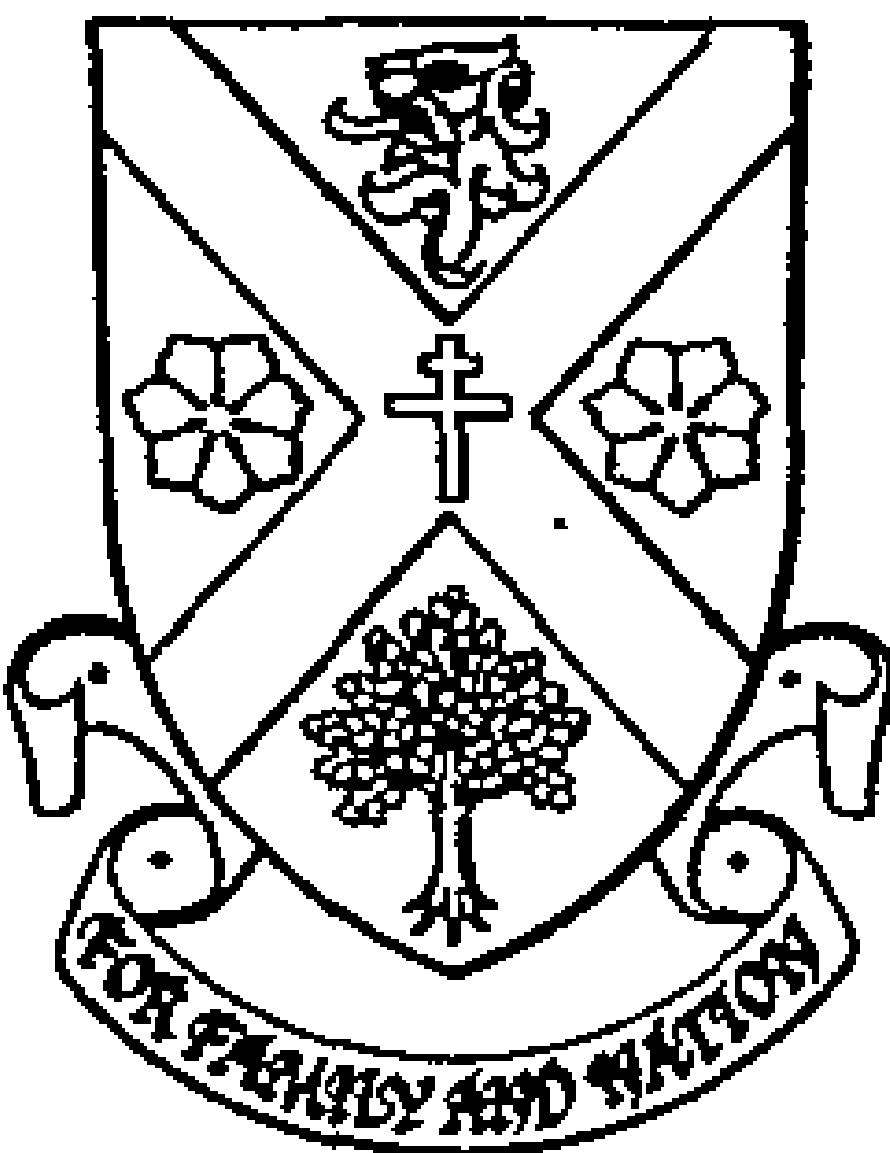


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS	Page
SOME DESCENDANTS OF LACHLAN McNEILL BUIDHE	377
LACHLAN McNEILL BUIDHE	380
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	380
REVIEWS	384
NOTES	385
QUERIES	387
CENSUS INDEXING	394
GENEALOGY: Romance and Reality	396
THE USE OF SCHOOL ADMISSION REGISTERS FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH	402
NEWCASTLE KEELMEN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: The Scottish Connection	403
OBITUARY	415

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

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

Library

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

SOME DESCENDANTS OF LACHLAN McNEILL BUIDHE

A I B Stewart

He sleeps in the ancient kirkyard of Kilkivan four miles west of Campbeltown close to the lands of Tirfergus and Losset which he acquired and bequeathed respectively to John, his oldest son by his first marriage, and Hector, the oldest son by his second marriage. Kilkivan dominates the fertile plain of the Laggan and beyond it can be seen the island of Gigha, all former holdings of his ancestors.

At least eight of the twelve McNeills (in various spellings) in the Dictionary of National Biography are his descendants¹. Many others of his blood have been distinguished members of Society, not only in these islands but overseas.

His third daughter, Mary, married a kinsman, Donald McNeill of Crear, who exchanged these old Knapdale lands with the Earl of Argyll for the island of Colonsay. Their oldest son, Malcolm, founded the Colonsay family from which descended Ina, Duchess of Argyll, while their second son, Neil, was the progenitor of the McNeils of Ardnacross, from which family comes Jane McNeill, present Duchess of Buccleuch.

Duncan McNeill* 6th of Colonsay was a distinguished Scots lawyer. Born in 1793 he was member for Argyll from 1843 to 1851, became Lord Advocate, and in 1852 was appointed Lord Justice General for Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Session. He was appointed to the Privy Council in 1853 and elevated to the Peerage as Lord Colonsay in 1867.

His brother, Sir John McNeill, KGCB,* a doctor by profession, was also a distinguished public servant. He became Minister to the Court of Persia and later was chairman of the Board of Supervisors under the Scottish Poor Law Act. He was part author of the Report on the inadequacy of the Medical Services in the Crimea.

Lord Colonsay's nephew, Major General Sir John Carstairs McNeill, GCVO, KCB, KCMG, VC, JP,* (1831—1904) had perhaps the most distinguished career of the countless descendants of old Lachlan who have served in the armed forces of the Crown.

Sir John's youngest brother, Sir Malcolm McNeill, CB, was Vice-President of the local Government Board for Scotland. Sir Malcolm's daughter Helen married Admiral Sir Arthur Murray Farquhar, KCB, CVO. They were the parents of Captain John Farquhar, DSO, DSC, RN, who returned to the country of his maternal ancestors as Captain of Campbeltown's stone frigate, HMS Nimrod, during the second world war.

Four of Lachlan's sons crossed the North Channel to Ireland; the descendants of his second son, Neil Buie, made a particular impact, not only in Irish affairs, but in the wider world stage. Neil Buie married Rose, daughter of Captain Stewart of Garve, a family descended from Archibald Stewart of Ballintoy, of the Bute Stewards, factor to the Earl of Antrim, who was much involved in the attempt of the seventh Earl of Argyll to settle Kintyre on his younger son Lord Kintyre.

Neil Buie's oldest son, Lachlan, married Jenny McNaughton of the Irish family which provided a chief for the Scottish Clan McNaughton.

From Neil the eldest son of this marriage came Ronald John McNeill, Lord Cushendun (1861—1934)*. Having distinguished himself in the House of Commons by throwing a blue book at the head of Winston Churchill he eventually became Financial Secretary to the Treasury under his old adversary and a member of the Privy Council. He was credited by some with "the greatest speech ever delivered to the League of Nations", when in 1928 he roundly denounced a Russian proposal for complete and

immediate abolition of all armed forces. (*Plus ça change, plus c'est la meme chose*). He was acting Foreign Secretary during the latter part of 1928 and as such signed the Kellogg Pact on behalf of the United Kingdom.

Neil Buie's fourth son, Daniel, founded the McNeiles of Ballycastle, which family produced Lt. General Daniel McNeile, a distinguished soldier in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and Mary Harriet McNeile of Parkmount, Co. Antrim, who became the wife of Earl Cairns (1819—1895), Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, at one time a rival of Disraeli for leadership of the Conservative Party. Other descendants were John McNeile, one of the founders of the Northern Bank, Herman Cyril McNeile (1888—1937)* better known as "Sapper", the creator of Bulldog Drummond, and Hugh McNeile (1795—1879)* Dean of Ripon, a very well known Churchman in his day.

Lachlan's fifth daughter, Isabell, married Revd. David Simpson (Jr) of Kilchoman. Their fifth child, Margaret, married Archibald Campbell of Askomil and there descended through both sons of that marriage another distinguished Anglican, the Rt Hon Henry Colvill Montgomery Campbell, lately Bishop of London.

Old Lachlan's oldest son, John, succeeded him in Tirfergus, and John's fourth son, Neil married an Irish girl. Their son John became proprietor of Faughart in Co. Louth and was the grandfather of Sir John Benjamin McNeill (1793—1880),* disciple of Thomas Telford who remembered him in his Will.

Lachlan's fourth son was Torquil, who married Barbara, the last of the McKays of Ugadale who held their lands under a Charter of King Robert Bruce. Their oldest son, Neil, known as the Baron, who adopted the spelling 'McNeal', married, after a secret and romantic courtship Margaret Crawford, sister of Viscount Garnock. He acquired Losset from his cousin Dugald, one of the leaders of the 1739 emigration to North Carolina, and is the direct ancestor of the present Hector Macneal of Losset, who still possesses the brooch which tradition holds was given to his McKay ancestor by the fugitive King Robert Bruce.

Dugald's sister, married to Coll McAllister of Balinakill, another leader of the 1739 emigration, was the mother of Colonel Alexander McAllister, a prominent figure in North Carolina during the Revolution.

Dugald Losset's younger brother, John, served with him in the Horse Guards, later became Controller of Customs at Fort William but rejoined the army and fought at Fontenoy with the Black Watch (then the 43rd regiment). He was the father of Hector McNeill (1746—1818)* known as "the Harp" from his epic poem of that name. He was a most popular poet in his day. His poems ran to three editions in America, and in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" Byron wrote

"Yet still some genuine sons 'tis her's to boast
Who least affecting still affect the most,
Feel as they write, and write but as they feel
Bear witness Gifford, Sotheby, Macneill"

While another lesser poet on the death of Burns suggested that McNeill might fill the gap.

"The streaks o'joy glint in her (Scotia's) face
Thy steps Macneill sweet bard to trace
To mark wi' nature's peerless grace thy blossoms blaw
Happy to see they fill the place o' him awa!"

I have written elsewhere of the contribution of the family to the 1739 emigration of Kintyre Scots to North Carolina, but many McNeill descendants were to be found in the West Indies.

Torquil McVicar, the son of Baron Neil's sister Elizabeth to Rev. John McVicar of Kildalton, Islay, was a member of Council and Commander of the Militia in Tobago during the French wars.

His uncle, Captain Hector McNeill, traded with Antigua and St. Christopher and became a wealthy merchant in Bristol. The Law Reports (Morrison's Dictionary 122) show that Neil McNeil, a grandson of old Lachie's second daughter Isabel, was not so successful in St. Kitts. Lachlan, a grandson of Neil Oig, old Lachlan's youngest son, died in Jamaica in 1798, leaving a considerable fortune.

Old Lachlan's second daughter, Elizabeth, married John Campbell of Kildalloig. Her daughter, Annabella, was the mother of Capt. Robert Stewart, friend of and aide to George Washington. His brother, Peter Stewart, became Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island.

Mrs Mary Anne McPherson, sister of the Jamaica trader Lachlan, owned the still existing "Mount Pleasant", Philadelphia, 'the finest house in Pennsylvania' according to President John Adams, whom she entertained there.

The family was closely concerned in the '45. Baron Neil was in the garrison at Inveraray while his cousin, Machrihanish, commanded a company of the Argyll Militia in their disastrous blooding at Falkirk. Among the prisoners taken there was Neil, a brother of Torquil McVicar, who died of injuries suffered when escaping from Doune Castle. Black Lachlan McNeill of Ballygroggan, a son of Lachlan's youngest daughter Margaret, who was treated with such venom in MacMhaighstir Alasdair's Gaelic poem "The Ark" was on General Campbell's staff after Culloden. He missed capturing the Prince by a hair's breadth but caught the Chief of the Mackinnons and Lochiel's brother.

On the other hand Ronald McAlister, a grandson of Old Lachie's oldest son, John, was married to Anne, only daughter of McDonald of Kingsburgh, and while he played a passive part, he was present in Kingsburgh House when Flora McDonald brought the Prince disguised as Betty Burke to shelter there in the house of her future husband.

Ronald was the progenitor of the McAllisters of Glenbarr, Kintyre. And Colonel Alexander McAllister's brother, Hector, who had returned to Arran from Carolina, was on the list of those Jacobite sympathisers most wanted by the Government.

The family for two hundred years has continued to serve the state and the community. The recitation of the battles in which they have fought and in many cases died, in the West Indies, America, Canada, South Africa, India and Europe, reads like a handbook on British history.

Successive McNeiles have been High Sheriffs of Antrim, while the present Hector Macneal of Losset in serving as a Deputy Lieutenant of Argyll carries on a continuous family tradition founded by Baron Neal of Ugadale, his direct ancestor.

And if all that was not enough, at least five of the descendants of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe have been Provosts of Campbeltown..

¹They are marked by asterisks.

LACHLAN McNEILL BUIDHE

A I B Stewart

Studies of Seventeenth Century Kintyre personalities have tended to concentrate on leading Lowland lairds who made such an important contribution to the history of the times.

But there was one man of the pure native Celtic stock who falls to be remembered not only for his own contribution but for that of his descendants throughout the English speaking world.

He was Lachlan, the son of that Neill Buidhe McNeill who witnessed a Bond of Manrent between Sir James McDonald and McNeill of Carskief and several other leading McNeills signed at Killeonan on 18th July 1594.¹

Neil Buidhe was a substantial farmer and in 1619 he held the lands of Clochkiel, Darlochan, Aros and Lochorodale at a rent of £368 and Drumore at £80.² In 1611 he had held Clochkiel, Letregan and Machrihanish.³

These farms were part of a holding of 16 merklands in the Laggan of Kintyre which pertained of old to the McNeills of Gigha⁴ and their occupation by his father provide some evidence for the justification of Lachlan's claim when he matriculated arms in 1672 that he was of the family of Gigha.

