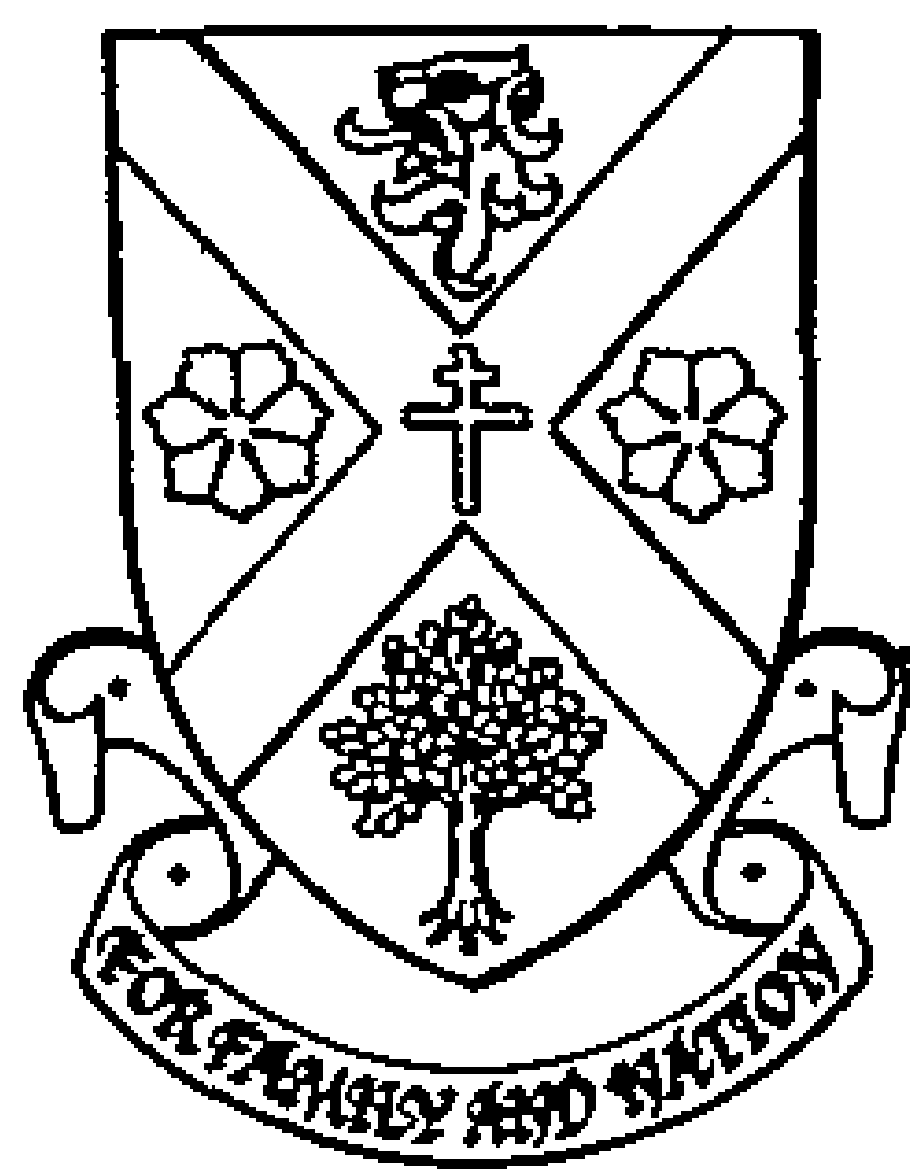


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL 1985-1986

Obituary

We have to record with regret the death, on 16th May, 1986, of Mr Rolland J B Munro, a founder-member of the society and its first Hon Secretary and Hon Editor. It was his enthusiasm which initiated the first meeting in May 1953 which led to the formation of this Society. An obituary notice appeared in the issue of **The Scottish Genealogist** of September 1986.

Membership

In this Report, in this the Society's 32nd year, the Membership Secretary, Mr J Kinnaird, reports that we have just over 1400 Members. Half of these come from the United Kingdom but we have nearly 500 Members overseas. The major part come from Canada and the United States, with Australia well represented and we have members in 22 other countries around the globe.

Meetings

Six meetings were held during the year in our regular place of meeting, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh to whose President and Council we again express our appreciation. Mrs Ivy Jardine gave an illustrated lecture on "In Search of Alexander Selkirk (the real Robinson Crusoe)"; Dr Peter Anderson spoke on "Documents, Handwriting and History"; Dr John A Raeburn on "Genealogy and Genes"; Miss Margaret Young on "Valuation Rolls and Land Registers" and Mrs Kathleen Cory described her "Visit to Ohio, USA". Our December meeting was a Social Evening and the last two meetings of the season took the form of visits: one to the Edinburgh Central Public Library to see the Edinburgh and Scottish Libraries under the guidance of Mrs Norma Armstrong; the other was a visit to Traquair House, in Peeblesshire where Mr Peter Maxwell Stuart conducted members round the house. Once again, to all our speakers we would express our thanks for these very successful meetings.

Administrative help

Last year, in the Report, we mentioned that the Council were considering the appointment of a part-time paid assistant to deal with the sales and despatch of Society publications, the receipt and recording of Overseas Members' subscriptions and some of the routine work of the Hon Treasurer. This appointment was duly made when Mrs Philippa Peat took over these duties in February 1986. These tasks are now being carried out smoothly and efficiently and we have been fortunate in finding in Mrs Peat a reliable assistant who relieves the office bearers of some of their burdens.

The Library

Mr R M Strathdee, our Hon Librarian, reports that the Library has continued to function normally during the year and visitors have made regular use of the services provided. There has been a marked decrease in the number of visitors from overseas and this can be explained no doubt by the international situation earlier in the period. Local Members have availed themselves of the provision of the International Genealogical Index (Scottish Section) 194, and the Old Parish Registers on microfiche which are being added as they become available. The Council has had under consideration the purchase of microfilm copies of the Census Returns but, as the cost would be over £3000 for a complete Census, the project has been deferred meantime.

The Society's collection of Monumental Inscriptions continues to grow and it is gratifying to report that the recording of graveyards in Ayrshire is proceeding and already a number of lists are to hand.

Correspondence continues to be received from Members and other enquirers and a considerable amount of time has to be spent in checking and seeking out the information required from Library resources and this frequently results in delay in sending a reply.

As in previous years, the Librarian is happy to acknowledge gifts of books, family charts, lists of monumental inscriptions, etc. The Council is most grateful for these donations.

Again, the Librarian wishes to thank Miss Howden and Mr Haswell for their invaluable assistance, Wednesday by Wednesday. He is also indebted to Miss Denholm, Mrs Cory, Miss Stewart and Dr Mackie for undertaking the long-term task of cataloguing the Library stock. The ultimate aim is to put the information on computer.

The shortage of space in the Library is becoming more acute, year by year and the attention of Members is drawn to the Library Appeal Fund. A copier is to be added to the Library's equipment in the near future.

Monumental Inscriptions

Mr R Torrance, our MI coordinator reports that this year has seen the completion of the re-printing of the early volumes of Monumental Inscriptions. It is now hoped to keep copies of these available at all times.

Several Members of the Society have been recording MIs in various parts of the country, mainly in the north and west. 1987 should see the publication of Kincardineshire* and Wester Ross; Bute, Arran and Upper Donside are in progress. Our thanks are due to Mr Nystrom who has given us copies of several East Lothian cemeteries.

The untimely death of James Birchman last December was noted with sadness. Mr Birchman recorded many cemeteries in Wigtownshire, not stopping at 1855 but continuing to date. His transcriptions are a valuable addition to the Society's collections.

Finally, Mr Torrance would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who are engaged in recording monumental inscriptions for the Society and to wish them fine weather, a keen eye and a speedy pencil in the coming year.

*Now available: UK and Surface Mail: £10.50 to all countries; airmail: £17.00
US Dollar prices: Surface mail to USA: \$19.00
Airmail to USA: \$31.00.

Publications

Progress was made during the year with the **Register of Members' Interests*** and we are indebted to Miss Stewart for her efforts. Some snags and delays at the printers have held up publication but it is hoped to have it issued early in 1987. The Council has also had under consideration a series of Information Leaflets and the first of these, **Scottish Emigration to North America**, compiled by Mr D Whyte, was made available during the year. We hope to produce others in 1987. 1986 also saw the publication of Mr Whyte's **A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation**. Mr Whyte has also had published a second volume of **A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the USA**.

The concept of compiling records of emigrants who left Scotland for overseas destinations before 1855 was one of the first projects started by the Society. At the moment, after the retirement of Mr Duncan McNaughton as compiler, we have no-one working on the Australian emigrant records. We continue to collect information and this is filed in the Library. It is hoped that a volunteer will be found to take on this task. Dr Muriel Lloyd Prichard continues to work on the New Zealand emigrant records.

*Now available: UK and Surface mail: £1.50 to all countries; airmail: £2.50
USA Surface mail: \$4.00; airmail: \$5.50.

Affiliated Societies

1987 will see the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society, the first Scottish local family history society to be founded by this Society under the guiding hand of Mr Whyte.

Last year, in 1986, with now five flourishing local societies, there was a move towards having a meeting of representatives from each of the local societies and ourselves, to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The first meeting was held in Edinburgh at the Society's Library, in March and it was resolved to hold further meetings. Subsequent meetings have been held in Perth, which seems a more convenient geographical centre than Edinburgh.

Matters discussed included the better coordination of the recording of graveyard inscriptions so that we try to avoid duplication of effort; 'spheres of influence', that is, the area in which each of the societies might be able to deal with enquiries; the exchange of names of lecturers and so on. Perhaps the principal matter for discussion has been the vexed question of the relationship, particularly the financial relationship, of the societies and the Federation of (British) Family History Societies. This matter has not yet been resolved but discussion continues.

At the time of writing this **Report**, it had been resolved by the representatives of these societies and ourselves, to form an Association of Scottish Family History Societies. This Association will meet probably twice a year and representatives will continue to exchange and disseminate news and views.

Acknowledgments

Finally, the council would like to express their thanks to our Lecturers, to the Office-Bearers and to our Members who not only support us by coming to Meetings but also to those Members who have 'shown the flag' of the Society at meetings south of the Border, in New Zealand and Australia during the past year.

