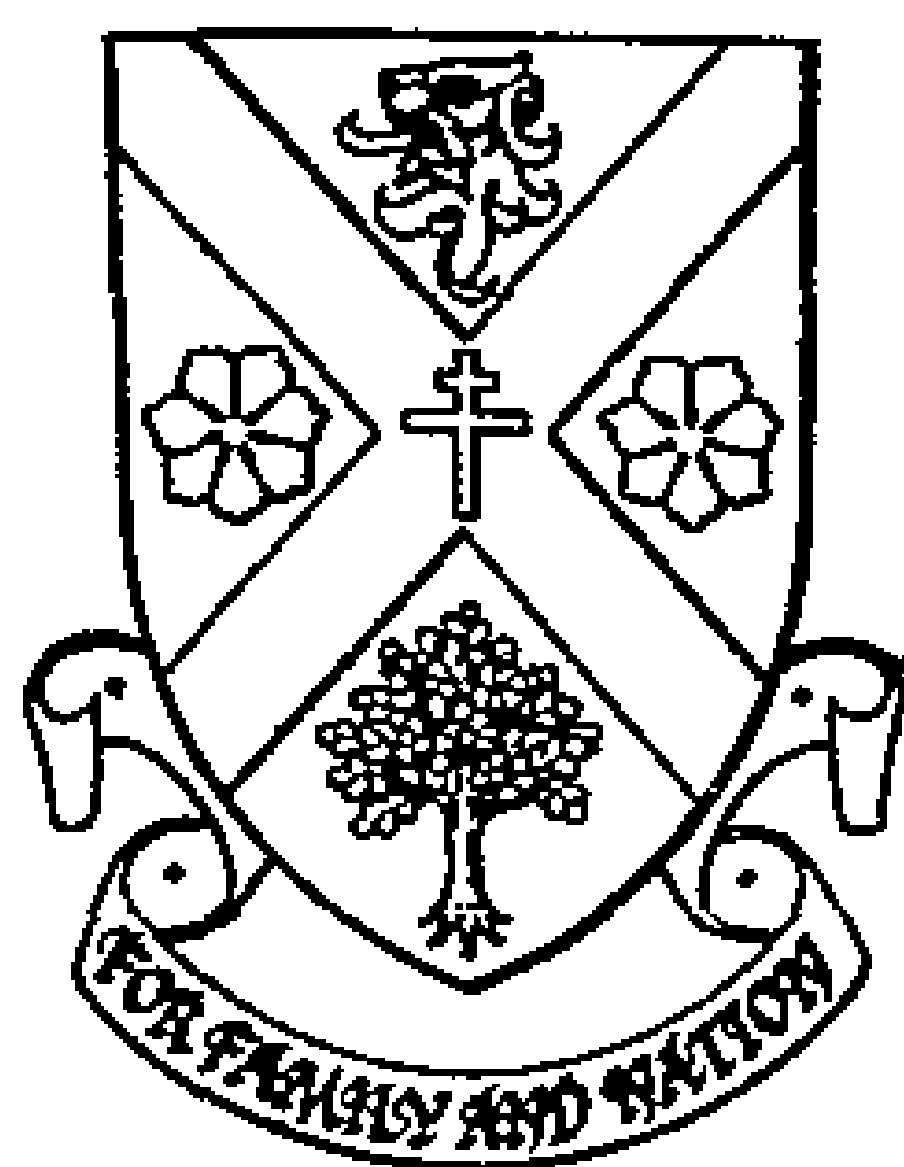


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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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.

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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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Library

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

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION TO AMERICA WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO NORTH CAROLINA

By A.I.B. Stewart

The newly opened Customs Office in the small seaport town of Campbeltown, Argyll, Scotland had a problem, and on 25th May 1739 the officer in charge wrote to Edinburgh enquiring what should be done about the provisions aboard the ship "Thistle" of Saltcoats, Robert Brown master, which had been victualled in Ireland before calling at Campbeltown to take on passengers for Cape Fair in America.

On 6th June Head Office gave the all clear, "As the ship is pursuing the Course of her voyage to the Plantations and has landed no goods in Brittain (sic), we are of the opinion the Provisions are not forfeited. Bond must be given in the terms of the Act of Navigation 12 Car. 2, Cap. 18, Sect. 19 unless the master produces to you a certificate of his having done the same in Ireland."(1)

The vessel after calling at the island of Gigha, on the west coast of Argyll, set sail for North Carolina and duly arrived there with the first organised Highland Emigration to that Province.

On the basis of a Petition presented to the Presbytery of Argyll by the intended settlers there were 150 heads of families aboard besides women and children.(2)

There had been at least three earlier organised emigrations to North America from the Highlands. After the Earl of Argyll's disastrous rising against the Catholic king James VII and II in 1685 his son Lord Neil Campbell obtained permission to take a number of prisoners to settle in Perth Amboy, New Jersey.(3) Among these immigrants was Rev. David Simson, a Kintyre minister whose son, also Rev. David, married Isabel McNeill, an aunt of Dugald McNeill, one of the '39ers.

And as early as 1734 three Mackay brothers from Sutherland had started to organise settlements in Georgia and in 1735 one of them was authorised to import at the expense of the colony 110 freemen and servants with 50 women and children.

General Oglethorpe much valued their sturdy qualities both as defenders of the boundaries of the state against Spanish aggression, and as farmers, and showed his appreciation by wearing Highland dress on a visit to one of their settlements.(4)

The members of the Carolina expedition must also have been aware of the somewhat unhappy experience of Captain Lachlan Campbell, a tacksman in the neighbouring Island of Islay. He took out to New York State in 1738 some 57 adults and 134 children to be followed by similar numbers in 1739 and 1740. They went on the promise of 1000 acres to Protestant families who settled there, but the promise was not fulfilled. In 1763 the survivors were rewarded for their patience by somewhat smaller holdings.(5) However, Lachlan's family got 10,000 acres between them. Lachlan was the son of Donald, a natural son of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cawdor. He returned to Scotland to fight in the '45 and later went back to New York State, where it is said he died of a broken heart.

The leaders of the Carolina expedition are identified in the answer to a Petition presented by Dugald Macneal and Coll McAllister to the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1740 seeking assistance for certain "Scotch gentlemen and several poor people brought into this province."

Tax remissions were granted for ten years and the Upper House recommended that £1000 be given to Duncan Campbell, Dugald McNeal, Daniel McNeal, Coll McAllister and Neal McNeal.(6)

These persons may be identified as follows:

Duncan Campbell of Kilduskland, Knapdale, Argyll;
Dugald McNeal of Losset, Kintyre, Argyll;
Daniel McNeal, Ardminish, Gigha, Argyll, a younger brother of McNeill of Taynish, Knapdale, Argyll, Chief of the Southern Clan Neill;
Coll McAllister of Ballinakill, probably the senior cadet of the ancient McAllisters of Loup; and
Neal McNeal of Ardelay in Gigha, an island which lies off the West Coast of Kintyre.

There was an extraordinary interrelationship between these individuals. Duncan Campbell was the head of a cadet branch of the Campbells of Auchinbreck, a senior sept of the Argyll family, descended from Lord Campbell, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Breadalbane but by a different mother than the ancestress of these noblemen. Kilduskland's sister Florence or Finguela Campbell had been married first to MacDonald of Largie, Kintyre, chieftain of a senior sept of the Lords of the Isles, then to Lachlan MacLachlan of MacLachlan, chief of one of the most ancient Argyllshire clans and finally to Hector McNeill of Losset, father of Dugald, the second named leader, by his first wife Ann Campbell.

Florence's daughter Isabella McLachlan was married to Dugald McTavish Yr. of Dunardry. He was an intending emigrant who did not in the end make the journey. Dunardry's sister Margaret was married to Daniel (or Donald) McNeill of the Taynish family, the third named beneficiary. Florence's son James McLachlan was evidently an emigrant in 1739.

The fourth named leader was Coll McAllister of Ballinakill, near the village of Clachan of Kilcalmonell, Kintyre. His mother was a McNeill, not so far identified, while his own wife was a sister of Dugald of Losset, as was the wife of his brother Dr John McAllister whose son Hector McAllister was in North Carolina and is mentioned in the McAllister correspondence. He was lost at sea in 1771. He married a daughter of Daniel Taynish.(7)

The mother of Neil McNeill of Ardelay, the fifth named Leader, was Elizabeth McTavish of the Dunardry family. Her mother came off another Auchinbreck line while his wife Grizel Campbell was a cousin of Kilduskland. Neil's daughter Florence married Coll McAllister's son Alexander.

I am obliged to Mr Everett McNeill Kivette for drawing my attention to the fact that when Neil McNeill and his wife Grizell Campbell got a new title to Ardelay it was provided in the deed in their favour that if Neil McNeill ran out of heirs male the place was to go to Daniel McNeill, brother german to Hector McNeill of Taynish and his heirs and assignees whomsoever, which seems to indicate a close personal as well as a family relationship. (Disposition recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines for Argyll on 2nd July 1735; RS 10/8-9.)

It is a matter of comment that four of the five named leaders had their homes in Kintyre, where Fergus MacErc and his brothers, the pioneers of an earlier emigration, that of the Scots into modern Scotland, had settled more than 1200 years earlier after a somewhat shorter sea crossing — from Ireland. Kilduskland, now part of the village of Ardrishaig is in Knapdale, the district adjacent to and lying north of Kintyre.

Before considering the preparations for this enormous undertaking and the part played by the various participants it may be helpful to consider the state of the Scotland which they left behind.

Prior to 1707, Scotland and England, since the accession of James Stewart VI of Scotland, and I of England in 1603, had lived under the same monarch, but had separate Parliaments.

The Scottish people's dislike of everything English born out of centuries of warfare was matched by an English contempt for everything Scottish.

Communication between the two nations was rare even among people of quality.

The few Englishmen who made the journey north set out with an air of heroic courage. If the intrepid traveller entered by the east coast route the contrast was not too bad, but if he came by the west through Carlisle he was at once horrified by the dismal change. The landscape was bleak, devoid of trees, and cultivation was found only in dirty patches surrounded by heather and bog. The inhabitants spoke what appeared to be an uncouth dialect; they lived in hovels, dressed in rags and ate the same oats they fed to their horses. When he reached a town of dirty thatched huts and gained admittance to what passed for an inn he was offered a bed in which he could not sleep and food he could not eat.

One hundred years earlier, Franciscan missionaries who came to Kintyre and some of the islands could not find bread and wine with which to celebrate the Mass.

It was long after our adventurers had sailed to America that travellers ceased to speak of Scotland in this manner.

The romantic movement which stimulated enjoyment of Scotland's scenic beauty and caused all Europe to listen with pleasure to Mendelssohn's Scottish Symphony had not as yet kindled a love of wild nature. As late as 1753 Goldsmith complained that "hills and rocks interrupt every prospect."

A gentleman might own many acres but could make little out of them. A landowner was wealthy indeed with a rental of £500, rich with half of that, and many Gentlemen of long pedigree had to make do on £50 or even as little as £20 a year. In an essay on land management published in 1729, referring to the more fertile lowlands it is stated that "the laird retains half of his land in his hand and lets the rest of which 400 acres may produce £50 in value."

An advertisement for the sale of the lands and barony of Kerco and Balathie in Perthshire in 1752 gives the rental as "£1785 Scots in money (at that time the Scots £1 had been devalued to 1/12th of the £1 sterling), 33 bolls bear (a type of barley), 48 bolls (oat)meal, 7 bolls malt, 14 salmon fishes, a mill-swine, 32 poultry fowls, 12 capons and 48 days work.

Many of the castles in which the great nobles lived dated from the 16th century or earlier, and gentry were fortunate to have a two storey house. Indoor sanitation was of course unknown. Edinburgh still recalls the warning cry of Gardeyloo (i.e. Gardez l'eau) as the night soil was thrown into the street from the windows of the high tenements of the old town.

In the Highlands the cottages were shared with the cattle and the poultry.

Broth was made of oats or barley sometimes flavoured with beef or mutton and the sole vegetable was kail. Those households who could afford it greeted the winter with the killing of "the mart", at Martimas. This cattle beast was salted down for use throughout the winter.

One blessing was that, for the better off at least, claret was obtainable from the Auld Ally, France, at about 1/- the quart. But for most strong ale was used to wash down the unappetising food.

Rents payable in Kintyre in 1678 in addition to money included 2 dozen rabbits in Machrihanish, a barrel of salmon from Carskey, 2 bee scapes from Laggan farm, while the citizens of Campbeltown had to produce 6 quarts of aquavita^e, the forerunner of whisky. Another tenant had to provide the Earl of Argyle with 200 loads of peat.(8)

In a book on the Rules of Good Deportment published in Edinburgh in 1720 aspirants were advised "Do not sip your drink in taking 3 or 4 draughts of it. Do not lick your fingers or dirty your napkins. (There were no implements of cutlery.) If you are obliged to eat off one dish let your superiors begin. It is rude to take snuff at table when others are eating, for the particles of it being driven from the nose by the breath is most unpleasant. I have known some drive it the breadth of the whole table. Servants should not scratch or shrug their shoulders, not appear with dirty hands, not lean on their master's chair."

Other tips given by the worthy Mr Petrie, the author of the Rules, were "Be sure to throw nothing on the floor, it is uncivil and disobliging" and "to wipe the nose or sweat off the face with a table napkin is most rude."

Mr Petrie had learned his rules of etiquette when acting as chaplain in a noble household.

One can only imagine what the manners were like in a country cottage.

There were of course few roads. The highway from Inveraray, the county town, to Campbeltown only 75 miles distant was not completed till the 1780s.

Up to 1754 the coach from Edinburgh to London, a distance of some 400 miles, set out once a month and took 12 to 16 days to cover the distance.(9)

This then was the Scotland which the emigrants left. No doubt any other prospect seemed enticing.

