

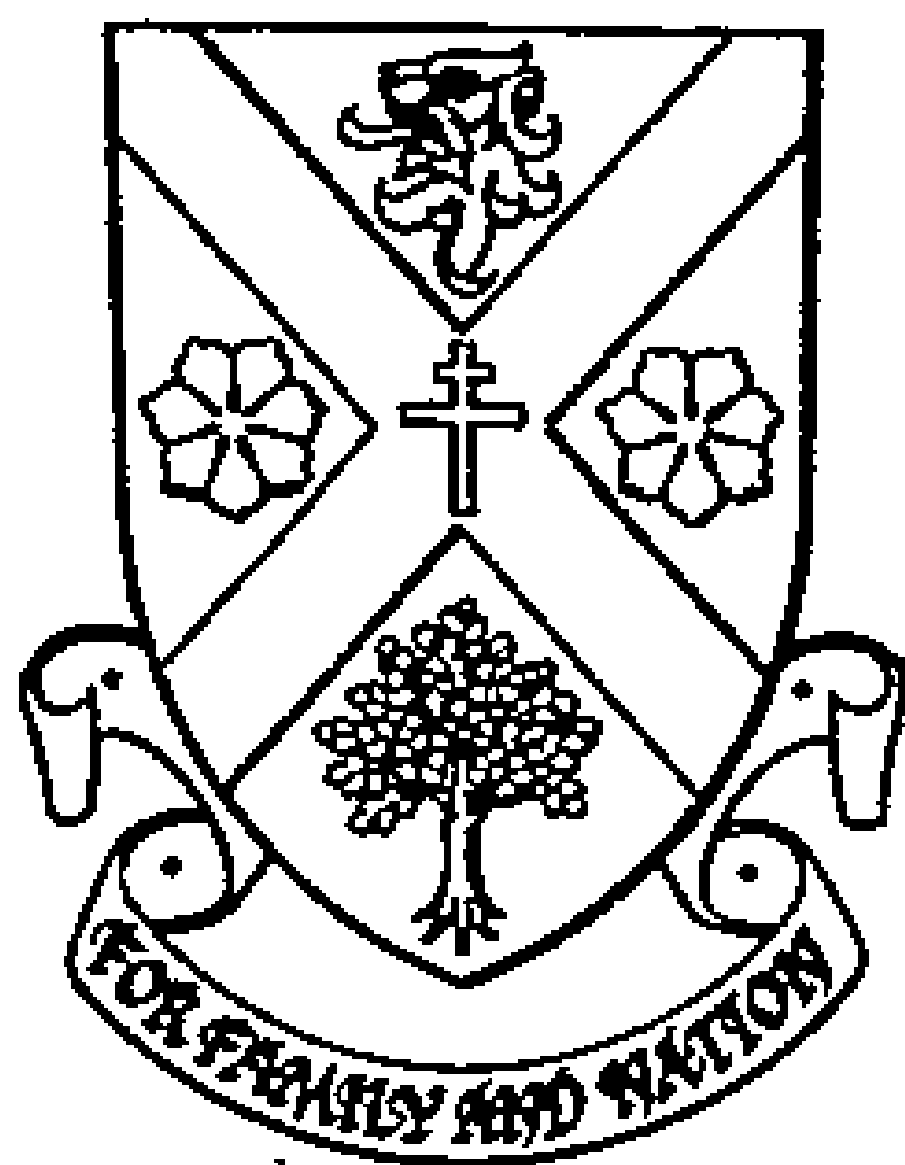
THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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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.

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Library

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

HOW THE LESLIES OF GLASGOW DID REASONABLY WELL OUT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION by E M DONOGHUE

During my researches into the family history the not-very-original thought occurred to me that the lives of the various members were almost entirely determined by prevailing social and economic conditions. This was particularly the case in the 19th century when the changes brought about by the industrial revolution resulted in vast and varied employment opportunities entirely denied to previous generations. I thought it would be interesting to illustrate this by tracing in some depth the lives of one particular branch of the family—the Leslies of Glasgow.

But first, an attempt to set the Leslies in their historical and economic context.

The Scottish industrial revolution is generally accepted to have taken part in two stages—from the end of the 18th century to the 1830s, during which period textiles, particularly the cotton industry, played the leading role; and from the 1830s utilisation of the mineral resources in the Forth-Clyde valley and the consequent technological innovations in coal mining, iron working, and transport.

In view of the fact that three of the Leslies were to seek their fortunes in South America it should also not be forgotten that there was a very close inter-relationship between the industrial revolution and the development of the colonies. "It was the new industrialism that stimulated the new imperialism." The colonies underwent their own industrial revolutions, engineers from this country opening up the hinterland of ports and rivers to facilitate the exploitation of the colonies' natural resources. And Glasgow merchants, in particular, were quick to take advantage of the two-way trade, exporting e.g. iron, steel, machinery, coal and jute for a return trade in flour, fruit, timber, livestock and wheat.

Further, to compare the occupations available as a result of the industrial revolution with those that came before and were to follow, I went through the known occupations of *all* branches of the family, of which the Leslies were only one, and listed these occupations in chronological order, divided into four periods, to which I have given the headings listed below.

1750 - 1799 — PRE 'FIRST GENERATION'

Little is known of this generation beyond names and occupations culled from the death certificates of their descendants. On this basis the family lists produced two masons, two handloom weavers, two farmers, a labourer, a tailor and a blacksmith—all very basic occupations necessary to the life of any community at that time. If there were any emigrations these would not have shown up on the documents available to me.

1800 - 1849 — 'FIRST GENERATION'

Although this period was marked by the first phase of the Scottish industrial revolution, for various reasons which will be discussed later on this fact is barely reflected in the occupations of what I have chosen to call the 'first generation'. It is true the lists show one railway porter, reflecting the growth of the railways from the 1830s onwards; and the increasing use of agents as intermediaries between large manufacturers and home based trades is illustrated by one individual who is variously described as a 'sewing agent' and a 'manufacturer's agent'. But, otherwise, the list of occupations is very much the same as that for the previous generation. Thus we find a carpet weaver, a saddler, a shoemaker, two tailors, a joiner, a private soldier and a sailor—the greater variety of occupations being the result of the increasing availability of a greater number of documents. There was also one emigration that we know of—to Australia.

Another factor which should not be forgotten is that, if wives and daughters of 'first

generation' and pre 'first generation' men had any occupations, these are not listed in the documents available. Official census returns did not begin until 1841—only eight years before the end of our self-chosen period so that women's occupations, if any, did not show up until the next generation.

1850 - 1899 — 'SECOND GENERATION'

With the second phase of the Scottish industrial revolution the list of occupations becomes much more complex and interesting. Of the basic trades, the only mason listed is noted as being 'retired' and therefore in a sense belongs to the previous generation. There is one plumber, but, by emigrating to Argentina, he took advantage of the jobs that were then opening up overseas. And one individual who had started out as an apprentice in the pre 'first generation' occupation of handloom weaver, moved to Glasgow and eventually became a 'house factor' in the office of his son, a chartered accountant.

But from the family lists the progress of the industrial revolution is illustrated more typically in the occupations of steamship engineer, marine engineer, railway pointsman, manager of a newspaper machine room. And the parallel progress of commerce in the occupations of clerks, accountants' clerks and bankers' clerks—one individual progressing from banker's clerk to 'banker's agent' to bank manager.

Jobs abroad, as distinct from once-for-all emigration, also feature for the first time—a sugar planter in Trinidad and two ill-defined jobs in British Guiana.

This is also the generation where jobs for women begin to show up in the census and other returns. These can be interestingly divided into two groups—the first from censuses from 1841 - 1861 where the occupations, although tending to be in factories, obviously had earlier family and trade connections. Thus we find among a census list of young girls a reeler in a woollen factory, a wool sorter—also in a woollen factory, a 'seemstress', a 'cotton flowerer' and a muslin sewer.

The early part of these fifty years also produced a milliner and one domestic servant. Later on in this period however the occupations for women change with the increasingly mechanical aspects of the industrial revolution. We find, for instance, two sewing machinists—again with family and earlier craft connections (their father was a tailor); and the growing commercial activities of the cities is illustrated by the job of drapery saleswoman in one of the big Glasgow stores.

1900 onwards — POST 'SECOND GENERATION'

By the fourth generation we see the beginning of post-industrial middle class jobs—more than one chartered accountant, a research chemist, an osteopath and an engineer. One woman became a doctor, but on the whole women were more typically schoolteachers, nurses, minor civil servants and shorthand typists—nearly all occupations not available to the previous generation of women, but of a lower status than the professional jobs now open to men.

THE PARENTS

ARNOT LESLIE — 1815-1881

GRACE COMBS — 1815-1900

The founders of the family were Arnot Leslie and his wife Grace Combs. Arnot Leslie was a tailor. He was born in Kirkcaldy in 1815, his father being Alexander Leslie, a journeyman mason, and his grandfather Arnot Lessells or Lesle, trade unknown. Arnot Leslie's wife, Grace Combs, came from Bridge End of Perth. Her father, William Combs, was a handloom weaver. Tailor: mason: handloom weaver. These are, of course, all typical trades of the period.

Arnot Leslie's marriage to Grace Combs took place in 1839 when they were both 24 years of age. They must have moved to the Tradeston district of Glasgow very shortly afterwards, because it was there in the family home in Bedford Street that all their ten children were born.

Arnot remained a journeyman tailor for the whole of his working life. Thus, although he was born within the first period of the industrial revolution and survived well into the second, he remained a 'first generation' craftsman. The same was true of his contemporaries. The social and economic benefits of industrialisation were not indeed to be felt until the next generation. There are probably several reasons for this. In the first place, particularly during the earlier part of the industrial revolution, life in many parts of Scotland remained more or less the same as it had been for centuries. To quote Sir John Clapham 'no single British industry had passed through a complete technical revolution before 1830.' Moreover, men who had been apprenticed to a trade at the beginning of the century tended, if at all possible, to remain in that trade until the end of their working lives. And it was not until the second part of the industrial revolution that alternative employment became available in such quantity and variety in, for example, the coal-mines, iron works, shipbuilding and the railways as well as in the supporting commercial structures. But, even in the first half of the century, the dramatic increase in population as well as the decay of some of the older crafts (notably handloom weaving) was forcing people to leave the villages and smaller towns. One of Arnot Leslie's brothers emigrated to Australia and another joined the Navy—both traditional means of escape from poverty. And it was no doubt poverty at home and the increasing opportunities for employment in the cities that led Arnot Leslie to move to Glasgow.

FIRST OF ALL — THE DEATHS

Arnot and Grace Leslie had ten children, of whom 7 survived into adulthood. Before dealing with the lives of these seven individually, the deaths of the remaining three children should perhaps be considered in the context of the prevailing social conditions and patterns of infant mortality.

The first half of the 19th century in Scotland had seen a great increase in the rate of growth of the population. In Glasgow, for instance, the population had increased from about 77,500 in 1801 to 400,000 in 1861—an increase of over 500 per cent. People from the Highlands, the rural areas of lowland Scotland, as well as from Ireland, poured into the older, run-down districts in the centre of the city. The increase in the housing stock totally failed to keep pace with the increase in population. Nor was the situation improved by the coming of the railways which, by building stations in the centre of the city, decreased the amount of land available without any corresponding decrease in the population. The pressure on accommodation forced up rents, which inevitably resulted in overcrowding and increased dilapidation.

By 1851 certain sections of Glasgow had become what have been described as 'slums and rookeries of the worst description'. Water provision was intermittent and inadequate until the middle of the 19th century. Most homes had no internal supply. Sewage flowed from open gutters in the street into the River Clyde and was recycled from there back to the city in the water which was pumped from the river to public supply points.

It is impossible to know the exact conditions under which the Leslie family lived, but their home in Bedford Street was south of the river between Tradeston and Hutchestown in one of the older, run-down central areas of the city. The family census for 1871 is headed rather ominously '48 Bedford Street *contd.*' (my italics) so that it would appear that the house may have been shared with other people—by no means unusual when it is estimated that 23 per cent of all Glasgow families in the same census year took in lodgers. And however clean and well-kept the house itself may have been, the family could hardly have escaped the surrounding miasma of squalor and disease.

Alexander Leslie died in 1846 aged 5; James Leslie died in 1849 aged 7 months; and Elizabeth Leslie died in 1858 aged 1 month. The death certificate for Elizabeth Leslie states that she died of 'inflammation of the bowels 3 days'—almost certainly a result rather than the cause of the basic disease. The baby Elizabeth may well have died of one of the various intestinal complaints—enteric fever, dysentery and 'summer diarrhoea'—which were prevalent among children at the time. There are no death certificates for Alexander and James Leslie whose dates of death are pre-compulsory registration; but there were plenty of diseases from which they might have died. Cholera and the endemic diseases, such as typhus and relapsing fever, attacked old and young alike; while children were particularly vulnerable to measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and smallpox, as well as to intestinal complaints.

Mortality rates in general, and child mortality rates in particular, had increased rapidly in Scotland from the early to the middle part of the 19th century. In Glasgow, as a result of the conditions outlined above, deaths among the under tens had risen sharply from 1 per cent in 1821 to about 2 per cent in 1831; while in Edinburgh the death rate by 1845 for the under fives stood at 4 per cent; so that for three of the Leslie children to die in infancy or early-childhood is very much what one might expect from the social conditions and the prevailing rates of child mortality. One also wonders what effect constant childbearing (10 children in 16 years with possible stillbirths not recorded) had on Grace Leslie's ability to cope.

ARNOT LESLIE 1840-1904

Arnot Leslie's eldest son, also called Arnot, was born at the family home in Tradeston, Glasgow in 1840. He must have decided fairly early on that places other than Glasgow offered him the sort of opportunities he was looking for. At any rate in 1864, the year of his marriage, found him described as a 'tin plate worker' at an address in Pimlico, London. Tin plating can hardly be described as a 'second generation' occupation as it had been carried on for hundreds of years, principally in Germany but later also in Britain. However, as we shall see, Arnot Leslie was shortly to give up tin-plating in favour of plumbing.

He returned to Glasgow for his marriage to a Janet Easdon. Janet's father was a railway porter—not exactly a new occupation, but, as a result of the great railway boom of the 1840s, one in a rapidly expanding industry.

Shortly after his marriage Arnot decided, not only to give up tin-plating in favour of plumbing, but also to emigrate with his wife to Argentina.

Britain had had commercial connections with Argentina and its Spanish government from the beginning of the 18th century, and during the wars of the French Revolution had tried but failed to obtain possession of the capital, Buenos Aires. Later, disturbances in Argentina had ended in separation from Spain and in the independence of the Argentine republic—virtually from 1816, although not formally acknowledged by Spain until 1842. During the first half of the 19th century the constant military and political upheavals had restricted any possibility of growth, but from the 1850s onwards more settled conditions led to a rapid development of foreign trade and the great wave of European immigration, mostly from Spain and Italy, which was to double the population between 1869 and 1895.

As a plumber, Arnot Leslie had landed in Buenos Aires at a time of maximum opportunity. There were no public sewers and the sanitary state of the city was said to be 'indescribably bad'. Eventually the cholera epidemic of 1867-68, followed by the yellow fever epidemic of 1871, resulted in a public outcry which forced the authorities to bring in British engineers to begin building the water and drainage works which were to continue for the next nineteen years.

Family tradition credits Arnot Leslie with having 'laid all the drains in Buenos Aires'.

Whether this is true or not; whether he branched out from plumbing and whether he had any additional commercial or financial interests is not known. At any rate he stayed in the Argentine for about twenty years (all his seven children were born there) and eventually returned to Glasgow a very wealthy man. A photograph is in existence of the large double-fronted house (suitably named 'Argentine') which he bought in Monreith Road, Newlands, and in which he lived until his death in 1904.

Four of Arnot Leslie's children remained in Argentina and the remaining three returned with him to Glasgow. In an attempt to find out what had happened to the Argentinian branch of the family, I wrote to all the Leslies in the Buenos Aires telephone book. There were six of these and it was obvious from some of the first names (Diego, Erminia and Liliana) that there had been some intermarriage with the Spanish section of the population. Eventually I received a reply from a Mrs de Leslie, the widow of Diego ('Jimmy') Leslie, son of William Leslie and grandson of Arnot Leslie. Mrs de Leslie told me that her husband's father William had owned a large property ('here called estancia') on which he raised cattle and harvested grains. This fact is interesting in the context of 19th century Argentinian agriculture. As late as 1878 the production of wheat had been insufficient for home consumption and the only market for cattle had been in cured meat for Brazilian and Cuban markets. But in 1881 the government offered vast tracts of land for public purchase by auction, 'these lands having been rendered habitable after the campaign of 1878 against the Indians'. The development of agriculture from 1881 to the end of the century was remarkable, the number of live cattle shipped to England increasing from under 2000 in 1889 to nearly 400,000 in 1898. Similarly the area under cultivation increased twelve-fold between 1872 and 1895; and the export of wheat and corn increased proportionately.

