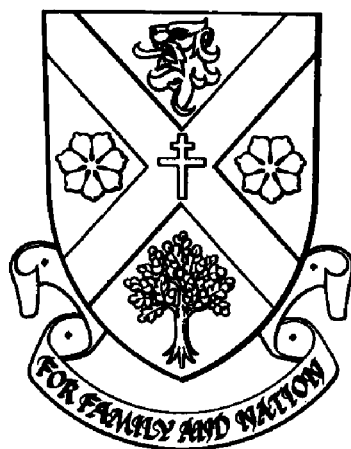


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS	Page
GENEALOGY AND THE LAW By Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt. Advocate	205
LAND REGISTERS AND VALUATION ROLLS AS SOURCES FOR GENEALOGY By Margaret D. Young M.A.	211
ELIE OPR - DEATHS & BURIALS Extracted by Marjorie Stewart	214
'TUG OF LOVE' IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY By D.M. Abbot.....	217
FROM THE OLD PARISH RECORDS Extracted by David G.C. Burns.....	219
ACCOUNTS	220
OBITUARIES	222
REVIEWS.....	223
NOTES & NOTICES.....	225
QUERIES.....	230

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.

GENEALOGY AND THE LAW

by Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt. Advocate

The objective of this article is to give some idea of how a lawyer approaches a genealogy. It will perhaps give the record searcher some idea of the legal implications of preparing a genealogy. Although there are examples of genealogists brushing with the criminal law, this article is not concerned with that aspect of the law. Nevertheless, to prepare a false genealogy can be fraud. For example, Mr. William Humphrey, who in 1814 claimed the Earldom of Stirling, found himself facing a five-day criminal trial on a charge of forging the documents on which his claim was founded. It was to his relief that the jury found that all the documents were forged, but returned a verdict of "not proven" that *he* had forged them.¹ Similarly, William Radcliffe, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, in 1819 was prosecuted for forging his own pedigree to show a collateral descent from the Earls of Derwentwater. He was fined £50 and given a three-month sentence of imprisonment.²

A lawyer is usually faced with a genealogy, or instructing genealogical research, to claim some right or property on behalf of his client. Although the pedigree aspects of claims to peerages, baronetcies, clan chiefships and coats of arms are well known, it is not generally appreciated that lawyers are frequently concerned with proving genealogies to establish the heirs entitled to a deceased's property under the Rules of Intestacy or, less frequently nowadays, to establish a Service of Heirs to claim a particular landed estate.

Before any claim can be set up to either a dignity or some other property based on a genealogical descent, it is necessary for the lawyer to establish what law governs the right which is to be claimed. The law governing the right has to be established, because it governs the law of succession in relation to that right and also the law of evidence which applies to proving the claim to that right. Usually it is quite simple to establish the law governing the right. For example, if you are claiming a landed estate, the *lex situs* applies to govern your claim to that land. In other words, landed estate in Scotland is governed by Scots Law as a landed estate in England would be governed by English Law. Where the property is moveable or personal property, the matter is more difficult because the law of the domicile of the person owning the property usually governs claims to that property irrespective of where the property is situated, and it is often difficult to establish a person's domicile.³

There are of course certain areas where the law is not clear as to which law governs the right in question. An example, which has never been tested is what law governs a peerage title created after the Union in 1707 or the Union with Ireland in 1801. The majority of peerage titles created after the Union are given a territorial designation, e.g. Lord Smith, of Glen Smith in the County of Stirling. It is certainly arguable that, as the peerage has a Scottish territorial designation, that is the location of the peerage and so it should be governed by the law of the country in which it is located.

Riddell argued that the law of Scotland should govern such peerages⁴, and the Home Office following the Opinions of the Law Officers given in 1913⁵ send all post-union baronetcies with a Scottish designation to Lord Lyon.

The situation in which a difficulty could arise in the future was illustrated by the claim of the Viscount Drumlanrig in 1973.⁶ The Marquess of Queensbury, [a Scottish title created in 1682] was domiciled and living in England, where he had an illegitimate son. The Marquess

subsequently married the child's mother and by the Legitimacy Acts of 1926 and 1959 that child fell to be treated as legitimate in England. However, Section 10(1) of the 1926 Act states that a person legitimated under those Acts is "not entitled to succeed to any dignity or title of honour". It is generally accepted that the child would not be entitled to succeed to any English title. However, it is an English Act and only affects English titles. The Scottish Act, the Legitimation (Scotland) Act 1968, allows the English legitimacy to be recognised for all purposes in Scotland, including the succession to dignities. Accordingly, the Lord Lyon held that young Sholto, having been legitimated in England, although barred from inheriting English titles, was allowed under the 1968 Scottish Act to succeed to a Scottish title. Had the claim been to a peerage created after the Union with a Scottish designation, the question would have been very clearly focussed regarding what law governed that title.

A similar issue arose in the succession to the 3rd Lord Macdonald, an Irish peerage, who was also a Baronet of Nova Scotia. In 1803 he married Luisa La Coast, a natural daughter of HRH The Duke of Gloucester. Before the marriage he had had issue, a son Alexander, who by Scots Law was legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents. After his marriage he had a further son, Godfrey. As Scots Law applied to the Nova Scotia Baronetcy and Irish Law did not recognise legitimation by subsequent marriage, the Baronetcy went to the eldest son who had been legitimated by his parents' subsequent marriage according to the law of Scotland, while the Lordship passed to the second son, but first born after marriage.⁷

Having indicated that the first question a lawyer asks is what law governs the right being claimed, the second question he asks of each person named in the genealogy is "what law governs that person's status". Every person has a personal law which is applicable to him. In the United Kingdom a person's personal law is determined by his domicile.⁸ Domicile is a difficult concept which does not relate to the place of residence, but to the place where the person has the closest connections. A person is fixed with a domicile at birth, which may later be altered to a domicile of choice. In other words, if you are born in Scotland of Scottish parents, you may be said to have a Scottish domicile, but if you later move to England with the intention of setting up your permanent home in England, then you can change your domicile to an English domicile.

A person's personal law governs his status in relation to marriage, legitimacy and succession to moveable property. For example, the prohibited degrees for marriage are different in England, Scotland and abroad. So it might be lawful for a person of a particular domicile to marry his wife's sister whereas in other domiciles it might not be lawful. So the fact that a marriage is lawful in one country does not mean necessarily mean that the marriage will be recognised as lawful in another country for the purpose of succession.⁹ Similarly, legitimacy can be affected by a person's domicile or the domicile of his parents. The example of Lord Macdonald's two children has already been cited.

Another difficulty which frequently arises is that certain countries, including the United Kingdom, recognise the law of the domicile as being the personal law, whereas certain continental countries recognise the law of the person's nationality as his personal law. This means that, if a United Kingdom citizen decides to go and live in Spain permanently, from the point of view of British law it will be decided that he has changed his domicile to the law of Spain. Accordingly, in Scotland, his status regarding marriage, legitimacy and succession to personal property will be held to be governed by Spanish Law. However, in Spain it is held that the law of his nationality is his personal law. This leads to difficulties.

For example, a marriage might be lawful in Britain which is unlawful in Spain. Because Scotland would say that the law of Spain applies, the Scottish Courts would hold that the marriage was unlawful as the man was domiciled in Spain. However, the Spanish Courts would probably hold that, although the marriage was unlawful in Spain, because it was lawful by law of his nationality, the man's marriage was to be treated as lawful. There are, of course, complex rules regulating the matters between one country and another. They will not be considered in detail in this article, although the genealogist has to be aware of these conflicts, and can then try to determine whether the marriage shown in the genealogy will actually be recognised in the country where the right is claimed.

For example, Augustus, 6th son of George III, was created Duke of Sussex in 1801. In 1793, he had married Augusta 2nd daughter of the 4th Earl of Dunmore in Rome. They were married by a Protestant Clergyman according to the rights of the Church of England. Such a marriage was probably invalid by the law of Rome where only a Roman Catholic Priest could legally marry a person. Further, a Roman Catholic Priest was not allowed to marry a Protestant. The first question to be decided in the claim to the succession to the Sussex peerage was whether that marriage was valid by the law of Rome. After much evidence from members of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy it was held that the marriage would probably be recognised as lawful in Rome, but the question then fell to be answered as to whether English Law would recognise the validity of that marriage. The Royal Marriages Act of 1772 had laid down that no member of the Royal family could marry without certain consents granted by the Crown. They had not been obtained by the Duke of Sussex, and accordingly it was held that, although the marriage was recognised as lawful in Rome, the marriage would not be recognised as lawful in England for the purposes of succession to the Dukedom of Sussex.¹⁰

A similar difficulty arose in the Sinha Peerage claim in 1936. In 1919 Sir Satyendra Sinha, an Indian, was created Lord Sinha with a destination to "the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten". He was a Hindu and permitted to have polygamous marriages although he had only one wife. The question arose as to whether the issue of his marriage to his one wife was to be considered as issue "lawfully begotten" by the law of England. It was eventually determined that his issue was lawful and entitled to succeed to the peerage.¹¹

The point being made, for the record searcher, is that he cannot just accept entries in various registers at their face value. Although an entry may show a person to have married or a person to have been born to married parents, this does not mean that that marriage or that persons legitimacy will be recognised when the pedigree comes to be proved in a Court of Law where some right is being claimed. The genealogist has to look at the law of the property which is being claimed and to the personal law of the person whose pedigree he is proving to establish whether those entries will be recognised as valid or not.

