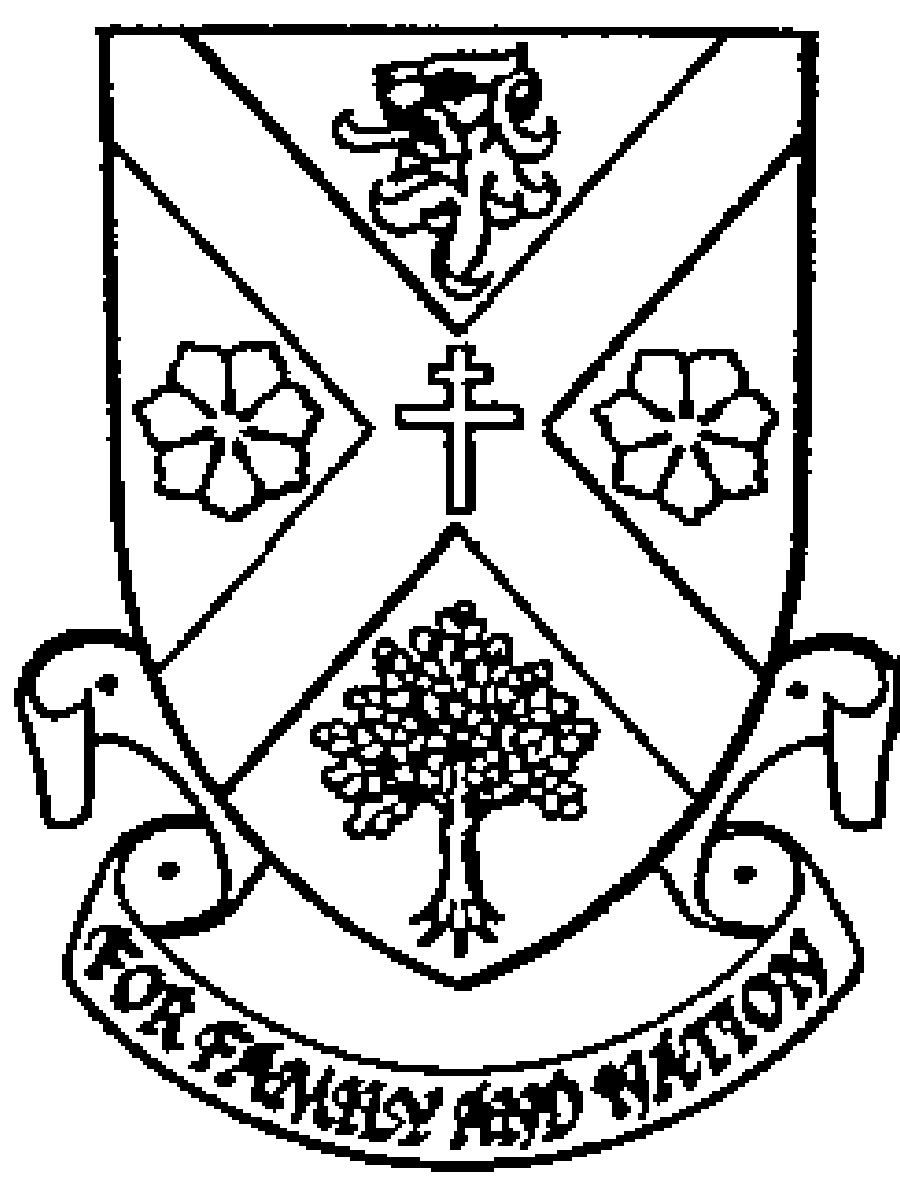


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

A THOUSAND YEARS — THE LITTLES AND THEIR FOREBEARS

by J.C. Little

*(From the text of a lecture delivered to the Scottish Genealogy Society
on 15th October 1987).*

No one to my knowledge has previously attempted a comprehensive history of the Littles. As I organised my material for this occasion I became uncomfortably aware of my very real shortcomings both as historian and as genealogist. Nevertheless, despite its many defects the presentation which follows, extracted from what I have uncovered, might serve as a starting point for further enquiries conducted by more competent researchers.

What I have to report from my search is in no way definitive, compounded as it is of bits and pieces of information gleaned from primary and secondary sources — a mish-mash of genealogy, biography, and historical record of varying reliability, of hearsay, oral tradition and myth. Where there are gaps in the record I have tried to bridge them with what I consider to be plausible assumptions, though others might deem them quite unwarrantable. In many areas, given more time and effort, yet more might have been revealed, but the law of diminishing returns intrudes and with so much ground to cover much has been left open-ended.

Most unfortunately, in 1981, I lost the bulk of my notes and books, and it was not until September 1986 that I was able to launch an intensive effort to recover the lost ground. I am in consequence extremely grateful to the many people from all over the world who have supplied information and responded to my enquiries, especially over the past year.

MAKING A START

I was always aware that the LITTLES in ESKDALE, DUMFRIESSHIRE, had been involved in the Border Wars and had believed, incorrectly, that they had dwelt in Canonbie parish at that time, but I really knew next to nothing about them, until in 1974 I discovered some family papers^{1 2} which aroused my curiosity and set me off on my search. A further assumption was that Littles in England, and elsewhere in Scotland, even if they did not know it, would be descended from the Little Border clan. How very wrong I was!

The family of LITTLE is very ordinary and not at all aristocratic, having only a handful of 19th & 20th Century Knights Bachelor, and a "half share" in a recent three generation Baronetcy. It is a story of the descendants of younger sons of younger sons who rarely made it to the Establishment. No Little has ever been a household name, but so many played supporting roles in historical episodes and movements that their story is, I hope, of some general interest.

Such surnames as Littlewood, Lyttleton, Littlejohn and so on are in no way associated with the name Little, nor is Lyle (as in Lord de l'Isle and Dudley), though Lyles do appear in the English Middle March in the time of the Border wars. According to Black³, LIDDLE is in some instances altered to "Little", but if so I have not encountered any examples; moreover, the geographical distribution of the two surnames is quite different.

The 19th Century writer¹ of one of the family papers I had found considered that the surname LITTLE, a name in the same class as Ketil, probably came in to Eskdale with the Anglian invasion of Scotland by Oswald, King of Northumbria, a speculation about

the origin of the surname which cannot be taken seriously, for Oswald was killed near Oswestry (a strange coincidence of place as it turns out) in 641 A.D., and hereditary surnames were unknown anywhere in Britain prior to the Norman Conquest⁴.

The Coming of Surnames

At Domesday, 1086, twenty years after the Conquest, some two million Celtic/Anglo-Saxon/Danish inhabitants of England were being held in subjugation by about two hundred Norman nobles (the big landholders) with some six thousand armed knights, scattered in small islets within an ocean of “Anglish” speakers. Intermarriage, and the need to communicate with natives who showed limited inclination to learn the conquerors’ outlandish speech, resulted in the widespread adoption of English by the Normans within three generations, by which time the use of Norman French was largely confined to the court and the aristocracy.

A few “upper crust” Normans brought a surname over with them, but the bulk of the Normans in England began adopting hereditary surnames in the 12th Century, by which time, whether descriptive of personal characteristics, locality or employment, the word adopted as a surname was almost invariably in the English language and was preceded by the Norman personal name. Those who were described as the “common folk” did not start to follow the Norman practice until a couple of centuries later⁴.

Thus, when one particular Norman called, simply, ‘Richard’ adopted a surname he chose the English word that had probably been employed all his life to distinguish him from Richard his father: ‘little Richard’ became RICHARD LYTLE, the ‘Richard’ being Norman and ‘Lytle’ being Old English for little or small. Only in documents would he be designated Ricardus parvus.

Three Early Littles

RICHARD LYTLE was born into a Norman family near Oswestry on the Welsh Border, probably in the 12th Century. He appears in Ewen’s “Origin of British Surnames”⁴ — one of my earliest lucky finds.

Subsequently I learned of two early Littles in Scotland. One was Alan LITTLE who had been granted lands in what is now Muirkirk parish on the headwaters of the River Ayr⁵. The other I discovered in Dumfries’s excellent Ewart Library, where I came upon Blind Harry’s 15th Century nationalist propaganda cum epic poem “WALLACE”, or rather the modernisation by Hamilton of Gilbertfield (1665?—1751)⁶ which so inflamed Robert Burns’s patriotism⁷. In the poem the blind Minstrel has Wallace refer to one of his guerrilla companions, EDWARD LITTLE, as his cousin, and elsewhere as his nephew⁸.

Much later, by one of those unexpected strokes of good fortune so characteristic of genealogical research, I managed to obtain from South Africa a copy of Bluemantle Pursuivant’s 1811 pedigree, (with notes), of Sir James Little of Teneriffe, one of the Border Littles. To my relief and delight it largely confirmed what I had already tentatively pieced together from wider reading around those three early Littles — Richard, Alan and Edward.

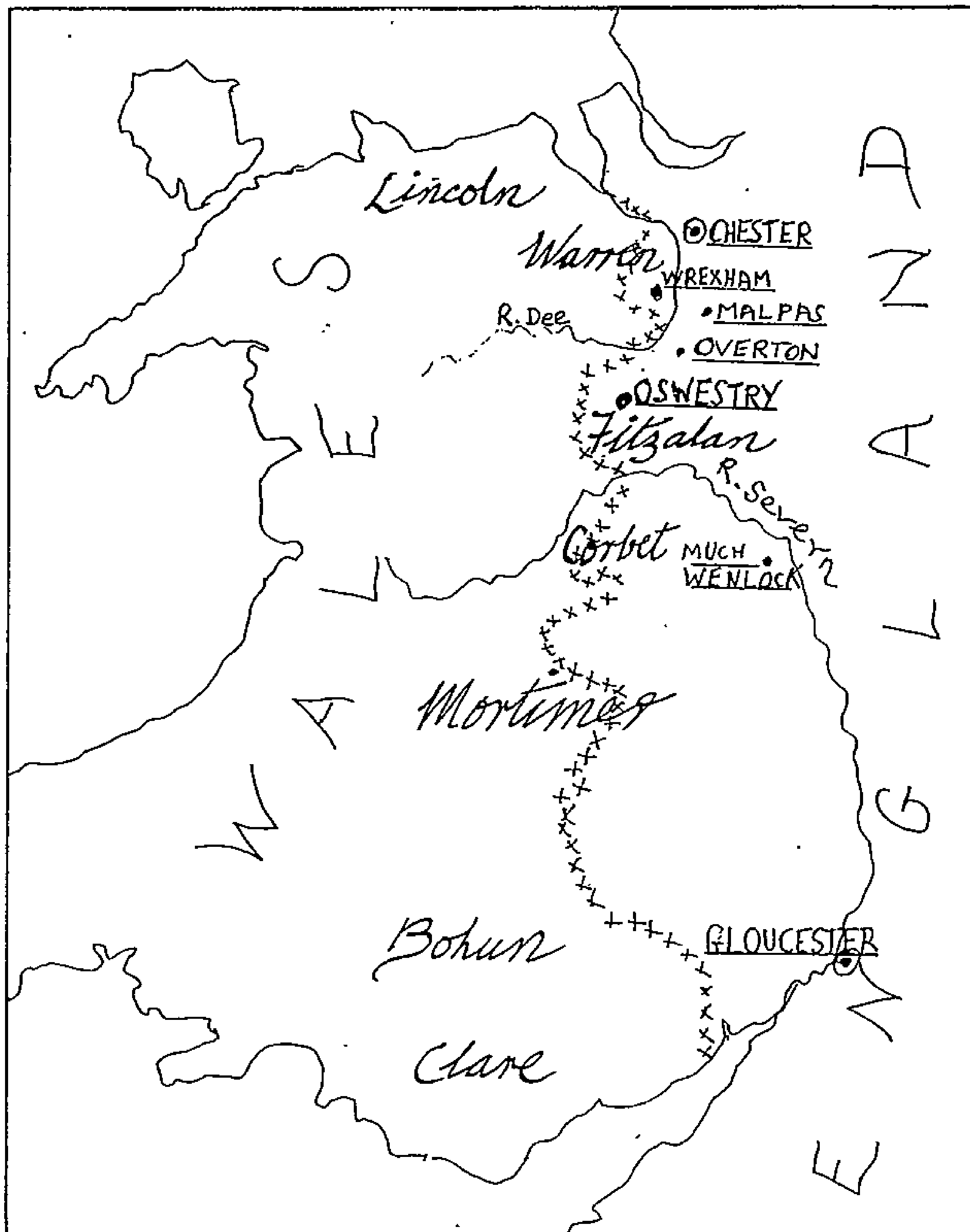
IN ENGLAND

The most appropriate place at which to launch the history of the Littles is in England, at MALPAS in CHESHIRE in the 12th Century Norman keep — by then probably re-built in stone — on its motte, the stronghold of WILLIAM BELWARD, Lord of a Moiety (i.e. a half) of the Barony of Malpas, and grandfather of Richard Lytle, son of Richard^{9a,b,c} (Fig 1), a map of the Welsh Border, shows where Malpas lies somewhat to the east of the River

Figure 1.

THE WELSH MARCHES

With Principal Norman Marcher Lordships of the 12th and 13th Centuries — Fitzalan.



Dee, some distance beyond which the hills of Wales rise abruptly at the western edge of the plain of Cheshire. "O the mountain sheep are sweeter, /But the valley sheep are fatter. /We therefor deemed it meeter /To carry off the latter". In the 12th & 13th Centuries Malpas people experienced the hazards of life on a frontier between unfriendly neighbours; they could not get to their church down beside the Dee for marauding Welshmen, so a new church had to be erected next to the great keep on its motte.

Thomas Belward de Malpas, Richard Lytle's great-great-grandfather in the direct male line, was living in the time of William Rufus (1087-1100), as shown in the Leycester¹⁰ pedigree (Fig 5). Three generations later Dan David, the eldest son of William Belward, Lord of the Moiety of Malpas, received the largest part of the inheritance, while the third and youngest son Richard (Richard Little's father) had only the Manor of Overton, which lies nine miles from Malpas, and half way to Oswestry. Thirteenth and fourteenth Century deeds¹¹ show that there were still Littles holding lands in Overton township into the early 14th Century: there is a grant of land in Overton, dated 15th Nov. 1316, by WILLIAM, son of PHILIP LE LITTLE, to JOHN his son, and in 1328 there is mention of HUGH, son of PHILIP Le LYTLE de OVERTON.

It is hardly to be expected that everything will slot in neatly when studying old records, especially when, as in this instance, there are minor inconsistencies between overlapping pedigrees. The later Littles in Overton are surely descended from Richard of Overton, son of William Belward, yet it is odd that no record can be found at Chester R.O. of any known descendant of Richard Lytle and his son Kenan Clerk. Maybe they moved away or died, but if so who perpetuated the surname Little in Overton? Did Kenan Clerk have brothers? One of the pedigrees^{9a}, shows that a niece of Richard Little, MABEL, his brother's daughter, married one WRONO LITTLE. Was he her first cousin and another son of Richard Lytle? If so the puzzle might be solved.

The Belwards' Norman Ancestry

Rashly perhaps I entitled my talk "A Thousand Years: The Littles and their Forebears", but Thomas Belward, Richard Lytle's gt. gt. grandfather, lived only 900 years ago. It is claimed that the Belwards, who would appear to have acquired a surname of sorts by the time of William II (Rufus), were descended in some way from the de TOENYS or de TOSNYS in Normandy, presumably through marriage with a female of the Tosny line. It was shortly before 990 A.D. that Ralph, the first of the hereditary name of de Tosny, the earliest recorded of all surnames, received a grant of lands at Tosny from his brother Hugh, the Frankish Archbishop of Rouen, who was succeeded in 989 by Robert, son of Richard the Fearless¹².

By the 11th Century the Tosnys, like other ambitious Frankish families in Normandy, thought the time ripe for some claims to Scandinavian blood and claimed descent from an uncle of Rollo¹², the Norwegian¹³ gt. gt. grandfather of William, Duke of Normandy, later William the Conqueror, King William I of England. It is more than possible that there was some link for the Tosnys were one of the families which rose in influence and power in 11th Century Normandy¹⁴. In truth it was almost inevitable by then that through inter-marriage most if not all Normans would be of mixed inheritance. In any case when it comes to brutality there was never much to choose between Franks and Vikings, and those tempted to excessive pride in Norman ancestry might keep in mind that alongside their undoubted abilities and achievements the Normans were, "ruthless, greedy, and horribly cruel"¹⁶.

'Little' as a Personal Name, Nickname or Byname

After the above brief incursion into pre-Conquest Normandy it is time to return to firmer ground and pick up the story in England again with some examples of very early use of the name 'Little'¹⁶. The 'Little' in HADRIC LITTLE, A.D. 972, in Northamptonshire, can be discounted as a surname: Hadric is Anglo-Saxon, and 'Little' at that date in England could only be a personal descriptive, nickname or by-name^{17 18}. 'Nefstan' in NEFSTAN LITTLE, c. 1095 in Suffolk¹⁹, sounds Anglo-Saxon, and again the 'Little' is surely of a descriptive personal character; it is far too early to be a surname in a non-Norman, or even, with a few exceptions, in a Norman.

THOMAS le LYTLE, 1296 in Sussex²⁰, on the other hand, could well be a man of Norman descent in whom 'le Lytle' is a true inherited surname. We cannot know for sure; he could just be one of the "common folk" using LYTLE as a personal description, though the 'le' in le Lytle suggests a Norman origin.

In Wales, in 1258 in the time of Henry III of England, the followers of Prince Llewellyn of Wales included "MADAUE the little (parvus), and Lewellin vechan"²¹, but at that date it is very unlikely that the second name of either of these Celtic Welshmen was a surname. 'Vechan' (fechan), coincidentally, is Welsh for 'little' and ultimately emerged as the surname Vaughan.

Little as a Choice of Surname for Normans

It would be surprising if in the 12th Century when the majority of the six thousand or so Normans in England were taking surnames none but Richard in Malpas/Overton thought to take the name 'Little', for there must have been many men either of small stature or with the same Norman name as the father. In fact, however, there seem to have been very few who did so. WILLIAM LITTLE, monk, was born in 1136 at Bridlington on the Yorkshire coast. And there was WARIN THE LITTLE who had held lands in Furness "before the foundation of the monastery"²², i.e. prior to 1127. He was possibly older than Richard Lytle of Malpas. Did Warin in Furness, Richard in Malpas and William in Bridlington, all Normans, each quite independently assume the surname of Little or were all three descendants of the Malpas Belwards? Only a scrutiny of some very long pedigrees could answer that one!