So, as Arnot Leslie had done well out of the sanitary engineering schemes which had accompanied the industrial revolution, his son William seems equally to have profited from the parallel agricultural revolution.

I later discovered the following facts about the remaining three members of the family who had chosen to remain in Argentina. George Leslie married twice and became 'a very prominent freemason'; Arnot Leslie, Junior, died unmarried; and Jeanne Leslie married a John Benjamin Hall, also an active freemason.

It would therefore seem that the family have settled into the Anglo-Spanish section of the population—probably in the middle or upper echelons. But they seem to have kept their feeling for the British connection—Mrs de Leslie tells me that they continue to speak both English and Spanish.

The remaining three of Arnot Leslie's children—Alexander (Alec) Leslie, Grace Leslie and Ethel Leslie—all by now in their teens, returned with him to Glasgow.

Grace Leslie married a chemist and druggist, but seems to have lived, without her husband, at her father's home in Monreith Road, where at the age of 35 she died a rather mysterious death seven days after the death of her father. Ethel married a man the family don't seem to have approved of ('most unsuitable') whom she eventually divorced. Alec never married. My impression was that Alec spent most of his time playing golf in Blackwaterfoot on the island of Arran, and I was surprised to see that his death certificate described him as an insurance clerk. They must have inherited their father's money and I think they were fairly well off—at least until something went wrong with the exchange rate between Britain and the Argentine.

To sum up, it is typical of the period that even the opportunities afforded by the industrial revolution could never have equalled those which Arnot Leslie, as a plumber, found in Argentina. (He seems to have remained a plumber to the end of his life. His death certificate describes him as a 'master plumber', although at least one of his descendants

later elevated him to the profession of 'sanitary engineer'). Also typical of families brought up overseas is the fact that the second generation eventually split up—some returning to Scotland and some remaining in the Argentine, with the inevitable result that the Argentinian connection has grown increasingly remote.

JANE LESLIE 1850-1891

Jane Leslie was the oldest of Arnot Leslie's three daughters and the one about whom least is known. In the 1871 census for the family both she, aged 21, and her younger sister, Euphemia, aged 18, are listed as 'machinists'—in later documents 'tailor's machinist' or 'sewing machinist'.

It seems natural that Arnot Leslie, himself a tailor, should have apprenticed his two daughters to the new 'second generation' trade of sewing machinist. By the 1870s sewing machines had been in general and industrial use for about 20 years. As far back as 1830 a sewing machine had been invented in France which had been used to manufacture army uniforms. This machine, which used one thread, was improved by the American invention of a lock stitch machine which used two threads, a needle and a shuttle. And eventually in 1851 a machine was designed by Isaac M Singer of Pittstown, New York, which was the first of the sewing machines as we know them today.

Until the second half of the 19th century practically all clothes were produced by individual tailors either working alone or with one or two apprentices or journeymen. Later some individual tailors banded together into craftsmen's shops and the advent of the sewing machine enabled these shops to be converted into factories with the possibility of clothing being manufactured in large quantities. This development was, of course, not only another aspect of the industrial revolution but one which tended to bring about the disappearance of the tailor as a skilled craftsman. As was later the case with the invention of the typewriter, the operatives of the new machines were predictably women. And, from the point of view of health and what is now described as 'job satisfaction', conditions in the 'crowded, poorly lit, airless and unsanitary' workshops must have been in many ways worse than those prevailing when, for example, women had been employed mainly at home in the handloom weaving trade.

However, the exact conditions under which Jane Leslie worked are not known. All that we know about Jane's life, apart from her trade, is that after her father's death she shared a house in the Gorbals (Allison Street) with her mother and her sister Grace; and that in 1891 she died there of cancer at the early age of 41.

Jane Leslie's life is an example of the fact that whereas men from humble families could and did do very well for themselves as a result of the changes brought about by the industrial revolution, the same did not apply to women. The only opportunity girls had for social and economic advancement was through the time-honoured one of an advantageous marriage. Thus, while Jane's sisters Euphemia and (somewhat late in life) Grace both 'married well', Jane remained, not only unmarried, but a sewing machinist until the end of her life.

WILLIAM LESLIE 1842-1884

ALEXANDER LESLIE 1854-1908

William Leslie was Arnot Leslie's second son. Neither he nor his elder brother, Arnot Leslie (Jnr), are listed in the family census return for 1871. William would then have been 24 and it looks as if he had already left home. At some stage he married a Catherine ('Kitty') Love and they must have left Glasgow for British Guiana shortly after their marriage.

When the 'first generation', not only of Leslies, but of other branches of the family, had chosen emigration as the solution of their economic and other problems, they had tended to go to one of the white, English speaking colonies—Australia, Canada or New Zealand—

and because of the vast distances involved and the poverty of the emigrants, such a choice was almost invariably final and irreversible. By comparison the 'second generation' tended to choose colonies peopled by mixed races in the more tropical regions of the world—in the case of the Leslies, the West Indies, British Guiana and, in the east, Malaya. People were said to have 'gone out' rather than emigrated to these regions—perhaps with the implied hope that they would eventually be able to return after they had made their fortune or had at least accumulated enough money to enable them to enjoy a comfortable retirement. Unfortunately the more tropical countries tended also to be the more unhealthy and, whereas the earlier generation of emigrants to colonies in the temperate regions lived to at least a reasonable old age, men of the second generation who chose places like British Guiana all too often died at a comparatively early age, leaving their widows to come home with the children or, less often, to stay on and perhaps marry again.

However, the possibility of an early demise was probably the last thing William Leslie thought about when he and his wife set foot on British Guiana. British Guiana had been formed in 1831 as a result of the union of the three colonies of Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo, originally purchased by Britain as part of the settlement that ended the Napoleonic Wars. There had been about 100,000 slaves in the colony, but after the emancipation of the slaves in 1834 African labour had left the plantations and large areas of land had gone out of cultivation. By the 1840s it became necessary to organise immigration in order to keep the estates going. Liberated Africans were brought in from Rio de Janeiro, Havana, Sierra Leone and St Helena; but more important was the immigration from India under a system of indentured labour. By the end of the third decade of the 19th century the country had so far recovered as to be able to export sugar, rum, molasses, cotton and coffee, of which by far the most important export was sugar.

It is not known what William Leslie did in British Guiana. (I have tried, but failed, to obtain a death certificate for him from the Registrar General's office in Georgetown which might have told me, not only what William eventually died of, but also what his occupation was.) However, he may well have been an overseer or manager in a sugar or other plantation. Apart from the fact that we know William and Kitty's three daughters (Agnes, Katherine [Katie] and Grace) were all born and brought up in British Guiana, we hear nothing more of William until his death. According to family records he died in Berbice at the comparatively early age of 42. Although the climate of British Guiana was not unhealthy as tropical climates go, even so there were plenty of endemic diseases—malaria, whooping cough, measles and tuberculosis among them—from which he might have died.

After William's death his wife Kitty was faced with the choice of either staying on in British Guiana or returning to Scotland with her three daughters. Unusually she chose to stay on with her daughters and she later remarried. Eventually all three Leslie girls married and the stories of their marriages and the careers of their children are quite interesting examples of what tended to happen to the second and third generations of families brought up in the colonies.

Agnes married a Walter Goodman, who either was or became a rubber planter in Malaya. Walter died at a comparatively early age. Agnes came back to this country with her two sons and trained as a hospital radiographer. Both boys were educated Christ's Hospital. Both were in the 1939-45 war. One died as a Japanese prisoner; the other survived the war.

Katie, the second daughter, married a Dr Glenmore Ozanne a surgeon at a penal settlement in Essequibo. Glenmore was a member of the very interesting Ozanne family of Guernsey whose antecedents go back to the 17th century. From at least 1824 all the Ozanne boys seem to have been educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey (founded 1563), and from the college registers it is possible to trace Ozanne careers in the army, the church, medicine etc

and the dispersal of Ozannes to America, India, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore and other parts of the globe. Unfortunately Glenmore followed what had now become the male tradition of anyone connected with the Leslie family by dying in his early forties—at Barbados in 1901 ‘where he had gone for his health’. Katie returned to her husband’s home in Guernsey with their three children—two boys and a girl. Both boys were educated at Elizabeth College. One was drowned in a tragic boating accident; the other became a police commissioner in Nyasaland and the daughter, who remained unmarried, managed to survive the German occupation of the Channel Islands.

William and Kitty’s third daughter, Grace, married a Thomas Marshall. I do not know what Thomas Marshall did nor when he died; but he and Grace seem to have remained in British Guiana. They had four sons who, by this time inevitably, were sent back ‘home’ to be educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey. The eldest was in the Grenadier Guards during the 1914-18 war; the second son was in the RAF from 1917-20 and took part in the Archangel Expeditionary Relief Force in 1919. By 1941 he was in Singapore where he was interned by the Japanese from 1942 until the surrender, after which he became the director of a Malayan firm and eventually settled in Guernsey. The youngest son was also interned in by the Japanese in Shanghai from 1942-45 where he eventually became a share broker.

Meanwhile, back in British Guiana, William’s widow Katie Leslie had married again. Two grandsons (twins) of her second marriage, after the obligatory education at Elizabeth College, joined the Colonial Police service in Trinidad and Jamaica. Katie herself eventually died at Berbice at the age of 83.

In considering the lives of William Leslie and his family several points arise. In the first place the men, in seeking fresh opportunities and jobs in the tropical colonies did so, as already stated, at the expense of a decreased expectation of life: most of them seem to have died in their forties. The women, on the other hand, were without exception survivors, outliving their husbands and then having to make the choice of either ‘staying on’ or returning home with their children. I have no explanation as to why the women should have withstood the climate and the endemic diseases so much better than the men; but the fact in itself is very interesting.

The second point to note is that William’s daughters continued the pattern set by the Leslie women of the previous generation by ‘marrying upwards’. Planters, doctors and overseers may not have been among the social elite of the colony, but they were all well enough off to send their sons back to this country to be educated at public schools, and by the next generation William Leslie’s grandsons had joined the military and commercial sections of the middle classes.

Finally, although the men of the third generation of the ‘colonial’ Leslies could hardly have avoided service in the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars, it is interesting to note the extent to which they chose, for example, jobs in the colonial police forces or commercial appointments in the far east (the only exception being the french polisher in Australia, about whom one would like to have known more). There were probably several reasons for this. The traditions and expectations of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, at which so many of the boys were educated, must have been a considerable factor; but, apart from that, in terms of money and status there were still, for that generation, far more opportunities abroad than at home. Moreover, brought up as they were in the colonies, they probably had no wish to return to a country which they hardly knew and where the opportunities must have seemed so much more limited and life narrower and more restricted.

ALEXANDER LESLIE 1854-1908

One of William Leslie's younger brothers was Alexander Leslie (the second Alexander in the family: the first, as we have seen, died in 1844 aged 5). Alexander was born in Tradeston, Glasgow in 1854 and appears in the 1871 census for the family as a sixteen year old clerk. Very little is known about him and, as far as I am aware, he never married. At some stage he too went out to British Guiana and the chances are that William, who was twelve years his senior, found his younger brother a job—but whether as a clerk or in some other occupation is not known. From the mortality point of view, Alexander did rather better than the family male average in the tropics by surviving until 1908, when he died in Demerara (now Georgetown) at the age of 54.

GRACE LESLIE 1856-1936

Grace Leslie was the youngest member of the Leslie family to survive into adulthood. In the 1871 census, when she would have been about 14, she is described as a shopwoman; and she worked, possibly then, and certainly later, in one of the best known stores—Simpson, Hunter and Young.

Shops of that type had hardly existed in the first half of the 19th century—at any rate in the country districts, the tailor, dressmaker and shoemaker providing everything that was then considered necessary in the way of clothing and footwear. Far from having 'shops', tailors and dressmakers often followed the custom of working in the homes of their customers, 'the dresses being so plain that a dressmaker was expected to finish one in a day for a wage of 1/- and her food.' It was only in towns such as Glasgow that large shops or stores in the modern sense existed; and, as a result of the shift in population from the country to the towns in the second half of the 19th century, these grew in size and in the diversity of goods they had to offer. A 'shopwoman' in a large store was therefore very much a 'second generation' job but, as was the case for practically all women's jobs, one with very little prospects.

Grace remained a shopwoman until the age of 45 when eventually, and obviously rather late in life, she followed the only path of upward social mobility then open to women by 'marrying well'. Her husband, Joshua Henderson, was a widower originally from Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire. Joshua's father, William Henderson, is variously described in different documents as a 'sewing agent' and a 'stationer'—neither typically 'first generation' jobs. Joshua himself moved to Manchester where he became first a banker's clerk, then a 'bank agent' and finally a bank manager—yet another example of the way in which a move from a small burgh to a large town provided opportunities for greater advancement.

The growth of banking was linked to the industrial revolution in several different ways. In the first place, although the Scots had always favoured branch banking (the Bank of Scotland had been founded as long ago as 1695) it was not until the extension of the road system in the first half of the 19th century that branch banking was able to extend to any considerable extent. Also, as the industrial revolution progressed and the size of businesses increased, growth both in Scotland and England was further encouraged by the greater demand for lending.

Joshua Henderson's first wife, also from Sanquhar, was Mary Grierson—a milliner. James Brown, the Sanquhar historian, writing in 1891 states: 'Down to fifty years ago, the milliner, with her ribbons, lace and gum-flowers, had not yet appeared, nor had the flimsy fantastic creations with which she crowns the heads of her fair devotees. Our mothers contented themselves with good, plain straw, their only ambition in this connection being the possession of a "leghorn"...(which) though expensive at the outset served as the foundation of their headgear for years, and frequently passed to the daughter at the death of the mother.' A milliner, with her 'ribbons, lace and gum-flowers', so much despised by the older generation, was therefore very much a 'second generation' job.

On her marriage in 1902 Grace Henderson, as she now was, moved from Glasgow to 'Bank House' in Manchester, where the family included Joshua Henderson's two daughters by his first marriage and where Grace had, certainly one, and possibly two maids.

Joshua's only son by his first marriage, William, had followed an earlier pattern by emigrating to Canada. When the first world war broke out he joined a Canadian regiment and, tragically, was killed on 12 November 1917. He is commemorated at the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, but has no known grave.

Grace Henderson herself had no children. Of her two step-daughters one became a teacher and the other a shorthand-typist in a solicitor's office. These 'second generation' jobs are interesting because—with the addition of nursing—teaching and shorthand-typing were to remain the standard jobs for middle-class girls until well after the ending of the second world war—only the small minority of university educated women having any hope of following a professional career.

Neither of Grace Henderson's step-daughters married and, with their deaths, that particular branch of the family died out.

JOHN LESLIE 1846-1894

Unlike his three brothers, John Leslie did not choose to seek his fortune abroad. He became a printer. The 1871 census for the family home at 48 Bedford Street describes him as an unmarried printer compositor aged 24. Possibly then, and certainly later, he was employed by the *Glasgow Herald* and by the time he died at the age of 48 he held the responsible job of newspaper manager in the *Glasgow Herald's* printing department and had become sufficiently prosperous to have moved westwards from Tradeston to the middle-class district of Shawlands.

Newspapers had been printed in Scotland since the 17th century. To take the *Glasgow Herald* alone, this had begun as the *Glasgow Advertiser* in 1783 and had continued with various changes of title until from 1805 onwards it finally became the *Glasgow Herald*. In the late 18th century and early 19th century the more educated and prosperous sections of the working classes, particularly the weavers, had been avid readers of newspapers—especially the radical newspapers and pamphlets which appeared after 1793. But the newspaper tax, imposed in 1712 and not repealed until 1855, had put newspapers beyond the reach of families where the total family income had to be spent on bare essentials. In 1815 the usual price of newspapers had been about 7d a copy, and it was not until 1855 that this was reduced dramatically to 1d and in many cases to ½d. But the repeal of the newspaper tax was not the only reason for the increased distribution and readership of newspapers. Other factors, operating from about the middle of the century, were the cheapening price of paper, the introduction of improved machinery, additional revenue resulting from the growth of newspaper advertising and, above all, the spread of education culminating in Forster's Education Act of 1870 and the establishment by Lord Northcliffe of the popular press with 'Answers' in 1888 and the 'Daily Mail' in 1896.

Although the trade of newspaper compositor was therefore by no means a new one, by joining the *Glasgow Herald* when he did John Leslie got in on the ground floor at a time when, for the reasons outlined above, newspapers were entering on a period of unprecedented growth which was to make a job in 'the print' one of the best and ultimately most powerfully unionised in the country.

Not much is known about John Leslie's family. He married a Catherine (Katie) Matthews from Brechin, Forfarshire. Her father had been a handloom weaver—a typical 'first generation' occupation, but one which, as a result of the gradual introduction of the power loom, was very much in industrial decline from the 1840s onwards. John and Katie Leslie

had two sons, one of whom was blind, and three daughters. Two of the daughters married. There is a photograph of one of the married daughters and their four sons and two daughters which looks as if it was taken sometime in the 1920s. They all look very prosperous; and I think we may assume that at any rate this branch of the family continued to do well for themselves, if not, perhaps, on the scale of those who had chosen to seek their fortunes abroad.

