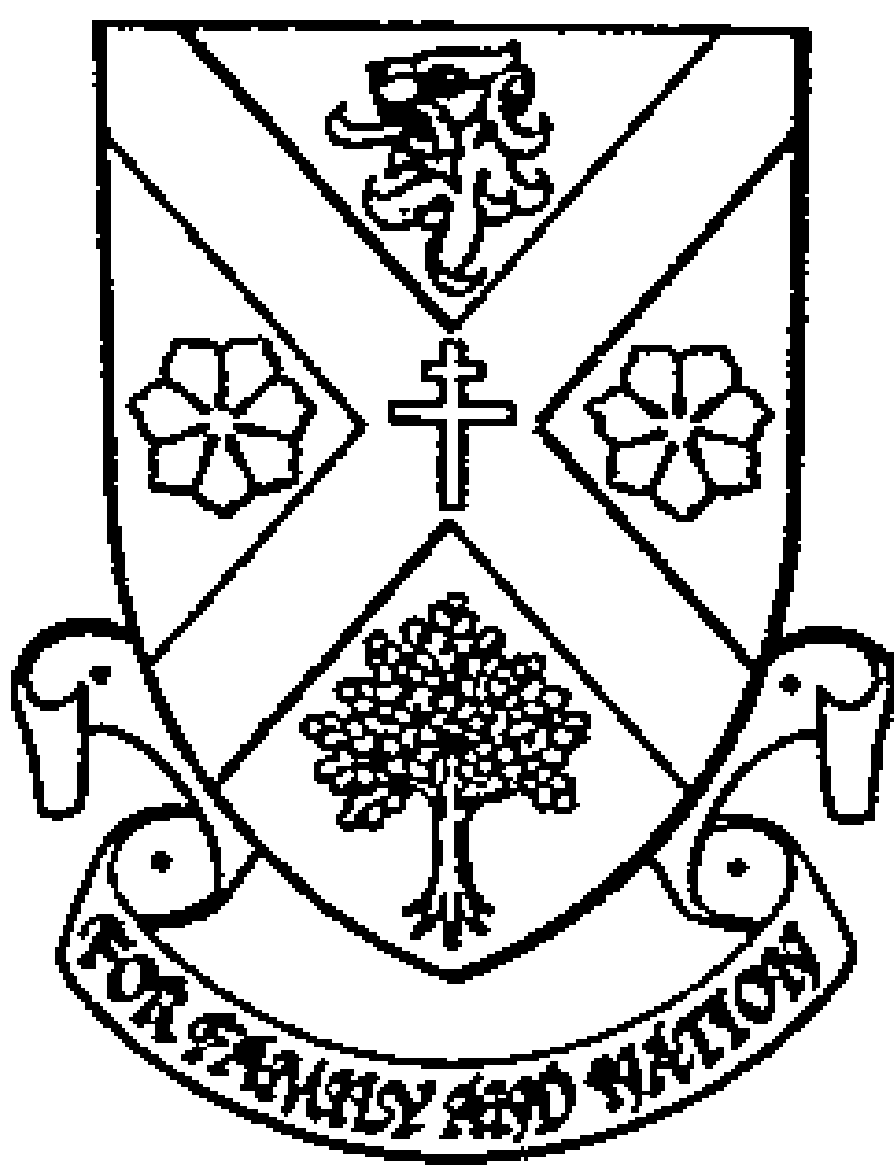


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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CONTENTS	Page
PATTERNS OF SECOND MARRIAGES IN AN EXTENDED 19th CENTURY SCOTS FAMILY .....	73
SYLLABUS — WINTER 1989-1990 .....	83
POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL ORIGINS OF THE BUDGE NAME .....	84
HUMAN FERTILISATION AND EMBRYOLOGY .....	88
DESCENT FROM THE CARMICHAELS, BOYDS AND GRAHAMS OF AIRTH .....	92
THE MACLEANS OF VALLAY, NORTH UIST AND BALLIPHETRISH, TIREE .....	94
THE SCOTTISH INFLUENCE IN JAMAICA ..	97
QUERIES .....	98
NOTES .....	104
REVIEWS .....	108

## **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 £12.00. Family membership will be £15.00 and affiliate membership £18.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$22.

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### **Correspondence, Magazines, etc.**

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### **Library**

The Society's Library is temporarily closed pending the search for new premises.

# **PATTERNS OF SECOND MARRIAGES IN AN EXTENDED 19th CENTURY SCOTS FAMILY**

*by E.M. Donoghue*

I had always known from a fairly young age that both my grandmothers had married twice. I used to think this was pretty unusual; and it wasn't until I started researching into my family history that I found that, far from being unusual, second marriages were far more common in the nineteenth century — at any rate in our extended family — than they were to become in the twentieth.

The pattern of second marriages as it emerged from the various family trees appeared at first sight to be pretty random; but, when the ages of the children of first marriages were taken into account, the pattern wasn't nearly so random as at first appeared — at any rate so far as widowers were concerned. (The pattern, or lack of pattern, for widows is another matter, as we shall see).

## **WIDOWERS**

In many cases the only way in which a widower left with a family of perhaps four or five young children could see that they were properly looked after was by marrying again. If he himself was middle aged, it was obviously “sensible” to marry a woman of about the same age as himself. There were, however, many variations on the general theme, examples of which are given below. (I should perhaps say here that I have discounted any possible emotional reasons for remarrying for the obvious reason that these, if they existed, would not show up on the documents available).

Where a wife died childless and comparatively soon after marriage, the widower tended to marry as his second wife a woman in early middle age — not yet past childbearing.

### **Example 1**

#### **Childless Widower of 41 Marries Spinster of 35**

On 30 January 1863 Archibald Gilmour, aged 29, a shoemaker, Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, married a domestic servant, Agnes Halliday, aged 28, the second daughter of William Halliday, a carpet weaver.

Agnes must have died within a few years of her marriage and, as far as I know, she had no children. After her death the 1871 census finds Archibald living as a widower with his coalminer brother, John Gilmour, and John's wife Helen.

However, four years later Archibald married as his second wife Margaret Tweddle, the daughter of a woollen weaver. Archibald was then 41: Margaret was 35. They were to have one child and two grandchildren.

Margaret died at 60 years of age on 16 October 1899; but Archibald, in spite of being a chronic asthmatic, lived to see the beginning of the first world war, dying aged 82 on 15 April 1916.

In the classic examples of “Middle Aged Widower Marries Middle Aged Spinster”, the spinster was occasionally older than the widower.

## **Example 2**

### **Middle Aged Widower of 42 Marries Spinster of 46.**

Joshua Henderson was born in Sanquhar in 1860, the son of William Henderson. Joshua was to do quite well for himself, becoming successively a banker's clerk, a "bank agent", and eventually the manager of a bank in Manchester.

In 1886 he married Mary Grierson, a milliner and the daughter of a mason from the neighbouring village of Thornhill. They had three children. Mary died of tuberculosis at about 28 years of age in 1899. The three children would then have been aged 9, 11 and 12.

Three years later Joshua married again. His second wife was a Grace Leslie — a church connection (they both belonged to the Church of Christ, an offshoot of the Scotch Baptist Church). Grace, the daughter of a Glasgow tailor, was a drapery saleswoman in the Glasgow firm of Simpson, Hunter and Young.

Apart from providing a step-mother for his children, it would seem that, by marrying as a second wife a woman of 46, Joshua had no intention of starting another family and, in fact, he and Grace had no children.

**Middle-aged or even elderly widowers did not invariably marry middle-aged women. But, in cases where the second wife was young, or relatively young, there were usually special circumstances surrounding the offspring of the first marriage. For example, the first marriage might have produced one child only.**

## **Example 3**

### **Widower of 59 Marries 28 year old Spinster.**

One of the oddest cases of an elderly widower marrying a young, or at any rate youngish, spinster is that of Robert Grierson, a mason of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. In 1861 at the fairly advanced age of 57 Robert had married a Mary Hyslop. They had one child, also named Mary. Robert's wife must have died fairly soon after the marriage because two years later, at 60 years of age, Robert married again.

His second wife, Robina McLintock, was a domestic servant aged 28. Robert and Robina proceeded to have a family of one boy and three girls, the youngest being born when Robert was 67. The fact that his second marriage provided a home for the daughter of his first marriage is shown in the 1871 census for the family where daughter Mary, by then aged 9, is described as a "scholar at school".

This Mary Grierson was to marry Joshua Henderson, a nephew of her step-mother. Joshua's mother was Robina's sister, Margaret McLintock, who had married a William Henderson. For the three children of the Grierson/Henderson marriage Robina McLintock/Grierson was therefore not only their mother's stepmother but also their maternal grandfather's second wife as well as being the sister of their paternal grandmother!

**Where the children of a first marriage were old enough to be independent a middle-aged widower might then marry a much younger woman.**

#### **Example 4**

##### **39 Year old Widower Marries 24 year old Spinster.**

William McLintock, born in Sanquhar in 1826 and originally apprenticed as a handloom carpet weaver, married a Mary Robertson in 1844. They had four children — two boys and two girls. Mary died of tuberculosis, aged 35, in 1856. The children would then have been aged 12, 9, 5 and 3. A year after his wife's death William moved to Glasgow. In 1865, eight years after his arrival in Glasgow and nine years after his first wife's death, William married again.

Who looked after the four children of the first marriage during the nine year gap between William's first and second marriages? The answer is given, at any rate in part, in the 1861 census for the family where daughter Jean, then aged 13, is described as the "house-keeper"!

At the time of his second marriage William, then aged 39, was working as a "saddlery warehouseman". His second wife, Annie Bell, worked in the same saddlery warehouse. By this time at least two of the children of the first marriage were old enough to be off his hands (the eldest boy was to die of tuberculosis a year later). At any rate William settled down with his new young wife and proceeded to have a family of five daughters. Four of the daughters eventually married, the unmarried daughter remaining her father's "most devoted companion and nurse" until his death in 1916 — thereby illustrating yet again that the day-to-day burden of looking after the father of a family tended to fall, if not on the wife, then on a daughter.

**Elderly widowers whose first wives had died in late middle age usually married women younger than themselves but past child-bearing age.**

#### **Example 5**

##### **Elderly Widower of 60 Marries Spinster of 52.**

In 1855 William Henderson of Sanquhar married Margaret McLintock, a "wool sorter" in a woollen factory. William has been variously described as a sewing agent, a manufacturer's agent, a stationer, a bookseller and a merchant.

His wife Margaret died aged 50 in 1871 — rather oddly of "ulceration of cartilages of the knee joint". Four years later, in August 1875, one of his children, a daughter, Janet, aged 8, died of tuberculosis.

His daughter's death may possibly have prompted William to marry again for the sake of the remaining five children. At any rate nine months after Janet's death, in May 1876 he took as his second wife a Jane Colvin, the daughter of a local farmer. At the time of their marriage William was 60 years of age and Janet was 52 — an eminently "suitable" age gap. Jane moved into William's shop and home at 72 the High Street, Sanquhar, where she continued to live with her husband and step-children.

William died in 1881; and although two of the sons and one daughter (then unmarried) continued to live in Sanquhar, the 1891 census rather oddly finds Jane Colvin living alone at the same address and carrying on one of her husband's many occupations as a bookseller.

She died, aged 74, in December 1897.

**Where there was a considerable gap between the first and second marriages, there was usually at least one daughter (often more) who was old enough, not only to go out to work, but also to look after the widower and the rest of the family.**

### **Example 5**

#### **Widower aged 55 Marries Spinster of 41.**

James Wishart, a boot and shoe maker, born in Kirkcaldy in 1811, married a Christian Graham, the daughter of John Graham, sailor, and Grissel Donaldson “his spous”. James and Christian had nine children — four boys and five girls, the youngest of whom was born in 1850. The others were then aged 3, 5, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 19. From the following year’s census return we learn that the five eldest children had been put to various trades — linen warper, apprentice cabinet maker, handloom weaver, apprentice handloom weaver (2): two were “scholars” (i.e. at school) and the youngest was still an infant.

Christian Wishart was still alive at the time of the 1851 census, but she died sometime between then and 1861. In the census of that year James, by then aged 50, is described as a widower. Three of the four boys are not listed and had presumably left home. The three eldest girls (age range 17-27) were all linen winders, the remaining two being 11 and 14 years of age and presumably not yet working. The three eldest girls were certainly old enough to look after their father and brother (one must assume that brothers had to be “looked after” as well as fathers), but it is quite possible that the work may have been shared by, or even delegated to, one or both of the two youngest girls.

At least three of the girls were still unmarried and at home six years later in 1867, in which year James chose to marry a spinster of 41 named Jane Dick (always known as Jeannie Dick), the daughter of a local shoemaker and herself a “saleswoman”. At the time of their marriage James was 55 and Jeannie was 41 —possibly not quite past child-bearing age, although, as far as I know, she and James had no children.

This example also illustrates the fact that having unmarried daughters at home to look after him did not necessarily preclude a widower from marrying again.

In the case of widowers who chose not to remarry but who had been left with a large family with ages ranging from the very young to the grown up, the duty of looking after the family usually devolved on one or more of the daughters.