Lachlan is said to have been born in 1611 and to have died in 1695. His life therefore spanned the most turbulent years in the history of Kintyre. The McNeills had apparently supported Sir James McDonald in his unsuccessful attempt to recover his ancestral lands from the Campbells in 1615 but after his defeat and exile they appear to have been won over to the Campbell side and to have adopted the Presbyterian religion; though the Irish Franciscan missionary Patrick Hegarty in a letter dated in Kintyre 29th December 1625 reported many McNeills including Neilanus c neill, nobilis dominus kildaca, cum uxore Domina Margaret Dubhuy et quattuor liberis together with a Ludovicus c Neill, nobilis and a Gillatus c neill, nobilis, among those reconverted to the old faith.⁵ This Neil may be the Neil McNeil in Kildavie in the 1619 decree and in the 1636 list of tenants.

Lachlan's first appearance on record is as an elder of the kirk when on 25th May 1653 at a meeting of the Synod of Argyll held at Rothesay his name was added to a Committee of visitation of Parish Boundaries consisting of such distinguished personages as the Marquis of Lorne, Ralstone of that Ilk, Hillabeith, Laird McNachtan the Laird of Loup and McNeil of Carskief.⁶ He appears in the first recorded Minute of the Presbytery of Kintyre on 15th August 1655 as ruling elder of Lochheid (Campbeltown).

There is no mention of Lachlan's involvement during Montrose's war which culminated in the occupation of Kintyre by Alastair McColla's forces in 1646—47 and the Massacre of Dunaverty, but his Presbyterianism was recognised by the Scots Parliament in 1662 when he was specifically excluded from the general amnesty granted by King Charles II on his restoration "in respect of all manners of treasons rebellions murthers and crimes done by any persons from 1st January 1637 to 1st September 1660". He was fined £280 Scots.⁷

On the other hand, in the same year the Privy Council included him among a group of the most prominent Kintyre lairds who were authorised to suppress and apprehend robbers, who, coming from Ireland and the North Isles, were at the time plundering the district.⁸

Lachlan was probably too old in 1685 to give support in the field to the Earl of Argyle's ill fated rising though no doubt he was among the first to attend his feudal superior when he

set up his standard in Campbeltown only some four miles distance from Lachlan's house. Certainly the Rev. David Simpson, a local minister, gave evidence that "he saw Alexr. fforester on Knockriochmore lying in armes with the late E. Argyl and with the Cochran's company of these rebels and that the sd Alexr. fforester went alonges in armes with these rebels to the Tarbert, and that the deponent was informed be the said Alexr. fforester himself that he had ane order from the lait E. Argyl to protect the countries; and also that Lauchlan Mcneil boie did see the forsd order and yt the sd E required him to be assisting to fforester in the prosecution of the said order".⁹

The Privy Council must always have had him under suspicion. Like many others of the Earl's principal adherents in Kintyre he had been forced, on the Earl's forfeiture in 1682, to give a Bond for good behaviour and in 1686 special instructions were issued by the Privy Council that persons in Kintyre and Islay interrogated about the late rebellion should be specifically asked if Lachlan McNeill and his three sons were involved, and further, Lachlan along with eleven other prominent Kintyre men had to grant a Bond for good behaviour.¹⁰ He had already been one of a group of twelve including five McNeills who had granted Bonds at Lochhead Kilkerran on 8th September 1685 on behalf of themselves, their men servants, tenants, sub-tenants, cottars, kinsmen descended of their family, nativemen and followers to keep observe and secure the peace of the Highlands in all time coming. The reversion to Campbeltown's old pre-Campbell name may be noted.⁹

Lachlan was twice married; first to a kinswoman Mary McNeil, daughter to Carskiey, by whom he had John, Neil buy, Archibald, Torquil, Isobell and Elizabeth and secondly to Margaret, daughter of McAllester of Tore in Arran, by whom he had Hector, Malcolm, Daniel (or Donald) Neil oig, Mary, Annabell, Isabell and Margaret. Despite his eldership he also produced a natural daughter Margaret.¹¹

During his lifetime Lachlan acquired substantial lands in Kintyre beginning with a wadset Charter of Tirfergus and Largieban in 1660 followed in 1668 by Losset, Knockhantie and Glenahantie.

His oldest son John succeeded him in Tirfergus, and later moved to Ireland and acquired the estate of Faughart in Co. Louth. Neil Buie, the second son, also crossed the sea to Ireland and acquired the estate of Killoquin in County Antrim. The third son Archibald married an Irish McNeill, Torquil the fourth son acquired Ugadale by marriage with Barbara the last of the McKay family which had held Ugadale, Arnicle and Arinanuan since the Bruce's day. Hector the fifth son succeeded to Losset, Malcolm, the sixth son went to Ireland as a Tory Hunter and was so successful in dealing with these native Irish outlaws that it is said he was given in gratitude the estate of Ballymascanlon. Daniel or Donald the seventh son acquired Kilchrist and Neil Oig the eighth son purchased Machrihanish. The daughters made good marriages. Isabel married Dugald Campbell of Drumnamucklach, youngest son of Archibald Campbell of Glen Carradale who played such a prominent part in the expulsion of the MacDonalds of Dunnyveg and Kintyre; Elizabeth married John Campbell of Kildalloig. Mary's husband was Donald McNeill of Crear the founder of the family of Colonsay. Her second son was the first McNeil of Ardnacross. Annabell the fourth girl married Rev. John McLean Prebendary of Rosenharken in Ireland and her sister Isabell married David Simson Minister of Southend and Kilchoman in Islay, whose father of the same name had been exiled in 1685. Margaret married a relative, Donald McNeill in Ballygrogan. Lachlan's natural daughter, also Margaret, married an Irish Stewart.

Any person studying his life and times must be moved to ask two questions. How did the son of a comparatively obscure farmer acquire such wealth and social distinction and how did he avoid being personally involved in the persecution of Presbyterians by Alastair

MacColla when he occupied Kintyre in 1646/47 and by the Marquis of Atholl when he was appointed Royal Lieutenant in Kintyre after the forfeiture of the 9th Earl and more particularly after the failure of the latter's rising in 1685.

Papers have recently been discovered in the Losset Archives which may give an explanation. After the death of Major Hector MacNeal in 1817 attempts were made in succession by three of Lachlan's Irish descendants to prove that they had a better title than Hector's son Captain George MacNeal. In the course of this litigation evidence was sought of the oldest inhabitants and a remarkable story was told by the Losset gamekeeper Neil Fleming who was also no less a person than the Constable for the Trigonometrical Staves and Poles of Kintyre. In 1853 Neil was about 55 years of age. He had been brought up by his maternal grandfather Archibald McMath who had reached the age of 88 when he died in the 1830's and who had taken to reside with him one Torquil McNeal known as "little Torquil" or "the Prophet" who "wanted only about five years of a hundred" when he died during the witness' boyhood. The witness had often fallen asleep as a child on his grandfather's knee listening to Torquil and his grandfather talking over the history of the MacNeals. As witness recollected it, the story was told of Neil Buidhe, Lachlan's father. During the plague Neil Buidhe was sent to Ireland to avoid infection. He had been betrothed to a girl McKillop and he returned to find all her family dead and she herself very ill. She, being infected, would not allow him near her, and she told him to go back to Ireland and stop till things got better, and then come back, and, if she was dead, he was to look the west corner of the house and he would find there what would do good to himself and those who might come after him. She died of the plague; Neil Buidhe came back, searched the west corner of the house and got a large quantity of gold which was buried three feet deep and with this money Tirfergus was feued or bought.

Lachlan MacNeal of Tirfergus and Lossit was the only son of this Neil Buidhe as the witness had heard and Lachlan got Tirfergus and besides a great sum of money with which he feued Lossit, Kilchrist and other places.

If the story is transferred from Neil to Lachlan there are several facts which make it very credible.

- (1) The plague hit Kintyre in 1647. While we do not know the date of Lachlan's first marriage, his second son Neil Buie is believed to have been born in 1656. This would be consistent with a marriage from 1648 onwards.
- (2) Jon Mackillip is shown among the occupiers of Kilkivan in 1636.
- (3) "On the farm of Kilkivan some green knolls are shown where some houses once stood in which all the inhabitants died (of the plague) without any person to bury them".¹²

Tradition is that Lachlan was an only son but one Archibald McNeill Buidhe, who could well have been a brother, was dealt with by the Synod of Argyll for consorting with Alastair MacColla MacDonald during his rebellion.¹³

Lachlan had at least eighty three grandchildren. His descendants have included persons of distinction in local, national and international affairs in all three kingdoms and in Canada and the United State. Eight of the twelve McNeills (in its variety of spellings) in the Dictionary of National Biography are certainly his descendants.

Notes and References

1. Last MacDonalds of Islay, pp 57 & 58 by Charles Fraser-Mackintosh Glasgow Celtic Monthly Office 1895.
2. Acts & Decrees of the Lords of Council. Vol. 330 fol 79.
3. Acts & Decrees fol 245, fol 216.
4. RMS 1553-800 p. 179.
5. Irish Franciscan Mission to Scotland 1619—46 ed. Cathaldus Giblin Assisi Press Dublin 1964.
6. Minutes of the Synod of Argyll — Scottish History Society. II 33.
7. A.P.S. Vol VII p. 429.
8. R.P.S. 3rd Series Vol I p. 146.
9. Inveraray Papers ed D.C. McTavish Oban Times 1934.
10. R.P.S. 3rd series Vol XI p. 537.
11. MacNeal of Losset Family Papers.
12. History of Kintyre p. 80 Peter McIntosh Campbeltown 1861.
13. Minutes of Synod of Argyll S.H.S. I 100.

Previous articles relating to this family have appeared in this Magazine as follows:

- xxx. 1 McNeils of Ardnacross.
xxxi. 4 James Stewart — Fact or Fiction?
xxxii. 1 The North Carolina Settlement of 1739.
Stewarts and the New World.
2 The father of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe. Mount Pleasant, Philadelphia.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, 15th February, 1988, at 7.30 p.m. in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

The office of Chairman of Council is vacant due to the death of Dr. A. Mackie. The Hon. Treasurer, Dr. R. MacAndrew, has intimated that he does not wish to seek re-election.

Four Members of Council, Mrs. A.R. Bigwood, Miss V. Jardine, Miss M. Stewart and Mr. R. Torrance (Deputy Chairman of Council) are due to retire by rotation. By the terms of the Constitution, they are not eligible for re-election until the lapse of one year.

Nominations for these vacancies, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee, must reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 18th January, 1988.

REVIEW

With the publication of its centenary volume, *Acts of the Lords of the Isles, 1336-1493*, bringing together 129 charters and other documents, the Scottish History Society has provided further material for the study of the history of the Highlands and Islands from primary sources.

Now totalling over 150, the society's publications include four important volumes of *Highland Papers*, edited by the late Sheriff J.R.N. Macphail, covering a variety of subjects, areas and periods. Among other volumes are two each on the Argyll and Sutherland estate papers; minutes of the synod of Argyll and the presbyteries of Inverness and Dingwall; a selection of Jacobite papers and records; and traditional histories and genealogies of the Campbells, Frasers, Mackenzies, Mackintoshes and other clans. Forthcoming publications include *The Calendar of Fearn, 1274-1688*, edited by R.J. Adam.

The volume on the lordship of the Isles (including the earldom of Ross from about 1437-75) has been edited by Dr Jean Munro and her husband R.W. Munro. Their historical introduction, and comments on the documents show the extent of the lands held by the four great MacDonald chiefs during the time when the style '*dominus insularum*' was in use in the Hebrides and neighbouring mainland. It tells what is known of their administration, dealings with subordinate clans and neighbours, and relations with the Scottish and English crowns up to the forfeiture of the lordship in 1493 (it is now one of the hereditary titles held by Charles prince of Wales and duke of Rothesay).

The full texts are known and published of about half of the documents, 49 of them from surviving originals (mostly in family collections), and a further 12 from crown confirmations under the Great Seal. Most are in Latin, but there are four in Scots and one (the Islay charter of 1408) in Gaelic. The volume also lists royal grants of lordship lands, extracts from papal registers, notes on charter witnesses and those who held office in the lordship, genealogical notes on the family of the Isles and its branches, and descriptions of surviving seals. The index identifies most of the place-names by Ordnance Survey grid references.

Also in this volume is an extended version of Professor Gordon Donaldson's centenary address on the history of the society, whose hon. secretary is Dr Annette Smith, Department of Modern History, University of Dundee. The book was recently issued to members all over the world, and subscribers include many libraries who have supported its work and hold sets of its volumes. While the society's publications are not on sale in bookshops, copies of *Acts of the Lords of the Isles* can be obtained (price £15) from Professor Ian B. Cowan, Scottish History Society, c/o Department of Scottish History, 9 University Gardens, Glasgow.

First International Congress on Family History — Sydney, Australia, 18-23 October 1988

Plans are being made by the Society of Australian Genealogists to enable individuals to travel to and from Australia at concessionary rates and at times of their own choice, to arrive before October 18 and to leave after October 23 back to the U.K. Depending on the airline chosen there could be stop-overs in either direction according to routes.

In Australia a large programme of activities is being arranged for which payment can be made in sterling on arrival.

Anyone interested in attending the conference should contact Mrs Elizabeth Simpson, 2 Stella Grove, Tollerton, Notts NG12 4EY, who has been appointed as liaison officer to co-ordinate arrangements.

Montgomery Clan Society Volume I No. 1 to Volume II No. 4

In June 1984 the first number of the Society's magazine was published, and the first eight issues have now been amalgamated in a booklet with an introduction inviting members of the Clan to the International Gathering to be held in Scotland in 1989. It reminds members that it will be the Sesquicentennial of the famous Eglinton Tournament held at Eglinton Castle, Kilwinning in 1839.

One of the aims of the Reunion will be to raise £80,000 to purchase Stane Castle from Irvine Development Corporation and to turn it into a Montgomery Family Museum.

The magazine contains a description of Stane Castle, "a modernised ruin situated at the south end of the approach to Eglinton Castle", which was acquired by the family when William Montgomery, fourth son of Hugh, First Earl of Eglinton, married the only child of Robert Francis of Stane in 1509.

There is also set out in the magazine the aims of the Clan Society, which run from bringing together all those of the name, to establishing a museum, publishing material about the Clan history, promoting tourism in Ayrshire, and arranging archaeological excavations. Articles on Montgomerie of Craighouse and Montgomery of Broomlands, and The Reverend John Witherspoon, sometime Minister of Beith Parish, and lists of Montgomeries buried in Irvine Parish, blend with a poem on the Memorables of the Montgomeries and extracts from "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland and Historical Tales and Legends of Ayrshire".

Anyone interested in the Society or wishing to take part in its activities should contact Floyd M. Montgomery, PO Box 6, Saltcoats, Ayrshire KA21 5EE.

NOTE

Scottish Heraldry Stamps

A special set of four stamps has been issued by the Post Office to mark the 300th anniversary of the revival of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

These attractive packs can be obtained from the British Philatelic Bureau, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh EH3 5TT in a presentation pack at a cost of £1.27; the stamps themselves can be obtained at a cost of £1.05.

Carrick

Bruce McNair of 16 Avenue de Valjoly, 42290 Sorbiers, France has researched the family of William Carrick and Agnes Marion Dunn, whose son, John, was Glasgow's first City Architect. He would gladly give such information as he has collected to any fellow researcher or help anyone with searches in France. Information about births, marriages or deaths of less than 100 years ago in France can only be obtained by direct family on written application.

ABERDEEN AND NORTH EAST SCOTLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society has a Family History Shop at 152 King Street, Aberdeen. The shop has books and pamphlets with advice on starting family research, on family history, local history information, and on research facilities. It is open 5 days a week from 10-4 p.m. and on Saturday from 10-12.30 p.m.

ADDITION TO THE LIBRARY

The Society's Library has received an important addition to its stock by a copy of the transcription of some Baptisms and Marriages of Duthil and Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire from 1719-64 (with some gaps). These are not to be found among the Old Parish Registers in New Register House. Also included are some names extracted from the Kirk Session Minutes for the same period not in CH2.

The Register seems to have been compiled originally by a Mr James Grant who was schoolmaster in Duthil at that time. He later became factor to the Seafield Estates and it is from amongst the Estate Papers that the above noted details have been extracted. These Papers are in the custody of the Scottish Record Office, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

The Society is greatly indebted to Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, Tigh na h'ath, Dulnain Bridge, Morayshire PH26 3NU, for making the copy available to the Library. She is prepared to supply further information to anyone interested on payment of return postage.

Reply — Charles Robertson — 15.5.1816-14.4.1891

In answer to Miss Palmer's plea of "Where do I go from here?" (March 1987), I can eliminate one of the suspects. Charles Robertson, son of Charles Robertson (merchant), and Madeline⁺ Galloway born 15th⁺ May 1816, was my great-great-great uncle.

He was a banker and as a young man he went to work in London, where he was joined by his brother John. Soon to their mother's consternation they wrote home to say they were engaged to two sisters — Caroline and Emma Cook.

In 1844 Charles went out to Australia, and shortly afterwards Caroline joined him. They were married at Petersham, near Sydney, on the 17th July 1845. My father has watercolour portraits of them painted soon after this with Caroline proudly displaying her wedding-ring.

They remained in Australia until 1861, living at Portland and Geelong, Victoria. During the gold-rush Charles slept with bags of gold, brought into the bank by the miners, under his bed. Meantime Caroline was occupied in producing a seemingly unending series of daughters — eleven in all, the last two being born after they came back to Edinburgh. Ten of them lived to grow-up, though only three married. After the birth of the eleventh, Charles wrote sadly to his brother "Caroline has had another daughter — the poor father is as well as can be expected."

On returning to Edinburgh, Charles, Caroline and the girls lived in 10 Grange Road, on the corner of Findhorn Place, and there, after their parents death the unmarried daughters lived for many years.

Although I know a lot about the descendants of Charles Robertson and Madeline Galloway I know little of their antecedents, and would be grateful for any information about them.

⁺Family Bible entry.

Rosemary A. Meldrum.

QUERIES

- 1500 STEWART/McCOLL — John Stewart, m. Catherine McColl in 1829 in Morvern Parish, Argyll. Five children are known. The family moved to Glasgow about 1840. Where were John and Catherine born, and where did they live in Glasgow, especially in 1851? K.G. Robertson, 73 Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh EH10 4AN.
- 1501 MELVIN/RUSSELL — John Melvin, m. Elizabeth Russell, probably about 1840 in Glasgow, and had at least two daughters, one named Elizabeth. Dates and names of other children required, and John's place of birth. K.G. Robertson, 73 Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh EH10 4AN.
- 1502 ROBBIE/COUTTIE — David Robbie b. 14 September 1768 at Tannadice, Angus, married Elspet Couttie when? Who were her parents? Mrs. Aileen Furness, Box 162, Narrogin 6312, W. Australia.
- 1503 ROBBIE/STRATON — James Robbie m. Isabel Straton, 20 July 1755 at Tannadice. Farmed at East Inshewan. Who were her parents? Mrs. Aileen Furness, Box 162, Narrogin 6312, W. Australia.
- 1504 MYLES/PROCTOR — James Myles m. Janet Proctor, 8 April 1748 at Kingoldrum, Angus. Their parents names needed. Mrs. Aileen Furness, Box 162, Narrogin 6312, W. Australia.
- 1505 AUCHLEISH — Information wanted about the farm at Auchleish, two miles or so, north of Kirriemuir? Robert Myles was a life tenant farmer there in early 1800,s. Mrs. Aileen Furness, Box 162, Narrogin 6312, W. Australia.
- 1506 McDONALD — John McDonald m. Isabella Mackie at Glasgow in 1801, and had the following children Margaret (m. John Downie), Mary (m. James Adam) John, Isabella, Agnes, Norman, Alexander, Magdalene (m. John Adam) and Donald. Connected with firm Campbell Stewart McDonald. Mrs. L Fawcett, Oakland Court, 1 Oakland Ave, Papatoetoe, New Zealand.
- 1507 ADAM — Isabella Adam m. Thomas Maltman in 1860 in Glasgow. Their son, James Campbell Maltman, connected with Quarrier Childrens home. Descendant, contact and information welcome. Mrs. L. Fawcett, Oakland Court, 1 Oakland Ave., Papatoetoe, New Zealand.
- 1508 WALKER — James Walker m. Janet Craig in 1830, in Glasgow. Their children were James, Walter, Archibald (m. Joan Adam), Jean, Rachel Johnston, Alex Johnston and Robert Johnston. Information appreciated, Mrs. L. Fawcett, Oakland Court, 1 Oakland Ave., Papatoetoe, New Zealand.
- 1509 MANDERSTON — Jane Manderston (b. 1841) married Tom Izzard, fell on hard times and became a cook to a family in Greenock. They had two children Eley Izzard (Lanark) and William Watt Izzard (1874-1962) who married Jennie Smith, a Coldstream School Teacher, (her brother John died in Africa as a missionary) and went to Aylesbury, Bucks. They had connection with the Browns. What was the Watt connection? Was Jane connected with Manderston House, Duns, before Sir James Miller. David Manderston Mackrill, Springfield Fr, Baldhu Kea, Truro, Cornwall TR3 6ED.
- 1510 McLEA — John McLea, Stonewall Builder of Ardross, Ross-shire, (parish of Alness) emigrated to Canada c. 1819, where he worked with Hudsons Bay Company and was a coxswain on John Franklin's second expedition. Who were his ancestors? Mrs. H. Imrie Swainston, 6 Sheldon Avenue, London N6 4JT.

- 1511 McLEAY — John McLeay, Baron Baillie to Captain Forbes of Newe, worked on Forfeited Estates and had six children in Kiltarlity Parish records. Information wanted about him and his family. Mrs. H. Imrie Swainston, 6 Sheldon Avenue, London N6 4JT.
- 1512 MACLAY — The MacLays of Lurgan left Belfast in 1730 for Philadelphia: who were they and what were their antecedents? Mrs. H. Imrie Swainston, 6 Sheldon Avenue, London N6 4JT.
- 1513 MCLEA — A medical family, McLea of Sligo in Ireland, is referred to in Dr Bannerman's book on the Beatons. Information wanted about the family. Mrs. H. Imrie Swainston, 6 Sheldon Avenue, London N6 4JT.
- 1514 DRUMMOND-GILLIES — Mary Drummond, b.c. 1810, daughter of George Drummond, Weaver, and Isabella Elizabeth Sim, married Robert Gillies at Port of Menteith, Perthshire on 22nd Nov., 1835. Wish to hear from descendants, or Drummonds in that area, or anyone researching Weavers. Mrs. Sue Passmore, Bodalaw, Cader Road, Dolgellau, Gwynedd, L140 1RH.
- 1515 McKINLAY/CURRIE — James McKinlay, b. 19 Nov., 1827 at Kilsyth, Stirling, married Elizabeth Morton (b.c. 1833 at Darvel, Ayrshire). Information about them and about McKinlay and Currie families generally wanted. Mrs. James McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, Ca 90046, U.S.A.
- 1516 McDONALD/McNIGHT — Alexander McDonald married Margaret McNight. Children — Mary (b. 23.9.1807 m. George Simpson 2.7.1836), Andrew (b. 6.1.1809 m. Margaret Burnie), Helen (b. 20.3.1812 m. William Mitchell), Alexander (b. 3.5.1815), James (b. 27.3.1817 m. Ruth Armitage 5.7.1855 Manchester), Charles (b. 4.9.1819 Kirkcudbright, m. Catherine Hannay 1.7.1847, Liverpool; emigrated to Australia 1852), Margaret (b. 4.9.1822), Isabella (b. 4.1.1825). Any information to Mrs. Ellen McDonald, 72 Amersham Street, Kippa-Ring, Queensland, 4020 Australia.
- 1517 INGLIS/DALGLEISH — Richard Ingles, farmer, married Janet Dalglish 1834 Lesmahagow. They had at least 10 children. Their son, William, b.1839, married Janet McCartney (b. 1844 at Mauchline, dau. of T. McCartney and A. Affleck) in 1868. Later William and Janet emigrated to Dunedin in 1875 on "Nelson" ex Clyde. Any kin of above names still in Lanarkshire? Heather Inglis, G-P.O., Moorine Rock, West Australia 6425.
- 1518 RIDDLE/McLINTOCK — John Riddle, b.c. 1824, married Janet McLintock, b.c. 1822, at Ardrossan; they emigrated to Dunedin, N.Z., on "Queen" 1862. Son, Thomas, married Mary McConnell, dau. of James McConnell, a bootmaker, and Martha McClymont Thomas and Mary's daughter Agnes married William Inglis Jnr in 1903 at Dunedin. Any kin of above still in Ayrshire? Heather Inglis, G-P.O. Moorine Rock, West Australia 6425.
- 1519 RUSSELL/FAIRLIE — William Russell, b. 11 Jan. 1838/9 in Kilmarnock to William Russell and Christina (Christian) Brown (daughter ? of John Brown and Christian Houston, m. 3 Feb. 1804 in Kilmarnock). He married on 2 Dec. 1859 in the Free Church in Kilmarnock Jean Fairlie (Fairley), daughter of Thomas Fairlie and Sarah Mamlin or Hanvly or Hanvey or Harvey who was born 6 June 1843 in Maybole. Information about ancestors and siblings wanted. Mona Jean Russell Erdmann, 805 Timber Drive, New Braunfels, Texas 78130, U.S.A.

- 1520 KERLEY/BARRY/WARD — Michael Kerley, b. 17 Aug. 1853 to Patrick Kerley, Farm Steward, and Mary Keegan Kerley in Ireland, married Mary Barry on 17 April 1874 in the Catholic Church at Steels Row, Uphall, Linlithgow. Mary was the daughter of Hugh Barry and Ann Ward Barry. All emigrated to the U.S.A. in the 1880's. Places of origin in Ireland and other information wanted. Mona Jean Russell Erdmann, 805 Timber Drive, New Braunfels, Texas 78130, U.S.A.
- 1521 STEWART — Donald Stewart, agricultural labourer aged 24, of Hulend, Eigg, Inverness-shire, with his wife, Mary, aged 24 and their son Hector applied on 22 July 1839 for a free passage to South Australia at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London — entry 5519. They sailed from Greenock on 31 Oct. 1839 on the ship "Tomatin" and arrived in South Australia on 11 March 1840 (of their sons aged 3 years and 6 months one apparently had died). Origins and dates of birth wanted. Mary Scriven, 10th Menkens Street, Fulham Gardens, South Australia 5024.
- 1522 WEDDERBURN — Richard Wedderburn, son of Alexander Wedderburn, Burgess of Dundee, and Isobel, daughter of Thomas Anderson, married in 1537. He was a merchant in Elsinore and disappears in 1602. Did he die in Scotland? A. Tonnesen, Antikvar, cand. mag., St Godthab, Godthabsvej 79, 2000 Kobenhavn F.
- 1523 McNEISH/BURNETT/IRVING/PRINGLE — James Burnett and Margot Little had three children, Margot, b. 1787, Martha, b. 1791 and Thomas b. 1794, who married about 1824 Isabell Pringle (b. 1804 in Ettrick) and had a son, Adam Burnett (b. 1830 at Selkirk and m. Jane/Jeanie Irving in 1852). Adam's daughter, Isabella (b. 1853 in Dumfriesshire) married Thomas McNeish (b. 1848 in Dumbartonshire) in 1873. Thomas McNeish and the Burnett family emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1854. Information about the families appreciated by Barbara Neuendorf, 587 Broadway No P-7, Menands, New York 12204, U.S.A.
- 1524 GLEN — John Glen m. Beatrice "Betty" Henderson, 27 Feb. 1788 at Inverkeithing, Fife, believed to be a tenant farmer at "Hurkets" farm. They had 8-9 children, including Bagpipe maker Thomas MacBean Glen and Alexander Anderson Glen. Information on John's parents and birth place appreciated. W.M. Glen, R.R. No. 1 Bonshaw, Prince Edward Island, Canada COAICO.
- 1525 GLEN — Robert Glen, son of Thomas MacBean Glen and Isabella Marshall, born 1835 in Edinburgh, married 'Dora' Jane Ann Kidd 1873 in Belfast, and died 1911 in Edinburgh. Partner in J. & R. Glen, Bagpipes, Royal Mile, Edinburgh. Information about descendants appreciated. W.M. Glen, R.R. No. 1 Bonshaw, Prince Edward Island, Canada COAICO.
- 1526 GLEN — Alexander Anderson Glen, son of John Glen and Beatrice 'Betty' Henderson, born at Inverkeithing 1801, married Margaret Napier c. 1828, married Ann Marshall c. 1845, died 1873 at Edinburgh. Bagpipe Maker and founder of David Glen & Son Bagpipe maker, Edinburgh. Had 8 children by M. Napier and 9 children by A. Marshall. Information regarding descendants appreciated. W.M. Glen, R.R. No. 1 Bonshaw, Prince Edward Island, Canada COAICO.
- 1527 HARKIN(S) — William Harkins, a Shoemaker, b. 1841 to Robert Harkins, General Dealer, and Susan O'Donnell, married on 12th July, 1866 Elizabeth Murphy, Seamstress, (b. 1841 to Patrick Murphy, Shoemaker, and Essie Flannigan) in the Catholic St. Mary's Chapel, Glasgow. William died in U.S.A. c. 1885, leaving a widow and three young children living with his widow's sister, Mary Ann Murphy in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Information wanted about

the family and would correspond with anyone interested in the surname. R.J. Harkins, 15/20 Ocean Avenue, Double Bay, Sydney, Australia 2028.

- 1528 **FORBES/MILNE** — Mary Forbes (d. 17 Aug. 1868, aged 43), wife of Captain Andrew Milne (d. 8 Oct. 1795, aged 66), had 3 children — Jessie and Andrew died in infancy; Mary Rose, married William Court Boniface, and died in Sydney 12 Oct. 1931, leaving 3 children John, Jane and Mary Rose Boniface. Information about them appreciated. W. George, 7 Lefroy Street, Blairhill, Coatbridge ML5 1PN.
- 1529 **TILLERY** — Job Tillery and his wife, Mary Colwick, both died on 21 April 1730 in Richmond, County Virginia. Who were his parents? Information on Tillery family wanted. Paul Tillery, 122 N. Flame Ave., Pahokee, Fla. 33476, U.S.A.
- 1530 **FORBES/FURBISH** — William Forbes, b.c. 1630, d. 21 March 1701 in Kittery, Maine. Captured by Cromwell in the Battle of Dunbar on 3 September 1650. Set sail for New England on 11 November 1650 aboard the UNITY out of London and arrived in Boston in January 1651. With his name changed to Furbush, he was sold as an indentured servant to the Sawmills of Kittery, Maine, where he eventually homesteaded property with wife, Rebecca, and their seven children. Any information about his parents, birthplace, and birthdate appreciated. John Furbush, Box 67, Presque Isle, Michigan 49777, U.S.A.
- 1531 **HARRISON/ORR/PETER** — William Harrison, otherwise Charles Harrison or Charles Orr, son of William Harrison and Elizabeth Doubleday, b.c. 1831/32 in England, d. 23 July 1887 in Springfield Terrace, Dunblane, Perthshire. He was principal Partner in Charles Orr & Company, Grocers; in 1871 he is shown as married at High Street, Dunblane. By 1881 he was with "Ida" Isabel Mabel Ettery Peter, widow of Thomas William Peter of Williton, Somerset, by whom he had the following children all born at Dunblane: Willie Davis b. 1875, Charles A.b. 1887, Elizabeth H.b. 1878, Helen Jane b. 1879, twins Ida Mary and Thomas Harrison b. 1881, Sarah Doubleday b. 1882, Thomas William b. 1884, Florence Louise b. 1885, Lil and Bert; Ida had a daughter by first marriage, Annie Hender Peter, b. 1871. Where is William buried and why the assumed name? Who was his wife in 1871? Information about the family welcomed. Linda Whitford, Box 2066, Yellowknife, NWT, XIA 2PS.
- 1532 **REID/DUNLOP** — Jane Reid, b.c. 1821 at Kilwinning, Ayr, married on 26 May 1839 at Irvine John Mair Dunlop (b.c. 1816 at Irvine). They had three children, Margaret b. 1839, Jane 1840 at Lancaster and Mary (b. 1842 at Blackburn, Lancashire, and m. Joseph Lambert in 1876.) Both parents were dead by 1876; where and when did they die. Any data on family welcomed. Mrs. Linda Whitford, Box 2066, Yellow Knife, NWT, XIA 2PS, Canada.
- 1533 **THOMSON** — Any descendant of Elizabeth Brochie Thomson, b. 29th December 1871 at Edinburgh, d. of William Thomson and Elizabeth Johnston, please contact granddaughter of Elizabeth Brochie Thomson, b. 16th April 1870 at Leith, d. of George Thomson and Johanna Louttit. Mrs. Alison B. Millar, Rotokawa Gardens, R.D.4, Rotorua, New Zealand.
- 1534 **RECORDS OF THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ANGUS** — particularly St. John's, Forfar, Christenings 1754-1854 and Burials 1825-54. Contacted without result, Forfar Public Library, incumbent of St. John's, Forfar, SRO, Brechin Diocesan Library in Dundee. Any information appreciated. Mrs. G.M. Hext, 132 Thatcham Park, Yeovil, Somt. BA21 3BP.

- 1535 SPENCE — Ann, daughter of Robert Spence and Margaret Heriot, b. 1816/17 Barony Parish Lanarkshire, married Joseph McMillan, died 1883 Edinburgh. Only known child Jessie, b. Edinburgh 1842, Ann believed to have remarried, prior to 1865 to - Dick, then, later still, to John Sharp. Information wanted, especially date and place of Ann's marriage to Joseph McMillan. Mrs Betty Leshe, 68 Cowan Road, Edinburgh EH11 1RJ.
- 1536 BURGESS — James 1791-1890 b. Deerness Parish, Orkney, married Mary Foubister 1790-1845 buried in Chippewa, Ont. Had five children — James, Jr. 1817-1878 married Mary Ann Schilling; Margaret Alison 1819- married an Aitcheson; Jane 1811-1852 married James Robertson; John 1826-1909 married Mannie Ellen Johnston 1828-1916; Mary 1830- . The family came to Canada in 1837. Where did they settle? James Jr., wife and two children buried in St. Catherines, Ont. Would like information on any descendants other than John's. A.K. Burgess, Baltimore, Ont. Canada KOK 1CO.
- 1537 MACKENZIE — Captain William Mackenzie, H.M. Customs Collector of Sunberry, Georgia, and later a member of the King's Council, Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina, had a daughter Christian Mackenzie who married, first, Captain Philip Younge, H.M. Surveyor General of Georgia, and, secondly, James Fleming. William's brother was George, allegedly third Earl of Cromarty, whose daughter Lady Mary Mackenzie Clarke married Thomas Drayton, then John Ainslie and lastly Henry Middleton, all of Georgia. Seeking name of wife of William Mackenzie, and of his children. James A.L. Miller, 2810K Carriage Drive, Winston.Salem, N.C. 27106-5328, U.S.A.
- 1538 McCLYMONT — John Wilson and Margaret (Mary) Alexander had a daughter Margaret (Mary) (b. 6 March 1840), and a son Samuel (b. 22 Aug 1843) who served as a bandsman in Renfrew Militia and emigrated to Australia in 1863. His son, Archibald, served in the 1st A.I.F., and a photograph of him taken in Paisley during the 1914-18 war was sent to his brother, Charlie. Information about families wanted. Are there records of the Renfrew Militia Band? J.A. Hume, 49 Clovelly Avenue, Glenroy, Melbourne, Australia 3046.
- 1539 HARLEY — David Harley m. Agnes Rettie, June 20 1818, New Deer, Abd. —children Catherine, April 7 1819, Old Machar, Abd. d. Sept. 16 1880, Newhills, Abd. (m. George Bowman, June 5 1842, New Deer, Abd. George B. son of William Bowman/Jessie Matthews b.c. 1818, d. Sept. 26 1882, City Poorhouse, Abd. b. St. Nicholas, Abd.) others — David H, b. May 29 1820 — Isabel, b. June 28 1822 —Jessy, Sept. 1 1824, all born Old Machar, Abd. Census April 1851 for Braeside of Inkarn, New Deer, Abd. shows David Harley herd, aged 78 — pauper late farmer, b. Leuchars, Fife. OPR's St. Andrews & ST. Leonard's, Fife show a David Harley, chr. Nov. 2 1796 son of Andrew H and Janet Wilson. Is this he? Any information re:— births/deaths/parents of above David and Agnes or descendants. Mrs. Dorothy Sellors, 48 Rebecca Street, Mount Isa, Qld. Australia 4825.
- 1540 JASPER — James Frederick Jasper (b.c. 1890-3), enlisted in R.S.F. 1908, served in war, and later in R.S.F. Labour Corps; on 24 Dec. 1925 married Margaret Gilhes McMillan, daughter of James McMillan and Marion Young of Auchinleck, by whom he had a son, James Frederick Jasper, b. 12 Jan. 1916 at 21 Main Street, Dundonald, Ayrshire. Information about Jasper family wanted G.S. MacLauchlan, Dunadd, 4 Dean Place, Crosshouse, Kilmarnock KA2 0JZ.

- 1541 REID/SCOTT — James Reid (b.c. 3 Dec. 1829) and Isabella Scott were married at Govan, Glasgow, on either 5 Oct., 21 Nov. or 5 Dec. 1851. Their children were Elizabeth (b. 1 Nov. 1855), James (b. 24 April 1858), John (b. 23 Sept. 1860), Helen (b. 4 Jan. 1862), Andrew (b. 21 April 1864), William (b. 30 April 1867), George Scott (b. 3 Aug. 1870), and Margaret (b. 19 Jan. 1873), all being at either Johnstone, Kilbarchan or Lochwinnoch. The 1861 census for Barbush Cottage, Linwood, shows John Reid (30), Agnes, wife (30), Paisley, Isabella, daughter (7) Govan, Elizabeth daughter (5), Paisley, and James son (3) Lochwinnoch. (It seems that the names of the wife and child have been transposed). The family migrated to New Zealand on the "Eastminster" on 25 Oct. 1879 and arrived at Wellington on 11 Jan. 1880. Information about family wanted. Colin B. Whitehead, 4a Wampum Place, Heathridge 6027, West Australia.
- 1542 BROWNLOW — Charles Brownlow m. Emily Halford of Yorkshire (c. 1807) moved to India with the East India Company and had children Charles, William, Halford, Henry & Arthur. Information on ancestors & descendants appreciated. David B. Macadam, 25 Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 4HU.
- 1543 BROWNLOW — Arthur Brownlow m. Frances Tydd in Calcutta 1835/45 or 55 (?) and had children Florence, Isabell, Mabel, Frances, Margaret & Lillian. Information on ancestors or descendants appreciated. David B. Macadam, 25 Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 4HU.
- 1544 BROWNLOW — Halford m. first, a cousin and had a child Nellie, and, second, Annie Jones and had children Edith, Henry, Ethel, Violet, Nina & Lillian. Information on ancestors or descendants appreciated. David B. Macadam, 25 Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 4HU.
- 1545 LLEWELYN-JONES — Robert Llewelyn-Jones, a tea planter and son of Baptist Missionary, married (c. 1880) Florence Brownlow and had children Florence, Herbert, Owen and Cyril. Information on ancestors or descendants appreciated. David B. Macadam, 25 Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 4HU.
- 1546 TASKER — James Tasker (b. Coupar Angus 1807) m. Barbara Fairweather (b. Balbeggie 1804), and had children James (1830-1843), William (b. 1833), Andrew Stewart (b. 1834), Mary (b. 1835), Barbara (1837-1862), David Walker (1838-1862), Robert Angus (b. 1843), Catherine Baird (b. 1841), Charles (b. 1852). The family lived at Coupar Angus, Auchterhouse, Newtyle and Dundee. Originally a weaver, he became railway superintendent with the Scottish Central Railway. His wife d. 1893 at the home of her granddaughter, Lizzie Mitchell at 74 Seagate, Dundee. Where and when did James Tasker die? Are there any descendants? D. Tough, 48 Moyness Park Drive, Blairgowrie, Perthshire PH10 6LX.
- 1547 McKENZIE — Alexander McKenzie, master tailor, born 7 May 1819 at Arboll, Parish of Tarbat, Easter Ross, m. Janet Munro 16 July 1845 in the Parish of Fearn, and died in Nigg 1893. He had the following children, Lexy 1846, Isabella 1848, John 1849, William 1851, Alexander & David 1854, Colin 1856, Jean 1859, Hector 1864, Archibald 1867 & Janet 1870. (Who married Dr. William Speirs Bruce, leader of the Scottish Antarctic Expedition of 1902-1904). What became of these children? Alan McKenzie, 580 Rebecca St., Oakville, Ont L6K 3N9, Canada.
- 1548 MARTIN/McLENNAN — William Martin, Sergeant in the Ross Rifles, married Elizabeth McLennan on November 12 1858. What happened to their children all born in Dingwall:— Isabella 1859, William 1861, John 1864, Donald 1869, Mary 1870, Jessie 1872, Alexander 1875, James 1878, Margory 1880 and Georgina 1884? Alan McKenzie, 580 Rebecca St., Oakville, Ont L6K 3N9, Canada.

- 1549 DICKSON — Melville Stewart Dickson (1834-1932), b. in Perthshire, emigrated to Lyttelton, South Island of New Zealand, between 1850 and 1859, as crew member or passenger. He worked as labourer then as farmer and married Anne Elizabeth Layley of Berkshire, U.K., in Christchurch on 28 August 1860, by whom he had 8 children:— Melville Stewart Dickson b. 1861, Alice Dickson b. 1863, Charles William Dickson b. 1864, George Robert Dickson b. 1866, Clara Dickson b. 1867, John James Dickson b. 1869, Annie Elizabeth Dickson b. 1870, and Maria Dickson b. 1873. Who were his parents and had he any brothers or sisters? Mrs. Carol B. Rainger, 75 Woodlands Crescent, Browns Bay, Auckland 10, New Zealand.
- 1550 REVIE — Simon Revie, son of Hugh Revie and Ann Harris, married, when 23, Janet Scolin in Glasgow in 1908. Information about family wanted. G.M.H. Revie, 20 Blackthorn Drive, Gosport, Hants., PO12 4AZ.
- 1551 SCOLIN — George Scolin, son of John Scolin and Ann Gray, married, when 20, Janet Semple in Glasgow in 1872. Information about family appreciated. G.M.H. Revie, 20 Blackthorn Drive, Gosport, Hants., PO12 4AZ.
- 1552 TINTO/GOURLAY — James Tinto m. Giles Gourlay. Their children, all born at Larkhall, Dalserf, were Jacobina (Binea) (b. 11 March 1805, m. James Baxter 16 Nov. 1832), Abigail (b. 24 May 1806, m. Robert Browne 18 Nov. 1827), Mary (b. 15 Nov. 1807, m. John Potter, 5 Dec. 1824), John (b. 17 June 1810 m. Helen Scott 13 Feb. 1838), James (b. 8 Jan. 1813, m. Janet Robb 4 March 1838), Giles (b. 24 May 1815), and Richard Roddie (b. 3 April 1821, m. Anne Lochore Thomson 6 Nov. 1842), Marjory (b. ?, m. Robert Stuart 30 Nov. 1834). Information wanted, including place of Marjory's birth. Colin B. Whitehead, 4a Wampum Place, Heathridge 6027, West Australia.
- 1553 CARSLAW/HOUSTON — William Carslaw m. Jane Houston and had a son, James, b. 1854 (5) in Glasgow. Information wanted about them and Carslaws generally. Mrs. Julie Nottingham, The White House, 21 High Street, Broom, Near Alcester, Warwickshire B50 4HL.
- 1554 McNARE/McNAIR/STUART/STEWART — Thomas McNair, Private, 26th (Cameronian) Regiment, and Marion Whyte had a son Peter, b. 25 Feb. 1829 at Madras, India, who married Marjory Stuart/Stewart (b. 18 March 1835 to Robert Stuart and Marjory Tinto at Dalserf) at Larkhall in June 1852/3. Their children were Margery Tinto McNare (b. 21 Nov. 1853), Maria (b. 3 June 1856), Hannah (b. 29 Jan. 1859), Margaret (b. 23 Nov. 1861), Janet (b. 5 Aug. 1864), Elizabeth (b. 16 Feb. 1867), Agnes, (b. 10.7.1869), all at Larkhall, and Thomas (b. 3 May 1872), Thomas (b. 20 May 1875), and Robert Stewart (b. 5 Oct. 1877) at Deanston, Kilmadock, Perthshire. Information, especially about the marriage, wanted. Colin B. Whitehead, 4a Wampum Place, Heathridge 6027, West Australia.

CENSUS INDEXING

A number of family history societies in England have made good progress in indexing census records, particularly the returns for 1851. In Scotland a lead has been given by the Highland Family History Society, which has published indices — all 1851 — for three rural parishes in Ross and Cromarty, Kiltarn, Kincardine, and Knockbain, and for the rural parish of Wick. The Glasgow & West of Scotland F.H.S. has formulated plans for work on the 1851 returns for the City of Glasgow: an enormous task.

Many Scottish libraries now hold microfilm copies of census returns. West of Scotland Census Returns and Old Parochial Registers, by Anne Escott, with parish maps by J. Scott Fairie, published in 1983 by Glasgow District Libraries, lists holdings of numerous libraries in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Dunbartonshire and Argyll, covering 1841, 51, 61, 71 and 81. The Aberdeen City Libraries also hold returns, 1841-81, listed in their admirable booklet, *Links in the Chain* (1984). The Highland F.H.S. has a number of returns, held in Inverness Public Library, as has also Moray District Libraries (some for Inverness-shire and Aberdeen-shire). Some libraries in the south are acquiring copies from New Register House, and even as far north as Orkney, returns are held, 1841-81, including some for Shetland. The Clan Donald Centre in Skye also has census records.

There are grounds for hoping that other family history groups will undertake voluntary indexing, and it has therefore been suggested that guidelines would be useful. Perhaps any attempt to discourage individuality and to advocate national uniformity will not be entirely successful. However, that is no good reason for not making such a plea, based on first-hand knowledge of the records, their extent, and on their use over many years.

At present, New Register House has a number of indices, mainly for the larger towns, but these are for streets, and of little use unless an address is known. Their existence is proof enough that the compilers recognised the problems of indexing cities and towns by surname. Alphabetical surname indices are, however, what we are now discussing. Some people argue that the only sensible course is to make complete transcripts, then abridge to form an index. We do not consider that full transcripts are practical, although these could more easily be made for rural parishes. It cannot be too strongly stressed at this stage that an index must be a finding aid only: not a substitute for the original record available on microfilm. It should have the same purpose as an index to a book: speedy location of the information sought.

Amateur genealogists tend to rely on what is next to hand, and in the interests of accurate research we must encourage use of the microfilmed census returns. Transcripts require a good deal of labour and checking, and with the best will in the world cannot certainly replace the original. Another reason is that the costs involved in publishing transcripts would in most cases be prohibitive. Even if publication could be achieved, and eventually the whole country covered — as is being attempted with the transcribing of monumental inscriptions — the space required to house these would be a consideration for libraries, and limit purchasing. Family history groups outwith the areas covered, who have their own collections of books and manuscripts, would find complete coverage impossible. In time there would be questions about wasteful duplication of resources, and in the case of word for word transcripts, copyright considerations. Of course there could be individuals or groups who would try transcription simply for use in their own district library. Pondering the size of the task in the case of cities and large towns, this would seem a colossal waste of effort.

The method recommended is to produce indices on the basis of registration districts or parishes, some of which have two or more (retainable) divisions, e.g., *Quoad Sacra* parishes. It would moreover, be best — considering that new methods of production keep

coming before us — if the indices for such units were kept together in publications on the old counties of Scotland, and lists of all place-names prefixed to each. Efforts in compiling indices for single parishes could result in a hotch-potch of pamphlets which the increasing use of word-processors and computers ought to make avoidable.

Individuals as well as groups may be involved, and wherever a group is formed, plans should be well discussed and clearly understood before commencement of the project. A simple 5" x 3" paper slip index, kept in shoe-boxes, might well suffice for the individual, and sometimes a local printer can be persuaded to cut slips from 'left-overs' or scrap computer paper. A larger group or work-party may work with a computer or computers, but the same basic rules should apply. Where groups work with slips or cards, these can be sorted into bundles for each letter of the alphabet, then into manageable bundles of fifty. Elastic bands can be used to hold these together during non-working periods.

What to include in the index is perhaps the most difficult part to discuss, but if reproduction on an A4 size sheet is best, two columns offer the most economical production. There are still several choices of format, but if the surname is to appear only once per page or grouping, it has to be decided what the longest surname in the index is, before beginning the column containing the forename. This column, when the reproduction machine permits, can show bold type for heads of households, as in the pioneer 1851 Census: Index, Parish of Kiltarn, Ross and Cromarty, by Duncan Ross (1985). Where there are several persons of the same name, these should be given in order of age. The second column shows the Christian name, and the third should give the age, which in the case of children under ten must include zeros, e.g., 06. For a computer this must also be done with the paging, otherwise numbers will be sorted according to the leftmost digit. We recommend occupation for the fourth column. Some will argue that the main reason for checking returns is to find birthplaces, but while this may be true for genealogists, it may not be for researchers in fields such as demography and social history. Worst of all, genealogists might consult an index and jump to conclusions without checking the original record. For the same reason family groupings should not be attempted. In districts where certain surnames are prolific, like Campbell in Inveraray or Rendall in Papa Westray, the original must be consulted in any case, to establish relationships. Moreover, the place of birth, along with the county, can seldom be stated in one line. The last column should contain book and page reference (rather than schedule). The format should therefore look like this:—

NICHOLSON	Alexander	08	Scholar	05:09
	Christy	42		05:09
	Flora	02		05:09
	John	60	Mason	05:09
	Malcolm	09	Scholar	05:09

If wide margins are desired, the alternative is to take a line for the surname, and indent, viz.:—

NICHOLSON,			
John	60	Mason	05:09

Where initials appear in a return these are best left as they stand, with (M) male, and (F) female, inserted.

A good aid to process is *Indexing for Editors*, by R.F. Hunnisett, issued by the British Records Association, 1972. — 16.2.87.

GENEALOGY: ROMANCE AND REALITY

by E. M. Donoghue

It seems to be a tendency of human nature to wish that our ancestors were grander than, in fact, they usually were. In my experience very few people tell outright lies about their forebears, but much is often done to improve a family's image by selective suppression, "forgetting", "not knowing" and so on.

In a somewhat different category is the romantic — particularly the Scots romantic — who looks back on his ancestors through a sort of highland mist. Such a one was my father, Robert William Campbell, known to the family as Willie, but hereinafter referred to as "R.W.C." He was born in Alloa, Clackmannanshire in 1883, the son of a sergeant in the Glasgow Highlanders. At the age of 15 he ran away from home to join the army and, as a boy, served all through the Boer War as an orderly in the R.A.M.C. In 1903 he transferred to the Black Watch and was promoted to corporal; and, on the outbreak of the 1914-18 war was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. In 1916 he published his first and best known book — "Private Spud Tamson". More books followed and; after the war, authorship was combined with journalism, lecturing and tours of the dominions. In 1925 R.W.C. had a mental breakdown from which he never recovered. He died in 1949. On his death he left behind a very interesting unpublished account of his experiences in South Africa and in the Black Watch. The following extract will give some idea of his style:

"I was the child of war and romance... educated in a school of thought enamoured of the kilt and claymore and scornful of Lowland ways and Lowland trews... a childhood spent amidst kilts, bagpipes and highland reels... soldiering and vanity, also racial pride and prejudice hammered into my soul... pride of race and regiment..." And so on.

The memoir is prefaced by an account of his family history which is written in much the same vein — long on atmosphere and short on facts.

In the course of researches into my father's family I accumulated the usual collection of birth, marriage and death certificates and census forms, and, after comparing the information given in these with R.W.C.'s account of his family, I thought it would be a salutary exercise to take extracts from his memoirs and set against these what I had been able to find out from documentary and other sources. The results of this exercise are given below:

"I had highland blood coursing through my veins".

Highland ancestry R.W.C. may well have had, but from the documents available it is impossible to prove this. R.W.C.'s father, Henry Campbell, was initially a private in the Black Watch. His soldier's attestation form indicates that he was born in Glasgow about 1851. Henry's father (R.W.C.'s grandfather) was James Campbell, a "fruiterer" in Alloa, where the 1861 census shows that he too had been born in Glasgow. James's death certificate names *his* father as Henry Campbell, "coach driver". We have no knowledge of where Henry senior was born, but it is reasonable to suppose that he at least lived and worked in Glasgow as that is where his son James was born.

Of the Campbell wives, it is clear from the Alloa census of 1861 that James Campbell's wife, Mary Ann McMillan, was also born in Glasgow. And there is no question of highland ancestry on the side of R.W.C.'s mother (Henry Campbell's wife) as she and her family came from Somerset.

R.W.C. was therefore half English — a fact which from time to time he tended to forget. For example:

"My mother... a shrewd old Scotch lady".

Some mistake here!

"My grandfather and father had served long long years in the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)"

I can find absolutely no evidence that R.W.C.'s grandfather, James Campbell, ever served in the Black Watch. As stated above, James was a "fruiterer" in Alloa. The 1861 census for Alloa gives his age as 38. He would therefore have been born about 1823. It is just possible that he might have served in the Black Watch for, say, a 12 year period from the normal attestation age of 17; but I have been unable to find any evidence for this. A search through the Black Watch soldiers' records in the Public Records Office, Kew, resulted not surprisingly in the discovery of any number of James Campbells but none that might, by any stretch of the facts given, have been R.W.C.'s grandfather.

As for R.W.C.'s father Henry Campbell's "long long years in the Black Watch", to be exact Henry's service amounted to 15 years (long enough!) of the 21 years for which he had signed on. His attestation papers show that he joined up at Stirling in 1868 at the age of 17 and was discharged for medical reasons in 1883.

"Sergeant Henry Campbell of the Black Watch and the Glasgow Highlanders"

This rather implies that Henry was a sergeant in both the Black Watch and the Glasgow Highlanders. In fact, his army records show that his rank on discharge from the Black Watch was that of private. It was only on joining the Glasgow Highlanders, a volunteer part-time battalion, that he was made up to sergeant. (His death certificate describes him as a "Mess Sergeant and Army Pensioner").

"I admired my father for his fine Grecian nose and handsome figure"

From the one remaining family photograph which includes Henry Campbell, his grecian nose must be a matter of opinion. As for his handsome figure: on joining the Black Watch at the age of "apparently 17 years", Henry's height was certified by the army surgeon to be 5'5½", his chest 33" and his muscular development "slight". He was also marked by smallpox. But R.W.C. was probably remembering his father as he was in middle age when, from the photograph referred to above, it is obvious that Henry must have put on a great deal of weight and, with his hair parted in the middle and his handlebar moustache, he would no doubt have been taken in those days for "a fine figure of a man".

"Like his Highland ancestors he (Henry) had been spent in war"

This is one of R.W.C.'s few understatements. When Henry joined up originally the examining surgeon found him free from, among other things, ruptures, varicose veins, "scrofulous affection of the glands", "any trace of corporal punishment" and "any marks of medical treatment". The surgeon concluded that Henry possessed "strength sufficient to enable him to undergo the fatigue to which Soldiers are liable". But, after 15 years in the army, Henry's medical record shows that he had had bronchitis, tonsilitis, arthritis, gonorrhoea, diarrhoea, "a fracture" and "fever". Remedies had included cold water, bandaging, blistering, aperients and, on one occasion only, "rest". In the circumstances "the fatigues to which soldiers are liable" seems something of an understatement.

"At the battle of Coomassie he saved the life of the late General Wauchope"

One hesitates to say that this was not the case, but, on the other hand, it might have been expected that anything so meritorious as saving the life of "Red Mick" would at least have rated a mention in Henry's army records under the heading "Special Instances of Gallant Conduct". All I can say is that this particular item remains blank.

"He (Henry) was choked with the fevers of Ashanti and his legs lacerated with wounds received at Tel el Kebir".

Henry's overseas postings had certainly included the Gold Coast and Egypt (he had service medals for both), but, as far as wounds go, his final medical record contains no entries under "Injuries in or by the Service".

The official reason for his discharge was, in fact, varicose veins "due to service in Egypt and a strain"; but his legs must have been pretty bad as he was hospitalized at Netley for a year before being finally discharged as being medically unfit for further service: so it may be that "varicose veins" was something of an understatement.

"My father had insisted on my studying, also reading aloud, Napier's History of the Peninsular War... often I had to carry Napier's big and unwieldy volume from the house to the mess of the Glasgow Highlanders, to which regiment he was then attached: before a gathering of veterans smoking long clay pipes and drinking Highland "water" he repeated the old command: "Read it again!"

Something which people don't like to admit in these days of universal education is the fact that their forebears were very often illiterate. It may be that Henry insisted on his son's reading Napier because he himself was "no scholar". It is not known whether Henry's father, James Campbell, was illiterate, but his mother, Mary Ann Campbell, certainly was. We have her witnessed X marks on both her husband's death certificate and her own second marriage certificate. The question of Henry's own literacy or illiteracy is rather more complicated. When he joined the Black Watch in 1868 he too "made his mark" on his attestation papers. However eight years later, in signing on for a further nine years, he managed to achieve a tolerable signature — this despite the fact that his attendance at "classes of instruction" and his "certificates of education" are both described as "Nil".

There is also in existence in the "Alloa Journal" dated 21 March 1874, under the heading "An Alloa Man at the Ashantee War", a printed copy of a letter which Henry Campbell had written to an Alloa friend of his. If Henry was illiterate when he joined up, it is almost inconceivable that only six years later and under the conditions of more or less constant active service he could have written such a letter unaided. Perhaps he dictated it to a friend of his: there is no way of knowing. But at least the graphic style can be assumed to have been his own. Example: "One of the shots went through my coat, bruising my chest and knocking me to the ground. Picking myself up, I took a drink out of bottle, and then lifted my rifle just in time to save my life..."

"If he had many of the defects of the old soldier".

As R.W.C. was born after his father's service in the Black Watch had come to an end, he probably had no idea that Henry's record of service was a constant series of being absent without leave, followed by "imprisonment by C.O.", forfeiture of pay, restoration of pay; and then again absent without leave, imprisonment by C.O. ... and so on. But it would be a mistake to think that Henry was a particularly unruly soldier. One has only to look through the documents in the P.R.O., Kew, of his contemporaries in the Black Watch to realize that Henry's conduct was more or less "par for the course". Nor did his record prevent his character on discharge being described by the traditional army overstatement of "Good"; although this is rather puzzlingly contradicted on the same record sheet where his "Character on being passed to reserve" is described as "Nil".

"Religion".

Something which R.W.C. never mentions is his father's religion. All Henry's sons were to enter their religion on army and other documents as "Presbyterian"; but Henry's attestation papers are interestingly annotated "R.C.". It is not known whether Henry's father, James Campbell, was a Roman Catholic; but, after James's death, Henry's mother, Mary Ann Campbell (m.s. McMillan) married again and this second marriage was "according to the forms of the Roman Catholic church" so we may assume that she at any rate was a Catholic. Henry's own marriage took place in 1880 in the Aldershot Parish Church "according to the rites and ceremonies of the established church"; so by this date he must have allowed his Catholicism to lapse.

R.W.C. may, or may not, have known of his father's Catholic background so that one cannot be sure that it was a case of "Oh no we never mention it" Roman Catholicism at that time being not only anathema to Scots Calvinists but also particularly associated with the hordes of unpopular Irish immigrants.

"The old gentleman... my father, brave but foolish... had commanded me on his dying bed, "Never drink and never tell a lie".

What R.W.C. didn't say was that his father died in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow in 1897 at the age of 44 (hardly the "old gentleman" of his son's recollection), the cause of death being given on the death certificate as "hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver" — perhaps a not unusual death for an army mess sergeant.

Henry's father, James Campbell, had also died of drink at the age of 48. The cause of death was originally given on the death certificate as "rupture of a blood vessel in the Lungs". Interestingly this was the subject of a Precognition as a result of which the cause of death was amended to "Bursting of a blood vessel, induced by drinking duration unknown". A precognition in Scots law is a "preliminary examination of witnesses as to whether there is ground for prosecution"; so it looks as if someone had tried to cover up the fact that James had died of drink.

"My good mother... hails from Somerset... she also cannot escape from her youthful environment. The squire was the squire in dear old Zomerset. Feudal... yes".

This description gives the impression that R.W.C.'s mother, born Annie White, came from the rural parts of Somerset where forelock tugging to the local squire was assumed to be the order of the day. This may have been the case, but the only part of Somerset with which, by family tradition, Annie was connected was the town of Yeovil. Annie's father is variously described in different documents as a blacksmith and, later, a tin plate worker — a change of occupation which may perhaps indicate a move from country to town.

"Why did I enlist... ? My age was only fifteen".

(R.W.C. at the age of 15 ran away from home with the intention of "enlisting in the Black Watch").

So far as the reason he gives for running away is concerned, I suspect that R.W.C. was being somewhat "economical with the truth". Consider the following facts:

His father had died in March 1897.

In December 1897 — only nine months after her husband's death — his mother, Annie Campbell, married again. Her second husband was a journeyman shoemaker, a 47 year old widower named John Barrett.

In May 1898, five months after his mother's second marriage, R.W.C. ran away from home.

Moreover, nowhere, except in army documents, does he even mention the fact that he had a stepfather — let alone refer to him by name. A journeyman shoemaker as a stepfather must have been a sad comedown for young William with his highland ancestors and his Black Watch antecedents.

I have no proof, but my guess is that he ran away from home at least as much to get away from his stepfather as to join the Black Watch.

As things turned out, he was ineligible to join the "42nd", being not only under-age (the army soon sorted that one out) but at 5'3" he was half an inch short of the required minimum height. Much to his disgust he was therefore drafted into the Medical Staff Corps (later renamed the R.A.M.C.) as an orderly (2nd class) and it was only after four years service in the Boer War that, in 1903, he was eventually allowed to transfer to the Black Watch.

To sum up:

If we were to believe my father's account, he had a romantic highland ancestry which included both a father and a grandfather who had served "long, long years" in the Black Watch. His father, Henry Campbell, of the grecian nose and handsome figure, had been a sergeant in the Black Watch and Glasgow Highlanders. His mother hailed from feudal Somerset in one place and was "a shrewd old Scotch lady" in another. Henry eventually retired from military service "choked with the fevers of Ashanti and with legs lacerated with wounds received at Tel el Kebir. And when he died it was as an "old gentleman", "brave but foolish", whose last words to his son were "Never drink and never tell a lie".

The truth is that, as far back as we can trace, R.W.C.'s family came from Glasgow. His great-great grandfather was a coach driver. His grandfather was a "fruiterer" who died of drink at 48 years of age. His grandfather was possibly illiterate and his grandmother certainly was. His father was not a sergeant in the Black Watch but a private. If not illiterate, he was semi-literate. The reason for his discharge from the Black Watch was not wounds received in battle but varicose veins. He too died of drink, not as "an old gentleman" but at the comparatively early age of 44. R.W.C.'s mother was not a "shrewd old Scotch lady" but the daughter of an English blacksmith. And R.W.C. omits altogether any mention of his stepfather — John Barrett — the journeyman shoemaker.

The great objection to the Scotch mist school of family history with its curious combination of romanticism and respectability, is that it obscures not only the genealogical facts, but the economic and social realities that lie behind them.

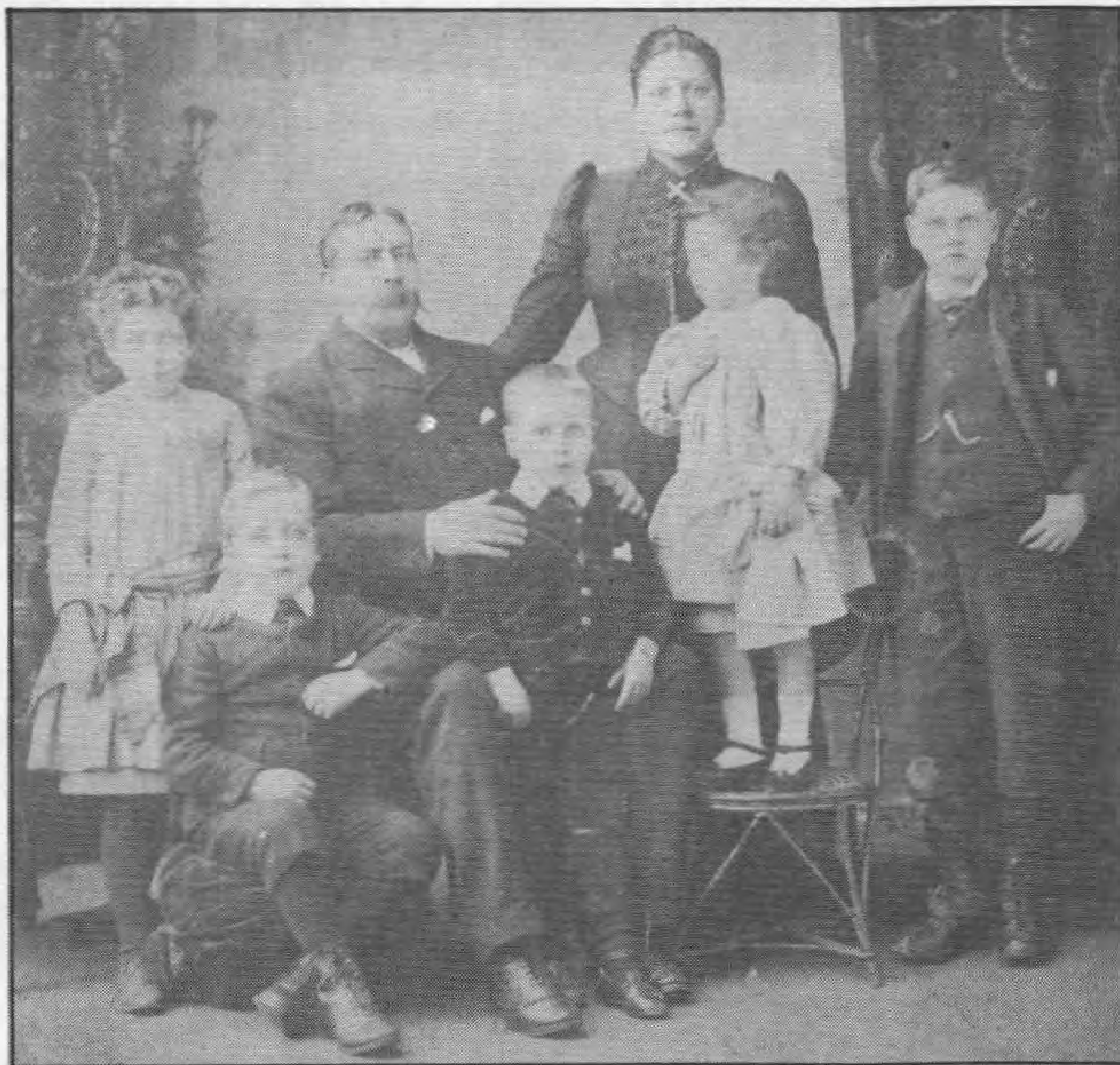
The documents relating to R.W.C.'s forebears certainly don't tell the whole story, but their record of illiteracy, drunkenness and early death illustrates far more truthfully than R.W.C.'s romantic account the results on the poorest section of the population of the social conditions in Glasgow during the years when his father and grandfather were growing up. These conditions were almost indescribably bad. To overcrowding, filth, disease, lack of sanitation and periodic outbreaks of typhus and cholera were added chronic unemployment and, for the children of the poor, a total breakdown in the education system. It is small wonder that the population took to "ardent spirits" as a means of escape from their overwhelming problems.

Some, like James Campbell, were enterprising enough to leave the city for healthier parts of the country. Others, like his son Henry followed a traditional means of escape from economic pressures by joining the army. The army at least ensured that an unemployed youth like Henry (of "no trade" on his attestation form) was fed and clothed. The social

deprivation of his background and of others like him would account for the poor physical condition of so many of the recruits and of their permanent addiction to "highland water", which the military ethos of the time did nothing to curb. For these soldiers even the renowned fighting spirit of the Black Watch and other highland regiments may have been reinforced by their early training in back street fighting in the wynds of Glasgow.

Whatever his ancestry may have been, it really does the impoverished nineteenth century Glasgow Scot no favours to pretend that he was some sort of highland gentleman; and we, his descendants, cannot even begin to understand the hardships of his life unless we are prepared to face the facts revealed in the documents. Whatever else we may owe our ancestors, we owe them the truth.

"On doit des égards aux vivants: on ne doit aux morts que la vérité".



"I admired my father for his fine Grecian nose and handsome figure"

Photograph of Sgt. Henry Campbell and his family taken in Glasgow about 1891.

R.W.C. is the boy seated on the left.

THE USE OF SCHOOL ADMISSION REGISTERS FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by Alex. Gilchrist

One source of Genealogical Information which is not used to the full is the admission register which exists in every council school in Scotland and, where it exists, the "lefts" register.

These usually large books, with several dozen pages, became compulsory in schools from 1872 when the Scottish Education Act attempted to make elementary education compulsory — not always successfully, as it took a further twenty years for free education to be general and at least ten more for schooling to be almost universal.

The layout of the registers varied, but usually contained the following information:—

1. ADMISSION NUMBERS — of little value to the researcher other than as a quick reference.
2. DATE OF ADMISSION — this is usually fairly accurate — and also of re-admission.
3. FULL NAME OF CHILD — there were no instructions, so that surnames or forenames may be given first, and indeed in some registers the order changes.
4. THE NAME OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN — normally, as in most similar documents, this is the father, but it could be a guardian, and this fact would not necessarily be stated.
5. ADDRESS OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN — again locally-used forms might be used; in one case the name "Newton" is used although it had not appeared on maps this century.
6. PARENTS' OCCUPATION — usually given only in very general terms and seldom altered on a change of work.
7. DATE OF CHILD'S BIRTH — now usually copied from the birth certificate, but it may not be accurate in earlier entries.
8. NAME OF LAST SCHOOL — when a child moves school this should be noted in the register, but is sometimes not given, or is only very vague, e.g. "Glasgow".
9. DATE OF LEAVING — this is the date when the child leaves this school, not a previous one.
10. CAUSE OF LEAVING — this may vary among the following causes:—
 - (a) Moving to a local secondary school
 - (b) Parents falling out with the teacher and moving the child without moving house
 - (c) Dying, or
 - (d) Moving to another area.

Other headings may include:

11. "IS EXEMPTION FROM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION CLAIMED?": if claimed, this would normally point to the parents belonging to some church other than the Church of Scotland.
12. STANDARD IN WHICH CHILD WAS LAST EXAMINED AND THE RESULTS: this is usually only given if a child moves into the school from another school.
13. SPECIFIC SUBJECTS TAKEN — this gives room to mention particular subjects taken in higher classes or grades.
14. LIST OF GRADES: — which the teacher could tick off as the child progressed up the school, though these are often not filled in.

The "LEFTS" register deals with children as they leave school and so the names appear in a different order. Many schools did not keep one.

Although admission registers were usually fairly accurately filled in when the child started in the school, information is often not corrected or updated. The changes of address of the parent are often not kept up to date, nor the parents' occupation. Likewise the death of a parent will often not be noted, and when the child moves away, the school may frequently not be informed of the name of the new school to which the child has gone.

Excepting these limitations the registers form a very valuable record for the school years. However, unlike log books, they are often regarded as of little value and dumped in odd corners, but some regions have made an effort to collect them, keeping them either in the original school or centrally.

To gain access to these registers first check if they are held centrally and, if not, write or phone the head teacher concerned, explaining your reasons and arranging a suitable time to inspect them.

So far as the period before 1872 is concerned some registers at least in basic form will survive in such places as church and town halls.

NEWCASTLE KEELMEN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: THE SCOTTISH CONNECTION

Harry D Watson

Back in 1957-58, the *Durham University Journal* published a series of three articles under the general heading "The Keelmen of Tyneside in the Eighteenth Century." The author, J M Fewster, held a fellowship in the Department of Modern History at Newcastle University. At the beginning of the first article Dr Fewster gave a detailed description of the keelman's job, and of his position in contemporary Newcastle society:

"In the eighteenth century the coal exported from the Tyne was conveyed down-river to the ships in small barge-like craft known as keels. The keel was oval in shape (40 ft long, 15½ ft wide) and had a capacity of over 21 tons; it was equipped with a square sail and two large oars, one of which also served as a rudder. The crew consisted of three or four men, though a boy was often included instead of a fourth man. Their task was to assist in loading the keel at the colliery staiths and to conduct it to the ship into which they had then to cast the coal.

"The keelmen were employed by fitters who were members of the Hostmen's Company of Newcastle. This Company had been incorporated by Elizabeth in 1600 and claimed an exclusive right to vend the coal shipped from the Tyne, a monopoly which although often challenged was not seriously infringed until the latter part of the eighteenth century. By the beginning of that century, however, the ordinary Hostmen-fitters did not own the collieries themselves but were employed by the colliery-proprietors to sell the coal to the shipmasters and to provide keels and keelmen to convey it to the ships. As a result of this system the colliery-owners derived considerable power over the keelmen, who were thus affected by the decisions of those who were not their immediate masters.

“...The keelmen and their families formed a distinct community in Newcastle. Most of them lived in Sandgate, their own quarter of the town, which was described in 1723 as ‘something like the Wapping of London’.¹ Their dress was distinctive: they could be easily identified by the blue bonnet which most of them wore, and on holidays the men’s outfit consisted of a short blue jacket, slate-coloured trousers, a yellow waistcoat and white shirt.”

As the “blue bonnet” suggests, many of the Newcastle keelmen were immigrants from north of the border:

“From the first half of the seventeenth century onwards, there is evidence of a very high proportion of Scotsmen among the keelmen. According to a report drawn up in 1637 or thereabouts, ‘most’ of the keelmen, watermen and labourers then in Newcastle (‘above eighteen hundred able men’ in all) were ‘Scottish men and Borderers which came out of the Tynedale and Riddesdale.’² In 1710, the Mayor of Newcastle mentioned the ‘many Scotch young fellows who come hither to work at the keels for the sumer only’;³ and in 1712, the keelmen themselves declared that out of their total number (1600 men) 400 were at the time in Scotland ‘wither they always go in the winter to their families’.⁴ Thirty years later, a seasonal migration of keelmen still continued,⁵ though there is no evidence to show whether it proceeded on such an extensive scale, but by this time many Scotch keelmen appear to have settled in Newcastle.”⁶

In 1740 the magistrates of Newcastle took a census of the city’s keelmen after a serious hunger riot in which the latter had played a leading part:

“Every fitter was asked to return as soon as possible an exact list of his men ‘with an Account of the Time they have respectively been in Town, and the place they respectively came from and were born or settled in’ before they came to Newcastle.”⁷

Several such lists have been preserved in the Tyne and Wear archives in Newcastle, providing information about 341 keelmen—a fairly representative sample of the workforce—and they show that in 1740 approximately 55% of those specified were Scotsmen. As might be expected, many were natives of the borders, the Lothians or the Forth basin, but others had come from as far afield as Perthshire, Angus or Aberdeenshire. The present writer has obtained photocopies of some of these lists, which are given below in their original form, with the English-born keelmen deleted. As will be immediately obvious, there is little consistency of layout or indeed of spelling in these lists, although in most cases it is not too difficult to guess which surname or place-name is intended. To aid comprehension a list of modern equivalents is appended to the end of this article. Hopefully some at least of this journal’s readers will find the odd missing forebear or perhaps a collateral ancestor or two among the following names!

Bond dated Xmass 1739. Mr Charles Atkinson.

Skippers' & Men's Names	How Long they have been in Newcastle	Where Born or Came from before they came to Newcastle.
David Simpson, Skipper	Sixteen Years	Ridderney, Shire of Fife
Thomas Turnbull	Sixteen Years	Dundee, Shire of Angus
John Robertson	Fourteen Years	Dalekeith (sic), Shire of Bampf
David Dogg, Skipper	Forty Years	Arbroth, in Scotland
Henry Rutherford	Eighteen Months	Couris, in the Shire of Perth
George Beveridge, Skipper	Thirty two Years	Born in Dunfarmlin in Scotland
John Fotheringall	Seven Years	Born at Saton, East from Edinburgh
Archibald Good Ale, Skipper	Seventeen Years	Liberton, Near Edinburgh
Samll Hay	Ten Years	Crail, in the Shire of Fife
Thomas Bruce	Twenty Years	Dunfarmlin, Shire Fife
Edward Steel, Skipper	Twenty One Years	Newton, Near Edinburgh
Andrew Ruddie	Twenty two Years	Kirkaldy, Shire of Fife
Robert Portis	Nineteen Years	St. Andrews, in Fife parish (sic)
Wm. Sheil	Ten Years	Dunce, Shire of Mars
David Waddell, Skipper	Nineteen Years	Gladsmoore, East Lowdene
Robert Primrose	Eleven Years	Couris, in the Shire of Perth

Skippers' & Men's Names	How Long they have been in Newcastle	Where Born or Came from before they came to Newcastle.
Robert Clark, Skipper	Nineteen Years	Preston Panns, Scotland
John Cohound	Three Years	Kirkaldy, Shire of Fife
Andrew English, Skipper	Eighteen Years	Kirkaldehy, Shire of Fife
George Bell	Twenty five Years	Crail, Shire of Fife
Andrew Coventry	Eighteen Years	Kirkaldy, Shire of Fife
John Howey	Twenty Years	Seaton, East Lowden
John Cowey	Four Years	Falkirk, Shire of Sterling
James Haston	Sixteen Years	Easterheals, from Edensburo last
John Wilson	Seven Years	Weelsburn, parish Dunfarmin
John Jameson	Nineteen Years	Burnt Island, parish of Fife (sic)
Robert Gray	Three Years	Glasgow
John Gilphillan	Ten Years	Elphiston, Shire of Sterling
Andrew Nockles, Skipper	Eighteen Years	Torrie panns, Shire of Fife
John Nockles	Thirteen Years	ditto
Wm Lock, Skipper	Seventeen Years	Kirkgunnock, Shire of Sterling
Andrew Ker	Seventeen Years	Dunniepace, ditto
John Liddell	Three Years	BothKenner, ditto
John Cram, Skipper	Nineteen Years	Dumblain, Shire of Perth
James Gardner	Sixteen Years	Torry, Shire of Fife
Alexander Wilson	Twelve Years	Cowris, Shire of Fife
Bartho. Morrison	Twelve Years	Fawkirk, Shire of Sterling
James Bewkann	Forty Three Years	Kingcarn, in Shire of Perth
Robert Youer	Eighteen Years	parish Fawkirk - Sterling

Skippers and Men Bound to William Johnson Fitter Anno 1740

Skippers' & Men's Names	While in Town	ther Place of Nativity
George Lowden	Thirty Six years	The Shire of Aire
John Renny	Twenty one years	The Shire of Sterling
John Gallbreath	four years	The Shire of Berwick
Jn. Mannoughton Sen.	Fifty years	In Dunkell
James Greenfield	Twenty four years	In Dalkeith
David Wood	Twenty Eight years	In Thurlestone
William Dure	four years	In Kingcairne
Thos. Crookshanks	one year & Half	In Curry
Andrew Crookshanks	two years	In Curry
John Barkley	Nineteen years	In Johns Haven
Robert Coontree	Seventeen years	In KirkeCadey
Archbd. Willson	Seventeen years	In Sterling Shire
John Drysdele	Eighteen years	In Coal Ross
James Forresst	Eighteen years	In Samuel Stone
Thos. Moorhead	Eighteen years	in Fawkirke
Donkin Mackfarland	four years	In Kingcairne

A List of the Skippers and their bound Men that Executed the Bond for 1740 in the Service of John Vanholte

Men's Names	When came to Town	Where came from	Where born or Settled
John Simson	1734	Erbroth	Erbroth
Wm. Wadle Skipr.	1717	Middle Lowden	Middle Lowden
Archbd. Gillchrste	1728	East Lowden	Mack Mirra
George Simson	1720	Cooris	Cooris
John Chrystie	1729	Kinghorne	Kinghorne
George Rebecca	1680	Cranstone	Aberdeen
James Feargrief	1730	East Lowden	Tranant
Wm. Christie	1723	Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Crowden parish
Andrew Morrow	1733	Aberdeen	Ellon parish
John Reedy	1721	Enstrother in Fife (sic)	Kingsbarnis
Andrew Mochreu	1738	Moor Evenside, Stirling	Moor Evenside
George Hay	1735	St. Andrews, Fife (sic)	St. Andrews
Archbd. Ron'ison	1737	Chrighton	Chrighton
Andrew Crieck	1735	Toory in Fife	Toory

A List of the Keelmen bound in Mrs. Jane Watsons Work 1740

Archbd. Cunningham born At Haddington in ye Shire of East Lowden in North Briton & has lived in & about Newcastle nineteen years.

Thos. Peacock born Kingharne in ye shire of Pearth North Briton & has lived in & about Newcastle Eighteen years.

Wm. Robinson born at kittel Naked in ye Parish of West Kirk & Shire of Midell Lowden North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle four years.

Jno. Morrison born in king gorn Fife Shire in North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle eight years.

Jams. Smart born At garbit hill in ye Shire of Dumbarton North Britton & has lived in & About Newcastle nine years.

Jno. Purvis born At Haddington in ye shire of East Lowden & has lived in & about Newcastle ten years.

Jno. Johnson Coours in ye Shire of Pearth North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle nine years.

Jams. Gillon born at Trophen in ye Shire of Linlisko & has lived in & about Newcastle six years.

Franis Blakey born At Longnewton in Twedale in North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle Nineten years.

Robt. Colvill born in ye parish of Torey in Shire of Fife in North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle twenty four years.

David Potter at Cooper in ye Shire of Fife North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle twenty four years.

Andr. Shearer born at Couruss in ye Shire of Pearth North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle ten years.

Jams. Blakey born at Clarkinton in ye Shire of East Lowden & has lived in & about Newcastle nineteen years.

Jno. Hudson born Peath head in ye Shire of Fife & has lived in & about Newcastle twelf years.

Geo. Davison born in KingKarne in ye Shire of Pearth North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle twenty years.

Danl. Thomson born At ye Ille of Arron in ye Shire of Bought has lived in & about Newcastle Eighten years.

Jno. Hudson born at ye Ile of Arron in ye Shire of Bought in North Britton & has lived in & about Newcastle twelf years.

Alxdr. Mason born in Gillibrans(?) in ye Parish Federass & Shire of Aberdeen & has lived in & about Newcastle twenty two years.

Men's Names that Were Bound		Messrs. Simpson's Keelmen	
Archibald Hunter	Aged 24	Born in Preston Pans in East Lowden And has been 3 Years at this place.	
Wm. Black	40	Moram nigh Edinburgh	15 Years.
Wm. Simpson	52	Edinburgh	30 Years.
Alexn. Callender	35	Sterlin	5 Years.
James Mills	39	Stonehive In Kennif parish	16 Years.
James Thomson	22	Salton nigh Edinburgh	2 Years.
John Knocks	30	Edinburgh	10 Years.
Jn. Anderson	26	Brogsgurn in the parish of Carin	6 Years.
Alex. Lapsley	35	Leath nigh Edinburgh	10 Years.
Alexr. Willson	30	In Fife	14 Years.
Robr. Damsten	39	In the shire of Mairns nigh Montross	16 Years.
Wm. Morris	62	In Fife	39 Years.
James Broomfield	33	In Hume in the Shire Berwick	2 Years.
John Williamson	50	In Plain in the Shire of Sterlin	16 Years.
Robt. Williamson		ditto	14 Years.
James Shields	50	Kelsoe upon Tweed	17 Years.
John Ross	46	Bervey nigh Montross	30 Years.
Jas. Cochran	32	? nigh Edinburgh	12 Years.
Thomas Adams	46	Abercorn	28 Years.
Thomas Knockles	28	Allaway	7 Years.
Jn. Blain	22	ditto	3 Years.
Robt. Mitchel	46	Morton nigh Edinburgh	23 Years.
Thos. Thomson	40	Buckhaven	16 Years.
Thomas Archibald	37	Clackmannin In the Shire of Sterlin	19 Years.
David Henderson	32	Torwood In Do.	10 Years.
Wm. Fairly	22	North b— in Fife	8 Years.
Matt. Goodwilly		Bruntisland in Fife. 18 years at this place.	
A. Anderson	80	Largye in Aberdeen And has been here 45 Year at this place.	
Jhno. White	50	Kircaldy. 20 Year.	
Francis Marshal	44	Arvon in ye Shire of Sterlin. 20 years at this place.	

Men That were Protected and not Bound		
John Donkin	Aged 34 Years	Born at Duddingstone nigh Edinburgh. 18 Years at this place.
Geo. Young	Aged 47	Seton nigh Edinburgh. 16 year at this place.
Geo. Marshal	Aged 48	In Fife. 2 years at this place.
Robt. Lyon	Aged 48	Creyton nigh Edinburgh. 27 Years gone 13 of July with A. Anderson.

A List of Mr. Joseph Ords Keelmen	
Mens Names	Place of Nativity
Patrick Smith	Parish of Torry in Fieff Scotland
Matthew Lowrey	Ditto
William Brass	of Leveston Scotland
John Richey	of Fawkirk Scotland
Andrew Richey	of Ditto
James Richey	of Burestoness Ditto
William Loggen	of Trenent Ditto
Alexander Buckannan	of Weems Ditto

Francis Armorer's Men &c.		
And. Bruss	Bondman	Borne in ye Orkenys been hear 29 year agd. 42.
Wm. Melvin	Skipper	Born in Fife been hear 30 year aged 48.
Andr. Ramsay	Bondman	Born in Fiffe been hear 20 year aged 40.
Jno. Thompson	Skiper	Born in bonhard been hear 45 year aged 62.
Hen. Wilson	Bondman	Born in Fakirk been hear 15 year aged 40.
Jno. Aukey	Skiper	Born in Fakirk been hear 26 year aged 51.
Andrew Batty	Skiper	Born in Fiffe been hear 21 year aged 25.
David Dingweel	Bondman	Born in Ternent been hear 6 year aged 28.

Mobility of the labour force is a phenomenon usually associated with the later Industrial Revolution, so it is interesting to note the wide geographical area from which Newcastle's Scottish keelmen were recruited. It comes as no surprise to find large contingents from Falkirk, Culross and Torryburn—areas with a long history of coal-mining—but the Orcadian Andrew Bruce is an unexpected discovery, as are the five natives of Kincairney, a rural backwater of Perthshire.

In conclusion, we might spare a thought for an unfortunate native of Musselburgh named Dickson who was working as a keelman in 1727-28, and who is alluded to briefly in James Paterson's "History of the Regality of Musselburgh". One can only hope that not too many of his fellow exiles left a wife at home like Maggie Dickson!—

“No person has been convicted of a capital felony (in Musselburgh) since the year 1728, when the famous Maggie Dickson was condemned and executed for child-murder, in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, and was restored to life in a cart, on her way to Musselburgh to be buried. Her husband had been absent for a year, working in the keels at Newcastle, when Maggy (sic) fell with child, and to conceal her shame, was tempted to put it to death. She kept an ale-house in a neighbouring parish for many years after she came to life again, which was much resorted to from curiosity. But Margaret, in spite of her narrow escape, was not reformed, according to the account given by her contemporaries, but lived, and died *again*, in profligacy.”⁸

A. Surnames

APPENDIX

Aukey	—	?Auchie (1 example, from Stirling, in Black's The Surnames of Scotland).
Barkley	—	Barclay
(Bewkann, (Buckannan	—	Buchanan
Blakey	—	?Blackie, ?Blaikie
Cohound	—	Colquhoun
Cooentree	—	Coventry
Cowey	—	Cowie
Crookshanks	—	Cruickshanks
Damsten	—	?Danskin
Davison	—	Davidson
Dingweel	—	Dingwall
Dogg	—	Doig
Donkin	—	Duncan
Dure	—	Dewar
Feargrief	—	Fairgrieve
Gallbreath	—	Galbraith
Gillchrste	—	Gilchrist
Gilphillan	—	Gilfillan
Good Ale	—	Goodall
Goodwilly	—	Goodwillie (once a common name in Fife)
Howey	—	Howie
Knockles	—	? Nicol or Nicolson
Knocks	—	Knox
Loggen	—	Logan
Lowden	—	Lothian
Lowrey	—	Lowrie
Mackfarland	—	McFarlane
Mannoughton	—	McNaughton
Melvin	—	Melville
Mochreu	—	Mochrie
Moorhead	—	Muirhead

APPENDIX (continued)

Nockles	—	see Knockles above
Portis	—	Porteous
Reedy	—	Reddie or Readdie
Renny	—	Rennie
Richey	—	Ritchie
Ron'ison	—	Ronaldson
Simson	—	Simpson
Wadle	—	Waddell
Youer	—	Ewer or Ure

B. Place-names

Aire	—	Ayr
Allaway	—	Alloway
Arbroath	—	Arbroath
Arron	—	Arran
Arvon	—	?
Bervev	—	Bervie
Bonhard	—	in Carriden parish, W. Lothian
Both Kenner	—	Bothkennar (near) Falkirk)
Bought	—	Bute
Brogsburn	—	Broxburn (in Uphall parish, not Carron)
Bruntisland	—	Burntisland
Burestoness	—	Borrowstouness, i.e. Bo'ness
Carrin	—	Carron (but see Brogsburn above)
(Chrighon,	—	Crichton (Midlothian)
(Creyton		
Clarkinton	—	Clerkington (near Haddington)
(Coal Ross, Cooris,	—	Culross (formerly in Perthshire, now in Fife)
(Coours, Couris,		
(Couruss, Cowris		
Cooper	—	Cupar
Crowden	—	Cruden
Curry	—	Currie
Dalekeith	—	Keith (in Banffshire)
Dumblain	—	Dunblane
(Dumfarmlin, —		Dunfermline
(Dunfarmlin,		
(Dunfarmin		
Dunkell	—	Dunkeld
Dunce	—	Duns
Dunniepace	—	Dunipace

APPENDIX (continued)

Easterheals	—	Easter Hailes, in Colinton parish, Edinburgh
East Lowden	—	East Lothian
Elphinston	—	Elphinstone in Airth parish, Stirlingshire
Enstrother	—	Anstruther
Erbroth	—	Arbroath
Fakirk, Faw Kirk	—	Falkirk
Federass	—	?Federate in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire; or Fetteresso, in Kincardineshire
Fieff, Fifie	—	Fife
Garbit hill	—	?Garabal, in Arrochar parish, Dunbartonshire
Gillbrans	—	?
Gladsmoore	—	Gladsmuir
Kennif	—	Kinneff (in Kincardineshire)
(Kingcarn,	—	Kincairney in Caputh parish, Perthshire
(Kingcairne,		
(Kingkarne		
King gorn	—	Kinghorn
(Kircaldy,	—	Kirkcaldy
(Kirkaldy,		
(Kirkaldehy,		
(KirkeCadey		
Kirkgunnock	—	Gargunnock
Kittel Naked	—	? (there is a wood of this name in Carnbee parish, Fife)
Largye	—	Largie in Inch parish, NW Aberdeenshire
Leath	—	Leith
Leveston	—	? Livingston
Linliske	—	Linlithgow
Longnewton	—	? in Ancrum parish, Roxburghshire; or Yester parish, East Lothian
Mack Mirra	—	Macmerry
Mairns	—	the Mearns, i.e. Kincardineshire
Mars	—	the Merse, i.e. Berwickshire
Moor Evenside	—	Muiravonside (near Falkirk)
Moram	—	Morham
Morton	—	Mortonhall in Liberton parish, Edinburgh
Newton	—	a parish in Midlothian, between Dalkeith and Edinburgh
Pearth	—	Perth
Peath head	—	Pathhead in Dysart parish, Fife
Plain	—	Plean
Ridderney	—	Radernie in Cameron parish, Fife
Salton, Saton	—	East or West Saltoun, East Lothian
Samuel Stone	—	Samuelston in Gladsmuir parish, East Lothian
Seaton	—	Port Seton
Sterlin	—	Stirling
Stonehive	—	Stonehaven

APPENDIX (continued)

(Ternent, Tranant,	—	Tranent
(Trenent		
Thurlestone	—	? Thirlestane
(Torie,	—	Torryburn
(Torrie panns,		
(Toory		
Trophen	—	Torphichen
Twedale	—	Tweeddale
Weelsburn	—	?
Weems	—	Wemyss
West Kirk	—	? erroneous for Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire.

Notes

1. Quoted from **Historical Manuscripts Commission**, Portland, VI, p.105.
2. **State Papers Domestic Charles I**, quoted in **Welford History of Newcastle and Gateshead** (1887), vol. III, pps.348-9.
3. Jonathan Roddam to Sir John Delaval, July 6th., 1710 (**State Papers Domestic**, 34/12, 120).
4. A farther case relating to the poor Keelmen of Newcastle (**Surtees Society**, CV, p.176).
5. **Hughes North Country Life in the Eighteenth Century** (1952), p.252.
6. **Fewster**, op.cit., Part I, p.28.
7. Draft of a letter to the fitters, July 16th., 1740 (**Tyne & Wear Archives**, Newcastle).
8. **James Paterson History of the Regality of Musselburgh** (1857), pps.162-3.

CORRECTION

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (pre-1855) IN EAST FIFE

by Sheila Mitchell and John Fowler Mitchell,
produced for the Scottish Genealogy Society 1981.

Page 91 CUPAR CHURCHYARD should be

100 (next 99) JOHN CONSTABLE burgess & bro guild here 26.2.1808 78, chn MARGT & JANETT 8m & DAVID 8y, GEO GILCHRIST's in law of above d. 22.9.1787 28y, & MAY w. of GEO GILCHRIST d. 18.11.1787 in 22nd y.

E.K. COLLINS

FAMILY BIBLE

The following inscription was found in a Bible bought at an auction:—

“Adam White, Leith. This Bible was purchased in 1843 in my 84th year. He was born 14th June 1760.

Death in our family:

Alexr Ogilvy, my father-in-law, 1792

Charles, in London, 10th June 1814

Willm Ogilvy my brother-in-law, March 1819

Margaret, 16th November 1826

Mrs White, 10th December 1826

Mrs Ogilvy my mother-in-law aged 95 years, 11th October 1827

Mrs Fraser my sister, 20th October 1831

Mrs Ogilvy died in Edin., 15th May 1832

Charles my brother, 26th August 1833

Liet-Col. White, Assam, 28th January 1839

.....18th December 1845”

(It is unclear if this last date is when the above dates were written, or if they refer to Adam White's own death).

ELIZABETH M.B. YOUNG

Obituary

ALEXANDER MACKIE, PhD, DSc, FRSC, FRSE

It is with great regret that the Society learnt of the death on 4 October 1987 of their Chairman, Dr Alexander Mackie. He was born in 1904 and was educated at Trinity Academy and Edinburgh University; after a period in Industry he became a Lecturer in the Department of Chemistry at Heriot-Watt College in September 1944. He was awarded the Degree of Doctor of Science by Edinburgh University for his research in Anthelmintics and for other teaching and research work.

He chaired meetings both of the Society and of its Council with vigour and general acceptance, contributing greatly to their deliberations and work. If he felt he could help in any way, no effort was too great for him. He will be sadly missed by his many friends in and out of the Society.

The sympathy of the Society goes to his wife, Jean, and his daughter, Grace, and to his grandchildren.

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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