

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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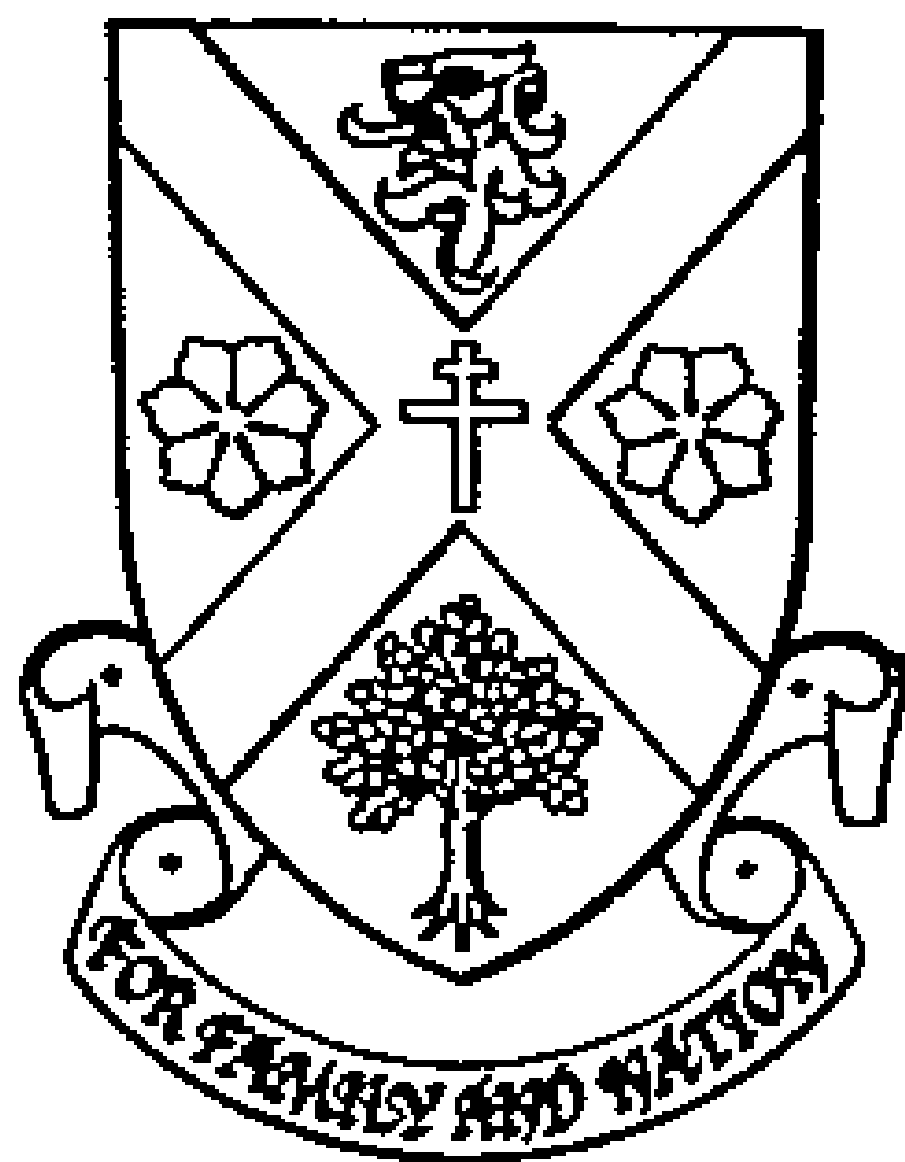
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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

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

Library

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

IN SEARCH OF GELLATLYS

By Harry D Watson

I was born and brought up in the East Neuk of Fife, the descendant of generations of fishermen and farm labourers. Watsons had been resident in my native village of Cellardyke since the time of the earliest parish records. Not only that, but all my other ancestors on that side of the family seemed to have been Fifers of one kind or another —whether from Pittenweem, St. Monans or Ebie, Largo, Methilhill or Burntisland. All, that is, with one exception. The exception was great-great-great-grandfather David Gellatly, fisher in Cellardyke, who — according to the 1841 Census —was not a native of Fife. Over the intervening seven years I have tried to trace David's origins, and to pinpoint the name "Gallatly" in space and time.

The fishing-village of Cellardyke is part of the ancient parish and royal burgh of Kilrenny, and at the time of the 1841 census of Kilrenny David Gellatly and his wife Catherine Tarvit were living at the east end of George Street, in an old cottage overlooking Cellardyke harbour. When and where they were married is not known, but at least the births and baptisms of their children are a matter of record. The firstborn, Ann, was born in 1802, but died in infancy. Next came Peter, born in 1803, who grew up to be a fisherman like his father, and married a local girl named Grace Reid. The third child, David Gellatly junior, became a merchant seaman sailing out of Anstruther, where in his later years he was to become harbourmaster. David married Christian Gay from Crail.

The youngest of David Gellatly and Catherine Tarvit's four children was Ann Rankine Gellatly, born in 1809. Ann would later marry a Cellardyke fisherman called John Meldrum; their daughter Ann Gellatly Meldrum married Robert Cunningham (also a Cellardyke fisher), and their daughter Jessie Cunningham (1869-1958) married William Watson (1864-1945), skipper of the "W.E. Gladstone" and the "Herbert Gladstone". William and Jessie were my paternal grandparents.

Peter Gellatly seems to have been a well-respected member of the community, for the Kilrenny kirk-session records show that he was once invited to become an elder: an offer he felt unable to accept. He and his wife suffered a double tragedy in their lives, for their son Peter junior died in 1852, aged only 10, and his brother David was lost at sea in 1863, aged 24, and unmarried. David Gellatly junior and Christian Gay seem to have been survived only by daughters, so it is no wonder that the name "Gellatly" had disappeared from the Anstruther area long before I was born (in 1946).

If old David Gellatly had survived through to the time of the 1851 Census, it would have been a simple matter to check his parish of birth, then build up his family-tree from the appropriate old parochial registers (OPRs) in Register House. Infuriatingly, however, David chose to expire on 13th February 1851, only weeks before the census enumerator was due to call! On the positive side, his age at death is given in the OPR (and on his headstone) as 73, which indicates that he was born in 1777 or -78. He was predeceased by his wife Catherine Tarvit, who died in 1846 aged 77.

George Black's *The Surnames of Scotland* reveals that Gellatly is a name of great antiquity in the Carse of Gowrie in southern Perthshire, and in the towns of Dundee and Perth at either end of the Carse. Variant spellings in the past included Gelletly, Gellitly, Gallatly, Galletly, Gallitly and Galychtly, and I was soon to discover that the same individual might go under more than one of these spellings in the course of a lifetime, depending on who was writing the name down.

When I started my quest for David's origins, I was looking for a David Gellatly/Galletly (etc.) born in or around 1777/8, most likely in Perthshire. His eldest son was called Peter, and as the Scots have traditionally named the eldest son after the father's father, I expected to find a Peter Gellatly at the other end, in the appropriate Perthshire OPR — or a "Patrick", since previous research had already taught me that a nineteenth-century "Peter" had often started life as an eighteenth-century "Patrick" (a long line of Peter Murrys in Cellardyke which has continued up to the present day commenced with a "Patrick Murray" born in Cellardyke in 1737).

Initial investigations in the Kilrenny OPRs and kirk-session registers turned up some useful nuggets of information.

"George Gellatly land-labourer in Hill-head in parish of Inchsture (sic) in Carse of Gowrie and Elspith Tarvett his wife (lately married persons) had a Daughter born at Cellardyke on April 19th 1795, bapt. 30th Apr., named Anna."

Shortly afterwards I stumbled across an intriguing "antenuptial fornication" case in the kirk-session records. In 1789 a young Cellardyke girl called Catherine Tarvit had been interrogated by the Kilrenny elders regarding the paternity of the child she was carrying. Catherine seems to have been blessed with a fertile imagination, for this is the story she related to the grim-faced kirk-session on the afternoon of Sunday, December 27th., 1789:—

"Asked whether she was with Child Answered yes She was Asked by whom Answered she could not tell but said as she was going to see her Sister at Abernitye She was mett be a man between Abernitye & Dundee in a Sailor's habit who flew upon her & threatened her with Murder if she hindered him Satisfying his Wicked intentions."

This was a mite too melodramatic for the session's taste, and their scepticism was vindicated the following Sunday when, after further interrogation, Catherine broke down and confessed that the father of her child was John Gosman, of Kilrenny Mill farm.

Cock-and-bull story or not, there is no reason to disbelieve Catherine's assertion that her sister lived at Abernitye. The elders, all natives of Cellardyke or Kilrenny, would have known the Tarvit family and would doubtless have been aware of the whereabouts of all its members; and no-one seems to have queried this part of Catherine's story. Inchture and Abernitye are neighbouring parishes in the Carse of Gowrie, as near to each other as Cellardyke and Anstruther: so that a man could easily live in one parish and work in the other. It looked very much as if this was my Catherine Tarvit who later would marry David Gellatly; and that her sister was the Elspeth Tarvit who was married to George Gellatly, "land-labourer" at Inchture. Two sisters married to two brothers, perhaps?

My next move was to check the Kilrenny OPRs again for an Elspeth and Catherine Tarvit born to the same parents in Cellardyke at the appropriate time. The only possible candidates were the Elizabeth and Catherine Tarvit born in 1766 and 1769 respectively to Robert Tarvit, fisher in Cellardyke, and his wife Janet Hodge. "Elizabeth" is the baptismal name one expects in Scottish records for a girl known informally as "Elspeth", and this Catherine Tarvit born in 1769 was well qualified to be "my" Catherine Tarvit or Gellatly who had died in 1846, aged 77 (on the evidence of her death entry in the OPR for that year, and her headstone inscription in Kilrenny churchyard). (The fact that her father was called "Robert" reinforced my conviction that David Gellatly's father had been a "Peter").

In confident mood, I now turned my attention to the Abernitye and Inchture OPRs. Neither in Abernitye nor Inchture, nor in such neighbouring parishes as Longforgan, Kinnaird, Errol or Cargill, could I find a single David Gellatly born around 1777, let alone to a Peter or Patrick Gellatly (or Galletly). Gellatlys and Galletlys there were aplenty, but

none of them met my requirements. Perth and Dundee, the main local centres of population, were also checked — to no avail. Also missing from these OPRs were a suitable birth entry for a “George Gellatly”, to say nothing of marriage entries for George and Elspeth, or David and Catherine. Some of the Gellatlys might have ended up in the Carse of Gowrie, but it certainly looked as if my branch of the family had not originated there. There are an awful lot of parishes in Perthshire, and a day at Register House is too short and too expensive to waste in the pursuit of red herrings so there, temporarily, my researches had to end.

In the Scottish Genealogy Society’s two volumes of Monumental Inscriptions in North and South Perthshire, I found that I could wallow in Gellatlys to my heart’s content. The North Perthshire volume — which despite its title took in the Carse of Gowrie — was particularly rich in them, with Gellatly/Galletly headstone inscriptions and Hearth-Tax entries recorded for the parishes of Alyth, Auchtergaven, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Caputh, Cargill, Collace, Coupar Angus, Errol, Inchtute, Kilspindie, Kinclaven, Kinnoull, Little Dunkeld, Moneydie, Rattray, Redgorton, St. Madoes, St. Martins and Scone. The South Perthshire volume had the odd entry for Aberdalgie, Dunning, Forteviot, Methven, Muckhart and Tibbermore. It was an *embarras de richesses*, for until I found out for sure where David Gellatly had been born, none of this lore was of the slightest use to me.

In the autumn of 1986, the Scottish Genealogy Society library in Edinburgh acquired a copy of the 1984 Mormon IGI microfiches. These county-by-county OPR extracts, arranged alphabetically by surname, are a great time-saver for the family-historian who is not too sure which parish his forebears were from; within seconds the following entry jumped out and hit me in the eye:—

“David Gallitly, b. 4 May 1777 at Moneydie, Perthshire, to Patrick Gallitly & Jean McRobie.”

Eureka! This was the first time I had found a David Gellatly born at the right time to an appropriately-named father. My David Gellatly was 73 at the time of his death in February 1851, and a birthdate in May 1777 sounded just right. (And since that day I have checked other Perthshire OPRs and still found no other David Gallitly/Gellatly born circa 1777 to a Peter or Patrick).

Before returning to the OPRs, I took the precaution of re-checking *Monumental Inscriptions of North Perthshire*, and was delighted to find that Patrick Gallitly and Jean “Crobie” were commemorated on a headstone in Moneydie churchyard. This had been erected in 1850 by their son James Galetly (sic), a tailor in Perth. Patrick had died at “Regelmey” in December 1813, aged 79, and Jean in April 1789, aged 44.

A check of the Moneydie OPR confirmed that David had been born on May 11th 1777, to “Patrick Gallitly and Jean McCrobie in (Milntoun?) of Pittendynie”. Moving over to the Marriages section, I found that “Patr: Galletly (sic) in the parish of Regorton (sic)” and Jean Crobie in Moneydie parish had given up their names to be married on November 24th 1765. It was in the former parish that they began their married life, for their first child, Catherine, was entered in the Redgorton OPR as having been born on March 29th 1767 at “Upper Pitcairn” to “Peter Gellatly, weaver”. A son named John followed in 1769, then came Margaret, born in 1771 at Berryhill; Alexander, in 1775, also at Berryhill; David, in 1777 at Pittendynie, and James in 1781 at “Regelmy”. Catherine died at “Regelmay” in 1783. Most of these places are mentioned in the O.S. Landranger Series map of Blairgowrie (sheet 53).

Knowing the year when Patrick or Peter died, and his age at death, made it an easy matter to find his baptismal entry in the Moneydie OPR. It emerged that he had been baptised on October 13th., 1734, and his parents were "John Gellitly and Janet Barrie in Whitehill". (Whitehill lies just north of the B8063, about a mile north-west of Pittendynie). John and Janet had been married on January 30th., 1730, and they had five children born at Whitehill before John's death there in 1739. His fifth and last child was baptised at Redgorton, John's brother David standing in as sponsor.

To go further back than this is difficult, but it seems likely that John was the son of that name born at Whitehill in 1704 to another John Gellitly and his unnamed wife: possibly the John Gellitly in Moneydie parish and Margaret Young in Auchtergaven who were married at Moneydie in November 1694.

So much for my own family-tree. In the remainder of this article I want to mention some of the other Gellatlys I have come across over the last few years in a variety of published and unpublished sources, in the hope that this will be of service to other researchers. I should make clear at the outset that these various families are not for the most part — as far as I know! — related to each other: although it is certainly intriguing to find the name, in all its various forms, so prevalent in the area between the modern A9 and A85 trunk roads, from the early Middle Ages up to the present day.

First of all, some results of other people's researches. From Mrs Moira Martin of Chartershall, Stirling, I received a detailed chart of the descendants of one George Gellatly, farm-labourer at Lintrathen and Kinnettles, in Angus. George was married twice: first, in 1837, at Ruthven, to Isobel Rattray, then later in 1845 at Kinnettles to Janet Jackson from Liff & Benvie. George's son by this second marriage — Peter Gellatly — married an Agnes Dyce from Caputh and ran the farm of Wester Fofferty near Kinnettles.

By his first marriage, George Gellatly had a son named John, who married Mary Ann Wilson from Lintrathen. John was to become farm griever at Incheoch farm, then "minister's man" at Lintrathen where he worked the minister's glebe. His children were Thomas (b.1864), James (b.1868) and John (b.1873). Thomas became a farm griever with the Grants of the "Thorn" at Rattray; James, a landscape gardener, became a factor in Southern Ireland, while John — who married Mary Ann Murray of Carmyllie — worked as superintendent at Lintrathen water works, where he died in 1951 aged 78. I owe this information to John and Mary Ann's son Alex. Gellatly, of 18 Maryfield Terrace, Dundee, who also remembered hearing of distant relatives in Glenisla, Caputh and Dunkeld.

Other Gellatlys were uncovered in the course of my researches at Register House. In 1855 a Peter Gellatly, gardener, died at Dunblane aged 47, and the death-certificate tells us that he was a native of Perth and the son of Peter Gellatly, handloom weaver, and Betty Moncrieff. Peter junior had been in Dunblane since Martinmas 1854, and was buried in the churchyard there. The information on the certificate was obtained from his son David.

In that same year, a seventy-four year-old weaver named William Gellatly died at West Tofts, Kinclaven (near Stanley). He was the son of James Gellatly, weaver, and Isobel Young, and the husband of Margaret Taylor. His children were William, Helen, Ann (all of whom died young), Isabella, Robert, James and another William.