### **Example 6**

#### **Elderly Widower of 66 Remains Unmarried.**

William McLintock, a 19th century handloom carpet weaver at the Crawick Mill, Sanquhar and also pastor of the local Scotch Baptist Church, married a Jane McCall. The date of their marriage is not known, but, when their eldest child Janet was born in about 1819, Jane would have been 29 and her husband William 44. They were to have six more children. Jane died in 1841 “after a lingering indisposition borne with Christian resignation”. Her husband would then have been 66 years of age.

William was left with five daughters and two sons, with ages ranging from 6 to 22. The two eldest girls worked in the local woollen factory, one as a “reeler” and the other as a “wool sorter”: the third daughter’s occupation is not known: the youngest, Catherine, was a “cotton flowerer”. The eldest son William, aged 15, was apprenticed as a cotton handloom weaver. The two youngest children, aged 6 and 10, were still at home and perhaps still at school.

William did not remarry. At 66 years of age he may have lacked any inclination to do so; but as a widower he would have found it difficult to bring up his large family had it not been for the fact that the two eldest girls were old enough to take on the traditional unmarried daughter(s) role of looking after both their widowed father

and the younger members of the family. They almost certainly continued to work in the woollen factory. (It was not until the next generation of the family that a widower could afford to keep an unmarried daughter at home to act as his housekeeper and sometimes also as his nurse).

Both the McLintock boys married and moved to Glasgow: three of the girls married: another disappears from the available records; but the eldest daughter Janet remained unmarried and one assumes that she continued to look after her father until his death, aged 81, in 1857. In 1861 Janet is found, aged 39 and still unmarried, living with one of her younger sisters; but after that she too disappears from the records.

## WIDOWS

It might have been expected that widows' second marriages would follow the same pattern as for widowers, e.g. "Middle Aged Widow Marries Middle-Aged Widower"; but in general this was not the case. I give below some examples of women's second marriages (or non-marriages) and will then sum up the differences in marriage patterns as between widowers and widows.

The following is one of the few examples in the family where a widow's second marriage followed the same pattern as so many of the men's.

### Example 7

#### 36 Year Old Widow Marries 34 Year Old Bachelor.

Euphemia Leslie, a tailor's machinist, born in Glasgow in 1852, married Alexander McDonald (born Dunkeld) in 1875. She was then 23 and he was 31. Alexander was a sugar planter in Trinidad and it was there that their two sons were born. Unfortunately Alexander was to die a rather mysterious death in 1881 as the result of taking "carbolic acid while suffering delirious fever and effects of an internal abscess". Euphemia returned to Glasgow with her two sons, one aged 3 and the other a baby of 1.

Euphemia was to marry again seven years later in 1888. We do not know where and how she managed to bring up her two sons during these seven years: in her second marriage certificate she is described merely as a widow, with no indication that she has any occupation. Her father had died ten days before her husband, but perhaps some of her many brothers helped her financially.

Euphemia's second husband was William Gilmour, then an accounts clerk aged 34. It was an eminently suitable match from every point of view. William and Euphemia were to have a family of three — two boys and a girl. They eventually retired to a suburb of London to be near the sons of both the first and second marriages; and it was in London that they both died.

Where widows did remarry they tended to do so within a matter of months rather than years after the deaths of their first husbands. Nor did the ages of the children seem necessarily to have been a contributory factor.

### Example 8

#### Widow Aged 37 Marries Older Widower

Annie White, born in Somerset about 1860, the daughter of a blacksmith, married Henry Campbell, a private in the Black Watch in 1880. Henry died in Glasgow at the age of 44 in March 1897, leaving five children, three boys and two girls, then aged 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16.

In December 1897, seven months after her first husband's death, Annie, then aged 37, married again. Her second husband was a widower — a journeyman shoemaker ten years older than herself named John Barrett — for some reason always known as Bert.

Of Annie's five children the eldest was about to join the Black Watch; the next was to run away from home shortly after his mother's second marriage: the third son and the eldest girl had already been entered at the Duke of York's Naval and Military Free School, Devonport. Only the youngest daughter, aged 8, remained at home and even she seems eventually to have been sent to live with her maternal grandparents in Yeovil, Somerset.

We cannot know what reasons Annie White had for marrying John Barrett. Security probably played some part in it in spite of the fact that one way and another at least four of her five children were off her hands. But by marrying again at the age of 37 there was certainly a possibility that there might be children of the second marriage; and in fact Annie and Bert Barrett had at least one son.

On the whole, except possibly for its slightly precipitous haste, this seems to have been a fairly "suitable" marriage.

**Not so the next example**

#### **Example 9**

##### **Widow, Aged 45, Marries 28 Year Old Widower**

Mary Ann McMillan married a James Campbell. Both had been born in Glasgow in the 1820s; and it was in Glasgow that their three children were born. At some point the family moved to Alloa, Clackmannanshire, where James set up as a "fruiterer". James died, aged 48, of a burst blood vessel "induced by drinking — duration unknown", leaving his widow Mary Ann and the three children — then aged 17, 19 and 21.

There is evidence that Mary Ann carried on the fruiterer's business after her husband's death. This would have given her a certain amount of financial independence. Moreover, by the standards of the time her family were grown up and able to look after themselves. So on the face of it there seems to have been no pressing reasons for her to have married again.

However, eleven months after her husband's death she did just that, marrying, at the age of 45, a 28-year old widower named James Malarky. James was a labourer and his father, Philip Malarky, had been a labourer before him. Both Mary Ann and James were illiterate, making their (witnessed) marks on the wedding certificate.

With one exception I have been unable to find out what happened to the children of her first marriage; or indeed what happened to Mary Ann and her second husband.

**Not all the widows remained unmarried or made wildly unsuitable marriages. The following is another straightforward example of a widow in early middle age marrying a man of the same age.**

#### **Example 10**

##### **Widow of 35 Marries Bachelor Cousin of 35.**

Ann Gilmour born about 1827 was the daughter of John Gilmour, a Sanquhar innkeeper, and his wife Jane or Jean Stewart. As a result of Ann's marriage to William Austen, the eldest son of a Sanquhar carting contractor, she was destined



to see more of the world than most of her contemporaries. William had left Sanquhar as a youth to be apprenticed to the credit drapery trade in London. He got on very well, eventually setting up shop in Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge — “one of the best going concerns of its kind in London” — and bringing down from Scotland to help him, not only two of his brothers but three apprentices, including a cousin of Ann Gilmour’s — Hugh Gilmour, the son of Archibald Gilmour, carter. Unfortunately William suffered from tuberculosis and because of this decided at the early age of 31 to sell off his business and retire to his original home in Blawearie, Sanquhar. He was to die two years later in 1858 — not in Blawearie, but in the train which was bringing him home after a brief visit to London. The train was nearing Stafford when he had a haemorrhage which “ended fatally in a few minutes”.

William and Ann had at least two children, both of whom died — one in London at the age of 16 months and the other, at age 5, in Blawearie, two months after William’s death.

Four years later Ann Gilmour married again. It will be remembered that one of her husband’s apprentices was a cousin of hers named Hugh Gilmour. However, she had another cousin of the same name but by a different father (David Gilmour, letter carrier) and it was this second Hugh Gilmour whom she married in 1862. Hugh had also left Sanquhar and at the time of his marriage was an “apprentice grocer” in Melrose, Roxboroughshire. Both he and his bride were the same age — 35.

It is assumed that Ann moved to Melrose with her new husband. It is not known whether they had any children, but at least this would have been a possibility.

Below is a straightforward case of a widow with eight children who did not remarry.

#### **Example 11** **Widow Aged 32 Remains Unmarried**

Agnes McKendrick of Sanquhar, the daughter of a lead miner, married William Gilmour, a master tailor, also of Sanquhar, in 1825. They had eight children. William died towards the end of the 1830s. Agnes, at the age of approximately 32, was then left with eight children to look after, the eldest of whom, Hugh Gilmour, was only 14 years of age.

For whatever reason Agnes did not remarry. The 1851 census finds her working as a “flowerer” and living with three of her children at an address in the High Street, Sanquhar.

The eldest boy, Hugh, by then aged 25, is described as a tailor: John, aged 19, was a miner and Agnes, aged 13, was, like her mother, a “flowerer”. As for the rest of the family, the two girls, Margaret and Mary, were by then in their twenties and may possibly have been married and living elsewhere. Of the three boys not listed in the census, nothing is known about two of them, but the third became a boot-and-shoe maker and the grandfather of a future Provost of the burgh.

Agnes’s independence was to be cut short five years later by her death in 1856 at the age of 58, the cause of death being “diarrhoea succeeding ulceration of the leg for some years”. Her son, Hugh, the tailor, was by then married: John, the coalminer, may also have been married; but one wonders what happened to young Agnes, the “flowerer”.

The bare information given above does little to illustrate the difficulties a widow must have experienced in bringing up a young family of eight children; but it is obvious, not only that the mother had to go out to work, but also all the children —and from as early an age as possible.

Below, but later in the century, is another example of a widow who did not remarry.

#### **Example 12**

##### **Widow in Her Early Twenties Remains Unmarried**

Catherine Stephenson Leslie (known to her family as Katie and to her friends as Kitty) was born in British Guiana in the late 1870s or early 1880s, the daughter of a William Leslie, “merchant”, who had emigrated from Glasgow. Katie married a Dr. Glenmore Ozanne, Surgeon to the Penal Settlement, Essequibo. They had three children, the eldest born in 1894 and the youngest in 1900. On 13 January 1901, a year after the youngest child’s birth, Glenmore Ozanne died at Barbados.

Katie, who would then have been in her early twenties, had to face the future with three small children (two boys and a girl) whose ages ranged from 1 to 7 years. Katie’s father had died some years before, but her mother was still alive and was to remain in British Guiana where she married again and eventually died at the age of 83.

Probably for the sake of her children’s education, Katie chose not to stay in British Guiana but to return to the U.K. She did not set sail for her father’s home town of Glasgow, where in any case she was unlikely to know any of her relations, but settled instead in the island of Guernsey — the home of her husband’s family. The two boys were sent to Guernsey’s public school — Elizabeth College. To make ends meet Katie bought or rented a house in St. Peter Port which she ran as a home for small boys who were at St. Elizabeth’s College but whose parents were abroad.

Katie had a very sad life. One of her boys drowned in a boating accident off Guernsey: the other was to commit suicide in South Africa. It is known that Katie and her daughter survived the German occupation of the Channel Islands; but I have yet to find out where and when she died.

Below is another example of a young widow who did not remarry.

#### **Example 13**

Agnes Leshe, the sister of Katherine Leslie (see the previous example) was born in British Guiana on 12 May 1879. Her father died in 1884; but, although her mother remained in Guiana, when we next hear of Agnes she is living at 67 Allison Street, Glasgow with her paternal grandmother Grace Coombs/Leslie. The 1891 census for that address lists Agnes, aged 12, as a “scholar” (i.e. at school) and as the granddaughter of the head of household; so she may have been sent back to Glasgow to live with her grandmother for the sake of her education.

Whether Agnes remained in Glasgow or returned to British Guiana is not known, but she eventually married a Walter Evan Goodman and went out with him to Malaya where he was a rubber planter. They had two boys — Neil Campbell Goodman, born 26 July 1908 and Harry Evan Goodman born about 1907.

Walter Goodman died when the boys were quite young. Agnes then returned to the United Kingdom — not to Glasgow, as one might have expected, but to Ealing, a suburb of South West London.

She trained as a hospital radiographer; and "after moving heaven and earth" including, according to family tradition, writing to the then queen, she managed to get her two boys into Christ's Hospital. Neil was there from 1917 to 1925. Harry's dates at the school are not known. Both the boys were in the 1939-45 war. Neil was a Captain in the Army. (He was in Italy in 1944). Harry, who must have been in Singapore at the beginning of the war, was a R.Q.M.S. in the Singapore Volunteer Corps. He died as a Japanese prisoner of war in 1943 and is buried in the Chungkai Cemetery, Thailand.

Agnes herself died sometime in the 1950s.

Before considering the different patterns in 19th century second marriages as between widowers and widows, it must be remembered that in the case of widows the convention was, and up to a point still is, that whereas a man could ask any woman to marry him and risk nothing worse than a refusal, women were supposed to wait until they were asked. Moreover, whereas the prestige of being married might persuade, say, a middle aged woman to take on a widower's family as well as the widower himself (examples: Jane Colvin (Mrs. William Henderson) and Grace Leslie (Mrs. Joshua Henderson), men of any age might well be reluctant to take on, not only a widow, but also her family of young children. In fact, of the six widowers instanced above, none married a widow. With the exception of the one widower who remained unmarried, all chose to marry spinsters of varying ages.

The fact that they weren't asked may have been the reason why quite a number of women did not remarry. There are, however, other possible reasons. It may be, for instance, that having survived one marriage, and possible constant childbearing, some women were not too keen to repeat the experience, independence being preferred to life with yet another *pater familias*.