The law of evidence in pedigree, is an extremely complex subject which covers the whole law of evidence. Certain examples will perhaps outline some of the difficulties. In the first case, the best evidence rule applies. For example, in the claim to the Earldom of Athlone, where a marriage had been performed in Paris, the House of Lords held that an extract of the official entry in the Marriage Register was not enough, when witnesses were alive who could be produced to speak to the fact that they saw the parties being married.¹² This implies that, where the parties to a marriage and their witnesses are still alive, an extract from the foreign Official Registers is not sufficient to prove the marriage. If documents are to be

produced to prove a particular pedigree point, evidence is always required of the custody from which the records were taken to show that they were in the custody of a person who should have had them and that the records were probably made by somebody who knew something of the family. Further, it is necessary to show that the document was not made in contemplation of any litigation, because, if it was, it can be said to be biased. Further, if it is an official document, it is necessary to show that it was made by a person who was authorised to make such an entry. In the Slane Peerage Claim 1830 a return to the Royal Commissioners which was not signed by them was held to be incompetent evidence because there was no evidence to show that they had seen or proved the return.¹³

Genealogies, letters and other books by deceased persons may be produced in evidence, provided they were written at the time of the events which it is intended to prove and it can be shown that the author probably had personal knowledge of the facts entered therein.¹⁴ Thus some old family histories can be used to prove the generations in existence at the time the author was writing, although in respect of earlier generations of whom he would not have had personal knowledge, the history would be inadmissible. In the Roscommon Peerage Claim it was held that, if the only evidence of a person comes from a particular pedigree and that document also states that the person died without issue, then that document is sufficient evidence of the extinction as well as of the existence of the person.¹⁵ In the Crawford Peerage Claim 1848 it was said "that the Peerage Books in which alone those persons names were found stated also their deaths without issue; they were in fact extinguished by the same evidence that raised them . . .".¹⁶ Similarly, likeness of persons to portraits or photographs is not considered to be good evidence. In 1925 Alexander Grant, a retired tutor who claimed to be the Earl of Seafield, was not allowed to prove that he resembled the former Earl in features, gait and mannerisms, because "that class of evidence, except in cases of difference of colour, had in Scotland for more than a century been rejected".¹⁷ While that is the case, one wonders whether blood tests and similar genetic evidence will be allowed in the future for proving pedigree in relation to claims to peerages and other matters. They are already permitted in relation to declarators of paternity.

In view of what has been said, one rich source of genealogical facts should be treated with caution. The Scottish Record office holds a great number of early processes and reports of Court cases. They are rich in family history and genealogy, but it must be appreciated that in proving any pedigree they would not be good evidence, because they were produced in contemplation of litigation and accordingly are statements made by the parties for their own interests. They are statements of what the party undertakes to prove, but are not necessarily the facts which they have been able to prove. The only facts upon which reliance may be placed in any future claim are the Interlocutors. These are the judgements of the Court and set out the finding of the Court. Sometimes the interlocutors set out findings in fact, but on other occasions it is necessary to infer from the Interlocutors what facts have been proved for the Court to have come to the decision that they did. It is also important to read the Judge's Opinion, which often sets out the facts upon which he founds his Interlocutor, and accordingly they can be taken to be the facts which he has held proved. Similarly in the Lyon Court, every petition is followed by an Interlocutor which sets out the Lord Lyon's findings in relation to the case. The Interlocutor of the Lord Lyon is the only matter which can be founded on in any future claim. The text of any Letters Patent or Matriculation, although including a great range of genealogical detail, are only details which have been agreed between the

Petitioner and the Lyon Clerk for inclusion in the document and do not represent the Lord Lyon's findings in fact. Accordingly it is not possible always to rely on the full wording in any Matriculation text for any future claim. It is necessary to look at the Interlocutor to see what facts are essential from the text to support the Interlocutor and only those can be relied upon in the future.

Another area which provides difficulty in any genealogical claim is proving the extinctions of prior branches with a better claim. In Scots Law the presumption applies that non-appearance means non-existence, and accordingly where there is no evidence that there is a senior branch, then the next line that can prove its pedigree is entitled to succeed.¹⁸ However, in succession to peerages, the rules are much stricter. Lord Normand said in the *Dudhope Peerage Claim 1952* that "it is unnecessary to say that the law does not require conclusive proof that an event such as the birth of a son to a collateral heir two or three centuries ago did not take place. But the law does require positive evidence that there is no reasonable probability that the supposed event did occur". This does make for difficulties, but once an extinction is proved to the satisfaction of the particular judicial body, then the son entitled to claim the right may make up title to it.

This in its own way creates further difficulties, where the legal pedigree may begin to separate from the factual pedigree. The law of prescription can apply. The Act of 1617 (19) introduced prescription in the reduction of Retours of Heirs. It said that, if a person had served heir to an ancestor and his title had not been challenged for twenty years, then it could never be challenged. Accordingly after twenty years, once the person has served himself heir to an ancestor, this lawfully cannot be challenged and that is his legal pedigree for the future. Subsequent research may well show that this genealogical connection is wrong or the extinctions have not taken place, but legally there is little that can be done to rectify the situation. This is an extremely complex area of law in which many of the cases are contradictory.

This article has tried to show that putting together a pedigree is not just a matter of finding the appropriate references to ancestors and their marriages and births in various documents, but that any genealogist has also to consider the legal affect of those documents in relation to the person and to the pedigree. While the record searcher may say, I have found references to A marrying B, the lawyer will always ask (one) what right are you trying to claim and so what law governs the right, and (two) what was the personal law of the persons concerned so that it can be determined whether the entry is acceptable as legal evidence of the facts it purports to report and whether these facts will be recognised by the law of the country concerned.

NOTES

- 1 *The Earl of Stirling* by A. Swinton 1839.
- 2 *Heralds of England* by Sir Anthony Wagner page 350.
- 3 See in general *Private International Law* by A. E. Anton, W. Green & Sons Ltd. 1967 Ch's 6, 17 and 18.
- 4 *The Law and Practice in Scottish Peerage* by John Riddell page 843
- 5 Lyon Office MSS. Opinions on Jurisdiction
- 6 1977 SLT (Lyon Ct) 16.
- 7 *Bosville v. Macdonald* 1910 SC 597; *Lord MacDonald Petr* 1950 SLT (Lyon Ct) 8.
- 8 Anton Ch 6.
- 9 eg *Fenton v Livingstone* 1856 18 D 865; 1859 21 D (HL) 10 where he was held legitimate in England, but not legitimate in Scotland for the purposes of succession to an estate in Stirlingshire.
- 10 *Sussex Peerage Claim* (1844) 11 Cl & F 85.

- 11 Sinha Peerage [1946] 1 All ER 848
- 12 Athlone Peerage (1841) 8 Ch a F 262; This rule has now in part been superseded in that British and certain foreign extracts are now sufficient, although not all official extracts are accepted as evidence.
- 13 Slane Peerage (1830) 5 Cl & F 23.
- 14 Lauderdale Peerage [1855] AC 692.
- 15 Roscomon Peerage (1828) 6 Cl & F 97.
- 16 Crawford Peerage (1848) 2 HL Cas 908.
- 17 Grant v. Countess of Seafield 1926 SC 274.
- 18 MacNab Pet 1957 SLT (Lyon Ct) 2 at page 4.
- 19 Act 1617 Cap 12; now governed by Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Act 1973.

SYLLABUS

1986-1987

Wednesday, 17th September

"Sources of Scottish Family History: Use and Location".

Mrs Rosemary A. Bigwood.

Tuesday, 14th October

"Identity and Genealogy: with examples drawn from the field of adoption and foster care".

Dr John Triseliotis.

Monday, 17th November

"Scotland's Order of Chivalry".

Mr Charles J. Burnett. *Illus*

Monday, 15th December

Christmas Social Evening.

Thursday, 15th January

"Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk: Famous Antiquary".

Mr Donald Whyte.

Monday, 16th February

Annual General Meeting

"Genealogy Down Under".

Dr Betty Iggo. *Illus.*

Monday, 16th March

"Medieval Monuments and Families in the West Highlands".

Mr Ian Fisher *Illus.*

Wednesday, 15th April

"The International Genealogical Index and other Resource Material".

Mr Mark Bell, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Meetings are held at the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m.

LAND REGISTERS AND VALUATION ROLLS AS SOURCES FOR GENEALOGY

Margaret D Young, M A

Most genealogists are familiar to a greater or lesser degree with the Register of Sasines, the land registers of Scotland starting in 1617, and the Valuation Rolls, starting in 1855. These records, together with all the others mentioned below, are held in the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh. While pointing out some uses of these classes of record to the genealogist, it is worth widening the field to look at similar classes which preceded them and to suggest some ways in which they offer opportunities as source material perhaps not immediately apparent to the researcher.

Most official records are either the product of administrative necessity or of the need to correct abuses of one kind or another for the protection of the lieges. From an early period the importance of land, as representing a man's wealth and social standing and the significance of its passing from one person to another, were fully appreciated and, before any thought had been given to establishing a register of land rights, the notaries public in the localities were, from the early sixteenth century, recording such transactions in their protocol books. Many instruments besides instruments of sasine were recorded in these books, and although the language is Latin and the writing is difficult to read, a number have been printed, notably by the Scottish Record Society. The original volumes are listed not only chronologically but by the locality also and, where printed, have been so noted in the repertory.

So far as they went, the notarial protocol books served their purpose, but the abuses which could arise when land was used as a form of security for debt and could be burdened in various ways by the owner without an intending purchaser knowing of such restrictions, led to the need for a more comprehensive register to cover the whole country. Two abortive attempts were made to institute a public register, in 1540 and 1555, and in 1599 the Secretary's Register of Sasines, arranged in counties, was established by an act of parliament. This register, however, only survived until 1609, due to opposition from the localities and lack of central supervision, and not all the volumes are now extant. On 28 June 1617 the Register of Sasines was established by Act of Parliament (1), with a General Register at Edinburgh and Particular Registers in the localities, and writs could be registered in either.

