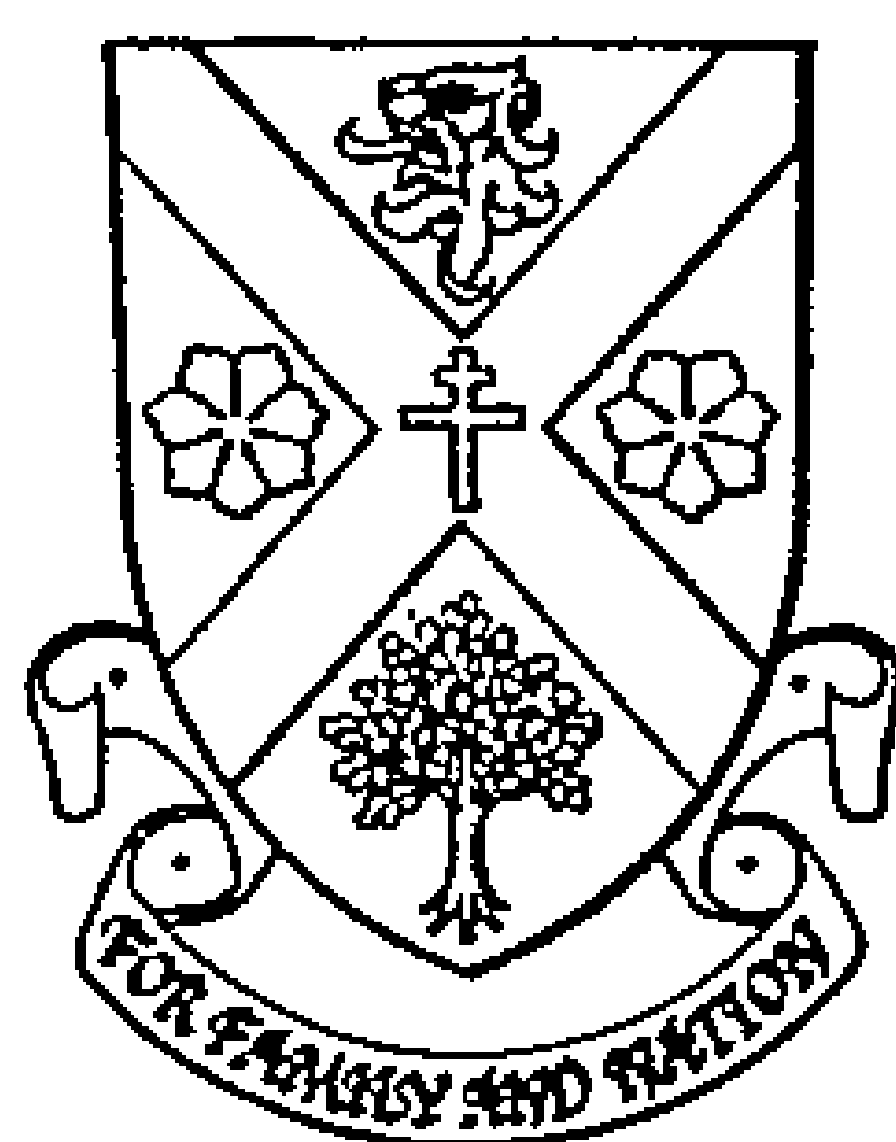


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

ISSN 0300-337X

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



CONTENTS

PAGE

Tracing Alumni in Edinburgh

University Records	1
Darroch - Oak is my name	4
A Link with the Canadian Pacific	8
Peter MacQuisten's Diary	12
Prisoner of the Rebels	18
Note in the 1841 Census	20
Microfilm Sponsorship	22
New Publications	23
Fonetix Phor Phamly Istry	26
Reviews	28
Information Leaflets	35
News in Brief	37
Queries	38
Family History Talks	40

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

The current subscription is £12.00 Family membership will be £15.00 and affiliate membership £18.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$24.

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

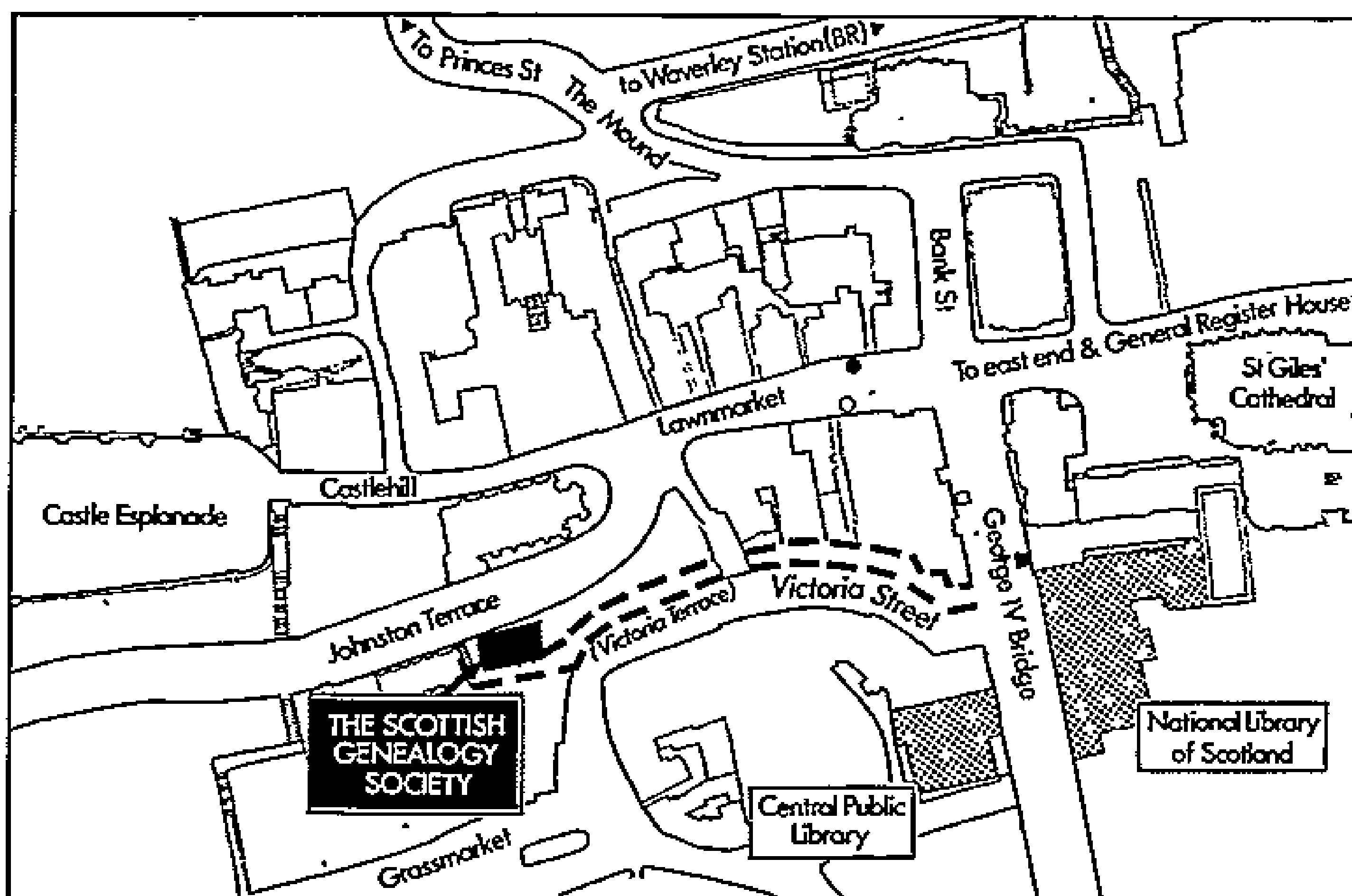
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

Library & Family History Centre,

15 Victoria Terrace, EDINBURGH EH1 2JL, Scotland. Telephone: 031-220-3677

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

Tuesday	10.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday	2.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.
Saturday	10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.



BUSES: ● 1,35,70. ○ 6,34,70. ■ East Scot. 23,45. Fife Scot. X52, X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,45,47,89.
□ East Scot. 23,46. Fife Scot. X52, X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106.

TRACING ALUMNI IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY RECORDS by Jo Currie

Every week, the University of Edinburgh receives at least thirty enquiries about past students, addressed to an assortment of dignitaries from the Chancellor (Prince Philip!) downwards. They don't exactly wing their way to us from all these desks, for even within the academic portals of the University, we are not very well known. Indeed, we are hardly mentioned except disparagingly, in the many published guides to ancestor research, which tell their readers, with justification, that Edinburgh, alone of the four older Scottish universities, has poor published lists of her students. These are limited to three 19th century books which devote themselves to graduates only.

Many ancestor seekers must have turned away with a heavy heart from these published lists, for it is generally assumed, on the model of the present day, that if a student attended a course, he graduated. Thus it is that the most persistent searchers who write to us are people who feel they know otherwise, because their family legend included a story of a wicked stepmother who stopped the student's money, or of a dramatic kidnapping which tore the virtuous ancestor from his studies, and put him on a ship bound for America.

It is true that these published lists of graduates represent only the tip of a very submerged iceberg, and that there are, somewhere, scores of thousands of names unpublished in any book. These names may well be in the archives, but not quite in the way our correspondents imagine. Descendants fondly expect one file per student, giving parents' and siblings' names, date and place of birth, names of schools, manner in which college fees were paid, and even the name of a sponsor or rich relation who **must** have helped in cases where the student came from a crofting family.

I cannot tell you how far this is from being the case. Edinburgh University's chances of producing such documentation are dismal indeed. We are, I think, the only university in Scotland that has never had an Archivist. This sad fact may have a good historical explanation, and in some ways it is a very happy fact, as I shall demonstrate. The historical reason for Edinburgh's having no Archivist may be tied up with her unusual beginnings. For the University grew out of what was once a very small college called "The Toun's College" or "The College of King James", founded in 1583 by the Town Council under the charter granted by James VI in 1582. It remained under the absolute control of the Town Council until the Universities Act of 1858 freed it from its subordination. It was only at the beginning that this seems to have been a happy alliance. As the years went by, relations between the professors and the Town Council were frequently bad, at times so bad that, as in 1825 their differences had to be resolved by the Court of Session. The Town Council kept all documentation concerning the College, and made almost all appointments, from professors to janitors. In one period of controversy between the College and the Town

Council, in 1704, the Council was able to demand that the Librarian surrender “the buik containing the laws made by the Town Council for governing baith maisters and scholars”. In this way, by calling in the one remaining legislative record held in the College, they made sure that the College really had no records to keep. It did not occur to them to call in the Graduation Albums or the Matriculation Albums, for how could they guess that in about 300 years’ time, these would be more highly valued - by genealogists! They needed records that would assist them in their constant disputes, and what was left, in 1704, amounted to a mere seven volumes - the Graduation Albums, Matriculation Albums and Senate Minutes. We hardly needed an Archivist to look after seven volumes!

These records which have grown up independently of, and clearly have been regarded as inconsequential by, the Town Council, are housed in the University Library in George Square, and are under the protection of Special Collections, the Department of Rare Books and Manuscripts. They cover the years 1583 to 1920. Members of the public may apply for a consultation ticket, which is free. We have our own Reading Room, and records may be called up in the same way as printed books and manuscripts. But we prefer readers to make an appointment in advance. Some searches can be made entirely in indexes in the workroom.

I said earlier that it is perhaps a happy circumstance that the records are here and not in a stately room belonging to an Archivist in the Old College. For we have the resources both of the main library and our own Special Collections. Here we keep a collection of medical graduate theses which sometimes have dedications to fathers and uncles. Here we naturally have biographies and autobiographies of all our own people, which often mention fellow-students and friends if you have the patience to go through them. To this department valuable manuscripts are bequeathed, which we know will often reveal membership of clubs or learned societies. Old classlists find their way here, often showing names that do not appear in matriculation records. Then we have portraits of medical men, and unindexed photographs of later students. We don’t have the staff to index those, but readers with time are not discouraged from hunting for themselves.