It might also have been expected that widows' second marriages would follow the same patterns as for widowers e.g. "Middle Aged Widow marries Middle Aged Widower". But, in fact, this was not the case.

One of the first differences that strikes one is that, whereas, on the whole, men's second marriages seem "suitable", particularly as regards to age, some widows married men almost wildly outside their own age range. The fact that Annie White married, as her second husband, a man ten years older than herself is, I suppose, "acceptable"; but why did Mary Ann McMillan, at the age of 44, choose a 28 year old labourer as her second husband?

Again, the men were more cautious in allowing at least the conventional year to elapse before they married again; but at least two of the widows were not held back by any such social inhibitions. Annie White married seven months after her first husband's death: Mary Ann McMillan married her second husband eleven months, practically to the day, after her first husband died.

Another aspect of the men's caution, where they already had one young family and presumably did not want the trouble and expense of another one, was that they seemed to take good care to marry women past child-bearing age. This was not the case with widows. Euphemia Leslie, for instance, aged 36 at the time of her second marriage, did in fact have a second family of two boys and a girl in addition to her first family of two boys.

Nor, oddly enough, did widows seem to marry for the sake of the children of the first marriage. Again in the cases of Annie White and Mary Ann McMillan, both embarked on second marriages despite the fact that, by the standards of the day, the children of the first families were practically grown up. Even so, their own personal security may have been a factor.

Of the women who did not remarry (e.g. Kate and Agnes Leslie) there is no means of knowing to what extent, if any, this was a deliberate choice on their part; but they both did remarkably well in seeing that their children got the best possible education and start in life. Earlier generations of widows, left with a family and without the advantage of even a first generation education, could only go out to work themselves and see that their children were also put to work at the earliest possible age. Agnes McKendrick, for example, on being widowed in the 1830s at the age of 32 and left with eight children to look after, went out to work herself as a "flowerer". One of her daughters was also a "flowerer"; but two boys were at least put to a trade — John as a miner and Hugh as a tailor. A generation later, Annie White, after her first husband's death and before marrying her second husband, had done her best for the children, presumably by pulling strings as the widow of an army N.C.O. The eldest son joined the Black Watch; another son was entered at the Duke of York's School, Chelsea; and a third son and a daughter were entered at the Duke of York's Naval and Military Free School, Devonport.

One cannot help being impressed by the courage and enterprise shown by all these women in bringing up what would now be termed a "one parent family".

On the other hand, among the widowers there is no case of a man bringing up his family unaided. Widowers either relied on daughters (sometimes of a very young age) to look after themselves and presumably any other male members of the family; or else they remarried, generally choosing women of "a certain age" who could look after the first family without the expense and inconvenience of producing a second.

My remaining impression at the end of this study is that, when it came to the choice of a second mate, some, if not all, of the women were far more adventurous than the men; and, in cases where circumstances forced women to bring up a family on their own, one can only admire their independence, hard work and the way in which they managed to do the best they could for their children.

To point up the difference in marriage patterns between the 19th and 20th centuries, it is interesting that, in the extended family under review, I can find no single case of a second marriage in the 20th century until after the 1950s.

There are several obvious reasons for this. Both men and women were living much longer as a result of better hygiene and the eradication of killer diseases such as cholera. And, thanks to the introduction of birth control, women were no longer subject to the debilitating and sometimes fatal results of constant childbearing. But at the same time the morality of the 19th century continued well into the 20th century. Divorce was still unthinkable (and legally difficult) so that, at whatever price of domestic unhappiness, husbands and wives tended to live out their longer lives together.

It was not until the second part of the 20th century that second marriages became, if not the norm, at any rate fairly common. These second marriages were almost all the result of divorce — moral codes having changed and divorce having been made much easier. And, where children were involved, the 20th century pattern was also different from that of the 19th — often necessitating complicated logistics between two sets of parents and two sets of children.

This short study is, of course, far too limited and anecdotal to have any general application; but I have found the differing patterns of second marriages within the family interesting and in some ways significant. Others may perhaps be encouraged to see whether a study of second marriages within their own extended 19th century families yields similar, or perhaps different, results.

# SYLLABUS FOR SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## MEETING WINTER 1989-1990

Date	Speaker	Subject
<b>1989</b>		
15th September	David Dobson	"Scots in the Americas 1540-1790." (Joint meeting with North American visitors.)
16th October	Mrs. Ettie Pullman	"Free Arrival Records — Assisted and Unassisted Emigrants to Australia 1786-1899."
15th November	S.C. Wilson	"The Edinburgh City Archives."
<b>1990</b>		
15th January	R. David Clement	"Genealogy and the Work of the School of Scottish Studies."
15th February		Annual General Meeting.
	Mrs. Sheila Pitcairn	"Genealogy of Andrew Carnegie."
15th March	Lawrence R. Burness	"A Visit to Salt Lake City." (Illustrated.)
16th April	Peter Ruthven Murray	"James Murray — Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary."
16th May	Robert N. Smart	"Visit to the University of St. Andrews Muniments."*

\* This visit will be for a limited number of members. Allocation of places will be strictly on the basis of "first come, first served." Applications should be made to Alan J.L. MacLeod, Syllabus Secretary, 11 The Haven, Dalgety Bay, Fife KY11 5YZ as soon as possible.

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### CORRECTION

#### Additions to Library

On p. 57 of Volume XXXVI No 2 there is reference to a book "The Rae Family". The book is attributed to Dr. A.S.L. Rae (who gave it to the Library), whereas its author was the late Dr. Robert L. Richards. It was written in connection with his biography of Dr. John Rae, FRS, the explorer of the Arctic.

# POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL ORIGINS OF THE BUDGE NAME

by Jeffrey Donald Budge



Budge

The Budge coat of arms was recorded in the "Public Register of All Arms & Bearings in Scotland; Volume I, Folio 119, on the 8th of February, 1703, in the name of Donald Budge of Toftingall. The family motto is "*Stricta Parata Neci*" — "Girt, and ready for slaughter."

According to all the available records, the name Budge did not exist in 1373. In 1403, it appeared in a charter granted by William, Earl of Caithness, to Nicholas Budge of Toftingall. A charter granted by Henricus de Sancto Claro, Earl of Orkney, to ? Budge, of tenements in Wick, could date the name as far back as 1379. Unfortunately, there was no date on the latter charter. The Budes would remain the Lairds of Toftingall, an area in the center of Caithness, Scotland, until 1799. Apart from the southwest of Scotland, where small estates were common, less than 5000 men possessed the right to inherit or sell the land they lived on as late as 1600.<sup>1</sup> As such, the name Budge, although not common, was important.

My aim in this article is to account for how the name came into being in Scotland and from what earlier Irish names it may have come. I have relied on such written evidence as is known to exist, together with what I believe to be reasonable inference of oral traditions.

There are two accounts as to how the name Budge came into being. Hugh MacDonald, in a manuscript published in 1700, said the family came over from Ireland into Scotland as part of a dowry of marriage between Angus Og Macdonald and the daughter of an Irish baron. In another manuscript, entitled the "genealogie of the Lairds of Toftingall", also written about 1700, the claim is made that a Macdonald fled to Caithness "for slaughter, and changed his name from Macdonald to Budge".<sup>2</sup> As evidence is lacking for this second account, I shall concentrate on the former premise.

Angus Og Macdonald was the first self-styled "Lord of the Isles." His rise to power came as a result of his support to Robert the Bruce, liberator of Scotland. He supported the Bruce's claims to power as King of Scotland before the event took place. Then came the battle of Bannockburn — the landmark clash where the Scots routed the English and proclaimed Scotland as a free nation in 1314. "Angus Og, and his men of the Isles, estimated by some historians at 10,000 men, were a potent factor in determining the issue of the conflict, and securing Bruce's famous victory."<sup>3</sup> As a reward, Bruce bestowed upon Angus Og the Lordship of Lochaber, which included the lands of Duror and Glencoe, and the Islands of Mull, Jura, Coll, and Tiree. With such possessions, Angus Og became one of the most powerful men in Scotland at the time.

After the battle of Bannockburn, Angus Og returned home to the Island of Islay, to his castle at Finlaggan. There, plans were made for his marriage to the daughter of Conbui O'Cahan<sup>4</sup> — one of the most powerful barons of Ulster, Northern Ireland. O'Cahan was also the "Lord of Limvady and Master of the whole County of Derry."<sup>5</sup> The daughter's name, "according to the most generally accepted traditions, was Margaret, but according to another, less known but more accurate account, was said to be Ann, Aine, or Agnes."<sup>6</sup>

My best guess is that this marriage took place circa 1320. But here an interesting twist of fate took place. Instead of the usual dowry of goods and/or money, a "tail" of youthful men was offered (or asked for by Angus Og) from the Emerald Isle, totalling 140 men out of every surname in O'Cahan's territory; men who served under the rule of O'Cahan, — "Men from twenty-four clans, from whom twenty-four families in Scotland descended."<sup>7</sup> The descendants of these men are known in the Highlands to this day in Gaelic as tochradh nighean a' Chatanaich — "The dowry of O'Cahan's daughter."

"The importation of so many stalwart Irishmen shows that the Highlands were somewhat sparsely peopled, and that there were no apprehensions of a congested population in the days of Angus Og. It was still very much the time when might was right ..., and when property could only be held by the strong hand of him who could muster the biggest force of armed retainers."<sup>8</sup> Not only that, these men would help ensure the security of the lady's new domains, which would make O'Cahan sleep more easily at night.

Among the names of the men of the dowry, as written in such manuscripts as that of Hugh Macdonald's in 1700, were the Butikes, Budikes, or Bulikes, "in Caithness, of whom is the laird of Toftingail."<sup>9</sup> (Toftingall). Angus Og died in Islay in 1330, and his wife Ann returned to Ireland. But the men of her dowry stayed, and established themselves throughout Scotland.

We start our investigation with the three earliest written names of Butike, Budike and Bulike, all three originating in written form between 1660 and 1700, all variations of an early Budge name. But here we encounter a problem — these are not Gaelic spellings of the name, as there is no 'k' in Gaelic. I believe, therefore, that these were phonetic spellings of the original name, or phonetic spellings of a name acquired later after Ann returned to Ireland.

Let us look first to Ireland for a possible name. There is the modern Irish surname of O'Bogue. This name would have been transcribed in medieval Latin sources as O'Buy or O'Buyge. These last two could perhaps originate from an Irish O'Buadhaigh, or Buadhach — "The Victorious One"; which is an early Irish personal name, as well as a nickname or simple adjective. The surname O'Buadhaigh should really be translated as "the grandson of Buadhach," but exactly which 'victorious one' is unclear. There were several "victorious ones" back then, and there is little chance that they were related.

More specifically, there was a Cornelius O'Buyge listed as a Canon of Raphoe in 1495.<sup>10</sup> Raphoe is on the Donegal Tyrone border, which would be the right place to have served under Conbui O'Cahan. It is also interesting to note that the early Lairds of Toftingall also served the Church — Sir Henry Budge was the Treasurer of the Church Revenues of Ross until his death in 1444. He was also a priest, and the Vicar of Tain at his death.

If the Budges were indeed to be traced to an O'Buadhaigh family in their Gaelic form, and if the priest O'Buyge was a native of that diocese, there is little problem in positing the existence of a family of the same name there circa 1320, the time of Angus Og's marriage. In fact, if this was so, that O'Buyge and O'Buadhaigh were one and the same, then a case can be made for the origins of the Budge family to date back and originate from the tenth and twelfth centuries and no later (900-1199 A.D.). Surnames with an O' as the first element tended to originate between those dates.

The other major scenario for the origins of the Budge name would take a decidedly different tack. One could envisage the family arriving from Ireland with a totally different name — one which was linguistically extremely user un-friendly. After Angus Og's death in 1330, and his wife Ann's return to Ireland, the men of the dowry were free to go their separate ways. The next mention of the family occurs in "The Gunns", by Thomas Sinclair. At a famous battle in Caithness — The battle of Achingale, "the Caithnessians assembled at Spittle Hill, and put themselves under the command of Burb, later Budge, of Toftingall." " On 5th April, 1366, William Bulton, Earl of Ross, gave a charter to Paul McTyre and his wife, Mary Graham, of Gairloch and other lands, the charter being confirmed under the great seal at Edinburgh by Robert II in 1373. It was enforcing his rights on this basis in Caithness which caused the battle of Achingale, the date of which can thus be approximated."<sup>11</sup>

What happened to the family in the years between Angus Og's death in 1330 and the appearance of Burb in Caithness in 1373? And how did the family get from the southwestern Isle of Islay to the northeastern corner of Scotland? Katharine Simms of Trinity College in Dublin feels that the family quite likely may have made a stop in Bute before arriving in Caithness. "The lack of a Mac or O' in recorded forms, and the slender 'i' ending suggest to me a Scots-Gaelic equivalent of an Buiteach- the man from Bute. An



Buiteach Burb would mean the rough (borb) man from Bute; in other words, a surname based on a later nickname acquired after the family's arrival in Scotland. Thus, a later generation would have recalled the particularly well-known figure known to his contemporaries as the man from Bute, or the rough man from Bute, with this later medieval surname taking over from there."<sup>12</sup>

So, on this reasoning, the family first went to the nearby Isle of Bute. Then they either travelled up the deep narrow depression of freshwater lakes running from the southwest to the northeast; arriving at Loch Ness and travelling on to Caithness from there; or they sailed from Bute to Caithness on one or more of the great ships of the Isles. Hugh Macdonald, who was the Macdonald family historian on the Island of Sleat (nearby to Islay), wrote the name as Butike or Budike between the years of 1660 and 1685, and his manuscripts were published shortly afterwards. He was writing down oral traditions passed down from generation to generation. It is not surprising that after almost three hundred years there was a discrepancy, as oral tradition is not infallible. Extra weight should be added to Butike and Budike as phonetic descriptions of the same basic sound in Gaelic. The third spelling of Bulike should be dropped from consideration as an error in manuscript transmission. No obvious Gaelic equivalent of Bulike comes to mind, anyway.