This system, although increasingly cumbersome, continued until 1868 when it was changed by the Land Registers (Scotland) Act of that year, whereby the Particular Registers were to be discontinued by 1871 and the General Register was to be kept in Edinburgh in county divisions as the sole register. This is the system operating until recently, when the Department of the Registers at Meadowbank House started to introduce registration of title whereby no search of titles will be required before completion of purchase; another stage in the history of the land registers is now passing. Separate registers for land held by burgage tenure in the royal burghs were instituted in 1681 and these burghs also had their own protocol books.

The General Register of Sasines is indexed by persons from the beginning to 1780. The Secretary's Register up to 1609 is indexed by persons and the Particular Registers are indexed by persons to 1780 except for the counties of Orkney and Shetland, Perth, Ren-

frew and Glasgow, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, Stirling and Clackmannan and Wigtown. From 1780 there are combined abridgements for the General and Particular Registers indexed by person throughout and by places up to 1830 and after 1870. Indexes by places, 1830-70, are gradually being compiled. Where there are no indexes a search may be made in the minute books where they are extant.

The important point to remember about an instrument of sasine from the researcher's point of view is that it is the final step in the transaction involving the change of ownership of land or its use as security for debt which might start in various ways as, for example, by disposition and charter or by the service of an heir, and that the instrument will contain this information. Thus, where a disposition or similar deed is mentioned in the instrument of sasine, the date will probably be given and it may be possible to trace these writs, perhaps in the Register of Deeds, which will yield further information. The problem for many researchers is that the instrument of sasine is almost always in Latin up to the middle of the nineteenth century, except for the Commonwealth period when Scots vernacular was in use. The consolation is that, almost without exception, when you have read one sasine you have read them all, for the form rarely varies and relevant information is easily picked out. The recent publication by the Stair Society of a **Formulary of Old Scots Documents** (ed P Gouldesbrough, 1985) contains, among many other useful examples, the complete transcript of a Latin instrument of sasine with translation. Land not only constituted a form of wealth but also, from early times, served as the basis of assessment for taxes and other dues exacted by central and local government. As a matter of interest, the assessment of church lands up to the Reformation in 1560 was based on 'Bagimond's Roll', an assessment drawn up in 1275 by Master Baia mundus de Vitia, papal collector in Scotland, for financing the Crusades. Likewise, secular lands were assessed on a valuation called the 'Old Extent' which dated back to the reign of King Alexander III (1249-85), supplemented by an Act of 1474 which constituted a new valuation of lands showing their real or valued rent, which system lasted until the 1660s. Cess or land tax was collected according to valued rent in the counties, while in the case of the burghs the particular quota to be paid by each was determined by the Convention of Royal Burghs and collection was the responsibility of the magistrates. The sum to be raised was apportioned among the burgesses and collected by stent masters on the basis of the burgh stent roll. Many burgh records contain these cess and stent rolls, which list the names and properties and often the occupations of the proprietors.

Among records of a similar type which predate the Valuation Rolls and are of interest to genealogists are the following. Two taxes were imposed by the Government in the 1690s to pay for army arrears including measures taken against Jacobites. One was a Hearth Tax of 1690 of 14s on each hearth(2). The arrangement is by counties with lists of names of those assessed. Financially it is not very accurate and there are gaps, for, as is often the case, more information came in from the Lowlands than the Highlands. The West Lothian tax records for 1691 have been edited for the Scottish Record Society by Duncan Adamson in 1981, and the volume contains a useful introduction to the taxation system and a list of extant records. The other tax was the Poll Tax of 1693 based on lists of pollable persons drawn up by the commissioners for the shires and the magistrates for the royal burghs(3). These two series are part of the Exchequer records, as are the Schedules of Assessed Taxes levied between 1747 and the 1790s. Of particular relevance to genealogists, in that lists of names are given, are the Window Tax, 1748-98(4); the

Inhabited House Tax, 1778-98(5); Male Servants Tax, 1778-98(6); and Female Servant Tax, 1785-92(7). Assessment was by district, but the modern arrangement is by counties and burghs throughout.

Provision for a uniform system of valuation throughout Scotland was made by the Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act of 1854, to commence in 1855, covering all lands and heritages in Scotland including railways and canals. Originally the rolls were transmitted to the Register House every six years, but they are now transmitted annually. The arrangement is by counties and burghs, some of the burghs being merged with their counties in 1929 and 1956. The reorganisation of local government in Scotland in 1975 resulted in an arrangement in regions and districts. In the earlier period the rolls vary in accessibility, some having street or parish indexes and some not, while some of the modern rolls are on microfiche.

The Valuation Rolls name tenants and occupiers of the property as well as owners and thus can be used to supplement the Register of Sasines, which names owners of lands only, and the Census records during the period between each census. A study of the Register of Sasines and the Valuation Rolls plus the Register of Testaments in the Commissary Court records would give a fairly comprehensive picture of a person's heritable and moveable property as well as containing specific genealogical information about his family.

NOTES:

- (1) **Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland**, iv, 545
- (2) E.69
- (3) E.70
- (4) E.326/1
- (5) E.326/3
- (6) E.326/5
- (7) E.326/6

Wednesday May 30 1787

Elizabeth Forrester, Relict of the deceased David Taylor in Eastertown of Cultmalundy in the Parish of Tippermuir, Perthshire, and mother of Matthew Taylor, Schoolmaster of Ely died this morning a little before sunrising, about half an Hour past 3 o'Clock and was buried June the second Day at five, Afternoon.

Her Remains are, interred at the east End of the Church of Ely; the Head of her Grave
—Feet from the east Wall, and the south-side of it in a Line parallel to the south Wall
—Feet north from the south-east Corner.

Her last illness was a Fever of only two Days Continuance but her Constitution, tho' originally strong and vigorous, was greatly impaired by a violent Rheumatism occasioned by Cold after the Birth of her 3rd Son James so long ago as June 1748.

She was the fourth and youngest Daughter of John Forrester by Janet Hally his Wife; born in a village called the Chapel on the north side of the river Earn in the Parish of Forteviot four Miles and a half West south West from the Town of Perth and about half a Mile north west of Duplin House the seat of the Right Honble the Earl of Kinnoul, on the 10th of Oct. 1718. Married Dec 1742 to David Taylor only son of John Taylor and Isabel Forrester his Wife. By him she had seven Children, but they all died in Infancy except the 2nd Matw. above mentioned and the third James who was bred a Gardener & went to Charleston, South Carolina March 1773. He wrote five letters to his Brother which were all received, giving an Account that he arrived safe, was agreeably settled and in good Health. To each of these an Answer was returned but he received none of them. The last from him was recd in Dec. 1775. In it & some of the former he threatened that if his Friends did not answer his he would never write them more. This, by the Way, is a gross Absurdity, tho' common to many, and in particular to Sailors.

Afterwards his Brother wrote to a Mr John Watson, Nursery and Seedsman in Charlestown, intimate Companion of James, inquiring for him. Mr Watson returned an Answer in 51 days informing that after the disturbances became so violent in that Country during the American War, James Taylor took his Passage in a Ship bound for Britain, but declared that he could neither tell the Ship's name, the year when she sailed nor the Port she was bound for. He was never heard of since this Letter which is dated Charleston, but whether he died which is most probable, or if the Ship was taken by the Enemy and carried into some Port of France, Spain or America where he may be yet alive his friends could never learn.

Both Elizabeth Forrester's Parents and those of her Husband, as also their Predecessors, for many Generations, were Natives of the Parish of Gask in Strathearn, next to Forteviot on the north west. Soon after she was born, her father and mother returned thither to the Village called Clathymore, where he died in the year 1729. His Wife and Daughters removed to Perth in 1732 where she died in 1741 and was buried in the Church Yard of Gask beside her husband. Janet their eldest daughter & Catharine their 2nd were both married. Jean their 3rd died in Infancy. Janet died in Ardilly in Methven Parish

1760 and was Interred in that Churchyard. She left no Children. Catharine died 1767 and was interred in the Grayfriars burying Place, Perth. By her Husband David Vallenge, Deacon of the Taylor Incorporation in Perth she left an only Daughter Janet who survived her and was married at Newcastle. John Taylor and his family came from nether-Keir in the Parish of Gask to Easter-Cullmalundy in 1716, died June 1738 and his Wife in 1742 and were both interred in the South east Corner of Tippermuir Church yard. Their son David was born Nov. 1709 died Feb 1780 aged 70 years three Months and was buried in his Father's Grave.

Elie O P R 427/2 — Baptisms

May 22 1778

Andrew lawful daughter to the deceased Andrew Ovenstone Junr. fisher in Ely and Janet Allan his Spouse, born this Day and Baptised on the 25th. Witnesses: John Allan the child's Grandfather, Andrew and John Ovenstones.

NB This Child's Mother named her Andrew from Affection to the Memory of her Husband who was lost, together with Andrew and William Blacks, two Brothers, between the Ferry Chapel and the Harbour of Ely, in the View of their families and several others, by a sudden squall oversetting their Boat, between three and 4 o'Clock of a fine Afternoon the sixteenth of this same Month of May. They were three fine sprightly fellows & much regretted.