EUPHEMIA LESLIE 1852-1929

Euphemia Leslie was Arnot Leslie's second daughter. The 1871 census for the family shows her, aged 18, as a 'machinist' (later to be described more accurately on her first marriage certificate as a 'tailor's machinist'). Euphemia had been put to the same trade as her elder sister Jane, but whereas Jane was still a machinist when she died at the age of 41, Euphemia managed to 'better herself' by not only one, but two, advantageous marriages.

As has been pointed out in the case of Jane Leslie, whereas men in the second half of the 19th century could improve their prospects either by taking jobs or by taking advantage of the new occupations offered by the industrial revolution, the situation was not the same for women. Career opportunities for women were practically nil; it was only by a fortunate marriage that the daughter of working class parents could improve her social and economic position. This Euphemia Leslie, a tailor's machinist and the daughter of a tailor, did by marrying as her first husband Alexander McDonald, a young man who was 'already established as a sugar planter in Trinidad. The marriage took place in Glasgow in 1875 when Euphemia was 23 and Alexander 31. Alexander's father, also named Alexander McDonald, was a master saddler in Dunkeld—a typical 'first generation' occupation; but both his paternal and his maternal grandfathers had been Perthshire farmers—probably tenant farmers—a much more 'rooted in the soil' occupation than those in any other branch of the family.

Trinidad was one of the better choices for a young man wishing to make his fortune and bring up a family in the colonies. Owing to the variety of its resources, the island, ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, had suffered less from the prevailing depression than the other colonies in the British West Indies. Sugar was only one of its many exports, others being rum, molasses and coffee, the sugar and other estates being worked largely by contract labour from India. Moreover the climate was not as bad as in other parts of the Antilles, the mean temperature being about 78°F and the seasons regular.

Over the next six years Alexander and Euphemia McDonald had three children—a daughter, Grace, who died as a baby, and two boys—Alexander (Alec) and Arnot. If her husband had lived, the chances are that Euphemia would have been a prosperous planter's wife with a large family, some of whom might have remained in Trinidad whilst others might have returned to Scotland. As it was, however, Alexander died at the early age of 37—not, as it might be supposed, from any tropical disease but in rather mysterious circumstances 'from carbolic acid taken while suffering delirious fever and effects of an internal abcess'. After her husband's death Euphemia chose to return to Glasgow with her two sons.

It is not known exactly where or how she managed to live for the next six or seven years; but in 1888 she married again. Her second husband was William Gilmour, an accountant's clerk. William Gilmour was to do well as a result of the commercial opportunities then opening up in Glasgow; but in many ways his good fortune was the result of good luck rather than innate ability. He was born in Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire in 1854, the son of a tailor. A cousin of his, William McLintock, also from Sanquhar, had started life as a handloom weaver but, with the decline of handloom weaving, had moved to Glasgow. And it was William's son, Thomson McLintock, who in 1877 founded the accountancy firm

which still bears his name. William McLintock worked in his son's firm as a house factor, and his great friend and relation William Gilmour was taken into the firm as an accountant.

The term 'accountant' was fairly freely used at the time in Scotland, being in particular sometimes applied to solicitors who used to do a good deal of accountants' work. However, one of the results of the commercial development which paralleled the industrial revolution was the increased insistence on professional training and qualifications. So far as accountancy was concerned, in order to bridge the gap between the qualified and the unqualified, the council of the Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow decided in 1890 to admit 'well qualified men' who had not received the training normally required for membership. In 1891 Thomson McLintock was duly elected under this rule; and from that time onward a formal accountancy training and qualification was normally a necessary requirement for a position of any importance in the firm.

For whatever reason William Gilmour never became a fully qualified accountant. However, from at least 1901 he was receiving a share of the net profits with three other members of the firm; and in 1911 he became a partner—an appointment he continued to hold until his retirement in 1919 at the age of 65.

William and Euphemia ('Willie' and 'Phemie') had three children—Grace, William and Hugh. Sometime after 1889 William was well enough off to move from Stanmore Terrace, Mount Florida, where his daughter had been born, to a detached house in Monreith Road, Newlands. Here their three children, together with Alex and Arnot, the two children of Euphemia's first marriage, were brought up. The boys went to Glasgow High School and Grace was sent to Shawlands Academy. Of Euphemia's four sons, Alec became a chartered accountant, Arnot a representative for a chocolate firm, Hugh an analytical chemist and William an osteopath. And Euphemia's daughter Grace was the first girl in the family to be given a training for a career—in her case in cookery and housewifery at the Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science.

After William retired in 1919 he and Euphemia moved to a South West suburb of London to be near their sons, all of whom had by this time moved south from Glasgow. William died three years after his retirement in 1922. By this time Euphemia's sister Grace had been a widow for three years and it was decided that she should come south from Manchester to share the house with Euphemia. They both died there—Euphemia in 1929 and Grace in 1936.

I have chosen to end with Euphemia Leslie because her life illustrates many facets of the changes brought about by the industrial revolution. There was first her employment as a sewing machinist—one of the new jobs open to women; then her first step in 'upward social mobility' by her marriage to a planter; her move with him to a British colony where she typically outlived her husband; her return to Scotland with her two sons; her second marriage to a man who was lucky enough to do extremely well out of the commercial changes which accompanied the industrial revolution; and her final installation as the mistress of a large house with a couple of highland maids and as the mother of a family of five, all of whom were destined to join the newly emerging middle classes.

All this is a far cry from Alexander Leslie, journeyman mason in Kirkcaldy, and his son, Arnot Leslie, tailor, who was to bring up ten children in the Gorbals district of Glasgow. But Euphemia's story and the stories of her brothers and sisters are by no means untypical; and I hope this record of their lives achieves, however inadequately, what I set out to do—that is, to show how the fortunes of one Glasgow family were conditioned by, and at the same time illustrated, the changes brought about by the industrial revolution, not only in Scotland but also in the countries to which three of the sons emigrated.

WHAT GOES AROUND, COMES AROUND

Thomas H. Muller, Colonel, U.S. Army, Ret'd

Genealogical research in "the colonies" is not quite as easy as that done in the friendly confines of the Scottish Record Office. We mostly have to use circuitous routes and sources, which, in turn, makes us use different research procedures. Sometimes the bonuses are strange, sometimes dramatic.

The major source agencies for displaced Scotsmen are: the Mormon Genealogical Library in Salt Lake (and its regional sub-libraries); correspondence with "discovered" relatives; and queries in *The Scottish Genealogist* magazine. All are, of course, limited in one way or another.

The Mormon, or LDS, regional libraries are borrowing libraries (from Salt Lake); so category browsing is impossible. One is therefore forced to select an item of interest, order it for either three weeks or six months, and devour it completely. The charges are minimal, \$2.50 or \$3.50, but considering the availability factors, one tends to record all possible family names rather than those positively identified as "within the fold" — a tedious task, but one that bears fruit when the jigsaw puzzle is put in place.

The Mormon records are limited, either by agreement with the Scottish Record Office or by policy, to specific vital records up to 1875 only, and indexes thereafter. This means that in working backwards or forwards through the current generations one must either purchase vital records from Scotland, or find a friend in Scotland (or elsewhere) who can or will help.

The natural thing is to locate known relatives, or suspected relatives. Extrapolation of the 1891 census, the last available to us wandering sheep, coupled with the latest local telephone book, surprisingly works wonders in locating relatives. Finally, queries in *The Scottish Genealogist* magazine sometimes provide miracles.

And now the tale. I was unable to find the parents, grandparents, siblings or relatives of my great great grandmother, Jessie Russell, who married a William Muir, weaver, on 16 Nov. 1831 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. She died before 1855; so no death certificate was available. Further, no old parish register birth of herself or children could be found. I placed my family queries on the Russell and Muir lives in *The Scottish Genealogist* magazine. I also began to track all descendants of the Muir/Russell line.

Finally I found in the 1980 telephone book of Kilmarnock an Irene Monaghan, unmarried, living at the same house my related Monaghans were living in in the 1891 census. A letter despatched confirmed the relationship, but suggested I best talk to her younger sister, and her sister's daughter, who were more cognizant of the family history. They lived, and live in Fremont, California, not 60 miles from me in Monterey!

Letters ran to visits, to weekly phone calls. The summation of the oral history was as follows: (1) The Muir/Russell family escaped the coal mines when Jessie Russell inherited her father's estate. Name of father unknown. (2) There was, in the 1900's a Russell family that lived nearby, with a child named Minnie S. Russell, that was related to "us" in some way.

The first action was that of reviewing the service of heirs. The Mormon copies of indexes go only through 1859, so after failure to find answers in these documents, I wrote the Sheriff at Ayr and, in turn, the S.R.O. Unfortunately my data — that Jessie was an heir served — was unable to provide the document needed. Insufficient or incorrect data was the reply.

The second action was to review the "possibly relevant" data previously collected in censuses and vital records. Starting with the Minnie S. Russell described by my relatives

as a “near” relative of ours. I found Minnie in the 1891 census, and progressed to 1851 where an Alexander Russell was a relative of Minnie, but definitely not the father of Jessie Russell — possibly an uncle.

Prior to this sub-conclusion enters an answer to one of my queries in *The Scottish Genealogist* magazine, actually a response to the John Muir/Mary Logan line. This John Muir was the son of Jessie Russell. The enquirer was an Ian Stewart, a deputy headteacher in Edinburgh, who was helping an unknown cousin of mine. After a detailed exchange of notes it was decided to re-review the service of heirs for Russells on the assumption that Jessie Russell was deceased at the time of estate settlement, so that John Muir would be the heir served.

The service of heirs was reviewed in Edinburgh by Ian Stewart, and, as it turns out, Alexander Russell did indeed leave an estate. The final judgement of the Sheriff Court of Ayr in 1860 gave the estate to a Margaret Russell or Gray and to John Muir, eldest son of Jessie Russell, deceased, and William Muir, weaver, deceased. Margaret Russell and Jessie Russell were the heirs portioner of John Russell, carter, deceased, who was the immediate younger brother and heir of line and of conquest of Alexander Russell, turner. In addition the will described Alexander’s other brothers and sister. The death record named the parents of Alexander, the “possible” relatives were there in the censuses and vital records previously collected. Everything is falling into place through the back door. What goes around, comes around!

Notes:

1. “Heir portioner” means one of several females, or their issue, succeeding jointly.
2. “Heir of line” means nearest heir at law.
3. “Heir of conquest” — the word “conquest” means real or heritable property acquired by purchase, or otherwise than by inheritance. When a man dies intestate and childless in Scotland, his inheritance goes to his immediate younger brother as heir of line; but his “conquest” goes to his immediate elder brother (or to that brother’s issue), as heir of conquest.

Note

Family History in Wales

A course will be run from August 15th to 22nd at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, to assist those wishing to learn more about tracing their Welsh ancestry. Personal counselling will be given by the Course Tutors, though some familiarity with genealogy generally will be assumed.

Talks by the Course Directors will leave plenty of time to explore the beautiful scenery and enjoy the varied attractions of mid-Wales. There will be excursions during the day and evening receptions.

Accommodation will be provided at Penbryn Hall of Residence on the Campus. The cost of the course, including full board, is £140 for the week, with discounts for family members not attending the course. Anyone interested should contact the Conference Officer, University College of Wales, Penbryn, Penglais, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 3BY. A deposit of £30 will be required with the Application.

THE WILSONS OF BANNOCKBURN
A line of weavers, chapmen and tartan manufacturers
by Marion L. Wilson

My interest in the Wilsons of Bannockburn, from whom my husband, Norman Alexander Wilson, is descended, was stimulated by the purchase in 1975 of an 'entire' addressed to them. An 'entire' is an early letter with the name and address written on the back, and folded so as to make an envelope unnecessary. These are now much sought by students of postal history, who value the marks. Mine had been advertised in a philatelic magazine, and — dated 25th December 1836 — came from a Paymaster of the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) Regiment.

Since that time, the fascination of genealogy has led me to collect over one hundred similar letters, I have read many more in the National Library of Scotland, in the Museum of the Scottish Tartans Society, at Comrie, Perthshire, and in the Library of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh. Sasines and other legal documents in the Scottish Records Office have also been consulted.

I have corresponded with relations in various countries, but commenced my research by interviewing members of the family nearer home. A tattered birthday book given to us by a cousin was of immediate value. It had been started by my husband's great-grandmother, Catherine McMiking, who married in 1833, John Wilson of Hillpark. She was a daughter of the old family of McMiking of Miltonese, an account of which appears in the 1952 edition of *Burke's Landed Gentry*, her parents being Thomas McMiking and Jean Morin. I was able to assemble a rough chart containing about ninety names. Early members of the family had taken an interest in their descent, and I was also given a list of baptisms performed in the Back Row Church, in Stirling (Erskine Burgher Church, completed in 1742).

Nobody had yet located a birth entry for the first William Wilson, but tradition said that he had been born before the Secession of 1733, and that his father had been named John and had come from Stirling. Armed with my preliminary notes, I then made a search of the *Old Parochial Registers* of St. Ninians and of Stirling, in the New Register House, Edinburgh, and in the former found the following entry:

July, 1727: At Craigforth, to Jean Christie and John Wilson, a son William, in fornication

The word 'fornication' shook me, but it did mean I could follow their story in the *St. Ninians Kirk Session Records*. When the couple legitimated the child by marrying in December, 1727, the father was described as "John, lawful son to John Wilson, Burgess and Neighbour of Stirling." William Wilson was the only child of that name recorded in either parish at this time, and can be accepted as the person who founded the weaving firm of William Wilson & Son. There is also an entry showing that a son John was born at Stirling in 1734.

There is a gap in the St. Ninians parochial registers, but I found in the *Register of Sasines*, record of entry to a house in Bannockburn in 1755, by William Wilson, weaver, and his wife, Janet Paterson. Janet was a daughter of another weaver, William Paterson, and his wife, Jean Richardson. Their eldest son John was baptized in the Back Row Kirk the previous year. He was followed by eight more children: six boys and two girls. They did not all survive infancy, and there is an entry in the accounts showing that William hired mortcloths for "two bairns," in 1760. We know from letters they wrote, that three sons survived to help their father with his work, namely John, James and Alexander, born respectively 1754, 1766 and 1771.

An interesting footnote in the list of Back Row baptisms tells us that in 1759, William Wilson, weaver in Bannockburn, was entered with the fraternity of chapmen, having paid his dues. The *Minute Book of the Fraternity of Chapmen of Stirlingshire and Clackmannan*, 1726—1816, preserved in the National Library of Scotland, also records the admission of his son John as a freeman in 1769, *gratis*, probably indicating that the recipient was the son of a member. Possible the list of baptisms is really an early Wilson's notes on the family. John Wilson, born 1754, married about 1773, Janet, daughter of John Arthur, weaver and manufacturer in Bannockburn, and had nine children baptized. Three of the girls died in infancy, but the three sons, John, William and James, born 1777, 1778 and 1780, reached maturity.

There is no existing contract to help us date the foundation of William Wilson & Son, but it was probably in 1759 when William was entered as a chapman, proof that he was buying and selling. We must assume that he travelled the country selling his own cloth. As this was during the time of the proscription of Highland dress, he probably traded south and east of the Highland Line. The *Wilson Day Book*, starting in 1771, and John Wilson's first order book, commencing in 1772, are in the National Library. John Wilson must have been the son, not his uncle of the same name. The order book shows he made journeys into Fife and along the east coast as far as Aberdeen.

At a later period, the other sons, James and Alexander Wilson, made similar journeys. They wrote to their father from around 1788, stating where they were, how much money they had banked, and relating news and any orders they had received from merchants. Some of these letters are preserved at Comrie by the Scottish Tartans Society.

In 1780 William Wilson built a tenement of houses in which his journeymen and apprentices lived. It predates the Dale/Owen buildings at New Lanark by several years, and still stands, converted into flats for old folk by Stirling District Council. Documents about legislation between the country and town weavers of Stirling show that in 1785, William Wilson & Son owned twelve looms, more than anyone else in Bannockburn. William was now described as a 'manufacturer.' He and his son bought in 1787 the property belonging to John's brother-in-law, George Arthur, then bankrupt, including dye houses and a carpet-house.

With these enlarged premises the business flourished, and William Wilson & Son began to supply tartans for the Highland regiments being formed in the latter part of the 18th century. The trade continued throughout the 19th century, and there are letters in the National Library showing orders from John Gloag, army clothier. Just before John Wilson died in 1789, arrangements were made for the division of the profits of the firm, and for the care of his wife and children. John predeceased his father, who died in 1797, by which time James was also dead, and Alexander is described as the only surviving son in William's testament.