I have thus explored two promising possibilities. Whichever scenario is the the right one, the family's origins nonetheless lead us back to medieval Ireland. Whether it was an O'Buyge or O'Buadhaigh, or an Buiteach Borb (Burb) that led the Caithness men in 1373, we perhaps will never be sure. But whatever the case, the name took the form of Budge as it evolved. As people moved, regional accents affected the sound and the spelling of names. Surnames were nothing near a science back in those times. (George Villiers in 1687 appears as Georges vilaus, Conbui O'Cahan was referred to by Hugh Macdonald as Guy O'Kain!) "The spelling of surnames only became standardized with the growth of education in the last century and the 'y' or 'e' in our names, about which we may be particular, made little difference 150 years ago, when, in a parish, perhaps only the parson could write and might baptize your child Smith one year, Smythe the next."<sup>13</sup>

## INDEX OF FOOTNOTES:

1. T.C. Smout, 1970, Dept. of Scottish History, University of St. Andrews, Scot.
2. The reader is encouraged to review the two major works on the Budes to date:
  - (i) "The Genealogy of the Budes", by Eleanor Budge, Scottish Genealogist, VOL. IV., pps. 63-68, and —
  - (ii) "Caithness Family History", by John Henderson, Edinburgh; David Douglas, Publisher 1884.
3. History of the Clan Donald, by Henry Lee, p.24.
4. Conbui O'Cahan variously also referred to as Conbuidh, Cunbui or Guy O'Cathan or O'Kane.
5. Hugh Macdonalds MS (Manuscript); 1700 MS.
6. 1700 MS — Hill's Macdonalds of Antrim, p. 17; Rot. Scot. Vol. I, p. 534.
7. History of the Clan Donald, Op. Cit. p. 25.
8. The Clan Donald, by A. MacDonald & A. MacDonald — 1904, p. 100
9. Highland Papers, Vol I., p. 20.
10. Calendar of Papal Registers, XVI, p. 298.
11. The Gunns, by Thomas Sinclair, p. 193, p. 194.
12. Extracts of quotes from letters in my possession written by Katharine Simms, scholar of Irish annals and genealogies at the Department of Medieval History, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. I am deeply indebted to her for her help and advice on this article, and also to Professor J.F.M. Lydon, for his guidance.
13. Tracing Your Ancestors, by Anthony Camp, p. 72.

# HUMAN FERTILISATION AND EMBRYOLOGY

by Donald Whyte, F.H.G., F.S.G.

*(Vice-President Donald Whyte expounds his personal views)*

After being installed as President of the Law Society of Scotland, Professor Ross Harper claimed that the Scottish legal system had survived the Union of 1707, and that the Society did not intend that it should be eroded in any way.

Every few months the same sentiments are echoed in the correspondence columns of the quality Scottish newspapers. It seems therefore paradoxical that a substantially English piece of legislation looks like being foisted upon the Scots without its being considered by the Scottish Law Commission, and with little opposition from M.P.'s.

Sections 89 and 90 of the Government White Paper (Cm. 259), **Human Fertilisation and Embryology: A Framework for Legislation**, should be of concern to everybody living in a land famed worldwide for clanship and kinship: a land where 'blood is thicker than water.' From those sections it appears that by Section 27 of the **Family Law Reform Act, 1987**, which applies to England and Wales, the law (despite a late warning by Garter King of Arms in *The Times*, 17th July, 1987, and subsequent spirited opposition in the House of Lords by the distinguished Lord Denning) the law has already been changed so that where a married couple have given the appropriate consents, the child born to the wife following AID (artificial insemination donor) treatment, should be treated in law as their child, and the husband required to register as the father. There was support in the Consultation Document for the provisions of Section 27 to be extended to children born after egg or embryo donation, and the Government takes this view. There will be nothing in the birth certificate to show there is no genetic connection on the husband's side in the case of AID or egg donation, and in the case of embryo or gamete donation, very likely no genetic link on either side.

These very significant steps will create a 'legal fiction,' which will reduce the value of the registers for genealogical research. If we accept the definition of genealogy as "The investigation in genetics of the ancestral descent of an individual," clearly medical research will also be affected. It is evident from the White Paper that the Government intend to introduce similar provisions for Scotland. The Scottish Law Commission, which give a lame excuse for non-involvement. They say:

"When we were working on the reform of the law relating to illegitimacy [Scottish Law Commission, No. 82] we considered whether we should consult on various legal questions relating to children procreated by artificial insemination and similar techniques. We took the view that these questions raised quite different issues from those relating to the legal status of children born out of wedlock and required separate treatment. We did not therefore consult on these questions and, the matter having been overtaken by the appointment of the Warnock Committee and the Government's own Consultation Paper, have no plans to do so."

It is very disappointing that the Commission chose not to issue a Consultative Memorandum.

Curiously, the Commission, in their **Report on Illegitimacy** (p.51), recognised that changes in the system could "reduce the value of the registers for the purposes of research." Yet it has been left to an organisation known as Family Care, to look at various aspects of the White Paper, and they have produced an excellent booklet, **Truth and the Child: A Contribution to the Debate on the Warnock Report**, edited by

Nigel Bruce, Ann Mitchell and Kate Priestley. It contains nine articles by experts in various fields, including sociology, psychiatry, human genetics and children's rights. The editors favour controlled confidentiality rather than secrecy.

Faced with the registration proposals, the average response of amateurs and hobbyists is that recording the truth could cause discrimination against innocent children. Obviously they have not even considered the aspects covered in *Truth and the Child*. In fact, as Mrs Rosie Branes, M.P. (Greenwich), shrewdly observed in the House of Commons, we would be giving those children rights that the rest of the population do not have.<sup>3</sup> They would be more fortunate than natural children, whose birth certificates show only the name of the mother, although they carry her genes. In some respects they would be more favoured than adopted children, who have the same rights as children born in wedlock, but are deprived of any such rights in the estates of their genetic parents. The discrimination would be against the majority of children (probably around 75%), whose ancestral heritage would be rendered nebulous by false registers.

Apart from the fact that paternity can be disputed, it is an offence to give 'knowingly and wilfully,' wrong information to a registrar. When the first civil registration Act was passed for Scotland in 1854, the penalty was "Transportation for a Period not exceeding Seven Years, or by Imprisonment for a Period not exceeding Two Years."<sup>4</sup> There have been modifications, but it is clear from the *Registration of Births, Death and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965*, that falsification of records is still a serious offence, Section 53 (1) relating also to tampering with extracts.

Married couples will be required to give written consent for AID or embryo transfer, to a Statutory Licensing Authority (SLA). Their records will be 'Confidential', but to whom? During the passage of the *Family Law Reform Act*, there was some discussion of the need for the record of 'donation' births to be linked to a central register, if the birth register did not show the true genetic parentage. The Government apparently considers there is no need to maintain such a register, provided the Registrars General can have access to the SLA's records.

There would be no obligation on parents to tell the registrar that a child was born by AID or gamete implant. It is thus difficult to imagine what would be his purpose in having access at all (unless for statistical information, which the SLA would already have), if he cannot divulge the information to the person whose birth is recorded (say at the age of 17, as is possible with Scottish adoption records), or to the Supreme Court. Are the Lords of Session to be denied the facts? Is it conceivable that we will have two contradictory sets of records: those of the SLA, and those *In publica custodia*?

There are good reasons for making the SLA information not only available to the children on reaching the age of 17 (or to a professional genealogist acting for such persons), and to the Court of Session, but also to the Lord Lyon King of Arms, whose statutory powers have also survived the Union of 1707. The White Paper states (Section 89), that children born by AID or donated gametes should be treated "both by way of status and for the purposes of the law of succession (other than to a title of honour) as their child." This is, to say the least, ambiguous, for whatever is intended by the words in parenthesis, a footnote states, "The law of succession may be defined as the law governing the inheritance of property and titles of honour."

The registration proposals would almost certainly debase honours and titles (including chiefships peculiar to Scotland), and perhaps affect the 'destination' of armorial bearings. Certainly these would create anomalies. How could Lyon Court (or for that matter the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords) differentiate between a claimant whose ancestry is not in question, but who may lack conclusive proof of the

extinction of another line of the family, and a person reputed to lack a genetic link. The anomalies have been appreciated by Sir Anthony Wagner, formerly Garter King of Arms and probably the greatest scholar in his field since William Camden (1551-1623), and by Malcolm Innes of Edingight, the present Lord Lyon King of Arms.<sup>6</sup>

Ministers of the Scottish Office have also said that the Scottish Law Commission, in their report on the law relating to illegitimacy and related matters, recommended that legislation should be introduced to remove discriminatory 'labels' attached to illegitimate children, and their recommendations were enacted in the Law Reform (Parents and Children) (Scotland) Act, 1986. They then say it does not seem appropriate to contemplate introducing a different kind of 'label' for children born as a result of AID and similar techniques. Here they are referring to a suggestion that the words "By donation," should appear on the certificates.

It is certainly true that registrars can now issue certificates omitting the word "Illegitimate." However the Scottish Office are advancing a half-truth, because in their Family Law Report on Illegitimacy, the Commission carefully used words like "whenever possible," and the words 'legitimate' and 'illegitimate,' have not been entirely removed from the statute law. What the ministers do not say is that the registrars cannot give natural (or illegitimate) children a putative father, as is proposed by the 'legal fiction' for children born following AID or embryo transfer.

The view of the writer, who has been involved in genealogical research for over 35 years, is that married couples who agree to have a child by AID, egg or embryo implant, should be given a numbered schedule by the SLA, stating the position (these could be adapted for surrogate motherhood and any new techniques), and that this should be completed by the physician attesting the birth. They should then be required to take the schedule to the local registrar, who would make out the civil birth record and issue an extract or extracts. It would be better for all concerned to omit words such as "By donation," which could cause embarrassment, and simply mark the certificate "SLA [ref. number]", at the bottom of the column which the registrar signs. This would be a cross-reference to the schedule itself, which, marked 'RESTRICTED ACCESS,' could then be sent to the Registrar General for preservation, as happens at present with marriage schedules. It is worth remembering that abbreviated certificates of birth — adequate for school and other uses — showing only the name of the child, place, date and exact time of birth, can be issued. At present mothers of natural children (who face similar psychological problems) find these of great service.

Children born by such techniques should certainly be treated in law in the same way as those who carry the genes of married parents, except for titles of honour and matriculations of arms. In regard to armorial bearings, there seems no good reason why such children, on reaching the age of majority, should not — if they so desired — petition for appropriately devised armorial bearings by Letters Patent.

## REFERENCES

1. Drever, J., *Dictionary of Psychology*. London: Penguin Reference Books, 1953.
2. Letter from Dr E.W. Clive, Scottish Law Commission, 15th February, 1988, to Mr Robin Cook, M.P., Shadow Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, writing on behalf of the author, a constituent.
3. Hansard, p. 1235, 126/87 (4th February, 1988).
4. An Act to provide for the better Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland, Vict. Cap LXXX, Sect. LX (7th August, 1854).
5. Latin Phrases and Maxims, collected from the Institutional and Other Writers on Scotch Law, p. 229. Edinburgh: William Paterson, 1861.
6. Vide article by Alex Main in *The Scotsman*, 5th February, 1988.



ANNO DECIMO SEPTIMO & DECIMO OCTAVO

# VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. LXXX.

*An Act to provide for the better Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.*—[7th August 1854.]

**W**HEREAS it is expedient that a complete and uniform System of Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages should be established and maintained in *Scotland*: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. From and after the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the present System of Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland* shall cease and determine, in so far as regards Births, Deaths, and Marriages taking place after the said Thirty-first Day of *December*, and this Act shall come into operation: Provided always, that it shall be competent for any Person to register, on or before the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in the Registers kept and in use before the passing of this Act, any Birth, Death, or Marriage which shall have taken place on or before the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the same Manner as if this Act had not been passed: Provided also, that all existing Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,

Present System of Registration to cease on 31st December 1854, and this Act to come into operation.

Statutory registration commenced in Scotland in 1855, and the registers contain more information than those of England and Wales. Separate Acts have always applied.