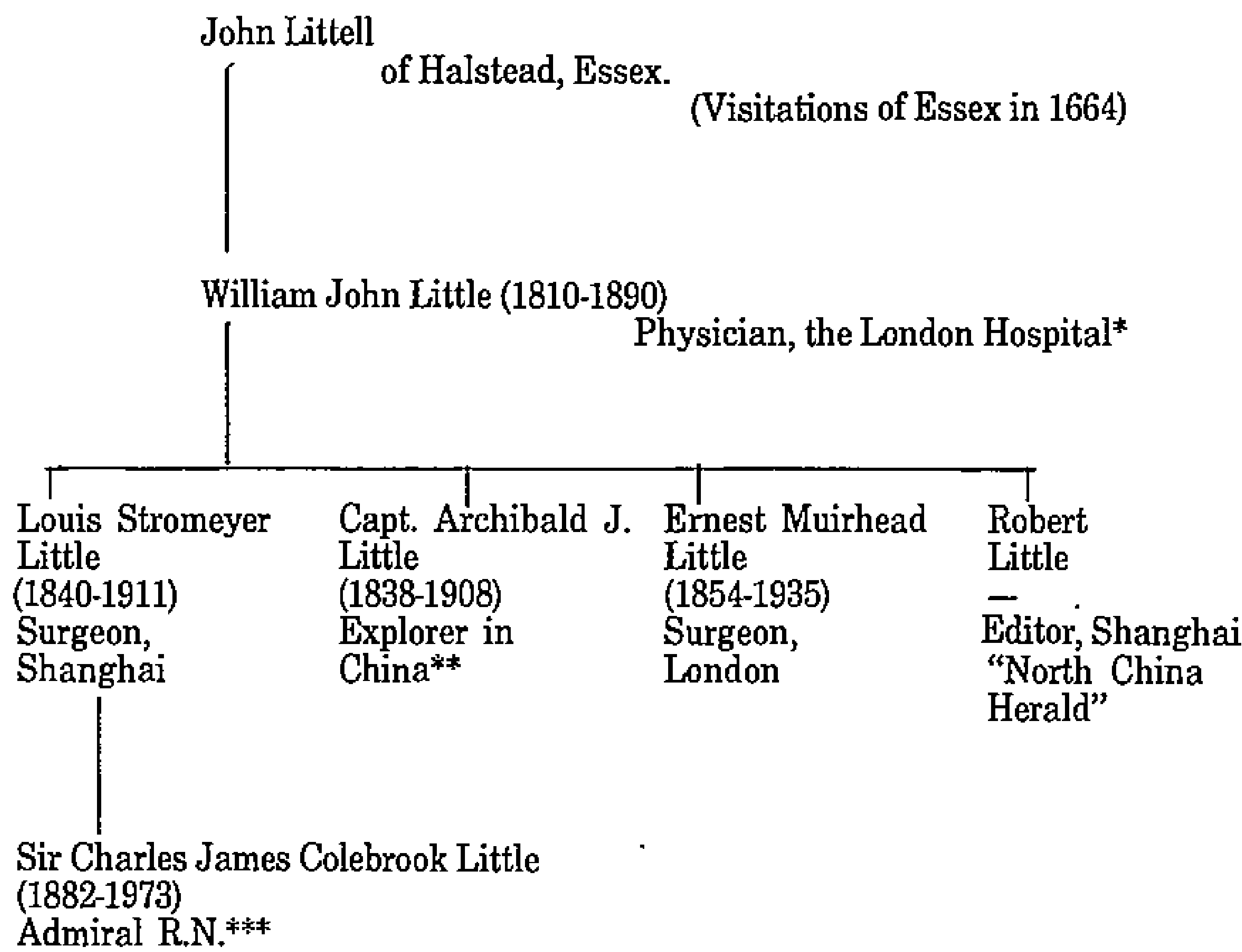
Somewhat later, in London in 1390, lived ROBERT LYTTEL; citizen and tailor of St Peter, Cornhill, and between 1433 and 1616 nineteen Littles are listed in Essex²³. There must be many Littles in England now whose ancestry derives from such early Englishmen, though most have no idea about their origins.

Origins of Littles Long Settled in England

At first sight it seems clear then that a present-day Little whose forebears have been in England for generations will be an Englishman of Norman descent, or failing that be a descendant of one of the "common folk" in England who took on the surname 'Little' at some time during or after the 14th century.

There are other possibilities. An "English" Little might instead be a descendant of some Scottish Little who migrated south in the steady population movement which has been going on since 1603, or even be a descendant of a French Huguenot immigrant whose Flemish surname Le Tal, or one of its variants, Le Talle, Le Tall, Letal, Letalle, Le Tale had been anglicised to 'Little'. Protestant Huguenots had been seeking refuge in Britain, especially East coast England and Scotland, during the last forty years of the 16th Century. The trickle rose to a flood again, estimated at 40,000-50,000, following the revocation of the Treaty of Nantes in 1685.

Figure 2
ENGLISH, SCOTS or HUGUENOT ?



Notes

- * Was the first to describe spastic diplegia (Little's Disease) — i.e. the condition suffered by "Spastics".
- ** Was the first man to take a steam-driven vessel through the Yangtse Gorges, a feat which opened up Sechewan to outside trade.
- *** C-in-C. Portsmouth in WWII.

Those surnamed Le Tal came over from the strip of Flanders incorporated into France in 1667. There are ample records of immigrant Le Tals in south-east England around that time and earlier^{23 24}. The name has virtually disappeared in its original forms²⁵. LITTLE is one, probably the commonest, of the Anglicised derivatives of the French surname.

Other than in the sound and spelling of the name there is no connection whatever between Littles of Huguenot descent and other Littles. There are parallels: e.g. in Scotland there are two quite unconnected Livingstone families, and no less than three families of Hendersons with no ancestry in common — the Hendersons of the Borders and Fife, the Hendersons of Glencoe who became the MacLains, and the Hendersons of Caithness²⁶.

It might be asked whether the numerous Huguenot immigrants with the French name PETIT became 'Littles' once settled in England. It appears uncommon for foreign surnames to be Anglicised by translation; "*P'tee*" became PETIT/PETITT²⁷, with such variants as PETEET, a Frenchman (1638); PETEY, from Valenciennes (1635); PETITE (1627 and again in 1635); PETATE (1635), and PETTET (1635), all "strangers" i.e. foreigners in London in the 17th Century²⁸. Petit and Petitt are common present day surnames in East Anglia, especially around Cambridge²⁵, and the known high prevalence of Littles as farmers in 19th Century Cambridgeshire²⁹ would suggest there had been some direct translation from Petit to Little were it not that the Huguenots were almost exclusively involved in urban industrial occupations, mixed little with the agricultural community, and tended to marry their own kind. PETIT and PETTY appear very early on in Scotland where there is at least one clear instance in which Petit and Little seem to have been interchangeable³.

Figure 2 shows a pedigree which demonstrates very well the problem of determining the earlier ancestry of an English Little. It is the incomplete pedigree of the late Admiral Sir CHARLES JAMES COLEBROOK LITTLE, C.in C. Portsmouth during WW II. At first sight it seems evident that the Admiral's ancestor, JOHN LITTLE of HALSTEAD, would have been a true Englishman. From the information given it is not clear when John Little of Halstead lived, but from the date of the Visitations it must have been before 1664. Had he lived at any time in the 17th Century prior to that date he could have been a descendant of a Scottish immigrant, or have been a Scot himself, or he might have been a descendant of one of the earlier Huguenot refugee families, especially as he was living in Essex. Had he lived in the 16th Century it is extremely unlikely that he would have been a Scot, but there would still be a chance of his having been of Huguenot origin. There is a much longer pedigree⁶⁴ which would seem to clinch the issue for it shows Littles in Halstead from at least the time of Geoffrey Little who died in 1521. The arms are not those of any known Scottish Littles, and the date 1521 makes a Scottish or Huguenot origin extremely unlikely.

Not uncommonly Littles in England do know through orally transmitted family tradition when their origins are Huguenot, or recently Scots, even if they do not have the details.

MIGRATION OVERSEAS ... from BRITAIN

Early migrants headed for the Caribbean and the American colonies. Upper Canada (Ontario) and the colony of Victoria in Australia were specially favoured by emigrant Lowland Scots who poured in in such numbers that their surnames became commoner than in Britain.

The earliest LITTLE emigrants of all must be Thomas and George who left for the New World. THOMAS LITTLE, a lawyer, sailed from Plymouth, Devon, for North America

about the year 1630, ten years after the Mayflower. He stayed first at Plymouth, later incorporated into Massachusetts, and there in 1633 he married Ann, the English-born daughter of Mayflower passenger, RICHARD WARREN, one of the original settlers. The couple moved later to Marshfield, ten miles further north where Thomas died in 1671.^{30 31 32 33}

Ten years later, in 1640, GEORGE LITTLE, sailed from Plymouth, England, and settled at NEWBURY, Mass, where he was employed as a tailor by a man called Woodbridge³⁴. George, twice married, died in 1693 or 1694. Quite remarkably, every descendant of George Little has been identified and numbered³⁵. The tally now, in 1987, stands at six thousand four hundred and ninety three and includes many prominent Americans. Unfortunately, despite exhaustive efforts by, and on behalf of, descendants no reliable information can be discovered about either Thomas or George prior to sailing from Devon. Were they Huguenots, Scots, or as seems the most likely, true blood Englishmen?

... and MIGRATION OVERSEAS from AFRICA

MALCOLM LITTLE, better known as Malcolm X the militant black activist gunned down in Harlem in 1965³⁶, was the son of Baptist preacher George Little and but one of the large number of Littles within the millions of descendants of black African slaves in the Caribbean and North America who had their masters' European surnames imposed on them.

IN SCOTLAND

As his first entry under 'Little' Black⁹ has "HUGO parvus, clericus regis in the reign of William the Lion" i.e. at some time between 1165 and 1214, followed by HUGO parvus, burgess of Dundee c.1202, R. parvus, chaplain between 1214-1240, and a number of others in the 14th Century.

Interestingly, under 'Little' he enters Duncan Petit, chancellor of the church of Aberdeen in 1426, and JOHANNES PETIT, vicar of Restalrig in 1448, who appears elsewhere as J. LITTLE.

Go North, Young Man!³⁹

Bluemantle Pursuivant in his 1811 pedigree of Sir James Little of Teneriffe proceeds in one move from KENAN le CLERK, living on the Anglo-Welsh border, to EDWARD LITTLE "cousin" of William Wallace, and "of Meikledale", (a side valley off Ewesdale, a tributary of the Esk, a few miles north of Langholm in Dumfriesshire). The descent subsequently passes to SIMON LITTLE, first Laird of Meikledale, who in 1426 received from James I a confirmation³⁷ of Albany's earlier grant of Meikledale and adjacent lands in Ewesdale. From Simon the line descends through a three hundred year succession of Laids of Meikledale, chiefs of the Border clan of Little.

Edward Little was active with Wallace in the 1290s so there must be a gap of well over a century between Kenan le Clerk and Edward. Neither Black nor Bluemantle make any mention of Walter Fitzalan's grant to ALAN LITTLE of the lands of Cairntable in the headwaters of the River Ayr at the eastern extremity of Kyle adjacent to the Lanarkshire border⁶. Walter Fitzalan, who came to Scotland as the first of a succession of High Stewards with lands in Renfrew, Kyle and the Lothians, was a younger son of Alan, whose Breton father Flaald came over after the Conquest to become a Marcher Lord³⁹. The Fitzalans were based on Oswestry in Shropshire (see map, Fig. 1).

For younger Norman sons David I's invitation to take up land in Scotland was irresistible. Once arrived in Scotland the major Norman immigrant landholders parcelled out land to lesser followers. Many younger sons of Normans from Shropshire went north to settle on lands granted to them by Walter Fitzalan. With them came a vassal of the Fitzalans, Richard le Waleys. Said to have been holder of a garrison-sergeant's fee at Ness in Shropshire he was either a Welshman or a Celtic-speaking Briton in England. His grant near Kilmarnock, Richard's ton, became known as Riccarton and his name evolved from le Waleys to Wallace^{39 40}. Clunaic monks were brought in from Much Wenlock, thirty miles from Oswestry, first to Renfrew, then to Walter's new abbey at Paisley³⁹.

Although Walter's grant of the lands of Cairntable to Alan Little makes no reference to the grantee's place of origin it is a reasonable assumption that he came from Overton, only eight miles from Oswestry. Barrow³⁹ writes of "...settlers from England, the Welsh Marches and the Continent. About a hundred vassals, tenants and other dependants of the first three Stewarts are to be found in the records of c.1160 to 1241... A large and conspicuous group of individuals and families obviously came to Scotland from Shropshire and its borderland". The date of the grant of Cairntable to Alan Little is not given but Walter took up his new position in Scotland at some time between 1134 and 1140, and died in 1177. One researcher⁴¹ gives 1157 as the year of the grant, which would be in the reign of David's successor Malcolm II, but the primary source of the information is unclear. It does seem very likely that this Alan Little was the first of the name in Scotland.

At a later date, in the time of Walter the third High Steward, Alan Little became a converso of Melrose and Walter made over to Cistercian Melrose the whole of Mauchline, extending east over present-day Muirkirk and including the forested lands of Cairntable^{40 42}. It is my assumption that Alan Little would by then, if not on arrival in Scotland, be the head of a family group who stayed on as tenants of Melrose Abbey and from which in time individuals and small families moved to other parts of Scotland. It is more than possible that Alan Little and his assumed immediate descendants occupy a position in the male line between one of the Littles of Malpas/Overton on the Anglo-Welsh Marches and Edward Little "of Meikledale", progenitor of the Little clan on the Anglo-Scottish border.

For an account of EDWARD LITTLE one has to rely largely on Blind Harry the Minstrel⁸ who must in part have drawn on oral tradition, a source less liable than formerly to be rejected out of hand by historians. Both the Minstrel and Hamilton of Gilbertfield⁶ quote the writings of Wallace's chaplain, Master Robert Boyd: "...and Edward Little, his (ie Wallace's) sister's sonne, so dear." Edward Little appears with his uncle, Sir William Wallace, in guerrilla exploits in Annandale and upper Clydesdale. The successful assault on English-held Lochmaben Castle established Wallace as a really effective fighting patriot and drew many to his side.

The Clan Territory in the Border Wars

The story of Edward's descendants, the Border Littles, which would take a further full length lecture, must here be confined to one aspect only — their whereabouts towards the end of the Border wars in the later 16th Century:

An Elizabethan spy's map of Dumfriesshire⁴³ especially picks out the positions of four of the Border clans, the Armstrongs in the Debateable Land and Liddesdale, and in mid to upper Eskdale the Thomsons, Glendinnings and Lytles.

James VI's 1585 Pardon List⁴⁴ for the men of Eskdale who had joined the Maxwell-led 1568 Raid on Stirling reveals that Beatties, Littles and Armstrongs in approximately equal numbers made up two thirds of the Eskdale force of 595 men, and that the Littles occupied a confined area shared with Armstrongs in mid Ewesdale and with Beatties in mid Eskdale, with some of the clan in Wauchopedale and an outlying group on Sark. There were only two Littles in the large Annandale contingent. The map (Fig. 3) defines the Little clan's heartland in relation to the neighbouring clans towards the end of the three hundred years of Border warfare in an area whose beauty to modern eyes was probably completely lost on those earlier inhabitants.

ULSTER

1603 brought the end of international warfare, but ushered in the ruthless "pacification of the Border"⁴⁵ and the era of the Moss Troopers. Civil war and religious persecution were to follow before real peace came with the Revolution Settlement of 1688. At the start of this troubled century many Littles, Beattisons, Grahams, Armstrongs and others from Eskdale and Liddesdale were banished, or made a run for it, to the more remote parts of the Ulster Plantations in Fermanagh and Tyrone. Many were to follow later as victims of religious persecution.

Littles took with them to Ulster the spelling LYTLE, and wherever in the world one now encounters a Lytle it is very likely that the forebears left Dumfriesshire for Ulster in the 17th Century.

IN CUMBERLAND

Before leaving the Borders I can only state with the utmost brevity my conclusion from a survey of the evidence available about the Littles in Cumberland. Although they now outnumber Littles in Dumfriesshire by two to one²⁵ they are with a few exceptions descendants of Eskdale Littles who took the short step over the Border from "the Scotch side" as they say in Carlisle, a step that Scots of the old West March have been taking ever since the Union of the Crowns opened up prospects of better land and urban opportunities to the south.

EDINBURGH

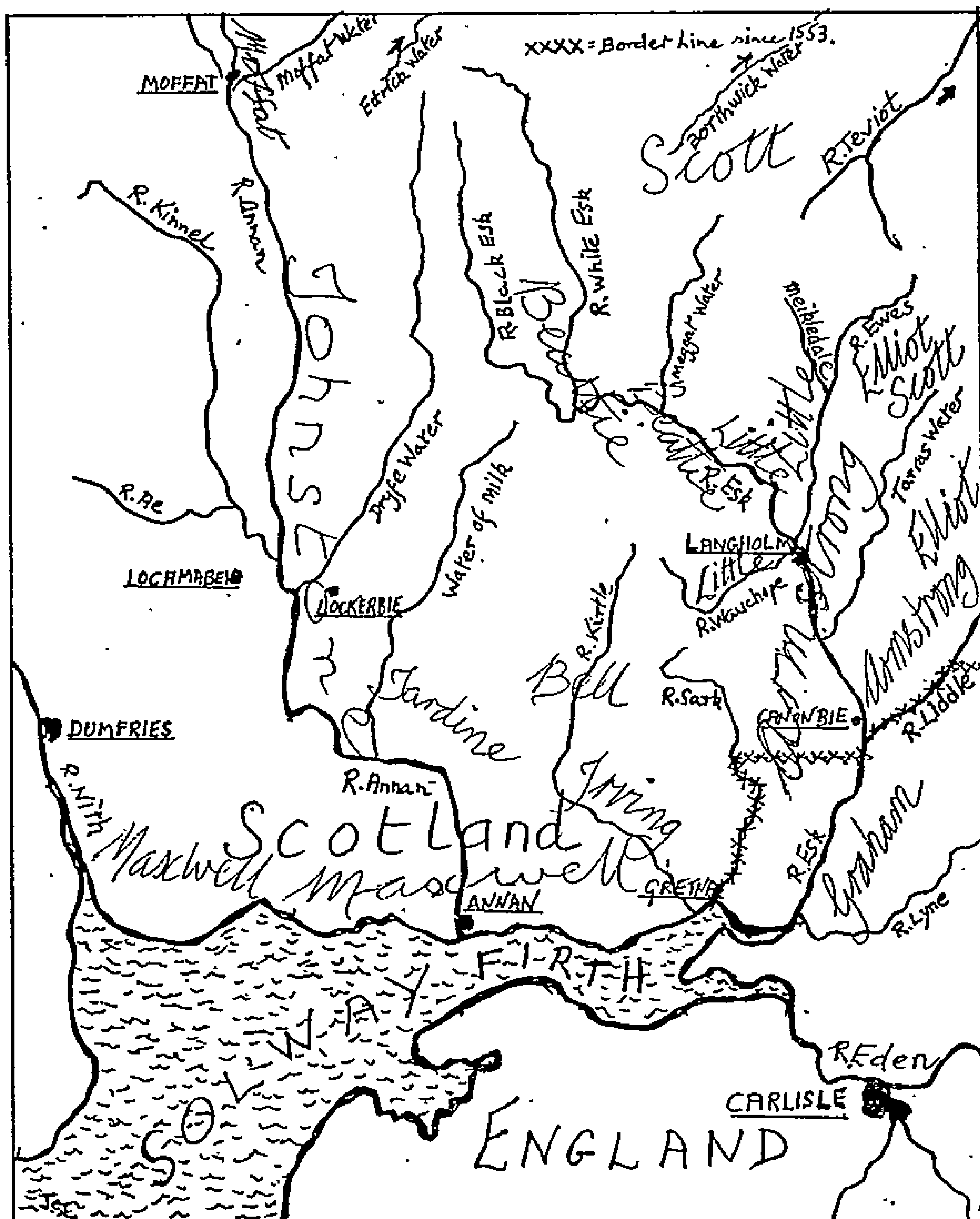
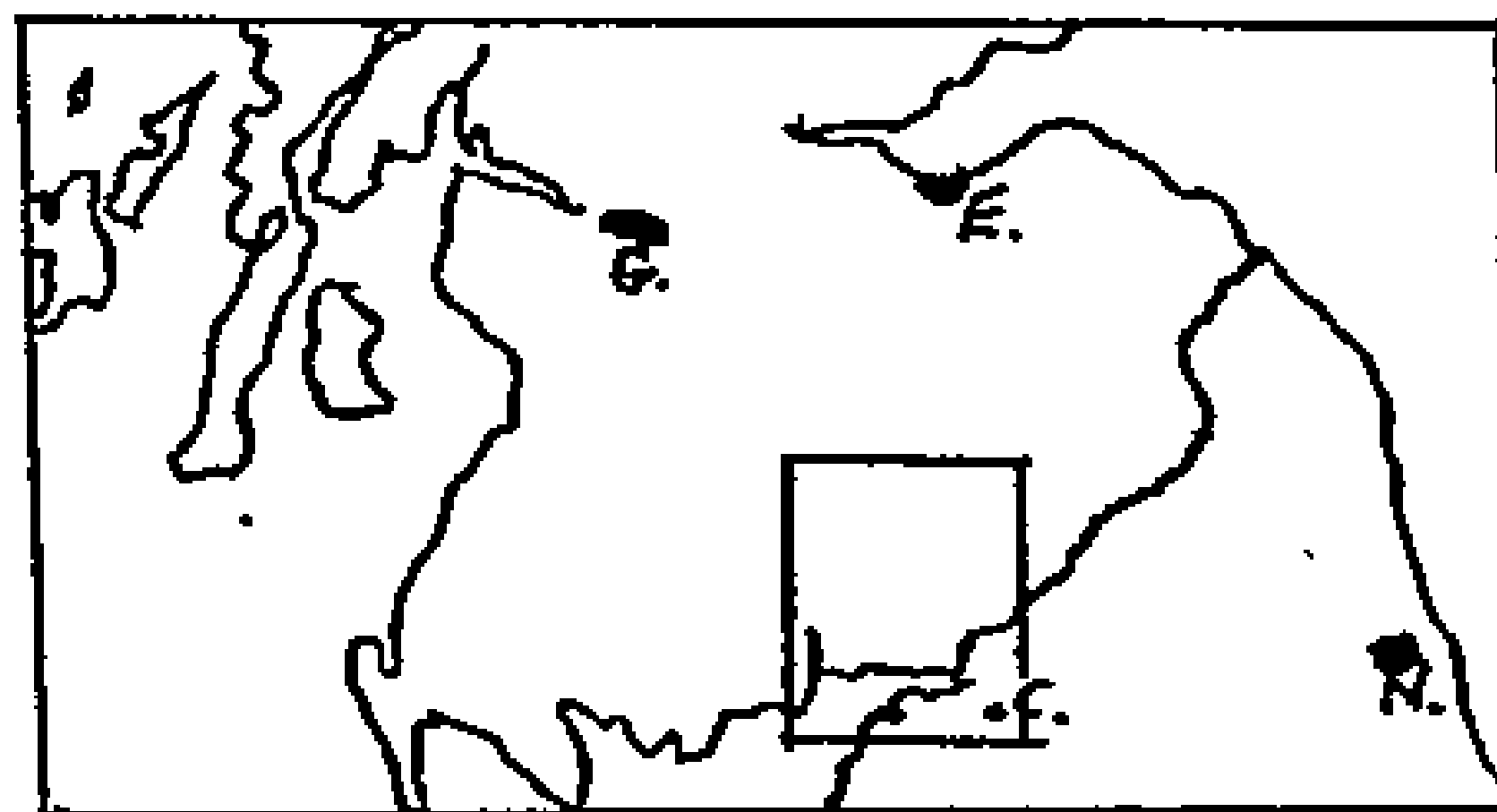
There were Littles in Edinburgh from quite early on: William Litille occupied lands at Niddrie Marischal in 1363⁴⁶, and a David Littell⁴⁷ appears as one of the Skinners applying successfully to St. Giles in 1450-51 for an altar to St. Christopher, their guild's patron saint⁴⁸.