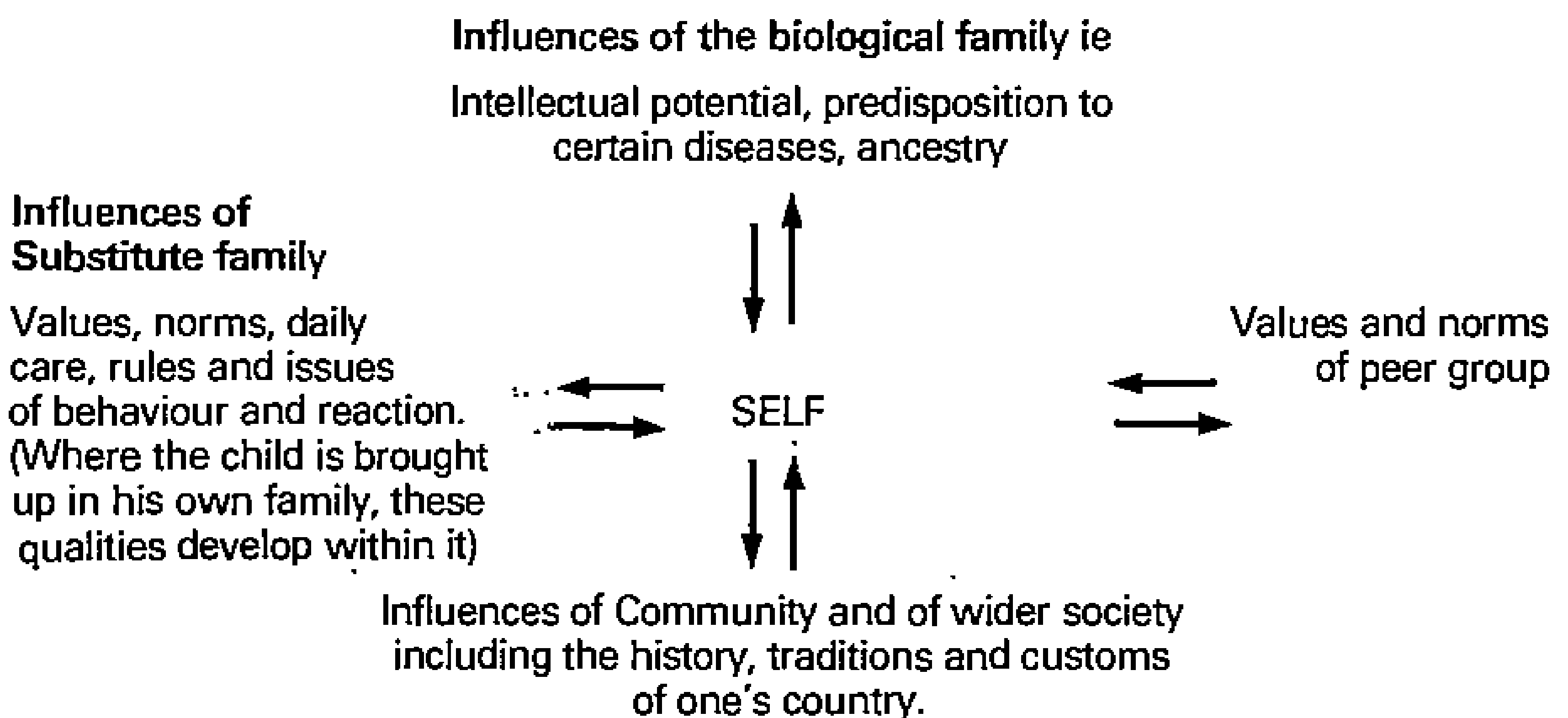
IDENTITY AND GENEALOGY

John Triseliotis

Identity and the sense of self are very difficult concepts to define or measure. Equally problematic is the attempt to identify the qualities and situations that contribute to a positive self-image. Some writers have tried to trace the origins of self back to the womb and to the quality of the very early experiences of the baby in relation to its mother or mother substitute. Others place importance on ongoing life experiences putting more emphasis on the interactions between people and their social environment.

In my view identity is the result of multiple emotional, social and cultural influences which combine towards the building of an integrated self. Personal and social identity denotes the kind of consciousness that we all carry within us about 'who' we are, the kind of person we think we are, and the type of self-image we have about ourselves. Depending on its quality and strength, this sense of identity conveys a feeling of 'separateness' from others, whilst at the same time it enable us to enter into daily social interactions and relationships with a degree of confidence. A secure identity is characteristic of deep feelings of security and belonging and of being conscious of oneself as an individual uniquely different from others, yet at the same time part of one's environment and of the human community.

My own understanding of the development of identity started through my studies of the personal experiences and circumstances of separated children. These were children who because of the circumstances of their biological families had to grow up with adoptive or foster parents and in many cases in residential establishments. Knowledge from these studies contributed to our understanding not only of separated but of all kinds of children. As already stated, identity is the result of multiple emotional, social and cultural influences as illustrated by the following diagram which pays attention to the part played also by the substitute family on an individual's personality. Obviously the self is not a passive recipient of influences as it has the capacity to influence back:



Through our studies we identified three important ingredients contributing to the development of identity: the quality of a child's experiences within his natural or substitute family; knowledge and understanding about his background and genealogy (particularly important for separated children); and community perceptions and attitudes. The nature and quality of these experiences will be influential on the individual's personality. Erikson (1968) in his writings puts the emphasis of identity building on personal and internal experiences whilst Mead (1954) pays more attention to the part played by social influences,

particularly community ones. In my view the two types of experience are not separate, but part of the same developmental continuum.

Erikson described a positive identity as 'a sense of psychological well-being, a feeling of being at home in one's body, of knowing where one is going, an inner assuredness of anticipated recognition from those who count'. Mead in turn remarked on how identity begins by what he calls 'role-taking', namely taking the attitudes and views that others have of us as our own, by learning to see ourselves through their eyes and acting by means of their standards. Other social psychologists have also pointed out how our conceptions of ourselves and aspects of our behaviour are primarily reactions to the subjective images we hold about ourselves as they are mirrored in the society where we live. In some respects we know 'who we are' from the reactions of mostly what we see in other people as they relate to us. In other words, we are what other people largely say we are. As a result we may perceive ourselves as 'best' or 'second class' or 'bad' or 'dull'. A sense of spoiled identity develops from receiving consistently negative messages. This may sound too deterministic for the truth is that we are not passive recipients of influences. On the contrary we are always in a process of give and take between ourselves and those who are around us. In some respects we can interfere in the process of self-building and resist attempts by others to affix to us a certain self. However, life can become very hard if we persistently don't conform and accept other people's definitions of us. For example, children being in a formative stage of development have less power to resist consistently negative messages. We know, for example, that many children who grow up in residential establishments and even in foster care tend to feel stigmatised because the Community, in their view, looks upon them as 'bad'. The uncertainty and confusion they frequently carry about their families of origin increase their sense of not being whole people.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GENEALOGY, BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

A small but vital part in the jigsaw of identity formation is knowledge about our background and our forebears, including the history of our family and country. Our studies of separated children have convinced us that people, at least in Western Cultures, have a deep emotional and social need and curiosity to know about their families of origin and ancestors. Such information is vital to help us complete ourselves or complete the pattern of our lives. People, such as those adopted or fostered from whom such information was withheld, experienced it as a deprivation, and the continued uncertainty proved to many stressful and uncomfortable. Continuity with the past, particularly our family's and country's, is a necessary ingredient to the building of self and personality. Among other things, continuity is a carrier of the past and of the hopes of the future and also, provides at the same time some cushioning against crises or anxieties generated by change or the fear of it. The need for continuity and for a narrative about ourselves is well illustrated in Barbara Hardy's article 'Towards a poetic of fiction: An approach through narrative' (Novel 1, No. 2, pp5—14).

'We dream in narrative, daydream in narrative, remember, anticipate, hope, despair, believe, doubt, plan, sense, criticise, construct, gossip, learn, hate and love by narrative'.

Over the years successive adoption laws in most Western and other countries, enveloped adoption in considerable secrecy and mystique. This was to deny adopted people the opportunity to know or find out the truth about their birth circumstances and of their genealogy. No doubt the element of secrecy was partly aimed at protecting single parents and their offspring from the stigma of unwanted parenthood and illegitimacy. Also at ensuring that natural parents would not interfere in the relationship between the child and his adoptive family in a way that might upset the stability of the arrangement. The 1920's

and 1930's was also a period when adoption was not all that popular, and it was thought that the guarantee of secrecy would encourage new adopters to come forward. The law may have been well meaning, but it unintentionally conveyed attitudes of secrecy and evasiveness and possibly of 'shame' and 'stigma' about adoption. The same secrecy and sometimes 'economy with the truth' concerning some children's background were to extend beyond adoption to most children growing up without their own families, including children in step-parenting relationships. Janet Hitchman in her autobiography (*The King of the Barbareens*) writes with sadness on this subject: 'No one thought of giving explanations to small orphans any more than to market bound pigs.'

An exception to the legal secrecy referred to earlier were the laws of Scotland and Finland, which provided from very early on (Scotland 1929) that on attaining the age of 17 an adopted person could apply to Register House in Edinburgh for information from his original birth records. The provision of the Scottish legislation had nothing to do with the adoptees' psychological needs, but with matters of inheritance. Nevertheless, this provision offered us the opportunity to study the importance of genealogical information to adoptees and subsequently to other people. As a result of our studies the laws of some other Countries, e.g. England, New Zealand, Australia and some of the States of the USA, have recently changed to take account of these research findings. More important the consciousness and work practices of professionals such as social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists have changed to recognise the meaning and importance to all children and adults of the truth about their genealogy and circumstances of upbringing. The sharing, in a positive way, of genealogical information is now seen as a step which helps promote identity, personality development and mental health. The truth about backgrounds and the sharing of information, as we have found, far from undermining relationships with parents or substitute parents, on the contrary seem to strengthen and cement them. Children come to respect their parents and carers for this and come to trust them even more. The truth, as many told us, helps them to know 'who they are' and 'where they stand'. In contrast, evasiveness, secrecy and avoidance generate mistrust and increase curiosity and unhappiness: 'Truth is always better than deception. No one should have the right to erase part of your self, even if it is only a very minor part'; or 'It is the adults who should take the initiative and explain things without waiting for children to ask. Often children don't know what to ask'.

Our own studies and those carried out by others have also shown that the people who matter most to children are those who care for them, and not necessarily those who gave birth to them, unless they happen to be one and the same person. The wish of children growing-up with substitute carers to know about their background and history and sometimes meet an original parent, is not a wish to give up or abandon their psychological parents. Only in some very unhappy relationships children may entertain such ideas. Children and adults also can continue a good relationship with one set of 'parents' whilst also having contact with another 'parent'. Human beings are capable of more than one relationship simultaneously. In this case each type of relationship has some similarities, but also differences.

THE MEANING OF THE FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND OF ANCESTORS

The family of origin and the history of our forebears may represent only a small part of our identity, but it is a vital part which has to be satisfied, as some of our respondents told us;

‘If you don’t know it is like a loose end that needs tying up’
‘It is the missing link in the jigsaw puzzle’
‘It is part of the tableaux of your life’
‘It is part of your history’
‘You have to know the roots you come from to understand yourself’

Curiosity about our immediate and more distant ancestors is natural and not a neurotic trend. The less people know the more likely it is that they will want to search or set out for a quest to satisfy their curiosity. The meaning of such a step for the individual cannot be over-stated. Psychological problems can result from continued ignorance of vital information about one’s background or through sudden discovery in adult life that, for example, one is not the child of people one came to look upon as ‘parents’. The term ‘genealogical bewilderment’ is often used to convey the distress displayed by people who are ignorant or confused about their origins.

This issue is assuming more importance now compared with the past, because with different ‘conception’ methods an increasing number of children is now being brought up in circumstances where one or both people are not their biological parents. For them clarity about their past, their history and the circumstances of their births will be important for their mental health and sense of general well-being. It is a sad fact that in most of the recent discussions on such issues as surrogacy and in vitro fertilisation the needs of the children to know the truth have featured very little.

Many of us take for granted our ability to answer without much difficulty or hesitation questions such as: the place of our birth, the names of our parents; grandparents and beyond; or what our parents or grandparents did for a living, or if they are alive or dead. Yet there are people in our society who for a variety of reasons are unable to answer such basic questions, something which fills them with embarrassment. The comments of some of our respondents who could not answer basic questions about themselves and their origins are indicative of the strength of the feeling:

‘I am a stranger to myself. I look into the mirror and ask: ‘Who am I?’ and I have no answer to it. There is no one to compare myself with’.

or

‘I have been living right through with a feeling of unreality about myself. I feel empty inside, like a big vacuum. I feel as if I am only half a person with the other half obscured’.

In contrast to the above was the satisfactory and relative contentment often felt by those who were able to establish some of the facts about their family and life history:

‘It has been a great help to be able to know something exact about my roots’.

or

‘At least I can tell people where I was born’.

It is a natural curiosity to want to know whether aspects of the past are reflected in one’s children. More important, continuity with the past is usually preserved by conveying ideas and themes from the previous generation(s) to the next. This is why we all like to have details about the personality, habits, character, hobbies and interests of our ancestors to help us to bring them to ‘life’ as people. Disappointment can also arise from having some of the basic information, but not any of the more personal details. The search can then begin with equal earnest. Obviously background ancestral information has different meanings to different people depending on what is already known, what the quest is about, and possible other personal circumstances coinciding with the search.

A NEW CLIMATE

The quiet work of the genealogical societies must have been given quite a boost in the last fifteen or so years mainly as a result of the greater interest in the past, in history and ethnicity. It coincided with an upsurge of minority groups insisting on greater equality of rights with majority groups. Also with ethnic minorities insisting on observing their customs and traditions which might have originated in Africa, Europe or Asia. The search for ethnic identity is only one step removed from the search for personal and social identity. Our studies of the early 1970's contributed in some measure to this increased search, especially by children who had grown up in substitute forms of care. The issue of origins now features regularly in plays, novels and on TV documentaries and soap operas. The greater openness is to be welcomed and equally the official opening of records to people who were previously denied vital information about their background. Most social work agencies, for example, will now go to great lengths to search for information on behalf of people who were previously in their care.

New ways of working with children separated from their natural families now involve the preparation from early on of detailed Life Story books for each one of them. These books include details about the child's past and his family tree, information about his circumstances and important life events about himself. The Life Story book is consistently updated to include new information or new events. As part of the exercise children are taken to visit the place where they were born and where their parents or grandparents happened to live. The book as such belongs to the child and he takes it with him if and when he moves to a new family. This is one of a number of new ways which have been developed to help sustain and promote a child's identity. Adoptive and foster parents are now equally given written details about the background of the children, and explanations are offered to them individually or in groups of why it is important that they should share it with the child. Even unpalatable information has to be shared, provided it is done sensitively and within the child's capacity to understand. Obviously children growing-up with their own parents have no need of Life Story books as the parents usually act as living links between the past and the present. Even here though, it is remarkable how many knowledge gaps some people discover when asked to draw their family tree going beyond the first generation.

CONCLUSION

Within the context outlined above the search for genealogy by people who have never been 'separated' from one or both parents is understandable. History in general, including that of our family's, is part of our identity, warts and all. As long as there are missing links the individual cannot feel whole or complete. This does not mean that those who can never satisfy their curiosity or complete their life-tableaux about aspects of their background will be unhappy or genealogically confused. This is far from so. What we have found is that it takes much more than the simple lack of background information to create such a situation. Other serious crises, adversities and negative experiences have to happen to an individual before such a state sets in. It obviously feels much more satisfying if the various loose ends can be tied up. A feeling of anti-climax can equally set in when everything that is to be known has been found and the journey is at an end. Yet almost none of our research subjects regretted their quest even if sometimes the only thing it gave them was the journey.

NOTE:

This article is based on material obtained from the author's book 'In Search of origins' — RKP (1973) and on his other research.

THE McCLELLANS OF GELSTON

D R Torrance

INTRODUCTION

The McClellans are a very old Galloway family, but unfortunately very few documents survive which shed any light on their early history. Those references that do exist give a very fragmented and incomplete picture, before the sixteenth century.

No substantial collections of McClellan family papers have come to light. Commentators state that many of the early family papers were lost in 1452, when Sir Patrick McClellan of Bombie was captured and killed by the Earl of Douglas.

It is interesting to note, however, that as late as January 1797 Lord Selkirk wrote that all the documents relating to the castle (presumably Kirkcudbright Castle) were done up in two packages and sent from Ireland, but the packages were lost in what appear to have been the heavy snows of that year. The papers had been taken to Ireland by Ann Maxwell, widow of the Third Lord Kirkcudbright. Since then there has been no trace of them. (Laing Mss. Historical Mss. Commission).

Although the Bombie McClellans are difficult to trace, more has survived concerning the McClellans of Gelston.

The McClellans of Gelston would appear to be the senior scion of the Bombie line, (see the note on heraldry at page 285), having been firmly established in a prominent position by 1264.

The following genealogy is an attempt to give as comprehensive an account of this family as is possible.

THE McCLELLANS OF GELSTON 1264—1610

- I The first member of this family found on record was John of Genilston who was fined £15 in 1264.¹

John of Gevelston acted as a witness on May 24, 1282.²

Sir John of Gevelston attended an inquisition at Berwick on August 20, 1296, along with his son Dugal.³ The following month the sheriff of Cumberland was ordered to cause to be delivered to Dougal, son of John of Gevelston, the custody of certain lands in Hoton Johan in Cumberland, that belonged to William Hoton. Dougal was to hold the lands until the heirs of the said William Hoton should come of age.⁴

John of Gevelstone was present at the recovery of Dumfries Castle in 1306 and was in the Caerlaverock garrison in July of that year.⁵

John had issue:

1. Dugal, of whom later.
2. Uchtred of Gevelstone, who, on November 12, 1318, was pardoned for outlawry along with several other people.⁶ He is mentioned again in a general pardon dated February 28, 1323, in consideration of good news brought concerning the death of one Andrew de Harcla.⁶

The bailiwick of the forest of Whynfell was granted to Ughtred of Gevelston on November 24, 1324, having been forfeit by Roger of Clifford, a rebel.⁶

- II Dugal of Gevelstone. He was with his father at Berwick in 1296 and also at the recovery of Dumfries Castle in 1306.

Dugal's seal appears on a charter dated May 13, 1319.⁷ On June 19, that year Edward II granted to Dugal of Gevelstone, Knapdale and Glenarewyte in Scotland, forfeit by John Menteith.⁸

- III The next member of this family to be mentioned was John of Genylston in 1329.⁹

David II granted a charter of the lands of Gevylston to James Boyde, who feued them to John of Gevylston.¹⁰

On April 10, 1342, at Westminster, the treasurer of exchequer at Dublin was ordered to deliver to John of Geneleston of Galeway, who had suffered much damage and annoyance by reason of his adherence to the King, a tun of wine and 10 quarters of wheat which the King ordered the treasurer to purvey in aid of John's maintenance.¹¹

- IV Sir John of Gevelston is the next member of this family mentioned. His name appears in four charters, 1420—1440.¹²

It would appear that Sir John had two sons:

1. Patrick McClellan of Gelston, of whom later.
2. Donald/Dungali McClellan of Gelstone.

- V Patrick McClellan of Gelston. He is mentioned as the son of John McClellan of Gelston in three charters.¹²

In 1424 Patrick McLelane 'dominus de Remistoun' witnessed a charter.¹³

Patrick married about 1448 Margaret, daughter of Donald Levenax of Balcorrach and Cally, who was a son of Duncan, Earl of Lennox who was beheaded in 1425.¹⁴ Patrick about 1453.

In 1488 Margaret Levenax, spouse of the umquhile Patrick McClellan of Gileston brought an action against various people for the wrongous detention and with-holding from her of her mails and farms of her lands of Davidstoun.¹⁵

Patrick and Margaret appear to have had no surviving issue. Gelston passed to Patrick's brother, Donald/Dungali.

- VI Donald/Dungali McClellan of Gelstone, who also appears on record as Dungali Johnestone of Gelstone.¹⁶ Donald McClellan of Gilestone submitted his accounts as the Steward of Kirkcudbright to the Exchequer from 1457 to 1460 inclusive. In 1460 he received £30.12.4 expenses. He is mentioned again in connection with the Burgh in 1465.¹⁷

On October 20, 1471, Donald McClellan of Gileston gave letters of reversion in favour of Vedast Grierson of Lag, of the 5 merkland of Corawlaw and Killecrosch and the 5 merkland of Daltallachane.¹⁸

In the same year Donald was granted the ward of Skeych.¹⁹

Donald is mentioned a charter on August 15, 1472.²⁰

He had a charter of the 20 merkland of Kirkcormack, 10 merkland of Netherthrid of Kirkcormack and the 10 Merkland of Amhloume on November 27, 1475, having witnessed another charter five days earlier.²¹

Donald gave letters of reversion to Walter Porter at Wigtown on July 30, 1476. These were redeemed by Donald's son in 1494.²²

In 1490, Dungallus M'Klellane Johneson resigned his 5 merkland of Auchinreoch to Alexander Gordon, brother german of John Gordon of Lochinvar. A charter of confirmation followed on March 1, 1506/7.²³

Donald married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum.²⁴ This marriage plunged the McClellans of Gelston into a 'con amore' feud existing between the Dunbars on the one side and the Gordons and Agnews on the other. The feud was occasioned by the murder of the said Sir John Dunbar by one Alexander Gordon.²⁵

Donald and Catherine had issue:

1. Alexander McClellan of Gelston, of whom later.
2. William McClellan. In 1489 Alexander McClellan of Gileston was ordered to pay William, his brother german, £10 scots.²⁶

William is also mentioned in 1502/3 as the son of the umquhile Donald McClellan of Gelston.²⁷

3. John McClellan of Balmaclellan, son of Dungali Johnstone was granted the lands of Balmaclellan by Vedasti Grierson of Lag. The document was witnessed by Donald McClellan of Gelstoun in 1466/7, following on a procuratory of resignation dated June 1465.²⁸

On December 19, 1467, John McClellan son and heir of Dungali Johnstone of Gelston, was confirmed in his lands of Balmaclellan, viz.: Armakewne, Trechanis, Blarany and Blackcrag.²⁹

In 1476 an action mentions Donald McClellan, Archibald McClellan and John McClellan of Barsalloch.³⁰ (The latter person may be synonymous with John McClellan of Balmaclellan).

Who John married has not come to light, but he had issue:

- i. Janet McClellan. She married, about 1486, George Gordon of Troquhain, brother german of John Gordon of Lochinvar. On January 20, 1486 John Dungalson of Troquhain granted to George Gordon the 4 merkland of Troquhain in payment of Janet's tocher. Precept of sasine followed on May 30, 1489 and also included the lands of Barmorrow and Craig.

Another charter was granted on March 8, 1494 by Dougal McClellan to George Gordon of the 40/- land of Troquhain of old extent and also the merkland of Barvoranby and the merkland of Craiglymyn, confirmation under the Great Seal followed on June 30, 1495. It would also appear that George Gordon received a charter of the lands of Blairynnie.³¹

- ii. Possibly a son, John McClellan of Barscobe.

VII Alexander McClellan of Gelston. The first mention of Alexander was in 1459 when he gave an instrument, as tutor to John M'Quhy.³²

He is mentioned as son and heir to Donald McClellan of Gylstoun in letters of reversion dated at Wigtown August 9, 1494 and again in 1499.³³

Alexander McClellan of Gileston was mentioned in 1496 for resetting £50 Scots.³⁴

He was described as 'a naturale idiot', whose curator was the Earl of Angus.³⁵ In 1498 an action was brought by Margaret McCulloch, spouse to Alexander McClellan of Gelston, against the Earl of Angus, for with-holding from her and John, Patrick, Margaret and Elizabeth, children of the said Alexander, the sum of 60 merks. January 12, 1499 was set aside for the production of proofs.³⁶ Nothing further of this action is to be found.

Alexander died before 1500, having married Margaret, a daughter of James McCulloch of Cardoness.³⁷

They had issue:

1. John McClellan of Gelston. He did not long survive his father, being dead before September 1502.³⁸
2. Patrick McClellan of Gelston, of whom later.
3. Margaret.³⁶
4. Elizabeth.³⁶

VIII Patrick McClellan of Gelston. He succeeded his brother, John, in 1502.³⁹ He received assignation in 1506/7 of the 5 merkland of Coralaw and Killecrosch and the 5 merkland of Daltallochane according to letters of reversion granted by Vedasti Grierson of Lag by the deceased Donald McClellan of Gelston, grandfather of the said Patrick.⁴⁰

In 1510, John McClellan, burgess of Kirkcudbright, went to the kirk at Gelston on behalf of Patrick McClellan to receive a consignment of 400 merks redemption of the lands of Gelston, granted by Robert Grierson on behalf of Cuthbert Grierson of Lag, his brother german.⁴¹

On September 1, 1509 Patrick McClellan of Gilestown, and others, were denounced as rebels, and put to the horn for airt and part in the cruel slaughter of George Frere. Again he was sentenced, on November 6, 1510, to be beheaded, for the theft of twenty oxen from Patrick Agnew, Sherrif of Wigtoune; but pardoned by the King, and restored to all his property. In 1513, he was denounced, along with Andrew and John McClellan, as a rebel, for not entering underly to the law for the slaughter of Robert Muir. Their cautioners were americiated £100 for each of them.⁴²

Patrick had sasine of Remistoun and Lochrinald in 1510. The following year he received sasine of the same lands together with Gileston, Glenley, Cotlaw, Netherthird and Auchlane in Kirkcormok.⁴³

Patrick was killed at the battle of Flodden on September 9, 1513.⁴⁴

Patrick married Isobel Dunbar and had issue, six children, of whom can be traced.⁴⁵

1. Thomas McClellan of Gelston, of whom later.
2. Patrick McClellan of Gelston. He is styled 'of Gelston', but was, most probably, acting as tutor to his nephew.

However, he received an instrument of sasine on May 27, 1536, infefting him as heir to his brother Thomas McClellan of Gelston, in the lands of Glenzarroch, Little Quitehill, Portarland, Kirkmereyne & Glen, Mekilquhithyll, Glendowbank, Newlands, Arelawne & mill of Kirkcormok, Glenley & Cotland in the parish of Kirkcudbright; Lochtoun or Rennystoun, Drumrey and Grennan in the parish of Glasserton; Barleygow, Culquhay & Drogannis, Culnook, Barmaling, Mathar-stewart with the mill of Rennystoun in the parish of Sorbie; and Lochranald in the parish of Kirkewan. An official transumpt being registered on September 26, 1542.⁴⁶

In 1541 Patrick McClellan of Gelston and his wife, Janet Gordon, had a charter of the 5 merkland of Culmark, 3 merkland of Cowlbay & Drumgandis, 4 merkland of Barladow and 3 merkland of Grannand in the barony of Remiston, Wigtownshire.⁴⁷ Two years later Patrick had a charter of the merkland of Balcrag, 20/- land of Carroch, half-merkland of Barvanny and 40d land of Drumaddy in

the parish of Kirkmadrin.⁴⁸ Patrick received a third charter in 1545 of the 20/- land of Mour, half-merkland of Barmaik and the 10/- land of Steldach in the same parish.⁴⁹

Patrick was dead before 1553,⁵⁰ having married Janet Gordon,⁵¹ with issue:

- i. Thomas McClellan. The tenants of Remiston in Wigtown, initiated an action against Thomas McClellan son of the umquhile Patrick McClellan of Gelston, Roger Gordon, his tutor, for Alexander McClellan now of Gelston.⁵²

- IX Thomas McClellan of Gelston. he was born in 1508 or 1509, and was four years old at his father's death.⁵³ On November 9, 1513, he had sasine of the 40 merkland of Remiston and the 15 merkland of Lochrinald. The following year he had sasine of the 20/- land of Netherchild (sic) and Arlkon. John McClellan of Auchlane being his tutor-at-law.⁵⁴ Thomas received a crown charter of his lands of Gelston, Glen, Kirkcormock, Netherthird and Arlhlands & milne in 1527,⁵⁵ and was retoured on November 21, the following year.⁵⁶

On May 22, 1530, respite was given to Thomas McClellan of Gelston and others for their treasonable remaining and at home biding 'fra the Oist & Army of Solway' and for the slaughter of the umquhile George Langmuir, for 19 years.⁵⁷

He is mentioned in the Register of the Great Seal between 1530 and 1534.⁵⁸

Thomas was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547,⁵⁹ having had issue:

1. Alexander McClellan of Gelston, of whom later.
2. Thomas McClellan in Orchardton,⁶⁰ who succeeded his nephew in Gelston, of whom later.

- X Alexander McClellan of Gelston. He was a minor at his father's death and William Gordon of Craichlaw was his tutor.⁶¹ An instrument in 1550 mentions William Gordon, son and heir of William Gordon of Craychlaw as tutor of Alexander McClellan of Gelston, great grandchild of the umquhile Donald McClellan of Gelston.⁶² (It would appear that a 'great' has been left out).

Alexander, with the consent of his tutor, warned Thomas McClellan of Auchilene, on April 12, 1552, to remove himself and his tenants from the said Alexander's lands of Newlands in the parish of Gelston.⁶³

Alexander was retoured heir on April 20, 1563.⁶⁴

Alexander died in December 1575 leaving a testament dative, which was made and given up by his spouse, Elizabeth Gordon, and William McClellan his son.⁶⁵

Alexander married Elizabeth Gordon, (she married secondly Sir Robert Maxwell of Spottes,⁶⁶). They had issue:

1. John McClellan, son and heir, d.s.p.⁶⁵
2. William McClellan of Gelston, of whom later.
3. Patrick McClellan who, as a brother to the laird of Gelston, witnessed a charter in 1588.⁶⁷
4. Peter McClellan.
5. Thomas McClellan.
6. Janet McClellan.
7. Bessie McClellan.
8. Robina McClellan.⁶⁸

XI William McClellan of Gelston. He was retoured heir in 1585.⁶⁹

In 1590 he was admitted freeman and burgess of Kirkcudbright.⁸⁵

He gave two sasines in 1594, of his 5 ½ merkland of Irelandton to John Gordon of Troquhain; and a sasine of his merkland of Blackmark to William Gordon of Mynneboy, brother to the said John Gordon.⁷⁰ The lands of Irelandton and Bartaggart were held blench of William McClellan and his heirs.⁷¹

Later that year John McMorran as procurator for William McClellan of Gelston as heir to his umquhile father, Alexander McClellan of Gelston, gave sasine of the annualrents of several tenements in the Burgh of Kirkcudbright.⁷²

William witnessed an instrument of redemption in 1596.⁷³

William died on December 12, 1604, his testament being registered on May 24, 1605.⁷⁴ In it Thomas McClellan, his father brother, is made his heir.

He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas McClellan of Bombie by Grisel, daughter of John Maxwell fourth Lord Herries.⁷⁵ Margaret married, secondly, Patrick Vaus of Librack.⁷⁶

William was succeeded by his uncle Thomas McClellan.

XII Sir Thomas McClellan in Orchardton and later of Gelston.

The first notice of Thomas was in 1565 when, he was mentioned as brother to Alexander McClellan of Gelston in proceedings taken against him and others for the murder of John Dungalson.⁷⁷

In 1605 Thomas was served heir to his nephew in the barony of Twyneme, £50 & the fishing in the Dee, also the 8 ½ merkland of Kirkchrystie, in the barony of Gelston, viz.: the 3 merkland of Glenzarrock, 20/- land of Littillquhytehillis, 20/- land of Potterland, 3 merkland of Kirkmirrain & Glen, the 4 merkland of Meikillquhytehillis and Gildanbank, the 20/- land of Newlands, 7 ½ merkland of Arilane, 12 merkland of Inglistoun with the mill of Gelston, 10 merkland of Netherthrid with the mill of Kirkcormock in the parish of Gelston, also the merkland of Glenley and the ½ merkland of Cotland in the parish of Kirkcudbright.⁷⁸

In the same year he was retoured in the £5 land of Gaithill-Mundell called Conquechtoun in the parish of Borgue.⁷⁹

In 1607 Sir Thomas McClellan of Gelston settled his lands on William McClellan of Auchlane, tutor of Bombie. Sasine was given to Thomas in life rent and William in fee, on August 24, 1607.⁸⁰ Sir William McClellan of Auchlane disposed of his lands of Gelston to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar in 1611.⁸¹

When Sir Thomas McClellan received his knighthood is not to be found.⁸²

He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Hannay (died 1612) of Sorbie.⁸³

With the death of Sir Thomas McClellan of Gelston this line came to an end.

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58. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials of Scotland.
59. R.M.S., 1.4.1530; 12.2.1534; 21.2.1534.
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61. Abbreviate Retours, Kirkcudbright, no.60, 22.1.1605.
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75. Edinburgh Commissariat, CC8/8/40, 24.5.1605.
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77. Edinburgh Commissariat Decrees, 12.3.1611.
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82. Ibid, no.8, 7.11.1611.
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GELSTON HERALDRY

The only references to the Gelston arms are of an early date.

In 1296, John of Gevelstone's seal, bearing three chevrons, appeared on the Ragman Roll. A more comprehensive description is given in the Galloway Roll: Argent, three chevrons sable.

By 1319 one of the chevrons seems to have been dropped, (Record Office Charter, 7.5.1319. Bain iii, p.122, no.649.)

Another seal attributed to the fourteenth century, shows just two chevrons. (Scottish Heraldic Seals, J.H. Stevenson & M. Wood, vol.2 p.482).

Therefore, it would appear that the McClellans of Gelston bore,

'Argent, two chevrons sable',

by the fourteenth century.

Compare this with the McClellans of Bombie who bore,

'Or, two chevrons sable'.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

Saturday 2nd May. Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham 3. One-day Seminar for family history society 'Strays' Co-ordinators. Organised by the FFHS. Approx. cost £7.50.

Saturday 9th May. Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire. 'What's In A Name'? One-Day Conference hosted by the Bedfordshire FHS. Cost £6.50. SAE for details to: Mrs. G. Dolman, 72 Staines Square, Dunstable, Beds. LU6 3JQ.

Saturday 16th May. The Black Country Museum, Dudley. Continuing the theme: "Midland Trades of the Nineteenth Century". Hosted by the Stourbridge & District Branch of the BMSGH. Cost £7.50. SAE for details to: Mrs. J. Weston, 38 Markham Drive, Kingswinford, West Midlands DY6 8HZ.

13th—16th May. "Where It All Began". 1987 Annual Conference in the States, hosted by the North Carolina Genealogical Society in Raleigh, North Carolina. Details from: NGS Conference in NC, 4527 17th Street, North Arlington, Va. 22207, USA.

Saturday/Sunday 20th & 21st June. Lincoln Castle. East Midlands History Fair. SAE for details to: Mrs. C. Wilson, Assistant Director Museums, Recreational Services Department, Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, Lincoln LN1 1Y1. (Admission — Adults £1, Children/OAPs 50p, Family £2. Open: 11.00am—5.00pm).

12-15 August. London. International Symposium on Newspaper Preservation and Access. SAE for details to: Valerie J. Nurcombe, Information Consultant, 8 Kingfisher Drive, Over, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 1PF.

Saturday 10th October. Abington Church Hall, Ashburnham Road, Northampton. "Poor Relations". One-Day Conference hosted by Northamptonshire FHS. SAE for details to: Mrs. M. Alsford, 11 Wycliffe Road, Abington, Northampton NN1 5JQ.

Saturday 7th November. Birmingham and Midland Institute. Margaret Street, Birmingham. One-Day Seminar for family history Society Secretaries, Chairman and Branch Secretaries. Organised by the FFHS. Approx. cost £7.50. Details will be circulated to FHS's Summer 1987.

OF FILIAL LOVE AND CONCERN . . .

by Alan R Thomson
[Introduction by David G C Burns]

I met Alan Thomson and his good lady some years ago in New Register House Edinburgh. He was most anxious to locate his ancestors in the 1851 Census in Glasgow — a monumental task. In this case fortune favoured the brave and the family located at 11 Market Street, Glasgow where Mr Thomson's great grandfather, Charles Thomson, was living with his parents and two sisters. Both father and son were listed as born in Airdrie. Armed with this information we were able to take the Thomson line a few generations back in New Monkland Parish records.

Alan Thomson embodies the great spirit of genealogy and family history that has exploded throughout the world. He has applied himself assiduously to the task of family research and has gathered together facts from Australia, New Zealand and Scotland. He is fortunate to possess the original letter dated Glasgow 2 Feby 1854. It is a document of filial love and concern.

This is not just a story of ordinary working folk. It is a labour of love by a man who travelled half-way round the world to bring his people out of obscurity and give them their place in the human story; consummating the journey by visiting the places where his ancestors were born and lived and died. May I express my gratitude for the small part I played in this story. I leave Alan Thomson to tell his tale.

David G C Burns

"THOMSON FAMILY"

Charles Thomson was born in Airdrie New Monkland in 1834, the son of Ludovick Thomson (weaver born Airdrie), and Jane Morrison, born in Shotts.

The Family moved to Glasgow where they were shown living at 11 Market Street in the 1851 Census.

At this period of time most members of the Family, and even those marrying into the Family, were connected with the manufacture of cloth.

Charles married Margaret Scott 1st June 1852 at the Church of Scotland, in the Parish of Gorbals.

On 11th March 1853, Charles and his wife left Liverpool on board the "Childe Harold", a ship of 1125 tons, with approximately 500 immigrants. The ship arrived at Geelong, Victoria, Australia, 16th June, after a voyage of 97 days. During the voyage, Charles and Margaret had a son named Ludovick. On arrival they were bonded to Mr G Rutherford of "Richardson River", for 12 months or £70, as Agricultural Labourers. At the end of this 12 months, they returned to Geelong, where a letter, dated 2 February 1854, (appended) was received from his father Ludovick Thomson, who was still living in Glasgow.

Next they moved to Ballarat to try their hand at gold mining, as did thousands from all over the world. Hundreds of ships arrived, flooding the country with a tide of humans of every conceivable nationality. Ships' crews deserted, local inhabitants left their homes, and businesses and factories were closed, while everybody rushed to answer the cry of "GOLD".

Little is known of the next 10 years except that on 2nd March 1856 a son, John Thomson, was born; another son, Charles Stewart Thomson, was born 10th December 1858, and George Scott Thomson, was born 20th April 1861. During all this period, and on the various Birth Certificates, Charles, the father, was listed as living at Ballarat West, and his occupation being 'Miner'. Unfortunately on the 4th August 1861, their first son Ludovick, who was born on the High Seas on the way to Australia, died at the age of 8 years as a result of Measles.

At this period of time the New Zealand Government was having domestic trouble in the shape of Maori uprisings. Although England was pouring Imperial Troops into the country to help control this strife, it was decided that this build up in numbers was not happening quickly enough. As a result, the Governor, Sir George Grey, was convinced that the solution was in Australia. A representative of the New Zealand Government was despatched, and toured the Australian gold-fields, offering those prepared to enlist in the army the enticement of 'Land Grants' for their service. Things were not very bright on the gold-fields and the majority of miners, disillusioned and with no other prospects of employment, were finding it hard to support their families. The promise of land, or perhaps the lust for adventure, resulted in some 2,500 enlisting in what were to be known as the Australian 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Waikato Regiments.

Charles Thomson enlisted in the 4th Waikato Regiment on 22nd January 1863, at Creswick, a gold town in Victoria. His age now being 30, and on his army papers he was listed as a 'Bushman'. On 4th February 1864, Charles accompanied by his family left Melbourne on board the 'Thomas Fletcher', a ship of 631 tons, bound for Auckland in New Zealand. Some 11 ships were contracted to transfer the 2,500 recruits, and their families numbering approximately 1,000 across the Tasman Sea.

The hard primitive life encountered by the Family in Australia must have been 'soft' or easy compared with the life that was about to begin in New Zealand.

On 1st April 1864, Charles was promoted to Corporal. Tragedy struck the Family in August 1864, when the sons, Charles Stewart aged 5 years 9 months, and George Scott 3 years 5 months, both died as the result of Scarlet Fever within a period of 16 days. A daughter, Agnes, was born in 1866, and a son, James Taylor Thomson (My Grandfather) was born in a Maori Village 5th October 1868. The reason for this being that there was no town or village nearby since the town of Hamilton was not founded until 1869.

Some of the conditions of enlistment were quite unique, and worthy of mention. Transport of enlisted and their families was guaranteed to New Zealand. Uniforms were issued, and families boarded and kept, while the men did their army service. At completion of term each soldier was granted two blocks of land, one a town lot of 1 acre, and the other depending on his rank, starting with a block of 50 acres for a private, 60 acres for a corporal, 80 acres for a sergeant, and so on. These were drawn by ballot. Supplies and army pay continued for 12 months after hostilities ceased, and each man was provided with £10 worth of timber with which to start a dwelling on their land. Another condition was that they kept their weapons, and were not allowed to absent themselves from their property for a period of over a month in a 12 month period and were to be on call in case of Maori uprisings. Hence the name "Armed Settlers".

The struggle and work involved in turning the wilderness into what is now one of the largest cities in New Zealand (Hamilton) must have strained and tested the endurance of each family.

Charles Thomson turned his interest not to farming, but to timber. He started a timber mill, and on various certificates was listed as a Sawyer or Contractor. Whilst crossing the Waipa

River in a canoe on the way to tender for providing the timber for the building of the railway between Auckland and Hamilton, his canoe was over turned by a barge pulled behind a Paddle boat "Lillie". So on 24th September 1878 ended the life of Charles Thomson, aged 45 years — 45 years of drama, hard toiling, struggling, mourning and adventure, a man who like many others was an adventurer and pioneer, and who helped develop and form the great countries of New Zealand and Australia.

FAMILY TREE

Ludovick Thomson	(Weaver - born 20 November 1791 - Airdrie New Monkland)
M	
Jane Morrison	(Born 1795 - Shotts Lanarkshire)
Charles Thomson	(Contractor-sawyer born 1834 Airdrie New Monkland)
M	(Married Parish Gorbals 1 June 1852 by Rev. D. Macfarlane)
Margaret Scott	(Died in Waipa River New Zealand 24 September 1878 aged 45 years)
James Taylor Thomson	(Boot finisher - born 5 October 1868 Hamilton, New Zealand)
M	(Married Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 18th December 1889)
Mary Emma Cayzer	(Died at Marrickville, Sydney, Australia 9 January 1940 aged 71 years)
Albert Leslie Thomson	(Bootmaker - born 23 February 1895 Melbourne, Victoria, Australia)
M	
Clara May Denison	(Married Mascot, Sydney, Australia 16 October 1920)
	(Died at Kogarah, Sydney Australia 10 December 1960 aged 64 years)
Alan Raymond Thomson	(Postman - born 17 March 1930 Rosebery, Sydney, Australia)
M	(Married Mascot, Sydney, Australia 2 February 1962)
Edna Jean Tuckwell	

45 Millroad Street
Glasgow
2 February 1854

To Mr Charles Thomson
Geelong Victoria Australia

Dear Children

We have had the fortunate opportunity of reading in a letter you wrote your brother John that you were both well. This was glad news to us although from a far country. Still it was pleasant. I felt when I read as if I saw your faces and as if it was your voices uttering the statements your letter contained.

I am sorry to inform you that your mother has fallen greatly off in her health since you and your sister Margaret left home. Margaret's ship was becalmed for about three weeks while passing the Banks of New Foundland and it was reported that the ship "Mary Morris" had gone down. But Margaret arrived safely at New York and is well along with Ann her sister in Holyoke Massachusetts. Then her thoughts were directed towards you folks and Australia. I at last wrote to Stephen Walcott Esq 8 Park Street Westminster London from which I received the following answer, "Ludovick Thomson, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioner to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd instant and in

reply to state that the ship "Childe Harold" arrived safely at Geelong Victoria on the 16th of June last and that no Emigrant named Thomson or Scott died during the voyage. 12th Jan'y 1854. I am your obedient servant Walcott Secretary."

This gave your mother a little more hope but when she heard that a letter had come from Charles her heart beat with joy so much it almost overcame her. Dear children I am thankful to God who over rules all things that he has over ruled the swelling billows of the great deep: that all our children arrived safely. We are sorry to hear that you and Margaret your wife were so poorly and so much cast about. But we are grateful to God that He in such circumstances gave her a safe delivery with a live child. Margaret and Ann write often to us. They are always inquiring if there is no word from Charles. I will now give them all the particulars. Dear son your sisters and brothers are all well and are all happy to hear from you.

[Then comes some personal news about various friends]

The letter resumes . . .

Asiatic Cholera is cutting off a considerable number of our inhabitants. The mortality rate for Glasgow for the last 12 months has been very great. Dear Charles, I understand that the God fearing population of Australia are not very numerous. But I hope that you are striving to enter in at the straight gate. God in the Gospel is inviting all to come to His Son Jesus and God that cannot lie is promising Salvation to all who receives Christ as their Saviour. The invitation is believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and the promise is thou shalt be saved. Let none of the great and leading doctrines disorder your mind. If you cannot understand them — do not deny them — they will not injure you but they rather are a comfort to the enlightened mind. O my son, do not learn to swear. Sanctify the Lord's Day and keep it holy. Continue to resist drunkenness. Live as you would wish to have done when you come to die. Set a good example before your child if he is spared. Love your child. Pray often with him. Train him up in the fear of the Lord. Teach him, if spared, with you what he is by nature. Instruct him what God can make him. By grace converse with your wife on the things that are mighty to Save. Join as soon as convenient with some evangelical body of Christians. Search the Scriptures that your mind may be enlarged. Go from one degree of grace unto another until you arrive at the full stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. And may the God of grace sanctify you and fit you for entering into that rest that He has prepared for all his believing people is the earnest prayer of your Father. And may God in His providence bless you in all your lawful undertakings. I hope that all your conduct will be worthy of imitating. Live if possible at peace with all men.

I may not live long to converse with you so I am taking this opportunity of informing you that you are always remembered at the Family altar. Permit me and believe me when I say that we send our unfeigned love to you both and remain your affectionate Father and Mother.

Until death
Ludovick and Jane Thomson

[Within a few months both Ludovick and Jane Thomson were dead.]

QUERIES

- 1390 LAIRD/JOHNSTON(E) — James Laird, farmer, and Jane Milne had a son James Laird (b. c1848 probably in the Parish of Drumblade), who married on 2 May 1878 at Whiteley in the Parish of Drumblade Jesse Johnston(e) (b. 27 Feb 1859 at Woodbank, Drumblade, to William Johnston(e) and Ann Hay). Their daughter, Elizabeth Nicol Simpson Laird, was b. 1 March 1898 at Wester Dummies, Drumblade. Dates and places of birth of the family appreciated. Mrs Brenda Stephen, 4096 Dupree Drive, R R No 1, Victoria, B.C. Canada V8X 3W9.
- 1391 LOGIE/LOGGIE — William Logie and wife Jean Wiseman, living at Redhall, Speymouth, Moray, 1740-1790. Descendants wanted. Mrs J Purdy, 2041 Fleetwood Avenue, Kamloops, B.C., Canada V2B 4S3.
- 1392 CRUIKSHANK — Captain Donald Cruikshank, master of the ship Hes(perus?) 581 tons—terminated a voyage from the Black Sea (during Crimean War) at Poplar, London, discharging crew 13.2.1856. Seek his ancestry. Mrs Allan StJohn, 966 Inverhouse Drive (Unit 401), Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5J 4B6.
- 1393 BUCHANAN — Captain Buchanan (died before 1852) master of a steamship which "plied on Loch Lomond" left a widow, Christian Stewart. Both probably natives of South Perthshire. Seek their ancestry. Mrs Allan StJohn, 966 Inverhouse Drive (Unit 401), Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5J 4B6.
- 1394 McQUEEN/McTYRE — Andrew McQueen and Marion McHutcheon or McCutcheon had a son James, b. about 1770 at Girvan, Ayr. He married Janet McTyre (b. 1786 at Ballantrae, Ayr, to Alexander McTyre and Jean Maitland), and their known children were Alexander (b. 1808, married Jane Clark), Sarah (b. 1813 married David Logan), and Marion (b. 1815, married William Cochrane). Information about the families and descendants appreciated. Mrs Mary Neill, 31 Mavin Road, Christchurch 2, New Zealand.
- 1395 DAWSON/HAMILTON — James Dawson, b. c1780, married at Falkirk on 16 Feb 1816 Jane (Jean) Hamilton (b. c1800) and served in the Army in Persia between 1818 and 1831. He was a moulder at the Carron Factory, and may have built a row of houses at Mungahhead called Persia Row. The family migrated to South Australia in 1839 and were pioneers of Strathalbyn. Children were James, Archibald, Catherine, Eliza, Willock, George, Jane, Ann and Mary. Any information appreciated by Sue Boyland, 3 Eggeling Street, Esperance 6450, Western Australia.
- 1396 DUNCAN/FRASER — William Duncan, Labourer, and Jane Frazer had a son, Thomas Dixon Duncan (b. 27 Oct 1849) and a daughter Jane (b. c1853) at Tranent, East Lothian. Jane married John Boyland, a Miner, on 23 Sept 1871 at Sandhurst (Bendigo), Victoria. Information about parents and marriages of the family wanted by Sue Boyland, 3 Eggeling Street, Esperance 6450, Western Australia.
- 1397 TREELS/TRAIL — Robert Trail, possibly second son of John Trail(I) of Elsness and Helen Stuart (widow of Captain Patrick Winchester) was baptised at Kirkwall 9 June 1681 before Robert Trail, Merchant at Leitch, Margaret Murray and Barbara Trail. He is not mentioned in the Genealogie Account of Traills of Orkney. Robert Treels, a Sea Captain on the ship Marlborough, and working for the brothers Hope, sailed from Bo'ness to Rotterdam, where he became a Burgess on 4 Sept 1705. Are Robert Treels and Trail the same person? William Treels, C. de Bourbonstr. 13, 2641 EW Pynacher, Holland.

- 1398 DUNSMORE/DUNSMUIR — Interested in the Dunsmores of Glasgow. Believe Brian J Porter of Gilford Street, Vancouver, researching the same family. Wish to contact Mr Porter and obtain further information of Dunsmuir family. Mrs Muriel Aitchison, 69 Moana Cres, Sunshine, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.
- 1399 OLIFENT/SMITH — Captain James Olifent (also known as Smith), b. 1750, m. Elizabeth Horton on 16 Feb 1793 at Birchington, Kent, and died 1808, being buried at a church near Swafeld, Norfolk. He left a son, James Smith Olifent, baptised 16 Jan 1794. Olifent was a privateer and was possibly the child of a medical student apprenticed to Dr James Smith, Surgeon in Perth, by the Surgeon's daughter. Further information wanted by W T Olifent, 81 Halsey Road, Fulham 5024, South Australia.
- 1400 CRUICKSHANKS — James Cruickshanks, b. c1826, married Jane Wilson and had a son, William James, b. 1849 in Glasgow, possibly at Bell Street. In 1861 James practised as a Surgeon in Barrie, Ontario, having by then 4 children. Seek his birthplace, ancestry, etc. Mrs Allan StJohn, 966 Inverhouse Drive (Unit 401), Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5J 4B6.
- 1401 SPEIR(S)/SPIERS — Robert Speir married, in ?1740, Elizabeth, sole heiress of Patrick Barr, laird of the Mill of Gryfe, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire. Robert is credited with an adventurous life (merchant, smuggler, shipwrecked, deserted wife, etc) by the author of the "Cairn of Lochwinnoch". Any confirmation or details appreciated by Bill Curran, 73 North Linkside Road, Liverpool L25 9NS.
- 1402 GILLIES — Peter Speirs (a descendant of Robert Speir, above) married, in about 1848, Margaret Gillies. Their fifth (?sixth) child (b. 26 December 1859 in Liverpool) was christened Alexander Thompson Gillies Speirs. A son born to William and Catherine Gillies (m.s. Gillies) on 12 June 1861, in Glasgow, was christened Alexander Thomson Gillies. Any information throwing light on this coincidence of name and of the Glasgow Gillies family would be welcomed by Bill Curran, 73 North Linkside Road, Liverpool L25 9NS.
- 1403 ROSS — Angus Ross, b. 29 Oct 1767 (son of John Ross and grandson of Angus Ross), was married in USA in 1791. Where was he born and who was his mother? £100 offered for this information. Happy to exchange information about the family. Mrs Glen J Bailey, PO Box 772, Santa Paula, California, USA 93060.
- 1404 ROSS — Hustan Ross m. Catherine Ross of Peddieston, Cromarty. They had three sons, Alexander, John, and another who went to Canada in 1757 with the 78th Frasers Highlanders and fought under Captain Nairn. Information wanted about Hustan and his family. Mrs Lorraine Mitchell, 943 Dansey Avenue, Coquitlam, B.C. Canada V3K 3G8.
- 1405 LAMBERT/DUNLOP/REID/HARRISON — Joseph Lambert, Lace Manufacturer, and Ruth Harrison had a son Joseph, a Butler, who was born in 1839 and married on 14 December 1876 at Faulus Park, Baillieston, Mary Mair Dunlop, a Housekeeper (b. 1842 to John Mair Dunlop, Overseer, Jamaica, and Jane Reid). Their children were Charles Joseph, b. 26 Oct 1877 in Glasgow, and John, born and died 1879. Information wanted about families. Linda Whitford, PO Box 2066, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2P5, Canada.
- 1406 ORR/ETTERY/ETTERIE — Charles Orr, Grocer and Spirit Merchant, and Ida (Ettery) Peter, a widow, had a daughter Helen Jane Harrison Orr, b. 2 June 1879 at high Street, Dunblane. She married Charles J Lambert, Law Clerk, on 11 Jan 1901 at 15 Victoria Crescent, Partick, Lanark, before Sarah Orr and Daniel

McLean, Jr. They had five children, Joseph, Ida, Charles, Mary and John, and came to Canada c1905, settling in Austin, Manitoba. Information about Orr and Ettery families wanted. Linda Whitford, PO Box 2066, Yellowknife, NWT, X1A 2P5, Canada.

- 1407 SMITH/NICOLSON — Peter Smith, Boilermaker, b. c1850, to Neil Smith, Confectioner Journeyman, and Mary Nicolson, married Agnes Laird at Govan. Did Neil originate from Leslie, Fife? Places and dates of birth and marriages of Smith family wanted. Mrs Marion Johnston, 24 Pentland Rise, Dalgety Bay, Fife KY11 5LY.
- 1408 FLEMING/SCOTT — Patrick Fleming married Amelia Scott (b. 1792 in Scotland to Thomas `Scott and ? Miller). They lived at Levis, Quebec, with Patrick dying on 30 May 1860. Who were their parents? Williams Fleming, 6 Ilex Lane, Liverpool New York, USA 13090.
- 1409 WIGHT/GIVEN — Jean Wright married John Givan about 1790; their son William, b.1797 at Selkirk, married Margaret Hope (b. at Legerwood in 1794) and lived with her at Blainslie, Roxburghshire in 1820. Information appreciated about Jean's parents, and her date and place of birth—possibly Berwickshire, Roxburgh or Selkirk—and about the ancestors of Margaret and William. Margaret Berridge, 8 Lucerne Close, Wilford, Nottingham NG11 7BB.
- 1410 CREASON — James Creason and Rachel emigrated from Scotland to USA c1785. Nine sons were born to them in Kentucky, of whom two were Baptist Ministers, one a Doctor, one a Lawyer and the rest Farmers. Who were the parents of James and Rachel? Howard Creason, 6741 Yellowstone Drive, Riverside, California 92506, USA.
- 1411 WILSON/DEANS — Charles Deans Wilson, Harness Chain Maker, b.1858 (Lanarkshire?) to William Wilson and Sarah Deans, married Janet Taylor Thomas, Saddle Machinist in 1880 in Govan. Their children included Hughina (b.1882), David (b.1886), Marion (b.1889) and John Duncan (b. 1897). Parishes of origin, dates of birth and marriage of parents and other information appreciated by Mrs Marion Johnston, 24 Pentland Rise, Dalgety Bay, Fife KY11 5LY.
- 1412 LANGLANDS — George Langlands of that ilk (Laird 1610-1643) married Ester Scott (sister of Francis who bought Synton, Selkirk, from a Kinsman in 1627 and the widow of Elliot of Falnash) and had a son, Robert, who was a Laird from 1643-1672 and in 1662 was fined £1800 for refusing to conform to Episcopacy. Robert married Margaret Ker of Cavers (Magni Sigilli 6 Jan 1645) and had two sons, of whom George (Laird 1672-c1681) married Janet Douglas. Robert Langlands (Laird 1681-1705) married Mary Scott and had two sons who went to Perthshire. John Langlands, son of James in Clayfolds, was baptized 2 June 1750 at Dunbarney, Perthshire. Dunbarney O P R mentions William Langlands as a witness on 24 Jan 1658 at Kilgraston, and Alexander Langlands, son of Agnes Keir, found guilty of fornication 26 Oct 1659 and not guilty of incest with his mother's half sister, Agnes Davidson (1665 Dunbarney Kirk Session). On 5 July 1761 James, son of James in Mains of Moncreiffe was baptized. Where did John go before marrying Sarah Parish at Marylebone on 4 August 1782 and then to Epsom to found a firm of Estate Agents in 1798? Information connecting Borders and Perthshire families wanted. Mrs Prue Langlands, Kingshill, Chewton Mendip, Near Bath, Somerset BA3 4PD.

- 1413 **AFFLECK/GILLESPIE** — David Affleck with his wife, Ann Gillespie, and son, James Affleck, (b.1813 Dumfries), emigrated in 1814 to North Carolina, then moved to Tennessee and on to Illinois, where he died in 1818. Sons, James and Robert, married and both had large families. Any information on Afflecks/Gillespies appreciated by Robert A. Affleck, 2065 Castelleja Court, Carmichael, California 95608.
- 1414 **TURNBULL/ANDERSON/DRUMMOND/WHITELAW**: Robert Turnbull, b. about 1843, Fife, son of Alexander Turnbull and Christian Drummond, apprenticed as a gardener in Perthshire, married in Clunie, Perthshire (1864) to Janet Anderson, (b.1840 in Blairgowrie, Perthshire, daughter of William Anderson and Amelia Whitelaw). Then moved to Fossaway — Kinross, then Alloa — Clackmannan. Children: Emily b.1865, Christina b.1867, Jane b. 1869, Robert b.1871, Jessie b.1873, Alexander b.1875, Elizabeth and Charlotte. Most of the children emigrated to Canada and the U.S. in the 1890s. Robert died Newport, Fife 1908; his wife, Janet, died Montreal, Canada 1934. Wish to contact persons researching these families. Mrs. Janet Gosior, 8215-185 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5T 1G9, Canada.
- 1415 **DUNCAN/PATRICK/PURDON**: James Duncan and Janet Patrick lived in Kirkintilloch Parish, Dumbartonshire, early 1800s. Known children: James b.1807, Janet b.1810, Robert b.1813, John b.1816. Seek information on ancestors. Where did the family move after 1817? Son, James, emigrated to Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Ontario, Canada, in 1820s, married Janet Purdon, and had thirteen children. Did any other family members come to Canada? Wish to correspond with descendants. Mrs. Janet Gosior, 8215-185 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5T 1G9.
- 1416 **HADDOW/ROBERTSON**: Thomas Haddow, b.c.1797, a Presbyterian Cotton Handloom Weaver, living at Quarry Road, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, at the 1841 census, married Hannah Robertson (b.c.1807 in Lanarkshire). Their children were William, b.1831, Marion, b.January 1834, baptised Hamilton February 1834 died in infancy, Mary b.1836, John, b.1839, and Ellen b.1841. They went to Canada in 1842/3, settling at Peel Township, Wellington County, Ontario. Thomas possibly had a sister Janet Haddow, b.c.1809, m. James Mason, Hamilton, whose granddaughter, Jessie Haddow Mason m. James Hood Stewart in 1872 and emigrated to Ontario 1887/9. Need siblings and ancestors. Marie Trueman, 63 Okanagan Avenue W., Penticton, B.C., Canada V2A 3K8.
- 1417 **BLACKHALL** — Who was Isobella, the wife of William Blackhall of Jedburgh, who married him c. 1797/8 while he was serving in the Cinque Port Fencibles and died before 1810. Mrs R Blackhall, 39 Winchelsea Road, Rye, East Sussex TN31 7EJ.
- 1418 **JAMIESON** — William Jamieson (b. 1824) and Catherine Fraser (b. 1825) had a son, William (b. 1859), who emigrated from Shetland to Australia. Information wanted about the family. David Nicolson, Riskaness, Walls, Shetland Isles, Northern Scotland.
- 1419 **FRASER** — Robert Fraser (b. 1816) and Mary Tait (b. 1818), had a daughter, Margaret (b. 1849 in Shetland), who married Michael Cokinda, a Sugar Refiner from Brooklyn, U.S.A. Information about Margaret wanted. David Nicolson, Riskaness, Walls, Shetland Isles, Northern Scotland.

Note

VISIT TO RESTENNETH PRIORY AND LIBRARY AND ABERLEMNO STONES

Saturday, 6th June 1987

Members will have the opportunity to visit the library and ruined Priory of Restenneth, near Forfar, and the Pictish Stones at Aberlemno, on Saturday, 6th June.

The Priory, now the property of the Scottish Development Department, dates from the 8th Century and has a notable tower which was built at the turn of the 11th and 12th Centuries. Restenneth Library, started by Mr Graham Hunter in 1944, holds over 3000 volumes and also contains a collection of family correspondence of interest to people in the area. The Library, which is a short walking distance from the Priory, was built in 1972 and is available to members of the public for research by appointment only. 3½ miles to the north east lies Aberlemno, which has a superb collection of Pictish sculptured stones.

A coach will leave Edinburgh at 9 am on Saturday, 6th June, arriving at Restenneth around 11 am. Visits to the Priory and Library will be followed by a visit to the Aberlemno Stones. The coach will arrive back in Edinburgh at approximately 6 pm.

The cost of the coach will be £4 per person. Numbers are restricted to 50, so bookings will be on a "first come, first served" basis.

To reserve your place for the visit, please write to the Syllabus Secretary, Miss Violet Jardine, 33 Edderston Row, Peebles EH45 9DT before 16th May 1987, enclosing £1 registration fee (non-returnable). The balance is payable on the coach. Details of departure point, etc, will be notified following booking.

Please note that members should bring a packed lunch with them. The Trustee of the Library has kindly offered to provide a cup of tea to accompany the packed lunches. We hope to arrange afternoon tea at the village of Letham.

EXPLORING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

Saturday 18th to Saturday 25th July

A summer school will be held at Crombie Hall, Old Aberdeen, by the Department of Adult Education. It will deal with the practical aspects of family history as well as the necessary research—appropriately for both beginners and experienced amateurs. There will be lectures, tours, and visits to Record Repositories, with time allocated for research.

Full board in single study bedrooms will cost £165 and, if places are available, applicants can attend on a non-residential basis for £50.

Applications, with a deposit of £25, should be made to the Department of Adult Education, University of Aberdeen, Taylor Building, Aberdeen AB9 2UB.

London Visit

Was it coincidence that the Duchess of York switched on London's Christmas lights when members of the Scottish Genealogy Society arrived in the city in November? We felt it must be a personal welcome for us on our three-day visit which was organised by the SGS and which aimed to help members to get to know London's record repositories.

Six members travelled by train from Edinburgh on the morning of November 12 and met up with three members from England. In the afternoon, we all assembled at our "base", the London Ryan Hotel, and were escorted to our first port of call, the Society of Genealogists, by Sandy Sandison, a member both of the Scottish and of the English Societies, who had originally dreamt up the idea of such a visit. The Society's premises are in Goswell Road, off Clerkenwell Road, within longish walking distance of the hotel and a two-bus-ride away.

We were welcomed by the Society's director, Anthony J Camp, and Sandy Sandison gave us an introduction to the different record offices, explaining what they were and how to get to them. We were given advance copies of a very useful pamphlet which Sandy has written for the Society, *Genealogy in London* (SoG leaflet no 21). This proved a good guide during the next two days. Next on the agenda was a coffee break in the comfortable lounge, followed by a tour of the Society's library which is, in the words of the SoG pamphlet *Using the Library*, "unique in this country, and no other can claim to provide comparable facilities for students of the subject". Virtually all books are on open shelves, giving rapid access to a huge assortment of data. The library is on three floors, and offers such a wealth of genealogical information that some members elected to spend most of their time in London there. It is very well used, obviously primarily by London members of the Society. The facilities are free to SoG members, and there are hourly, half-daily and daily fees for other searchers.

Back to the hotel, where we enjoyed a leisurely dinner. It ended in the total confusion of the dining room staff over our complicated calculations regarding the bill. We needed our Treasurer with us to keep us right! The two youngest members had set off to sample a little of "London by night", enjoying the spectacle of the Christmas lights.

During the next day-and-a-half, members were free to visit the record offices of their choice, following Sandy Sandison's advice. A visit to the Public Record Office at Kew which, together with the PRO in Chancery Lane, houses the records deriving from the actions of central government and courts of law, meant quite some time spent in travelling—but the staff in this computerised office proved very helpful, quickly making their systems comprehensible to visitors.

Searching in Kew and the other repositories we visited—St Catherine's House (births, marriages and deaths), Somerset House (wills), India Office Library (records of the East India Company)—was free of charge (you pay for any copies of certificates). However, free-of-charge also means something of a free-for-all in St Catherine's and Somerset House, where I was told by one harmless searcher that he had just been deliberately struck by a flying handbag. That may not be typical, but it is easy to be struck by flying elbows in St Catherine's, as people jostle for space to study the weighty records. No reader's ticket is required there.

We took a break from genealogy on our second evening and went to Drury Lane to enjoy the musical *42nd Street*. Then our London visit came to an end at mid-day on November 14, when those heading back for Edinburgh caught the Inter-City 125 at King's Cross.

In retrospect we felt it would have been more useful to have arranged more formal group visits to the record offices. But the consensus was that the visit had been fruitful and enjoyable, and members who had not previously been familiar with the London repositories would now feel more confident when making further visits to continue research which there's never enough time to complete.

Violet Jardine
Syllabus Secretary

WHERE DO I GO FROM HERE?

by Jean Palmer

Charles Robertson was 16 when he was convicted in Edinburgh in July 1833. He and two other boys were found guilty of breaking into the shop of James Owen, jeweller, Leith Street, and taking a number of articles. Charles was sentenced to 7 years transportation to Australia and he did not return to Scotland. In all the records examined there is no mention of his parents, although there is mention of his parish being "Dundas Street", and his place of birth as "Edinburgh". Dundas Street was in St. Andrews Parish in the year of his birth.

I turned to the Old Parish Records to try a process of elimination to see if I could find any likely candidates. If Charles was 16 in July 1833, then he would have been born in 1817, or the latter part of 1816; baptism, of course, could have taken place much later. Here is what I found:

CHARLES ROBERTSON — at St. Andrews on July 16, 1815, son of Donald Robertson (chairman) and Agnes McDonald. Unlikely, as the date is too early.

— at High Church on September 3, 1816, son of Charles Robertson (merchant) and Madelinia Galloway. Date of birth May 16, 1816.

— at St. Georges on December 17, 1816, son of Charles Robertson (servant) and Mary MacNiell. Another child, Alexander, baptised on September 27, 1817.

— at NGF on July 14, 1819, son of Charles Robertson (labourer) and Mary Marshall.

And from the IGI: — Midlothian Lasswade on March 9, 1817, son of Charles Robertson and Janet Neddel (could be Weddel).

Robertson (no first name) — Midlothian Edinburgh on January 13, 1817, to Alexander Robertson and Elizabeth Churchill.

Robertson (no first name) — Midlothian Edinburgh on December 5, 1818 to Robert Robertson and Jane McMillan.

I feel quite pleased that I have been able to extract the above, but the frustration of not knowing still exists.

An interesting aspect is the name adopted by Charles during the many years of life in Australia — CHARLES NEIL McLAREN ROBERTSON. He was known by this name in his adult life. Where did the Neil McLaren come from? Another thing for me to ponder on!

The Old Parish Records contain the following:

Neil McLaren, spirit dealer, and Catharine Dixon (also Dickson), at St. Andrews, the baptism of Janet on April 4, 1816; also Catharine's baptism on April 5, 1818.

Is it possible that this Neil McLaren, the father of Janet and Catharine, had a connection with Charles Robertson? They possibly shared the parish of St. Andrews.

Two newspaper articles from The Illawarra Mercury tell me that Charles was a well respected citizen in his adult life. His early "misconduct" in Edinburgh had sent him to the other side of the world, but he became a hard working family man "... with a Scotch cap and a twisted stick ambling along the streets of Wollongong, chanting his ditties — some in favour of our then townsmen; other sayings not to the credit of the townsmen — public

citizens or private citizens alike, just as they appealed to him in his honest straightforward way."

Finally, a list of Charles' issue for the purpose of comparison with the earlier baptismal extracts (he married Charlotte Beazley in 1839 when they were both serving their time in Sydney):

Charles Augustus, John, Alexander, Jennet (Janet), Marion, Malcolm, Thomas Henry and William Francis.

What do you think?

BOOK REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF THE McKAY FAMILY OF WYNDHAM, by M Noeline Shaw. 295pp. ISBN 0 90 908708 03 3. Waikanae, New Zealand: The Heritage Press, 35 Oriwa Street. 1986. \$45.00 (New Zealand currency) + \$3.50 p&p to UK.

Among the pioneers of Wyndham, which lies between the Mimiha and Mokoreta rivers (both tributaries of the Mataura), some twenty-seven miles from Invercargill, New Zealand, were four McKay brothers from Lintrathen, near Kirriemuir, Angus.

David and Peter, sons of James McKay, farmer and miller at Auld Allan, by his wife Marjory Annand, arrived at Port Chalmers, South Island, on the Lord Worsley, 4th October, 1858. They worked for a time at Balclutha, then tried their fortunes in the diggings at Gabriel's Gully. In 1863 they went to Southland and took a farm at Oteramika. The same year they were joined by their younger brothers, John and Robert Malcolm McKay, who arrived at Port Stanley on the Wave Queen, 22nd July.

The brothers quickly gained the respect and confidence of their neighbours for their upright conduct and participation in local affairs. David McKay was senior elder of Wyndham Presbyterian Church, and was elected to the Town Board. He also served on the school committee and helped to establish a sabbath school. David and his brother John—who built the first school—married two Scottish sisters, Helen and Elizabeth Espie. Peter, who had some legal training, became a contractor, but died unmarried. Robert Malcolm McKay, who was a general merchant in Wyndham, was married to another Scots girl, Helen Burley. The descendants of those brothers are traced, including those of daughters married into such families as the Shaws, Scotts, Dicks and Morrisons.

Mrs Shaw has researched well, bringing together fascinating details of pioneer life. Her book is profusely illustrated with old photographs of people and places, and reproductions of documents. It is beautifully bound, with inside cover maps of Angus, and has an attractive dust jacket.

SENNACHIE

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FOR AUCHINDOIR OLD CHURCHYARD, edited by Sheila M Spiers. 34 pp. ISBN 0 947659 60 9. Aberdeen: Aberdeen and North-East Scotland Family History Society, 1987. £1.50 + 25p p&p in the UK.

This is yet another booklet in the splendid uniform series being issued by the thriving Aberdeen and North-East Scotland F H S, and is edited by Sheila M Spiers, who acknowledges the help of Margaret Brown, Jean Cowper (former secretary of the society) and Jim Shirer.

Auchindoir Church dates from the 13th century and was much altered in the 17th. Outstanding features are the medieval south doorway and sacrament house. The ruin is in the care of the National Trust for Scotland. Off the beaten track a bit, it is some two miles N by E of the village of Lumsden, a short distance from the road to Rynie and Huntly. Auchindoir was united with Kearn in 1811, and some details of its church history appear in the **Third Statistical Account of Scotland**, vol vii, pp 259-265.

All the inscriptions on stones in the old churchyard have been transcribed, and although not apparent from the title, the new churchyard has been included. Prolific names here are Cook, Gordon, Henderson, Murray, Smith and Thomson. The cover of the booklet has a sketch of the church and churchyard, and there is an insert plan, numbered to show the position of the graves. Copies may be obtained from the Society's new premises at 152 King Street, Aberdeen, AB2 3BD.

Since we noted the magnificent efforts of the Society in volume xxx/2 (June 1984), other booklets published cover Millbrex & Woodland of Fyvie Churchyard; Belhelvie Churchyard; Strachan Churchyard; Peathill Old Churchyard; Hatton of Fintry Churchyard; John Knox Churchyard, Aberdeen; Dunnottar Churchyard (Old Section); Monymusk Churchyard; Chapel of Garioch & Logie-Durno; and Bourtie Churchyard. These are obtainable at £1 each, plus 25p to cover postage in the UK.

SENNACHIE

HELSINGORS UDENLANDSKE BORGERE OG INDBYGGERE CA 1550-1600, Av Allen Tøhnesen. 163 s. Ill. Forlaget Misteltenen I/S, Odensvej 9, 5750 Ringe. Dansk Komite for Byhistorie, Byhistorie Skrifter, Bind 3. Ringe 1985, Pris 175Kdr plus exp avg.

This book, written in Danish by Allen Tøhnesen and published by Misteltenen as Volume 3 in the Series on Town History has been reviewed by Erik Spens in the Swedish Family and History, the Journal published by the Genealogical Society of Sweden, Volume 3-4, 1986. The review has been summarised and translated by Dr Yngve Olsson as follows:

The review starts off with a presentation of Helsingör/Elsinore and the author, and then goes on to mention that the author deals with three groups of immigrant merchants and craftsmen: Germans, Dutch and Scots/English. The reviewer finds the Scots the most interesting group, and only comments on them.

The author mentions Scots immigration to other Baltic towns as well, in Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Germany and Finland. Poland is said to have received 'perhaps' 30,000 families. Danzig had both a district 'Old Scotland' and a district 'New Scotland'. The Polish king had a Scots Guard. An article in *Greifswald-Stralsunder Jahrbuch* (= Annual), 1965, has an article by Ilse von Wechmar and Rudolf Biederstedt which mentions a list of about 700 Scottish names. The word 'Scotsman' at this time equalled 'a farm-to-farm pedlar'. There were several Scottish names in the lists of Finnish burgomasters and magistrates. Literature of interest in German available at the University Library of Helsinki. After the end of the Thirty Years' War Scottish officers and possibly also common soldiers served in the Baltic provinces (Rainer Fagerlund: *Soldatsöner* (= sons of soldiers) i Livland under 1600-talet. *Karolinska förbundets årsbok* (= annual), 1983. Curt Haij, civil engineer, compiled in 1983 information about 'Skottar i Stockholm under 1600-talet', listing about 60 Scottish names (stencil available at the Library of the Genealogiska Föreningen).

Mention is made of members of the families of Haijo(c)k and Maclean, and of the fact that 1925-50 saw about 15 Scotsmen registered at the House of Nobility.

The Scottish emigration to the Baltic area seems to have increased during the time of the decline and fall of the Hanse during the 'War of the Counts' 1534-36. After Cromwell Scots emigrants preferred North America and Canada.

The reviewer adds to the reasons the author gives for the great Scottish emigration the feudal rules about primogeniture inheritance. He then mentions the difficulties of identifying the origin of the emigrants and points to the names of the clans rather than the names of the towns on the Scottish east coast, which simply indicate place of embarkation. — The original population in the Orkneys and Shetlands did not use family names, only patronymics according to Norse custom. The language there was still Norwegian/Norse. The last document in the Shetlands set up in a Scandinavian language was a bond of debt by Villem Monson to Sören Spens, dated 18 December 1607.

At the University of Aberdeen research is being carried on concerning emigrants to the Baltic countries. In October 1977 a seminar was arranged there on 'Scots in the Baltic': Dr Alistair W Stewart has compiled a typewritten report, 44p. containing introduction and six articles. The research is carried on at the Centre for Nordic Studies at the university. In April/May 1988 they hope to deal with questions concerning Scots Emigration to Scandinavia at a 'Family History Conference' in Aberdeen.

The reviewer praises the instructive illustrations and deals with the publisher's blurb on the book as a 'goldmine for genealogists': there is an index of 20 pages on people listed. He mentions normalisations of spelling and points out that Spens/Spence may indicate two different family names, as the names have different etymologies, *spens* being provençal meaning 'net' from a singular 'spen' meaning a mesh (the family coat of arms shows a hunting-net — for fencing, and not for catching, purposes), and *spence* meaning a small space, usually adjacent to the kitchen, set aside for weighing and measuring what was handed out from the stores. The trade names Spence/Spencer are very common in Scotland and England and fill pages and pages in the telephone book.

SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY—A research and source guide, Volume I, by John Lawrence Cairns-Smith-Barth. Melbourne, Australia.

The sub-title of this paperback reads "with particular emphasis on how to do your research from various sources available within Australia".

The first 41 pages deal comprehensively with records held in New Register House and the SRO in Edinburgh and explain what the searcher can expect to find there. The last 24 pages deal with "Other Church Records" and "Other Religions".

Pages 42-165, in fact the bulk of this 189-page paperback, contain list of Monumental Inscriptions and Burial Grounds Transcribed—a distinction I fail to appreciate as they are all MIs.

Only brief reference is made to Scottish records to be found in Australia in any of the various Mormon Libraries and the Society of Australian Genealogy Library.

In Chapter 8, on Parish Registers (better known as Old Parish Registers, OPRs), the author has read more into the birth/baptism and marriage entries than is usually found there. However, the relatively few pages dealing with the contents of registers do make worthwhile reading.

Visiting Australians will be pleased to learn that the floors have now been carpeted and no longer pose the problems outlined on page 6.

It is gratifying to have mention made of **The Scottish Genealogist** on page 19 in spite of, or perhaps because of, the wording...“Any genealogist...can do better than read this periodical from cover to cover”...!

This paperback is available from Sue E Macbeth, PO Box 136, Hampton, Victoria 3188, Australia. £12 surface mail or £15 airmail. It retails in Australia for \$18.95.

K B C

REVIEW

The Murrays of Rulewater by Peter Ruthven-Murray. £12.80 plus £1.80 postage

This is a genealogical history of a Border family from the reign of Charles II through 10 generations, beginning with John Murray (1670-1720), a tenant farmer in Spittal Tower, Roxburghshire. It records the family's rise to prominence in the Victorian era when Sir James Murray attained distinction as the Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. A number of the members of the family emigrated to Australia, Canada, America and South Africa, and their descendants have been traced.

The book contains 16 pedigree tables recording over 1,300 Murrays, with an additional 300 people who have married into the family. It is beautifully produced and illustrated both with photographs of members of the family and line drawings of places where the family have lived. It is an excellent example of how the various branches and generations of a family can be recorded, and the author and compiler (himself a great-great-grandson of Sir James Murray and of his wife, Ada Ruthven) is to be congratulated on the way he has used the material collected by his great-uncle and put it into a very readable form.

Copies of the book can be obtained from R C S Limited, 6 Tretawn Gardens, Mill Hill, London NW7 4NP.

CORRECTION

In Query 1376 the address of Mrs Kay Landells is 149 (not 148) Somerset Road, Southall, Middlesex UB1 2UG.

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. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
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. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Secunder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who 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 an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.

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