I keep mentioning matriculation albums as a source of information on students, but I have to confess that they are, in fact, quite embarrassingly disappointing, since they consist of autographs only, in Edinburgh, and have never given any family background. It is difficult to explain why Glasgow University consistently asked its matriculating students for father’s name and profession, and we did not. A typical Glasgow entry is “ALEXANDER MACDONALD filius natu maximus Donaldi Agricola in Parochia de Southend et comitatu de Argyle”. One cannot help being terribly jealous of the resources of Glasgow, for their matriculations from 1728-1858 were published by one W. Innes Addison. Addison was born in Brechin in 1857, the son of a farmer. After an apprenticeship to a law firm in Brechin, he moved to Edinburgh and worked in a lawyer’s office while taking law classes in the university. But, like most

law students of that time, he did not graduate, and when I tried to trace him, I could find nothing but that infuriatingly unrevealing matriculation signature. If I didn't already know who he was, I could have been completely stuck in my search. But from the preface to his book, I found that he moved to Glasgow, where, after taking Arts classes in the university, he was engaged in the office of the Clerk of Senate, became Registrar of the General Council of Glasgow University, and was eventually made Registrar to the University. Busy as he was, he found time for recreation. His entry in WHO'S WHO gives his hobby as "editing, indexing and annotating University Records, particularly with reference to students and graduates". His indulgence of this pastime led to the publication of volume after volume, such as the **ROLL OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW FROM 1727 TO 1897 WITH SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES**. This covered 15,000 graduates, and its compilation was the delight of his evenings for ten years. I don't have space to tell you all that he did, but I must lament that he was an Edinburgh student, that we lost him, that Glasgow got him, and that what he did for Glasgow was enviable in the extreme. Sometimes I am grateful for the fact that there was a great deal of to-ing and fro-ing between Edinburgh and Glasgow in the 18th and 19th centuries. Students would pick and choose between the two cities according to the fame or repute of a particular professor, so that very often, if we in Edinburgh creep ignominiously to Addison, we can find out the parentage of some of our own students, whose presence at Edinburgh Addison had known nothing of, owing to lack of Edinburgh published records!

The absence of an Archivist and a dedicated indexer like Addison in Edinburgh has meant that every search we are asked to undertake is essentially long and laborious. An unfortunate result of this is that we have to charge a fee* to cover such an inordinate amount of staff time. Much as we are crying out for a computer, there are never any funds available for initial programming and the keying-in of the hundreds of thousands of names in the rolls. Alumni Records are always regarded as "non-essential" in hard times. It is just as well that there are two members of the Scottish Genealogy Society on the staff who are interested enough to save somebody's ancestors from oblivion by compiling twenty old-fashioned handwritten slips every day before the library bell rings.

** for postal enquiries*

The Scots Magazine - March 1747

Letters from Aberdeen bear, that on the night of the 28th February, five armed men, supposed to be rebels, came to the house of Mr Robert Melvill, Minister of Dores, broke open his cabinets, and carried off all his most valuable effects; and that they afterwards robbed Mr Harper, Schoolmaster, of 30 l. Sterling.

Complaints were made to the Rev. Commission by the presbyteries of Aberdeen and Aberbrothock, of depredations committed on the houses of Ministers by outstanding rebels; and the Commission resolved to lay the affair before the Lord Justice-Clerk and Maj.-Gen. Huske.

DARROCH: Is darach mi fhein (Oak is my name)
by Gail Benjafield

CD-ROM is a relatively new technology, familiar to many, that allows one to access a massive amount of information easily. The technology refers to information stored on Compact Disk (thus the CD), but the information can only be read, not altered, thus is Read Only Memory (ROM). The Oxford English Dictionary (OED), 1933 edition is now on CD-ROM, and an updated multi-volume 1989 hardcover set is available as well.

It is possible to search the OED on CD-ROM for a word, or part of a word, and find every entry in which it occurs in a few seconds. This is what I did for my Scottish family surname and I was astonished at the results.

My maiden name is Darroch and my ancestors hailed from the Isles of Jura, Kintyre and Islay in Argyllshire. Luckily much of our ancestry is well documented, most notably by my father's cousin Frank Darroch, who prepared a work in 1974 called **A Darroch Family in Scotland and in Canada**. Frank Darroch has only recently passed away but his booklet is placed in the relevant county libraries here in Ontario and with the National Library in Ottawa. 'My' Darrochs emigrated to Ontario in the mid-nineteenth century.

All the information I have found up on this surname has, until this time, been consistent in its meaning: that it is a form of the Gaelic word for 'oak' which is spelled 'darach'. I am familiar with the Welsh language and the Welsh for 'oak' sounds rather similar - 'derw' pronounced 'deroo'. Therefore I always thought this explanation for the meaning of the surname was very sound, excuse the execrable pun.

Frank Darroch states: "Darroch is a name that is uniquely Scottish and is almost unpronounceable without a Scots tongue." I can attest to that; as I grew up in Ontario I had no problem with the 'och' but the trilled r's were not possible for a young Canadian with our grinding 'r's', and so most people thought my name was spelled Darrow, as we said it and it sounded to them.

Frank Darroch uses several sources for his research into the name: Black's **The Surnames of Scotland** and A. Mackenzie's **History of the Macdonalds** as well as the Rev. Donald Budge's '**Jura, an Island of Argyll**'. According to F. Darroch, The Macdonald's book says: "The Darroch or Mac-gille-Riabhaich Macdonalds ... always claimed themselves to have been originally Macdonalds. One, a "powerful youth" Mac-Gille-Raibhaich used a sturdy oak cudgel as a weapon and was known for his daring with said weapon. (The details of the story are not necessary here, although this fellow sounds like a rather nasty piece of work.) For his daring the fellow secured the by-word of Darroch or Darrach, the Gaelic equivalent of Oak. Scottish scholars are probably more cognisant than I of the full apocryphal story. Of such things are myths made.

Budge's *Jura, an Island of Argyll* notes that Darroch is an early Jura Name. "To begin with it was 'Mac Ille Raibhaich' and was later anglicised to Darroch. The connections are not simple and the following are the explanations given locally and elsewhere. At the time when people were altering their names, and it was wiser not to have a Macdonald name, a Jura Mac il'raich was walking home aided by his stout oak walking stick, when he suddenly stopped and said 'Is darach mo bhat agus is darach mi fhein' - Oak is my stick, and from now on Oak will be my name - literally myself.

Frank Darroch suggests another possibility connected with the Gaelic meaning of the old form of "Mac il'raich, the son of the grey or grizzled lad, it having been in some cases 'Mac il'an dath raiabhach', son of the lad of the grey or grizzled colour, and so becoming 'Dath riabhach' or Darroch. It would be amusing if after these far-fetched explanations it turned out to be simply that of 'durach' meaning 'man of Jura or Dura'" or some such.

The idea that Darroch means 'oak' is supported by Black as he notes: "the name may also be from an adjectival form of a lost MacDara 'a son of oak' cf. Macc Dara in the book of Armagh." but Black questions somewhat the other explanation: "popular tradition in the West Highlands is that the Name is from Dath riabhath, a shortening of Mac' Ille riabhach, but this seems doubtful".

Rev. Budge's input to the names game is more involved. He gives a lengthy treatise on the development of surnames in Scotland, and indicates the differences in the development of these names in different parts of the country - for example, the Highlands as opposed to the Western Isles. In Jura, the patronymic name largely predominates instead of the territorial or descriptive giving of names. As a result, there are 'Macs' of nearly every clan. Examples of descriptive Jura names are Black, and Buie (meaning yellow) and he gives no examples of territorial names, as there are so few, indicating the families in the Jura had long histories extending back into the mists of time. Budge refers to a Thomas Pennant who wrote in a 'Tour' of Jura that 'the very old clan names are Mac ilvuys (Mac ille bhuidh) and the Mac raines (Mac Crain, 'the son of the pig' a long-lived Jura family). Next in antiquity to these would come Clark, Black, and Darroch.

It is Budge who relates the story of the intrepid fellow with the cudgel who becomes Darroch, but later in the same book he tells of clan feuds from Clan Maclean and says:

"Ailean nam Sopp or Allen of Gigha, Tarbert and Torloisk, left two natural sons, Hector and John, both of whom were legitimated on 3rd of August 1547. Hector succeeded to this father's estates. John settled in Jura, and was known as Iain Diurach or John of Jura."

This reminds us of Frank Darroch's earlier suggestion that possibly Darroch only means man of Jura. He thinks too that the surname might have been in Kintyre before it was in Jura, as a man from Jura, living in Kintyre might well

have been known as 'the Durach'. The old spelling of Jura was 'dura'. Obviously, a person living in Jura would not be tagged 'the Durach', as all people living there would be 'durachs'.

While compiling his book, Frank Darroch visited an historian of Port Charlotte in Islay, a Capt. Graham Donald and asked Donald what he thought of this theory. Donald denied its possibility at all and said "Your name (Darroch) is one of the oldest names in Celtic history. It goes back to prehistoric times when the druids worshipped the oak tree with its acorns as the source of life! Interestingly, this underscores the earlier connection made between the Welsh word for oak (Derw) and Darroch. Druids of course are still recognised and revered in Wales during the annual Eisteddfod.

Frank Darroch was not entirely satisfied with Donald's response as he says it doesn't explain how the surname became known in Argyll about 1400 A.D. when most of the names were still patronymic (e.g., John, son of James) and why it has retained its original spelling for nearly 600 years. "In the copy of the 'History of the Macdonalds' by Mackenzie in 1880, it mentions that "an original Darroch came about 1700 from 'the north country' to Jura. In the copy of this book found in the Campbeltown library, "someone has pencilled out those words and written in 'Kintyre'. Apparently someone else has the same opinion of the possible sources of the surname. With this, Frank Darroch ends his explanations of our ancestral name.

At this point of my research I was entirely satisfied that the name Darroch meant either 'oak' or an older form of 'Jura'. both explanations seemed reasonable, and still do. However, then I had the opportunity to use the Oxford English Dictionary on CD-ROM and one day idly plugged in the word Darroch - to see whether it was ever referred to in that huge dictionary. To my amazement and delight, it was - in two instances. But in neither case was the noun 'oak' or the place name Jura mentioned! Not at all.

The OED explanation of the word means a variation of the word 'daywork' or day's work. The OED entry under DARG shows a reference in 1832 to the word as in "You did what in Westmoreland they call a good darroch." The word DARG is noted to be known in both Scottish and Northern English dialects. Variations the OED suggests are "dawerk, dawark, daurk, daark, dark, darrak, darroch, dargue, and daurg. All are syncopated forms of daywerk, or dayward, daywork". The meaning is given as "a day's work, the task of the day"; also, a defined quantity of amount of works, or a product of work done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment, a task". Many examples follow that definition.

So where does that leave us? Is the surname Darroch derived from a wholly different source than darroch when it is not a Proper Name? Can that be? Many historians have researched the Surnames of Scotland and as stated in the first part of this paper, all agree on the meaning of the surname. Then why

didn't the noun, used in the north and in Scotland, mean at least oak, rather than day's work or task? I am certainly not able to answer that conundrum and perhaps I shall never know.

The English Language is clearly one of the richest, most complex languages in the world, and its evolution is thoroughly dynamic. So it could be argued that both the surname and the noun have sprung up independently of one another. Or one could speculate that the Surname predated the noun and construct the following semi-plausible scenario: Darrochs were known to be not only stalwart Scots, but rather tough nuts (puns are unavoidable). They were ordinary working people, and through their labour, came to epitomise toil, or a 'hard day's work'.

Any suggestions from interested folk will be gratefully acknowledged.

EXTRACT/PRINT-OUT FROM OED CD-ROM

Darg -

also 5 dawerk, dawark, 8 daurk, 9 daark, dark, darrak, darroch, dargue, daurg.

(A syncopated form of daywerk, or daywark, Daywork, through the series of forms dawark, *da'ark, dark, darg, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.)

1832-4 De Quincey Caars Wks, 1862 IX. 51

You did what in Westmoreland they call a good darroch.

The Scots Magazine - February 1747

Thirty five rebels, of suspected persons, were carried from Inverary, by a party of Argyleshiremen, to Glasgow, and put in the tolbooth there on the 4th of February.

On the 6th, Alexander Cameron of Dungallon, Alexander Cameron of Gleneavie, Alexander Macdonald of Glencoe, John Graham of Kilmardinny, Robert Murray of Glencarnock, and Donald Russel, formerly a Dutch officer, who surrendered to Gen. Campbell after the Battle of Culloden, and have been since at Inverary on parole, made their appearance before the Lord Justice-Clerk at Edinburgh, and were by his Lordship's order carried prisoners to the Castle.

