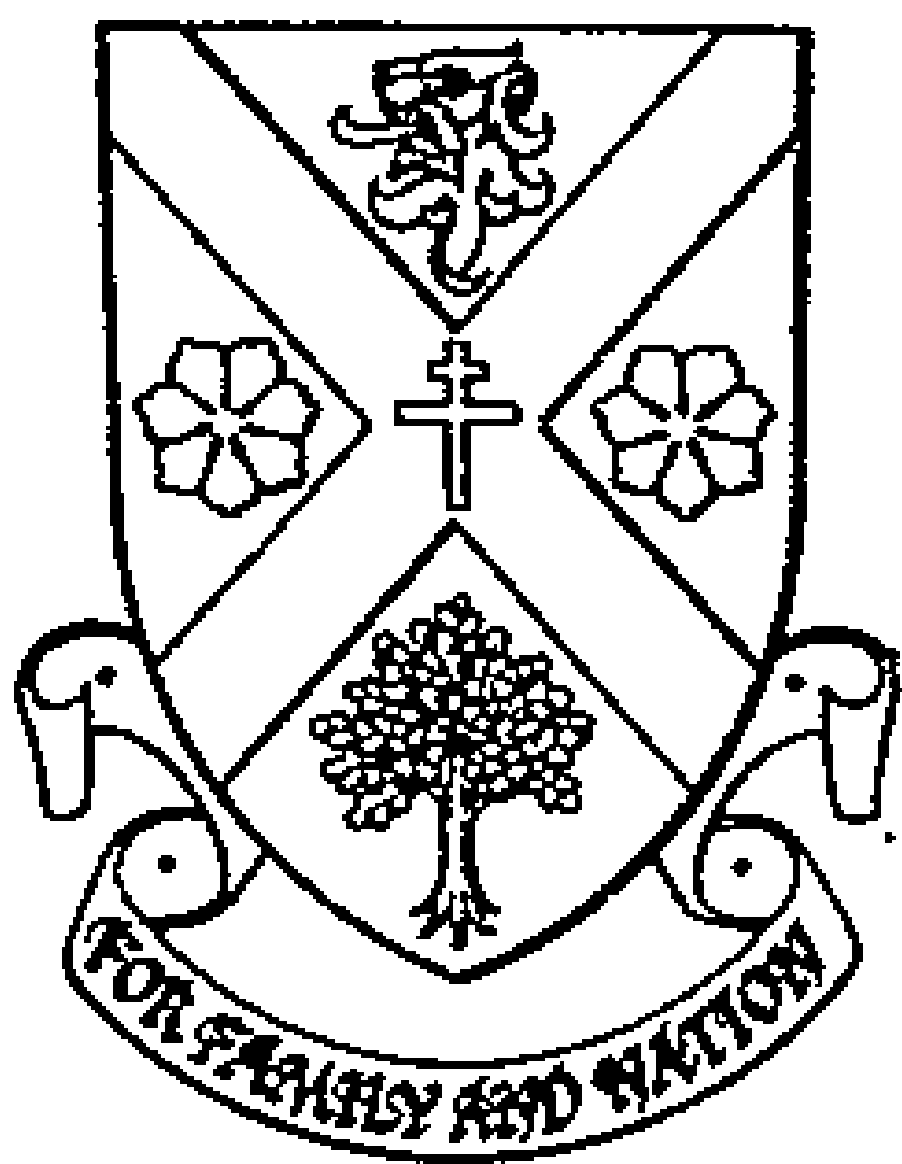


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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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 current subscription is £8.00. Family membership will be £10.00 and affiliate membership £12.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$15.

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

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

Library

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

THE CLAN MACTIRE (McTYRE) ORIGIN

REV. NR. 1

by Raymond M McTyre

The Clan Mactire is of ancient Celtic origin. O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees", states: "O'Glaisin, O'Mactyre and O'Keeley were chiefs of Hy-Mac-Caille, now the barony of Imokilly in the county of Cork". And MacLysaght, in his "Irish Families", states: "There is an indigenous Gaelic surname O'Mactire, belonging to East Cork, which was anglicized to Woulfe and Wolf, 'mactire' being the (old) Irish word for wolf. A bishop OOnan O'Mactire of Cloyne died in 1099 and another Mactire also appears in the Four Masters as Tannist of Teffia in 1025 ..." It is also recorded that in the year 1179, Irish Chieftain Mactyre near Lismore, in defense of clan lands, fought and slew a certain Milo de Cogan and his son-in-law, Fitzstephens, officers in the Norman forces dispatched by King Henry II of England to enforce Pope Adrian IV's Papal Bull placing Ireland under Henry's jurisdiction for ecclesiastical purposes, but which Henry conveniently construed to mean total control.

In reward for their military services Henry granted large areas of Irish lands to his Norman officers, including a large part of the Kingdom of Desmond (now County Cork) to the very same Milo de Cogan and Fitzstephens. With a price on his head and faced with overwhelming odds as the Normans proceeded to reduce the Irish to submission by "fire and sword". Mactyre and clansmen, according to tradition, escaped northward to Ulster, the last Irish Kingdom to submit, thence to the safety of the Irish Culdee (Celtic) Church Monastery of Applecross in Wester-Ross and ultimately to the Sanctuary of Saint Duthac in Easter-Ross.

This is compatible with the first recorded history of this Clan in Scotland which begins with Pol Mactire (Paul Mactyre/Paul McTyre) who is described as a great grandson of Olaf (Olaus), King of Man and Lord of the Isles, a Norwegian of Royal Rank (Jarl) and Olaf's third wife, Christina, the daughter of Farquhar MacTaggart (Fearchar Mac-an-t-Sagairt) or "Son of the Priest", second Earl of Ross (first of the O'Beolain line). Thus, Paul was the great, great grandson of Farquhar, a hereditary lay Abbot of Applecross and military commander who was created Earl of Ross by Alexander II in 1234 for invaluable services rendered to Alexander in subduing rebellions in Moray and Galloway.

Skene, in his "Highlanders of Scotland", cites a 1450 manuscript listing the ancient clans in which Paul Mactyre is described as chief of Clan Gille-anrias which Skene concludes is the same as Clan Anrias, subsequently also known as Clan Ross, and that in this MS they can be traced upward in a direct line to a certain Gilleon na h'Aird or Collin of Aird who lived in the tenth century. Gilleon na h'Aird was allegedly an ancestor of Anrias (Andrew) Beolain, the progenitor of the lay Abbots of the Monastery of Applecross of the ancient Celtic Church who provided both religious and military leadership for that region of Scotland until the Celtic Church was superseded by the Church of Rome in the fourteenth century. Beolain is a corruption of Gilleon. The Aird is a point of land separating the Beaully Firth from the River Ness in the old Pictish Kingdom of Moray.

Other old manuscripts describe Paul McTyre as Chief of Clan Leandreis which was the old Gaelic word for Anrias (Andrew) and refer to Leandreis, Anrias, Gille-anrias, etc. in such way that there can be little doubt that they are one and the same. Skene further reports an unvarying tradition in the Highlands that on the death of William, last Earl of Ross of the O'Beolain line in 1372, Paul MacTyre was for some time Chief of Clan Ross, presumably meaning Leandreis. This is corroborated by the fact that there is an

extant charter by William, Earl of Ross in 1366 to Paul MacTyre granting Paul and his heirs by his wife, Mary de Grahame, lands in Gerloch (Gairloch), forming part of the Sheriffdom of Skye, the grant being confirmed by Robert II (Great Seal). Mary de Grahame was a sister of Margaret de Grahame, the second wife of Hugh, Earl of Ross, William's father, both Mary and Margaret having been the daughters of Sir David Grahame of Old Montrose. Paul and Mary de Grahame left as issue a son, Murdo-Reoch, and a daughter, Kathryn.

Paul Mactyre is further described in ancient chronicles as a valiant man who caused Caithness to pay him blackmail (tribute) "nyne scoire cowes yeirly" for as long as he was able to travel, implying that he lived to be quite old. In the Chronicles of the Earls of Ross, he is described as "a very takand man which means taking by force goods, cattle and lands, so that he made himself owner of a large part of Ross". In Taylor's "History of Tain", it is stated that "this gentleman became so powerful that the family of Balnagown was reluctant to give him a daughter of their house in marriage and along with her a legal grant of the lands of Kincardine, which he had already siezed".

Francis Neville Read in "The Earls of Ross" states that Kathryn McTyre married Walter Ross of Balnagown, carrying with her in dowry the lands of Strathcarron, Strathoykel and Westray (now Edderton District) in Ross. Walter, the grandson of Hugh of Rariches, was later to become the third Laird of Balnagown and Chief of Clan Ross.

Paul McTyre's stronghold was Dun of Creich (Fort of Rock) over-looking the Dornoch Firth and guarding the approaches to the Kyle of Sutherland where there may still be seen the remains of this one of the several vitrified forts which he constructed to repel his enemies. While Paul's fortress, Dun of Creich, was virtually impregnable, his real power lay in his fleet of galleys which he kept well back in the firth and up the Rivers Carron and Oykell (Strathcarron and Strathoykell).

Upon signals from his watchtower on McTyre's Hill east of Tain and other vantage points, Paul would launch his fleet of galleys and his land forces against his enemies and prey with devastating effect, thence withdrawing to the security of his vitrified forts. In this way, Paul McTyre, the "Wolf of Ross" became the ruler of a large part of Sutherland and adjacent lands in Ross-shire along the Dornoch Firth.

In 1370, William, sixth Earl of Ross (fifth of the O'Beolain line), was stripped of his Earldom by David II for serious offences against the Crown, among which was his failure to obey a summons by the King to support him in battle against the English and instead having violated Elcho Monastery where he and his men fell upon Chieftain Reginald of Clan Ruari, son of Rory of the Isles, as they slept and killed Reginald along with seven of his men. This not only deprived the King of the support of the Macdonalds, who went home to mourn the loss of their chieftain, but also of the support of the Earl of Ross, who, fearing the wrath of the King, also took his men home. Whether or not this had a major impact upon the course of the battle, the Scots suffered a disastrous defeat. David was taken prisoner and held for eleven years in the Tower of London until sufficient ransom could be raised to free him. After his return to Scotland, David ultimately got around to reprisals against William for not only having deprived him of vital support in battle but also for having desecrated a monastery.

Accounts in "A Highland History" by the Earl of Cromartie and other sources relate that Hugh of Rariches, William's half-brother and heir, was so violent that the King refused to allow him to succeed William to the Earldom but passed it instead to Sir William Leslie through William's daughter, Euphemia. One account states that Hugh sometimes forced clanswomen to work in the fields naked while he rode along on his horse applying the whip to those who weren't energetic enough for his hiking. And when one woman

complained and demanded the right to take her grievance to the King, Hugh had horseshoes nailed to her feet "the better for her to travel with". Hugh did receive a charter for the lands of Balnagown after William's death in 1372 and became the first Laird of Balnagown and Chief of Clan Ross by that name. Hugh had already adopted the surname Ross, no doubt to perpetuate the Clan's relationship to the O'Beolain Earls of Ross. He died in 1374 at Balnagown Castle which he built.

Ross, meaning peninsula or forested land, was the name of the territory of the Earls of Ross and was not taken as a surname by the descendants of the O'Beolains until Hugh of Rariches, the progenitor of the Rosses of Balnagown adopted the name. It should be noted that large numbers of the vassals of the chiefs of Clan Ross who were in no way related to the original Clan were required to assume the surname Ross for census and other purposes — a common practice among the larger clans — with only the major septs retaining their own identities. And in 1711, the lands and Castle of Balnagown which had been in possession of the Balnagown Rosses for nearly four hundred years were usurped by the unrelated family de Ros or Rosses of Hawkhead (Halkhead), and were held by that extraneous line until the chiefship was restored to the original line in 1903. Thus, just who is a Ross and of which line is a highly questionable matter.

Circa 1365, while he was building his own castle overlooking the Dornoch Firth, Paul McTyre sent a force of men under his son and heir, Murdo-Reoch, accompanied by his own young sons, to Caithness to collect his yearly tribute of "nyne scoire cowes". Hugh of Rariches, who coveted Paul's lands in Ross but lacked the power to directly dispossess him, conspired with the Earl of Sutherland and Caithness men to fall upon Paul's split forces and seize his lands. Hugh's allies lying in ambush in Caithness fell upon Murdo-Reoch's force, killing him and most of his men with the only survivors escaping by sea. Paul's grandsons, who escaped to the Orkneys, were reported drowned.

Paul, who had been holding forth at his fortress, Dun of Creich, upon hearing of his son's death and thinking that his grandsons were also dead, was so distressed that he agreed to William's "arbitration" whereby he named as his heiress his beautiful daughter, Kathryn McTyre, and betrothed her to Hugh's grandson, Walter Balnagown, Kathryn carrying with her in dowry title to the lands of Strathcarron, Strathoykell and Westray in Ross-shire. Paul, in return, received a charter for lands of Gairloch in Wester-Ross while his lands in Sutherland passed to the Earl of Sutherland, including Dun of Creich.

One old account states that Paul died of grief over the death of his son and grandsons. In any event, the building of his castle ceased and upon his death, the title of Chief of Clan Leandreis passed to Kathryn's husband, Walter Ross, the third Laird of Balnagown and Chief of Clan Ross by that name. There is also an old legend that Paul McTyre, as he lay dying, having learned of Hugh's betrayal and that his grandsons were alive, both placed a curse upon anyone who would try to build on the site of his intended castle and prophesied that hundreds of years after all McTyres were gone from Ross, another McTyre would return from a distant land to stand upon the Dun of Creich, whereupon he (Paul McTyre) would live again.

With the chiefship of Clan Leandreis/Anrias firmly ensconced in the hands of Walter of Balnagown, Paul's grandsons were safe to return to Ross but Paul McTyre, Wolf of Ross, was dead and the once-powerful, ancient Clan Mactire, a.k.a. Leandreis/Anrias, nee Wolf, was no more — a victim of treachery and 'covet yce' — an all too common vice in those days as well as now.

The McTyres, greatly reduced in numbers, are recorded in and around Tain until the mid-1600s when they were again virtually destroyed, this time by the Mackenzies, with the survivors having been driven out of Ross-shire, mostly to Ayrshire, Galloway and

Ulster. Others were shipped out to the West Indies in involuntary servitude where most of them died of tropical disease. A few made their way to English Colonies as indentured servants. The Mackenzies were staunch supporters of the Stuarts who, as they annexed large areas of Ross territory backed by the power of the Stuarts, ruthlessly crushed all those who resisted their overlordship. There is reason to believe that the McTyres were both anti-Stuart and Anti-Catholic.

Black, in his Surnames of Scotland, despite a preponderance of evidence to the contrary, describes Mactier and Mactear as shortened forms of MacIntyre but this is purely conjecture by Black. Black also states that the Tyries of Perthshire were derived from the place of the same name but, again, this is purely conjecture. The identical coats of arms described in Burke's General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland, first and second editions, and otherwise information which exists places the Mactires, Mactyres, Mactiers, Mactears, Tyries and Tyrees in the same family group. A typical anglicization procedure was to drop off the patronymic prefix "mac". Unfortunately, Black, by the process of "pick up and repeat" has come to be considered by many laymen and academics alike as a virtually unquestioned authority, thereby displaying their own intellectual sloth as Black made many errors of both omission and commission.