The Littles of Liberton

An EDWARD LITIL appears in the late 15th or early 16th Century as the first of the Littles of Liberton⁴⁹. Family papers from the Borders suggest that the Littles of Liberton are a branch of the Meikledale Littles, with whom contacts were maintained; certainly the Arms of the two families at that time are basically identical:— sable, a saltire argent⁵⁰. (The engrailed saltire of Little of Meikledale is of a rather later date). It seems likely that this Edward would be a younger son of a Laird of Meikledale who set off for the Capital in search of Fortune, and that he was the founder of the cadet branch of the Littles of Liberton. Finlayson was in no doubt about the family's origin when he wrote of William, the Provost, "He had inherited some of the fiery spirit of the Border Litills"⁵¹.

By 1519 the family lived off the High Street, ran an increasingly prosperous cloth and clothing shop in the old Boothraw, and had become involved in local politics^{52 53}. They

**Territories of Littles and
neighbouring clans/families
in the late 16th Century.**



acquired their first land in Liberton in 1522. William Lital (d. 1601) was Provost of Edinburgh twice, in 1586 and again in 1592. His brother was the Clement Lital, Advocate (d. 1580), who bequeathed his books to the town to become the, now priceless, nucleus of the University of Edinburgh Library⁵¹.

In 1587 William purchased from the Dalmahoyes the old Liberton Tower, in the Barony of Over Liberton or Lepertoun, as a country property to complement the old home in Little's Close (now Old Assembly Close) off the High Street in Edinburgh, and in 1605 his son William built and occupied the later to be haunted Liberton House, at no great distance from the old Tower^{54 55 56}. There on the wall can be seen the Arms of William Lital, the Provost, dated 1570, and probably transferred from the High Street dwelling to Liberton Tower in 1587, and thence to Liberton House by his son in 1605.

In 1730 the Little heir, William, 7th of Liberton, married Helen Gilmour. The Gilmours were in Craigmillar Castle from 1660, in which year they also purchased the Inch (built 1617) from the Winrams^{54 55 56}. There their grandson took the name and arms of Little in addition to those of Gilmour when in 1792 he succeeded to the Craigmillar estates⁴⁹. His son was Robert Gordon Gordon Gilmour whose Arms, which incorporate the saltire for Little, appear over the door of the Victorian addition to the house.

The conjoined pedigree chart of the Gilmours of Craigmillar and Littles of Liberton⁴⁹, formerly at the Inch, was in 1987 donated by Sir Ian Gilmour to the University of Edinburgh Library where it is now housed with the Clement Lital Bequest. There, any "of the bluid" (ie of the name Little), as stipulated in the bequest, may see Clement's books. The present head of this Edinburgh branch of the Little family — Little Gilmour — is Ian Hedworth Little Gilmour, the 3rd Baronet, better known perhaps as The Rt. Hon Sir Ian Gilmour, Bt., M.P., former member of the Thatcher Cabinet.

NINE HUNDRED, A THOUSAND, or THIRTEEN HUNDRED YEARS?

The Cavalry Tradition

There are quite a number of present-day descendants of the Border Little Clan whose ancestry can be traced in some detail back through time for over a thousand years. The particular family line chosen as an example has a history of service in the cavalry of the British Army. The Anglo-Scottish Borderers whence they derived had, after three centuries of warfare, become the finest light cavalry in Europe. "All of them were horsemen who held pedestrians in contempt"... for them it was "a disgrace to take a journey on foot."⁶³ The Border Littles moreover were descendants of Normans, a people who virtually introduced sophisticated cavalry tactics into Britain.

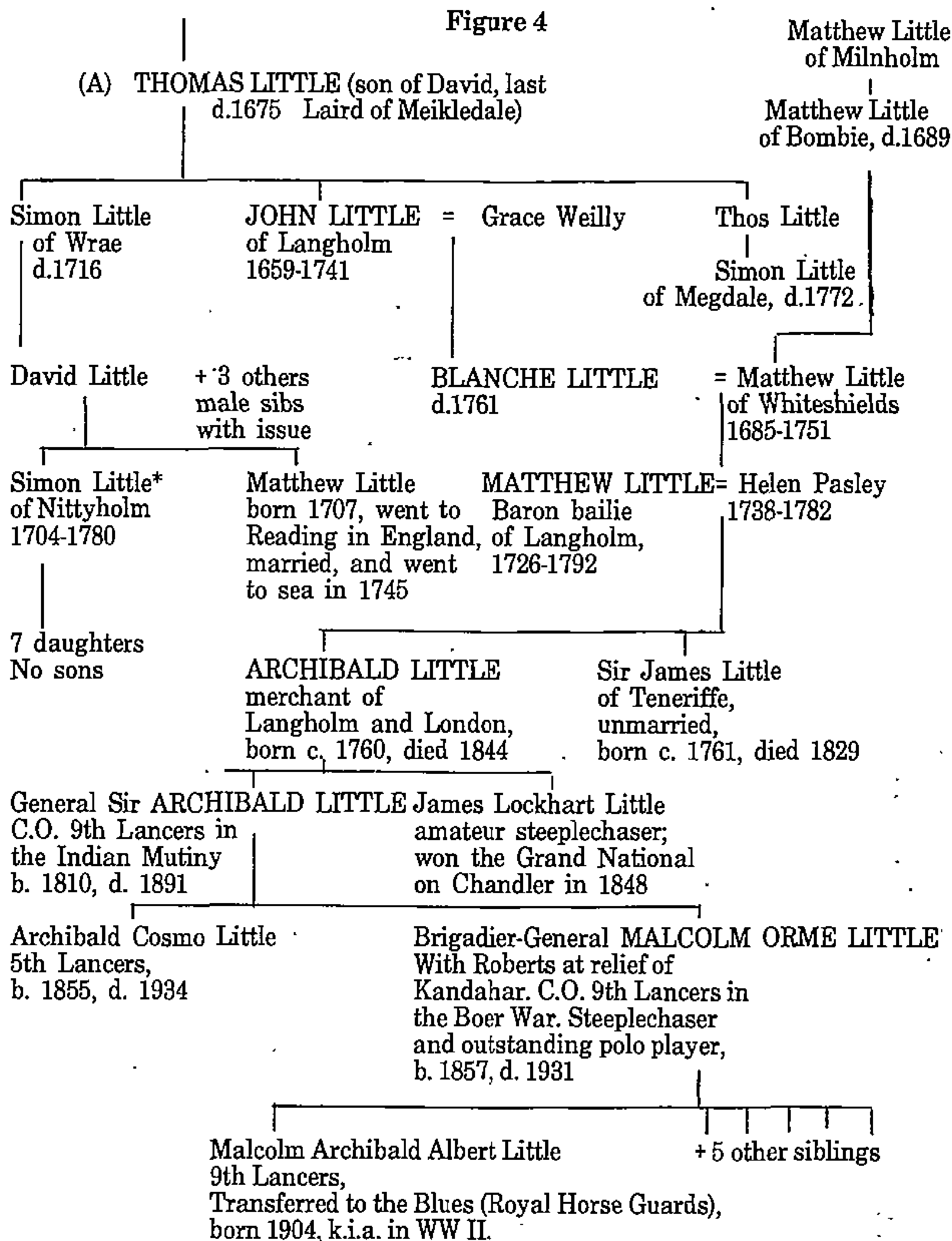
A Continuous Run of Pedigrees

The combined grand pedigree of M.A.A. Little, who fought and died with the mobile armoured force in WW II, (below) traces his ancestry back through time, thus recapitulating, but in reverse order, much of the foregoing text. It has been pieced together for Scotland from the descent from Edward Little of Meikledale, which involves the pedigrees of Sir James Little of Teneriffe⁵⁸, and of Malcolm Orme Little⁵⁹, supplemented by personal notes of gravestone inscriptions in Eskdale. For the Cheshire period the information is compounded of pedigrees of the descendants of William Belward (Camden^{9a}), of the Barons of Malpas^{9b}, of Egerton of Egerton^{9c}, of Sir Peter Leycester¹⁰, and for Overton extracts from the Cholmondley collection¹¹.

The pedigrees of William the Conqueror¹⁴ and the de Toenys¹² cover the Norman period. The evidence, such as it is, for the remote ancestry in Norway is drawn from the Landnámabók of Iceland⁵⁷ and extracts from Scandinavian mythology⁵⁷. Retreating back through time from the recent and factual to the remote and fanciful, the long pedigree illustrates, and I hope in some degree justifies, the title of my address.

....makes ONE LONG PEDIGREE

Nine generations of ancestry are displayed in Fig 4:



*Simon Little of Nittyholm, five generations on from David the last Laird of Meikledale, was the "linear Heir male of this family". Any present-day claimant would have to start the search at this point.

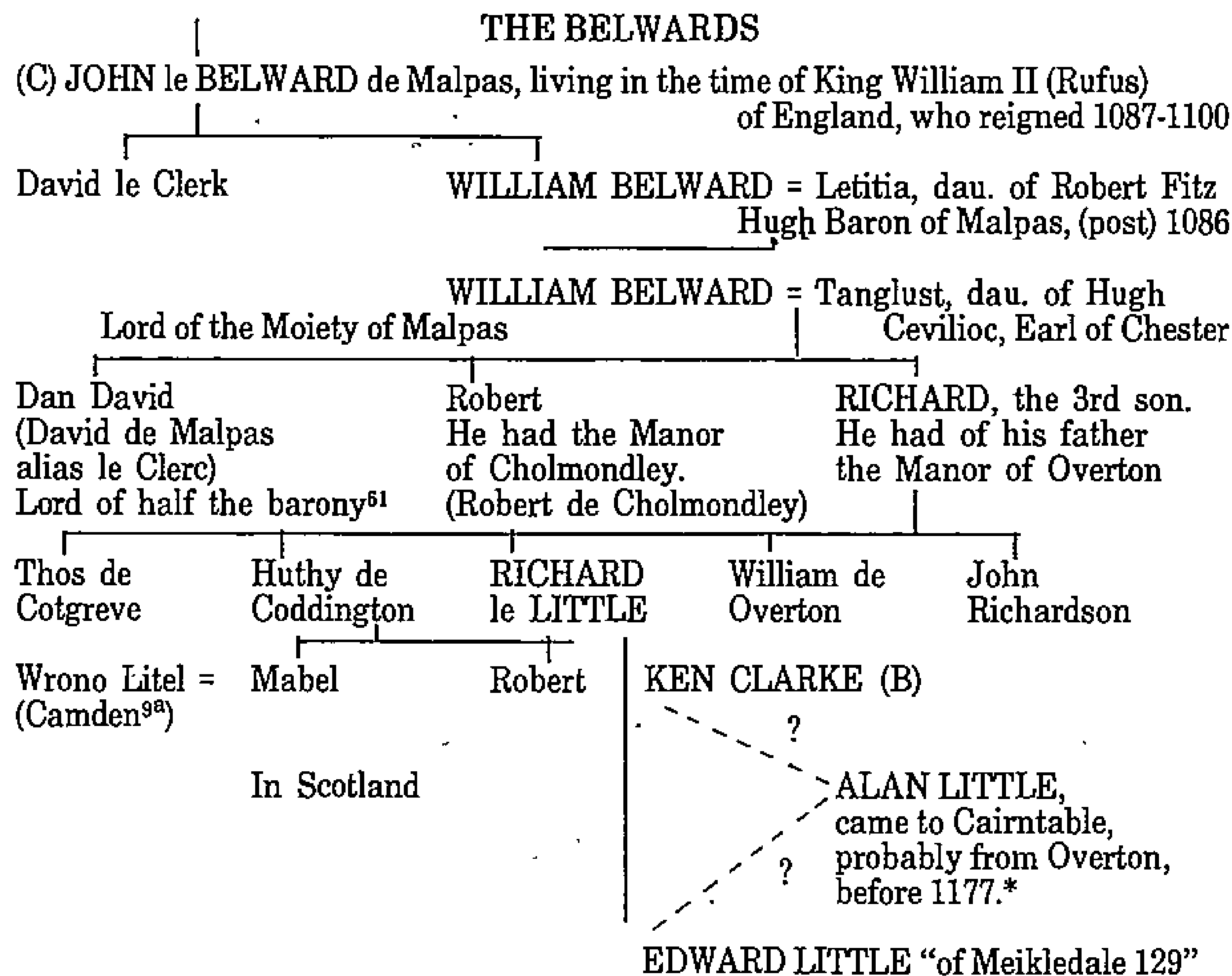
The Lairds of Meikledale

THOMAS LITTLE (A), who died in 1675 was the son of DAVID LITTLE, the last Laird of Meikledale (1660). Receding back through time the Lairds of Meikledale, Chiefs of Clan Little were: David's father THOMAS LITTLE, who had a confirmation Charter of Meikledale in 1608; SIMON LITTLE, who had a Charter from Robert, Lord Maxwell in 1537; JAMES LITTLE, witness, Bridekirk Charters, 1495; WALTER LITTLE, witness, Bridekirk Charters, 1493; SIMON LITTLE, 1st Laird of Meikledale, with charters of 1426³⁷ and 1398. Prior to Simon was NICOL LITTLE (1398)⁶², a direct descendant of EDWARD LITTLE "of Meikledale" C1295).

This Edward Little was the nephew of Sir William Wallace — “my dear sister’s sonne”⁶⁸. According to Bluemantle Pursuivant⁵⁸ he was directly descended from KEN le CLERC, (KEN CLARKE, KENAN CLERK) son of the Anglo-Norman RICHARD le LYTLE, who lived in Overton on the Anglo-Welsh Marches. [It is likely that ALAN LITTLE, who came to Cairntable in Ayrshire before 1177⁵, probably from Overton, occupied an intermediate position in the line of descent.]

Figure 5 traces the line from Ken le Clerc (B) back to JOHN le BELWARD (C), living in Malpas before 1100 AD:

Figure 5



* Only if John le Belward were of advanced age when his name was placed on record during the reign of William Rufus would there be sufficient interval, considering the early age of marriage in those days, to accommodate the five or six generations before the arrival of Alan Little in Scotland prior to 1177, e.g. If John was in his sixties in 1090, with a son in his forties, he could already have a married grandson in his twenties. His gt. gt. grandson, Richard Lytle, could then have been born around 1130.

The de Tosny Connection

These Belwards appear fairly definitely to have been the direct forebears of the early Littles in Malpas/Overton. They are said, in some unspecified manner, to have descent from the family of de Tosny (de Toeny) in Normandy. Ralph de Tosny⁶⁰ was Standard Bearer to the Duchy of Normandy; born between 1025 and 1040 AD, he fought at Hastings with Duke William in 1066, and died in 1102. His lifetime thus overlapped that of John le Belward so the Belwards' ancestor must have been an earlier de Tosny. The Standard Bearer's father, Robert (Roger) de Tosny⁶⁰, born c.990, was killed along with his rival in a feud in 1040, and his great-grandfather, Ralph, of mixed Frankish/-Scandinavian origin, was the first de Tosny.

The Norwegians

The essentially Frankish de Tosnys claimed the Scandinavian part of their descent was from an uncle of Rollo¹². *Rollo, alias Rolf, alias Göngu hrolfr was the Norwegian who became well established by 898 AD as the leader of the Vikings harassing the Seine valley. They eventually allied with the native Franks to create the semi-independent Duchy of Normandy. Rollo was the direct male ancestor five generations ahead of Duke William, who from 1066 to his death in 1087 was also King of England as William I, the Conqueror.* Rollo's father was Rognald, Earl of Møre in Western Norway who was given the Earldom of Orkney.

