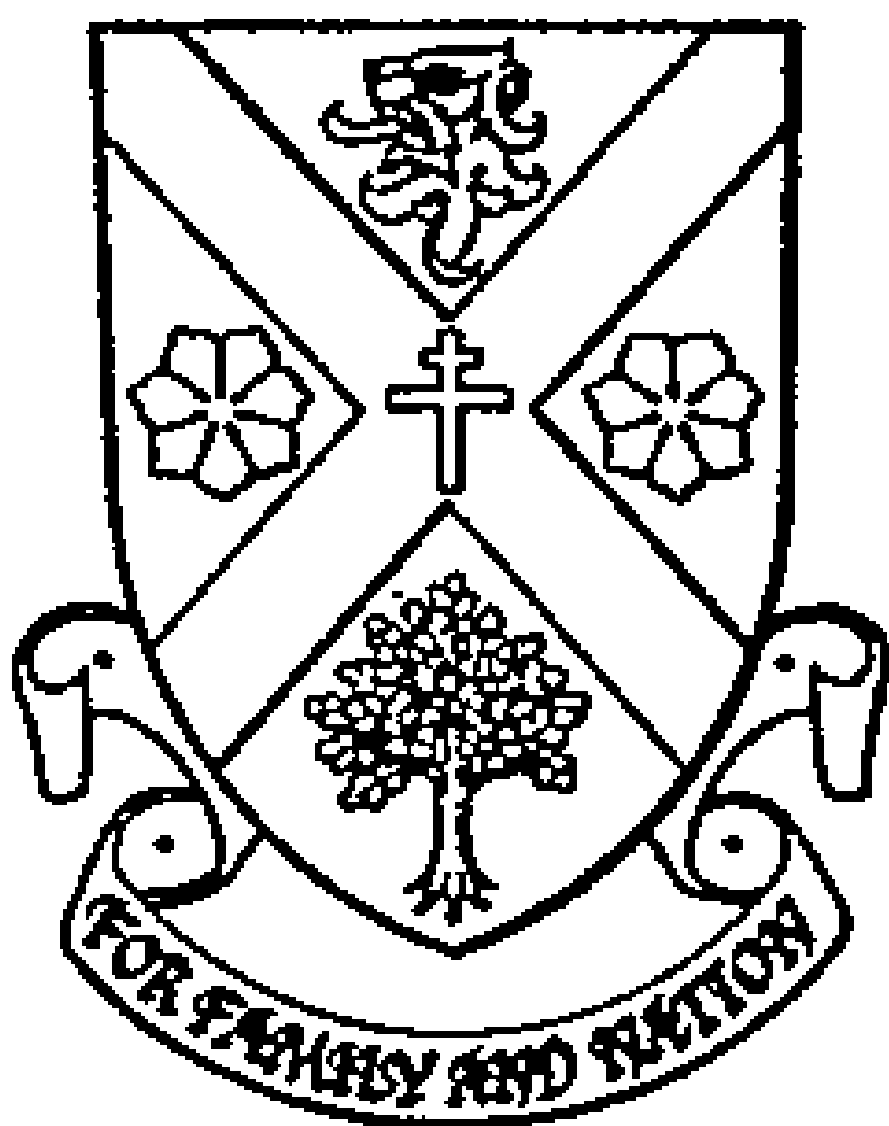


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

The current subscription is £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.

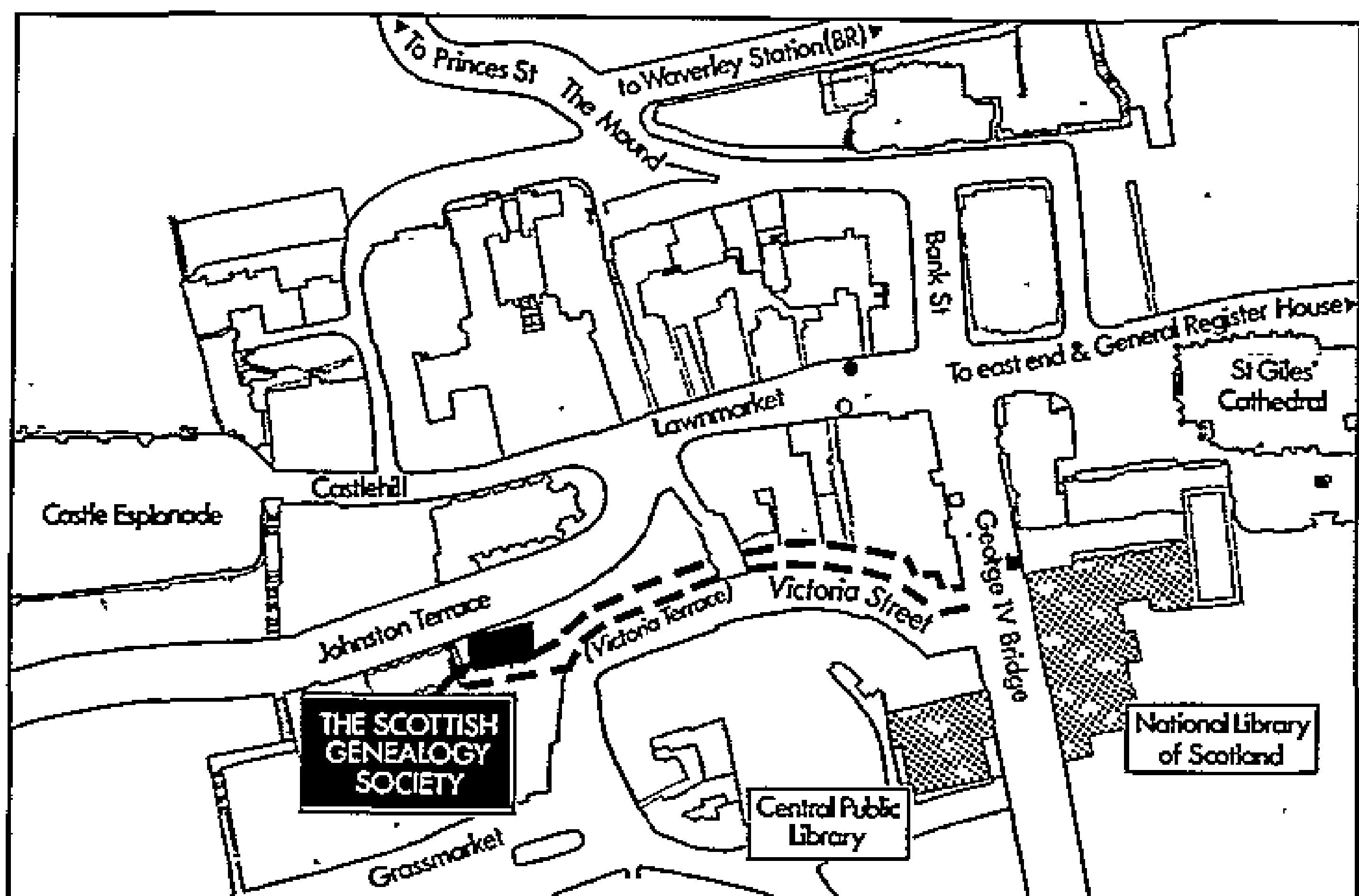
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist 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. 23,45. Fife Scot. X52, X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### One Day Conference

There is still time to enrol for the Conference on Saturday September 28, 1991. The enrolment fee is £5 and lunch (optional) is £4. Send your remittance to: The Conference Secretary, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

### Library Opening Times

On Saturday September 28 the library will NOT be open from 10.00 to 17.00. However, it will be open at the following times instead:

Friday, September 27 1991	17.30 - 20.30
Saturday, September 28 1991	17.00 - 20.30
Sunday, September 29, 1991	11.00 - 16.00

### Register of Members' Interests

Just to remind members wishing to send entries, that forms have to be returned before December 31, 1991. Anyone else who would like a form should write to: D.B. Macadam, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

### Microfilm

Under its sponsorship scheme, the Society has now received:

#### 1851 Census

Coylton, Ayrshire

#### Old Parish Registers

Deerness, Orkney

Walls & Flotta, Orkney

Campbeltown, Argyllshire

Coldingham, Berwickshire and Cockburnspath, Berwickshire have both been ordered.

### O.P.R. Transcripts

Arthur Jamieson of Barnach and A.M. Sutherland, M.B., C.R.B., FSA.Scot., have for many years transcribed old parish registers. They have very kindly donated to the Society the following transcripts:

#### Ayrshire

Beith	- births/baptisms	1661-1694	1701-1739
	- marriages/proclamations	1659-1854	
	- deaths	1783-1787	
Dalry	- marriages/proclamations	1680-1855	

Kilbirnie	- births/baptisms	1688-1854
	- marriages/proclamations	1688-1854
	- deaths	1753-1846
<b>Glasgow</b>		
Barony	- baptisms	1672-1752
Glasgow High Kirk	- baptisms	1761-1772
Ramshorn, index of	- burials	1776-1854

### **Microfiche**

The Society now has all the indexes to the Old Parish Registers of Scotland.

### **Family History Classes**

A series of five lectures will be held in the Society Library in October/November on Sunday afternoons. If you are interested and would like further details please write to "Family History Classes", 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

### **Winter Syllabus 1991-1992**

September 11th 1991	Any Questions? - with a panel of experts
October 15th 1991	Dr Helen Hinchcliffe - "Kidnapped".
November 15th 1991	Alan Murdock - Edinburgh City Archives
January 15th 1992	Dr Ian McDonald - Free Church History
February 17th 1992	Annual General Meeting, and Rhona De Mey - Medical Research & Genealogy
March 16th 1992	David Moody - Clandestine Corners
April 15th 1992	Angus Skinner - Computers and Genealogists
May 13th 1992	A visit to the Scottish Record Office - Sasines

Details will be published in the December Journal

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## **NEW PUBLICATION**

**The Edinburgh Police Register, 1815-1859,**  
edited by Peter Ruthven-Murray, 71pp, ISBN 0 901061 42 5

The Register covers the period from January 1815 to May 1859 and is in two parts. The early part records the constable's Warrant Number, Name, Signature and Date of Joining the Force: whereas in the latter part the entries were expanded from July 1853 onwards to include the Constable's Number in the force, Age at the time of joining, Height, Facial description, Marital status, Country of origin, Cause of leaving and, from June 1856, the Date stationed.

Copies are obtainable from: The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. (Prices include postage & packing). UK £4.50  
Surface £4.50/\$10.00 US    Airmail £5.50/\$12.00 US.

# SKETCH FOR AN ELPHINSTONE GENEALOGY

(Elphinstones in the North-East, 1500-1800 (continued))

by C.A.J. Elphinston

Alexander, younger by a year or two, appears to have been the only other child of the sixth laird. He became burghess of Aberdeen in 1681 and about 1686 married Marjorie, daughter of John Irvine of Kingcausie. There were two daughters only from this union who left no descendants.

Of the children of John and Anna we have first Janet who married the Rev. Alexander Lunan, minister of Daviot, and produced for him three sons and four daughters by 1696. He himself was an episcopalian and was turned out of his cure for Jacobite treason after 1715. He had gifted two silver communion cups to the kirk, marked, however, "For the use of episcopal ministers only"; we may speculate what became of them. The heir, John, 8th laird, born 1666, married about 1691 Margaret, daughter of Alexander Forbes of Foveran, and they had sasine of Glack in accordance with their marriage contract with life rent reserved to father and mother. There were also three brothers, Harry, William and Patrick. The poll tax records of 1696 are interesting, showing at Glack; John Elphinstoun of Glack, his lady Anna Irvine, his sons Mr William (he had a degree) and Patrick, together with his household of footman Alexander Dounie, herd John Davidson, and servant Jean Duff. At this time John and Margaret were in early married life at Savoch; Harry was elsewhere, perhaps in Aberdeen. The assessments for the Elphinstons in the parish of Daviot and adjacently ran as follows: Alexander Elphinstone of Meikle Warthill, resident in Aberdeen - 290lib, John Elphinston of Auld Craig, parish of Daviot - 300lib, John Elphinston of Glack - 150lib. The total assessment for the parish amounted to 2270lib, of which the largest fraction, 800lib, lay upon Seton of Mounie.

The diary of James Gordon [JG Diary] tells us much about this period, in particular of the chronic shortage of ready money. Property being in land and rents payable mostly in kind, cash appears to have been remarkably scarce amongst those thought to have been well to do. All seem to have been trying to borrow money here and there in small sums rather than lift their own out of good hands. He had himself lent John Elphinston of Glack 200 merks in June 1695 and is paid annual rent on 9th June 1699; he requests repayment in January 1701, but he cannot recover his money until September.

No particular mention is made that this was a period of peculiar gloom and emergency in Scottish economic history. From 1696 there were seven years of wet summers and severe winters, a long agricultural disaster with consequent famine and disease. Nor does the diarist take note of the Darien disaster of 1698 which swallowed so much of the ready cash whose lack embarrassed him. What is incidentally revealed enables us to understand how helpless Scotland was at this time and how necessary the Union of 1707 from the economic point of view. Nevertheless there was great store of resilience in the country and

ways of thinking were changing at an astonishing rate. This may be epitomised in the personal history of one woman, Christian Shaw of Bargarran, who in her 'teens was the catalyst and centre of the Paisley witchcraft trials of 1697 and who appears some thirty years later as a pioneer of the local thread industry.

The events of 1715 seem to have passed the Elphinstons by. Some names and estates appear on the Jacobite cess roll [Aberdeenshire Cess], the assessments being: paroch of Daviot, Glack and for Daviot (Mr John Elphinston) £750, cess £83 8s 9d; paroch of Rain, Mr John Elphinston of Logie, £1070, cess double £236 14s 9d, but were these sums ever collected? Note that John of Logie was put down to pay double as he was Sheriff of the county (since 1707), thus having an income besides his rents; it seems unlikely that any of them were sympathetic to the attempted Stewart restoration.

It may be that the agricultural recovery of prosperity in the early years of the century furnished means towards building a new house at Glack, and after the disturbance of 1715 the immediate future may have looked tolerably settled. Though described as a "beautiful new house" by a contemporary, the present remaining central block seems strictly utilitarian without the least pretension to architectural distinction. It was finished in 1723.