Black's work, as the title implies, was a compilation of surnames derived from various Scottish sources, mostly public records remaining after centuries of wars and domestic upheavals had left many such records scattered, lost, destroyed or else appropriated into personal collections. Also, considering the scope of his work, Black could not possibly have personally verified all of the results. His greatest deficiency lay in his determination of surname origins and in his placing certain surnames into certain clans. In this regard, Black is little different from most other latter-day writers about Scottish history who tend to extol and protect the major clans by minimizing, omitting or disparaging once-prominent families/clans that were annihilated or absorbed into other clans, thereby consigning them to history's dust bin.

Unfortunately, once an author has been accepted as an authority, it is very difficult to correct his error. In Black's case, to proof out all of his work would require a monumental effort with very little hope of any monetary gain. There is little incentive, therefore, for academics to question his work. That is, if a few once-prominent clans/families have been consigned to history's dust bin, so what?

This writing is dedicated to the resurrection of the ancient and once-powerful Clan Mactire/Mactyre (Wolf) from it's consignment to history's dust bin. And having been that McTyre from the distant land of the legend who returned to stand on the top of the ruins of Paul McTyre's Dun of Creich on the six hundredth anniversary of his death, Paul McTyre most assuredly does live again, if only in the words that I write. Thus, the legend has, indeed, been fulfilled!

EPILOGUE

The wolf, a fearsome animal of ancient Ireland and Scotland, haunted the lonely country sides and made his dens in the rugged interiors of those lands. The surname which evolved simply means "son of a (man called) wolf". Correctly, it is Mac 'Ictyre. Mactier/MacTier, Mactear/MacTear, Tyrie, etc. are spelling variations in Scotland. McTire, McTyre, McTier, McTear, McTyer, McTyeir, McTyreire, McTyere, McTere, McTeer, McTyier, McTyiere, McTyree, McTyrie, Matear, and Mateear are known spellings in America. There is no connection with Macintyre (Mac-an-t-Saoir), meaning "son of the carpenter". The confusion ensued from the translation into English of the Gaelic Mac-an-t-Soir as MacAnteir, thence MacInteir, thence MacIntyre as many Gaelic

words were translated phonetically into English or were transliterated into the English equivalent.

It should perhaps be noted that the Ulster Scots tended to adopt the abbreviated Mc along with the native Irish. In Scotland, however, the unabbreviated Mac tended to prevail. Thus the early Scots in America were invariably Macs, although later on many of them also adopted the abbreviated Mc. Thus, in the early (1600s) records of Colonial Virginia are found the spellings Macktire and Macktyre, thence Mactire, Mactyre, Mactier, Mactear and Mactyer, thence McTire, McTyre, McTier, McTear, McTyer, McTyere, McTyeir, McTyuire, McTyier, McTyiere, etc., all so inter-related that there can be no doubt that they are of the same family, i.e., Clan Mactire (Mactyre/McTyre). And six hundred years of oral family history corroborates that there is not and never has been any connection with the MacIntyres.

FROM THE OLD PARISH RECORDS

Kirkpatrick Durham Parish County Kirkcudbright (Vol 874/2)

1841 Married Kirkpatrick Village on 8th January John Livingstone of the United States of America to Grace daughter of Robert Milligan, Slater.

1841 Married at Kirkpatrick Village on the same day of the United States of America to Tait daughter of Joseph Tait, Blacksmith.

(These two bridegrooms had emigrated some years before — the one from Irongray — the other from Crossmichael and returned to Scotland shortly before their marriages without knowing one another — but on the same errand. They married the daughters of next door neighbours and returned to America in different ships the same Spring.)

Kells Parish County Kirkcudbright (Vol 868/2)

28 June 1838 Being the day of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Robert Johnstone, Joiner in New Galloway and his wife Mary McCormack had a daughter born 7th April baptised by Mr Maitland named VICTORIA.

Eccles Parish County Berwick (Vol 737/2)

Dec 1779 NB The reason why there are so few names in the Register is that the Parents to save the dues do not put them in tho often admonished by the Minister to do it. There are more than one half never applies.

Tongland Parish County Kirkcudbright (Vol 881/2 p24)

Robert son of Andrew McLellan and Letitia Ross in Lairdmannoch born ...Jany 1838 —died two days after being baptised — a very singular and painful case of malformation —having been born without any perforation of the fundament. This was not discovered till the child was a week old — when an operation was performed but no communication with the bowels could be discovered or effected. The parents would not endure any further experiment nor any examination after death which occurred three days after the operation.

David G C Burns, ASGRA SGS, Genealogist and Legal Searcher, 16/7 Craigmount Hill, Edinburgh EH4 8HW.

KIRK SESSION RECORDS, ABERDOUR, FIFE CH2/561/3

July 17th 1749

Elizabeth Burt cited and compeared and was interrogate why she stayed out of her Moyr, (Mother's) house all night at the shore lately with some sailors? She answered she was not at the shore above an hour and the hour was not untimous. David Kid declared it was past 11 o'clock at night but says he saw her not abroad. John Taylor declared he saw her at y^e shore but knows not whether she went abroad or not.

This being considered she was called and rebuked and intreated to be more circumspect in time to come and not be found out of her moyrs house at such an hour after y^s (this).

April 29th 1750

Elizabeth Burt a young woman reported to be with child being cited compeared and confessed she was with child to Mr James Chaplin late Lieutenant in one of his majesties Ships of War at present living in Burntisland. The Clerk was appointed to write a Letter to Burntisland to inform the Session y^r (there) anent the affair.

May 4th 1750

The Clerk read the answer the Session of Burntisland sent to his letter which was that They would not meddle in that affair because the woman resides in this parish. The Officer was ordered to go to Burntisland to desire the Session y^r to cause cite y^e said Lieutenant Chapline to compear before y^s Session on the 7th instant at 12th o'clock forenoon to answer the Charge given in agst him by Elizabeth Burt.

May 7th 1750

Elizabeth Burt cited compeared and being interrogate if she adhered to her former confession answered she did and would never say otherwise. Mr Chapline cited and compearing and the charge given in against him by Elizabeth Burt being read to him he denyed that he was guilty with her. They were confronted but still the man Denyed and Elizabeth affirmed. She added also that he used to follow her up and down and waited on her sometimes in the Kitchen till 11th hour at night and that when she went to Church he was sure to follow her home and that as soon as she open,d the Cellar Door he was waiting on (her), and on a certain Sabbath he bad her come to his Moyrs. house in the afternoon and anoyr time he stopt her in her Journey at Bogsbrae and at the same time she told him that she was with child to him. She confessed he did not promise to marry her but that he invited her over the water and said he would buy somethings to her in Leith or Edinburgh but she refused to go with him but when he came from the oyer side he threw down a Napkin to her in the Kitchen because she had refused to take it which Napkin she has to this day.

Two of the members were desired to go to anoyr Room and deal earnestly with him to tell y^e Truth but could make nothing of him. He was called in again and told that y^e Session were of the mind that the affair must go before a superior Court. He answered he would give himself no more trouble about the affair and that he would not dance about y^e country after such a nasty Baggage.

August 9th 1750

This day the Officer was appointed to go Burntisland and cause y^e Officer there to cite Mr Chapline to compear before y^s Session August 22nd at three o'clock afternoon to answer y^e charge laid agst him by Elizabeth Burt.

Augst. 22nd 1750

Mr Chapline cited and called on 3 times at y^e manse door and not compeared. Appointed to be called again pro 2do August 30th at four o'clock afternoon.

August 30th 1750

Mr Chapline cited and called upon 3 times at y^e manse door and not compearing to be cited pro 3tio Sept. 6th at 3 o'clock afternoon.

Sept. 6th 1750

Mr Chapline cited pro 3tio and called upon 3 times at y^e manse door at y^e hour appointed compeared not. The affair was delayed to September 12th Current.

September 12th 1750

The Session having considered Mr Chaplin and Elizabeth Burt y^r. affair And finding difficulties y^r in Did and hereby Do refer y^e whole to y^e R. Presby. of Dunfermline.

Aberdour O.P.R. 401/2 — Baptisms

31 August, 1750

Elizabeth Burt (with James Chapline in Burntisland)

Jacobina.

(late Lieutenant in one of his Majesty's ships of War).

(Presented by Wm. Burt, Dyer in Aberdour, her Uncle).

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

June 13th 1757

Rot. Anderson cited and compearing was interrogated if married? answered he was married to Mary Wanless q^u was married before to one John Brown. Being again interrogated if Mary ever gave him any evidences of her former husbands Death? he answered y^t Mary said to him y^t he was dead four years ago. He was further interrogated if he had ever made any enquiries about his Death? He answered it was told him by some in this place and by some on y^e side of y^e water y^t he was dead and promised to answer the Session full satisfaction at y^r next meeting and produce all the Evidences he could.

Sept 17th 1757

Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless being again called and compearing Robert was interrogate if he had got any Evidences of the Death of Mary's former husband's death? answered he could get none after all the Enquiries he had made.

Mary being called was interrogate if she was married to Robert Anderson? answered she was married to him. Being interrogate if she has any Evidence of the Death of her former husband John Brown? she answered she had not seen nor heard from him these twenty years by past but once, and y^t one Jean Beveridge said she saw him lying a corp in Leith and a certain Traveller said to her y^t he was at his Burial.

The Session being informed y^t Mr Weems, Shipmr. in y^s place had said to some in y^s place y^t he saw and spoke with y^e said John Brown at Eyemouth about fourteen days ago. They thought it proper to call y^e said Mr Weems who when he came in before y^e Session gave in y^e following Declaration, viz.

That he saw and spoke with y^e said John Brown about the beginning of y^s month at Eyemouth and he asked him if he had heard y^t Mary was married to Robert Anderson and why he did not compear to stop y^e Marriage? To which he answered that he had heard of y^e marriage but did not chuse to compear to stop it. And Mr Weems added y^t he believed y^t y^s man y^t he spoke w^t at Eyemouth was y^e very person y^t he knew was married to Mary Wanless.

The Session having considered the affair did Discharge Rot. and Mary to Cohabit any more together because they were Living in a State of Adultery and did and hereby Do refer the affair to y^e Reod. Presby. and appoint y^m to be cited all or singly.

Dec 31st 1757

The Minr. reported y^t he laid y^e Reference from y^e Session anent Rot. Anderson before y^e Presby. which being read Robert and Mary were called in and being Questioned upon y^e Reasons they had y^t John Brown Mary's former husband was dead and not being able to give any satisfactory Evidences y^{ro}f ye Presby. renewed upon y^m y^e appointm^t of y^e Session and did Strictly prohibit and discharge y^m to cohabit any more together.

January 26th 1758

The Session in y^e last sederunt Referred Robert Anderson and Mary Wanless to ye Presby. to meet at Dunfermline and hearing y^t y^y continue to cohabit not with standing y^e orders first from y^e Session and afterwards from y^e Presby. to y^e contrary appoint you to be cited before y^m again. Rot. Anderson cited and compearing but not Mary was asked why They continued to cohabit contrary to y^e Session's and Presby.'s appointment? He answered y^t he had not cohabited with her since he came from Dunfermline court about 3 weeks ago excepting in y^e day time when our victuals are to be made and being further asked what he was now resolved to do? whether did he design to cohabit with Mary or to separate from her both day and night? He answered that in obedience to y^e Session and y^e former appointment of y^e Presby. he should no more live w^t her night or day.

The Session having considered y^t y^y were censurable for y^r former conduct both in marrying without proper Evidences of John Brown's Death and likewise for cohabiting so long together in disobedience to both Session and Presby. did and hereby Do Referr y^e same to y^e Presby. as to what Censure they may inflict upon them and he was cited apud. acta to compear before y^e Presby. y^e 1st Wednesday of February and they appointed y^e Officer to cite Mary to compear that day likewise.

February 18th 1758

The Session in y^r last Sederunt referred Robert Anderson and Mary Wanless to y^e Presby. qu is to meet at Dunfermline y^e 4th Wednesday of y^s inst for y^r direction them and whereas y^y expect a fuller Evidence of y^e fact afterwards of John Brown's being alive than they can obtain Just now Therefore they Judge it proper to delay y^e s^d Reference to another Presby.-day, and hereby do defer y^e same and appoint y^r Officer to prevent Rot. and Mary's going to y^e Presby. till they get anoy^r summons.

May 12th 1758

The report concerning Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless being deferred at a former meeting till they might see and obtain further light anent John Brown's being alive This day the Minr. laid before y^e Session a paper signed John Robinson The tenor where of follows

Spittle May 8th 1758

I John Robinson friday last was in company with John Brown husband of Mary Wanless all y^e day and willing to give my oath that he lives in Alwick County town in Northumberland in good health at present and shall make my Word good and my Evidence

signed John Brown (sic)

Witnesses names are

Thomas Grieve and John Lyon.

The Session having considered y^s Information appointed the minr. to write to y^e Minr. of Spittle to take John Robinson's oath upon what he knows about this John Brown and to y^e Minr. of Alwick to make Enquiry concerning John Brown and if he be y^e same person that was married to Mary Wanless and to transmit what Evidence he can get about him.

June 23rd 1758

The Minr. reported y^t according to y^e desire of y^e Session he had wrote to y^e Minrs. of Spittle and Alnwick anent y^e information y^t was laid before you last Sederunt

concerning John Brown. That in the meantime before he got any Return he received a letter dated Alnwick watergate, May 13th 1758 and signed John Brown Signifying y^t he was alive and was sorry that they would not believe Skipper Wemyss who saw him last year about a month before Michaelmass at Haymouth Shore. He likewise laid before y^e Session an Answer he had from y^e Minr. of Spittle and anoyr he had from y^e Minr. of Alnwick. The letter from y^e Minr. of Spittle contained inclosed a Declaration of what John Robinson knew concerning y^e said John Brown made before him and one of his Elders. The tenor whereof follows

I John Robertson Indweller in Spittal nigh Berwick on Tweed do hereby declare y^t I have been acquainted for more than twelve years with one John Brown who has an house in Alnwick in y^e County of Northumberland but travels y^e country as a Beggar as I myself likewise do, and that the said John Brown has told me frequently that he was Steward to Lord Stormont near Aberdour, and married a woman in y^t place, who after his marriage with her kept an Alehouse. I do likewise declare y^t y^e said John Brown told me y^t he and his wife did not agree together, and y^t her Mother threatened to cut his Throat, on which acct. he told me y^t he left Aberdour, and also y^t sometime after he got his left leg so much hurt in a Stone Quarry near Leith y^t he was obliged to have it cut off in y^e Infirmary at Edinburgh. I likewise declare y^t I lodged with y^e said John Brown last night in a Steward's house about eight computed miles from y^s place and parted with him y^s morning in good health. All these particulars I am willing to confirm by my oath, but do not remember I ever heard y^e said John Brown mention y^e name of his wife whom he left at Aberdour.

Witness my hand at Spittal y^e 18th of May 1758 before these witnesses, Mr James Thomson, Minr. of the Gospel at Spittal and John Hindmarch Baker y^r.

James Thomson, witness	}	John X Robertson his mark.
John Hindmarch, witness		

The return from y^e Minr. of Alnwick had inclosed the Deposition of y^e said John Brown taken before one of his Majesties Justices of peace for y^e County of Northumberland. The tenor of y^e Oath is as follows.

