in Sinclairs who left Shetland, especially descendants of Robert Snclair (1759-ca. 1845) married to Grizel Gray and families of Gideon Sinclair (b. c. 1801) and his brother, Robert Sinclair (b. 21 Aug 1796), from Terarit in the Lunnasting. Robert Sinclair, 22 Russell Crescent, Lerwick, Shetland.
- 1280 **ALLAN** – Robert Allan, Farmer in Heads, a Quaker settlement near Glasstord, Lanarkshire, died 1829 and was buried in St. Ninian's graveyard which contains Dissenters' graves. Information required concerning him, his eldest son William, farmer b. 1796-1801 in Lanarkshire, who married Janet Millar b. 1804 in Avondale, his second son Robert, mason, killed in Hamilton 5 May 1877 aged 69, the Quakers and Quaker movement in that area. Miss E. E. Allan, 133 Cot Lane, Kingswinford, West Midlands DY6 9SD.
- 1281 **PRINGLE** – Andrew Pringle (1766-1825) married Margaret Preston in 1790 at Carlisle, Cumberland. Their children, William (1790-1819), Elizabeth (1793-1838) and Susanna (1795-1887), were born at Browndeanlaw, and baptised at Jedburgh. Where were Anthony (1796-1844), Margaret Anne (1798-1875), James Hall (1801-1874), Cecelia (1802-1880), Isabella (1805-1836), and Mary (1810-?) born? George Preston was born 1812 at Mossburnford and baptised at Jedburgh. Did they move to New Brunswick, Canada? Who were Andrew's parents? Maxine Flaherty, P.O. Box 684, Concrete, WA, U.S.A. 98237.

- 1282 **WALKER** – is the Robert Walker, Son of Adam Walker and Agnes MacDougal, baptised 25 May 1758 at Linton Parish, the Robert Walker of Wooden who married Mary Gardiner? Any information of Robert Walker, Mary Gardiner or their son, Thomas Walker of Riddleton Hills, who married Margaret Anne Pringle welcomed. Maxine Flaherty, P.O. Box 684, Concrete, WA. U.S.A. 98237.
- 1283 **UDALL/UDAL/UDELL/UVENDALE** – a family of this name has been traced through Kent into Dorset in the late 1600's. But the line is believed to come from the North of England. Information wanted about persons of this name prior to 18th century who might have connections in Dorset/Somerset (other than the branches in Horton and More Cricheill, Dorset, and Wickham, Hants). Laurie Udall, 93 Bitterne Drive, Goldsworth Park, Woking, Surrey GU21 3JX.
- 1284 **TURNBULL** – Thomas Turnbull, b. in Scotland 1794, m. Mary Parker in Skipton, Yorkshire, 1815, where he was in business till he died in 1855. Information wanted about him. D. M. Wilkinson, 4 Laud Avenue, Ellerslie, Auckland 5, New Zealand.
- 1285 **MUNRO** – John Munro, b. 1827-28 to A. Munro and Elizabeth Cormack (his father is given as Allan Munro, Mason, in his Marriage Certificate, and as Andrew Munro, Crofter, on his Death Certificate); he married Henrietta McKay at Thurso on 14 May 1857 and died in Caithness on 25 Feb 1892. Where was John born? Allan Munro, 63 Tern Close, Reading, Berks RG7 4AZ.
- 1286 **CROFTS/McEWAN** – John Crofts (b. 1841 at Kilmarnock to William Crofts, shoemaker) m. Anne Jane McEwan (b. c. 1844 to Richard McEwan, Hatter, at Glasgow) in 1863 at London. Their children were Mary (b. 1865 London), William Alexander (b. 1866, London), John Henry (b. 1871, Glasgow), Elizabeth Anderson (b. 1873, Glasgow) and Allan McDonald (b. 1876, Glasgow). Any information on the Crofts family and where they lived gratefully acknowledged. Iain Crofts, 22 Bakers Lane, Peterborough, PE2 9QW.
- 1287 **HEWETT** – George Hewett (Hewat) was at St Andrews University in 1668. He was servant to Archbishop Sharpe 1671-78. Procurator Fiscal at St Andrews 1682-1684. Factor to Archbishop Arthur Ross 1693. He married Anna Auchinlock. Their children were Margaret b. 1680, James b. 1682, William b. 1684, Janet b. 1686 d. 1733, George b. 1687 who married Marion Scrymgeour 1722, and Helen. When and where was George born, who were his parents and when did he die? Who were Anna's parents? Mrs Pamela Hewett, Lannarth Farm, Manaccan, Helston, Cornwall TR12 6EN.
- 1288 **MUIRHEAD** – Robert Muirhead, b. 1763 d. 1833 inherited through his father Alexander the coat of arms created in 1371 borne by Muirhead of Lauchope which was registered in London in 1634. He inherited it through a second son. Was he descended from David Muirhead below or is there another connection and if so from whom? Mrs Pamela Hewett, Lannarth Farm, Manaccan, Helston, Cornwall TR12 6EN.
- 1289 **MUIRHEAD OF LAUCHOPE** – David Muirhead of London living in 1634 married to Anne Hardnight was the eldest son of David Muirhead and Grissell Machallo from the Sherifffdom of Gallway, who was the son of David Muirhead who was descended from Muirhead of Lauchope by a second son. Who was his elder brother, father, mother and wife? Mrs Pamela Hewett, Lannarth Farm, Manaccan, Helston, Cornwall TR12 6EN.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:-

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.

2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Three ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not ~~less~~ than one-third of the Members. The Council may elect a Deputy Chairman.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to those whose subscriptions are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made ~~except~~ at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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