**DESCENT FROM THE CARMICHAELS,  
BOYDS AND GRAHAMS OF AIRTH**  
by Duncan McNaughton

There has recently come into my possession an extraordinary family tree comprised of lists of families descended from one of the above Airth families which intermarried frequently in the early part of the 19th century. The accounts cover the period 1773 to at least 1887, and extend the family histories to three and sometimes four generations, including the marriages and descent from the female members, under their husbands' name.

The papers came to me on the death of a Carmichael member, but the name of the author who compiled such an extensive genealogical list, involving a very considerable research and correspondence, is nowhere stated, though it has been suggested that it was Sir Malcolm Watson, a distinguished medical researcher and contributor to medical knowledge, who himself belonged to one of the groups detailed.

The families concerned, viz. Carmichaels, Boyds, and to a lesser extent the Grahams were part of a widespread farming community in the parish of Airth in the later 18th century and early 19th century, in the vicinity of Airth town and the neighbouring village of Dunmore. As the entries record trades and occupations, it reveals that, apart from farming which was the main occupation, references to millwrights and carpenters perhaps reflect the shipbuilding for which Dunmore was once noted, and quite a number of crew members and master mariners are noted. The movement of population outwards as the 19th century progresses is also noticeable, curiously towards Falkirk and then towards the Glasgow area. Few, if any, seem to have moved to Edinburgh. The move is understandable, as large families seem to be normal, though these declined as the 19th century progressed.

In all there are over 500 names listed mostly with dates of birth and death, dates of marriage although in the period c. 1880-87 names only occur. I have been editing and copying these unique papers, and hope to deposit an edited version and the originals in the Society's library when the task is completed. Meanwhile I would try to answer any queries from anyone who may have a connection with or are researching these families.

The progenitors of these family groups were, firstly, James Carmichael, farmer, and Helen Mitchell who are first noted in Strowan, Crieff, but appear to have been later at Eastfield, Airth, which seems to have been the family farm. His son John (1778-1845) succeeded him in Eastfield, and in 1803 married Janet Boyd (1785-1856) daughter of William Boyd and Ann Cumming (married in 1773). He was a farmer probably in Dougalls' Hole, Airth, as it is occupied later by the eldest sons. John Carmichael and Janet Boyd had fourteen children of whom three died in infancy and one, unmarried, was drowned in Australia. All the others had issue.

The third family, that of the Grahams, intermarried on several occasions with the Boyds and Carmichaels, though they have not detailed lists in the main accounts. The earliest mention refers to Alexander Graham, farmer, Brackenlees, Airth and his wife Janet Taylor, whose daughter Margaret married Robert Carmichael, son of John Carmichael in 1841. Other Taylors also married into the two families, perhaps connected with William Taylor, a weaver, Airth and Elizabeth Manuel, daughter of Alexander Manuel, Wright, Dunmore School, and Elizabeth Cowbrough who was contemporary or nearly so with John Carmichael and Janet Boyd.

It would be impossible to include further details, but I append a list of the surnames occurring (of both husband and wife) of which the line continues until the late 1880s at least. There was so much emigration, in mid-century and earlier, that the family lines may well continue in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. I do know that one such Carmichael — Grahame descent is still flourishing in and around Sydney from a late settlement there in 1926.

List of Surnames mentioned in the lists.

(1) Carmichael Branches.

Carmichael, Boyd, Watson, Smith, Hamilton, Taylor, Graham, McColl, Foord, Keir, Scott, McFarlane, Stewart, Wright, Mitchell, Hendrie, McKenzie, Marshall, Barley-Harrowes, Morton, Addison.

(2) Boyd Branches.

Boyd, Liddell, Ross, Manuel, Gownil?, Graham, Watson, Meiklejohn, Bruce, Cowie, Hatton, Taylor, Sparle, Bookman, Kemp, Leishman, Cowan?, Jaffray, Anderson, Ballingall, McNab, Ferguson, Aitken, Johnston, Hamilton, Wright, Campbell, Bald, Cumming, Callander, Tait, McCall, Wylie, Drysdale, Gowans, Gardner, Colquhoun, Aitken, Johnston, Grott, Blaikie, Robertsons, Eathert, Rodgeron, Paterson, Weir, Sharp, Hope, Drummond, Cowbrough, Downie, Watt, McFadzean.

N.B. These lists conceal the fact that there was considerable intermarriage and a close relationship especially amongst Carmichaels, Boyds, Grahams and Taylors where cousins' marriages were frequent.

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## PRE-1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS: AN INDEX FOR CARRICK, AYRSHIRE.

Edited by Alison Mitchell for The Scottish Genealogy Society. ISBN 0 901061 34 4.

This new volume covers the southern district of Ayrshire, the ancient earldom of Carrick where the Kennedys used to compete for power. Since the civil wars and religious turmoil of the 17th century the area has led a remarkably peaceful existence. Its economy is still basically agrarian with grazing in the uplands, while iron and coal working has declined, and tens of thousands of its sons and daughters have emigrated. This latest volume in the series of pre-1855 gravestone inscriptions published by the Society indexes all the family stones where deaths occurred before 1855 (when registration became compulsory). It also includes a study of the masons' decorative work from 1690 to 1750 when a robust style of carving was popular with the more prosperous farmers, millers and tradesmen.

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## THE MACLEANS OF VALLAY, NORTH UIST AND

### BALLIPHETRISH, TIREE

by Nicholas Maclean-Bristol

The Macleans of Boreray held their extensive possessions in North Uist from the Macdonalds of Sleat, whom they served for many generations as chamberlains and factors there. According to H.H. MacKenzie *The Macleans of Boreray*, Inverness (1946) p 29, when the Clan Godfrey lost their tenure of the tidal island of Vallay in about 1640, that farm was taken over by Maclean of Boreray. MacKenzie presumes that this Boreray was Neil Bhan, 7th of Boreray. MacKenzie however did not know of the version of Dr Hector Maclean's manuscript history of the Macleans written in 1807 which is now in the Gregory Collection in the National Library of Scotland [Ms 2134 pp 335-557]. This manuscript mentions the Macleans of Boreray in more detail than other versions of Dr Hector's history [N & Q X pp 3-12]. It stated that Mr John Maclean, 8th of Boreray's father and 'uncle Mr Lauchlan Maclean of Vala kept very opulent families and were worthy gentlemen'.

The next mention of a Maclean in Vallay is in 1693 when 'Lachlan Maclean lawful son of Archibald Maclean sometime in Vallay' is mentioned in a bond of Sir Donald MacDonald for 2000 merks - [MacKenzie p 39]. MacKenzie 'conjectures' that this Archibald is the Archibald Maclean, servitor to Sir James MacDonald, who witnessed a deed on the 26th May 1657 [ibid. 30]. He further surmises that he is the same man as Archibald Maclean of Kirkibost and Heisker, fourth son of Neil Bhan 7th of Boreray.

It does however seem equally as likely that he has turned two men into one and that Archibald, sometime in Vallay, is a son of Mr Lauchlan Maclean of Vallay in the 1807 manuscript, particularly as he has a son of the same name.

There is no doubt that the pedigree of the Macleans of Boreray is muddled. As Dr Hector Maclean wrote in his original draft of his history c. 1734 [National Library of Scotland MS, ACC, 7609,]: 'I am not much acquainted with the history of this family'. The Rev. William Matheson in 'Notes on North Uist families' [TGS I Vol. LII] (1980-82) adds greatly to our knowledge of the Macleans of Vallay. He points out that Mackenzie did not realise that 'there is Archibald Maclean known as Gilleasbuig Og on record as tacksman of Vallay in 1665, whose father was another Archibald. The reference is to Eoiridh, daughter of the younger Gilleasbuig Og: 'Eoyre nein Archibald Oig alias Maclean lauchful dochter to Archibald mc Archibald Oig alias Maclean in Ballirayle [Balranald]...[hir] broyr'. It seems likely that here we find the immediate forebears of the aforementioned Lachlan Maclean of Vallay.

Mackenzie's lack of early 18th Century evidence confused several of his pedigrees. For instance on page 83 of his book MacKenzie states that Hugh Maclean of Balliphetrish in Tiree was the son of Hector 8th son of Neil Bhan 7th of Boreray. This is impossible.

Hugh Maclean of Balliphetrish's career is reasonably well documented. He was baillie of Tiree to Sir Allan Maclean of Duart who died in 1674, and is mentioned several times in both the published accounts of the Argyll's takeover of the Duart estate, i.e. *Highland Papers*, Vol. I, p. 296, and in the manuscript collection at Inveraray Castle. The earliest reference to him is in 1663 when he appears in the rental of Tiree in Balliphetrish where he is said to be 'lyable for the full dutie of his half of this Teirunge in both money, victuals and casualties' [Edinburgh University Library microfilms ?]. In this document he is described as 'Ewine McLauchlane'. This is however virtually certainly Hugh Maclean of Balliphetrish, for in another document dated 2 May 1675 the Earl of Argyll's evicted baillie, says that 'hew mclachlan is constitute bailie be Kenlochaline' [ICP, Bundle 492, 433].



Hugh Maclean is described as a member of the Boreray family in the 1807 version of Dr Hector Maclean's manuscript [National Library of Scotland MS 2134, p.54] when his daughter Mary marries Hector Maclean, son of John Diurach. Other details of his family appear indirectly in other versions of Dr Hector's history. More concrete information can be gleaned from his son Mr John Maclean WS the crypto-Jacobite's testament of the 20th January 1695 [SRO, cc 8.8.80] and subsequent litigation [SRO RD 1695, Mack 77 and cc, 12.3.2.] which gives information about his family in some detail and confirms Dr Hector's reference to his daughters' marriages. An outline pedigree of this family is:

**Hugh Maclean of Balliphetrish** in Balliphetrish 1663-1695: bailie to Sir Allan Maclean of Duart before 1674 [HP I, p.288]; described as late baillie in 1676 [RPC 3, V p. 60]; married Catherine, daughter of John garbh Maclean baillie of the Ross of Mull and he died after 1695 having had issue:

1. Mr John Maclean WS. Master of Arts Aberdeen 26th May 1686; apprenticed to John Macfarlane WS and admitted Writer to Signet 24.1.1687; imprisoned as a Jacobite in 1689 and set at liberty from the Tollbooth by order of Privy Council to go to Mull to secure release of Jacobite prisoners [RPC 3, XIV p. 37]; involved in negotiations for surrender of Highlanders in 1692 [Paul Hopkins Glencoe p. 535]; dsp April 1695.
2. Mary, married Hector Maclean, son of John diurach, with issue.
3. Catherine, married Allan Maclean of Grishipol, Coll, with issue.
4. Janet, married Murdoch McNeill in Nall (?).
5. Florence, married (1) Hugh Maclean in Grimsary, Coll, with issue: (2) Hector Maclean of Knock in Coll, with further issue.
6. Archibald (no further details).
7. Hector, of whom next.

**Hector Maclean of Balliphetrish**, a minor in 1695; sued in commissary court in 1709 [SRO, cc 12.2.1]; in 1709 fined in Justiciary Court of Argyll for deforcing a messenger in Tiree [John Imrie (Ed) *The Justiciary Records of Argyll and the Isles* Vol 2 p. 233]; Elder of united parish of Tiree and Coll 1738 [SRO, CH 2, 273,1]; disowned as an Elder for fornication [SRO, CH 2, 273,1 3 July 1739]; loses tack of Balliphetrish and takes tack of Gott and Vuill from Lord President Forbes. However he fell into arrears and became destitute [ICP Tiree Tacks see also E.R. Cregeen *The Tacksmen and their Successors*, Scottish Studies Vol. 13 (1969) p. 128]; in 1776 he was still alive living at Knock in Coll on the farm of his sister, Florence's grandson. He appears to have been married twice, (1) Ann, daughter of Charles Maclean of Hynish, Tiree, (2) Catherine, daughter of Alexander Stewart or Snodgrass 'Mason and indweller in Coll' [N & Q I pp 1-31 relict of Allan Maclean of Crossapol, Coll, with issue:

1. Julian, born 1722, married Charles Crawford and she died 29 August 1816 having had issue:
  - 1a. Donald Crawford Esq of Jamaica.
2. Alexander of whom next.

**Alexander Maclean of Gott, Tiree**, born 1727; tacksman of Gott 1750 to 1779 [Argyll Estate 1779, Scottish Record Society]; gave evidence in suit *Wilson v McLean* [SRO, Court of Session papers 231 (Currie Mack) bundle 2/1]; tacksman of Mingary, Mull and Elder of Kilninian and Kilmore Kirk session 1785-96. He married (1) Margaret daughter of ? Maclean born 1709 died c. 1782 with issue:

1. Lillias born 1749 died 1814 married Mr Donald Maclean minister of the Small Isles, with issue.
  2. John, born 1753
  3. Donald, born 1753
- } both said to be killed at Quebec 1780

(2) 26 December 1787 Margaret daughter of Mr Hector Maclean, minister of Coll, with further issue:

4. Hector, Lieutenant 14th Foot, died of wounds received at capture of Batavia, Java 16 June 1812.

This pedigree helps to unravel at least one muddled line in the Boreray pedigree. A muddle inadvertently added to in my article 'Lieut. Hector Maclean 14th Regt. of Foot. A cadet of Coll' in *The Scottish Genealogist* Vol. XVIII, No. 1, March 1971 pp. 11-13 when I argued that when the Crossapol version of Dr Hector's history describes Lillias as 'a daughter of Balaphetrish of the family of Boreray', it really meant that it was her mother rather than her father who was a member of that family!