Neil McNeill of Ardelay had already been in Carolina and we know from a letter written by a kinsman that in 1724 Dugald was serving as a Private Gentleman in the Royal Horse Guards at Salisbury, in the South of England along with his brother John, whose son Hector McNeill, known as "the Harp", became a respected poet. A poem on the evils of alcohol, in which he had some claim to be an expert, sold 10,000 copies in a month, and his verses, first published in Edinburgh in June 1801, ran to three editions and were republished in Philadelphia in 1811.

Apart from Neil and Dugald there is no evidence so far to hand to indicate that the other three had ever been out of Scotland.

The McNeills were an ancient family, the head of the Southern branch (as distinct from Barra) being McNeill of Taynish and Gigha, Niall McNeill, keeper of Castle Sween, in Knapdale in 1455 was confirmed by John, Lord of the Isles in lands in Gigha which had been granted to Niall's father Torquil, by Alexander, Lord of the Isles who died in 1449.

In Kintyre the earliest of the name noted was Hector McLain MacGilliecallum of Carskey who in 1505 occupied the extensive lands of Carskey and the Mull, at the southern tip of the peninsula. In 1594 a later Hector with others of the name entered into a Bond of Mutual Support with Sir James McDonald, the last of the old line of the McDonalds of Islay and Kintyre whose predecessors had been Lords of the Isles.

Among the witnesses to this deed, apparently insufficiently important to be a party, was one Neil McNeill Buidhe, who had a tack of old McNeill lands in the Laggan of Kintyre, the plain which lies between Campbeltown and the Atlantic Ocean.

I have written elsewhere of my belief that he was the father of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe, the grandfather of Dugald.

There is rather a charming if somewhat sad story as to how Lachlan the son of an ordinary farmer became the owner of two substantial estates and the most prominent member of his generation among Southern Clan Neill.

Among his descendants was a Duchess of Argyll and the present Duchess of Buccleuch, an acting Foreign Secretary who signed the Kellogg Pact on behalf of Great Britain, the wife of a Lord Chancellor of the United Kingdom, a Lord Justice General of Scotland, and a Major General who held Britain's highest gallantry medal, the Victoria Cross. Eight of the twelve McNeills in the Dictionary of National Biography were descended from old Lachlan.

The story is that when the plague visited Kintyre with the Covenanting army in 1647 Lachlan then a young man of about 36 was sent to Ireland to escape its consequences. He went to visit his fiancée at Kilkivan, a farm near Campbeltown. Her family had fallen victim to the plague and she told him to go away and not to return till all danger was past. If she did not survive he was to dig in the corner of the house where he would find something which would do him good.

There is no reason to doubt the story. There is evidence that a family of the name of McKillop, his fiancée's name, lived at Kilkivan; that they perished in the plague and that the house fell in on them.

It is reported that Lachlan eventually found a hoard of gold three feet down in a corner of the house.

This certainly provided an explanation for the fact that Lachlan was able to purchase, in addition to other lands the desirable estates of Tirfergus (which means the land of Fergus, and is associated with the leader of the first Scottish settlement in Scotland) and Losset.

Lachlan married twice. His first wife was Mary McNeill of the Carskey family, no doubt a kinswoman, who bore him four sons and two daughters. His second wife was Margaret McAllister who produced four sons and four daughters.

John, the oldest son of the first marriage succeeded to Tirfergus, and it may be remarked that a grandson of John, Hector, is mentioned in the McAllister correspondence as carrying on the trade of saddler in North Carolina in 1766/7.

John's eldest daughter Mary married Hector, Carskey's son and in 1748 it is stated that three of their children, Daniel, John and Annabel were abroad, which, more likely than not, means North Carolina.

John's second daughter Florence was the mother of Ronald McAllister who married Anne McDonald, sister-in-law of Flora. He was present at Lady McDonald's house during the Prince's visit there under the disguise of Flora's Irish maid, Betty Burke.

Lachlan's second son Neil Buy had five sons. The fifth, known as John the Turk, married Margaret McNeill, sister of Daniel Taynish and the name of his Irish estate Port Neil was used in North Carolina.

Lachlan's fourth son Torquil married Barbara McKay, the last of the McKays of Ugadale whose ancestor was given the estate along with a brooch by Robert the Bruce, whom he had sheltered when he was a fugitive from the English during the War of Liberation. The present Hector McNeill of Losset still holds the brooch, though he recently disposed of Ugadale.

Torquil's son Neil, always known as the Baron Ugadale, after a romantic courtship married the Honourable Margaret Crawford, sister to Viscount Garnock and niece of Anne who was daughter of the 1st Duke of Argyll, wife of the 2nd Earl of Bute and mother of John 3rd Earl of Bute, the Prime Minister who so endeared himself to the American colonists.

Neil and his brother Captain Hector McNeill, a master mariner of Bristol and Boston, enter into the story. Neil, Baron Ugadale made his cousin Dugald's participation possible as after narrated and Hector may have been responsible for stimulating the idea of American emigration.

Old Lachlan settled Losset on Eachan Dhu, Black Hector, the oldest son of the second marriage. He married Ann Campbell of the Glensaddell family whose father Dugald Campbell, Bailie of Kintyre was another Auchinbreck cadet and on her death, as already narrated, he married Florence Campbell. Hector died on 3rd March 1728 when Dugald succeeded.

Neil Oig McNeill of Machrihanish, old Lachlan's youngest son had two grandchildren with American connections. Neil McNeill was a shipmaster in Charleston, South Carolina. Everett McNeill Kivette found his gravestone in the old Scots church at Charleston. He distinguished himself at sea under both the British and American flags.

Mary Ann McNeill, a cousin of Captain Neil McNeill married in Campbeltown in 1772 Captain John Macpherson, a distinguished American privateer captain. The second President of the United States, John Adams was entertained by them in their home, Mount Pleasant, Philadelphia.

The house was built in 1761 by John Macpherson. It is open to the public and if you visit it you may agree with President Adams that it is "the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania." The house was eventually sold by Captain Macpherson to one Benedict Arnold, whose arrest for treason prevented him taking up residence.

We mustn't altogether forget the ladies. Lachlan's daughter Elizabeth married John Campbell of Kildalloig (another Auchinbreck cadet). Among his large family was Annabella who married the Rev. Charles Stewart Minister of Campbeltown whose mother was, I believe, Alice Campbell, wife of Archibald Stewart and sister of Cuthbert Campbell who became father in law of Captain Hector McNeill, Ugadale's brother. Cuthbert Campbell was a member of the Town Council of Campbeltown when it received its Royal Charter in 1700. He had emigrated to America before 1718 when he was made a freeman of Rhode Island. Later he moved to Boston where he died.

Captain Robert Campbell one of Elizabeth's sons was captain of a merchantman out of Boston, Mass. He died on a passage from France to that port and was buried at Boston on 26th December 1732.

In passing it may be mentioned that Robert Stewart, son of Rev. Charles and second cousin of our Dugald was an intimate of the first President of the United States having served under him in the Virginian cavalry in the French-Indian War. After having had four horses shot under him at the Battle of the River Monongahela he carried the dying General Braddock from the field.

Robert's brother Peter Stewart was Provost of Campbeltown. He is mentioned in the McAllister correspondence. He eventually emigrated to Prince Edward Island, where he became Chief Justice. Rev. Charles claimed descent, as do his American descendants from Stewart of Ardgowan (a son of King Robert III), whose daughter mothered the first Laird of Auchinbreck.

Lachlan's third daughter Mary married Donald McNeill of Crear and later of Colonsay, and their daughter Margaret married Archibald Campbell of Strondour. Daniel Campbell of Carsaig, the oldest son of this marriage married Kilduskland's sister Janet. Daniel's brother Alexander Campbell was a merchant in Virginia before returning to Scotland.

Isabella, old Lachlan's fifth daughter was, as already mentioned, married to Rev. David Simson Jr of Islay, whose oldest son Rev. Neil Simpson of Gigha married Mary, daughter of Malcolm McNeill in Skeroblin.

Two daughters of the marriage of Rev. David's third son John Simpson with Mary Campbell, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Balleole in Islay, married respectively Neil McNeill and Donald McNeill in Skeroblin, brothers of Mary and sons of Malcolm. Neil and his wife Isabel with all their children, except the oldest son John, appear in the passenger list of the "Ulysses" which on 22 August 1774 had "lately sailed to Wilmington in North Carolina" while David, son of Donald McNeill and Ann Simpson, died in Charleston, South Carolina. The Simpsons found in North Carolina may be descendants of Rev. David Simson and his wife Mary McNeil.

Old Lachlan's youngest daughter Margaret was the mother of Black Lachlan McNeill who was the target for particularly venomous shafts in the famous poem "The Ark", written after the '45 by McMhaighster Alasdair, cataloguing the crimes of the Campbells. Black Lachlan only just missed capturing the Prince but caught John, Chief of the Mckinnons and Lochiel's brother.

These are some of the Kintyre Clan McNeill.

But how did it come about that these Highlanders set out across the North Atlantic? Who took the initiative?

As already indicated several Highlanders with family connections were already established in the Colonies. In addition to those already mentioned, Captain Hector McNeill, Dugald's seafaring cousin wrote in 1731 that Archie Carradale was settled in New York "and in a very good way." Archie was a cousin of Dugald's, their mothers being sisters.

A brother of these ladies, and so an uncle of Dugald's, another merchant sailor, Captain Dugald Campbell, married a New York lady and apparently settled there.

There were therefore a number of close kin well established in America prior to the 1739 emigration and no doubt letters were sent to the homeland reporting on conditions.

So far as we know only one set of such correspondence survives, namely the letters of Captain Hector McNeill of Boston, Mass. and Bristol, England, to his brother the Baron Neil McNeal of Ugadale. (The Baron was the first to adopt this spelling.)

It may well be that one such letter written on 4th May 1736 stimulated the whole idea. It ran as follows:

"I should be glad to know if I could have any encouragement to gett 200 or 250 passengers from the North of Ireland to New England, who could pay for their passage if a ship was sent there to take them abroad. you may easily be informed of this from our friends in Belfast. No doubt the Highlands could also spare many who if industrious and versed in husbandry might with little charge procure lands capable of improvement

About ten years ago some families that came to New England from the North of Ireland settled themselves in a place which they now call Nuttfield. They being joined by others, have improved so much in linens and woollens that they not only supply themselves but a great part of the Country and have also vastly improved their lands."

The reference to "our friends in Belfast" illustrates the Scots usage of "friends" meaning "relations" and is a reminder that two of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe's sons went to Ireland as "Tory hunters"(10) and settled there. The specific reference however to Belfast may be to Dr Neil McNeill, Surgeon in Belfast and his nephew Dr Archibald. They were members of the Skeroblin/Kilmaluaig family who in North Carolina became known as Scrobblin or Scribblin McNeils where, in ignorance of its root in the name of the family farm, it seems to have unjustly acquired a pejorative significance.

At any rate Baron Neil replied showing some interest because Hector on 27 September 1737 thanked him for taking so much trouble and in November returned to the same theme enquiring "Whether I can be of service of a freight for passengers for America next spring."

He could take advantage of a voyage to the North of Ireland to pick up such emigrants, to visit his relatives in Kintyre and on 13th January 1738 repeated his suggestion in a letter written from Bristol.

Meanwhile it appears the relatives in Kintyre had been discussing the possibility and had come up with a new idea. They would go to North Carolina rather than New England. What did Captain Hector think? He told them on 2nd July 1738:

"You mentioned several of our relations that designed to come to America and settle in North Carolina. I wish they may have the desired success but I assure you that Province is remarkable for knaves and villains of all sorts. I was once in North Carolina and found the people of that country to be the worst sett of men I ever knew. However as Neill Du of Gigha has been there no doubt he is a better judge of both people and country than I can be."

Neill Du (Black Neil), was of course Neil of Ardelay and he evidently reassured the family sufficiently for the North Carolina venture to proceed.

Dugald appears to have been in all sorts of financial trouble after his father's death in 1728. This in itself would have been enough to entice him to pastures new.

There is in the MacAllister papers part of a judgement against Dugald, in an action by James Montgomery of Pearston based on the allegation that Dugald was dealing with his father's estate illegally, in that he did not have the authority of the Court.

I have noted other Decrees in 1729, 1731 and 1732 against him. One of these was at the instance of his stepmother, Florence, apparently for payment of an annuity out of the estate of Losset which Dugald had overlooked!

Poor Florence in fact had little financial luck with any of her husbands and in 1736 appointed her son in law Dugald McTavish Yr. or Dunardry as her Attorney (or Factor, in Scottish terms) to recover sums due under the Marriage Contracts with Largie and McLachlan and under the Losset annuity due by Dugald. It is of interest that her brother Kilduskland witnessed the deed.

Another sign of difficulty may be the grant by Dugald in 1735 to Dr John McAllister and his wife Mary of an annual sum secured on Losset and of a Bond, also secured on Losset lands, in 1737, in favour of his cousin Lachlan of Ardgiamie in Gigha.

There is also evidence of Dugald's difficulties, as well as of his intentions to emigrate, in a letter from the Lady Catherine Lindsay, sister of Lady Mary Lindsay, widow of his cousin Dugald Campbell of Glensaddell, who had died young, leaving an infant son named "Jocky" in the letter. These ladies were sisters of the Earl of Crawford, Scotland's premier Earl.