In 1856 a George Gellatly, ship's carpenter, died at Castle St., Dundee, aged 49. His parents were Peter Gellatly and Ann Fairweather, and his death was registered by his sister Jane Gellatly. Unfortunately the post-1855 death-certificates carry no details of the deceased person's place of birth.

Perhaps the saddest case I have come across in the deaths records is that of James Gellatly, a labourer who lived at 1 Small's lane, Dundee. He was married to Margaret Bruce, and his parents were John Gellatly, labourer, and Jane Gibb. James's death was by drowning, in the early hours of August 26th., 1873, and the place of death is given as "In the River Tay at the Tay Bridge Works": for James Gellatly was one of that band of unsung heroes who lost their lives during the construction of the ill-fated Tay Bridge. The full story of this disaster, in which six men died, is told in Chapter 4 of John Prebble's *The High Girders*. He was the brother of George Gellatly, the ancestor of Mrs. Martin.

More detailed information about deceased persons can of course be got from a study of their wills, if they left one, and the inventories of their goods and gear drawn up after their death. For such information we must turn to the Sheriff Court records held, for the most part, in the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh. These records can be very detailed indeed, and a couple of examples will have to suffice here. In November 1856, the above-mentioned George Gellatly died at his home in Castle Street, Dundee. George's late wife, we learn, was called Elizabeth Herd; he had a brother called James Gellatly, weaver in Forfar, and a sister called Jane who was married to a John Louden. George is described by his bankers, the British Linen Co. Bank of Dundee, as a "shipmaster" —although according to his death-certificate he was simply a ship's carpenter — and he had the right to a "grave-breadth" in the New Burying Ground in Forfar. This, together with the fact that his brother lived there, suggests that Forfar was the original home of this family of Gellatlys: something we could not possibly have learned from the bare evidence of George's death-certificate alone.

Despite his lair in Forfar cemetery, George's dying wish was to be buried beside his wife in Dundee's Eastern Cemetery.

One of the most invaluable features of these testamentary records is the light they shed on the whereabouts of the defunct's family. I have already mentioned William Gellatly of West-toft, Kinclaven, who died in June 1855. From his testament we learn that William had four children: Isabella, who lived at West-toft; Robert, who farmed at New Farm, by Stanley; William, who was a merchant in Dundee, and James, who was to be admitted to his portion of the inheritance only on condition that "he shall return to his duty & live a life corresponding to the Gospel of Christ". One wonders what James had done to blot his copybook!

For 18th century Gellatlys, there is no better source than the two volumes of *Monumental Inscriptions in Perthshire*, published by the Scottish Genealogy Society. If anything, these two books are even more useful than the headstones themselves, for the assiduous editors have included extracts from the Hearth-Tax lists of the mid-1690s, which provide evidence for the continuity of particular family-names in particular parishes. Most inscriptions give only very basic information, in the shape of names and dates, but there are some exceptions: e.g. the stone at Bendochy which mentions David Gellatly, "factor of Lethendy", or the one at Kinclaven commemorating John Gellatly, "surgeon", who died at Lochgelly in 1898. At Redgorton (Luncarty) a headstone was erected in memory of David Gellatly, "late tenant at Barley Mill of Huntingtower", and at Scone old churchyard there are some monuments to Gellatlys and Galletlys who were masons.

For anyone wishing to get back even further than the Hearth-Tax lists, there are a variety of published historical records which can be consulted. One useful source for Perthshire Gellatlys is John Hunter's *The Diocese and Presbytery of Dunkeld 1660-80*, published in 1918 in two volumes, which contains references to Gellatlys in the parishes of Auchtergaven, Rattray and Cargill. Texts like this are, of course, potentially much more interesting than any mere list of names, for they can tell us something of the daily life or preoccupations of our ancestors. In these Dunkeld records, for instance, we learn that in 1689 the minister of Auchtergaven, Mr. William Easson, refused to comply with an ordinance of the Estates of the Kingdom that ministers should proclaim from the pulpit that William and Mary were the rightful king and queen of Scotland. Mr. Easson refused either to do this or to lead his congregation in prayer for the new monarchs. However, his congregation were clearly Presbyterian and anti-Jacobite in sentiment, for they got up a petition for his deprivation and forwarded it to the Privy Council in Edinburgh. Among those parishioners who signed the petition were "Patrick Gellitlie" in Obney and "John Gellethie" in Jackstoune. The modern O.S. map shows Upper Obney, Nether Obney and Meikle Obney in the northern part of Auchtergaven parish, with "Jackstone" further south and east, on the road from Letham to Bankfoot.

So far, all our Gellatlys have been country dwellers, but as early as 1600 there were tradesmen of that name in the city of Perth. We know this from a marvellously detailed account, in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. 2, of the inquiry into the Gowrie Conspiracy — that controversial incident involving an alleged attempt on the life of King James VI. The assize appointed to look into the affair and cross-examine witnesses included the name of "Andro Gellatlie", merchant in Perth, who may also have been the witness of that name who on 25th September gave an account of his movements at the time of the "tumult":—

ANDRO GELIATLIE, hering the bell, past to the lit-hous (dye-house) quhair his wyffe wes, for the keyis, to get ane wapin (weapon); and befoir he com thair all wes stenschit (quelled, put a stop to).

The following day a certain James Gellatlie was questioned, but he could only depone that "he com nocht fra his buyth (booth)". There were many others like James Gellatly who, perhaps wisely, decided they had neither heard, seen nor thought any evil that day.

The document quoted so liberally by Pitcairn is entitled *Depositions of the Induelleris of Perth*, and is preserved in the Scottish Record Office.

We are now much further back in time than the average Scottish genealogist would expect to get with his family-tree, but the supply of Gellatlys has not yet dried up: thanks to George Black's ever-useful *The Surnames of Scotland* (New York, 1946). Black refers us to the Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Cnpar Angus (London, 1880), where we find a John "Galychtly", tenant at "Midil Drome" in 1489 and 1512; to *The Compt Buik of David Wedderburne*, merchant of Dundee, 1587-1630 (Edinburgh, 1898), for Gilbert "Galatly", burgess of Dundee in 1592; to the episcopal register of Brechin (*Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis*, Bannatyne Club, 1856) for Ranald "Galychtly", burgess of Dundee in 1461; to *Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen 1398-1570* (Spalding Club, 1844) for David "Galychtlie", member of an assize in Aberdeen in 1480 ... and several more (including one interesting stray in the shape of an Agnes "Gohightlie" in Berwickshire in 1628). No-one researching his or her favourite surname should neglect to check the relevant article in Black's excellent source-book.

The further back we go, the higher up the social ladder the Gellatlys seem to ascend: for we are now about to encounter our first knightly member of the family. Genealogists and local historians from the Tayside area may already be familiar with Lawrence Melville's *The Fair Land of Gowrie*, published in 1939 at Coupar Angus. In the section on Longforgan, Melville tells us of an interesting archaeological find at the parish church there in 1899:—

“While extensive structural alterations on the church were being carried out in 1899, a very fine monumental stone of the fifteenth century, now placed against the wall of the Church, was discovered. This was an oblong block of sandstone, measuring 6 feet 6½ inches by about 2 feet 10 inches at the top tapering to 2 feet 8 inches at the base, and with an average thickness of 5 inches. It bears the full length effigies of a knight in armour, his lady in the costume of the period and the small figure of a youth in armour, either a son or an attendant squire. The figure of the knight measures 4 feet 8½ inches cap-à-pied; that of the lady is one inch shorter: while the youth is only 1 foot 5 inches in height.”

The Latin inscription round the outer edge of the stone commemorates a “John de Galychtly”, late Laird of “Ebrokis”, and his wife Mariota, both of whom died in “M^o CCCC^o” (14..) — spaces being left for the exact dates to be inserted later. It appears, in other words, that the tombstone was commissioned while the couple were still alive, a not uncommon practice at the time. “Who was John de Galychtly”, asks the author, “whose memorial stone was thus strangely unearthed after lying in ‘cold obstruction’ for about five hundred years? The name of Galychtly still survives in the locality in its modernised form of Gohightly, Galletly and Gellatly.”

Whoever he was, there is evidence that he survived until well into the fifteenth century, for in the 7th Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts (Atholl MSS), Appendix, p. 709, we find the following:—

No. 57:— Charter by John Galichly of Ebruks selling the temple land of Lethindy, within the barony of Glascluny and sherifffdom of Perth, to John Sanderson, indweller in Fardil. Seal of J.G. appended. Dated at Perth, 5th June 1472.

But even the noble Sir John of Ebrokis is outclassed by our next bearer of the name. In 1291 King Edward I of England and no fewer than 104 “auditors” met at Berwick-on-Tweed to judge the competing claims of the 14 “competitors” for the vacant throne of Scotland. In the words of Professor Geoffrey Barrow, in his *Robert Bruce* (1976, repr. 1982, p. 52):—

“It looks as though the field was large, but in reality, while Balliol was favourite and Bruce heavily backed, the other entries were generally non-starters.”

One of these “non-starters” was a certain Patrick Galythly, whose claim to fame was that his father Henry Galythly, of whom he was the legitimate son, was an illegitimate son of King William I (“William the Lion”). History tells us that Patrick Galythly was unsuccessful in his bid for the Scottish crown, but — frustratingly — it does not tell us who his paternal grandmother was: a detail which would help us to clarify the Gellatlys’ relationship to the royal house!

Before the commission met at Berwick, Edward had made a progress through Scotland by way of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dunfermline, St. Andrews and Perth, receiving homage wherever he went. In the town of Perth, 70 burgesses gathered in the cemetery of the Black Friars to declare their allegiance, and one of their number was a certain Patrick Galythly. This may well have been the “competitor” himself.

Who was Patrick’s father? It is possible that he was the Henry “Galighly” who swore homage to Edward I in 1296, and had his name recorded on the infamous “Ragman Roll”

(James Bain *ed.* **Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland 1272-1307**, vol. 2, p. 210). Henry performed the formal gesture of making over his lands in Aberdeen to the king, who formally returned them to him a month later, by means of a writ addressed to the sheriff of Aberdeen.

A pretender to the throne of Scotland is a pretty hard act to follow, but not even Patrick Galythly is the earliest Gellatly of whom we have a record. That honour falls to William "Galithli", who witnessed a charter by Walter filius Sibald in favour of the Abbey of Arbroath some time during the period 1200-1207 (**Register of Arbroath Abbey**, vol. 1, p.94).

At the end of the day, we are left none the wiser as to the origins of the name Gellatly. Early spellings like "Galychtly" and "Golightly" were formerly interpreted as meaning a messenger fleet of foot, but this theory is firmly squashed by Black. It is more likely that the name is topographical, particularly in view of the suffix -ly, but if so then the original place-name seems to have disappeared. From the earliest times, however, it appears to have been firmly rooted within the quadrilateral Perth — Dunkeld — Forfar — Dundee, and it is in that area of Tayside that it still flourishes today.

REVIEW

Scottish Family History — David Moody, pp 217 Batsford

£14.95

A genealogy is, in the words of the author, only a skeleton and the most interesting part of family historical work is to paint in the flesh and to catch the breath of the spirit. Both the micro and the macro scale of history is relevant, with the family as the key element in social structure and as such is worthy of study.

The biographical sources which he lists are far wider and far-ranging than usual. The character of the individuals is what he is interested in — schooling, employment, leisure pursuits, ability, attitudes; none of these are to be overlooked. Family portraits can tell many stories, and diaries, letters and household books can serve as a core for detailed biographical reconstruction not only of the person but of the community in which he or she lived. Since facts are like socks, which won't stand up when empty, these different biographical approaches are recommended — investigation of intimacy (private and domestic life, sex and childhood), group biography (the development of social groups out of the relationships which unite families), and contextual approach (the study of the wider social scene).

"Working lives" is the heading of one chapter, with descriptions of life on the land and in the city, in the Army and in trade. "Living, dying, and moving house" is the intriguing heading of another chapter, which broadens out into "kin, clan and community" and "Family, Church and State". A chapter on Culture and Beliefs includes the schisms of the Scottish Church without which so much of Scottish History cannot be understood, and also the enthusiasm for self improvement of the 19th Century.

This book by an Assistant District Librarian with East Lothian District Libraries is far more than a manual for a researcher; he provides and enriches in a most readable way the background of the search to be carried out, a search which cannot meaningfully be made without a proper understanding of the milieu in which the ancestors lived, and the religious beliefs, moral standards and ideas which they held. The search, he points out, will also destroy our illusions not only of our importance but also of our control over our destiny and even over our motives.

AN EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY MINUTE BOOK

by Julian Hodgson

The Lesmahagow Farmers' Club came into being on the 6th of January 1803 (not 1805 as given in Greenshields's Annals¹). It might be supposed that the movement for farming improvement had brought the farmers together in Lesmahagow, but the evidence of the first minute book² (1803-1824) does not bear this out. It is only fair to say that the revised constitution quoted by Greenshields does say that it "had the object of encouragement of farmers in rearing, breeding, and improving stock and other agricultural improvements". In the earlier constitution of the Club an annual ploughing match was to be the only farming-related activity. Indeed the constitution concerns itself mostly with wining ("No liquor shall be drunk at the Club but small Beer and Whisky in drams and Toddy") and dining ("Dinner, which shall be on the table by half past three...") and the financing of these ("No new bowl shall be ordered after six o'clock, and the bill must be called for by Half past six; otherwise the Preses shall pay the whole of it"). The minutes regularly record that the "Club dined together & spent the Evening most pleasantly"; this last was occasionally "most joyfully" or they "departed in peace". One can only speculate on the reasons for these subtle differences.

Although the memorandum of constitution stipulates there to be twenty four members, it is in fact signed by thirty two, one of whom shows distinct signs of a Parkinsonian tremor. It may have been intended to be an exclusive club, as one black ball was sufficient to prevent a proposed member from being admitted. Many of the names on the founders list were those of the most prominent members of local society: Daniel Vere for example was Master of the Lesmahagow Lodge, and Hugh Mosman had been a Grand Master; Andrew Smith of Fauldhouse was the compiler of the Lesmahagow chapter in the New Statistical Account. However, a certain egalitarianism is evident in that some ploughmen eventually became members of the Club, perhaps having saved enough to buy their own small farms³, while some of the original having, presumably, small farms and no skilled labour, did not disdain to enter the ploughing competitions themselves.

The prizes awarded at these ploughing competitions were fairly generous: 2 guineas (£2.10), 1½ guineas, 1 guinea, and half a guinea, with five shillings to all other competitors. This compares with annual wages for a farmer's most skillful servant of about £14⁴.

In 1804 and 1805 a John Watson won first prize in the ploughing competition. He was unlikely to have a third chance as the Club resolved that "No ploughman who shall gain the 1st Prize twice shall be allowed to appear as a Competitor for two years, &, if after that, he shall again obtain the first prize, he is to appear as competitor no more". But in 1806 the ploughing matches were given up in favour of cattle shows — something which by its very nature would be reserved to the farmers, and not their servants. Most prize winners at the cattle shows who were not already members of the Club were quickly proposed and admitted.

A short-lived attempt was made to discuss the new farming methods when the following questions were put to the members: "1 - what is the best method of reclaiming land much worn out? 2 - what are the best methods of making composts for different soils?" A reply was given to the first question at the following meeting, but after some prompting, the second question was quietly forgotten. Thereafter, technical farming matters were never raised.

A low point must have been reached in 1909, as from then on the meetings became halfyearly instead of quarterly, and in that year no prizes were awarded, and the secretary

complains of members being in arrears with money. Inflation too is a problem: the cost of dinners rose from 1/6 (7½p) in 1805 to 2/- by 1814 — a one-third increase in 9 years. The ploughing matches were restored the following year, but were held irregularly, while the cattle shows were held every year.

The minutes record neither local events (not even deaths of members) nor national events, though the King's birthday is mentioned once.

The importance of such minute books to the family historian lies not so much in the sparse local history detail it contains, such as the movements of labour, but in the assiduously recorded lists of names and locations. A book such as this which records not only the recipients of prizes but lists those who took part in competitions is particularly useful; but any society minute or account books from the early 19th century will usefully supplement the details of what is left of the early census records. In this carefully written volume nearly 200 names are mentioned out of a total population, in 1811, of 4464.

In the following list the date given is of the name's first appearance in the minute book. A few names appear only in the section devoted to the club accounts, and this is indicated. Although it is not always possible to be certain, I have tried to indicate where the same name refers to one or more than one person.

REFERENCES

1. *Annals of the parish of Lesmahagow*. J B Greenshields, Edinburgh, 1864.
2. The Lesmahagow Farmer's Club (minutes and accounts 1803-1824) Copy in the possession of Lesmahagow Parish Historical Association (S.39/1).
3. *A century of the Scottish people, 1830-1950*. T C Smout, Collins, 1986.
4. "Parish of Lesmahago." *New Statistical Account*. Edinburgh, 1845.

Names mentioned in the Lesmahagow Farmers' Club minute book 1803-1824

AFFLECK, James		BLACKWOOD, James	
Millhouse	7.1.1821	Leelaw	28.1.1819
AFFLECK, James		(?) BROCKEL, James	27.6.1823
Raw	19.7.1804	BROWN,	
AFFLECK, John		Rilnhills	27.6.1817
Barn Hill	20.3.1806	BROWN, James	
AFFLECK, Thomas		Eastertown	6.1.1803
Raw	12.3.1812	BROWN, John	
Newhouse	9.3.1815	Auchlochan	6.1.1803
AITKEN, John		BROWN, John	
Blackwood yards	12.3.1812	Auch-Robert	21.10.1803
Milton	11.3.1819	BROWN, John	
Linnmill	27.2.1824	Overhall	11.3.1819
ANDREWS, John	6.1.1803	BROWN, Thomas	
BAR(R), John		Hillend	12.3.1812
Moat	6.1.1803	BROWN, William	
BARR, Thomas		Darnfillan	18.6.1813
Moat	27.6.1817	BROWNLEE, Archibald	
BAXTER, Thomas	30.6.1820	Nethertown	9.3.1815
BEG(G), John	18.1.1810	Dalgow	11.3.1819
BISSART, James		BURTON, Alexander	
Netherburn	9.3.1815	Hawksland	28.3.1822

CALLAN(D), Adam		GALL, Hugh	
Blackwood yards	11.3.1819	Tower	17.3.1803
Rodgerhill	28.3.1822	GALL, James	
CARRUTHERS, Benjamin		Tower	17.3.1803
Lesser Linn	6.1.1803	GIBSON, William	19.1.1815
CARRUTHERS, Thomas		GILLESPIE, James	
Lesser Linn	15.3.1804	Douglas Mill	19.3.1807
CLARK, William		GREENSHIELDS, Arthur	
Kerse	6.1.1803	Westerhouse	11.3.1819
CLELLAND, Arthur		GREENSHIELDS, Gavin	
Fence	20.3.1806	Eastertown	9.3.1815
Draffan	15.3.1810	GREENSHIELDS, James	
CLELAND, James		Boghill	17.3.1803
Camminghill	21.3.1805	GREENSHIELDS, James jnr	
Auchtyfardle	20.3.1806	Westerhouse	6.1.1803
CLELAND, William		GREENSHIELDS, John	
Camminghill	21.3.1805	Boghill	20.3.1806
CORBETT, James		GREENSHIELDS, John	
Stockbriggs	6.1.1803	Coulter(s)hog(g)le	9.3.1815
CUNNINGHAM, Andrew jnr		GREENSHIELDS, John	
Draffan	6.1.1803	Mitchieland (?)	9.3.1815
CUNNINGHAM, Andrew snr		GREENSHIELDS, John	
Draffan	6.1.1803	Westown	6.1.1803
DALGL(E)ISH, Robert		GREENSHIELDS, John	
Tophead	9.3.1815	Kerse	29.6.1821
DICK, James	27.2.1824	GRIEVE, George	
DICK, John		Burnbrae	11.3.1819
Moat	21.3.1805	Fence	28.3.1822
DICK, William		HADDOW, John	
Connel Holm	20.3.1806	Auchmeddan	6.1.1803
DICKSON, David		HALL, Rev James	6.1.1803
Burnbrae	28.3.1822	HAMILTON, Dr.	19.1.1815
DOW, Rev David		HAMILTON, Andrew	
Cathcart	9.7.1807	Gill	9.2.1815
DUNCAN, James	6.1.1803	HAMILTON, Andrew	
DUNCAN, Thomas		Garngowr	6.1.1803
Auchtool	7.1.1821	HAMILTON, Andrew (son of above)	
DYKES, Andrew		Garngowr	23.1.1823
Bent	28.3.1822	HAMILTON, Andrew	
FAIRSERVICE, James		Rodgerhill	21.3.1805
Blackwood	12.3.1812	Belfield	12.3.1812
FERGUSON, William		HAMILTON, Arthur	
Kerse	12.3.1812	Fence	28.3.1822
FINDLAY, Thomas		HAMILTON, Frances (sic)	
Southfield	17.3.1803	Craignethan	17.3.1803
FLEEMING (sic), James (?FLEMING)		HAMILTON, Gavin	
Draffan	15.3.1810	Alton	17.6.1817
FOR(R)EST, James		HAMILTON, Gavin	
Linnmill	18.1.1810	Gill	28.3.1822
FOR(R)EST, Samuel	1821 accounts	HAMILTON, Gavin	
FRAME, (Robert)	25.1.1813	Tanhill	28.3.1822
FRENCH, James			
Burn House	19.3.1807		

HAMILTON, James		MEIKLE, John	
Muirsland	9.3.1815	Lochanbank	15.3.1804
Lochanbank	27.2.1824	Kilbank	11.3.1819
HAMILTON, John		MEIKLE, Robert	18.1.1810
Alton (Auldton)	6.1.1803	MEIKLE, William	
HAMILTON, John		Woods	9.3.1815
Blackwood	12.3.1812	MILLAR, John	
Gill	27.2.1824	Draffan	15.3.1810
HAMILTON, John		MILLAR, William	27.6.1823
Medholm	1811 accounts	MOFFAT, Robert	
HAMILTON, Thomas		Crossford	27.2.1824
Blackwood yards	20.3.1806	MORTON, James	19.1.1815
HAMILTON, William		MORTON, Thomas	9.7.1807
Tanhill	9.7.1807	MOS(S)MAN, Hugh	
HARVIE, Archibald		Auchtyfardle	6.1.1803
Dalgow	12.3.1812	MOS(S)MAN, John	19.1.1815
Gill	9.3.1815	MOSSMAN, William	25.7.1803
Nethertown	11.3.1819	PAGAN, Andrew	
HARVIE, William		Boghill	29.6.1821
Draffan	15.3.1804	PATE, Alexander	
HASTIE, David		Birkwood	12.3.1812
Bankhead	12.3.1812	PATE, George	
HASTIE, Thomas		Burnbrae	28.3.1822
Southfield	27.2.1824	PATE, Henry	
HASTIE, William		Burnbrae	20.3.1806
Bankhead	26.6.1818	Boreland	28.3.1822
HOKE, James		PATE, James	
Blackwood	15.10.1807	Bent	28.3.1822
HUNTER, John		PATE, James	
Milton	21.3.1805	Balgray	29.6.1821
INGLIS, William	17.1.1811	PATERSON, John	
JACK, Thomas		Byre Town	15.3.1804
Auchtyfardle	15.3.1804	PEAT, James	
JOHNSON, John		(illegible)	15.1.1824
Leelaw	12.3.1812	PEAT, Thomas	
KING, William		Yondertown	24.6.1814
Draffan	17.3.1803	PORTEOUS, George	19.1.1815
LAMB, James	6.1.1803	PORTEOUS, James	
LAMB, William		Milton	12.3.1812
Leelaw	6.1.1803	PORTEOUS, Robert	
LANG, James		Milton	21.3.1805
Southfield	9.3.1815	PRENTICE, John	
LEIVERS(?), Thomas		Clerkston (?)	30.6.1820
Auchtool	15.3.1810	RENUCK, James	
Harperfield	12.3.1812	Dumbraxhill	9.3.1815
McGHEE, Robert		REID, George	
Trows	9.3.1815	Boreland	9.3.1815
McGHEE, James	19.1.1815	SAD(D)LER, Thomas	4.6.1816
McGHEE, Robert	1821 accounts	SADDLER (?SANDLER), William	
McKIRDY, John	6.1.1803	Belfield	28.1.1819
MEIKLE, James	6.1.1803	SANDILANDS, Robert	27.6.1823

SCOTT, Alexander		STUART, John	
Stockbriggs	6.1.1803	Birkhill	9.3.1815
Hallhill	28.3.1822	STUART (STEWART), Thomas	
SCOTT, John		Southfield	26.6.1818
Crossford	12.3.1812	SWAN, William	
Nethanfoot	9.3.1815	Boreland	
Auchnotroch	11.3.1819	SYMINGTON, James	
SCOTT, John	6.1.1803	Boreland	
SCOTT, Thomas		TACKET, Robert	10.1.1822
Coultershoggle	28.3.1822	TAYLOR, Alexander	
SCOTT, William		Mansefield	17.3.1803
Hallbill	9.3.1815	TAYLOR, Robert	
SEMPLE, John		Byre Town	15.3.1804
Greenridge	6.1.1803	TELFER, George (innkeeper)	
SEMPLE, William		Abbeygreen	24.6.1814
Letham	18.6.1813	TELFER, Robert	15.1.1824
SINCLAIR, James		TENANT, Hugh	
Bankend	24.6.1814	Auchtygemmel	27.2.1824
SINCLAIR,	27.6.1817	THOMSON, James	6.1.1803
SLIMAN, Wilson		Birkenhead	11.3.1819
Mansefield	28.3.1822	Kilbank	10.1.1822
SMITH, Andrew		Linnmill	28.3.1822
Fauldhouse	6.1.1803	Nethanfoot	27.2.1824
SMITH, John		THOMSON, Robert	
Birkhill	21.10.1803	Scorryholm	6.1.1803
SMITH, John		TOD(D), William	
Kerse	17.3.1803	Coultershoggle	17.3.1803
SOMMERVILLE, Alexander		Broompark	9.3.1815
Draffan	30.6.1820	Milton	28.3.1822
SOMMERVILL, George		TUDHOPE, James	
Lairs	11.3.1819	Southfield	9.3.1815
Draffan	28.3.1822	Boreland	28.3.1822
STEEL, William		VERE, Daniel (advocate)	
Coultershoggle	28.3.1822	Stonebyres	6.1.1803
STEWART, Archibald		VERE (WEIR), James J Hope	
Lesser Linn	28.3.1822	1817 accounts	
STEWART, Hugh		WALKER, James	
Southfield	17.3.1803	Coultershog(g)le	17.3.1803
STIELL (sic), John		WALKER, John	17.1.1811
(?) Teaths	6.1.1803	WALKER, Robert	
STIELL, John		Bent	6.1.1803
Skellyhill	17.3.1803	WATSON, James	
STODDART, James		Abbeygreen	29.6.1821
Garlewood	11.3.1819	WATSON, John	
STODDART, John		Burnhead	15.3.1804
(illegible)	19.3.1807	WAYGALESHAW, John	
STODDART, Thomas	10.1.1815	1811 accounts	
STRUTHERS, James		WEIR, Andrew	17.1.1811
(?) Red Seed	17.10.1806	Netherton	28.3.1822
STUART, Daniel		WEIR, Francis	
Blackwood yards	9.3.1815	Nethertown	28.3.1822
STUART, Hugh		WEIR, James	
Rodgerhill	26.6.1818	Muirsland	28.3.1822

WEIR, James Rodgerhill	25.7.1803	WHITEFORD, James	19.1.1815
WEIR, John Westerhouse	20.3.1806	WIGHTMAN, George jnr Birkwood	6.1.1803
WEIR, Robert Raw Hills	17.3.1803	WILKIE, Robert Craignethan	17.3.1803
WEIR, William Raw Hills	17.3.1803	WILLISON, John	1820 accounts
Muirsland	18.6.1813	WILSON, James	30.6.1820
WHARRIE, Robert Pathhead	6.1.1803	WILSON, Rev John (Manse)	6.1.1803
WHITE, John Neuck	27.6.1817	WILSON, Peter Linmill	28.3.1822
WHITE, Thomas Neuck (Newick)	18.6.1813	WRIGHT, John Blackwood	12.3.1812
		YOUNG,	15.3.1804

TAINSHES OR TROSSACHS OF MONZIEVAIRD

Sir - In your June 1987 issue I was interested to read about the Tainshes or Tossachs of Monzievairst, particularly the point made by the writer that their origin was somewhat obscure. I have taken an interest in this family for some time and believe there is some evidence to connect them to Clan Gregor but none at all to connect them with the Clan MacIntosh who represent the Toiseachs of Clan Chattan, a different and distant tribe.

My theory is, of course, entirely hypothetical but, like all good hypotheses, it has stood the test of time and of added assorted facts well over several years and is therefore worthy of consideration. The Tossachs of Tossachs of Monzievairst are associated with the crannog in Ochertyre Loch, a point which indicates the antiquity of the family. Several MacGregor families, eg Clan Neish, are also associated with crannogs in Perthshire.

The Tossachs of Monzievairst are reputedly descended from or related to those of Glen Tilt (see Black's Surnames of Scotland, p776). Fact or not, Glen Tilt was also peripheral to Clan Gregor heartland through historical and probably prehistoric times. Other Tossachs are listed by Black as living throughout Perthshire.

The Crerar of Lochtayside also merit attention. By tradition they descend from a 'McIntosh of Monivairst who came over the hills to escape justice' (William A Gillies, In Famed Breadalbane, p356). The name Crerar is very close to several known MacGregor aliases such as Grier. The story of this migration causes no problems in a MacGregor context; indeed, it is exactly what one would expect a fugitive to do. It is worth pointing out that it predates Proscription, so often and so erroneously regarded as the reason for Clan Gregor aliases, though aliases here certainly are in plenty.

I have recently come across two more in your pages and have added them to my list of possibles. Goodsir is one and Goodyear the other. The original name is Gudger, probably from Grudger (brewer), and is phonetically very close to Goodyear, which has been used as a mis-spelling for Gudger in America. Goodsir is a useful alias and is found exactly where and when one would expect. Black adds the interesting point that the Rev Robert Wodrow in his correspondence spells the name of Rev James Goodsir as Gutcher. Gutcher or Gudger is a known MacGregor alias recorded in the USA.

Does anyone have any more news of MacGregor aliases? The Clan Gregor Society would like to hear from them.

Sheila McGregor, 14 Lockharton Avenue, Edinburgh EH14 1AZ

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', MARCH 1742

Edinburgh

For some time past there was ground to suspect that the unjustifiable practice of stealing corpses out of their graves was become too common here; and on the 9th of March a dead body was found in a house near the shop of Martin Eccles Surgeon, (which upon enquiry was found to be one Alexander Baxter's, who had been interred in the West-kirk yard March 2). Upon this discovery, the populace were enraged, and crowded to the place, threatening destruction to the Surgeons. Towards night the mob increased, (notwithstanding the precautions used by the magistrates) and having seized the Portsburgh drum, they beat to arms down the Cowgate to the foot of Niddery's wynd, till the drum was there taken from them by a party of the city-guard. However, that night they broke several Surgeons windows; and next evening forced their way into Mr Eccles's shop, tho' guarded by a party, and fell a demolishing every thing. But the magistrates, attended by the officers of the train'd bands, constables, etc. attacked and dispersed the mob; and most of them having run out at the Netherbow, that and the other gates of the city were shut, by which they were in a great measure quelled.

Mr Eccles and his apprentices were cited to stand trial before the magistrates, as accessory to the raising of dead bodies. Two of the apprentices absconded; and Mr Eccles and the other three appeared; but no proof came out against them.

On the 13th of March the incorporation of Surgeons met, and after having taken the above affair into their serious consideration, for their own vindication, and to testify their abhorrence of so wicked a crime, they enacted, "That each apprentice, or servant, who shall be found accessory to the raising of dead bodies out of their graves, or, knowing the same to have been so raised, shall dissect, or witness the dissecting and such body, shall forfeit the freedom of the corporation, and all privilege competent to them by virtue of their indentures, and all privilege competent to them by virtue of their indentures, and be immediately extruded from their master's service. That freemen, found guilty, shall be expelled the society. And they offer 100 merks for the discovery of each offender."

On the 15th at night, the mob, upon a rumour that George Haldane, one of the Beadles of the West-kirk, had been accessory to the raising of dead bodies, fell upon his house near the West-kirk, consisting of two stories and a garret, calling it 'Resurrection-hall', as if built by the gains of that unlawful traffick; and finding some pieces of old coffins, they were so exasperated, that they destroyed or carried off every thing found in it. Next morning, about nine o'clock, they uncovered the house, pulled down the partitions, then set fire to the whole, and afterwards laid the walls level with the ground, without the least opposition, tho' thus employed the whole day.

The 18th, Haldane published the following declaration in the new-papers: "All Doctors or Surgeons in Edinburgh or about it, or within the kingdom of Scotland, or any other person that can make it evident that I had any hand or part in lifting the corpses in the West church-yard, I come in the judges hands to suffer death. (signed) GEORGE HALDAN."

The 18th, a mob entered the house of Peter Richardson gardener at Inveresk, four miles east from Edinburgh, and burnt it, on a suspicion of his having been accessory to the raising of dead bodies in Inveresk church-yard.

On the 26th, a street chair, with all its furniture, was, by a sentence of the magistrates, burnt at the cross by the common executioner, having some weeks before been stopt at the Netherbow-port with a stoln dead body in it. John Drummond the chair-master, and John Forsyth the chair-carrier, deposed, that they were betrayed into this scrape, and at last compelled to take in the corpse; but, notwithstanding, they were banished the city.

P.S. Notwithstanding the troubles occasioned by the raising of dead bodies, and the above rigorous punishments inflicted by the populace, one John Samuel gardener in Grange-gateside was detected April 6, at night at the Potter-row port, carrying the corpse of a child that had been buried the Thursday before in Pentland Kirk-yard, which the waiters stopt, suspecting it to be prohibited goods. The fellow got off; but the enraged populace ran furiously to his house, and destroyed every thing they found in it, except the cloaths and bedding of his wife and children, which out of compassion they gave them. Samuel absconded, but was next day apprehended, and committed prisoner to the city-jail.

Upon a *fama clamosa*, the mob had visited this Samuel's house immediately after demolishing Haldane's; but were prevailed upon by the neighbours not to touch it; they only warned him to be upon his good behaviour; but it seems the love of money made him insensible of his danger.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', JULY 1742

Edinburgh

John Samuel has been tried before the Justiciary, for violating the sepulchres of the dead. The Lords 'found the pannel's being found guilty of the crime libelled, relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment, damages and expences; but allowed him to adduce what evidence he could in exculpation.' The jury's verdict was in these words: "We by a plurality of voices find, That the pannel, the time and place libelled, was seized with a bag under his arm containing a dead male child, and that the child so seized was Gaston Johnston, son to Robert Johnston, (Wigmaker in Bristo, Edinburgh) pursuer. Find, That the grave of the said child at Pentland had been broke open, and the body carried out of the coffin; but do not find it proven that the said pannel opened the said grave." The pannel was thereupon sentenced to be whipt thro' the city of Edinburgh, and banished Scotland for seven years.

The court seemed to be of opinion that a corpse raised from the grave being found in the possession of a person, was relevant to infer his being guilty art and part of the detestable crime of violating the sepulchures of the dead; and if such low tools as the pannel were punishable much more ought his employers. It was also observed, that by the Civil law *this crime was punished with death.*

Samuel was accordingly whipt July 28, but by the care of the magistrates was protected from any insult by the populace.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', OCTOBER 1742

On Sunday the 10th October, in the time of worship, the roof and part of the side-wall of the church of Fearn in Rosshire fell suddenly in, occasioned by the violence of a storm, or as some say, by lightning. It was a very old fabrick, built in the Gothick taste, and covered with flagstone. The Gentry had their seats in the niches, and by that means their lives were saved; as was the Minister, Mr Daniel Ross, by the sounding-board's falling on the pulpit, and his falling down below it. The area of the church was covered with rubbish; vast numbers were wounded, and 40 dug out, whose bodies were so smashed and disfigured, as that they could scarcely be known; so that they were buried promiscuously without ceremony.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', DECEMBER 1742

Edinburgh

A Society is formed here for reformation of manners. They have published their rules; whereby it appears that they are not to meddle with the consciences of men, or their

private opinions or practices about religion; nor do they pretend to any judicative capacity, but only in subserviency to the civil magistrate, to promote the execution of the laws against luxury and lewdness, drunkenness and debauchery, deliberate perjury and customary swearing, sabbath breaking, and other gross immoralities.

Instead of the usual sermon on Thursday morning, one is preached every Wednesday evening, in the New-church, beginning at six o'clock, as more convenient for people of business. This was begun Dec 15.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', AUGUST 1742

Edinburgh

On the 3rd of September died, in the 60th year of his age, the Right Hon. George Haliburton, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh. His corpse was transported, the Sunday night thereafter, from his house to the Tron-church; and interred on Monday afternoon in the Grayfriars churchyard. The merchant-company, and the several incorporations, etc. came in distinct bodies to attend the funeral. The procession began at four o'clock, and was as follows.

Four Battoners, clearing the way, preceeded.

1. The Nobility and Gentry.
2. The Citizens not in publick office.
3. City-Consldables, 3 a-breast.
4. The Ensigns)
5. The Lieutenants) off the Train'd Bands, 3 a-breast.
6. The Captains)
7. The Professors of the University in their gowns.
8. The Council-Deacons)
- and Trades-Counsellors) in their gowns.
9. The Merchant-Counsellors)
10. The old)
11. The present) Magistrates in their robes.
- N.B. 8 city-Serjeants walked on the right, and 8 on the left of the Magistrates, their halberts reversed.
12. The Sword, the Lord Provost's Mace on the right, the University's Mace on the left, covered with black crape; the Sword pointed to the ground, the Maces hanging balanced. Four Battoners walked on the right and left of the Honours.
13. The Lord Provost's Gown, covered with black crape, carried by the City Wardrobe-keeper.
14. The CORPSE.
15. The City-guard carrying their arms in the funeral posture, the Captains wearing black crape on their scarffs, the drums covered with black cloth, and beating the dead march.

At the entry of the church-yard, the relations yeilded their place, and the Magistrates supported the pall from thence to the grave. After the corpse was let down, there were three vollies by the city-guard, of which corps the Lord Provost is Colonel. The city-bells began a little before the procession, and continued tolling till all was over.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', MARCH 1741

Edinburgh

On the 6th March came on before the Justiciary, the trial of William Gilchrist Blacksmith in the Westkirk parish, accused of having, on the 28th October, with other seditious rioters, broke into Charles Sawyer's mill at Bell's-mills, and rifled it of a quantity of oat

and pease meal, and of sending incendiary letters to deter from prosecuting etc. The pannel, in his defence, offered to prove, That he was compelled to go along with the mob, as a fit hand to break up doors with his fore-hammer, etc. and as for the letters, he knew nothing about them.

The Lords 'found the libel relevant, in all its articles, to infer the pains of law: but allowed the pannel to prove the force by which he alledged he was compelled to accompany the rioters, the continuation thereof, and his behaviour during the riot, for alleviation or ehding any part of the libel.' The proof being concluded, the Jury's verdict was, 'We with one voice find, that, the time libelled, the mill possessed by Charles Sawyers at Bell's-mills was broke open by a mob, and meal and kill-pot oats carried off: and that the pannel was present at the said mob, and while meal was carried off: and do not find it proven, that the pannel was compelled to go thither, nor, that he was under any restraint while there. And, by a plurality of voices, find no other part of the libel proven.' After short pleadings on the import of the verdict, the Lords, on the 13th, sentenced him to be transported to America for seven years, with certification, if he return to Scotland within that space, he shall be again transported for life; and, in case of his returning a second time, that he be publickly whipt once a quarter.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE', JANUARY, 1741

Edinburgh

By the great dearth of provisions, so many poor people in the city were reduced to beggary, and at the same time such numbers flock'd in from the cuntry, that the clamours and importunities of these miserable objects made it very disagreeable to walk the streets. Our magistrates, sensibly affected with such a general calamity, have done all in their power to prevent the bad effects of it. We formerly mentioned their having commissioned grain from England; which they continue to import in great quantities, and sell out to the poor at prime cost, or under. They have now put the beggars under such regulations, that none of them can make a lucrative trade of begging, nor need any of them starve for want. First, all beggars were ordered to come and receive badges, with a certification, that such as should be found begging without them should be severely punished. Accordingly upwards of 260 badges were given out, and the name, age, time of residence in the city, number in the family, etc. of each beggar was entered in a book. The number and particular circumstances of each being thus known, a writing was drawn up, whereby each subscriber obliges himself to pay, weekly, such a sum as he himself condescends upon, for the maintenance of the beggars, the overplus to be applied for the relief of indigent families, and the obligation to continue in force only till the subscriber gives intimation to the magistrates that he is to discontinue the payment. All the inhabitants are invited to subscribe; and copies of the writing are lodged in the council-chamber, and in the hands of the Ministers, both Presbyterian and Episcopal, who take the subscriptions of their respective hearers. This excellent design goes on successfully, and the magistrates already give a weekly allowance, according to the particular circumstances of each, to upwards of 500 beggars, including the wives and children; besides about 30 orphans, whom they have ordered to be carefully educated. Of all which regular books are kept, patent to all subscribers. By this means all beggars are glad to do any work they can, to make an addition to their aliment; such of them as presume to beg, being forthwith sent to the house of correction. Such a noble example, 'tis hoped, will be followed by other boroughs and corporations.

FROM 'THE SCOTS MAGAZINE' JANUARY, 1741

The Society for propogating Christian knowledge have now in the highlands of Scotland 131 charity-schools, at which upwards of 5000 scholars are educated. They have three

Missionaries in New-England, and one in Georgia, and have very satisfying accounts of the success of this last. They have engaged to send two Missionaries to the banks of the river Susquhanna, on the borders of Philadelphia, and one to North-Carolina, for the benefit of a colony from Argyleshire, who are settled 100 miles up a navigable river, and border on the Indian natives.

The Society's project for educating poor children in manufactures, etc. at the same time that they are taught reading etc. is going forward, and the donations made for that purpose are to be applied accordingly.

KIRK SESSION RECORDS, ABERDOUR (CH2/3/3)

February, 1729

John Lamb and Agnes Thomson being irregularly married were cited and rebuked for ye same and they produced lines subst. by one Lamont Minr. and not one witness ye 12th of ys instant.

March, 1729

John Lamb above designed having troubled ye Session for a Testificate because as he said he designed to go abroad Duly ordered yt no Testificate should be granted him but some lines bearing ye truth to wit yt he stole about forty five lb. ster. at Edin^r and was married irregularly.

December 7th, 1729

John Lamb came again demanding a testificate many questions were asked him as whether he had made Restitution of yt great sum of money which he stole at Edin^r being reported to amount to a thousand marks. He answered he knew not if he had given it all again. Being interrogate if it was true yt lately he had broken up his fayrs chest answered he had indeed done so. He was also interrogate if he stole from Mrs. Glasgow at Edinburgh a book named ye unsearchable riches of Christ he answered he Did not steal it. Being interrogate anent his Lying in his common converse he owned that was his sin. The Session are to consider his affair at more Leisure.

December 11th, 1729

The said John Lamb again compearing and insisting on a testimonial was interrogate if it was true yt he had a base and scandalous behaviour of women in Harvest last when in ye field among ye rest of ye Reapers he answered he laid down a woman and got above her but forgot whether he said he would ever her back as was reported or not. (sic). He was ordered to get a Discharge from Mrs. Glasgow before he be allowed a testimonial.

December 14th, 1729

This day John Lamb produced a Discharge from Mrs. Glasgow.

December 21st, 1729

It was ye mind of ye Presby. yt the Session of Aberdour might refuse John Lamb a testificate or if he insisted further in ye affair he should have one narrating all ye facts above confessed or proven that he should be obliged to stand before ye Congregation and be rebuked for the same.

February 19th, 1730

John Lamb and his wife owned yt yy were both in ye same room and Bed all night before marriage at Edin^r but were not guilty of any evil. John also confessed yt he said to

several persons yt he got ye money yt he stole from Mrs. Glasgow out of his Aunts hand and yt he blessed God yt she came to relieve him in his need. It was agreed on that John Lamb have his testimonial bearing all his faults confest and proven as ye Presbys mind was and yt he make publick satisfaction Sabbath next.

May 3rd, 1730

John Lamb stood before ye Congregation and was rebuked for Stealing Lying and Scandalous Behaviour and recd. his testimonial accordingly.

NOTICE

LARKMAN — This rare surname originated in Norfolk, England in the Sixteenth Century but has now spread round the English-speaking World. There now exists a **LARKMAN INDEX** containing over 2,000 names. Information is free to anyone interested, but a s.a.e. would be appreciated. Contact:— Frank Randall, 69 First Avenue, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 1PH., U.K.

ARROW OF DISTINCTION — CONVICT REGISTER

A Convict Register is being compiled with the aim of assisting those researching into descendants of convict ancestors in Australia. Anyone interested is invited to write to Marilyn J. Chowney, 76 Middle Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey GU15 2HY.

The desired information is the full name of the convict, place and date of birth, date and place of conviction, crime, sentence, date and place from which transported, ship's name, date and place of arrival and status (?married with children). Letters with sae will be answered.

LARGS AND DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

A Group has been formed of which Mrs Marina Alexander is the Secretary. It hopes to have monthly meetings during the winter months and also to visit Libraries, Register House and the Scottish Record Office.

Anyone interested in joining or in their activities should contact Mrs Alexander at 5 Haikshill Drive, Largs, Ayrshire KA30 9PH.

FROM AUCHAGOYLE TO PENMORE — A PROFILE OF ARCHIBALD MACNAB

by Duncan Beaton

The surname MacNab first appeared on record in the Lochfyneside part of Mid-Argyll in the 1750's. This was a period when many of the family names native to Perthshire and inland districts of Argyll drifted to the seaboard, or even further afield, to the cities or the colonies.

There is no evidence to suggest that the MacNab families which settled in the vicinity of Furnace and Minard came to the area as a result of agricultural change or population clearance. Close kinship between the leading families of Argyll and Breadalbane allowed for natural and free movement of clanspeople over the hill passes beyond the Head of Lochfyne. From the records kept by Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy (1693-1790), which his descendant Miss Campbell of Kilberry has kindly allowed the writer to inspect, the early McNabs in Minard may be traced. The first was John MacNab in Douner (lower) Shirdruim from 1758. He later lived at Brainport, and appeared paying rent until about 1770. Then a James MacNab was mentioned, also at Douner Shirdruim, from 1776-1789. He had a daughter noted as Knockbuy's dairymaid in 1785-1786. Also of the same period was Patrick MacNab at Douner Shirdruim, 1780-1782. The last to appear in Knockbuy's records was Donald MacNab, who was a tenant at the Limefield Douner Shirdruim from 1784-1786, and then lived at Brainport.

From the 1780's on, there are numerous baptismal entries for MacNabs in the Glassary Old Parochial Registers. However, this is not the story of the Lochfyneside MacNabs —interesting though it may be — but one particular member of the family. Archibald MacNab was born at Auchagoyle, Minard, on 20 January 1806, to James and Catherine MacNab living there. The parents were both MacNabs by birth, and they married on 18 January 1795, when James was given as living in Shirdruim and Catherine in Goatfield.

Archibald was the 6th Child of James and Catherine, and at least two more were to follow. From this family most of the MacNabs and a good many other Minard folk descend. If the list is widened to include those from further up Loch Fyne the name of the writer of this article may be added.

Nothing much is known of Archibald MacNab's early years. He left his native district and married Janet MacKechnie from Inverkip Parish prior to 1834, when their daughter Christina was born. Later records show this birth to have taken place in Glasgow, but to date no entries for it or the marriage have been found.

On 31 July 1837 a second daughter, Catherine was born. By this time Archibald was a spirit dealer in Glasgow and the birth was recorded in the City Parish Register, with Archibald Crawford and William Rose as Witnesses. Using this reference to his trade the commercial directories were searched, and an Archibald MacNab, Vintner in Partick, found in Pigot's 1837 edition. However, a search of the Partick (then in Govan) Parish Records failed to reveal any family details.

The 1841 Glasgow Post Office Directory showed Archibald to be operating as a coal agent at 4 Wood Lane, and that he did so until 1844. The 1841 census for City Parish confirmed that he was our man:

No. 4 Wood Lane (Between 24 and 30 Broomielaw)

Archibald McNab	—	Coal Agent	Aged 30
Janet McNab	—		Aged 30

Christina McNab	—	Aged 6
Catherine McNab	—	Aged 3
Grace McKechnie	— F. Servant	Aged 15

Later that same year the City Parish Register recorded the last member of Archibald's Family, "Archibald McNab, Coal Agent and Janet McKechnie a son Robert born 22 July 1841. Witnesses Charles Leitch and Hugh McKellar".

After 1844 the P.O. Directories make no mention of the coal agent at Wood Lane. From the indexes to the general register of sasines it is apparent that Archibald's life took a new direction. Between 18 November and 24 December 1844 Archibald, "formerly merchant in Glasgow, now Innkeeper in Cairnbaan" acquired the 2 roods and 6 poles of the farm of Dunamuck on the estate of Shirvan from the trustees of John Graham Campbell. The MacNab household was listed in the 1851 census as follows:

Cairnbaan:—

Archibald MacNab	—	Farmer 3,000 acres with 5 Shepherds
Janet MacNab	—	Wife Aged 39 Born Inverkip
Janet MacNab	—	Aged 15 Born Glasgow
Katherine MacNab	—	Aged 12 Born Glasgow

No sign of the son Robert, but the household also included a governess, 4 servants and a lath splitter. Living at nearby Dail were Archibald's aged parents; James MacNab, retired farmer aged 80, and Catherine MacNab, also aged 80, both born in Glassary parish.

The Death Certificates of the two elderly MacNabs within the following decade take the genealogy back a further generation. James, who died at Blarbuie on 27 April 1856, was the son of James MacNab and Mary McCallum, with the occupation of this James also given as Farmer. Catherine, who died at Auchagoyle (Achagoil) Minard on 31 January 1859 was the daughter of John MacNab, also a farmer, and Margaret McKellar.

The age of James was given as 85 when he died, and Catherine was 88. Unfortunately the Glassary Old Parochial Register does not contain their baptisms c1770, but it is possible that James and John, the respective fathers, were two of the MacNab's listed in Campbell of Knockbuy's records.

Returning to Archibald, the index to the GR of sasines shows that his Cairnbaan property including Dunamuck was acquired under burden of £500 by James MacLean, sometime merchant in Tobermory on 12 May 1854. In 1856 he purchased a piece of land in Ardrishaig while living at Gracefield Lodge in the village, and in May 1857 the £500 burden on Dunamuck was discharged.

This was another turning point in Archibald's career, and in November 1857 he had sasine of the lands of Penmore or Pennymore, Isle of Mull, from the trustees of Hugh MacLean of Coll and his creditors. Hugh MacLean had himself had sasine of Penmore in May 1817 from George William, Duke of Argyll.

Although there was a fine house at Penmore, Archibald and family continued to live in or around Ardrishaig. The younger daughter Catherine was given as living at Inverneill when she married James Campbell, a seaman aboard the fishery protection vessel H.M.S. Jackal, at Ardrishaig on 22 June 1865. James was the son of the late Captain William Campbell, and later himself became Captain and Paymaster R.N.

Mrs Janet MacNab, née MacKechnie, died at Ardrishaig on 30 June 1870 at the age of 58. Her father was named on the certificate as Robert MacKechnie, farmer, and her mother as Christina Thomson. Unfortunately the Inverkip O.P.R. does not reveal anything of this family. However, they are interred in Greenock Cemetery, not far from notables such

as James Watt the inventor and Robert Burns' Great love "Highland Mary" Campbell; with the MacKechnies there is another Inverneill connection, as Archibald MacNab's brother-in-law, Robert MacKechnie, who died on 26 April 1867 aged 43, is recorded on the Headstone as "Of (the) P & O Service at Inverneill, Argyll".

It is apparent from surviving correspondence that Archibald was working closely with the Campbell Family of Inverneill at this time. He wrote letters from Inverneill about 1870, and when John Tweed published his book of "The House of Argyle and collateral branches of the Clan Campbell" in 1871, it was acknowledged that the elaborately printed Campbell of Craignish family tree and other materials had been supplied by Archibald MacNab of Penmore. This connection with the Inverneill Campbells, who had also hailed from Perthshire, although with an earlier link to the Craignish Branch of the clan, has led to a belief that there may have been a connection through marriage. However, although there were many MacNabs related to the Campbells while they were still in the vicinity of Killin, and some did move with them to Mid-Argyll, the writer can find no evidence to substantiate this belief.

In the 1871 census the recently widowed Archibald, now aged 65, was living at Glenburn house, Ardrishaig, with his daughter Christina, as yet unmarried. In 1872 Archibald MacNab of Penmore "residing in Ardrishaig", had 718 acres on Mull with a gross annual value of £282-10/-.

Christina married John Clarke, Free Church Minister at Minard, on 23 February 1874. From the inscription on the family tombstone at Killevin she apparently died sometime in April 1885 at the age of 50.

Archibald's son Robert, who had been a doctor in Bury St. Edmunds, lived at Penmore in his later years. He is remembered as a kindly old gentleman who would allow some of the local children into the orchards at Penmore House to pick fruit. The family used the local Dervaig Parish Church, to which they would ride in a carriage on Sundays. It is in this church with its unusual tower that a brass plaque commemorating Archibald MacNab was installed by his daughter, Mrs Catherine Campbell.

Archibald MacNab died at Seaside House, Ardrishaig, on 23 August 1882, one year earlier than that inscribed on the Dervaig church plaque. The executors of his estate included fellow farmers and also MacNab Kinsmen as well as Bankers, Glasgow Merchants and a Campbell of Breadalbane offshoot. That he was well connected in business there was no doubt. Whether some of these connections may yet be confirmed as blood ties is of continuing interest to genealogists such as the writer.

This story came to light through a routine recording of MacNab inscriptions in Killevin Cemetery, Crarae. Most of the stones were easy to read, until a sandstone obelisk was encountered through rusting railings and an overgrown laurel bush. Previous research had established the significance of James and Catherine MacNab in the writer's own family tree, and Archibald "Of Penmore" fitted in with known Baptismal information. The rest was wrought from the sometimes reluctant staff at the Registrar General's Office (Edinburgh) and the extremely helpful Staffs of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, and the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh.

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

by Mark Bell

The Genealogical Society of Utah, a subsidiary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (better known as the Mormon Church), can often be of assistance to family historians and is willing to share its resources wherever possible.

It is good to bear in mind that the Genealogical Society of Utah (the GSU) is based upon a theological concept and is funded by members of the sponsoring church. The creation of resources, which can also be of use to genealogists generally, can best be understood in terms of this sponsorship.

From its inception in 1894, the GSU has looked toward the accomplishment of several aims:

1. **Maintenance of a public library facility with printed volumes on the techniques of genealogy, family histories, secondary sources, periodicals, guides, archive class lists — in brief, on any topic of use to the family historian.** This collection has grown to 185,000 items.
2. **Compilation of manuscript or typescript pedigrees and family group records submitted by individuals.** 10 million sheets have been collected to date and can be consulted either in their original "hard-copy" form in the GSU's main library, or in microform.
3. **Maintenance of a record of "ordinances" performed by members of the LDS Church for their ancestors.** This record includes birth and marriage details and is called the International Genealogical Index (IGI). It takes the form of a microfiche index, for data collected after 1969, and a card index for information prior to that date. Indications are also given as to the source of the information. Eventually both sets of data will be merged and will be accessible by computer or microfiche.
4. **Preservation of primary sources used by genealogists.** Preservation by transcribing or by archival care of original sources has, since the 1930's, devolved to copying of original sources on microfilm. The GSU now maintains some 20 teams of microfilers in the UK and 140 such teams world-wide. It also has a storage facility with some 1.5 million original microfilms. The facility is known as the Granite Mountain Records Vault.
5. **Convenient access to primary sources.** This is now accomplished by using microfilm copies of the original film which is itself kept in strict, long-term security conditions.
6. **Establishment of finding aids, enabling wider use of the primary sources.**
7. **Co-ordination in research, to avoid duplication of effort.**

The GSU's Main Library is visited by several thousand searchers daily. The majority of those searchers are not of the LDS faith. A visit to the library itself is the most convenient way of gaining access to the GSU's resources.

Knowing that a visit to the Main Library in Salt Lake City is prohibitive for many of its members, the LDS Church provides branch library facilities in some of its chapels throughout the world. Four of these branch libraries exist in Scotland: Johnstone,

Aberdeen, Dundee, Glasgow. Branch libraries have only a limited number of sources available immediately, ie the IGI, a few printed volumes and the Main Library's catalogue of holdings (on microfiche). The catalogue is referred to as the "GLC", and is divided into locality, author-title, subject and surname sections. Microforms of these holdings can be ordered, and after a delay of several weeks loaned to the library for individual research purposes. The main interest of this somewhat inconvenient service is that of having access to sources found in America, Continental Europe, Ireland and perhaps England. Each branch library also displays microfiche of a research co-ordination system — or guild — known as the **Family Registry**.

Of particular interest to Scottish searchers, several sources might be cited. First, mention must be made of a large collection of submitted pedigrees, known as the Family Group Records Archive. The submissions are classified in alphabetical order by surname and have no further geographical divisions. Much Scottish research has been carried out by LDS families in America, and one might have a fair chance of "tapping into" a good amount of that research for one's own lines. The collection is on microfilm and is listed under "Family Group Records Collection" in the author-title section of the GLC. Living descendants of a common ancestor have often come into contact with each other through this source of information.

The IGI contains several million names for Scotland and provides birth, and marriage details, primarily for persons born before 1885. Although used by LDS Church members as a "document" to check for duplication, it can also be used as a point of departure and finding aid for any genealogist. For Scotland the data is now listed by Counties, with surnames listed alphabetically within the county. The IGI can be found in LDS Church branch libraries and in most city and county libraries.

In co-operation with the General Register Office, an index known as the **OPR Index** is being created. Births and Marriages to the Old Parochial Registers are being indexed by teams of volunteers and a surname index for each county compiled, on microfiche. Roughly one third of the work has been completed. The index can be consulted in the search room at the GRO. The GRO also undertakes to sell copies of the index. Similar exercises are being carried out in England with the 1851 and other census records.

The **Family Registry** contains names of some 202,000 persons who are willing to share information, or who are seeking information on a given line. This "guild" is mainly limited to searchers in the English-speaking world. The registry can be consulted in LDS branch libraries.

The GSU also sells software for microcomputers. This software offers an electronic alternative to the usual paper forms used to organize one's research.

The public may send enquiries to the following addresses. Research cannot be undertaken. However, very specific questions can be answered and guidance given on which of the GSU's, or other resources might be of help.

Genealogical Society of Utah, Correspondence Section, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, USA.

Genealogical Society of Utah, 751 Warwick Road, Solihull, West Midlands B91 3DQ.

*Genealogical Service Centre, 399 Garretts Green Lane, Garretts Green, Birmingham B33 0UH.

*Enquiries about Branch Libraries and the IGI.

BEITH — ITS MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, 1793-94

by Godfrey W Iredell

An impressive feature of Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account* is the obvious trouble taken by many ministers in gathering information concerning their parishes. Such is true of the Rev. David McClellan's account of the parish of Beith compiled around 1791 and published in 1793¹. Except for four farms his parish lay within Ayrshire and he calculated its population as 2872², of these 1754, made up of 488 families, lived within the town itself. The division of these families into males and females (797 and 957 respectively) approximated closely to the national average as later shown in the first official census (1801).

In considering the parish's trade and manufactures the minister further broke down part of his figures into the numbers engaged in particular occupations to a total of 583 persons³. These included 4 bakers, 2 barbers, 1 bookseller⁴, 6 butchers, 24 carriers and carters, 1 watchmaker, 4 coopers, 50 cotton spinners, 20 day labourers, 3 distillers (licensed) 56 dyke builders, 6 flax dressers, 18 grocers, 17 licensed house keepers, 22 masons, 9 (cloth) merchants, 2 saddlers, 29 shoemakers, 15 smiths, 2 surgeons, (and 1 druggist), 13 tailors, 63 threadmakers and 146 weavers (various).

Whilst not by any means the largest selection but one which might be thought disproportionate by modern standards is the 17 keepers of licensed public houses, a figure which the Officer of Excise at Beith found to be 18 in January 1794, not, he said, being 'able as yet to lead a proof against others'⁵. The minister makes no comment on an excess of drinking establishments but the excise officer's remark is indicative that liquor was sold in other premises as was indeed the case. Those described locally as 'publicans' were more like 25 while a figure in excess of 50 might be required to cover every retailer of ale, wine or whisky. 'Our grocers are all of them retailers of ale and whisky' was a statement made at the time. If there were exceptions they were few.

The minister does not name specific persons engaged in particular occupations but when names are sought it becomes apparent that quite a number of them dealt in things outwith their primary classification. The overall details while not necessarily complete, may lead to a clearer identification of many (in the main male) of the town's adult inhabitants in 1793 and, since they cover not far short of one half the households there, they may have both economic and genealogical interest. Where practicable generalised addresses are added, abbreviated in the text as follows: (a) for the Cross, (b) Kirkstyle, (c) Head Street, (d) New Street, (e) Main Street, (f) Whang, (g) Burnswynd.

Bakers: James Fairlie or Farly (a); Andrew Gibson (also grocer and publican) (e); John Sheddan (similar); William Wyse (also grocer).

Barber : Alexander Frame.

Bookseller: William Whyte.

Butchers: Gavin Gibson (also publican); Robert Miller; two William Millers (also publicans).

Candlemakers: Hugh Brown (c); James Kirkwood (d); John Miller.

Carriers and Carters: Robert Brisbane (also grocer and whisky retailer) (g); Francis Brown (also grocer and publican); Thomas Howie; Andrew Kirkwood (also mealseller and tea and barley dealer); William Love; Robert Neilson (also grocer and whisky retailer, occasionally bringing herring for sale from Greenock; James Paton (also publican); Thomas Robertson (also an occasional seller of salt); James Wilson.

Clockmaker: William Scott.

Constable and sheriff-officer: Robert Jamieson (born Beith, age c.40).

Cooper: Thomas Blackwood.

Cotton-spinner: Robert Andrew (designated also 'merchant').
 Currier: Walter Dobie.
 Distillers and/or brewers: William Caldwell; Gavin Crawford; Matthew Ker(r) (also ale and whisky retailer).
 Dyke-builders: William Fleming; Hugh Love; John Love; James Wark; John Wark.
 Farmer: Robert Kirkwood (elder and kirk treasurer).
 Flax dressers: David Biggart; John Love.
 Grocers: William Sheddan; John Stinson; James Patrick (also mealseller and designated 'merchant').
 Also publican: Robert Barr; John Borland; William Brisbane (e); William Crawford ('merchant', age 73); Robert Kirkwood; William Kirkwood jnr.; James Morris; Andrew Smith; John Wilson.
 Also ale and whisky retailer: John Clark; David Caldwell; Archibald Wyhe.
 Also whisky retailer: Allan Stinson.
 Labourers: Thomas Alexander; James Anderson (day labourer); John Gardnes (sic) (darksman ⁶); Robert Kerr; Robert Knox; Andrew Love; Robert Love; Robert Orr; Robert Smith (darksman ⁶); Thomas Stirling.
 Manufacturer: James Dobie.
 Masons: William Biggart; John Boyd; John Cochran; John Craig; James Kerr; Hugh Love; Robert Patrick; William Snodgrass; William Stevenson; John Swan; Hugh Young.
 Mealsellers: David Caldwell; Robert Love; Robert Sheddan; John Stevenson (also salt); John Syme (also grocer).
 Merchants: cloth - William Gill(i)es; Andrew Kerr; James King (also packman) (e); Alexander Ramsay (also packman) (a); John Spier (a); Robert Stevenson; William Wyl(l)ie (e).
 Others - David Brown (age 70); Daniel Kerr; James Kerr (age 72); William Kirkwood (spirits and tea); William Love (b); John Swan.
 Mill-driver: John Crawford.
 Nailers: Robert Harvie; Robert Watson.
 Officer of Excise: James Fraser.
 Publicans etc.: William Alexander; Robert Allan (whisky retailer); Margaret Barbour; Robert Barbour; John Biggart; William Bowes (vintner) (a); James Bryce (vintner or ale, porter and whisky retailer); two William Fultons; John Gay (whisky retailer)⁷; Alexander Gibson (vintner); Andrew Gibson (also grocer); Jean Gordon (widow Love); Widow Highate; William Kennedy ⁸; Daniel Kerr (f); John Kerr (whisky retailer); Robert Knox (g); William Lockhart (whisky retailer) ⁸; William Love; William Pollock (whisky retailer) (e); James Stevenson; James Stevenson jnr. ⁸; Robert Stevenson (spirituous liquors and tea dealer); William Stewart (whisky retailer); two James Wilsons; John Wilson (f) ⁹; John Wilson (vintner, Saracen's Head); Widow Wilson.
 Saddler: John Calderwood (also retailer of ale and whisky).
 Sellers of salt: Mat(t)hew Mackie (also meal); Allan Steel; Allan Stevenson.
 Schoolmasters: Robert Fleming (g); Walter Henderson ¹⁰; Andrew Miller.
 Shoemakers: Andrew Crawford; Hugh Crawford; Robert Crawford; Andrew Fulton; Alexander Houston; John Hunter; John Miller; John Stevenson.
 Slater: Robert Patrick.
 Smith: James Walker (age 75).
 Stamp-master: Thomas Craig.
 Surgeons: Robert Dunlop (a); James Gilhies; Alexander Richmond (and druggist) (e).
 Tailors: Robert Glen; Robert Hunter; Hugh Love.
 Tanners: William Anderson; John Cochran; William Gavin.
 Tea-dealer (and vivers): John Caldwell.
 Thatcher: Robert Andrew.

Threadmaker: John Stewart.

Warper: William Gay.