A LINK WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND THE OPENING UP OF THE WEST

by Michael D'Arcy

At 9.30 a.m. on 7 November 1885 at Craigellachie, via Eagle, British Columbia, the nephew of my great great great grandfather drove in the "Last Spike" to make the connection of the Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean. Strong man he was in more ways than one; in wielding his maul he bent the first spike almost double! His name was the Hon. Donald Alexander SMITH. Donald Smith's grandparents and my ancestors were Donald STUART and Janet (nee GRANT) of Lainchoil in the Parish of Abernethy in Speyside, Scotland. Donald and Janet had at least four sons and two daughters; John Stuart (born 1767); Peter Stuart (born 1770) and my ancestor; Robert Stuart (born 1781); William Stuart; Barbara (born 1784) and Margaret. Donald Stuart's father and grandfather (both John Stuarts) were Elders of the Parish of Abernethy before and after the 1745 Rebellion.

Janet Grant was of the family of the Grants of Cromdale some of whose members served in North West Canada. There is an inscription on a monument in Cromdale churchyard to one of her cousins, Robert Grant (born 1752) which reads; "an original member of the North West company of Canada".

The farm at Lainchoil was too small to hold the four sons of Donald and Janet Stuart, and in the way of so many Highlanders in this period, they all left the family home and set off to make their fortunes elsewhere. Peter Stuart joined the Army, enlisting in Sir James Grant's Inverness Shire Highlanders (97th of Foot) in 1794 and never returned to Scotland. William Stuart entered the wool trade in England, while both John Stuart and his brother Robert entered the fur trade joining the North West Company of Canada, probably at the instigation of their Grant relatives. Their sister Barbara married in 1813 Alexander Smith, a merchant of Grantown, and became the mother of Donald Alexander Smith, later Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Alexander Smith's sister Elspet married William Stephen in 1828 and became the mother of another great Canadian, George Stephen, 1st Baron Mount Stephen.

How was it that these men from the Highlands of Scotland with a number of their kin came to find fame and fortune (and in one case a gallant death) in Canada's vast North West?

There is some doubt about the early life of John Stuart who was to spend nearly 40 years in the Canadian West. One source puts his birthdate as September 1780 and in another the date is given as 1767. The latter source also records that "at an early age he got a commission in the Royal Engineers before he was induced to enter the service of the North West Company", perhaps by Robert Grant or Cuthbert Grant (early members of the company) who were cousins of his mother. The former source says that John Stuart entered the service of the company in 1796 under the auspices of Roderick Mackenzie who had known him as a boy. If this were the case, he would have been only 16 years old at the

time, and this seems unlikely. In 1824 when John Stuart was Chief Factor in charge on New Caledonia it is recorded that he wrote that "he could not longer engage in the trials and hardships that had been natural to him", and he asked to be transferred. A birthdate of 1780 would make Stuart only 44 years old at this time, but a birthdate of 1767 would have made him 57 years of age - a more reasonable age at which to make his request. There is no doubt that his date of death was 14 January 1847; his memorial inscription on his father's tombstone in Abernethy churchyard records this detail. He would have been 79 years old if his birth year was 1767, which is not unlikely as longevity in the Stuart family was common. His brother Peter Stuart lived until he was 94; his sister Barbara was 90 when she died, and his grandmother Marjorie Stuart was 101. His grandniece Ellen Stuart (later Lewis) lived until she was 94. Ellen was my great grandmother whom I used to meet regularly as a boy. She had met her granduncle John Stuart in 1846, and in a letter 50 years later she writes that "she remembers him well, he had a well-shaped head, pink complexion and snow white hair. He was very like his nephew Lord Strathcona whom I met a few years ago".

John Stuart's career in Canada spanned nearly 40 years from very early in the century. His first postings with the North West company were in the Athabasca country. In 1805 he was right hand man to Simon Fraser who had been charged with finding a supply route over the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of extending the company's operations into what is now British Columbia. (See map) The two men established Fort St James on Stuart Lake (Named after John Stuart) and the latter explored the route to Fraser Lake where Simon Fraser built a post in 1806. In May 1808 additional men and supplies having arrived, Fraser and Stuart left Fort George to descend the river (then thought to be the Columbia, but which in fact was the Fraser River) hoping to reach the Pacific coast. With 22 men they completed an epic journey which required great perseverance and skill in navigating the whirlpools and rapids. In July 1808 they passed the site of New Westminster and came within sight of the Strait of Georgia, thus completing their mission. They returned upstream to Fort George in August 1808. During this journey John Stuart had proved himself an invaluable lieutenant; he was a good judge of river navigation and kept the official log and took the meridian observations (perhaps a skill learnt when he was in the Royal Engineers?) He was fearless before suspicious Indians and fair in his dealings with them.

In 1809 John Stuart was given charge of the North West Company's New Caledonia district west of the Rockies, but after war had been declared by the United States on Great Britain the North West Company decided to open up a supply route from New Caledonia to the Pacific coast and harass the American Pacific Fur Company founded by John Jacob Astor. So in 1813 one hundred men were dispatched under the command of John George McTavish and John Stuart with the object of laying siege to the American's base at Astoria. The force travelled down the Fraser to Fort Alexandria and then went overland by horse to Kamloops; they then passed down the west side Okanagan

Lake to the Okanagan River, a tributary of the Columbia. They proceeded down the Columbia to its outflow to the Pacific and in October 1813 laid siege to Astoria. The inhabitants were not prepared to fight and sold the place together with the Pacific Fur company's entire stock of pelts and furs to the North West Company for the bargain price of \$40,000. John Stuart was one of the signatories to this sale.

Once Astoria was in the North West Company's hands, the route pioneered by John Stuart and McTavish became known as the Okanagan Trail and became the main supply line for the region from the coast. Posts in New Caledonia could receive their supplies by ship and then by the Columbia, Okanagan, Thompson and Fraser rivers.

In 1814 John Stuart became a partner in the North West Company, and when the Company amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, he became the Chief Factor in charge of New Caledonia. He remained as such until 1824 when he was moved to become the Company's officer in charge of the Saskatchewan District. His next move in 1826 was to be in charge of the Winnipeg district where he remained until 1832. It was during this time, in 1828, when Governor George Simpson referred to John Stuart as "the father of New Caledonia where for 20 years of his life he was doomed to all the misery and privation ... who with a degree of exertion of which few men were capable, overcame difficulties to which the business of no other part of the country was exposed". John Stuart was granted home furlough on health grounds in 1835, and it was when he was home in Scotland that he must have fired the imagination of his young nephew Donald Smith and encouraged him to take up a career in the Canadian North West. Through the influence of his uncle, Donald Smith was offered a junior clerkship with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1838 and at the age of 18 arrived in Canada to start his momentous career.

John Stuart's brother Robert had a short but gallant career in the North West Company. He soon became known for his courage and ability, but the manner of his death, saving the lives of two of his companions in the turbulent Columbia river, deserves to be remembered. Robert Stuart and three companions were travelling down the river when the craft was upset and they were all thrown into the water. A temporary refuge was afforded by a rock, and Robert being the only swimmer took it upon himself to bring the survivors to the bank. The first and second man successfully completed the trip on Stuart's back, but the third proved too much and he and his companion were swept away in the mighty rush of water.

John Stuart did not return to Canada from his furlough and he formally left the Hudson's Bay Company in June 1839. It was seven years later that John Stuart visited his brother Peter's family in London - his visit making a considerable impression on his grand niece Ellen, who recalled his visit many years later. It is nice to remember that my great grandmother (who was always so kind to me) had actually met her famous grand uncle John Stuart ("the

PETER MACQUISTEN (1)
DIARY:

(Note: The outer cover is missing. The pages are not actually numbered, but for the purpose of these notes, have been. Although the notebook is a record of the expenses incurred and journey notes from Glasgow to Pau, it has subsequently been used, probably by the son, Patrick, when several items of family interest have been recorded.)
F.A. Macquisten

For convenience we have listed the Itinerary at the beginning as follows:

Itinerary Time Table

OUT
1839

Sat Dec 14 @ 4 p.m. dep. Glasgow, by Steamer, Royal George for Liverpool.
Sun Dec 15 @ 3 p.m. arr. Liverpool. Stayed @ Phoenix Hotel.
Mon Dec 16 @ 10.30 a.m. dep. Liverpool by train for London via Birmingham.
@ 10 p.m. arr. London. Stayed Coopers Hotel, Black Lion, Water Lane, Fleet St., London.

(Here they did a side trip to Sonning for a few days - no expenses are recorded, implying that it was probably a social visit and not a business visit.)

Sat Dec 21 @ 9 a.m. dep. London by steamer Magnet for Boulogne.
Mon Dec 23 @ 9 a.m. dep. Boulogne by Diligence to Paris.
Tue Dec 24 @ 5 p.m. arr. Paris. Stayed at lodgings of M. St. Romaines
Thr Dec 26 @ 6 p.m. dep. Paris, by Diligence.
Fri Dec 27 @ 6 a.m. arr. Orleans, left same day for Tours via Blois.

27. @ 6.30 p.m. arr. Tours. Stayed at Phaisan Hotel.

Sat Dec 28. @ 6 p.m. dep Tours, for Bordeaux
Sun Dec 29. @ 6 p.m arr Angouleme. Stayed at Hotel de l'Posts for 2 days.
Tue Dec 31. @ 10 a.m. dep Angouleme for Bordeaux
@ midnight arr Bordeaux. Stayed at Hotel Rouen.

1840

Thr Jan 2 @ 6 p.m. dep Bordeaux for Pau, via Mont de Marsan and Aire.
Fri Jan 3 @ 5 p.m. arr at Pau, where stayed at first at Hotel Europe.

HOME

1840

Mon. Feb 10 @ 4 p.m. dep. Pau, with Capt. Le Ha ... for Glasgow.
Sat. Feb 29 @ 10.45 arr. Glasgow.

Diary proper begins:

Front or Page 1

Enquire for the steamer to Bordeaux at Regent Circus - near Quadrant, Lon(don). Mr Low recommends Coupers Hotel Black Lion, Water Lane, Fleet St.

Memorandum
Mr Low and Shittlestone pit surveys

Distance taken
from Livre de poste

Calais to Paris by	???
Miles	
Amiens	344
	-168

Paris to Bordeaux	77 ³ / ₄
Bordeaux to Aire	19 ¹ / ₂
Aire to Garlin 2	
Garlin to A	1 ¹ / ₂
A to Pau	2 ¹ / ₂
	26 ¹ / ₂

A French Poste is 2 Leagues and a League is 0.41285 English miles

Page 2

Paid for Passport at Glasgow	10. 0d.
Mackintosh Airproof Cushion	7: 9
Fur Gloves	5: 0
Repairing Fur Cap	4: 6
Fur Boots	13: 0
Wine Flask	6: 0
Medicine etc.	12 : 0
Cravat - woollen	5 : 6
Fleecy wool Stockings - 2 pairs	9 : 0
" " S	11: 0
Spitting Box	
Map of France	2:0

1839

Dec 14 Left Glasgow along with my oldest Son Patrick in Royal George, Iron Steamer on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock and arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dec 16 Left Liverpool per Railway 1st class Carriage mail train at 10.30 a.m. arrived Birmingham at 3.15 p.m., left at 4 p.m. arrived in London about 10 p.m.

18 left London at 12 and arrived at Mr Low's, Sonning at 1.15 p.m.