When John Wilson died, his son John (1777—1838) inherited the property purchased by his father and grandfather in 1787. Then, in 1798, when his brother William came of age, they declared themselves independent and started a separate firm, John & William Wilson. The buildings of the two firms were on opposite banks of the Bannockburn, and later Wilsons in the William Wilson & Son concern, referred to John and William as "the other side." This William died in 1828, and James joined his elder brother in the firm of John & William Wilson. John died ten years later, and James continued the firm until he died in 1848. Subsequently the business was managed for the benefit of the remaining sisters. When this branch of the family died out in 1865, the firm of William Wilson & Son bought the remnants of the business.

Alexander Wilson (1771—1849) continued the firm of William Wilson & Son, and took his

nephew James, nine years his junior, into partnership. The latter, who married Mary Stenhouse or Lennox, continued the journeys and many of his letters are extant. Alexander married in 1800, Martha, daughter of Walter McCulloch, parochial schoolmaster of St. Ninians and Elizabeth Ireland. They had two sons, William of Skeoch, and John of Hillpark.

In 1806 both Wilson firms received financial help from the Board of Manufactures for installing spinning machines. When William died in 1828, his testament stated that he and his elder brother John were sole partners in both William Wilson & Son, manufacturing tartans, and in John & William Wilson, manufacturing carpets. The inventory mentions "machine looms and other looms." The goods were divided between the partners, and William left his share to his elder brother. This legal document surprised me, because the profits of William Wilson & Son had been divided between the children by their father John, before his death in 1789.

Unless there was some error in this testament, Alexander must also have been surprised. Family tradition has it that his sons William and John pushed out their cousin James, born 1780, who had been brought into the business by their father. I prefer to think that it was expedient for James to join John & William Wilson after William's death. A legal document of 1829 records an agreement by Alexander and James, stating the latter would have no further claims on William Wilson & Son after he left the firm. It seems likely there existed some area of dissent.

Alexander ran the business of William Wilson & Son for over fifty years, following the example of his father in application and shrewdness. He invested in land, although he and his family lived in a house on The Brae, Bannockburn, Alexander built homes for his sons: Viewvale for William, who married Eliza Liddell in 1832, and Hillpark for John, who married Catherine McMiking in 1833. Each son also inherited a farm. William got Skeoch, and was styled 'of' that place, although he never lived there. John received Braehead, but was always referred to as "of Hillpark," perhaps because his father was known as Alexander of Braehead.

William of Skeoch, son of Alexander, continued William Wilson & Son after his father died, and his brother John of Hillpark, who had inherited some of the stock, worked closely with him until ill health forced him to retire in 1861. John had undertaken the travelling after his cousin James joined John & William Wilson. The earlier journeys were made on horseback, but from about 1825 the stagecoach was used. John was also a member of the Board of the Scottish Central Railway, and was their representative when it was taken over by the Board of the Caledonian Railway in 1860.

After William Wilson of Skeoch died in 1865, the firm was continued by his eldest son Alexander, who amalgamated the two Wilson businesses. He was Colonel of the Stirlingshire Volunteers, and reputed to be a crack shot, Col. Alexander Wilson purchased Bannockburn House, and lived comfortably. He married Helen Pearson, daughter of William Galbraith and Christian Littlejohn. After his death in 1906, his sons, William (called Ben), who married Alexandra Jane, daughter of Rev. E. Welldon and Ellen Cowell, and Alexander (called Dan), found the financial affairs of the business unsound, and all the personal property had to be sold. They continued the firm until 1924, when it went into liquidation.

Meantime John Wilson of Hillpark helped his eldest son Alexander to take over the spinning mill in Dunblane. It became known as Springbank Mill, and produced heavy quality worsted yarn, suitable for military uniforms. As a result the business flourished during the two world wars. Alexander ran this firm, called Alexander Wilson & Co., from 1854 until he died in 1914. It was inherited by his youngest son, Alexander Bruce Wilson. Later it was taken by his two sons, Alexander and John. The mill was sold in 1976, largely because of the recession and has since been closed.

I have listed the Wilsons who owned and managed the three firms which form the basis of the family history, and they are shown on the partial pedigree chart. There were other sons and daughters, not shown here. John Bruce Wilson, the eldest son of Alexander of Dunblane, preferred the ministry of the United Free Church, rather than join the staff of the Springbank Mill. The decision is not altogether surprising when we know that his father was Senior Elder of the Free Church at Dunblane. The Rev. John B. Wilson married Jane M. Rainnie, and their eldest son became my husband in 1947. The research shows how a weaver became a manufacturer and started a business which lasted for five generations. These firms were:

1759—1926: William Wilson & Son,
manufacturing tartans.

1798—1865: John & William Wilson,
manufacturing carpets.

1854—1976: Alexander Wilson & Co.,
manufacturing worsted yarn.

Most of the letters which have survived relate to business conducted by William Wilson & Son, and these include communications from merchants and the quartermasters of the Highland regiments. There are letters from suppliers of wool, silk, dyes, and even whale oil from Dundee, with invoices. Of much interest are letters from the sons and grandsons of William, written on their journeys and posted to Bannockburn. A few of them are after 1840, when prepaid postage commenced.

Since the Wilsons loom large in the history of tartans, and it even been suggested they invented 'clan' patterns, the following paragraphs are included with advice and some assistance from Mr Donald Whyte, Vice-President of the Scottish Genealogy Society.

There is support for the belief that tartans evolved as patterns peculiar to specific districts of the Highlands of Scotland, and were coloured according to the vegetable dyes available. Whether these were distinct enough to place a person's residence, as stated by Martin Martin, in his *Description of the Western Isles of Scotland* (1803), is questionable. The *Wilson Key Pattern Book* of 1819, gives 'district' tartans for Lochaber, Crieff, Old Huntly, Glenorchy, Old and New Gallowater (not Gala Water), Lochiel and Perth. In all of those the basic patterns are such that they could have been made by local handloom weavers, and it will be appreciated that a basic design could serve clans spread along a river or throughout a glen. Each weaver could make some slight variation that gave clients patterns of their own.

By 1840, Wilsons had added a few more district names to their list, but many others are comparatively modern, with no relation at all to the development of those patterns in the areas after which they were named. The late Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, in his book, *The Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, first published in 1938, has illustrations for Lennox, Huntly and Strathearn. Among those of very recent origin is Edinburgh, designed in 1970. A 'district' tartan offers a way out for anybody who wishes to avoid trespassing on the feelings of others who hold the view that clan tartans require 'entitlement'. All that is necessary is to trace back the ancestry to a place covered by a district tartan. Advice may be sought from the Scottish Tartans Society, at Comrie. There is also a Jacobite tartan, formerly worn by adherents of the House of Stewart. It is now appropriate to any of the lieges of our reigning sovereign, who is the Heir of Tanistry of the ancestral royal dynasties of the Picts and Scots.

Those who infer that 'clan' tartans, as distinct from 'district' tartans, were invented about 1800, overlook earlier references which must have some tribal significance. Sir Thomas

Innes, in the introductory chapter to the book already mentioned, refers to a letter from Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, then Tutor of Sutherland, to Murray of Pulrossie, in 1618, requesting him to “furl his pennon when the Earl of Sutherland’s banner is displayed, and to remove the red and white lines from the plaides of his men so as to bring their dress into harmony with that of other septs.” This is a very early reference, and perhaps many other chiefs simply favoured what was available. Undoubtedly the growth of clan tartans owes much to military uniforms. General Wade, between 1725 and 1740, revived independent companies and ordered the plaids to be “near the same sort and colour.” From the dark green tartan chosen evolved the Black Watch sett, variations of which were adopted by

chosen evolved the Black Watch sett, variations of which were adopted by several clans. In 1815, Highland chiefs deposited samples of their ‘authentic’ tartans with the Highland Society of London, but the antiquity of many clan patterns must be doubted. During the visit of King George IV to Edinburgh in 1822, it seems that everybody wanted a tartan, and if Sir Walter Scott helped to popularise Highland dress, the Wilsons — always seeking new business — tried to meet the demands of their customers. The fashion increased when the Royal Family became associated with Deeside, and a Glasgow weaver even designed a ‘Victoria’ sett. There can be no doubt at all that in their time the Bannockburn family greatly influenced the ‘tartan industry.’ So long as there is interest in the subject the firm of William Wilson & Son will not be forgotten.

Note

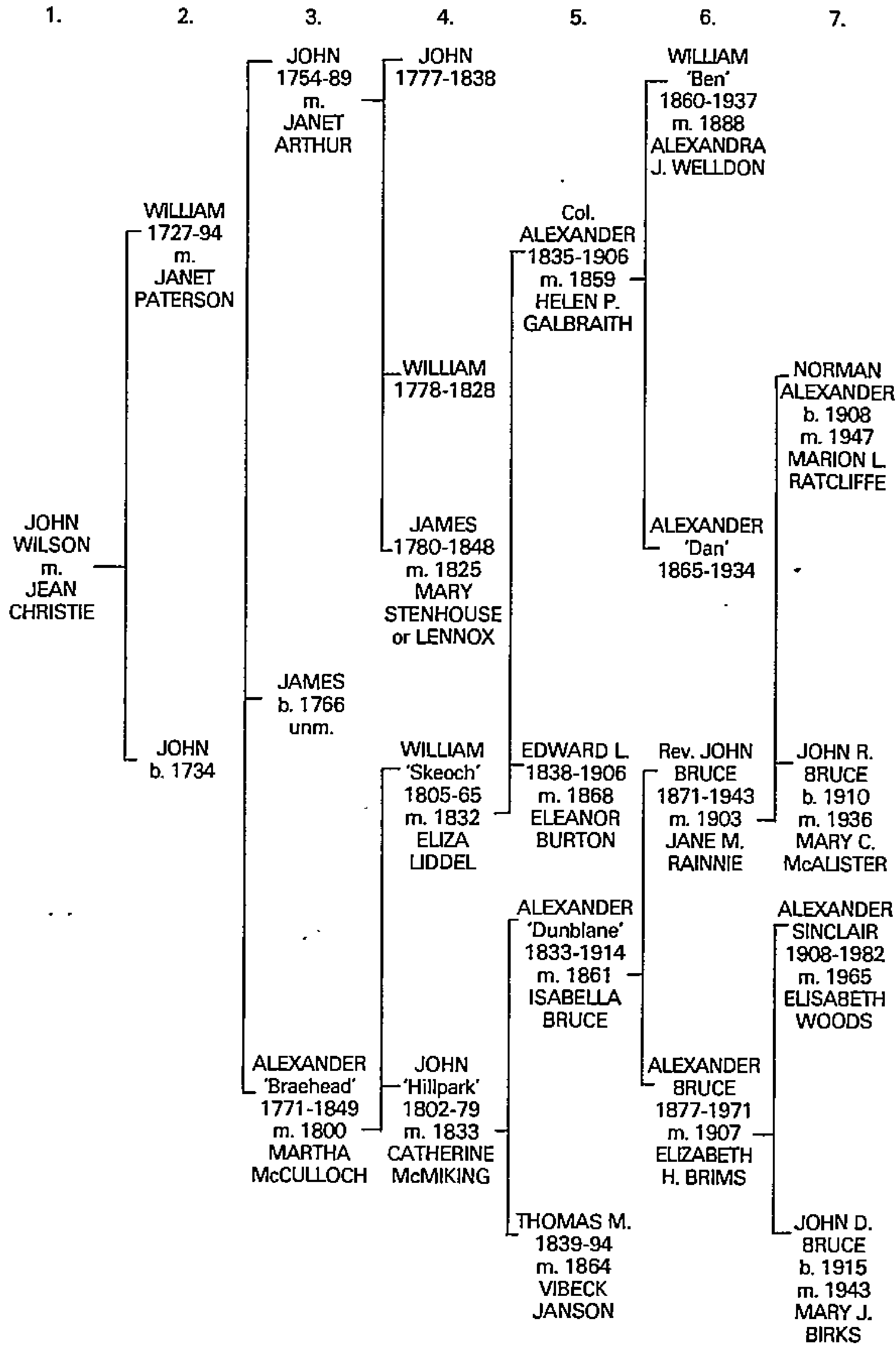
Carlow County Heritage Society, Ireland

This Society, with offices at Scots’ Church and at Methodist Church, Athy Road, Carlow, is engaged in indexing the Births, Marriage and Deaths Registers for Carlow and Kildare Counties. It has employed 11 young people under the Youth Employment Project for this purpose, and hopes to establish a County Carlow Genealogical Society.

They are also clearing grave yards and restoring historic sites around Carlow, and plan to index the County Census for the years 1900 and 1910. A collection of historical documents dating back to 1750, which has been missing for almost 90 years, has been re-discovered in Carlow, comprising State, judicial, and military records, including Intelligence material from the 1798 rebellion.

Anyone interested should contact Michael Snoddy, P.C., Purcells, 4 Kennedy Street, Carlow, Ireland.

Simplified Chart — Wilson Family



THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE

Charles J Burnett, Dingwall Pursuivant

On the 29 May this year, occurs the Tercentenary of Scotland's premier order of chivalry. On the same date in 1687, King James VII of Scotland and II of England, issued a Warrant from Windsor Castle which revived the Order of Scotland, and renamed it The Order of the Thistle.

The Statutes of the Order made provision for the Sovereign and twelve Knights, a Secretary, a King of Arms, an Usher, and a Chancellor. Knights and officials were to have mantles and insignia which would be worn in the designated Chapel of the Order — the Abbey Church of Holyrood at the foot of the Royal Mile in Edinburgh.

By December 1688 the Chapel was fully equipped with stalls for the Knights. A new organ was in position, and displayed on the altar were silver vessels for the celebration of holy communion.

The Knights were the most sumptuously dressed in Britain. Unlike the English Order of the Garter, whose Knights wore a plain blue velvet mantle, the Thistle Knights had a mantle of green velvet, trimmed with gold, and covered with over two hundred and fifty gold embroidered thistles. Underhabits of silk and velvet were worn beneath the mantle, and these were decorated with gold lace and gold fringing, embellished with more than two hundred and six yards of silk and silver ribbon. Over the shoulders of the Knights was hung a great collar of gold, fashioned into thirty two links of alternate thistles and sprigs of rue, enamelled purple and green. Suspended from this collar was a pendant of gold in the form of St Andrew, carrying his cross which, if not enamelled white, consisted of thirteen diamonds.

However, Edinburgh was not destined to see a solemn procession of Thistle Knights in full panoply at the Thistle Chapel. Nor were Knights ever to sit in the stalls, which had been sent up from London by sea, in one of the King's yachts. To discover the reasons for reviving the Order, and for its seeming speedy decline, it is necessary to look at events which began in 1685.

In that year James, Duke of Albany and York, succeeded his brother Charles II as King of Scotland and England. As a staunch Roman Catholic, James was determined that his religious beliefs should prevail amongst his subjects. He embarked on a political campaign of religious reform which was to be first tried in Scotland, and if that proved successful, the same reforms could then be introduced to England.

A group of Scottish Roman Catholic nobles helped the King with his scheme which came to fruition in February 1687, with the issue of a Letter of Indulgence. This gave freedom of worship to all Scots, both Protestant and Catholic.

The way was then clear to attempt a similar move in England, but first the King decided to reward his Scottish supporters. This he did, three months later, in May, by reviving the Scottish order of chivalry and making eight of his most loyal supporters Knights of the Thistle. As an added benefit he decided the Order should have a Chapel in Edinburgh where the Roman Catholic liturgy could be reintroduced publicly to his northern Kingdom.

The existing Protestant congregation were ordered to leave the Abbey Church and in due course they built for themselves the present Canongate Kirk. The Abbey Church became the Chapel Royal and Thistle Chapel, at the same time as instructions were given by the King for appropriate furnishings to be provided. These were prefabricated in London, to save expense, and sent up by sea as already mentioned.

The Letter of Indulgence was not, however, universally popular in Scotland and as the King's scheme unfolded in England, public reaction on both sides of the border rapidly moved against James. The outcome was the Glorious Revolution which ended with James in exile and the Dutch-born Protestant, William of Orange, declared King by both the Scottish and English Parliaments.

The Thistle Chapel was completed by the beginning of December 1688, but with the political situation in a state of flux, the Edinburgh mob broke into the building later in the month and proceeded to smash the recently installed fittings. The only items saved were the altar silver vessels, spirited away by a priest who had seen the approaching mob. The silver items are now exhibited in the Royal Museum of Scotland in Queen Street, Edinburgh.

The original eight Thistle Knights followed their King into exile or remained out of the public eye. They certainly did not meet as a group, even on St Andrew's Day, when by Statute they had to celebrate the Patronal Feast Day.

The Order of the Thistle went into abeyance during the reign of William and Mary, and from 1689 until 1702, William concentrated his chivalric attentions on the Order of the Garter.

In 1702 another Stewart monarch, who was to be the last of that ancient royal line to reign in Britain, ascended the thrones of Scotland and England. Queen Anne (1702—1714), was the daughter of James VII and II, and upon becoming Sovereign one of her first acts was to restore the Order of the Thistle. Revised Statutes were drawn up, which included the removal of the sparkling gold embroidered thistles from the green velvet mantles. In 1704 she appointed six Knights, which included the first two Field Marshals in the British Army, the Earl of Orkney and the Duke of Argyll. These new Knights not only wore a new plain mantle, they also wore their St Andrew Badges on a new colour of ribbon — green to match the Mantle.