Where do the Balliphetrish family fit into the Boreray pedigree? It is clear that Hugh's father's name was Lauchlan. The only candidate of that name who survives on record is Mr Lauchlan of Vallay.

It is not unlikely that the tutors of Sir Allan Maclean would wish to recruit as baillie of Tiree a man whose ancestors had been baillies in North Uist for many generations. I would therefore cautiously suggest that the Macleans of Balliphetrish are a cadet of the Macleans of Vallay.

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## ROBERT THE BRUCE AND THE DRUSE CONNECTION

A taxi driver, Roderick Oliphant, who has one ancestor who saved the life of Scottish King David I in the 12th century, and another who fought alongside Robert the Bruce, went to Israel at the end of March to celebrate the work of a slightly more recent ancestor, the famous Christian Zionist, Laurence Oliphant.

The ceremony took place in the village Memorial Centre for Fallen Druse, a building which was once the summer home of the 19th century Oliphant who was a British diplomat, author of popular travel books, and an MP for a short time.

Laurence Oliphant first arrived in the country in 1879 in order to begin work on the establishment of a Jewish settlement. He found land at the northern end of the Dead Sea, and in the tradition of Christian Zionists of the time stated that the minerals of the region should be mined, and that the land be given to Jews as "the opening to a persecuted race of a refuge from their oppression".

Working alongside Mr. Oliphant during these years was Naftali Herz Imber, who served as his private secretary, and later won fame as the composer of *Hatikva*, the Israeli national anthem.

There are now 120 Oliphant clan members known, some of whom are living as far away as the United States and Australia. The links were made a reality by having reunions at Castle Hatton, painstakingly restored by Roderick whose great grandfather was a first cousin of Laurence Oliphant. When he rediscovered the house, built by the 4th Lord Oliphant on land in Angus in 1575, it was a ruin. He took money from a variety of endeavours, including taxi driving, together with loans, and a grant from the Historic Buildings Council and set about the restoration and modernisation. By 1986 he was able to hold the first reunion there, after he laboriously contacted every Oliphant in the telephone directory. His work nearly done, he is now looking at another Scottish house, Condry Manor, that was also the family's, with a view to restoration.

## SCOTTISH INFLUENCE IN JAMAICA

by Nicholas S.F. Cram

I have personally been aware of Scottish influence due to my extended familial links on either side. My natural father is Sinclair, now married to a fellow Jamaican whose maiden name was Dempster. His cousins include Campbells and Camerons while one of them is now married to a Morrison. My mother's maiden name was Laing with cousins carrying the name of Douglas.

Famed athletes of Jamaican nationality, extraction and descent include Mike McFARLANE, Tessa SANDERSON, Linford CHRISTIE, the boxing champions MACKENZIE (Clinton and Duke) and the 1970s sprinting champion Don QUARRIE (obviously a diminutive of Macquarrie) and his 1950s counterpart Henry McKenley.

Jamaican cricketers include Roy Gilchrist, Easton McMorris, Allan Rae and the present stalwart, Balfour Patrick Patterson. (Jamaican cricket also gave the West Indies; the 2 Cameron brothers, George Gladstone and Gerry Alexander while the other West Indian Islands brought to the international scene the 2 Grant brothers, Anthony Gray, Gus Logie, Clifford McWatt, 2 Murrays (not brothers), Wilfred Ferguson and Ken Wishart). Jamaican national writers are Tom Redcar (Thomas Henry MacDermot) and J.E. Clare MacFarlane, while national painters are Ralph Campbell and Cora Hamilton. "Bunny" Livingstone (a maternal relative of Bob Marley) was a original member of the Wailers reggae pop group. Ultimately, when Miss Jamaica won the Miss World title in 1983, it was a beauty by the name of Carol Jean Crawford.

The main reason given for the mass of Scottish clan surnames now existent among Jamaicans and other Afro-Caribbeans as a whole is adoption of plantation owners' surnames by the emancipated slaves. Concubinage should not be counted out, as shown in the early life history of the martyr and Jamaican national hero George William Gordon.

Furthermore it should also be pointed out that the parish around Jamaica's capital Kingston is St. Andrew, while in the central northern parish of St. Ann there stands the once glorious Edinburgh Castle, now a historical ruin.

Scottish noble gentlemen lured to Jamaica as given in Dobson's statistic include William Drummond, 5th of Hawthornden's second son Dr. William who died on the island, John Macleod of Colbecks whose line became extinct in 1823 (believed to be a scion of the Lewes family — see Dr I.F. Grant's history of the Clan Macleod), the Baron Douglas of Kirtleside's family branch while Major James Sholto Douglas (1757-1830) is said to have left Jamaican descendants. Jacobite casualties to Jamaica after the '45 include the 15 year-old son James Gordon, son of the Laird of Terpersic (banished there).

Campbell links are interesting because J.H. Lawrence Archer's Monumental Inscriptions of British West Indies show most of them being of the Auchinbreck branch. This exodus might have occurred due to the emigration of Sir James Campbell, 5th Bt. of Auchinbreck's seventh and eighth sons, James and Donald, to the island.

The only other Campbell is one who uses the armorial bearings of Craignish and Inverneil — a possible descendant of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell or Inverneil (1739-91), who was Governor of Jamaica in 1783-4 after a term as Lieutenant-Governor in Jamaica in 1781-3?

## QUERIES

- 1787 STAIR/DALRYMPLE — John Stair, b. May 1786 at Aldermaston, England, m. Martha Green, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept 1864; his son, Samuel Green Stair, b. June 1831 at Bristol, England, m. Alice Heeley Caffey, d. at Newark, Ohio, Sept 1921; his son, Leslie Dalrymple Stair, b. at Cleveland, Ohio, May 1876, m. Myrtle Deacon, d. at Collingswood, New Jersey. Who were John's ancestors? Were they connected with the Dalrymples? Leslie D. Stair, 17010 24th Avenue SW, Seattle, WA 98166.
- 1788 CHAPMAN — John Duncan Chapman, merchant seaman, son of William Chapman and Jessie Turner, b. 1858 in Scotland, emigrated to USA 1887, m. in USA Helen Lundie (b. 27 Sept 1861 in St. Vigeans Parish, Arbroath to John Lundie, factory worker (b. 1838) and Grace Brown). Information about ancestors wanted. William A. Chapman, 9062 Angell Street, Downey, CA 90242, USA.
- 1789 UNS/UNNS — Isobel Uns m. Robert Pherson at Melrose on 29 July 1769. The surname appears on Ednam gravestones and in Melrose and Ednam OPR's. Information about the name wanted. Mrs Margaret Berridge, 8 Lucerne Close, Wilford, Nottingham, NG11 7BB.
- 1790 PHERSON — Robert Pherson m. Isobel Uns on 29 July 1769 at Melrose. Their children were Robert b. 1770, Janet b. 1772, Thomas b. 1774. Margaret Ferson (1746-1816) m. Robert Shield (1742-1815) at Ednam on 31 May 1771. Any information about the names wanted. Mrs Margaret Berridge, 8 Lucerne Close, Wilford, Nottingham, NG11 7BB.
- 1791 CONSTABLE — Alexander Constable (1778-1831) m. Jean (Jane) Thomson (d. between 1841 and 1855) and lived latterly at Craigsanquhar Farm, Cupar, Fife. Their children born in Cupar were John (b. 1822, emigrated to Canada 1841-55 and was at Vaughan, near Toronto, 1855-57), Mary (1823-1900, m. a cousin, William Constable in Edinburgh 1852 and lived there), Anne Eliza (1825-1900, was in New York 1854), Janet (Jane or Jean) (b. 1827, m. Nicholas Hoey, mariner, and was in New York in 1854), Margaret (or Ellen?) (b. 1829, m. Alexander Grant, mason, was in New York 1854) William (b. 1831, was at Craigsanquhar on 6 June 1841). Information on these families appreciated. E.K. Collings, 24 Beveridge Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY1 1UX.
- 1792 CONSTABLE — John Constable (1729-1808) m. Anne Thomson and lived in Cupar, Fife. Their children were May, Margaret, Janet, Ann, James, William, John, David, Alexander, Katherine and George, all born between 1762 and 1783 in Cupar. Information on the family or Constables in Fife appreciated. Ewen K. Collins, 24 Beveridge Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY1 1UX.
- 1793 CONSTABLE — William Constable (1771-1833) m. (1) Jane Woodward (in London?) and (2) Margaret or Mary MacRitchie (in London?) and lived in Dundee. The children of the first marriage were Ann, Catherine and Jane, and by the second marriage, Margaret, John, Janet, Alexander (emigrated to California 1841-1855), Georgina, William, May (Marjory), John Duncan, Archibald and Patrick Nimmo, all born between 1798 and 1822, four or five in London the rest in Dundee. Information on the family or on Constables in Dundee or London appreciated. Ewen K. Collins, 24 Beveridge Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY1 1UX.
- 1794 CONSTABLE — William Constable (1813-1876) m. a cousin, Mary Constable (1824-1900) and lived in Edinburgh. Their children were Jane Anne, William Alexander, Patrick or Peter, Mary Margaret, Catherine Mary, Wilhamina,

Archibald (m. Catherine R. Gilhooly 1894), George McRitchie (m. Isabella Soutar 1885 and had a daughter Mary), all born in Edinburgh. Information on the family or any Constable in Edinburgh or Lothians appreciated. Ewen K. Collins, 24 Beveridge Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY1 1UX.

- 1795 MCKIE — William and Isabella, with children John, Elizabeth and Mary, left Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1774 for Prince Edward Island. Information on the family sought by their descendant, Edward F. McKie, Jr., Banner, Birch, McKie and Beckett, One Thomas Circle, N.W., Washington DC 20005, U.S.A.
- 1796 WILSON — John Wilson, outdoor officer, HM Customs, Leith, had a son, John Wilson, b. 1856 at 23 Willow Bank Row, Newhaven, a master house carpenter, who married Ann Halley (b. at Perth 1849 to Margaret and Ebenezer Harris Halley, hand loom weaver, who both died before the marriage). They had two children, Wilhelmina, b. 1886 at 8 Annfield, Newhaven, and John, b. 1888 at 8 Easter Road, Newhaven. Further details wanted. Mrs. Anne G. Hill, Trebyan, Church Lane, Lelant, near St. Ives, Cornwall, TR26 3DZ.
- 1797 KIESER — Johann Friedrich Kieser, music teacher and horn player at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, b.c. 1781 near Erfurt, Thuringia, m. Agnes MacConochie, d. 1850. Their children were John Cristopher (b. 1809 at Haddington, a music teacher and organist at St. Peter's Church, Edinburgh, from 1830-1860), William (b. 1819 at Edinburgh, a teacher and latterly headmaster of Blackheath School), George Eberwein (b.c. 1834, m. Ann McDonald in Glasgow 1857, a travelling musician, at one time with Mr. Burrell's Diorama); the four daughters were Janet, Jessy, Jane and Susanna. Information required on any Kieser or descendant and about the Diorama. R. Payne, 41 Southend Avenue, Newark, Notts. NG24 4BG.
- 1798 MORTON/McKINLAY — Elizabeth Morton, b. 1833 at Darvel, Ayrshire, to Robert Morton and Agnes Craig, m. James McKinlay of Stirlingshire. When did she die and where is she buried? Barbara Doss McKinlay, La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90046, USA.
- 1799 McDONALD — John McDonald, b. on Skye, m. ?, and emigrated c. 1807 to Nova Scotia and on to Augusta, Maine, and then to North Carolina. They had 4 or 5 children, of whom Peter and another was born in Scotland. He died c. 1828, and the family went to Alabama and Mississippi and finally to Homer, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. Peter, a Methodist Circuit rider joined the family in North Carolina. Information wanted about John. James E. Trail Chism, Apartado 650, Chapala, Jal, Mexico, CP45900.
- 1800 NAIRN/HIGHET/GEMMELL — Cuthbert Nairn, farmer, of Irvinehill and Margaret Highet (Highgate) had the following children: Marion, Agnes (Jean), Robert, James, John, Cuthbert and William (1778-1858, m. Margaret Gemmell Dec 1801, and lived in Dunlop, Ayrshire). Information about ancestors and descendants (other than those of William) wanted. Patricia M. Webb, 38 Tanera Crescent, Brooklyn, Wellington 2, New Zealand.
- 1801 WYLLIE/MITCHELL — John Wyllie of Akongate (Auchengate), m. Margaret Mitchell in Dundonald, Ayrshire, 23 Oct 1815 and had the following children: James, John, William, Robert and Margaret. Information about parents and members of the family appreciated. Patricia M. Webb, 38 Tanera Crescent, Brooklyn, Wellington 2, New Zealand.