Pedigrees become less and less certain as they are pursued back into the recesses of time. "Rollo's uncle", ancestor of the Tosnys, could have been his mother's brother, rather than one of his father Rognald's brothers — SIGURD OR SITRIG. Assuming the latter, the Landnámabók of Iceland tells us that EYSTEIN RATTLE was the father of the brothers Rognald, Sigurd and Sitrig, and that Eystein's father was IVAR, Earl of the Uplanders, son of HALFDAN the OLD. The now somewhat shaky son to father recession has carried us back into 9th Century Norway, over eleven hundred years ago.

Tongue in cheek one can venture even further back into a succession of semi-mythological names of which Linklater wrote "as genealogy this is patently ridiculous"⁵⁷. In this world of shadows the historical Halfdan the Old is the son of HEITI, one of the sons of GOR, whose mother was GOI, daughter of SNOW the OLD. Snow's father was FROSTI, and his grandfather was KARI son of FORMJOT "who ruled over Finland", all of which if remotely true would be taking us back into the early 600s AD, about one thousand four hundred years ago which is far far further than any self-respecting genealogist should dare or care to venture.

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SYLLABUS 1988/89

WEDNESDAY 14th SEPTEMBER 1988

"Heraldic Ceilings at Collairnie Castle, North East Fife".
Mr Roger Poole.

MONDAY 17th OCTOBER

"Scottish Peerage Cases and the Archivist".
Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson.

TUESDAY 15th NOVEMBER

"Birth, Brieves, Bonds of Caution and Burial Registers — Typical Sources for the Family Historian from the Dundee Burgh Archives".
Mr Ian Flett.

FRIDAY 16th DECEMBER

"From Here to Posterity — Saving Scotland's Film Heritage".
Janet McBain.

MONDAY 16th January 1989

"French Prisoners of War at Penicuik 1803-14".
Mr Ian MacDougall.

WEDNESDAY 15th FEBRUARY

Annual General Meeting.
"1st International Congress on Family History — Report".
Dr Betty Iggo/Alan J.L. MacLeod.

WEDNESDAY 15th MARCH

"The Auld Grey Toun—Dunfermline in the time of A. Carnegie 1835-1919".
Mr Eric Simpson.

TUESDAY 18th APRIL

"Muniments and Lineage. The Archives of the University of St. Andrews".
Robert N. Smart.

Meetings are held at the Royal College of Physicians,
9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2,
at 7.30 p.m.

ORIGINS OF THE CAMPBELLS OF INVERNEILL

By Colin Campbell

The Campbells of Craignish in Argyllshire have been said to be "the oldest legitimate cadets" of their clan;¹ and while the Campbell of Argyll pedigrees do not all agree on this point, there is no doubt that they are among the earliest.² The account of the family written by Alexander Campbell, advocate, brother of George Campbell of Craignish, c.1721 (hereafter referred to as MSHC), and published by Herbert Campbell, with many abstracts of relevant documents in the Scottish History Society's *Miscellany*, vol. IV (Edinburgh, 1926) makes the line begin with Dugall, born c.1130 and died c.1190, third son of Gillespie of Lochow, the traditional ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll. There is no documentation that far back; but "Dugall de Craginis" was alive in 1292, and "Dugald Gregyns" in 1296.³ The pedigree appears to be established back to 1379.⁴

In his *Account of the Clan Iver* (Aberdeen, 1873), Principal Peter Colin Campbell of the University of Aberdeen, wrote, p. 52, that although one of the most ancient families in Argyllshire, Craignish "is well known not to be of Campbell descent"; but he gave no alternative account of their origin. The senior line of the family died out about 1546.

The tradition that "the Clan Tiarlich of Ard(e)onaig" in Breadalbane (from whom the Inverneill family are descended) were cadets of Craignish, was first written down in MSHC. The author, who was helped in compiling his history by a number of persons, some of whom may have given him conflicting information, was, Herbert Campbell remarks in several footnotes, confused in his account;⁵ and brought Charles, the traditional ancestor of the Clan Tearlach or MacKerlich Campbells, into the narrative twice.

The first reference (MSHC p.208) states that Dugall III of Craignish, who is there said to have died c.1250, had a second son Charles, who acquired the lands of Ardeonaig; of which his descendants lost possession "about an hundred years agoe". (There was indeed a family of MacKerlichs at Ardeonaig, who first appear in record in 1570 and who lost possession of it by 1591,⁶ near enough to a hundred years before 1721.) At the end of this passage another hand has written "of whom Charles Campbell of Tuerechan in Glenloch(a)y" (etc.), this man being the great-grandfather of Lt. Colonel (afterwards Sir) Archibald Campbell who acquired Inverneill in Argyllshire in 1773 (Argyll Sasines, XI, 85v-86v).

The second reference to a Charles, son of Craignish, comes on page 234. Here, referring to Dugall XII of Craignish, said to have died in 1537 (and who had a natural son Dugall, who had a charter of Danna on 27 May 1523),⁷ the account states:

"This Dugall had also another Bastard son called Charles or Tarlich eranich or Irish Charles, for being along with this same Mr. Ard (Archibald Campbell of Danna, who is said to have taken a company of soldiers to Ireland, and was son of Archibald Campbell of Auchinbreck and ancestor of the Campbells of Kilberry) and his Cussin the Trustee Liutt Jon McAlester vic Lauchlane so much esteem'd by Kilberry of whoes valour I have heard incredible stories, and is witnes to the last charter granted by the last Dugall oige (of Craignish) to McKisage of Caronbeg 1546. Of this Tarlich Eranich descended the late Race of Clantarlich of whom is Charles Campbell present Bailly of Broadalbin & his sones, Jon, Peter Bane & Duncan." (This latter Charles, born 16 February 1650, died 21 March 1723, bailie-depute of the Breadalbane Baron Court by 1700,⁸ was the same person as Charles of Tuerachan mentioned above.)

The above passage, according to Herbert Campbell, has been heavily cancelled; but he seems to have had no difficulty in reading it. It does not appear in later copies of MSHC.⁹

The first sign of any interest taken by the Inverneill in these matters, is in a letter in Inverneill mss. III, 29, from Archibald, later 1st of Inverneill to his brother Duncan, later Commissary of Stirling and of Military Stores, dated Sackville Street, 19 December 1774: "P.S. I wish you would get my Arms out of the Lyon's Office and send them to me without loss of time. If you can prove yourself the Elder Branch of the Craignish family they will be diff't. to what I have now and upon my Seal; if not, I suppose they will be pretty much the same." In an undated letter to Duncan (probably written before May 1776) he also wrote: "You have had a noble opportunity of getting out our Coat of Arms from the Lyon's office. I hope you have availed yourself of it." (In a previous letter to Duncan, dated Fort William (Calcutta), 1 October 1769, he had written "I have insisted with James (his elder brother) to Purchase Inverneil for me,").

He wrote again to Duncan, 27 February 1776: "I hope long ere that period ('the 10th. of next month') you will ... have completed your Genealogy Papers which has been so long in bringing to Maturity." Among the Inverneill mss., unnumbered, there is a letter, 28 May 1776, from James Cummyng (Lyon Clerk Depute, 1770-1773),¹⁰ stating that there was nothing at the Lyon Office "to deduce the descent of the family of Craignish from that Argyll" and adding "From what Mr. Moir showed me it appears that Colonel (Archibald) Campbell ... is the seventh in descent from Charles Campbell of Corranmore who was a second brother of Sir Dugal Campbell of Craignish who appears to be the Person mentioned by Mr. Nisbet (in *A System of Heraldry*, 1722 edition, p. 34) who granted a charter to Duncan MacCallar ... dated the seventh of October 1528."¹¹

No further steps were taken in Scotland until 1875, when James Archibald Campbell 6th of Inverneill obtained a grant of arms (Lyon Register, IX, 88). In the present writer's matriculation as an Inverneill cadet (Lyon Register XXXVI, 65, 11 July 1947) the arms granted in 1875 were described by the Lord Lyon as "Ensigns Armorial heritably demonstrating the said (James Archibald) Campbell of Inverneill and his Successors in the same to be Chiefs of the Clan Tearlach".

In 1785 Duncan Campbell above mentioned, whose brother Archibald had been created a Knight of the Bath in that year (and had obtained a grant of supporters from Garter King of Arms, although he had never established a right to arms in Scotland or England),¹² completed a family account which he called "Geneology of the Family of Campbell of Craignish" (Inverneill mss. III, 12; hereafter referred to as CG), with twenty-five appendices being copies of charters, letters, and extracts from MSHC, to which latter Ms. Duncan alluded in his introduction. The account survives in a copy in the handwriting of Duncan's eldest brother, Sir James 2nd of Inverneill (1737-1805), bearing his signature in two places, and includes additions concerning Sir James and Sir Archibald dated 13 February 1795.

Duncan states in his introduction that he had access to the charter chests of Craignish and of the Duke of Argyll; he also had before him, presumably, Inverneill ms. III, 25, which is an eighteenth-century copy of MSHC. and II, 34, an 18th-century inventory of 128 Craignish writs, 1361-1614 and 1708-1727 (intervening part missing), on which he evidently depended, with misleading results.

In CG, p. 20, Duncan states that Archibald XI of Craignish (who makes a sole documented appearance in 1497, see MSHC p. 288) had a second son, "Charles, who is witness to a Gift of Serjeantry and Mairship of Craignish, granted by Dugald Campbell of Corvorrán; to John mac Ishaig, dated 20th. January, 1544, wherein he is Designed, 'Charlach Mac Gillespie vic Coul Craignish of Corvorrán.'" (The Craignish family were, occasionally, using the designation "of Corvorrán" at that time.)

That Duncan was using the inventory, Inverneill mss. II, 34, alluded to above, is shown by the abstract there (p. 9) of the above charter, which describes "Charlach, McIllespick (Gillespick, as is well known, is an alternative for Archibald) -vic-duill" as one of the witnesses.

When the Inverneill mss. were inventoried by Mr. R.C. Reid and Miss M.F. Moore, 1949-51, the original of this charter fortunately turned up (part II, no. 4) and an extract follows:

Grant by "Dougall Campbell of Corwarran" to his servant "Johnne McDonill Vec illehallum VcKesaik and to his ayeris (heirs)", of "my office of sargeandry and mairschip pertenant to me and my ayeris as balze and tennend within all my bondis in Cragniche and the syid of Lochawych ... In vitnes of the quhilk to be keipit I haif subscriuit this wrett with my hand led on the pen be a noter (notary) and has affixit the sele of Angus Campbell of the Barbrek¹³ procurit instantly to the samyn at Corwarane the xx day of Januar in the zeir of God I^m V^c and xliiii zeiris befor thir witnesses John McAllexander Vc Lachlan Terlych McIllecrist VcDuil Duncan McIllekeir Johnne Campbell clerk of Kilmartin et magistro Gilberto Mcolhallum rectore de Cragniche cum diuersis aliis

Dugall Campbell of Corwarran"

There is a seal tag, but the seal is missing. I have a photostat of the document; and there is no doubt that "Terlych McIllecrist VcDuil" is the correct reading. This grant, of which the year, new style, would be 1545, is probably the same as "the last charter granted by the last Dugall oige to McKisage of Caronbeg 1546", mentioned in MSHC, pp 234, 236-7. Dugall oige is said to have died without issue in 1546 (MSHC, p. 236); and Craignish reverted to the Earls of Argyll.

The Craignish line was continued by Donald of Barrichbeyan, younger son of John M'Donil V'Ean Gorme who was the father of Archibald mentioned above. This latter John had a dispensation to marry, 30 June 1486, Effreta, Daughter of Duncan MacGeyll, baron of Barrichbeyan (MSHC, appendix B, no. 101, p. 283). MSHC itself, CG, and later copies all make the mistake of saying that it was Donald who married Effreta. Donald's descendants later recovered Craignish, which was sold in 1801 to Archibald Campbell of Jura.¹⁴ In 1886 and again in 1947 the representative of the Barrichbeyan line matriculated arms, being recognised in the latter year by the Lord Lyon King of Arms as "Representer of the House and Family of Craignish" and "Chief of the Clan Dugal Craignish" (Lyon Register, XI, 81; XXXVI, 48). A member of the Inverneill family has recently acquired part of Craignish Castle.

The Inverneill tradition (CG, pp. 20, 25 *et seq.*), gives the following account of Charles, said to be second son of Archibald XI of Craignish (p. 20): "This Charles. The second Son, married and had Issue: His Great Strength and Stature, gote him the Byname of Charlach-more — He resided with his family upon the Lands of Corramore, untill he had the misfortune in an unhappy Scuffle, to kill Gillies of Glenmore; and dangerously to wound his Uncles son; which Obliged him to quit Argyleshire, and retire to Perthshire; where, his Posterity acquired Right to the lands of Ardeonaig ... and where they are known, by the Patronimic of Clan Chairlich —".

The account continues (p. 25), stating that Charles had three sons, John, Peter and Charles, and goes on: "After removing from Argyleshire, he took up his Residence in Glenlyon Perthshire; where his Family all followed him, excepting his second Son Peter, who married in Craignish, of whom the Campbells of Laggandarroch, & others are descended; as appears in a Tree of the Family of Craignish relative hereto¹⁵ — The impetuosity of Charlachmore's Temper, ... led him into another Scuffle with a Gentleman

of Glenlyon, in which his Antagonist fell; and Charles was thereupon again obliged to Remove, and take Refuge in Rannoch — where the better to disguise himself, he Assumed the name of Mac Vrachater; but his wife ... died in Glenlyon —

“These untoward Events, in the life of Charlachmore; and the total exclusion of Collateral heirs Male from the Succession of the Estate of Craignish; by the conception of the Investitures 1414;¹⁶ Effectually prevented him and his Issue, from claiming it, on the death of Dugald Oig, without Lawfull heirs Male of his own Body;”. Here the writer goes on to say that Charles and his descendants retained the right of burial in the chapel of Kilmolrow, Craignish parish; and that the branch which later recovered Craignish never claimed it. But an Inverneill ms. pedigree dated 21 April 1802 (Pedigree C), the most complete account as to names and dates, states that the Perthshire ancestors of the Inverneills were buried at Killin (although none of their graves have been found there);¹⁷ and CG includes drawings of two of their tombstones.

CG, page 27, goes on: “After Charlach More, removed from Glenlyon; he married in Rannoch, the Grandchild of Stewart of Garth; with whom he had Issue, by the surname of Mac Vrachater. The Descendants of which marriage, retain that name to this day, in Perthshire and Glenurchy” (*sic*; probably error for Glenlyon).¹⁸ Charles’s descendants are given (page 28): 1. John, eldest son, married in Perthshire the widow of a laird “called Stuck Rioch” (in Inverneill Pedigree C, called daughter of MacLaren of Achaleash); 2. Charles, son of 1, acquired Ardeonaig (in Pedigree C, said to have married a daughter of MacGregor of Brackleys); 3. John or Iain Crupach, son of 2, acquired Easter Duncrook (in Glenlochay, Breadalbane) and married Barbara daughter of Campbell of Lawers (no proof; in Pedigree C, married 1st Agnes daughter of Shaw of “Knockheely” (?Knockhill), and 2nd, Margaret daughter of John (*recte*. James) Campbell of Wester Duncrook;¹⁹ 4. Patrick or Pedrig Mhea, active against the Clan Gregor c.1623 and mortally wounded in a skirmish with them, married Ann daughter of “Buchanan of Mornish”, and given as father of Charles in Tuerachan.

There is no proof of the existence of Charles’s son and grandson, but John in the alleged third generation certainly existed. John Campbell alias Mak Kairich in Morinsh (on Lochtayside), his wife Margaret Campbell and sons Dugall, Donald, and Charles, had sasine of the 40/- lands of Easter Duncrook on 14 October 1620 (Perth Sasines, 1st.ser., IV, 54-56), but no record has been found of the Shaw marriage; John’s alleged son, Patrick, designed in Morinsh, Blairearagan or Tomachrocher is the earliest proven ancestor of the Inverneill family: he appears in record in 1656, and died between 9 June 1670 and 1 June 1675;²⁰ thus he can hardly have been the Patrick mortally wounded in a conflict c-1623;²¹ and his wife was Catherine MacIlvoil.

CG, unfortunately, got into print in *The House of Argyll and the Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell from the year 420 to the Present Time*, edited anonymously, and published by John Tweed, Glasgow, 1871.²² On pages 85-124, headed “House of Craignish”, there is a corrupt and incomplete copy of CG, but, curiously in some cases giving additional information. The editor’s introduction, p. iii, states that “the body of the work is taken from some old manuscripts, long in the possession of the family of Archibald MacNab, Esq. of Penmore, Isle of Mull;²³ these, as well as the ancient family tree of the Craignish Campbells, he has most kindly placed at our disposal.” (See Note 15.)

Among the faults of the account as printed by Tweed is an outrageous twisting (pp. 111-112), done to give a more favorable version, of the passage in MSHC, p. 208, beginning “and shelter’d themselves” and ending “and Royal Commissions.” The copyist of Tweed’s version, curiously, omits more and more of the information about the alleged descendants of Tearlach Mor as it approaches the year 1785, and the account of

them ends, p. 117: "XXIV. James Campbell Craignish, who held the commission of a captain in the 7th Regiment of Foot, is the last on this branch of the Craignish Tree." This was James (1765-1819), later third of Inverneill, great-grand-son of Charles in Tuerachan, never called "of Craignish"; Captain, 1st battalion of the old 71st (Fraser's Highlanders), 6 March 1783 (disbanded, 1784); Captain 73rd Regiment, 6 June 1787, later Lieutenant-General and Baronet (1818),²⁴ on whose death without legitimate issue that baronetcy became extinct. The name Inverneill does not appear in Tweed's account, nor in CG.

On 2 April 1795 a number of persons, describing themselves as descended from a brother of John the alleged eldest son of Tearlach Mor, signed a declaration at Killin (Inverneill mss. III, 2; copy at Lyon Office) acknowledging Sir James Campbell 2nd of Inverneill as their chief, stating that they considered him "to be the head and undoubted lineal heir and representative of the old branch or tribe of the family of Craignish" and adding that they expected Sir James to acknowledge himself as such, "notwithstanding you are not in possession of the real estate of that family for which we have much cause to grieve".

The signers were Peter Campbell in Crannich and Duncan Campbell in Lawers, representing the Clan M'Kater Campbells in Breadalbane; Duncan Campbell in Soccooch Ardeonaig and James Campbell in Lix, representing the Clan Tearlich Campbells in Breadalbane; Malcolm Campbell in Killin, representing the Mac Vrachater Campbells in Breadalbane and Glenlyon; John Mack Ich Kellegherne alias Campbell in Laimacreage, representing the Clan Ich Kellegherne, also in Breadalbane; and Duncan Campbell in Kinnoch Lacher in Rannoch, representing the Clan Haister Campbells there.²⁵

This document (the date being given wrongly as 6 October 1795) is discussed in Lord Lyon Innes of Learney's *Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, 7th ed. (Edinburgh, 1964), pp. 34-35. The Lyon Court has accepted the declaration so far as the chiefship of Clan Tearlach is concerned.²⁶ Sir James Campbell, in ms. Inverneill pedigree dated 28 February 1793 (date crossed out) is described as "Heretable Usher to his Majesty in Scotland,"²⁷ and representing the old branch of the Campbells of Craignish." A similar claim was made by him to the College of Arms, London, on the occasion of his brother Archibald being created a Knight of the Bath, 1785 (College of Arms, Ms. J.P. 52, pp. 411 *et seq.*; see also Pedigrees of Knights of the Bath, III, 95); and Pedigree C above-mentioned. Duncan, eldest son of James Archibald Campbell 6th of Inverneill, when seeking a grant of arms on behalf of his father, wrote to the Lord Lyon, 27 October 1875, "we have always held ourselves to be the Senior branch of the Craignish family ... This is I am aware a somewhat difficult point to prove for want of written evidence." (Correspondence at Lyon Office.) Some discussion of the Craignish representation will also be found in *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser., I (1886), pp. 109, 158, 211-212.