We left John and Margaret in early married life at Savoch in 1696. It is uncertain when they moved into Glack, but Margaret must have died about 1730 or somewhat earlier leaving behind her a succession of four daughters, but no son, namely: Anna, who married Thomas, fourth son of James Irvine 3rd of Artamford; Rachel, who married in March 1731 John Ogilvy, Collector of Customs, Aberdeen; Cecilia, who married about 1740 William Chalmers of Auldbar; and finally Janet. On 15th January 1735 John was served heir in the estate to his father, having but a year previously - the contract is dated 26th December 1733 - married the young Jean Achyndachy, not yet twenty years old. The age discrepancy was not so unusual, but the match proved a shock to one contemporary, as quoted by a later writer: "The estate of Kincaigie in Scotland" says the old manuscript history of the family "is gone from the name of Leslie after they had enjoyed it for the space of 230 years and it is now purchased by one Alexander Achyndachy, a person risen from the very dunghill, being of very mean, not to say worse, parents. After he had been a servant to one Jamieson, a Popish priest, he fell in about the Earl of Dunfermling's house, and after the said Earl's death at St Germain's" (in 1694), "he became so intimate with the Countess of Dunfermling that she not only made him her chamberlain while she lived, but made over all her effects to him after her death. He is now a man of great substance, and his daughter is married to John Elphinston of Glack, the blind baggage of this world having such a prevailing with some as to make them deaf as well as blind. His only son, George Achyndachy, is married to Isabel, daughter of William Gordon of Rothnie, whose head (as it was truly said of Richard Cromwell) is not like to fill his father's bonnet." This manuscript history is dated 1741.

Reverting now to the brothers of John, namely Harry, William and Patrick, no issue from William or Patrick has been traced; but from Harry born a year or two before 1670 there were two sons Harry and William whose names are found in a sasine and deed of entail executed by John in 1751, some years after the death of their father. Their names and the names of grandsons John, William, Henry and James are found in the registers of baptisms at St Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen [MiscNSC,II]. Three of them were involved in a minor way in the Jacobite attempt of 1745, as shown by entries in the diary of the Reverend John Bisset and the Rebel list [Tayler, Jacobites].

Harry, born about 1697, is listed as "Henry Elphinston, discharged land waiter, Aberdeen, acted as Tide Surveyor for the rebels in the port of Aberdeen: Prisoner at Edinburgh." He is also described as a merchant in Aberdeen. There are two entries in Bisset's diary regarding John: "21 May 1746, John Elphinston is walking the streets again but I have not heard on what terms." And 23 May 1746, "I hear John Elphinston hath been at Edinburgh and hath been admitted to bail by the Justice Clerk." Henry Elphinston, born 1723, is described in the Rebel list as "Shipmaster, Aberdeen, went to Carlisle with the rebels from whence he deserted." His whereabouts were unknown when the list was compiled, but Bisset on 2nd December 1745 notes that "Henry Elphinston, junior, is taken and prisoner in Edinburgh Castle," The St Pauls Chapel register under date 19th July 1747 shows the baptism of a daughter Mary, indicating that he had been released in the autumn of 1746 after Culloden.

The baptism of Alexander the first-born son of John Elphinston and Jean Achyndachy was registered at Daviot on 8th October 1738. He was followed by a daughter Sarah (born c.1740) and a brother John (born c.1741). In 1751, when their father was in his eighty-sixth year, he executed a disposition and deed of entail as noted above, infesting Alexander in Glack as first of a series of heirs. In the meantime, in January 1743, he himself had become heir by death of the 4th holder without issue to the baronetcy of Scotland and Nova Scotia conferred upon James Elphinston of Logie in December 1701. This he did not pursue, perhaps because of age.

Digressing for a moment, the third baronet of Logie left two daughters of which the elder, Mary, married on 9th July 1754 Lt-Colonel Robert Dalrymple Horn of Horn and Westhall. He took the additional name of Elphinstone, and it was their son James (born 1763) who was instrumental in the promotion of the Aberdeen-Inverurie canal and whose name was commemorated by its landward terminus of Port Elphinstone.

John died on 2nd September 1758; his obituary in the Aberdeen Journal reads "On Saturday, died at Glack in the 93rd year of his age, John Elphinston of that ilk, who retained his memory and senses to the last; and, blest with a robust constitution, a thorough knowledge of and strict attention to rural affairs considerably improved his estate, and at all seasons, could with the greatest hospitality and good humour, enjoy himself and his friend."

His daughter Sarah, in 1762, married George Gordon of Rothnie, merchant in Aberdeen, and died in December 1775 (with their two children William Gordon of Rothnie, W.S., who died in 1824 and Mary his heir who died in 1836 the Gordons of Rothnie are said to have become extinct [Davidson, op.cit]).

Alexander matriculated at Kings College, Aberdeen, in 1755 and obtained his degree of A.M. in 1757. He was admitted Advocate at Edinburgh 28th February 1764. In 1766 he represented the burgh of Kintore at the General Assembly. On 25th October 1766 he married at Tore, in the Black Isle, Jean, second daughter of the late Colin Mackenzie of Kilcoy. From 1765 onwards he was building up his legal practice in Edinburgh, and also acting as one of the factors of the sequestered estates. In July 1777 he was appointed Sheriff-depute for Aberdeenshire, but it must have been somewhat before this time that he had taken up residence in North Frederick Street, in the new town of Edinburgh, together with his growing family of which only the eldest daughter Martha and son John had been born at Glack in July 1768 and May 1771 respectively.

It may be surmised that his multifarious affairs got increasingly out of control during the next five or six years, and by the spring of 1783 he was so pressed by his creditors as to put himself in the hands of trustees who appointed Alexander Farquharson of Haughton, the leading accountant in Edinburgh, to manage his affairs. These had reached a deplorable condition, in that he had accumulated debts of just over £30,000 sterling. On 24th June 1783 he wrote to his brother in India after learning - to his astonishment - that his debts were twice as large as his own estimate of them, that "... my failure arises not from misfortunes but from my own misconduct in so shamefully neglecting my private affairs as to be entirely ignorant of my own situation ..." Even after the sale of Glack, which he referred to as "my small property" in December 1787 there was no hope of realising half what he owed.

Some few of his papers have survived, for the years 1788 until his discharge from sequestration on 21st June 1791, but anything for the years 1783 to 1788 has disintegrated or faded into illegibility. Moreover, almost the entire contents of the file of the sequestration process were borrowed by a lawyer in 1793 and never returned. So it remains unknown how the debts were contracted or whether he came before the Court of Session for examination. At any rate he seems to have secured the protection of the Court for the whole of the sequestration period, and was thus able to continue to practise as advocate and act as Sheriff-depute.

It is interesting that Lewis Gordon with whom he had been in bond and for whom he had been cautioner likewise failed in his circumstances and his estate of Techmurie was subject to judicial sale. Similarly Alexander Achyndachy (first cousin of Alexander Elphinston) was judicially compelled to part with Kincraigie; he was so convinced that he had been framed by his creditors that he petitioned the Court for a postponement. The coincidence that these three



friends were overtaken by trouble at the same time is doubtless fortuitous but it is nevertheless tempting to imagine that some enterprise they had all engaged in had gone seriously wrong. The gossip in the streets of Aberdeen, in the country marts and round local dinner tables is best left to the imagination.

Alexander had indeed financed his brother John by the purchase of his commission and at least one more step of promotion up the ladder from Ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 71st regiment. He saw active service in the Carnatic and part of the Mysore campaigns but appears to have been invalided home in 1789, dying on board ship in the voyage from Madras. Alexander continued his duties as sheriff-depute and advocate until the day of his death 25th November 1795 when he collapsed when pleading a case and died on the floor of the court, the young Walter Scott being that day one of the clerks of Session. His eldest son John, born 12th May 1771, had been apprenticed to a firm of accountants in Leith, but through the good offices of the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, a prominent director and at times chairman of the East India Company, his employers released him from his indentures so that he could take up appointment as a Writer on the Bombay establishment. With his departure to the East in 1794 the connexion of Elphinston of Glack with Aberdeenshire comes to an end after three hundred years.

But there were many others whom it has not been possible to fit into the family descents shown in the charts. For instance, the list of Alumni in Arts of Kings College shows Elphinstones from Lothian, from Orkney, from unspecified but probably local schools and homes and definitely from the Garioch in accordance with the founder's intention. These probably would have been the offspring of younger sons of younger sons. They emerge also from the Sheriff Court records, such as Walter Elphinstoun, the "glassin wreicht" sued by Mr James Ross, minister of Aberdeen, whose case was heard on 6th February 1623. And James Elphinston, glazier - a successor in the family business? - whose accounts for repairing windows, to the extent of £51, rendered years before were still being disputed on 25th November 1686. And who also was the Robert Elphinston listed in the Poll Tax records of 1696 as "shoemaker within college bounds" in Aberdeen?

In order to avoid cluttering the text only a fraction of the available references in the more general sources have been quoted here. Likewise it would be pretentious to list a bibliography; let it suffice to say that for background reading I have perused and drawn from Davidson's "Inverurie", Fraser's "Elphinstones", Macfarlane's "William Elphinstone", the two Elphinstone baronetcy claims, Spalding Club publications and the great seal and privy seal transcripts.

Thanks are due to Sir John Elphinston of Glack for loan of an inventory of the Glack charters and of the papers of Alexander Elphinston (1738-1795), to Dr L.J. Macfarlane for biographical notes on numerous Elphinstones prior to

1550, and I am particularly grateful to James Irvine-Fortescue of Kingcausie for information on Elphinston-Irvine relationships without which an anomaly in the descent of the Elphinstons of Glack would have remained unresolved.

## References

JG Diary	James Gordon's Diary 1692-1710, ed G D Henderson, H H Porter (3rd Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1949)
Aberdeenshire Cess	Cess Roll of Aberdeenshire 1715, A & H Tayler (3rd Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1932)
Misc NSC	Miscellany of the New Spalding Club, II (Aberdeen 1908)
Tayler, Jacobites	Jacobites of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire in the '45, A & H Tayler (Milne & Hutcheon, Aberdeen, 1928)

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### The Scots Magazine - August 1747

On the 7th August, Mr Herbert Jenkins, a Methodist preacher at the Tabernacle, London, set out on his return from Scotland, in company with a friend from Exeter, with whom he came down about four weeks before. During his stay at Edinburgh, he preached four times a week, in the Orphan hospital park, to numerous audiences. He made a tour to Kilsyth, Cambuslang, and Glasgow, and was invited by the Ministers to preach. At Glasgow he was complimented with the freedom of the city, and was entertained by the magistrates, and likewise by the presbytery. He made no publick collections, as Mr Whitefield did; and his behaviour was altogether inoffensive, and becoming his character.

### The Scots Magazine - Jan 1747

Edin. Jan 19

Sir,

On the 20th of December last, I had a MYRTLE from Mr Boutcher's green-house, which since that time I have electrified seventeen times, and allowed the shrub half an English pint of water each fourth day, which you'll please to observe was kept in the room the most frequented of my house, and consequently the most exposed to the injuries of the air, by the doors and windows being oftenest opened.

This myrtle hath since, by electrification, produced several shoots, the longest measuring full three inches; whereas numbers of the same kind and vigour left in the said green-house have not shewn the least degree of increase since that time.

Having now undertaken a further and more satisfactory experiment of the same nature, I am in hopes of communicating soon to the publick some proofs still more evident of the present hint, which I must leave to be improved by men of more extensive knowledge, and of talents superior to, etc.

*Stephen Demainbray*

# **PETER STUART IN THE FIRST LINE BATTALION OF THE KING'S GERMAN LEGION, AND HIS SUBSEQUENT CAREER**

by Michael D'Arcy

Peter Stuart must have felt that he could do better for himself back in England after being in the West Indies for seven years. Perhaps the unhealthy climate was affecting him and his young family. He must also have made a success of his job as Quarter Master Sergeant in the 6th West India Regiment because in January 1804 he is recorded as having been commissioned without purchase as Quarter Master of the 1st Line Battalion of The King's German Legion. He would have been a member of the Battalion staff which included a Colonel (in command), a Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Adjutant, one Auditor, three Surgeons and himself. The staff also included a Regimental Sergeant Major, a Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, a Regimental Auditor Sergeant and an Armourer.

The King's German Legion was born of adversity and resulted directly from the occupation of Hanover, of which King George III was Elector, by Napoleon's armies in 1803. The Hanoverian Army did not distinguish itself in the defence of the country, and the Hanoverian Government was even more pusillanimous agreeing to an abject surrender to the French without a shot being fired. It was in July 1803 that King George III issued letters patent to a Hanoverian Colonel for him to form the King's German Regiment made up of foreigners, including ex-members of the Hanoverian Army. At the same time an adventurous Scottish officer was given permission to raise a foreign corps for English service. By October 1803 the King's German Regiment had 450 men, and former members of the Hanoverian Army were streaming to England via Heligoland (a British possession). By the following month the Regiment had 1000 members, including one line infantry battalion and two light infantry battalions. On 19 December 1803 the King's Regiment and the Scotsman's foreign corps were amalgamated to form The King's German Legion, with the Duke of Cambridge in overall command.

The Legion was established at Hilsea Barracks, Portsmouth, which Peter Stuart would have known well from his sojourn there with 97th Regiment of Foot in 1795/96. Peter Stuart was appointed Quarter Master of the 1st Line Battalion on 3 January 1804 and during the year the Legion expanded enormously. By early 1805 two regiments of Dragoons, five batteries of Artillery, two light infantry battalions and four line infantry battalions were in being. Over ninety per cent of the men were Germans. In July 1805 the 8000 strong Legion was in an exercise camp near Weymouth with Quarter Master Stuart being plagued with all the problems that arise in this sort of situation.

In November 1805 the King's German Legion was included in an expeditionary force to land in Hanover as part of the Anglo-Russian war effort against Napoleon, who had meanwhile pulled most of his troops out of North Germany.