Of the Whole Crew only James Brown, an old Man, was saved, who got hold of the Keel of the Boat and hung by it till he was taken up by a Boat which came to their assistance. Their Connections were somewhat various; for in the persons of these three Men five Children lost their Fathers and three Women their Husbands. One Woman lost her Husband, her Brother and Brother-in-Law and another her Husband and Brother-in-Law. A Man and his Wife lost each their Son and Son-in-Law. Another Man and his Wife their Son-in-Law. Two young Women lost two Brothers each and one Widow Woman her two sons and chief support.

Elie O P R 427/2 — Baptisms

6 Feby 1818

Sir John Carmichael Anstruther lawful son to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther by Dame Janet Anstruther, his wife* was born on the 6th of February 1818 & Baptized on the 27th by the Revd W Alison Episcopal Clergyman, Edinburgh. His Father died on the 29th Jan. preceding so that he is a posthumous Child.

James Clark, Minr

***Lady C Anstruther's Maiden name is Dewar — she was third daughter to General David Dewar of Gilston in the Parish of Newburn.**

NB Sir J C Anstruther was accidentally shot near Eton where a Master Smith and he were amusing themselves with a Gun in the fields about 2 o'Clock on Monday 31st October 1831. His Mother Lady C Anstruther & Mr Marsham her Husband were at Oxford & Sir John was attending Eton College under the care of his tutor Mr Judge.

Robert Kilgour, Session Clerk

Elie O P R 427/2 — Burials

1785 July 22

Bethune Currie the youngest of David Curries Twins died this Day and was buried on the 23rd.

NB He was a stout healthy Child but went off instantly in a sudden fit of the Cough about 4o'Clock in the Morning.

Cause: Chink Cough.

Age: 115 days.

TUG OF LOVE' IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By D M Abbott

Disputes about custody of children are not confined to our own time. The genealogy of the MacLean of Lochbuie family formed the background to one such case decided in the Court of Session in 1761. A brief report of the case is to be found in Bell and Lamond, **Digest of Cases**, vol. 2, p. 1191. The full judgement is in the Register of Acts and Decrees (SRO reference CS 26/525).

An outline of the MacLean family is given in Douglas's **Baronage** and Burke's **Landed Gentry**. John MacLean of Lochbuie had a son Lachlan who died in 1742 in his father's lifetime. Lachlan had one son Hector, who died shortly after his father, and one surviving daughter. The estate therefore passed in 1749 to Lochbuie's nephew John, son of his younger brother Allan.

In 1740 Lachlan MacLean made a bond of provision for his daughters, allowing 5000 merks between them or 3000 merks if there were only one daughter, on reaching the age of 16 or on marriage. In 1745 John MacLean of Lochbuie made a bond of provision for his granddaughter Mary for 7000 merks. He assigned to her rents of lands in Mull and her maternal uncle Alexander McDougal of Dunollie was appointed her tutor and curator.

When she became an adult Mary MacLean brought an action against John MacLean younger for payment of these two bonds. Apart from other arguments, such as that the estate was not sufficiently wealthy to sustain the payments, the defence claimed that the first bond was invalid because Lachlan did have a male heir, albeit Hector died as an infant. As to the second bond, the question was whether titles had been properly made up for John MacLean after the death of his grandson Hector: it was argued that "the grandfather being in possession only on apparency when he granted the bond, and the bond being gratuitous, not onerous, the heir was not bound by it, as he had served to a more remote ancestor" (Bell and Lamond).

In family relationships, however, the crucial point was the treatment of Mary as a child. After the death of her grandfather, John MacLean younger took her away from her grandmother's house. He claimed that he had taken her into his family, treated her with the same care and kindness as his own daughter and had her educated at Inveraray and Edinburgh. Mary, on the other hand, clearly resented what had happened. The case for her was that he did "most illegally and unwarrantably seize on and clandestinely carry away" the girl from her grandmother's. She claimed £30 as damages sustained by being carried off in a violent and outrageous manner and accused John MacLean of "that lawless spirit which has upon other occasions made him obnoxious to the severest censure of public justice". In 1749 Mary's tutor brought an action to obtain her release but John MacLean ignored it. He had also taken some cattle from her grandmother's farm and his neglect of her education was another charge. Although she had eventually been sent to Edinburgh, she was being threatened with an action for expenses by a relative, Hector MacLean of Torloisk, who had given her accommodation.

Another family point of dispute in the case concerned Mary MacLean's marriage. John MacLean of Lochbuie's bond of provision stipulated that she should not marry without

the consent of her tutor or other specified persons. John MacLean younger claimed that her "elopement" with Allan MacLean of Drimmin invalidated the bond. Mary, while admitting that John MacLean was opposed to the marriage, claimed that she had the permission of her tutor. The court rejected the defence that, in the words of Bell and Lamond, "the bond was evacuated by the circumstances of the marriage".

Mary MacLean was successful in her claim for payment of the two bonds of provision. There are a number of points of interest in the case. The House of Lords affirmed the judgement of the Court of Session. Lord Kames was involved in the protracted proceedings. Legal argument covered the intentions of testators and the liabilities of heirs. There were several citations of Roman law, including a reference to Cicero's contemporary Sulpicius Rufus as well as to later authorities. Some illustrations of the problems of highland estates may be gleaned. Nevertheless the most striking aspect of the case is possibly the genealogy which lay behind it.

FROM THE OLD PARISH RECORDS

Extracted by David G C Burns

Monzievairst Parish County Perth (Vol 383/1)

22 May 1774 at the desire of Alexander McNab, who left this Parish some years ago, and now in America, his children are marked as under —

Alexander McNab and Elisabeth McAra their child Isabel 11 July 1771 Also their child Cornelius 17 September 1773.

Crail Parish County Fife (Vol 418/2)

11 September 1785 baptised Thomas son to Thos Hill junr and Catherine Macintosh spouses born 9th Witnesses Thos Hill Great grandfather and Grandfather.

(NB Four generations of Thomas Hill — D G C B)

Inverkipp Parish County Renfrew (Vol 567/1)

Jannet daughter to James Beith and Margaret Boag in the Back of the world born Thursday the 1st and baptised 5 March 1792.

Kennoway Parish County Fife (Vol 434/3)

27 August 1778 Margaret or Isobel Beath in West Durie had a child **not of her own Body**, but of another whom she took to herself and got baptised and named Jas Beath.

Dundonald Parish County Ayr (Vol 590/4) Mortality Register 1841

The Revd John Macleod DD in the 85th year of his age and 63rd of his ministry died at Dundonald on the 6th at 5 o'clock in the morning and was buried there on 11 February 1841. He was ordained on the island of Harris in 1778 and subsequently filled the second charge in the Low Church Parish Kilmarnock from whence he was translated to Dundonald in 1816. He was native of the Highlands, distinguished for his knowledge of Gaelic and the printing of the Bible in that tongue was chiefly accomplished under his superintendence. The Gaelic Dictionary was the united production of the Revd Dr Macleod, Revd Dr McLauchlan and Dr Stewart Cromarty.

Dumbarton Parish County Dunbarton (Vol 496/3 p 206)

John lawful son of James Burns, lately found nearly dead in a distillers howf in the Muir of Dumbarton, and Jean Mellar was born 30 April and baptised 17 May 1818.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY Accounts for year to 30 September 1985

General Fund — INCOME	£	£
Subscriptions for 1984/85: Paid in advance	3 311.62	
Paid during 1984/85	<u>5 697.35</u>	
	9 008.97	
Less allocation to Library Premises Fund	<u>415.80</u>	8 593.17
Arrears of Subscriptions		14.50
Tax recovered on covenants		413.01
Investment Income	2 216.29	
Less interest attributable to Library Premises Fund	<u>443.39</u>	
Less interest attributable to Microfilm Fund	31.66	
Less interest attributable to Benevolent Fund	<u>31.66</u>	1 709.58
Donations		97.86
Sundries		<u>77.84</u>
Total Income for Year		10 905.96
Balance brought forward from 1983/84		<u>4 585.85</u>
		<u>15 491.81</u>
General Fund — EXPENDITURE		
Printing Scottish Genealogist	3 480.00	
Less 5% charged to Publishing	<u>174.00</u>	3 306.00
Postages		1 739.41
Stationery		995.88
Typing, Duplicating & Mailing List		681.08
Lecture Expenses		40.05
Subscriptions to other Societies		60.10
Library: Rent & Rates	1 171.68	
Running costs and equipment	<u>749.20</u>	1 920.88
Books for Library		213.55
Insurance & Bank Charges		117.25
Sundries		<u>30.48</u>
Total Expenditure for year		9 104.68
Balance at 30 September 1985		<u>6 387.13</u>
		<u>15 491.81</u>
LIBRARY PREMISES FUND		
Balance at 30 September 1984		3 704.18
Allocated Subscription Income		415.80
Interest		<u>443.39</u>
Balance at 30 September 1985		<u>4 563.37</u>
MICROFILM FUND		
Balance at 30 September 1984		264.48
Interest		<u>31.66</u>
Balance at 30 September 1985		<u>296.14</u>

BENEVOLENT FUND

Balance at 30 September 1984	264.48
Interest	31.66
Balance at 30 September 1985	<u>296.14</u>

JOHN F MITCHELL MEMORIAL FUND

Donations	294.00
Less Purchases of Books for Library	26.98
Balance at 30 September 1985	<u>267.02</u>

PUBLISHING FUND— INCOME

Sales of Back Nos of Scottish Genealogist	380.00
Sales of Registers of Members' Interests	272.25
Sales of Monumental Inscriptions Lists	2 066.15
Sales of Other Publications	238.40
Sales of Printed Stationery, etc	156.75
Sales of Ties & Badges	98.25
Payments for postage and packing	958.89
Total sales income for year	4 170.69
Balance brought forward from 1983/84	1 880.20
	<u>6 050.89</u>