Lady Catherine wrote on "April ye 8 1738", and the original punctuation and spelling are retained:

"Had I not had reason to believe I was to have seen you at Struthers before this time I would have writ to you or now in obedience to my Br. who desired me to let you know that he had spoke to Mr. Oglethorpe in your favour and he had promised to him to serve you to the utmost of his power at the same time my Br thought it was necessary you should immediately writ to Mr. Oglethorpe to let him know your intention and inform him of your proposals and then he will be more able to advise you what is best to be done my Br at the same time says he thinks it is a right thing and if you continue your resolution of going, he do's not doubt but you will in a few years make a better fortune there than what you have left behind this he also desires me to tell you is his own opinion at the same time I must begg since you are determynd to leave Scotland that you would be so good as let me know what is done in your affair and Jockys for my sister had a letter from Mr Blair informing her you was to go in real Diligence against her son's estate, but I must say I hope better things of you, since by what I can understand adjudging the Lands can't raise your money nor can you get it on bite sooner then otherways you would(11) and if you should do it of consequence you must ruine the poor child, who I assure you would not easely be perswaded to believe that Losset would be the first man to do him a pregidous, however I dare say you haven't meant (?) any ungenerous part to him and tho' his tutors his not perhaps used you so well as they ought let not the poor innocent child suffer for it but by acting generously save a family which you are nearly concerned in and which I hope if it please God to spare him you will have a great deall of credit by, and its hard to know but some time or other it may be in his power to return favours that is now done him, and I have reasone to hope he never will be ungrateful for any good offices he receives, and as a friend I most observe on thing to you, which is that my Lord Craufurd and others that could, and would, be useful to you, in your project of going abroad, would think it very odd in you to ask there friendship and assistance when he found you was the first and only man that had ruin'd his nephew, and I dare answer for my Br. that there is not anything in his power but he would do to serve you but at the same time you may believe me, tho' Jocky was no relatione of his, did he hear you would act in an ungenerous way towards a minore he would be far from haveing a favourable opinion of you, let me begg the favour of a visit from you before you return to the Highlands, as also an answer to this letter by the bearer, and pray let me know wherein I can serve you either by writing to my Br. or any other thing and you may freely command sir, your sincere friend and humble servant Cath. Lindsay."

Struthers, the address from which this letter was written, was the ancient castle in Fife of the Lindsays of the Byres.

It is suggested that all these financial pressures gave Dugald good reasons to contemplate a departure from his native land. It also suggests that perhaps he had neither the tact nor organising ability to have been the leader, though he may well have dropped the seed.

No doubt his cousin Neil of Ugadale was pleased to pay off his debts in exchange for the estate of Losset, where his direct descendant still lives, and his stepmother would be

equally pleased to receive her dues. Her brother, Kilduskland, was we may presume equally anxious to help in an arrangement satisfactory to his sister.

Daniel Taynish was also, apparently, in some financial trouble and an action for substantial debt was raised against him in Inveraray Sheriff Court on 9th June 1739 alleging that he had resolved to go to America; that he had written his debtors saying he had changed his mind as he had to stay in Scotland to look after the affairs of his nephew Roger McNeill of Taynish. The Pursuers however had learned that another factor had been appointed, and that Daniel was in Gigha "where the ship wherein he was to sail is either already arrived or soon expected."

Another intending McNeill emigrant was also in trouble. He was Archibald McNeill, brother to the deceased Malcolm McNeill of Colonsay (and consequently through his mother, a cousin of Dugald). He was tenant of Garvalt farm in Glenbarr, on the west side of Kintyre opposite Gigha. His nephew Angus, son of Malcolm, for his own behalf and for his siblings Alexander and Margaret alleged that uncle Archibald was due them, under a bond granted to their father in 1730, the sum of £100 plus interest and a penalty of £20. It was averred that Archibald had lately sold all his assets with a view to going to America. The summons was raised on 6th June 1739 and was probably successful in that £150 due to Archie by Campbell of Knockbuy was attached pending settlement of the Court case.

In the old kirkyard of Bluff Church North Carolina of which the first minister was the Rev. James Campbell, a Campbeltonian, there is a stone commemorating Duncan McNeill which designs him as "the son of Neill McNeill of Kintyre, Scotland the pioneer and friend of the Scottish emigration to the Cape Fear Region."

It does not seem to me that this claim is unreasonable or that it makes any suggestion of exclusivity for Neil Dhu of Ardelay as the leader of the emigration.

Although there is no written evidence substantiating the claim I agree with the suggestion made by Mr George Stevenson of the North Carolina Department of Archives in his critique of my original article published in No. 15 of the *Magazine of the Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society* that Duncan Campbell of Kilduskland is the likeliest to have been the leader of the expedition. Everything known points to him as a man of substance and of probity. His relationship to Dugald McNeill, Neil McNeill and Daniel McNeill has already been explained.

Unlike Dugald who seemed to be concerned only with his own position he behaved as a leader anxious for the welfare of the other emigrants when on February 27 1739 he appeared with his nephew by marriage Duncan McTavish Yr. of Dunardry before the Presbytery of Inveraray and presented a Petition from the intended Argyll Colony with a call to the Rev. Robert Fullerton, minister of Kilmichael Glassary.

The whole sad story of the inactivity of the Kirk of Scotland and the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge is told in the Minutes collected in Edinburgh by Mr George Stevenson and published in *Argyll Colony Plus*, Vol. 4, No. 1.

It may be mentioned in passing that Ehsbie Thompson (Elizabeth McTavish) of Dunardry was one of Lachlan Campbell's original emigrants to New York.

A letter from Dugald McTavish, Daniel McNeil, Archibald Campbell and James McLachlan to Kilduskland recording "your and our resolution of going to the continent of America in summer next" was produced to the Presbytery at that meeting. I have not been able to identify Archibald Campbell but James McLachlan was no doubt Florence's son and Duncan's nephew. He died in North Carolina.

A Minute of the S.P.C.K. dated 6th June 1739 mentions a Petition for Duncan Campbell of Kilduskland "by commission from some gentlemen and others, in all 150." It may be assumed that the 150 were the heads of households intending to emigrate and that there would be women and children in addition.

Kilduskland on his return to Scotland in 1741 repeated his so far unfulfilled plea to the Presbytery but nothing happened and in 1748 a further Petition from the Colony which had by then grown to some 350 households was presented to the Presbytery which august body again procrastinated by sending a form of Call and a Bond for £70 as against the £50 per annum offered to a minister "to be signed by all the heads of families in your colony."

The Bond is in the Ducal Archives at Inveraray. At last the need of the Colonists was to be met by the arrival of the Rev. James Campbell.

The five pioneers were appointed Justices in 1740 and with others were given land grants. It is noticeable that Duncan Campbell got 2643 acres, more than twice the area given to Daniel and Neil, the next largest holders; and that his nephew James McLachlan got a total of 1120 acres.

The size of Kilduskland's and his nephew's holdings and the fact that his name always appears first in the Colonial papers are surely indications that he was *primus* (even if *inter pares*). I am indebted to Dr Lorne Campbell of London, that ever helpful Campbell genealogist, for the information that Kilduskland sold his Scottish estates by disposition dated 27th March 1739 for a price of £3100 sterling to Archibald Campbell of Barnacarry whose wife Grizel McNeill was the daughter of Donald McNeill of Crear and consequently through her mother a cousin of Dugald McNeill of Losset. The price received for Kilduskland would represent an enormous sum toady. The fact that Duncan Campbell had a sasine in 1753 has misled previous commentators into thinking it was only then he sold the lands, but this must have been done for technical legal reasons in order to give a good title to John Campbell of Askomel who had bought from Barnacarry. John of Askomel was the son of Archibald who married Rev. David Simpson's daughter Margaret, another cousin of Dugald's! John's sister Mary was the first wife of Ferquhard Campbell of Lagganlochan. Ferquhard's mother Marianna McNeill was the daughter of Donald of Crear and Mary daughter of Lachlan of Tirfergus, and consequently another cousin of Dugald's.

Kilduskland returned to Scotland and in 1756 sold his Carolina property through his Attorney 'Bluff' Hector McNeill, eldest son of Neil of Ardelay.

Daniel Taynish and Neil Ardelay prospered and left many descendants. Coll McAllister did not live long. As well as daughters he had two sons Hector and Alexander. Hector returned to Scotland and his correspondence with his brother provides the bulk of the McAllister correspondence and gives a fund of family information. Alexander was a founding elder of Bluff Church. He was Colonel of the Cumberland County Militia in the Revolution (his abbreviated title of Col^l. has caused much confusion to Americans unfamiliar with his father's somewhat unusual Christian name of Coll). He became a member of the North Carolina Senate.

Hector, back in Scotland, repeatedly threatened to return to North Carolina but something always happened to prevent it. He was on a Government list of suspects in 1745.

Dugald took up his old trade of soldiering, at last making the acquaintance of General James Oglethorpe, under whom he served against the Spanish in Georgia. Governor Bull mentions that he had appointed him a Captain in Colonel Vanderclussen's Regiment.(12)

Captain Hector in an unfortunately mutilated letter to his brother Ugadale dated at Bristol 1st December 1740 writes:

“.... Fort Augustus possessed by the Spániards and had a Captain’s Commission but unfortunately as he and his men were ready to embarque in order to Joine the forces that had gone before the siege was raised by the cowardice or treachery of General Oglethorpe, Dougald and his men Disbanded without opportunity to signalise his valour. He was much respected at his first coming but he spoiled all and in some manner lost the esteem of the Leading people by his talking too much. He had the news of his Br. Coll MacAlester’s death while I was with him. I find our friends have made a poor hand of their new settlements”

This contemporary letter seemingly gives the lie to an extraordinary story told about 100 years later when Irish relatives were trying to oust George McNeal, Baron Neal’s grandson, from Losset.

Statements were taken from witnesses as to family history and relationships and Neil Fleming, Constable for the Trigonometrical Staves and Poles of Kintyre (and incidentally Losset’s gamekeeper!) related that when Eachan Dhu (Hector of Losset) died:

“Dugald his son succeeded to Lossit, who sold the property to the Baron. Dugald was involved in debt and went to America and he there killed his siter’s husband who was a McAllister by a kick and took to the woods where he was for a long time and he died from the consequences of inflammation caused by exposure.”

Dugald himself was dead by 29th January 1741 when his nephew Hector McAllister gave up an Inventory of his estate which included a silver hilted sword, a whinger, 3 pairs of pistols, 4 broadswords, 2 guns, a suit of Highland clothes and 26 yards of tartan. (What would one give to see an authentic McNeill tartan of the period?) Poor Dugald died owing his nephew Hector McAllister a good deal of money.

What of the actual voyage? It is probable that the Thistle sailed from Gigha at the very end of June. On the 28th of the month Duncan Campbell signed a Factory and Commission (Power of Attorney) in favour of Dugald McTavish Yr., who had evidently reneged on his former intention to join in the adventure. The deed narrates Kilduskland’s imminent departure for Cape Fair in America and was signed in Daniel Taynish’s house in Ardminish Gigha. Confirmation of the departure from Gigha is given by a letter from Alexander McAllister of Cour written on 17th August 1770 to his namesake and remote kinsman in America:

“I was an entire stranger to you till our friend John Currie arrived at America though I saw you take ship at Gigha.”

We know that Coll’s wife was at Skerrols in Islay on 10th May 1739 because she then signed the deed disposing of Ballinakill to Colin Campbell of Skipness who paid 9680 merks (the equivalent of £1232 Sterling). Coll had signed the deed at Ballinakill a month earlier and no doubt the Islay visit was to say farewell to friends and relatives there including another Coll McAllister, the Bailie of Islay.

It is thought the Thistle finally made her landfall at Cape Fair in September 1739, with 350 immigrants.(6a) They landed there, then sailed via Greenwich to Newtown now Williamsburg. They then set off on the long journey up river to the Forks, the junction of the Deep and Hart rivers.

For the next 40 years the Customs House records are singularly silent as to further emigrations though no doubt they took place.

Though there is no mention of it in the Customs Records we know from a Notarial Protest discovered by E.M. Kivette in the Register House in Edinburgh that there was an intention, organised by an unidentified Archibald McNeill, for emigrants from Kintyre and Knapdale to sail in the early summer of 1740. This instrument with comments was published in *Argyll Colony Plus*, Vol. III, No. 1. A list of intending Jura emigrants in 1754 was published in the same journal, Vol. III, No. 3, p. 82.

It is not till 1772 that we find a mention of Lachlan McNeill (the same Black Lachlan of "the Ark"), then a customs officer, as having been long at Gigha, attending the ship that took on board emigrants for America.

By 1773 the Government was becoming concerned. The Board wrote on 24th November:

"There being frequent rumours of numbers of persons emigrating or removing from different parts of this country to America we recommend to you to obtain the best intelligence you can as to the truth of such reports respecting what of that kind may have happened in the precinct of your Port or within your knowledge and to lay the same before us in all the circumstances, distinguishing the number of men women and children which may have been embarked for such Purposes in your Precinct within two years past and the inducements held out to them and the means used and by whome to engage them to leave their native country. You are from time to time to inform us of any future circumstances of the kind which may occur."

The Collector replied on 23rd February:

"There has been no vessels cleared out of this port for any part of America since the month of July 1771 We had heard of several people taken on board ships for America in different Lochs within this district. Enquiries have been made from all offices in different parts of the district but we have found it impossible to give numbers, much less distinction of men women and children in the years 1772/73 but account made and sent, as near as could be from information available Emigrations much more numerous in 1769/70 and numbers sent for those years.

With regard to the motives these are various. One cause assigned is Heritors having raised the rents of their lands perhaps higher (considering the state of the tenants who are well versed or skilful in agriculture and have not abilities to carry on improvements) than they could well pay tho' we do not find that many tenants who were in possession of lands have gone & believe by much the greater part of the number that did go were people in low or desperate circumstances who expected their conditions would be better there than here. We are told in some parts of the Highlands (tho' it was not much the case in this district) there were Gentlemen who had large Tracts of land upon Tack upon which they lived plentifully and on which they subset considerable parts to poor people at High rents, when the proprietors proposed to restrict their Tack lands and raise the rents higher than these Gentlemen thought they could well pay they were Chaffed & published their Resolution to go to America, and were it is said at a great deal of power to induce poorer people to take the same resolution.