- 1802 RUSSELL — Descendants of the Russell family from Benthead, Whitburn, West Lothian, wanted. Please contact Mrs. Marianne A. Hardy, 9 Shoalhaven Avenue, Springwood, Queensland 4127, Australia.
- 1803 GORDON — Mary Gordon (b.c. 1836 Glasgow) came to Australia in 1859, married James Cousins, and had ten children. Descendants sought, Mrs. Marianne A. Hardy, 9 Shoalhaven Avenue, Springwood, Queensland 4127, Australia.
- 1804 TENNANT/MARSHALL — Charles Tennant, b. 1811/12, at Dunfermline, Fife, m. on 22 July 1833 in Edinburgh Caroline Paterson Marshall (b. 1816/17 to Thomas Marshall). Their children were Charles (b. 5 July 1834? d. 2 February 1868), Elizabeth Heriot, b. 3 July 1855, William John, b. 3 October 1857, James Marshall, b. 10 April 1860, and Mary Helen, b. 9 February 1863. Charles was born 9 High Terrace, Edinburgh, the others at 1 Scotland Street, Edinburgh. Information welcomed about family, particularly Charles and Caroline. Mrs. Heather Schieren, "Carawatha", 26-28 Curry Road, Park Orchards, 3114, Victoria, Australia.
- 1805 TENNANT/HARROWER — Charles Tennant, b. 5 July 1834? at Edinburgh to Charles Tennant and Caroline Paterson Marshall, m. 4 June 1858 in Deanston, Doune, Lillas Harrower (b. 9 March 1829? at Bannockburn, Stirling). Their children were Christian Henderson, (b. 7 July 1859 at Stirling, m. 16 July 1891 David Thorburn and migrated to Canada), Caroline Marshall b. 22 Oct 1860 at Edinburgh, Charles (b. 8 June 1862 at Edinburgh, m. 16 Nov 1883 Helen Stevenson), George Harrower, b. 19 June 1864 at Edinburgh, d. 21 April 1869 at Glasgow, Lillas Harrower, b. 16 April 1866 at Edinburgh, d. 9 April 1869 at Glasgow, Mary (b. 4 July 1868 at Calton, Glasgow, m. 14 April 1899 at Glasgow John Thomson and migrated to Australia, where Mary died in South Australia on 15 August 1952). Information welcomed about family. Mrs. Heather Schieren, "Carawatha", 26-28 Curry Road, Park Orchards, 3114, Victoria, Australia.
- 1806 KENLIS — Peter Ferguson Kenlis settled in Kenlis in the northwest territories (now Saskatchewan), Canada where he was the first postmaster. He named it Kenlis after the place in Scotland where his father, Donald Ferguson, was born. Does Kenlis mean "plains of peace"? Where in Scotland is it? Mrs. Margaret Pragnell, RR4 Fort Street, Gangies, BC V0S 1E0A.
- 1807 FERGUSON — Donald Ferguson m. Helen McNichol. With their children Peter and Annie, they emigrated from Stirling or Edinburgh area to Canada in 1860s and farmed in the Haliburton, Ontario area. Any information about Scottish ancestors appreciated. Mrs. Margaret Pragnell, RR4 Fort Street, Gangies, BC V0S 1E0A.
- 1808 NAIRN/ALEXANDER — Andrew Nairn, b.c. 1819 in Leith, m. Isabella Alexander (b.c. 1821, Edinburgh to Alexander Alexander, merchant, Edinburgh) on 20 Dec 1842 at the Mariner's Church, Leith. Andrew was an assistant ship's carpenter and then a coal and china merchant, living first at 21 Coupar Street, Leith and in 1861 at 50 King Street, Tradeston, Glasgow, with five children — Alexander aged 10, Catherine aged 8, Mary aged 6, Isabella b. 12 Jan 1857, and Jessie Ann b. 31 May 1859, all born in Glasgow, with two later children, Eliza b. 29 May 1861 and Margaret Elliot b. 17 May 1863. In 1891 Andrew, now a retired publican, and Isabella lived at 45 Apsley Place, Glasgow, and Alexander Nairn, a wine and spirit merchant aged 39 and his wife, Jemma, lived at 50 Apsley Place with three children, Alexander aged 10, Andrew aged 12 and Annie aged 11. Information about any of the family welcomed. Mrs. Josephine A. Lloyd, 86 Kew Road, Southport, Merseyside, PR8 4HW.

- 1809 **McKINNON** — Allan & Cath McKinnon had a son, Malcolm, (b.c. 29 Nov 1810 in Tíree, m. Mary McDonald, daughter of Grace McFarland, 26 June 1837). They reached Sydney on the "British King" in Aug 1838 and sailed to New Zealand in June 1840. Information on Mary and Malcolm wanted. (This corrects entry 1741). Mrs. Y.J. Le Comte, 9 Halley Place, Avonside, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1810 **SYLVAN DEBATING SOCIETY** — Victorian Games Box bearing the inscription "Presented to Robert Manuel on 14th January 1889". Information regarding the Society wanted. J.R.D. Menelaws, 10 Coombe Road, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos. GL12 7LU.
- 1811 **HENDERSON** — George Henderson and Mary Tower had two sons christened at Old Machar, Aberdeen, John Wilson on 10 March 1819 and Robert on 26 Sept 1820. Information on family appreciated. Mrs. Isabella Riddle, Hodges Road, Caroglen, RD1 Whitianga, New Zealand.
- 1812 **WALKER/JOHNSON** — Hugh Walker, b. 12 January 1829 at Old Dailly, m. Agnes Johnson (or Johnston) of Ayrshire at Kilbirnie on 31 December 1849 (she was born in Wigtown and died at Moffat on 9 November 1895). They had nine children, of whom three died young, three migrated to Australia (James, William and Alexander Anderson), and the other three are believed to have remained in Scotland. Samuel Walker was born in Kilbirnie and Agnes was born on 18 July 1857 at New Monkland and married a Ferguson, and there was a Mary Walker born 24 October 1867 at Riccarton. Wish to contact any descendants. Mrs. Carolyn Considine, Post Office, Bloomsbury, Queensland 4799, Australia.
- 1813 **CLARK** — Archibald Campbell Clark, b. 1852 Lochgilphead, d. 1901 Hartwood Hospital, Shotts, where he was physician superintendant. Information regarding his background, family life, descendants and especially an authentic photograph, for a history of Hartwood hospital. J. Hodgson, 12 Greenrig Road, Hawksland, Lesmahagow ML11 9QA.
- 1814 **HARTWOOD HOSPITAL** — Any information on the hospital, its building in 1895, and those who worked there welcomed. J. Hodgson, 12 Greenrig Road, Hawksland, Lesmahagow ML11 9QA.
- 1815 **TOMKINSON** — Thomas Tomkinson, ropemaker, and Jane (Joanna) Tomkinson had a son, Thomas, a sailor, born on 8 March 1839/40 at Greenock. Information wanted about Tomkinson/Tomlinson families in or around Greenock. Mark K. Tomkinson, 18 Coronation Street, Bridgetown, WA 6255, Australia.
- 1816 **ALLAN/CRAWFORD** — Robert Allan, b. 1834 at Craigie, Ayrshire, m. at Largs Ann Crawford, in 1859 daughter of William Crawford, cattle dealer and inn-keeper, and Jane Workman (who died in 1859). Want to hear from descendants. Mrs. Eileen Cameron, PO Box 128, Prosperine 4800, Queensland, Australia.
- 1817 **MACKAY** — Lt. Robert Mackay, b. 1759 in the Parish of Farr, Sutherland, m. Jane MacKenzie (died at 83 in 1844) on 28 Feb 1792 in Tongue. Information about either appreciated. Mrs. Flora Campbell, Bank House, 63 High Street, Dunblane, Perthshire, FK15 0EE.
- 1818 **ROSE** — John Rose, mason, b. Auldearn, Morayshire, 1789 to James Rose and Effy Fraser, m. Hughina Mackay, daughter of Lt. Robert Mackay and Jane MacKenzie in 1818 in the Parish of Farr, Sutherland. Information on parents appreciated. Mrs. Flora Campbell, Bank House, 63 High Street, Dunblane, Perthshire, FK15 0EE.

- 1819 REDDEN/REDAN/REDDAN/REDDING/REDIN — An extensive index is held by Mrs. Shirley J. Vanderheyden on the above names. Anyone interested or with information about them should contact her at PO Box 621, Millicent, South Australia 5280, Australia.
- 1820 KEAN/KEEN/MacKEAN — Interested in the above families, a sept of the Gunns. Information wanted. E.P. Tarens Keen, Pr Beatrixlaan 10, 5684 GK Best, The Netherlands.
- 1821 COULTART/COLTART — James Coultart of Evangourbay, b.c. 1702, is one of the earliest names on the chart of the family of Coultart of Kells and Dalry, Kirkcudbright. Where or what is Evangourbay. Mrs. M.G. Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire, KA10 6PL.
- 1822 DALSERF, LANARKSHIRE — The Parish records of burials for 1831-1855 and of marriages for 1844-1855 are not in the Scottish Record Office or with the Registrar General. Where are they? C.B. Whitehead, 50 Turramurra Way, Greenwood, West Australia 6024.
- 1823 MacDONALD — Roderick MacDonald, gardener at Cluny Castle, Fort William, b.c. 1810 in Inverness, m. Ann Smith (b.c. 1812). They emigrated to Geelong in 1848, and their children Jane and John were born at Laggan on 9 Sept 1841 and 13 May 1843. Who were the forebears of Roderick and Ann? Robert Macdonald, 61 Armstrong Street, Sunshine 3020, Victoria, Australia.
- 1824 NELSON/NEILSON THOMSON — William Pratt Nelson/Neilson m. Marion Thomson c. 1848 in Edinburgh. Their eldest son, William John Nelson, b.c. 1849 Edinburgh or Glasgow? Information wanted on marriage and birth. Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1825 NELSON/NEILSON — William Pratt Nelson/Neilson b.c. 1821 in Edinburgh to John Nelson and Margaret Anderson. Seek birth or baptism. Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1826 NELSON/ANDERSON — John Nelson m. Margaret Anderson before c. 1821 in Edinburgh. When did they marry? Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1827 THOMSON — Marion Thomson b.c. 1827 in Edinburgh to James Thomson and Annie. Where was she born? Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1828 HIDDLESTON/STEEL — John Hiddleston m. Mary Steel before 1810 in Dumfriesshire. Details wanted. Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1829 STEEL — Mary Steel b.c. 1787 in Annan to David Steel and Elizabeth Weild. When was she born? Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1830 EWART/GIBSON — Archibald Ewart m. Janet Gibson c. 1788 at Crawford, Lanarkshire. Details wanted. Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1831 HUNTER/ROBERTSON — Hope Hunter m. Grace Robertson 1849 at Wiston and Robertson, Lanarkshire. When did they die? Mrs. Janice L. Nolan, 2 Ings Avenue, St. Clair, Dunedin, New Zealand.



- 1832 JOHNSON — Donald Johnson and Ann Campbell had two daughters, Mary (b. in Port Ellen, Islay, on 2 Feb 1824 m. Robert Kirkwood at Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, on 9 Nov 1843) and Janet, b. 2 March 1822. Where were Donald and Ann born, married and died? W.J. Moore, Blakes Road, No 6 R.D., Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1833 KIRKWOOD — Robert and William Kirkwood b. in Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, on 25 Jan 1820 and 1 Sept 1821 to John Kirkwood and Mary Stuart. Robert m. Mary Johnson at Kilbarchan on 9 Nov 1843 and emigrated with three children to Victoria, Australia, in 1852, where more children were born. Mary died in Greymouth, New Zealand, in 1910. When and in which country did Robert die? W.J. Moore, Blakes Road, No 6 R.D., Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1834 MOORE — Sinclair Moore b. 1828 at Dunnet m. Isabella Duncan in 1855 at Clyne. Their 9 children Sinclair, George, Janet, James, Eliza Petrie, Robina Anne, Robert, William and Alexander were all born in Acharry, Creich, Sutherland. James, George and Eliza Petrie believed to have emigrated to USA or Canada. Information on family appreciated. Catherine Moore, 13 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh EH9 1EP.
- 1835 GRANT — Finlay Grant, b.c. 1736 at Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, had three children including Lewis b.c. 1759 and John b.c. 1761. They emigrated to American Colonies in the Spring of 1773. Information wanted about them. Ken Gordon, 87 Somero Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1T 2E9.
- 1836 ROSS — John Ross, a shoemaker of Bridgend, Alness, Ross-shire, m. Euphemia Ross, 30 Nov 1811 and had six children — Donald (bapt 30 Nov 1812), Janet (bapt 4 April 1815), Alexander (bapt 23 April 1817), Catherine (bapt 12 Oct 1819), John (b. 7 Jan 1822) and Rebecca (b. 30 Sept 1824). Information wanted about family. Ken Gordon, 87 Somero Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1T 2E9.
- 1837 McGILANDRUS — Andrew McGilandruss of Cambus Curry, Hilton of Aldie, Tain, Ross-shire, m. Katherine McFinlay and had six children — Isobel (b. 19 Oct 1785), George (b. 18 Sept 1787), Alexander (b. 15 June 1789), Hugh (b. 26 Sept 1791), Donald (b. 5 Dec 1796) and Andrew (b. 21 Aug 1800). Information wanted about them. Ken Gordon, 87 Somero Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1T 2E9.
- 1838 McCRINDLE/FORGIE — John McCrindle and Elizabeth Forgie were married at Barr, near Girvan, in 1808. Information about them appreciated. F.W. Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2HN.
- 1839 BROWN — Alexander Brown and Helen Dunn had a son, John Brown, b. 1816 at Mid Calder who lived at Bathgate. Where were they born and married? F.W. Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2HN.
- 1840 MORRISH — Robert Morrish, b.c. 1858 in Devon, was a coastguard on the East of Scotland. Where was he in the 1891 Census? F.W. Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2HN.
- 1841 IRONSIDE — Interested in anyone researching the name Ironside in England, particularly in Durham area. F.W. Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2HN.
- 1842 MUNRO/CRIGHTON — John Munro m. Mary Crighton and had several children at Stanley, Auchtergaven, between 1793 and 1810. Information about John and Mary wanted. F.W. Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2HN.