Peter Stuart's battalion was part of the 6000 men of the Legion which sailed with Lord Cathcart's force of 18,000 men. It was when they were investing Hamelin (the only French strong point in the Electorate) that news came of Napoleon's great victory at Austerlitz on 2 December 1805.

This catastrophe for the Allies caused the British Government to order the withdrawal of the expeditionary force from Hanover, and in mid February 1806 the force embarked and sailed back to Portsmouth. Peter Stuart's battalion and the greater part of the Legion did not disembark, but sailed on to Ireland landing at Dublin.

The status of The King's German Legion in relation to the British Army was anomalous; although their officers received their commissions from King George III, they were not part of the British Army and were considered inferior to British officers because they belonged to a foreign corps. Perhaps that was why Peter Stuart obtained his commission without purchase!

It was while in Ireland that Elizabeth gave birth to her third son John Peter in 17 May 1806. The 1st Line Battalion did not stay long in Ireland and was moved to Gibraltar, where it disembarked at the end of June 1806. Again Quarter Master Peter Stuart must have been very busy organising the move. I think Peter must have been finding all this moving difficult and he enters in his Records of Service that in August 1806 he applied to go on Half Pay "in consequence of a numerous family". He obviously had had enough and presumably returned to England to join Elizabeth and the three boys.

The uniform Quarter Master Peter Stuart would have worn in the 1st Line Battalion of The King's German Legion consisted of a longskirted red coat (other rank's coats were short skirted) with blue collars and cuffs, with white turn-back on the coat tails. The stovepipe shako would have been his head dress. As a Lieutenant he would have worn "wings" of yellow or white scales on both shoulders and a crimson silk waist sash. In Camp officers could please themselves what they wore; hats, trousers and boots were "to taste"!

Two months later on 14 October 1806 Peter Stuart took up a position as Adjutant of a Recruiting District and was granted the permanent rank in the Army of Lieutenant from the same date. I do not know where Peter and Elizabeth lived at this time, but it provided some stability for his growing family. In the next four years Elizabeth gave birth to three more children; Elizabeth (born 27 March 1808); a fourth son, Thomas Robert (born 28 August 1810), and a second daughter Mary Jemima (born 3 November 1814). However, before his last child was born, Peter Stuart (according to his Record of Service) was directed to go on half pay on 24 July 1814. I can only assume his Recruiting District job came to an end when all the European powers thought that the war with Napoleon had ended on his abdication and retirement to Elba in April 1814. Peter Stuart remained on enforced Half Pay until 29 September 1815 when he was appointed Adjutant of York Hospital, Chelsea.

York Hospital, Chelsea started its existence as a temporary hospital because the facilities at the Royal Hospital in Sir Christopher Wren's famous Infirmary were quite inadequate when war with France broke out in 1793. Because of the influx of wounded soldiers, hutments were erected on a site near the present Graham Street in Chelsea. Its security caused the Surgeon in charge some misgivings because at this period patients regarded such institutions as death traps and did their best to escape! The temporary hospital was greatly expanded in 1794 by turning apartments above the Great Hall of the Royal Hospital into wards and was known as York Hospital. It remained in use until 1819, when it was moved to another location.

It could not have been an easy place for Lieutenant and Adjutant Peter Stuart to administer, with the Infirmary being at the top of the house ninety steps high from whence it was impossible for the lame and infirm cases to descend for air and exercise. Moreover the patients' situation in the event of fire would have been very dangerous. Actually by the time Peter Stuart took over his Adjutantcy a new Infirmary was in the process of being built and Walpole House was being completely reconstructed by (Sir) John Soane, the Clerk of the Works. The work started in 1809 but was not finally completed until 1816. It was a conventional two storey building built round three sides of a paved courtyard. This new Infirmary held eighty patients, but was somewhat remote so that the sick had to be transported there by sedan chair - later replaced by Bath chairs. The adjoining garden, now used as a tennis court, was used for growing vegetables. The produce proved too tempting for one of the orderlies, who was discharged in 1816 for stealing onions! As Adjutant, Peter Stuart had no doubt to deal with the paperwork of this crime. Peter Stuart is recorded as being Adjutant York Hospital in the Army Lists of 1816 and 1817. He is also listed in 1818, but he is also recorded as being placed on Half Pay again on 25 April 1817. He himself records that he became a member of the 1st Royal Veterans Battalion at the end of 1815. What this entailed I am not sure, but perhaps it was just a holding unit for the staff at York Hospital. From a letter written to his "Honoured Parents" by 10 year old son John, it appears that Peter and Elizabeth remained at Chelsea until his next appointment at the end of 1818.

On 24 December 1818 Lieutenant Peter Stuart took up the position that was to last for the rest of his life - Town Major of the Garrison at Belfast. He was by then 48 years old. The yearly Army Lists from 1819 until 1864 record Peter Stuart as "Lieutenant 1s Royal Veterans Battalion on full retired pay and Town Major, Belfast" - a tenure of some 46 years! The position was, I suspect, mainly a ceremonial one, and an appointment for life, which in Peter Stuart's case was a long one. His salary during all this time virtually did not change; in the 1820's he received sixty eight pounds, nineteen shillings and ninepence per year. But from the early 1830's for over 30 years he received a constant sixty three pounds, thirteen shillings and eight pence. No adjustment for inflation in those days! The position of Town Major of Belfast lapsed on Peter Stuart's death on 7 January 1864. He outlived his wife Elizabeth by 38 years;

she died in 1826 at the age of 52. He also outlived both his younger sons. His two elder sons born in Honduras, both became Majors in the Army; the elder Donald sold his commission for Five Thousand Pounds in 1853 and the second Hugh Lindsay (a Surgeon Major) died shortly after his father.

#### **References:**

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PRO WO 25/775

Gravestone Inscriptions Co Down: Volume 2

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## **Scottish Christian Names Patterns**

by J.W. Ewart

Traditionally the Scots had a system for giving their children christian names whereby:

The first son was named after his FATHER'S FATHER

The second son was named after his MOTHER'S FATHER

The third son was named after his OWN FATHER

Likewise with girls:

The first daughter was named after her MOTHER'S MOTHER

The second daughter was named after her FATHER'S MOTHER

The third daughter was named after her OWN MOTHER.

If infant deaths left "vacancies" for these names they were often, where opportunity afforded, used again. For this reason it is advisable to compare names with the actual date of marriage, if possible, otherwise this practice of re-using the "key names" can mislead a researcher.

This pattern is obviously a valuable aid in determining family relationships in Scottish families. It is not as rigid as it might appear at first sight. For after using the first three names, male and female, imposed by the pattern, there was often ample scope for using other christian names in the large families of days gone by.

In the Ewart family of Dirleton there is some suggestion that in deferential imitation of their Nisbet landlords, they may have used christian names used by the Nisbets. This of course is mere conjecture, but comparing the two families, it does seem a slight possibility.

# NOTES ON THE CHALMERS FAMILIES OF SOUTH AYRSHIRE

by John G. Wilson

## **The Chalmers Family of Gadgirth, Ayrshire De Camera (or Chalmers of Gadgirth)**

This is one of the most ancient families in Ayrshire, and for many centuries held a distinguished rank among the most respectable of its lesser barons.

The name de Camera which it retained down to the reign of James VI is derived from official situation. The first of them on record have exercised the great office of "Camerarius Regis", or Great Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of David I. "inter 1124 et 1153", and had held the same under the preceding king, Alexander I. This was Herbertus Camerarius I, who is witness to several deeds in the reign of David I. Besides his lands in Ayrshire, which remained for longer than 600 years in the family, he had also the Barony of Kinniel, in the county of Linlithgow.

Reginaldus de Camera II: his son was in possession of the lands of Galdgirth in the reign of William, inter 1165 et 1214, and assumed De Camera as a surname in the same manner as the family of the Great Stewards of Scotland have assumed the name of Stewart. This Reginald II is a frequent witness to the donations of Walter the High Steward, from his lands in the neighbourhood of Gadgirth, to the monastery of Paisley in 1160.

Willielmus de Camera V among the rest of the barons in Kyle, appears in the Ragman Roll swearing an extorted allegiance to Edward I of England. This William, there is reason to believe, was of Gadgirth, as no other of the family of De Camera are known to have existed in Ayrshire till many ages afterwards.

Reginald de Camera VI, his son took an active part in support of the claims of Robert Bruce to the Scottish throne, and after the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, he had a charter under the Great Seal, of his own lands of Gadgirth.

William de Camera de Galdgirth VII, son of the preceding, took the same active part with David Bruce, King of Scots, as his father did with Robert.

Reginald de Camera de Galdgirth VIII, succeeded his father in that estate. He also acquired the lands of Auchenfeoch in Renfrewshire, the charter is dated 1375. These lands, later called Graigenfeochchalmer remained with the family till 1507 (it belong to Lord Sempill in 1825).

James de Camera de Galdgirth XV, he had several charters under the Great Seal of different lands both in the counties of Ayr and Wigton in the year 1548. One of his daughters married Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan.

James Chalmers of Gadgirth VII: his eldest daughter married John Brisbane of Bishopton.

His 3rd daughter married William Wallace of Elderslie.

Most recent descendant in Gadgirth line:  
George Chalmers Esq., of Cheltenham (1825)

Extract from: The story of the Crosshill Churches by J. Crichton:  
"Thomas Chalmers, the Free Church leader"

Extract from: Royal Valley: The story of the Aberdeenshire Dee by F. Wyness:  
page 55 and 56:

"Their annual value is assessed at a pound of wax. What is probably the last mention of serfdom in the valley occurs in 1388 when the lands of Murtle were conveyed to William de Camera, Provost of Aberdeen, together with its serfs and their issue."

page 76:

"Another Deeside charter was given by David II on 26th March 1362. It confirmed a grant made to William de Camera (Chalmers) by Thomas, 10th Earl of Mar, of the lands of Easter Ruthven in Cromar."

page 222:

"In a charter dated 15th December 1535, the lands of Blairs were feued by the Knights Hospitallers to Gilbert Menzies of Findon. Menzies married Marjory, daughter of Alexander Chalmers of Murtle - a neighbouring property lying on the north bank of the River Dee."

Extract from: Ayrshire - The story of a County by J. Strawhorn:

"A new crisis was developing, and following upon his return to Scotland John Knox in 1556 visited Ayrshire to preach at Bar (Galston), Kinzeancleuch (Mauchline), Carnell, Ochiltree, Gadgirth and Ayr. On his second return to Scotland in 1559, despite attempts by the Queen Regent to check the rising flood, the Ayrshire protestant lords assembled forces at Craigie. Under the leadership of the 5th Earl of Glencairn, Campbell of Loudoun, Boyd of Kilmarnock, Stewart of Ochiltree, Chalmers of Gadgirth, with twelve hundred horse and as many foot, marched to Perth to join the Army of the Congregation which the following year won victory for protestantism."

Extract from: Wigtownshire Charters:

No 353 1558/9, March 6th page 251:

"James Chalmer and James Douglas of Drumlanrig."

No. 269 1538/9, February 14th page 217:

a John Chalmer is recorded as a witness.

No. 285 1542/3 February 21st page 225:

"Thomas Chalmers"



Extract from History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton Vol II - Carrick by J. Paterson  
page 448:

“Sauchrie is situated three miles north-west of Maybole. Mr James Chalmers of Sauchrie, an immediate branch of the Chalmers of Gadgirth. His name occurs in the testament of John Henderson of Woodstoun in 1618.”

Mr John Chalmers of Suacharie was one of the guardians nominated in the latter - will of Hew Kennedy, Provost of Ayr in 1623.

Robert Chalmers, “sone lauchfull to Mr John Chalmeris of Sauchrie”, is mentioned as head creditor in the testament of Thomas Kennedy of Pinquhirrie in 1644 (Pinquhirrie - Pinwherry).

Allan Chalmers of Sauchrie had sasine of the 43s lands of Craigskean, 2nd February 1699. In 1704 (19th Feb.) there is a resignation of an annual rent, “furth of the lands of Craigskean”, in favour of Alan Chalmers of Sauchrie (Sauchrie is just west of Craigskean).

Extract from Ayrshire Collections Vol. 6 page 47:

“Master John Chalmer of Sandifurd, a kinsman of the Boyds of Trochrig and Penkill, was undoubtedly a Cassillis adherent” (1600’s).

Gadgirth dates from the 14th century and nothing remains of its today. Sauchrie dates from the 17th century and nothing also remains today.

Extract from The Great Seal:

“Chalmers of Gadgirth, James Chalmer, Wigton, 1548”

Extract from: History of Galloway Vol II page 168:

“Robert Chalmers, brother to Gadgirth, a Rebel, 4th December 1666.”

Ayr Register of Sasines 1635 - 1660:

List of Chalmers mentioned: of Bonnytoun, of Gaitgirth, Polquhairne, bailie of Ayr, burgess of Ayr, merchant of Ayr, notary of Ayr, of Hallow Chappell, Saulchrie (Sauchrie), Quhythill

Extract from History of the counties of Ayr and Wigton, Vol I by Paterson.

Parish of Ochiltree, page 633:

“Bonnytoun or Wester Polquharn.

David Chalmer, heir of John Chalmer in Ballochneil, his father was served in the four merk land of Wester Polquhairne, called Bonnytoun - Polquhairne, namely, the two merk land of Bonnytoun, c. Aug. 25th 1627.”