PUBLISHING FUND — EXPENDITURE

5% of printing Scottish Genealogist	174.00
Reproduction of Back Nos of Scottish Genealogist	69.70
Preparation and printing of Registers of Members Interests	54.81
Preparation and printing of M I Lists	1 220.72
Cost of other publications	195.39
Printed Stationery	166.31
Cost of Badges	174.78
Sales postage and packing	659.30
Total sales expenditure for year	2 715.01
Balance at 30 September 1985	3 335.88
	<u>6 050.89</u>

Note: Value of Sales stocks in hand at 30 September 1985 was £8 000.00

The combined balances of the funds, at 30 September 1985, were made up as follows:—

Cash at bank and in hand	10 229.97
£2 121.20 Treasury loan 15½% 1998 at cost	2 517.56
£1 000.00 Treasury stock 10% 1992 at cost	955.00
£3 000.00 Exchequer stock 12¼% 1992 at cost	3 178.08
£2 021.68 Exchequer stock 13¼% 1992 at cost	2 200.00
	<u>19 080.61</u>
Less 1985/86 Subscriptions paid in advance	3 846.84
Less 1986/87 Subscriptions paid in advance	81.59
Less 1987/88 Subscriptions paid in advance	6.50
	<u>15 145.68</u>

Alastair G Beattie, M Sc
Hon Treasurer

I have examined the Society's books and vouchers and am satisfied that these accounts represent the true position.

William J Thomas
Hon Auditor

OBITUARY

EDWARD A MACLYSAGHT, LL D, D Litt,
1887–1986

Although he lived long and had a distinguished career in politics and agriculture, the death of Dr Edward MacLysaght brings sadness to the world of genealogy and family history. 'Dr Mac,' as he was fondly called, was a unique figure in Ireland. The list of his appointments and accomplishments in *Who's Who* – although impressive – cannot rightly convey his stature as a gentleman and a scholar.

The election of a young MacLysaght from County Clare (where his grandchildren still live) to the Irish Dail is itself worthy of note, and his membership of the first Irish Senate should guarantee him a place in the complex history of the emerald isle. Some memories of his early life appear in his last book, *Changing Times*, and it is to be hoped that a native Irish writer will produce a biography covering his activities in politics, social life, farming, forestry, and in the sphere of historical records and genealogical studies.

Dr MacLysaght served on the Irish Manuscripts Commission, and was for some years Keeper of Manuscripts in the National Library of Ireland. He was, moreover, Chief Herald and Genealogical Officer at Dublin Castle from 1943 to 1949. He was involved in negotiations which led to the orderly transfer of records to the Irish government.

The fifteen books written by the doyen of Irish genealogy will stand the test of time. By those of us who are involved in genealogy and family history, he will be best remembered for his work on Irish surnames. In 1957, he published *Irish Families: Their Names and Origins*, and the book has gone through four editions. It is his most widely read work. *More Irish Surnames* was published in 1960, and a second enlarged edition, including a 'Supplement' to *Irish Families*, appeared in 1981.

SENNACHIE

OBITUARY

Rolland J B Munro

The origins of the Society are so lost in the mists of antiquity that few members remember the great effort of Rolland Munro in founding the Society and getting it on its feet. His was the enthusiasm which, combined with that of Sidney Cramer (then living in Dundee), assembled a group of Genealogists in a meeting room in St Andrew Square to resolve on setting up the Society.

Those reading the first few issues of the *Scottish Genealogist* will see from the articles published how fecund was the pen of Mr Munro, and the great variety of subjects with which he dealt. Some years ago he went to live in the Borders, and age and ill health prevented him from attending the Society's meetings or contributing to the magazine. His death on 16th May 1986 will be a source of sadness to all who knew him, and it is fitting that due recognition be recorded of all he did to inspire the Society in its early days.

REVIEW

Blairs of Drummond, Lanark Co., Ontario — compiled by Mildred Blair Hawkins

The well-produced book records the descendants of Robert Blair and Rebecca Jane Forrester, who left Glasgow and settled in the Ottawa Valley in 1822. He was a ploughman, she the daughter of a tenant farmer at Bield of Leckie.

The compiler gives a narrative description of her efforts to search out the history of six generations of descendants and has recorded her discoveries, with great family piety. She sets the scene in Scotland at the time the couple emigrated, and explains both the established order and the pressures from which the couple and their then family of six children were escaping. She goes on to unearth documents which relate the difficulties they found on the other side of the Atlantic and the way they overcame them. Her efforts deserve great praise.

Maps and photographs help to depict the scene and to give flesh and blood to the succeeding generations, and the second section of the book lists the descendants of the eight children of the couple.

Anyone interested in the family or in seeing how a typical Scottish couple settled down to a new way of life in the West and unspectacularly dug roots there can obtain a copy of the book from Mrs Hawkins, 3155, 15 Avenue S E Albany, Oregon 97321 U S A.

REVIEW

Who was Who in Edwardian Scotland — compiled by Peter Bell — 58pps — £3.00

This booklet has been compiled and published by Peter Bell, 4 Brandon Street, Edinburgh EH3 5DX in a limited edition.

He has taken 10 county biographical dictionaries published around 1900, and has arranged in alphabetical order the 1 940 important local figures of Edwardian Scotland listed in them. Against each name he has put their date of birth and occupation, with references to the appropriate dictionaries.

This could be a useful source book for finding a person of some distinction (though possibly no more than a Minister, Soldier or Solicitor) who flourished at that time and attained sufficient eminence to be included in a book such as "Lanarkshire Leaders" or "Who's Who in Glasgow".

Besides the 10 dictionaries reference is also given to biographical works such as Aberdeen University Roll and Edinburgh Academy Register; both the Fasti and Dictionary of National Biography have also been combed.

The author has analysed very clearly the information available to him, and whether it be the number, age or sex of billiard-cue manufacturers in Dundee who had highland origins, or the birth place by county of the highland population of Perth in a given year, the information is laid out for the reader in numbered tables. Even the diseases of highland-

born inmates of Dundee's East Poorhouse between 1856 and 1878 are given so that the reader can see that three were suffering from cancer while only one had a sore throat, and the greatest number were bronchitis sufferers.

REVIEW

Highland Communities in Dundee and Perth 1787–1891

Charles W J Withers — Abertay Historical Society (No 25) University Library Dundee

Little work has been done on the social history of the migrant highlanders and this booklet analyses the influx into Dundee and Perth in the period between the opening of St Stephen's Gaelic Chapel in Perth and the census of 1891. It tries to trace the immigration pattern of Dundee and Perth Highlanders and who exactly these people were in terms of age and sex, as well as their occupation and place in the labour force of the cities that received them.

Until the last quarter of the 18th century the highland population in the two cities was quite small, and their presence can be attributed to the bad harvests in the 1770's or the attempt to take advantage of employment opportunities. The later increased flow of migrants was probably due to the same cause — desire to participate in the urban labour markets of the Lowlands and rural hardship partly caused by the agrarian transformation.

REVIEW

Scottish Local Studies Resources

Most people who compile their Family Tree are interested in the places and background within which their ancestors lived but find it difficult to locate printed material which may provide that information. For some years most of our Public Libraries have been publishing items such as local histories, post cards and maps, but the extent of this activity has been largely unknown to the general public. To remedy this situation the Scottish Library Association has issued the "Scottish Local Studies Resources — a directory of publications from Scottish Public Libraries." It includes details of over 230 books and pamphlets produced by 29 library authorities from Shetland to Dumfries. The subject matter is wide ranging and arranged under the respective authority. The publication which is well produced contains a lot of material of interest to the genealogist.

It is available from the Scottish Library Association, Motherwell Business Centre, Coursington Road, Motherwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and costs £2.85p, post free in U.K.

NOTES

Treasurer

These are the last set of accounts to be presented by Alastair Beattie who has resigned as Treasurer in favour Dr Macandrew with effect from June 11.

The Society has many reasons for gratitude to Mr Beattie. He has looked after the Society's finances since 1981, and the Accounts show how efficiently he has husbanded their resources. Not only have the books been balanced and proved to the satisfaction of the Auditor, but under his guidance funds have been established for such purposes as the purchase or lease of permanent library premises, and the provision of micro film, with a Benevolent Fund credited with nearly £300. The work involved is very considerable, requiring the sacrifice of much time as well as meticulous attention to detail, and such skilled but unpaid Office Bearers are not easily found. Members are deeply indebted to him for all he has done on their behalf in the past 5 years.

NOTE

A member is selling her collection of books on genealogy and topography covering most counties in England and some in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Anyone interested in purchasing such books should send a S A E for a list of the books available to Miss G Rickard 18 All Saints Lane, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2AU.

NOTE

1871 London Census Returns

A series of surname indexes is being produced, the first booklet covering part of Bermondsey being already available and a second covering part of Haggerston West being almost ready. Further booklets will be issued at monthly intervals, each costing £2. Anyone interested or wishing a search made in these indexes should contact Clive Ayton 24 Smyth Crescent Arnold Nottingham NG5 7TF

NOTE

International Molyneux Family Association

A quarterly Molyneux Family Newsletter of 6 pages produced by Wesley L Mullenneix of Naches, Washington, U S A, can be obtained from D L Molyneux, 42 Keswich Road, Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 4BH.

