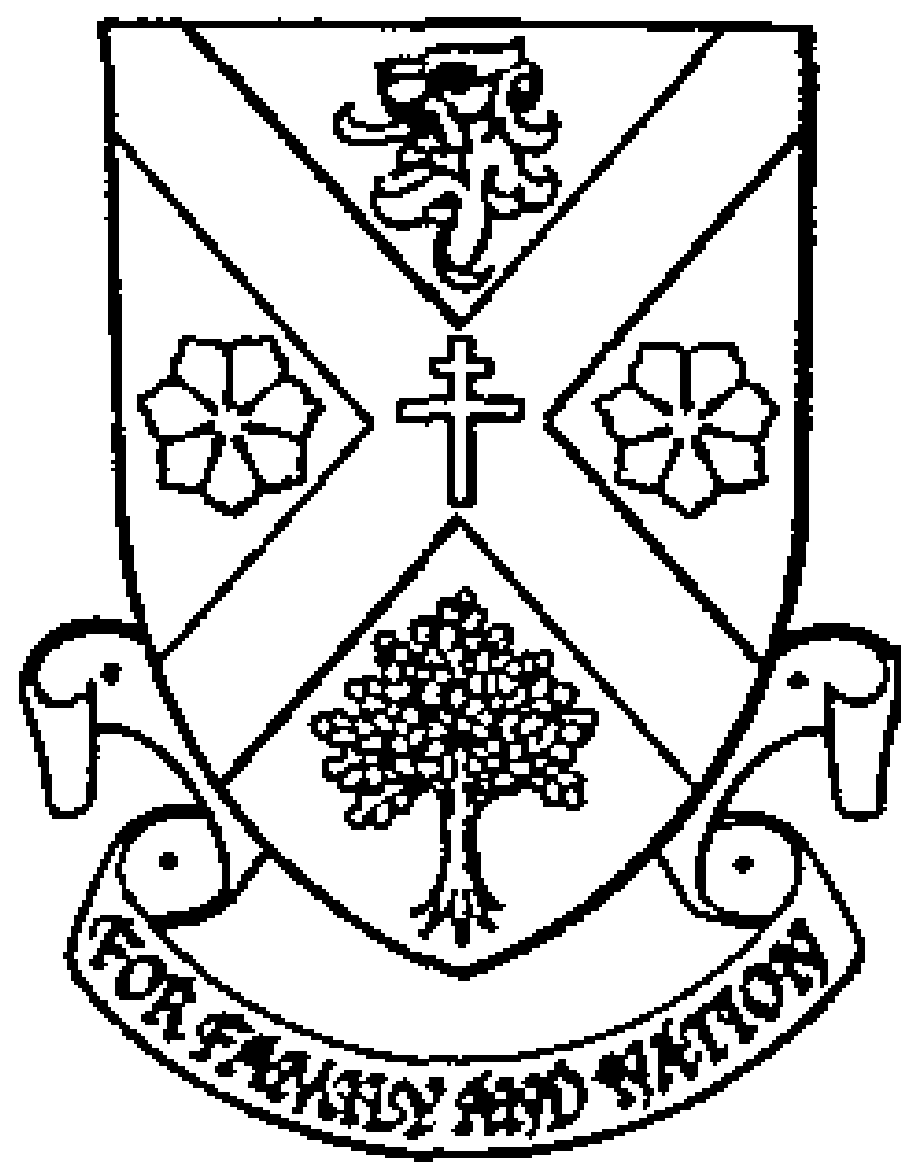


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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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.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL

1 October 1987 — 30 September 1988

## MEMBERSHIP

Mr. John Kinnaird, our Membership Secretary, reports that membership in the United Kingdom continues to increase and, if the present trend of enrolment continues, individual and institutional membership numbers can be expected to exceed 900 before the end of the current year, a new record figure. On the other hand overseas membership, now around 400 including institutional members, again shows some decline, due to lower numbers of members in the United States and Australia. After the sharp loss last year occasioned by the Canadian postal strike, membership in Canada has remained steady, as has that in New Zealand and in other parts of the world.

## MEETINGS

Our season of monthly meetings began well with an "Any Questions" panel and social evening arranged to coincide with the visit of a party from the Australian Society of Genealogists, and this was enjoyed by the visitors.

We had five lectures during the year: Dr. J.C. Little spoke on "A Thousand Years: the Littles and their Forbears"; Mrs. Maclean of Dochgarroch on "Publishing a Biography: Indomitable Colonel"; Miss Elizabeth Strong on "Some Enthusiasms of an Antiquarian Bookseller"; Mrs Ivy Jardine on "Victorian Largo, Past and Present"; Dr. Paul Dukes on "Scots in Russia". The December meeting, as has been customary for some years was a Social Evening at which a "Silent Auction" was held. This was organised by Mrs. Cory and Miss Denholm and raised £221 for the Library Premises Fund. All these events took place here in the Royal College of Physicians and we are grateful to the President and Council of the College for allowing us to meet here. The last meeting of the season was a visit to Register House when Scottish Record Office staff explained "Early Testaments and Associated Source Material".

## COUNCIL & COMMITTEES

The Council met regularly during the year. Two representatives attended the three meetings of the Association of Scottish Family History Societies held during the year in Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

The Committees of Council dealing with the Library, Periodicals, Publications, and Searchers were also active and their proceedings are dealt with more fully below.

Council members and other members of the Society helped to maintain the information point in the National Library of Scotland once a week through the summer months and daily during the Edinburgh Festival. This was arranged to coincide with the National Library's "Scotland and Australia" Exhibition to mark the Australian Bicentennial celebrations. Again, in September, Council members manned a similar stall in the Central Public Library during their "Family History Day".

Away from home, Council members attended the Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society Conference in Aberdeen in April and, further afield, Mr. Kinnaird lectured to the Auckland Group of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists and Dr. Iggo and Mr. & Mrs. A.J.L. Macleod attended the First International Congress on Family History in Australia. In the United States, in Salt Lake City, Mr. Angus Mitchell lectured on tombstone inscriptions:

## THE LIBRARY

During the year 1987-1988, Mr. Strathdee, our Honorary Librarian, reports that the Library continued to provide a weekly opening period at 9 Union Street. Overseas visitors were fewer in number during the Summer months but local members and casual callers restored the balance.

Lack of accommodation to shelve the increasing stock of books and other material is becoming a problem year by year, making for a much less effective service than the Council would desire. With an ever growing stock of publications and periodicals storage space is at a premium.

Regular use of the available microfiche has continued while the Society's collection of Monumental Inscriptions has maintained its place as one of the main sources to be consulted. This collection is still increasing and plans are afoot for a further two compilations to be issued in the forthcoming year. The period has seen a slight diminution in the amount of correspondence received from overseas for information from family trees, etc., but as the International Genealogical Indexes are so widely available in the main centres abroad, there may be less need to apply to the Society for assistance.

Several valuable donations of books and other material have been received and such gifts are most welcome at all times and thankfully acknowledged.

The Librarian is frequently asked if the Society is willing to have donations of "Family Trees" or "Family Histories" from Members and others. The Society will be delighted at all times to have such items or anything of a genealogical nature.

During the year the Librarian was unable to attend to his duties for a period due to illness. He wishes to thank all those Members who attended to the Library during the opening times and maintained the service so adequately and willingly. He is also grateful to all the others who have helped in any way in the running of the Society's Library.

## LIBRARY PREMISES

Our present Library premises are rented and as Mr. Strathdee has outlined, our need for more space is urgent. The decision was taken to buy property and to appeal to the Membership for funds to assist with this. For some time we have had a "Library Premises Fund" into which a proportion of every subscription is deposited and this has grown slowly. Accordingly, an Appeal Leaflet has been prepared and will be issued shortly. Our Honorary President, Professor Gordon Donaldson and the Lord Lyon, Mr. Malcolm Innes, have contributed messages of goodwill.

While this was in hand, we were approached by the Stewart Society who are also looking for permanent premises. They are a Society with similar aims to ourselves and they also have a library. It has been agreed to pursue with them the search for premises which would be large enough for both Societies to function separately but to obtain which would be to our mutual benefit. The search for suitable premises continues.

## PUBLICATIONS

Last year we began to publish a series of short information leaflets. The first was on "Scottish Emigration to North America" compiled by Mr. Donald Whyte. The second, compiled by Mrs. Cory and published during the year was on "Starting a Search into Scottish Family History". Other lists are in preparation.

There was no new publication of graveyard inscriptions during the year. There is a steady demand for those already published and as stocks of particular titles run out,

these are reprinted, reduced to A5 size. Recording of inscriptions continues in various areas. The county of Sutherland has been completed and publication should be in the Spring. Upper Donside has also been completed and it is planned to publish this shortly.

Work progresses in Skye, Lochaber and in Ayrshire. We are grateful to many recorders and, in particular to Miss Cowper, Mr. & Mrs. Beattie, Miss Alison Mitchell and Mr. Angus Mitchell. The latter, in conjunction with our Chairman, Mr. Torrance, is exploring ways and means of transferring the central index of graveyards recorded, which is housed in the Library, to computer.

During the year, following disquiet expressed at the Annual Meeting, revised guidelines were drawn up for the printers of *The Scottish Genealogist*. However, other problems arose at the printers and publication fell far behind schedule. At the time of writing, these problems happily appear to have been solved and our thanks are due to the Honorary Editor, Mr. Guild and to the printers for their efforts.

A Member in Gloucester, Mr. R.C. Allen, prepared a cumulative index to the Magazine, covering the period from volume 1, 1954 to volume 28, 1981. This was issued in August and we are most grateful to the compiler.

## LIST OF ACCREDITED SEARCHERS

Following the decision by the General Record Office for Scotland to discontinue the issue to inquirers of a list of searchers, the Society decided to draw up its own list. A Genealogical Inquiries Committee was appointed by the Council to consider applications for inclusion in this list. The first list of accredited searchers, which was completed in October 1988, includes the names of 16 searchers with the knowledge and experience required to deal with genealogical inquiries received by the Society; this list has been issued to numerous inquirers in many parts of the world. The Committee is always willing to consider further applications from experienced searchers, and the list will be revised as often as required.

## SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

Three meetings of the Association (which has changed its name to the Scottish Association ...) were held during the year: the first in Aberdeen when our representatives were very interested to see the Aberdeen Family History Shop and witness its activities at first-hand. The other two meetings were held in Edinburgh at our Library in Union Street.

During the year, the Anglo-Scottish Family History Society, based at Manchester, joined the Association and the youngest Scottish Society, the Largs & District Family History Group, just months old has been invited to join.

The Aberdeen Society held a very successful conference in April and were host, at the same time, to a meeting of the Federation of Family History Societies. Friendly relations are being maintained with the Federation who have expressed the hope that the Scottish Societies will rejoin the Federation at some future date. During the year the Federation published Mr. D. Whyte's *The Scots Overseas: a Selected Bibliography*.

The Association hopes to produce a Newsletter, three times a year, giving details of the activities of each Society. Mrs. Ramsbotham of the Anglo-Scottish Society has agreed to edit this.

The Tay Valley Society are holding a one-day national conference on 9th September 1989 and they hope for good support from members of the Scottish Societies.

Each Society continues with its publishing programme of journal and other

publications. During the year these included a **Directory of Members' Interests and Strathclyde Sources** from Glasgow; Donald Whyte's **Walter Macfarlane and The Family Record**, a book in which to record genealogy, from Aberdeen; **Tay Valley People**, no. 4 from Dundee. The latter are busy indexing the Howff Burial Records and Aberdeen are indexing by parish the 1696 Poll Tax of Aberdeen.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lastly, we should like to take this opportunity of thanking all our helpers, the Members who come to Meetings and the Lecturers who give us their time to further the aims of the Society.

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## £75,000 APPEAL FOR NEW LIBRARY PREMISES

The Scottish Genealogy Society has always regarded the provision of a good library a vital and indispensable part of its service to its Members and to genealogical studies in general.

Through termination of the lease of our rented accommodation it has become imperative for the Society to acquire new premises and this is the reason for making the above Appeal.

For some time a proportion of our annual income has been allocated to our Library Premises Fund, which currently stands around £6,000.

Our Library keeps on growing, as any good library should, and the shortage of space has become acute. We now need new premises and better facilities, more room to display our unique collection of material, more room for readers to work, more room for our current stock and future additions as well as our publications.

The present premises occupied by the Society, consist of two ground-floor rented rooms; one has been in use since 1976 while the second was acquired in 1981 to meet our growing needs.

The Library collection has increased steadily over the last thirty years and up to 1976 was housed in the homes of Office-Bearers and supporters of the Society. It now contains over two thousand items, mainly printed books. That number includes some six hundred books in the "Matthew Stirling Collection", donated by one of our Members, and several other very useful but smaller collections. In addition, the Society holds a great amount of typescript and manuscript material, most of it donated to the Library by Members, including genealogies, family trees and pedigrees, extracts from records, maps, etc.