21 Left Mr Low's at 5.30 a.m. and Twyford Station at 20 past 6 - arrived in London at 15 to 7 o'clock.

21 Left London per Magnet Steamer at 9 a.m. & arrived at Boulogne at 10 p.m.

1839

Dec 10 Paid Steamer far ticket for the 14th to Liverpool 7: 0

13 Paid for a silk purse 2/6, leather ditto 1/6 4: 0

14 Noddy hire to Broomilaw 2/- tolls 2d. driver 1/- 3: 2

Tea and breakfast in Steamer for 2 5:0

15 Porter at Liverpool 1/- Car 2/6 3:6

16 Bill Phoenix Hotel

10:0

Servants & Porter ditto 2: 8

Gave my son Patrick 6

Railway fare & 1/2 1st class from Liverpool to London 3:16:6

Biscuites and Apples at Birmingham 8

Car from Railway Depot to Coopers Hotel,

Fleet Street, 2/- Porter 6d. 2:6

Expenses Glasgow to London £5:15:6d

17 Paid Sealing wax 4d. map of London 4s. 8d

Susennes? French manuel 4:0

"Boots" inquiry for French money 6

18 Bill at Black Lion Hotel 1:2:2

Servants at ditto 4:3

"Boots" carrying luggage 1:0

Omnibus to Great Western Railway 2:0

Railway fare seat & 1/2 10:6

Stage Coach from Railway Stn. to Mr Low's at Sonning 3:0

Postage to Mrs Macquisten 8d Mr Wilson

20 Mr Mackintosh Brierly Chemist @ 4d 2:4

21 Noddy to Railway Station 5/- tolls 3d, boy

lifting papers 6d. Mr Low paid 3/7d	Boulogne to Paris	47.55
2:2	Arrival at Paris	£14:12:8d.
Lucy the Girl at Mr Low's house2:6		
Railway to London seat and half	25Chaise hire going to Coach Office,	
10:6	Police, Ambassadors etc.,the day being	
Fly from Railway to Wharf 5:0	wet (with Interpreter)	4.75
Porters and Newspaper 1:2	Fruit knife	3.00
Total expenses at London£3:11:6d.	Pair of new Waterproof Boots	27.50
including to and from Mr Lows	Drink Wine & Brandy for 3	3.00
£1:15:8	Letter paper 1.00, Wafers 25,Ink 30	1.55
Steamer fare and half in Saloon to	26Getting ambassador & Prefect of	
Boulogne 1:10:0	Police to countersign	
Breakfast in steamer Magnet 3:0	my original passportfor which I paid.	
22Permit Passport 2/6 commissioners	Interpreter to pay the person he said	
2/-	he employed.	3.20
4:6	Mrs St. Romaines extras and bill for	
23Bill at Hotel? Angleterre 2 nights	2 nights with teas and breakfasts	
1:0:-		40.00
Cord 10d Servants 4/2 Porters 1/6	Porter for lacing Trunk etc.	0.50
6:6	Chaise to Diligence	2.25
Total Steamer & Boulogne£3:4:0d.	Porter at ditto	0.25
	Dinner for 3 at Restaurant etc.	8.00
Charges? Boulogne £12:11:0d.	Interpreter for 2 days	10.00
Note. I did not require to pay the	Total expenses in Paris	104.00
Commissioner as he was ch'd in the		
Bill, but I found him very useful	On 25th I paid out of seats to Tours	
	£1 in gold	25.00
French Money	27 Breakfast at Orleans	1.50
	Prunes and apples at Blois	0.50
French Francs	Balance of Diligence fare at Tours	
		23.10
1839	Porter with luggage to Phaisan Hotel	
Dec 22 Paid out on taking seats in		0.50
Diligence to Paris £1:0:0d equal to	Total to Tours	50.60
25.00		
24Balance of ditto in Paris (seat & half	28 Paid Kid Gloves in Tours	3.00
in Rotonde) 10.00	Soap. 050 comb 1.25	1.75
Dinner in Abville 2 7.50	Seat and half in Rotonde in coach	
Coffee in L'Cave 2.00	Office to Angouleme	33.15
Apples, pears & Tabac 0.55	Carry forward F.F.	240.05
Porter at Paris at Diligence 0.50		
Chaise to M. St. Romaines Lodg gr.	1839	Brought forward
2.00		240.05

Dec 28 Paid raisins & prunes, apples
etc. 1.20
Direction cards 4 packs F.F. .80

Dec 28 Paid an extraordinary demand
by the Clerk of the Coach Office I came
in from Paris, saying I had only paid
20.00 in Paris when I had paid £1 gold
5.00
Bill at Phaion hotel 20.00
Porter at Diligence 0.50
Got my pocket picked among about
15 young swags begging at the door
of the Diligence and ?(lost?) silk purse
35.00

29 Breakfast on road 1.50
Paid for a small double bladed penknife
to make crow quills 1.50
Porter for carrying luggage to Hotel
De l'Posts at Angouleme 1.00

31 Bill at Hotel De l'Posts 27.00
Servants ditto 3.50
2 seats in Rotonde to Bordeaux but
got the Landlord put us into the Coupe
23.40
Dinner on road 4.00
Apples etc. .10
Porter carrying luggage to Hotel Rouen
in Bordeaux 1.00

Bordeaux 1st January 1840

Chaise hire to Mr Collignon House
3.00
Omnibus and sundry items 1.00
Pontage at Brand Bridge for 3 .15
Dinner in restaurant for 3 3.00

Jan 2 Paid to account of 2 seats Interior
to Pau 10.00
Dinner Wine, Brandy etc., for 35.00
1 livre Black Tea 7.00
Bill at Hotel Rouen 2 nights 13.00
Servants at ditto Commissioners
3.00

Fruit 35 - Porters 1.50 1.85
Carry forward 412.55

1840

412.55
Jan 3rd Breakfast at Aire 2.00
Balance of Diligence seats at Pau,
having changed into Coupe at Mont
d'Marsan 48.00
Porter for luggage at Hotel de l'Europe
1.25
463.80

Glasgow to Boulogne £12:11:0d.
Boulogne to Pau £18:11:0
£31.2:0d..

Jan 10 Bill Hotel de l'Europe 113.20
Finis Hotels F.F. 577.00

Jan 4 Fruit and biscuits .90
5 Postage of letter to Mrs Macquisten
4.80
6 Gave Patrick & Servant 1.30
7 Gave ditto 1.00
8 Gave ditto & Servant 1.10
Pd Washerwoman 4.10
9 Paid for penmaker 5.00
Slippers for Patrick 2.00
Table knife ivory handle 2.00
Soup at Traiture 1.00

10 Paid bill at Hotel de l'Europe
81.00
Servants & Domestics 8.00
Porter carrying luggage to our new
lodgings at:
No. 9 Rue Tran 1.00
Finis Hotel 113.20

10 Commenced in Monsr. Parades
private lodgings
No. 9 Rue Tran and paid him my
apartments etc., advance for one
month in full 60.00
Paid dinner for Wm Sheridan, Patrick
and myself in Traiture 3.00

Paid woman for 2 bunches sticks	1.00	1 bottle English blacking	.75
??? loaf	0.30	4 Teaspoons	.60
1 bottle best Cognac	3.50		
1 Ls. loaf sugar	0.90	16 Paid milk	.25
2 Ls. Moulded Candle	1.60	1 lv English loaf sugar	.90
		2 lv Moulded candles	1.80
11 Postage of a letter from Glasgow	3.70	1/2 lv English small salt	.20
2 Ivory handled table knives	4.00	1/2 lv Ground rice	.50
1 large fork	2.50	1/2 lv Beef steak	.40
1 mother-of-pearl handle pen knife	4.00		
to Patrick	4.00		
Breakfast Butter	0.55		
Page 13		Page 15	
Jan 11 Woman for wood	2.00	Jan 17 Leit (milk)	0.50
Milk	.20	Pain (Bread)	.30
Bread	.30	2 cuillers - spoons	.50
		2 fourchettes - Forks	.50
13 Paid Woman for Butter, Eggs, Salt,		2 lv du bifstick (steak)	.50
potatoes etc.	1.85	Fruit	.40
Paid cart of wood for fire	9.50	1 Bouille du Vin Bordeaux, or Bottle	
Man carrying ditto and carrying up	1.25	of Bordeaux Wine	3.00
12 eggs	.50		
1 Basin Soup and roasted fowl sent	2.00		
up to my lodging on 12th	2.00		
Pack of potatoes	.80		
1 Liv. Fresh Butter	1.10		
1 Cogniac Glass	.25		
Bread	.25		
Wm Sheridan bought 2 forks and 2			
spoons and I gave him the balance of			
9.00 for his trouble interpreting seeking			
out and taking lodgings for me. F.F.	9.00		
14 Milk .50, Sago .75, Rice 0.45	1.70		
Bath Brick			
Bread .30, Bottle Bordeaux wine	1.50		
	1.80		
15 Milk 3 choppins	.50		
Hard Shoe Brush	1.25		
Polisher .75, laying-on black.	.25		

Peter's Diary proper, ends here, however there are some other entries:

(The following sad and melancholy entry (on the same page), must be in the writing of the son, Patrick (Macquisten):

Papa died on Wednesday night 22nd January 1840 at 2 o'clock died quite quietly. He began to rave about 4 o'clock I was in the parlour at the time mending the fire when I heard a kind of sigh I ran to see what it was when I saw his eyes sinking and going backwards and forwards in his head and fell quietly asleep in Jesus.

(Patrick, at this time, was only just over two and a half months over his 11th Birthday.)

The following are other entries probably made by Patrick:

Page 12:

16 Rained mainly all day with little sunshine.

Page 14:

17 Rained all day

Feb 10th left Pau at 4 o'clock with Captain Le Heandy. Inspecting Commander Coast Guard Castletown Beerhaven Co. Cork, Ireland.

Feb 16th Thursday arrived in Jersey 5 p.m. and stayed 5 days with Mrs Le Heandy.

Feb 29th Saturday arrived in Glasgow (per ???) at 10.45 a.m.

Page 17

1840 Jan 22 Papa died at Pau at 12 at night and was buried in the churchyard there on Friday 24th January (of consumption).

30th Dec 1840 My brother William Wilson died at a quarter past 12 at night (of hooping cough at 7 Bridge Street and was buried on 2nd January 1841 in the Necropolis).

1841 Jan 3rd John Maxwell died at a quarter to one in the morning at 7 Bridge Street of hooping cough and was buried on the 5th in the Necropolis.

Page 19

1840 Jan 22nd Papa died at the town of Pau in the south of France.

Page 21

1840 Jan 3rd Papa arrived at the town of Pau in the South of France at 5 p.m. and died there on the 22nd at

12 o'clock p.m. of consumption and was buried in the churchyard there on 24th inst.

1840 Dec 30th Wilham Wilson died of the hooping cough at 12.15pm at No 7 Bridge Street, Glasgow and was buried in the Necropolis on the 2nd Jan 1841 aged 15 months.

1841 Jan 3 John Maxwell died of the hooping cough at a quarter to one at 7 Bridge Street Glasgow and was buried in the Necropolis on the 5th inst. aged 3 years and 8 months.

Page 22

Jessie McQuisten died on the 19th Feb 1841 at No 7 Bridge Street Glasgow of hooping cough and inflammation of the bowels and was buried on 23rd Feb in the Necropolis Glasgow; aged 6 years and 8 months.

(Last page but one, written vertically across the page:)

1840 Jany 20 Re'cd for medical attendance on Mr Peter Macquisten four pounds sterling.

Pau A.D. Taylor, M.D.

(last and back page)

Monsr. Colligson
Rue Des Ayres No 68
Bordeaux

(next note very faint as written in pencil)

8th Took 2 rooms ...
Monsr Pargade Conseiller
No 9 Rue Trair

Eau de Veltz

PRISONER OF THE REBELS

Captain (Retd) Erik A Gray

Dated 1st October 1780, an entry in the old parish register of Latheron, Caithness, reads:

“Robert Budge late in Latheron now Soldier in the 71st Regiment had a child baptised named Ann ...”

Do contemporary records of the 71st Foot (and other regiments) survive? And is it possible that some personal information about Robert and his service may exist? The answer to both questions is in the affirmative. Surviving records take the form of muster returns submitted by the 71st Foot to the Horse Guards (i.e. the old War Office) at intervals of 182 and 183 days. They are among those of the War Office collection at the Public Record Office at Kew. Like all pre-1914 regimental records, they may be consulted by anyone.

Much patience and attention to detail is required in their examination when seeking a particular soldier, since the fighting echelon of foot regiments (i.e. the battalion) then comprised a grenadier company, 8 battalion companies and a light company. Men's names sometimes have a vexing habit of disappearing from the return of one company to reappear in that of another. Mistakes occurred and occasionally names disappear without explanation; but generally the returns can be invaluable in tracing the service of a man from enlistment to discharge, or to his death in the Service.