NOTE

A Calendar of Cases of Witchcraft in Scotland 1510—1727

This book was compiled by Dr George Black and published by the New York Public Library with two extensive indexes (one of personal names, and the other of place names). All entries have their source references given. A member (Mrs. Michelle Merrick of 91 Pine Road, Bournemouth, Dorset BH9 1LU) possesses a copy of the book and is willing to look up any name and type out relevant details on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

WOMEN ANCESTORS

Dr N Kyle of The Faculty of Education, University of Wollongong P O Box 1144, Wollongong, NSW, Australia 2500, proposes to publish a book on Sources relevant to Women Ancestors in Australia and elsewhere. Special source material for women ancestors such as diaries, cook books, correspondence and photographs, etc are of special interest, and problems associated with women ancestors such as change of name on marriage, lack of entries in directories and missing information on certificates are also appropriate. Any researcher interested in these aspects or able to supply contributions should contact Dr Kyle.

From the Colindale Newspaper Library, London:—

“Gloucester Journal” October 4 1824

“**LONGEVITY** Hugh SHAW at present living at Selates near Paisley, was born in Sorbie Parish in Wigtownshire in the reign of Queen Anne August 13 1713, and is now in the 112th year of his age. He enjoys good health and is able to go about seeking subsistence as a mendicant. Every Saturday he visits Maxwell Town, Paisley, in that capacity and returns the same day, making a perambulation of seven miles. He sees well but is deafish in hearing, and wants his teeth. He seems regularly to have his glass of whisky a day, but no persuasion can induce him to take a second. He is still fond of living and his memory is remarkably correct in the recollection of olden times. It was his custom, until within the last four years, to repair to Greenock on the anniversary of his birth. This man, who may be stiled the Patriarch of Scotland, carries about with him printed copies of the certificate of his birth signed by the present and late Ministers of Sorbie.”

Mrs A L Coe

BOOKS WANTED

I would like to purchase or borrow a copy of the following books:

Folklore and Genealogies of Uppermost Nithsdale by William Wilson.
History of The Royal Scots Fusiliers 1678—1918 by John Buchan.
Old Troon by McIntosh.

David Strickland, 1022 Terrace Trail, Carrollton, Texas 75006, USA.

SURNAME INDEX TO THE GENEALOGIST, NEW BRUNSWICK

A surname index for issues 1—26 of the Genealogist of the New Brunswick Canada Genealogical Society has been compiled. It covers 30 000 entries and represents over 3 400 different surnames and variations of spellings.

Many of the Settlers came from Scotland and Ireland. A copy of the index has been kindly given to the Library by the compiler, David Strickland.

CORRECTION

In the article, JOHN REID: PIONEER LANDSCAPE GARDENER, vol XXXIII/2 on page 177, for Mrs Janet Hampton (line 23), read Mrs Katherine Hampton.

DO YOU NEED COPIES FROM THE I G I

Ancestral Researchers Limited of Southbank House, Black Prince Road, London SE1 7SJ have a copy of the 1984 edition of the I G I for all of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Their charges are 30p-per sheet plus postage with a minimum charge of £2.50.

A SCATTERED FAMILY

WHITE-WILSON-AULD-TAIT-DRYSDALE

ROBERT WHITE (1767-1816/17) a baxter of Linlithgow and his wife CHRISTIAN SIM had six surviving children whenthey'died of plague', possibly cholera between 1814 and 1816. For some reason the White relations did not rally round and the children were split between a SIM uncle and aunt.

The aunt MARGARET SIM had married THOMAS DRYSDALE of Solisgirth, a baker in Edinburgh and had four sons, ALEXANDER, ADAM, THOMAS and DAVID. According to a Sasine of 1829, Alex and Adam lived in Edinburgh where the latter followed his fathers occupation and Thomas and David were living in London. Thomas and Margaret Drysdale took the remaining White girls, Christian and Janet (Jess).

CHRISTIAN WHITE, married before 1836 THOMAS AULD, another baker, this time in Glasgow and they seem to have had five children: John (1836) Christian Lyon (1839) Thomas (1840) and Margaret Sim (1843). Thomas is mentioned in the will of his cousin Adam Sim in 1868 as is also another Thomas the son of Alexander Drysdale. The other White girl, JANET or JESS married JAMES TAIT, a gardener and died at RHU or Helensburgh (bur. at Helensburgh) in 1844. She is known to have had a daughter CHRISTIAN TAIT who married ? GREGG and had two sons living in Glasgow in the 1950s.

The four WHITE sons, ADAM, DAVID, ROBERT and JOHN born respectively in 1803, 1804, 1806 and 1814 in Linlithgow were brought up by their uncle DAVID SIM in Glasgow and Cultermains, Lanarkshire. ADAM is believed to have married and had a daughter Mary White living in Edinburgh in 1872-3.

DAVID WHITE, a skinner and tanner at Powburn married in 1834 at Canon Mills ISABEL WILSON and with three children, Robert, Catherine and Christian emigrated to NZ in 1841. Four more children, Isabel, Janet and Jane and a son DAVID, my great-grandfather were born in NZ.

ROBERT was also a skinner and tanner, at Bonnington Mills and also married in 1834, to ELIZABETHOGILVIE. He would seem to have died around 1854-5 as from that date directories show Elizabeth as the proprietor skinner and tanner, followed by their sons. Robert and Elizabeth baptised six children at St. Cuthbert's: DAVID SIM WHITE (1835), CHRISTIAN SIM (1838), ELIZABETH (1839) ROBERT (1841) ADAM SIM (1843) and JANET TAIT WHITE in 1846.

The youngest WHITE son was JOHN, who settled in Tasmania where he is known to have had at least a daughter JANE or JANET who used to visit her cousins in New Zealand. It has always been said she was the same age as her younger cousins. This may be the JOHN WHITE whose wife ELIZA NESBIT had a daughter JANE b. 6 Oct 1849 in Hobart.

DAVID WHITE, returned to Scotland on a visit 1872-73 with his youngest daughters JANET and JANE and stayed in Howard Place, Edinburgh, and visited his brother-in-law JAMES TAIT at Helensburgh. I have a book given him by 'his niece Mary White'. When Jane White's daughters (she married W.A.M. BAIN) visited Scotland in the 1950s, they contacted their Gregg cousins, sons of Christian Tait.

Contact with any descendants of or information about any of these people would be most gratefully received by Monica B. Carolan.

Library Premises Fund

The Society continues in its desire to acquire permanent library premises. For this reason it is aiming to build up a fund of approximately £50,000 which is felt to be the minimum required for this purpose. All donations or covenants in favour of this fund would be greatly appreciated and should be sent to the Treasurer, from whom covenant forms can be obtained.

NOTE

"MOWBRAY"

The address of Stephen Goslin, formerly of 21 Albert Square, London SW1, who specialised in the name "Mowbray" is wanted by Mrs Anne Bell, 66 Gypsy Lane, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS7 0DU.

NOTE

Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto

The Society was founded in Waterloo, Ontario, on 23rd April 1961 and this year celebrated its 25th anniversary. It has been granted Arms by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, and this is the first official grant of a Coat of Arms to any Genealogical organisation in North America.

The grant was formally presented to it on 24th January 1986 in the presence of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and the British Consul General. Our congratulations go to the Society both on its anniversary and on the formal recognition of its high standing.

REVIEW

Records of St. George's Park Cemetery, Port Elizabeth, South Africa compiled by Pauline A. Goldsmith.

This volume contains extracts from the Plot Owners Register of, and tombstones in, the cemetery of Port Elizabeth which was opened after survey on 8th May 1854. In 1852 the congregation of the "New Church" in Main Street, Port Elizabeth – a Church which had been originally Congregational in character but by then was a combination of Presbyterian and Congregational members – applied for a new burial ground, and land was granted by the Town Council for what became known as the "Scotch" Cemetery. It continued to be used both by the Congregational Church and the Presbyterian Church when they each had buildings of their own.

The cemetery was closed for further interments in June 1899, but even after that date occasional burials took place in vaults which had long been in the ownership of a particular family. At the time of closure a Register of Plot Owners was compiled after advertisement.

The plots are listed in numerical order with the inscriptions on stones given in full. The plot owners' names at 4th January 1898 are also given and are indexed at the end of the volume along with the names of those buried.

The compilation was a project of the East Cape Branch of the Genealogical Society of South Africa, and any enquiries about the book can be addressed to the Africana Librarian, Port Elizabeth City Libraries, PO Box 66, Port Elizabeth 6000, South Africa.

QUERIES

- 1290 Robertson — William Robertson b c 1788, m Janet Crocket c 1807, lived in Uphall, Linlithgow. Any information please, to John Robertson, 5 Canford View Drive, Canford, Bottom, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 2UW.
- 1291 PINKERTON — John Pinkerton (c 1770-1850) m Margaret Gibson and on 29 January 1817 a son Robert Campbell Pinkerton was born in Haddington (there were possibly other children). John was a freeman of Haddington and had a Clockmaker's shop there between Tammy Cowen's Smithy and Hardgate Street. Robert emigrated to New South Wales between 1874 and 1883. Was John a son born on 3 January 1769 to James Pinkerton and Margaret Love who married on 16 February 1759 at Govan ? Any information helpful, John Pinkerton, 18 Goodparla Street, Hawker, Canberra 2614, Australia.
- 1292 PEEBLES — Euphemia Elder Peebles b c 1842 in Perthshire, m William Stephen DEAR at St Ninians, Stirling on December 1 1871; both Domestic Servants at Auchenbowie. Father Charles Peebles, Postmaster from Peebles, witness. Any information on either family, Doris Dear 32 Tanhouse Farm Road, Solihull B92 9EY.
- 1293 HUGHES — John Hughes in 1820's m Helen Munro (Daughter of John Munro and Margaret Crichton b 1801 at Stanley, Perthshire). They had two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret. John died in 1839. Where was he born, and where did he marry and live ? F W Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2HN.
- 1294 BEATTIE/ARMSTRONG — Ann Beattie (b c 1825 in Scotland and living in the Parish of Skelton) m Richard Armstrong in 1844. They lived in Castle Carnock, Cumbria, where the marriage banns were called. Where was Ann born, and where did she marry ? Possibly in the Dumfries area. F W Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2NH.
- 1295 RAEBURN — William John George Raeburn, b c 1839, possibly Edinburgh m 1858 Caroline Jarvis, Haggerston, Shoreditch. Believed to have worked as a gardener in Princes Street, Edinburgh. His father was William Raeburn (sea captain) wife unknown, grateful for information on the family and in ancestors, Mrs F M Raeburn, 49 Broadfield Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4DW.
- 1296 VINCENT — Janet Vincent (Jennet Vinsent) b c 1820, Scotland, danced at Covent Garden Theatre, London, m Charles Ames in 1847 at St Pancras Church, Woburn Place London. Her father was James Vinsent who was dead by 1847. Information on Vincent family appreciated by Mrs F M Raeburn 49 Broadfield Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP2 4DW.
- 1297 BELL/FAIRBAIRN — John Bell, brickburner, b approx 1800 married Mary Fairbairn. Their son Robert Bell stated resident in Govan in 1874 at time of his marriage. Any information please. Mrs J Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon.