The Society received more than sixty periodicals, in exchange or otherwise, from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America.

Having pioneered the systematic transcription of pre-1855 monumental inscriptions, the Society is especially proud of its large collection of 'MI' lists.

As well as the growing range of volumes published by the Society, it has many unpublished lists — a collection which grows steadily, as many Scottish graveyards still remain to be recorded.

Library holdings also include material on microfilm and microfiche as well as the International Genealogical Index for Scotland. The Library has three microfiche readers, a microfilm reader and a photocopier.

Since 1976 there has been an increasing number of readers making use of our facilities, especially during the summer months when Edinburgh has many visitors with Scottish connections. These facilities are not confined to members of the Society, as it recognises that it has a duty to disseminate information about Scottish genealogy as widely as possible, a feature which has been much appreciated overseas.

The Library is staffed by volunteers from the Society's membership and the many tasks associated with maintaining an information service are done by willing helpers. Much correspondence is received and (although research is not undertaken by the Society) queries which can be answered from the resources of the Library are dealt with as time permits. In this way Members living overseas, with no opportunity of visiting Scotland, can to some extent share in our resources and receive help whenever possible.

So that better and more extensive resources can become available to those seeking information on their Scottish ancestors, the Society is asking for your assistance in making the provision of new Library premises a reality.

Contributions, large or small, will be gratefully acknowledged and should be sent to: Mr. Neil R. Carstairs, SGS Library Appeal, 5 Learmonth Place, Edinburgh EH4 1AX, Scotland.

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**INSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FROM GRAVESTONES LOCATED IN THE  
CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S RUE D'ANGLETERRE, TANGIER, MOROCCO,  
March 1989, by David J. McIntyre.**

- (i) To the dear memory of Adam Wilson of Lala Shuafien, Tangier who died Nov. 4th 1892 aged 65. Son of the late George Wilson of Glasgow, Aberdeenshire also of his wife Grace aged 82 who died Jan. 19th, 1922 in London and was buried at Lochie near Stirling.
- (ii) Alexander Wallace MacLeod born at Tain 1 July 1872 died at Tangier 12 September 1915.
- (iii) To the beloved memory of my dearly loved husband kaid Sir Harry Aubrey de Vere MacLean K.C.M.G. fell asleep Feb. 5th 1920 aged 71 years eldest son of the late Inspector General Andrew MacLean R.A.M.C. of Drimmin, Argyllshire.
- (iv) Pilot Officer P.M. MacIntyre wireless operator/air gunner Royal Canadian Air Force died 21/2/1944.

Mr. McIntyre is willing to correspond with enquirers, his address is 24 Conway Road, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 0LD.

**SOCIETY'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR FROM OCTOBER 1987  
TO SEPTEMBER 1988**

<b>INCOME</b>	£	£
Subscriptions	9,813.96	
Investment Income	2,744.87	
Covenant Tax Refunds	527.04	
Sales	5,080.94	
Donations Library Premises	219.49	
Donations General	12.00	
Sundries	69.65	18,467.95
Refund of Subscriptions and Sales		114.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<u>18,353.95</u>

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Salaries	1,680.00	
Library Rates/Rent	1,367.94	
Library Running Costs	617.55	
Postage, Scot. Genealogist	2,402.87	
Postage General	470.08	
Post/Packing Sales	570.38	
Stationery	80.15	
Stationery & leaflets (printed)	504.10	
Subs to other Societies	108.05	
Type/Duplicate Mail List	516.02	
Typing General	170.67	
Lecture Expenses	342.93	
Insurance/Bank charges	113.55	
Sundries	276.57	
Book Purchases	200.36	
Mitchell Memorial purchases	0.00	
Microfilm purchases	0.00	
Print/Prep Scot. Genealogist	5,968.18	
Reprint Scot. Genealogist	36.20	
Print/Prep Mon. Inscript.	2,068.19	
Resale Purchases	169.05	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<u>17,662.84</u>
Excess Income over Expenditure		<u>691.11</u>

<b>COMPOSITION OF FUNDS</b>		
Cash balance brought forward	21,867.29	
Profit/Loss for year	691.11	
Petty Cash B/F	64.05	
Less Cheques from last years A/C	100.30	22,522.15
Cash balance Carried Forward	24,230.61	
Less Outstanding Cheques	1,800.81	
Petty Cash C/F	92.35	22,522.15
Treasury Stock at cost		8,850.64
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS</b>		<u>31,372.79</u>



# SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY SALES

## NEW MARCH 1989 PRICES

ITEMS	UK & Surface	Airmail	USA Mail*	
All prices include post & packing	to all countries	to all countries	Surface	Air
	£	£	US\$	US\$
Tie	3.00	4.00	7.00	9.00
<b>Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855)</b>				
Angus 1	6.75	14.00	14.50	24.50
Angus 2	7.75	15.00	16.50	26.50
Angus 3	6.75	11.00	12.00	19.00
Angus 4	10.00	17.50	20.50	31.50
Bute, Arran & Cumbræ	7.50	13.00	14.75	22.00
** Isla Munda	2.00	3.00	5.75	7.50
Kilmarnock & Loudoun	8.50	15.50	17.50	27.50
Kincardine	10.50	18.00	22.50	33.50
Speyside	6.00	10.50	12.00	19.00
Upper Deeside	7.75	13.00	14.75	22.00
Wester Ross	3.75	4.75	9.75	12.50
Sutherland	10.50	16.00	22.00	33.00
Upper Donside	6.00	10.00	12.00	19.00
<b>Reprinted Volumes</b> (reduced to A5 size):				
** Berwickshire	9.75	16.00	17.50	27.50
Clackmannanshire	3.00	5.75	8.50	12.25
Dunbartonshire	5.75	9.50	11.00	16.75
East Fife	9.00	15.00	18.00	26.50
East Stirling	5.50	9.00	12.50	18.00
Kinross-shire	3.00	5.25	8.50	12.25
** Lanarkshire (Upper Ward)	9.00	16.00	18.75	27.25
** North Perthshire	10.00	18.00	22.50	33.50
Peebles	3.50	5.75	8.50	12.25
** Renfrewshire	9.75	16.00	18.00	26.50
South Perthshire	9.00	15.00	18.00	26.50
West Fife	8.50	15.00	18.00	26.50
West Lothian	4.25	7.25	10.50	14.00
West Stirling	5.50	9.00	12.50	18.00
<b>Other Publications:</b>				
The Scottish Genealogist				
Each issue of current year	3.25	4.50	6.50	8.50
Each issue of previous years	2.00	3.25	5.50	6.50
Part or complete sets	see next page			
Indices up to 1981	2.25	3.75	5.50	7.50
Register of Members' Interests '86	1.50	3.00	5.75	7.50
Worksheets (per 20 — please state whether Census Return, Family Group or Pedigree Charts required.)	2.25	3.25	6.00	7.50
** Scottish Ancestry Research:				
a brief guide ...	4.00	5.50	9.50	11.50
In preparation: Carrick, Ayrshire	—	—	—	—

\*All dollar prices include bank handling charges. Please do not send other currencies or US\$ drawn on Canadian banks.

\*\*Currently not available — being reprinted

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

Please make all cheques, money orders etc., payable to THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY and send them with your order to:— Scottish Genealogy Society, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH, Scotland.

## SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SALES (Continued)

Tie	Dark Blue, with the Society's coat of arms woven in.
Angus 1	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions in Strathmore. An index to the gravestones in the environs of Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Brechin. Paperback, 331pp., plans, index.
Angus 2	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions on the seacoast, in the environs of Arbroath and Montrose. Paperback, 300pp., plans, index.
Angus 3	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions in the environs of Dundee. Paperback, 126pp., plans, index.
Angus 4	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions in Dundee and Broughty Ferry. Paperback, 300pp., plans, index.
Isla Munda	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions of the burial Isle in Loch Leven. Unbound typescript, 15pp., index.
Kilmarnock and Loudon District	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions. Paperback, 189pp., index, cumulative index, bibliography.
Kincardineshire	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions of Kincardineshire (The Mearns). Paperback, 321pp., plans, index, cumulative index.
Speyside	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions on Speyside, including Badenoch, Strathspey and part of the Laigh of Moray, from the source of the Spey to the sea. Paperback, 185pp., plans, index.
Upper Deeside	Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions of parishes from Crathie and Braemar to Kincardine O'Neil. Paperback, 122pp., plans, index, cumulative index.
Bute, Arran, Cumhraise	Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions on islands of Bute, Arran and Cumhraise. Paperback, 115pp., plans, index, cumulative index.
Wester Ross	Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions in Wester Ross. Covers parishes of Kincardine, Lochbroom, Gairloch Applecross, Loch Carron, Lochalsh, Kintail and Glensheil. Paperback, 66pp., plans, index, cumulative index, reduced size.
Reprinted volumes	Reduced to A5 size, unbound but glued. Minor revisions incorporated as reprinted from time to time.
The Scottish Genealogist	Rates for part or complete sets obtainable on request. All back issues available, some issues reprinted.
Register of Members' Interests 1986	Families being researched by Society Members. This is latest edition available. Paperback, (addresses and index revised regularly and published in journal).
Scottish Ancestry Research	by D. Whyte, F.H.G., F.S.A.Scot. A comprehensive guide to undertaking research in Scotland, covering main sources of information, its collation and presentation. Includes useful addresses and standard works of reference. Paperback, 47pp., Illustrations. (?)
Worksheets	3 Types available: CENSUS RETURN SHEETS for comprehensively recording information found on British census returns. FAMILY GROUP SHEETS for recording births, marriages and deaths of up to 11 offspring, their parents and grandparents. PEDIGREE CHARTS for recording 5 generations of parents, grandparents etc.

## TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND : A MINISTER TRANSPORTED

by A.S. Cowper

On 6 June 1831 the Rev. Duncan McCaig described as "now or lately minister of a chapel in or near Edinburgh" appeared in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh and was sentenced to be transported for 14 years. His crime was theft or reset of theft of books between June 1830 and March 1831.

Duncan McCaig, son of a farmer at Balgarbh in Lismore, was born 23 March 1796. In 1822 the Presbytery of Abertarff ordained him as missionary at Fort William. The following year he entered the service of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the body responsible for appointing the minister of the Gaelic Chapel in Edinburgh. Dr John Macdonald ("the Apostle of the North") minister at Urquhart having declined an invitation to return to be minister at the Gaelic Chapel, Duncan McCaig was appointed as "lecturer and catechist".

The Gaelic Chapel then stood in the Horse Wynd which connected the Cowgate with the southern suburbs of the city. It was demolished under the City Improvement Act 1871 when Chambers Street was formed. Horse Wynd and College Wynd were replaced by Guthrie Street. The Gaelic Chapel stood approximately opposite West College Street where it enters Chambers Street.

By 1827 when he was living at 1 Lauriston Place rumours about McCaig's behaviour upset the deacons of the Chapel. An enquiry was held at a series of meetings. Isabella Adamson, a servant girl to the Nixon family in Teviot Row, had complained to two of the deacons about the minister's treatment of her. The deacons, Alexander McIntosh and Mr McCallum, asked McCaig to call a special meeting of the deacons to explain to them the situation.

At the first meeting McCaig said that the girl had pestered him by declaring there was a "love affair" between them. When she had got an agent to write to him, the minister had paid the lawyer a pound to take no further action. The deacons were then delegated to interview the girl at her employer's house. When they called Miss Adamson was out, but Mrs Nixon, "very respectable, the daughter of a clergyman", told them that on one occasion she had opened the door to McCaig who wished to see her servant. She warned the girl against having anything further to do with the minister. Mrs Nixon considered "it impossible that a man of his appearance could be influenced by honourable motives in paying his addresses to a woman in the capacity of a common servant".

Isabella's story was that in 1825 McCaig had arranged to meet her at the Meadows at the "back of Park Street". There he suggested that he should take lodgings for her in Dalkeith or Musselburgh and promised that he would make provision "in the event of any offspring resulting". The girl, however, refused and their next meeting was the following week in her "master's parlour". McCaig then apologised for what he had said and offered her marriage. This she accepted, but no time was set for the engagement. They continued to meet.

In 1826 Adamson chanced to come on McCaig walking with another young woman in the Meadows. This girl, Isabella Simpson, who knew McCaig as Mr Stewart, appeared before the deacons accompanied by her brother. Before she spoke McCaig insisted on telling his deacons how fine a woman Miss Simpson was and how he met her one day "at Bruntsfield Links sitting on a stile or dyke". She seemed unwell so he walked with her to "the head of the Meadows Walk". He later called at her brother's shop, a grocery business in Buccleuch Street, to make some purchases. However, Miss Simpson, gave a different picture of McCaig's conduct.