In all, five regiments ranked in succession as the 71st Foot, the history of the earliest dating from 1756, when it was raised in the north of Scotland. Its lifetime was short, as it was disbanded in 1763. A year later the 71st (Invalids) Regiment, a regiment of veterans, was formed; it too had only a fleeting existence.

A third regiment titled the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot was raised at Glasgow in 1777 during the course of the American Revolution (1775-1783). Known as “Fraser's Highlanders”, it was raised for King George III by Lieutenant-General Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat. He had earlier commanded the 78th Foot, also known as “Fraser's Highlanders”, at Louisburg and Quebec. On its disbandment, many of its original officers and men joined the 71st Foot of 1777. Thereafter, it saw much service in North America, particularly in the Carolinas and Virginia.

In September 1781 the 71st Foot was part of a British and German force of 7000 men commanded by Lord Cornwallis. In the face of opposition by 20,000 Franco-Americans, the force fell back on Yorktown to secure the protection of the Royal Navy, but instead found itself blockaded by a French fleet. After holding out for three weeks, with a third of his troops sick and wounded and the remainder exhausted, his guns out of action, and with little food and

ammunition for his redcoats, Cornwallis surrendered. The surrender took place on 17th October 1781, just a year after Ann Budge was baptised at Latheron. What then of her father, Robert? Had he been one of the fortunate men to remain at home in Britain with the depot company of the 71st Foot or had he fought with its service companies in North America?

Although the roots of a standing army in Britain lie in the formation of Cromwell's New Model Army in 1645, the histories of a few of the most senior foot regiments, save for those of the Coldstream Guards and the Royal Scots, which date from earlier times, begin during the period 1660-1661 following the Restoration of the Monarchy. Unfortunately, regimental muster returns have not survived from so early. The earliest date from 1760, although brief personal details of soldiers who served during the reign of Queen Anne and even earlier may be found in the registers of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The surviving musters of the 71st Foot start at 1764. Contemporary returns, especially of regiments which had been compelled to surrender at Yorktown, are patchy, and those of the 71st are no exception. The name Budge nowhere appears in its returns of 1780, when Robert was known to be serving. But one in respect of Captain Thomas Fraser's Company dated 15th August 1783, which had been submitted from a location given as "The Twelve Apostles' Battery, Jamaica", evidenced that one of his soldiers, Private Alexander Budge was a "Prisoner of the Rebels in America."

A later return for Fraser's Company for the period 25th December 1783 - 24th June 1784, and then at Perth, records Alexander Budge as present there. Clearly, he had returned home, having been released from captivity. His name is absent from later returns, but the registers of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yield the following entry:

Name Alexander Budge

Age 34

Total Service 8 years and 3 months

Reason for Discharge Disabled breast and wounded back

Birthplace Latheron, Caithness

Admitted to Pension 13th April 1786.

When and where in North America Alexander Budge was wounded and became a prisoner of the rebels cannot be established, but he lived to return home and to receive a disability discharge to a Chelsea out-pension. Soldiers are shown in all old Royal Hospital, Horse Guards and regimental records by one Christian name only, so there can be no doubt that Alexander Budge and Robert, whose child was baptised at Latheron in 1780, are one and the same.

Airlie, Angus - O.P.R. (270/3) Kirk Session Minutes 15 October 1718

This day the Minister intimated a collection to be gathered Sabbath next for the distressed protestants in Lithuania and seriously exhorted the people to be Charitable on this proper Occasion.

NOTE IN THE 1841 CENSUS RETURNS OF CABRACH, ABERDEENSHIRE

A very considerable decrease in the population has taken place since 1831. For some time previous to that, the profits arising from illicit distillation, encouraged for which the nature of the place afforded many facilities, induced many to settle in it with the view of engaging in this contraband trade. But this being now completely suppressed by a judicious change and vigorous enforcement of this branch of the revenue laws - these have been forced to look out for employment elsewhere.

Emigration to the Colonies and United States from this district has been very extensive during the above period though (I am) unable to state the precise numbers.

Wm Donald, Schoolmaster, Cabrach

1851 Census Returns, Cabrach (157) Aberdeenshire

List of a tribe of Wandering Gypsies who lodged in an outhouse at Aldunie in this district on the night of the 30th March 1851

1. Hugh Stuart	Head	Wr. 25	Tinsmith (travelling tinker)	b. per. N.K.
2. N.K. Stuart	Mother	Wid. 64	Spoonmaker	do. do. do. do.
3. Alexr. Stuart	Son	Unm.5		b. Sutherlandsh. do.
4. James Stuart	Head	Mar.36	Horner	do. do. Abd. do.
5. Margt. do.	Wife	do. 38	do.	do. do. Banffsh do.
6. David do.	Son	Unm.17	do.	do. do. Per. do.
7. Hugh do.	do.	do. 14	do.	do. do. do. do.
8. Donald do.	do.	do. 7	do.	do. do. Nairnsh. do.
9. Ann do.	Dau.	do. 4	do.	do. do. Per. do.
10. Allan do.	Son	do. 2		Banffsh. do.

1891 Census Returns, Monikie (311)

1891/311/4/11 Tent on Downiemuir

James Cameron	Head	Mar.48	Tinsmith	b. Argyll, Kelliebrewin.
Margt. Newlands	Wife	do. 45	Tinsmith's wife	Ross. Tain.
Hugh Cameron	Son	Unm.8		Per. Perth.
John do.	do.	do. 5		do. do.
Richard McCarter	Head	Mar.28	Tinsmith	b. Abd. Kintore
Helen White	Wife	do. 24	Tinsmith's wife	Nairn, Old Nairn
Richard McCarter	Son	Unm.3		Forfar, Kirriemuir
Nelly McCarter	Dau.	do.7m.		Abd. Aberdeen
James Cameron	Head	Mar.23		Lanarks. Torrins
Mary McLarom	Wife	do. 21		Forfar, Newtyle
Mary Cameron	Dau.	Unm4m.		do. Dundee

1881 Census Returns, Monikie (311)

1881/311/2/16 Tinks in Campment, Crinmont Wood

Hugh McLaren	Head	Mar.33	Tink.	b. Monikie
Margaret do.	Wife	do. 32	Tink's wife	Argyleshire
do. do.	Dau.	Unm.15	Tink's daughter	do.
John do.	Son	do. 10		Arbroath
Hugh do.	do.	do. 7		do.
Henry do.	do.	do. 5		Dunnichen
Catherine do.	Dau.	do. 2	Inverarity	

1881/311/4/9 Douglas Wood (in camp)

Marly White	Head	Mar.55	Pedlar?	b. Galloway
Elizabeth do.	G-dau?	4		Arbroath
John Stewart	Partn.	Unm. 24	Tinkler	Glasgow
Mary McLaren	Cousin?	11		Per. Newtyle
Jane do.	do.	5		N.K.

1871 Census Returns, Monikie (311)

1871/311/3/7.Craigton

Isobel Stirling	Lodger	75	Traveller (lodged in barn).	b. Perthshire
-----------------	--------	----	-----------------------------	---------------

The Scots Magazine - May 1747

The Earl of Stair's corpse was carried, on the 23rd, from Queensberry House in Canongate, where he died, to the burial place of the family at Kirkliston, in the following manner.

1. Siz baton-men, two and two.
2. A mourning coach with four Gentlemen-ushers, with his Lordship's crest.
3. Another mourning-coach with three Gentlemen-ushers attending a friend of the family, who carried his Lordship's coronet on a crimson velvet cushion.
4. Six ushers on foot, with Batoons, adorned at each end with gilded streamers.
5. The corpse, under a dressed canopy, drawn by six dressed horses, with his Lordship's atchievement within the order of the Thistle.
6. The chief mourners in a coach and six, with his Lordship's coat of arms, supporters, crest, and coronet, within the green ribbon, on the door pannels.
7. Nine mourning-coaches drawn by six.
8. His Lordship's body-coach empty.
9. The Nobility and Gentry's coaches in order.

A sky-rocket was thrown from the Canongate cross when the procession began, as a signal to the castle, minute-guns were fired all the time, and the castle-flag was hung in a mourning posture.

MICROFILM SPONSORSHIP

It is now possible to purchase Microfilm copies of Parish Registers and Census Returns of Scotland, and a number of Family Historians have already done so. While it may be found desirable by the owners of such films to retain them to extract all relevant information, there will come a time when they are little used. The Scottish Genealogy Society would be delighted to receive donations (or on permanent loan) of any such films for use in our Library. The donor would still have prior right of consultation during normal opening hours. This would extend our facilities considerably and would be of immense value to our members.

Alternatively, perhaps you would like to sponsor half a Microfilm with a friend, or the Society paying the other half, and have exclusive use of the film for the first three months, and after that the film would be retained in the Library, and become the property of the Society.

If you are interested in either option, please contact the Librarian at the Library for details.

The cost of each Microfilm is £27.60 including VAT and although there may be two of the smaller parishes on one film, equally, some of the larger parishes will be held on two or more films.

If you would like to give a donation to the Microfilm Fund, the Librarian would be pleased to receive your contribution.

The Scots Magazine - March 1747

London. The trial of Simon Lord Lovat, began on the 9th March and ended on the 19th; when sentence of death was pronounced against his Lordship. On the 24th he petitioned the Lords, that his friends might be allowed to visit him; which was granted, but only two permitted to go at one time; and on his desired, signified to the Commons on the 20th, Sir Ludovick Grant and Sir Harry Munro had leave to go to him.

The Earl of Traquair, who it was said would be tried next, has been twice brought from the Tower to Whitehall, and examined by the Secretaries of State.

Capt. John Stafford, several months a prisoner in New Gate on suspicion of treason, was discharged on the 17th by order of the Duke of Newcastle.

A pardon has passed the great seal for a great number of rebel-prisoners, to be transported to America; and on the 25th, fourteen of them were carried from the new gaol, Southwark, and put on board a vessel in the river. 'Tis said, that the government has for a good while past been at an expence of upwards of 40l. per diem for keeping state-prisoners.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SCOTTISH PERSONAL NAMES AND PLACE NAMES: A Selected Bibliography

Compiled by D Richard Torrance for The Scottish Genealogy Society 1990
ISBN 0 901061 38 7

Often, when deciding to 'flesh out' a genealogy, it is desirable to obtain information about the derivation of surnames and the names of lands with which a family may be associated. This booklet lists many published works on personal names and place names in an attempt to make it easier for the family historian to trace a suitable work from which to obtain the relevant information. Published in paperback A5 size, 35 pages.

Price: £3.00 UK and Surfacemail to all countries \$8.00 Surfacemail to USA
£4.50 Airmail to all countries \$11.00 Airmail to USA

NEW TITLES

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS - THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

The public burial grounds were surveyed by the Manpower Services Commission and the work published in five volumes in 1985. Now a resurvey has been carried out by the Society. Parishes in the pre-1975 Stewartry area which were not included in the MSC survey have been included in this work, and many errors and omissions corrected. The first two volumes are now available:

Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions: An Index for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Volume 1.

Edited by Alison Mitchell for The Scottish Genealogy Society 1990
ISBN 0 901061 39 5

This volume covers the following parishes: Anwoth, Auchencairn, Balmaclellan, Balmaghie, Borgue, Kirkandrews, Senwick, Buittle and Casphairn. It is published in paperback, A5 size, and contains a map of the Stewartry, sketch maps of the burial grounds, black and white illustrations within the text, index and cumulative index. 130 pages.

Price: £6.75 UK and Surfacemail to all countries \$13.50 Surfacemail to USA
£11.00 Airmail to all countries \$17.00 Airmail to USA

**Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions: An Index for the Stewartry of
Kirkcudbright Volume 2.**

Edited by Alison Mitchell for The Scottish Genealogy Society 1990

ISBN 0 90161 40 9

This volume covers the following parishes, Colvend, Southwick, Corsock, Crossmichael, Dalbeattie (Urr), and Dalry (St John's Clachan). It is published in paperback, A5 size, contains a map of the Stewartry, sketchmaps of the burial grounds, black and white illustrations in the text, index and cumulative index. 81 pages.

Price £5.50 UK and Surface mail to all countries US\$ 12.00 Surfacemail to USA

£9.00 Airmail to all countries US\$ 19.00 Airmail to USA

All orders to : The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland. Cheques, postal and money orders should be made payable to THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY. Sterling only please, except from the USA. Visa or Mastercard also accepted. An order form is enclosed in this issue of the journal.