- 1298 ARTHUR/MILLER — Matthew Arthur, carpet weaver, b approx 1800 married Margaret Miller. Their daughter Margaret Miller Arthur b 1852 stated resident in Main Street Glasgow in 1874. Any information to Mrs J Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon.
- 1299 FORSYTH/WATSON — Alexander Forsyth, weaver b approx 1800 married Agnes Watson. Their son Alexander Forsyth b 1849 stated resident in Cambridge Street Glasgow in 1874. Any information to Mrs J Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon.
- 1300 PARK/FORSYTH — Gavin Park, butcher/flesher b 1821 Glasgow, married Elizabeth Forsyth b 1819 Glasgow. Their daughter Elizabeth Park b 1849, stated resident in Strone, Argyll in the 1871 census. Any information to Mrs J Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon.
- 1301 POLLOCK/JOHNSTON — William Pollock, contractor, b 1801 Mearns, Renfrewshire married Elizabeth Johnston. Their son Allan Pollock b 1844 stated resident in Cathcart in 1849. Any information to Mrs J Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon.
- 1302 BURNS/GILCHRIST — John Burns, cotton weaver, b 1809 Kilsyth, married Barbara Gilchrist. Their daughter Margaret Thomson Burns b 1846 in Kilsyth. Any information to Mrs J Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon.
- 1303 STIRLING/BURT — John Stirling, cowfeeder, b approx 1800 married Isabella Burt. Their daughter Elizabeth Don Stirling b 1856 stated resident in Green St, Glasgow in 1874. Any information to Mrs J Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon.
- 1304 GRAVES — Henry Graves, b 28 March 1858 in Scotland to John Graves and Hannah Roach. Henry came to America about 1869, m Rachel H Cook 30 April 1885 and died in Wisconsin on 25 April 1939. Where was he born? Susan L Nokes, 11 Albert Place, Sandbank, Argyll PA23 8QJ.
- 1305 HAYES — George Hayes b in Scotland 1665, stayed with his uncle in Derbyshire and then in London. In 1682 he was at Windsor, Connecticut, and m Abigail Dibble (Dibol) of Windsor, dying at Simsbury on 2 September 1725. Where was he born? Is anybody researching his family? Susan L Nokes, 11 Albert Place, Sandbank, Argyll PA23 8QJ.
- 1306 HAYES — John Hayes emigrated from Scotland to Dover, New Hampshire in 1680. Is anyone researching this family? Susan L Nokes, 11 Albert Place, Sandbank, Argyll PA23 8QJ.
- 1307 McELROY/McILROY — Eager to correspond with anybody researching this family in the Kirkcudbright area. Susan L Nokes, 11 Albert Place, Sandbank, Argyll, PA23 8QJ.
- 1308 MILLER — Robert Miller, stonemason, m about 1811 Agnes Elizabeth Campbell from Stonehouse in 1830. They emigrated to Perth Settlement, Upper Canada, with their children John, Hugh, Mary, James and Agnes. Robert died five months later, and his widow married Sergeant Richard Ringer, a discharged soldier and widower with five children of his own, of whom one (Elizabeth) married Hugh

Miller. Hugh and Elizabeth returned to Scotland about 1865 with children: Hugh, Jane Ann, Sarah, William, George, James H, Thomas T and Janett, and settled in East Lothian. Information appreciated on this family. Mrs M Hankins R R No 2, Newmarket, Ontario, Canada, L3Y 4V9.

- 1309 GRANT — Alexander Brewer Grant left Scotland, probably in the Army, before 1800. In that year his son Donald Brewer Grant emigrated from Inverness to Ontario, with his wife, Nellie Ferguson. Information wanted. Would Brewer be a middle name or occupation ? Gretchen Grant Schampel, 2191 Carter Avenue, St Paul, Minnesota 55108, U S A.
- 1310 MacGREGOR— David, mining engineer, worked on railway construction, Colorado in 1880's. Married Margaret Mackay, 17 children — only names known — Thomas, Murdoch, Charles, Alexander, Dougal, Isabel, Margaret. Returned to Scotland Inverness area 1888—89. Any information or contact with descendants appreciated R R MacGregor, P O Box 205, Yass, N S W, Australia, 2582.
- 1311 PRENTICE — William Alexander McLaren b c 1833 Stirling. Son of Andrew Prentice. Emigrated to New South Wales c 1855. Any help in finding his origins would be appreciated, Mrs Vicki Brown, P O Box 350, Smithfield, Queensland 4871, Australia.
- 1312 DUFFOTHERARY — William Combs was born in Perth on 23 October 1790 to William Combs, Drummer in the Royal Artillery, and Janet Duffotherary. Interested to hear from anyone of the name Duffotherary or who knows its origins. E M Donoghue, 18 Lower Park Road, Hastings, East Sussex TN34 2LB.
- 1313 BREMNER — George Bremner served in the 42nd Scottish Highland Regiment in the Colonies and was discharged in 1764. How long did he have to serve to be eligible for land in New York State ? Where would the regiment have had its headquarters, and where would information on privates in the regiment be available ? Estella Yule Pryor, 306 Cinnamon Lane, Euless, Texas 76039, U S A.
- 1314 STEWART — Alexander Stewart, b 1831 to William and Henrietta(?) Alexander's birthplace given as Glasgow on marriage certificate and Dumbarton on son's birth certificate. "Left from Paisley with four brothers to migrate to Orange (New South Wales) to take up farming." Married in Australia in 1855 in Kyneton, Victoria; occupation given as miner. Information on his brothers, and family in Scotland until 1855 appreciated. Mrs B M Clark 16 Goddard Crescent, Holt, ACT 2615, Australia.
- 1315 DALRYMPLE — William Dalrymple m Ann Smith of Adderstone on 23 April 1732 at Bamburgh, Northumberland. He was buried a pauper at Lucker on 25 September 1770. Who were his parents ? Was he connected with Phyllis Dalrymple buried at Bamburgh on 4 December 1741, or Mary Dalrymple buried at Holy Isle 2 April 1742 ? R A Dalrymple, 7 Blacksmiths Lane, Hockley Heath, Solihull, West Midlands B94 6QP.
- 1316 FINDLAY — Robert Findlay (b 17 January 1808, Water of Leith Edinburgh, Scotland, d November 1859 Macon, Ga, U S A). Came to New York from Liverpool in 1828 on the ship America, listing his occupation as Joiner, and settled in

or near Philadelphia, Pa, before moving to Georgia in 1838. He is said to have had a sister Isabella, another sister and brothers. Information on his family wanted Robert S Davis, Jr, Rt 2 Box 67, Ga 30143 U S A.

- 1317 STEEL/STEELE — William Steel b c 1817. His first wife died and on 17 March 1862, being resident at 20 Church Street, Maxwelltown Troqueer and described as sawyer, he married at the Free Church, Mary McNAY (sic), daughter of Alexander McNae, Blacksmith, and Mary Little. His son, Robert McNAE Steele, Carpenter, b c 1871 either in Scotland or at 39 Alma Road, Bermondsey, London, married while at Alma Road on 23 January 1897 Adelaide Lucretia Todman at Camberwell Green Chapel, Camberwell, London. What other children were born to William Steel by either marriage? Possibly George Steele? Information appreciated by Frank Steele, 21 Seabourne Avenue (off The Crescent) South Shore, Blackpool Fy4 1EH.
- 1318 GEDDES — Alexander Geddes of Nether Dallachy (Dalachie) b c 1657, had a son George (b 20 March 1684 in Bellie Parish, Garmouth) m Margaret Innes of Edingight in 1707, and had a son, James who migrated to the Georgia Colony in 1737. Information about the family and its ancestors wanted by Luman L Gaddis, Gilmer, Texas 75644 U S A.
- 1319 BETT — John Bett, b in Auchtermuchty, emigrated to Norwich, Essex County, North America, m Julie but no children; in 1839 he worked as a blacksmith in an Iron Mine and spoke of moving to Pennsylvania. Wish to contact researchers of Bett ancestry. Peter Bett, The Old School, Hillend, Dunfermline, Fife KY11 5LE
- 1320 GILLIES — John Duncan Gillies lived at Bondeath, St Ninian's Stirling 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 1870's, were possibly relatives. Information about the family wanted by Mrs S C Passmore, Bodalaw, Cader Road, Dolgellau, Gwynedd LL40 1RH, Wales.
- 1321 LYON — John Lyon b c 1853 possibly in Edinburgh, to Charles Lyon, Sailmaker. He is rumoured to have run away to sea as a cabin boy at the age of 14, and lived from 1881 in Liverpool where he married on 25 December 1878 Margaret Jane Ross at Garston, near Liverpool. He also was a sailmaker. Any information appreciated by R R Lyon, 1 Beckside Gardens, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE5 1BQ.
- 1322 KIRKLAND — Interested in Kirklands who left Scotland for Virginia in the 16th and 17th centuries; from what parts of Scotland did they emigrate? Wish to contact all researchers into Kirkland families. Mr Page Robbins, P O Box 10, Dickerson, MD 20842, U S A.
- 1323 SILLERS/SILLARS — John Sillers/Sillars, b c 1807 married Jane MacFarlane in Ardrossan in 1828. Information about the couple and about the name in Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Irvine, Dalry and Kilwinning gratefully received by Mrs Sharon E S Floate, 25 Sadleir Road, St Albans AL1 2BL.