What proof is there of the Inverneill claim? The patronymic occurs as early as 3 November 1513, when Dugall M'Kerlych witnessed a charter of the lands of Finlarig in Breadalbane (Scottish Record Office, GD 112/2/31/71, no. 41). CG says nothing about Charles, the ancestor of the Clan Tearlach, having gone to Ireland. Nor is there any mention of him in G.A. Hayes-McCoy's *Scots Mercenaries in Ireland, 1565-1603* (Dublin, 1937); but this work covers a later period than that at which Charles is supposed to have lived. On 25 June 1523 John, brother of Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and some McTarlochis were declared rebels and fugitives;²⁸ on 2 July 1538 the Earl of Argyll had a gift of the goods of "Donald McCarlycht, McGillespick's sone", the latter being a fugitive from the law.²⁹ Donald dowff M'tarlich witnessed a Barrichbeyan document on 3 December 1544 (MSHC, p. 289), and Anna Nein V'Kerlie, widow of Archibald Campbell

of Danna abovementioned, was alive on 23 January 1581/2.³⁰ On 18 May 1588 Donald and Dugal M'Tarlichs, brothers, had a tack of lands in Lorne on condition of making slaughter on the Clan Gregor (C.N. Innes, ed., *The Black Book of Taymouth* (1855), pp. 416-418). Donald M'Tarlich V'Illechrist V'Donald witnessed a Barrichbeyan sasine, 4 December 1590 (MSHC, p. 290), and Donald McCharles-vic-illecrist in Soroba witnessed a sasine of Corvorrانبeg, 18 January 1592 (Inverneill mss., II, 34, p. 28).

That there was indeed a Charles somewhere in the Craignish family early in the sixteenth century is proved by the fact that on 21 November 1584 "James McDonche VcHerloch VcDoule Craignish in Torranmore" (?Corranmore) witnessed a document at Inverliver (*The Genealogist*, vol. 38 N.S., p. 185).

In Perthshire records the references to MacKerlichs or "Campbells alias MacKerlish" are numerous. There are 414 mentions of them in the Breadalbane baron court books, 1574 to 1745, and 58 references, 1682 to 1729, to Campbells known to be of MacKerlich descent (the patronymic does not often appear after 1700).³¹ The "clan tarlich" is specifically mentioned on 21 November 1598 (SRO, GD 112/17/2, fol. 200). Carlocht McCairlycht owed for the fairs of Morinsh for the year 1565 (testament-dative of James Campbell of Murthlie in Stratay, Edinburgh Testaments, IX, 15 April 1581). On 7 August 1608 thirteen M'Cairlichs, including John in Finlarig, and a number of M'Illegariffs, signed a bond of manrent at Kenmore, Perthshire (C.N. Innes, *op.cit.*, pp. 257-8) in favour of Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, promising to perform certain services and to give him their calps. This is, apparently, the "agreement" referred to by W.A. Gillies, *In Famed Breadalbane* (Perth, 1938), p. 354, by which, he says, the MacKerlichs and M'Illegariffs adopted the surname of Campbell; but there is nothing in the document about a change of name. As mentioned above, the earliest proven ancestor of the Inverneill family is Patrick Campbell alias MacKerlich in Morinsh, dead by 1675.

The tradition of the Clan Tearlach descent from Craignish was still alive in Perthshire in the late nineteenth century. In *The Highland Monthly*, vol. 3 (1891-92), "Glenlyon Fencible Men in 1706", Duncan Campbell, perhaps the same person as the author of *The Lairds of Glenlyon* (1886), wrote "The Campbells after nearly 200 years of lairdship left the Glenlyon population very much as they found it. In the 1706 list all who represent the long Campbell ownership are John Campbell, Gallin, and 3 McBrachadairs and 5 McPhails of the Clan Charles Branch of the Black Dougal of Craignish descent." In *Reminiscences and Recollections of an Octogenarian Highlander* (Inverness, 1910), the same author states, p. 249, of various families who were late-comers to Fortingall parish, "So were the Campbells from Glenlyon and Breadalbane, and also the much-scattered Clan Charles Campbell branch of the Black Dougal of Craignish stock."³²

We are left, then, with a long-standing tradition, believed in by the Campbells of Craignish themselves, that the Clan Tearlach are descended from their family, either by legitimate or illegitimate descent; and with the fact that there was certainly a Charles somewhere in that family early in the sixteenth century; but there is an undocumented gap as to the descent between that period and 1659; and the belief entertained by the Inverneills in the late eighteenth century and later, that they represented the senior branch of the family, will not stand up. It is unfortunate that a copy of Commissary Duncan Campbell's genealogy of 1785 ever got into print, as that has caused the mistaken belief to be perpetuated.

REFERENCES

1. MSHC, P. 191; Lyon Register, XXXVI, 48.
2. *Highland Papers*, II (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1916), p. 83; "Mr. Alexander Colvil his Collections of the Genealogy of the House of Argyle", and "The Genealogy of the family of Argyle And of Particular Families descended Therefrom", both second half of seventeenth century (18th-century copies in my possession).
3. *Highland Papers*, II, 115; J. Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, II (1884), p. 203.
4. Herbert Campbell's collection of Campbell pedigrees at the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, I, 29 (1379, not 1343 as there shown); see also *The Scottish Genealogist*, VI, no. 2 (July 1959) p. 14 *et seq.*
5. C. Campbell, "The Craignish MS.: Forgery or Collaboration?", *The Scottish Genealogist*, XXXII, no. 2 (June 1985), pp. 48-9.
6. "donaldo m^ccarly^c in ardenage" witnessed a document at Cultebragan, 13 July 1570 (Menzies of Weem mss. in my possession, Bundle 3, 1560-79); Donald McKairlie alias Campbell resigned his rights in various lands including "Togan Ardonycht" to John Campbell of Ardkinglass, 3 June 1591 (Register of Deeds, Dal., vol. 38, fols. 16v-17v.).
7. MSHC, pp. 233-4, 294.
8. Family Bible of his grandson James Campbell, writer in Inveraray, 1744; four ms. pedigrees in the Inverneill mss. (unnumbered), 1793 and 1802; Scottish Record Office, GD 112/17/9, fol. 40.
9. Campbell of Inverneill mss., III, 25; National Library of Scotland, Advocates' Ms. 73.1.13; Mitchell Library, Glasgow, Moir Collection, no. 344-665. The Inverneill inventory is SRO, National Register of Archives, A/195.
10. Scottish Record Society, *Publications*, Part CXLVII (Edinburgh, 1946), p.14.
11. An abstract of the charter is given in MSHC, pp. 294-5.
12. College of Arms, Grants, XVI, p. 101, 22 December 1785.
13. As Dugall's predecessor certainly had his own seal, attached to the 1528 charter, and of which a not wholly accurate drawing appears in Nisbet's *System of Heraldry* (Edinburgh, 1722), plate 6; and as Herbert Campbell states, MSHC, p. 206, note 5, that the seal (presumably meaning the matrix) survived until the nineteenth century, it seems odd that Craignish should have had to borrow the seal of his neighbour Barbreck. Perhaps the matrix was temporarily mislaid.
14. SRO, GD 64/1/379 (2), no. 81.
15. The tree, compiled about 1785, is Inverneill mss. III, 23; a fairly accurate copy is reproduced in *The House of Argyll* (1871), referred to below, between pp. 82 and 83. There is a pedigree of the Laggandarroch Campbells, 1671-1756, in Herbert Campbell's collection, II, 80.
16. MSHC, p. 228, also says that the charter of 1414 excluded collaterals. But an abstract of the original, in possession of the Duke of Argyll, dated 1 June 1414, is given on p. 292; it is to Ronald Campbell of Cragynis and the lawful heirs male of his body, which would have included Tearlach Mor, if he were of legitimate birth.
17. I am obliged to Dr. A.R. McNaughton, Hartlepool, for examining the gravestones at Kilmolrow and Killin. No stone of the Clan Tearlach family has been found at either place.
18. The name MacVrachater (various spellings) occurs in Glenlyon and Breadalbane records; it is variously translated as son of the maltman or son of the flag-bearer and I believe has in some cases been anghicised to Bannerman. Three MacBrachadairs are mentioned in the 1706 list of Glenlyon fencible men (see below); the name is found in the Kenmore parish register, 1648, 1650; Duncan

- McVraugheter in Kenoke, 22 January 1754 (Perth Sheriff Court Register of Deeds); John MacVraugheter in More of Glenlyon (Dunkeld Testaments, 21 Jan. 1724); Mary and ffinlay Mackavrachter (Dunkeld Testaments, 16 April 1741).
19. No proof has been found of either marriage. James Campbell, lawful son of deceased Little John Campbell in Glenquoich, had sasine of the (wester) part of Duncrosk, 14 October 1620 (Perth Sasines 1st ser., IV, 56-57v); on 11 December of that year this John is called "brother german naturall" to the deceased Archibald Campbell of Murthlie, a line being drawn around the word "germane" in the record (*ibid.*, 1st ser., IV, 84-85). Between 1620 and 1738 Easter and Wester Duncrosk were occupied by four different Campbell families.
 20. Perth Sasines, 3rd ser. IV, 46r-47v; SRO, GD 112/17/8, fol. 21; GD 112/2/27/77/151.
 21. A similar story is told about Patrick, one of three sons of that name of Sir Duncan Campbell 7th of Glenorchy, in M.O. C(ampbell). *A Memorial History of the Campbells of Melfort* (London, 1882), p. 56, and in John Christie, *The Lairds and Lands of Lochtayside* (Aberfeldy, 1893), p. 76, the latter giving the date of the conflict as 1661. I find no record of any such episode in A.G.M. MacGregor, *The History of Clan Gregor* (Edinburgh, 1909); but in vol. II, pp. 121, 124 of that work it is shown that some MacGregors had killed James Campbell of (Wester) Duncrosk and John his brother (not MacKerlichs), not long before 19 February 1650.
 22. A justly critical review of this work appeared in *The Scotsman*, 17 March 1871. P. 119, "killed in Java by the slaves" should read "killed in Jura by the Shaws"; p. 116, "Eliza daughter of James Foster of Dunoon" should read "Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Fisher of Durren". On p. 117 the information concerning the children of Major James Campbell (later Sir James 2nd of Inverneill) is incorrect; his youngest son was named Lorne, not John; none of his daughters were twins and there was no marriage to Campbell of Succoth. Both CG and Tweed (p. 114) erroneously make Patrick (ancestor of Inverneill) the eldest son of Charles in Tuerachan; he was in fact the second, the eldest being John.
 23. Archibald MacNab was born in 1806, son of James MacNab, land steward, and Catherine MacNab; and died on 23 August 1882 (death certificate). He acquired Penmore by disposition dated 6 and 10 November 1857, was a magistrate and Commissioner of Supply, and was living at Glenburn House, Ardrishaig, Argyllshire (about three miles from Inverneill) at the time of his death. He is not known to have been related to the Inverneill family. I am obliged to Dr. Lorne Campbell, London, and Mr. Duncan Beaton, Houston, Renfrewshire, for this information.
 24. See Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine's Ms. Notes on Campbell officers in the Army, at the Lyon Office; College of Arms, Baronets' Pedigrees IV, 2; Baronets' Patents, VI, 114.
 25. I have not found any of these patronymics in Perthshire records, excepting MacVrachater (see Note 18).
 26. Lyon Register, XXXVI, 65. 11 July 1947.
 27. Sir James's brother, Sir Archibald, acquired the office by charter dated 2 July 1790 (Great Seal Register, C2/125, p. 205); Sir James's eldest son James sold it to (Sir) Patrick Walker in February 1806 (Reg. Deeds, Dal., vol. 296, fol. 345).
 28. See A.G.M. MacGregor, *op. cit.*, (note 21), I, 87-88.
 29. Calendar, Register of the Privy Council, II, 2606.
 30. Herbert Campbell's pedigrees, I, 109.
 31. C. Campbell, "The MacKerlich Campbells in the Breadalbane Baron Court Books", *The Scottish Genealogist*, XXVII, no. 1 (March 1980) pp. 20-33. The court books are at the Scottish Record Office, GD112/17, nos. 1-12, 1558-1748.

32. I am obliged to Dr. A.R. McNaughton for this information. Principal Peter Colin Campbell, in his *Account of the Clan Iver*, 1873 ed. p. 53, erroneously says that the "Clan Chearlaech" appear in Perthshire as the Campbells of West Ardeonaig and Corrycharmaig. The latter families, although living in the same district, were not MacKerlich Campbells, but cadets of Glenorchy: see Herbert Campbell's pedigrees, II, 73-74.

I am much obliged to Lt.-Col. D.L. Campbell, M.B.E., M.C., for making available to me copies of the letters of (Sir) Archibald Campbell of Inverneill to his brother Duncan; to Mrs. C.G.W. Roads, Lyon Clerk, for permission to quote from Herbert Campbell's Craignish pedigree; and to the Council of the Scottish History Society for permission to quote from their *Miscellany*, vol. IV.

CHART I

Extract from Inverneill Mss. III, 25 (CG, written 1785).

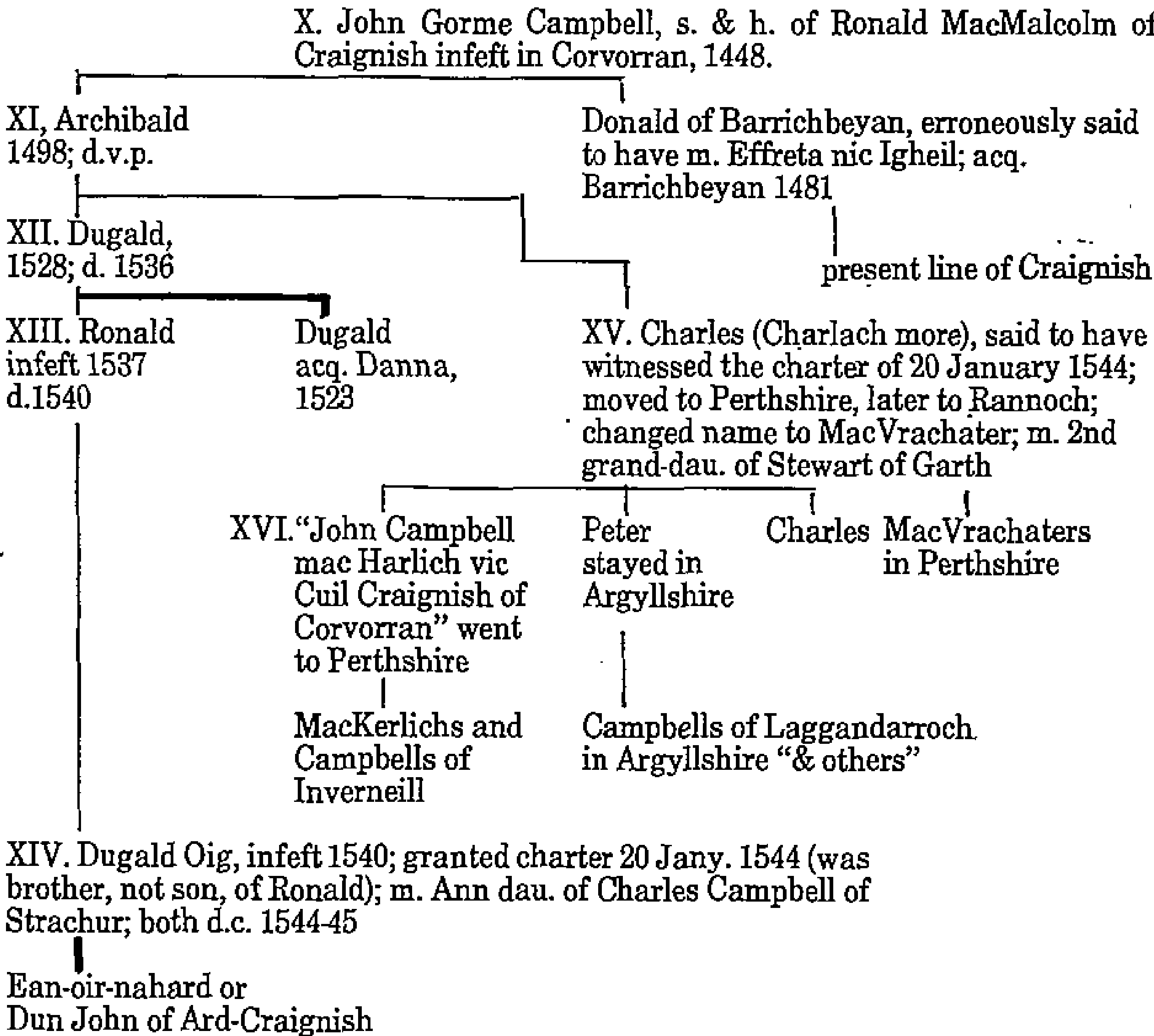
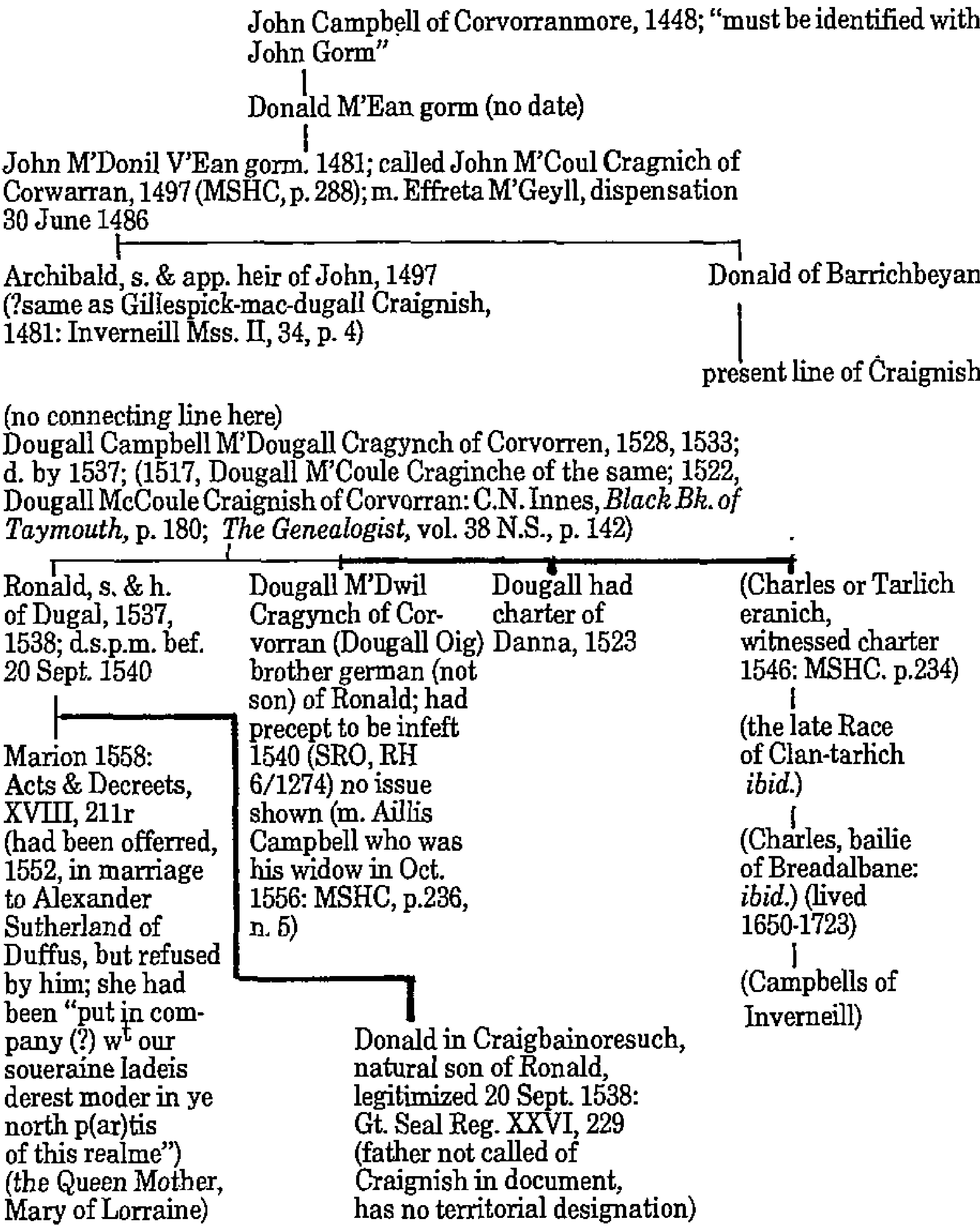


CHART II

Extract from Herbert Campbell's pedigrees at the Lyon Office, I, 29-30, with additions in brackets.



PRE-1855 COMMUNION ROLLS AND OTHER LISTINGS IN KIRK SESSION RECORDS

by A. Rosemary Bigwood

Kirk Session minutes are an invaluable source of information for the family historian, often providing a vivid picture of the social life of our ancestors, as well as genealogical data on those who appeared before the Session, as witnesses or accused, in such cases as fornication, adultery, irregular marriage or sabbath-breaking. In addition to the minutes, however, the Session records frequently include a variety of other interesting material.

The Kirk Session records of many parishes still remain in the keeping of the local minister — unlike the Old Parish Registers which are all in the custody of the Registrar General for Scotland. The Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh, however, has at present a repertory of the records of 1358 kirk sessions of the Established Church of Scotland, most of which have been deposited there, though some have now been retransmitted to Regional Archives.

This repertory was studied and details extracted of all pre-1855 communion rolls and other parish listings. Where a series of records starts before 1855, the terminal date after 1855 is given. The largest group of “listings” comprises communion rolls, lists of male heads of communicant families, details of young communicants and examination rolls. The majority of those in the Scottish Record Office relate to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but seventeen parishes have lists going back earlier. There are records of those who attended and were examined prior to communion in St. Madoes parish, Perthshire, for the years 1596-1611 and a further series of examination rolls covering the period 1660-1667: other seventeenth century lists of parishioners are extant for St. Cuthberts and Canongate parishes, Edinburgh, and also for Duddingston. An interesting early eighteenth century list gives the members of the Crown Court congregation at London, dated circa 1713-29.

It was not practicable to examine every list in this category, but a sample taken showed that the amount of information given in communion rolls and lists of communicant families varied greatly from parish to parish. The Prestonkirk “List of Heads of Families 1836-7” provides only a schedule of names: the lists for Gladsmuir in 1835-38 include additional information as to the occupation and residence of the head of the family, while those for Whitekirk (1853), Newton (1833-66) and Kirkcowan (1849-52) also give details of what happened to the families with notes such as “deceased”, “married to...” or “Gone to Tasmania”.

Another group of listings are the returns made for the Censuses of 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831. The 1841 Census was the first named census that covered the whole country, but for the four previous decades the Government had ordered statistical censuses to be taken in each parish. Only a few of these returns have survived, but in some cases, however, the zeal of the schoolmaster outran the official terms of reference resulting in a detailed enumeration of individuals. The population rolls for Ormiston for 1811, 1821 and 1831, for example, provide only general and statistical information, but the census for Dunnottar for 1811 did include names, place of residence and broadly-based details of type of employment. For Roslin (included with Glencorse Kirk Session records) eight notebooks have survived of an early nineteenth century census which provide names of heads of families, residence and occupation, number of children under 7 or 12, number of communicants and details of religious denomination, place of worship and type of tenure of land. Unfortunately many of these early census returns written in odd notebooks have been lost. That for 1811 for Dalkeith was lucky to survive: it was written

— very untidily — in an exercise book, giving names of all those living in the parish but supplying no other details. The rest of the book, however, had been used by a schoolgirl: it was titled “Margaret Ewatt — her account book” and was filled with arithmetic problems such as: “A lady hath an income worth £267.18.9 and spendeth dayly 11.3 and pays £18.6.6 for rents and £16.7.6 yearly for servants what does she save at the years end?” Such laudable economy in using up paper may have been the cause of the loss of many other census schedules.

The listings extracted from the repertory of the kirk session records do not include records of baptisms, marriages or burials, which are, in various parishes, to be found there and which in some cases supplement the information given in the Old Parish Registers; but some lists not falling within the categories of communion rolls or census schedules were noted for interest — such as parish assessments of those capable of carrying arms (Birse 1797), lists of those moving into or out of Greenlaw 1839-42, a roll of school pupils for Symington 1849-51 and various lists of inhabitants where the repertory gives no indication as to the basis for compilation.

All the records in the following list can be consulted in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh — though in a few cases, only microfilm copies are available. If the records have been re-transmitted to a regional or district archive and no copy has been retained in Edinburgh, this is indicated on the list. Documents now in the hands of the Strathclyde Regional Archives, Glasgow are marked SRA, and those at Ayr in the care of the Strathclyde Regional Council — SRC.

LIST OF PARISHES WITH COMMUNION ROLLS, LISTS OF FAMILIES AND CENSUS LISTS

- Abdie CH2/828
List of Population of Parish 1821
- Aberdeen, South Church of St. Nicholas CH2/2
Communion Roll 1848-1933 (with gaps)
- Aberdeen Holburn CH2/715
Communion Roll 1853-58
- Aberdeen Union Terrace Chapel of Ease CH2/908
Communion Roll 1829-35
- Aberlour CH2/1337
Communion Roll 1843-71
- Alvah CH2/1313
List of Male Heads of Families 1840
- Alva CH2/10
Communion Roll circa 1840-64
- Ardoch CH2/620
Communion Roll 1834-75
- Auchterarder CH2/20
List of Young Communicants 1834-43
Communion Roll 1849, 1853
- Auchtertool CH2/25
Communion Roll 1846-76

Avoch CH2/794
 List of Heads of Families 1835-38

Ayton CH2/26
 Communion Roll 1829-48

Baldernock CH2/479
 List of Heads of Families 1837-42
 Communion Roll 1838-78

Ballantrae CH/629 [in Ayr - SRC]
 Communion Roll 1753-54, 1761-68

Beath CH2/1059
 Communion Roll 1841-48, 1850

Birse CH/2595
 List of men in parish capable of carrying arms, March 1797
 List of Inhabitants 1798-1801, 1804-05, 1812-25
 Communion Roll 1854-55

Borthwick CH2/38
 Communion Roll post 1848

Bowden CH2/752
 List of Inhabitants (no date)

Buchanan CH2/606 (microfilm)
 Examination Roll — Inchcailloch 1714-21
 Buchanan 1722-28, 1733-46

Canongate, Edinburgh CH2/122
 List of Families in half Canongate 1661 & 1684
 List of Inhabitants of Potterow (17-18 centuries?)

Carmunnock CH2/58 [SRA]
 Communion Roll 1835-76

Carrington CH2/62
 Communion Roll post 1830

Cathcart CH2/732 [SRA]
 Communion Roll 1833-52, 1853-63

Chapel of Garioch CH2/527
 Communion Roll 1843-52

Cluny CH2/441
 Communion Roll 1851-71

Cockpen CH2/452
 Communion Roll 1834-42, 1844-50, 1851-64

Colinton CH2/123
 Communion Roll 1841-1926

Collessie CH2/765
 Communion Roll 1851-71

Coll CH2/70
 List of Inhabitants 1776

Coylton CH2/810
 Roll of Male Heads of Families 1835-39

Craig (Inchbrayock) CH2/616
 List of parishioners 1788
 List of Communicants 1718-30, 1834-69

Cramond CH2/426
 List of Heads of Families (undated)

Cranshaws CH2/597
 List of Communicants 1853-64

Crieff CH2/545
 Communion Roll 1836-39, 1842

Crimond CH2/638
 Note of Population of Parish 1801

Cruden CH2/447
 List of Heads of Families 1839
 Communion Roll 1844-45

Cumbernauld CH2/79
 Communion Roll 1835-39

Dailly CH2/392 [in Ayr - SRC]
 Communion Roll 1772-77
 List of Heads of Families 1834-40, 1840

Dalkeith CH2/84
 List of Population 1811
 Census Enumerators Lists 1821
 List for Dalkeith Parish 1834
 List of Communicants circa 1831
 Lists of Male Heads of Families (Communicants) 1840
 Indexes to Communicants 1835-40
 Communion Rolls 1840-44, 1840-51, 1850-51, 1854-72

Dallas Old CH2/1129
 List of Population June 1811

Dalry, Kirkcudbright CH2/781
 Communion Roll 1850-87

Daviot, Aberdeenshire CH2/549
 List of Young Communicants 1829-73

Delting CH2/90 (on microfilm)
 Communion Roll 1842-71

Drainie CH2/384 [Moray District Archives, Forres] (microfilm)
 Census 1801, 1811, 1821

Drymen CH2/1229
 Communion Roll 1835

Duddingston CH2/125
 Examination of Parish 1699 and 1703

Dumfries CH2/979
 List of Male Heads of Families November 1840
 Communion Roll 1848-53

Dundee CH2/1218
 List of Communicants March 1796-1810

Dunfermline Abbey Church CH2/592
 Communion Roll 1821-49
 List of Male Heads of Families 1834-42

Dunfermline North CH2/641
 List of New Communicants 1851-1901

Dunipace CH2/644
 List of Communicants 1843-58

Dunnichen CH2/108
 Communion Roll 1839-46, 1838-61

Dunning CH2/109
 Communion Roll 1848-1916

Dunnottar CH2/110
 Census 1811, 1821

Dunscore CH2/114
 Male Heads of Families 1835, 1836-42
 List of Young Communicants 1837-43
 Population 1837-41
 Communion Roll 1842-47

Duror CH2/895
 List of Male Heads of Families (Communicants) 1834-35

Dysart CH2/390
 Communion Roll 1817-1928, 1828-1866, 1840-1846

Earlston CH2/857
 Note of Population 1801-71

Echt CH2/560
 Communion Roll 1834-50

Edinburgh, Lady Glenorchy's CH2/129
 Scroll Minutes re Communion Roll 1785-96, 1800-1819

Edinburgh Gaelic Chapel of Ease St. Oran's CH2/766
 Communion Roll 1837-47

Edinburgh Morningside CH2/486
 Communion Roll 1839-41 (including Heads of Families)

Edinburgh Newington CH2/626
 Communion Roll 1849-94

Edinburgh St. Cuthbert's CH2/718
 List of Parishioners 1632-39
 Examination Roll 1729-30
 List of Inhabitants 28 December 1790
 Communion Roll 1854

Edinburgh St. Giles' CH2/136
 Communion Roll 1851-62

Edinburgh St. John's CH2/137
 Communion Roll 1841-1923

Edinburgh St. Stephen's CH2/607
 Communion Roll 1829-40, 1834
 List of Male Heads of Families 1834
 List of Congregation 1845-46

Edinburgh Trinity College CH2/141
 Communion Roll 1843-60, 1844-63

Edrom CH2/1133
 List of Young Communicants 1824-1854

Evie and Rendall CH2/1088 (on microfilm)
 Communion Roll 1830-47, 1850-67

Fearn CH2/995
 Roll of Communicants 31 July 1837

Fetlar CH2/151
 List of Communicants 1834-40

Fetteresso CH2/153
 Catechumens 1846-97

Fordoun CH2/491
 Communion Roll 1848-63

Forgue CH2/539
 List of Communicants 1834-48
 Census and Ecclesiastical State of Lands in Parish 1836, 1854-59

Fyvie CH2/1152
 Communion Roll 1836-1876

Galashiels CH2/1255
 Communion Roll 1848-63

Gamrie CH2/1051
 List of Population of Parish 7 June 1841, giving place of residence, age and occupation

Gargunnoch CH2/1121 [Central RA - on microfilm]
 Communion Roll 1837-71

Gladsmuir CH2/169
 List of male Heads of Families 1835-38

Glasgow Barony CH2/173 [SRA]
 Communicants Roll Book (alphabetical and by streets) 1852
 Communion Roll 1852-79

Glasgow Strathbungo CH2/1053 [SRA]
 Communion Roll 1848-74

Glasgow St. George's West Parish CH2/818
 Parish Roll 1818

Glasgow St. Peter's CH2/665 [SRA]
Communion Roll 1850-58

Glencairn CH2/617
Communion Roll 1839-43, 1854

Glencorse CH2/181
10 Census Returns for Inhabitants of Roslin and Glencorse - early 19th century
Communion Roll post 1834

Govan CH2/1277 [SRA]
Communion Roll 1836-57

Greenlaw CH2/183
List of persons moving into Greenlaw (with occupation, age, children, place of birth)
1839-42
List of persons moving from Greenlaw (with occupation, age, children, place of
birth) 1842

Haddington CH2/799
List of Communicants 1808
Communion Roll 1834, 1835, 1836, 1847-50

Hamilton CH2/465
Communion Roll 1830-44, 1843-1854

Heriot CH2/187
List of Communicants 1819-35

Houston and Killellan CH2/975
Communion Roll 1849-66

Inch CH2/637
Communion Roll 1836-61

Innerleithen CH2/974
Communion Roll 1835-36

Inveresk CH2/531
List of Examinable Persons 1741, 1742, 1749
Names of Examinable Persons on North Side of Water 1749
List of People on East Side of Water of Musselburgh 1755
List of Young communicants in Parish of Inveresk 1806-37
Population of Parish 1831, 1833-38
Ecclesiastical Census of Part of Parish 1835

Inverkeithing CH2/195
Communion Roll 1846-55, 1851-56

Inverkip CH2/1201
Communion Roll 1852-60

Inverness CH2/1156
Roll of Male Communicants 1834-42

Jedburgh CH2/552
Communion Roll 1839-1925
Population of Parish 1831

Kelso CH2/1173

List of Young Communicants 1801-1806 [in CH2/531]

List of Communicants 1828, 1834-71, 1838-41

Kelso Census Returns 1831

List of names (inhabitants or communicants?) 1834

Names of Communicants 1834-76

Roll of Heads of Families (Communicants) 1835-41

List of children (young communicants?) 1841-43

List of Names giving occupations, number and ages of those in each family, sittings in church paid for and religious denomination, early 19th century

Kelton CH2/203

List of Male Heads of Families (Communicants) 1834-37

Kemnay CH2/542

List of Male Heads of Families 1834-37

Killearnan CH2/918

List of Communicants 1834-40

Kilmodan CH2/949

Communion Roll 1835-75

Kilsyth CH2/216

Communion Roll 1854-65

Kingarth CH2/219

List of Male Heads of Families 1834-40

Kinghorn CH2/472

Communion Roll 1848-66

Kinglassie CH2/406

Communion Roll 1848-82

Kinnell CH2/574

Roll of Parish 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824-36

List of Young Communicants 1836

Communion Roll 1838, 1841-42, 1843-44, 1848, 1853-54

List of Young Communicants 1835-65

Kinnoull CH2/948

Communion Roll 1850-56

Kinross CH2/487

List of Heads of Families 1834-42

Visitation Roll 1841

Kintail CH2/1204

Communion Roll 1828-81

Kirkcaldy CH2/907

Communion Roll 1848-73

Kirkcaldy Innertiel CH2/925

Communion Roll no date

Kirkcolm CH2/788

Communion Roll 1834-40, 1845-62

Kirkcowan CH2/226

Communion Roll 1849-52

Kirkintilloch St. Mary's CH2/1027 [SRA]
 Communion Roll 1844-86

Kirkoswald CH2/562 [in Ayr - SRC]
 List of Parishioners 1831

Kirkwall CH2/443 (microfilm)
 Communion Roll 1831, 1834-42, 1837

Ladykirk CH2/660
 List of Inhabitants of parish with details of members of each family 1811, 1831
 List of Heads of Families (Communicants) 1835-68

Laggan CH2/394
 Census 1821

Larbert CH2/1326
 List of Heads of Families, Communicants 1835
 Communion Roll 1852-65

Lasswade CH2/471
 List of Heads of Families 1834-35

Lauder CH2/534
 List of Male Heads of Families 1834-41
 Communion Roll 1852-60

Laurencekirk CH2/939
 Communion Roll 1835-39, 1840-43, 1843-65

Legerwood CH2/515
 Communion Roll 1853-1899

Lethnot CH2/628
 List of Male Heads of Families 1834-42

Liberton CH2/383
 Communion Roll 1849-1908

Lismore & Appin CH2/814
 List of Communicants, Male Heads of Families 1834-36

Little Dunkeld CH2/107
 List of Heads of Families 1836-42

Liverpool St. Andrew's CH2/245
 Communion Roll 1824-43, 1849, 1850

Livingston CH2/467
 Communion Roll 1843-65

Lochrutton CH2/1344
 List of New Communicants 1759-64
 Register of Inhabitants 1763, 1766-67
 Catechismal Roll 1771-74, 1789-90
 Population Roll 1821, 1831
 Communion Roll 1835-42

Lochwinnoch CH2/649
 Communion Roll 1851-66

London Crown Court CH2/852
 List of Members and Subscriptions c. 1713-29
 Communion Roll 1844-56

Luss CH2/481
 Communion Roll 1849-1898

Maryculter CH2/498
 List of Members 1834-41

Marykirk (Aberluthnot) CH2/842
 Communion Roll 1836-57

Melrose CH2/386
 Communion Roll 1822-67
 Population of Melrose 1831

Methven CH2/501
 List of Heads of Families (Petition to Presbytery) 1783
 List of Young Communicants 1824-43

Monikie CH2/499
 Communion Roll 1850-1879

Monimail CH2/548
 Communion Roll 1848-62

Monkton CH/809
 Communion Roll 1834-43

Montrose CH2/943
 List of Male Communicants, Heads of Families 1834-42
 List of names (perhaps new communicants) 1840-71

Mortlach CH2/529
 List of Population 1811-21

Moulin CH2/488
 List of Male Heads of Families 1834-41
 Population of Parish 1806-07, 1820

Mouswald CH2/618
 List of Scholars 1853-58

Muckhart CH2/846
 Communion Roll 1835-78

Muthill CH2/754
 Communion Roll 1834-93

Neilston CH2/275
 Communion Roll 1848-57

Newbattle CH2/276
 Communion Roll 1835-63

Newton CH2/283
 Communion Roll 1833-66

North Berwick CH2/285
 List of Male Heads of Families 1836-37

Ochiltree CH2/778 [in Ayr - SRC]
 List of Young Communicants 1814-45

Ordiquhill CH2/291
 List of those visited 1833-4
 Details of Population and Communicants 1833-36

Ormiston CH2/292
 Population Roll 1811, 1821, 1831
 Communion Roll 1834-42

Orphir CH2/1093 (on microfilm)
 List of Inhabitants 28 May 1821

Orwell CH2/551
 Communion Roll 1843-77

Paisley Abbey CH2/490
 Communion Roll 1846, 1846-51, 1848-74

Peebles CH2/420
 Communion Roll circa 1850 (not dated)

Petty CH2/458
 Lists of Parishioners liable for Volunteer Service 1815

Portmoak CH2/304
 List of Male Heads of Families (Communicants) 1834

Portobello CH2/512
 Roll of Members 1837-43

Portpatrick CH2/686
 List of Male Heads of Families 1834-41

Prestonkirk CH2/306
 List of Heads of Families 1836-37
 Young Communicants 1809-91

Rafford CH2/1130
 List of Heads of Families (Communicants) 1842

Rosemarkie CH2/811
 Register of Male Heads of Families 1837-97.