The Scots Magazine - August 1747

Archibald Currie, wright, tried some time ago by the court of session for forging notes of the Royal Bank, and, remitted to the justiciary, was, on his own petition, with the content of the Lord Advocate, ordered to be banished to the plantations; with certification, that if he return, he shall be whipped monthly till retransported.

The Scots Magazine - April 1747

The collection made within the city of Edinburgh and liberties, in consequence of the representations of the charity-work-house amounted, by the 8th of April, to 927 l. 19s. 6d. Sterling. the Lord Provost, magistrates, and town-council, with several Advocates, Writers to the Signet, and other Gentlemen, met then, and ordered a dividend to be made. As some gleanings were expected, it was agreed to compute the collection at the even sum of 930l. and that sum was ordered to be thus divided, viz. To the sufferers by fire at Leith, back of the Canongate, and Grange, (where two or three poor families were burnt out a few months ago), specifying each person's share, in all 330l. i.e. 93l. 14s. 11d. the sum collected without the city, and 236l. 5s. 1d. of what was collected within it; and to the workhouse, the remaining 600l. and the gleanings that might still be got.

The sum designed to be made up to the workhouse by this collection, was but 400l.; it was therefore recommended to the managers to employ the surplus 200l. in building a house in which twenty or thirty looms might be set up, in order to instruct some of the workhouse children in weaving.

COPS AND ROBBERS - A GUIDE TO RESEARCH
19th Century Police and Criminal Records in Victoria, Australia
pp. 138 A\$15.95 by Helen Doxford Harris and Gary Presland

This publication looks in detail at a wide range of 19th century government records created in relation to people either serving in the police force or being charged with a criminal offence.

Records covered include: police personnel files, police correspondence, Police Gazettes, Occurrence Books, Watchhouse Charge Books, Petty Sessions Registers, County and Supreme Court Records, Appeals against Convictions and Prison Registers.

Copies can be obtained from Harriland Press, PO Box 92, Forest Hill, Victoria 3131, Australia.

TRACING YOUR SCOTTISH ANCESTRY -
Kathleen B. Cory - 195pp - Polygon.

The author of this volume has worked for many years as a professional genealogist in Scotland. During that time she has helped many people from around the World extend their family histories. In so doing she has become increasingly aware of the difficulties they experience in knowing what records are available to them and what these records contain.

In her book, Kathleen Cory gives a clear indication of what records are available at Register House and the Scottish Record Office, the date at which the series starts and many examples of the type of information to be found in them.

There are useful sections on Names, Heraldry, Clans & Tartans, Tracing living relations and a Question and Answer section. The work also contains a step by step guide to an actual search which clearly sets out a successful approach.

There are other useful sections: a county map of Scotland; a street guide to central Edinburgh; a list of all the Old Parish Registers with the date of the earliest entry; a bibliography; a large list of useful addresses.

This work will be an invaluable guide to all those with an interest in Scottish Family History.

Obtainable from: The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

U.K. & Surface mail: £8 or \$18 Airmail: £11.50 or \$25.
[Cheques made payable to: THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY].

FONETIX PHOR PHAMLY ISTRY

by D K Powell

(by kind permission of Family Tree Magazine)

Yes! It looks odd, doesn't it? The point of writing the title like that is a serious one.

We are too concerned with the spelling and appearance of words in general, and names in particular, and this is being further emphasised by the rapid spread of computers and techniques based on them. Maybe we should stop, and start thinking about how names sound. The problem is greater these days because fewer people are taught much about the origin and derivation of words and names.

It all started with a conversation I had at a Family History Society meeting. A Mrs Preston was trying to set up a one-name society for Cannadine. She had recently found evidence that suggested that Carradine was a variant of the name, which she ascribed to a possible confusion in the hand-writing of **r** and **n**.

While I have never made a serious study of phonetics, it has been one of my minor hobby-horses for many years, and I was struck by the fact that, in English at any rate, **r** and **n** are made by the tongue close to and touching, respectively, the hard palate.

When I put this to Mrs Preston, she was quite interested, as it had not occurred to her before. I went on to point out that, in addition, **d** and **l** were also made by touching the hard palate with the tip or the front of the tongue, and these sounds might also be confused (I know that phonetics is rather more complex than that, but let's leave it there for the moment).

You find this hard to believe? Give it a trial, then: get someone to listen to you say Cannadine, and ask them to write down what they think you've said (at this point it doesn't matter if you rhyme '...dine' with nine or with dean). Then, pronouncing the vowels exactly the same and stressing the word exactly as before, say Carradine, Caddadine and Calladine. Naturally, you shouldn't indicated what you're going to say beforehand, nor should you be slow and precise in your manner of speech. If your hearer speaks with a different accent from yours, so much the better.

Now, look at what's been written down. I'll honestly be surprised if at least one example isn't wrong with regard to the second consonants - there may be errors elsewhere but, for the moment, the second consonants are the ones we're interested in. If they are all correct, this either means that your hearer has a very acute ear, or that you speak uncommonly distinctly; if spoken at normal speeds without especial care, these sounds can be very hard to tell apart.

Another example occurs in *The Immigrant Ships* on page 14 of the December

1986 issue of Family Tree (vol 3, No 2). "Kilmarnock" and "Kilmallock" may look very different, but our pronunciation of these words will be affected by the spelling.

In particular, we are likely to say a long **a** where it is followed by **r**, and a short **a** when followed by a double **l**. On the other hand, if you are listening to a couple of people (probably with limited English) speaking in broad Irish accents you might well suffer from a similar confusion of sounds. The intrusive **r** is readily explained; even an Englishman might have heard of the town of Kilmarnock in Scotland, so that spelling for a similar sounding name would come readily.

Of course, consonants are not the only cause of confusion, nor are these four consonants the only ones concerned. Unless the hearer is watching the speaker, **b** and **d** can be confused, as they are both 'plosive' consonants; if the speaker can be seen, it is obvious which sound is being made, as **b** is generated by forcing air through the lips as they part, while **d**, as I've said, is a 'palatal' consonant. Vowels, if they are correctly pronounced are not easy to mix up, but correct pronunciation is the crux. Just a touch of dialect on the part of speaker or hearer, or both, can throw everything into chaos.

There is one sound that can cause a lot of trouble and that is what my mother refers to as the indefinite vowel. English has no letter specifically for it, so it tends to be spelt according to the derivation of the word or the fancy of the speller. If the word is not familiar to the hearer, the spelling may follow one which it resembles in some way, so that the same sound may be put down variously as **a**, **ah**, **e**, **er**, **eh**, **i**, **o** or **u**, to give just some of the possibilities.

What is this to family historians? Well, the first point is that we should assess name variants by the probable sound, rather than relying too much on visual resemblances. Conversely, there can be names whose spellings may suggest a connection, when an appraisal of the sounds may tend to refute one. We must always bear in mind that 70% or more of our ancestors were unable to read or write, so that their names came down to us as set down by a clerk. As the clerk himself might have been none too well schooled, and may have come from a different area with a different accent and dialect, small wonder that we have so many variants of name and spelling! Could any reader, hand on heart, swear to be able to give an accurate phonetic rendering of a Pakistani or Bengali immigrant's name without assistance?

This second point is possibly more important, but more long term. Various attempts have been made to code surnames for computer retrieval, to overcome the fact that the computer is even more insistent than we are on standardised spelling. All the programs I have seen have tended to be based on the spelling of names, rather than on the probable sound. What needs to be done is to devise a means of coding names by phonetics instead of letters. My knowledge of phonetics is not up to such a task, but I throw out the idea in the hope that it may be taken up by someone better qualified.

REVIEWS

UPWARD NOBILITY!

How to make it into the Aristocratic and Royal Ranks

Alexandrine de Furstenzandt and Marc Charles
Queensgate Press £42.10

This book is about how to acquire legitimate titles of nobility and is sub-titled "The Guide to How, How Much and Where".

Human nature does not change, and the opening chapter on purchasing the unpurchasable gives an historical account of the desire throughout the ages to acquire a title and be accepted as part of the establishment. Kings and Politicians have appreciated this fact and in various ways, financial and otherwise, have taken advantage of this human frailty. The final sentence of the chapter is "Life doesn't give something for nothing - why should sovereigns?"

Founts of honour are then listed, some gushing, some not. Among all the foreign sources, Portuguese or papal, Montenegrin or Madagascan, comes advice on obtaining a feudal barony in Scotland - "An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia", a sentiment for which there is much support judging from the interest in such estates and the price purchasers are willing to pay for them. Contacts, likely prices, and legal fees are given. Channel Island seigneuries are no cheaper. If strapped for cash, you are better to aim for admission to the Order of the Cordon Bleu De Saint Esprit, but it does have quite high annual membership fees.

Take your pick according to your pocket, but whether you become a Knight of Malta or are awarded the Order of the Star of the Nile from the Holy See of Antioch (and forms of application are usefully given as an Appendix), be sure to read the chapter entitled "The Transubstantiation - the debut of the newly titled" for advice on how to behave in your newly acquired rank. "Be modest about it", you are exhorted; titles are more effective when others talk about yours than when you do. This does not mean that people should not be prompted to mention your distinguished position. When you are attending a social function your Secretary in replying to the Invitation can let fall a reference to your title by chance, or you can mention it to one of your friends who is a known gossip. There are other ways, too, of making sure that your title is not overlooked, but for such hints you should send the price of the book to Queensgate Press, Book Orders Department, Box 55360, 3008 EJ Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and "Make your dreams come true".

**THE BENGAL OBITUARY,
or a Record to Perpetuate the Memory of Departed Worth
in the History of British India
since the formation of the European Settlement to 1848 -
Holmes & Co, Calcutta 1851 -
Facsimile copy published by British Association
for Cemeteries in South Asia, 1987 - pp397 + Index, 8vo,
paperback - £21.00 (ISBN 0 90 7799 24 8)**

This compilation of nearly 6,000 memorials, with about 120 obituaries, collected from over 140 locations scattered from Singapore to the Punjab, from Simla to Ootacamund, is the seed which grew into the Scottish Genealogy Society's own "Monumental Inscriptions". It is a prime source of information where written records are meagre, although it is remarkable how even in the Scots burial grounds the married women omit their maiden names in the English manner. The cumulative impression it gives of epidemic and sudden death is lightened by shafts of caricature and anecdote describing the Europeans who thronged Calcutta.

Copies of the book can be obtained from the Secretary, BACSA, 76 1/2 Chartfield Avenue, London SW15 6HQ. Tel 01 788 6953

**A DICTIONARY OF FIRST NAMES
by Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges Oxford £14.95**

Names from across Europe are included in this Dictionary with supplements of Arab and Indian names. The derivation of each name is given and also cognates so that under a name such as Louis one is given its German origin, the equivalent in Gaelic, Basque, Catalan, Italian and Spanish and even its pronunciation. Among the 7,000 names will be found not only the old favourites, but modern inventions, corruptions and contractions. Jiri, a Czech form of George, nestles close of Joina, a Scottish feminising of Jo. Before choosing a name for your child, because it sounds nice, it is as well to make sure of its origin - not everyone knows that Calvin means "little bald one", and Lola was popularised by the fame of Lola Montez, a courtesan who had affairs with Liszt, Dumas, and others. Gazza is not given, but "Gaz" is the informal pet name of Gary, which itself in the case of Mr Sobers is a pet form of Garfield. "Libor" is not only a contraction much used in financial circles for the London Inter Bank rate, but the Czech form of Liberius, a 2nd Century Bishop of Ravenna, while Dory, a pet form of Dora, is more usually associated with a type of fish. Only if a name is chosen in honour of some close relative, particularly if the relative is rich, is it unnecessary to consider its meaning and origin.

The purpose of the Dictionary is declared to be to record and explain the similarities and differences in names of Europe and in the English speaking

world, with linguistic origins and cultural peculiarities. Where a name, essentially the same name, is found in many different forms in different languages, the main entry is placed with the English spelling.

The Authors in their Introduction categorise the types of name - biblical, saints' names, those from classical antiquity, local cults, royal and aristocratic, celtic traditional names, those copied from film stars and popular culture - though these latter can date the recipient in such a way that an Elvis, Charlene or Kylie may in later life regret that he or she cannot easily conceal their age. This is followed by a short note on the names of each country in Europe, Jewish names, black names, modern American names, many first names being derived from surnames or names fancifully re-spelt or created by combining syllables from various names such as "Lolicia". In the words of the blurb, "Dip in for your own name and be diverted by a host of fascinating facts and anecdotes about them".