We are told that some people who have gone to America years ago write enticing letters to their friends at home to follow them representing the great plenty of provisions cheapness of living low rents & goodness of the soil with other flattering motives perhaps exaggerated as arguments to induce them to go to that part of the world.(13) Sometimes it is believed people at Home have been at pains to induce the poorer sort to go to America from a Motive of Gain to themselves by getting a freight to their vessels when outward bound"

Unfortunately the lists sent do not appear to have survived.

Nor is there any record of the departure from Campbeltown in 1774 of the ship *Baliol* carrying North Carolina's most distinguished immigrant Flora MacDonald, her husband and family. But it is no doubt due to these general instructions that we have the surviving passenger lists published by A.R. Newsome in the *North Carolina Historical Review* in January and April 1934 and reprinted by the Department of Archives and History.

On 12 December 1774 the Controller of Campbeltown wrote to the Board that the Brigantine 'Carolina Packet' Malcolm McNeill master with goods from Greenock to Cape Fair in North Carolina had been driven into Campbeltown by contrary winds on 2nd December and had sailed on the 7th. She had on board 30 men, 15 women and 17 children. The passengers, some of whom belonged to Islay and some to Mull had boarded in Islay. Only five were persons of any consequence, the others being servants or labourers who were able to pay for their passage. No other identification is given.

On 16th June 1775 the ship 'Peace and Plenty' of New York, Charles McKenzie master, was in the port and had contracted with passengers to be carried to Philadelphia.

On 2nd September 1775 the Board sent a cutting from the *Edinburgh Courant* of 30 August. They had a report that two vessels were lying at Gigha, ready to take emigrants to Cape Fare (sic) from Kintyre, Knapdale and the circumjacent islands and that they would sail as soon as they got beds fitted for 150 in each vessel.

"The people engaged to go over are in high spirits and seem in no way intimidated on account of the many informations they receive concerning the commotions in the British Colonies and the danger of Emigrating at this time. The Lord Advocate(14) states through the Board that not yet has Government prohibited Emigration to America it must be discouraged. Postpone clearing out orders for such ships. Use best endeavours to prevent sailing and state fully to those concerned all present circumstances: act privately and discreetly and report all relevant information to the Board."

This was followed two days later by another letter:

"The Lord Advocate reports that there have been many embarkations of his Majesty's Subjects in this country for America and some of them with money arms and ammunition which may afford aid and support to His Majesty's Rebellious subjects in the several colonies in America."

The letter went on to advise that it was forbidden to clear any vessel from Ports in Scotland for America with more than her proper complement of men. Emigration was to be discouraged and prevented as much as possible. The Officers were to act in concert with the Sheriffs and Admirals.

On 8th September the Controller was able to report the names of the two vessels 'The Lord Dunluce' of Larne (N. Ireland), Robert Shutter master and the 'Jeanie' of Larne, John McNeill master. The 'Lord Dunluce' had already sailed. When the customs officers refused to allow the 'Jeanie's' passengers' baggage to be shipped they were taken on a sloop to Northern Ireland. The next day it was reported that the 'Jeanie' had sailed with 88 men 78 women and 79 children. The 'Lord Dunluce' had aboard 300 passengers: 93 men, 94 women and 113 children. The officers had seized from one of the passengers a gun and a lock and barrel of another along with 5 lbs of gunpowder. (Did the 300 passengers use the 150 beds in shifts?)

Things were becoming serious and the Campbeltown office were reminded that flints fit for any firearms or stones from which they could be made must not be taken aboard any ships. Care should be taken not to allow flint stones to be shipped as ballast.

On 26th October, 1775 the Campbeltown office was warned that the Brigantine 'Industry' of Barnstable or Wellfleet, New England, Capt. McFarlan, might be expected and that she probably carried papers and letters "from persons now in Rebellion in America." The ship was to be thoroughly searched, such papers seized and the ship detained.

On 4th December 1775 the order was extended to "any ship or vessel that are cleared or may clear out for any of the Colonies now in rebellion against the king." The search and seizure should be delayed so far as possible till the moment of final departure.

On 17 Jan 1776 came the order to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the thirteen colonies "during the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively."

During the course of the war the attention of the local officers was directed to the depredation of Dunkirk privateers and the expected arrival of John Paul Jones. Emigration had of course ceased.

It is clear that even on the basis of incomplete records from one minor port the number who left the Highlands especially in the years immediately prior to 1775 must have been considerable. The figures given by various authorities differ widely but Duane Meyer in 'The Highland Scots of North Carolina' argues persuasively for a figure of around 25,000 between 1768 and 1775.

A valuable collection made from contemporary newspapers is given in Note C of the Appendix to J.P. McLean's "Historical Account of the settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America prior to the Peace of 1783" (Cleveland and Glasgow 1900). This gives details of many of the ships and numbers of passengers particularly to North Carolina between 1769 and 1775.

Further details of specific passengers who sailed in the "Ulysses" in August 1774 are given in No. 1 of the Kintyre Magazine. The list includes, for the first time, so far as I know, a number of Lowlanders.

The "Ulysses", John Gillies master, is again reported on a similar mission in October 1803.

It has been estimated by Howard F. Barker in "National Stocks in the Population of the United States", Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1931, vol 1, ch IV that there were in 1790 260,322 people of Scottish birth and descent forming 8.3% of the population. In North Carolina there were 42,799. Only Virginia with 45,096 had more, though in South Carolina and Georgia with many fewer inhabitants the percentage of Scots was slightly higher.

After the war emigration slowly resumed. In response to a request from the Board the Controller reported on 15 May 1788 that there had only been two ships in the previous four years.

"In March 1784 the 'Conyngham' from Baltimore, George Stewart master, Burthen 59 tons with 10 men besides the Master with staves (for barrels) (there is no mention of passengers) and in August 1785 the 'Duchess of Argyle' of Campbeltown, Andrew Miller master, of 80 tons with nine men besides the master for Wilmington in North Carolina with passengers."

On 3rd September 1791 the Board enquired regarding a considerable number of people from Colonsay about to embark in Islay for North Carolina. British manufactures were threatened.

“You are particularly to guard against any tools or utensils used in the woolen and silk or made use of in the Iron and Steel Manufactures being exported to foreign parts and to prevent the seducing of artificers or workmen employed in these manufactures to go into parts beyond the seas. We are further to observe that no Countenance is due to emigration.”

Today it is the U.S.A. that imposes restrictions on exports of technological importance. Mr MacIcolm Campbell, the Islay officer reported that the ship had come to Islay and then gone to Colonsay:

“to take in the passengers with all their effects which consist only of wearing apparel, as they are poor labouring people who have been deprived of their farms by their landlord and they will not be stopt by him (presumably the landlord).”

The master had refused to go to Campbeltown to make the necessary declarations but stated:

“The ship would take 150 full passengers to be landed at Wilmington in North Carolina.”

It was later reported that the ship was the ‘General Washington’, James Miller master, and that she had the following passengers: from Islay 19 men 21 women 31 children; from Jura 1 man; from Colonsay 28 men 28 women 86 children and from Mull 4 men 4 women and 125 children.

This was accompanied by a claim from Mr Campbell for the expenses incurred and a Protest by him against James Miller taken before Archibald McNeill of Colonsay “for all harm damage or detriment that may arise from his refusal.”

The Board agreed to meet the expenses subject to a detailed account but warned:

“In future the Collector is to avoid incurring expense where the improbability of rendering effectual service shall be so apparent as in the present case.”

In the 19th century Kintyre people of Lowland blood joined in the rush. They were largely descendants of farmers settled by the Marquis of Argyll after the Scottish Civil War. One group was strong enough to found their own church in Cincinnati. Another large colony settled at Rockford Illinois where their descendants still attend the Willow Creek Presbyterian Church which they founded.

Scots in the U.S.A. have perhaps not been so conspicuous in public life as in Canada but President Reagan has a share of Blue blood from Clachan, Kintyre and it is said that President Mackinlay’s ancestors came from this district too.

In business one of the world’s best known corporations — Armours of corned beef fame — was founded by a Campbeltown family, and the poet and patriot Hugh Henry Breckenridge was born in Kintyre.

Now, 250 years after the pioneer settlement of 1739, the Highland Scots of North Carolina numbering among them many descendants of the Thistle’s passengers are to celebrate that voyage.

May they be blessed in the future as they have been in the past and may they never altogether forget ‘the land of the mountain and the flood’ is the wish of the author.

NOTES

- (1) Campbeltown Customs House Records, SRO CE82 2/79.
- (2) "The Argyll Colonies Search for a Minister documented in Scottish Records." Argyll Colony Plus Vol IV No 1 p 10 *et seq.*
- (3) New England Historical and Genealogical Register Vol CXIV pp 150-151 (April 1960).
- (4) Scotus Americanus by William R. Brock, Edinburgh University Press 1982 ISBN 0 85224 420 7.
- (5) The Argyle Patent by Jennie M. Patten, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Company 1965.
- (6) Colonial Records Vol IV pp 489/90 and 532.
- (6a) The printed Colonial Records Vol IV p 489 gives the numbers as 350. An explanation of the discrepancy between this figure and the 150 who signed the Petition for a Minister may be that the 150 were heads of families while the 350 included women and children: Lachlan Campbell's first boat load contained 200 bodies of which 27 were wives and 141 children.
- (7) The genealogical information is based on (a) The Auchinbreck Genealogy published in Highland papers IV, Scottish History Society Third Series Vol. XXII (b) The MS Genealogy of the descendants of Lachlan Buidhe McNeill of Tirfergus and Losset (Kintyre) in private hands and (c) the McAllister correspondence — North Carolina Archives. Much of the information on Campbells originated directly or indirectly with Dr Lorne Campbell, to whom I must express my continued indebtedness.
- (8) Kintyre in the 17th Century, Andrew McKerral, Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh 1948.
- (9) The Social Life of Scotland in the 18th Century, Henry Grey Graham, Adam & Charles Black, London 1899.
- (10) 'Tory' is derived from the Irish 'Toraighe'. It was first applied to Irish outlaws. It then was used to describe supporters of King James VII and II and subsequent Stewart kings and from 1689 to the forerunner of the modern Conservative party. In America it described, ironically, those loyal to King George whose predecessors had deprived the Stewarts of their throne. As a final irony the Irish outlaws who attempted to blow up the Tory (Conservative) headquarters at Brighton had become Tory Hunters. The wheel had gone full circle.
- (11) It was evidently Dugald's intention to apply to the Court to have Glensaddell transferred to his name so that he could sell it. Apparently he held a security over the lands.
- (12) Collections of the Historical Society of South Carolina Part Vol IV Report of the Committee appointed ... in 1740 on the St Augustine Expedition. S.C. Historical Society 1887.
- (13) One of the most enthusiastic propagandists was Alexander McAllister — see McAllister correspondence. A most forthright 32 page pamphlet was published by one "Scotus Americanus" and dated at Port Askaig in Islay on May 24th 1773 extolling the virtues of North Carolina and blaming the chiefs and landlords for their lack of consideration to their clansmen, as being the main cause of the rush to emigrate. There is a copy in the National Library of Scotland.
- (14) The Lord Advocate is the Crown's Chief Law Officer in Scotland: the equivalent of the English or American Attorney General.

THE FAMILY OF ANDREW RUSSELL

by D.M. Abbott

The papers of Andrew Russell in the Scottish Record Office (ref. RH.15/106) are of interest from various points of view. Russell was a merchant in Rotterdam from about 1670 to 1695 and letters to him contain much information about trade in a wide range of goods to and from Scotland. They were used by Professor Smout in *Scottish Trade on the Eve of Union*. There are also several references to contemporary political and religious events, but to genealogists there will be particular fascination in the information which can be gleaned about Russell's family.

Andrew Russell was the son of John Russell, merchant burghess of Stirling, and Helen Jaffray, who married in 1622. John Russell was the son of the late William Russell in Jaw Craig. John and Helen made a bond of provision for their sons in 1648. She died the following year and he then married Margaret Watson, relict of John Leggatt. John Russell died in July 1651, but Margaret Watson was alive in 1663. Robert Russell and a father and son named Christopher Russell may have been relatives.

At least as much detail is available on Russell's mother's side. His maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Brown, had several sisters. She, Margaret (who was married to James Duncanson), Janet and Catherine were executors in 1613 to their mother, Janet Burn, who had married Alexander Brown, webster burghess of Stirling. Agnes Brown, another sister, was married to Thomas Henrie. Marion Brown, her sister, married John Hendrie of Dunblane in 1630. Helen Jaffray thus married eight years before her aunt. John Hendrie was the son of John and Agnes Hendrie; she married secondly Andrew Ker.

Helen Jaffray, Andrew's mother, was the daughter of Elizabeth Brown and Andrew Jaffray. She had a brother John, who married in 1641 Margaret Marshall, daughter of Gavin Marshall of Dollar. William Marshall, minister at Stirling, may have been an uncle. Margaret survived her husband and married secondly (by 1654) Robert Burn. Helen's sister Isobel married William Robson in 1636. He was the son of James Robson elder, merchant in Stirling, and Helen Gawie. The couple had a son Alexander Robson or Robertson, a first cousin of Andrew Russell.

We can now move on to Andrew's own family level. John Russell had a natural son William, but it was Andrew's brother John who brought further close family connections. He married Agnes Stevenson in 1652. She was daughter of the late John Stevenson, merchant burghess of Stirling, and Christian Johnston who married secondly John Buchanan, surgeon burghess of Stirling, and died on 13 November 1663. Complications in executries of this side of the family involved a further branch. John Stevenson's parents were David Stevenson and Agnes Nairne. Agnes was the daughter of George Nairne and Janet Murray; she had a brother George who married Margaret Rish and died in October 1629, leaving children Thomas, Agnes and another, who brought a claim against Agnes Stevenson in 1656.