John Brown of y^e Parish of Alnwick in y^e County of Northumberland yeoman aged fifty seven years or thereabouts maketh oath and saith that he the Deponent about thirty years ago was married to Mary Wanless in the Parish Church of Aberdour in North Britain by ye Revd. Mr Liston Minr. of y^e said Parish of Aberdour, and y^t he this Deponent afterwards cohabited with y^e said Mary Wanless for about y^e space of six weeks only. And y^e Deponent further saith that he hath not seen y^e said Mary Wanless his wife for y^e space of nineteen years last by past but hath heard and verily believes y^t she hath lived in Aberdour Aforesd. ever since her marriage with y^s deponent, and y^s Deponent further saith y^t he hath lived in y^e said Parish of Alnwick for y^e space of twelve months last by past or thereabouts and hath been informed y^t his said wife Mary Wanless sometime ago married another husband and is now living with him at Aberdour aforesaid.

Taken and sworn at Alnwick aforesd.
this ninth day of June in y^t year of our
Lord 1758 before me
Nicho^s. Brown one of his Majesties
Justices of y^e Peace for y^e County of
Northumberland.

his
John X Brown
mark.

Rot. Anderson and Malry Wanless being cited and compeared had these several papers read in y^r hearing and y^e Session appoint y^s Report to be laid before y^e R. Presby. to meet at Dunfermline on Wednesday next and Rot. Anderson and Malry Wanless were cited apud Actae to compear y^r.

July 8th 1758

The Minr. reported y^t he had laid before y^e Presby. ye Report of y^e Session anent y^e affair of Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless w^t y^e Evidences of John Brown being in life, y^t Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless being called and compearing and after being informed of y^e Report were asked what now y^y were resolved upon whether to separate or cohabit still? to which they severally made answer and promised to give up with one anoy^r and cohabit no more. They were remitted then back to y^e Session of Aberdour to be censured by y^m as they should see meet and most for edification and were appointed to attend y^r orders. Compeared Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless and being asked if y^y had stood to y^r promise made before y^e last Presby. again and again? They answered y^t y^y had stood to it. The Session appointed Robert Anderson and Mary Wanless to compear before y^e Congregation. Mary was appointed to sit in y^e place of Publick repentance four several afternoons on y^e Sabbath days and Robert two afternoons.

Sept 5th 1758

Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless being cited compeared Mary alone and being interrogate why she did not compear before the congregation according to y^e appointment of y^e Session? answered she had not health and y^t she was busse in seeking means to relieve her Broyr who is prest to one of his Majesties Ships and y^t she thinks her former husband is dead and would be content to have anoy^r hearing of y^e Presby. Being again interrogate if she and Robert Adnerson cohabited together since y^e last Presby. answered they had not cohabited together any time but denyed not but y^t y^y had correspondence together in ye daytime. She was cited apud acta to compear before y^e Presby. on the 6th Curt.

September 8th 1758

The Minr. reported y^t he had again presented y^e affair of Robert Anderson and Mary Wanless to y^e Presby. as it stood at y^e last meeting of y^e Session and produced an Extract of y^e sentence of y^e Presby. The tenor whereof follows.

At Dunfermline Sept 6th 1758.

Which day the Presby. Dunfermline being met the Clerk gave in a Representation which had been sent in a Letter to him signifying y^t Mary Wanless y^e subscriber of y^t is not in case to come at. The Representation was read and considered by the Presby. It was rejected as relating to a matter already judged of. At the same time the Presby. appointed the Kirk Session of Aberdour to carry y^r sentence with respect to Robert Anderson and Mary Wanless into Execution, and in case y^e persons foresaid continue to cohabit either by day or by night after y^s shall be intimated to y^m to lay them under the sentence of the greater Excommunication.

Extracted by

And. Beveridge, Pres. Clk.

Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless being cited Mary only compeared and y^e sentence of y^e Presby. was read to her, and y^e Session renewed y^r appointment upon her, viz. to compear before y^e Congregation in y^e Place of public repentance on Sabbath first.

Sept 16th 1758

Mary Wanless not compearing on y^e place of public Repentance on Sab. last was again cited and Rot. Anderson not compearing on y^e last meeting of y^e Session was cited to this.

Rot. Anderson and Mary Wanless cited and compearing The Sentence of y^e Presby. was read to Rot. as it was to Mary Wanless before.

Mary Wanless said she was not in case to sit on y^e Stool Sabb. last. This excuse was sustained for this time and she is appointed to compear tomorrow with certification y^t y^e Session will not be Shifted off w^t frivolous Excuses any longer.

ABERDOUR KIRK SESSION RECORDS CH2/3/3 — 1728-1774

April 28th 1753

Yesternight y^r was a child laid down at a door in the place with a line telling y^t his name was David Macraw. The Session is to take care of it and to be at pains to know the Moyr. or woman y^t laid it down.

May 1st 1753

The Clerk was appointed to write a letter to Mr Renny, Min^r at Muchart to see if he could give any information about y^e woman because some said that she came out of y^t parish.

May 17th 1753

The Officer told he was at Muchart but no such woman was known y^r.

March 22nd 1754

Elizabeth Millar who spins here and there being called in question about y^e foundling answered y^t she came from Abernethy and y^t she was married about 3 years ago and had 3 children but y^t they were all dead, but deny'd y^t she was y^e mother of y^e foundling or knows anything about y^e Mother of it and y^t y^e womans name y^t laid it down was Jean Forbes. She says she was in Auchtertool from y^e beginning of y^e year till she came to Couston in y^e Parish of Aberdour as John Robertson, James Horn, Betty Cummin and Mary Alex^e can witness.

She was again interrogate if she was y^e moyr of y^e child but still denied. Betty Cuming being called and interrogate what she knew about Elizabeth Millar she said y^t about a month after y^e child was laid down y^e said Elizth asked what was y^e child's name and when she was told she said he was wrong named for his name was Wm. Mackronald. And y^e sd. Eliz. asked if y^e woman y^t was nursing y^e child was kind to it. Betty Cummin said she knew no more about her.

Mary Alex^r being called and interrogate what she knew about her declared y^t she came in her house 2 weeks after April Fair and y^t she was not in her house at y^t time when she laid down y^e child.

Isabel Wilson in Auchtertool being interrogate what she knew anent Eliz. Millar says y^t when she was y^r she had 3 mutches a harn coat and 3 shirts all for a child and y^t she went away from Bessie Watt pretending y^t she was not well.

March 23rd 1754

John Wilson aged 16 years being interrogate anent Eliz. Millar answered y^t he met Eliz. Millar at Glassmond Dikes when he was on y^e road to Kirkaldy y^t very day on which y^e child was laid down, w^t a child in her arms and added y^t he knows y^t y^s Eliz. Millar was y^e very woman y^t he met y^r.

Margt. Blackwood about 18 years of age being interrogate anent Elizabeth Millar said she met a woman upon y^e Bridge of Aberdour y^t same night y^e child was laid down w^t a child in her arms and she had about her a tartan plaid and a striped coat just like that which she now wears but knows not whether it be y^e same woman or not because it was dark when she met her and saw not her face.

Wm. Burt, Dyer, called and interrogate what he knew about Eliz. Millar said y^t on y^e very day on which y^e child was laid down y^r was a woman w^t a child in her arms in James Burts house in y^e Links of Kirkaldy and y^t James Burts wife gave y^e child y^e breast and says she would know y^e woman if she saw her again for she drank a chopin of ale y^r.

March 24th 1754

Elizabeth Millar being called and compearing was again interrogate if she was y^e Mother of y^e child answered yes she was its mother and it was born in y^e parish of Balingry, y^t y^e fayr was at sea and as she hears is dead. She promised to take care of y^e

child. The Session were willing to send her back to Abernethy where she was born but she refused to go y^r fore she was sent over to Leith to her Aunt and forbid ever to be seen in y^s parish.

ABERDOUR KIRK SESSION RECORDS (CH2/3/3 — 1728-1774)

March 16th 1728

After prayer sederunt Minr. and Elders Cuthelhill, John Greenhill, John Inglis, Hugh Marishall, Robert Fleeming, Thomas Pearson and Robert Livingstone.

The Elders visit the Town and find nothing amis.

This day the new mortcloth bought at Edinburgh on the first of this instant was brought before the Session view,d and approv,n. It was bought from one David Spence. The Quantity was Imprimis 8½ yds. of black velvet at 18 shillings per yd. qu (which) amounted to seven pounds and thirteen shillings sterling. Item five ¾ yards of Black Shalloon at Eighteen pence per yard which amounted to Eight shillings seven pence halfpenny. The whole was Eight pound one shilling seven pence halfpenny for all qu the Session has his Discharge.

Item for five pound weight and an ounce of silk fringes from John Bridges at seventeen pence per ounce, five pound fourteen shillings and sevenpence. Item for an ounce of silk to make it one shilling and sixpence. Item for three qrs. of black Glaz,d linen to bind it Tenpence halfpenny. Item for eight Buttons and Loops Two shillings and sixpence. The whole bought from John Bridges amounted to five pounds nineteen shillings five pence halfpeny as is evident by his Discharge dated march 14th 1728. The whole amount at Edinburgh was fourteen pounds one shilling and one peny sterling, given in by John Inglis and Mr. John Frazer. Half a crown was given to James Orrock for making it and it was enacted that each person y^t (that) had the use of it should pay into the poor a Crown.

This book was also bought at Edin^r for half a Crown as is to be seen by Mr Deans receipt dated March the second.

Session concluded with Prayer.

KIRK SESSION RECORDS, ABERDOUR. (CH3/3/3)

Sept. 22nd 1751

Agnes Brown spouse to John Watson in Hennyhole is said to have baked her bread, cleared her Byers off, nocked her bear and washed her cloths on Sabbath last for which(..) and she is to be cited tomorrow to compear before y^e Session for that crime.

Sept 23rd 1751

John Watson and Agnes Brown his spouse cited and compeareing John said he knew nothing of it because he came late home on Saturday night and was obliged to lye in his bed on Sab. thro indisposition of body. Agnes his wife denyed that she washed any cloths on Sab. but they were washed on Saturday and left out all night thro forgetfulness. She also denyed that she baked any bread on y^t day for she had baked it on the friday or tuesday before; but owned that she had knocked bear that Sab. and cleaned her Byer hut knew not that it was y^e Sab. for which she said she was very sorry. They were both reproved and exhorted to be more wary and to mend the Sab. better in time to come, and to fly to the blood of Christ for pardon.

Nov 2d 1753

This day Wm. Cuthbertson, coupar, guilty of breaking y^e Sabbath at Dalgety by carring away some Brandy in his boat was rebuked for his sin and exhorted to repentance and allowed to present his child for baptism.

Oct 27th 1755

This day was given in to the Session Baillie Stuarts Receipt of Eleven Shillings Sterling given out by them on John Browns account and his wives for their maintenance Eleven days in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh.

January 10th 1754

This day Thomas Whyte and Jean Currie gave in lines bearing y^t they were married December 31st last year by Mr Glen, one of y^e Minrs. of Edinburgh. The Clerk was appointed to write to Mr Glen to know whether y^e lines were genuine or not since they were not proclaimed in y^e Parish.

Feb 19th 1754

Mr Glens letter was read in Session bearing y^t he married y^e forenamed persons but they had imposed on y^e Session Clerk and made him believe y^t they were Inhabitants in y^e City. They were ordered to pay y^e Kirk dues.

April 7th 1752

This day the Session agreed to pay Isabel Goodale four pounds and two pence Scots to nurse Wm Duncan's child and ordered y^t a collection be made for his poor family all over the west end of the town.

BIRTH-BAPTISM INTERVALS IN ELGIN

1820—1835

by Julia G Coxon, B.A.

Recently I undertook a research project for the Open University Course D301 (Historical Sources and the Social Scientist.) I decided that I could adapt and simplify the findings for wider reader appeal and so share with members some ideas and information unearthed during my endeavour.

An investigation into my own genealogy had involved a baptismal register for the parish of Elgin, circa 1820 which cited both BIRTH and BAPTISM dates. On returning to New Register House to undertake my research I was astonished at the rich source of data available. My main area of interest was birth-baptism intervals and a preliminary survey of the register for the period 1820-1835 showed that the total number of baptisms was 1,776 with a mean number of 110 entries per year. Bradley (1982) in his enquiry into seasonality stated "that the proportion of cases in which both dates are given must be high enough to make it clear that they constitute the general rule and are not exceptions".

Both birth and baptism date was given for all entries for the years 1821, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1829-31: the remainder of the years gave a yield of over 99% for both dates.

What was more exciting was the additional information which was given, for instance the data also cited OCCUPATION and PLACE OF RESIDENCE in the majority of cases as well as stating whether or not the child was ILLEGITIMATE. It was also possible to work out which RELIGION was represented as the total register had been compiled by a 'keeper of records' and meant that different denominations were entered. A rich source of data indeed.

My interest in birth-baptism intervals was mainly concerned with the *reasons* for long or short intervals and it is useful to consider seasonality and conception to provide a background. Bradley (1982) in his discussion on seasonality identified three factors which affect baptism rates; these are church law, occupational factors and possible biological factors which may affect reproduction. Church law may be considered either as a limit put on reproduction (as in abstinence at Lent) or rules regarding baptism. Occupational factors may include actual activities such as harvest in agricultural communities, a time when thoughts are turned to the land rather than to procreation or baptism. Bradley mentions harvest workers as being too fatigued to give attention to marriage matters and intercourse. Potts and Selman (1979) cite the observation of one native woman that "after a day planting rice you could explode a bomb beside me and I would not wake up". Where conception is influenced in such a way, then baptism could be equally affected.

The influence of climate upon baptism rates has also been studied and Mills (1984) suggests that baptism may have been delayed until more clement weather. The friends and relatives may have been required to travel some distance, so wintry weather may have curtailed travelling, and the baptism month would probably have been chosen with this in mind. In addition, the Elgin area had long hours of darkness in winter and they had an agricultural community who dealt in sheep and wheat; therefore lambing and harvest may have affected birth and baptism rates.

In studying the relationship between baptism and festivals Bradley (1982) found that "baptisms were being saved for some special occasion". In the period under study, Elgin had ten fairs annually for the sale of cattle on Fridays, and several traditional festivals

were observed — e.g. Midsummer or Martinmas. Each Friday was also a market day. Therefore, it seemed that a study of DAY of baptism might be worthwhile and I kept this in mind whilst forming my hypothesis.