**AN ALBUM OF SCOTTISH FAMILIES, 1694-96,
being the first instalment of George Home's Diary,
by Helen and Keith Kelsall. 69 + 158pp. ISBN 0 08 040930 X.
Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, Farmers Hall, AB9 2XT.
1990. £14.95**

It is surprising that so little use has previously been made of the diary of George Home of Kimmerghame, Berwickshire, which originally covered from about 1692 to 1705. Parts have been lost, but what remains is a remarkable record about life in lowland Scotland. A transcript, made by Lady Skerrington about 1808, and the surviving parts are now safely preserved in the Scottish Record Office.

In this well-produced volume, the authors of *Scottish Lifestyle 300 Years Ago* (Edinburgh, 1986), reviewed in "The Scottish Genealogist" in 1987 (vol. xxxiv/3, 373), have reproduced the diary covering the years 1694-96. Home recorded an astonishing amount of material which should be of interest to scholars interested in agriculture, botany, medicine, social, legal or political history, and genealogy. Doubtless the latter subject accounts for the title.

The number of individuals and families mentioned is truly remarkable, and this prompted the industrious authors to supplement the diary by research into the Edinburgh and Border families forming Home's extensive social network. There are 69 pages devoted to territorial families (key to designations included), some of them relatives (for whom charts are provided), and extensive notes on other surnames.

There are references to the Darien Scheme (Scotland's last grand act of independence), and in his diary for 27th February 1696, Home records that he

subscribed for stock to the value of £500 Sterling. The original lists, printed elsewhere, verify this and show that George Home of Whitfield signed for the same amount. Among the Homes, only Sir John of Blackadder and Sir David of Crossrig exceeded that sum, in fact doubling it in two instalments. Others mentioned in the diary purchased stock in that momentous undertaking, but this receives scant attention. In the authors' notes, they have chosen rather to indicate economic circumstances by statistics from the poll-tax of 1694. The diary is full of references to Home's own financial transactions.

Other instalments of George Home's fascinating diary are promised if the present volume arouses sufficient interest. It certainly should as it is an historical record of considerable value.

Sennachie

GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Dolores B Owen £37.55

Scarecrow Press Inc, NJ, and Bailey Bros and Swinfen Ltd

There is nothing more annoying than going to carry out some research and finding there is a local holiday. This book not only lists the various bodies in each city that might be a place of research, but details what each holds, its telephone number, the hours and days of opening, conditions of access, and all the other information that will ensure that you go to the right place on the right day and at the right hour. For major cities there is a map in the Appendix with the situations of the institutions marked. Duplication facilities and other services available are also given.

The Appendices contain alphabetical lists of institutions and of genealogical associations and societies. Helpful information is given for those from abroad about currency, telephones, climate and language, with suggestions about equipment with which it would be wise to go armed.

The cost of the book may seem high, but no more than the expense of an abortive visit to the wrong address or on the wrong day.

The book can be obtained from the publishers at Warner House, Folkestone, Kent CT19 6PH.

SOLDIERS' RECORDS

Captain Erik Gray is willing to help family historians by pointing them in the right direction in their search into records of servicemen, and will answer queries (if accompanied by an SAE) about pre-1914 War Office Records at the PRO, Kew, or later ones in the custody of the Ministry of Defence. His address is 32 Minster Drive, Croydon, Surrey, CR0 5UP.

EDINBURGH "STRAYS"

Prisoners discharged from Victorian Penal Establishments in 1874, whose birthplace was given as Edinburgh.

McLean, William. 14 days for drunk and disorderly. Born Edinburgh 1818, laborer. Discharged from Ballarat gaol week ending 12th January.

Cunningham, Janet. One month for insulting behaviour. Born Edinburgh 1835, widow. Discharged from Ballarat gaol week ending 26th January.

Smith, George. 7 days for obscene language. Born Edinburgh 1829, laborer. Discharged from Ballarat gaol week ending 9th March.

Bullock, Adam Halliday. 7 days for vagrancy. Born Edinburgh 1841, baker. Discharged From Kyneton gaol week ending 27th April.

Robinson, James. 14 days for larceny. Born Edinburgh 1860, schoolboy. Discharged from Melbourne gaol week ending 18th May.

Stewart, Thomas. 6 months for false pretences. Born Edinburgh 1841, draper. Discharged from Melbourne gaol week ending 14th September.

Anderson, David. 7 days drunk and disorderly. Born Edinburgh 1824, baker. Discharged from Ararat gaol week ending 12th October.

Niell, Henry. 3 months for assault and exposing his person. Born Edinburgh 1827, laborer. Discharged from Portland gaol week ending 28th December.

The above listing was compiled from the Victoria Police Gazette of 1874, and is an abbreviated version of the details given. A photocopy, containing full details, including a physical description, date and place of trial, and in some cases, the ship and year of arrival, is obtainable for a cost of A\$2, payable to the Police Historical Society, from either Helen D. Harris, 20 Abelia Street, Nunawading 3131 or the Police Historical Unit, Russell Street, Melbourne 3000, Australia. Please include either 2 IRCs or an SAE with the request.

A KIRKPATRICK FAMILY 1759-1990 **by Kathleen W Stewart pp33 £4.27**

The family starts with David Kirkpatrick (1759-1841), possibly the grandson of John Kirkpatrick of Newton who was buried at Mouswald, He was the farmer at Greenlea, Torthorwold, where he bought 20 acres of the commony of Lochmaben, later called Braehead. From him the family is traced into the present day, with greater detail of each successor as the present times are

neared, until the death of William, the uncle of the compiler of the booklet.

Family trees complete the record of a family which has farmed in Dumfriesshire for nearly 250 years as well as setting down roots in New Zealand.

Copies of the record can be obtained from the Authoress at Gunhill, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB5 9DS.

**BEGINNERS' GUIDE TO SCOTTISH GENEALOGY - Compiled by
Ewen K Collins pp.102 Tay Valley Family History Society £3**

Based on talks given to a Family History Evening Class held in Dundee the Guide is split into ten parts, and is a welcome instruction to those setting out on genealogical activity. It starts with the elementary information about the division of Scotland into regions and counties, and the type of memorabilia which can be found in any house or extracted from relatives to the type of family tree which can be formed. Then on to the sources - census returns, Old Parish Registers, with detailed information of where they can be found and how best they can be used. Each local region is dealt with in turn. More general sources are then dealt with, Family History Societies, Society Magazines, the Scottish Record Office, Records outside Scotland (England, Ireland and overseas), and in conclusion a useful bibliography of further reading.

This well-produced booklet, clear and easy to use, is a most helpful introduction to anyone setting out on the path of tracing their ancestry. The Tay Valley Family History Society is to be commended on a most useful production which can be obtained from the Librarian at 7 Lammerton Terrace, Dundee DD4 7BP.

**THE GLEN DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE GLEN (1724 -1804)
by William and Elizabeth Glen**

The authors of this excellent publication have produced a very detailed account of the descendants of George Glen and Elizabeth Brash up to the present day, giving references and including over 100 photographs and family trees, in all comprising some 200 pages.

It starts with the birth of George Glen in Uphall, West Lothian, in 1724 and his marriage to Katherine Brash in 1748. He became a tenant farmer and, in 1748, he and his family moved to Fife where he was to remain until his death in 1804. He had three sons, James, George and John, all of whom married and reared some 26 children. From their descendants came many well-known names in the business world, ranging from bagpipe and kilt makers, upholsterers and cabinet makers to photographers and music sellers. Members of the family are now to be found in Canada and Australia as well as Britain.

Only a limited edition of 200 copies are being printed and they may be obtained from William Glen, Bonshaw, R.R.1. Prince Edward Island, Canada COA 1CO.

TRACING YOUR SCOTTISH ANCESTORS - Cecil Sinclair pp 152
HMSO £5.95

This guide to ancestry research in the Scottish Record Office starts with advice to family historians on how to assess likely sources of information before they enter the Scottish Record Office or other repositories of information. It goes on to explain in detail what the various Record Offices hold and how to get one's hands on the actual volume or entry that is wanted, and also the catalogues and indexes available to assist in the search.

Having given general advice it then splits up its separate chapters into the type of document which could be helpful - whether it be birth, death and marriage certificates, and documents dealing with land, whether by way of ownership or tenancy or crofting. Death, crime and litigation also provide occasions of record; on the first, commissary records and wills, on the second, records of sentences imposed and precognitions taken, and on the third, actions, successful or not, in the Court of Session, Privy Council, Admiralty Court and Court of the Exchequer and also in the lower Courts such as the Sheriff, Burgh and JP Courts. To have paid taxes may also have left a record, particularly in the days of the Hearth and Poll Taxes, and even in the post-Union days of window, shop and domestic servant taxes.

It is also helpful in tracing one's pedigree if one's ancestor has had some official or semi-official occupation - Government official, member of the Armed Forces, Clergyman, Solicitor, School master or Railwayman, all may have left some record behind of their appointment, promotion, dismissal or pension, and in each case the book points one in the direction to look to find such traces. Finally, migration could leave some record in passenger and immigration lists, or in the dictionaries which have been compiled of Scottish emigrants to or settlers in the USA and Canada.

Ancestor-hunting, as the author writes, is not a new endeavour, but it has certainly been made easier by this clear and comprehensive and illustrated listing of what records are available to the searcher in his quest for his roots.

The Scots Magazine - June 1747

Lieut. Charles Farquharson, a Dutch officer, and Nathaniel Menzies his servant were carried prisoners from Dunfermline, and committed to Edinburgh Gaol on the 21st, charged as art and part in the slaughter of Robert Richardson wright in Dunfermline. It is said, that the defunct inlisted in the Dutch service about two years ago, and afterwards deserted; that the Lieutenant having apprehended him at Dunfermline on the 16th, two of his brothers, with some friends and neighbours, endeavoured to rescue him; and that on this a scuffle ensued, in which the defunct received a wound, and died of it next morning.

INFORMATION LEAFLETS

In addition to publishing Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland, the Society has recently started to issue a series of useful Information Leaflets on a variety of topics. At present the following six leaflets are available:

1. **SCOTTISH EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA** 10p
This leaflet by Donald Whyte describes about 30 works of reference useful to Americans and Canadians interested in the migration and settlement of Scots in North America.
2. **NOTES ON STARTING A FAMILY HISTORY SEARCH IN NEW REGISTER HOUSE** N/A
Owing to many changes at New Register House, this leaflet has been withdrawn temporarily for re-writing.
3. **BEGINNERS' BIBLIOGRAPHY** 10p
A list of over one hundred sources of reference for the genealogical researcher, compiled by D.R. Torrance. It is divided into sections covering general topics and specialist areas of interest, e.g. the Church; the Army; Law; Medicine; Directories etc.
4. **TESTAMENTS AND WHERE TO FIND THEM** 10p
A recent valuable and comprehensive addition to the series, containing a wealth of information. Written by Mrs A. Rosemary Bigwood, this leaflet indicates the whereabouts of the many indexes and registers containing information to aid the family historian.
5. **RECORDING MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS** 20p
Compiled by Angus Mitchell, this is an essential guide to anyone intending to embark on recording gravestone inscriptions. It contains practical advice and details of the recording system used by the Mitchell family, who have spent over twenty years researching and publishing inscriptions for the Society. Also included are examples of some of the many emblems and symbols often carved on gravestones.
6. **ARTISTS AND SITTERS** 20p
A list of sources of information on Artists and Portraiture in Scotland, compiled by D.R. Torrance.

The leaflets are all available from the Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. UK members please send a 9" x 4" stamped, addressed envelope and payment may be made with postage stamps. Overseas members are asked to send 3 International Reply Coupons (4 IRCs for No. 6) and a self-addressed envelope.

Societies may well wish to consider ordering bulk supplies for their members, and we are happy to oblige.

APOLOGY

The Article on "The Family of Stormonth of Lednathie, Kinwhirry and Kinclune" in the last Magazine was written by Mr Andrew W Scott of 3 Church Road, Grandborough, Rugby CV23 8DH; we apologise for omitting this fact.