Agnes Stevenson had two sisters, Katherine and Margaret. She and John Russell had two children, Andrew and Christian, to whom Andrew Russell was appointed tutor after his brother's death in 1659. Christian married John Harlaw, apothecary burghess of Stirling. Agnes Stevenson subsequently married Alexander Jack.

Andrew Russell's own marriage brought family connections. Janet Livingstone was the daughter of John Livingstone, sometime minister of Ancram, who died in August 1672 and Janet Fleming who survived for several years (see *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, vol. 2, p. 99). The other children of the marriage were William and James, who were

involved in Andrew Russell's trading activities, Robert, who went to New York, Marion who married John Scott, minister of Hawick, Agnes who married David Cleland, surgeon, and Barbara who married James Miller, a merchant.

Janet Livingstone died in August 1696, and her husband the following year. In 1699, five daughters were his executors dative (CC 8/8/80). They were represented by their husbands: James Dunlop, merchant in Edinburgh, for Janet; John Hamilton, factor in Campvere, for Helen; John Russell, writer in Edinburgh, for Marion; Robert Ramsay, provost of the old college of St. Andrews, for Christian; and James Douglas, merchant in Edinburgh, for Anna. Andrew Russell and his wife also had two sons who died young. When an eik to his estate was recorded in 1709, Helen and Anna were their only children living. Nearly a century had passed since the earliest mention of his family in Andrew Russell's papers.

WHAT WAS THE LEGAL POSITION?

In the Dumfries Weekly Journal of 17 June 1788 there appeared an advertisement:—

"To be sold by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, on Thursday the 10th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

All and whole that double Tenement of Houses, with the large Garden at the back thereof, lying westside of the Kirkgate of Dumfries,
as also

All and whole the Fore Tenement of Houses, with the pertinents, lying in the Old Flesh Market, at the back of the Coffee House of the said burgh of Dumfries, both which subjects, some time ago, belonged to the deceased Robert McBräir, messenger in Dumfries. They will be exposed in two different lots, and the articles of roup and title deeds will be seen, by applying to Wiliam Laidlaw, Writer in Dumfries".

A week later a Notice in the paper read:—

Mrs Ashbridge, in Dumfries, having observed an Advertisement in the papers, without her or her children's consent of a proposed SALE by public roup, on the 10th of July next, of the Houses and Gardens in this burgh, which some time ago belonged to the deceased Robert McBräir, Messenger in Dumfries. She thinks it proper to give this public notification — that as she has a life rent right to the equal half of these undivided subjects, and her children an absolute right to the whole of them in fee, and both her and children infeft therein, that no sale of these subjects can without their consent take place, or at least be good to a purchaser; and that they don't mean to make any sale at present.

The following week a Notice was inserted:—

(Notice of Sale of Houses and Gardens repeated with this footnote)

"NB The NOTICE, given in the last Paper to prevent people from purchasing the above subjects, is not only altogether false and without foundation, but, it is believed, was put in by some malicious person, without Mrs Ashbridge's knowledge or consent, and of this, people who chuse to look at the rights to the Subjects may satisfy themselves".

Which of the two was the malicious person and who owned the property? Can anyone trace the Will of Robert McBräir, Messenger, Dumfries, the previous owner?

Mrs Ethel B. McBräir-Koller, FSA Scot, 3100 College Avenue, Berkeley, Ca 94705, USA.

COALMINING AT AUCHANBEG, LESMAHAGOW, 1700-1922

AN INTRODUCTION

by D.B. McCowan

Though this parish has not yet made great advances, it is not improbable it may one day make a considerable figure among the neighbouring districts, should the various materials which may be collected from its surface, or drawn from its bowels, attract the attention of the opulent and enterprising.¹

The monks of Lesmahagow Priory (founded ca. 1140)² may have been the first to exploit the coal outcrops on the Stockbriggs muir, also known as "Auchanbeg". In 1670, the "Stockbridge and Colburn Muir was divided equally and proportionally amongst" James Whyte of Stockbridge, James Weir of Johnshill and Gavin Hamilton of Hill.³ In 1708, Hamilton alleged that, for twenty years, Whyte and Weir "does digg coall pittes and coalls lymeston free ston and sells uses and disposes yrupon ... within the pursuers bounds".⁴ By 1756, coal was a significant source of income for the owners of Stockbriggs estate.⁵

Few eighteenth century sources for the study mining at Auchanbeg on Stockbriggs estate have been discovered by the author. However, relevant records for the nineteenth century are relatively abundant. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of coalmining at Auchanbeg from 1700 to 1922. Available sources and potential sources for a proposed major work are identified.

The first nineteenth century coalmaster at Auchanbeg was James McCowan, formerly an employee of the Earl of Dumfries at the Garlaff Coalworks in Old Cumnock, Ayrshire. While his lease at Auchanbeg ran from 1799, James McCowan was apparently at Garlaff until the seventeenth week of 1800.⁶ Whether or not he was one of the "serfs" emancipated by legislation of 1799 has not yet been determined. Noteworthy is the observation that several families apparently followed McCowan from Garlaff to Auchanbeg - Sloan, Johnston, Gemmel, Purdie and Gooldie.⁷

Court of Session processes,⁸ McCowan family papers and James' coal and farm account book, 1808-1831,⁹ trace the financial troubles of the coalmaster through to the end of his nineteen year lease and beyond. McCowan's capacity to repay his debts was probably reduced when his 1818 bid to renew the Auchanbeg lease was not accepted. Sequestration followed in January, 1821.¹⁰

During McCowan's tenure as coalmaster, a grocery store was associated with the works. Steam power was employed as early as 1813.

Muir Johnston, also formerly a collier at Garlaff, succeeded McCowan as coalmaster. By 1820, however, John Hall was in control. His term ended in 1836 when he took the tack of the Coalburn pits on neighbouring Auchlochan estate. "Killie Scot and his son Jas that drove the coals from you" then became coalmaster at Auchanbeg.¹¹

The Auchanbeg coalworks remained a small family operation until at least 1871. The coalmaster from 1859 to 1871 (at least) was John McLean, formerly a miner, and a son of Archibald McLean, a collier under James McCowan as early as 1809.

Regrettably, the estate papers of the owners of Stockbriggs have not yet been located by the author: Whyte of Neuk and Stockbriggs (to 1785); James Corbett of Kenmuir and Stockbriggs (1785-1806); Alexander Scott of Kenmuir and Stockbriggs (1806-1828); John Gibson of Reveston and Stockbriggs (1828-1836); James W. Alston of Muirburn and Stockbriggs (1836-1879) and Waddell/McMillan (from 1879).

Large scale mining at Auchanbeg began in 1902. For two decades, until closure, Auchanbeg Colliery employed over 200 persons. Conditions during this period have been recorded by Mr. James Hamilton in *Coalburn Chronicles*.

The proposed book will attempt to detail social conditions at Auchanbeg. The coalburn coalfield labour force will be closely examined using census records (including 1821) and vital statistics. Miners' ages will be tabulated against duties at the pit. Birthplace of the miners through the nineteenth century will be summarized. Movement from Ireland, other mining areas of Scotland (including Leadhills) and within the Coalburn coalfield will be closely examined. Several Auchanbeg colliers spoke loudly for their wages in 1816. Coal and the local poor and poverty at Auchanbeg will be discussed. Several mining accidents were recorded: "Young Jas Barr Auchanbeg was kiled in the Shutharig quarie by a piece of the bare falling on him upon the 12 June last he was married upon Mary McLane so that she is now a widowed mother as the child was born before they were married and they were only about 2 months married".¹² A school was situated at Auchanbeg as early as 1856.¹³ "Engine Row" has been described by Joe Strang, a miner at Auchanbeg Colliery about 1920. The "slum clearances" followed condemnation in 1922. A century earlier the houses were inspected by order of the Judicial Factor of Stockbriggs estate, likely more for valuation purposes than for health reasons.

For seventy years, Auchanbeg survived as a family-scale operation in a county where large coal companies were the rule. The fortunes of the Auchanbeg tacksmen will be followed as closely as possible. Several diversified their operations: James McCowan was contracted to build embankments along the Nethan and Killie Scott was also a sawyer with property in Crossford, Lesmahagow.¹⁴ In at least two instances, they married into the families of other Lesmahagow coalmasters.

Between 1902 and 1922, Auchanbeg coal was moved 1¼ miles by "endless haulage" to Dalquandy Colliery (also on Stockbriggs) for washing and screening. James Allardice apparently modified contemporary underground machinery to ideally suit conditions at Auchanbeg.

Stockbriggs estate was tested for cannel coal. Mr. McMillan's attempts to extract oil from the Auchanbeg coal were apparently unsuccessful. For several years in the mid-nineteenth century, gas coal was sold out of Bankend estate, immediately south of Stockbriggs. Lime and ironstone were extensively worked at Auchanbeg. Several estate and workings plans have been located.

During James McCowan's tenure as coalmaster, his farm of East Auchanbeg complemented the coalworks: feed for the gin horses and a source for a meal allowance for his colliers. After sequestration of his coal and lime interests in 1821, he apparently farmed East Auchanbeg fulltime. By 1830 he was an established cattle breeder. For several decades, the farm remained detached from the coalworks. The land was poor, however (no more than twenty arable acres and 150 acres of "braes and pasture"¹⁵), and McCowan's successors did not do well by it: "Old Goathouse is now setting Auchanbegg to Wm. Jack Yondertown it is beleived he has lost a good dale of money by it and the houses are almost bare walls now as they have not been repaired since you left them".¹⁶

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, Lesmahagoe, 1793, Ed. Sir John Sinclair, 1973 reprint by EP Publishing Limited, page 487.
2. *The Liber S. Marie de Calchou* provides some measure of the revenues of Lesmahagow Priory.
3. This commonty is not included in the "Directory of Former Scottish Commonties", Scottish Record Society, 1971.

4. Scottish Record Office, GD 27/1/369/1,2. (1708).
5. SRO, cc 14/5/18, inventory of James Whyte of Stockbridge, March 25, 1756.
6. Information from Mr. Alexander Hunter, Archivist to the Marquess of Bute, July 30, 1984.
7. Dumfries House Papers, Box 19, "1797 acct of work done at Garlaff Coalwork Repairing the Horse Gin... By the men Belonging to the work and others Employed therat".
8. Scottish Record Office: CS 229/S/15/50; CS 236/M/2/2; CS 96/1224; CS 229/L/5/19; CS 231/L/4;32; CS 40/MHB.B.3/24; CS 229/L5/85.
9. The family papers and account book are in several private collections. Elements of James McCowan's personality are revealed in an examination of his library: "Scarborough Historical Notes and Comments", *A Man and His Home*, Vol. XII, 1988.
10. General Minute Books for the Court of Session, Jan. 4, 1821. During the period 1819-1820, McCowan was marketing coal and lime out of his works at Blackwood, five miles north of Auchanbeg. He later farmed at Auchanbeg until his emigration in 1833.
11. William McCowan, Colburn, to Robert McCowan, March 9, 1836. (Private collection.)
12. William McCowan, Colburn to Robert McCowan, Nov. 27, 1837. (Private collection.)
13. Ordinance Survey.
14. "Roll of Freeholders of the County of Lanark as it stood in 1831 and List of Electors of said County as Corrected at the Registration Court of 1839", Glasgow, 1840.
15. "A Plan of Stockbriggs in the Parish of Lesmahagoe, The Property of James Corbet, Esq. Surveyed by James Whiteford AD 1802". (Private collection.⁷)
16. McCowan to McCowan, March 9, 1836.

Families that lived in Auchanbeg 1800-1861

- 1800-1820: Porteous, Rae, Johnston, Vass, Hamilton, McCowan, McKinnon, Hislop, McLean, Gooldie, Jamieson, Brown, Purdie, Lindsay, Proudfoot.
- 1821-1840: Hall, Muir, Carruthers, Coupland, Barr, Boyd, Wharrie, Jack, Shearer, Sloan, McGachie, Gray, Carmichael, Menzies, Gemmel, Dickson, Redi, Scott, Tennant.
- 1841-1861: Morton, Robertson, Denholm, Cameron, Ferguson, Grierson, Howie, Adams, Cooper, Inch, Clark, Daryman.

Mr. D.B. McCowan, who lives at Springbank, 19 Monarchwood Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario M3A 1H3 would happily share information he has with others interested in the archaeological resurrection of Scotland's industrial past, particularly at Auchanbeg.

SCOTTISH INFLUENCES IN JAMAICA — A NOTE

By Colin Campbell

In the above article (*The Scottish Genealogist*, XXXVI, no. 3, p. 97), Mr. N.S.F. Cram mentions "a possible descendant" of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill, Lt.-Governor of Jamaica 1781-83, Governor 1783-84.

Sir Archibald had no descendants; the present family of Inverneill are descended from his elder brother, Sir James Campbell (d. 1805). He did, however, have an uncle, Colin, born 2 April 1721, who according to a family ms. written in 1785, "died Master of a Sloop of War on the Jamaica Station", but of whom nothing more is known. Sir Archibald also had, according to a pedigree of his family written in 1802, a second cousin once removed, James, who is described as "planter in Jamaica". James was baptised at Inveraray, 3 October 1771, eldest son of Donald Campbell, weaver there, and his wife Janet Bell. This is all that is known of him.