In March 1642, John Chalmers, heir of James Chalmer, junior of Polquhairnen, his brother, was served in the eight merk land of Easter

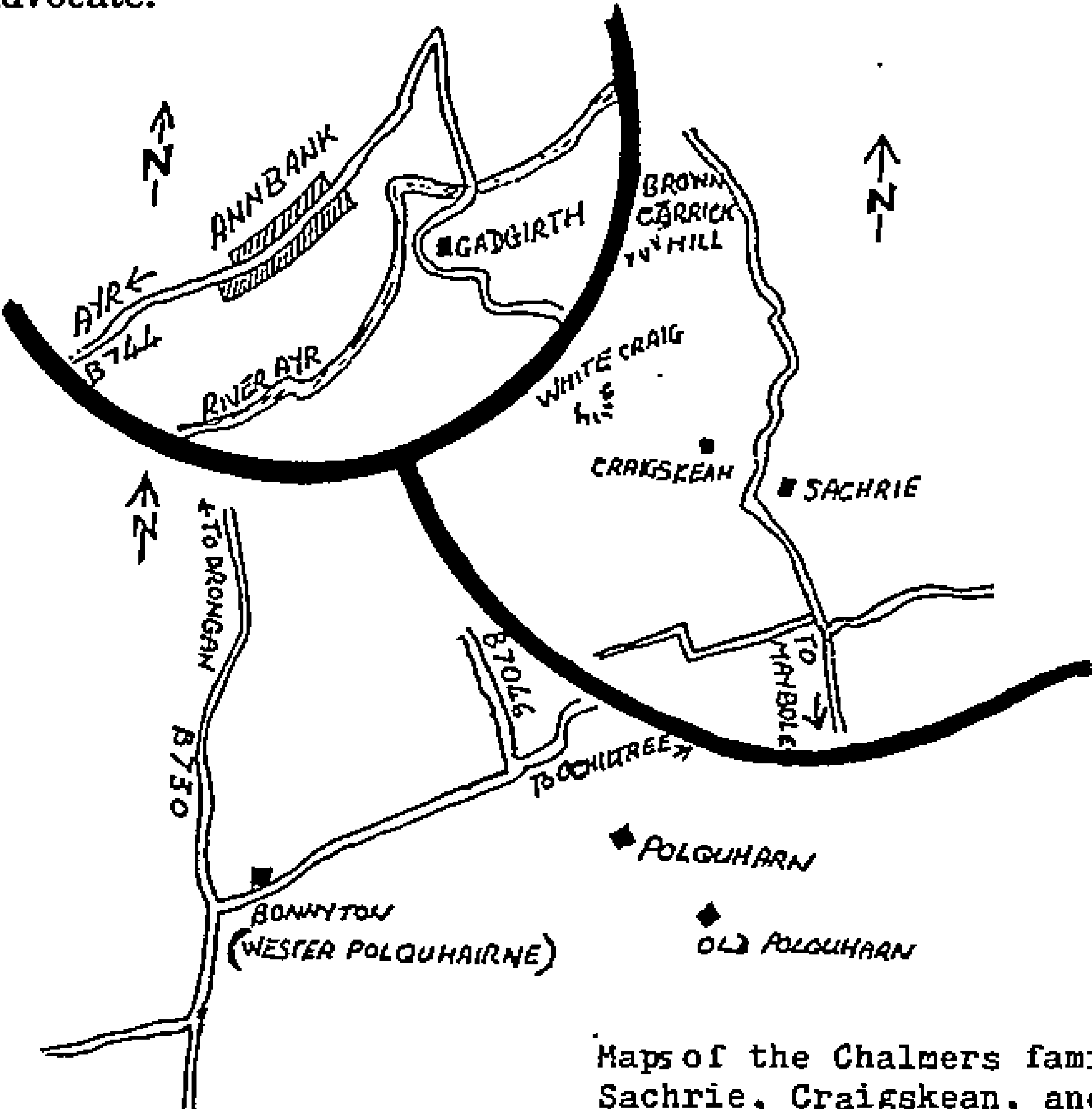
Polquhairne, with the mill and granary. And in the same month and year: James Chalmers, heir of James Chalmers, notary public, burghess of Ayr, his father, had service of the lands of Waterside, Greenside, Richartoun, and certain parts of the lands of Wester Polquhairn. These Chalmers were of the Gadgirth family.

Extracts from Carrick Gallovidian by J.K. McDowall (1947), page 193, "Craigskean. A farm, 3 miles n.w. of Maybole; in Carrick. At one time the Mures of Craigskean had a castle there."

Craigskean is situated on a protruding shoulder of the White Craig, a prominent rocky hill of 800 feet."

page 492: "Sauchrie. A small estate and residence, 3 miles n.w. of Maybole, in Carrick." "Sauchrie is situated below Craigskean, at the s.e. bases of White Craig and Brown Craig - about 1/2 mile west of Otterden House."

Sauchrie is mentioned in Abercrummie's description of Carrick without comment. It is described by Paterson as "occupying a delightful situation and now esteemed one of the pleasantest residences in Carrick." In 1618, it was owned by James Chalmers of Sauchrie. In 1704, there was recorded an assignation of an annual rent, furth of the lands of Craigskean, in favour of Allan Chalmers of Sauchrie. By 1729, the lands had become possessed by a family named Wallace, merchants in Ayr. In 1834, it belonged to an Archibald Kelso of Sauchrie and later, in 1864, it belonged to Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Advocate."



Maps of the Chalmers family of Gadgirth, Sauchrie, Craigskean, and Polquhairne, Ayrshire.

Chalmers of Colmonell Parish

Hallowchapel

In 1551 the "40s lands of Hallowchapel in the barony of Carltoun", there is also mention of the "dwelling house of Hallowchapel". In the Sasine Reg. for Ayrshire 1635-1660, it is recorded that Hallowchapel was owned by the Chalmers family. In 1644, a Robert Chalmers, son of John Chalmers of Sauchrie, was the head creditor in the testament of Thomas Kennedy of Pinwherry which was adjoined to Hallowchapel. It is highly likely that the above Robert was of Hallowchapel which was owned by the Chalmers family and a neighbour of Thomas Kennedy.

Kildonan

The old House of Kildonan stood on the east bank of the Duisk, about a mile from the junction of that stream with the river Stinchar. The lands were possessed, in the fifteenth century, by a branch of the border family of Eccles of that Ilk. The young Eccles, Laird of Kildonan was a ruling elder in Straiton parish in 1645; the parish where my own Chalmers connection belongs. Shortly after, this property seems to have passed to the Cathcarts of Carletoun. After 1683, Kildonan must have been re-acquired by a descendant of the former proprietors. By the 1750's, the next proprietor of Kildonan was James Chalmers, whose name occurs in the sederunt of commissioners of supply in 1749 and 1753. James Chalmers of Kildonan married Jane Cathcart, 5th child and eldest of the two daughters of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton. A James Chalmers, Kildonan, died in 1773, a John Chalmers, Kildonan, died in 1774. In 1830, Kildonan was bought by a Dr Hamilton. It would seem that the Chalmers families of Hallowchapel and Kildonan were the same as Sauchrie.

The Chalmers family from Straiton who are connected to John G. Wilson

John Chalmers = Katherine McClive		
in Littletown		(marriages are blank
		from 1719 - 1783 in Straiton
		parish records)
his son John Chalmers = Mary Cowan, b 1767?		
farmer in Highgate,		married 1st June 1797,
b. 10 Aug 1758,		Straiton parish
Littletown		d. 23 June 1854.
d. 31 July 1810.		
*  -----  ?		
John	Mary	Margaret
b. 9 June	b. 21 March	b. ?
1798, Straiton,	1800, Straiton.	
d. 27 June 1875.	d. 15 Oct. 1858	

The above John moved to Wigton to farm in Drummoddie. He married his 1st wife Margaret Clark at Penningham, Wigton, in Feb. 1827. His second wife Janet —? came from Wigton. He died at Straiton on 27th June 1875.

John's family were:

Margaret b. ?

Mary b. 10th May 1829, Penningham, Wigton

Ann b. Penningham, Wigton

David b. Glasserton, do.

John b.do. do.

Jane b. do. do.

Elizabeth b. do. do.

John Chalmers in Littleton (or Littleton) had a son Andrew who would be John's older brother as he took over in Littleton. He married Elizabeth Speir, they had a daughter Sarah bap. 7th Feb. 1797 and a son William bap. 10 June 1798.

**1841 Census, Drummodie, Glasserton Parish, Wigton:**

John Chalmers 40 Farmer in Drummodie

Janet do. wife 40

Margaret do. 14

Mary do. 12

Ann do. 10

David do. 5

John do. 3

Jane do. 1

**1851 Census, Drummodie, Glasserton parish, Wigton**

**Wigton:**

John Chalmers head, marr. 54 Farmer b. Straiton

Janet Chalmers wife do. 51 b. Kirk

Mary Chalmers dau. 20 b. Penningham

Ann Chalmers dau 18 b. Penningham

David Chalmers son 15 b. Glasserton

John Chalmers son 13 b. Glasserton

Jane Chalmers dau 10 b. Glasserton

Elizabeth Chalmers dau 8 b. Glasserton

**1861 Census, Drummodie**

John Chalmers head marr. 63 Farmer of 125 acres in Drummodie Farm  
b. Straiton, Ayrshire

Janet Chalmers wife married 63 b.Kirkiner?, Wigton  
 Ann Chalmers daughter 28 b. Penningham, Wigton  
 David Chalmers son 26 b. Glasserton, Wigton  
 John Chalmers son 22 b. Glasserton, Wigton  
 Jane Chalmers daughter 20 b. Glasserton, Wigton  
 Elizabeth Chalmers daughter 19 b.Glasserton

The below family from Straiton parish would most possibly be the same family as the family in Littleton:

John Chalmers		=	Anne McCandlish	
in Upperraw,			marr. 22 Dec. 1797, Straiton	
John	Jean		David	John
b. 22 Dec.	b 4 Apr.		b. 3 Sept	b. 16 June
1797	1800		1801	1802

The below family is buried in Straiton churchyard:

James Chalmers		=	Elizabeth McCosh	
b. (1801)			b. (1802)	
d. 11 June 1883,			d. 5 April 1884	
Roselea, Ayr.			Roselea, Ayr	
Thomas	Jane		Sarah	
b. (1820)	b. (1840)		b. (1845)	
d. 31 Mar	d. 19 Jan		d. 21 Jan	
1907	1913 Roselea,		1890	
	Ayr			

A David Chalmers and Sarah McCutchen had a son David b. 7 Feb 1726 at Straiton parish.

An Ann Gordon had a dau. Elizabeth Chalmers b. 15th Nov 1857 at Penninghame.

William Chalmers, Taylor in Bennian, Straiton, and Elizabeth McTaggart had a son b. 2nd Feb. 1798 named James. William Chalmers, Taylor in Straiton and Margaret Sinclair had a son b. 4th April 1800 named William.

Extract from Valuation Roll (of 1930):

No 291 house, Straiton, the trustees of the late Sir E.H. Blair of Blairquhan, tenant: Miss Isabella Chalmers

Extract from The Ayrshire Director 1851-52:

"Chalmers James, Tailor, Straiton

Gravestone in Dunlop Parish:

"By Patrick Gemmill, wife Janet Chalmers b. 6.10.1837 d. 29.10.1914, children Janet Gemmill b.4.4.1876, d.18.2.1914, John Gemmill b. 14.1.1872, d.3.1.1875, Ann Gemmill b.18.5.1874, d.7.1.1875 both interred Templehouse lair; the above Patrick Gemmill b.20.9.1830, d. 20.12.1924, Jane Brown Gemmill d.5.5.1947, Mary Anderson Gemmill d. 1.6.1948."

Gravestone in Stewarton Old Church burial ground:

"John Chalmers, 1852 by Wife Mary Anderson 20.5.1873, aged 79, son Robert 4.3.1852, aged 25, 2 daughters infants, dau Jeanie 1867 aged 27. James Chalmers. 2.1901, 68, wife Margaret Smith 8.5.1910, aged 73, Janet Dunlop Chalmers 0.7.19—, 2 years, John 7.3. 10 years 4 months."

Gravestone in St Andrews churchyard, Kilmarnock:

"George Chalmers, wool spinner 3rd Oct 1787 - 11th April 1849. Wife Elizabeth Reid, d. Manse of Gross, Orkney 4th Dec 1867, aged 72. Dau. Mary Montgomery 17th October 1829 - 7 March 1860. Marion, Helen, Adam, and John d. infants. Grandchild, Mary Howill Fisher aged 4 months."

Extract from: Index to Dumfries and Galloway Standard and Advertiser:

"Chalmers, John, Farmer, Kinmount, Cummertrees, 1841, 6/12, 1c.

Two gravestones from Kirkmichael or Straiton churchyard:

"Hir lays the corps of Sara Brachanrig spovs to John Chalmers who died May the first 1753 aged 42."

"Erected by David Chalmers in memory of his daughter Margaret who died 12th Aug 1846 in the 6 year of her age. The above David Chalmers, Burnside died 27th April 1866 aged 77. His wife Marion Bryon died 26th April 1889 aged 96".

Allan Chalmer married Margaret Smith at Dalmellington 1653.

Extract from Mauchline O.P.Rs.:

William Chalmer in Culton (Coylton) parish and Anna Dunbar were married at Mauchline in 1687. William Chalmers of Laibra-os?, his son John b. 20th Feb 1689.

## **FAMILY HISTORY RESOURCES IN KIRKCALDY DISTRICT**

*Kirkcaldy District Libraries and Fife Local Studies Workshop work closely together to provide a service to family history researchers.*

The library holds microfilm copies of all old parish records and census returns 1841-1881 for all Fife parishes. We hope to purchase the 1891 records when they become available. A listing of parishes covered is available from Central Library on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. The library also has the International Genealogical Index for Scotland.

To view this material there are two microfilm and two microfiche readers for public use. As these machines are heavily used it is advisable to book in advance. The booking system allows users two hours on a machine with an extension of this period if it is not required by anyone else.

Fife Local Studies Workshop has produced street indexes for Kirkcaldy and Dysart censuses 1861 and 1871. They are available for consultation in Central Library or for sale at £2.50 including postage from Fife Local Studies Workshop.

Library staff have collected information on holdings of census records, old parish records and International Genealogical Indexes in all Scottish libraries. This is a very useful item which enables library staff to direct enquirers to relevant areas to continue their research, an important point when New Register House is so busy. Also libraries are free. It is hoped to publish this material shortly.

Three local newspapers have been microfilmed and these provide a wealth of information for researchers. They are FIFESHIRE ADVERTISER 1845-1965, FIFE FREE PRESS 1871 to date, LEVEN ADVERTISER and WEMYSS GAZETTE 1897-1939. There is a very detailed index covering the first twenty years of the FIFESHIRE ADVERTISER, including birth, marriage and death notices.