- 1324 KIRK/FERRIER — George Kirk, a mason and lighthouse keeper at Cape Wrath, b 1785 (d about 1845) married in 1808 at Arbroath, Angus, Margaret Ferrier (b 20 January 1790), a daughter of David Ferrier and Barbara Gray. Their children were Barbara (b 8 November 1808 at Arbroath), Elizabeth (b 16 September 1809 at Arbroath), Mary (b 30 June 1811 at Arbroath), David (b 8 July 1813 at Arbroath and m Elizabeth Slaunwhite, d 1858 at Girvan, Ayrshire), James (b 25 December 1815 at Arbroath), George (b 27 May 1825 at Arbroath), and Anne (b c 1831 at Durness, Sutherland). David's wife returned to Halifax, Nova Scotia, before 1877 with her four children, Henry, David Jnr, Annie and James. Information wanted about the whole family Mrs Daniel Kirk, 22 Limardo Drive, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B3A 3X5
- 1325 COOK — William Cook, born possibly in Cupar, married in 1799, at Yester Parish, Agnes, daughter of Jas Findlay, Wright in Myeres, Auchtermuchty. William was a Gun Maker in Cupar 1807–1810 and in Perth 1816. Information wanted Mrs S M Stevens, 10/69A Yaldhurst Road, Christchurch 4, New Zealand.
- 1326 COOK — David Cook, b c 1836 in Barony, Lanarkshire, son of Jess Cook, grandson of David Cook who called him "my adopted son" c 1851–3 in Glasgow. How does one trace the adoption? There is a David Cook, Wholesale Warehouseman, 181 Trongate, Glasgow listed in Glasgow P O Directories 1875 and 1878. Mrs S M Stevens, 10/69A Yaldhurst Road, Christchurch 4, New Zealand.
- 1327 COOK — Robert Steele Cook, b 30 December 1836 at St Andrews, Foundry Time Keeper and Widower of Margaret Wilson, died at the home of his son, Edward W Cook in Castle Lane, Dundee, on 13 July 1911. Information wanted about Robert's marriage and descendants. Mrs S M Stevens, 10/69A Yaldhurst Road, Christchurch 4, New Zealand.
- 1328 ASHLEY/BRUCE — James Ashley (son of James Ashley and wife Mary Murray) married Mary Bruce (daughter of James Bruce and wife Mary Morrison) on 15 July 1885 at Moffat. Information regarding their births, birthplaces and parents required by Mrs K L R Phillips, 13 Curtis Road, Hornchurch, Essex, RM11 3NP.
- 1329 INNES/MURRAY — Alexander Innes and his wife Margaret Murray, had children in Lairg, Sutherland from 1776. Details of their marriage and parentage wanted by Mrs K L R Phillips, 13 Curtis Road, Hornchurch, Essex, RM11 3NP.
- 1330 McLEAN — John Mclean, sea captain&farmer from Appin Argyll area, married Julia McPherson, known children: Duncan b c 1836, John b c 1838 both at Appin. John married Elizabeth Bright in Glasgow c 1871. Her father an artist, mother Margaret McDonald. Duncan, John and Elizabeth came to New Zealand c 1872 and farmed in the Southland area. Any other descendants of John and Julia? Mrs June F Forde 38 Vernon Street Invercargill Southland New Zealand.
- 1331 Duncan Fisher, b c 1826 at Balquhidder, a grocer, married Margaret Ferguson 13 January 1867. Known child: Duncan Alexander, b 29 May 1870 at Balquhidder. Any other descendants and whom did Duncan Alexander marry? Mrs June Forde, 38 Vernon Street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand.
- 1332 CORBETT — James Corbett of Kenmuir, Old Monkland, also owned Stockbriggs Estate, Lesmahagow. These two estates were inherited by his sister, Christian

(Mrs Alexander) Scott in 1806. Any information on these two estates will be welcomed by D B McCowan, 19 Monarchwood Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada, M3A 1H3.

- 1333 BLAIR — James Blair, Weaver of Renfrew, married Janet Woodrow c 1826; their children Agnes, James and Janet Sommerviele "Glen" Blair were born in Renfrew c 1827–39. Information wanted about them J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall, TR26 3EL.
- 1334 McDOUGALL — Helen McDougall, b c 1856, daughter of Hugh McDougall, Yarn Dyer, and Jane Duncan, married Nicholas Robson Todd of Renfrew in 1888 at Alexandria, Bonhill. Information wanted J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall, RG26 3EL.
- 1335 RULE — William Rule, b c 1867 to Andrew Rule and Mary Anne Murray, married Elizabeth (Lizzie) Todd of Renfrew in 1901 at Glasgow. Information wanted about them and their children. J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall, TR26 3EL.
- 1336 VERNAL — James Vernal, coal merchant of Renfrew, b c 1833 at Renfrew to John Vernal, married Jane Kyle; their son John was born about 1862 and there were other children. Information wanted about them. J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall, TR26 3EL.
- 1337 WATTS — Maud Leah Watts, wife of James Blair Todd of Renfrew, who died in 1922, and her brother William Watts lived in Perth and later in Renfrew. Information wanted J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall, TR26 3EL.
- 1338 WOODROW — Information about Woodrow families in Renfrew c 1762–1833 wanted by J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall TR26 3EL.
- 1339 RENFREW — Information about Renfrew and its residents between 1760 and 1920 wanted by J Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall TR26 3EL.
- 1340 MOUAT/GRIEVE — John Mouat married Isabel Grieve on 12 January 1801 at Bervie, Kincardineshire. Had seven children one was James, b 29 April 1804 at Bervie, who married Margaret Duncan (b c 1805 Old Machar) 9 December 1825. Information regarding both families wanted by Alex Mowatt, RR 1 Fergus, Ontario, Canada, N1M 2W3.
- 1341 YEAMAN/YEOMAN — Interested in contacting anyone tracing the Yeaman name Robert Yeaman, 70 Allan brook Drive, Islington, Ontario M9A 3N8, Canada.
- 1342 STUART — Dr John Stuart came to America in 16th century. He had a son, John, who had a son, Daniel, who emigrated with his daughter, Elizabeth Stuart (b 1726 d 1795), to Baltimore, Maryland in 1746. Daniel died in Sussex County, Delaware in 1774. His other children born in Scotland were: Comfort (b 1736 m Samuel Linga), Ann or Nancy (m Joseph White), William (b 1744 m Priscilla Coburn in 1770), Mary (b 1745, m William Waples). Information about ancestors and family wanted by Mrs B J Ellis, 707–336th Pl, Ocean Park, Washington 98940, U S A.

- 1343 FRIGGE/FRIDGE — What is the origin of the name ? It is found in 1532 in Forres, usually with the christian name Alexander. Is it Norwegian ? John Welsh 100 Moraine Drive, Blairdardie, Glasgow G16 5HA.
- 1344 MacGREGOR — David MacGregor of Inverness, an Engineer, m Margaret Mackay of Fraserburgh (both born about 1840 and died before 1918). Their children were Thomas, b 1865, Murdoch (reputed to be a noted piper) Charles, Margaret, Isobel, Alexander (b 1882 in Denver, Colorado) and Dougal (b 1884 in Denver and died in Australia in 1937). Information wanted about the family John Welsh 100 Moraine Drive, Blairdardie, Glasgow G16 5NA.
- 1345 NAESMYTH, NAESMITH, NASMITH, NASMYTH – Kenneth b. 1831 Crichton, m. Mary Ramsay Gray at Tranent 1850. Emigrated to New Zealand via Sydney, Aust. c. 1857 with children Matthew, James, William, Isabella. Kenneth had brother Thomas b. 1830. Their father, James, had brothers Thomas and John, and sister Elizabeth. Interested in contacting descendants or anyone researching the name. Mrs V. Retford, 94 Plateau Rd., Bilgola Plateau, N.S.W. 2107, Australia.
- 1346 WATT – Robert Watt (parents James and Margaret) married Elizabeth Muir 12 Feb 1869 at Falkirk. Had 3 sons, David, Robert, James who became orphans between 1872-91 and were raised in orphanage. Any information wanted by Alex Mowatt, RR#1, Fergus, Ontario, Canada, N1M 2W3.
- 1347 BAILLIE/PARKER – John Baillie, farmer b. approx 1800 married Annabelle/Isabelle Parker b. 1800 Stewarton, Ayrshire. Their son John Baillie b. 1851 in Kilwinning. Any information, Mrs J. Bell, 10 Rectory Road, Hook Norton, Banbury, Oxon, England.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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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.
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