The Campbell to whom Mr. Cram alludes was probably Donald, born 22 March 1801, died 29 October 1859, buried at St. Andrew's parish church, Jamaica, "commonly called Half-Way-Tree Church", with his children Sarah Fielding, and John, an infant. His tombstone is described as bearing "Arms, Campbell (footnote: 'crescent for difference') on the mast of a galley. Crest, a boar's head." Donald was the second son of Thomas Fraser Campbell (b. 1777) of Laggenlochan in Argyllshire, who sold that estate, and married in April 1798 Sarah Fielding Campbell. Thomas was great-great-grandson of Ferquhard Campbell, 1st of Lagganlochan in Argyllshire, who was a younger son of Ronald Campbell of Barichbeyan (d. 2 September 1639), the then representative of the Craignish family (information from Dr. Lorne Campbell, London; J.H. Lawrence-Archer, *Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies* (London, 1875), p. 262; Major-General T. Hay Campbell, *Craignish and Lagganlochan: A Genealogical Sketch* (privately printed, 1809), p. 9; Herbert Campbell's pedigrees at the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, I, 29-34, 79-80).

There is also a tombstone (a photograph of which I describe from memory) of "D C 21st April 1774" which is mounted on a bronze base with the name Duncan Campbell, Knapdale, Jamaica, and the dates 1772 (?) - 1791. The stone bears arms: quarterly, 1st and 4th gyronny of eight; 2nd and 3rd, a galley. These are the undifferenced arms of the Duke of Argyll, but the family is identifiable from the crest, which is two arms drawing an arrow in a bow. This is the crest used by the Campbells of Duntroon and their cadets. There is also part of their motto, *Agite Pro Viribus*, which the sculptor began to write, but ran out of space at the end of the scroll. The first date given for Duncan cannot be right, since Dr. Lorne Campbell informs me that the records of St. Anne's parish church, Jamaica, show the baptisms of Duncan's ten children from 1767 to 1790, and his burial, 24 July 1791. Hamet, Duncan's youngest daughter, married, 31 January 1829, James P. Utton, member of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

Corrigenda

Page 1	Preface
	In para. 4 the reference to the adoption of the Gregorian calendar is incorrect. Scotland adopted 1 January as New Year's Day in 1600.
Pages 17-18	Ullapool Old Burial Ground
Page 6	For "first Mayor of Ullapool, d. 1799" substitute "late tent, Ullapool, d. 1790".
Page 20	For "64y" substitute "67y"; for "24y" substitute "21y".
Page 20	Lochbroom Churchyard.
Page 2&3	Insert "of" between surname and placename. (The same over-abbreviation may have occurred elsewhere.)
Pages 46-48	Lochcarron Old Burial Ground.
	These corrections all relate to the stones which we did not identify. Some of these were located by Mr. Michael Gandy, and we are grateful to him for providing these corrections. Where a complete inscription is noted below, substitute it for the complete inscription noted previously.
Page 69	by Duncan McIver, fa Roderick M. d. 10.1821 a 48y, mo Mary MacGregor d. 1.5.1886 a 82y.
Page 71	For "1837" substitute "1867" (Stone therefore outwith period and need not be included.)
Page 73	For "5.4.1815 a 88y".substitute "6.4.181(5) a 58y".
Page 74	For "d. 3.1.1821 a 30y" substitute "d. 3.1.1821 a 80y".
Page 75	For "tent" substitute "teacher" and for "1830" substitute "1890". (Stone therefore outwith period and need not be included.)
Page 76	Delete. This is the same stone as no 46!
Page 78	For second line substitute "10.9.1835 a 78y".
Page 79	For "1847" substitute "1857". (Stone therefore outwith period and need not be included.)
Page 80a	by three surviving chn, Ninian Jeffrey (fa George J, New Kelso), d. 16.3.1864 a 78y, as John Macdonald J. d. inf 1832, James Macdonald J. d. 5.2.1875 both int here, Thomas Mackenzie J. lost at sea 1846 a 18y.
Page 80b	FS. by Ninian Jeffer, New Kelso, w Agnes Thomson d. 1773 a 54y, mo Janet Stevenson d. 2.1778 a 80y, two chn John & Mary J. d. 1778; also int here, ab Ninian Jeffrey, das Janet, Margaret & Hyndmar J., s George J., New Kelso, d. 25.1.1836 (w Agnes Dawson d. 10.2.1832 (sis Helen D. (h Coll MacDonell of Barrisdale, Knoydart) d. Auchtertyre House, Lochalsh, 1805)).
Page 81	For "41y" substitute "45y"; (on reverse) ... Sage d. smallpox 22.? ... a 8y in 1770.

- Page 83 For "1805" substitute "1895" (Stone therefore outwith period and need not be included.)
- Page 84 Delete. Same stone as no 1!
- Page 85 At end add "W Mary Matheson d. Attadale 22.8.1868 a 55y, by s Alexander M. 1868."
- Page 87 1875. Martha Macrae d. Attadale 27.8.1831 a 20y, Murdoch Campbell, Clachamish, Skye, drowned at Campbelltown 17.5.1869 a 24y, Donald C. d. 4.1885 a 82y (w Christina Murchison d. 8.11.1893 a 79y), by D. Campbell & bros.
- Page 88 Delete. Same Stone as no 47!

Index of Surnames (Lochcarron)

Consequential on the above corrections, delete references to stones numbered 71,75,76,79,83,84,88.

Insert the following:

Campbell	87
Dawson	80
MacDonell	80
MacGregor	69
Matheson	69
Murchison	87
Stevenson	80

Page 50 Plockton Churchyard

Page 3 For "47y" substitute "47dy"

Page 4 Second line should read "Plockton 6.12.1851 a in 82y"

Page 60-61 CUMULATIVE INDEX OF SURNAMES

The above corrections to Lochcarron inscriptions necessitate the following corrections:

Delete "Mathues 14"

Insert:

Dawson	14
MacDonell	14
Stevenson	14

Alastair & Margaret Beattie,
January 1989

Please send a stamped addressed envelope to THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY, c/o 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH if you would like a copy of the above corrigenda.

QUERIES

- 1870 **SINCLAIR** — Henry Sinclair b. 1857 at Aberdour to John Sinclair and Helen Reddie or Lindsay of Auchterderran, m. Helen Bryce. Would like to contact descendants. Ida M. Davies, 175 Taharepa Road, Taupo, New Zealand.
- 1871 **NEIL** — David Neil b. 1839 at Holytown, Bothwell, to Nevan Neil and Agnes Bond, m. Anna Dick (daughter of Henry Dick and Elizabeth Frame) in 1862 at Bothwell. Would like to contact descendants. Ida M. Davies, 175 Taharepa Road, Taupo, New Zealand.
- 1872 **McKENZIE** — Donald McKenzie, spiritsalesman, m. Mary B.A. Trotter and had a son, George Sinclair McKenzie in 1891 who emigrated to Cossar Farm, New Brunswick, Canada but was killed at Passchendaele in 1917. George had a contact in Scotland, the Reverend A. Alexander of Trinity United Free Church, Ayr. Did he have any family? Bruce M. Campbell, 204 Pitt Street, Saint John, N.B. Canada, E2L 2X1.
- 1873 **TROTTER** — Alexander Trotter, plumber, is shown in the 1881 Census of St George, Glasgow, as aged 56, also Jane 55, Archibald, a painter, aged 28, Annie J. aged 20; also Peter b. 1857, Elizabeth b. 1859, Alex b. 1861, Jane b. 1868 and Mary B.A. b. 1872. Would like to hear from descendants. Bruce M. Campbell, 204 Pitt Street, Saint John, BN.B. Canada, E2L 2X1.
- 1874 **SMITH/WALLACE** — James Smith m. Mary Jane Wallace in (?) Ayrshire c. 1871 and d. 23 April 1895. She died 15 May 1894 at Friar's Croft, Irvine. Their children were Robert b. 1873, Margaret Maven h. 1875, Mary Wallace b. 1877, James Dunlop b. 1879, Jane Wallace b. 1881, Elizabeth Dunlop b. 1883, Sarah b. 1885, RoseAnn b. 1887, William Dunlop b. 1889 and Janet b. 1892. The seven youngest children were sent to Bridge of Weir Home in 1895 and then to Brockville, Canada. Any information appreciated. Carolyn Kirby-Ashbee, R.R.3, North Gower, Ontario, Canada, K0A 2T0.
- 1875 **McKINLAY/MORTON** — James McKinlay b. 29 Nov 1827 at Kilsyth, Stirling, to George McKinlay and Jean Bogie, m. in 1859 in Ayrshire Elizabeth Morton (b. 1833 at Darvel, Ayrshire, to Robert Morton and Agnes Craig). When did James and Agnes die and where were they buried? Information wanted about their children, Elizabeth b. 1860, Maggie b. 1862, Robert b. 1865, Jane b. 1872, Mary b. 1879 and James b. 1885. Mrs. Barbara McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90046.
- 1876 **FAMILY BIBLE** — A Family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Mabel Trainor, 38 Irwell Street, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester, M26 9LR, reveals the following information:— James Stevenson married Charlotte Reed Graham, only daughter of William Graham, MD on 9 March 1827 at Edinburgh at St George's Church. Their children were Hannah b. 25.11.1827, James b. 14.10.1829, d. 30.10.1829, Agnes b. 31.7.1832, Elizabeth b. 31.7.1832, d. 20.12.1833, Charlotte Graham b. 14.2.1834, Margaret Jane b. 10.7.1835, William Graham b. 6.3.1837, d. 3.1.1838, James Charles b. 20.4.1839, Mary Anne b. 16.10.1840, Isabella b. 16.5.1843, Jane b. 12.9.1844, d. 31.3.1851, Henry Graham b. 12.1.1846, d. 20.3.1882, John William b. 16.1.1849 and William Fairley b. 31.10.1852, d. 1.1.1853. James died 30.9.1889 and his wife on 9.3.1876. Anyone interested should contact Mrs. Trainor.
- 1877 **MURRAY** — Gladys Mary Murray b. 24 June 1920 at Salvation Army Nursing Home, Elswick Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Isabella Murray, shop assistant,

of Dean House, Newcastleton, Roxburgh, lived at 121 Abbot Street, Gateshead, till 1938 when she moved to 40 Heygate Street, Walworth, London, SE17. Any information appreciated. John Raymond Murray, 30 Havis Road, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, SS17 8ET.

- 1878 HAMILTON — William Boyd Hamilton b.c. 1780 in Midlothian, d.c. 1850. He joined the Royal Navy, becoming a ship surgeon and later set up practice as a surgeon/apothecary in Edinburgh until 1848. He married Margaret Young at Leith in 1810 and had 11 children, one of whom was Roland Skipsey Hamilton. Who were his ancestors. Douglas Y. Hamilton, 30 Harbour Street, Plockton, Ross-shire, IV52 8TN.
- 1879 McINNES — John McInnes, son of Lachlan McInnes, farmer, and Jane Campbell, m. Ann McKinnon (daughter of Charles McKinnon, farmer, and Susan McMillan) at Greisapoll, Isle of Coll, 5 Feb 1867 and had a son, Lachlan, b. 25 March 1869. Information on the family and any McInnes on Coll appreciated. Mrs. Margaret Macinnes, Lynwood, Marybank, Isle of Lewis, PA86 0DD.
- 1880 MACINNES — John Macinnes, blacksmith, Bahirava Smithy, Isle of Barra, m. Catherine Macleod, and had sons, Angus b.c. 1837 and Allan b.c. 1838 on Barra. They moved to Kyles Paible, North Uist, and had four daughters, Margaret, Joanna, Euphemia and Mary. Information on this family and any Macinnes on Barra appreciated. Mrs. Margaret Macinnes, Lynwood, Marybank, Isle of Lewis, PA86 0DD.
- 1881 SOMERVILLE/BANKS/ELDER — Mabel Alice Somerville, daughter of Dr. Andrew Somerville and Alice Elliot (who later married Dr. Banks), m. at Mayfield U.F. Church, Edinburgh, on Tuesday 4 October (in the early 1900s) Alexander Banks and had three children, Kathleen, Haig and Eric. They are believed to have lived at Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh. Information on the family appreciated. Graeme F. Somerville, 84 Beach Crescent, Saint John, N.B., Canada, E2K 2E4.
- 1882 BIRRELL — Robert Birrell, vintner in Fife, m. Euphemia Ritchie in the early 1800s. When was he married and where, and what were their dates of birth and death? David B. Macadam, 32 West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3BG.
- 1883 CROMBIE — David Crombie, master slater, m. Agnes Reid in Burntisland on 3 November 1800. Information about them and descendants appreciated. David B. Macadam, 32 West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3BG.
- 1884 McADAM — Peter McAdam, m. Mary Norwall (or Norval). Their children were William b. 1739, Peter b. 1741, Mary b. 1743, George b. 1745 and Margaret b. 1748, all in Torryburn, Fife. Where were Peter and Mary born and married? David B. Macadam, 32 West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3BG.
- 1885 LINDSAY — Elizabeth Lindsay, b. 1773, m. Quarter Master Sergeant Peter Stuart from Lanchoil, Abernethy in Speyside in St Andrews Parish Church, Jamaica, on 17 June 1798. Has anyone knowledge of a Lindsay family in Jamaica at this time? Major M.C.N. Darcy, 132 Carruthers Street, Curtin A.C.T. 2605, Australia.
- 1886 McCANDLISH/WADDELL — Robert McCandlish, Farmer, m. about 1780 Mary Waddell. They had issue, Robert McCandlish, Cotton Store Worker, b.c. 1809, d. 22 April 1860, m. Hannah Waddell. Are Mary and Hannah cousins? Any information on the two Roberts appreciated, also details of McCandlishs in Lanarkshire/Ayrshire. K. McCandlish, "Katunayake", Creagorry, Isle of Benbecula, PA88 5PG.

- 1887 BURNS — The father of Robert Burns, the poet, was William Burness, who died in 1784. Was William a son of Robert Burness of Clochmahill and a brother of James Burnes, wright and town councillor of Montrose (b. 1717, d. 1761)? Evidence of this wanted. David M. Burns, 5 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, EH3 6AP.
- 1888 CHISHOLM — Alexander Chisholm sailed in 1691 from Aberdeen to the USA. Information wanted. James E. Chism, 100 Park Circle Drive, Dickson, TN 37055, USA.
- 1889 GRANT — Annie Frances Grant, b. January 1869 to Charles Grant, lithographic printer in Scotland, m. Bartholomew Joy in Shoreditch, London, September 1890. Whom, when and where did Charles marry, and when did he die (before 1869)? Did his wife remarry Fanthorpe or Sewell. Mrs. Sheila Andrew, 6 Berry Road, Edington, Westbury, Wilts, BA13 4PN.
- 1890 McCULLOCH/SHAW — Thomas McCulloch, b.c. 1780-85, m. Janet Shaw (b.c. 1779 at Barr, Ayrshire, to James Shaw and Margaret Robertson, d. 26 Feb. 1855 at Dailly). Their children were John (b. 1802 m. Rachel Roe?), Agnes b. 1804, James b. 1806 at Kirkoswald, Margaret (b. 1808 at Kirkoswald, m. William Roe), Mary b. 1810, William b. 1812 at Dailly, Thomas Gilbert (b. 1817 at Dailly, m. Agnes Ellice?), Janet (b. at Dailly, m. Robert Davidson), Peter (b. 1820 at Dailly, m. Sarah Baille?), and Andrew (b. 1822 at Dailly, m. Susan Harrison?). Information wanted about whole family. Mrs. Joyce Lorraine Mavar, 24720 President Avenue, Harbor City, California 90710, USA.
- 1891 KINNEY/ROE — Henry Kinney, son of Henry Kinney and Jane Cooney, b. 1829 at Belfast, Ireland, d. 8 Jan 1889, m. on 9 Aug 1851 at Dalry, Ayrshire, Margaret Roe (b. Sept 1828 at Dailly, d. 6 Dec 1904 at Colorado, USA). Their children were William (b. 1849, m. Ann Davidson), Thomas (b. 1853, m. Margaret ? and Jane Robertson Barclay), Jane (b. 1855, John Niven Mathie), Hannah (b. 1856, m. George Brownrigg), James (b. 1858, m. Elizabeth Ann Watkins), Agnes Roe (b. 1860), John (b. 1863), Jonathan (b. 1864), Agnes (b. 1866, m. John Watson), David Simpson (b. 1868, m. Mary Lynn Wilson Burgoyne) and Annie (b. 1871, m. John Mason and Dgenfelder). Seek more information. Mrs. Joyce Lorraine Mavar, 24720 President Avenue, Harbor City, California 90710, USA.
- 1892 ROE/MOFFAT — James Roe, b.c. 1770 in Ireland, d. 14 Apr. 1841 at Dailly, Ayrshire, m. Margaret Moffat (b.c. 1770 in Ireland to William Moffat, farmer, d. 7 Apr. 1856 in Dailly). Their children were Jonathan (b.c. 1801 in Ireland, m. Margaret McMinn (McMyne)), William (b.c. 1804 in Ireland, m. Margaret McCulloch), Thomas (b. Jan. 1809 at Dalquharran, Dailly, m. Helen McMinn (McMyne)), Agnes (b. Aug 1811 at Dalquharran), Mary (b. Sept. 1814 at Dalquharran). Information wanted. Mrs. Joyce Lorraine Mavar, 24720 President Avenue, Harbor City, California 90710, USA.
- 1893 ROE/McCULLOCH — William Roe, b. 1805 in Ireland, to James Roe and Margaret Moffat, d. 23 May 1878 at Corsehill, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, m. Margaret McCulloch (b. Sept. 1808 at Kirkoswald, d. 21 Nov. 1883 at Corsehill) on 6 Feb. 1829 at Dailly. Their children were Margaret (b. Sept. 1828 at Dailly, m. Henry Kinney), Agnes (b. June 1830 at Dailly), Thomas (b. May 1831 at Dailly, m. Mary Ann Jamieson), Agnes (b. April 1834, m. Thomas McMillan), Janet (b. 1838, James (b. Jan. 1841 at Kilwinning, m. Mary Reid (Reed)), William (b. 1849 at Kilmaurs), and Andrew (b. 1851 at Irvine). Information welcomed. Mrs. Joyce Lorraine Mavar, 24720 President Avenue, Harbor City, California 90710, USA.

- 1894 McLAINE — Murdoch McLaine, an army officer in the family circle of Governor Lachlan Macquarie, possibly married Hannah Roebuch with a daughter Jean/Jane (b.c. 1816). Details of family wanted. J.D. Gillespie, 3 Culliver Street, Horsham, Victoria 3400, Australia.
- 1895 KIRKPATRICK — John Kirkpatrick, cooper, b. 1734 probably in Stirling to William and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, emigrated in June/July 1753 on the brig Dolphin (? from Glasgow) to Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England, arriving 1 September, and working for General Waldo for four years. He was a Presbyterian. Who were his ancestors? Marshall Kenneth Kirk, Post Office Box 1784, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02238-1784, USA.
- 1896 CARDLE — Charles Fury Cardle, boilermaker, m. Jane Forrester in Glasgow 1858. In 1871 they lived in Liverpool but he returned to Clyde Street, Glasgow. He died at Glasgow Infirmary on 4 Feb. 1884 aged 51. When and why did they return to Glasgow, leaving wife and family in Liverpool? Mrs. M. Anne Allengame, 28 Parsons Avenue, Caledon East, Ontario, L0N 1E0, Canada.
- 1897 CARDLE — John Cardle, m. Elizabeth Furey, on 22 Oct. 1829 by Rev. William Stuart, Romⁿ CC Paisley — the marriage registered in OPR. Was it a Catholic or Church of Scotland Wedding? Mrs. M. Anne Allengame, 28 Parsons Avenue, Caledon East, Ontario, L0N 1E0, Canada.
- 1898 STEWART — Gilbert Stewart m. 1806 at Old Monkland Mary Johnstone (b. 1785, Dalgety, Fife to David Johnstone and Elizabeth Imrie). Their children, all born at Cuilhill Old Monkland, were John 1807, David 1810, Gilbert 1812, Alexander 1814, Peter 1817, Elisabeth 1820, Malcolm 1823, Robert 1825, Mary 1828. Gilbert died in Chapelhall Lanarkshire c. 1845. Who were his parents and where and when was he born? Mrs. Sheila Paterson, 60 Pleasant Place, Pinelands 7405, Cape Town, South Africa.
- 1899 PATERSON/BLACK — John Paterson (b. Coalsnaughton, Clackmannanshire 1779) and Marion Black were married 1806/10 at Old Monkland/Glasgow. Their children were Helen, c. 1810. Robert 1813, Marion 1815, William 1817, Janet 1819, all in Dalserf, Lanarkshire; John 1822, Mary 1825 both in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire; and Joseph 1828 at Chapelhall, Lanarkshire. Where and when was Marion Black born, and who were her parents? Who were the parents of John Paterson? Mrs. Sheila Paterson, 60 Pleasant Place, Pinelands 7405, Cape Town, South Africa.
- 1900 CAMPBELL — William Shaw Campbell, died in Scotland between 1865 and 1870. Information wanted about him. Mrs. Juanita Patterson, 3806 Claridge Road, North Mobile, Alabama 36608, USA.
- 1901 MAITLAND — John Maitland, weaver, Woodside, Barony Parish, Glasgow, m. Isobel McAlpine; their children, all born in Barony, were Peter (b. 1818, m. Catherine Bethune at St John Street Church 31 Dec. 1844, emigrated to Ontario 1867 with their son, Peter), Janet b. 1813, Margaret b. 1815, James b. 1820 and Isobel b. 1825. Would correspond with anyone having information about family or descendants. Mrs. M.L. Dickey, Dove Cottage, Outwoods Lane, Anslow, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, DE13 0AB.
- 1902 BETHUNE/BEATON/MUNRO — Catherine Munro m. Alexander Bethune/-Beaton, merchant, Rosskeen, Ross and Cromarty, 3 Feb. 1813 and had seven children — Donald b. 1814 and Catherine b. 1815 at Culrain, Kincardine, Jane b.

- 1818, Isabella b. 1822, Hugh b. 1823 and Hector b. 1825, all born at Rosskeen, John b. 1833 in Glasgow. Alexander d. 14 Dec. 1866 aged 85 at 15 Willowbank Street, Glasgow and Catherine, aged 77, recorded in 1871 census at 12 Willowbank Street living with her daughter-in-law, Agnes Bethune, wife of the Reverend John. Any information about her death and other details of their descendants appreciated. Mrs. M.L. Dickey, Dove Cottage, Outwoods Lane, Anslow, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, DE13 0AB.
- 1903 DOULL/DOWALL/DOWELL — Janet Dowell, daughter of William Dowell, brewer of Edinburgh, m. 1824 Robert Anderson, dentist, both of St Andrews Parish. Any information appreciated. Mrs. V.A. Corno, 11 Fleetway, Thorpe, Edgham, Surrey, TW20 8UA.
- 1904 FORBES — Anne Alexandrina Forbes, b. 1829 at Royal Barracks, Dublin, to Alexander Forbes (who in 1824 was town officer of Inverkeithing and first officer, jailer, billet master, and sheriff officer) m. 1847 at Inverkeithing. Thomas Anderson, sergeant of police, Edinburgh. She lived at Pirrie's Close, 246 Canongate. In what regiment was Alexander Forbes serving? Mrs. V.A. Corno, 11 Fleetway, Thorpe, Edgham, Surrey, TW20 8UA.
- 1905 ANDERSON — Robert Anderson, dentist of St Andrews Parish, Edinburgh, m. Janet Doull/Dowell in 1824 at Edinburgh and had two sons, Robert (baptised in Edinburgh 16 May 1829) and Thomas (b. 16 April 1825 and later superintendent of police at Portobello, m. Anne Alexandrina Forbes at Inverkeithing in 1847). Thomas' children were Alex Forbes Anderson (b. 8 August 1852), Thomas (b. 30 April 1854), Anne Janet Doull Anderson (b. 12 Sept. 1855), Margaret Sutherland Anderson (b. 16 Feb. 1857) and Jane Forbes Anderson (b. 28 Oct. 1858) and possibly Robert, b. 1848/49. Any information appreciated. Mrs. V.A. Corno, 11 Fleetway, Thorpe, Edgham, Surrey, TW20 8UA.
- 1906 McKINNON — William McKinnon and Margaret Laird of Motherwell had a son James, b.c. 1853 in Motherwell, who emigrated to Brisbane on "Darling Downs" on 5 Nov. 1874. Interested in meeting any relatives of James. Norm Benson, 90 Tamarind Drive, Coachwood Park, Unanderra, New South Wales, Australia, 2526.
- 1907 ROBB — James Robb and Christian Ewan had a son James, b. 29 Sept. 1805 at Errol, Perthshire, who married Agnes Frances McIntosh (b. 1820 to William and Janet Thomson) in Sydney, N.S.W., on 19 March 1839. Interested in meeting any relatives of James. Norm Benson, 90 Tamarind Drive, Coachwood Park, Unanderra, New South Wales, Australia, 2526.
- 1908 McDONALD — Lauchlan McDonald, b.c. 1795 at Tobermory, Argyllshire, emigrated to Prince Edward Island in 1806, m. in 1819 Mary McAuley, and d. 1870. Was he son of Angus and Mary McDonald. James M. Holmes, 244 Flanders Road, Westborough, MA 01581, USA.
- 1909 CHAPMAN — James Chapman m. Janet Brakenridge on 6 June 1772 at Paisley Low Church. Were they the parents of Grace Chapman who married William Holmes at Houston, Renfrewshire? Chapman and Brakenridge ancestry wanted. James M. Holmes, 244 Flanders Road, Westborough, MA 01581, USA.
- 1910 McCORKILL/HUTCHISON — Wish to communicate with Researchers in McCorkill and the Hutchisons living in Glasgow area in early 1800s. James M. Holmes, 244 Flanders Road, Westborough, MA 01581, USA.