Print-outs of material on microfiche and microfilm may be provided subject to copyright. Copies cost 20p for A4 and 40p for A3.

The Library published a booklet entitled YOUR SCOTTISH ROOTS by S. Campbell and E. Dickson which contains a detailed listing of material in Kirkcaldy District Libraries which may of use to family historians. It is available from the library, price £1.00 including postage.

A great deal of genealogical information is to be found in Andrew Campbell's FIFE DEATHS 1822-54: FIFE DEATHS ABROAD 1855-1900 and FIFE SHOPKEEPERS AND TRADERS 1820-1870. These detailed listings are taken from the files of local newspapers and directories. They are unpublished but copies are available in Fife Libraries and the National Library of Scotland.

The Library staff are indexing Pathhead Feuars Burial Records 1714 onwards and in conjunction with us, Fife Local Studies Workshop is recording inscriptions on gravestones in the burial grounds.

While library staff are available to give advice on how to begin researching and to advise on resources, we are unable to undertake research. We can deal with specific enquiries; however, if you are writing please give as much detail as possible, names, dates, parishes, to help us determine we are tracing information on the right person or family.

Visitors to the library are welcome, but if you are coming from a distance it would be wise to phone or write in beforehand to ensure there is material available relevant to your research and to book a microfilm/fiche reader.

For further information please contact:

Local Studies Department,  
Central Library,  
War Memorial Grounds,  
Kirkcaldy KY1 1YG  
Telephone (0592) 260707

Fife Local Studies Workshop,  
Central Library,  
War Memorial Grounds,  
Kirkcaldy KY1 1YG

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## THE McSHANNONS OF KINTYRE: HARPERS TO TACKSMEN

by Keith Sanger

Towards the end of the 15th century, following the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles, the former MacDonald lands were brought directly under the crown. It is mainly from these crown records, either directly or in the case of the Earl of Argyle's administration of Kintyre, from transcripts made by the 10th Duke from papers held at Inveraray, that the early land holdings of the MacShennoigs can be traced.

The family origins were thought to have been in Ireland and to have been linked with an entry in the Annals of Ulster recording the death from plague at Tuaim da Ghulann of one "Amlaim MacShenaigh accomplished emperor of melody in 1371".<sup>1</sup> However, it has been suggested more recently that the family were indeed indigenous to Kintyre and derived their name locally from the church dedicated to St Sennan at Kilmashenochan.<sup>2</sup> This argument seems fairly convincing and there were indeed strong enough links between Kintyre and the north of Ireland to explain "Amlaim", if he was of the same family, and one or two other intrusive Irish names in the pedigree. Whatever the case, the first recorded appearance of the family in a Scottish context was probably a "Duncan McOhanak" who witnessed a notarial instrument at Finlaggan on the 14 June 1456.<sup>3</sup>



The earliest firm reference to the family as harpers comes from the Exchequer Rental for 1505 when "Muriach McMaschenach citheriste" was shown holding the four merkland of "Brunerican, Amod, Drumnarianch, Dalsmeran, Lag na Damh and Innean Coig Cailleiche".<sup>4</sup> In the quasi Latin records of the period the term "citherist" seemed to cover harp, croud (or cruit) and lute but in this case it can confidently be taken to mean a metal strung clarsach similar to the two surviving contemporary examples now housed at the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. Four merklands were a sizeable holding but compared to the eight merkland held by "Johannes McMurech Albany" the Kintyre representative of the MacMhuirich Bardic family, provides a good example of the relative status of the harper viz. the poets in Gaelic Society.<sup>5</sup>

It is about this period when a representative of the harpers' family acquired the land of Lephenstrath and half of Lyel. Between 1502-1505 these had been held by Gillecallum McMurrich, one of the Bardic family and possibly identified with the poet Giolla Coluim mac An Ollaimh; however, from 1506 they pass into the hands of "Gillecallum McCosenach", and remained with this branch of the family until late in the 18th century.<sup>6</sup>

It is GilleCallum, described as "Gillcollm Mcoschenock in Kyntyr" who appears along with the other members of the family in a name list of musicians included in the Book of the Dean of Lismore, a collection of Gaelic poetry and other material made around 1512-26. Muireach citharist, who according to the Exchequer rentals was still holding his lands in 1528, as befits the head of his kindred, is listed in the Dean's book simply as "Mcoschennak a brounerre".<sup>7</sup> Exactly when he died is unclear, since the Exchequer Rolls for 1541 also list the holder of Brunerican et al, as just "McIlshannoch", while Lyel and Lephenstrath were possessed by "Ivoy McIlshannoch" and Pubil and Intergy by "Donaldo McIlcallum McIlshannoch".<sup>8</sup> According to the Dean's list Muireach's son is named Aodh Riabhach, but the next named tenant of Brunerican comes from the Argyle Transcripts for 1543 where he is described as "Ache Mcosennok", at least that is what it seems to read. Perhaps if the original document can be found at Inveraray it might prove to be a mis-reading for Aodh. Whatever the case, the rental was remitted by command of the King, the full entry reading - "Brouneregyn, Drumhyrenicke, Dalsmeryll, Lagnadurif, Innerkneiekalliche, Amoit iiij mark vs 10d land. Set to Ache McOsennok for iiij lib viijs money, iiij bolls malt, vj stonis maele v stons cheis, ane muttone, ane weddir, gewin and remittit to ye said Ache be ye command of the Kingis hieness order his handwrit and signet".

It is possibly the same "Ache McOsennok" who was also holding "Mauchrebeg" but paying the full rent. The other members of the family included in this rental were "Duncan McGilcallum VcOsennok at Pubill and Innigrosye" (occupied by Gilchrist McIlshaunoch in 1605), and "McMolane Mcosennok at Auchenasslessaig" (described as waste with no rental set).<sup>9</sup> At Pubill, Donald McGilliecallum of the 1541 rental would seem to have been replaced by his

kinsman Duncan, but it is curious that there is no mention of Lyel and Lephenstrath, the other major holding. Certainly this property seems to have remained in the family's hands and was held by one "Murdoch M'Cochennoch" when the next surviving list of Kintyre tenants appears in 1596.<sup>10</sup>

This list of 1596 also provides the name of the senior member of the family holding the Brunerican lands at that time, who is given as "Duncan McCochennach", probably the same "Duncan M'Ilshenoch" still in possession in 1605. However, by 1619 the rentals revert to addressing the holder of Brunerican as just "McOssenok" and with a rental of £106-13-4d. It would seem that it was no longer being held rent free.<sup>11</sup> In 1605 one of the two merklands of Lyel and Lephenstrath was described as waste while the other was held by "Duncan McShenoch", possibly the same who also held Brunerican. In that year Gilbert occupied part of the 2 merkland of Machribeg valued at 20 shillings, the rest being waste. By 1619 Lephenstrath was held by "Murrachie Mceanry VcOssenok" and paid a rental of £57, half that of the four merklands of Brunerican et al., which suggests that both parts of the two merkland of Lailt and Lephenstrath, now combined under one name, were again fully productive.<sup>12</sup>

Three more members of the family appear at this time, Hew, holding Mucklock at a rental of £25, "Muriacke oig" holding "Achenaslisaig" at £20 and Gillecillum holding part of Knockreachmoir. Hew was the father of Malcolm McO'senog, minister of Kilchievan circa 1630 who transferred to the combined parishes of Kilchenzie, Killeen and Kilmalrubh and died sometime between 24 April 1639 and 1 October 1640. The entry in *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* gives his father as M'Uistein Og of the family of Lephenstrath, and it is therefore tempting to identify Uistein or Hew senior with the holder of Keremanach in 1596 and 1605. He may have been a younger son of the Lephenstrath line; the name Hew does not appear in the main line until late in the 17th century.<sup>13</sup>

"Minister McOschennok and Gilles" his brother jointly held Glak, Strone, and Mucklock in 1636, and it is probably the Minister, who as "Malcolme M'Osenog" appears on a list of Kintyre tenants who subscribed 4 merks each to Lord Lorn at Kinlochkilcherane on 17th October 1636. The Minister signed his own name, but the only other member of the family to appear on the list was "Murioch oig McOsenog" who seems to be among the names who could not write.<sup>14</sup>

By 1636 the lands of "Brunerikine, Amod, Auchenaslaisag, Lagnadaive, Inincokaleoch and Dalsmuriall", now described as a 2 merkland, were in the hands of "Murriok oig the harper takisman thereof idem in will", and it would seem that there had been a major change in the harpers land holding. Drumanreannach, which was situated between Lailt and Lephenstrath, near the modern Lephenstrath Bridge and formerly had been among the lands associated with Brunerican, was now missing and, although replaced by Achnaslisaig, the overall effect was to reduce the value of the harpers lands

from four to two merkland. It has been noted previously that Achnaslishaig was held by "Muriake oig" in 1619 for £10, and it was possibly as compensation for the loss of Drumanreannach that the Argyll rentals of 1625 and 1627 (twice) contain the entries: "Allowit to Murrioch Mcschennocken harper during my lordis will the maillis of Auchinlessen xx lib", indicating that for some of this period at least, part of the harpers rental was remitted.<sup>15</sup>

The events of 1647, and in particular the siege of Dunaverty Castle, from which the neighbouring Brunerican could not have escaped involvement, must have led to considerable devastation from which Brunerican may not have recovered for some years. It is probably for that reason that Brunerican does not appear in a Judicial Rental made in 1653. In fact the family may have suffered as well as the land, for the only MacShenoigs recorded in this rental were "Morich in Lemnastra", leased lands past five years, "Duncan in Kepregan possessed from 1651 and a Duncan in Amod."<sup>16</sup> But in another 1653 rental John and Archibald are shown in Gartvean Ichlarach.

It is from this period that the family seems to have lost the original Harpers lands of Brunerican and probably their status as professional musicians, having turned to other occupations or become just ordinary agricultural tenants. Indeed by circa 1671 only one of the family "Malcolm McOsenog" was in possession of a tack, that of Lephonstrath, and even that land was not as it once was: "This room was 2 merkland but, being spoiled by the water is sett at the extent of a 20 shilling land, as to Public Burdens only". According to this rental made by Argyle's Chamberlain in 1678, the 2 merkland 5sh 10d land of Amot, Inicokcullock, Drumnarinock, Dalsmerril and Laggandave" had been sett to Dugald Campbell for 19y from 1673 at £85, the "2 merkland of Brunerikin sett to Ralstoune for 21 years from 1669 at £90", the "2 merkland of Stone and Ballemacumbray possessed by MacCumbray sionce 1671, the 1 merkland of Mucklock to John Hendrie from 1671 and Inverey and Pubil to John Campbell since 1671".<sup>17</sup>

Although the period covered started with a "Muriach Harper (citheriste)" in 1505 and ended with "Murrioch oig Harper" in 1636 it is worth considering the links between them, and their relative status and backgrounds as harpers in Kintyre. The first clearly identified musician in Kintyre was one "Giola Criost Bruilingeach" two of whose poems are preserved in the "Book of the Dean of Lismore" compiled circa 1513-25. From the internal evidence of the poems, both addressed to Irish patrons, Giolla Criost (fl 1458) would appear to have been a harper, for he first requests a harp in payment and in the second poem confirms its receipt. He is described as "Bard in Leymn" which is thought to suggest that he came from Leim on the Island of Gigha and that he may have been a member of a family called MacBhreatnaich (or Galbraith). That he was called Bruilingeach and was a musician is significant, for in a poem by the 13th century Irish File Giolla Brighde Mac Con Midhe concerning the difference between the trained poet and the bard, the work of the latter is likened to a "Crooked lay" and is classed with the work produced by a lower

grade of poet called a bruiling who employed a simplified form of metre called bruilingecht.<sup>18</sup>

If Giolla Criost was a member of the MacBhreatnaich family, then he was probably related to a family of harpers who first come into view in the Exchequer Rentals for 1471 when they held the lands of Knockan and Clutag near Wigtown in Galloway. Three members of the family are on record between 1471-1513, first Martin, John and then Roland (or Lachlan) and, although during this period they were tenants of the crown and occasionally appeared in the Treasurers accounts at court, it is possible that they may have previously been associated with Whithorn under earlier Douglas patronage and that descendants remained in the areas after 1513.<sup>19</sup> Whithorn may perhaps provide the link between Galloway and Kintyre; for the church at Candida Casa held several lands in Kintyre, including Kilmashenachan. It is quite possible that the MacBhreatnaich's harpers to the crown and the Macshennoig harpers to the Lords of the Isles were familiars. The Earl of Douglas and the Lord of the Isles had been political bedfellows and at that time Galloway was part of the Gaelic speaking world.

By 1515 when Muriach Citheriste appeared on record, that Gaelic world was about to undergo some major upheavals. Following the forfeiture of John Lord of the Isles in 1493, his lands were taken under the crown, although royal control was not established for some years. Initially the administration of Kintyre was undertaken on behalf of the crown by the Earl of Argyle. Often overshadowed by the antagonism created towards the end of the sixteenth century when the Campbells moved to fill the power vacuum left by the loss of the Lordship, the early Campbell administration was conducted with sympathy towards the MacDonalds and their former tenants. MacDonald of Dunyveg and Argyle who were related by marriage, were in fact said to have worked well together.<sup>20</sup>

The MacMhuirich poets, however, may not have been entirely happy with this situation; their eight merklands which included Cattadale were still in the possession of John MacMhuirich in 1541, and again in 1543 when "Cattadill and Gartmor" were set to "John McMurrich and his son Cawill" (Cathal), but some time between then and 1596 the MacMhuirich poets moved from Kintyre to serve the MacDonalds of Clanranald. Although descendants of the family remained in Kintyre and probably include the 18th century musician and poet William McMurchy, the mainstream of the Bardic tradition had moved north.<sup>21</sup>

Yet the MacShennoig harpers stayed in Kintyre: what function did they now have? Since one member of the family at least was still able to function as a harper circa 1620-36, the instrumental skill had clearly been passed on. At this time when Murrioch oig, albeit with a reduced land holding is clearly described as a musician, it is probably noteworthy that "MacMarqueis" a member of

another bardic family who held the three merkland of Laggan, has the description poet appended to his name.<sup>22</sup>

It would seem that the link between poet and harper in that part of the Gaelic world remained alive into the first half of the 17th century, but this does not necessarily mean that all was well. It is probably significant that it during the period of the departure of the MacMhurichs that the MacShennoig family started moving into other professions. There is mention of "Gillechreist Mcoshennagye dempster in Kyntyre" circa 1610-1636, Malcolm McOsenog the minister (who witnessed a charter by Andro Bishop of Lismore in 1622)<sup>23</sup> and Duncan Leyche M'llshinnocht who was perhaps the most important of them all.