Roslin CH2/598
 Communion Roll 1829-45

Rosskeen East CH2/1136
 List of Male Heads of Families (Communicants) 1835-42

Rothesay CH2/890
 Communion Roll 1835-41 (Male Heads of Families)

Ruthwell CH2/1155
 Census of Inhabitants 1840-43

Saltoun CH2/322
 Communion Roll 1850-1935 (with gaps)

Sandwick St. Peter's CH2/1099 (microfilm)
 Non-Communicants Roll 1854-1902

Scone CH2/803
 Communion Roll 1848-70

Skene, Aberdeenshire CH2/1021
 List of Male Heads of Families in Communion 1834-41

Slamannan CH2/331
 Communion Roll 1834-36

Smailholm CH2/1322
 List of Male Heads of Families 1835-41
 List of New Communicants 1843-1933

South Leith CH2/716
 Examination Roll 1743-51, 1757-63
 Communion Roll 1830, 1835-49, 1853-55
 Communion Roll 1830, 1850-52

Sprouston CH2/334
 List of Young Communicants 1836-1876
 Communion Roll post 1850

Stobo CH2/423
 List of Heads of Families 1835

Stonehouse CH2/670
 List of Communicants 1831-42

Strathmiglo CH2/609
 List of Male Heads of Families (Communicants) 14 Sep 1835

Strichen CH2/344
 List of Heads of Families 1834-46 (with gaps)

St. Boswells CH2/318
 List of Communicants 1836-51

St. Fergus CH2/639
 Communion Roll 1846

St. Madoes CH2/1198
 List of those who attended and were examined prior to communion 1596-1611
 Lists of those examined 1660-67
 List of communicants and new communicants 1847-65

Symington Ayrshire CH2/726 [in Ayr - SRC]
 Roll of School Pupils 1849-51

Temple CH2/353
 Communion Roll 1840-1874

Tingwall Shetland CH2/1078 (on microfilm)
 Communion Roll 1849-77

Tongue CH2/509
 Summary Population List 1831

Trinity Gask CH2/168
 Communion Roll 1844-1919

- Tundergarth CH2/831
Census of Parish giving ages 31 October—17 November 1791
- Tweedsmuir CH2/613
Note of Population of Parish 1801-51
- Unst CH2/385 (on microfilm)
List of Young Communicants 1823-32
- Uphall CH2/362
Persons to be examined 1660-1670
Communion Roll 1852-58
- Westruther CH2/369
List of Communicants 1843-47, 1848-67
- West Kilbride CH2/874
List of Young Communicants 1830-61
- Whitekirk CH2/371
Communion Roll 1853 (including attendance tabulated 1832-75)
- Wick CH2/821
Communion Roll 1844-71
- Wigtown CH2/374
Communion Roll 1848-1934 (with gaps)
- Wilton (Hawick) CH2/375
List of Communicants 1729
Communion Roll 1747-50
List of Heads of Families 1840-41

ANNIVERSARY DINNER

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society held a dinner in a function room on the 7th Floor of the Mitchell Library, on 18th April last, to mark their 10th Anniversary. The Society, was actually founded on 24th October, 1977, and it was thought appropriate to hold the event towards the close of the 1987/88 session.

Dr Arthur Jamieson of Barnach, Chairman of Council since the inaugural meeting, welcomed about sixty members and guests, including two from the Netherlands, and paid tribute to the work done over the past decade by Mr Joseph Fisher, formerly Hon. Secretary, and by Miss Hazel Wright, formerly Hon. Secretary, and now Hon. Editor of the Newsletter.

The Loyal Toast was proposed by Mr Thomas Waugh, Hon. Treasurer, and the toast to The Society was made by Mr Donald Whyte, Vice-President, following a short after-dinner talk. There followed a surprise presentation of a fine pair of crystal goblets to Dr Jamieson, who was due to retire from the Chairmanship. Mrs Jamieson received a posy of spring flowers.

QUERIES

- 1604 GRAHAM/ANDERSON — James Graham married Jane Anderson around 1810. He was supposed to be a Congregationalist Minister. Where was his church? They lived at Charleston, West Linton, Peebles 1820-30. Estella Yule Pryor, 1045 Cannon Drive, Hood River OR 97031 USA.
- 1605 GRAHAM/McEWAN — Alexandria Graham, daughter of James Graham, married William McEwan. Their children were Jane (b. 1845) and William (b.1847). Need information on place of birth and marriage. Estella Yule Pryor, 1045 Cannon Drive, Hood River OR 97031 USA.
- 1606 NEILL/McSEVENY/McCUTCHEON — Andrew Neill m. Adams McSeveny at Kirkoswald, Ayrshire 3rd Dec 1852? Their children, Mary (b. 1854), William (b 1855), Andrew (b.1858), Joseph (b.1860), James (b.1862), Robert (b.1867) and Margaret (b. 1870) all born at "Damhouse", Kirkoswald. Andrew m. Marion McCutcheon at Symington 1883; their children born at West Wardlaw Farm, Kilmarnock were Jean, Edith, William, Molly, Andrew, Margaret, Ivie-William, Nan and Jessie. Information of any members of these families and their descendants welcomed. Mrs Sharyn Neill, 9 Newton St., Stawell 3380, Victoria, Australia.
- 1607 SCOBIE/DURRANT — Agnes Scobie m. Amos Durrant, (merchant seaman of Colchester, Essex, England) at Falkirk, Stirling in Jan. 1850; known children are Allan Bruce (b. 1861), Mary (b. 1864), Agnes Anne Browning (b. 1866), all born at Falkirk. Known name of Agnes' mother is Elizabeth. Who were Agnes' parents? Were any children born between 1850-61? Any knowledge of descendants? Mrs Sharyn Neill, 9 Newton St., Stawell 3380, Victoria, Australia.
- 1608 CAMPBELL — Farquhard Campbell of Duplin, Bladen and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, died 1808 in North Carolina. Records show that he: *patented 200 acres of land in Duplin Co, NC in May 1757; patented 300 acres of land in Bladen Co, NC in Nov. 1757; was on Cumberland Co, NC Jury in Oct. 1758; was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Cumberland Co, NC by commission from Gov. Dobbs in May 1761; elected as Cumberland Co, NC representative to General Assembly; attempted to be on both sides during American Revolution; was jailed and later pardoned by Americans and returned to public life as a State Senator. His three wives were Isabella McAlister, Elizabeth Whitfield Smith and Rachel Whitfield. Help wanted from fellow members in the West Indies and London in discovering his parents and place of birth. Lt. Col. Victor E Clark Jr. USAF (Ret) 14262 Southern Pines Drive, Dallas, Texas 75234.*
- 1609 McIVER — Alexander McIver, b. at Keiss, Caithness, and Elizabeth Morrison, b. at Pultneytown, Caithness, had a son, Colin, b. 29th April 1867. Colin married Henrietta (Effy) Morrison on 26th Nov. 1895 and died in 1901. Information wanted about him. Mrs Diane McDonald, 347 Ainsie Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 2ZT, Canada.
- 1610 WATT — Agnes Watt (who later married William Campbell) had an illegitimate son, Andrew, b. 22 July 1880 either at Newton, Ayr or Maybole. He married Margaret (Maggie) Gibson (b. in Coylton?). Information wanted about him. Mrs Diane MacDonald, 347 Ainsie Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 2ZT, Canada.

- 1611 MT ALMA — In my great grandfather's bible he has written, "Charles Robertson Mount Alma 1832". He was born in Edinburgh, and lived and worked there as far as I know. In 1833 he was deported to Australia, arriving in 1834. so where is Mount Alma? Libraries and gazeteers don't hold the answer. Any suggestions appreciated. Jean Palmer, 83 Carlton Parade, Punchbowl 2196, N.S.W., Australia.
- 1612 MACDOUGALL — William Ross Macdougall arrived c. 1880 in Chicago or Manitoba area and died in 1925 in Los Angeles, aged 60. He had two sisters, Mrs Kate Ross, who lived at Lower Bayfield, Nigg, Ross-shire in the 1920's, and Mrs Annie Donaldson, who lived at Duke Street, West Barend, Dennyseat. Information wanted about William and family by Betty L Cox, 1614 South Lennox, Casper, Wyoming 82601, USA,
- 1613 McCUNE (McEWEN) — Thomas McCune (McEwen), b.c. 1720 at High Mark, near Stranraer, d. in USA in Oct 1788. He had a grandson, Thomas McCune/McEwen b.c. 1793 d. Aug 1874, who m. (1) Mary Paulding (by whom he had 8 children) and (2) Elizabeth Jane Jay (by whom he had another 8 children). Information about descendants appreciated, A. McEwan, 6 Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh EH12 5BE.
- 1614 MacWILLIAM — Any information about MacWilliams before 1720 welcomed, particularly if from North East Scotland. Mrs Dorothy Bennie, Bennathie, Coupar Angus, Perthshire.
- 1615 FAIRBAIRN — Andrew Fairbairn, barman at Leitholm, b.c.1758 Merton Parish d. 4 Aug 1810 Coldstream Parish, Berwickshire; m. 25 May 1786 Helen Blakebul, (b. c. 1758 Coldstream Parish). Children: George (m. 1812 Isabella Riddell, son Andrew b. 1815 at Earlston); Margaret b. 1790 at Eccles; John (b. 1792, m. Isabella Stuart; children; Andrew, Thomas, John, Helen); Thomas (b. 1798 m. (1) Mina Brown, son Andrew; m. (2) Margaret Scott 1808-1873, d/o Gideon Scott and Elizabeth Shiel); Wilhelmina, b. 2 Sept. 1800, (d. 7 August 1873 at The Valley, Selkirk); Andrew, b. 1802, m. Elizabeth, b. 1804, d. 8 Oct. 1849 and buried Old Lennel Cemetery. Information about families wanted. Is Old Lennel Cemetery recorded? Mrs Hilda Fairbairn Downey, Eskadale Farm, R.R.1, Tiverton, Ont., Canada NOG T20.
- 1616 FAIRBAIRN — John Fairbairn, b. 1792 Coldstream Parish, m. in Selkirk, Isabella Stuart/Stewart, (b. c. 1796 - d. 23 June 1871, d/o Andrew Stuart/Stewart and Margaret Dobson). Resided on "Water Row", Selkirk town in 1841. Children: Andrew b. 1814 (m. Agnes Brown, son John b. c. 1840); Thomas (b. 1819, m. 1852 Margaret Robertson, Children: John b. 1852, Robert b. 1855, Margaret b. 10 May 1858, Isabella b. 6 Nov. 1861, Elizabeth b. 24 Feb. 1866); John, (b. 1 May 1822, Selkirk — d. 7 Oct. 1880, Galt, Ont., Canada. m. 1848 Margaret Brown, b. 6 Jan 1822 Selkirk, d/o James Brown and Helen Nicol, Selkirk. They came to Canada 1856/7 with four sons, John, James, Andrew and Thomas). Helen (b. 1826, m. Hugh Lockie. Children: Walter, b.c. 1855, George and John b.c. 1857, Isabella b. 1860, Helen b.c. 1863, Hugh b.c. 1865, and Thomas b. 1867). Information wanted and where were they all buried? Mrs Hilda Fairbairn Downey, Eskadale Farm, R.R.1, Tiverton, Ont., Canada NOG 2T0
- 1617 PURVES — In the Baronage of Scotland, Douglas 1798, and also in the History of the Commoners, Volume III, 1833, it states that "Sir William of Abbeyhill and his wife Marjory Fleeming had four sons, Alexander (afterwards Sir Alexander), John and James. The fourth son is not named. Who was he, and could he have

been disinherited for anti-royalist tendencies? Mrs Evelyn Carlson, 251 Sims Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8Z 1K4.

- 1618 **BLACK** — Mary Black of Dunoon m. Robert McLean, Joiner, of St. Enoch's, Glasgow, on 31 March 1846 at Dunoon. Their children included Catherine, Neil, Hector, Janet and Annie. In 1838 a sampler was embroidered with the initials: MB mB NB mB DB SFB JB AB MB JB mF PF CF JC mB IL JB mW mT AB DB EB JB. What do they stand for? Mrs J Henderson, 3 Blackmill Cottages, Taynuilt, Argyll.
- 1619 **THOMLINSON/RENNIE** — John Thomlinson of Glasgow and Isabella Rennie (sister of John Rennie, Chief Draughtsman with Scott and Linton, Shipbuilders) had two sons William (a Saddler, b. 1855) and John (a Printer, b. 1853). Information about the two families welcomed. Mrs J Henderson, 3 Blackmill Cottages, Taynuilt, Argyll.
- 1620 **MacINTOSH** — Charles MacKintosh, labourer, and Ann MacKintosh of Kippax, Yorkshire, had a son Charles, a Labourer of Barkston (m. to Sarah, daughter of Matthew Butcher), who had a son John (b. 1791 at Barkston Ash, Yorkshire) and 6 children including Sarah, Matthew, Charles and Hannah. The tradition is that a MacIntosh argued with his father, blinded his father's horse, and ran away to England. Information about the family wanted. Mrs J Henderson, 3 Blackmill Cottages, Taynuilt, Argyll.
- 1621 **CARTWRIGHT** — Donald Cartwright had a son Charles, who married Elizabeth Fairweather; their son, Charles, was born on 2 June 1880 at 15 Dishland Street, Arbroath. Information about Cartwright family appreciated C D Cartwright, 59 Spoutway, Malinslee, Telford, Shropshire TF3 2HE.
- 1622 **TAIT** — George Tait, Farmer, had a daughter, Helen b.c. 1822 at Eton, or Eatton, Roxburghshire. They moved to Essex in 1820/30. Information wanted about them. Mrs L Ayres, 58 Fouracres, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 5NS.
- 1623 **LIVINGSTON** — The Great Grandfather of David Livingston, the Missionary and Explorer, died at Culloden in 1746 and his Grandfather lived in Ulva, moving to Blantyre in 1792. His father Niel, married Agnes Hunter in 1810 at Blantyre, where David was born in 1813. Information wanted of Livingstons in pre-Ulva days; are they related to the Livingstons of Lismore in Argyllshire? Margaret Berridge, 8 Lucerne Close, Wilford, Nottingham NG11 7BB.
- 1624 **QUAKERS** — Samuel Wright married Helen Sheil in a Kelso Meeting House. Their daughter, Margaret, was born in 1810 in Ednam and baptised in Pitcairns Meeting House and married (?) Edmonston. Information wanted about the Wright family and about Quaker Meeting Houses in Kelso and neighbourhood and burial places. Are there any records? Margaret Berridge, 8 Lucerne Close, Wilford, Nottingham NG11 7BB.
- 1625 **McKELVIE/HERON** — John McKelvie, b.c. 1826 at Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire, lived in Ballantrae and Colmonell, Ayrshire. His son, John McKelvie, m. Sarah Heron (daughter of Thomas Heron and Martha Baird on Inch and Kirkcolm, Wigtownshire). Information about descendants appreciated. Nelson McKelvie, 836 Eastlawn Blvd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8S 3H7.
- 1626 **STURROCK** — George Sturrock m. Ann Shepherd 31 Oct. 1807 at Forfar. Their children were Mary, Ann, Helen, Alexander, Andrew, George (m. Helen Sampson 31 May 1856 — at least 2 children) and John. Information about descendants appreciated. Nelson McKelvie, 836 Eastlawn Blvd. Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8S 3H7.

- 1627 READMAN/MENZIES — George Peden Readman (b.c. 1833), saddler in Glasgow, son of Henry (b. 1800) and Agnes Peden married at Springburn, Lanarkshire, on 3 June 1870 as his second wife Isabella Menzies (b.c. 1837 to Alexander Menzies) of Aberfeldy, Perthshire. They sailed from Glasgow to N.Z. on William Davie on 24 May 1871 with Henry and the children of the first marriage - George (d. in N.Z. 1945), Agnes and Jane. Information on ancestors welcomed. Ray Readman, 6 Storry place, Christchurch 4, New Zealand.
- 1628 ROBERTSON/SAUL/McCULLY — John Robertson, a Scottish Army Officer, married Mary Ann Saul from Downpatrick. Her family disowned her. John started a timber yard and hotel. Their five children were John, Mary Ann, (who married John McCully and had 3 children, Thomas, James and Mary Ann), Patrick, Mary and Matilda. They lived approximately between 1750 and 1800. Information appreciated. Mrs Norman J Davis, Gelliondale R M B 2440, Via Yarrarn 3971, Victoria, Australia.
- 1629 BLACK — Thomas Black, Ship Owner and Merchant in Newburgh, Aberdeenshire, m. Mary Sangster on 1 Nov 1755. His son, John, m. Jane Kilgour on 25 Sept 1791, and his grandson, Robert, m. Isabella Perry on 1 April 1834. Thomas Black m. Margaret Perry about 1840; their daughter, Thomina, d. in Adelaide in 1863 aged 22. All marriages were in Aberdeenshire - descendants wanted. Gordon R Strang, 9 Gould Crescent, Christchurch 2, New Zealand.
- 1630 DUFF/PERRY — William Duff m. Ann Mitchell about 1760, and James Perry m. their daughter, Margaret Duff, about 1790, both in Aberdeenshire - descendants sought. Gordon R Strang, 9 Gould Crescent, Christchurch 2, New Zealand.
- 1631 STRANG — Thomas Strang, Draper in Kirkintilloch, m. Ellen McFarlane about 1800; his son, William (d. in Kirkintilloch 1875) m. Elisabeth Rankin c. 1834 (d. 1865, a daughter of John Rankin and Ann Millar of Stirlingshire) and his grandson, William, m. Christina ? , all in Stirlingshire or Dunbarton - descendants sought. Gordon R Strang, 9 Gould Crescent, Christchurch 2, New Zealand.
- 1632 TAYLOR — William Taylor, Shoemaker in Glasgow m. Frances Johnston about 1840, and their son, William, m. Catherine McDonald about 1860, both in Glasgow - descendants sought. Gordon R Strang, 9 Gould Crescent, Christchurch 2, New Zealand.
- 1633 McCOL(E)MAN — Alexander Colman, b. c. 1766?, Killarow?, Islay, m. (1) 1795 Ann McEachern, (2) c. 1798 Mary Graham. Possible children, all b. c. 1799-1814 and all emigrated to Canada in 1830-40's: Archibald (m. Catherine Ann Bell), Peter (m. Catherine Jamieson), John (m. Margaret), Alexander, Catherine (m. James Mair), Donald (m. Flora McAlpine), Mary (m. Archibald Hunt), Flora (m. John McDiarmid). Would like to hear from all tracing this surname (McCalman or McAlman in Scottish records), whether or not a connection can be established. Family tradition has suggested connections to Inverness also before emigration to Canada. Jill Jamieson, Box 66, Woodstock, Ontario N4S 7W5.
- 1634 McEACHERN — Allan McEachern b. c. 1797 Kilmeny, Islay, m. (1) c. 1816 Marion McGregor (2) c. 1826 Sarah McGregor, emigrated c. 1842 to Canada. Known children b. c. 1817 - 1838: Marion, Charles, Neil, John, Margaret, Catherine, Allan, Mary, Alexander, possibly others. In Canada married into Campbell, McPhee, Pearson, McDougall, McColman, Bell and Sinclair families. Connected to Bealach Ray on Islay; family tradition suggests some time in Glasgow before emigrating to Canada. Jill Jamieson, Box 66, Woodstock, Ontario N4S 7W5.