After their encounter at Bruntsfield the minister had persisted in meeting her again, so she did so and they went to the Braids. There he asked her to go with him to Perth where his father had an estate. When she refused, he then offered to provide a room in Edinburgh and educate her to fit her station in life as his wife. Moreover, he would marry her in a year's time when he came of age to inherit his grandmother's legacy. Miss Simpson was not to be cajoled into accepting any of McCaig's schemes.

Shortly after, on learning she was leaving Edinburgh to live in the country on account of ill health, McCaig called at the shop. He asked for a keepsake and she gave him a watch ribbon. In return he gave her a copy of the Letters of "Abellard and Eloise". Her uncle, Mr Sharp, a teacher in Richmond Street, being in the back shop saw McCaig giving her also two side combs. McCaig and Simpson had a final meeting on a Sabbath evening at a public house in Teviot Row where they had some whisky. McCaig wore a brown greatcoat, a blue cloak with a fur collar, and carried a brown silk umbrella with a white border.

There was a third lady in the minister's life, a Miss Campbell, who did not want to be involved in the affairs of the man who visited her as "Mr Stewart". The Deacons were at a loss as to what action to take. Clearly McCaig's conduct was not what was to be expected of the minister of the Gaelic Chapel. Mr McDonald, the Session Clerk, wanted the affair, as one observer wrote, "buried in oblivion". Mr McIntosh, treasurer of the church funds, rented cheaply a workshop within the Chapel premises so may have wished to be on good terms with the minister.

The Deacons were concerned about whether there was enough evidence to get rid of McCaig. If the statements of the girls were not sufficiently damning, then the Chapel would be left with a minister of doubtful character and the publicity would prevent his going elsewhere. They decided to give McCaig all the relevant papers and ask him to establish his innocence.

At the next meeting of the Deacons the Session Clerk, McDonald, produced an incorrect minute of the previous meeting and McCaig had done nothing to clear himself of the charges. Thereupon a vote was taken on passing the problem to the Presbytery. Three deacons, two of whom were McIntosh and McDonald, were against reporting to the Presbytery. The others then went to Mr Tawse, the Secretary of the SSPCK, who advised referring the case to two clergymen before taking any other action.

McCaig intervened to say he had consulted the leading legal figures of the day — Jeffrey and Cockburn. Jeffrey, he alleged, was of the opinion that the girls could not establish proof of their statements and that the Session had exceeded its powers. Cockburn, he said, supported the Session's right to investigate and thought the women could not substantiate their allegations. But McCaig had not consulted either man.

At the final meeting of the Deacons on 21 March 1827 two visiting clergymen, Doctors Dickson and Gordon, insisted that as a first step the Deacons would accept their decision and not appeal to any other court. As soon as this was agreed, the visiting ministers did nothing to examine the evidence and absolved McCaig. It was operation whitewash with a vengeance. The establishment had decided to cover up for McCaig. Yet at a later date McCaig admitted to the Rev John McDonald of Urquhart that he had "acted sinfully imprudent in having spoken at all to these women".

The Deacons were split. Some resigned office and the others unctuously presented McCaig with a pulpit gown, a Bible and a psalm book as "a tribute of respect to moral worth". One of the protesting deacons published an account of what had taken place. McCaig's "moral worth" did not last long, for in August 1830 he was before the Presbytery of Edinburgh on a charge of undesirable conduct. The evidence is an insight

into the low life of the city, not in the wynds of the Old Town but in the spacious streets of the New Town.

The Edinburgh chairmen were like Providence in their seeing all that went on in the city. Angus McPherson, chairman and adherent of the Gaelic Chapel, described how from his stance at the West end of Queen Street he had seen McCaig with some women. The area was, according to McPherson, the haunt of "women of the town". Twice on the same night McPherson had seen McCaig with two different women in two different common stairs in South St David Street. Another chairman, Donald Dow, with his stance at the north corner of Frederick Street and George Street, remembered a night in October 1829 when McCaig was seen speaking to women who later went to 62 Thistle Street where a Mrs Baird kept a brothel.

Adam Mackay, a third chairman witness, reported seeing the minister in conversation with "bad women" who went off by Albyn Place and St Colme Street. At subsequent Presbytery meetings evidence was brought of McCaig being seen on the Regent Bridge trying to pick up a woman. The witness said that it was getting dark, about six o'clock when the shops began to light up with gas.

A somewhat vague story came from Christian McPherson, wife of an Edinburgh shoemaker and at one time a "hearer" at the Gaelic Chapel. In March 1829 between 9 and 10 in the evening she chanced to meet Duncan McCaig on the "Earthen Mound" as she was travelling from the New Town to Castlehill. They went together by Ramsay Lane. She did not know if he knew who she was, but was surprised that a minister would "speak to her at all". After that her memory seemed to fail for she could not say if he put his arms around her or if he tried to kiss her. Her reason for leaving the Chapel was that she had moved "to a more distant house".

Eventually in February 1831 the Presbytery found the libel "not proven", but thought that McCaig had "tampered" with the witnesses and that his conduct was "highly censurable". He was warned to be more circumspect in future. Perhaps some of the brethren did think that their fellow minister had been trying to raise fallen sisters!

The final drama came in June 1831. Duncan McCaig was accused of stealing and resetting books from various Edinburgh booksellers: Walter Richardson at 10 Hunter Square; Edward West of George Street who held book sales in Hunter Square; George Watson in South College Street; John Carfrae in Drummond Street; Richard Ireland in South Bridge; Adam Black in the North Bridge.

McCaig pleaded Not Guilty. The first witness was Walter Richardson who had a six-days book sale in March 1831 when he missed certain books that had been noted in the sale catalogue. These included Constable's Miscellany on "The Rebellion in Scotland in 1745", Brown and Neilson's edition of Newton's Works, and a royal quarto Bible. Thomas James, "a black man" and "waiter" at the Reading Room, Merchants Hall, Hunter Square, recalled that one evening McCaig had left in his charge a Bible which next day McCaig put under his seat when using the Reading Room. This was the stolen Bible. Edward West recalled how a copy of Johnson's Dictionary had gone missing at one of his book sales. When he went with the police to McCaig's house in Wharton Place (Lauriston), he saw the missing volume. John Carfrae, who held winter evening book sales, found in the minister's house his missing copies of Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming", Steuart's "Philosophical Essays" and the "Ladies Poetical Album". Other stolen volumes included Thomson's "Night Thoughts", a polyglot Bible, and a Greek Testament.

Adam Black recognised his copy of Ovid as it was a scarce edition in a French binding. George Watson at Bristo Port observed that McCaig came to his shop regularly with his

face to the counter, but bought nothing and left with his back to the counter. Alexander McGregor was the police officer who arrested McCaig. Eleven of the twenty one charges were found proven. Lord Gilhes and Lord Moncrieff both described the case as "melancholy and painful".

In passing the sentence of fourteen years transportation the Lord Justice Clerk addressed McCaig:

"You must therefore betake yourself to a new course of life. You must henceforth lead a life of uniform rectitude: and I need not tell you that you have another duty to perform — the duty of heartfelt repentance and fervent prayer to God for that pardon which we are assured will be extended even to the chief of sinners."

McCaig showed no re-action to his sentence. Neither father nor brother appeared at the trial, but a 15 year old girl, Mary McColl, described as a niece, showed some distress at the sentence. She had resided in his house for five years.

While in the Calton Jail awaiting trial McCaig wrote to the Solicitor General, Henry Cockburn, asking for a reduction in the terms of bail which had been set at £400. He was careful to assure Cockburn that he did not intend to avoid trial, but his health "both of body and mind" was causing him anxiety. He closed his letter with a fine touch of imagination: "It was a dream I had last night in which I was told you would not refuse me this request that suggested today the writing of this letter." Though Cockburn reduced bail to £300, McCaig apparently was unable to find someone to stand as security for him.

From Edinburgh he was taken to Millbank Penitentiary, London, from where he wrote to the SSPCK asking for payment of the balance of his stipend due. The Directors, however, replied that the money had been paid over to the lawyer, Mr Tod, who held an endorsed bill from the minister for whom he had acted.

McCaig was transported to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on the ship *Circassian*, arriving there 16 February 1833. He was recorded as being 5 ft 9¼ ins in height, fresh complexion, dark brown hair, reddish whiskers, black eyebrows, dark hazel eyes, large nose and projecting chin. In 1834 there were 15,700 convicts in Van Diemen's Land.

While serving his sentence he was employed as a police clerk, but in 1835 was charged with embezzlement and making use of official bed ticks. The charge of embezzlement was dropped, but since he did have unlawful possession of government bed ticks he lost his clerical post and was sent to Port Arthur to labour at Public Works for 12 months.

That same year, 1835, the Lt Governor at Van Diemens Land, George Arthur, reported to the Colonial Office, London, that McCaig had receipts from the Bank of Scotland relative to ownership of a house. Arthur thought this property should have been handed over to the Crown. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury wrote to the Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, for an opinion on these facts. The Lt Governor got a lesson on Scots law from the King's Remembrancer, Sir Henry Jardine.

McCaig had conveyed his interest in the house to his brother, Malcolm, who paid to the Bank of Scotland the balance of the price outstanding. This explained the Bank of Scotland papers. In Scotland property only fell to the Crown if the criminal was outlawed for not appearing for trial or where, on appearance, he was condemned to capital punishment. Accordingly there was no question of McCaig's property being forfeited to the Crown.

By 1839 the transported minister was granted a ticket-of-leave and in 1841 he got a conditional pardon. Thereafter, though he appears to have done some teaching he was, more or less, in a destitute condition. On 15 February 1849 Duncan Livingstone McCaig died at Launceston.

Nothing is indeed new under the sun. Amorous dalliance still creates social problems. Book thefts, as librarians know, are prevalent despite electronic devices. The contemporary book thief is lucky that transportation came to an end on 12 October 1867 when the last convict ship sailed for Australia.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS

Two new volumes of pre-1855 monumental inscriptions have been published by The Scottish Genealogy Society in May this year.

### **PRE-1855 TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN SUTHERLAND BURIAL GROUNDS**

Edited by A.S. Cowper and I. Ross

ISBN 0 901061 33 6

This new volume covers the former county of Sutherland and Kincardine (Ardgay) now included in Sutherland. The gravestones listed include births and deaths before 1855 as well as later related genealogical information. There is an index for each graveyard and a cumulative index. There are over 300 pages and it is published in paperback.

The plans are not measured drawings but simple layouts of burial grounds to guide searchers. Some historical notes have been added. Route directions have been given as some of the places are in hilly, sparsely populated areas.

Cost, including post and packing charges, are as follows:—

*Sterling prices to all countries* — UK and Surface mail: £10.50, Airmail: £16.00.

*US Dollar prices (for the USA only)*— Surface mail: \$22.00, Airmail: \$33.00.

### **PRE-1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN UPPER DONSIDE**

Edited by Alastair G. Beattie and Margaret H. Beattie

ISBN 0 901061 32 8

This new volume listing and indexing the inscriptions recording pre-1855 deaths covers the parishes of Strathdon, Glenbuchat, Towie, Kildrummy, Auchindoir & Kearn, Tullynessle & Forbes, Alford, Leochel-Cushnie, Tough & Keig.

The volume is published in paperback and has 120 pages with plans, indices and a cumulative index.

Cost including post and packing charges, are as follows:—

*Sterling prices to all countries* — UK and Surface mail: £6.00, Airmail: £10.00.

*US Dollar prices (for the USA only)* — Surface mail: \$12.00, Airmail: \$19.00.

Both these volumes are available from The Scottish Genealogy Society, c/o 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH. Please make your cheques, money orders etc. payable to **THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY** and forward them with your order.

## ROBERT BROWN, BOTANIST,

by M.F. Brown

One hundred and thirty years ago this month Britain's foremost botanist died. Within a week Darwin received the famous letter from Wallace and he realised that they had both reached the same conclusion concerning the evolution of species.

In many ways the life of Robert Brown linked the time of fixed religious loyalties and traditions with that of scientific experiment and observation. His roots lay deep in the religious and political conflicts of 17th and 18th century Scotland. His great great grandfather, John Brown, was a farmer in Bolshan (derived from the French *beau champs*). He was born around 1640, married Janet Walker in 1673 and died in 1701. His son, Andrew was born in 1678, married Elizabeth Fairweather in 1706 and died in 1753 leaving a son, John, also of Bolshan in Angus. He became an Elder of the Established Church and married Helen Neish in 1728. He supported Charles Stuart in the Forty-five rising and using Kinnell Kirkyard as a rendez-vous, he recruited Jacobites as a Captain in Lord Ogilvie's Regiment. He served throughout the campaign and died at Culloden. His son James had been born in 1736. Despite instructions from the Bishops, James refused to abandon the Stuart cause. After the death of Prince Charles, James Brown of Old Montrose was the only clergyman publicly to offer prayers for the House of Stuart—a curious position as Charles' successor, Henry Stuart, was a Cardinal in Rome.