On 24 August 1583 at the town of Ayr, George Hamilton, one of the burgesses of Ayr, undertook to pay George Gibson the sum of "Foirscoir fiftene merkis for the price of one tun of wine received from Gibson by Duncan Leyche M'llshinnocht in Kintyre". Duncan along with Duncan M'llshinnocht his son undertook to reimburse the said George Hamilton. From the description of "Leyche" it would seem that one MacShennoig at least had turned to the practice of medicine.<sup>24</sup>

This evidence of the two Duncans, father and son, may explain a curious problem with the 1596 Kintyre Inventory, where, apart from the Duncan MacShennoig shown holding the Brunerican lands, there is another of that name described as Duncan Mor shown holding 1 merkland of the 12 merkland of "Auchnaglach, Lagnacrage, Kerefower, Ballemannoch, Teronell, Dounglas, Glenramskilmore, Strone and Gillenzadule (Glenadale)". Donald Mor's merkland was probably Strone which appears sometime later in the hands of the Minister Malcolm. The other five joint tenants are listed, although with one merkland unaccounted for, and among them, holding two merkland, is one "Rannald M'Alaster Herper".<sup>25</sup>

It is tempting to identify the father and son of 1583 in Ayr with the two Duncans of 1596, with Duncan Mor (or Senior) having resigned the Brunerican lands to his son. If the practice of medicine was employed by more than one generation it would seem to have been given up before 1636 when Kintyre was being covered by Duncan, one of the MacLachlan medical family who held the 5½ merkland of "Kildalleg, Molmartine, Ballemeanach, Knokwik, and Auchachone".<sup>26</sup> The appearance of the harper Ranald McAlaster raises the question, were any of the contemporary McShennoigs practising as professional harpers at that period, one interpretation of the fact that only "Ranald" was described as a harper being that there were no others.

An explanation may perhaps be found in the widow "Aine McOshennok" at Lephonstrath in 1636. Unfortunately her late husband's name is not recorded, but though the possibility that she had married a McShennoig cousin can not be ruled out, the small size of the very local family may have rendered such relationships too close. Therefore, the most probable route for her to have

obtained Lephénstrath would have been through her father. It is possible that she was the wife of Ránald M'Alester, from his name a member of another local family, and who, to have trained as a harper at that time and place would almost certainly have been the product of the Macshennoigs, one of Gaeldom's principal harping families. At a time when the male members of this family seem to have been diversifying into other fields, when the demand for a harper's services which closely related to that of the poets had run into the doldrums, the continuity of tradition which led to the "Murrich oig the harper" may temporarily have diverted via a daughter of the line, or her husband?

The period of decline in the MacShennoig's status, which commenced in the 17th century, continued into the 18th. Apart from the holders of Lephénstrath all the other members of the family appear as small subtenants, albeit sometimes on holdings formerly possessed by their forebears. One of these small holders, Neil McShennog, part holder of "Penlachlin" which was very close to Kilmashennachan where the family originated, died in 1731 leaving his widow Ann Heymann in possession. It is indeed a curious, but apparently unconnected coincidence that the leading modern exponent of the wire-strung clarsach played with the fingernails and using an intricate damping technique should be an American Harper called Ann Heymann.

## Notes

1. The Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society Magazine No 11, 3.
2. Information from Dr J Bannerman who identifies the root as MacGillesheanaich. Contemporary documents produce many variants and spellings of this name of which MacShennoig is but one example, I have, however, in this article, used this form for convenience, except where quoting directly from a source.
3. Scottish Record Office 60 176/4, J and R W Munro, eds, Acts of the Lords of the Isles, 92,
4. The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland Vol 12, 364
5. D S Thomson, The Macmhuirich Bardic Family, in Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, Vol 43 (1960-68), 292
6. D S Thomson, op cit, 291
7. National Library of Scotland MS 14870 f 19; E.R. Vol 15, 433
8. The printed version of the Exchequer Rolls give the forename as "Ivoy" but I am informed by Dr Bannerman that in the original manuscript is is "Iboy", representing the Gaelic form Aodh Buidhe.
9. Edinburgh University Library, MIC M 674 (Argyle Transcripts).
10. J R N MacPhail, Highland Papers Vol 3, 77
11. E.V.L. MIC M 674, p 70.
12. J R N MacPhail, op cit, 85; E.U.L. MIC M 674, 70.
13. Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae Vol 4, 59
14. E.U.L. MIC M 676, p 10 and 12. At this point Lephénstrath was held by "Aine Mcoschennok widow, her son produces and delivers the Tak".
15. E.U.L. MIC M 676 p 9 and MIC M 674 p 99, 111, 122
16. E.U.L. MIC M 676, p 15, 17, N.L.S. MS 3367

18. W.J. Watson ed, Scottish Verse from the Book of the Dean of Lismore, 32-59;  
D S Thomson, Gaelic Learned Orders and Literati in Medieval Scotland, in Scottish Studies Vol 12, 69; Gerald Murphy, Bards and Filidh, Eigse Vol 2, 202;
19. Gillechrist Bretnach is on record in Carrick circa 1200 (Black, Surnames of Scotland, 299) and versions of Galbraith, Makbrek and MacMartin are to be found in documents relating to the Wigtown and Glenluce area, circa 1500-1580.
20. J Dawson, The Fifth Earl of Argyle, Gaelic Lordship and Political Power in Sixteenth Century Scotland, in The Scottish Historical Review Vol LXVII, I; No 183, 16-17.
- 21 D S Thomson, The MacMhurrich Bardic Family, 292-296; E.U.L. MIC M 674.
22. E.U.L. MIC M 676 p 8
23. E.U.L. MIC M 663, 1610 "Allowit Mcoshennag ye dempster in Kyntyre his gudis be his Lordships payment"; MIC M 676, 1636 Gillechreist McOshyne dempster; MIC M 674, 1622 Malcolm McOsenog, Minister of Kilcheran.
24. Archaeological and historical collections of Ayrshire and Galloway VOL VI, 1889, "Notarial note-book of John Mason", 1582-1612, 223
25. J R N MacPhail, op cit, 78
26. E.U.L. MIC M 676, p 8

**Note by A.I.B. Stewart:** In a decree taken by the Earl of Argyll for removal of Kintyre tenants in 1609 (Acts and Decrees Vol 245 fol 216) the following names are included; Dunane McUschenage in Ammot, Brunerikin and Achnaliseg, Billichallum McUshenuoig in Lephenstray and Gilkris McUshenage in Machribeg, while in a similar Decree (Vol 330 fol 79) in 1619 the only one of the family mentioned is Gilloicallum McShoenache who shared Knockriochmore, Glenmurrel and Uchterane with two other tenants at a rent of £100, Lepenstrath and Brunerican etc are not mentioned. The Society has in its Library a transcription made by me in 1953 of a list of tenants in Kintyre. I date it as 1636 but I have come to the conclusion that it is earlier. Unlike most other lists it does not give the tacksmen, but lists the names of the actual occupiers of the ground, Duncan Mcosennog shares Auchinaslissaig with three others: Eoin, Neil, Duncan and his son Murrich share Brunerikyn et al with seven others. Hew and Dermoud with one other are in Mukloche; Gillicallim Mcever vc O'shennog, Duncan and Murrachie (probably a McShannon) were three of the four names tenants. Could Gillicallum have been the son of the Ivoy listed in 1541? Gilleis and Murriche occupied the two merkland of Machribeg, Malcolme was one of three tenants in Glenramskillmore. The list was presumably compiled after Kintyre passed to the Earl in 1607 and possibly between the years 1617 and 1636 when his younger son Lord Kintyre was in possession.

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## NEW ZEALAND LINKS

by Verna E. Mossong

The genealogical principle of undertaking sibling research is often overlooked, especially when the sibling is one who emigrated from UK to another colony. It may be through a sister/brother; great-aunt/uncle that the information in antipodean records could be relevant in regard to a common progenitor.

The writer is more familiar with the civil registration records of New Zealand where from 1876 the vital records of birth and death are required to identify parents of a subject infant born, or those of a deceased person. From that year the NZ birth entry tabulation required that the date and place of the parent's marriage be recorded. From 1881 the marriage documentation offers event data which includes details of both parents of groom and bride (as in the Scottish system).

Census schedules have not been retained in New Zealand having been destroyed after the extraction of statistical details. This lack is somewhat ameliorated by the availability of Passenger Lists of arrivals. The primary source records which survive for assisted passengers to New Zealand are held by National Archives of New Zealand. For the major immigration period of the 1870's and '80's there are lists from more than 250 vessels bringing assisted passengers. These are indexed to name carding at National Archives of NZ. The passenger lists present a family-group type of record, giving ages of both parents and of children, together with the occupation of the father and name of county from which they came. [This is not necessarily the county of birth.] It is hoped to analyse these for the Scots component and present some information as the substance of another article.

Of the earlier group of labouring emigrants from the United Kingdom in the eighteen forties, most were recruited by the New Zealand (Land) Company for which the Application Register originals are at the Public Record Office in Colonial Office series held at Kew London. Copies of this Application Register are variously available as photocopies and also film made for the Australian Joint Copy Project.

A Scots component example of New Zealand Company recruitment of labouring emigrants will be of those who were part of "the Expedition" to found the Nelson settlement. The vessels *Will Watch* and *Whitby* left Gravesend on Thames 27th April 1841 to arrive in New Zealand in September and into Nelson Haven in November. These were all men as surveyors' assistants and labourers. Almost all the wives and children of these men were sent forward by *Lloyds* which arrived at Nelson in February 1842.

The families who made Application from Scotland and were part of this early settler arrival at Nelson were -





wife of John FRASER, at age 42 years; and from a later newspaper a Marriage Notice of John FRASER to Helen McEWAN 20 May 1854.

For MICKLE/MICKELL the Cyclopedia volume 5 identifies him as "of Bannockburn, Scotland; a sawyer and miller of Brooklyn, Nelson who had died 1889 and was buried at Riwaka cemetery".

A burial book for that cemetery records Euphemia "wife of miller" buried 1873 aged 57.

William STRAITH died very soon after the arrival in Nelson on 17 January 1842. Arthur Wakefield's Diary reports that Straith was "one of the survey party" and that he "was buried in the Reserve beyond the principal square on the parellogram" ... which identifies a death prior to the naming of the streets of Nelson, also before his wife Agnes would arrive by Lloyds. Other contemporary records imply the possible cause of his death - "from eating berries" or "from ardent spirits and/or drinking cold water".

Bernard McMahon is in Cyclopedia as MACMAHON "born in Ireland about 1810" ... settled Riwaka and died there 1889.

Other Scots very early to Nelson settlement, rather appropriately by vessel named "Fifeshire" were:

DRUMMOND David, Jane; Robert and George from (?) Reith ? Leith  
(It must be remembered that the Application Register is handwritten and some names and places subject to reader's interpretation.)

DUNCAN Joseph and Rachel; John, James, Ellen from Dundee  
GIBSON John and Elizabeth; Agnes, Giles, Elizabeth & Amelia from Kinchie  
MIDDLETON James and Elizabeth with Alexander 16 years from Dundee  
MOORE William and Isabel with Peter and Mary from Finhaven by Forfar  
NICOL Charles and Ann with Margaret from Kirkgate, Cupar, Fife  
PATON John and Jane from 3 Cannongate, Edinburgh  
PATON Joseph and Margaret (LOWE); John, Elizabeth, & Jemima from Dundee

The next vessel "Mary Ann"; which carried Hampshire forebears of the writer, had only one Scots applicant/labouring family - George and Ellen McRAE with eight children - Catherine; Isabella; William; Margaret; Mary; Philip; Nehemiah and an eight weeks old Sarah. George McRae from Torbrae, Rogart, Co. Sutherland. William a brother of George is also reputed to have been in this McRae exodus but is not listed on the writer's source for the passenger record. Again using the Cyclopedia of NZ entry, volume 5, for George McRAE we find him described as "sometime of Blairich Scotland". He named his Marlborough property, taken up in 1849, as "Blairich" Station. George was born in Inverness-shire in 1800 and had been one of Lord Selkirk's

party, leaving in 1816 as a volunteer for Hudson's Bay, North America. He was there for six years during which time he married Ellen. The biographical precis continues giving genealogical details of his children and their marriages. Although listed as a labouring emigrant, George appears to have owned large properties very soon after his arrival, in Nelson and later in Marlborough Province. A family record "McRaes of Blairich" was published in New Zealand about a decade ago.

Of the last of first six vessels to Nelson - Lord Auckland sailed September 1841 with three Scots families -

BURNS, John and Frances, 5 Market Place, Edinburgh

KEMP, George and Mary with Mary, George, Benjamin from Burn Street, Leith

SMITH, George and Margaret with Mary from Coltbridge (?) Edinburgh.

As well as the emigrant settlers from Scotland arriving at Nelson in 1841 and 1842, the embryo city of Auckland, New Zealand received two vessels in 1842 almost all the passengers aboard being from Scotland, many from the then depressed weaving areas of Paisley and Johnstone.

A few of these settlers appear on the application lists of the New Zealand (Land) Company but there is not yet any known original record of applications. There are, however, the official Certificates of Final Departure held in New Zealand National Archives in an Internal Affairs series holding.

There are 78 distinct family grouping on each of the vessels Jane Gifford and on Duchess of Argyle which left the Clyde on 9 June 1842 and arrived at Auckland 8 October 1842. there were 17 deaths and eight births on Jane Gifford and 21 deaths and 7 births on the Duchess of Argyle which are reorded on the oddly titled Surgeon's Certificate of Good Treatment on the Voyage - those Who were Born or have Died.

Two precised lists of information about these Scottish emigrants gathered from various sources by this writer, were sent to the Watts Library, Greenock in April 1984 - offered as a basis for further genealogical research. Much of this detail was from family oral traditions but the compilation Early Settler Roll to Auckland by 1851 and some of the NZ civil registration entries had been cited.

A New Zealand Emigration Society had been formed in 1839 of those labouring persons from the neighbourhood of Paisley who were in acute distress but there was "difficulty in filling the ships ... many prove unsuitable and those eligible refuse to go". The 539 "souls" who were recruited were supported by the Land and Emigration Commission and were described in an official letter in 1844 as having been - "weavers and millwrights and people accustomed to live in towns ... ill adapted for this colony" (NZ).

On arrival at the embryo Auckland settlement there was little work available and it was reported in November 1842 that "Paisley weavers are working on the roads at Auckland for two shillings per day".

Although these are considered very early pioneer European settlers, some were already part of "chain migration" patterns leaving to join family members already in New Zealand.

This was so for the widowed Elizabeth McLIVER/McLEVER on the Duchess of Argyle who with others of her family were to be joining her second son Hugh McLIVER who claimed New Zealand property purchases made pre-1840 at both Whangaroa and Kororareka in the Bay of Islands north of Auckland. There is documentary evidence in British Resident's correspondence that Hugh was in New Zealand by June 1835 and he was signatory to a petition to King William in 1837. .

Hugh McLIVER Old Land Claim 302/304 is for a supposed area 3,600 acres on Iwitua Creek "Known as Tuckahia, Kahoi and Pungarrow" purchased 1837-39 from Maori chiefs Ururoa, Terri and Ruinga (or Ruingewa). An amended award of 785 acres was approved by a commission in 1843.

The then large settlement of "Kororariki" (now best known as a tourist town - Russell) had before 1840 been a whaling rest and recreation port of call. McLiver purchased land here from Benjamin Evans TURNER for which he paid ninety pounds sterling in 1840. Hugh McLiver submits to the investigating commissioners that he built a house and fenced the area at a cost of one hundred pounds.

Subsequently Hugh McLiver joined in the rush for Californian gold and died at San Francisco in 1850, his will causing dispute and litigation between his widow and heir-at-law Lachlan McLiver .. The matter went to the Supreme Court and in 1859 Jane McLiver widow of Hugh was granted 35 perches of land at Russell.

Another widow who led a family migration was Mary LAURIE. She had made a NZ Land Company application number 5588 on 18 April 1842 which records her address as at 15 New Smith Hills, Paisley and was then by occupation "cow feeder". Her age 39; 40 was the maximum age allowable. Her eldest son was Matthew, aged 25 on the Duchess of Argyle listing, and his tombstone records him as born Williamsbrook near Paisley. The three younger sons were listed on Mary's NZ Company application as William, James and Robert - bricklayers and moulders. In New Zealand these men were able to establish very quickly with a brickworks on the Whau River, Waikumete, Auckland.

To Port Nicholson, Wellington, New Zealand and arriving 27 December 1840 came the vessel Blenheim which left London 25 August.

On board were CAMERONS; CAMPBELLS; CHISHOLMS; DUNNIT; FRAZER; McCONNELL and other Scots through to ROSS; SINCLAIR and SUTHERLAND families. Almost all on board had made their application to the New Zealand Company as from Fort William Scotland. As well as the official passenger listing the National Archives of New Zealand have another document in which the various complicated relationships of these Blenheim passengers are identified. Two of the men are recorded as Chelsea Pensioners - men already pensioned out from a British Regiment. There were 18 married couples with 87 single persons and 39 children aged under fourteen years.

Many of these families who lived first in close juxtaposition at "Kaiwarrawarra" (on Wellington harbour shores), moved together in the early 1850's to the Rangitikei district.

In that decade of 1850's the settlement to Otago, and by dispersion to Southland Province, had very high proportions of Scots settlers. Much has been written about them in Jubilee and Centennial publications - both in books and as newspaper articles.

A paragraph at random from the Evening Star newspaper at Dunedin Otago Province .. 23 March 1898 -

"Mr John GILLIES is a native of Scotland and arrived in the Philip Laing on 15 April 1848 which had left Greenock 23 November 1847 along with his parents. His mother (now Mrs David WILSON) is still alive, but his father is dead. He resided for some time at "Little Paisley" Dunedin, then removed to Oamaru, where he is engaged as a storeman and resides there now; married in Dunedin 1871 and has seven children".

The vessel Philip Laing, second to the Free Church settlement of Otago, is treated by Robert McNab in his Contributions to New Zealand History, with others of the Otago Assn. vessels, with a passenger list reconstruction with his annotations about marriages and marriages of the children .. so that for GILLIES we may note

"GILLIES Robert - weaver of 'Little Paisley'  
Margaret Gardiner; Robert 8; John 7; Mary 4 and Margaret 1 year

In Otago Daily Times and Witness newspaper of 1898 there is a similar biographical entry

"GILLIES Robert, weaver Paisley, came out in the Philip Laing and was one of the 'Little Paisleyites' at Hillside. Died five years after arrival and Mrs Gillies married David Wilson, stonemason, and is still living at Caversham. Robert Gillies - son, is a contractor at Palmerston North; John Gillies is at Oamaru while Mary Gillies (Mrs GREENY) and Margaret (Mrs H. AYRE) are also at Palmerston North."

Another source entry for the son John Gillies has been annotated as "alive 1922" and as "from Perth".

The book Invercargill Pioneers by F.H. Hall-Jones provides similar biographical paragraphs and history of pioneers of Southland Province. Again random choice has been made for the following precised entries ...

"James GRIEVE (1834-29.08.1898) The Grieves, tenants of the Duke of Buccleugh at Branxholm, Roxburghshire were an old Borderland family who had intermarried with the Glendinnings, a name preserved by several of their descendants. Robert Grieve, James' elder brother, came out to Lyttelton (Canterbury) in 1851 by the Cresswell and first came south on behalf of his employer, SURMAN of Moeraki. He selected land at Branxholm for his father James Grieve, senior, who came out with the rest of the family - Mr and Mrs James Grieve senior and Mr and Mrs James Grieve junior, their son John William, Adam, Charlotte and Margaret. A daughter Jean died on the voyage by Strathmore October 1856 (to Port Chalmers, Otago). They arrived by Star (at Bluff, Southland) early January 1857. James Grieve jnr. with his wife, nee Brown, and son, settled at Invercargill, Grieve becoming the first carrier in Invercargill, making his own horse-drawn sledge" etc. There are several more paragraphs about this family and their farming and business enterprises, and again Cyclopedia of NZ volume 4 has three Grieve entries from which information is Robert Grieve born 1833 near Melrose, Roxburghshire to NZ by Cresswell 1851 via Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington to Port Chalmers in Otago ... south for his employer Mr SUISTED pioneering to Southland in 1857; James Grieve born 1834 served in mercantile tea house in Edinburgh ... married Miss Moffatt of Dumfries 1850 ... their one son John Sibbald Grieve became postmaster at Wallacetown NZ in 1904 - had accompanied his parents to NZ in Strathmore 1857. The paragraph tells of his interest in Shropshire sheep and the early frozen meat trade.

Another from Invercargill Pioneers

John GOODWILLIE (1838 - 1888) born Fifeshire, brought up as a saddler and arrived Dunedin with his wife nee Sarah SHAND by Pladda 25 April 1860. McDonald, the first saddler and gaoler in Invercargill, persuaded the GOODWILLIES to settle there. They arrived by boat on New Year's Day 1861. Goodwillie was mayor of Invercargill in 1879.

From such published information, although much is from oral and family evidences, it is possible to begin enquiries and use Civil Registration records in New Zealand, and the New Zealand Society of Genealogist Cemeteries (microfiche) and the holdings of National Archives of New Zealand to research Scottish families with descendants in New Zealand.

## REVIEWS

### **Can you trace your line at Adam?**

by Ruth M O'Keeffe

(pp 324, typescript with charts and maps) A\$30, plus p & p \$10

The largest portion of this family history is set in the Isle of Man with connections with the following families: Christian, Curghey, Lowcay, Stevenson of Balladoole and Lhergydhoo, Moore, Stevenson Moore, Bancks of Balnahow, Oates of Bibaloe, Moore, Christiansen, Mortensen, O'Keeffe, Crowley of Cork

Copies can be obtained from Ruth M O'Keeffe, 142 Boundary Road, Camp Hill 4152, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

### **A Woodrow Family 1695 - 1991**

by Kathleen Woodrow Stewart

This booklet about the Woodrow family, a name which is derived from the office of Wood-reeve, gives details of members from Matthew of Lawmarnock, born on 29 September 1706. Information is sparse until the end of the last century, but a family tree is compiled from James Woodrow, a farmer shown in the 1695 Renfrewshire Poll Tax records.

Anyone interested should contact the Author at Gunhill, Aberdeenshire, AB5 9DS; the cost is £4 with inland post of 27p or overseas airmail £2.

### **Caputh Monumental Inscriptions**

The Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society has compiled a list of 554 entries in the Caputh Graveyard, Perthshire. Along with the exact entries there is given an index of people, places, trades, and professions, and a list of the monumental masons, sculptors and engravers.

This booklet of 80 pages is obtainable at an inclusive price of £4 from Mrs E.E. Cox, Blackhill, Dunkeld, Perthshire PH8 0HQ.

### **Tabart of Fonthill - From England to Van Diemen's Land**

pp196 illustrated £12.50

A foundling, an illegitimate heir, bankruptcy, a Gretna Green elopement and embezzlement of public funds all turn up in the story which starts in 1687 when a young Huguenot fled from France to make a new life in London. From lace merchant to jeweller, the Tabart thread takes on substance from Benjamin Tabart, an elusive character whose importance for publishing children's books in the 1801-1820 period is now recognised. His wife, Susanna, was a daughter of Francis Vivares, a prominent Soho print-maker, and their son, Francis Gerard Tabart, after a career in the Royal Navy under Francis Beaufort, then as a purser, then as clothier in charge of a large mill in Gloucestershire, emigrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1830 and started a new life as a pioneer

settler in the Eastern Marshes there. His lengthy correspondence with the authorities trying to win more land gives a fascinating glimpse of the times and of his character.

Copies of the book are available from K Jane Evans, 7 Seafield Court, 51 South Road, Weston-super-Mare, BS23 2LU

### **Catholic Strays in Liverpool Record Office**

An index has been produced of thousands of "stray" and unusual Catholic marriages up to December 1989 in the Liverpool Record Office. The majority of the strays come from Ireland, but others come from Spain, Genoa, Bilbao, China, Prussia and other foreign countries. A number have unusual addresses such as SS Clarissa, USAAF Base, Burtonwood, or Platform 3, Lime Street Station. The index has been compiled by John O'Byrne computing of 25 Gerneth Road, Speke, Liverpool, L24 1UN, who charges £5 for a specified marriage and £10 for a print-out of a specific name. Unsuccessful queries are stored for further search after additional material has been added.

### **Second International Congress on Family History**

29 April - 2 May 1992

The Conference of the National Genealogical Society will be held in Jacksonville, Florida, USA, with the theme "A New Voyage of Discovery". Programme proposals are sought in addition to regular topics such as methodology, computers and regional research. It will focus on genealogy and family history in countries other than the USA and there will be wide recreational activities.

Anyone interested should contact Gordon L. Remington, c/o Jan Worthington, PO Box 161, Lane Cover, Sydney, NSW 2066, Australia.

### **Cree Family History Society**

The name Cree is unusual in that it seems to have a number of separate origins in widely scattered locations. Nineteen foundlings were given this name on baptism at St Katherine Freechurch just off the Strand in London. About half of present day English Crees are descended from a (presumed) Scotsman Alexander Mackree who settled in Derbyshire in about 1643, and whose son James married as CREE. Other English Families derive from Ireland where they may have been CREAGH.

The remaining English Crees, and those in Northern Ireland, derive from Scotland, where the name is mainly found in Ayrshire, Glasgow and Dundee.

A one-name society has now been launched called the CREE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY. Anyone interested in this name is invited to join and receive the twice-yearly CREE NEWS and other publications. Please send a large (A5) SAE to: Mike Spathaky, CREE FHS, 9 Fairstone Hill, Oadby, Leicester LE2 5RL, England.



# ORIGINS OF SURNAMES McCRAVIE AND DARROCH

by Duncan Beaton

## McCrainie

Black's Surnames of Scotland somewhat ludicrously has this surname as "son of the pig". It is of course nothing of the sort, being from MacRaighne, "son of Rainie or Rannie", a shortened form of Reginald or Ranald. This was a popular name among the MacDonalds of the Isles, who held Jura from the early 14th Century until the end of the 15th Century. In Ireland the form was O'Raighne, and it is anglicized as Rainey, Reaney, or Rodger(s).

## Darroch

Black also has doubts that this name comes from "Dath Riabhach", preferring instead the old favourite "Daraich", meaning "oak tree", or "place of the oaks". While this is true, and Darroch in Stirlingshire and Derry in Ireland come from this origin, the Jura Darrochs were Mac-Gille-Riabhach's, or which "Dath Riabhach" is a pet or shortened form. "The Son of the Speckled Gille" (or Lad) was a fairly common name in the West of Scotland.

Duncan Darroch of Gourock was a Jura man who spent more than 20 years as a merchant in Jamaica. When he returned a wealthy man to Scotland he purchased the estate of Gourock and set himself up as the chief of the name. He matriculated a coat-of-arms described thus: "Argent, a three-masted ship under full sail in a sea, all proper, between three oak trees, eradicated and fructuated of the last. Above this escutcheon (shield) is the crest of a helmet with mantling gules, the doubling argent in a wreath. Atop the helmet the remainder of the crest is a demy negro within his dexter hand a dagger proper. In an escrol above the crest is the motto "Be Watchful". On a compartment below the shield are, for supporters, placed two alligators proper."