- 1911 HUNTER — Adam Hunter (1765-1828) and his son Richard Hunter (1796-1872) were farmers at Thornyflat, St Quivox, Ayrshire. Both were buried in the graveyard of the ruined Church of St Nicholas, Prestwick. They also had land/property interests in Prestwick and were (probably) freemen of the burgh. Any information about them and their ancestors appreciated. J.R. Layton, 16 Govers Meadow, Colyton, Devon, EX13 6PG.
- 1912 HALIBURTON — Wish to contact anyone of this name currently living in Scotland or researching this Family. John A. Haliburton, Box 1013, Guymon, OK, 73942, U.S.A.
- 1913 TAYLOR/GRAHAM — John Taylor (Lt Col, Honourable East India Company) b. 19 March 1788 at Lauder, Berwickshire, son of John Taylor, schoolmaster and burger (burgher) of Lauder, and Sarah Falconar, his wife, m. 1823 at Bombay, Sarah Falconar Graham, daughter of William Graham, Rector of the Grammar School at Haddington. Alleged descent from Graham of Claverhouse. Who was William Graham? Did John Taylor marry a cousin? Dion G. Minhinnick, 18 William Street, Takapuna, Auckland 9, New Zealand.
- 1914 FALCONAR — Sarah Falconar m.c. 1788 John Taylor, schoolmaster and burger of Lauder, Berwickshire, was the sister of Falconar of Woodcot, who was associated with or related to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik. Who was Falconar of Woodcot? Dion G. Minhinnick, 18 William Street, Takapuna, Auckland 9, New Zealand.
- 1915 VERNOR — Captain William Vernor, 7th Light Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, seriously wounded at the Battle of Waterloo, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. He married either a Taylor or a Graham. Wish to hear from descendants. Dion G. Minhinnick, 18 William Street, Takapuna, Auckland 9, New Zealand.
- 1916 MOFFAT/CARRUTHERS — William Moffat and Bridgett Phillips of Brydekirk and Middlebie, had the following children. William b. 1823, John and Joseph b. 1824, Margaret b. 1827, George (b. 1828 m. Margaret Creighton in 1866 and lived at St Andrews), Agnes Currie b. 1829, Jannet b. 1832, and Jane (b. 1824 m. George Carruthers, d. 1910 at Brydekirk leaving children, Margaret, Bridgett, William, John, Agnes (Nancy), James, Jannet and George). Information wanted about descendants. Mrs. Brenda Miller, 21640 Chalon, St Clair Shores, Michigan 48080, USA.
- 1917 BELL/PORTEOUS — William Bell m. Margaret Porteous (b. 1806 at Mainfoot to James Porteous and Helen Calvert, lived at Kirkpatrick Fleming and d. 1855, being buried at Hoddom). Their children, born at Bush, Hoddom, were Mary, Joan, Peter, Jannet, James, Jane and Helen (twins), William and Jean. Information about descendants wanted. Mrs. Brenda Miller, 21640 Chalon, St Clair Shores, Michigan 48080, USA.
- 1918 LEITCH/BEVERIDGE — Andrew Leitch and Agnes Beveridge of Kelty, Fife, had offspring — John b. 1819, Andrew b. 1821, Robert b. 1823, Janet b. 1825, David b. 1827, Thomas b. 1832, Matthew b. 1836, m and Peter b. 1837. Would like to contact descendants. Mrs. M.A. Brannan, Athelstan, Hinckley Road, Burbage, Hinckley, Leics, LE10 2AG.
- 1919 ADIE — James Adie b.c. 1850 in Edinburgh m. Elizabeth Shaw on 16 Dec. 1872 in Dundee. Their son, James, b. 1878, m. Georgina Sinclair Keith, served as chief petty officer on the Hoshaliga from 1914-1918 and emigrated to Brantford,

Ontario. Seek ancestors of James and to hear from members of family in Scotland. Mrs. Elizabeth Adie-Bowyer, 398 Kerrybrook Drive, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada, L4C 3R1.

- 1920 SCOTT/PAGAN/MILNE — Robert Scott, son of James and Jean Scott, b. 25 March 1800 in Hobkirk Parish m. on 24 May 1824 at Leanissie, Kintail, Mary Pagan b. Kilmonivaig on 6 Aug. 1807 to Thomas Pagan and Janet Milne. Their children were James b. 21 Sept. 1824, Thomas b. 6 Dec. 1826 (who went to Australia), Jean/Jane b. 2 March 1830, Adam b. 8 Feb. 1832, all at Kintail, and Janet b. 8 July 1836, John b. 28 Nov. 1839, Robert b. 25 March 1842, Alexander b. 8 Jan. 1849, all at Comer, Kilmorack. Seek information about descendants. Colin B. Whitehead, 50 Turramurra Way, Greenwood 6024, West Australia.
- 1921 AULD/STRATHEARN — Ebenezer Auld b.c. 1802 to Andrew Auld and Margaret Mason, m. 15 June 1828 Elizabeth Strathern at Shotts and d. 27 Nov. 1867 at Merchanthall, Shotts. Their children were Andrew, Mary, John, Janet, Ebenezer (m. Mary Robertson Leggat and went to New Zealand), James and Jean. Seek information about descendants. Colin B. Whitehead, 50 Turramurra Way, Greenwood 6024, West Australia.
- 1922 BUDGE/BUGGE — Having much information on the Budge family, will gladly answer all correspondence about the name. Jeff Budge, 370 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116, USA.
- 1923 GRAHAM — Thomas Graham, Flax Weaver, moved from Ayrshire to Nesting Parish, Shetland, and had a son, James, born in 1770. The Flax Mill failed. Any information about Ayrshire Grahams who were Weavers welcomed. Dr. Alan M. Beattie, 9 Burntwick Drive, Lower Halstow, Sittingbourne, Kent ME9 7DX.
- 1924 HENDERSON — James Henderson in Gateside, Saline, had a son, William, who married Janet Dempster and had the following children; William, b. 1773, Alexander b. 1775 at Saline, and possibly other children, Mary in Dunfermline 1755, Janet in Saline 1752 and Elizabeth b. 1759, Robert b. 1761 and Jean h. 1765 all in Torryburn. William and Janet lived with James in Gateside between 1771 and 1777. Any information, particularly confirmation that the children were all theirs, welcomed. Gordon McDowall, 17 Marylees Road, Blantyre, Glasgow G72 9YG.
- 1925 COLTART — John Coltart, ploughman, c. 1870 to James Murdoch, Drumwhirn House, Corsock, Kirkcudbright, a large farmhouse and possibly a coach stop, near the Toll House. Books wanted with information on these places and their role. Mrs. M.G. Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire, KA10 6PL.
- 1926 McADAM — Peter (otherwise Patrick) McAdam and Margaret Norval (otherwise Marian Norwall) had a son, Peter, at Torryburn, Fife. Information on family sought. John R. Macadam, 24(2FR) Polwarth Crescent, Edinburgh, EH11 1HN.
- 1927 PRESTON/PRINGLE/GRAY — Elizabeth Preston, a widow in 1788, had three children — Anne (m. Henry Gray at Glasgow 1788), George (m. Cicily, sister of Andrew Pringle, c. 1789 and lived at Mowhaugh, Morebattle, Roxburghshire) and Margaret (m. Andrew Pringle of Morebattle, 4 Jan. 1790). Were there other children? Who was their father? Mrs. Maxine Flaherty, PO Box 684, Concrete, WA 98237, USA.

- 1928 WALKER/MacDOUGAL — Adam Walker m. Agnes MacDougal on 25 Nov. 1751 in Eckford Parish. Was their first son, Andrew (b. 2 Nov. 1756 in Linton Parish) and their second son, Robert (b. 27 Apr. 1758, d. 1827 who lived at Wooden, Kelso). Other children were Adam, b. 17 Oct. 1760, Margaret, b. 13 March 1764, and twins Thomas and David b. 10 Sept. 1767 at Wooden. Verification wanted. Mrs. Maxine Flaherty, PO Box 684, Concrete, WA 98237, USA.
- 1929 PRINGLE/PRESTON — Andrew Pringle, b. 3 April 1766, m. Margaret Ann Preston and lived at Browndeanlaw, Jedburgh. Their son, James Hall Pringle, b. 25 May 1801 d. 21 July 1887, had a son, David, b. 12 Oct. 1839. David's son, Hall Grant Pringle, was born 13 July 1876. Would like to contact descendants and exchange information. Mrs. Maxine Flaherty, PO Box 684, Concrete, WA 98237, USA.

NOTES

FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE

8-10 August 1990

A Conference will be held in Brigham Young University, 155 Harman Building, Provo, Utah 84602, on a wide variety of genealogical topics on three different levels. On the basic level the subjects include Personal Ancestral File: Hands-on Computer Training, and US, British, German and Eastern States research.

The intermediate courses are in Southern States, English, Welsh and Scandinavian Research, while advanced courses will be taught on Scottish, Midwestern States, New England States and on Reading Old English Handwriting.

Brochures are available from Dr. Robert L. Hales.

Dear Sir,

10.1.90

I refer to Mr. Donald J. McNeil's interesting contribution on McNeil(l) arms and the never ending speculation as to the connection, if any between the Gigha and Barra families.

The Kintyre Memorial of possibly 1647 is I presume the memorial to Malcolm McNeill of Cariskey in the burial ground at Kilcohncille, Southend, Argyll. There is a sketch plan of this in the late Captain Forbes Mackay's "MacNeill of Carskey, His Estate Journal 1703-1743" M. MacDonald, Edinburgh 1955.

But the order is different from that set forth by Mr. McNeil. It is in fact:—

- (i) Hand and Salmon
- (ii) Lion Rampant
- (iii) Lion Rampant
- (iv) Galley (or Lymphad?) with 3 mullets. No crest, is in fact, shown.

There is however an old gateway by the side of the drive leading to Losset House, the home of Mr. Hector L.R. Macneal of Losset in Ugadale, on which the Symbols are in the order quoted by Mr. McNeil for the Gigha arms.

Tradition says this gateway was removed from Tirfergus which was acquired in 1660 by Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus (1611-1695) Lachlan's first wife was Mary McNeill of the Carskey family. Lachlan matriculated these arms about 1672 when he claimed to be "descended of the family of the MacNealls of Gigha."

The grant of 1630 is surely a mystery. The McNeills never claimed to be Lairds of Kintyre. "Taynish and Gigha was the extent of their territorial claims."

The last MacDonald of Kintyre was Sir James. The name is often spelt McConnil, or some variation. But he had fled the country following the failure of his anti-Campbell risings in 1615 and he never returned to Scotland. He died in 1626.

Archibald Campbell, 7th Earl of Argyll got a charter of the Crown lands in Kintyre in 1607 and in 1626 he conveyed them to his younger son James, Lord Kintyre. In view of the stramash which followed Lord Kintyre's attempts to convey Kintyre to Viscount Dunluce, son of the Macdonnell Earl of Antrim in 1635, and the steps which the Privy Council took to defeat the transaction it seems incredible that a McConnell, or MacDonald should have been recognised as Laird of Kintyre in 1630.

I am, Yours faithfully,

A.I.B. Stewart

O.P.R. Aberdour, Fife — Marriage Contracts. (401/2)

July 15th 1763.

David White, sailor in this Parish, Contracted to Margaret Robertson in Stromness, March 1756, But pressed before Marriage, was this date Married to said Margaret Robertson, who produced a Certificate of her Moral Character, Contract and proclamation, from the Kirk Session of Stromness.

REVIEWS

The Family History Book - How to trace your ancestors by Stella Colwell - Phaidon Press Ltd., £9.95

What an attractive book both to look at and to read! Many books have been published with advice on what records are available and how to search them but this well printed book, lavishly illustrated with unusual pictures, makes it all a pleasure.

The Authoress begins by reminding us that family history is a means both of understanding the past and of appreciating the present, and states her aim as being to give practical guidance to the beginner and to place the subject of genealogy in a wider historical context. The snobbish desire to link oneself to the great is no modern foible; in the ancient world, where the hereditary nature of office, titles and land ownership was an important facet of the social and political structure, it was desirable to be able to trace one's descent accurately; and in more modern times, where artistic and musical abilities and certain diseases are known to be inherited, one's ancestors cannot be lightly disregarded, even if we do not claim like Julius Caesar to be descended from the Goddess Venus or like Egyptian High Priests to be the successors of numerous priestly progeniture.

The emphasis on the historical background is helpful in suggesting sources of search if one's family has included protestant non-conformists or Quakers, has had Jewish connections, or has inter-married with Huguenots. Some knowledge of the existence and date of a Declaration of Indulgence may broaden one's search, while an understanding of the Archdeaconry Courts may likewise open up new avenues of exploration. Problems of handwriting are outlined, abbreviations and common Latin words are listed, and alternative uses given of familiar terms which would otherwise lead to confusion. Heraldry is not omitted, and its language and rules are briefly outlined.

All this, in addition to the more pedestrian advice on how to prepare a chart for recording your pedigree, most beautifully portrayed and readably presented, makes this a rare addition to the books on genealogy; it is one which can be enthusiastically recommended not only to the student of the subject, but to anyone who wants to be fired with a new zeal for family history.

The Story of Lenzie - Don Martin - Strathkelvin District Library 64pp £3.

The purpose of this book is to provide insight into the factors which caused Lenzie to spring to life from small beginnings in the 19th Century.

Lenzie was originally the countryside from Kirkintilloch to Cumbernauld, a feudal barony of the Comyn family. The Railway Age, with the building of the mainline railway between Glasgow and Edinburgh, led to the opening of Kirkintilloch station; there were few houses near the station, and its main aim was to serve the town of Kirkintilloch, a mile and a half to the north; a horse drawn passenger omnibus carried passengers from village to station for 2d., and for a further 6d. the commuter could travel third class to Glasgow on one of the three trains which daily plied each way. So began the development of the suburbs — though not before the station had been re-sited at Garngaber, a third of a mile to the east, with a view to feeder traffic from Monklands as well as Kirkintilloch, a move which was reversed four years later. In 1849 the station changed its name to Campsie Junction.

Villa building began in 1849. Three cottages were built by a grain merchant, but it was not till "villa tickets" were issued in 1850 which allowed the owners to travel at rates from one-third to one-half of the existing fares that the building of houses really took off. Provided a villa cost £500 or more and was situated within a mile of one of the stations, a

season ticket giving one year's free travel for every £100 of the house's value was issued to the owner — the tickets were transferable to a tenant. Building material for the building of the houses was also conveyed at half rates. A population explosion followed.

The booklet goes on to outline the development of the suburb, the early residents, the building of the Academy and the development of amenities, with photographs of cricket and tennis teams, Woodielee Asylum for pauper lunatics, and of deceased provosts.

This is a valuable work, describing how a suburb of Glasgow grew from nothing as a result of accessibility by railway, and an excellent piece of social history on which Auld Kirk Museum Publications are to be congratulated. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from Libraries and Museums Department, 170 Kirkintilloch Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, G64 2LK.

NOTE

My great-grandfather, when he was a young advocate aged 23, kept a diary and when staying at an Inn in Lochmaben had the following entry:—

“With apologies for the annoyance, the Inn-Keeper's wife imagined we had suffered from singing the night before. The serenaders (who had quickened our sleep) were a marriage party who had come there to get tied in the simplest manner by some neighbouring schoolmaster — anyone else would have done quite as well. The custom is common — and the landlady vouchsafed to tell us Doctors of Law that it was quite binding. The singing which followed the ceremony was more like a coronach than any other sound”.

John L. Bruce Bell, 20 Packington Street, Islington, London, N1 8QB.

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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