James Brown was obviously a stubborn man and he ingeniously got round a ban on preaching to more than 4 people at a time by addressing his congregation in the house of a friend, in a cruciform room, with 4 people in each wing of the cross and himself in the centre with a fifth group of worshippers. There seems to be some doubt about whether he was properly consecrated a Bishop. He died of apoplexy in 1791, leaving a widow, Helen, daughter of Robert Taylor, a Presbyterian Minister, and their second and only surviving son, Robert who had been born in 1773. After attending Marischal College, Aberdeen, which had a tradition of botany, Robert took up the post of Assistant Surgeon in the Fife Fencibles and his first posting was to Ireland. The Fencibles saw little action, leaving him time for botany and it soon became clear that this was his real interest. During a visit to London in 1798 he made the acquaintance of Joseph Banks, who had served with Captain Cook on the "Endeavour". This meeting probably altered the course of his life. He returned to Ireland the following year. Despite a French landing in Killala, Co. Mayo, his was a relaxed and leisurely life.

Rivalry between the major European powers in colonising distant parts of the globe was already strong. Dutch explorers had lost interest in Australia, believing it to be inhospitable, and there was still some doubt whether the West coast explored by them and the East Coast colonised by the English were the same land mass. When the news reached London that a French expedition had set off for the Pacific, the Admiralty was keen to commission a similar venture.

At the end of 1800 Brown received a letter while in Ireland from Banks inviting him to serve as naturalist on the journey to survey New Holland, an offer he accepted with alacrity. This was an opportunity to observe, collect and classify species new to the world of natural history, plus the adventure of the unknown—in other words, the proverbial 'dream come true'. Matthew Flinders, whose grandson was to become Flinders Petrie, the Egyptologist, was appointed Captain of "The Investigator". He was such a brilliant hydrographer and navigator that his charts were still being used up to the time of World War II. On 18th July 1801, "The Investigator" set sail from Portsmouth. Calling in at Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope; they finally reached New Holland in December.



During many trips on land as they circumnavigated Australia, Brown made a vast collection of plants and animals, many of which were painted in exquisite detail by the artist, Bauer. Parties of aborigines were encountered and there was some violence but mostly these occasions were peaceful.

This must have been a strenuous time physically, both the sea voyage itself and the trips in land, not to speak of the risks involved in exploring land about which very little was known. But the mental stimulus and challenge of all the wealth of new material would have left little time for apprehension. A French vessel in the area was boarded by Flinders with Brown acting as interpreter, despite the fact that France and Britain were at war. As the voyage continued, there was much illness on board and some deaths occurred, but Brown, despite his apparent infirmities, must have been constitutionally strong.

While Flinders was detained by the French, until his release in 1810, "The Investigator" with Brown on board made its way home, via Cape Horn. There was much for him to do, observing, classifying, preserving, but even so some specimens were damaged and some lost. The material which was finally unloaded on his return in 1805 must have been a real triumph for his personally and greatly pleased Banks and all associated with the enterprise.

From then until his death in 1858, he devoted his time to studying all the items, drawing conclusions and generally enlarging the boundaries of botanical knowledge. Although he travelled frequently to the continent until he was in his seventies, in between these forays his life must have been one of concentration routine and painstaking application, punctuated by the various controversies that characterise human affairs, even in academic circles.

Many friendships with fellow naturalists, both in Britain and abroad, were formed and maintained over the years, by means of voluminous correspondence. Among the most interesting was that with the Scottish family MacLeay. They were a large family group, who eventually settled in Australia, a country he remained interested in all his life. As a bachelor Brown may well have found with them the family warmth and liveliness which was missing in his own life. One member, Fanny, who died young a few years after arriving in Australia, a talented artist, seems to have engaged his particular affection. But for the gap of more than 20 years something more than friendship might have developed, except that all his life he was financially insecure, managing with difficulty to support his mother in Scotland, so marriage would really have been out of the question.

His friendships were warm and despite his reserve, he seems to have been held in high esteem and genuine affection by a wide range of people. One of the most enthusiastic was Martius, whose correspondence is positively lyrical in parts — "Endlicher and I will enjoy of your conversation like the Arabs in the Desert are enjoying the dew of heaven".

The career of Robert Brown illustrates several features which are fairly typical. As for many Scots, London proved to be the gateway to advancement. He did visit his homeland several times and in 1834 he stayed with his father's cousin's son, James Brown of Lochton, a leading figure in the flax-spinning industry in Scotland. James became Provost of Dundee ten years after the visit of the eminent botanist and championed liberal causes such as parliamentary reform, the repeal of the Corn Laws and workers' education. He visited America and one of his sons eventually settled there. While in Scotland, Robert Brown tried to trace his ancestors in Angus. However, his best known work published just after his return from Australia, was slated in the *Edinburgh Review* for the quality of its Latin. In coming to London as a young man, he had not only made contact with a more liberal environment but, most important, met Sir Joseph Banks, a critical influence in his, and many others', life. Personal recommendation was even more

important in those days of less formal methods of promotion. His career came at an interesting stage in the development of science, when it was becoming more professional and less the preserve of dilettantes. Scientific method was advancing as equipment such as microscopes improved. But the financial arrangements were still rather poor and, unlike Banks, a Lincolnshire landowner who paid his own and his servants' expenses during the voyage on the "Endeavour", Brown had no private means, so his way of life was always modest.

A reticent, cautious man, shy but with a dry wit, he would have been easy to underestimate, and this is perhaps the reason why he is not as well known as he should be. In some ways he received greater recognition in Europe than in Britain. His tendency to delay must have been infuriating to colleagues, but he was helpful to younger men, including Darwin, as Banks and others had been helpful to him. His closest friend in later years, Francis Boott, particularly stressed his great kindness. Despite his clerical forbears, Robert Brown never revealed his own religious views and it is probable that he reacted against the sectarianism that had held sway for so long.

His unrelenting devotion to botany, but not to the exclusion of all else, his powers of observation and deduction made an enormous contribution to the development of natural history. In this work he tended to hoard, not only specimens, but also information; one writer describes him as being like a spider at the centre of a gigantic web! The same writer comments on how casually his most important discoveries were announced, such as the existence of the cell nucleus.

By the end of his life, scientific advance had assumed much of the significance formerly occupied by religion, though this still of course played a part in the debate on evolution. In his life, Robert Brown could be said to exemplify the shift from the old world view, towards more pragmatic attitude, open to modification in the light of experience and observation. He has not received recognition proportionate to his achievements, but in this 130th year since his death, it is fitting to recall the life and work of the man whose bust still resides in the entrance to the library built on the site of his birthplace in Montrose.

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## MANCHESTER AND LANCASHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY CONFERENCE

A weekend Conference will be held at Owens Park, University of Manchester, from 1 to 3 September 1989 on the theme "The Future of Family History" as part of the 25th Anniversary Celebrations of the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society. The cost of the weekend will be approximately £65. For further details an SAE should be sent to the Conference Organiser, 65 Taunton Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, OL7 9DR.

## SOME STEELES IN LESMAHAGOW — CORRECTION

In the reply by T.C. Steele in Vol XXXV, No 4, p 178 the reference at the bottom of the page to "Bankhead" should in two places be "Bankend".

## THE GULLEN FAMILY OF MEGANTIC COUNTY, QUEBEC

by Malcolm A. Gullen

In a search that has extended over four years. I have tried to find the precise date and place of birth of JOHN GULLEN. Family hearsay, Canadian Census Records and his burial certificate, dated 25th June, 1860 show that he was born in Scotland late in 1783 or early in 1784. JOHN, with his wife and eleven children, two of them less than four years old and six less than thirteen, made the long Atlantic voyage around 1830 and, by 1832 owned 600 acres of farmland in LEEDS TOWNSHIP, MEGANTIC COUNTY in the province of Quebec. The family was literate and, apparently, affluent. JOHN appears to have been either a Land Surveyor in Britain, or a landscape gardener, but his name has not been found in surviving records of these occupations.

He married CHARLOTTE BARTON CARROLL at St Mary's, Marylebone, London on 18th January, 1806; both were, approximately, 22 years old. A son, JOHN EDWARDS, was baptised at St John's, Hampstead, on 3rd July, 1808. A daughter, MARY, was probably born earlier in London; London is associated with her name in a Quebec Marriage Bond of 1831. A second daughter, CHARLOTTE, was born in Wales in 1810. Four other children, JAMES, JANE, ANNA and ALEXANDER, born between January, 1812 and October, 1817 were baptised together in Sherborne, Dorset, on 6th February, 1818. Places of birth are not quoted in this baptismal record. Two sons, THOMAS and ROBERT, were born in Ireland in 1820 and 1823, probably near Fermoy in County Cork. No baptismal records for the three youngest children, HARRIET, WILLIAM and EMMA have been found, in Britain, in the 1988 update of the International Genealogical Index, (IGI), from Salt Lake City, Utah.

JOHN EDWARDS enlisted in the 97th Regiment of Foot at Bristol in 1824 while still under age. He served in Ceylon from 1825 to 1836; on Corfu in the Adriatic from 1843 to 1847, and on Malta until January, 1848. He served less than a year in Jamaica before being returned, suffering from dyspnoea and chronic rheumatism, to Chatham in England for a medical discharge in April, 1849. He died at Cork, Ireland in June, 1862, aged 54 years, without known issue.

The daughter, MARY, a dressmaker, married JOHN MELLON, a grocer, in Quebec City in January, 1831; CHARLOTTE, of Wales, married JOHN HUTCHISON of Barbiston, Dalrymple in Ayrshire, a farmer at Leeds at about the same time. ANNA married JOHN WILKIN of Ireland, a farmer at Leeds in February, 1846. These three marriages had issue. JANE GULLEN married Doctor MONTAGUE SCOTT, a widower and surgeon from Edinburgh. Doctor SCOTT'S wife, ELIZA WILKIN, died on 4th September, 1852 at Leeds. Doctor SCOTT married MARY THOMPSON, a widow, on 5th August, 1861 at Leeds. No record of his marriage to JANE GULLEN has been found, but 1855 is indicated as a probable date. JANE died very unexpectedly and tragically within a year of her marriage in her early forties. Another record shows that MARY LOWREY, wife of MONTAGUE SCOTT, M.D. of Leeds died on 26th February, 1873, aged seventy-six. There is no indication that MARY LOWREY and MARY THOMPSON were the same person. Doctor SCOTT is described in Dugald McKenzie McKillop's book 'Annals of Megantic County, Quebec', now in its fourth printing. HARRIET died of scarlet fever at age 14 and WILLIAM was killed by a falling tree at age 17.

ANNA'S daughter, EMMA GULLEN WILKIN, was born on 3rd December, 1846 and married JOHN YEOMAN CRUICKSHANK. Ethel Reid Cruickshank, (ERC), and her son, Doctor Lyle R. Cruickshank, produced a book 'Leeds and St Sylvester: Historical Sketches', a detailed social and family history of the area.

THOMAS GULLEN married ELIZA WILSON and settled on farmland owned by his father at Lemesurier, a tiny hamlet south of Leeds. ELIZA WILSON was born at Leeds on 24th November, 1834 to JOHN WILSON of Belfast and MARY JANE ACKLAND of Glasgow. Her brother, DAVID, died on the voyage to Canada and was buried at sea. THOMAS and ELIZA had three boys and five girls; BARTON JOHN and CHARLOTTE, born in 1857 and 1859, were the oldest. ELIZA died on 19th July, 1872 aged 37, just after the birth of her last daughter, ELIZA. The child, ELIZA, died on 7th April, 1878 of diphtheria. On 1st October, 1868 THOMAS was appointed as the first Postmaster at Lemesurier. He was known for his strict Baptist upbringing of his four daughters. Three of these young women are said to have eloped through a bedroom window to marry the men of their choice, (ERC).

ROBERT GULLEN married NANCY ANN SMITH of Ancaster in Ontario on 12th October, 1852, probably around the time of the death of CHARLOTTE BARTON CARROLL, his mother. The couple moved immediately to the farm on Lot 5, Ninth Range at Leeds which JOHN, his father, conveyed to ROBERT in a deed of gift dated 17th November, 1852. ROBERT was Mayor of Leeds when he successfully petitioned the Governor General of Lower Canada on 24th February, 1863 to admit SARAH HENRY, aged 14 years, daughter of a farmer, JAMES HENRY, to the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport as a government patient. SARAH had started several fires and was regarded as dangerous to herself and her family.