This was an intriguing change from the original purple-blue ribbon and came about from the unusual circumstances which now faced the British Queen.

Across the English Channel, at St Germain-en-Laye near Paris, her half-brother Prince James Francis Edward Stewart was maintained in royal state as the titular King James VIII and III. As a fount of honour he created Peers and appointed Knights, so that for a considerable period in the eighteenth century, there were two Orders of the Thistle, and two Orders of the Garter. The honours were given to those who worked for the Jacobite cause, or gave personal loyalty and service to the monarch in exile. Queen Anne was therefore forced to differentiate her Thistle and Garter Knights from those of the Old Pretender. In each case the ribbon colour was altered — a complete change for the Thistle; the Garter colour underwent a difference in shade, from light to dark blue.

Fourteen Jacobite Thistle Knights were appointed by Prince James and the insignia was worn with great pride. George Keith, 10th Earl Marischal even went to the length of having a Thistle Star embroidered on his dressing gown! Not all Jacobite appointments were to Scots. Two Irishmen and one Italian wore the Thistle insignia, but the peculiar situation was personified by James, 5th Duke of Hamilton. He was first created a Knight of the Thistle by King George I in 1726, and then on 27 July 1740, after joining the monarch in exile, was appointed a Jacobite Thistle Knight.

When Prince Charles Edward Stewart succeeded his father in 1766, he waited two years before creating his first Knight of the Thistle. Almost twenty years later, his own natural daughter, Charlotte, Duchess of Albany, became the first lady member of the Jacobite Order of the Thistle on St Andrew's Day 1784.

While these various Jacobite creations were taking place, Anne and her successors continued to add glory to the Order of the Thistle. George I made minor changes to the Mantle and insignia, and also appointed the first Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod. George II made seventeen Thistle Knights during his reign, and during the long reign of George III, twenty-nine knights were added to the Roll of the Order, along with the first Dean of the Thistle in 1763. The King was also responsible for the youngest ever appointment. His third son, the Duke of Clarence and St Andrew, was only 5 years old when he became a Knight in 1770. The Duke eventually became King William IV.

During the nineteenth century the number of Knights was increased from twelve to sixteen. Queen Victoria added five extra Royal Knights, bringing the total number to twenty-two, including the Sovereign. From 1827 only Scots were admitted to the ranks of the Order, and the members reflected the administration and protection of a world wide Empire. Viceroy, Colonial Governors, Prime Ministers and Military figures were awarded the Green Ribbon for services to Queen-Empress and Country.

But still the Order of the Thistle lacked a spiritual home, and a point of focus. This was recognised before Queen Victoria's accession and a scheme to restore the Abbey Church was drawn up in 1836 by the Scottish architect James Gillespie Graham. In this he was aided by A W Pugin, who designed a throne and stalls, but the ideas remained only on paper.

As the century progressed, the great scheme of restoration for the High Kirk of St Giles got under way, and the Secretary of the Order, Sir John Stewart-Richardson of Pitfour Bt., wrote to the Restoration Committee of St Giles in 1872, seeking space for the Order within the Kirk. This was not possible at the time, but seven years later the Committee offered the Order an area between the South Transept and the Moray Aisle. For some reason this offer was not accepted and little else was done in the remaining years of the century.

The new century brought a new Sovereign to the Throne, Edward VII, and he took a very active interest in his Royal Orders. In 1905 Ronald Ruthven, 11th Earl of Leven and 10th Earl of Melville became a Knight of the Thistle. He, the Dean, the Reverend Doctor James Cameron Lees, and their Sovereign now determined something had to be done, and the result was that the Earl set up a Trust with the sum of £40,000 being made available for restoring the Abbey Church. The Trust appointed Mr Thomas Ross as its architect and he drew up a scheme of restoration. However, when a detailed investigation was made of the existing structure, it was found that it could not bear the weight of any new work and the scheme had to be abandoned. The final blow came in August 1906 when the Earl of Leven and Melville died, the Trust money reverting to his estate.

Once again frustrated, Sovereign and Dean must have thought the Order would never have its own Chapel. However, the new Earl of Leven and Melville and his brothers resolved to fulfil their father's wish, and they again made money available. The King instructed that a letter be sent to St Giles asking for the Knights to be accommodated within the High Kirk. The Kirk Session replied that space would be allocated, provided the primary functions of the Church were not disrupted.

The money was there, space was available, and by this time an architect and team of craftsmen were on hand to create a superb spiritual setting for the Order. Mr R S Lorimer created an ingenious scheme for a chapel outside the existing building, which did not intrude on the adjacent public square, and was a harmonious addition to St Giles. In the incredibly short time of twenty-one months the Chapel was erected, using Scottish materials throughout and by a team of stone masons, all bar one, being Scottish. The exception was a stone carver from Greece known to his fellow craftsmen as the "Great

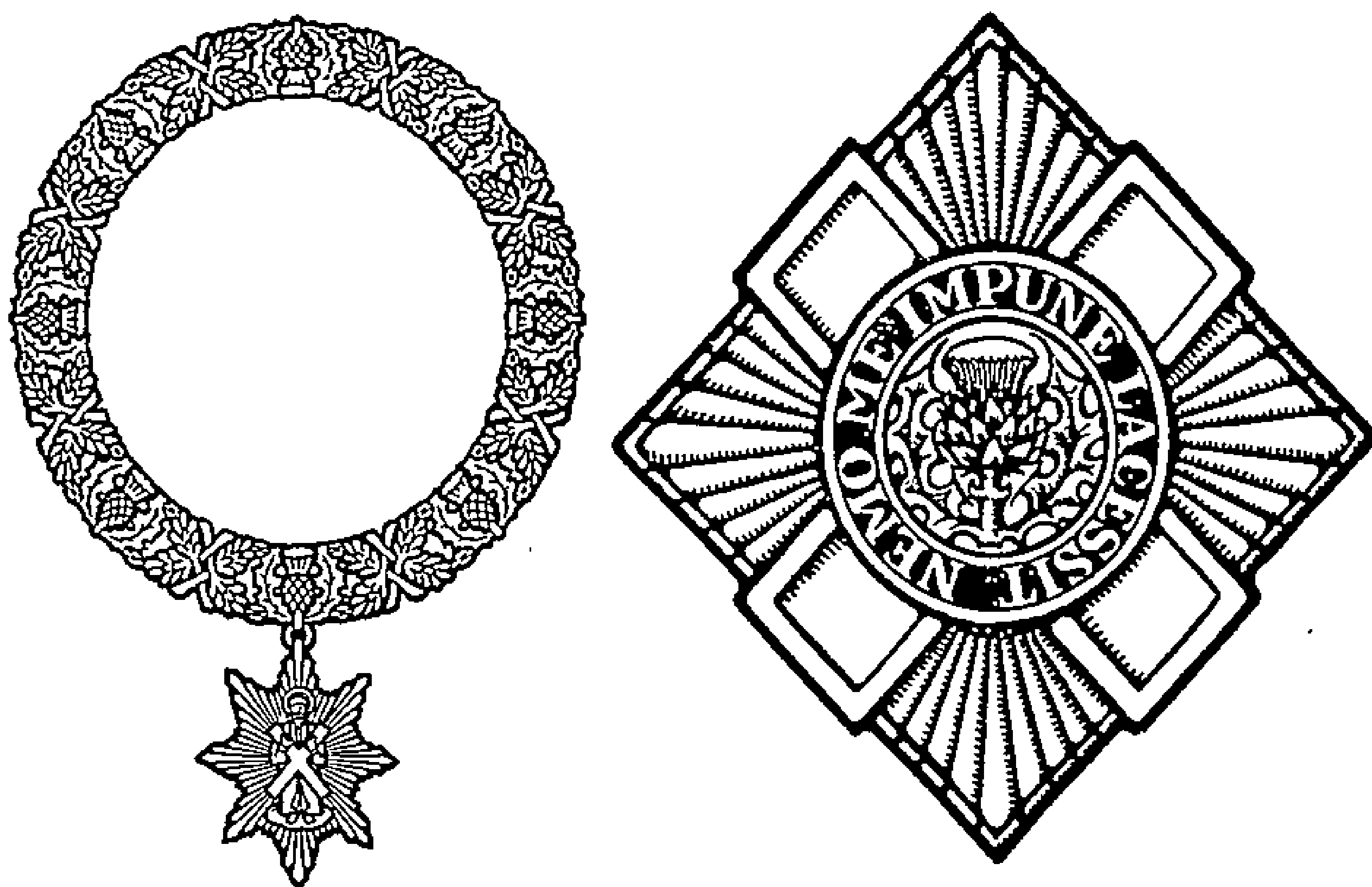
Greek". King Edward, so instrumental in obtaining a Chapel for the Order, died before it could be completed, and it was his son, King George V, who inaugurated the Chapel on 20 July 1911. In the same year the architect, who had devised such a jewel of Scottish architecture, was knighted in appreciation of his services to the Order of the Thistle.

Since the opening of the Chapel, the Order has become firmly based in Scotland. The Chancery was established in the Office of the Lord Lyon in 1913 and in 1926 the offices of Secretary and King of Arms were combined in the person of the Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Thistle is the only British Order of Knighthood to have its Chapel and Chancery located outside London.

Two unique appointments have been made this century. In 1937, Queen Elizabeth, now The Queen Mother, became the first Lady of the Order. This year also commemorates the 50th Anniversary of that appointment. The only Foreign Knight to enter the ranks of the Order is His Majesty King Olav V of Norway, who did so during his State Visit to Scotland in 1962.

In the hundred years of its existence, the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle has become part of the cultural and historic fabric of Scotland, which provides a unique link between Crown and Ancient Kingdom.

Its story is one of modest beginnings, continual growth and noble maturity. That story will be told in greater detail in an exhibition to be held this summer, within the Castle of Edinburgh, at the Scottish United Services Museum.



Modern illustrations of the Great Collar, Jewel and Breast Star of the Order of the Thistle. Most illustrations do not accurately show the shape of the rays behind St Andrew, and above can be seen the conventional interpretation.

**THE COLINDA VOYAGE
— AN EMIGRATION THAT DIDN'T MAKE IT —
OR DID IT?**

May L Stathers

History is littered with the emigrations of groups of people. There is always a reason for such an uprooting, a plan for the move, the actual emigration, and a description of the resettlement. Successful or unsuccessful, many, many of these tales have been told. Most of the ingredients for the telling of the emigration tale aboard the Colinda are documented — all but the outcome. One thing is for sure — it was a financial disaster for the sponsor, the Hudson's Bay Company. And the pain of that aspect would discourage the tale. I would have thought that anecdotes of such a juicy disaster would have filtered down through my family from one of the participants, my great great grandmother Matilda Sarah Leigh. But no such luck. I had to 'fluke' in on the story while researching the Hudson's Bay Archives for other Fur Trade family members.

In the early 1850's steam powered ships were in great use on the Pacific Ocean, both by the Royal Navy and merchant marine. Coal was being shipped to San Francisco for the fuel. Always on the lookout to diversify its trade, the Hudson's Bay Company sought to develop coal mines on Vancouver Island, coal having been reported to them by local Indians. A mine had been developed at Fort Rupert, northern Vancouver Island. But soon coal was discovered much closer to Fort Victoria, much more convenient to the centre of trade. The location was the present day Nanaimo.

The Hudson's Bay Company's agent in Scotland had been mining engineer, David Landale of Edinburgh, who had guided them through the development of the mine at Fort Rupert. Early in 1853 Landale had been requested to recruit about 40 Ayrshire miners and their families to emigrate to Vancouver's Island to develop the mine at Nanaimo.

It was not easy in the face of opposition from the local oversmen at Kilmarnock, but by mid-June he had two lists of men recruited at Kilmarnock and Crosshouse. Advances had been paid them for purchase of their 'outfit', and plans were made for the emigration. The emigration ship, the Colinda, was to leave London for Vancouver's Island, via Cape Horn, at the beginning of August. According to correspondence of the time, some recruits backed out, but others signed on. The existing list is not accurate, therefore, but a very good guideline.

Moving more than 200 men, women and children from Kilmarnock to London in 1853 was not an easy task. It was decided that the luggage would go by boat but the people would go by train — no sleeping cars nor diners. To make matters worse, they missed the midnight connection at Carlisle. And the sight of all these passengers roaming the streets of Carlisle, in the drizzling rain, in the early hours of a Sunday morning was distressing. They arrived in London about 24 hours overdue.

Once aboard the Colinda, these Ayrshire colliers and their families, as well as 40 Norwegian labourers, and two cabin passengers settled in to the prospect of a five month sea voyage around Cape Horn to Fort Victoria, Vancouver's Island. One of those cabin passengers was Matilda Leigh, who was bringing her three children out to join her husband, the other was Williamina Manson (Ann) Forsyth, daughter of Robert Forsyth of Thurso. She had been a governess for several years (possibly in Edinburgh) and was being sponsored by her uncle, Chief Trader Donald Manson of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Surgeon's journal tells of daily life aboard, measles breaking out, children being born, children dying, his remedies for all their problems, and of the many incidents which enlivened the daily life.

It was soon clear that all was not well aboard the Colinda, for disagreements grew between the Master, Captain John Powell Mills and his surgeon, Dr. Henry William Alexander Coleman, and all the others. The situation grew worse as the Colinda encountered foul weather 'rounding The Horn', with the result that most of the crew and passengers prevailed upon the Captain to put ashore in Chile where the disputes might be settled by the British and Norwegian consuls there.

The Colinda put in to shore in Chile where she remained for over two months. Captain Mills challenged his surgeon to a duel with pistols across the table, terrorized the passengers and laid charges of Mutiny and Piratical Acts against the passengers and crew. He lost his case. To pay off the enormous expenses there he broke into the HBC shipment of the year's supplies, badly needed at Fort Victoria, and sold them off at distress prices, planning to embezzle the remainder not spent. He had abused his passengers and crew so much that all passengers but 17 Norwegians and most of the crew refused to continue with him. The Ayrshire colliers found jobs in the newly developing coal mines at Lota which were in direct competition with the proposed Hudson's Bay Company mine at Nanaimo. One young collier, Thomas McMurtrie, wrote home to the Kilmarnock newspaper of a very different and pleasant life in Chile. All in all, this was a bitter pill for The Honourable Company.

Captain Mills and the Colinda continued on to Fort Victoria arriving months late with only some Norwegians, his surgeon and a few crew who had boarded in London, and nearly a whole new crew engaged in Valparaiso.

It is known that several Ayrshire families somehow made their way to Vancouver's Island, as did Mrs. Leigh and her children. But how many colliers stayed in Chile, how many returned home to Scotland? Enquiries sent to Chilean Archives have not produced results so far. It is known that in 1854 experienced Scottish colliers helped develop the coal mines there. But were they our Ayrshire colliers off the Colinda? We do not know whether Miss Forsyth ever arrived at Vancouver's Island; the last we heard was through a letter from her father in Thurso that she was still in Valparaiso in 1854. Did she remain there, or return to Scotland?

The Hudson's Bay Company recouped some of the losses, but was unsuccessful for several years afterward in getting satisfaction from the owners of the Colinda. However they lost no time in recruiting Staffordshire miners, who emigrated to Nanaimo aboard the Princess Royal. This immigration is celebrated each year in Nanaimo. It is no wonder that the Colinda Voyage has not been remembered. But someday I want to tell the tale fully.

I append my list of Ayrshire colliers. It is inaccurate in that it contains names that may have been dropped from the list of securities signed at Kilmarnock and Crosshouse in June of 1853, and other names mentioned in the Surgeon's journal that must have been added just before the voyage. It would seem strange if no one has family anecdotes of the Colinda Voyage. I would welcome hearing from anyone who has heard of it.