- 1635 McDOUGALL — John McDougall b. c. 1797 Islay m. c. 1825? Mary Ramsay, emigrated to Canada c. 1843-1848. Known children all b. c. 1835-1842: Christina, Janet, Hugh, Jane, but these are evidently only the youngest children. Some may not have emigrated. In Canada married into McEachern, McColman, Luther, and Brethart families. Jill Jamieson, Box 66, Woodstock, Ontario N4S 7W5.
- 1636 CAMPBELL — Duncan Campbell b.c. 1794 Islay m.c. 1821 Isabella Ferguson, emigrated c. 1842 to Canada. Known children b.c. 1823-1848: Isabella, Flora, Alexander, Mary, John, Martha, Duncan, Archibald, Sarah, Neil, Dougall, Angus. In Canada married into Paul, McColman, Leach, McDougall and Murray families. Jill Jamieson, Box 66, Woodstock, Ontario N4S 7W5.

SINCLAIRS IN JAMAICA

By Nicholas S. F. Cram

In Jamaica there are records of the death of a number of Sinclairs about whom little is known, and an effort is being made to update the history of the family and to trace the ancestry and relationships of those who died there.

About the following 13 male Sinclairs any information would be appreciated. Their dates range from 1682 to the end of the 19th Century:-

1. Capt. Patrick Sinclair R.N., died 20th March 1822 in Bath aged 68.
2. Edward Sinclair whose will was registered in Liber 3 (commencing 1682) in Jamaica.
3. Alexander Sinclair whose will was recorded at the Office of the Island Secretary, Jamaica in 1746.
4. John Sinclair whose will was recorded in the Office of the Island Secretary, Jamaica in 1741.
5. Robert Sinclair, Esq., who married Miss Mary Heriott in Liguanea, Jamaica in September 1799.
6. Willaim Sinclair, a shopkeeper who died at Falmouth, Jamaica in September 1797.
7. Alexander Sinclair died 31st December 1854 aged 52 (No. 972 - Monumental Inscriptions of Jamaica).
8. Gunner George Sinclair of No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A. died at Port Royal in 1866-7 (No. 437 - Monumental Inscriptions of Jamaica).
9. Lewis Edward Sinclair of Ensom died 29th May 1874 (No. 1218 - Monumental Inscriptions of Jamaica).
10. Willaim Sinclair, Esq., died 15th July 1795 aged 36 (No. 2171 - Monumental Inscriptions of Jamaica).
11. Alexander Sinclair, N.B. died 20th January 1825 aged 19. From Murr, Ayrshire.
12. Duncan Sinclair - Covenanter in Argyll's rebellion. Prisoner in the Laigh Parliament House, Edinburgh. Banished to the Plantations on 31st July 1685. Transported to Jamaica from Leith by John Ewing in August 1685.
13. James Sinclair - 19 year old Jacobite in Cromarty's Regiment. Prisoner in Inverness and ships. Transported from London to Jamaica or Barbados by Samuel Smith on 31st March 1747. Dunbeath husbandman.

REVIEWS

Scottish Local Studies Resources (2nd Edition) Scottish Library Association - £3

Scottish Public Libraries produce a wide range of publications and this Directory of such publications brings to the attention of the public the books and pamphlets (over 340 in number) which are available. Subjects are as diverse as family history, football, the fishing industry, and folklore.

The Directory lists the items under the Library publishing them; the items include maps, prints and postcards as well as books, and range from a list of the Freemen of Aberdeen to a facsimile reprint of Waldies original account of Linlithgow.

The Directory can be obtained from the Scottish Library Association, Motherwell Business Centre, Coursington Road, Motherwell.

A Guide to tracing your Dublin Ancestors — James G Ryan, Flyleaf Press

Dublin celebrates its 1000th birthday in 1988, although the site was inhabited as long ago as 140 A.D. The aim of this book is to help those who wish to establish their links with that city and its former inhabitants.

Full registration of births, deaths and marriages only started in 1864, and useful advice is given on how to trace earlier ancestors. Placenames are difficult to identify and details are given of Alphabetical Indices to Townlands, Towns, Parishes and Baronies. Family names and their spellings are further sources of difficulty.

Censuses, gravestones, church records, newspapers, wills — helpful pointers are given to all these common objects of a genealogist's attention, but with the appropriate Irish slant, and to these are added other miscellaneous sources. A person about to search the Dublin area should certainly obtain a copy of this booklet. The address is 4 Spencer Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin; the cost is IR £5.95 or \$9.75.

Ayr's Export Trade at the end of the Sixteenth Century — Ross MacKenzie -Ayrshire Archaeological Society - £2.20

From the 13th Century ships are known to have been built at Ayr and since at least that date it has been an important harbour. A wide sea-borne trade was built up, and there exists a coquet book which gives valuable information about the exports and imports from the 16th century. It is from this that Mr MacKenzie acquires most of his information.

The coquet was the document certifying that the appropriate custom dues had been paid, and without a coquet certificate no goods could be shipped. The Book therefore gives a full account of the port's trade. In 1604 Ayr was described as the third port of the Kingdom after Leith and Dundee.

The vessels are split into three categories according to size — boats, barks and ships. There is no clear indication of the size attached to this classification. Most vessels were local — either from Ayr itself or other Ayrshire ports. Details of the cargo are given. As the writer says, the Book enables one to sense some of the local history and life in the 16th Century.

Midlothian — Part 2 The Central Parishes

Re-print of the New Statistical Account — Midlothian District Libraries — £2.95

The Second volume of the three-volume re-print of the New Statistical Account has been produced. In addition to the original text there are illustrations of some interesting buildings such as Borthwick Castle, and a short introduction.

Parishes covered in the volume are Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Cranston, Crichton, Fala and Temple. The volumes can be obtained from Midlothian District Libraries, 7 Station Road, Roslin, EH25 9PF.

Vernacular Building in Ayrshire — an Introduction. John R Hume, Ayrshire Archaeological Society 1988

In 16 pages, with plentiful illustrations, the author tries to remedy the lack of systematic study of vernacular buildings in Ayrshire. Starting with the tower houses, churches and Loudoun Hall of the 17th century he goes on to the “watered down Palladianism” of the mid 18th century and the rebuilding of old village town centres at the end of the century with the improved standard of houses as the cotton industry developed. Two-storey burgh houses then became common.

Rows of single-storey cottages were characteristic of the dwellings for workers in coal mines and iron and engineering works, with privies, wash-houses and coal stores in detached blocks, and the Railway Companies also favoured a special type of construction. Churches call for special comment where strong vernacular character held out against “survival gothic”.

This brief survey is described as necessarily incomplete, but is hoped to encourage attention to a rich assortment of buildings before they disappear.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE KIRKYARD OF TYRIE, By Sheila M. Spiers. 28pp. ISBN 0 947659 21 8.

Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, AB2 3BD. 1988 £1.75 + p.&p., 30p (UK)

Inscriptions for 250 gravestones are given in this well-produced booklet. The most prolific surnames are Fowlie, Milne, Murray, Smith, Forbes, Burnett, Henderson and Whyte. There is an insert map of the area — between Turriff and Peterhead — and a numbered plan of the churchyard. This booklet, like that published for Aberdour, has glossy card covers, which is an improvement on those published earlier in the series.

Just newly published in this very useful run of monumental inscriptions, is *The Kirkyard of Peterculter*, compiled by Gordon Johnston.

SENNACHIE

MEMBERS' INTERESTS, 1987: ABERDEEN & NORTH-EAST FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY, by Rosemary A. Baxter. 96pp. ISBN 0 947659 3.

Aberdeen: Family History Society, 152 King Street, Aberdeen, AB23BN. 1987. £1.50 plus postage (UK., 25p; Australia and New Zealand, £1.30; USA and Canada, £1.15).

This is a completely new edition of **Members' Interests**, published in 1981 and 1983, revised in 1987. Included are the expressed interests of members, submitted in 1986 and 1987. The Society, founded in 1978, now has 1,350 members worldwide.

The interests are arranged by surnames being researched, and are cross-referenced by numbers to an updated list of members (December, 1987), with addresses. There is also a section covering offers of help from people prepared to check sources — mainly local — in Scotland, England, Wales, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand, USA and Canada.

The booklet has attractive card covers.

SENNACHIE

THE SCOTS OVERSEAS: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, By Donald Whyte. 32pp. ISBN 0 907099 53 X. Birmingham: Federation of Family History Societies, 1988. £1.50 + 25p postage in the UK.

The basis of this publication is the article, 'Scottish Emigration: a Select Bibliography', which appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol xxi/3 (21st Anniversary Conference Issue), August 1975.

In this extended work, as in the forerunner, Donald Whyte deals with books and articles which relate to Scots who settled permanently or temporarily in countries where they influence the course of events. Family histories are not included (although the compiler admits that it was not always easy to draw clear dividing lines) these having been adequately treated in books such as *Scottish Family Histories*, by Joan Ferguson and others (Edinburgh: National Library of Scotland, 1986).

There are sections on Ireland, Europe, Scandinavia, Russia, Asia, the Far East, Africa, North America (general), USA and Canada, Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand, all clearly set out in columns. It could, of course, be argued that the compiler ought to have included this, that and some other publications, but the sub-title stifles criticism. The bibliography should certainly be useful to genealogists seeking background information for their subjects, and of course to schools and libraries.

Copies may be obtained from the Federation of Family History Societies, The Benson room, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham, B3 3BS.

S.W.P.

IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH: NORTH-EAST RECORDS AS A SOURCE OF FAMILY HISTORY, By Fiona Watson. 28pp. ISBN 0 947659 56 0. Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, Aberdeen AB2 3BD. 1987. £1.75 + 25p for p. & p. (UK).

This is not a book - despite the title - starring Alf Garnet and Dandy Nichols, but a serious study of hospital records in North-East Scotland. The subject has been much neglected as a source for genealogical studies and family history, and the only known previous Scottish contribution is an article on 'Hospital Archives' by the late Mrs P M Eaves-Walton (Archivist, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary), in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. xxv/3, September, 1978:

Aberdeen Infirmary's (Royal from 1773) history goes back to 1739, only ten years later than Edinburgh Infirmary. It was founded by donations and legacies. There were older institutions, such as Dunbar's Hospital, in Old Aberdeen, the Town's Hospital and the Trades Hospital. Other parts of the North-East had similar institutions, for example, Gray's Hospital, in Elgin, and Chalmer's Hospital, at Banff, but founded after Aberdeen Infirmary. All the volunteer hospitals had the same kind of records, but some are

incomplete. Those for Aberdeen Royal Infirmary are excellent - possibly the finest in Scotland - and fall into four main categories: minute-books, patient registers, accounts and legal papers.

The patient registers often give names of persons admitted, and addresses. Sometimes their symptoms are recorded. By the 1830's many records included ages and occupations. Frequently, the names of the attending physicians are recorded, but information about nurses is scant. As other units evolved, such as asylums, poorhouses and hospitals for infectious diseases, other records commenced. The early institutions were supported by charity, but gradually came to be supported by local authorities. Smaller parishes often *pooled their resources to form 'combination' institutions.*

All the hospitals in the City of Aberdeen, Banffshire, Moray and Nairn, and Kincardineshire, for which records are exist, are listed in a Appendix. These records are held by Grampian Health Board, at 1-7 Albyn Place, Aberdeen.

TRUTH AND THE CHILD, edited by Nigel Bruce, Ann Mitchell and Kate Priestly. 40pp. ISBN 0 9508117 5 0. Edinburgh: Family Care, 21 Castle Street, EH2 3DN. £2.50p including postage in the UK.

Genealogists concerned about registration proposals made in the Government White Paper (Cm 259) on Human Fertilisation and Embryology, which flows from the Warnock Report, will find recognition of their fears, and calm discussion of allied problems, in this booklet.

The edited articles presented are 'Do children have a claim to know their parentage, and how strong is this claim?' by Professor Fred Stone; 'The child, the family and society', by Dr Alexina M. McWhinnie; 'The importance to children of having knowledge about their parents', by Janet Lusk; 'Children's rights to know their identity: social work perspective', by Jennifer Spiers; 'Identity and genealogy,' by Dr John Triseliotis; 'Children need to know their genetic origins', by Dr Sandy Raeburn; 'Genetic knowledge and the law', by Kenneth McK. Norrie; 'Genetic Knowledge and children's hearings', by Kathleen Murray; and 'Is genetic knowledge important', by Erica Haines.

Public debate in Scotland — as in England — about new techniques for human fertilisation was given impetus by the appointment of the Warnock Committee in 1982. While — at the time of writing — the related White Paper has only one inadequate discussion in Parliament, on 4th February 1988 (Hansard, 126/87), it is evident that the proposals in Section 89 for registration have already been embodied in the Family Law Reform Act, 1987, which applies to England and Wales. This means that a married couple — having both consented to the treatment — will be allowed to register the child born by Artificial Insemination by Donor as their genetic offspring. In other words the husband will be treated as the legal father. There was support in the consultative document for the provisions of Section 27 of that Act to be extended to children born following egg or embryo donation, and the Government takes this view. It is clear they intend to extend the legislation to Scotland.

There has already been comment about the registration proposals in newspapers and magazines, but clearly there are other aspects of equal importance. These are discussed in *Truth and the Child*, after analysis under three headings: research evidence, ethical considerations and practical considerations. In the conspicuous absence of a Consultative Memorandum by the Scottish Law Commission, the publication of this booklet is important. It deserves wide circulation and comment (which is invited), and attention by Scottish MP's of all parties. The booklet might also be read to advantage by married couples contemplating having a child by AID or embryo transfer.

DONALD WHYTE

RE QUERY NO. 1079

I wish to repay a small debt of honour.

Around 1985-86 I made a nuisance of myself to officers of the Genealogical Society and others in the world of local history in Scotland by seeking help with an ambitious and perhaps vain quest that I had undertaken. You were good enough, for example to publish my Query 1079 prominently at page 60 of your volume XXXII, No. 2 dated June 1985.

Having traced my family history — Ulster-Scot Presbyterians in County Londonderry — back into the seventeenth century (despite the much talked of difficulties with Irish Records) I decided to try to trace my people (including friends and neighbours in the Limavady-Magilligan-Dunboe area) back across the narrow seas to their precise origins in Southern Scotland. They were modest tenant farmers, workmen and tradesmen (and no doubt horse thieves as well) and consequently a lot harder to trace than the generals and the gentry about whom so much had been written by the six or so Irish academic historians who had specialised in this field.

By dint of some hard work throughout Southern Scotland I came close to tracing some likely patterns of movement and even to identifying a few individual emigrants; but I did not quite manage to do so in a way that satisfied me.

On the one hand I was surprised to find how little work had been done by Scottish genealogists in this period in contrast with all their splendid work on Scottish emigration to America and the colonies. On the other hand I was most grateful for the ready help I got from the Society and from the many local libraries, museums and societies which I pestered all the way in a big arc from Irvine through Kircudbright and on round to Jedforest.

My lengthy notes, for what they are worth, are to be seen in the library of the Scottish Record Office under the title: "GIRL - NAME FORGOTTEN.....". I hope to find a publisher one day. but a handier account was printed recently in volume 2 No. 3 of *FAMILIA* (published by the Ulster Historical Foundation in Belfast) which may interest and even amuse some of your members and other who read this letter.

John A. Oliver, Laundry Cottage, Hale, Milnthorpe, Cumbria LA7 7BL.

REPLY TO QUERY 1510, 1511

McLEA/McLEAY — Although I cannot give the exact ancestry of John McLea, stonewall builder in Ardross, who emigrated to Canada c. 1819, there is good evidence of the name in its various forms being associated with the Ross-shire parish of Alness from at least the 17th Century. Donald MacLey of Alness, whose testament was recorded in 1649 (W. Macgill, *Old Ross-shire and Scotland*, vol. i no. 355) is on record as a landholder in the parish in 1636 and 1644 (*ibid.* no. 750; C. F. Mackintosh, *Antiquarian Notes*, i. 362). The lands of Alness had in fact been given to him in liferent and to his son John in fee, and confirmed to John by charter of the Bishop of Ross in 1634 and by the Crown in 1635 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ix 380). Donald seems to have had at least two daughters, one married to Hugh Munro of Killichonan and the other to John Munro, portioner of Swordale (Alexander Mackenzie, *History of the Munros*, 509, 545; *The Munro Tree* (1734), ed. R. W. Munro, p7 ref L/74, L/81). John seems to have become an advocate in Jan 1642, but died before April 1643 (F. J. Grant, *Faculty of Advocates*, 139); his daughter Jonet McLey was served

heir to her father John in the lands of Alness in 1651, that is after her grandfather Donald's death (*Origines Parochiales Scotiae*, ii 476, quoting *Retours*). This suggests that neither Donald nor John had sons to succeed them, but it is evident that the name did not die out in the parish. According to tradition, the chief of the MacLeays of Clann Dhon-shleibhe in Ross-shire had his home on a 'crannog' in Loch Achilty, in Contin parish (W. Matheson in *Trans. Gaelic Socy. of Inverness*, vol 39/40, p203; Ross and Cromarty vols., *Old Stat. Account*, p329, *New S.A.*, p238), not so very far from Kiltarlity.

R W Munro

NOTES

Mactire/Mactyre/Mactier/McTear

Would like to correspond with anyone of the above names or variations — Raymond McTyre, 3987 Indian Lakes Circle, Stone Mountain, GA 30083 USA.

Index of the Scottish Genealogist

A complete index for the issues of the Scottish Genealogist I to XXVII to the end of 1981 has been prepared and a copy issued to all Members of the Society. Anyone who has not received a copy can purchase it at £2.50 post free from the Library.

Guild of One-Name Studies

If any member wishes to know if their surname has been registered with the Guild (1,142 names have been registered), I should be happy to reply if a S.A.E. is sent:— J. Ian Todd, Cherub Cottage, Lelant, Cornwall TR26 3EL.

The Founders of Australia — a biographical dictionary of the First Fleet by Millie Gillen

This Bi-Centennial memorial to the first 1,500 men, women and children who established the English colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 is being published. It is in biographical format, but gives an insight into the times and conditions of those portrayed.

There is a limited and numbered edition of 1,500 for Subscribers, the names of Subscribers being recorded. Pre-publication price is £25 (deposit £5) payable to Mrs E Simpson, Peapkins End, 2 Stella Grove, Tollerton, Nottingham NG12 4EY, England.

NOTES

'I have ever thought the knowledge of kindred, and the genealogies of the ancient families of a country, a matter so far from contempt that it deserveth highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a man's own self In pieces of this kind, who doeth according to such light as he receiveth is beyond reprehension.' — William Drummond of Hawthornden to John Drummond Earl of Perth, sending him a 'Table of your Lordship's House'.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.

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

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