Seven children were born to NANCY ANN at Leeds prior to her death on 3rd December, 1864. ROBERT returned immediately to Ontario, near Ancaster, accompanied by his seven small children and his wife's body, presumably using the new railway from Quebec to Hamilton, a distance of some 600 miles. This is the origin of 'The Body in the Boxcar' legend among family members today. One daughter, CHARLOTTE, was raised by her grandparents, DAVID and CHARITY SHAVER SMITH at Ancaster. Two other children, the youngest, JAMES FREDERICK and LUCY ALICE, were raised by relatives around Ancaster. ROBERT married for a second time, ELIZABETH HOWELL of Ancaster, and took up a farm in East Oxford Township with ELIZABETH, her sister, MARY HOWELL, and the remaining four children of his first marriage, HARRIET, JOHN BENJAMIN and CHARITY BENJAMIN and WILLIAM. He died there on 10th June, 1873, just three months short of his fiftieth birthday, survived by ELIZABETH and the four small children of that marriage.

One of NANCY ANN's sons, JOHN BENJAMIN, became a medical doctor and married AUGUSTA STOWE, the first woman in Canada to receive a medical degree when she graduated from Victoria College in Cobourg, Ontario in 1883. Her mother, EMILY STOWE, was the first Canadian woman licensed to practise medicine in Canada and received her medical education in New York. No Canadian college would accept women medical students at that time.

CHARLOTTE BARTON CARROLL is, perhaps, a greater enigma than her husband, JOHN. The Cruickshank book, (ERC), contains information that could only have come from CHARLOTTE herself, probably through her granddaughter, EMMA GULLEN WILKIN CRUICKSHANK. THOMAS GULLEN listed his father's place of birth as Scotland and his mother's as England in the 1891 Canadian Census. CHARLOTTE created an embroidered sampler in her tenth year in 1794, which exists today; so she and JOHN were almost the same age. ERC states that '... when he, JOHN, was eighteen years of age he went to Ireland to work as a gardener on the Castle Hyde estate owned by Lord Carroll. About three years later he married Charlotte Barton Carroll, the twenty-one year old daughter of his employer, Lord Carroll.' From 1594 to 1851, the Castle Hyde estate near Fermoy in County Cork was the property of the HYDE family. No evidence has been found to show that a Lord Carroll existed in the area, or in the whole of Ireland, at any

time. Both witnesses to the marriage at St Mary's, Marylebone in 1806 were church officials accustomed to providing this service. The birth of THOMAS and ROBERT in Ireland, from Census records, in 1820 and 1823 is the only evidence the family were in Ireland and then at a much later date. The parish records for Fermoy were destroyed in the fire at the Public Record Office in Dublin in 1922. ERC states that (i) MARY GULLEN married a soldier in Quebec. JOHN MELLON was a grocer, and (ii) JOHN GULLEN, the son, was 'wealthy, a soldier in India'. JOHN was a sergeant, in Ceylon from 1827 to 1836; he was reduced to Private following a Court Martial for being absent without leave for three days, when he was sentenced, in June, 1840, to three months imprisonment, the first two with hard labour and the third in solitary. He also lost all his pension rights up to the date of his conviction, but these rights were returned to him when he was discharged as medically unfit for further service. From 25th April, 1849 he lived on a pension of two shillings a day.

A family legend exists, with its origins in the Cruickshank side, passed down by hearsay through three or four generations, that CHARLOTTE was the natural child of a single woman. Her birth record has not been found in all the English and Welsh Counties of the 1988 update of the IGI. She is believed to be buried in the GOFF Baptist Cemetery at Lot 7, Ninth Range of Leeds, adjacent to the GULLEN Farm on Lot 5, but no grave marker has survived nor has a burial record been found. JOHN GULLEN's burial is recorded in the records of St James Anglican Church at Leeds, but the location of his grave is unknown.

I have an impression of CHARLOTTE as a woman anxious to preserve and inflate her social standing in the Leeds community and who was intensely loyal to her husband. My impression of JOHN is of a man with an irascible temperament and an abrasive personality, witnessed by the frequent family movements in Britain. None of his sons, as adults, appeared to be willing to live with him, beyond ROBERT who sheltered him when he was in his old age and infirm and who was given the farm in return for care. The farm on Lot 5, Ninth Range was originally purchased by JAMES GULLEN, by an indenture dated 30th June, 1830 at Quebec City, but he sold it to his father, JOHN, on 6th November, 1832 and moved south to the United States. JAMES GULLEN died at 104 Concord Street, Brooklyn, New York on 11th March, 1893 survived by his daughter who was, not surprisingly, named CHARLOTTE.

Leeds Township has changed tremendously since 1860. The family name, GULLEN, does not appear there now. An area once populated with family names like McKillop, McKenzie, Nutbrown, Warcup, Wilson, Campbell, Hutchison and Thompson is now predominantly French, and one has to listen hard, very hard indeed, to hear English spoken. The old GULLEN farm on Lot 5, Ninth Range is now owned by Philippe BOLDUC, an aging and amiable cultivateur.

I think I came very close to finding JOHN GULLEN's birthplace in November, 1986. I heard of Mrs EVELYN BEATRICE WILKIN SAVAGE, born 24th August, 1891 at Lemesurier, who was living at the Grace Christian Home near Lennoxville, Quebec. She was well-known in the area for her clear recollection of events and people in the township of Leeds. Her mother-in-law had been CHARLOTTE GULLEN, the oldest daughter of THOMAS GULLEN and ELIZA WILSON. She was 21 when THOMAS GULLEN died in 1911 and must have known him and his extended family well. I telephoned Mrs Savage on a Sunday evening and she agreed to receive me immediately after breakfast, at 9.30, on the following Thursday. I arrived promptly at the Grace Christian Home to discover that this splendid old lady had suffered a stroke 48-hours earlier, and her memories are lost to us. If any readers recognises John Gullen or Charlotte Barton Carroll, I hope that they will contact me at 21 Kaymar Drive, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada, K1J 7C8, and be rewarded.

## SOME ITEMS ADDED TO THE STOCK OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

- Macphail (I.M.M.) A short history of Dumbartonshire. 128pp. 1984.
- Nisbet (Hamilton More) Oxenfoord and its owners. 80pp. 1932.
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(To be continued)



## QUERIES

- 1726 SANDERSON — James Milroy Sanderson, grandson of Mary Milroy, lived in Edinburgh in 1931. Wish to contact him. Leslie A. Clark, 16 Zoar Avenue, Dedham, MA 02026, USA.
- 1727 CROUCHER — Alfred Croucher, b.c. 1846 in Hampshire/Dorset area or near Glasgow, emigrated to New Zealand in mid-1800's with parents and brothers, and from there to Newfoundland. His first wife died in 1884. He married Mary Ann Tarrant and died on 17 June 1900, leaving a son, Thomas, and daughter, Elizabeth (m. 1889 in Newfoundland). His cousin, James E. Croucher, Master Mariner, m. Matilda Hooper of Burin, was lighthouse keeper at Pointe Verde, Placentia, St. John's, and d. 10 June 1897. Who were Alfred's parents and where was he born? A. Vankesteren, 6 Lansdowne Place, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1A 2VG, Canada.
- 1728 SCOTT — William Scott, blacksmith, of Church Bank, Bradford; related to Scotts in Edinburgh who owned property in the Grassmarket. Family reputedly connected by marriage with Earl Haig. Bradford Census 1841 listed as 30 years old, and married. Married second wife, Elizabeth Harker, March 4, 1848, as a widower. Two sons: Walter, born Nov. 28, 1848; James, born Sept. 27, 1851, by which time William had left his family. Does anyone know of these Edinburgh Scotts? Judith Roberts, 6 Tredgold Garth, Bramhope, Leeds LS16 9BP.
- 1729 FAIRLIE/RISK/DAVIDSON — John Davidson m. Jean Fairlie, daughter of John Fairlie and Catherine McMurrich and sister of John, on 9 December 1820 in Balfon. Who were his parents? Was John Davidson of 468 New City Road, Glasgow, who died in 1897 related? Was Jean Fairlie's brother the John who married Christian Risk on 16 December 1821 in Balfon, or the John Fairlie who was born in 1822 in Balfon, married Marion Smith on 5 March 1854, and lived at 114 Oxford Street, Glasgow? Mrs Anne Cruickshank, 151 Westward Deals, Kedington, Haverhill, Suffolk CB9 7PW.
- 1730 MURRAY/TAFTS — William Murray, b.c. 1760, Baker, m. Eupham Toafts or Tafts at Edinburgh on 19 Aug. 1788. Three children baptised in St Cuthbert's Parish Edinburgh:- Ann 2 Nov. 1788, William 13 Sept. 1790, and Jean 4 Aug. 1792, and in Liberton Euphemia 17 Aug. 1797. Were there any other children? Mrs Myra Watt, 49 Barnton Park View, Edinburgh EH4 6HH.
- 1731 PURDON/FERGUSON — Robert Purdon, b.c. 1781 in Scotland, possibly near Glasgow, m. Jane (Jean) Ferguson (b.c. 1788 Perthshire) and possibly served in Lancashire Militia and was a Wine Merchant in Glasgow. Children:- William, b. 1813 Newcastle; Jane b.c. 1815 probably Scotland; Janet Hunter, b. 30 April 1818 Glasgow; Robert, b. 27 March 1820 Glasgow. Family emigrated to Lanark County, Ontario in 1821 where other children born — Margaret, James, Marion and John. Information wanted on parents and place of birth and marriage of Robert and Jane. Mrs Janet Gosior, 8215 - 185 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5T 1G9, Canada.
- 1732 EWART — John Ewart, b. Tranent 1787, son of John Ewart and Mary Thomson, m. Christian Scott, daughter of Walter Scott, blacksmith at Carberry, and Ellen Clark on 13 Dec. 1816 at Tranent. Children of the marriage were John b. 1826, Walter b. 1829, George b. 1830, Mary b. 1835, Janet b. 1837, James b. 1839. Family lived at 3 Dalrymple Place on Carnegie St., Edinburgh for 30 years. Information on descendants of this family appreciated. J. W. Ewart, 30 George St., Helpringham, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 0RS.

- 1733 EWART. Would welcome biographical and genealogical information on any bearers of this name for inclusion in book, with source. J. W. Ewart, 30 George St., Helpringham, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 0RS.
- 1734 CASSEL — Jacob (or Peter) Cassel was born in Edinburgh in 1540 and landed in Sweden in 1592, accompanied by his son, Önnert (possible Leonard). He became Head of the Royal Stables in Stockholm and led the Coronation Procession of King Carl IX. Information about his ancestors wanted. Mrs G. Kelly, 2 The Crouch, Seaford, E. Sussex BN25 1PX.
- 1735 CRAIK — Rev. William Craik, schoolmaster at Kennoway, Fife c. 1800, m. Jane Patterson. Where and when was William born, and who were his parents? Was he related to Craik families in Longforgan, Perthshire? Mrs D. H. Booth, 46 Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness IV2 3PG.
- 1736 CRAIK — Agnes Craik, b. 1853 Longforgan, Perthshire, dau. of James Craik, farmer, at Redmire, Longforgan, and Margaret Macdonald, married — Moore/More, d. at Rutherglen 1938. She had two sons, William and John. William possibly an upholsterer in Rutherglen. Information sought about family. Mrs D. H. Booth, 46 Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness IV2 3PG.
- 1737 MACKENZIE — Kenneth b. 1825 Bogbuie, Ross-shire, possibly son of William MacKenzie and Isabel (Cameron), m. in Urquhart and Logie Wester in 1847 to Margaret MacPhail (b. West Indies). A son, Murdoch MacKenzie b. 1849 in Easter Kenkill ROC, m. in 1874 to Mary Dunn (Johnston) of Bothwell. A dau., Mary Dunn MacKenzie b. 1881, m. in Beaulieu 1903 to Roderick Cameron. Seek kinfolk. Mr Alistair Cameron, 32 Cobran Road, Cheltenham, NSW 2119, Australia.
- 1738 ARMIT — David Armit, b.c. 1810, m. Margaret Hain, daughter of John Hain, on 1 December 1832 at Kilmany, Fife. Margaret died 25 Sept. 1882. Their children were Margaret, Jane, John, Mary (b.c. 1840 at Auchtermuchty, Fife, m. David Scott, b. Fife 1837; they lived at Brookside, Canterbury, New Zealand) Christina, and Jessie (b.c. 1849 at Auchtermuchty, m. Archibald Smith, b. Haddington c. 1851, on 30 June 1871 in Edinburgh and lived in Wellington, New Zealand, where Archibald died in 1904; Jessie then lived at Brookside, Canterbury). Information on family appreciated. Mrs Y J LeComte, 9 Halley Place, Avonside, Christchurch 6, New Zealand.
- 1739 BOWMAN — Charlotte Bowman, first wife of Adam Jack, farmer at Meikle Forfar, Glen Isla, Angus, mother of Kate, James, Adam, Annie, and George. Information wanted about her parents and siblings. Mrs Anabel M. Bedard, 8 Cumberland Rd., East Providence, Rhode Island, 02915, U.S.A.
- 1740 MCGREGOR — John McGregor, griever, son of John Rowe (or Roro) McGregor and Mary McDonald, b. Perthshire c. 1790, m. Anne Stobbie, daughter of John Stobbie and Mary Graham, on 14 June 1826 in Monzie, Perthshire. Children were Elizabeth (b. October 1827, bap. Newrow November 1827), Mary (b. June 1829, bap. Newrow July 1829 and d. 1837), Catherine (b. 29 May 1831 at Crieff), Charles John (b. 1833) and William (b. 1836). In March 1837 the family sailed from Dundee on the "John Barrie" for Sydney and arrived in July. Information about John and Mary McGregor wanted. Mrs Margaret Cameron, 152 Harts Road, Indooroopilly, Queensland 4068, Australia.
- 1741 MCKINNON — Malcolm McKinnon, b.c. 1803 to Malcolm John McKinnon and Mary McLean, m. Mary McDonald (b.c. 1810 to Archibald McDonald) on 26 June 1837 on the Isle of Tiree. They sailed to Sydney in June 1840 in the Elizabeth and on to New Zealand. Malcolm died 21 October 1860 at Akaroa, New Zealand, while

Mary was alive in 1868. Their children were Mary Ann (b. 7 March 1840 in Sydney), Catherine (b. 3 May 1842), Grace (b. 1843), John Malcolm (b. 1845), Alexandra (b. 1849), and Jane (b. 30 July 1851), all at Akaroa. Information wanted on Malcolm and Mary. Mrs Y. J. LeComte, 9 Halley Place, Avonside, Christchurch 6, New Zealand.

- 1742 SMITH — Archibald Smith, b.c. 1851 at Haddington to David Smith and Jessie McWatt, m. Jessie Armit on 30 June 1871 at Edinburgh. His parents died of smallpox and he was brought up by his aunt in Edinburgh. He had four children, Margaret, Jessie, Archibald, and Helen (Nell), all born in Liverpool between 1870 and 1880. They all came to New Zealand about 1894. Information about family appreciated. Mrs Y. J. LeComte, 9 Halley Place, Avonside, Christchurch 6, New Zealand.
- 1743 MUNGALL — Robert Mungall of Bulliondale m. Elizabeth Waddell of Holehouse, Slamannan in 1795; John Mungall m. Janet Rankine of Burnhead, Slamannan in 1835 at Falkirk; Andrew Mungall m. Barbara Cleland Orr of Hill Farm, Shotts in 1864 at Shotts. Any information on their descendants or on Mungalls generally welcomed. Mrs Diana Burns, 17 Winton Drive, Glasgow, G12 0PZ.
- 1744 DALY — Robert D. Daly, b.c. 1838 Scotland, son of Thomas Daly, "Gentleman". m. Georgina Elizabeth Polley 13 Sept. 1864 at Clapham, Surrey. Thomas's mother possibly lived near Dunbar or Dalkeith. Information about family appreciated. Sarah Stanfield Stuart, 14538 Horseshoe Drive, Saratoga, California 95070, U.S.A.
- 1745 SHIELS — William Shiels, b. 22 April 1826 Edinburgh, m. Sarah Esdale Lynham (d. 21 Oct. 1895 at San Francisco), lived in St. Louis, Missouri by June 1850 and in San Francisco by 1852; he returned to Edinburgh after 1871 to educate seven children at Edinburgh University, but continued to travel to San Francisco for business interests. He was buried at Laurel Hill Pioneer Cemetery, San Francisco. Information on parents and siblings, pre-1850 appreciated. Sarah Stanfield Stuart, 14538 Horseshoe Drive, Saratoga, California 95070, U.S.A.
- 1746 McNICOL — John McNicol, House Painter and Designer of stained glass windows, m. Margaret? in late 1820's probably in Edinburgh. In 1841 they lived at 79 Queen Street with six children, Findlay 11, Margaret 9, Katherine 8, Christina 6, John 3, and Marion 1. They moved to Manchester and to the USA in mid-1850's where John was killed in a riot. Findlay, a grainer, stayed in Liverpool and married Isabella Breckenridge in 1857, had a son James and died in 1886. Information about the family welcomed. P. J. McNicol, 43 Grange Park Avenue, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 4AL.
- 1747 FRASER/GUTHRIE — Hugh Fraser, b.c. 1777, died c. 1834, m. Dr. Jean Guthrie (b. c. 1784, d. c. 1840, daughter of Dr. Andrew Guthrie and Mary Arbroath, Tain, Scotland). Eight or nine children. Interested in contacting descendants. Nelson McKelvie, 836 Eastlaw Blvd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8S 3H7.
- 1748 FRASER/GAIR (GAIT) — Peter Fraser m. Isabelle Gair or Gait c. 1790, Logie Easter. At least two sons — Donald, christened 9/9/1794, Logie Easter, and Patrick or Peter christened 11/2/1798 Logie Easter. Interested in contacting descendants. Nelson McKelvie, 836 Eastlaw Blvd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8S 3H7.

- 1749 BILSLAND — William Bilsland (? farm servant) resided at 38 Campbell St., Bonhill, in January 1889. Any information appreciated. John Bilsland, 36 Thoresby Road, Bramcote Hills, Nottingham NG9 3EN.
- 1750 THAIN — Researching the Thain family in Cullen and Rathven, Banffshire, from 1650 and in Caithness from 1820. Help appreciated. Mrs Gillian Garner, 32 Causie Drive, Rue de Causie, St Clement, Jersey, Channel Islands.
- 1751 ROSIE — Isabella Rosie, b.c. 1810 possibly in Nairn or Downpatrick, Ireland, (possibly the daughter of Alexander Rosie, Soldier, and Margaret McIntyre) m. William Thain on 27 July 1833 at Wick/Caithness. They had six children:- James b. 1834, Isabella b. 1836, Alexander b. 1838, John b. 1841, David b. 1842, and Jane b. 1853. Information on Isabella Rosie wanted. Mrs Gillian Garner, 32 Causie Drive, Rue de Causie, St Clement, Jersey, Channel Islands.
- 1752 MAXWELL — Robert Henry Aquila Maxwell b. 24 December 1852 in Nova Scotia or possibly aboard ship New York to Quebec Harbour; parents believed to be William and Ida or Gladys. Wish to ascertain parents and siblings and to trace researches in Maxwell family and of shipping to North America around 1850. Mrs Ida M. Davies, 175 Taharepa Road, Taupo, New Zealand.
- 1753 GRANT — Donald Brewer Grant (son of Alexander Brewer Grant, who served in the British Army in the American Revolution) m. Nellie Ferguson, and in 1802 had a child baptised in Ardersier-Abertarff Parish. They emigrated to Canada with Reverend Somerled MacMillan. Information on Scottish ancestors appreciated. Mrs Gretchen Grant Schampel, 2191 Carter Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55108, USA.
- 1754 McCUNE/McKUNE-TELFER-HAMILTON — William McCune and Margaret Hamilton (daughter of John Hamilton) had a son, James McKune (b. c. 1819 who married Mary Telfer of Moffat, Dumfriesshire). Their son, William Hamilton McKune, b. 1847, d. in Philadelphia 1929. Information wanted about families. Terry Hudson, 528 W. Dryden Street, Glendale, CA 91202, U.S.A.
- 1755 WATT — Alex Watt and Anne Clark had a son Donald, a Master Mason, b. at Killin 1784, m. Mary Graham of Perth in 1818 at Luss and d. 1867 in Greenock. Their children were Alex (b. 1819 at Anderston, Lanarkshire, m. Mary Thomson 1840 at Luss and had 11 children), Janet b. at Luss 1821, Marianne b. at Luss 1823, John Graham b. 1825, James b. 1827, and Donald (Daniel) (b. 1830 m. 1873 Euphemia Lamont of Bute at Tradeston; they had a daughter Catherine b. Garelohead, Dunbarton 1874). Information about families appreciated. Mrs Valerie Corno, 11 Fleetway, Thorpe, Egham, Surrey, TW20 8UA.
- 1756 PURDIE — Robert Purdie, Shoemaker, m. Agnes Rodie (b. c. 1799) on 19 April 1822 in the Parish of St. Quivox, Ayr. Their children were James, Carpet Weaver, d. 1855 at Ayr, (being married to Janet Hamilton, who died 1889 in Calton District, Glasgow); Martha m. James Houston 1847, and Jane, b.c. 1846. Tradition has it that a Purdie was pressganged and drowned. Was it one of these? Information about Robert, Agnes and their descendants appreciated. Ian Purdie, 43 Bankfield Lane, Rochdale, Lancashire OL11 5RS.
- 1757 WILSON of WILSONTOWN, LANARKSHIRE — Wilson's daughter, Margaret married c. 1813 at St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, William Mackenzie of Gruinard. Information about family to Malcolm Blaikie, 67 Liverpool Rd, Clayfield, Brisbane, Queensland 4011, Australia.

- 1758 ARCHIBALD/RENNIE — Thomas Rennie and Mary Adam had a son, James, who married Grizel Kirkwood, whose son, John, a Limestone Miner, married Agnes Wilson (a daughter of Alexander Wilson and Mary Provan). John's daughter, Grizel, a Cotton Weaver, married on 30 December 1851 in Cumbernauld William Archibald (b. 24 August 1824 in Kilsyth or Stirling). All lived in Cumbernauld. Willing to correspond about any of the surnames. Mrs Candy Crocker Livengood, 106 Scenic View Drive, Sarver, PA 16055, U.S.A.
- 1759 PEDEN/BROWN — James Peden, Labourer and Gardener, and Marion Adams had a son, John, a Potter, on 18 April 1806 in Musselburgh. John on 30 July 1841 in Leith married Agnes Brown (b. 1819 at Prestonpans to Cathcart Brown, Potter, and Agnes Learmonth). Cathcart was the son of James Brown and Isabel Dawson while Agnes was the daughter of John or George Learmonth, a Wright, of Cockenzie. Willing to correspond about any of the surnames. Mrs Candy Crocker Livengood, 106 Scenic View Drive, Sarver, PA 16055, U.S.A.
- 1760 MILLIGAN — James Milligan, b. 1771, d. 1832, in Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, m. Margaret Hutchinson. Children: Robert b. 1796, James b. 1798, Archibald b. 1815, George b. 1820, and possibly others. Robert and Archibald emigrated to Canada. Information on their ancestors, and the early origins of Milligans in Morton and Closeburn parish gratefully received. Bruce Milligan, 20 Mellor Close, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 0TE, England.
- 1761 CRAWFORD/REID — John Crawford of Carmunnock, Lanark m. Agnes Reid of East Kilbride, Lanark on 15 June 1734. Their children were: William (b. 1735), Janet (b. 1738), Agnes (b. 1740), Mary (b. 1742), Robert (b. 1745) and John (b.c. 1755). Information on their ancestry appreciated. Craig Campbell, 1313 McLorg St., Saskatoon, Sask, Canada S7J 0N3.
- 1762 HENDRY HENRY — George Henry, hind, baptised 18 June 1768 in Strangebunhead, Southdean Parish, and Elizabeth (Bety) Portes or Porteous, b. 1766 had six children, including William (baptised 4 September 1796 at Jedburgh) who married Helen Wilson, the other children being (1) George, died young, (2) George b. 1798 m. Emeline?, (3) Thomas b. 23 July 1801 in Letham, Southdean, m. Isabel Telfert of Sprouston Parish, and lived in Gateshaw, Morebattle, where 3 children born before 1837, (4) Mary b. 1 July 1803 in Letham, d. 1834 in Scotland, (5) Margaret b. 1810. All except William emigrated in 1837 to Argyle, New York. Information wanted about family. Mrs Joan Henry Gooding, 10538 Alswell Ct., St. Louis, Missouri 63128, U.S.A.
- 1763 HOME FOR THE INCURABLE IN GLASGOW — Catherine Stenhouse was born in 1849 in the "Home for the Incurable", and according to the censuses in Glasgow, her parents were George Stenhouse (b. 1821 at Muckart, Perth, d. 1901 Falkirk) tailor, and Mary Morrison (b. c. 1822 Gourock, d. 1898 Falkirk) who were married on 10 October 1847 in Glasgow and by 1851 lived in Alloa. Where was the Home and could her parents have been working there? Information to Craig Campbell, 1313 McLorg St., Saskatoon, Sask, Canada S7J 0N3.
- 1764 DUNCAN — William Duncan, smith, m. Margaret Menzies and lived at Irvine, Ayrshire, where William was born in 1796, John in 1798, James 1800, Robert in 1803, Alexander in 1807 and possibly others. In 1824 they were living at Kingarth, Bute. Place and date of birth, marriage and death of William and Margaret wanted with other family information. Craig Campbell, 1313 McLorg St., Saskatoon, Sask, Canada S7J 0N3.

- 1765 GILLESPIE — Four Gillespie sisters from Cupar, Fife — Ann, b. 1800, m. John Paterson, stonemason, on 19 September 1824 at Cupar; Jane, b. 1804, m. Robert Arthur, butler to Lord Monteith, c. 1827, possibly in Edinburgh; Helen, b. 10 May 1807, m. James Honeyman on 2 October 1825 at Cupar; Melville m. James Muckersie or MacRossy on 12 March 1836 at Cupar. During 1830's Ann, Jane, Helen and families emigrated to Knowlton, Quebec, and Melville went to Napanee, Ontario. Several sisters and a brother left behind in Scotland. What were their parents' names? Was their father Robert? Craig Campbell, 1313 McLorg St., Saskatoon, Sask, Canada S7J 0N3.
- 1766 McCONECHY/DUNCAN — John McConechy or Duncan, seaman and bussmaster, son of John McConechy, m. Hannah McKirdy (b. 8 July 1759 at Kingarth, Bute to Robert McKirdy and Elizabeth McPherson) on 20 February 1783 in Rothesay, Bute. In Rothesay they had Janet b. 1784, Robert b. 1786, James b. 1788, Elizabeth b. 1790, Isobel b. 1792, Mary b. 1793, Hannah b. 1795, Janet b. 1797, Elizabeth b. 1799 and John b. 1802. The name Duncan was assumed in the late 1700's. Why? Information on family appreciated. Craig Campbell, 1313 McLorg St., Saskatoon, Sask, Canada S7J 0N3.
- 1767 BELL — William John Bell m. Ann Jane Lavery in County Down, Ireland, c. 1853. Before 1863 the following children were born — William, Margaret, Elizabeth, James and possibly George. George m. Mary Lusty (b. 25 April 1859) at Bothwell, Lanark, on 16 July 1873 and had two children — Robert, b. 25 May 1877 at Bothwell, who went to U.S.A. c. 1886, and William John (b. 2 December 1874 at Dalziell, Lanark, m. Agnes Heggie, daughter of Agnes Heggie on 30 November 1897 at New Kilpatrick), who went to Western Australia in 1911 with his children (William, George, David, Robert, Mary and Alexander) and his mother, Mary. Seek information about the family. Mrs R. E. Fornaro, "Wetheringsett", 141 North Street, Swanbourne, Western Australia 6010.
- 1768 BAILLIE/LEASK — Robert Baillie, master joiner, m. Hope Leask and had a daughter, Christian, born 1807. Information on family wanted. S. R. G. Pratt, The Mount, Rookery Hill, Ashted, Surrey, KT21 1HY.
- 1769 PRATT/BAILLIE — William Pratt, stone dresser, m. Christian Baillie on 26 Sept 1828 at Old Machar. Their five children were William, Christian Leask, Margaret, Hope, and James, all born or baptised at Old Machar between 1829 and 1844. Information wanted about them. S. R. G. Pratt, The Mount, Rookery Hill, Ashted, Surrey, KT21 1HY.
- 1770 PRATT/NICOL/BAILLIE — William Pratt, farmer, m. Margaret Nicol in the Parish of Newhills, Aberdeenshire (Banns proclaimed on 8 Dec 1793). Their son, William (b. 2 May 1800 at Mugiemooss m. Christian Baillie at Old Machar on 26 Sept 1828). OPRs show a William Pratt as father (mother unstated) of Elizabeth, George, George (sic), James and William, all baptised at Newhills between 1794 and 1804. Was it the same William? S. R. G. Pratt, The Mount, Rookery Hill, Ashted, Surrey, KT21 1HY.
- 1771 PRATT — The surname Pratt, reputedly English, has existed in Scotland for many years. The first Governor of Nairn Castle and Sheriff of the County was William Pratt, descended from a Northumbrian family (see Lachlan Shaw's History of the Province of Moray Volume III 1882). A History of Clan Shaw by Lord Strathspey 1983 associates the name with the Clan Grant. Information wanted on early history and associations with Clan Grant. S. R. G. Pratt, The Mount, Rookery Hill, Ashted, Surrey, KT21 1HY.

- 1772 OFFICER — John Officer, b. 3 March 1819 in London to Andrew Officer, m. Mary Spark (daughter of James Spark and Jane Lyon, b. 11 June 1820 at Kingcousie, Maryculter) at Crynoch, Maryculter, on 22 January 1842. Arrived at New Zealand in October 1868 on the Schleswig Bride as assisted immigrants, having sailed on 23 June 1868. They had 13 children born between 1842 and 1867 in the Parishes of Fetteresso, Strachan and Kincardine O'Neil. Want to contact descendants and would exchange information about family. Mrs Marlene van Amsterdam, 18 Great Collins Street, Ohaupo, Waikato, New Zealand.
- 1773 McNAIR — Daniel McNair, b. in Scotland in 1748. Where was he born? Any leads please contact Alfred McNair, 3 The Hamiltons, Birdcage Walk, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 0NF.
- 1774 FRASER — Alexander Fraser from Petty, Inverness-shire, m. Ann Cameron. Their first child, Alexander, was born 1877 and the fifth, William, in 1883 (he married Margaret Campbell and became a Policeman in Glasgow and emigrated to Riverton, South Island, New Zealand c. 1903). Wish to contact relatives. Mrs Marlene van Amsterdam, 18 Great Collins Street, Ohaupo, Waikato, New Zealand.
- 1775 GAMMACK — Information sought on the meaning/derivation of the surname Gammack — some sources suggest it derives from a Game Act of Parliament — and the early history of the name in Scotland: Mr. S. R. G. Pratt, The Mount, Rookery Hill, Ashted, Surrey, KT21 1HY.
- 1776 WELLWOOD — Is it known when a Wellwood moved to Ireland in the 16th or 17th Century? James M. Wellwood, 134 Harley Street, London W1N 1AH.
- 1777 COLTART — William Coltart, forester, b. 1782 at Kells, m. Jane/Jean McNaught in 1805 at Balmaclellan. Their family were John b. 1806, Agnes b. 1808, Mary b. 1809, William b. 1812, Elizabeth b. 1814, James b. 1817 and Joseph b. 1819. When and where did William die and who were his parents, brother and sisters?. Mrs M. G. Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6PD.
- 1778 COLTART — Information sought on Coltart the pedlar who travelled the Borders, dying in Galashiels in 1890 and who wrote the song Coulter's Candy. Mrs M. G. Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6PL.
- 1779 GAMMACK — Alexander Gammack, flesher/master butcher in Turriff, b. 1800, d. 1861, m. Elisabeth Robertson (b. 1806, d. 1891). His brother, James, watchmaker in Aberchirder, d. in London, Ontario. Was this the James who married Anne Smith at Marnoch, Banffshire, in October 1837, and had children, Alexander, Anne, James, Robert, and William, all baptised at Marnoch between 1838 and 1844? Information sought on both Gammacks. S. R. G. Pratt, The Mount, Rookery Hill, Ashted, Surrey, KT21 1HY.
- 1780 McCRAW — John George McCraw, leather merchant, of 33 George Street, Edinburgh, born to George McCraw, merchant in Edinburgh, in 1799, died 1866. He married two wives — Jane Howell (1797-1830) and Annie Love (b. 1806). by whom he had 14 children, most emigrating to the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and one to New Zealand. Who were George's parents? Would like to correspond with descendants. Mrs Alice Heal, 14 Waikana St., Broad Bay, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1781 WYLLIE — Margaret Helen Wyllie, b. 17 Jan 1877 at Drumlithie, Glenbervie, emigrated to Canada after 1891 and married ? Murray. Information wanted. Raymond E. C. Thom, 12a Mill Place, Craigo, Montrose, Angus DD10 9LB.

- 1782 McPHAIL — John McPhail and Margaret McDonald had three sons, James, Hugh and John (b. 1799, Isle of Mull, chief ploughman for the Duke of Argyll, m. Margaret MacIntyre, daughter of Captain Duncan MacIntyre who had a trading sloop, and Effie McColl b. 1769). All the sons emigrated to Ontario. Information wanted about ancestors. Mrs L McIntyre, 560 Lipton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3G 2H3.
- 1783 CLELAND/CLELLAND — Would like to contact anyone of this name currently living in Scotland. Ms. Birdice Cleland King, 1012 North Lincoln Avenue, Fullerton, California 92631, U.S.A.
- 1784 MARSHALL — Ann Marshall, daughter of Thomas Marshall and Jane Flint Miller, b.c. 1811, m. David Davidson, stonemason, d. 7 September 1876 at Kimming Park, Lanark. Information on family appreciated. Mrs C. B. Cope, 13 Hallfields Road, Tarvin, Chester CH3 8LL.
- 1785 DAVIDSON — Jane Marshall Davidson, daughter of David Davidson and Ann Marshall, b. c. 1846 at Leith, m. Kenrick Wynn at 103 Main Street, Glasgow, on 8 July 1870 (witnesses Archibald Hook and Annie G. Davidson) d. at Wrexham, Denbighshire, in 1912. Their daughter, Ann Gunn Davidson Wynn b. 29 June 1873 at 29 Hozier Street, Glasgow. Information on family, particularly Gunn connection, appreciated. Mrs C. B. Cope, 13 Hallfields Road, Tarvin, Chester CH3 8LL.
- 1786 STEVENS/WARDLAW — Ann McNab Stevens, b. 1809 at Edinburgh to Andrew Stevens, SSC, Edinburgh, and Grace Buchanan Campbell, Authoress, married on 27 November 1832 John Fleming Wardlaw, WS, Edinburgh (who became a clergyman in Cumberland and died 4 May 1871) and died at Willow Bank, Trinity on 12 February 1891. Eager to hear from descendents or relatives. Mrs. Isabella Riddle, Hodges Road, Coroglen, RDI Whitianga, New Zealand.

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## THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL OR THE SURNAMES, FAMILIES, LITERATURE AND BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND

Mrs Pauline Swettenham of 37 St Mary's Lane, Upminster, Essex, RM14 2QU, has a set of 25 parts published by A. Fullarton & Co which she wishes to dispose of. They are in reasonable condition, though the introductory pages of Page I are cracked with age. She can be contacted at the above address or by telephone (04022 26282).

## 6th AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS OF GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

This Congress is to be held in Launceston, Tasmania, from Thursday 9 May to Sunday 12 May 1991. Anyone interested in attending should contact Mrs Isobel D. Harris, GPO Box 360, Summerhill 7250, Tasmania, Australia.



## REVIEWS

### THE FAMILY RECORD

The Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society have produced this booklet of 31 pages designed to assist the keeping of genealogical records. The system was devised by Mr. Henry Craig. From the centre page to the front is recorded the father's family, while the mother's family is recorded from the centre page to the back. Each entry on the centre page is numbered and the corresponding page holds all the information relating to that family member. The ingenuity of the design can make the recording of information much easier and the tracing of the desired details far quicker.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained from 152 King Street, Aberdeen.

### TAY VALLEY PEOPLE IN AUSTRALIA 1788-1988 pp. 84.

Tay Valley Family History Society. £2.80 (UK) or £3.50 (Overseas)

This booklet has been produced under the Chairmanship of Margaret S.C. Johnston as the Society's contribution to the celebration of the Australian Bicentenary and is compiled by the Editor, Ken McConnell. An appeal was made by the Editor for family stories and the resulting booklet consists of a series of short family histories submitted by Members.

The stories are about Tay Valley people who emigrated to Australia, with the contributors names and addresses given so that those interested can contact them. An Index of names at the back enables the reader quickly to discover if emigrants of the desired name are referred to. Part two of the booklet is devoted to convicts and again an Index is given — in some cases details of the charges and sentences, but in most cases merely the names and sentences are given. Abortion, assault, embezzlement, forgery, murder, poaching, rape and sheep stealing with sentences ranging from seven years to life are the commonest offences.

Information ranges from the first Church Service conducted in Australia to the passenger list of the Clipper 'Duntrune' in 1883; most of the stories contain homely details of family, occupation, religion and conditions at the other end of the voyage. Gold rush or drought, health or disease, success or further descent into crime, the stories are of all sorts and conditions, and are most readable.

Copies can be obtained from Miss Doris Henderson, 3 Lammerton Terrace, Dundee, DD4 7BP.

### WILLIAM and CHRISTINA: One woman's search for her ancestors by Hilary (Wallace) Forrester — pp. 112 — The Ebor Press, York. £5.95 + p & p £1 (UK) or £2 (Overseas).

Inspired by her father the Author has traced the descent from her great grandparents William Wallace (1831-1873) and Christina Galbraith (1833-1910). Her pious diligence is commended in a foreword by Asa Briggs, and in the introduction she explains her labours, her difficulties and her successes.

Family records were what gave her her start and her father's autobiography. Her searches have taken her over the Scottish Border into Northumberland and Sunderland; Coldstream was the home of the Galbraiths and a contemporary map of the town shows the size and simplicity of it in mid-19th Century. The Galbraiths had been there since 1728 and their homes and way of life are described.

Next comes the descent from the Wallaces from Howtel and a description of the village and pictures of 'the auld hoose' where they lived. Wallaces are recorded at neighbouring Coupland since the 14th Century. Again pictures show both the old and new buildings. In 1856 the marriage took place in Coldstream of the two chief characters of the story.

Pictures, reproductions of certificates and photographs give life to a lively story, which is more the history of life and times in a Border town than a mere genealogy of the family. Information has been drawn from statistics, history books, letters and family traditions to give depth and understanding to the characters and their attitude to life, and the result is an enthralling story of the family's generations and attitudes.

The Author has used her training in Social Studies to set the scene in which the various generations played their parts and has shown how the search for one's ancestors can make an interesting story of adaptation to changing circumstances and new ways of life. In doing so, she describes the move from agricultural worker and small town artisan to city dweller and foreign travellers and shows how the agricultural and industrial revolutions affected the long-established life of the ploughman and carpenter.

The book can be obtained from the Author at 120 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh EH10 5NS.

### **A DICTIONARY OF SURNAMES by Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges — OUP £50**

A wealth of research has gone into the compiling of this dictionary of nearly 70,000 surnames found in the English speaking world. Many are derived from Europe and further afield, and so far as possible information is given about their history, derivation and distribution. Original meaning is also given if this can be traced.

Many names derive from places or activities; variants, diminutives or cognate names in other languages are not so easily attributed, and telephone directories not only confirm that names have not been omitted but also give evidence of groupings and distribution.

In 40 pages of introduction the authors explain the scope of the work and their aim to provide a reference book for researchers, genealogists, and family historians. In this work they have defined a surname as "a hereditary name borne by the members of a single family and handed down from father to son", though they accept the existence of matrilinear descent in some places. Hereditary surnames became fixed in most European countries from the twelfth century.

They have tried to achieve a balanced selection of names on rational principles, the principles being frequency and informativeness. No attempt has been made to cover names from non-European traditions, so that we find no mention of such names increasingly found in Britain as Patel. When foreign names are given, it is in their original form and not in their Anglicization. The index at the end helpfully lists variant forms with the head words so that the researcher can be aware, for example, that "Haber" is a variant of "Aberman" and "Maers" of "Majzels".

Origins and distribution of surnames each rank two or three pages of explanation, and under "National & Cultural Groups" there is a brief overview of the principal characteristics of surnames in each national and cultural group. The few pages on "Typology of Surnames" bring out the distinction between monogenetic and polygenetic surnames — those with a single origin as distinct from those coined independently in many different places. The Christian religion is responsible for saints and apostles appearing in all countries in varying forms. Jewish naming practice differs from the rest of Europe in some respects, particularly in the greater use of metronymics in place of patronymics.

After learning from this introduction how many sources there are for names one can search with new enthusiasm for the origin of the relevant person, to discover, for example, that "Beatty" is the diminutive of "Bartholomew", or that "Sermon" was a nickname for a longwinded person, or that "Wagner" was the occupational name of a carter — or even to find that the learned authoress, Hodges, is either the pet form of "Roger" or "Hog" in Middle English.

### **THE ABERDEENS OF COUPAR ANGUS AND EDINBURGH — Alan Douglas Aberdeen — A\$3.**

The Aberdeen family emigrated to Australia in 1836, leaving few records behind them in Scotland. Of humble circumstances and members of the Secession Church they had apparently moved around a lot before setting off for a distant land and greater prosperity, but from 1762 they had been largely based in Edinburgh and had worked as gardeners.

The family seemed to have had its origin in and taken its name from the City of Aberdeen, but to have moved gradually south, settling for a time in Angus, particularly in Carmyllie and Kirriemuir and Coupar Angus (in Perthshire). The Author has made a tentative reconstruction of the family line based on his research, until safe ground is found in John Aberdeen, gardener in College Kirk Parish, Edinburgh, in 1762. Their eight children were baptised in St Cuthbert's. A cousin or brother, William, was a gardener in the Dalry district.

Comprehensive searches have been made in the OPR's and Census Records to trace others of the name Aberdeen, and this booklet is an attempt to establish the relationship and to piece together the material which has been discovered. The results of the search have been listed in an Appendix.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the booklet should contact the Author at 109 Newman Street, Gailes, Queensland 4300, Australia.

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### **BOOK REVIEW**

**THE KIRKYARD OF DRUMBLADE**, compiled by Sheila M. Spiers. ISBN 0-947659-86-2. 40 pp. Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, AB2 3BD. £2.20 incl. p. & p. (U.K.)

Drumblade is an Aberdeenshire rural parish, about 4 miles east of Huntly, and the kirkyard contains about 370 memorials, including those in an enclosure belonging to the Bisset family of Lessendrum. Evidently some of farming families were in the parish for two and three generations. The most prolific surnames are Gordon, Cruickshank, Robertson, Mitchell, Thomson and Alexander.

There is a cover sketch of the burial ground and a centre page numbered plan of the lairs.

*SENNACHIE*

## NOTES

### The Macgregor Connection

I am interested in corresponding with Alan S. Angus who wrote an article with the above title in March 1984. I would be grateful for his address.

I am myself researching the Macgregors in Monzie and would exchange information.

Mrs Margaret Cameron, 152 Harts Road, Indooroopilly, Queensland 4068, Australia.

### Polish Genealogical-Heraldic Society

The Towarzystwo Genealogiczno-Heraldyczne, Societas Genealogica, AC, Heraldica, Wodna 27 Palac Górków, 61-781 Poznań, Polska, was formally registered on 14 September 1987 to promote scholarly research in genealogy and heraldry. It publishes a quarterly journal, and is compiling a bibliography of Polish genealogy and heraldry as well as issuing directories of surnames researched by its members.

Contacts can be established and general, but not specific, enquiries will be answered.

### Morton of Darvel — Three Generations in a Family Textile Firm 1971

Would like to buy or borrow a copy of this book, which is out of print.

Mrs Barbara Doss McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90046, USA.

### Spokane, Washington, USA

The Spokane Review of Spokane, a daily paper, publishes a genealogy column once a week with helpful genealogical material.

## MACLACHLAN OF MACLACHLAN

*by T.F. McLachlan*

There is considerable variation in records of the children of Lachlan (1665-1719), the 16th Chief, and his son Lachlan (1698-1746) who succeeded him. It is possible that those with records of families marrying into the families of these two men, who were Barons of Strathlachan, may be able to bring order out of confusion.

The first of the two chiefs is recorded as marrying twice. His first wife was Janet, daughter of Wallace of Ingleton, whom he married on 22nd April 1697. His second wife, whom he married on 30th April 1711, was Finguel (Florence), a daughter of Patrick Campbell of Kilduskland, North Knapdale, and the widow of Iain McDonald of Largie. She survived Lachlan and married as her third husband Hector McNeill of Lossit, by whom she had three more children before she was again widowed.

The children of Maclachlan of Maclachlan were possibly:—

1. Lachlan, born 1698 who succeeded his father.
2. Robert of Kilbride who must have been born before the end of 1719.
3. Colin.
4. Archibald, merchant, who married Isobel Campbell and had at least two children.
5. Alexander.
6. Isobel who married Dugald McTavish of Dunardry.
7. Janet who married under a contract of April 1707 Archibald son of Donald McCallum (Malcolm) of Poltalloch.
8. Finguel (Florence) married under a contract of April 1762 Archibald Campbell of Jura.
9. James, who had lived some of his life in North America, died by 1762.

Lachlan is known to be the child of Janet Wallace; and Archibald, James, Isobel and Finguel to be the children of Finguel Campbell. There is no certainty as to who bore the other children.

Robert is described as "kindly tenant of Feorline" and is recorded as having been a Captain in the 43rd Light Infantry; as such he would have been on the Government side at the time of the Forty Five while his brother was killed fighting for the Jacobite cause. He must have been at least fifty three years old when he married Mary Campbell on 23rd March 1773 at Strathlachlan, but he was not too old to father nine children surviving to adulthood over the following eighteen years. Five sons were in the Army, including Lt Col James, RA, Major Gen Archibald, who married Jean daughter of Neill Campbell of Duntroon, and Lt Gen Alexander, RA, who married Elizabeth Colebrook. The five sons were granted commissions through the patronage of their uncles, Lt Gen James Campbell and Lt Col Archibald Campbell of the 48th Regiment of Foot. Daughters—Mary married ? Campbell, Catherine married Peter Campbell, Elizabeth married Colin Campbell and Henrietta married Peter McNair.

The second of the two Chiefs married on 7th July 1725 Mary, daughter of Robert Stewart of Appin and a granddaughter of Iain MacLeod of MacLeod.

Their children were probably:—

1. Robert, born ca 1733, who succeeded his father, married in 1751 Henrietta, daughter of Donald Campbell of Airds, and died in 1761.
2. John.
3. Mary (Molly), eldest lawful daughter.
4. Isobel, who married Donald MacLachlan of Killinochanoch and lived to within six months of her century.
5. Elizabeth, who married ca 1750 Hugh, heir to MacLean of Kingerloch.
6. Ann, who married a McNabb who was a merchant in Rotterdam.
7. Clementina.

Although Robert of Kilbride and Feorline is recorded as an uncle of Robert MacLachlan, 18th of MacLachlan, he married after him and named a daughter after his nephew's wife. The daughter, Henrietta, a fisherman's widow and niece of a Highland chief killed at Culloden, died in 1864 about a hundred and fifty years after her father and was born within three miles of his birthplace.

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## LETTERS

### Some Steeles in Lesmahagow and Their Descendants

I reply to the letter by T.C. Steele in Scottish Genealogist Vol XXXV No 4, December 1988 and also by implication to the article under the name of Campbell Steele in Scottish Genealogist Vol XXVI no 2, June 1979.

I am now completing the genealogy of The Steeles in the central region of Scotland and, first, The Steeles of Lesmahagow. I am related, through marriage to Thomas, the first son of the second marriage of the lineal descendant of Captain John Steele, namely John Steele and Margaret Wiseman (m 1878). I regularly meet Thomas, son of Thomas at North Bankend, which is now owned by W. Gemmell, a descendant of the often-mentioned Gemmells of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

The main argument concerns the parentage of William Steele (Bogside) who married Mary Thomson (m 1804). This William was the son of Thomas Steele/Grizel Lindsay and Thomas the son of John Steele/Helen Paterson. John Steele (Bankend) who married Margaret Brown (m 1799) was the first son of Thomas.

The swords of Captain John and David Steele are still in the possession of the Steele family. Dr. J.C. Borland, 4 Shanter Place, Wellpark, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, KA3 7JB.

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### **‘Arrow of Distinction’ Convict Register**

I am hoping to compile a convict register with the particular aim of assisting researchers in Britain contact descendants of their convict ancestors in Australia and vice versa.

Anyone interested in joining me in this venture please:

**Write:**

(1) Giving as many details as possible of your convict ancestor

#### **EXAMPLE**

Name of Convict	: James CHOWNEY
Date of Birth	: 21/08/1831
Place of Birth	: Woking, Surrey
Date of Conviction	: 19/03/1857
Place of Conviction	: Kingston Assizes, Surrey
Crime	: ‘Shooting to resist arrest’
Sentence Received	: 15 years — transportation
Date of Transportation	: 26/08/1858
Sailed from	: Plymouth
Arrived at	: Swan River, Western Australia
Name of Ship	: ‘Edwin Fox’
Status on Arrival	: Married (Harriet SEARLE) + 1 child (Henry)

ENCLOSE: (2) Stamped self-addressed envelope.

TO: Marilyn Chowney, ‘Arrow of Distinction’, Convict Register, 76 Middle Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 2HT, England.

All letters received with S.A.E. will be answered. Either the name and address of a contact researching the same convict will be given or advice that no contact is at that time available. In the latter case, the researcher will be able to enquire again at a later date — after more entries to the index have (hopefully) been received. Please send the details of your convict ancestor for the register — someone, somewhere may be searching for them.

## **THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION**

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

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

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

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

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