Strays

Taken from Census for 35 Rose St, Glasgow for 1881:

Snodgrass Robt Lodger U/M 22 flour miller Montreal Canada

Snodgrass William Lodger U/M 20 Clerk (grain) Montreal Canada

File: COLINDA, AyrMinr

Report: COLINDA, Ayr Miners, June, 1853

March 17, 1987

Name	Security Sign	Age	W-Age	Child	Sons	Ages	Dau	Ages
Beveridge, David	Crosshouse	21	21	1	4mo	(deserted HBCo List)		
Bowman, William		18				(son of Ellen Sutherland)		
Blackwood, Thomas	Kilmarnock	24	25	1			2	
Brown, George		?	?	?				
Bunten, John		22	23	1	1mo			
Davis, James		?	?	5				
Dick, James		43	42	7	21,19,16,14		17,10,3	
Dickie, John	Crosshouse	17						
Easton, Thomas		?						
Ewart, Robert	Kilmarnock	26	25	3	4		7,2mo	
Ewart, Alexander	Kilmarnock	16						
Faulds, Allan	Kilmarnock	33	29	2	11mo		4	
Featherstone, Joseph	Kilmarnock	?	?				(wife Mary)	
Ferguson, James	Crosshouse	?						
Foster, John		?						
Frew, James	Kilmarnock	23	21				born 1 Oct.	
Galloway, Archibald	Kilmarnock	28	24	1	1 d.17 Sept.			
Gilmour, John	Crosshouse	28	29	2	5,3			
Gorbald, James		?	?	1?	2 (Edgar d. 16 Oct.)	born 14 Sept.		
Heron, Thomas	Kilmarnock	25	23					
Hunter, Andrew (Marg)	Crosshouse	49	46	5	18,16,10,8mo?,d.S9	13,7		
Hunter, Peter	?							
Kerr, John		43	39	4	20,16,14		12	
Lewis, Charles		?	?			(wife-Catherine d.15 Dec.)		
Little, Gilbert	Crosshouse	22	21	1	5mo, d. 29 Aug			
McCollum, Archibald	Crosshouse	30	24	2	15 mo		15 mo	
McDonald, George	Crosshouse	?						
McIntyre, John (Cath)	Crosshouse	27	28	2	7		3	
McKie, William	Crosshouse	27	27	2	4		1	
McKinnon, Daniel	Crosshouse	31	30	3	10,3		3mo	
McMurtrie, Thomas	Kilmarnock	24	22	1 (bro)	12 (Hugh)			
Millar, John	Kilmarnock	35	35	7	14,12,3,1 d. Se6		15,10,7	
Muir, John	Crosshouse	31	31	2	8		10	
Murray, Robert	Crosshouse							
Newlands, James								
Nesbitt, James (Nisbet)	Crosshouse	26	31	2	18 mo		3 mo	
Paton, John (Wood?)		?	?	?			5 mo?	
							d. 13 Sept.	
Pearson, Ralph	Kilmarnock	21	22	1	1			
Reid, James	Crosshouse	33	34	7	17,15,13,11,7,5,2	(Sam d. 3 Oc)		
Rich, George		?						
Richmond, Archibald	Crosshouse	18						
Scobie, James	Crosshouse							
Seal, Francis	Kilmarnock	24	22	2	1 mo		2	
Shaw, David	Crosshouse	30	28	4	13,11,6,2			
Shaw, Thomas	Crosshouse	22	23	2	3,1			
Simpson, Adam	Crosshouse	28	31	2	4,2			
Slater, George	Kilmarnock	26	22	1			1 d.	
Smith, Thomas	Crosshouse	27	29	4	10		6,5,3	
Strachan, William	Crosshouse	44	47	4	14,12		16,8	
Sutherland, William	Kilmarnock	29	30				(wife - Ellen)	
Sym, Andrew	Crosshouse	36	32	6	17,16,7		13,9,3	
Watt, Alexander	Kilmarnock	23	21	1	2			
Wilson, Jacob	Crosshouse	28	22	1			10 mo	
Wood, John Paton	Crosshouse	20	22	?				
Wylie, Robert (James?)	Crosshouse	21	23	1	6 wk. d. 23 Aug.			

DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS IN PRE-DISRUPTION AYRSHIRE AND THEIR IMPORTANCE TO THE GENEALOGIST

by A R Bigwood

The genealogist is often too well aware of the frustrations in research on family history caused by gaps in the records—registers missing, burned, eaten by mice or illegible through the ravages of damp—or years when no entries of baptism or proclamation were recorded through civil disturbance or—more often—on account of the carelessness of the session clerk. Much less obvious, however, is the number of families who did not enter the baptism of their children in the parish registers because they belonged to a dissenting congregation.

It is important, therefore, to be aware of the areas and extent of dissent in a particular region as this may account for the non-appearance of an ancestor in the records.

Over the years 1836-1842 work was carried out to produce the New Statistical Account of Scotland which was, as the advertisement stated, "a minute Account of every Parish in Scotland, drawn up in general by the parochial minister." Each account contained "a mass of useful and agreeably diversified details" and usually included information on the ecclesiastical state of each parish—the condition and position of the church, the number of dissenters and their places of worship.

Unfortunately, the lack of a uniform style of presentation of information makes statistical comparison impossible. Some ministers gave a full breakdown of the various congregations in the parish with numbers of members attributed to each sect and to the established church: others quoted by families: some did not distinguish between the various dissenting congregations and quoted figures for the non-conforming aggregate—or, of less value, quoted the numbers of sittings provided in the various churches.

In the parishes where the minister quoted comparable figures for those attending the parish church or dissenting churches, a percentage was taken to show the proportion who belonged to the established church. The figures indicated wide differences in the religious attendance of the forty-six Ayrshire parishes. Fenwick, with at least two-thirds of its church-goers belonging to a dissenting congregation, had the lowest percentage of members of the established church—but this was a particular case due to the unpopularity of a minister in 1782 which caused the break-away of all but a few families, the congregation of the established church only being augmented by a few incomers in 1838. Thirteen parishes in the county had lost at least a quarter of their church-going members to non-Church of Scotland congregations. There were sizeable Roman Catholic congregations at St Quivox, Ayr, Newton-on-Ayr, Kilmarnock, Maybole and Kirkmichael. At the other end of the scale—in fourteen parishes over 90% were members of the established church.

Superimposing these percentage figures on a parish map of Ayrshire showed that the old parishes in the southern half of the county, with the exception of Old Cumnock and Auchinleck, tended to support the established church well. The high dissenting membership in Auchinleck may perhaps be attributed to two factors—the inconvenient position of the parish church and the fact that there was a chapel of the Associate Session in Auchinleck which anti-burghers, including many from neighbouring parishes, attended. The minister of Old Cumnock, however, while admitting that more than a third of his parish were dissenters, gave no reason for it.

The groups of parishes showing the lowest percentages of members of the established church were those on the north Ayrshire coast—from Ardrossan to Ayr, with a swathe cut across Ayrshire embracing Kilmarnock, Fenwick and Loudoun—the great weaving areas.

The effect of these numbers of dissenters on the numbers of baptisms recorded in the Old Parish Registers was clearly considerable. Ministers in a number of parishes, when commenting on the state of the parish records (more often than not said to be imperfectly kept till the incumbency of the present minister, the author of the statistical account of the parish), commented that the incomplete state of the baptismal registers was due to the dissenters "who frequently omit to register."

Having recognised the problem, there is—unfortunately—no easy solution to it for the genealogist. A considerable number of records for the various dissenting churches have been deposited in the Scottish Record Office and a search of the repertory may reveal the existence of a baptismal or marriage register for a "non-conformist" congregation in the desired parish. But in many cases no such records are listed—having never been kept or lost or still preserved locally.

Almost contemporary with the 1841 census, however, the information given in the Statistical Account may be the means of locating lost families in that listing. If anyone is thought to have belonged to a dissenting congregation, then the Statistical Account may indicate where the family attended church. The parish, therefore, said to be the parish of birth or baptism may in fact not be the parish in which they resided and where they would be listed by the census enumerator. Thus members of the United Secession Church residing at Catrine used to attend services at Mauchline or Sorn till their own meeting house was built shortly before 1837: the seven dissenting families reported in Dunlop had to go to neighbouring parishes to worship, while Auchinleck was the centre for anti-burghers from various adjacent parishes.

As in many other cases, therefore, the vital clues to tracing an ancestral line may be found by studying the wider implications of the social background of a family in its social setting.

SHEEP'S HEAD

The following anecdote was a favourite of John Carfrae of Craigend, a coach and sedan-chair maker in the Canongate. He thought fit to put pen to paper on November 8, 1827, four years before he died.

"In case you should never have heard the story, it may be useful for you to know that in former times it was the custom in the Canongate to cry & sell sheep heads through the streets there. It is told that one eveng. about the dusk, two journeyman Painters who lived up in a high front Land there, had a great inclination to have a sheep head from those then crying under their windows, but had not the cash. They therefore executed the following scheme, one of them went down stoped the wife with the Barrow & priced the heads. The 'other one had a long line with a hook let down from the window, which the purchasing man hooked firmly into one of the best heads (in the darkening unnoticed by the old woman). He then left without purchasing. Shortly after which to the astonishment of the woman one of the heads began to mount up into the air. The owner beholding the canonisement of the head with amazement & regret, but not more amazed than another old woman who happened to be looking out of a window at the time taking the air & who also saw the miracle with such effect as to throw her into a fit & who was reported to have spoke of the strange sight with feelings of awe & horror untill the day of her death."

BANKHEAD

(Bankhede, Bankheed, Bankheid and even Blankheed!)

There are only six Bankheads in the Scottish telephone directory, of whom I am one. I come from Ulster. Of the rest there are a father, son and divorced wife of recent Ulster extraction, and another of Ulster extraction married to Frances Macdonald. The sixth was born in Yorkshire; his great grandfather, Hugh, was married to Agnes Thomsons and lived in Kilmarnock in 1857. Hugh's son was Rev William T., United Presbyterian, Ibrox Congregation.

I researched the American Bankheads and find eight original immigrants (4 called James, 3 Hugh and 1 John). Details are given in an unpublished paper extending to approximately 500 A4 sheets, entitled "The Bankheads, Westward from South Carolina" by Mrs Loudie Moffat of Texas.

The name is first recorded in Riccarton Parish in 1527¹, Irvine in 1544² and from 1600 is concentrated in Kilmaurs⁶ and Dreghorn³, later branching out to Kilmarnock, Kilwinning and Glasgow with isolated families in Bo'ness, Kirkcaldy and Tranent³. The family first appears in Ulster in 1669⁴ in Coleraine and subsequently drifts down to Ahoghill, where it remains rooted to present day. The Scottish side diminished in the late 1700's, evidence pointing to substantial emigration to America via Ireland.

Below is a summary of the American immigrants as detailed in "Westward from S.C." I have searched the more likely OPR's, but they have not yet revealed themselves. John Bankhead is not included as his origins are not known.

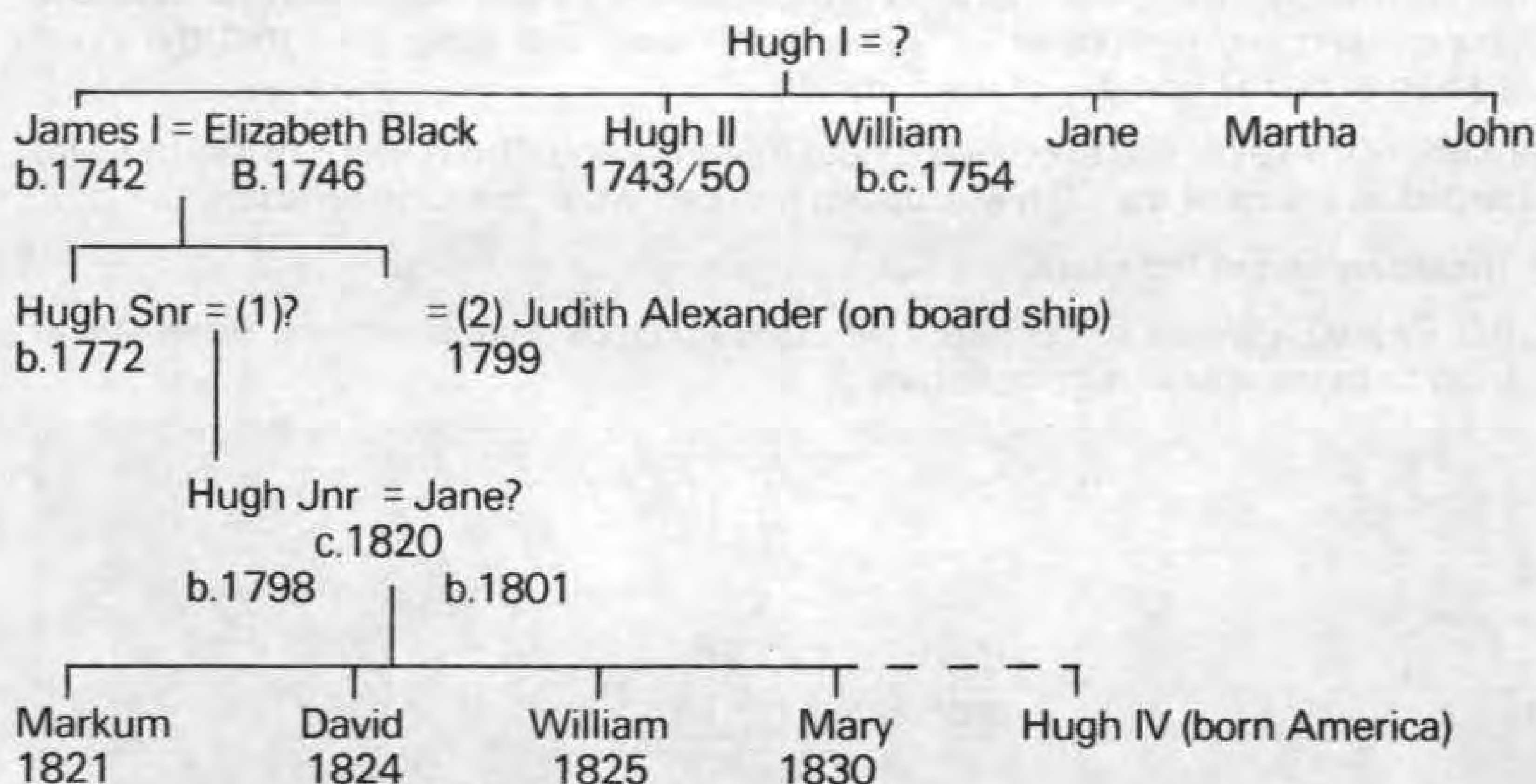
- (a) Hugh Bankhead (1) probably born in Scotland and employed by George Metland, a Scottish Merchant trading in Aberdeen, Edinburgh and possibly more widely throughout Britain, Europe and the Americas around 1740/50 and succeeded by his son-in-law, William Black. Hugh's issue were James (I) b. 1742, Hugh (II) b. 1743 or 1750, William b.c. 1754, Jane, Martha and John, (all born in Scotland).
- (b) Hugh Bankhead Snr, born in Scotland 1772; to James (I) b. 1742 and Elizabeth Black b. 1746; he had a son, Hugh Jnr b. in Scotland in 1798, whose mother may have died in child birth; the younger Hugh eventually returned to Scotland, married a wife Jane (b. 1801) and had issue Markum 1821, David 1824, William December 1825 and Mary 1830. The family probably rejoined by Hugh Snr, then emigrated to Canada, eventually reappearing in Virginia. [Hugh Snr, married his 2nd wife Judith Alexander in 1799 on board ship carrying both to U.S. The minister was the bride's father!]
- (c) James Bankhead (2) b.c. 1750 Scotland who married Elizabeth (McGarity?). His brother John b. 1750's (Scotland?) married Nancy Agnes Barber.
- (d) James Bankhead (3) born in Ireland in 1748 who married Mary Hatfield. Arrived S.C. on board the "Snow" or "Betty Gregg" 1768.
- (e) Dr James Bankhead (4), M.D. Physician in British Navy/Army, stationed in Virginia. He married Ellen Monroe, sister of James later PRESIDENT Monroe. Remained in U.S. after Revolutionary War and made his fortune. Only known Bankhead of this period to be Episcopalian rather than Presbyterian.

Research was done into the Scottish family around 1985⁵ by a Mrs S J O'Cock, then living in Lincoln. I would welcome her present address and any information that members may have about the Bankhead family, especially descendants of the Rev John Bankhead of Ballycathy, Co. Antrim [173B—1833].

Matt Bankhead

1. Scottish Criminal Trials P.136. Sir William Bankhead, curate to Dame Isabella Wallace, Lady Loudon.
Protocol Book of Gavin Ross 1512-1532 — same Gentleman.
2. Monuments of Burgh of Irvine, Vol. 1.
3. OPR's, Register of Sasines, Register of Great Seal, Records of Privy Council, Register of Deeds, Index of Testaments - Commissariat of Glasgow, Hunterston Papers *et al.*
4. H.M. Roll of Co. Antrim, P.78.
Derriana — A History of the siege of Londonderry.
5. 1985 Genealogical Research Directory.
6. The present town of 'Springside' was formerly 'Bankhead'. Mutual boundary of Dreghorn/Kilmaurs.

Appendix



(Note: all dates refer to Scotland).

Do you know that

In the microfilm copy of the 1841 Census Return for Glasgow (644¹) in Book 153, pages 13 & 14 are duplicated and pages 15 & 16 are missing.

In the microfilm copy of the O.P.R. for Galston, Co. Ayr, (593) Volume 2 for Births, pages 183—189 inclusive have not been filmed.

In the General Register of Deaths Index just for the years 1855—1858 inclusive, entries for married women are NOT cross-indexed.

Names of married women are recorded only by married surname, with the maiden surname shown in brackets.

The maiden surname itself will not be found in the index during these years.

K B Cory

GAELIC ORIGIN OF TAINSH

The name of Tainsh comes from the Gaelic Tainiste, a thane or Toshach. The name was fairly common in Upper Strathearn. The Tainshes were the proprietors of Monzievaird at Crieff. Their keep stood on the banks of the Turret on a site now indicated by a boxwood tree.