Weavers:	John Alexander	Robert Gay	Robert Reid
	John Anderson	William Gibson	Alexander Shaw (age 53)
	Thomas Anderson jnr.	Hugh Glen	John Simpson
	David Arnot	William Guliland	Alexander Spier
	Bryce Barr	Peter Hall	John Stevenson
	James Brisbane	Alexander Hill	Thomas Stewart
	George Brown	Allan Jamieson	William Stinson
	John Caldwell	William Johnston	William Swan
	William Caldwell	James King	James Thomson
	John Dobie (age 48)	William Knox	James Walker
	William Fergusson	Robert Love	John King
	John Gavin	James Orr	
	Joseph Gay	Hugh Parker	

Wrights: John Barr; John Caldwell; Hugh Crawford; James Lachlan; William Lachland (sic); Thomas Reaside; Robert Ritchie; Andrew Robertson; James Robson.

Undifferentiated: Margaret Cochran; another James King; William King; another William Knox; Marion Moor (widow Anderson); Mat(t)hew Swan (age 79).

A monthly court was held in the town but neither John Patrick of Treehorn nor Robert Montgomery of Bogsto(w)n, the justices of the peace, resided there unlike an immediate predecessor, Dr Robert Montgomery, who had lived close by the kirkyard and who had died in the autumn of 1790.

Notes and References

- 1 Stat Acc., VIII, 314 et seq..
- 2 In 1755 Dr Webster's figure was 2064: See *Scottish Population Statistics*, ed. Kyd (1975 reprint), intro. xvii, 26. The four farms were within Renfrewshire.
- 3 but not including the 'many females employed in sewing and tambouring muslin'.
- 4 He generally carried a stock of 'about 3000 volumes'.
- 5 *Hugh Crawford and others, agt. John Patrick and others*, 1794, a case concerning the quartering of troops but which, along with later annotation on the present writer's copy, has provided much factual information.
- 6 A 'common labourer', called a darksman, with his spade, will earn 1s.6d. sterling, per day; - very ordinary workmen, 1s.2d.' - Stat. Acc., II, 153 (Nielston, Renfrewshire).
- 7 He may be John Gay, briefly billet-master, who resigned as constable in January 1794.
- 8 reputedly poor.
- 9 'the older', billet-master, successor to the short serving John Gay who had followed Andrew Gibson whose predecessor was John Swan, merchant.
- 10 subsequently, it seems, of Lochwinnoch.

A FOOTNOTE TO THE STORY OF GRACE DARLING

by Colin Bain

This year sees the 150th anniversary of the famous rescue by Grace Darling and her father, of the survivors of the steamer 'Forfarshire', wrecked off the Farne Islands, Northumberland, on 7th September, 1838. Most of us have heard of Grace, but few will have much knowledge of the 'Forfarshire', still less of one of her former captains, James Moncrieff, my great-great-great-grandfather. A study of the available records, largely undertaken at the Public Record Office, Kew, by my fellow descendant, Alan Laurie, may serve to illustrate just how much information may on occasion be gathered about such a relatively obscure figure of the early nineteenth century.

James was born on 18th December, 1792 at Dundee, the son of James Moncrieff, labourer, and Margaret Stewart¹, and we next hear of him on 27th October, 1812² when he married Helen Mathewson at Dundee. She was the twenty year old daughter of a miller from the parish of Mains, just north of Dundee. On 13th March, 1815 their daughter Susan Wedderburn Moncrieff, from whom I am descended, was born at Dundee¹, James being then described as a 'Seaman in the Merchant Service'. It is of some interest that the Dundee O.P.R. for this period gives the name of the person after whom the child is named, in this case Miss Susan Wedderburn, of whom we unfortunately know nothing else, although the Wedderburns were Dundee shipowners, and James may have worked for them. James and Helen had three more children that we know of, James born 18th October, 1816; Peter born October 1817 and died 17th January, 1820³; and Ann Hood, born 25th July, 1820, all at Dundee¹.

On 16th February, 1826 James became master of the 81 ton Dundee schooner 'Helen', a 56 feet 9 inch vessel which had been built in 1824 by William Dutch at Ferryport on Craig, and was owned by a group led by James Low and John Low of Dundee⁴. Sadly on 16th September, 1827 Helen died of consumption, at Mains, and was buried in the Howff Cemetery at Dundee³. James continued as master of the schooner until 4th July, 1828, when he was succeeded by Alex Mathewson. The vessel was apparently lost in 1831⁴.

On 31st January, 1829 James was appointed master of the 239 ton, foreign-going Dundee brig 'British King'. She was an 88 feet 3 inch long vessel, built at Sunderland in 1824, and owned by the same group as the 'Helen'⁵. This relatively tiny ship traded fairly regularly across the North Atlantic with a crew of mate, carpenter, cook, 6 seamen and 3 apprentices, from Dundee and Liverpool to Quebec and Savannah and, by inference, other North American ports ^{6 7 8} under James' command except for a break in 1834/35 until he left her on 8th October, 1836⁹. In the interim, on 20th September, 1831 he had been admitted a Free Master of the Fraternity of Masters and Seamen of Dundee¹⁰.

On 11th March, 1837 he became master of the paddle steamer 'Forfarshire', owned by the Dundee and Hull Steam Packet Company¹¹. At this time he was living in Castle Street, Dundee¹². We know quite a lot about the ship apart from her page in the history books. She was an 192 ton vessel (although various other tonnages appear in different contexts, this was on her registration), 132 feet long by 20.4 broad and powered by 200 hp engines in an engineroom 52.6 feet long. As well as steam power she had sails, rigged as a topsail schooner with standing bowsprit, she was square sterned, carvel built and had mock stern galleries and a full length female figurehead¹¹. She was built in 1836 at Dundee by Thomas Adamson and made her maiden voyage under Captain James Kidd on Saturday, 7th May, 1836. She had frequent changes of personnel but generally seems to have had a crew of about 10 seamen, 4 firemen (ie stokers), 2 engineers, 2 coal trimmers and 2 stewards. James succeeded Kidd in command and she made usually two trips per week between Dundee and Hull. The records ¹¹ show that James was replaced on 9th

May, 1838 at Hull by a James Duncan, who was himself replaced on the 12th by Jno (sic) Humble. The published reports of the wreck usually speak of Humble making his first trip in the ship at the time of the disaster, but the record does not seem to bear this out. James Moncrieff's name does appear a second time further down the page without other details and it is just possible that he resumed command prior to Humble taking over. A more likely explanation would be that James originally signed in the wrong place and the entry was then corrected. The ship was of course wrecked under Humble's command on 7th September, and the actual crew list covering the relevant period appears to have been lost with the vessel. The actual circumstances of the wreck, rescue and two subsequent inquests with contradictory results are shrouded in considerable mystery, and whole books have been written on the subject. Basically the ship was lost in stormy weather after engine failure, when she ran onto the rocks while trying to make for the shelter of the Farnes, under sail. The conduct of the surviving crew members, who heavily outnumbered passenger survivors, might well have attracted severe criticism later in the century, and the conduct of the initial inquest was little short of a public scandal even at the time. James had apparently meanwhile returned to Dundee, living at 8 St Clements Lane¹³ until his death on 17th February, 1839 of disease of the heart. He was buried on the 21st in plot 959-B in the Howff, beside his wife, although the inscription refers only to her³.

The moral of the story is perhaps that we can gain considerable knowledge of the lives of early nineteenth century merchant seamen, but beware of clerical errors, for we were led on several false trails by the clerks of the period having filed the records of several James Moncrieffs as if they were all one person, although on closer examination it was possible to identify and separate them.

For anyone interested in the story of the rescue I recommend a visit to the Grace Darling Museum at Bamburgh, Northumberland, which houses amongst many other things, an advertisement and timetable of the Moncrieff era. There is a very fine painting of the 'Forfarshire' leaving Hull, in the Ferens Art Gallery, Hull.

REFERENCE TO SOURCES

1. Dundee OPR, Births, RGS.
2. Dundee OPR, Marriages, RGS.
3. Dundee OPR, Deaths, RGS.
4. BT107/408 Certificate of British Registry, PRO Kew.
5. BT107/413 Certificate of British Registry, PRO Kew.
6. Dundee Directory, various dates, Dundee Public Library.
7. Lloyds List and Lloyds register of Shipping, various dates.
8. BT98/18, BT98/19 Crew Lists and Agreements, various dates, PRO Kew.
9. BT107/424, Certificate of British Registry, PRO Kew.
10. Dundee Archivist.
11. BT107/428 Certificate of British Registry, PRO Kew.
12. Dundee Directory 1837, Dundee Public Library.
13. Dundee Directory 1840, Dundee Public Library.

FOUR MEN AND A LADY, AFTER HILAIRE BELLOC

by M Oswald-Jones

As the Quarter Boys of the clock of St. Mary's Church came round to strike the approach of the hour for feasting, Tuttle, Fuggle, Clutterbuck and Jones escorted the lady along the cobbles of Watchbell Street in the ancient town of Rye; four old friends, the lady being the wife of the one with the name despaired of by most genealogists, herself having ancestors whose histories span the centuries, long before the sea receded, leaving the Town high and dry.

Tuttle, some of whose ancestors emigrated to America and produced a notable antiquarian and genealogist in New Jersey; Clutterbuck, related to the famous Historian of Hertfordshire, and Jones, then contemplating retirement after some 40 years as a consulting engineer to continue his father's search for his ancestry, were often to be seen in those Inns favoured by Hillaire Belloc's Four Men where the excellence of the brew was ensured by its dependance on the famous "Fuggle Hop" introduced in Kent by Fuggle's ancestor.

When, after his retirement, the transition came from consulting engineer to consultant in ancestral research, the fascinating discovery was made during a genealogical conference in the City of Hereford, of an Inn on the outskirts of the City, having a Bar named "Fuggles Bar" in honour of the Fuggle Hop of Kent which had made its way to Herefordshire.

But his first real commitment to genealogy was made around 1928 when Jones, as a trainee engineer with The General Electric Company at Magnet House, Kingsway, was intrigued by the sight of a fellow trainee directing others to push him around in a basket skip on wheels in the stock room on the sixth floor. He, Ian Granville Mackay-Heriot, and Jones, became life long friends, and married sisters. So began the attempt to prove his descent from Thomas Heriot (Hariott) navigator to Sir Richard Granville when the eight ships set sail from Plymouth in April 1585 to begin a Colony in Virginia. The records noted in the course of this research would fill several volumes, now covering members of the Heriot Family in many parts of the World from the Heriots of Trabroun in Scotland from circa 1250. And it has extended to include much of the history of the Royal Marines, since Ian Mackay Heriot's father, grandfather, great grandfather and great great grandfather were all officers of distinction in that Service, from Captain Andrew Heriot R.M. 1777-1840, a contemporary of Lt. John Heriot R.N. 1760-1833 who, after retirement from the Service, being wounded in H.M.S. Elizabeth in the Action off Martinique in 1780, was Editor of some newspapers: later proprietor of "The True Briton" and was appointed by the Duke of York as Comptroller of The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where he, and his wife, died in 1833 from the Cholera epidemic of London.

Near lunacy followed when it was found that Thomas Heriot made a map of the Moon in 1620, shortly before he died July 2nd. 1622 and John Russell R.A. 1745-1806, Portrait

Painter to George III, and great great grandfather of the two sisters, also made a map of The Moon in 1795 after making detailed sketches with the aid of one of William Herschel's telescopes on the roof of his house in Newman Street London over a period of some eighteen years.

Of the two sisters' maternal ancestors, the De La Beres of Southam, two sisters, Joan and Harriet De La Bere married two brothers, John and Bernard D'Ewes in 1776 and 1778. The father of the two brothers, John D'Ewes of Wellesbourne, had married in 1749, Ann Granville, sister of Bernard Granville of Colwich Abbey, the last of the direct male line of Sir Richard Granville, having died in 1775 S.P. Court D'Ewes, son of Bernard D'Ewes and Ann De La Bere, and heir of his uncle, Rev. John D'Ewes of Colwich Abbey, assumed the surname and Arms of The Granvilles, and his son, Bernard Granville, married secondly, Ann, daughter of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

In apparent defiance of the Laws of Probability, John Heriot who had served in the Royal Marines and was wounded in the action of Martinique in 1780 under Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, was present, in his capacity as Proprietor of "The True Briton" at many of the meetings of the Royal Academy with John Russel R.A. And he was present there on June 18th. 1796 when Joseph Farington recorded in his Diary, "Lady Hyde Parker, who has been indiscreet with Major Bailey during the absence of Sir Hyde Parker in The West Indies, is upwards of 40 years of age; very plain and has a hare lip. She has 3 children. Her maiden name was Botteler".

One of the sisters' uncles, Western Francis Russell, was Professor of Mathematics in 1882 at The Royal College, Mauritius. Unfortunately he cannot now be asked to calculate the odds on their cousin, another descendant of John Russell R.A., having been, unknown to them, The Vicar of Rye at the time the four men and the lady dined at the Flushing Inn. Or of the odds on their great great grandfather, Captain Thomas Driver (De La Bere) R.N. of "Greenlaw" having been alongside the French Man of War, "L'Isere" in Mauritius in 1839 when the Frenchman insulted the British Flag of "Greenlaw". Their ancestor's retaliation resulted in a challenge to a duel which The Governor of Mauritius prohibited, but the incident, fully recorded in The Naval Chronicle of January 1840, gave rise to the establishment of the International Code requiring the flags of ships of friendly Nations to be treated with proper respect. Western Francis Russell died in Guernsey December 13th. 1940 when the Germans bombed the Island and, astonishingly, his Will was proved in Llandudno before the German occupation of Guernsey had ended.

In his latter days, it was only to satisfy his curiosity that George Bernard Shaw expressed concern for his impending departure. It is surely curiosity that sustains the genealogist to make him, like Alice, curioser and curioser.

It was so when, in the continueing search to find why Ian Granville Mackay-Heriot was so named, a study was made of the service records of royal Marine and Naval officers who were contemporaries of his great great grandfather, Captain Andrew Heriot R.M. who had named his children, Mary Melville Heriot, Ann Tindall Heriot, William Mackay Heriot, Elizabeth Goddard Heriot, Charles Paul Crebbin Parr Heriot, Anne Picton Heriot, Isabella Landale Heriot, Ellen Jane Heriot and Andrew Heriot.

The last would appear natural. Ellen Jane married Major Thomas Baker Pleydell R.M. who carried the Standard of the Royal Marines at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. Isabella would have been named after her grandmother, Elisabeth Landale, wife of Captain Andrew Heriot's father, Thomas Heriot of Dalkeith. The others carried the names of fellow serving officers who may have been asked to act as godfather, or who may be found to have been related. One Robert Heriot, born in Ireland in 1778, whose descendants are now in New Zealand, was a volunteer seaman with H.M.S. Boadicea in 1806, under the command of Captain John. W. Maitland, and named his first born Mary

Dyer Heriot. In this case there would appear to be both family connection; Maitland=Heriot, and the name "Dyer" of a contemporary Royal Marine officer.

As the search progresses, all lines seem to lead to Scotland. From the Russells via "Pemberton" and "Hamilton" to "Stuart". From De La Bere via "Pleydell" to The Camerons of Clunes and from Heriot via "Mackay" to the Mackays of Reay. The link with Thomas Heriot The Navigator has yet to be found.

But a letter written by the Earl of Caithness, dated September 19th. 1809 at Barrogill Castle, addressed to the Earl of Haddington suggests a return to Rye for the next meeting at The Mermaid Inn rather than at The Flushing Inn. It is on the subject of a report in "The Courier" of a Mermaid having been seen in the Bay of Sandside by a Miss Mackay and Mr. Munro. The writer mentions the character of the authors, saying "Miss Mackay is the daughter of a respectable clergyman in the neighbourhood, The Rev. David Mackay, Minister of Reay, and is a well educated and amiable young woman."

PUBLIC RECORDS RESOURCE KIT

The Queensland State Archives has produced a Public Records Resource Kit which will potentially enable access to these and other records for the whole of Queensland and even Australia.

The kit consists of rolls of microfilm, microfiche, handbooks and leaflets. At present the Kit includes copies of Queensland immigrant ship passenger lists and some crew lists together with the most useful aid of all, a card index to immigrants from Europe, the United Kingdom and Ireland. This index is arranged alphabetically by surname and was specifically devised by the archives staff so that researchers can easily find the surname of the person they are seeking.

Without this index, the researcher would have to know either the exact year or vessel in which a person arrived or else plough through some 18 reels of microfilm — not a pleasant or easy task!

These records represent the first part of a projected series that will gradually make this kind of important records more freely available to the general public. The kit will ensure that precious archival documents remain in protective care at the Queensland State Archives while still being accessible to large numbers of people via the magic of microfilm.