So far, the discussion on general areas of interest helped to focus attention on more specific areas. The relationship between birth-baptism interval and church law was one area which could be examined. The Church of Scotland state "that baptism is not necessarily to be delayed" (Maxwell 1955). They also emphasise that they do not believe children to be damned if they die before baptism (Hadow 1794). They appear to have placed more emphasis upon WHICH DAY baptism takes place with the instruction that it should take place after the sermon and before the final blessing on Sundays (Maxwell 1955). However, Ross (1972) points to changes in the 18th century with requests from the gentry for weekday baptism as they found church attendance on Sundays interfered with the social occasion. In addition, Ross observed that "weekday baptisms avoided the desecration of the sabbath which would be incurred by the surrounding activities". At this point it seemed fair to hypothesise that baptism was not delayed and that the favoured day was Sunday in accordance with the ecclesiastical constitution of the Church of Scotland. This is too obvious, however, and says nothing about who did or did not delay and which groups favoured Sundays. When attention was turned upon the influence of superstition on baptism some interesting information emerged. In the 19th century in North East Scotland there were beliefs prevalent which indeed would have an effect on the timing of baptism. It seemed that among the peasantry in particular it was believed that a child dying unbaptised would haunt the parents and that was the reason why many, out of touch with the Church and out of sympathy with its teaching, sought early baptism for their offspring. There were other reasons for the baptism being administered as early as possible, one being the belief that without the sacrament the child was "peculiarly exposed to the danger of being carried off by the faeries" (Gregor 1881). The child was not to be taken out of the house, at least any great distance, or into a neighbour's until it was baptised. It was also considered "unlawful" to pronounce the name until after baptism and sometimes the name was written on a piece of paper which was handed to the minister. Certainly if these superstitions were believed by the population or a proportion of the population, then it would influence birth-baptism intervals considerably. In 1881, Gregor observed that "the system of registration has in great measure put an end to this anxiety for having the child early baptised". This telling statement was quoted by Gregor as being said to the minister by the wife of a working man, "this registration's the warst thing the queentry ever saw ... it'll put oot kirsnin athgeethir. Ye see the craitors get thir names, an we jist think that's aneuch, an we're in nae hurry sennin for you". It would be difficult to prove which was the biggest influence, the exhortations of the church that baptism should not be delayed or the superstitions urging the parents to baptise early. An interesting area for study was whether or not there was a difference in birth-baptism intervals between social classes. Did those in the lower social classes, and especially those working on the land (the peasantry), have shorter intervals than those in the higher classes, who could arguably be considered to be more progressive and enlightened and less superstitious? If the above comment by the wife of a working man was representative of the working population, then it seemed that they at least took the issue of early christening seriously. By the end of this first phase of my deliberation I was able to make a tentative hypothesis that in Elgin during the years 1820-1835 birth-baptism intervals were less than one month for the majority of people, and that those in the higher social classes would have a longer birth-baptism interval than those in the lower social classes (especially the farming community or peasantry who were arguably more superstitious); that Sunday was the favoured day with Friday being avoided by the farming community because of it being their market day.

The first test I chose to do was to calculate an arithmetic mean for interval for the whole period (table 1).

TOTAL NUMBER IN SAMPLE	1776
TOTAL NUMBERS INDICATING INTERVAL	1762
TOTAL OF INTERVALS IN DAYS	28,210
MEAN INTERVAL	16 DAYS

TABLE 1: MEAN INTERVAL IN DAYS FOR PERIOD 1820-1835

It can be seen that the mean interval (16 days) was well within one month. The range was from 0-363 days, which demonstrated that all baptisms in Elgin during that period took place before the age of one year. This is an interesting finding. Most of the data relating to birth-baptism intervals has been collected from English registers and indicates that baptism was often delayed until childhood or early adulthood — for a variety of reasons. (McCallum, Doolittle, Mills, Cook).

The next test I chose to do was to calculate the mean interval over time. (Figure 1).

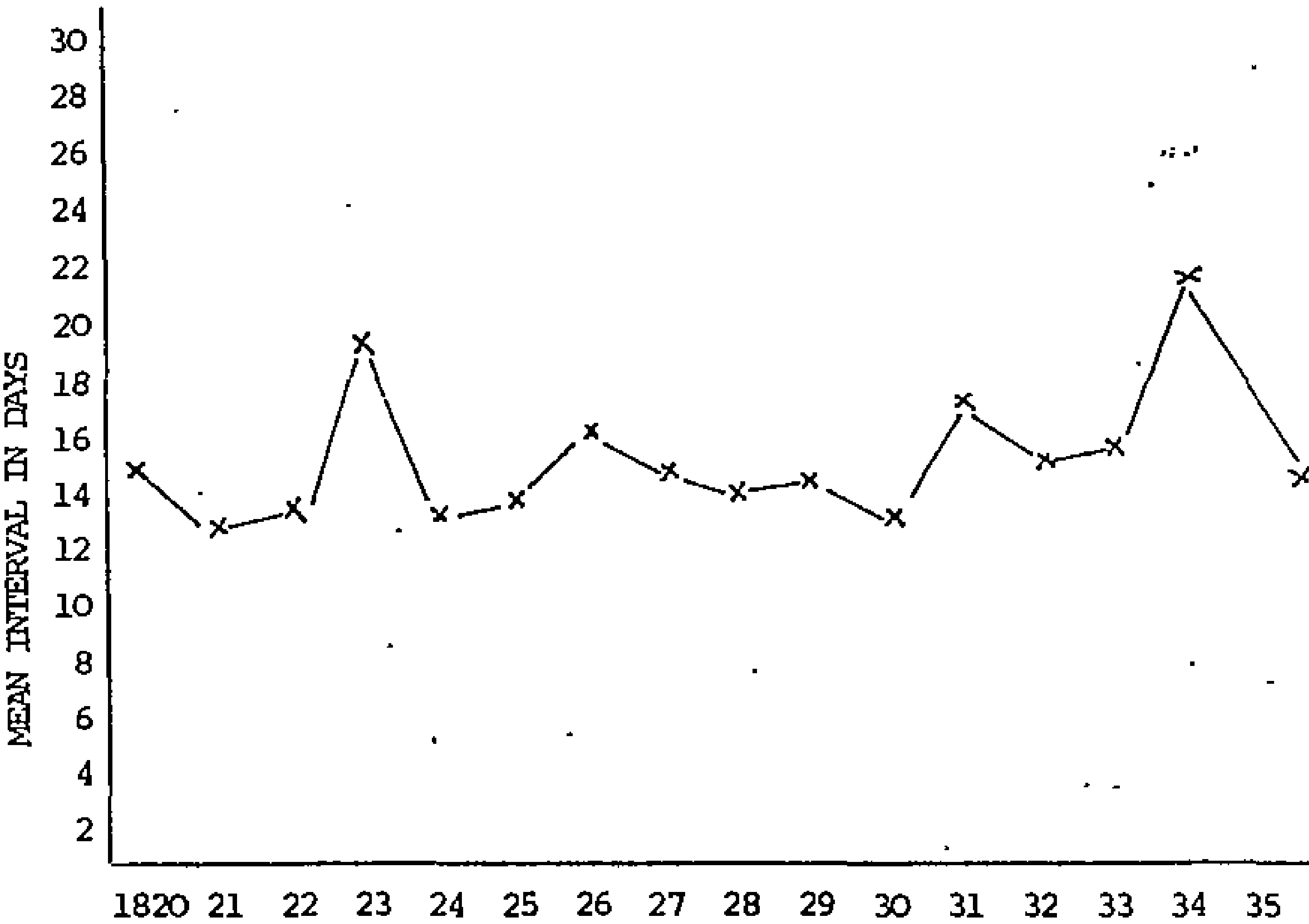


FIGURE 1: MEAN INTERVAL FOR EACH YEAR 1820-1835

There is a slight lengthening of interval and a mean interval of thirteen days or less does not re-occur after 1824. However, the differences are comparatively slight and statistically insignificant. The mean interval, however, remains below twenty-two days in all years of the period under study.

When I examined the data in relation to social class I decided to adapt Tillott's classification (OU 1985). This was a system used for 19th century occupations and was the most obvious choice. I have identified five main groups for this article in order to simplify the presentation.

- (a) Farmers and gardeners.
- (b) Farm labourers, farm servants, agricultural labourers.
- (c) Tradesmen (e.g. shoemakers, coopers, saddlers, wrights, goldsmiths, masons, blacksmiths, tailors, cabinetmakers).
- (d) Servants (e.g. general servants, coachmen, gamekeepers, butlers, including the "servant to the Duke of Gordon", gardeners).
- (e) Gentry and "professional" groups (e.g. doctors, physicians, major of East India Company, teachers, architect, Editor of Elgin Courier, surgeons, various officers in the army), Clergymen.

There were many gardeners mentioned in the register and it was difficult to classify them. I decided to place them with the farmers (as working on the land). However, a few are placed with group (d) as it was obvious that these were gardeners on estates, and so could be classified "servants".

YEAR					
1820	8.9	8.0	18.8	7.0	25.8
1821	10.8	5.6	14.4	15.0	23.2
1822	11.0	7.0	15.1	10.0	26.2
1823	18.9	17.4	18.0	No Baptisms	32.5
1824	18.3	15.0	15.2	9.0	16.3
1825	15.0	14.6	13.0	9.0	23.8
1826	10.8	13.6	29.1	12.6	16.5
1827	21.0	12.0	14.1	10.7	24.8
1828	16.5	10.0	15.6	9.4	31.0
1829	24.2	19.8	12.9	8.0	16.5
1830	14.8	16.5	13.3	13.4	26.9
1831	15.5	14.0	16.3	12.7	25.2
1832	15.3	32.0	15.4	15.5	18.1
1833	21.8	10.4	14.6	12.0	22.7
1834	29.6	15.4	15.9	15.6	21.8
1835	15.2	10.8	14.9	No Baptisms	19.3
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Farmers	Other	Tradesmen	Servants	Gentry and
	and	Farmworkers			"professionals"
	gardeners				and the
					Clergymen

TABLE 2: MEAN INTERVAL IN DAYS FOR EACH GROUP FOR THE YEARS 1820-1835

It can be seen that the group with a higher mean overall is the gentry, professionals and the Clergymen. Mention must be made of the range as this can affect results. For instance in the year 1829 the farmers and gardeners had a range 5 days to 196 days. The 196 was an "outlier", as only one person had an interval of 196 days and the remainder were all under 21 days. If the outlier of 196 is not included in the calculation, then the

mean for the farmers and gardeners is 12.7. One of the disadvantages of the mean is that it is “sensitive” to the existence of extreme values; therefore there is potential for distortion and this must be borne in mind. My original study made use of the standard deviation test, which is a useful way of summarising the extent of dispersion around the mean.

A final test which would be useful was to calculate what percentage of the different groups fell into weekly intervals up to thirty days and what percentage had an interval over thirty days (Figure 2).

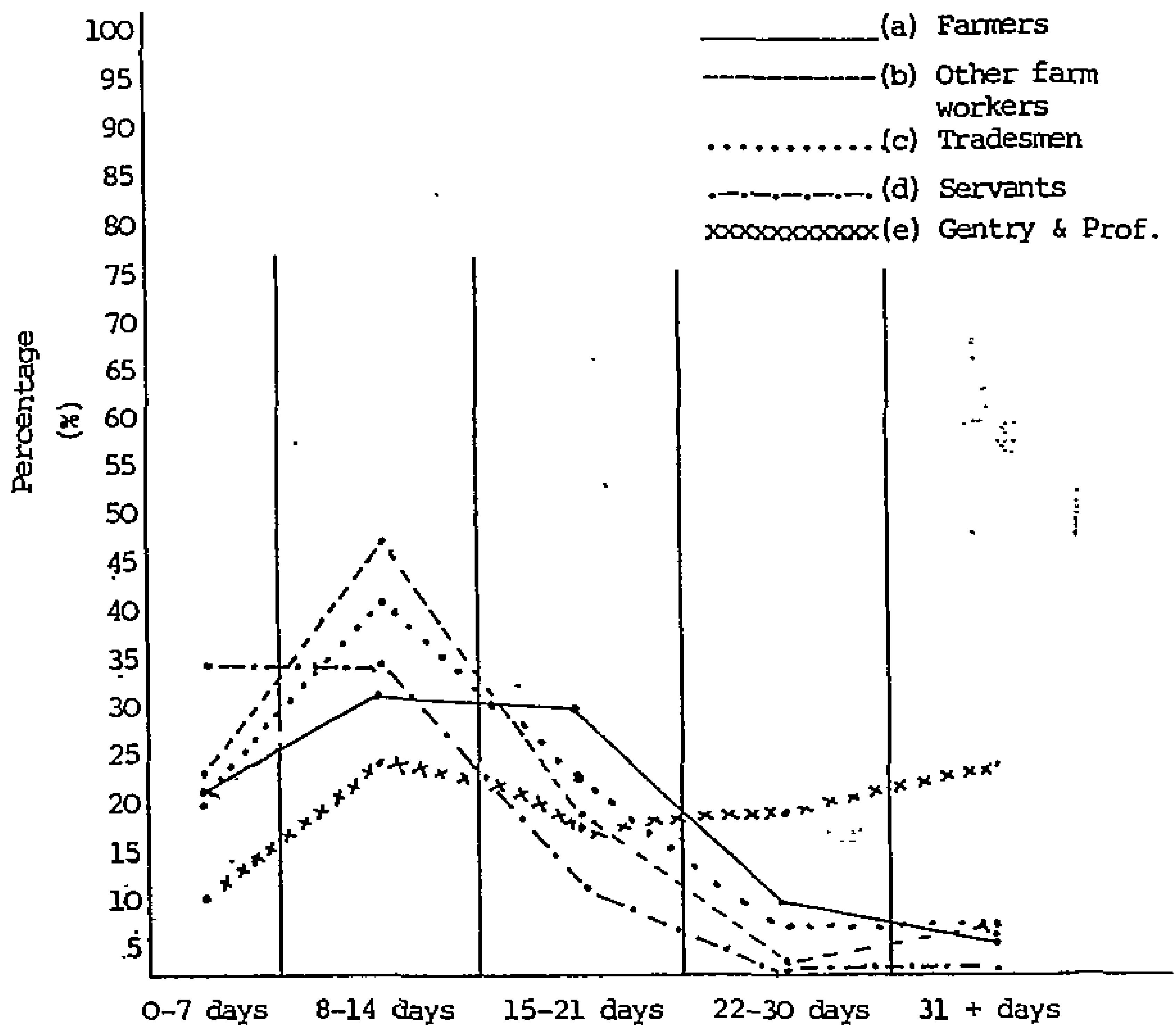


FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP BAPTISING IN EACH SEVEN DAY PERIOD

It is interesting to note that between a quarter and one third of farmers, other farm workers, tradesmen and servants baptised within one week, whereas only about 10% of the gentry and others did so. Almost 50% of groups ABCD had baptised by the end of the second week, but for group E the figure was still comparatively low (approximately one third). Almost all babies of the lower socio-economic groups (A to D) had been baptised by one month whereas about one quarter of the group E waited until *after* one month. So the hypothesis that the higher socio-economic groups had longer intervals was confirmed.

The findings of my research also showed that Sunday was the favoured day for baptism (Figure 3).

Number
of
Baptisms

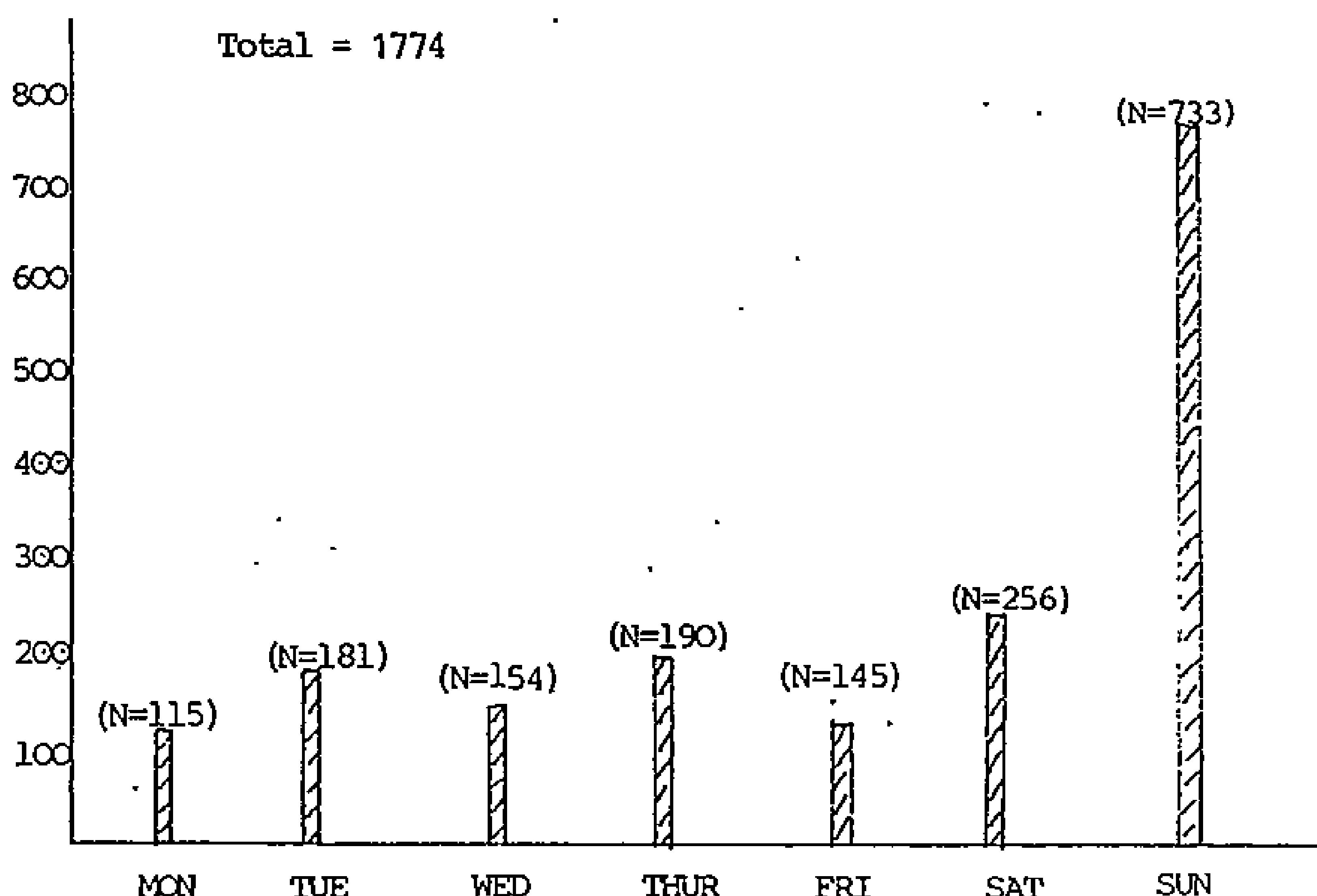


FIGURE 3: BAPTISMS BY DAY OF WEEK ELGIN 1820-1835

There were two entries which were difficult to decipher; therefore the dates were not converted to day of week and hence the total 1774. The choice of Sunday was in accordance with the teaching by the Church of Scotland, but it must be remembered that not all entries in the baptism register were of this denomination. I had also predicted that Friday would be avoided by the farming community since it was market day: this part of the hypothesis was not confirmed. The farming community were as likely as other groups to baptise on a Friday.

The Elgin baptism register for the period 1820-1835 provides a rich source of data. This showed that the Elgin people baptised early, which is probably explained by the population adhering to church ruling and to some groups having a strong belief in superstition. In addition the lower socio-economic groups were much more likely to baptise early than the gentry and associated groups. Possibly the latter felt more confident that their child would survive and therefore felt less pressure to baptise early. However, disease and death is no respecter of persons, and graveyards all over the country testify to the fact that in the 19th century mortality could be high in any class. Another interesting feature was that the keeper of the register entered children who had been born and baptised abroad. The following was one "highlight" which may be of interest to readers:—

15th October 1835

Alexander Gordon Junior, Esq writer of Elgin and Louisa Caroline Emily Augusta Wallis his spouse had a son (born at Heidelberg on 18th September 1835) baptised by the Revd. Mr. Wolf of the Evangelical Church at Heidelberg, names Alexander Herman Adam, witnesses Francis Naegele, Privy counsellor of the Grand Duchy of Baden and professor of medicine, and James Greif, of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Agglazteranzen, Architect.

During the process of collecting background material for my research, the New Statistical Account of Scotland (Vol XIII) yielded some interesting information. Mention was made of ministers Reverend William Gordon and Reverend Alexander Walker. The comments on the climate showed Elgin to have warm dry summers with low amounts of snow in winter. In 1826 a serious drought occurred, the greatest within memory where "for a period of thirteen weeks not a drop of rain fell and the heat was intense, a drought most injurious to crops". Reference was also made to disastrous floods of August 1829. The new church was completed in 1828.

Eminent men who were mentioned were:

Alexander Hay of Westerton
Alexander Gray Surgeon
Lt. General Anderson

and landowners

The Earl of Fife, Seafield and Murray
Alexander Brander, of Springfield
James Stephen M.D. of Shancrag
James Stewart King, of Grayfriars
Lachlan Cuming, of Blackhills
Major Taylor, of Bilbohall

The following quote gives information about the registers:

"The registers of baptisms and marriages extending to seven volumes commences 1705, and though a few years are wanting, it may be reckoned on the whole as a complete record as is to be found in most parishes."

A description of the town was given in terms of the increase in the numbers of people living in the town with the resultant decline in landward population: that there "has been a marked improvement in cleanliness, comfort, observable in their dress and mode of living — the population is industrious, decent in deportment and attentive to the social and religious duties."

It was said that the "commutation roads are in good repair". Mention was also made of the high level of literacy that "there are probably none betwixt 6 and 15 years of sound mind who cannot read or write and literacy is especially high in those over the age of 16 years". A circulating library was available and the writers note "there are few parishes in Scotland better supplied with the means of education and there does not appear to be any backwardness on the part of parents to give advantages of it to their families".

It would seem that Elgin was a very good place to live in and the study of this part of Scotland was extremely rewarding. It gave a tantalising glimpse of life in Elgin in the first part of the 19th century.

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BAILIE PATRICK McVICAR AND HIS ISSUE

by A I B Stewart

The first entry in the Estate Journal (1703-1743) of Malcolm McNeill of Carskey (1) reads

“Novr 29d 1703 So Barbara Campbell, Relict of the Deceast bailie McVicar
rests me of lent mony the soume of forty merks Scots 26.13.04”

The “Deceast” was Patrick McVicar who appears in the Minute of the incorporating meeting of the newly created Royal Burgh of Campbeltown on 14th June 1700. At the first business meeting thereafter he is clearly titled Bailie and indeed he had been a bailie of the earlier Burgh of Barony and is designed as such in the lease of a malt kiln and tenement in 1693.

His wife Barbara Campbell was the daughter of Major John Campbell who appears in the Kintyre rental of 1683/4 as tenant of the 4 merkland of Cleongart and the 4 merkland of Corputechan, adjacent farms on the west side of Kintyre. In a Campbeltown rental of 1678 he is also shown as possessing a town house and in addition there appears “The Maltman’s house Aiker and kiln of Campbeltown set to Major John Campbell for 19 years after Whits 1671 for 100 merks which is discharged during the tack” along with “the Bailies acres set to the sd. Major John for the sd. space”.

He is the same Major John who had in 1671 a 19 years lease of Crosshill Farm immediately to the south of the town, and the 3 merkland farm of Ballegreggan to the north of the town, free during his lifetime.

Major Campbell had at least two other daughters. Jennet married John McNeill, son to the deceased Malcolm McNeill in Carskey. The Marriage Contract is dated at Campbeltown on 25th February 1676 (2) The Cautioners are Patrick McVicar “indweller in Campbeltown” and Lauchlan McNeill “son to Neil oge McNeill”. Lauchlan was tenant of Auchensavill, part of the Carskey estate and was married to the Major’s daughter Margaret, while Neill Oge was the uncle of the groom, whose father Malcolm was the grandfather of the Malcolm of the Estate Journal. Major Campbell was one of many Campbell gentlemen who were planted in Kintyre by the Argyll family in the latter part of the Seventeenth century, after the troubles which had culminated in Dunaverty. He showed his loyalty by supporting the Ninth Earl in his disastrous rising of 1685 and suffered execution as a result (3).

Since he held such extensive lands, many of them on a grace and favour basis he must have been on very good terms with the Earl, and it is the more surprising that leading Campbell genealogists have not yet been able to identify him.

The only clue I have found as to his identity is in a letter dated 27 December 1706(4) from Patrick Campbell, Writer in Edinburgh (identified as son of Donald Glas Campbell of Inverinan and grandson of Patrick Campbell of Invergeldie and Barcaldine and his wife Barbara, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Edinchip). The letter is to Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine and relates to the call made by the heritors and elders of the West Kirk of Edinburgh to Rev. Neill McVicar “our cusine”. Neil was of course Bailie Patrick’s son and Major John Campbell’s grandson and from the reference to “our cusine” it would appear that Major John was probably of the Barcaldine line, though I find no trace of him in any of the published genealogies. Of course we do not know the identity of the Major’s mother. She could well have been a Campbell and the relationship could have been through her.

Patrick McVicar’s origins were for long as shrouded in mystery as those of his father in law.

There were native McVicar's in Kintyre from an early date. In 1541 the 4 merkland of the Mull was occupied by Duncan McMillan, Gilquhane McVicar, Donald McNeill and Gilpatrick McCumroy — "Ilk ane as they truikit of before" (5).

By 1636 this large holding had been broken up into separate family crofts including Ballymccumra and Ballymcvicar which was then occupied by "Jon McVicar, Hew McVicar and Duncan his brother yr" (6) John alone is shown as tenant in 1653 (7) and another of the same name, probably his son, got a 19 year lease in 1671 while John and Hew got a new lease in 1691. Hugh was still there in 1709 (8).

However, I suspect these Kintyre McVicar's were probably the descendants of a local priest, possibly a McNeill, like Sir Morice McNeill, Parson of Kilblaan (Southend) in 1505 (9) and who was succeeded in these lands by Gillicallum McNeill alias McPersone, apparently his son (5).

However, I always suspected that Patrick was from the Inveraray family which at one time held more land in that district than McCailean Mor himself. (10) In that family Patrick was a favourite name along with Neil, John and Archibald. The Parish Records show two Patricks born in 1687, one to an Archibald and the other to a Neil.

Bailie Patrick, as will be seen, was a man of some education. It is unlikely that a crofter at the Mull of Kintyre would have been so literate at a time prior to the foundation of the Campbeltown Grammar School. It is much more likely that he received his schooling at Inveraray and indeed there is an entry in December 1650, in the Kirk Session Minutes indicating a subsidy to a needy scholar, Patrick McVicar, who may well have been the same person.

In 1654 the writer of a lease of the Island of Canna by the Marquess of Argyll to Allan Makranald of Morar is designed as Patrick McVicar servitor to George Campbell. The witnesses include the said George Campbell and another Patrick McVicar, both described as servitors of the Marquess (11). The signature of the witness is quite obviously not that of Bailie McVicar, but my suspicions that my man was the writer of the deed were justified when I recently came across in the Record Office a wadset charter dated 20th September 1674 by John McDougall of Dunolicht in favour of Donald Ewing. It is written by Patrick McVicar designed as servitor to George Campbell of Kinnochtrie (who became Sheriff Clerk and later Sheriff Substitute of Argyll). This deed was witnessed by its writer and his signature is beyond doubt that of Bailie Patrick.

It can only be speculative, but he could have been the son of Neil McVicar, Notary Public, whose name appears under date 11 July 1641 in a "List of Argyllshire names in Duntroon Charters" (SRÖ GD 50/189). In the same list Patrick is designed as Collector of the Customs.

Patrick apparently moved to Campbeltown earlier than the foregoing wadset would indicate. He appears in a list of tack holders in the Burgh between 1666 and 1669 and in an "Accompt of the ground draught of Campbeltown" bound with the first Volume of the Campbeltown Town Council Minutes, undated but apparently of about 1675. He appears to have possessed three properties.

- (a) on the east side of the Main Street, next but one to the corner with the south side of Kirk Street 26 roods rented at £24.00
- (b) on the south side of Kirk Street between the street and the park dyke and fourth from the east end of the street 64 roods rented at £64.18
- (c) on the opposite side of Kirk Street and just beyond the Ministers Manse (across from 'b') — a yard of 8 roods rent £8.00

In 1670 he got a lease of the farm of Gartveanichtrach, later known as Laigh or Low Gartvean, Southend. This farm remained in the hands of his descendants till 1775. Thereafter it was in the hands of a son in law of the last McVicar till 1827.

Patrick no doubt owed his advancement to Argyll's influence, but despite this he remained aloof from the stirring events of 1685 which, as indicated, cost his father in law his life.

When Argyll was forfeited in 1681 the Marquis of Athole became Lord Lieutenant and under him John Boyle of Kelburn, father of the first Earl of Glasgow was responsible for Kintyre, while Patrick was factor on the ground where he did his best to look after Argyll's interests.

In a letter to Kelburn dated 28th June 1684 he demonstrates his compassion: "John McVicar in the Southend, beyond my advice summons persons who are guiltless which is altogether needless. This will do very much prejudice". He hopes that Kelburn will show favour to Kintyre, for it has none to speak for it except his Honour. "Your Honour would pity the case of this poor country as it now is if ye knew" (12)

At the same time, Patrick was evidently managing the estate of Sanda after the death of Ronald McDonald the laird.

Patrick himself escaped any consequences of Argyll's risings, though other McVicar's including his son Duncan were involved.

In a "Lyst Inhabitants of Campbeltown" (13) apparently discovered by Mr Duncan C. McTavish after the publication of his "Commons of Argyll" three families of McVicar's are shown.

Archibald McVicar, son to Duncan McVicar Malt(ster)

Duncane McVicar himself

Patrick McVicar his son

Archibald McVicar rebel

Jon McVicar, his brother

Patrick McVicar

Duncan McVicar his sone

Neil McVicar

I take it that the second Patrick McVicar is the Bailie and that it is probable that Duncan the maltster, Archibald the rebel and John were his brothers, and that Katherine McVicar spouse of Archibald McNeill in Ballegrogan in 1674 was a sister.

Among the prisoners examined by the Privy Council after Argyll's rising was Duncan McVicar, son to the Bailie of Campbeltown, "a young lad about 16 years of age at school learning his grammar".

Duncan declared that he was pressed by Colonel Aileph and that "there was a hail company out of Campbeltown being 56 men and that they got collars with a motto on them for the Protestant religion" (14).

Duncan evidently escaped transportation to which, if he is the person mentioned in the Privy Council Minutes of 9th July 1685, he was condemned, along with one Donald McVicar, because in 1691 in a lease of the farms of Lochorodale and Glecknahavill the tenants are shown as Duncan, son to the deceased Archd. McVicar, and Duncan, son to Bailie Patrick McVicar. Duncan also had a quasi legal training as he is shown as the writer of a deed in 1694.

After Argyll's rebellion Bailie Patrick was given special permission to deal with the rebels in pursuance of his official duties (APS XII p. 145).

In the Kintyre rental of 1651-52 (15) is an entry showing a Major McVicar, who had a deduction of one "third-part of the silver rent of Kildonan in Saddell Parish for his service". He was probably the Captain Archibald McVicar in Argyle's regiment which went to Ireland in 1643. He commanded the Earl's company as Captain Lieutenant and the Lord Lorne's Company as a Captain.

It is not known what connection, if any, he had with Patrick but he was obviously an Inveraray man and intimately connected with the Argyll family.

In 1678 Archibald McVicar, Lagnacraig in Kilchivan Parish had a deduction of 25 merks from his rent of £50 (Scots) for his services.

I suspect that he is the same person whose name has possibly been wrongly transcribed as "And". (for "Ard.") McVicar who was officer of North Kintyre in 1683/4 and who had part of Ballinagleck in that year and that he is the Archibald McVicar named as sub-collector of the cess in 1686. Since Patrick was collector of the cess it is quite possible that this Archibald was also Patrick's son.

Though I hope the entries in the Kintyre Presbytery Minutes in 1715/6 referring to Archibald McVicar, son to Patrick McVicar in Campbeltown, and his subsequent departure from the town under threat of a paternity claim refer to different persons.

The Hearth Tax Lists for 1694 (SRO E69/3/1) show Jon and Hew McVicar in the old holding of Ballimcvivar while in the town are the following entries

Patrick McVicare	1	Duncan McVicare	1
Ard McVicare	1	Patrick McVicare	2

In the Poll Tax Return of 1699 (SRO SC54/20/1/10) Patrick, designed as merchant in Campbeltown declared that he was worth more than 1000 merks and less than 5000 merks. His declaration comes between those of two of the most important local lairds, Hector McNeill of Losset and John Campbell of Killdalloig, into whose families his descendants were to marry.

Patrick's son George, already mentioned, was presumably the youngest. As late as 1775 he submitted a memorial to the Duke which set forth that he and his predecessors had held the farm of Low Gartvean for upwards of 100 years, 68 years of which he himself has been in possession. His dearest brother Neil McVicar, sometime Minister of the West Kirk in Edinburgh, and his other friends were always firmly attached to the House of Argyll. Major John Campbell who unjustly suffered at Inveraray in 1685 for assisting the family was his grandfather. The Memorialist was old and infirm and the state of his health and circumstances rendered him unfit for payment of an augmented rent. The Duke agreed to a much reduced rent of £12 during his life.

A 1782 letter from Torquil McVicar, his brother John's oldest son, intimates that "my uncle George is dead and left several grandchildren behind him". Since Patrick had died about 1703 George must have been a great age at the time of his death.

The son Duncan may be the person of that name who in 1717 was made a Burgess and Guild Brother of Campbeltown "for service to ye Burgh in Inveraray in ye militia" (That is, during the 1715 rising). He was a cooper to trade and became a town councillor in 1723.

In addition to George, Duncan and possibly Archibald, Patrick had two sons who became ministers of the established church. John in 1750 completed title to the Main Street property by a Precept of Clare Constat finding him the heir procreated of the

marriage of Patrick and Barbara Campbell. If, as I believe, his brother Neil, at least, was older, he ignored the claims of Neil's heir at law to the property.

John was licensed by the Kintyre Presbytery and was offered a charge in Islay in 1713 more than a decade after his brother Neil had entered the Church. He confessed he "was straitened in the Irish language". He was given the opportunity to brush up his Gaelic and took up the charge at Kildalton later that year. He died on 26 September 1755, still in the same Kirk.

On 9th December 1714 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Torquil McNeal of Ugadale and Barbara McKay whose family held the lands of Ugadale under a Charter of Robert Bruce for services rendered to the monarch when he was on the run. Torquil was the fourth son of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus.

John's family consisted of (1) Torquil (2) Barbara (3) Margaret (4) Lily (5) Donald (6) David (7) Neil and (8) Mary (Molly).

Torquil apparently never married. After an apprenticeship in Edinburgh he went to the West Indies where he made a fortune. Despite the somewhat jaundiced view of his hospitality taken by his kinsman Hector McNeill, "the Harp", he appears to have been of a very generous nature, offering help and assistance to the more impoverished of his Scottish relatives. He is to be found in Antigua in 1758. Sometime thereafter he went to Tobago and he was there in 1781 when the Island was taken by the French. "The fate of war hath at length put us under the protection of the King of France". Correspondence between Torquil and his Scottish relatives subsists in the family papers of Hector Macneal of Losset (File 16). In the last letter written from Tobago on 20th April 1793 to his cousin the then Hector Macneal of Losset and Ugadale he reports that the British had on 13th April retaken the Island by storm, that he had given considerable assistance and that he had been made a member of Council and been given a command in the militia.

Barbara died on 20th November 1746. Although there is no mention of it in the Fasti, it appears she married William Campbell son to Duncan Campbell tacksman of Balleole in Islay. William later became "of Ormsary" in Knapdale.

Margaret, or Peggy as she is known in the correspondence, appears to have been unmarried at her father's death. There is however a letter from his uncle Baron Neil Macneal of Ugadale to Torquil dated 20th February 1778 referring to the death of his sister, Mrs O'Connor on "Saturday last" in straitened circumstances. Her husband, a doctor, had been unable to carry on his profession through ill health and a clergyman nephew had contributed to their support.

Lily married William Campbell, tacksman of Kelsy in Islay (m.c. 29/8/1743). Presumably he died and she remarried because Colin Campbell, Eurabus, Islay is described at the time of Revd. John's death as Torquil's brother in law.

Donald married Annabella Campbell daughter of the Rev. Dugald Campbell of Kildalloig by his second wife, Ann McDonald of Sanda.

Donald (or Daniel) joined the Army. He died on 13th March 1762 of a fever and flux in Martinique. In informing Ugadale, Torquil offered to assist in the maintenance of the widow and children.

Donald's children consisted of (a) Dugald (b) Charles and (c) a daughter, known as "Baby". Dugald, according even to his mother, was pretty well unfit for anything. In 1783 he eventually went to the West Indies, having failed an apprenticeship in Glasgow and having tried a sailor's life.

Charles was entirely different. He was a dashing officer in his father's old Regiment, the 42nd. According to Ugadale he was "a very fine well behaved youth who very well

deserves your countenance and friendship". Torquil gave him these and he may in due course have received a large inheritance from his uncle, who however felt that Charles' education had been prodigiously neglected despite attendance at Glasgow University where he matriculated in 1778. Be that as it may, Charles made an excellent marriage on 16th June 1797, to Martha, the heiress of William Campbell of Fairfield, and they and later his beautiful daughter made a considerable impression at the Edinburgh Assemblies. Dugald McTavish of Dunardry, Sheriff Substitute at Campbeltown in letters to their kinsman at Lossett made more than one salacious reference to the Captain's ladies. By this time Captain Charles had bought Kilellan Estate near Campbeltown where he lived from 1800 to 1820. Thereafter he had a house in Kirk Street, Campbeltown. In Piggot's Directory 1825 he is designed as "Major".

David appears to have died young. There is no mention of him in the genealogical table of the descendants of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus in the Losset Archives.

Neil, according to the Fasti, was a law student. He was taken prisoner at Falkirk in 1746 in the rout of the Argyll Militia and died of injuries received in attempting to escape from Doune Castle.

Mary or Molly married Alexander Campbell in Glenwilling in Islay. He did not seem to be very successful, and in the letter of 20th February 1778 above referred to, Ugadale writes "Your other sister Mary was here latter end of harvest with two of her daughters, very smart good girls. Neither mother or they had so much as decent cloathes on their backs as she was not able to maintain or even cloath them having left three other girls at home". Ugadale suggested to Torquil that "as providence has put it abundantly in your power I hope you will be of opinion that you cannot employ part of your great substance in a better way"

Notice of Mary's death was acknowledged by Torquil in a letter of 14th December 1782 and that of her husband in a letter of March 19th 1783. Torquil immediately arranged for an allowance to be paid to Ugadale for the maintenance of the orphaned girls although he was already contributing to his Uncle George's grandchildren. He also undertook to find husbands for the five girls, Baby (Barbara) Flora, Lilly, Betty and Mally. On September 1st 1784 he reported the safe arrival of Flora and Lilly, "I have disposed of my niece Flora in marriage to a very worthy man, and as substantial a planter as any in the Island George Forbes, Esqr". The dowry was £1000 in cash and one hundred acres of land, "worth two thousand pounds or more". Lilly was still on hand "but I'm in hopes it will not be long I may then send for the other two, Mally and Betsy, as I believe Baby will be very well taken care of while you and Lady Ugadale lives, but that will depend on their improvement and industry". He made provision for the girls in Scotland and advised "To lern to dance and sing gracefully will go further in getting them husbands than any other accomplishments and they must take great pains to acquire that. Perhaps I may order them to spend a winter in Edinburgh". He asked Ugadale to find out from his cousin Neil in Edinburgh what such a programme — including harpsichord lessons-might cost.

Flora made a Will in 1815 disclosing that after the death of her husband Forbes she had married William White, Lieutenant in the Royal Marines. After leaving legacies to her sisters Lillias, Elizabeth and Mary, the residue went to her daughter Mary White. She lived at Chiskan, a modest mansion between Campbeltown and Machrihanish.

A granddaughter of Rev. John's, Elizabeth or Betty, described as the daughter of William Campbell, Octofad, Islay, went to Tobago to join her Uncle Torquil in 1769.

But no doubt the most interesting of Bailie Patrick's family was his son Neil. He was a member of the Highland Congregation in Campbeltown. According to his direct

descendant Neil McVicar, Q.C., lately Sheriff at Edinburgh and Peebles, he was born in 1672; matriculated at Glasgow in 1692 and became Minister at Fort William. He became chaplain to Brigadier James Maitland's Regiment of Foot on 25th August 1702. He was called to the West Kirk of Edinburgh, later St. Cuthbert's, on 13th December 1706. The Fasti notes that he refused to take the Oath of Abjuration in 1712.

The inscription on the family Mausoleum in St. Cuthbert's kirkyard in Edinburgh recounts his death on 29th January 1747 aged 75. It is stated that he ministered for 47 years, of which 40 were spent in St. Cuthbert's. Shortly before his death he was presented to North Knapdale in his native Argyll but declined the call. His first wife was Liliās Dunbar, daughter of an Edinburgh Writer to the Signet, who died on 12th December 1732 aged 47 having borne a large Family. In 1737 he married Bridget, the sister of James Balfour of Pilrig, who survived till 23rd November 1764. There were no issue of this marriage.

The West Kirk, later known as St. Cuthbert's, was the home of the Highland Congregation of Edinburgh and it was during the Jacobite occupation of the city that the Revd. Neil made his mark on history. He prayed for King George and "loudly asserted his claim to the throne". Not all his Highland Congregation were Hanoverian and objections were intimated. The old man promised to improve and it is reported that on the following Sunday he offered up the following prayer "Bless the King. Thou knowest what King I mean. May the Crown long sit easy on his head. And as for this man that is come among us to seek an earthly Crown, we beseech Thee in Thy mercy to take him to Thyself and to give him a Crown of Glory". It is reported that the Prince greeted reports of Neil's audacity with good tempered laughter.

According to the Fasti Neil's family were as follows: (1) Rev. Hugh, Minister of Dalziel. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Inveraray on 26 September 1732. (2) Alexander, Merchant in Edinburgh. (3) Jean, who married David Black minister of Perth. (4) Marion (5) Patrick, W.S., apprentice in 1729 (6) Catherine (7) Ann (8) Rachel (9) Archibald (10) Mary.

The St. Cuthbert's Mausoleum records Mary, Rachel, Ann and Archibald (who, it is presumed died young), also Alex McVicar, Merchant in Edinburgh "their eldest son", Margaret Lauder, his spouse with their two children Katherine and Lillias, also Hugh McVicar, Minister of Dalzell their second son, and Patrick McVicar their third son. This it will be seen differs from the Fasti.

There are separate inscriptions for (1) Euphemia Young, wife of John Young daughter of the Rev. Neil McVicar 16/10/89 — 28/3/1818. This is an error. Euphemia was the daughter of Lord Provost Neil McVicar, aftermentioned, by his second marriage with Ann Jean Johnston of the Kilrenny family. Her marriage contract is dated September 1815.

(2) Neil McVicar, 11 May 1742 — 29 July 1813.

(3) John McVicar, Esq., of Ardarroch, Dumbartonshire, son to David McVicar, Esq., born at Stanley 25th May 1791 died at Millhank House, Edinburgh 31st August 1858. (David was a grandson of Rev. Neil and brother of Lord Provost Neil).

(4) Mary Campbell died 14/3/1832 aged 87, presumably an old Islay cousin.

I am much indebted to Sheriff Neil McVicar not only for correcting the misinformation in the Fasti and on the epitaphs but for much additional information on Revd. Neil's descendants gleaned from family papers in his possession. Two children "Neile and Liliās" are not mentioned in the Fasti. Sheriff McVicar is a descendant of this son Neil, a merchant in Edinburgh who in 1740 married Elizabeth Langlands through whom the

well known property Gladstone's Land Lawnmarket, Edinburgh now in the possession of the National Trust, came into the family. She was the daughter of George Langlands, surgeon in Edinburgh. Among other children they had Neil (b.1742) Linen Merchant in Edinburgh, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh (1802-1804) and who died in 1813. His first wife was Mary Caw and among other children they had John, of Keirfield, Stirlingshire, who married the daughter of John Ross of Balgersho. Their son John Ross McVicar was the great grandfather of Sheriff McVicar. His son Neil McVicar (b. 21st April 1839) was an East India merchant and shipowner in Liverpool, but the Sheriff's father, also Neil, (1880-1958) returned to Edinburgh where he practised as a Writer to the Signet.

The family may be proud of their record of service to Society over a period of some three hundred years.

I believe it was McVicar of the old native Mull of Kintyre stock who continued to farm in Dunclas, Southend, up till the mid nineteenth century, when the last of these crossed to the North of Ireland. John emigrated to Canada from Dunclas in 1835. His son Professor Donald McVicar (1831-1902) became principal of Montreal Presbyterian College and Moderator of the General Assembly of Canada, and another son Professor Malcolm McVicar, President of Virginia Union University, Richmond, VA.

Today, Kintyre's most distinguished McVicar is Angus, the author. However, his father, immortalised in Angus' writings as the Padre — was a native of Uist.

NOTES

- (1) MacNeill of Carskey. His Estate Journal 1703-1743 by Frank Forbes Mackay. M. MacDonald, Edinburgh 1955.
- (2) S.R.O. RD2/62.
- (3) The Commons of Argyll by Duncan C. MacTavish, Lochgilphead 1935 p.3.
- (4) SRO GD 170/641
- (5) Assedations and Rentals of Crown Lands of Kintyre.
ER Vol XVII — Kintyre Antiquarian Society Library (KAS) 143/2.
- (6) Kintyre Rental 1636 KAS 316.
- (7) Kintyre Rental 1653 KAS 319.
- (8) Kintyre Rental 1709/10 KAS 319.
- (9) Crown Lands of Kintyre 1505 KAS 143/1.
- (10) Records of Argyll by Lord Archibald Campbell, William Blackwood 1885 p. 60.
- (11) Canna by Dr. John L. Campbell OUP 1984.
- (12) Kelburn papers in possession of the Earl of Glasgow.
- (13) KAS 280.
- (14) RPC III Series 11 p. 317.
- (15) KAS 143/8.

The Kintyre Antiquarian Society Library possesses a fine collection of rentals and other name lists, some copied from the public records but many copied from the Argyll Archives with the generous permission of the late Duke Ian.

DIARY OF GEORGE EBERWEIN KIESER

by R Payne

George came from a musical family, his father Johan Freidrich Kieser being a horn player at the Theatre Royal in Edinburgh and his brother, John Christopher, the Organist at St Peter's Episcopalian Church in Roxburgh Place, Edinburgh, from 1830-1860.

George was born in Edinburgh about 1834 and married Ann MacDonald of Old Kilpatrick in 1857 in Glasgow. He became an itinerant musician before finally settling in Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

The following brief Extract from his Diary shows that he was associated with a Scottish Touring Company who put on shows for a few nights at a time. If anyone has information regarding the Kieser family or Mr Birrell's Diorama, his Great Grandson, Mr R Payne of 41 Southend Avenue, Newark, Nottinghamshire NG24 4BT, would be most grateful to hear from them.

Part of a Diary written by George Eberwein Kieser

Feby. 26th 1883

Opened with Mr Birrells Diorama of Scotland once more in Stafford Lyceum Theatre after a lapse of 7 years — Arrived at 12.30 — The company comprising Mr & Mrs Birrell, Miss Jemima Wyse, Mr Gothard Lecturer, Mrs Gothard pianist Ac. Jaemie Wright (of old) Jaemie Fairlie brother to the celebrated packie (?) Harry Proudfoot piper (A good too) & last tho' not least Mr Cochrane from Strathaven who never knew the taste of any intoxicating drink.

First night not good owing to the small pox being prevalent, also to the Room being very damp.

Tues. 27th walked out with Comy. in Highland costume, very bad lodgings with a Mr Cumming at 24 Eastgate. Bus. bad again.

Wedy. 28th Rose at 9 landlady looking Black, walked out with Comy. no day perce. home, 40 winks Bus. worse, spent evening with Mr Birrell Mr Henderson (scotch) at the White Hart home 11.30.

Thury. March 1st. Rose at 9 signs of a storm with Landlord & Landlady Walked out with Comy. frightened by the loud report of small pox met my old friend Knowles the know(n) Elocutionist, Bus. worser.

Friday 2nd. Rose at 9 called at Hall no letters Walked out with Mr Birrell meeting Mr Henderson Home to find my lodgings in possession of Bailiffs Slept at the Comys. lodgings very comfortable.

Sat. 3rd Rose at 9 walked out till 10 met Mr & Mrs Birrell, back to Hall for children's per. no attendance, met my old friend Knowles, a new style in Music, no Day per. long wait for Treasy. Bus. a little better, stayed at Hall till 12, home very tired.

Sunday 4th. Rose at 9, sent for a small sensation, clean sold by Fairlie, but at last successful filled up Diary, spent pleasant afternoon with Mr & Mrs Gothard. Appointment with Mr Knowles for 8 O'clock home 10.30.

Monday 5th. Rose at 6 to be in time for train to Walsall at 7.15 arrived at 8.30 found lodgings at Mrs Evans 71 Dudley Street opposite Green Man along with Jubilee Troup, fairly on the rocks, Bus. not good weather piercing cold Home 11.

Tuesy. 6th. Rose at 8 all confusion with Jubilee's, called at the Hall very cold weather blowing great guns Bus. not good Home 10.30 a pint from the original Green Man.

Wedy. 7th Rose at 9 again very cold called at Hall, no Day pere. but Refst (?) messing at the Hall till 4.30 — Bus. a little better and everything going well — had a visit from late Landlord from Stafford. Home 10.30 all gone early to bed.

Thury. 8th Rose at 9 great fall of snow called at Hall wrote music for Metcalf of Wolverhampton, found out the swindling of the Agent Mr G Barlow, Mrs Gothards lectures Bus. better, called at small concert Hall, Hawkins, high Street low slum beastly bad beer Home 10.30.

Friday 9th. Rose at 9 called at Hall, news from Agent, walked with Mr & Mrs Birrell, 40 winks, Bus. very good, accident with picture Mrs Gothard lecturing Home 10.30.

Saturday 10th. Rose at 9 still hard frost called at Hall, no letters, pretty good Day pere. Treasury short, sent first postal order off, called to see the Era (?) with Mr & Mrs Birrell met Mr Lord great Organ Builder, Bus. not good Home 11 — meeting Mr Macintosh Bed 12.30.

Sunday 11th. Rose at 8 very thirsty Mrs Macintosh being the samaritan Darkies flying out and in all morning, met boys at station, refreshments opposite station regulating piano. started for Wellington at 11.55. Tedious journey stopping at Dudley Port & Stafford, arrived 3.30, all lodging at Queens Head very comfortable, walked out with Company crowded streets, home tired 9.30 straight to Bed my companion being Cummings of Stafford fame.

Monday 12th — Rose at 7 called at station awkward Hall to fit up, Bus. good appreciative audience, walked to Station with Mr Birrell & Cochrane calling at the Dun Cow Home 11.15 leaving Boys at supper Bed 11.30.

Tues. 13th. Rose at 8 called at post office for letters, amusing conversation at breakfast table between piper & Cummings walked with Fairlie to Barbers, called at Dun Cow meeting a lady Samaritan all accounts settled Dined at Coffee shop cold spuds Dinner kindly paid for by Mrs Gothard Home 40 winks Bus. good tossing in kitchen Bed 11.59.

Wedy. 14th. Rose at 9 called at post for letters, piper left us Bus. pretty good.

Thury. 15th. Rose at 8 in time for train to Ludlow Drove to Hall in Bus town very hilly. Celebrated old castle occupying 10 acre still cold and snowing lodged with company at George Inn W. Butcher very comfortable Cummings for a Bed partner Bus. pretty good Bed 11.30 tired.

Friday 16th. Rose at 9 called at Hall for letters heavy snow confined to house. Bus. pretty good Bed 11.30.

Saty. 17. Rose at 9 again snowing Cummings puts Kilt on Day per. not good spent Evening at George with Mr & Mrs Birrell Bed 11.30.

Suny 18th. Rose at 7 to get a refresher no one up back to Bed until 9 Bedroom looking like a pawn shop....

QUERIES

- 1652 **GALLOWAY** — Alexander Galloway married Lilius White, daughter of Andrew White and Janet Archibald of Leslie, at Dysart 3 Feb 1810. Their children were Janet, Jane, James, Andrew, Lilius, Christina, William, John, Moncrieff, and 3 others, all born between 1811 and 1833. Any information on this family, especially Alexander, appreciated. Mrs L W Goddard, 712 Port Hacking Road, Caringbah, New South Wales 2229, Australia.
- 1653 **MORRIS** — Robert Morris m. Elizabeth Rodger at St Andrews on 20 Aug 1808. Their son, Thomas Morris, b. 2 Aug 1809, d. 21 Feb 1856, married Jane Galloway on 2 Dec 1836 at St Andrews. Information about the parents of Robert appreciated. Mrs L W Goddard, 712 Port Hacking Road, Caringbah, New South Wales 2229, Australia.
- 1654 **GARDINER** — William Gardiner and Margaret Bailie had a son William, (b. 1828 at Dunblane, Perthshire, d. 23 April 1897 at Govan, Glasgow) who married Margaret Nicholson 11 May 1850 at Dunblane. Information about the parents welcomed. Mrs L W Goddard, 712 Port Hacking Road, Caringbah, New South Wales 2229, Australia.
- 1655 **ALEXANDER** — James Alexander and Mary Muir (d. 21 Aug 1897 at Straiton, Ayrshire, her parents being James Muir and Elizabeth McAdam from Kells, Kirkcudbright) had a son John Alexander b. 9 Nov 1849 at Maybole, Ayrshire, d. 30 Aug 1927 at Dunragit, Wigtownshire who married his cousin, Elizabeth Muir at Trees, Maybole on 10 Dec 1875. Where was James born and who were his parents? Information about the family appreciated. Mrs L W Goddard, 712 Port Hacking Road, Caringbah, New South Wales 2229, Australia.
- 1656 **LITTLE** — Biographical and genealogical information on Littles, whenever and wherever they lived, wanted for book on Littles. Brief lives of exceptional individuals and longer pedigrees especially welcome. J C Little, Fearnhill, Bankend Road, Dumfries DG1 4TP.
- 1657 **HENDERSON** — William Henderson and Jean Knox, (?) weavers from Largs, had a son James, b. 1794 of Row, Dumbarton. Dumbarton parochial Register records "James Henderson from Largs no domicile on land for 7 years and Jean McLintock in this parish gave their names for proclamation 24 December, settled 28 December 1825". Information appreciated — James Henderson, Ladysfield, Timberscombe, Minehead, Somerset TA24 7TQ.
- 1658 **BARRIE/THOMSON** — Agnes Barrie, b. 1832 at Larbert, m. Henry Thomson, Farm Labourer on Hamilton Farm, Camelon, Falkirk, (b. 1833, at Larbert), on the Union Canal on 21 Dec 1855. Seek information on children. W Barrie Miller, PO Box 503, Rawdon, Quebec, J0K 1S0, Canada.
- 1659 **BARRIE/WADDELL** — James Barrie, b. 1828 at Larbert, son of William Barrie and Mary Taylor, m. Ann Waddell (b. 1812 at Jawcraig to John Waddell, Farmer, and Ann Waddell). Seek information on descendants. W Barrie Miller, PO Box 503, Rawdon, Quebec, J0K 1S0, Canada.
- 1660 **McK/MACKENZIE** — Alexander, b. 1760 at Loch Broom or Dingwall, came to Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in August 1803 with his son, Murdoch, aged 10, and received a Land Grant in 1809. By his wife, Margaret, he had six children. He died in 1819 and was buried at Caledonia Cemetery, Pictou County, with his son, Murdoch and wife, Barbara Munro, beside him. Who were Alexander and Margaret's parents? Did Margaret come to Canada or was there a second wife? Mrs Muriel MacAulay, 57 Gates Lane, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L9B 1T8.

- 1661 CHRISTIE — John Pattison Christie, b. 1810 possibly at Tynemouth, came to Halifax, Nova Scotia about 1831 via Boston and went eventually to Antigonish where he died in 1854. He married Theresa Frances Dexter on 30 May 1844 at Antigonish and had six children; their second names were Collingwood, Hedley, Bridges, Dexter, Atkins and Pattison. There is no clear connection with Scottish Christies. Who was he? Mrs Muriel MacAulay, 57 Gates Lane, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L9B 1T8.
- 1662 NEILSON — Andrew Neilson and Janet Lauchlan, m. October 1845 at Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, had a daughter, Anna (Hannah) who married John Fern; their daughter, Elizabeth, married William Montgomery. Information about the family wanted — Cora M Beggs, 4221 Flora, St Louis, MO 63110, USA.
- 1663 STEWART — Dougald Stewart in Tayinloane (Kintyre) in 1772 got a 19 year Lease from the Duke of Argyll of the farm of Craigmore, Carradale, Kintyre. The rent was guaranteed by James Stewart, second son of Archibald Stewart, tenant of Lockhart Farm. Where is Lockhart (not in Kintyre) and who were the Stewart family tenanting it? A I B Stewart, Askomel End, Campbeltown, Argyll PA28 6EP.
- 1664 PORTER/HANNAH — Hugh Porter, b. in Glasgow, m. Margaret Hannah. At least two daughters born in Scotland — Mary b.c. 1835 (m. Joseph Morrow of Ireland on 13 Aug 1863 at Kingston, Ontario), and Martha b.c. 1840 (m. William Canan (Cannem) on 13 Aug 1863 at Portsmouth, Nr Kingston). They came to Canada between 1840 and 1844. Information wanted about them. Mrs Lise M Porter, 13 Eastbrook Avenue, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada B3A 1R6.
- 1665 ARTHUR — Richard Arthur, Falkland (Fife) farmer 1781-1882 m. Margaret Forsyth 1781-1853. Their children were Charles (farmer, m. Helen Brunton with three sons George b. 1846, Richard b. 1851, Benjamin b. 1858); Agnes 1809-1890, (m. John Wallace and had eight children; Elizabeth Wallace b. 1852, m. George Arthur, her cousin, and had a son, Charles b. 1879); Mary b. 1813; Michael b. 1821; David, Minister, b. 1831. Would like to hear from desendants. J O Mathie, 110 Belswains Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP3 9PP.
- 1666 FORGIE — as a placename/surname "Forgie" occurs:—
- (1) Near Grange, Peterhead.
 - (2) Forgieside, Upper Forgie, Lower Forgie, Bridge of Forgie, North West of Keith, Banffshire on the Estate of the Duke of Fife.
 - (3) In Benholm, Near Benholm Castle, Kincardineshire.
 - (4) Near Montrose in Angus.
 - (5) At Arngask, a Baron of Forgie dated to Norman times (Abbey of Cambuskenneth, 1282).
 - (6) In Ayr, Stirling and Lanark.
- What is the origin and historical significance? George P Forgie, 48 Bevdale Road, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada, M2R 1L7.
- 1667 McDONALD — Archibald McDonald, Cotton Spinner in Glasgow, m. Marion McLeod (d. 17 Dec 1895) and had two daughters, Marion (b. 1849) and Christina (b. 1851) — information wanted about Archibald. Rob McDonald Parker, Upper Ostaig House, Sleat, Isle of Skye, IV45 8RS.
- 1668 SCOTT — William Scott, blacksmith, of Church Bank, Bradford, b. 1811, m. secondly Elizabeth Harker on 28 Nov 1848 and had a son, James, b. 27 Sep 1851. Related to Scotts with property in Grassmarket, Edinburgh, and reputedly

connected with Haigs of Bemersyde. Who were the Grassmarket Scotts? Mrs Judith Roberts, 6 Tredgold Garth, Bramhope, Leeds, LS16 9BP.

- 1669 NEAVE — David Neave, of Gloswell and later of Easter Muirhead of Logie, had four children, Charles b. 20 May 1754, John b. 19 July 1756, James b. 11 February 1759, and David b. 26 Oct 1763. There is no mention of their mother. Information wanted about David Neave, Senior. David J P Neave, "Cropthorne", 1E, Vernon Drive, Harefield, Middlesex UB9 6EG.
- 1670 BURNET/WATERSTONE — Charles Burnet and his wife, Jean Waterstone, had seven children in Tranent, East Lothian — Catherine, b. 1713, Andrew b. 1715, Andrew b. 1719, a Master Wright in Musselburgh, Mary b. 1721, James b. 1724, Margaret b. 1726 and Charles b. 1728. Information on Charles' marriage, birth and ancestors appreciated. Charles Burnet, 64 Carshalton Street, Croydon Park, NSW 2133, Australia.
- 1671 LOGIE/LOGGIE — William Logie of Redhall, Speymouth, married Jean Wiseman February 1740. Children: James (1) b. 1741, John b. 1743, Alexander (1) b. 1745, William b. 1748, David b. 1750, Robert b. 1751, Katherine b. 1754, Alexander (2) b. 1756, James (2) b. 1761, Andrew b. 1763, Jean b. 1765. Robert came to Canada 1780. Sons of Alexander to Canada and South Africa early 1800's. Would like contact with descendants of this family or of any of the other Logies of Redhall. Mrs Judith Purdy, 2041 Fleetwood Ave., Kamloops, B.C., Canada, V2B 4S3.

NOTE

Anglo Scottish Society in Manchester

The above Society exists and has a desk manned five days a week by Mr Ken Lilly. The number is 061-236 9750.

Association of Scottish Family History Societies

This Association has now changed its name to SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES. The Secretary is Miss Lillian Malcolm, 4 Loftus Road, Dundee DD4 9TE.

McLACHLAN OF DRUMLEAN/DRUMLANE ABERFOYLE

By Gardiner S MacLachlan, BA, FSA Scot.

According to the Clan Buchanan historian, Buchanan of Auchmar, these McLachlans were descended from the McLachlans from Morvern, Argyll. They came south in the 1600 period. They acquired the property of Drumlean/Drumlane, Aberfoyle Parish. Most of the Feus in this area are held of the Lennox and Montrose families. Drumlean is listed as of Argyll.

Little is known about the McLachlans of Drumlean or their almost certainly relations, the McLachlans of Over and Wester Culbuies. Both follow a similar naming pattern, Andrew and Walter being used in every generation. Their links with Morvern seem to have been continued until the mid 18th century. (See Wills/Witnesses etc.).

Both families seem to have risen socially as artisans-same crafts-Craftsmen, small businessmen, Burgesses, Church Elders, Benefactors and so forth.

DRUMLEAN

There is a signature in the SRO. Edin. of one Andrew McLachlan of Drumlean. 1660 period.

A record of an Andrew McLachlan of Drumlean. 1715-20 period.

In 1721 Andrew McLachlan of Drumlean was made an 'honorary Burgess and Guild Brither of the Toun of Stirling'.

There is a will, 1751, naming Andrew McLachlan of Drumlan. His children are given as Walter, Andrew, John and Janet. Janet married Andrew, son to McFarlane of Lagancraig, Aberfoyle.

Testament - Walter McLachlan, journeyman shoemaker in Glasgow and Andrew McLachlan, sailor, Port of Glasgow. Both lawful sons to deceased Andrew McLachlan of Drumlan. 19th January 1751.

By the 1740 period, The Drumlean people, like the Auchentroig McLachlans, at Drymen appear to have been in some sort of financial mess. Drumlane is listed in the Glasgow Courant of July 28th 1746 as belonging to John McLachlan of Greenhall, in Perthshire. This John McLachlan was a cousin of the Lochaber, Corruanan McLachlans (Lochiel's standard bearers).

Drumlean is still standing, as is Culbuie. It is a traditional two storied farmhouse, like the 1702 Auchentroig. In 1758 the Glasgow Courant reported that this new mansion house had been struck by flooding pouring down from the rocks behind. The gentleman who lived there (no name given) only saved the house by opening the doors and windows and allowing the water to flow through. All his furniture and bedding etc. was swept away.

The Will, above, of 1751 was given up by Mary McLachlan, spouse to Hugh McLachlan at Leedsdale (Laudil) Argyll. Morven.

Katherine McLachlan, spouse to Allan Campbell at Lochlunghead.

Janet McLachlan, spouse to Andrew McFarlane at Tarbert of Kintyres.

Lawful sisters to the Deceased Walter McLachlan, shoemaker and Andrew McLachlan, sailor. Lawful sons to Andrew McLachlan of Drumland.

There is a Bond of Caution by Alexander McLachlan, merchant, Leedsdale Argyll (Laudil) Morven. for the above Mary, Katherine and Janet McLachlans.

Another Will lists Walter McLachlan, sometime in Agonloch of Inshrie, late in Daldanick, Par. of Aberfoil. 1742

His children are listed as John, Janet and Walter.

Addebted and resting with the defunct Walter McLachlan at the time of his death, a Bill of bond for £10 money to him by Andrew McLachlan of Drimland. Dated 2nd June 1740.

No stones survive in Aberfoyle Kirkyard. The Session Clerk and Minister knew nothing of these McLachlans when I contacted them in the 1970's.

Walter is not a particularly common name in Scotland, and among McLachlans unknown. The fact that these families in this area, ie. Drumlean/Over Wester Culbuies and Lochbrae/Faifley, New Kilpatrick, use the name over a period of 150 years suggests that they are related. The use of the name Andrew, James and Robert could be more coincidental. The relationship between their crafts/and as small farmowners - Feuars, Portioners (Bunnet Lairds) - and their sometimes following of the Secession principles also adds up to a family connection

McLACHLANS OF OVER & WESTER CULBUIES BUCHLYVIE/KIPPEN

By Gardiner S McLachlan, BA, FSA Scot.

Almost certainly the same family as that of Drumlean, Aberfoyle.

One Mr Walter McLachlan of Over & Wester Culbuies, in the mid 18th century left 2,000 Merks, about £112, to the poor of Buchlyvie and Kippen. This was a considerable sum in that area and at that time. This man was probably a cousin of my own ancestor, Mr Walter McLachlan, Lochbrae and Faifley Sasine. New Kilpatrick. Married 1752, at Strathblane.

Noted in 1702 Andrew McLachline and Agness McCully, lawful son, John. Witnesses, Walter and James Lockie/Leckie (see sale notice for 1758, John Leckie of Wester Mains of Buchanan).

1704. Walter McLachlan/Christian Drumond, lawful daughter, Christian.

1722. James McLachlan and Marion Lockie/Leckie. Lawful son John, Witness. Robert McLachlan etc.

The Births/Marriages. Re- McLachlans, were edited and transcribed by me in 1985. (Copy with Genealogist Library, Edinburgh).

In Buchlyvie Kirkyard, there is a stone dated 1738.-

'Here lyes the corpse of John McLachlan, son to Andrew McLachlan, Feuar in Buchlyvie, who departed this life 18th Sept. 1738, aged -8 or-6 years. Initials. A.M. and I.W.

April 2nd 1732. Andrew McLachlan and Agnes or Janet Wright, 'a lawful son, John, Witnesses Andrew Carrick and John McLachlan.

Sept. 28th 1741. Andrew McLachlan and Janet Wright. L/S. William.

Glasgow Courant. No. 618. Aug 15th - 22nd 1757.

'To be sold by voluntary Public Roup in the mansion house of Andrew McLachlan, Feuar, Buchlyvie. Tues. 20th Sept. 1757. the Merk lands of Lurg.'

Glasgow Courant. No. 647. Mar 6th - 13th 1758

'To be sold by voluntary Public Roup. In the house of John Leckie, in Wester Mains of Buchanan. The lands of Blairvockie in Buchanan and the Lands of Lurg. Articles of Roup etc. in the hands of Angus Fletcher of Dournane and John McLachlan, Merchant, Glasgow.'

Testament/Dative. dated 1758 and 1763. Confirmed 1773.

Naming. Walter McLachlan of Over and Wester Culbuies, Par. of Kippen. Money left to his grandson Walter McLachlan, only son of deceased Walter McLachlan, Weaver, Caltoun of Glasgow and deceased, Agnes Love his spouse. Witness. Andrew McLachlan, Feuar, Buchlyvie.

REVIEW

Elphinstones — Pioneer Farmers in Tasmania — pp. 140 \$A13

In April 1855 Adam Elphinstone, a ploughman, and his wife Elizabeth Anderson arrived in Tasmania from New Channelkirk, near Oxton, Berwickshire and sailed in the Commander Perry with a Government assisted passage. They were welcomed on arrival by the St Andrew Society of Launceston and settled at Deloraine.

This booklet records the many decendants of their eight children with a large number of photographs of the later generation and with genealogical trees. These are enriched with stories of their lives and sayings so that a lively picture is presented of their activities.

A copy of this family history can be obtained from Mrs Pat Coy, 121 James Street, Devonport 7310, Tasmania.

NOTES

Computers for Family History

This book was reviewed in the March issue of the Scottish Genealogist. The address from which it can be obtained is Hawgood Computing Limited, 26 Cloister Road, Acton, London W3 0DE.

New Family History Group

Following an exhibition featuring family history at Largs Public Library, in February, 1988, a Largs and District Family History Group was formed under the chairmanship of Mrs Sue Hezseltine. Already they have issued a Newsletter. The first meeting of the 1988/89 session was also held in the exhibition room of the Largs Library on 13th September, when Mr Donald Whyte lectured on Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History.

The Hon. Secretary of the Group is Mrs Marina Alexander, 3 Halkshill Drive, Largs, Ayrshire, KA30 9PD.

East Fife Monumental Inscriptions

An addendum has been prepared to East Fife Monumental Inscriptions about stones in the extension to Cupar Parish Churchyard in Ashlar Lane. Any member who purchased a copy of the MI may obtain a copy of the Addendum from the Society's Sales Department at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh EH1 3LT.

REPLY

by T C Steele

In the Scottish Genealogist Vol XXVI No 2, June 1979 an article was printed entitled "Some Steeles in Lesmahagow and Their Descendants" by Campbell Steele.

In the article Mr Steele claims descent through John Steel/Margaret Gilkerson. He says John's grandparents were John Steel/Helen Paterson but he doesn't know which of John's and Helen's sons was John's father. He believes he is descended through David Steel/Barbara Smith, which I believe is wrong.

John Steel and Helen Paterson seem to have moved back and forth between their farms at Skellyhill and at Waterhead (which were only about 1 mile apart) — either that or the session clerk when recording the births in the parish register wasn't sure at which farm the Steels were living — the following children were born to this couple:

in Skellyhill — John 4/4/1714; in Waterhead — Robert 26/2/1716, Katrin 6/7/1718, John 2/12/1720, Thomas 29/7/1722; in Skellyhill — Margaret 20/1/1725, David 13/8/1727; in Waterhead — Marion 15/10/1730, James 2/7/1732.

Presumably the 1st John died young as another son was also named John. The surviving boys are therefore — Robert, John, Thomas, David and James. Each of these boys grew up and got married — lets look at their families —

ROBERT — there was a Robert Steell married Margaret Carscallen on 14/7/1738. In the Lesmahagow parish register there is a birth of Isobel 30/10/1739 to Robert Steell and Isobel...allen in Skellyhill. Subsequent births were recorded to Robert Steell and Margaret Carscallen of Windyhill as follows — Helen 24/5/1741, John 26/4/1743, Thomas 14/11/1749, Robert 13/2/1752 and Margaret 3/4/1755.

I suspect the clerk's recording Robert's spouse as Isobel on the occasion of daughter Isobel's birth is an error and the wife should have been shown as Margaret. The births of the other 5 children seem to fit nicely into the old Scottish naming custom — Helen (2nd dau.) named after the father's mother; John (1st son) after the father's father; Thomas (2nd son) possibly after the mother's father; Robert (3rd son) after the father; Margaret (3rd dau.) after the mother; Isobel (1st dau.) possibly after the mother's mother. Robert who married Margaret Carscallen therefore appears to be the son of John Steel and Helen Paterson.

JOHN — in the Lesmahagow parish register there is the birth of a son John 24/10/1749 to John Steel Jr./Mary Greenshields in Waterhead. This is the only child whose birth is recorded to this couple.

THOMAS — a Thomas Steel married Grizel Lindsay in 1761 and they farmed at Birkenhead. Their 1st son was named John and their 2nd daughter was Helen (fits the naming pattern again). (Birkenhead, Skellyhill and Waterhead are all close to each other.) If this is the John who married Margaret Gilkerson he would have been only about 17 years of age at the time. John and Margaret stayed on at Skellyhill where their 1st child William was born on 22/4/1738. This William eventually married Mary Thomson on 28/4/1804 and they were the parents of James Thomson Steel who later emigrated to Australia.

There is a record of a John Steel marrying on 13/4/1799 Margaret Brown and raising a family at Bankhead (which is just down the road from Birkenhead). This might be a 2nd marriage for John.**

**On M1 #167 in Lesmahagow Churchyard John Steel of Bankhead died 1833 age 69 and his Margaret Brown are recorded on the same headstone as Thomas Steel of Birkenhead and his wife Grizel Lindsay.

DAVID — David Stiell of Skellyhill married Barbara Smith in 1761 and later moved across the valley to a farm called Teaths (possibly about 1763). Their 1st son was John and their 2nd daughter was Helen (the old naming custom again). I have in my possession in the handwriting of John Stiel a note he addressed to William Stiel of Kirkfieldbank, his brother. It lists all the children of David Stiel with their dates of birth. The baptisms of most of these children are also to be found in the Lesmahagow parish register and the baptismal dates are in phase with the dates of birth shown in John Stiel's list.

In the Lesmahagow church cemetery there are three headstones in a row that are very close to each other and appear to be in a family grouping. They are all in memory of Stiell family members who lived at the farm called Teaths. The left stone is to the memory of David Stiell and Barbara Smith and their youngest daughter Janet. The right hand stone is to the memory of Martha Semple (died 1832 aged 60 years) and to her husband John Stiell (died 31/8/1851 aged 89 ½ years) and two of their sons. If John was 89½ years old at the end of Aug 1851 then he would have been born in the spring of 1762. David Stiell and Barbara Smith's son John was born 29/3/1762 per the note from John Stiel to William Stiel mentioned above, so it appears that the John Stiell in this grave marker is the son of David and Barbara. The middle headstone is to the memory of David Stiell and his wife. This David was the eldest son of John Stiell and Martha Semple.

JAMES — a James Steel and Barbara Waddell in Teaths had children, the 1st son being John born 31/1/1750, however of the 5 girls born to them none was named Helen. After the 1st four children they appear to have moved to Lanark where they had five more children. If this James is the son of John and Helen he would only be about 16 years of age when his 1st child was born. Also he was living at Teaths then (about 5 miles from Waterhead) which was several years before David moved to Teaths. So it must be considered questionable that this James is John and Helen's son.

From this it seems all the sons of John Steel and Helen Paterson had a son John in their own families. So the John Steel who married Margaret Gilkerson is probably the son of either Robert, John or Thomas — but certainly not David.

In a book called "Annals of Lesmahagow" by J B Greenshields published in 1864 there is an extensive write-up on the adventures and troubles suffered by Capt. John Steel during the Covenanting years. In that narrative Capt. John's wife is named as Marion Lean. I believe this is an error — in my opinion the wife's name was Kathren Lean.

The genealogical chart in Campbell Steele's article also shows this John Steel's wife as Marion Lean followed by their son John with his wife Kathren Lean and subsequently John and Kathren's son John who married Helen Paterson. I believe John who married Helen Paterson was the son of Capt. John and not his grandson.

I estimate that Capt. John was born about the mid 1600s. He married Kathren Lean about 2/8/1675 — I have a copy of the marriage settlement of that date. He is listed on the 1695 Poll Tax list of Lesmahagow as - John Steel of Waterhead, his valuation 33 lib., Kathren Lean, his wife; John and Janet yr bairnes.

On 24 August 1697 a sasine was registered in Hamilton in favour of one Thomas Greenshields on the land of Skellyhill owned by John Steill and Kathren Lean as security for a loan of 700 merks. 28 years later on 2 Jan 1725 a Discharge and Renunciation was registered on behalf of Thomas Greenshields in satisfaction of the debt of 700 merks and the claims on the lands of Skellyhill were lifted. By that time John Steill was dead (and possibly Kathren was too although it was not so noted). John Steill the eldest to John Steill negotiated the discharge. It is noted that in this document the deceased John Steill's wife is named in error as Christian Lean instead of Kathren.

4550 Venables St., Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5C 3A7.

August 25 1988.

ARTICLES FOUND IN ANTIQUE SHOP

A visit to an antique shop in Edinburgh has yielded the following material which may be of use to members.

1. Photograph of young woman and baby

“EDITH CHARLOTTE EVERARD”

6 months, 15th December 1881

Photographer: Thomas Rodger, St Andrews.

2. Photograph of woman

“Mrs MACDOUGALL (nee Katie Fraser)

Photographer: Stewart & Co., 217-219 Bourke Street East, Melbourne.

3. In Memoriam card — in good condition

“IN LOVING AND AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE

OF SARAH CUMMINGS (Beloved wife of David Wallace)

Who died at Ladybank Terrace, Glenbuck, 17th April 1899, aged 43 years.

Interred in Muirkirk New Cemetery”

I should be glad to pass any or all of above to rightful owners — Julia G Coxon, 44 Howden Hall Loan, Edinburgh EH16 6UY.

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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