- 1843 HUGHES — John Hughes m. Helen Munro (b. 1801 at Stanley, Auchtergaven) and had four daughters and later a son, James, b. 1836 at Cockpen. When and where did they marry and who were John's parents? F.W. Hughes, 28 Redhall Road, Edinburgh EH14 2HN.
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## NOTES

### ALAN RAMSAY LIBRARY, LEADHILLS, LANARKSHIRE

The Committee of the Library have kindly indicated that they would welcome visits by members of the Society to the Library at any time that it is open.

### IAIN MONCREIFFE MEMORIAL LECTURE

The second Memorial Lecture will be delivered on Thursday 26 October 1989 by Mr. Michael MacLagan after the Lunch at the Savoy Hotel, London, at which he is to be presented with the Julian Bickersteth Memorial Medal.

Anyone wishing to attend should apply to the Registrar of The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent.

### THE HOLY SEE OF ANTIOCH OPENS LONDON HERALDRY OFFICE

The Holy See of the Patriarchate of Antioch, one of the Eastern Orthodox churches of the East, has opened its English Speaking office to handle heraldic matters in London.

The King of Arms of the Patriarchate will register existing arms as well as grant new armorial bearings to applicants. The service is open to all applicants worldwide and is secular.

The Patriarchal heraldry office will provide the following services:

- Petitions for new grants of Arms
- Registration of new and existing arms, flags and badges
- Registration of Pedigrees
- Birthbrieves
- Assistance with the acquisition of titles of nobility
- Genealogical research for rehabilitation of titles
- Will sponsor periodic sales of feudal baronies

The cost to obtain a new grant of armorial bearings or registration of an existing one is US \$200 and includes a hand painted rendition of the arms in colour heraldic tinctures and a separate document containing the Letters Patent making the grant under Patriarchal Seal.

The address is as follows: Heraldry Office, Patriarchate of Antioch, BM 3254, 27a Old Gloucester Street, London WC1N 3XX, United Kingdom.

## REVIEWS

**A Topographical Dictionary of Scotland - Samuel Lewis - 2 Volumes pp. 1,233 2nd Edition. Genealogical Publishing Co Inc \$75.**

The second edition of this Dictionary by Samuel Lewis was published in Scotland in 1851 and is now reproduced in its original form.

It was compiled in 1846 and is based on the topographical and statistical information contained in the New Statistical Account of Scotland. The arrangement is alphabetical and the volumes comprise "separate articles upon the Islands, Counties, Cities, Towns, Parishes and principal Villages". Thus a reader can immediately find the village or town from which his search is to start, and from the article discover the parish in which the search is to be made and the parish records which are likely to contain the information for which he is looking.

The work was written before civil registration of births, deaths and marriages became compulsory in 1855, and it is frequently for entries before that date that the difficulties occur. This Dictionary could therefore be of great assistance in pre-1855 searching.

Apart from being of assistance to genealogists the volumes provide intriguing information about Scotland at that time, the principal topographical features of the subject of the article and the principal landowners, the agriculture and the local activities. One can browse with great pleasure, letting one's eye stop where it finds a name that attracts attention, and read of such places as Balnasuin, a village of a mere 48 inhabitants, of which most people have never previously heard, or of the glories, long since departed, of Adam's Square, and Brown Square in Edinburgh.

These volumes can be both useful to the genealogist and bedside reading for those eager to know more of Scotland as it existed 140 years ago.

**The original Scots Colonists of Early America 1612-1783. David Dobson pp 370 Genealogical Publishing Co Inc \$28.50.**

From the early 17th Century to the time of the American Revolution the author believes around 150,000 Scots emigrated to the New World, some establishing colonies in Nova Scotia, New Jersey and Darien and others joining the colonies of England, Holland and France. The greatest concentration of Scots was in Georgia, the Carolinas, Upper New York, Nova Scotia and Jamaica.

The author has accumulated as much information about them as he can from archives and libraries and from a wide range of primary sources, and has distilled this into the biographical dictionary. Each entry is short, but so far as possible contains the points of information which Mr. Dobson regards as most important — name, date and place of birth or baptism, occupation, education, residence, cause and place of departure, place of settlement and names of wives and children and source citation. The 7180 entries are arranged in alphabetical order, and there is also an index of ships on which they sailed and of their spouses' names.

This book could be invaluable to anyone searching for early settlers and trying to trace their connections. It will not solve all problems, but the details of the twelve John McLeods, for example, may help in the often difficult task of identifying the correct bearer of a common Scottish name.

**The Forresters: A Lowland Clan and its lands by Colin D.I.G Forrester, pp. 156 £28 Gronow Press.**

The Forresters were a clan whose existence had been forgotten till it was rediscovered as a result of the Author's researches back to 1360 and it has obtained recognition from the Lord Lyon. There has been a peerage title, a baronetcy and several small estates and feudal baronies, four small castles, one chapel and one church.

The old Parish Church at Corstorphine, Edinburgh, was founded by the Chief of the clan in the 15th Century. It contains the effigies of the early Chiefs and it is there that the clan now holds an annual family service. The Stirlingshire branch of the family held the barony of Garden and Torwood Castle while the Fife branch build Strathendry Castle, near Leslie. All branches of the family bore variants of the Arms, three black hunting horns on a silver field, with a hound's head as crest.

The book is divided into chapters on the main territories, buildings and relics and the origins of the name, occupation and clan. These are followed by the history and pedigrees of the various branches. It is well produced with prints of the Arms, photographs and reconstructions of the various castles and brochs, and portraits of past Chiefs and their wives. It reflects the tremendous amount of work done by Colin Forrester in bringing back to life a clan which had disappeared and in setting up a Clan Forrester organisation with clan tartans and overseas branches. It is, as the Author claims, a serious genealogical work as well as an interesting story. The address of the publishers of this limited edition is 63 Leverton Street, London NW5 2NX.

**The Founders of Australia - Mollie Gillen - Library of Australian History, 17 Mitchell Street, North Sydney NSW 2060 - £29 (Limited Edition).**

Subtitled "a biographical dictionary of the First Fleet", this handsome Volume lists all those who sailed in it and gives a detailed description of the past and future — the cause of their departure to Australia and their subsequent careers. It is fascinating reading, a book which can be taken up and read for a limited time and put down again without interruption of the action.

Nearly 1,500 people sailed in the first fleet into Sydney Harbour in 1788 to lay the foundation of a nation which recently celebrated its bicentenary. Few of those seem to have come from Scotland, and even the Mcs appear to have had their origins in Ireland or England rather than north of the Border.

The authoress has identified 1,420 individuals as having embarked on the fleet, of whom 69 died or left the fleet en route — 22 children were born on the voyage before the ships landed in January 1788. Clearly a tremendous amount of research has gone into tracing the details of the crimes of the survivors and their subsequent record after they landed at Botany Bay, the first white people to settle in Australia. The English criminal system of the time was directed against the poor, and the penalty of transportation was fixed largely for economic crimes, particularly for theft and receiving stolen goods. The settlers therefore came in the majority from the lower classes. The introduction gives a good explanation of the social life of the times and the severity of the law in maintaining respect for property in conditions of great poverty. Reproductions of Rowlandson drawings and other sketches portray it pictorially. The history is also given of earlier bungled attempts to ship convicts to America and Africa, before the planning of the first fleet with its muddled preparations and repeatedly deferred date of sailing.

The story does not enhance the reputation of the British Government of the time for either clemency or efficiency. It was indeed a tremendous venture into an unknown

country half across the world of which the planners had no knowledge and little foresight. Deficiencies in preparation became glaringly apparent and it is greatly to the credit of Captain Arthur Phillip after whom the first city in New South Wales was named that greater troubles did not arise. This work is a record of the "inhumanity of man out of which the Australian nation has sprung".

**TRACING FAMILY HISTORY IN NEW ZEALAND**, by Ann Bromell. 196 pp. Illus. Card Covers. ISBN 0-477-01376-7. Government Printing Office, Mulgrave St., Wellington, 1988. \$30.00 (£11).

Researching family history is one of New Zealand's fast-growing hobbies, and those who pursue the subject are shown how to conduct research and how to record and preserve the information.

Personal and family records are discussed at some length, and there are illustrations of letters, photographs, and certificates issued by the military, schools and churches. Civil registration of births, deaths and marriages of Europeans commenced in 1848, becoming compulsory in 1856. Registration of Maori marriages commenced in 1911, and births and deaths in 1913. Like our own system, there are local registry offices, and a central location for the Registrar General at Levin House, High Street, Lower Hutt. Various changes in the information sought are discussed in detail.

In a chapter on church records Ann Bromell gives addresses for the several archives of the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church, Baptist Church, Presbyterian Church and the Salvation Army. The manual also deals with Maori genealogy, and there is a map of the tribal locations. The author also discusses immigration, and history and geography. She deals at some length with the national archives (which include service records), libraries, newspapers and additional sources. There is also useful information on filing and charting procedures, and a list of names and addresses of sources for New Zealanders searching countries of origin. There is moreover, a bibliography and a good index.

Ann Bromell marshalls her information with skill and grace, and as the basic sources are similar to those of Scotland, her methods could be emulated. For New Zealand genealogists the book is a 'must'.

*DONALD WHYTE*

**THE KIRKYARD OF FYVIE**, compiled by Sheila M. Spiers. ISBN 0-947659-96-X. 75pp. Aberdeen: Aberdeen & North-East Scotland Family History Society, 152 King Street, AB2 3BD. £2.30 incl. p. & p. (U.K.).

Fyvie is a large Aberdeenshire parish on the River Ythan, about 7 miles S.E. of Turriff. The kirkyard contains just over 600 memorials, and some of the families appear to have been in the parish for several generations. The most prolific surnames are Duguid, Smith, Milne, Wilson, Ironside, Cruickshank, Gordon, Beaton, Bruce and Alexander.

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

*SENNACHIE*

**CANADIAN POETS: VITAL FACTS ON ENGLISH-WRITING POETS FROM 1730 THROUGH 1910**, by Arnold T. Schwab. Card covers. x + 100 pp. Halifax, N.S.: School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University (Occasional Papers Series, No. 47, ISBN 0318-7403), 1989. \$17.50 (Canadian), incl. postage (North America).

This unusual work consists of three alphabetical check-lists: (1) Nearly 1200 deceased poets for whom most of the vital facts are known; (2) Almost 100 deceased poets for whom the vital facts are unknown; (3) Some 80 poets still living (so far as can be ascertained), with dates of birth, places of origin, date last known to be alive, and last known address.

The author, Professor Arnold Schwab, of Long Beach, California, set out to record for the first two classes, the full name of the poet (or poetess), date and place of birth, and date and place of death. In most cases he has been successful, and the work complements books by Laughter, Lochhead, Rhodenizer, Tremaine and Watters. About 110 of the poets are of Scottish birth, and a larger number are clearly of Scottish descent.

A number of minor faults appear, mainly in the spelling of place-names: Clarkmananshire (p.13) for Clackmannanshire; Pertshire (p.17) for Perthshire; Tomantoul (p.31) for Tomintoul; Huntley (pp. 45 and 49) for Huntly; Frazerburgh (p.47) for Fraserburgh; Winchburg (p. 55) for Winchburgh; and Thorthorwoald (p.66) for Torthorwald. The Scottish place-names are usually given as in Scotland, but the Shetland Islands is described as being in the U.K. Excusably Fifeshire is given for Fife, the author being unaware that generally 'shire' is added only for counties having a town of the same name, e.g., Aberdeen gives Aberdeenshire. In the Preface, among the acknowledgements, appears Thomas Whyte, of Scotland, doubtless an error for Donald Whyte.

Copies of the book can be obtained in the U.K. from The Vine Press, 21 Gwendolen Avenue, London, SW15 6ET.

*SENNACHIE*

## **THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION**

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

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

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

**2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.**

**3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.**

**4. Office Bearers shall be elected annually. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.**

**5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee.**

**6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.**

**7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.**

**8. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.**

## **SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

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