The history of the Tosachs or Tainshes is rather obscure. The last Chief emigrated to Carolina before the middle of the eighteenth century and the first probably became Chief on the downfall of the Earl of Strathearn, c1344.

In 1450, Tosach granted the lands of Brewlands to Inch Affrey. In 1509 Andrew Tosach, upon his own resignation, got a new grant of the free barony of Monzievaird and free forestry of Glenturret. In 1596 Duncan Tosach of Pittenzie was recorded.

According to tradition, the Chief was among the last who, before the abolition of *heritable jurisdictions*, exercised the power of "pit and gallows." The story goes that the Chief executed a man on the first day of every month.

The remains of the castle were removed about a century ago. The Tosachs of Monzievaird are regarded as a sept of the Clan MacIntosh and can wear that Clan's Tartan.

1748 The disarming of the Clans

1597 Act Passed, owners to declare their Land holdings (Highlands and Islands) and Titles. It led to many spurious genealogies.



THE HARDIE FAMILY

Left to right: Peter, George Senior (Master Blacksmith with Grays of George Street, Edinburgh), Andrew, George Junior, Isabella, James, Robert.

Photograph taken by A and G Taylor, 63 Princes Street, Edinburgh, c1894.

Many years ago my father handed me a paper which had the title of "Gaelic Origin of Tainsh," Tainsh being his mother's maiden name. His only comment at the time was "Now, you see the bloodthirsty ancestors you are descended from," referring to the "Pit and Gallows."

The paper lay in a drawer for many years and was only occasionally given a cursory glance. Our son went to live in Melbourne and married there; when their first child was born, someone gave the child a huge poster of a tree with little white spaces spread all over the branches. The title was "My Family Tree." Our son thought it might be fun to fill it in. We were bombarded with questions. Who was Aunt so and so and Uncle such and such? So here began the separating of the sheep from the goats. All the courtesy titles had to be extracted from the list of names, but a bewildering number of questions remained to be answered. I had joined the Society and at this point as a beginner I received most valuable help and suggestions from Miss A S Cowper, which set me on the right track or tracks. The problem was which one to follow. A letter from Melbourne pointed to one, asking did we have any photographs of my grandparents. It seems that a craze had developed among the young in Australia to display photographs of their ancestors, and those who could not find any were not averse to acquiring some from the antique stalls in the street markets. One way of keeping up with the Joneses. There was only one photograph, as far as we knew, of my paternal grandfather. I remember my uncle had it; it was quite small in a red leather case with embossed gold work around the edges. My father had borrowed it to have it enlarged, and I remember the pride with which he showed it to the family. I asked him if there was one of his mother, but he said that he could never remember seeing one. After some thought he said to me, "It's very strange, but I do remember my mother getting us all ready to have a photograph taken, but I can't remember if it was taken or not."

There were five sons, and the following story was related. Andrew was the youngest and about four years old at the time; his mother had just finished washing his face and combing his hair, and set him down with a caution not to get up to any mischief, while she set about the next in line. Andrew went out to play and nearby there was a grocer's shop with an alley running down the side where the grocer stored empty boxes, crates, etc. While exploring this exciting obstacle course young Andrew fell into an empty black treacle barrel. It is no wonder that my father could not remember if the photograph was taken or not. I expect the commotion when Andrew returned home removed the incident completely from his memory. The thought that a photograph might exist nagged us for some time.

My brother in Edinburgh tried to trace our grandmother's connections in Edinburgh, while I explored deeper and deeper into the roots of the family tree. I came across a lady who was a granddaughter of our grandmother's sister; she said that she felt sure that she had a photograph of our grandparents with their five sons, and that she would send it to me when she came across it. The weeks went by and I was beginning to lose hope, as I hadn't told anyone so that there would be no disappointment if it didn't arrive. One morning it did arrive and I could not believe it. This was the photograph. They say every picture tells a story; this one certainly does. Here is young Andrew trapped between both parents to make sure of no further mischief, and by his stiff upright stance one can see that he is trying to be good, having had a stern warning. It appears that none of the group can even raise a smile. Grandfather is trying to look relaxed, while Grandmother remains rather tight-lipped; it is quite plain she has had enough to contend with already.

Sadly my brother died in February; I received the photograph in July.

P Tainsh-Hardie

QUERIES

- 1420 BOWIE/BOWE/BOEY/BOWDEY — George Bowie, b.c. 1720 sailed to Boston, Mass., with a ship load of lime and went onto Truro, Mass., where he married Mary Smalley (Small) on 26 July 1743. Who were his parents? Information about family appreciated. Bryon L Bowie, 13125 Lutes Drive, Wheaton, MD 20906, USA.
- 1421 BROWN — Janet Brown, b. 20 March 1807—1819 at Glenholm, Peeblesshire or Walston, Lanarkshire, m. James Forrester at Gifford in 1840 and died 1888. Only known child, Andrew. Information wanted. Mrs Helen Bouthillette, 1810 Lorne Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask. Canada.
- 1422 WILSON — Helen Wilson, b. at Yester 1845, m. Andrew Forrester on 27 April 1868 and died at Aberlady 31 May 1918. Children were James, Andrew, Thomas, Jessie, Helen, Robert and John (jake). Information wanted. Mrs Helen Bouthillette, 1810 Lorne Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask. Canada.
- 1423 MURRAY — Margaret Murray, b.c. 1740, m. James Forrester, d. about 1850. Only known child John. Information wanted. Mrs Helen Bouthillette, 1810 Lorne Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask. Canada.
- 1424 WHITE — Isabella White, b.c. 1766 at Glenholm, m. John Forrester, School Teacher, and d. about 1841. Only known child James. Information wanted. Mrs Helen Bouthillette, 1810 Lorne Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask. Canada.
- 1425 SQUYARS/SQUYERS — William, b.c. 1754 married Anna Wilson? or Moody? c. 1792. They emigrated or were transported to America c. 1799 with three sons: William P. b. 1794; John W. b. 1797; and Wilson R. b. 1798. Family settled in Edgefield County S.C. c. 1800 until 1810 when they moved to Catahoula Parish, La. William Sr. died there c. 1820. Information on Anna's maiden name, place of birth, place of marriage and place of birth of children is desired by H.M. SQUYERS, 5820 Trigg Drive, Fort Worth, TX76114, USA.
- 1426 CARRACH — Janet Carrach married James HENDRY (b. 11 Nov 1759, Forres) on 6 Feb. 1783 in Forres, had two known children, Janet (b. 10 Feb. 1786, Forres) and Alexander (b. 15 June 1789, Forres, who married Elspeth ANDERSON on 20 July 1814 in Forres.) Who were Janet's parents and where and when was she born? Was she a child of Jonathan CARRACH and Beatrix FINDLAY? David H. Payne, 22015 99th Pl. W. Edmonds, Wa. 98020, USA.
- 1427 McCAUGHTRIE — David (b. 17 Aug 1809 in Barr — died 16 Mar. 1849 at Balvaird) married Catherine BONE (b. 29 Nov. 1809, Kirkoswald — died 6 Mar. 1870 at Kirkoswald). When and where were they married? Children — Margaret (where and when born?), Isabella (b. 15 Mar. 1832, Ayr), Hugh (b. 16 Oct. 1834, Dalrymple), Helen (b. 8 June 1839, Kirkoswald), Catherine (b. 5 Feb. 1841, Kirkoswald), David (b. 2 Feb. 1841, Kirkoswald), David (b. 2 Feb. 1843, Kirkoswald), Agnes (where and when born?). Isabella had an illegitimate daughter Catherine KENNEDY (who married William Hendry PAYNE on 23 Oct. 1880 in Glasgow). The father James KENNEDY, where and when was he born? David H. Payne, 22015 99th Pl. W. Edmonds, Wa. 98020, USA.
- 1428 BROWN — Hugh Brown (fl. 1800—1830) m. Margaret Duff (later Horn). Missionary in West Indies. Daughter (Martha) b. in Jamaica later residing at Muir of Rhynie. Where and when was he born; which missionary society sponsored him; when did he go to the West Indies? Any information to Julian Hodgson, 12 Greenrig Road, Hawksland, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire ML11 9QA.

- 1429 MCINTOSH — James McIntosh, son of James McIntosh and Mary Gowie died 19 November 1860 at Ardclach, Nairnshire. He married Anne Cameron on 10 April 1809 at Nairn. Was he the James McIntosh born 25 Nov. 1783? He was the father of Sophia born 1810, Anne born 1815, James born 1817, John born 1819, Alexander born 1821, Jane born 1823, Ann born 1826 and Donald born 1828. Mrs. Joyce E. Reid, 10804 — 50 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6A 2E4.
- 1430 CAMERON/MCINTOSH — Anne Cameron married James McIntosh 10 April 1809 at Nairn. Was she the Anne Cameron born 4 August 1787 at Ballindore, Ardclach, Nairnshire to John Cameron and Sophia McIntosh? When did she die? Mrs. Joyce E. Reid, 10804 — 50 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6A 2E4.
- 1431 SCOTT — William Scott, b. 18 March 1792 to Alexander Scott and Elspeth Forsythe at "Millbuies", Elgin, Morayshire, married Ann Muill on 16 April 1828 at Elgin. Information on William Scott's parent's births, marriage and deaths required. Mrs. Joyce E. Reid, 10804 — 50 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6A 2E4.
- 1432 GRAHAM — Samuel, b. 1849, married (first) about 1870 Marion Brown Smellie Thom (b. 1853), and (second) somebody in 1878-1880. Births of children were registered in Cambusnethan. Samuel's parents believed to be Charles Graham and Janet Elliott, while Marion's were Robert Thom and Margaret Smellie. Information on ancestors and descendants wanted by Mrs Hannah Bell, 23 McKinnon Bay, Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Canada S4H 1LB.
- 1433 KEMPELEN — Engelbert Kempelen (c. 1680—1761), Customs House Chief Officer at Pozsony (now in Czechoslovakia) married in 1715 and had three sons including Wolfgang (1734—1804). Wolfgang was a noted historian and scientist and published several books. In 1906 families in York were reported called Kempele, Kempeley, Kempelay, and Kempelen. Ralph and Willy Kempelen worked in the British film industry 1950—70. Does Wolfgang Kempelen's family have any British connections or origins? Could the name Kempelen be a variant on Campbell? Pozder Miklós, Gyöngyös, Szabadsag tér 2.VI.25. H 3200, Hungary.
- 1434 CAMPBELL — John (G?) Campbell, b.c. 1847, half brother of Hugh Young (b.c. 1842) was educated in law and emigrated to USA c. 1870 as a result of a quarrel with his mother. He worked there as a stone cutter and married Nancy E (b. 1854 in Missouri) by whom he had four sons. Information wanted about him and family. Juanita Patterson, 3806 Claridge Road, North Mobile, Alabama 36608, USA.
- 1435 ALLARDICE/GOURLAY — John Allardice, b. Lanarkshire 1819/20, worked mine manager at Eastfield Mine, Rutherglen, married Marion Gourlay 21 Feb. 1839 at Cambuslang, 10 children:— Thomas Gourlay b. 1843; Margaret b. 1848; John b. 1852; William b. 1853; James b. 1855; Elizabeth b. 1856; Nicolas Kirkwood b. 1858; Grace b. 1860; Alexander b. 1862; Isabella Frood Bunting b. 1864. William and Nicolas emigrated to Australia. Information wanted Mrs. Jean Peden, 20 Wainui Road, Raglan, N. Island, New Zealand.
- 1436 FORSYTH/COMRIE — James Forsyth, born c. 1820, married Mary Comrie born c. 1820 in Lanarkshire. They had one known daughter Mary Ferguson, b. 1843. Information gratefully received Mrs. Jean Peden, 20 Wainui Road, Raglan, N. Island, New Zealand.
- 1437 ROBERTSON/PATERSON — James John Robertson b. 1817, miner at Eastfield mine, Rutherglen, married on 2 Oct. 1839 Helen Paterson (b. 6.5.1819 to Archibald Paterson and Jean Arbuckle) and had Jane (Jean) Arbuckle b. 1839; Alexander Arbuckle b. 1841; Archibald Paterson b. 1843; James b. 1845; John b. 1847;

Elizabeth b. 1851; Marion b. 1853; Janet b. 1855; Ellen b. 1858; Alexander b. 1860. Information wanted Mrs. Jean Peden, 20 Wainui Road, Raglan, N. Island, New Zealand.

- 1438 TURNBULL — William Turnbull, Cloth Merchant, married Margaret Wilson Brown, and had a son, George Brown Turnbull (b. at Dundee on 4 Nov 1846). He died in January 1848 and his widow married in 1857 Robert Dundas Mathews of Locharbriggs. Information wanted about George, who may have been placed under the Guardianship of an Uncle. M P Turnbull, Esq., 19 Broomhill Avenue, Larbert FK5 3EH.
- 1439 KINNISON — David Kinnison, b. 1733 in Massachusetts, was a farmer and died in 1852 in Illinois. He was a Lutheran belonging to the Lutheran Free Church and his forebears came from Scotland. Information wanted:— Rodney Kinnison, 3006 2nd Street, P.O. Box 131, Pepin, Wisconsin 54759.
- 1440 IRVING/DUFF/HAY — John Irving, Convener of the Trades in Dumfries, died 1740, married Agnes Duff. His heiress was Winifred Irving, who married Wm. Brown, a watchmaker in Dumfries, in 1747. John Irving's only sister,, Janet, married Francis Hay, a barber in Dumfries. Their children were Ebenezer, Janet and Mary. Any information appreciated by Mrs E Wickens, 12 Dellmount Drive, Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.
- 1441 CARSON — William Carson, who died in 1872, was the oldest operative stocking-maker in Dumfries. He had three daughters. One married Dr. Mason of Northumberland; one was Mrs. Dawson; and a third daughter, Nichola, married John Wightman, a ship's captain. Any information appreciated by Mrs E Wickens, 12 Dellmount Drive, Bangor, Co. Down, Northern Ireland.
- 1442 REED — Gabriel Reed of Troughend in Northumberland moved to Scotland in the late c. 18th and married a Mackay. His son, Elkington, lived in the 1850's as Kilcolmkil, Sutherland, and had a son of the same name. Is anything known of the family in Scotland? Patrick Reed, 7 Villa McAuley, Box 229, Hermit Park, Townsville, Queensland 4812, Australia.
- 1443 HODGE — Andrew Hodge, Blacksmith, son of James Hodge, Cartwright, and Ann Webster, married Sarah Ann Gordon, daughter of John Gordon, Carter, in Dundee in 1839. A son, John Gordon, was born in ? Glasgow and they sailed for Auckland, New Zealand, in 1842 in the ship "Jane Gifford". Another son Robert Paul (named after the Ship's Captain) was born at sea. Who was Ann Webster's mother? Would like to hear from descendants of the Hodges. Mrs I Riddle, 84 Alfriston Road, Manurewa, South Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1444 HENDERSON — Robert Atkin Henderson, Master Mariner, married Janet Meikle (daughter of David Meikle and Jane Bryce) and died or was lost at sea in the 1860's. A son, Robert Atkin Henderson, was born at Catherine Street, Anderston, Glasgow, on 8 August 1850 and baptised at St Enoch's Church, and a second son, David, was born at South Queensferry. The family then moved to Islington, London, and on to New Zealand in 1864, where Janet married Thomas Cochrane in 1868. Where did Robert and Janet marry, and who were Robert's parents? Would like to hear from related Hendersons. Mrs I Riddle, 84 Alfriston Road, Manurewa, South Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1445 MEIKLE — David Meikle married Agnes Dick in Linlithgow in 1797. Their children were William, b. 1798 in Linlithgow, David, b. 1800 in Linlithgow, (three other children), and then at Abercorn Margaret b. 1808, George b. 1810, Hugh b. 1813,

Thomas b. 1815, Catherine b. 1817, and James 1820, David and Thomas went to New Zealand with their families in 1862 and 1864. Would like to hear from descendants of the Meikles, in particular of Thomas whose son had ships at Kirkintilloch. Mrs I Riddle, 84 Alfriston Road, Manurewa, South Auckland, New Zealand.

- 1446 KYND — Henry Kynd, m. Jane Aitken, and had three children — Margaret (m. John Ross in 1854), John (m. Isabella Dunn in 1885), and Duncan (m. Susan Moore in 1861 and Margaret Neilson in Glasgow in 1868). Duncan's daughter, Jane, migrated to Queensland in 1883. Has she any descendents living in Glasgow now? Mrs L N Ferrall, 11 Ogilvie Street, Mount Stuart, Hobart 7000, Tasmania, Australia.
- 1447 MORRISON/MURRAY — Andrew Morrison m. Margaret Murray (daughter of James Murray) in Greenock c. 1829. Their daughter, Margaret, b. 1844, married William Thomson (b. in Glasgow to Samuel Thomson and Jane McFarlane) in Greenock in 1862. Information on descendants appreciated. Mrs L N Ferrall, 11 Ogilvie Street, Mount Stuart, Hobart 7000, Tasmania, Australia.
- 1448 ANDERSON — John Anderson, b.c. 1825/26 in Peeblesshire, his parents believed to be James and Mary Anderson. John married Ann Mackay daughter of Hugh and Janet Mackay of Gruids, Laing. John worked on several Sutherland Estates and all their children were born in Sutherland, five being born at Tongue; Mary Ann b. 23 April 1856, Robertina b. 12 Feb 1858, Jane b. 12 Dec 1859, Adam b. 24 July 1861, James b.c. 1848/49, Hugh b.c. 1849/50, Janet b.c. 1851, John b. 21 Sept 1854 and m. Margaret Mowat at Thurso on 2 July 1875 before coming to New Zealand in 1875, and Mary b.c. 1854/55. In 1861 they were living at Achmore House, Tongue, with a niece as a servant, Janet Anderson aged 26. Who were her parents? Where in Peeblesshire did the family of Anderson come from? Mrs N M Anderson, Ashley Downs, Clinton, South Otago, New Zealand.
- 1449 NICOL — John Henderson Nicol, b. 1887 in Glasgow, emigrated to South Africa in 1909/10. His brothers and sisters were Annabelle, Donald, William (who had two children, Nancy and Margaret), Mary (married to ? Downing with two children Alistair and Margaret), and Sandy (who had a son, Donald). Information regarding the family, their ancestors and descendants appreciated by Ian F Nicol, 16 Pontebello, 10 Joel Road, Berea 2198, Johannesburg, RSA.
- 1450 BREMNER — It is believed that the Bremners of Caithness were descended from the men of Brabant, Flemish Weavers who came to the north of Scotland. Information about this migration wanted by Mrs P Broster, 38 Tinwell Road, Stamford, Lincs PE9 2SD.
- 1451 MACQUEEN — Donald MacQueen, a teacher and catechist in Skye and Soay, b. 1785 to Alexander MacQueen, Farmer of Gienvergill, who died in Braes, d. 1885 and was buried in Skeobost Churchyard on the River Snizort. He had 11 children, of whom two were born at Snizort — Angus settled in Leith, Catherine married — Morrison and lived at Oban, and Flora stayed with her father in Struan. Who was Donald's wife (she died in 1832)? What happened to the other children? Mrs Elizabeth Barr, Devock, 7 Southhouse Avenue, Edinburgh EH17 8ER.
- 1452 LOUDON—BROWNLEE — William Loudon and Agnes Brownlee had five known children all born in Glasgow:— William, b. 1756, James (b. 1758, m. Elizabeth Young McDonald in Philadelphia in 1786, and bought land in Louisiana in 1787), Robert b. 1761, David, b. 1762 and m. Janet White c. 1790, and another William, b. 1767. When did James emigrate to America? Who were the parents and what

the birth dates and birth places of William and his wife? Mrs Billie Lipscomb, 2564 Donald Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70809, USA.

- 1453 ROSE — John Rose, born in Scotland, was a warder at Dartmoor Prison, where he is believed to have been hit on the head with a spade by a prisoner. In 1861 he was aged 36, married to a wife, Ann, aged 38, with five children, Duncan, John, Mary Ann, Lydia and Catherine Isabella, ranging in age from 11 to 2. Where was he born and married? Who were his parents. Mrs Margaret King, 6 Beech Terrace, Cwmcarn, Crosskeys, Newport, Gwent NP1 7NP.
- 1454 GORDON/ARNOLD — May (or Mary) Gordon, b. in Scotland between 1820 and 1830, m. Andrew Arnold and had a son, James (b. April 1851, possibly in Manchester) and other children. Family involved with Co-operative Societies in Manchester. Information about family, ancestors or descendants appreciated. Mrs Jean Palmer, 83 Carlton Parade, Punchbowl 2196, NSW, Australia.
- 1455 CURRIE/BROWN — Robert Currie, b. 1815 at Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, m. Agnes Brown (b. 1815 at St Ninian's, Stirlingshire) in 1837, probably in Stirlingshire. Children James, Robert, Charles, Alexander, Margaret (m. George McKinlay and d. 1908 at Fresno, California), Mary and Agnes. Further information wanted. Mrs James R McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90046, USA.
- 1456 HARPER — John Harper, Estate Agent, Traquair, Peebles, married Jane Lindsay on 11 June 1879 at Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbright. They had five children, of whom the third child was Herbert Stuart Harper b. 1884 at Traquair and d. 1965 at Vancouver. Would like to contact anyone connected with the family. Mrs Barbara Logan, 7480 Nootka Street, Powell River, B.C. Canada V8A 1K7.
- 1457 LAMB — John Lamb, a miller, his wife Margaret (née Marshall in Causewayhead, Stirling) a dairy maid, both aged 23, and their daughter, Margaret Buchan Lamb aged 7 months, arrived in Van Diemens Land (Tasmania) on the Montmorency in June 1855 as assisted emigrants through St Andrew's Immigration Society, Launceston, per Joseph Bonney, Representative. Information appreciated about John's birthplace, his parents and baby Margaret's birthplace. Their first daughter born in Tasmania was Mary Mackison Lamb. What is the Lamb, Buchan, Mackison connection? Mrs Margaret McKenzie, 33 High Street, Beaconsfield 7251, Tasmania, Australia.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', JULY 1839

A cure for the Dropsy

Take sixteen large nutmegs, eleven spoonfuls of broom ashes, dried and burnt in an oven, an ounce and a half of mustard seed bruised, an handful of horse-radish scraped; all to be put in a gallon of strong mountain wine, and stand three or four days: then a gill or half a pint to be drank fasting every morning, and to fast an hour or two after it...

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', NOVEMBER 1839

The following receipt, for the cure of the bite of a mad dog, has not failed in the cure of any one person, out of many, who have taken it.

Take twenty-four grains of Native Cinnabar, twenty-four grains of Factitious Cinnabar, and sixteen grains of the finest Musk; reduce each of these, separately, to an exceeding fine powder; then mix them together in a glass of rum, arrack, or brandy, and drink it off, all at one dose, as soon as possibly you can after you are bit; and take a second dose thirty days after the first.

But suppose you should happen to be bit by a dog, and should neglect taking any remedy soon after the bite, upon a supposition that the dog was not mad; in such a case, as soon as any symptoms of madness appear in the person, by that neglect, they must take a dose as soon as possibly they can after those symptoms appear; and instead of taking a second dose thirty days after the first, as in the other case mentioned above, the second dose must be given three hours after the first, which, by throwing the patient into a profound sleep and a strong perspiration, will thoroughly cure the bite of any mad animal, though the distemper were in the very last stage.

EAST RETFORD O.P.R., c1740

A Receipt against the Plague

In the time of the Plague, let the person either infected or fearful of the infection, take a pennyworth of dragon water, a pennyworth of Oil Olive, Methrodate 1d. & treacle 1d. then take an Onion & fill it full of pepper where you have scooped it; then roast it, & after that put it to the Liquor, & strain & drink it in the morning, & if you take the same at night, lay soap & Bay salt to your feet, & sweat upon it; & with God's Blessing You shall recover.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', APRIL 1739

Maritime Affairs

The inhabitants of Frazersburgh, upon observing a large ship, without masts or rigging, except a small part of the foremast, about two miles from shore, mann'd several boats, and made up to the vessel; but, to their surprise, found her entirely deserted; and what became of the crew remains a secret. The greedy fishermen took this opportunity to plunder the ship, but were prevented by the good-natur'd interposition of some of the inhabitants, who came with a party of soldiers, and, after a short scuffle with them, they hoisted something like a sail on the broken foremast, and towards night, got the vessel brought near the shore.

On examination they find she is called the Felton, belongs to Ipswich, and is loaded with timber from Norway. She is reckoned of about 400 tons burthen, and draws 24 foot water. The ropes are so bleach'd, and part of the cargo so spoiled, that 'tis thought the ship has been a long time without her crew. The Lord Salton, who is Superior of Frazersburgh, assists very generously in securing the goods.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', MAY 1739

The crew of the ship from Norway, came to Frazersburgh. The people there received them with the greatest kindness, and besides the charity of private persons, they had a very generous publick collection in the church.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', JUNE 1739

A boat overset near Frasersburgh, going to the wreck of the Felton, belonging to Ipswich, lately lost on that coast, and six people were drowned.

KILCONQUHAR O.P.R. — (436/3 — Deaths)

1807

William Spence seaman on board the Ossensburgh Cutter, Captain Hardie, perished at Kincaigden on Tuesday the 8th day of December and was buried in the Strangers Burying ground the 10th of Do.

N.B. He and some others were sent a shoar in the boat to get fresh water when at a little distance from the Cutter lying in Largo Bay the wind increasing subjected them to a long and heavy pulling with the oars. He being worn out and all wet they put him on shoar to go to the first house to get himself dried but when he came to Kincaigden no person was staying in it. His Comrades came in quest of him next day and found him dead.

Scottish Emigration to New Zealand

In the **Annual Report** for 1985-86, published in the last issue, mention was made of Dr Lloyd Prichard's work in collecting information on pre-1855 emigrants from Scotland to New Zealand.

She has sent us the following:

In the last quarter of 1986, I addressed the following letter to the Editors of the main newspapers in the north and south islands of New Zealand.

Sir, — I am preparing a book on emigrants from Scotland to New Zealand. May I appeal to people in New Zealand, whose forebears came from Scotland, to send me particulars of them? I need to know names of the parents and their children, details of marriage and births; date and place of arrival in New Zealand, name of the parish in Scotland from which they went and place in the United Kingdom from which they sailed and possible dates of death of members of the family in New Zealand.

(Dr) M F Lloyd Prichard, 36 Morton Street, Joppa, Edinburgh EH15 2HT.

This letter has brought a considerable response. New Zealand people have generously sent letters, family histories, pictures, newspaper articles, booklets and books. This material will be an important addition to the large amount I have obtained also from various other sources.

M F Lloyd Prichard.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

INCREASES IN STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (SCOTLAND) FROM 1 APRIL 1987

(1)		(2)	(3)
Service		Present Fee	New Fee
a.	First or only extract of entry following particular search	5.00	5.00
b.	Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for at the same time	2.50	2.50
c.	Extract of entry following general search	2.50	3.00*
d.	Abbreviated certificate of birth	2.50	3.00*
e.	Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced:— for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	2.50
f.	Particular search in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced:— for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	2.50
g.	General search in the indexes to the statutory registers:— per day or part thereof	5.50	6.00*
h.	General search in the parochial registers:— per day or part thereof	4.50	4.50
i.	General search in the open Census records (1841—1891) part day or part thereof	4.50	4.50
j.	Inclusive general search in the open Census records, in the parochial registers and in the indexes to the statutory registers:— per day or part thereof per week per month per quarter	8.50 25.50 70.00 140.00	9.00* 27.00* 75.00* 150.00*
k.	Recording of name, or change of name or surname, or alternative name	13.00	13.50*
l.	Authentication of extract for foreign government: per extract	2.50	2.50
*indicates a change in the fee			

Forthcoming Publication

PRE-1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS: AN INDEX FOR BUTE, ARRAN AND CUMBRAE
(the old county of Bute), edited by Alison Mitchell. ISBN 0 901061 31 X.

This volume, an Index for the islands of the Firth of Clyde which comprised the pre-1975 County of Bute, is about to be published by the society. The six parishes include many small isolated burial grounds. This index summarises the genealogical information on all visible gravestones which record a death before 1855 and also some deaths at sea or abroad after 1855, and it also attempts to include related family inscriptions of a later date.

The volume will be available in paperback in July and contains 123 pages, plans of the burial grounds and a few sketches. There is an index of surnames for each parish, and additional parochial information for further research in an area where written historical records are scanty and where the archives are dispersed.

Expected price: £7.50 UK and Surface mail to all countries
£12.50 Airmail to all countries
\$13.00 Surface mail to USA
\$21.00 Airmail to USA

Reprinted volumes of monumental inscriptions now available:

East Fife) £8.00 each UK and Surface mail to all countries
) £13.00 each Airmail to all countries
West Fife) \$15.00 each Surface mail to USA
) \$23.50 each Airmail to USA

South Perthshire £8.00 UK and Surface mail to all countries
£14.50 Airmail to all countries
\$15.00 Surface mail to USA
\$24.00 Airmail to USA.

Reprinted volumes available in June 1987:

North Perthshire No price as yet.

PRE-1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN WESTER ROSS

ISBN 0 901601 30 1

Edited by Alastair G Beattie and Margaret H Beattie.

This new volume listing and indexing the inscriptions recording pre-1855 deaths was published by the Society in March. It covers the parishes of Kincardine, Lochbroom, Gairloch, Applecross, Lochcarron, Lochalsh, Kintail and Glenshiel.

The volume is available in paperback and contains 63 pages, A5 size, plans, index and cumulative index.

Sterling Prices to all countries
UK and Surface mail: £3.50
Airmail: £4.50

US Dollar Prices
Surface mail to USA: \$7.00
Airmail to USA: \$8.50

REGISTER OF MEMBERS INTERESTS 1986

Compiled by Miss M A Stewart and Mrs J Yuill.

This is a completely new Register of Members' Interests, compiled from the information recently submitted by Members of the Society. This volume supersedes all previous registers. The Directory includes a list of surnames being researched by Members, time period and locations of interest.

The volume is available in paperback and includes addresses and index.

Sterling Prices to all countries*

UK and Surface mail: £1.50

Airmail: £2.50

UK Dollar Prices*

Surface mail to USA: \$4.00

Airmail to USA: \$5.50

*Please note: no members discount applicable.

Copies of all the above volumes are available from The Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LT, UK. Please make your cheques, money orders, etc., payable to the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY and forward them with your order.

NOTES

Ralston

Extensive research into the Ralston family of Scotland, Australia, New Zealand and also into some of their American and Irish branches has been done by Mrs Anntoinette Ralston, RSD 371 Mooreville Road, Tasmania 7320, Australia. She is willing to answer any enquiries free of charge provided an SAE or Free International Coupons are sent.

Otolaryngology

A biography of contributors to Otolaryngology from Great Britain and Ireland has been compiled under the title "Who was who and what did they do?" It consists of potted biographies of some 189 Physicians and Surgeons, many from Scotland. It appears in the Journal of Laryngology and Otology 1987 101 (1) 23-87 under the authorship of N Weir and others.

Change of Address

The Ontario Genealogical Society, publishers of Donald Whyte's *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation* (Toronto, 1986), which is still available at \$26.00 (outside Canada please remit in Scottish funds), has recently moved to larger premises. Their address for all correspondence is now:

40 Orchard View Blvd,
Suite 253,
Toronto, Ontario,
CANADA M4R 1B9.

The telephone number is (416) 489-0734. The OGS library collection, formerly housed in North York Public Library, is now located on the 6th floor of a new complex called the North York Centre, at Yonge and Park Home, 5-6 blocks, North Sheppard.

Macgregor

In Volume XXXIII No. 2 on Page 194 there was intimation that Dr John C Ward was researching into the MacGregors, particularly around Doune and Balquhidder. Dr Ward's address is now 2 Russell Street, Eastwood N.S.W. 2122, Australia.

A Large Family

Baptised, August 30, 1824. John, son to the Reverend John Bankhead of Ballycarry, who in June last had completed his 87th year. By his former wife he had five sons and seven daughters; and by his present wife has 3 sons and 3 daughters, making in all eighteen. He was born in 1737, ordained in 1768, retired in 1812 and died in 1833. Before he died he is believed to have had 22 children of whom 19 reached adulthood. He was a Presbyterian Minister at Temple Corran, Ballycarry, County Antrim, for some 70 years, the first Presbyterian Church in Ireland founded by Edward Brice.

Family Tree

The commercial monthly magazine, Family Tree, carries advertisements of "missing ancestors". These names have been computerised with reference to the appropriate magazine issue. Surnames will be extracted if members send a S.A.E. or two I.R.C.S. to J. Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Fore Street, Lelant, Cornwall TR26 3EL.

REVIEWS

THE PEOPLE OF LONMAY 1696, with an index by Elizabeth M Riddell. Aberdeen and North East of Scotland Family History Society. £1.50

When poll tax was being collected in the 1690s and every person over the age of 16 except beggars had to pay it, lists were made of taxpayers. In 1844 two Volumes were transcribed and published with 30,000 names in the County of Aberdeen, and from this has been extracted the list of pollable persons in the Parishes of Lonmay and Crimond. These are shown first with valuations and then alphabetically. A map of the parishes helps with identification of places.

A copy of this booklet, which could be most useful for anyone seeking information in the Fraserburgh area around 1696, is obtainable from 152 King Street, Aberdeen AB2 3BD.

1951 CENSUS INDEX. Parish of Wick (Landward), Caithness. Highland Family History. £2.00 including p&p

This index to the 1951 Census for the Parish of Wick (excluding the town of Wick and Pulteneytown) has been produced by the Highland Family History Society and runs to 48 pages. There are 5035 persons in the index. Many of the married women in the Parish gave their maiden name in the census so that is the name under which they are listed.

The compiler of the work is Mrs E More.

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, Seconder 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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