ABERDOUR KIRK SESSION MINUTES

In the article in the Scottish Genealogist XXXVII No 3, page 96 and 97, there is a reference in the Minutes of July 1842 to John Livingston, the Beadle, being succeeded in that office by his son, Hugh. A descendant, Brenda Dougall Merriman of Rockwood, Ontario, has been able to add further information about the family.

John Livingston died on 7 April 1843 at Wester Aberdour aged 79. His wife, Agnes Blaick, died on 9 January 1840 aged 69, and there were both buried in the Old Churchyard.

Their son, Hugh, was born on 16 October 1804 and baptised on 21 October 1804. He married, first, Cecilia Henderson after Banns proclaimed on 25 November 1825, and had nine children before Cecilia died on 20 November 1841, five weeks after delivering her last child. Their eighth child, Jane Graham Bryce Livingston, was named after the Parish Minister of the time, the Rev Dr William Bryce, and his wife Jane Graham.

Hugh, originally described as a Labourer, agreed to undertake the Beadle's responsibilities in 1846. By that time he had remarried, Martha Brown, and had had two more children; in fact, Martha had six children to him between 1844 and 1854 so that he had a total of 15 children, of whom two died in infancy. At one time Hugh was called carter and in the 1851 Census he was described as head quarryman.

Hugh's daughter, Jane Graham Bryce Livingston, married Peter Wallace Hutton in 1862. She died in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1928, aged 89.

The Scots Magazine - February 1747

A letter from Brechin, of Feb. 16, gives an account, that in the night between the 11th and 12th, a gang of rebels turned house breakers and robbers, headed by one James Davidson on that place (a British soldier, who deserted to the French after the battle of Fontenoy, and came to Scotland with Durmond's regiment), robbed Mr Morison, Minister at Kinnel, of about 20 or 25l. Sterling; Mr Ferguson at Farnwell, of a silver watch, about 10l. in cash, and some other things; and Mr Knox at Kinnaird, of silver and other things to the value of 15l.; that on the afternoon of the 12th, they attacked Mr Dow at Fettercairn; and that he defended himself, and took Davidson prisoner; but that the gang relieved him, did Mr Dow a deal of mischief, and burnt the School.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Trades Directories can be a useful source of information for the family historian, giving addresses and occupations, which can help trace ancestors in the census returns. In the larger cities the directories often pre-date the 1841 census and are frequently the only list of inhabitants available, however incomplete they are.

In 1989, *British Directories*, a bibliography and guide to directories published in England and Wales (1850-1950) and Scotland (1773-1950), was published by Leicester University Press. It was edited by Gareth Shaw and Allison Tipper.

This work is the most thorough available and of great use, listing library holdings. With a price tag of £55, however, it may be that members should persuade their local libraries to get a copy.

The Scottish Genealogy Society has over the years been given many family histories compiled by members. These range in size from one sheet of notes, to large printed volumes.

Our members have been reorganising the manuscript family histories section and are currently compiling an index. There are now many hundreds of envelopes full of information and increasing use is being made of this facility.

If you have any family histories, [however short], research notes or annotated genealogical tables etc., that you would like to put in the collection, we would be delighted to receive them. Some members give us a copy of their work as an insurance against anything happening to their original copy.

In this issue you will find details of four new volumes we have for sale:

Kirkcudbrightshire Monumental Inscriptions, volumes 1 & 2.

Scottish Personal Names & Place Names, - a selected bibliography.

Tracing your Scottish Ancestry.

Finally, if you know of anyone who is thinking of joining the Society, please urge them to do so. Details of membership are readily available from our Library & Family History Centre, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL.

We also have posters which we can send to members, on request, for display in libraries or on other Society's notice boards.

QUERIES

- 2007 **KEILER/FRAZER** - Alexander Keiler (Tailor in Balbeggie, Perthshire) m. Jean Frazer (1759) St Martins Perthshire; they had issue, Emilia (1766) and John (1769) both in Balbeggie. Seeking parents of Alexander, his siblings and any other issue. Mrs Adrienne Kiellor-Edwards, Ringstrasse 40, W-6501 Dexheim, Germany.

- 2008 **KIELLOR/KEILER** Peter/Patrick Kiellor, Pendicler/Farmer of Gairdrum, m. Emilia Keiler in 1786 at Kinnoul, Perthshire. He died before 1846; their known issue, born at St Martins, Perthshire, were Bathia (b. 1795), James (b.1798), John (b. 1801), Alexander (b. c. 1802) and Andrew b. 1807); information wanted about Peter and any other children, and birth entry for Alexander. Mrs Adrienne Kiellor-Edwards, Ringstrasse 40, W-6501 Dexheim, Germany.

- 2009 **BIRRELL** Henry Birrell, b.c. 1807 at Freuchie, m. at Innerleven, Markinch, in 1828 Margaret Robertson (b.c. 1809 in Leslie). They had a son, Henry b. 1832, who married Mary Kirk, daughter of James Kirk, at Newcastle in 1856. They had sons, James b. 1867 who went to Australia in 1886 and a son born at Colinton, Edinburgh, in 1873. They were all at Dunfermline in 1881. Information wanted. Mrs Thelma Birrell, "Marakiri", 8 Lefoes Road, Bli Bli 4560, Queensland, Australia.

- 2010 **WEBB** William Webb, b. c. 1810 in Scotland, moved to Canada; his son, William Jr., b. 12 July 1830 in Toronto; where was William Sr born, who were his siblings, and when did he marry? Mary Low Drew, 4824 Waterman Road, Vassar, Michigan 48768, USA.

- 2011 **BUIE/JURA** Information wanted about the Buie families throughout Scotland and families of all surnames from the Isle of Jura. Scott Buie, 6716 Meadow Haven, Forth Worth, Texas, 76132, USA.

- 2012 **FRASER** Simon Fraser, a descendant of the Culbokie/Guisachan Branch of the Lovat Frasers, and Isobel Grant, daughter of Angus Grant, laird of Daldreggan, had a son Simon, born in Bennington, Vermont, who explored the Fraser River in British Columbia. Eager to trace and hear from descendants of the Fraser and Grant families. Have any family letters, papers, or portraits survived or pictures of Guisachan or Daldreggan House in the 18th Century, as I am writing a biography of Simon. Ms Barbara Rogers, 308-1855 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G 1M9, Canada.

- 2013 **LISK** Wish to correspond with anyone researching the surname Lisk. H J Lisk, 4745 Glenway Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238, USA.

- 2014 **McGEORGE/LITTLE** John McGeorge, b.c. 1826 to Robert McGeorge, founder of McGeorge of Dumfries Woollen Works, and Mary Little (d. Dec 1879, a sister of Robert) d. 3 Jan 1874 in Cincinnati. Families believed to have emigrated together to USA. Information about families wanted and about McGeorge of Dumfries Woollen Works. Robert Louis McGeorge III, 7294 Memory Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239, USA
- 2015 **MELDRUM/INGLIS** (?) Meldrum living in Edinburgh, probably Schoolmaster 1832. His daughter, Marion m. James Fraser Inglis, master baker, Edinburgh, possibly before 1865. Information sought. Mrs E M B Charlston, 11 Church Vale Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex TN40 2ED.
- 2016 **McKERCHER** Donald McKercher (b. 1771, d. 1840) m. Ann McAra (b. 1769, d. 1852) in Monzie Parish, Perthshire, on 11 March 1797 and lived at Wester Sethanty, Monzie. Known children were Duncan b. 1797, Margaret b. 1799, John b. 1803, Mary b. 1807, and Alexander b. 1813. Information about parents of Donald wanted. J E Taylor, 71 Chancellor Way, NW Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K 1Y3.
- 2017 **BLACKIE** John Blackie and Helen Hunter (possibly living in Channelkirk Parish, Berwickshire, with their children John b. 1811, Ann b. 1812, and Elizabeth b. 1815) had a daughter Annie b. 1830 who married William Davidson in Crawford, Lanarkshire, on 24 Dec 1858. Where was Annie born? J E Taylor, 71 Chancellor Way, NW Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K 1Y3.
- 2018 **BLACKIE** John Stewart Blackie b. 1860 in Edinburgh to John Blackie and Jessie Henderson. Was he Annie Blackie's nephew? Information appreciated. J E Taylor, 71 Chancellor Way, NW Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2K 1Y3.
- 2019 **McLUCAS** My mother, Dorcas Elizabeth McLucas, was born in Glasgow; who were her parents? Mrs B. Tugwell, Boslasson, Enys Close, Carbis Bay, near St Ives, Cornwall.
- 2020 **DALGLEISH** John Dalgleish m. Anne Henderson at Haddington 19 Jan 1797 and had a daughter, Marion, b. 13 Dec 1797 at Athelstaneford. Did they have a son James b. 1800 at Drem, who later married Mary Young at Eyemouth on 8 Aug 1826? Information welcomed. E.H. Dalgleish, 311 Dunchurch Road, Rugby, CV22 6HT.
- 2021 **COLTART** Robert Coltart, a pedlar who travelled through the Borders believed to have died in Melrose or Galashiels in 1890. Information wanted. Mrs M G Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6PL.

- 2022 **McKENZIE/MATHESON** Donald McKenzie of Mellon Gairloch (Mellon Charles) m. 1826 Anna Matheson of Mellon Udrigle, both in the Parish of Poolewe, Ross and Cromarty. Their children: William (b. 1827, m. 1864 Annabella McKaskle (McCaskill), daughter of Roderick McKaskle and Catherine McGregor and lived on Isle Ewe), Catherine b. 1830, Alexander b. 1832, Murdo b. 1836, John b. 1839 and William b. 1846. Any family information appreciated. Gordon MacKenzie, 11 Potter Street, Five Dock, New South Wales 2046, Australia.
- 2023 **MELVILLE** Samuel Brown Melville, b. at Haddington 12 Dec 1801, m. Isabella Hannan 6 Oct 1827. Who were his parents? Did they have other children? Ian Melville, Station Hospital, HQ British Forces, BFPO 12
- 2024 **MELVILLE** George Melville, sailmaker, b. at North Berwick in 1748. Whom did he marry? Who were his children? Ian Melville, Station Hospital, HQ British Forces, BFPO 12
- 2025 **MATHEWSON** John Mathewson, b. 23 Nov 1892 to John Mathewson and Jane Winning, d. 12 Apr 1966. Where was he born? Where and when did his parents marry? Ian Melville, Station Hospital, HQ British Forces, BFPO 12
-

FAMILY HISTORY TALKS

A course of 5 talks, given by various speakers, will be held at the Society Library on Sunday afternoons, starting on Sunday, 7th April. the talks will continue weekly until 5th May and the subjects will include 'Family Research', 'The Record office', 'Other sources', 'Old handwriting' and conclude with a Workshop.

The charge for the course of talks will be £10.00 and each talk will commence at 2 p.m.

Numbers are limited to 20. To secure a place, write to the Lecture Organiser, S.G.S. Library, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, as soon as possible, enclosing payment.

The money from this series will be donated to the Microfilm Fund.

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 two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. 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. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**
The title to all property, heritable and movable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the Convener, Vice-convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. 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.
11. **Dissolution**
If the management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Hon. President	Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson, CBE, FRSE, FBA
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Duncan McNaughton, MA, FSA Scot. Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG, FSA Scot. R.W. Munro, FSA Scot. Dr Jean Munro, FSA Scot.
Chairman of Council	<i>D. Richard Torrance, BSc.</i>
Hon. Secretary	Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson, MA, ALA, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh EH3 5JY.
Hon. Editor	Ivor R. Guild, CBE, MA, LLB, WS, c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn WS, 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS.
Hon. Treasurer	Neil R. Carstairs (Membership Secretary - Overseas), 5 Learmonth Place, Edinburgh EH4 1AX
Hon. Librarian	Robert M. Strathdee, FLA, 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh EH4 2EH
Hon. Auditor	W.J. Thomas
Council	✓ C. Ellery, BA ✓ Robert Fenwick ✓ Dr M.S. Fraser (Membership Secretary UK) 7 West Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy KY1 1UR ✓ David MacAdam (Syllabus Secretary) J.A.M. Mitchell, CB, CVO, MC ✓ Mrs S. Pitcairn, LHG, FSA Scot. ✓ P. Ruthven-Murray, FSA Scot ✓ Miss M.A. Stewart, FSA Scot.
Sales Secretary	15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL