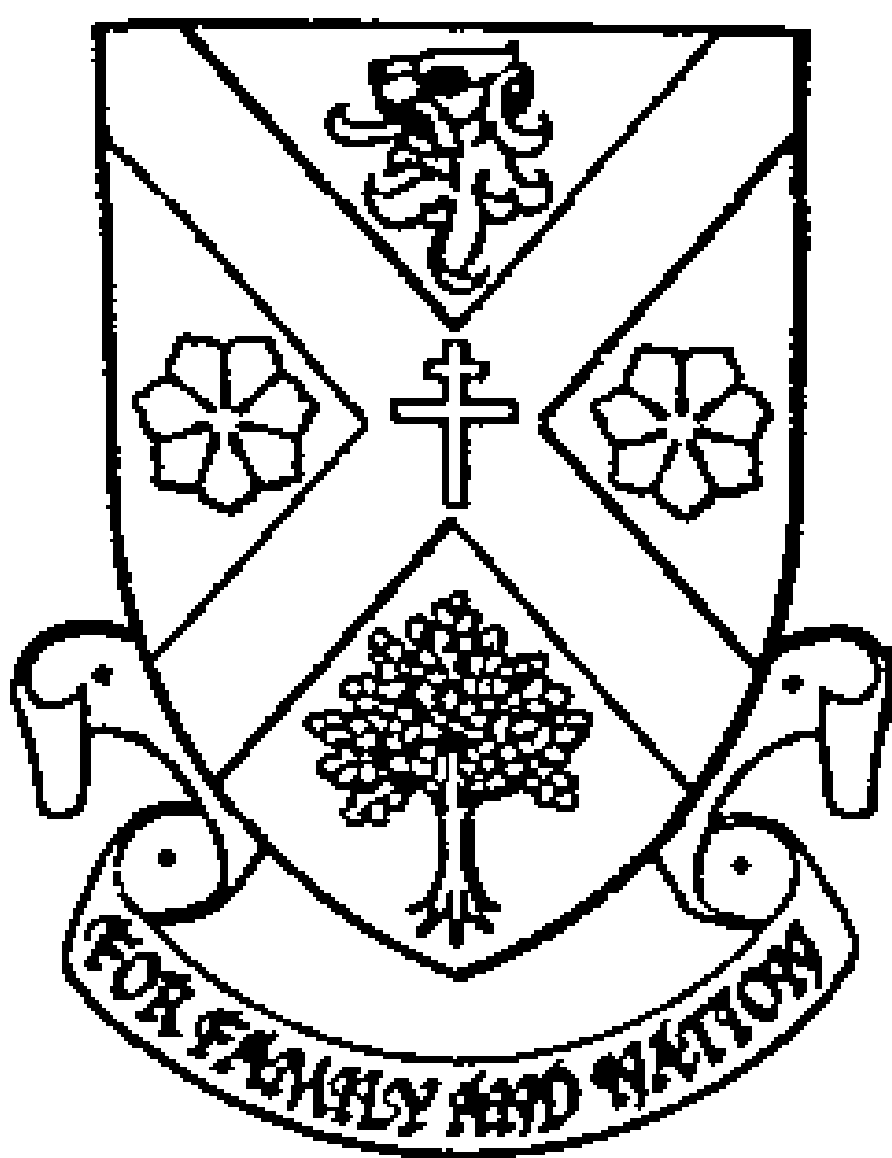


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS	Page
THE INDOMITABLE COLONEL	1
MACQUHAR AND THE EVOLUTION OF GAELIC: SURNAMES IN KINTYRE	4
THE COWIE CASTLE	5
ORIGINS OF THE SCOTTISH DYMCKS	6
KILCONQUHAR, FIFE, OLD PARISH REGISTER (436/4): Extracts	12
FROM THE OLD PARISH RECORDS	21
SCOTTISH JAMAICA TESTAMENTS, 1669-1699	22
CRAIGDARROCH CASTLE	23
GREGORIAN CALENDAR	24
ORKNEY'S SOLE AUSTRALIAN CONVICT	28
SEARCHING FOR A SEARCHER	29
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL 1986-1987 ..	34
QUERIES	39

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.

THE INDOMITABLE COLONEL

By Mrs MacLean of Dochgannoch

My mother, through whom my descent from Sir Alan Cameron comes, was one of a fair-sized Victorian family; there were 17 children and most of them survived. There were two wives, you will be glad to hear. My grandfather, Alan Cameron Bruce Pryce, was born in the reign of William IV. His mother, Mary Ann Cameron, was one of Sir Alan's eight grand-daughters and the only one of that generation to leave children.

My brother and I, and most, if not all, of the twenty-odd first cousins were brought up to admire Sir Alan, but, beyond knowing that he raised the Cameron Highlanders and threatened to shoot some sailors, we really knew very little about him. Alan had been involved in a duel and was very brave and had to run away to Gretna Green with his father-in-law in hot pursuit (this was quite untrue, he was married after banns in Marylebone Parish Church in London, but his son and grandson, both called Nathaniel after the father-in-law, were married at Gretna Green). He was Sir Alan and 'It is a foul bird that sullies its own nest'. So anything that might have spotted the record of this modern Sir Galahad was unknown to us and, I suspect, to my mother and my cousins and my aunts.

In 1948 I was reading *The Times* and happened to see a notice that there was going to be the dedication of a window in Marylebone Parish Church given in memory of Sir Alan Cameron by his regiment, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. My mother and I with a couple of aunts, travelled to London by train and went to the service. This was not the church in which Old Alan was married, but a newer building near the old site. Since the foundation stone was laid in 1813, it is likely that his funeral may have taken place there.

After the war, when my aunt who had been living in the family home in Cheltenham decided to move to a smaller one, several sacks of family papers were dumped on my mother on the grounds that she had the biggest house.

It was in 1956 that we arrived at Inverness and found our way to the Regimental Museum of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, which was then in the Cameron Barracks. In charge of the museum was Brigadier Colin Cameron, with whom I had corresponded about the inscription on Mary Ann's grave at Rothesay, but had never met. Useful though Colin was, the real expert was Colonel Ronald Miers, 'Colonel Ronnie', as he was widely known, who was very generous with his help.

When the Regimental Records of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders were being put together, Captain Craig Brown - 'Fizzer' to his contemporaries - wrote to my Grandfather for help with the story of Alan's life, and it was published with the current inaccurate account in 1909. The one thing that nobody knew was the name of Alan's mother who designed the famous regimental tartan, and even his father's name was argued about.

In the regimental mess there was the grant of arms from the Lord Lyon dated 1792. It records that Alan was the son of Ewan Cameron of Erracht and Marsaili, daughter of Charles McLean of Drimnin. It was Charles of Drimnin who led the McLeans at Culloden and was killed there.

There is a short life of Alan Cameron in the first number of the *Celtic Magazine* in 1876 written by John Cameron Macphee, and there was also Alexander Mackenzie's 'History of the Camerons' - but that is not a very accurate history. The DNB article on Alan is very confused, mixing Alan Erracht with Alan Lundavra.

It occurred to me to write to the Mayor of Philadelphia to ask for any information about Alan's captivity there in 1775-8. The Mayor passed my letter on to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and they wrote to say that they had several manuscripts either by or

about Alan. They were prepared to copy them, but it was a time when the dollar was not easily obtainable by the British and I had to apply to the Bank of England for the 20\$ required.

A small book brought out to mark the Centenary Celebrations of the Parish Church of Slebech gave me my next piece of information. One of the papers was about Nathaniel Phillips, Alan Cameron's father-in-law, and in it the writer said that all the estate papers were now in the National Library at Wales. Nathaniel was a very rich Jamaican Planter who settled in Wales and was High Sheriff when the French invaded, although he was not a Welsh Phillips.

Off I went to Aberystwyth, knowing almost nothing about research; I did not realise how unusual it was to be asked at the door of the National Library 'what time would you like to have lunch, the choice is'. It was usually things like scrambled eggs or pilchards. I took copious notes every day until a welsh-speaking Mr Macdonald suggested that I get the records microfilmed. I had never heard of such technology.

We were lucky to buy a projector second hand for £19.00 which took a microfilm reader for an extra £4.00, so that our total outlay was £23.00. Today a bulb for it would cost £12.00. Aberystwyth microfilmed the papers for us for £10.00.

Thus we had advanced one more step and had also the small sack of Cameron papers from my parent's home to delve through. I am not sure when it was that I wrote to Lochiel about all of this. It was necessary, but rather brave, for my mother's family and Lochiel's family had not been on good terms since 1500. Sometimes they married into each other's family, sometimes Lochiel pushed the Erracht family out of Lochaber - and my great-grandmother, Mary Ann Cameron, who died in 1884, went so far as to have Lochiel embroidered on her hankies! But the present Lochiel could not have been kinder and he lent me the printed legal account of the final law-suit between the two families.

On another day I saw in the Quarterly Journal of the Society of Genealogists that the claims of the American Loyalists could be found in the Audit Office Accounts in the Public Record Office. We went there and were shown Alan's Accounts of his adventures in the American Colonies among what he grammatically called 'the Revolting Colonists'.

One of the characters who appeared in Alan's statement was a certain Niel Maclean, late of the 42nd Regiment, and in due course Maclean's statement arrived at Pixley. He was serving in the 84th, Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, which was raised by Colonel Allan Maclean, of the Torloisk family. All the books, if they do not put Old Alan into Tarleton's Dragoons, which is the regiment in which Alan Cameron of Lundavra served, say that he was in this regiment. He had intended to join it, but was unable to do so.

Niel Maclean was taken prisoner on his way to join the 84th in Quebec and soon made himself unpopular with his captors, who were commanded by Mr. Wooster, or so Niel called him, but as the Loyalists referred to Mr Washington, no doubt Wooster had a higher rank. The Americans said that the two captured with Niel 'Behave as is expected of Gentlemen', so presumably he did not. He was in a camp opposite Quebec and could see all the preparation for an invasion, but said that he 'perceived a Spirit of Diffidence, Timidity and Fear through all their Troops'. Having been insulted by Mr Wooster 'in the grossest terms', he determined to fight on with his tongue. It is curious how often the Americans are described as foul-mouthed, and how offended the Loyalists were by the profanity. Niel described what it was like to be in action, and 'represented the Consummate knowledge of the British Commander in the Art of War, the fine Discipline and determined Resolution of the British Troops, the cruel, outrageous and ungovernable Fury of the Canadians and Indians when set loose upon a defeated Enemy, and the Total Incapacity of Mr Wooster as an Officer.'

Which of his arguments was the most successful, he never knew, but they 'had such an

Effect as to determine Four or Five hundred Officers and Soldiers to Quit his Camp'. Wooster let them go and ordered them to take Maclean 'in Irons all the way to New York'. I need scarcely say that Niel soon had the irons off and, whenever they met reinforcements on the St. Lawrence, he would argue with them until 'They all halted and would proceed no further'. He asked the officer in charge of him to let him escape, 'but his answer was, I might be the Total destruction of them'.

In going to a Farm sale to pick up a second-hand refrigerator cheap I found among other items for sale sixty volumes of the Annual Register.

The sixty volumes are from 1760 to 1820 and we were later given an Index, which made life much easier, but browsing through any of the volumes takes one straight into another world, with reports of State Papers, Correspondence from Ambassadors, news of Storms and Earthquakes, of Piracy and Foreign Affairs, as well as Criminal Conversations, capital Trials, learned papers on this and that, and poetry as well.

Having decided to write a serious book about Alan, I made it far too long, and I now have about half a dozen versions, longer or shorter of the story. From time to time one would be packed up and sent to a Publisher and back it would come. In 1969 I tried Scottish Publishers. Those of you who have been through this performance will know that it is not a speedy business. You send a letter with a synopsis of a story and eventually you get the letter back saying 'please send us a typescript', or more frequently 'we do not think that this would suit our list'. If the letter encourages one to send the typescript, it goes off very expensively and then you wait and wait.

One day I was in Melvin's Bookshop in Inverness and met Jamie Scarlett who had several books published on tartan weaving. He promised to give me the name of his publisher, Anthony Werner, who accepted the book and arranged to have it edited by Iseabail Macleod. She firmly but efficiently pared my story down, cutting out much of my favourite material.

Illustrations were something of a problem. I was sure that Nathaniel Phillips, Alan's father-in-law, was sure to have been painted. His two daughters by his second marriage had both married. Mary Dorothea, the elder, married Charles De Rutzen and inherited Slebech, while her sister Louisa Catherine married Lord Anson, later Lord Lichfield. A portrait was eventually traced and photographed in Ireland.

I found in the National Library of Wales the delightful print of Slebech done from a drawing by Mary Dorothea Phillips, Nathaniel's second wife. She was a Welsh Phillips. This one of Fort William is hung in the gentlemen's lavatory in Cameron Barracks. The hunt for illustrations was in itself fun.

The cover of the book is from a piece of tartan woven by Jamie Scarlett, and the drawing is by Colonel Olaf Macleod.

There remained the index. This cannot be done until the page proofs arrive. I battled through and completed it and got it off to London on New Year's Eve. A few days later Anthony Werner telephoned to say that I had done it All Wrong. I had thought that it was sensible to put all the Ships in alphabetical order under the heading of Ships, all the places in Spain under Spain, and so on. But this was not what he wanted, so I had another go, and got it right.

At last it was all done and we had a splendid party in the Regimental Museum in Fort George, with Old Alan's portrait looking at us.

It took me more than thirty years to complete the history, and Old Alan was quite right when he said, 'Now to do justice to such an Undertaking the most laborious compilation in the first instance, and arrangements afterwards seems absolutely necessary - the most dilligent search after facts and patient enquiry into them imperative - and above all the purest impartiality indispensible'.

MACQUHAR AND THE EVOLUTION OF GAELIC: SURNAME IN KINTYRE

by Doreen Caraher Manning

In an article entitled "The Evolution of Gaelic Surnames in Kintyre" Mr A.I.B. Stewart (Volume XXXIII, No. 2 Page 188) refers to the early lists of Kintyre tenants compiled by the 2nd Earl of Argyll, the earliest being for Kilkerran in 1505. He notes "Gorry was also at one time a popular McNeill christian name, and it seems to me probable that in 1505 Gillaspic Macquhar Gillicallum McNeill McQuhore and Donald McGillicallum McGorre were in fact McNeills". In the journal of the Caraher Family History Society (1983 No. 4) the name Lochman, it is suggested, might be Lachlan, and he referred to Browns "Memorials of Argyllshire", published in 1889, regarding Lachlan or Lochman McKilcolim M'Erewar. Brown maintains that MacErewar is an eponym for Clan Lamont.

Clan Lamont prior to 1200-38 was known as Chlann-Ic Fhearair, according to Frank Adams in "Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands" (1977 Edition). "Ic" is presumably like "mhic" for grandson.

In Ulster in 1641 as David Stevenson in his "Alisdair MacColla and the Highland Problem in the 17th century" points out in the prologue, there were "two worlds, two cultures and languages; the gaelic culture of the native Irish and Highland Scots on the one hand, the English speaking world of the English, the Lowland Scots and the Anglo-and Scoto-Irish on the other". This led to two name-systems, English speakers having great difficulty in understanding the gaelic names and name-systems, and vestiges of the gaelic name system exist even today in Ireland (see Caraher FHS Volume 8 p. 33) where a factual presentation is given of the gaelic system of naming in areas where a surname is predominant. The continued use of this system suggests the paternal ancestry of James Caraher (b. 1788) — his family being known as James Michael Tarla, i.e. James, son of Michael, son of Tarla.

In the Caraher FHS Vol. I there is a reference to Patrick MacCarquhar and Katherine Mun ("little old face") Burdone in 1546 in Drungy by Doune. The spelling MacCarquhar would appear to be similar to Mr Stewart's Kintyre tenant in 1541 "Gillaspic MacQuhar Gillicallum McNeill McQuhore". MacErewar similarly could be a later distortion of Macfhearchair or Ferchair or Ferchar.

Septs of Clan Lamont include the name Burdon, Lamb and MacSorley. Before 1200-38 the Clan was known as Chlann Ic Fheachair, and the genealogy of its Chiefs can be proved at a time when other Highland families "are obliged to have recourse to the uncertain light of tradition". Certainly in 1292 MacErewar had lands in Kintyre erected into a Sheriffdom of Kintyre (APS 1124-1707), and the origin of Clan Lamont is traditionally dated to about 1200 with one Ferchar. In 1546 a Patrick MacCarquhar had a wife Katherine Burdon(e); his Will, witnessed by Sir John Yongar, contains a debt of £8.12s. owing to Duncan Campbell. This all supports the view that a Branch of our Clan "migrated to Scotland in the middle ages". The fact that MacErewar MacCarquhar appears in Kintyre in 1292 and the patronymic MacCarquhar or Macquhar (the latter in 1500) ought not to surprise us. Indeed it accords with the genealogy of Clan Fearchair given in O'Brien's *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae* (Caraher FHS No. 7 Editorial).

That genealogy describes Clan Fherchair, Ferchair as a sept of O'Neill from Ireland. Mr Stewart believes that MacQuhore as the name of a Kintyre tenant might be derived from Gorrie, i.e. Godfrey, a common name with the Kintyre McAllisters and also used by the McNeills.

Sir Iain Moncreiffe writes in his book "The Highland Clans" that the Lyon Conjectural Tree originates with Domnall, King of Tyrone, and the O' Neills of Clannaboye or Ireland, and Bannerman and Steer in their work "Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands" put forward the view that Irish Stone Masons are perhaps the originators of the West Highland style of stone carving, referring to work of Irish carvers O Cuinn and O Brolchan in Kintyre and elsewhere. It all supports the belief that the Caracher Clan emigrated to Kintyre from Ireland both before and after 1292.

THE COWIE CASTLE

by John L Cowie

I inherited from my father a ring with a fleur de lys, belted, with the motto "*Per coele favorem*". My father told me that it was "The Cowie Crest" and that the belt indicated that we were a Scots family, a point he needed to make for two generations had been born in the West Indies. I soon found out that this was nonsense heraldically, for one thing a crest without a coat of arms was meaningless, and there was no sign of such; so I forgot about it.

Then in a popular Sunday paper, I saw "Crests of Scots Families", and there was the fleur de lys attributed to COWIE. On enquiring I was told that the source was Fox Davies "an unreliable source", and the Lord Lyon answered my enquiry with a blunt assertion that it was bogus. And yet I now knew that it pre-dated the family's emigration, and presumably went back to my ancestor the Rev. W'm Cowie, of Cairney's day. On the other hand there was no crest on his tomb in Cairney.

I also inherited silver plate with the crest, unbelted, and realized that I was in danger from the Lord Lyon. It went back to West Indies days. Who could have begun this, adopting it bogusly out of snobbery, was hard to see. The Rev. W'm Cowie had married Miss Elizabeth Ogilvie, who had some mysterious connection with the last Lord Banff. His son, David, had married Charlotte Eliza Beresford, from an Irish aristocratic family. William H. Cowie, my grandfather, married the daughter of Lancashire sugar-traders, Lizzie Forster. My forefathers may have wanted to keep up with their in-laws, but how did they find out about "the crest" in the West Indies?

Then, from the widow of my father's elder brother, David, (no issue) came a seal with a complete coat of arms. On enquiring from the Lord Lyon of that day, I received the information which described it:

Etherington Martyn, who was herald painter in the Lyon Court and died in 1803 recorded in a manuscript now held in the National Library of Scotland the following blazon, which he attributed to "COWIE, Aberdeen": Argent, a cross engrailed azure between four fleur de lys gules. A crest fleur de lys Azure. Motto: PER COELE FAVOREM." These arms have never been officially recorded, no further information concerning "COWIE, Aberdeen" is given.

Was there another Cowie line from whom my forebears filched it? Admittedly David is referred to in documents as "David Cowie, gentleman, of Aberdeen", but it seems unlikely that he invented it, for he was a contemporary of Fox Davies and lived in St. Vincent.

Going back to the father of the Rev. W'm we find that he was a hotel-keeper/Brewer in Banff, and was more likely to have been pestiferous than armigerous. So the mystery remains. And I remain a lesser bogus-crested Cowie.

ORIGINS OF THE SCOTTISH DYMCKS

by Colin Dymock

The first Scottish Dymocks were political and religious exiles. South of the Scottish frontier, across the English Midlands to the Welsh Marches,¹ we have a fairly widely distributed, well-documented family whose members can be variously traced in the annals of the Landed Gentry, the Church, the Inns of Court, the Chancery, the Army, the Royal Exchequer, and the erstwhile King's Chamber.

The main branch was sternly Royalist and was duly penalised, and impoverished for that loyalty, especially at the period of the Commonwealth. Only in the mid-sixteenth century did that patriotism waver.

The head of the House is hereditary Royal Champion of England, and inherited that office from an early marital alliance with the Norman Barons de Marmyun, anciently champions to the Dukes of Normandy. Dymock forbears before the Championship inheritance of 1377, were hereditary Ushers to the Court of Exchequer, from the reign of Edward the First.²

The family is presumed to have its name from the Manor of Dymock, in Gloucestershire. The title of Royal Champion is vested solely in the feudal tenure of the Manor of Scrivelsby, a former fief of the Marmyuns, and to which manor the office is attached. Dymock, like all ancient family names, suffered the vicissitudes of orthography, being spelt, inter alia, Dymmocke, Dimmock, Demoke, and Dymoke.³

In the last quarter of the sixteenth century several branches of the family, i.e., those principally domiciled in Lincolnshire and Hampshire found themselves irrevocably committed to the tenets of the Counter-Reformation, supporting the activities of Jesuit agents and seminary priests — directly plotting the assassination of Queen Elizabeth, and the advancement of Mary of Scots to the throne of an United Kingdom. Some pertained later to the Essex/Southampton faction, which had as its prime intent the establishment of James VI of Scots, on a joint throne of England and Scotland. The motivation centred on the premise that Secretary of State Cecil's faction was willing the English throne to the Spanish Infanta. A strong Episcopalian wind was thus aiming to disperse the dust of both Protestant and Catholic ambitions for a share in the spoils of the Spanish Indies by the 'nouveau riche' grandes of Elizabeth's court. The latter rejoiced in the prospect of becoming subjects of so rich a monarchy as Spain.

Together with his close friend Henry Wriothesley, third Earl of Southampton, Robert Devereux, the ill-starred Earl of Essex corresponded with John, Earl of Mar in an endeavour to persuade that nobleman to exert his influence on the Scottish king to embrace the idea of a Union of the Crowns.

In 1601, Devereux's ill-conceived coup d'état failed, and he was executed after a 'show trial'; the irony of his sacrifice being that Elizabeth Tudor named James Stuart her successor in 1603 — despite murdering his mother Mary in 1587 — and thereby activating a manic butchery in the latter decades of her reign.

1 Dywnn's 'Heraldic Visitations of Wales': ii. 313,314.

2 'The Judges of England': Edward Foss 1857: ref: Andrew Dymock, Advocate and Solicitor-General 1485/96.

3 'Scrivelsby, the Home of the Champions': Rev. Samuel Lodge: 1894, 1924.

Henry Wriothesley came perilously near to death for his alliances, but through the intercession of powerful friends, notably Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, a companion of his youth, he cheated the axe.

In the household of Wriothesley, and that of his father, the second Earl, was a particular personage who is the key to the whole history of the Scottish Dymocks. This was Thomas Dymock, 'the Elder', gentleman of the bedchamber, the most trusted bodyguard of the Southampton Earls. In common with many other scions of the landed gentry Dymock was to spend his entire lifetime in the service of a noble family, although in point of antiquity his own house took precedence over the Southamptons. With the Tudors, the Wriothesleys had waxed fat and fortunate on the lands and revenues of the monasteries at the Dissolution.⁴

At some time around the year 1602, Thomas Dymock's family of two sons and a daughter appeared in the remote upland parish of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire. Carnwath was formerly a fief of the ancient family of Somerville of Couthally, ardent supporters of Mary, Queen of Scots; and became in 1602, a fief of that very Earl of Mar who was in correspondence with the chief protagonists in the abortive Essex coup the year previous.

One draws the perhaps-rather-obvious conclusion that Mar provided a haven for this trio of fugitive Dymocks; there seems to be no other logical explanation for their being in Carnwath. It is such a remote parish today, and was even more so in 1602, the ideal place for political dissidents to go to earth!

They farmed and they forgot, and their descendants forgot more — except for the name Thomas, a name obsessively, almost sacramentally, bestowed upon the eldest sons or heads of kinship branches. Perhaps a 'marker' to remember the first and senior exile representative of the family to enter Scotland? This tradition remained unbroken until the eighties of the last century; and all Scottish research leads back to Carnwath parish, to that first Thomas Dymock, who died in 1630 at Greinhalchton Farm, and whose feudal superior was John Erskine, seventh Earl of Mar (1558-1634).⁵

The events which preceded this family exile are a byway of history, largely forgotten.

It is not generally known that the Earl of Essex was plotting royal assassination as far back as 1594. Treasonable conversations — reported to Coke, Attorney-General, by Richard Venner of Lincoln's Inn, involving Tristram Cotterill, barrister of Lincoln's Inn and Thomas Dymock, 'the Elder', the Earl of Southampton's gentleman, concern details of plots against Queen Elizabeth.

This conversation occurred whilst Venner was riding through Hampshire in September, 1594. Venner was later a prisoner in the Fleet at the time of his letter to Attorney-General Coke in 1596. His offence was 'the writing and speaking against the Queen's Majestie'.⁶

In this accusatory letter to Coke, Venner was seeking to buy his own freedom by giving Queen's evidence against Cotterill and Dymock.

The Dymock family was largely recusant, even the hereditary Champions of Scrivelsby Court who only remained nominally conformist, and the two Army Captains Dymock in the force mustered to suppress the Rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569.⁷

The most eminent recusant was Robert Dymoke, the Champion who gave succour to Edmund Campion and Richard Kirkman, the Jesuits at Scrivelsby Court, his family seat

4 'Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton' V.C. Akrigg: 1968 references to Thomas Dymock.

5 Commissariat of Lanark 1630: Scottish Record Office.

6 Calendar of State Papers Domestic: 1590-1618: Public Record Office (1595-97).

7 Lansdowne M.SS. 207C Folio 763: Officers Commanding the Queen's Forces Anno 1569.

in Lincolnshire. Robert, imprisoned in Lincoln Castle in 1580, was a martyr of the Old Faith, dying paralysed, and morally incorruptible at the early age of forty-three.⁸

His kinsman, Thomas Dymocke of Beelsby, in the same county, encouraged his parish priest, Thomas Streacocke, to ignore the Twenty-Nine Articles of Faith in 1575, by celebrating the Mass, and bringing down on both their heads the wrath of the ultra-Puritan Bishop Cooper of Lincoln⁹. Cooper was the prelate responsible for the early demise of Robert Dymocke, in engineering his persecution and imprisonment.

Robert's brother, Charles Dymocke of Howell in Lincolnshire, was one who vanished from his studentship in the Inner Temple in 1577, being on record as a 'known' recusant. He probably escaped to the English Colleges of Douai, in Flanders, or Valladolid in Spain. Dymocks are on record in the registers of both foundations early in the next century.¹⁰

The Inns of Court were a hot-bed of sedition where the anti-establishment faction divided its time between the Globe Playhouse and carousing in sundry Thameside hostelries where the younger sons of the Catholic gentry plotted the downfall of the Virgin Queen. Law studies were purely incidental!

The fifteen-eighties were active years in the anti-establishment campaign. Squire Babington of Dethick in Derbyshire, leading a faction of country gentry, sought to make Mary of Scots Queen of the Kingdoms¹¹, after the projected assassination of Elizabeth. This was a clumsy and ill-planned plot, which 'was too long a-coming', with the conspirators hopelessly enmeshed in the snares of agents-provocateur and chiefly those of Secretary of State Walsingham's creature, Thomas Phelippes (1586).

As far back as 1584 Thomas Dymock 'the Elder', 'gentleman to Southampton's Earl', was giving shelter at Whitely Lodge, his home close to Titchfield, Hants., to Fathers John Ballard and Anthony Tyrrell, two priest-activists in the Babington conspiracy. They had travelled from London by a succession of safe houses en route for the South coast. They were bound for Spain or Flanders, while government agents were in hot pursuit. Tyrrell was later apprehended and made his confessions to Lord Burghley (1586).¹²

The Earl of Southampton's residence, Titchfield Place, was a snug haven for the English recusant faction. This was during the lifetime of the Second Earl and the Third Earl's minority when the great house at Titchfield was a caravanserai for Jesuits and fellow travellers presided over by the trusty Thomas Dymock. The Second Earl died in 1581 aged thirty-six, and had heaped honours and legacies in abundance upon his faithful Thomas — 'my man', as he states in his will.¹³

Thomas Dymock 'the Younger', the faithful retainer's elder son, was as strong a recusant as his father. He appears on Lord Burghley's recusant file for South-Hants in 1588, where he is noted as being 'newly of Titchfield'.¹⁴

He is thought to have been a member of Thavies Inn, one of the Inns of Chancery, which would tie-in with a long-standing association with the Exchequer and the King's Chamber enjoyed by the Dymocks. Under the terms of the Recusancy Act of 1593 he was

8 The Catholic Encyclopedia: Cooper to the Privy Council : 25 Oct. 1577: Dom. Eliz. 117 n. 13.

9 Bishop Cooper's Register: 19 July, 1575: ref: Thomas Dymocke, gentleman.

10 Diocesan Returns for Recusants for England and Wales: 1577. Inner Temple: Dom. Eliz. 118. n. 69.

11 Mary Queen of Scots and the Babington Plot: Scot.Hist.Soc. J.H. Pollen; S.J. 1922.

12 Calendar of Scottish Papers: Vol. VIII-Vol. XIX 1586 Aug. 31 C.P. Anthony Tyrrell's Answer to the Articles.

13 Shakespeare and the Earl of Southampton: C.V. Akrigg: 1968

14 Lansdowne M.SS. Burghley Papers: March 1588: lv fol. 163.

fined £420 for being a non-observer of the Twenty-Nine Articles of Faith of the Established Church.¹⁵

England was dangerous for Thomas Dymock 'the Elder' of Whitely Lodge and his family — pressure growing over the period 1596-1602. The Whitely 'children' left for Scotland to the protection of Mar within that six-year period. They had a succession of 'safe houses' en route, e-g-. Cowdray in Sussex, Sawston in Cambridgeshire, Coughton in Warwick, Paynesley in Stafford, Walton in Derbyshire, and Borwick in Westmoreland, among others.

It would certainly be a circuitous route, always avoiding the larger centres of population. The journey could take months, even a year or so, depending on conditions.

As we see, Thomas Dymock 'the Younger' of Greinhalchton was about twenty-five when he arrived in Lanarkshire. Carnwath then was an austere haven, after the bosky landscape of South-Hants. Here Thomas married Margaret Courtes,¹⁶ whose family had been domiciled in Carnwath parish for at least a century previous.¹⁷ Some of the Courtes family were burgess skinners and furriers in Edinburgh, and people of some substance commercially.

Again, in Carnwath, Thomas' brother John married Margaret Orr in Carlindane Farm, and his sister Marion married John Mintmuir in the neighbouring parish of Newbigging. John Dymock died childless, and the Mintmuirs vanish from the records. How their father, Thomas Dymock, the Earl of Southampton's gentleman, was able to skirt around disaster and death for so many years, remains a total mystery, and his life's ending is unrecorded.

He was on Lord Burghley's 'hit list', and in dispute with the Queen's constant favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, as far back as 1581, and he appears occasionally in State Papers for the period up to 1596. As has been noted before, this Thomas was a particular confidant of the 2nd Earl of Southampton. The widowed Mary, Countess of Southampton challenged his right to be principal executor of her husband's vast estates in 1581, denouncing him to her kinsman Leicester, as, 'being void of either wit or abilitie'. In a letter to her father, Lord Montagu of Cowdray (in Sussex) she complains that the Southampton household 'is compelled to regard Dymock as a god'. She was then estranged from the Earl on the score of her adultery 'with an common fellowe' called Donesame — and Thomas Dymock was the 'go-between' when any dialogue was necessary between herself and Earl Harry. Harry died in 1581 at the early age of thirty-six. The 3rd Earl, a child of eight, immediately became a Royal Ward, and entered the powerfully Protestant household of Lord Burghley, Lord Chancellor and Master of the Wards.

The Southampton estates were then divided between the Countess and the Queen. As a prominent legatee of Earl Harry, Thomas Dymock 'the Elder' stayed on at Whitely Lodge and acquired the lease of Bromwich Farm (all within the parish of Titchfield). When, thirteen years later (1594), the third Earl came of age and was restored to his heritage, this was the very same year that Richard Venner, Tristram Cotterill, and Thomas Dymock were talking treason in the leafy lanes of South-Hants!

15 Exchequer Recusant Roll: Southamptonshire: Michaelmas 1592-1593.

16 Commisariat of Lanark: Index of Testaments: Thomas Dymock: Margaret Courtes: 1630.

17 Court Book of the Barony of Carnwath: entry 1524: Will Curtas, lawborrowis entry 1527: Jhon Curtas in Carlindayll.

The Exiles

The mainstream of the Scottish Dymocks followed a largely uneventful agricultural regimen on the Barony of Carnwath, working the Mar farms. Then, after 1631, when Mar sold the barony to Lord Dalziel, later Earl of Carnwath, the Dymocks continued as tenants of the new proprietor.

The Civil War

Gavin, Lord Dalziel, whose patrimony now included Carnwath, mustered his own troop of horse during the Civil War — drawing both men and mounts from his Lanarkshire tenantry. It is certain that the Carnwath Dymocks were in 'Dalziel's Troop', and were in the various engagements between 1644-1651, as they had good farms and horses 'a-plenty'.

Written parish records from the Civil War period are almost non-existent for Carnwath, and as far as the Dymock family is concerned only testamentary records exist for Thomas Dymock (1630), Margaret Orr, wife to John Dymock (1638), and Janet Dymock, daughter to Thomas Dymock (1670). Janet was the wife of David Hunter and was a widow at thirty-seven years of age, and left a meagre inheritance to her family. From her testament dated at Greinhaltoune, 30th October, 1669, we read, 'To Margaret and Agnes, her daughters, she leaves £8 Scots to buy a pair of plaids to each of them'.

'To David Hunter, her son, as much corn and barley as will sow the ground which he possesses with 6 bolls of corn and a boll of barley, and ordains him to pay yearly to his brother and sisters equally amongst them at the term of Candlemas, 1671, the sum of £80'.

The Killing Times

Suffice to say that after the turmoil of the Civil War, and the Wars of Covenant, the Carnwath Dymocks were so impoverished that such inheritance that remained to any of them was not of a sufficiency to warrant inclusion in the Commissariat Record of Lanark from 1671 until 1700.

They survived, however, and the record of a birth of a Thomas Dymock on 2nd March, 1709 (the Register of Births at St. Mary's Kirk, Carnwath being lost or destroyed prior to that date) shows that his parent Thomas was a tenant farmer in the best family tradition, Parent Thomas being a great-grandson of the first of the Hampshire branch to cross the Border north.

From around 1602 to 1922 the family or its declining parts resided in and around Carnwath, although a few members settled in Edinburgh and other places North, South and West, from time to time throughout the three hundred and twenty years. Dymocks were in Linlithgow, Bathgate, Holytown, Bothwell, and Lanark. In the North they were at Kennay and New Aberdour, Perth, Dundee and Carnoustie. Dymocks Bookshop in Sydney, New South Wales was founded by an emigrant member of the Edinburgh branch.

In 1885, the writer's own grandfather, William Dymock, left Lanarkshire for London, finally settling in Portsmouth, Hampshire. Born in Carnwath in 1858, he died in Portsmouth in 1935, after a lifetime in the tailoring trade.

He certainly was quite unaware of the 'Hampshire Connexion', and in his person unwittingly represented the 'homeward return' of one direct descendant of the Dymock exiles after two hundred and eighty-three years' separation.

His sister, Miss Margaret Dymock, the writer's great-aunt, died in 1922, and was the last representative of the Dymock family ever to reside in Carnwath Parish.

The Family in Edinburgh

William, William McLean Dymock, and John adorned the much-respected fraternity of Writers to the Signet, residing at Richmond Place and St. Patrick's Square in 1800. In association with the family of the great Dr Thomas Guthrie, the firm of Dymock, Guthrie, and Howden were established in George Street in 1830. The business closed in 1970. (They were Italian warehousemen, and importers of fine wines). Dr Archibald Dymock, surgeon, resided in Brandon Street in 1834. Dr John Dymock, L.L.D., author of *Bibliotheca Classica*, was Rector of Kelso Grammar School from 1791-1808. He later became Classics Master at the High School of Glasgow. His son, Thomas, and grandsons, Rev. William and Rev. John were pillars of the Free Kirk and came out at the Disruption in 1843.

Dr John's second son, Robert Lockhart Dymock, was Procurator Fiscal of the City of Edinburgh in 1835, residing at 19 George Square. He was partner in the firm of Dymock and Paterson, S.S.C., 56 George Street, and his two sons attended the Academy in the mid-fifties of the last century.

Trooper John Dymock, The Soldier-Poet of Carnwath

In the celebrated 'Change of the Greys' at Waterloo a village boy, John Dymock, son to Thomas Dymock, tenant in Wester Yardhouses, Carnwath, and great-great uncle to the present writer, came through unscathed, except for a slight wound on the foot. He wrote his impressions of that scene of carnage in a poem¹⁸ which ran thus:—

On the sixteenth day of June, my boys,
In Flanders where we lay,
The bugle did the alarm sound
Before the break of day;
The British, Belgians, Brunswickers,
And Hanoverians too
They Brussels left that morning bold
For the plains of Waterloo.

On the eighteenth, in the morning grey
Both armies did advance,
On this side stood brave Britain's sons
On that the pride of France;
The fate of Europe in his hand
Each man his sabre drew,
And death or victory was the word
On the plains of Waterloo.

Upon the right they did begin,
Prince Jerome led the van;
Imperial guards and cuirassiers
Thought none could them withstand;
But British steel soon made them yield
Though our numbers were but few;
We prisoners made, though more lay dead,
On the plains of Waterloo.

18 Songs and Ballads of the Upper Ward of Clydesdale: 1882: Nimmo.

KILCONQUHAR, FIFE, OLD PARISH REGISTER (436/4)

Extracted by Marjorie Stewart

27th August, 1824

Having lamented ever since I became Minister of this Parish, ten years ago, that there was no proper school-house in the Burgh of Earlsferry, in which, and in the links adjoining, there is a population of nearly 700 Souls, I last winter made application to Colonel Robert Anstruther, acting Trustee for Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet, for a grant of a piece of waste ground lying to the South of the road leading from Earlsferry to Elie, which he, in concurrence with the other Trustees, was so good as to grant to me, and to my Successors in Office, as Ministers of Kilconquhar, in all time coming, on the express condition that it shall be occupied for no other purpose than that of a stance and playground for a School, under the Superintendence of the Minister of the Established Church in Scotland.

Having obtained this grant, I have now, by means of subscriptions which I collected in all quarters where I could obtain them, built and completely finished a substantial and commodious School-house capable of containing two hundred children; and agreeably to the grant on which the ground was made, I make it a condition never to be altered nor recinded, that the person appointed to be the Teacher of the school shall always be a member of the Established Church of Scotland, and shall submit to be examined by the Presbytery of the Curch, in all respects the same as Parochial Schoolmasters.

I further make it an express condition in the bequest that the house shall never be opened for any meeting not in connection with the instruction of the people, according to the doctrines and principles of the Established Church. And if the Teacher shall grant such principles he shall forthwith be dismissed from his office, by the Minister of the Parish, who along with the proprietors of the estates of Elie and Balcarres are to have the appointment of a Teacher when a vacancy occurs. If either or both of the proprietors however, shall at any time decline to act in the appointment of a Schoolmaster the Minister shall in six weeks after the vacancy shall have taken place appoint a teacher *tanquam jure devoluto*.

(signed by) William Ferrie, Minister of Kilconquhar.

12th September, 1839

Having felt the want of a stable for my horse when Preaching in the School-house at Earlsferry on the Sabbath Evenings, which I have regularly done for some years past, and mean to continue to do so long as health is granted to me, I have built a stable adjoining the School-house and attached to the west end of the same, which I hereby bequest to my successor, the Minister of Kilconquhar in all time coming that they may here lodge their horses when they shall be doing official duty at Earlsferry.

(signed by) William Ferrie, Minister of the Parish of Kilconquhar.

Kilconquhar, January, 1828

During the year 1827, 33 persons have died in the Parish the average age of whom has been 43 years. This number is smaller than in any former year of which I have a particular record. The year throughout has been a very rainy one. The first months of the year were very variable alternately frost and thaw. In March and in April a great deal of snow fell but did not lay long on the ground. The seed was sown in rather favourable conditions. The Summer, however, was so wet that the grain has not filled well — the wheat in particular in the district is greatly deficient in quantity and the quality coarse. The Harvest in the lower part of the Parish was finished in good condition by the first

week of October. In the higher part of the Parish the crops were later and much injured by rain which continued to fall almost every day during the last three weeks in October and the first week of November, the crops however have been abundant and well secured in England and the price of provisions of all kinds is moderate. The best of wheat is now selling at £2-18 per quarter, oats 24/-, meal in retail at 1/2 per peck. Trade is good and the people contented.

Of the persons who have died during the last year 15 have been Males and 18 Females. The average age of the Males has been 46 years, that of the Females 41. There has been no epidemical disease amongst us, and no part of the year appears to have been much more unhealthy than another. Four children under 4 years of age died in the course of the year in Colinsburgh of Croup which is rather remarkable as none died of the same disease the last year in any other part of the Parish.

The number of Children born in the Parish during the year 1827 was so far as can be ascertained 53 — 49 have been enrolled in the Parochial register and there are 4 Children known to the Minister to have been born but not yet Baptized and whose names of course are not yet entered. There must be two or three more than this number as no defector has enrolled his child during the year.

(signed by) William Ferrie, Minister.

Kilconquhar, 1st January, 1828

Owing to Spinning mills for Flax having become so common in the country the women of the Parish who used to employ themselves in spinning are now unable to support themselves at that employment. To obviate the inconvenience the Minister has got a Cotton Manufacturer in Glasgow to send a woman to Colinsburgh to teach the young women to embroider muslin. She has now opened a school there and upwards of 20 young women are attending it. The Woman is to continue till all the women in the Parish who wish to be instructed in this kind of work be taught. The Manufacturer has engaged to furnish us with a regular supply of goods and it is hoped that this new kind of employment will be attended with great advantage to the Parish. The whole expense of bringing the woman from Glasgow and supporting her while here is to be defrayed by Mrs Head, Daughter of the Hon.^{ble} Robert Lindsay of Balcarres.

(signed by) William Ferrie, Minister.

Kilconquhar, 1st January, 1829

During the year 1828 which is just ended 36 persons have died in this parish, 19 Males and 17 Females, the average age of whom has been 41 years, of this number no less than 14 have been children under 5 years of age. 7 were persons above 80 and one man, Alexander Paxton, who had lived all his life in Colinsburgh died there at the advanced age of 90 years. I have now kept an exact account of all the persons who have died in the Parish for the last seven years and I find that the average number of deaths out of a population of 2350 is 43 and the average age of these 42. I have not been able to keep such an exact account of the births but as nearly as I can ascertain they average 56 which exceeds the deaths by 13 annually — which were it the same all over Scotland would soon make a wonderful increase to our population.

The Winter of 1828 was remarkably open the ground was never wholly covered with snow nor had we frost sufficient to cover the Lake with Ice. The Seed in Spring was sown in very favourable circumstances and the Crops of every kind were early and abundant except wheat which sustained great injury from wet weather at the time the blossom was upon it. The injury to the grain from this cause has been so great that it is found to be at least one third below an average crop. Nor does it appear that the deficiency is confined to

Scotland alone. All over England and France it is much the same. In consequence of this the price of grain has risen very much. Wheat is now selling at 84/- per quarter, Barley 38/- and Oats 28/- and the retailing price of Oatmeal is 1/4 per peck. The crop of potatoes was very abundant which has been a great blessing for the poor. Potatoes are selling so low as six shillings per Boll of 28 Stones Dutch weight. This has the effect of keeping down the price of oatmeal.

We have hitherto during this Winter had neither frost nor snow and the young wheats are looking remarkably well. Should we have much severe weather there is little doubt but the price of grain will rise as when the Winter vegetables in England are destroyed the demand for potatoes in the London market always increases.

Trade of every kind is good at present although wages be not high and the poor upon the whole are not making much complaint.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

Kilconquhar, 1st January, 1830

During the year 1829 40 persons have died in this Parish 18 Males and 22 Females. The average of whose ages has been 32 years & some odds. Of the above 11 were children under 5 years of age. One woman Mrs Dewar in Colinsburgh died at the advanced age of 100 years 4 months and 9 days. She was born in Colinsburgh where she resided during almost all the years of her life. Her name and date of birth are recorded in the Parish register. For about 70 years she kept an Inn in Colinsburgh and was never remarkable in any way as to her diet or manner of living. She was of a cheerful placid disposition and retained all her faculties to the last. Another person died at Balcarres this year, a Mrs Hogg at the age of 90, and five persons died above 80 years of age. Measles prevailed a good deal in some parts of the Parish during the year which may account in some measure for the death of so many children.

The weather during 1829 was very variable. There was no great fall of snow, nor a long continuance of frost during the winter. The spring was dry and favourable during the Seed-time and the two first summer months, May, and June, were also very favourable and at that time the Crop had the appearance of being very abundant at the beginning of July. However, just when the Wheat was in the bloom, we had a dreadful storm accompanied with wind and rain from the east, which dashed and injured much of the wheat, and flooded much of the low lying lands. We had a succession of these severe blasts and a general wetness of weather for nearly two months. By this means, all the wheat that was strong was broken down, and the potatoes which were planted on low grounds were rendered almost useless by the floods. The wheat in this part of the country will not much exceed half a crop. The Oats however are excellent and the Barley is good.

Wheat at present is selling at 54 shillings per quarter Barley at 28/- and Oats at 23/-. The oatmeal is retailing at 1/1 per peck. Trade however is dull and a great deal of distress is felt amongst the poor. We have had three weeks of frost with a little snow on the ground which still continues. The Parish at present is upon the whole rather healthy.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

(undated — Jan. 1831)

During the year 1830 Forty persons have died in this Parish the average age of whom was 50 years — of these 21 were males and 19 female. What is rather remarkable in the obituary of this year is that only 6 children died under 10 years of age, and ten persons died above 80 four of whom were above 90, two of them had reached 94.

The year 1830 has been throughout one of the most rainy years in the remembrance of any person alive and the Crops with the exception of Barley on dry lands have all been deficient in Scotland. This is now the fourth Crop of Wheat in succession which has in a great measure failed on account of too much rain, particularly at the blooming season. So much are the farmers discouraged by the failure of this crop, that a much smaller quantity of the grain is sown this year than usual.

Notwithstanding the deficiency of the crop, provisions are still moderate in price owing to the great importation of foreign corn. Oatmeal is now retailing at 1/2 per peck of 8 lbs Dutch weight and the quartern loaf is /10d. Trade is in general good and no great distress prevails amongst the poor. The only persons that feel the pressure of the times are the single women for whom at this season there is but little employment spinning of flax being now at an end amongst this class of people owing to the mills being erected for this purpose in every district of the country.

Of the persons who died this year two met with their deaths accidentally one William McPherson a mason in Edinburgh by the falling of a scaffold at Balcassie (?) House and another John Robb a boy belonging to Barnyards by sliding on the Loch when the ice was too weak, was drowned.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

Note:

Robb. John Robb, Barnyards, was drowned in Kilconquhar Loch 24th Dec^r, 1830 aged 14 years.

Kilconquhar, 2nd January, 1832

During the year 1831 43 persons died in the Parish of Kilconquhar — of these 19 were Males and 24 Females. In the Largoward district of the Parish 7 persons died the average age of whom was 49 years. In the Colinsburgh district 15 died the average age of whom was 58 years. In the Kilconquhar district 11 died the average age of whom was 47 years and in the Earlsferry district 10 died whose average age was 37 years. The average age of all the persons who died in the Parish last year has been 48 years. The average age of the males was 55 years while that of the females was only 41. This discrepancy however is accounted for by no less than 7 female children dying under 5 years of age and no male dying under 15 and only 4 under 30 years of age. Of the males who died during the last year 4 were cut off not by natural disease — 3 drowned at sea and one committed suicide.

The population of the parish according to the Census taken last year is just about 2680 including 70 registered seamen so that the deaths have been a fraction more than one in 60. The number of deaths last year has just been about the average of what has taken place for the last nine years. The parish upon the whole has been healthy and the seasons good. In the month of February there was a very heavy fall of snow which completely blocked up the roads and which lay for about 10 days, and in the month of November last there was a sharp frost for about the same length of time. The Spring was good, but in the early part of the Summer there was a very severe drought which made the crop light in fodder. The harvest however was early and all the crop was well secured, and as is the case when the Season is dry the grain was excellent in Quality. The Wheat crop however was very thin generally upon the ground supposed to be in consequence of a great part of the seed which was sown having been sprung owing to the wetness of the last summer. It is not supposed that wheat will average above 3 quarters per acre here generally in Fife this year. The other crops were generally good and provisions of all kinds are moderate in price. Oatmeal is selling at 1/3 per peck of 8 lbs. Dutch. Wheat from 50 to 60 shillings per quarter and potatoes at 6/- per Boll of 28 stones Dutch weight.

An unusual sensation is produced all over the country at this time in consequence of the Cholera Morbus which has been prevailing in Asia for many years and which has made its way progressively through the different countries in the North of Europe having made its appearance in England. For two months it has prevailed at Sunderland and has proved very fatal. It has now reached Newcastle and by the last weeks accounts has broken out at Haddington in Scotland. To prevent if possible the introduction of the disease into this part of the Country Boards of Health have been established in every parish in this county for the purpose of seeing that all houses should be well cleaned and ventilated and all nuisances which were likely to generate disease removed.

By these wise precautions it is hoped that the pestilence may be removed, or that if it do appear its virulence may be mitigated.

O that while the Judgements of God are abroad in the earth his people may learn righteousness.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

Kilconquhar, 1st January, 1833

During the year 1832 39 persons died in this Parish 14 Males and 25 Females. Of these 6 were in the Largoward district of the Parish the average age of whom was 29 years. 14 were in the Colinsburgh District the average age of whom was 61 years. 12 were in the Kilconquhar district the average age of whom was 59 years. 7 were in the Earlsferry district the average age of whom was 42 years. The average age of all the males who died in the Parish during the year was 33 years and that of the females 53. The average age of all the persons who died in the Parish during the year was 47 years. The age of the females who died in Kilconquhar and Colinsburgh districts was very great. The number of females who died in these districts was 18 and their average age was 74. Two of these in Colinsburgh had reached 90 years. The average number of deaths during the last 10 years in this Parish has been 43, and the average age of these persons has been 42 years.

The number of children born in the Parish during the year 1832 so far as can be ascertained from the Parochial register was 64, of these 31 were males and 33 females. These were all Baptized by the Minister of the Parish except 3, one (a natural child) was Baptized by the Episcopal Minister at Pittenweem one was baptized by the Burgher Minister at Barnyards, and one by the Burgher Minister at Lathones.

The year 1832 has been quite remarkable for having passed without frost or snow either in England or Scotland. During the whole of the year the weather was mild and open and crops of every kind have been abundant. Oat meal is now selling at one shilling per peck, potatoes at 6/- per Boll and Wheat at about £2:10 per quarter. Trade is good and upon the whole there is little distress of any kind amongst us. Cholera Morbus which prevailed in several districts of the County has now entirely left it.

During the year 1832 there was great excitement in the County by reason of the discussions in Parliament upon the Reform Bill as it is called by which the Election franchise has been greatly extended. There were no serious disturbances however, and the Elections which have taken place under the new act, have passed over more quietly than was expected. By the act the power of sending members to Parliament has been taken out of the hands of the landed proprietors and put into those having £10 qualifications. These being by far the most numerous in most places, and they have generally speaking, at the last election at least, opposed the landed or Aristocratic Constituency.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

Kilconquhar, 1st January, 1834

During the year 1833, 36 persons died in this Parish, of whom 23 were Males and 13 Females. The average numbers of deaths for the last 10 years has been 43, so that the number of deaths for the last year has been considerably below the average. Taking our population at 2600, one person only in 72 has died. The length of life varies considerably in the different districts of this Parish. In the Largoward district in which I include Lathallan and Kilbrackmont and all to the north of them 6 persons died during 1833, the average age of whom was 34 years. In the Colinsburgh district, in which I include Reres on the north and Incharvie on the south, 12 persons died the average age of whom was 50 years. In the Kilconquhar district in which I include Kilconquhar Mill on the north and Irford and Broomlees on the south, 8 persons died, the average age of whom was 40 years. In the Earlsferry district which includes all to the south of Irford, 10 persons died the average age of whom was 28 years. The average age of all the males who died in the Parish last year was 35 years and that of the females 46. The average age of all the persons who died in the Parish was 38 years. This is below the average age of the persons who have died during the last 10 years, which has been 42 years.

The number of children born in the Parish during 1833, according to the Register was 60, 28 Males and 32 Females. I know, however, of 5 children in the Parish who are not yet Baptized and whose names, of course, have not been enrolled in the Session Book. Of these 60 whose names have been enrolled 58 have been Baptized by me and 2 by Mr Kennedy the Burgher Minister at Barnyards.

The number of births as usual has greatly exceeded the number of deaths, and were our population to be stationary, I mean to remain in the Parish, we would increase very rapidly. From there being few public works however in this Parish a great proportion of our young people go to seek employment elsewhere. Thus although our population be gradually increasing it is not in the ratio of the births and deaths.

The weather during the year 1833 may be said to have been very favourable throughout. There was no severe frost. The Spring, Summer and Autumn were all favourable and the crop throughout the Kingdom was good with the exception of potatoes. This part of the crop suffered severely from the great heat and drought which took place from the middle of May till towards the end of June. The failure in this part of the crop however has not been much felt by the poor, as the price of meal and bread is low. The meal is selling at present at -/11d per peck. Trade is good and every person willing to work is employed.

The engrossing topic of discussion amongst that part of the population who are always discontented, and always wishing for change is how they are to get rid of an Established Church. A political reform was what interested these classes last year. A Church overthrow is what they are set upon at present. In order to accomplish this object Dissenters holding the most opposite tenets have coalesced like Pilate and Herod on a similar occasion and for a similar purpose. Joining with Infidels, and all who wish to be freed from the restraints which Christianity imposes, their plan is to agitate and petition Government to do away with an established religion. I have no fear of such an unhallowed association accomplishing the object they have in view. I already see their attacks operating as a restorative to the Church, and therefore I view these associators as the agents permitted by the King and head of the Church for administery to her such Discipline as she requires and in such a way as is best calculated to produce the Salutory effect which he wishes to accomplish.

(signed) William Ferrie.

Kilconquhar, 1st January 1835

The mortality during 1834 has been greater this March than it has been during any one year since I have kept a regular account. No less than 63 persons died during the year, of whom 28 were Males and 35 were Females. Our population according to an accurate Census which I took when visiting the Parish last Summer is 2749 so that one out of every 43 persons has been taken away. Although persons of all ages have been removed from us, yet more than the usual number of very young and very old persons have been cut off. Of the 63 persons composing our obituary no less than 26 have been children under 10 years of age, and what is more remarkable 15 or nearly one fourth part of the whole, have been persons above the age of 80 years of age. While 37 persons have died in the two periods, viz. below 10 and above 80, only 26 have died in the intervening 70 years between 10 and 80.

The Mortality in the highest district of the Parish has been less than usual last year. Only 5 persons have died in the Largoward District which contains a population of about 400. These persons have all been females, and their average age has been 64. Three of these 5 were above 80 years of age.

In the Colinsburgh district the mortality has been very great, no less than 25 out of a population of about 850 have died, 12 males and 13 females, the average age of whom was 32. Of these, no less than 12, being nearly one half, were children under 10 years of age, and 5 were persons above 80.

In the Kilconquhar district containing a population of about 750, 18 have died, 8 males and 10 females, the average of whose age was 46. Of these, 6 were children under 10 and 4 were persons above 80 years of age.

In the Earlsferry district containing a population nearly the same as the Kilconquhar, 15 persons died, 8 males and 7 females, the average age of whom was 31 years. Of these 7 were children under 10, and 3 persons above 80 years of age.

The average age of all the males who died in the Parish during the last year, was 34, of the females 42. The average age of all the persons who was about 39 years. This is about 3 years below our average during the last 12 years.

In the year 1824, which is 10 years ago we had the greatest mortality next to this year. 61 persons died in the Parish that year. If we take into account the increase of population, the obituary that year was fully greater than during the last. Since that time our population has increased upwards of 300.

In looking into the records of that year, 1824, I find that I have inserted the following account of the weather. "The winter was remarkably open, there never having been so much frost as to cover the lake with ice, and the Summer was very dry. The Autumn was favourable till the crop was secured which was generally done by the middle of October." The openness of the Winter and the dryness of the Summer might apply almost as well to 1834 as to 1824. It would therefore appear that those seasons which we consider as the most agreeable, are not the most healthful, so far as we can judge from these two years.

Although during the last year the number of deaths has been very great, the number of births has also been greater than in any former year of which I have any reckoning. Our record contains the names of 73 Children, 37 males and 36 females, all born during last year and Baptized by me, except 4 who were Baptized by Ministers who happened to be officiating for me. I know, however, of 3 children whom I Baptized, and whose parents promised to insert the Children's names and have failed to do it. I know also of 5 children who are not yet Baptized, besides two that have been Baptized by Dissenting Clergymen, whose names are not enrolled. In all therefore, the births so far as known to me have been

83, which exceeds the number of deaths, great as it has been, by 20, or one fourth. I mentioned that one for every 43 of the inhabitants had been removed by death, but one for every 33 has been added by births.

The weather during the last year has been remarkably mild. During 1834 there never was so much frost as to stop the ploughs and there was no snow. The Spring was good, the Summer was dry, the harvest was early and abundant. Trade has been good and every person able and willing to work, has had full employment. Provisions of all kinds are abundant and cheap. The meal is selling in retail at one shilling per peck. Potatoes at six shillings per Boll of 28 stones Dutch weight. Wheat is so low as 38/- per quarter or 19/- per Boll. We are at peace with all the World and yet many people are discontented and calling out for farther reform.

I mentioned last year that the voluntaries were calling out for the overthrow of the established Church. This has had the effect of calling the attention of the friends of the establishment, to the lamentable want there is, of Church accommodation for the inhabitants of the country. A committee of the General Assembly has been appointed to use means for having additional Churches Built, and already no less than 50 new Churches and Chapels have been built or are in course of being built in connection with the established Church. Out of apparent evil God is accomplishing good for the Church.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

Kilconquhar, 1st January, 1836

During the year 1835, 47 persons have died in the Parish of Kilconquhar, 20 males and 27 females. In the Largoward district of the Parish in which I include all above the Mill at Reres there have been 11 deaths, 6 males and 5 females. The average age of the males has been 61, and of the females 51. The average age of the whole 56. In the Colinsburgh district there have been 12 deaths, 11 of these were females and one a male. The average age of the females was 52 and the male was a boy of 8 years of age. The average age of the whole was 48 years. In the Kilconquhar district there have been 16 deaths, 8 males and 8 females. The average age of the males has been 54 and that of the females 56. The average age of the whole 55. In the Earlsferry District 8 persons have died, 6 males and 2 females. The average age of the males was 41 years, that of the females 28. The average age of the whole 38.

The average age of all the males who have died in the Parish last year has been 53 and that of the females 49. The average age of the whole 51. What is most remarkable with regard to our list of mortality for last year is the smallness of the number of children who have died. Only 4 Children have died under 5 years of age. From 5 to 10 only one has died, from ten to twenty 4 have died, from twenty to fifty 7 have died, from fifty to eighty 22 have died, above eighty 7 have died. No person has died last year above 84 years. No epidemic has prevailed in the Parish and no one month of the year can be mentioned as being much more unhealthy than another.

48 Children born during last year have had their names enrolled in the Session record, 25 males and 23 females, all of whom have been Baptized by me or by persons officiating for me. There are however three children whom I have Baptized whose names are not yet enrolled. There are 5 Children born who are not yet Baptized and 5 who have been Baptized by Dissenting ministers, none of whom are enrolled. These make in all 60 births in the Parish during the last year. This is considerably less than the average number.

There have been 22 couples married in the Parish during the year 1835.

The weather during 1835 has been, as during the two or three last years, exceedingly mild and open. The lake was covered with ice only for a few days during the month of January,

and we had no snow in this part of the country worth mentioning. The Spring and Summer were good, and crops of all kinds abundant except potatoes, which for the last three years have partially failed all over Scotland. Various conjectures have been formed as to the cause of this failure. I am of the opinion however that it has been occasioned by the great drought which prevailed during each of these three years for a considerable length of time immediately following that at which they were planted. Many have ascribed the failure to the seed used in this country having been too frequently planted. To ascertain whether this was the case I tried an experiment of some seed which I got from Ireland. But this seed like that of our own country partially failed, many of the plants never having sprung. The harvest was rather early, and the first part of it dry and favourable. The corn that was early secured was in excellent condition. Rainy weather however came on about the end of September, and the wheat which was exposed at that time was so much injured by springing as to be rendered almost unsaleable. This damaged wheat is now selling from 18/- to 20/- per quarter — good old wheat of crop 1834 is now selling at 40/- per quarter and new wheat from 32/- to 34/- per quarter. Potatoes are selling at 8/- per Boll of 28 lbs. Dutch weight.

Trade of every kind is at this time good, and every person willing to work is fully employed. The farmers and landed proprietors are the only part of the community who have cause to complain owing to the unprecedentedly low price of all kinds of agricultural produce. They however are bearing their trials patiently saying that no remedy can be found at all likely to remove them.

During last year I have got a Chapel erected at Largoward in the upper part of the Parish which serves the double purpose of a Chapel and a Schoolhouse. It has been so occupied since the first September last. There has been regular public worship in it on the Sabbath and a School taught in it during the week. It is fitted up to contain 250 sitters and may by the erection of galleries be made to contain 400. The house was erected by subscriptions which I obtained from gentlemen connected with the district; and by a grant of £93.15 from the Church extension fund. I am in hopes of getting a government endowment for this place of worship and to have it established if possible into a separate Parish or at least into a regular preaching station.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

Kilconquhar, 1st January, 1837

42 persons in this Parish died during the year 1836, 22 males and 20 females. 7 of These were in the Largoward district of whom 5 were males and 2 females. The average age of the males was 43 and of the females 15. The average age of the whole in this district was 35 years. In the Colinsburgh district 14 died, 5 males and 9 females. The average age of the males was 39, of the females 48. The average age of the whole was 44 years.

In the Kilconquhar district 13 persons died, 7 males and 6 females. The average age of the males was 76, of the females 42. The average age of the whole was 60 years.

In the Earlsferry district 8 persons died, 5 males and 3 females. The average age of the males was 33, of the females 28. The average age of the whole 31 years.

The average age of all the males who died in the Parish during last year was 50 and of the females 40. The average age of the whole was 45 years. 8 persons who died last year were above 80 years of age, 5 of these were in the Kilconquhar district.

55 Children born during the last year have had their names and dates of their birth enrolled in the Session record. 24 males and 31 females. There are 10 children born whose names have not yet been enrolled. Some of them are not yet Baptized.

Much more than an average quantity of rain fell during 1836. The year however could not be said to be more unhealthy than usual. The Crops were in general abundant, but owing to the great quantities of rain which fell during the latter part of the harvest much of the corn in the higher parts of the Parish stood long in the fields and sustained considerable injury. The potato crop was deficient owing partly to some disease in the seed, and partly to the wetness of the soil. Part of the crop too was injured by frost having set in earlier than usual. Provisions are higher in price than they have been for several years past. Oatmeal is selling at 1/5 per peck of 8 lbs Dutch and Potatoes at 12/- per Boll of 4 cwt. Trade however is good and every person willing to work is fully employed, so that no unusual degree of suffering prevails among the poor.

(signed by) William Ferrie.

FROM THE OLD PARISH RECORDS

by David G C Burns

Lintrathen Parish County Forfar (Vol 302/1 p 21)

31 December 1732 William Cochran in Kinclun in the Parish of Kingoldrum *ane Ignorant Person* had a child baptised called Christian.

Carlaverock Parish County Dumfries (Vol 815/1)

George Clark a negro from Barbadoes servant in Keltownhead baptised 16 December 1792 Witnesses James Wilkine and Robert Gilchrist.

North Leith Parish County Edinburgh (Vol 692i/4)

Josephine Banks lawful Daughter of Westy Petroeus Merchant in Iceland presently residing in this Parish and Anna Cathrine Holler was born 19 April and baptised 15 May 1808.

Monikie Parish County Forfar (Vol 311/3)

St Elizabeth Jamaica 17 March 1810 I hereby certify that Wilham Esson born 5 April 1809 reputed son of Andrew Esson by Elizabeth Esson a free mulatto was baptised by me William V Hamilton Rector of the Parish of St Elizabeth Jamaica. The above extracted from an Attested Certificate wrote upon Stamped paper by Mr Hamilton.

(NB Above found in 1815-DGCB).

Dunblane and Lecropt Parish County Perth (Vol 348/2)

John son to Archibald Dougal Shoemaker in Dunblane born 2 Sept 1752 and *both* baptised on the next Sabbath Day which was the 6th Day of that month according to the old Compilation but by the New Style now established by Law the 17th day thereof Witnesses James Sharp Senr and John Sharp.

Dundee Parish County Forfar (Vol 282/8)

30 May 1798 William Pattullo and Jean Scott a son William born at New South Wales.

Beith Parish County Ayr (Vol 581/3)

John lawful of William Ferguson, Farmer, Little Crookhill and Janet Fleming spouses born 23 April and baptised 6 June 1847 — *died 13 Feb 1924 Brewster Nebraska USA.*

(NB A case of records being vandalised-DGCB).

Scottish Record Office Edinburgh

Ardkenneth South Uist (Catholic) Baptisms (RH21/43/3)

29 Nov 1857 Baptised John MacDonald born 10th son of *Rory* MacDonald of *Angus* of *Rory*, Crofter in Uachdar and of Flora Currie of *John* Roy, his wife.

SCOTTISH JAMAICA TESTAMENTS, 1669-1699

by David Dobson

The Scottish connection with Jamaica dates from 1656 when Oliver Cromwell banished 1,200 Scots prisoners-of-war to the recently acquired English colony there. Subsequently the island attracted a growing numbers of Scottish immigrants who generally arrived as indentured servants. At the same time the government in Scotland was exiling criminals and Covenanters to Jamaica. The last group of Scots to arrive in Jamaica during the seventeenth century comprised a number of refugees from the failed colony at Darien. Jamaica seems to have had a special attraction for Scots as an observer in 1763 reckoned that one-third of the white population there were Scots or of Scottish origin.

Little evidence survives to identify the majority of these Scottish emigrants — however, amongst the documents in the Island Record Office in Kingston are a number of testaments which seem to be those of early Scottish settlers. Regrettably in the majority of cases the documents contain little or no reference to Scotland and only refer to friends and relatives in Jamaica. An exception is the testament of John Macfarline, which identifies him as the son of John Macfarline at the Water of Leven, Lennox, Scotland. It also contains reference to his wife, Alice, and their son, John; his sister, Eleanor, the wife of Thomas Anderson, carpenter near the Water of Leven; John Cross, a planter in St Ann's parish, Jamaica; James Gray; and his executors, William Watson from Aberdeen, a merchant in Port Royal, Jamaica, and Joseph Norris, also there; subscribed on 13 September 1689 and witnessed by John Birch, John Chalkhill and Edward Dendy, probate 13 January 1690 Jamaica.

The undernoted list of testaments probated in seventeenth century Jamaica is believed to be those of early Scottish immigrants to the colony.

Blair James, merchant, Vere	25.4.1677
Burnside Andrew, victualler, Port Royal	21.4.1676
Callendar George, (New England?)	17.5.1694
Campbell Duncan, gentleman, St Thomas	7.1693
Campbell John, Port Royal	12.9.1692
Dempster Edward, sea-captain	2.6.1669
Dunbar Alexander, St Elizabeth	30.1.1679
Dunkin Hector, St Thomas	30.8.1684
Elliot John, Port Royal	16.5.1671
Fargar Thomas, St David	3.1.1694
Frissell William	25.6.1677
Gourdon George, St John	16.7.1685
Guilchrist William, St Andrew	10.12.1677
Innes John, merchant, Port Royal	16.9.1692
Kathro Samuel, shipmaster, Port Royal	4.9.1690
McCloude Mackam	4.2.1681
Macfarline John	16.1.1690
Mackeath Mungo, St Thomas	20.5.1669
Maxwell John, cleric, Port Royal	17.11.1673
Munroe William, cordiner, Port Royal	1.12.1697
Murray Lewis, planter, St Thomas	9.10.1692
Murray William, mariner, ship <i>Josiah</i>	24.10.1693
Patterson John, St Andrew	3.10.1692
Patton Andrew, St Andrew	28.4.1685

Reid William	26.5.1675
Robertson Robert, surgeon, ship <i>Lyon</i>	24.5.1692
Ross William, cooper, Port Royal	7.1.1694
Rutherford John, gentleman, Port Royal	18.10.1692
Scott Robert	25.1.1685
Scott Thomas, St Elizabeth	12.8.1684
Scott Thomas, surgeon, Port Royal	25.4.1695
Simpson George, St Andrew	13.9.1693
Sinclair Edward (ex Barbados)	25.11.1682
Skeen Andrew, Clarendon	15.11.1692
Smart Robert, Vere	17.9.1694
Stewart Adam, planter, St David	11.11.1696
Swinton John, joiner, Port Royal	26.2.1678
Watson James, Port Royal	25.5.1669

CRAIGDARROCH CASTLE

In Victoria, British Columbia, perched on top of a hill in a quiet residential neighbourhood, stands a castle built 100 years ago by a Scot who emigrated to the New World in 1850.

Robert Dunsmuir, son of a Coal Miner, left Scotland with his wife and two small children to seek his fortune in the west of Canada. He landed at Fort Rupert on the north-eastern tip of Vancouver Island, and got employment as an overseer in the coal mines there. 30 years later fortune smiled on him when he found a seam of coal under the roots of an upturned tree near Nanaimo.

With the wealth this generated he built Craigdarroch Castle to house his family, now increased to 8 daughters and 2 sons, of whom one was to become Premier of British Columbia. No expense was spared. Built of sandstone to the height of 4 storeys, with fine wrought-iron-work on the exterior, it contained inside frescoed ceilings and the finest marble. An oak staircase of 87 steps gave access to reception rooms, with an enormous top floor ballroom.

Dunsmuir did not live to enjoy his creation, dying at the age of 64 in 1889 from pneumonia just before the castle was completed. His widow lived there until her death in 1908, but like so many ambitious buildings in changing social circumstances it proved too large for residential use. First a convalescent home for soldiers during the first world war, then bought by the Victoria Conservatory of Music, in 1979 it became the property of the Craigdarroch Castle Historical Museum Society. Visitors for \$3 can see the restored rooms, furnished with much of the fine furniture bought by Dunsmuir for it, and can learn of an emigrant Scot's nostalgia for his home country and his desire, if he made his fortune, to emulate the architecture of his native land.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

by J D Gillespie

Is the Statement appearing on several Monumental Inscription listings relating to the Gregorian calendar correct? e.g. in Kilmarnock “before Britain adopted the Gregorian calendar on 1 September 1752 ...”

I understood that Scotland adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1600, and produce the following instances:

1. In Scottish Notes and Queries, Volume II, No. 9 (February 1889) there is a note on “Old style and New Style in Scotland before A.D. 1600”. It is there stated that the Scottish King and Parliament decreed that the New Year’s Day should be thrown back from March 25 to January 1. They cut off the whole of the tail of the year — 24 days of March, all February, all January. The year 1599 was never completed. The 1 January 1599 (OS) became 1 January 1600 (NS).
2. In Northern Notes and Queries (the Scottish Antiquary) Volume XI Page 63 there is a discussion of the matter of New Year’s Day (1 January, 25 March) with various examples quoted. The Writer states that in Scotland prior to 1600 the year began on March 25.
3. In the Encyclopaedia Britannica in the article “Calendar” there is reference to the Calendar “New Style” Act of 1751, which provided that “the Gregorian calendar was to apply for all legal and public business — the day after September 2 1752 was to be September 14. The year was to commence on 1 January, not 25 March. The enactment had been carried out in Scotland as early 1600.”

The question is, therefore, did this Act of Parliament (after the Union of the two countries) have any force and effect in Scotland. The following examples are provided as to the usage which applied.

- (a) Northern Notes and Queries Volume II Page 69 (Marriages). In a transcript of Perth Registers by James Scot commencing in 1560 there is a note (Page 70) relating to the Old Style/New Style dating before 1600 and giving an illustration of the “double dating” method of writing early dates.

There are numerous examples in the transcript to show the year running from March 25 through December, January, etc. before 1600.

- (b) Northern Notes and Queries Volume V and VI. The Registers of Old St. Paul’s (Episcopalian) Church, Edinburgh 1736/1747 are printed. November 19 1738 is followed by January 24 1739, December 26 1741 is followed by January 1 1742, and there are other examples. The year was January to December apparently.
- (c) In Scottish Notes and Queries Volume VII 1893 and later, the published diary of John Row, Principal of King’s College, Aberdeen. This material leaves no doubt that the year began in January and ended in December for the people who made these diary entries.
- (d) However, in Scottish Notes and Queries Volume VII No. 6 November 1893 Page 82 in a Collection of Proclamations (relating to Scottish affairs) the dating system after 1600 is similar to that before 1600. Perhaps these Proclamations are dated by the Collater, A M Munro.

It seems clear enough that in Scotland after 1600 a child born in April could not have died in February of the same year (a paraphrase of what appears in the Monumental

Inscriptions listings referred to above). I found one example to show that the "11 days" removed in 1752 apparently applied in Scotland as well as in England. In the book *Agricultural Sir John Sinclair* by Rosahnd Mitchison, Page 20 (Chapter 3), a Register of Births and Deaths in a family bible has "Mary was born 14 August 1748 — 25 August New Style. Helen was born 8 June 1747 — 19 June New Style." These entries seem to have been written after 1752 when one studies the material, but the implication is that the calendar was adjusted by 11 days in Scotland in 1752.

What dating system is used in the OPR's, the Register of Sasines, etc, before 1752 and after 1752? If the year in Scotland ran from January to December in 1700, how did they reconcile the tremendous difference across the Border?

- (e) In *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Third Series, Volume V No. 1 January 1927 Page 20 David O Hunter-Blair answers a query about double dating. He gives the reference to the 1750 Act as 24 George II and says it introduced the Gregorian calendar in England. He refers to Scotland adopting the date of 1 January for New Year's Day in 1600, but he does not mention the 11 days.

The subject is of interest because some programmes for computers (e.g. *Roots II*) make a feature of input of this date of adoption of the Gregorian calendar because they generate lists of people born/married/died on the same day of the year across the generations. Besides that, the Society needs to "get it right".

REPLY TO QUERY

I had just placed four queries in the December issue of the *Scottish Genealogist* when I was disheartened to hear a sad comment that the magazine contained a lot of queries but no answers. I had come upon a brick wall in my research, and needing all the help I could get had formulated the queries in the hope of getting further information. The thought that the queries might be a lost cause was depressing.

I need not have worried. Within one week of the publication of the magazine I had received a full and very detailed reply right down to India Office Card Index Reference Numbers, and this has pointed me in the right direction. Full marks to the eagle eyed members. The lesson must be not to give up, but to use the queries section. It really works.

However, if anyone out there does have any more information on the Brownlows, Halfords, Tydds and Llewlyn Jones of Calcutta in the early nineteenth century, I would still like to hear.

David B Macadam, 25 Gillespie Crescent, Edinburgh EH19 4HY.

CORRECTIONS

"*Scottish Coalming Ancestors*, which was reviewed in the December issue, should include Lindsay S Reeks, 2013 Westover Drive, Pleasant Hill, Ca., USA., 94523, as the publisher and address for copies of the book. The price of book, which is hardbound, is \$27 and includes postage & packing".

Query 1470 — Brown In this query on Page 367 of Volume XXIV No. 3 Gilbert Brown married Mary Parker (not Porter) and was buried on 27 June 1803 (not 1804).

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
CHANGES IN STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS,
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
FROM 1 APRIL 1988

(1)		(2)	(3)
Service		Present Fee	New Fee
Issue of —		£	£
1.	any extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for within one month from the date of registration	2.00	3.00
2.	first or only extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	5.00	5.50
3.	second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	2.50	3.00
4.	extract of entry following general search	3.00	3.00
5.	any abbreviated certificate of birth applied for within one month from the date of registration	3.00	1.50
6.	first or only abbreviated certificate applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	3.00	4.00
7.	second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	3.00	1.50
8.	Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for after one month from the date of registration at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search	3.00	1.50
9.	abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	3.00	1.50
10.	Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	2.50
11.	General search in the indexes to the statutory registers	7.00 (per day of part thereof)	2.50 (per hour or part thereof)

(1)		(2)	(3)
Service		Present Fee	New Fee
Issue of —			
1.	first or only extract of entry following particular search	5.00	5.50
2.	second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for at the same time	2.50	3.00
3.	extract of entry following general search	3.00	3.00
4.	first or only abbreviated certificate of birth following particular search	3.00	4.00
5.	second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for at the same time	3.00	1.50
6.	abbreviated certificate applied for at the same time as an extract of the same entry following particular search	3.00	1.50
7.	abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	3.00	1.50
8.	Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	2.50
9.	Particular search in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	2.50
10.	General search in the indexes to the statutory registers: per day or part thereof	6.00	6.00
11.	General search in the parochial registers: per day or part thereof	4.50	4.50
Inclusive general search in the parochial registers and in the indexes to the statutory registers —			
(12)	per day of part thereof	9.00	9.00
(13)	per week	27.00	30.00
(14)	per month	75.00	80.00
(15)	per quarter	150.00	160.00
(16)	Recording of name, or change of name or surname, or alternative name	13.50	15.00

ORKNEY'S SOLE AUSTRALIAN CONVICT

by Annella A McCallum

Over the last year or two, many Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and visitors from Mainland Britain have called along Dundas Street in Stromness trying to find help in tracing their Orkney roots.

None more so than the Australians, who this year celebrate the be-centenary of the founding of the British Colony and recently welcomed the Prince and Princess of Wales to start the Celebration Year. Much interest is being generated in convicts and their origins. Whereas previously few Australians wanted to admit relationship to such infamous ancestors, it would appear now that to be descended from a murderer, sheep stealer or even an embezzler is an honour and prestige symbol.

Unfortunately for the Australian contingent of visitors there is no possibility of an Orkney convict connection unless there is a direct link with a certain William Sinclair, postmaster of Stromness in 1851 — the only Orcadian to suffer the fate of Transportation. By today's standards, the punishment could hardly be said to fit the crime.

In March 1852, Mr Sinclair was tried before the Lords Colonsay and Cowan at the High Court of Justiciary charged with seven counts of embezzling and secreting letters with the purpose of stealing the postage money. The alleged offences took place in the June and July of the previous year.

The Prosecution submitted that a letter dated 20th June 1851 and addressed to a Mr James Lanskaill, c/o Mr Thomas Brown, Horsfield Street in St. John's, New Brunswick, was posted at Stromness Post Office where a postage rate of 1/2d was paid. On the same day, a letter addressed to John F. Louttit, sailor c/o S. Hume N.Y.E.C. Erie County, Buffalo, America at the rate of 1/- had also been posted at the same office.

These and other letters to Oregon Territory, Port Philip, Australia (William Croy, mason — to be called for), Thomas Stranger, shoemaker, Port Adelaide Immigration Office, South Australia and John Rendall, seaman on board the American ship Hudson, Gibraltar (to be called for) never arrived.

The checking procedure on missing letters would appear to have been more efficient then than today, bearing in mind the time the letters would have taken to reach their destinations anyway, as the accused was trapped by the end of the year. The Authorities posted fake letters which never reached their destinations.

Having pled guilty and despite a reference of good character from the local minister presented in mitigation as well as an honest record during the ten years service he had given in the Stromness Post Office, he was sentenced to seven years transportation to AUSTRALIA. The total amount stolen appears to have been between one and two pounds. There is no record of his return after his sentence had expired.

With no possibility of such skeletons in the convict cupboard for Canadians and New Zealanders their great hope of connections of note lies with the Vikings and the Royal House of Stewart. Several interesting claims to fame have come my way, ranging from a Harvey who claimed that he was the Laird of Pomona when he reached Canada to a James De Croix (Croy) who had high hopes of descent from the House of Stewart when he reached New Zealand.

Most ex-patriates, however, are simply interested in tracing back to their basic Orkney origins, be they high or low, and in that we at Orkney Roots Research find it a pleasure to be of some assistance.

SEARCHING FOR A SEARCHER

by Angus Mitchell

Many of those who begin the enticing search for their family history manage to make good progress on their own. Others may find, however, that they need outside help at some stage — if they are unable to get access, for example, to parochial records or local newspapers. Many of them send their inquiries to the Scottish Genealogical Society, and a small band of volunteers do their best to find the answers to the simpler inquiries; but if the information they seek is not readily available in the Society's library, it will generally be advisable to ask for the help of a professional genealogist or searcher of records.

Until 1986 the General Register Office for Scotland used to send inquirers a list of private record agents, but this list has been discontinued. The Society has accordingly decided to draw up a new list of searchers who undertake genealogical inquiries on payment of a fee; unlike the previous list, the searchers who apply for inclusion in the new list will have to be members of the Society and demonstrate that they have the knowledge and experience required to carry out these inquiries. The new list will include members of the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents, as well as other searchers who have shown that they have the necessary experience.

The Society has appointed a small committee, to be known as the Genealogical Inquiries Committee, to draw up the new list of competent and experienced searchers and to exercise a general oversight of the system of dealing with genealogical inquiries received by the Society. This committee includes both experienced professional searchers and other members of the Society; I am its Convener, and Richard Torrance is its Secretary. Any searcher who would like to apply for inclusion in the new list should ask Richard Torrance (1 Strathfillan Road, Edinburgh EH9 2AG) for an application form.

Anybody who needs professional help from a searcher will be able to obtain the new list from the Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LT (please send a stamped addressed envelope or international reply coupon). The list will give a brief description of the kind of work done by each searcher, which should help the inquirer to decide which searcher to approach.

Before sending an inquiry to a searcher, it is important to bear the following points in mind:

1. It is essential to send a clear and legible description of the information sought, with a note of what is already known about the family, exact dates and a list of any sources already searched; names and places should be given in capital letters.
2. While the searcher will make every effort to answer the inquiry, the results may vary widely; in some cases the information required may not be available (for example because it was not compulsory to register births, marriages and deaths in Scotland until 1855).
3. It is often much more difficult and time-consuming for the searcher to trace a family living in the larger cities, especially if they have a fairly common surname.
4. The inquirer should ask the searcher what fee will be charged, and whether a deposit is required.
5. The inquirer may wish to commission the searcher to undertake inquiries within a stated budget in the first instance.
6. Searchers will usually expect their fees to be paid within about a month of the receipt of the report by the inquirer.

7. Since some searchers have a waiting list of inquiries, the inquirer may wish to ask when a report is likely to be available.

The Society is concerned that all inquiries should be dealt with as quickly and effectively as possible, but it cannot accept responsibility for the work of particular searchers. We very much hope that the new system will satisfy the needs of both inquirers and searchers.

NOTES

Tod Ancestry is an international group researching into the name of Tod and its variants such as Todd, Todhunter, Todkill, Todman and Todner. The subscription rate for its monthly publication is £5 in the UK and Europe, and £7 overseas. Anyone interested should contact J Richard Todd, 21 Platts Lane, Tarvin, Chester CH3 8LH.

Keelmen (comment by Professor Gordon Donaldson)

The article in the latest number (XXXIV, No. 4) of *The Scottish Genealogist* on "Newcastle Keelmen in the eighteenth century: the Scottish connection" reminded me that there is a reference to a Scottish link with such 'Keelmen' as far back as 1575 (*Register of the Privy Seal*, vii, 292). Letters of naturalisation were granted to Henry Richardson, son of Isobel Bartane, sister of James Bartaine, indweller in Leith, and her husband Peter Richardson, 'ex genere nautarum quos *killmen* vocant'.

I was very interested to learn exactly what 'keelmen' were and I note that in 1575 they had a clearly understood status as a particular kind of mariner.

Anglo Scottish Family History Society Day Conference at Manchester

A day Conference and Exhibition will be held on Sunday, 19 June 1988 at St Thomas Centre, Ardwick Green North, Manchester (less than one mile from the centre of Manchester). Speakers will include Arthur Brack on "Tracing Ancestors in Scotland", Angela Barlow on "Tackling problems at Kew", and Mrs Marnie Mason on "Migrants in Census". The cost is £4.50 including buffet lunch.

Anyone interested should contact Mr H King, 65 Taunton Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs OL7 9DR with a stamped addressed envelope.

University of Aberdeen Summer Study '88 Saturday 6 — Saturday 13 August

A Course, "Exploring your Family History" will deal with the practical aspects of family history, and the research needed to complete a tree. Lectures will deal with both theoretical and practical aspects.

The course will take place at Johnston Hall. The inclusive cost of the course and accommodation is about £160. Applications should go to the University of Aberdeen, Residential and Catering Services, King's College, Old Aberdeen AB9 1FX.

Conference — Records of the Nation 8 August 1988

A Conference will be held at the Inner Temple, London EC4, to mark the 150th Anniversary of the Public Records Office. The total fee will be £99.

Subjects of the talks will include "The Public Records in 1988", "Government Record Keeping", "Random Relics", and "The use of Wills by economic and social historians".

There will be a reception at the PRO and an evening entertainment. The cost of the boat trip to the PRO at Kew and of the banquet in the Parliament Chamber of the Inner Temple will be extra.

A copy of the programme can be obtained from Stella Colwill, c/o PRO, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR. Those wanting accommodation should contact Derek Williams, Accommodation Services, London Tourist Board, 25 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU (01-730-3450).

Kilmaurs Burgh Records

In his book "Kilmaurs, Parish and Burgh" published in 1912, D McNaught, a parish schoolmaster, describes the contents of three volumes of Burgh Records (1) 1645-1715, (2) 1719-1799, (3) 1799-that date. The older minutes are "with small exception, beautifully written in the old characters" and are "in a good state of preservation".

Vols (2) and (3) which extend to 1953, I have traced to the Dean Castle, Kilmarnock. Transcripts are available in the Reference Library Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.

The whereabouts of Volume (1) are however unknown, though they are recorded on a 1950's inventory. Both Mr Hunter of the Dean Castle and I would be delighted to discover their whereabouts.

MATT BANKHEAD

REVIEWS

Boundary Maps

The Aberdeen and North East Family History Society has produced a set of maps (44 x 38.5 cm) containing the names and boundaries of every parish in Scotland. In each parish the date of commencement of baptisms, marriages and deaths is given. These maps will be of great assistance to genealogists and can be recommended for their clarity and precision.

The maps can be bought separately or as a set. Each map costs £1.30 and postage (in a hard tube) cost 20p for one to three maps, 24p for four to eight maps, 30p for nine to thirteen maps and 37p for fourteen/fifteen maps. They are obtainable from Aberdeen Family History Shop, 152 King Street, Aberdeen AB2 3BD.

Genealogical Classification by Family Group Coding for Descent from Common Ancestors.

The main purpose of publishing this book is declared to be to interest others capable of ordinary research. The author explains his genealogical classification and then shows how it works by giving examples of various families. The code number identifies the generation of descent from the progenitor, and the code letters identify the lines of descent and the direct relationships of the descendants to the common ancestor.

The two volumes are beautifully printed and produced in hard covers. Amply illustrated with photographs and drawings and well set-out they are a pleasure to handle, and the author allows himself some licence in the appendices by reproducing "The seven ages of women" and "The seven ages of man", as well as excerpts about West-Chester County during the revolution, and the loyalist, Beverly Robertson.

The chief value of the two volumes is expressed to be as a "how to do it" book. The classification is said to be unbelievably simple, incomparably meaningful and amazingly cohesive.

The volumes can be obtained for \$111 from Cameron R Stewart, PO Box 3011, Long Beach, California 90803-0011. USA.

Computers for Family History — David Hawgood, 2nd Edition 72pp. Hawgood Computing Ltd — £2.50

This is a booklet of sound advice by a computer expert whose hobby is family history. After explaining the advantage of a computer over a card index he describes computer equipment with special reference to the information genealogists wish to store, and goes on to advise on what computer should be bought. In an appendix he gives a list of books and magazines for future reading.

The advice is sound and practical; first the author suggests the type of computer, the type of printer, and the type of structures which should be used, and then goes on to recommend the arrangement of information to be stored and how to store it; finally, he deals with software and computer language. The book ends with a glossary of terms and explanation of the jargon used.

Anyone contemplating putting their records on a computer should buy this booklet, and even those who have not yet decided to abandon the card index in favour of something more modern can read the book with great advantage. It can be obtained from Parchment (Oxford) Ltd., 60 Hurst Street, Oxford.

The Manchester Genealogist - Volume 24 No. 1 - January 1988

The Manchester Genealogist is the Journal of the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society incorporating the Bolton and District and Anglo-Scottish Family History Societies. It is a well produced magazine, this issue being of 76 pages with attractive illustrations, and goes to members of the Society (membership subscription costing £5pa).

There are sections devoted to reviews, members' enquiries, and members' interests, as well as letters, with part being given over to the Anglo-Scottish Family History Society for its news and articles. The subjects of contributions include Lancashire Probate Records, St Paul's Wigan, the Ravald Family of Manchester and Kersal, the Lancashire Riot of 1715, and an extract from an Australian newspaper of 1910.

This is a substantial publication and full of items which would be valuable to researchers with families in the Manchester and Lancashire area. The Editor is Mrs M G Mason, 3 Southlands, Holmes Chapel, Crewe, CW4 7EU.

Notes on the Halliburton Family

This 3-page Note tracks the Halliburton family from the 12th century, with suggestions that a Saxon family came north to settle in the rich arable land on the Borders. Greenlaw and Coupar Angus seem to be the two areas where branches decided to make their home. The spelling of the name is varied.

Their prosperity is attributed to wise inter-marriage with wealthy neighbours, and much of the information has been obtained from the writer's grandfather, Harold Thorpe, who married Anne Halliburton. Those who want to know more of the family transition from 18th century landowners to successful entrepreneurs in the City of London in the last century should contact C D Wickenden, Sundial Cottage, Cripps Corner, Staplecross, East Sussex TN32 5QR.

A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants. Volume 2, 84 pp. Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society £2.50

The first dictionary was restricted to Emigrant Scots whose birthplace was known. This edition is divided into two, of which the first part contains the names only of those whose birthplace in Scotland is established, while the second part lists those who are known

generally to have been born in Scotland. The index is more inclusive by covering also spouses and other relatives.

The Project Secretary of the publishing Society expresses the hope that readers will send in other names they come across of Scots in England and also further information discovered about those listed. The address to which such information should be sent, and from which the booklet may be bought, is 3 Lytham Road, Manchester M19 2AT.

BOOK REVIEWS

NORTH-EAST ROOTS: A GUIDE TO SOURCES, by Lesley Diack. iv + 44 pp. ISBN 0 947659 41 2. Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, AB2 3BD. 1987. £2 + p. & p. 30p.

The 1980's are proving a golden age for family history research in North-East Scotland. The formation of Aberdeen & North-East FHS ten years ago has had far reaching effects. Many publications on burial grounds, a regular magazine and a unique family history shop are among the results. It has been remarked that Scotland's six family history societies are more a tribute to one man's vision than to general interest, but this is obviously untrue in Aberdeen.

The Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS has now published **North-East Roots**, and genealogists — amateur and professional — will find this booklet a mine of information about sources now available. Mrs Diack explains the modern registration system and gives a list of registration offices. For the larger ones of Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin and Stonehaven, she gives facilities and opening times, and sketch maps of their location. To see these in their wider context, there is a map of the old parishes of the north-east.

For libraries there is generous coverage, especially of Aberdeen City Libraries, with considerable detail about the Central Library on Rosemount Viaduct and the Woodside Branch Library, where the old newspaper files are preserved. Separate treatment is accorded the Aberdeen University Library (including the Manuscript Department) and the Mormon Library at North Anderson Drive. There is, moreover, coverage of North-East Scotland Library Services, Elgin Public Library and Moray District Libraries.

Sketch maps of the locations are included.

A useful chapter is included on Aberdeen City Archives, where the registers for a number of Aberdeen burial grounds are kept. Grampian Regional Archives are covered, and here an important source is the valuation rolls. There is also coverage of Grampian Health Board Archives and Moray District Archives. Again, sketch maps point the way.

A future edition would benefit from a chapter on Sheriff Court Records, but as it stands, the booklet does yeoman service for us in quarrying sources in the north-east. Every searcher who intends working in that vital part of Scotland should purchase a copy.

SENNACHIE

THE KIRKYARD OF ABERDOUR (ABERDEENSHIRE), edited by Sheila M Spiers. 46 pp. ISBN 0 947659 01 3. Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, AB2 3BD. 1987. £1.75p + p. & p. 30p.

This new list of gravestone inscriptions will be welcomed by genealogists and librarians. It appears in the same format as some twenty other booklets from the same publishers, but with card rather than paper covers — an obvious improvement. There are inscriptions for 389 stones, and a centre page map of the churchyard. The parish is on the Moray Firth, adjoining the old county of Banff. The most prolific surnames recorded are Gerrard, Gatt, Chapman, Duncan, Bruce, Taylor, Scott, Watt, West and Watson.

SENNACHIE

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL

1986-1987

Obituaries

This Report refers to the year ended 30th September 1987 but it is only fitting that we should record here our sorrow at the unexpected death of our Chairman, Dr Alex. Mackie on 4th October last. His genial presence at Society meetings and sound sense at meetings of Council are very much missed. An obituary notice appears in the current, December, issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

We have also to record with regret the deaths of Colonel Winston Oliver, who was Editor of the *Borders Family History Newsletter*, Sir Andrew Noble, and Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, lecturer, broadcaster and author of *In Search of Scottish Ancestry*.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs Lesley Gordon of Cowden Cleuch, near Dalkeith. Mrs Gordon had long been a member of the Society and an active genealogist. She traced her line of Gordons back through to the Kirklebride Gordons and then to the families of Troquhain and Lochinvar.

The Register of Memers' Interests was her idea and she started its compilation in 1976. It was published in 1978. This was a great success and several editions have now been published by the Society.

Although virtually housebound in later years, Mrs Gordon maintained a large correspondence with genealogists world-wide, giving freely of a lifetime's research.

Membership: Meetings: Publications

The Membership Secretary, Mr J. Kinnaird, reports a slight decrease over the year in American and Canadian membership but an increase in U.K. membership. The Treasurer, Dr R. MacAndrew, reports our finances are in a healthy state as will be noted in the Statement of Accounts.

Our ordinary meetings were held during the year at the Royal College of Physicians and we are grateful to the College for this privilege. Seven of the meetings were lectures: Mrs A. Rosemary Bigwood spoke on 'Source of Scottish Family History: Use and Location'; Dr John Triseliotis on 'Identity and Genealogy: with examples drawn from the field of adoption and foster care'; Mr Charles Burnett on 'Scotland's Order of Chivalry'; Mr Donald Whyte on 'Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk: Famous Antiquary'; Dr Betty Iggo on 'Genealogy down Under'; Mr Ian Fisher on 'Medieval Monuments and Families in the West Highlands'; Mr Mark Bell on 'The International Genealogical Index and other Resource Material'. As has become the custom, the December meeting was a Social Evening, an enjoyable occasion. In addition, Miss Jardine, the Syllabus Secretary, organised a visit to London for a group of members. They visited record offices and the library of the Society of Genealogists.

The Council met regularly throughout the year, as did its various sub-committees dealing with the Library, Publications, Periodicals and Searchers. The latter Committee was set up to draw up criteria for an accredited list of professional searchers which could be given to enquirers. This became necessary when the Registrar General, whose list the Society had been permitted to use, discontinued that list. The Searchers Committee, which includes a representative from A.S.G.R.A. (the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents) has been meeting regularly and, at the time of writing this Report, is nearing the completion of a new list.

As mentioned elsewhere in the Report, the Library Committee has been much taken up with the growing need for new premises. At present we rent our premises and the decision was taken to purchase premises and consideration is being given to ways and means.

During the year the latest edition of the Register of Members' Interests was published. This was compiled under the direction of Miss M. Stewart to whom the Society is much indebted. The Publications Committee is also preparing a series of information leaflets, the first of which 'Scottish Emigration to North America' by Donald Whyte has already been published.

The year also saw the publication of more lists of pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions. These covered Wester Ross, compiled by Mr and Mrs Beattie, Kincardineshire (The Mearns) edited by Miss Alison Mitchell and Bute and Arran, also edited by Miss A. Mitchell. To these members the Society and genealogists everywhere are grateful.

The sales of Society publications have increased during the year. As stocks ran out, several of the Monumental Inscription Lists have been reprinted. This is a continuing programme as the demand for the Lists continues. Our Sales Secretary, Mrs Philippa Peat, oversees this and deals with the orders and their despatch with great efficiency. In addition she also looks after the Overseas members subscriptions and so relieves the Honorary Office-Bearers of some of their work.

The Library

Mr R.M. Strathdee, our Honorary Librarian, reports that no major developments have occurred in the Society's Library during 1986-87. A steady flow of visitors have made use of the facilities during the normal opening hours but the absence of many of our American members has been noteworthy during the normal holiday months.

The International Genealogical Index for Scotland continues to be the main information source consulted and the 1984 edition has been a valuable addition to our microfiche facilities on offer. The O.P.R. microfiche, in so far as it has been issued, has been well used also. It is to be hoped that the present copyright difficulties can be resolved and publication resumed in the near future.

The Society's large collection of Graveyard Inscriptions continues to grow year by year and the period under review was no exception. The excellent contributions by Miss Cowper, Mr Gandy, Mr and Mrs Beattie, Mr Angus and Miss Alison Mitchell are particularly noteworthy and are due the grateful thanks of the Society. Other lists have been purchased from other sources when available.

One important donation was the Monumental Lists for all the graveyards in the Cunningham district of Ayrshire. The Society is much indebted to the District Council for this gift to the Library. It is unfortunate that some other similar lists have been compiled elsewhere but the Society has been unable to obtain copies meantime.

A number of new publications have been added to the Library as well as gifts of books, family histories and family trees. The latter are always welcome and the Librarian would like to express his grateful thanks to all who sent him donations during the year.

He would also like to record his appreciation of the assistance which he has had from Mrs Ashford, Miss Howden, Miss Stewart, Mr Haslam and others who from time to time have helped him in one way or another.

The cataloguing of the Library has continued through the efforts of Miss Denholm, Mrs Cory, Miss Stewart and, until his untimely death, Dr Mackie. It is a large task and the work proceeds slowly and those taking part are worthy of our sincere appreciation.

With the ever increasing volume of publications, journals and other material for which space has to be found on the Library premises, consideration of the acquisition of new accommodation becomes more pressing year by year. This question is currently under review by the Council as well as an appeal for funds which will be drawn to the attention of all members. The valuable stock of the Library deserves to be much better displayed than is possible at the moment.

Affiliated Societies: Association of Scottish Family History Societies: Federation of Family History Societies

Two representatives of this Society attended the two meetings of the Liaison Committee of the newly formed Association of Scottish Family History Societies in October and May in Perth. We also attended a meeting in December to meet representatives of the Federation. This was in an effort to resolve the terms of the Scottish Societies' membership of the Federation. Some of the Scottish Societies, including this Society, were in Associate membership of the Federation but others were not permitted to be so due to a change in the Federation's constitution. The December meeting was attended by Lt Colonel I.S. Swinnerton, President of the Federation and Mrs Pauline Saul, their Administrator. We hoped that a joint or corporate membership of the Federation by the Scottish Societies could be achieved but, after much protracted negotiation, this failed as the Association could not accept the terms proposed by the Federation. Meanwhile, this Society regretfully resigned from the Federation as our Associate Membership was withdrawn and the alternative, Ordinary Membership, was felt by the Council to be too expensive. The Federation has reason to be proud of its achievements in the field of family history but much of its work is irrelevant to Scotland because of its different legal system and records organisation. Nevertheless we hope to maintain friendly relations south of the Border.

Other matters discussed at the Association meetings were matters of general interest including computers and genealogy, of which more below.

During the year, the Dumfries & Galloway Family History Society was launched, again with the assistance of Mr D. Whyte. Scotland has now six Family History Societies; so genealogy flourishes.

Computers

Miss M. Stewart reports that in response to the notice in *The Scottish Genealogist* last Spring, there were 25 replies, some from computer users and some from prospective computer users or those interested in developments. The replies were mainly from the U.K. but some came from abroad as well.

On 13th June last, a meeting was held in Edinburgh, principally for members to meet each other and compare notes, then a second, smaller meeting was held in August, with computers, to look at progress.

The general feeling of the first meeting seemed to be that contact with others was very helpful but at present nearly everyone was fairly new to computing and busy 'doing their own thing'. However, the original object of the list was to put computer users in touch with each other and this is what is happening; so with that in mind, an updated list now containing 30 names, has recently been circulated.

For the future, the Association of Scottish Family History Societies is proposing to hold a 'Computer Workshop' sometime in the Autumn, for those already using computers in the various Societies. It is hoped to cover such subjects as 'Personal family records', 'Group recording of Censuses and M.I.s' and perhaps the computerisation of Society records, as well as hold a meeting for the exchange of ideas and information.

Anyone interested in this project should let us have their name and address so that information can be sent when it is available.

Acknowledgements

Once again, the Council, on behalf of the Society, would express their appreciation of all who have helped further the aims of the Society during the past year, the Lecturers, the Office-Bearers and all our other helpers.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY SALES

NEW MARCH 1988 PRICES

ITEMS All prices include post & packing	UK & Surface	Airmail	USA Mail*	
	to all countries	to all countries	Surface	Air
	£	£	US\$	US\$
Tie	3.00	4.00	7.00	9.00
Notelets (pack of 15 with envelopes)	1.00	2.50	4.00	6.00
Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855)				
Angus 1	6.50	13.00	14.50	24.50
Angus 2	7.50	14.00	16.50	26.50
Angus 3	6.00	10.50	12.00	19.00
Angus 4	9.75	16.50	20.50	31.50
Bute, Arran & Cumbræ	7.50	12.50	14.75	22.00
Isla Munda	2.00	3.00	5.75	7.50
Kilmarnock & Loudoun	8.25	15.00	17.50	27.50
Kincardine	10.50	17.00	22.50	33.50
Speyside	6.00	10.00	12.00	19.00
Upper Deeside	7.50	12.50	14.75	22.00
Wester Ross	3.50	4.50	9.75	12.50
Reprinted Volumes (reduced to A5 size):				
Berwickshire	9.00	15.50	17.50	27.50
Clackmannanshire	3.00	5.50	8.50	12.25
Dunbartonshire	5.50	9.00	11.00	16.75
East Fife	8.25	14.00	18.00	26.50
East Stirling	5.25	8.50	12.50	18.00
Kinross-shire	2.75	4.75	8.50	12.25
Lanarkshire (Upper Ward)	8.75	15.50	18.75	27.25
North Perthshire	10.00	17.00	22.50	33.50
Peebles	3.50	5.50	8.50	12.25
Renfrewshire	8.75	15.50	18.00	26.50
South Perthshire	8.00	14.00	18.00	26.50
West Fife	8.25	14.00	18.00	26.50
West Lothian	4.00	7.00	10.50	14.00
West Stirling	5.25	8.50	12.50	18.00
Other Publications:				
The Scottish Genealogist				
Each issue of current year	2.25	3.50	5.50	7.50
Each issue of previous years	1.25	2.50	4.00	6.00
Part or complete sets	Special rates are available on request			
Indices up to 1981				
Register of Members' Interests '86	1.50	2.50	5.75	7.50
Worksheets (per 20 — please state whether Census Return, Family Group or Pedigree Charts required.)	2.25	3.25	6.00	7.50
Scottish Ancestry Research: a brief guide ...	4.00	5.00	9.50	11.50

*All dollar prices include bank handling charges.

10% discount available to members on all items except Register of Members' Interests 1986.

Please make all cheques, money orders etc., payable to THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY and send them with your order to:— Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LT, Scotland.

QUERIES

- 1555 FORBES — Peter Forbes, b. 12 Aug 1849 at Bendachy, Perthshire, third son of James Forbes, Agricultural Worker, and Betsey Robertson, was in the 1861 census living with his family at Hillfoot, Caputh, Perthshire. He is believed to have emigrated. Information about him or his brother, Donald (called Daniel and b. 6 March 1856) and sister, Isabella (b. 11 March 1863) wanted. Mrs Margaret J Atterburgh, Dolphin House, 25 Effingham Road St. Andrews, Bristol, B56 5BH.
- 1556 FORRESTER — Lundie Forrester and Helen Kidd lived at 2 St David's Lane, Dundee in 1871. Their son, James, married Mary Smith in 1883 and had a son, Lundie, born in 1885. Information appreciated - Mrs Jean Forrester, 199 Kingsway, Ossett, West Yorkshire, WF5 8ED.
- 1557 FORRESTER — James Forrester and Janet Cook of Kingskettle moved to Kirkland, Wemyss, Fife, before 1841. Information about them appreciated by Mrs Jean Forrester, 199 Kingsway, Ossett, West Yorkshire, WF5 8ED.
- 1558 FORRESTER — Andrew Forrester and Janet Galloway had a son, Andrew, who married Catherine Cummings; they were living at Overton Road, Sinclairtown, Dysart, Fife in 1891. Information about them appreciated by Mrs Jean Forrester, 199 Kingsway, Ossett, West Yorkshire, WF5 8ED.
- 1559 PRINGLE — Robert Pringle, b. 1795 in Legerwood, Berwick, son of Robert Pringle, Hynd in Boon and (Helen Forsyth?) married June 16, 1820 in Gordon to Margaret McDougall, b. 1795 in Smailholm. Issue born in Legerwood: Robert in 1821, Betty in 1823; born in Gordon: Helen in 1826, Margaret in 1828, Andrew in 1831; born Legerwood: John b. October 5, 1833, Betty b. 1836, Thomas b. 1839. Date and place of death wanted for parents and grandparents of John and any other information about this family welcomed. Agnes P Johnston, 7 Conway Springs, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017 USA.
- 1560 HALDANE/MOIR — William Haldane (of Dunblane ?) m. Isabel Moir at Blackford, Perthshire, on 26 Jan 1766 and had the following children:— James, Janet, William, Henry, Mary, Andrew and Helen (possibly others). Details of William's ancestors and place and date of birth of children wanted, and any other information about Haldane family while in Blackford. Wing Commander J H Martin, 27 Firs Crescent, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG2 9HF.
- 1561 HAMILTON — William Hamilton, born at Carluke, and Isabella Dewar had a daughter Margaret, born in Barony of Glasgow in 1849. Information wanted about Hamiltons. Mrs Jean Forrester, 199 Kingsway, Ossett, West Yorks, WF5 8ED.
- 1562 HENDRY — information wanted about the Hendry family, — Ropemakers of Anderston, Glasgow at the beginning of the C19th. Mrs Jean Forrester, 199 Kingsway, Ossett, West Yorks, WF5 8ED.
- 1563 ROSS — Andrew Ross m. Margaret Fraser 26 Dec 1848 and had a son John, b. 16 April 1850. John married a second wife in 1891 and had a daughter b. 1880. Was his first wife an Irish Schoolteacher MacLachlan or McLaughlan who died in Edinburgh? Mrs M E F Ross, The Plaids Cottage, Plaids, Thain W19 1PB, Ross-shire.
- 1564 JOHNSTON — The children of James Johnston and Elizabeth McDonald were baptized in the Parish of Farr, Sutherland — George, Georgina, Robert, Harmonia Margaret, John, William MacKay between 1812-1822. Descendants should contact Elbridge E Johnston, M.D., 10421 Kingswood Circle, Sun City, Arizona, 85351 USA.

- 1565 COMYN — Gaspar Comyn would like to correspond with persons named Comyn, Cumin, Cummings. His ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Belgium (Ostend or Bruges) around 1600. Comyn Gaspar, Zwarteleenstraat 14, 8902 Zillebeke-Ypres, Belgium.
- 1566 HENDERSON — Robert Atkin Henderson m. Janet Meikle and had 2 sons, Robert (b. in Glasgow in 1850) and David (b. in South Queensferry about 1851/52). He lived with his brother John Wilson Henderson in Islington from 1859 to 1861, and was in 1863 at Woodstock Road, Poplar, London. He was a Master Mariner and was lost or died at sea about 1864. Information about him wanted by Mrs Isabella Riddle, 84 Alfriston Road, Manurewa, South Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1567 RUSSELL — Major Andrew Russell, Sr., and Margaret Christian (daughter of Major William Christian, a son of Gilbert Christian and Margaret Richardson who settled Beverley Manor, Christian's Creek, Augusta County, Virginia in 1733 from Pennsylvania) had a son, Colonel Christian Russell, Sr., US Infantry of Mobile, Alabama, after whom Russell County there is named. He married Margaret Hollinger, daughter of Adam and Marie Josephine de Juzan Hollinger. Who were the Russell forebears? J A Locke Miller, 2810-K Carriage Drive, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106-5338, USA.
- 1568 NIXON — John Nixon, b. at Macguiresbridge, Co. Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, 23 April 1787, arrived New Orleans, Louisiana, by 1806 and practised law there till 1849. As adjutant to General Morgan he fought the British in the War of 1815 at the Battle of New Orleans and that year married Adeline Cecillia Copp, daughter of a New Orleans lawyer. He owned much of downtown Biloxi, Mississippi, including the Nixon House Hotel, and died there 4th or 7th June 1849. His children were Robert Porter; Martha Bell (who married a lawyer, Perigrine "Perry" Snowden Warfield, (kinsman of Bessie Warfield who married King Edward VIII), Jane Anna, wife of Colonel Robert William James, John W, James Roscoa, Richard Augustus, Henry R., William Robinson, Catharina Grant, Rowina Louisa Medora, and Harry K. Who were John's parents? J A Locke Miller, 2810-K Carriage Drive, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106-5328, USA.
- 1569 BARRIE/GARDNER — Margret Barrie m. Joseph Gardner in Larbert, Stirlingshire, in 1845. Was she the dau. of William Barrie & Mary Taylor of Larbert. Seek information on Barries in Larbert Area. W Barrie Miller, P.O. Box 503 Rawdon, Quebec, Canada J0K IS0.
- 1570 BARRIE — William Barrie & Mary Taylor had 7 children, William 1826, James 1828, Margret 1830, Agnes 1832, Jane 1835, Mary 1838, & Thomas 1841, all born in Larbert, Stirlingshire. William married Isabella Hardie of Denny in 1849, moved to Stirling then emigrated to Canada between 1855 & 1857. Seek information on rest of family. William Barrie Miller, P.O. Box 503 Rawdon, Quebec, Canada J0K IS0
- 1571 CURRIE/THOMSEN — Robert and Agnes Brown Currie had a daughter Mary, who married? Thomsen and had a son James. Information wanted about the family. Mrs Barbara Doss McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, California 90046, USA.
- 1572 ROSS — William Ross and Elizabeth Ross were married in August 1797 at Granville, South Carolina by Humphrey Cobb, J.P. Parents of both were in revolutionary war. Who were they? Willing to exchange information on Catheys, McFarlands, McClures, Ralston and Christie. Evelyn Brown, 1140 NW 36, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118, USA.

- 1573 HOLMES — William Holmes, b.c. 1770, m. 1807 at Houston, Renfrewshire, Grizzell Chapman, daughter of James Chapman. She emigrated to Wayland, Ma., USA, about 1846 with six children. Holmes and Chapman ancestry wanted. James M Holmes, 244 Flanders Road, Westborough, Ma. 01581, USA.
- 1574 LECK — Henry Leck, b.c. 1784 in or near Morebattle, Roxburghshire, m. at Morebattle in 1812 Mary Kirkwood (b.c. 1793). Was Henry the son of William and Nelly (McDougall) of Kelso, and was Mary the daughter of John and Isabel (McDougal) Kirkwood of Gordon? James M Holmes, 244 Flanders Road, Westborough, Ma, 01581, USA.
- 1575 DAWSON/LAING — Janet Watson Dawson, daughter of Robert Dawson and Elizabeth Dalrymple of Alva, m. Thomas B Laing, son of Peter Laing and Elizabeth Graham of Tillicoultry, 12 Nov 1912, Ottawa, Canada. Her sister Charlotte Ramage lived at Drumwhally Pl, Alva, Scotland, until her death 15? yrs ago. Contact sought with remaining family members by granddaughter. Enid C Harlow, 32 Fenwood Hgts., Scarborough, Ontario, Canada MIM2V8
- 1576 PAISLEY/WARNOCK — Ninian Paisley (b. 13 Oct 1776) and K(C)atherine Warnock were married in Kilmarnock 1790. They had eight children one of whom (Anne) died 1795. The Children were William (b. 5 May 1793), Anne (b. 20 Mar 1797), Ninian (b. 30 April 1799) who married a Jean Barclay (m. 14 Feb 1823) and had a daughter Margaret (b. 9 June 1832), Robert (b. 17 July 1801) who married Margaret Henderson and had daughter Margaret Robertson P (b. 21 Feb 1837), James (b. 15 Sept. 1803), Elizabeth (b. 22 Aug. 1805) and Catherine (b. 30 March 1808). Any information on ancestors or descendants appreciated D Wilson-Paisley, 16 Muscott Close, Shipton Bellinger, Hants., SP9 7TU.
- 1577 PAISLEY/PASLY/PASLEY/PASLIE/PASLIG/PASSLEY — Interested to hear from anyone of these names or their variants. Information also wanted about the Weaver poet, Alexander Paisley. Duncan Wilson-Paisley, 16 Muscott Close, Shipton Bellinger, Nr Tidworth, Hampshire.
- 1578 WESTINDIES — Information sought about Scottish settlers in the West Indies, particularly St Vincent. Surnames include Baillie, Cumming, MacLeod, Murray, Sutherland, Thomson (Brash - Trinidad). Mrs J M Leggett, "The Barn", 67 Preston Crowmarsh, Benson, Oxford OX9 6SL.
- 1579 ROBERTSON — Helen Webster, born 3 September, 1870 to David Robertson and Mary Wilkie in Alford, Aberdeen. Her siblings were Mary Ann Robertson (b. 20 April, 1862) Peter Robertson (b. 10 January 1864) James Robertson (b. 20 January 1867) and Jean Robertson (b. 7 March 1873). Helen emigrated to the United States as a young woman. She settled in Galveston, Texas and married Fred John William Meyer on July 11, 1900. Her oldest child, Harold David Meyer. Seek other descendants and family details. Sharon Tipton, 1628 Avenue N, 1/2 Galveston, Texas 77550, USA.
- 1580 UNDERWOOD/GRIERSON — Mary Grierson, (1797-1878), who married ca 1819 William Underwood, (1797-1831), was a cousin of Samuel Grierson, (1798-1855) who married Margaret Bell Underwood, (1809-1886), in Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. Margaret's parents were William Underwood (who was probably dead pre-1841) and Margaret Wood, (aged 73 in 1861). What, if any, was the relationship between the two William Underwoods? Mrs I Macleod, 10 Warwick Rd., Bishop Auckland, C. Durham, DL14 6LT.
- 1581 McLACHLAN — Walter (Mr) b. sometime around 1724. m.(1) Margaret (Peg) Graham, 1752 dau. of William Graham in Kilpatrick Parish, issue — Agnes 1759, William 1762, John 1764, Walter 1767 and James 1769. A son was baptised in

Strathblane in 1752, name on register blank.

(2) m. Agnes Ayrston (Easton). 1774. New Kilpatrick. issue — Campbell 1776, Robert 1779 (Later Architect, Burgess of Ayr), George 1783, Thomas 1787 and Andrew 1792. Mr Walter d. 1819 aged 95 years obituaries in Glasgow Courier and Courant. (Sasine Argyll 1778). He may have been connected to the McLachlans of Drumlean, Aberfoyle, and McLachlan of Over & Wester Culbuies, any information regarding his parentage and place of birth welcome. Gardiner S MacLachlan, Dunadd, 4 Dean Pl., Cross House, Kilmarnock, KA2 0JZ.

- 1582 McLACHLAN — (Rev Andrew McFarlane) b. 1871. Rothesay son of Andrew McLachlan (Grocer), s/o Andrew McLachlan and Mary McFarlane, s/o Walter McLachlan. Ed. Rothesay Academy, graduated, U.P. College, Edinburgh. Minister in Taihaiti. m. Titavia Marina, dau of Princess Titavia of Taihaiti, and her husband John Brander. Information wanted Gardiner S MacLachlan, Dunadd, 4 Dean Pl., Cross House, Kilmarnock, KA2 0JZ.
- 1583 ANDERSON — Andrew Anderson, b. 1852 at Arendat, Norway, to Issac Andersen, Boat Builder, and Ahgata Davidson. He arrived in Australia in 1877 and died in 1933. He spoke with a Scottish accent; where did he live in Scotland? Grateful for help and to hear from his descendants or relatives. Harry Belcher, 17 Millcan Street, Wavell Heights, 4012, Brisbane, Australia.
- 1584 MacLEOD — Alexander MacLeod and Nancy MacDonald, both of Isle of Skye, married before 1750 and had the following children:— Daniel, Angus, Mary, Katherine and Flora, all born on Skye. They emigrated to Moore County, North Carolina, before 1783, and their son John Edward MacLeod was born there. Information on ancestors and family of Alexander and Nancy appreciated. Mrs Mary McLeod Lindberger, Box 1629, Blowing Rock, N.C. 28603, USA.
- 1585 FERRIER — Andrew Ferrier, an Edinburgh Lawyer and City Councillor, married ? Hammond, and had three sons and five daughters. One son, John Christopher Ferrier, lived mostly in Dutch East Indies and had a son, Andrew Christopher Ferrier. Their crest was a horseshoe with the motto "En Avant". Did the family come from France with Mary de Guise? Adelheid H M Ferrier, 1 Manor Court, Swan Road, Pewsey, Wiltshire SN9 5DW.
- 1586 SHEDDEN — Interested in contacting anyone researching into the name or with information on individuals bearing the name prior to 1700. A D Shedden, 1 Campbell Avenue, Edinburgh EH12 6DS.
- 1587 SHEDDEN — Margaret Shedden, b. 8 Feb. 1855 in Anderston, Glasgow, daughter of Thomas Shedden and Janet Boyd, apparently married twice — Archibald and Ramsey — and owned a farm near Mount Greenan, Troon. Information wanted A D Shedden, 1 Campbell Avenue, Edinburgh EH12 6DS.
- 1588 SCOTT — Wish to contact anyone researching Scott families in the Borders, particularly Gideon Scott of Gordon Cottage, Loch Park Road, Hawick, Blacksmith and Freemason, b. 1852 d. 1914. Gideon Hewett, 20 Blacksmiths Way, Old Catton, Norwich, Norfolk NR 6 7DT.
- 1589 TWEEDIE — John Tweedie, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, was a preacher in the Stockbridge area of Edinburgh and died on 29 Feb 1849 at Linkfield Hall, Musselburgh. Further information about him wanted. Mrs Mary K Macdonald, Maoriha, Brumley Brae Road, Elgin, Morayshire IV30 2PP.
- 1590 ROSE — John Rose, a Sergeant in the Army, m. Margaret Wells in Inverness on 13 July 1820, by which time he was a pensioner. He was dead before 1858 when his son William married Ann Watson. Information about John and his Regiment

wanted. Mrs Mary K Macdonald, Maoriha, Brumley Brae Road, Elgin, Morayshire IV30 2PP.

- 1591 ARTHUR/GILLESPIE — Robert Arthur, stonemason, and his wife Jane Gillespie emigrated to Canada from Cupar, Fife in the 1830's. Any information on their ancestry appreciated by Craig Campbell, 1313 McLorg St., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada S7J 0N3.
- 1592 DUNCAN — John Duncan, blacksmith, born c.1801 at Irvine, Ayrshire, married Elizabeth Duncan, born c. 1803 at Rothesay, Bute. They lived in Greenock, Renfrewshire in the late 1820's and in Fairlie, Largs, Ayrshire from c. 1832 until at least 1851. Their children included: John (b.c. 1825), Margaret (b.c. 1828), Hannah (b.c. 1830), Elizabeth (b.c. 1832), Daniel (b. 1834), Agnes (b.c. 1836), William (b. 1838), James (b. 1840), Alexander (b. 1843), and Isabella (b.c. 1845). When and where did John and Elizabeth Duncan marry and die? Who were their prents? Information appreciated by Craig Campbell, 1313 McLorg St., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada S7J 0N3.
- 1593 STANFIELD — James Stanfield, b.c. 1798 in Glasgow d. 1883 in Santa Clara County, California. He married ? (b. in England and d. in Ireland or Derby). Their children were John (b. before 12 Aug 1831), Annie Maria b.c. March 1833, Robert b. January 1835, Jane b. 11 Feb 1845, and possibly Sarah. The family moved to Derby after 1845 and emigrated to the USA in 1855. All except Sarah died in Santa Clara County. James had one brother, Edward, who in April 1879 was in Lurgan, County Armagh. Who was the wife of James Stanfield, and who were his parents? Sara Stanfield Stuart, 14538 Horseshoe Drive, Saratoga, California 95070, USA.
- 1594 BRYDEN — John Bryden, gardener, (b. 1744-46), m. Anne Steple (Steeple) in Culgaith, Cumberland, on 12 Nov 1772. Both died at Milburn, Cumberland. Who were John's parents and where was he born? Mrs A M Bryden, 27 St Anne's Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 2DJ.
- 1595 KELSO UNION POORHOUSE — Where are the records of Kelso Union Poorhouse and Kelso Poorhouse Hospital? They are not with the Border Health Board or Regional Council, nor with Roxburgh Museum or District Council, nor with SRO. Mrs Irene Redpath, 11 Harford Road, Cayton, Scarborough, YO11 3SU.
- 1596 McKNIGHT — James McKnight was given a presentation by the immigrants on board the S.S. David Malcolm which arrived at Adelaide on 23rd Jan 1847. He was neither crew nor passenger. Information about him and those immigrants wanted. Wing-Commander Jim Martin, 27 Firs Crescent, Harrogate, North Yorks, HG2 9HF.
- 1597 GILLESPIE — James Gillespie and Janet Rae had a son, John (b. 1797 in Fort George). He married Agnes Gibson (d. 19 Feb 1835 in Glasgow and buried at Fir Park, near Glasgow Cathedral), and died 6 Feb 1867, being buried at Treswater Cemetery. Their son, Robert Gibson Gillespie, married Katherine McLean, and their daughter, Agnes Gibson Gillespie, married Gilbert McCaig on 7 Nov 1886. Information wanted about the McCaigs. Mrs Sharin Adam, Box 6085, Wetaskiwin, AB, Canada T9A 2E8.
- 1598 MACDONALD — Jeanette Macdonald, the famous singer/film star, was born in Philadelphia on 18 June 1903, the third daughter of Daniel MacDonald and Anna Wright (both probably born in USA). Her great-grandfather was a farmer and lay preacher who lived at Milestone Cottage, Balfron, Stirlingshire (demolished in the 1960's). She had relatives living in the Campsie Fells area,

Lennoxton, Near Kirkintilloch and also in Cowdenbeath, where a cousin, Miss Robertson, was a District Nurse. Information about the Macdonald family wanted by Mrs Joan I Bice, 25 Birchfield Avenue, Beacon Park, Plymouth PL2 3LA. S. Devon.

- 1599 McKUNE/MacKUNE — James MacKune and Mary Telfer had a son, William Hamilton McKune, born in Glasgow? 2 Aug 1847. William came to USA in 1874, m. Marion Doran from Ireland, and lived in New York and Pennsylvania, dying in 1929 in Philadelphia. Who are his descendants? Theresa Hudson, 528 West Dryden Street, Glendale, California, USA 91202.
- 1600 JAFFRAY — John Jaffray, Clerk, Aberdeen, m. Margaret McGillivray Campbell and d. 24 Nov. 1874 (his wife was still alive). Wanted the date and place of their marriage, and the dates and places of their deaths. Their daughter, Mary Ann McGillivray Jaffray, m. Peter McKenzie in Aberdeen on 24 Nov 1871. When and where was she born? (1849-1854). Margaret with Mary Ann is believed to have lived as housekeeper to a Doctor in Inverness. Information appreciated R A MacKenzie, Bury Lodge, Hambledon, Portsmouth PO7 6QL.
- 1601 KERR — John Kerr of Mossend, Beith Parish, Ayrshire, married his cousin Elizabeth Kerr and had: William b. 1813, Bryce b. 1816, Elizabeth b. 1819, John b. 1821 and James b. 1823. Who were John's parents? Information wanted on Mossend Kerrs. Mrs L Knight, 843 Elgin Avenue, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada S6H 4G6.
- 1602 KERR — Robert Kerr (married to Elizabeth Craig) lived at Barr (or South Barr) from 1715 to about 1762; and Robert Kerr (married to Jean Glen) was portioner of Balgray Muir and lived there from about 1745. Were these families from Beith, Ayrshire, related? Mrs L Knight, 843 Elgin Avenue, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada S6H 4G6.
- 1603 CRAWFORD — The name "Crawford" is rare in England before 1650, but it is believed that Henry VIII and later English monarchs had lowland Scots, including the Crawfords, as mercenaries.

Apparent variants of the name appear to be Crowforth, Crowfoot, Crafford, Cragford, Crofoot, Croforth, Crawford, and Carefoot, all in variant spellings, and possibly other names which replace C with K, such as Kerfoot, Kerford, Krefford and Karford.

I am seeking to identify the many sub-branches of the name. A set of preliminary details has already been deposited with the Guild of One Name Studies and Cheshire County Record Office.

I have I.G.I. details, but would welcome instances from census, hearth tax and poll tax returns, and from Wills.

The first Crawford identified was Sheriff of Ayr. John and Hugh De Crawford served Henry III, and there was a John Crafford, Doctor of Divinity in 1428. General Crawford served William of Orange in his Ulster campaign, and a William Crowforthe served Edward IV in 1460.

Will anyone with information please contact me John Crawford, 368 Abergale Road, Old Colwyn, Clwyd LL29 9LU, Wales.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
4. Office Bearers shall be elected annually. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Secunder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Hon. President	Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson, FRSE, FBA
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Duncan McNaughton, MA, FSA Scot Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG R.W. Munro, FSA Scot Dr. Jean Munro, FSA Scot
Chairman of Council	
Hon. Secretary	Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson, MA, ALA, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh EH3 5JY Tel: 031-556 3844
Hon. Editor	Ivor R. Guild, MA, LLB, WS, c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn WS, 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS
Hon. Treasurer	Dr. R. MacAndrew, Holly Hill, Dundarach Drive, Pitlochry, Perthshire PH16 5DY
Librarian	Robert M. Strathdee, FLA, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH
Hon. Auditor	W.J. Thomas
Council	Mrs. A. Rosemary Bigwood, MA, MLitt Mrs. K.B. Cory, FSA Scot. <i>Miss Violet E. Jardine, MA, FSA Scot. (Syllabus Secretary)</i> J. Kinnaird (Membership Secretary - UK) 45 Dick Place, Edinburgh EH9 2JA J.A.M. Mitchell, CB, CVO, MC Miss M.A. Stewart, FSA Scot James A. Thompson D.R. Torrance, BSc, Deputy Chairman Dr. Betty J. Iggo, PID Miss A.E. Denholm, BA, FSA Scot
Membership Secretary - Overseas	Mrs. P.A. Peat, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LT