The Queensland Public Records Historical Resource Kit is available from the Queensland State Archives. Its price ranges from \$1500 to \$3500 depending on the type of microforms selected. For a prospectus which includes both a description of the records available in the kit and order forms please contact: The State Archivist, Queensland State Archives, 162 Annerley Road, Dutton Park, Q. 4102, Australia.

PRELUDE

by Jackson W Granholm

The records of history deal usually with the doings of the powerful and the famous. Names recorded in history books are of those who win or lose battles, sit on thrones, wear crowns, hold offices, make fortunes, or give famous speeches. We seldom hear of those ordinary people who do their daily toil, march in the ranks of armies, or bring up children lovingly through tribulation and hard times.

But sometimes a voice rings out of the dark past, a person forgotten through the years, is heard in the present. Such a voice of the past is that of Elizabeth Hosack, my great grandmother. In my callow youth she was a picture that hung on the wall in my grandfather's house. But the woman in that picture was long forgotten when her diary came to me.

Here Elizabeth has recorded most of a year of her life. It was a memorable year, not only for Elizabeth, but for all the people of our nation. For it was 1865, the year in which the Civil War, that terrible fratricidal catastrophe that changed our nation forever, came to an end.

Though women make up at least half of the human race, they are but poorly portrayed in conventional books of history. And the women of the American frontier were a special lot. Elizabeth was one of these, and her life in the Kansas frontier both preceded and followed the year of her diary.

Though nearly all of the diary is written in Ohio, Elizabeth's native state, throughout it echoes always the theme of life in Kansas. For it was in Kansas that the tragedy of Elizabeth's young life is centred, and it is to Kansas that Elizabeth returns at the diary's conclusion.

Kansas, in the mid-nineteenth century was, as historian Carl Becker has described it, a "state of mind". Through the act of the United States Congress in that legislation called the "Kansas-Nebraska Act", Kansas became the setting for the prelude to the great War of the Rebellion. There people came from both north and south to settle, live, and to add their vote to the decision as to whether Kansas would become a free or a slave state.

So desperate were the times in the Kansas of those days that only those of great faith and iron will survived. The raid on Lawrence, Kansas, carried out by Missouri border ruffians disguised as a "sheriff's posse" was a terror still remembered. It was answered in kind a few days later by the murder of five pro-slavery men by John Brown and his followers, the episode that started John Brown on his mad course to the debacle at Harper's Ferry.

Border wars of the 1850's were but the beginning of the special calamities visited upon the area which earned it the title of "Bleeding Kansas". Kansas suffered the highest per capita casualty rate of any Union State in the Civil War. Its people suffered guerilla raids during the war and Indian raids after it. Nature afflicted Kansas with searing winds, prairie fires, droughts, blizzards, torrential rains, tornados, locusts, wild wolf packs, and rattlesnakes and copperheads. The whole early history of Kansas was a continual litany of disasters. "In God we trusted, in Kansas we busted!" was the watchword of those who came pioneering, and went back home again, wiser.

Elizabeth Hosack grew up in Ohio. There she lived with her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (née McCutcheon) Hosack in Farmer Township of Defiance County, up in the Northwest corner of the state. Elizabeth's mother died in 1857. She is buried in the churchyard of the old Lost Creek Presbyterian Church at Farmer. The Church may well have been built by Joseph, for he gave his occupation as that of "a carpenter" in the 1860

census, and the Lost Creek Church adjoined his property. From the evidence of the diary, Joseph clearly had a close connection with this Church.

The Hosacks, through the paternal line were descended from Michael Hosack, grandfather of Joseph, who was farming in Pennsylvania in 1771 and who was born, almost certainly, in Northern Ireland. He came to North America as part of that great influx of Scots-Irish in the eighteenth century.

Family history of the Hosacks shows that all of them with that surname have origins in the area of Beaulieu Firth, located in Ross and Cromarty in the North of Scotland. They are a sept of the MacIntosh, and hence of Clan Chattan. But some of those of this family preserve a fascinating legend. It is that they came to Scotland in the 1400's as religious refugees from Bohemia. There they were "Brethren of the Cup" or followers of the priest Jan Hus, who was martyred and burnt at the stake for heresy at the Council of Constance. Many of the followers of Hus were scattered from Bohemia in the various upheavals that occurred in that unsettled time, the Czech word for these followers of Jan Hus being *Husák*.

The birthdate of Elizabeth Hosack was September 28, 1840. At that time her parents may have been living in Carroll County, Ohio, for the census of that county for 1840 shows Joseph Lawrence Hosack and his wife, Elizabeth. Living with them still was Michael Hosack II and his wife, Susannah (née Lawrence). Michael II was a veteran of the War of 1812, having served as an ensign in that conflict.

Of Elizabeth's childhood at Farmer we know essentially nothing. On July 6, 1858, Elizabeth married Benjamin Franklin Ayres, as is shown by the record of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of DeFiance, State of Ohio. Benjamin Ayres was an Ohio farm boy, the son of Charlotte Ayres, widow of Franklin Ayres who had died in 1852 at the age of forty-six, leaving Charlotte with numerous children to bring up. Next to the Lost Creek Presbyterian Church, just to the east of it, stood a small country Methodist Church. This place is mentioned frequently in Elizabeth's diary, and, if Charlotte's obituary is a correct indication, it was here that the Ayres family worshipped.

Elizabeth was seventeen years old at the time of her marriage to Ben. Ben was born probably in 1837, but we do not have an exact date or place for his birth, so that he would have been twenty or twenty-one at the time of his marriage to Elizabeth. On May 27, 1859, a son, Walter Elmore Ayres, was born to them at Farmer.

Sometime shortly after, Ben and Elizabeth and their infant son, Walter, moved to Spring Hill, Kansas Territory. There they appear in the listing of the 1860 federal census of Kansas Territory. How Elizabeth and Ben travelled to Kansas we do not know. A wagon was the likely mode of conveyance. At that date no railroad went to Spring Hill, Kansas.

Though Spring Hill is located in Johnson County, Kansas, (the young Ayres family is listed in Lykins County (now Miami County), Kansas. Their mail doubtless came through the post office at Spring Hill. Apparently Lykins for whom the County was originally named was a Southern Sympathizer, and the County name was later changed to help eradicate his image.

It is also quite probable that, on Sundays, Ben and Elizabeth went to church at the Presbyterian church at Lanesfield. This was the only organized Presbyterian church around at the time, and it met upstairs over the store of James Lane for whom the town had been named. Doubtless also it was at this Lanesfield church that Ben and Elizabeth met Daniel T. Martin who was a lifelong staunch Presbyterian.

The towns of Lanesfield and McCamish,, Kansas, stood across the creek from each other, less than a rifle shot apart in Johnson County. But Lanesfield was a free state town, and

dry. McCamish was a town of Southern sympathizers and Missouri people, and also full of saloons. Both were north and west of Spring Hill.

Of the life that Ben and Elizabeth led in Spring Hill we know nothing. A search of the records of Miami County has not revealed where they lived, or that they owned property there. But doubtless they did, and probably homesteaded and began farming. If so, they picked a particularly bad time, for the drought of 1860 was a brutal one in Kansas. About a third of the frontier settlers in the Territory left that year to go back home, or to move elsewhere.

What is certain is that when the great War came, Ben was in it. Along with Daniel Thompson Martin he was mustered into the Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry at Fort Lincoln, Kansas for a three year period on October 1, 1861. The records of the National Archives show that Benjamin Franklin Ayres provided his own horse and equipment.

Ben was promoted to corporal on May 1, 1862. His friend, Dan Martin, was promoted to corporal on November 1, of 1862. Both of them served in Company I of the Kansas Fifth. On November 11 of 1862 Ben Ayres was promoted to sergeant. On September 13th of 1863 Ben died in Little Rock, Arkansas, succumbing to one of the many diseases of Army camp life which the medical ignorance of the day was unable to treat. He was buried in the field by Dan Martin and other of his friends. His final resting place is unknown, though he may well be among those in the seven sections of Civil War unknown dead in the Veterans Administration National Cemetery in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dan Martin was promoted to regimental quartermaster sergeant on June 24th of 1864. On January 4th of 1865 he was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the War being essentially over for the Kansas Fifth Volunteer Cavalry.

When and how Elizabeth returned to Ohio, we do not know. But return she manifestly did, and, when the diary opens, she is living with her sister and brother-in-law in Gilead, Ohio, and teaching school there. Walter, now five years old, stays sometimes with Elizabeth and sometimes with other relatives or friends.

Elizabeth, twenty four years old when the diary begins, has had adventures enough in her young life. She was that most pitiable of casualties of war — a young military widow. And she tells us her story in the diary now held in the archive collection of Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, Ohio and published by the Library of Fort Wayne.

ISLAY SCOTS REUNION

On 31 July 1988 at Spring Bay, Manitonan Island, Canada, for the McColman (McColeman, McCalman) & the related McEachern, Campbell, and McDougall Families who lived in Killarow & Kilmeny, Islay until the 1830s and 1840s when many emigrated to Ontario, Canada. All welcome. Please contact: Islay Scots Committee, c/o Jill Jamieson, Box 66, Woodstock, Ont. Canada N4S 7WS.

WHY JANUARY THE FIRST?

by Dr Gordon Donaldson

Scots who so faithfully celebrate the First of January as New Year's Day should sometimes honour the memory of the Scottish King who fixed the beginning of the year on that date three hundred and fifty years ago. It was James VI, who made the change in 1600. But, although he became King James I of England three years later, he did not take the Scottish New Year's Day with him south of the Border, and another century and a half passed before England followed Scotland's example. Only in 1752 did the English year begin officially on 1st January.

Throughout earlier centuries a wide variety of dates had been used as the first day of the year. There must have been a remote period when the Romans regarded March as the first month, as anyone can see from the fact that the last four months of our year have Latin names meaning the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth months. From as early as 700 B.C., however, the Romans began the year on 1st January, and they observed the day very much as we do now, by making resolutions and presenting good wishes to each other.

Christmas Four Years Out

When Christianity prevailed throughout Western Europe, the Church tried hard to suppress the pagan observance of 1st January as New Year's Day, and to replace that day as the opening of the year with some Christian festival. Unfortunately, they could never agree as to which festival to use. At first their choice fell on Christmas Day, which was very suitable when the years themselves came to be numbered from the Birth of Christ (although the original calculation was not accurate, and it is now known that His Birth cannot have been later than the year 4 B.C. and was very likely earlier). The 25th of December fell so near the Roman New Year's Day that its observance did not cause any serious dislocation of old customs; indeed the fact that it attracted to it some of the old pagan observances may have seemed a reason for giving some other date a trial as New Year's Day.

New Year's Day On March 25

It was reasonable, too, to feel that Christmas did not mark the beginning of Our Lord's life and especially when increased devotion came to be paid to the Blessed Virgin, 25th March (Lady Day or the Feast of the Annunciation) was widely adopted as the beginning of the year. A new source of disagreement now arose. Logically, the years should have been numbered from the 25th of March preceding the Christmas Day previously used as the beginning of the Christian Calendar, and some places followed this practice. Others, however, dated their years from the 25th of March after the first Christmas Day — a less logical choice, but one which involved a less serious change.

Income Tax Commissioners' Hogmanay

One survival can still be found of the old official opening of the year on 25th March. It is concealed by the fact that when England made the change to 1st January steps were taken to make other adjustments to the Calendar, and these involved the dropping of eleven days from the current year, so that 2nd September, 1752, was followed by 14th September — an unpopular measure with the ignorant, who clamoured "Give us back our eleven days." The Exchequer, unable to drop eleven days from the financial year, now found itself with a year which from that time onwards began twelve days after 25th March, that is, on 6th April. The Income Tax year still ends on 5th April, and it is perhaps as well that it is so far dissociated from either Christmas or New Year's Day! (*First published in The Quest*).

ANOTHER SCOTTISH KEELMAN

by Vera Stammers

The article by Harry D Watson on the Keelmen of Tyneside in the December 1987 Scottish Genealogist has prompted me to write the story of my gt.gt.gt.gt.gt. grandfather who was also a keelman, not on the Tyne, but at Sunderland on the River Wear. I believe this trade was confined to these two North Eastern English rivers.

My ancestor, John Douglas, was born about 1735 'somewhere in Scotland'. He and his father were both in the Jacobite Army at the battle of Culloden where his father was killed. John escaped from the battlefield and, according to family tradition, arrived in South Shields (on the Tyne), with other Jacobites including the alleged Duke of Perth, having been put ashore from a ship making for France (there is a strong tradition in the NE of England regarding this alleged Duke of Perth, although all the books I have found dealing with Jacobite history say he died on the way to France and was buried at sea).

My ancestor became a keelman on the River Wear and during the Seven Years War he was taken by the Press Gang, although supposedly exempt, and he found himself on the Prince of Orange fighting for the Hanoverians! It was a great thrill to find his name on the Muster roll of that ship (at the PRO at Kew) for April 1761 and to find that he was promoted from Ordinary to Able Seaman after the action at Belle Isle.

He married twice and raised a large family, most of whom were seafarers or married to seafarers, as were the majority of families in Sunderland at that time. He died in December 1820 at the home of his son, Martin, aged 89 according to the records, but probably only 85.

His descendants included many Master Mariners, down to my father's generation, and although I have had no difficulty in tracing his descendants, his ancestry has proved very elusive. Family tradition links us with the Douglasses of Dalkeith and I have been chasing various John Douglasses, born between 1731 and 1736, all over Scotland for nearly twenty years without finding the right one. So many Douglasses, and nearly all called John! Perhaps the next one?

GREGORIAN CALENDAR

I refer to Mr. Gillespie's article in the March 1988 issue of the "Scottish Genealogist" and, as the joint editor of several of the volumes containing the comment that is criticised, I write to set the record straight.

The erroneous reference to change in 1752 has already been drawn to our attention, though after the most recent volume was published, and our next volume of Monumental Inscriptions will contain the correct reference to 1600 along with an acknowledgement of the assistance provided by our Hon. President, Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson, in authoritatively confirming the correct position for us. This is as reported by Mr. Gillespie.

More generally, we accept that there will always be a few human errors in compilations such as these particularly in relation to the transcription of difficult-to-read inscriptions. In the case of the volumes which my wife and I have edited, we are always happy to receive constructive corrections which can be included in future editions, should there be sufficient demand to require these volumes to be reprinted.

Alastair G. Beattie, 14 Inverleith Gardens, Edinburgh EH3 5PS.

RESEARCHING A FAMILY TALE

by H Crammond

A year or so ago, while researching at New Register House, Edinburgh, I stayed with a lady who was a member to the Scottish Genealogy Society. She lent me some of the Society's magazines to read and I noted an article recording a talk by someone from the National Portrait Gallery, showing how through their records one could sometimes trace information on ancestors, buildings, or the social history index where costume, jewellery, weapons, furniture etc. could be identified. The article went on to say that they were particularly interested in gathering information about Scottish Portrait painters.

Having been told by my late mother-in-law about a relative of hers who had exhibited a painting in the Royal Academy I thought I would write to the Portrait Gallery to inquire if they had acquired any of his paintings. Firstly I must find out his full name.

I wrote to my sister-in-law who had been given a painting from her parents' house when it had been cleared, to see if she knew who the artist had been. The following week she sent me two old newspaper cuttings which she had found amongst a family collection, which she thought might interest me. As luck would have it one of the articles was an obituary of Mr Marshall Brown, R.S.A. Scots Painter of Sea Subjects. It stated that he had trained at the Royal Institution and the Academy. He had won the Chalmers Bursary and the Stewart Prize and for over 50 years without a break he had been represented at the annual exhibitions of the Academy. He was elected as Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1909, and was promoted to the rank of Academician in 1928. I was now in possession of his year of birth from which I might through records be able to prove our family connection. The other interesting fact was that two galleries had purchased some of his paintings.

I wrote to the Royal Scottish Academy and the Portrait Gallery asking for additional details. The Academy sent me a photocopy of his records and a list of his exhibits which were numerous, dating from 1883-1937. One I noticed was a portrait entered in 1919 and in brackets it stated 'lent by Miss H Marshall Brown'.

From the Academy literature I read "Marshall Brown's pictures were of sunny shores or harbours with children or fisherfolk. Many of them derived from Holland and Belgium or from France, where at Concarneau he found the bright local colour which interested him. In the garden of his studio at the Cove, Cockburnspath, he painted many of his large figure subjects".

From the Portrait Gallery I received the information that they had none of his paintings or photographs of his work, but were enclosing a photostat copy of the man himself, William Marshall Brown, which had been donated to the Gallery by his widow.

On my next visit to Edinburgh and the Record Office I was able to look up his birth certificate which gave his parents' date of marriage. This I again was lucky enough to find and much to my amazement there were his father's parents' names: Alexander Brown (Clockmaker) and Annie Hall. The coincidence of this to me was tremendous as my husband's grandmother had been christened Annie Hall Brown, and that was who she had been named after, her grandmother!

William Marshall Brown had been a cousin to Annie Hall Brown. His father George had stayed in Edinburgh and Annie's father, Alexander, had moved to Liverpool in the 1860's and set up business as a Clock and Watchmaker. He was married in Birkenhead, to a Scots girl, Elizabeth Carswell, and they lived in Liverpool for the rest of their lives, raising children Andrew, Annie Hall, Alexander, George and Hugh.

I am now the proud possessor of some photographs of some of William Marshall Brown's paintings still owned by an Art Gallery and which I hope to see personally one day, and all because of a family tale!

QUERIES

- 1637 MACKENZIE/McCRONE — Murdo Simon Mackenzie, carpenter, and Margaret McCrone from Dunoon had 8 children born in Stornoway — James (b. 1849 m. Lily Graham), Simon (b. 1851 m. 1881 in Glasgow to Alice Matthews), Colin (b. 1853 m. 1878 in Rothesay to Lily Bremner), Jeannie (b. 1855 m. Geo. Bertram), Isabella (b. 1859 m. 1878 in Portree to Frank Craig), Murdo (b. 1860 m. 1888 in Glasgow to Susan MacCormack), Janet (b. 1864), Archibald (b. 1868). Any information on descendants to Alastair Donald, Rose Cottage, High St., Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3PG.
- 1638 CAMPBELL/MACKENZIE — Alexander Campbell, merchant from Gairloch, and Janet (Jessie) Mackenzie had 8 children born in Ullapool — Duncan (b. 1847), Simon (b. 1849), Alexander, Georgina, Colina, Katie, Isabella, Barbara (m. Allan Stewart — 6 children). Any information on descendants to Alastair Donald, Rose Cottage, High St., Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3PG.
- 1639 MACKENZIE/ARBUCKLE — Alexander Mackenzie and Mary Arbuckle had 4 children born in Stornoway — William (b. 1829, carpenter m. Mary Turner), Murdo (b. 1833, carpenter, m. 1859 to Annabella Mackenzie — 12 children), Alexander, Francis (b. 1843, carpenter). Any information on descendants to Alastair Donald, Rose Cottage, High St., Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3PG.
- 1640 MACKENZIE/WILLIAMS — Mortimer Livingstone Mackenzie (1843-1874) and Harriette Price Williams, m. 1870 probably in New York and had 2 children — William Percival (b. 1871 m. 1899 Clementina Rittenhaus Cissel in Elizabeth N.J.), George Clinton (b. 1872 m. 1895 Cornelia Graham Schanz — 5 children). Any information on descendants to Alastair Donald, Rose Cottage, High St., Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3PG.
- 1641 CHEP — James Chep, b. 1806 in Scotland, went to Ancaster, Ontario, before 1824 and died there in 1888; he married Charlotte Reynolds in 1830 in Ontario. Known children: Elizabeth Pennell b. 1831, Charlotte b. 1839, Henrietta b. 1841, Catharine b. 1843, Colin b. 1844, Agnes b. 1845, and Elizabeth b. 1848. His only sister, Elizabeth of Stonehouse, wife of the Reverend McGavin, died in Airdrie in 1846. Information about CHEP family appreciated. Margaret M. Frazier, 44 Toyon Terrace, Danville, CA94526, USA.
- 1642 McKELLAR — Duncan McKellar, son of John McKellar and Janet Brydie, baptised 3 May 1792 at Kilmorlich, Argyll, m. Ann (Nanny) McIntyre on 27 April 1819 at Lochgoilhead. They had four children, Janet (1819), John (1825), Malcolm (1827), and Ann (1831). The 1851 Census shows Duncan McKellar, Widower, with children John and Ann and a boarder, Andrew McKellar, aged 10. Andrew married Catherine Brodie on 16 December 1865, the Certificate showing his father as Duncan and his mother as Janet Campbell. When and where was Andrew baptised? (? b.c. 1841). Information wanted by John F. Robertson, 5 Canford View Drive, Canford Bottom, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 2UW.
- 1643 McKINNEY — John Cullen McKinney, b.c. 1650 (? Isle of Skye or Perth), m. Mary Elizabeth McDonald, and had a son, Mordecai (b.c. 1685 and m. Mary Sebring in Hunterden Co., New Jersey, 1714) — further information wanted. Mrs. Conda Lee Roach, RT.1, Cross Pike Road, Clinton, TN. 37716, USA.
- 1644 McKINNON — John McKinnon was captured at Battle of Dunbar 1650 and sent to New England Colonies. Information wanted — Mrs. Conda Lee Roach, RT.1, Cross Pike Road, Clinton, TN. 37716, USA.

- 1645 WALLACE — Peter Wallace b.c. 1681 in Scotland, emigrated to Ireland where he married Elizabeth Woods, daughter of John Woods and Elizabeth Warsop in 1704. Peter died there before 1724 and his widow came to Virginia Colony with her brother, Michael Woods, and his wife, Mary Campbell. Information wanted on Wallace family from the time of William Wallace — Mrs. Conda Lee Roach; Rt.1, Cross Pike Road, Clinton, TN. 37716, USA.
- 1646 WALLACE — John William McNair Wallace, WS, Solicitor of Leith and Shoestanes, Heriot, Midlothian, son of Andrew Wallace and Ellen Wilhelmina Johan Shearer of Markinch and husband of Jane Ann Mitchell died 8 January 1947. He was a Partner in the Firm of Wallace & Pennel, 28 Constitution Street, Leith. Information wanted about his descendants or relatives. J. Orr Mathie, 110 Belswains Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HP3 9PP.
- 1647 ELPHINSTONE — Tailors named Elphinstone are listed in Edinburgh Postal Directory between 1818 and 1829. Adam Elphinstone with his wife and young family emigrated to Tasmania in 1855. Information about these Edinburgh tailors and their relatives sought. J Wilson, The Cottage, Carlops, Penicuik, Edinburgh EH26 9NF.
- 1648 ELPHINSTONE — Robert Elphinstone, Merchant of Peebles, who died in 1836 aged 73 had a sister, Margaret Elphinstone who married John Fraser (Frizel) of Traquair in July 1772. Information sought about them and their parents (? Robert). J Wilson, The Cottage, Carlops, Penicuik, Edinburgh EH26 9NF.
- 1649 ORR — John Orr, farmer, m. Margaret Holmes. Their son Robert, carter/farm labourer, Markethill, Lochwinnoch 1801-1881 m. Janet Orr 1804-1884 (her father William Orr m. Agnes Orr). Their children Agnes b. 1826, John b. 1832 m. Isabella, Margaret 1835, Robert unmarried 1839-1910, Janet 1842, James 1845-1932; would like to hear from descendants. James Orr Mathie, 110 Belswains Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
- 1650 MATHIE — William Mathie, fisher and freeman in Newton on Ayr, died 8 March 1840 aged 85; he married 8 February 1787 Janet Lawson; their children were Jean (b. 23 Dec. 1787), John (b. 1789), Jean (b. 1791, m. 1810 John Bruce), Agnes (b. 1794), William (b. 1796), Mary (b. 1799), Adam (b. 1801), John (b. 1807-1875 m. Elizabeth McGarrah) — wish to hear from descendants. J O Mathie, 110 Belswains Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP3 9PP.
- 1651 MATHIE/CAMPBELL — Jean Mathie (1761-1838) m. 1793 John Campbell (1764-1834), a fisher in Newton and later a pilot; their children were Cathrine, b. 1794, Mary b. 1797, and John b. 1801; would like to hear from descendants. J O Mathie, 110 Belswains Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP3 9PP.

MACQUHAR AND THE EVOLUTION OF GAELIC: SURNAMES IN KINTYRE

by Doreen Caraher Manning, Hon. Ed. Caraher FHS

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

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

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

In the Caraher FHS Vol. I there is a reference to Patrick MacCarquhar and Katherine Mun ("little old face") Burdone in 1546 in Drungy by Doune: SRO CC6/5/1. The spelling MacCarquhar would appear to be similar to Mr Stewart's Kintyre tenant in 1505 "Gillaspic MacQuhar Gillicallum McNeill McQuhore". MacErewar similarly is a much earlier distortion of Macfhearchair or Ferchair or Ferchar.

Before 1200-38 in Scotland Clan was known as Chlann Ic Fheacbair, and the genealogy of its Chiefs can be proved at a time when other Highland families "are obliged to have recourse to the uncertain light of tradition". Certainly in 1292 MacErewar had lands in Kintyre erected into a Sheriffdom of Kintyre (APS 1124-1707), and the origin of kindred Clan Lamont is traditionally dated to about 1200 with one Ferchar. Septs of Clan Lamont include the names Burdon, Lamb and MacSorley. In 1546 a Patrick MacCarquhar had a wife Katherine Burdon(e); his Will, witnessed by Sir John Yongar, contains a debt of £8.12s. owing to Duncan Campbell. This all supports the view that a Branch of our Clan "migrated to Scotland in the middle ages". The fact that MacErewar appears in Kintyre in 1292 and the patronymic MacCarquhar, or Macquhar at a later date (the latter in 1505) ought not to surprise us. Later records accord with earliest genealogies of Clan Fearchair given in O'Brien's *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae* (Caraher FHS No. 7 Editorial, 2nd edition: Introduction).

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

McNeills. Discussion of McAllisters (Colla Uais) is shown in our Society Magazine No. 8, p. 7, involving also O'Neills.

Sir Iain Moncreiffe writes in his book "The Highland Clans" that the Lyon Conjectural Tree originates with Domnall, King of Tyrone, and the O'Neills of Tyrone and of Clannaboye, Ireland, and Bannerman and Steer in their work "Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands" put forward the view that Irish Stone Masons are perhaps the originators of the West Highland style of stone carving, referring to work of Irish carvers O Cuinn and O Brolchan in Kintyre and elsewhere. It all supports the belief that a branch of our Clan migrated to Kintyre from Ireland both before and after 1292, i.e. MacFhearchair, Cenel Eoghain O'Neills; this view is supported by George Black, Ph.D., and Edward MacLysaght, Ph.D., in their works "Surnames of Scotland and Ireland". The surnames MacCarragher, Caraher, Carraher, etc. are by all contemporary authorities, including philologists, said to originate with MacFhearchair. Our Journal, No. 4 shows considerable records for the origin of the Clan with all sources.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS, 1986

by M.A. Stewart, July 1988

Change of Address

12. D.S. Alexander, 1 Hillview Crescent, Uddingston, Glasgow, G71 6DW, Scotland.
15. R.C. Allen, 7 Jenner Close, Hucclecote, Gloucester, GL3 3DZ, U.K.
40. D.P. Bicket, 32 Coleshill Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 0LJ, U.K.
43. W.R. Birnie, c/o M. Williams, 172 Marlborough Way, Ashby de la Zouche, Leics. LE6 5QH, U.K.
48. R.D. Blair, 157 The Cove Road, Hallett Cove, South Australia 5158, AUS.
65. Maj. H.G. Bruce, The Coach House, Blofield, Norwich, Norfolk, NR13 4RG, U.K.
76. D. Cameron, 25 Roxburgh Way, Bletchley, Milton Keynes, MK3 7NZ, U.K.
84. Dr. W.P. Cargill — deceased.
108. Mrs. M. Corbett, Winton Lee, The Broadway, Alfriston, East Sussex, BN26 5XH, U.K.
111. Ms. J. Coxon, 44 Howden Hall Loan, Edinburgh, EH16 6UY, Scotland.
120. I.W. Crofts, 520 De Gaspe, Apt. 301, Verdun, Quebec, H3E 1G1, Canada.
130. C.K. Dennison, Pencroft, Coombe Farm, Headcorn Road, Sutton Valence, nr. Maidstone, Kent, ME17 3AX, U.K.
137. Mrs. J.E. Dixon, 11 Stanbury Crescent, Folkstone, Kent, CT19 6PB, U.K.
143. A. Donald, Rose Cottage, High Street, Widdington, nr. Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3PG, U.K.
145. Rear Admiral V.D.A. Donaldson, 36 Knox Court, Knox Place, Haddington, East Lothian, EH41 4EB, Scotland.
166. Mrs. C. Ferris, 23 Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow, G31 2LY, Scotland.
171. E.S. Flint, 24 South Beechwoods, off Balgreen Road, Edinburgh, EH12 5YR, Scotland.
194. Mrs. L.A. Gordon — deceased.
206. C.L. Greig, The Beeches, Brunton, by Cupar, Fife, KY15 4NB, Scotland.
213. J.D. Haeussler, Aramco Box 2149, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia.
216. S.D. Hamilton, 33 Cobblestones, Hempstead, Gillingham, Kent, ME7 3NS, U.K.
221. A. Hastie, 5 Pennyfine Close, Preston Village, North Shields, Tyne & Wear, NE29 9NR, U.K.

224. G.D. Hawley, Nordheim, 10 Meikle Crook, Forres, Morayshire, IV36 0JY, Scotland.
255. J. Irving, 1 The Drive, Benton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, U.K.
263. Miss V.E. Jardine, 33 Edderston Road, Peebles, EH45 9DT, Scotland.
307. P.E. Leslie, Wychwood Manor, Ascot-under-Wychwood, Oxon., OX7 6AQ, U.K.
323. S.E. McBeth, P.O. Box 136, Hampton, Victoria 3188, AUS.
324. Mrs. L. McCallum, #15, 7260 Langton Road, Richmond, B.C., V7C 4B2, Canada.
339. Mrs. E. McDonald, 72 Amersham Street, Kippa-Ring, Queensland 4020, AUS.
343. D.O. McEwan, Drumore House, Campbeltown, Argyll, PA28 6HD, Scotland.
357. I. McKay, 81 Glenalla Crescent, Doon Bank, Ayr, KA7 4DA, Scotland.
361. Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Tigh na H'ath, Dulnain Bridge, nr. Grantown on Spey, Morayshire, PH26 3NU, Scotland.
378. A.E. MacVay, #101, 2115 West 40th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6M 1M4, Canada.
402. M/s J.L. Mitchell, 9 Queens Court, Queens Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex, U.K.
431. W.J. O'Brien, 8 Acomb Crescent, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Glos., GL52 6YH, U.K.
451. Mrs. E. Pryor, 1045 Cannon Drive, Hood River, Or. 97031, U.S.A.
459. Mrs. A. Reddoch, 4 Cochrane Street, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, ML10, Scotland.
464. Mrs. F.P. Rice, Kildevej 7, 8800 Viborg, Denmark.
477. S. Robertson, 2 Cove Farm, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, Scotland.
487. J.E. Russell, Drumwalls, Gatehouse of Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire, DG7 2DE, Scotland.
498. A.D. Scott, 12 The Knowe, Dalgety Bay, Fife, KY11 5SW, Scotland.
502. T. Scott, 42 Goodhew Close, Yapton, West Sussex, BN18 0JA, U.K.
531. Mrs. P.A. Sparkes, 49 Cowes Street, Avondale, Christchurch, New Zealand.
533. R.L. Spencer, 5391, Windsor Terrace, West Linn, Or. 97069, U.S.A.
542. S. Stevenson, 42 Canonbury Square, London, N1 2AW, U.K.
545. A. Stewart, 256 Stockinstone Road, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU2 7DE, U.K.
571. Miss S. Terris, now Mrs. S. Johnson, 25 Hay Wain Laine, Midway, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs., DE11 0XJ, U.K.
580. S. Tinkler, Glan Lledr Bungalow, Lledr Bridge, Dolwyddelan Road, Betws-y-Coed, Gwynedd, North Wales, LL24 0SN, U.K.
583. P.J. Towey, 8 Inglewood Court, Liebenrood Road, Reading, Berks., RG3 2DT, U.K.
610. Ms. K. Willis, 7 Chilham Close, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, UB6 8AR, U.K.
622. Mrs. J. Yuill, Gellybank House, Kinross, KY13 7LE, Scotland.
623. Mrs. L.M.M. Gordon, Birch Trees, Moulton Lane, Boughton, Northampton, NN2 8RF, U.K.
624. Mrs. L. Hamid, 50 Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, Avon, BS9 4AG, U.K.
626. Mrs. E. McCallum, 9 Hawkesmoore Drive, Perton. Staffs., WV6, U.K.
164. R.A. Fenwick, 112 Dundee Road, Perth, PH2 7BB, Scotland.

If members of the Society who send their new address, also have an entry in the Directory of Members' Interests, it would be very helpful if they indicate this when they write.

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.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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