The patronymic is acknowledged as "McIlliriach".

*Reproduced from "Argyle Colony Plus" by kind permission.*

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## SCOTTISH ANCESTRY STUDIES COURSE

It is planned to hold a residential weekend of Practice and Instruction on Genealogy and Family History at Airth Castle from Friday 1st to Sunday 3rd November 1991. Registration Fee is £20, full board £78.50. Contact S.A.S.C., 22 Kirkwood Crescent, Crossford KY12 8PR for further information.

## QUERIES

- 2043 **FALCONER/FAULCONER/FAULKNER** Margaret Falconer, b. c. 1808 in Scotland, possibly Glasgow, m. 1825 in Glasgow Andrew Alexander, private in 50th Regiment, b. County Derry, Northern Ireland; she emigrated with husband and two children to New South Wales in 1834 and d. in Sydney 1864 aged 56. their children were Frances, Robert, Mary, William, John, Margaret, Jane, and Jacob. Information on parents and siblings of Margaret wanted. Mrs Betty Ling, PO Box 50, Wedderburn 3518, Victoria, Australia.
- 2044 **CHISHOLM** William Chisholm, joiner then iron turner, b. Neilston, Renfrewshire 1830, m. Marion Jamieson Miller in Glasgow 1855. They had Daniel b. 1856, John Miller b. 1858, Elizabeth Jamieson b. 1860, Marjory McLintock b. 1862, William McTavish b. 1864, James Cunningham b. 1867, Louisa Aitchison b. 1869, George Marr b. 1871, and William John b. 1874. Information about any of them welcomed. Miss M. Chisholm, 19 Buchanan Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow G61 2EW.
- 2045 **CHISHOLM** David Bowman Chisholm, piano tuner, b. Neilston, Renfrewshire 1840, m. Helen Clark in Glasgow 1863. They had Mary Agnes b. 1864, Marjory b. 1866, James Clark b. 1868, David Bowman b. 1870; Helen Clark b. 1872, Margaret Goudie b. 1874, Violet Pearson b. 1875, Johnina Miller Goudie b. 1878, Alexander b. 1883 and Georgeina b. 1887. Seek descendants. Miss M. Chisholm, 19 Buchanan Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow, G61 2EW.
- 2046 **BROUGH** - wish to correspond with Brougs about history of the Brough Family in Scotland. David Brough Benton 3200, Chickasaw Way, Beverly Hills, Florida, USA 32665.
- 2047 **McCURRACH** - wish to hear from anyone interested in McCurrach, however spelt, in an attempt to form a one-name Society. W. McCurroch, 31 Jefferies Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 2LR.
- 2048 **BLAIR/MOFFAT** - John Blair, b. 1762, m. Agnes Moffat (b. 18 June 1764). Their children were Betty b. 15 Feb 1789, Andrew b. 5 May 1793, Margaret b. 5 Sept 1794, James b. 5 March 1797, John b. 18 April 1802, Mary b. 20 March 1803, Alexander b. 16 June 1805. James m. Mary Alice Young (b. 2 Feb 1795) at Hutton, Berwickshire, on 27 Aug 1820. Where was John Blair born and married? Any information about family welcomed. Mrs Patricia E Taber, 12 The Grange, Nerang Gardens 4211, Queensland, Australia.
- 2049 **LUMSDEN** - Robert Lumsden of Ferryhill House, Aberdeen, eldest son of James Lumsden, merchant in Dysart, and Margaret Oswald, and brother of David, became Manager of North of Scotland Bank and was granted Arms in 1883. Information on family and descendants wanted. A. Lumsden, Drossel Strasse 6A, 8206 Bruckmuhl, West Germany.

- 2050 LUMSDEN - James David Lumsden of Huntingtowerfield, son of David Lumsden and Laura Thomson and grandson of James Lumsden and Margaret Oswald of Dysart, had a son Captain David Lumsden, b. 1888, m. in 1923 M. Calthorp. Information on family and descendants wanted. A. Lumsden, Drossel Strasse 6A, 8206 Bruckmuhl, West Germany.
- 2051 LUMSDEN - George James Lumsden, linen manufacturer of Aithernie, Lundin Links, b. 1865, second son of Thomas Lumsden, linen manufacturer of Freuchie and Helen Lowson and grandson of Walter Lumsden, linen manufacturer of Freuchie and Janet Birrell, was granted Arms in 1906. Information on family and descendants wanted. A. Lumsden, Drossel Strasse 6A, 8206 Bruckmuhl, West Germany.
- 2052 LUMSDEN - Robert Lumsden, pitwood importer of Edinburgh and Kippit, b. 1871 to Robert Lumsden and Mary Adams, and grandson of Robert Lumsden and Janet Grant, was granted Arms in 1937. Information on family and descendants wanted. A. Lumsden, Drossel Strasse 6A, 8206 Bruckmuhl, West Germany.
- 2053 McNAIR - John McNair, b. in Scotland, m. (?) McDonald, emigrated to the USA before 1776, lived in Maryland and served in Revolutionary War. Seek parents and siblings; will correspond with others researching the surname McNair. Mrs Graechen B. Stewart, 1083 Canterbury Road, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236, USA.
- 2054 FERNIE - Ebenezer Waugh Fernie of Highfields, near Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, is recorded in Walford's County Families in 1865, his heir being Charles Witherington Bruce Fernie; no entry appearing in 1868. Charles, believed to have come from Scotland as a bachelor c. 1870-80, took over the South Quorn Hunt (now Fernie Hunt) in Leicestershire in 1888 and was MFH until he died in 1918-19. Where was he between 1868 and 1880 - possibly Edinburgh or Fife? Any information appreciated. Keith Sharp, 17 Post Horn Close, Forest Row, East Sussex RH18 5DE.
- 2055 EWART - Patrick Ewart, son of John Ewart, m, Marion Bara c. 24 June 1728 and farmed at Tordilaw (Foordilaw?) Dirleton. Information about Patrick and location of farm welcomed. Joseph Ewart, 30 George Street, Helpringham, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 0RS.
- 2056 EWART - Colonel Joe Ewart, Intelligence Officer and Interpreter to Field Marshal Montgomery, in his early twenties, died in a motor accident around 1945. His family had a caravan at North Berwick which was rented by a farmer, Mr Grieve. Information about Joe's family appreciated. Joseph Ewart, 30 George Street, Helpringham, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 0RS.
- 2057 BELL - Henry Bell of Helensburgh, b. at Torphichen on 7 April 1767 to Patrick Bell and Margaret Easton, came to Glasgow c. 1790 and

launched the ship "Comet" on the Clyde in July 1812. He died in 1830 and was buried in Row churchyard two miles from Helensburgh. Did he marry Margaret Young either at The Gorbels on 12 March 1794 or in Glasgow on 23 March 1794? Was he married and did he have children? Was he related to Mary Bell who married Nathaniel James Ridgway in Manchester c. 1827? Mrs Aileen Barker, 112 Watson Street, Camp Hill, Brisbane, Q. 4152, Australia.

- 2058 DUNDAS - Robert Dundas and Ida Moffat went to Ontario with their children, Gordon, Robert, Donald, Ira, John, Bernard, Bud, Ida and Maryanne. Gordon was born on 19 March 1906. Wish to trace the place of birth of Robert and Ida and of their marriage in the UK. Linda J. Dundas, 2 Allee des roses, 78-600 Le Mesnil-le-Roi, France.
- 2059 DOW - John Dow m. Johana Rider in Auchtergaven in 1855 and moved to Perth where they had five children, including William, Richard and Daniel. Would like to contact their descendants. C.M. Stewart, 8 The Chase, Coulsdon, Surrey CR5 2EG.
- 2060 SIM - Daniel Sim m. Mary Rider c. 1845. they lived in Little Dunkeld and had six children, including Joseph, Richard and Daniel; some later moved to Edinburgh. Would like to contact their descendants. C.M. Stewart, 8 The Chase, Coulsdon, Surrey CR5 2EG.
- 2061 HAMMOND - Daniel Hammond, b. 1805 at Linlithgow, m. 1826 in Midlothian Margaret Thomson (b. 1810 at Dalmeny). Any information about progenitors or descendants welcomed. Ernestine Hammond, 3252 Newgate Court, Dublin, Ohio 43017, USA.
- 2062 LENOX - Samuel Lenox from Danhead or Coleraine, County Antrim, emigrated around 1820 to the USA. Interested in information about him or any Lenox (or Lennox) who came to America. Dale G Lenox Marshall, 3661 Tanglewood Drive, Vinings, Atlanta, Ga 30339, USA
- 2063 WELSH - James Welsh m. Elizabeth Anderson at Airth, Stirling, on 4 Jan 1773. Where was he born or baptised, and who were his parents? Graham T. Welsh, 522 Pine Tree Drive, London, Ontario N6H 3N1, Canada.
- 2064 WELSH - John Welsh, sailor, m. Helen, daughter of Thomas Welsh of Inveresk, before 1750. Where and when were they married? Graham T. Welsh, 522 Pine Tree Drive, London, Ontario N6H 3N1, Canada.
- 2065 ANDERSON - William Anderson of Airth, Stirling, shipmaster, m. Elizabeth Clerk at Airth 21 Aug 1749. Who were their parents? Graham T. Welsh, 522 Pine Tree Drive, London, Ontario N6H 3N1, Canada.
- 2066 CONDIE - Robert Condie, wright of Dalkeith, m. Margaret Laurie on 25 Nov 1693. Where and when was he baptised? Graham T. Welsh, 522 Pine Tree Drive, London, Ontario N6H 3N1, Canada.

- 2067 McLENNAN/McDONALD - Duncan McLennan, carter, m. Isabella McDonald at Killearnan, Ross-shire, on 17 March 1848. Their children were Ann (or Annie Paterson?) b. 16 Nov 1849 in Inverness-shire, Martha b. 18 May 1852, Donald b. 10 Sept 1854, Isabella b. 29 Aug 1857, Margaret b. 24 Dec 1860, all born at Rafford, Moray, and Sarah Hall, b. 24 July 1865 in Forres. Where was Ann born? Any family information appreciated. Mrs M. Harris, 57 Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh EH10 6BL.
- 2068 WILSON/McLENNAN - James Campbell Wilson, carpet setter (son of John Reid Wilson, carpet Manufacturer's foreman, and Janet Campbell), m. Ann McLennan, domestic servant (daughter of Duncan McLennan, carter, and Isabella McDonald of Killearnan, Ross-shire), both resident in Glasgow, on 17 July 1874 in Forres. They emigrated to New Zealand. Any family information appreciated. Mrs M. Harris, 57 Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh EH10 6BL.
- 2069 CONCHAR/CONCHIE/CONCHA - William Conchar, stonemason, b. 1786 at Crossmichael, Kirkcudbright, to ? James Conchar and Agnes Anderson, m. Elspeth Wilson. Their children were Agnes b. 1818, James b. 1820, Thomas b. 1820, John B. 1822, William b. 1825, Elspeth b. 1827, David (b. 1833, m. Agnes Bell in 1855 and had a son Thomas b. 1870), Henry Patterson (b. 1833, m. (i) Susan Smith and (ii) Mary Wilson), Elspeth b. 1835, Mary b. 1837 m. David Kirkpatrick and Samuel b. 1840, all born in Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire. Information wanted on ancestors and descendants. Mrs M. Harris, 57 Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh EH10 6BL.
- 2070 CONCHIE/CONNOCHIE/McCONNOCHIE - David Conchie or McConnochie, b. 1835 - 1840 at Dumfries, m. Martha Grey of Co Tyrone, Ireland, in Wanganui, New Zealand, in 1866. Their children were Ellen Theresa, David James, Janet Kennedy, William, Grace Thompson, John, Catherine Frances and Edgar Jonas Wilson. Who were David's parents and siblings? When, and how did he go to New Zealand? Any family information appreciated. Mrs M. Harris, 57 Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh EH10 6BL.
- 2071 THE FALLEN OF FLODDEN - I am trying to update earlier lists of Scottish soldiers who fell at the Battle of Flodden, 1513. This will serve two purposes: firstly to appear as a listing in the last chapter of a novel I am writing; and secondly with the view of a permanent memorial to those who died.

The sources consulted so far as:

(1) The Hon. Fitzwilliam Elliot, *The Battle of Flodden and the Raids of 1513*, Edinburgh, 1911;

(2) Robert White, "A list of Scottish noblemen who were killed at Flodden Field ..." *Archaeologica Aeliana*, N.S. 6, 1865;

(3) "The Flodden death-roll", Scottish Antiquary, vol. XIII, 101-111, (1899);

(4) "A contemporary account of the Battle of Flodden", Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl., vol. VII, 141-152 (1866-68).

If anyone knows of other sources, or the names and addresses of other authorities, or of any individual names of those killed, with references, please contact me: Colin D.I.G. Forrester, 31 Wyeths Road, Epsom, Surrey KT17 4EB (Telephone: 0372 740445).

2072 **LANGLANDS** - I have recently acquired portraits of my grant-great-grandparents, John and Christian Langlands, probably painted about 1830 by D.A. Andrews of Dundee. Would anyone who knows of other portraits painted by Andrews, please contact Dr Ian Langlands, 60 Campbell Street, East Kew 3102, Victoria, Australia.

2073 **CAMERON** - Agnes C. Cameron, b. 8 July 1893 to Alexander Cameron, carter (b. c. 1854 at Aberlour, Banff. m. Agnes Cullen at Hamilton 26 October 1883, d. at Glasgow 5 November 1905), whose parents were Hugh Cameron, labourer (b. c. 1822 at Ardersier, Inverness-shire, d. 30 October 1871) and Margaret Fettes (b. c. 1820 at Inveravon, Banff, d. 12 May 1857 at Aberlour). Hugh's parents were Donald Cameron, farm servant, b. c. 1780 at Ardersier, and Margaret Robertson b. c. 1790 at Ardersier. Wish to trace family and contact any relatives. William R. Robertson, 614 B. Evans Drive, Victoria, B.C., Canada V9B 5E4 .

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## **OLD PARISH REGISTERS**

### **Crail Parish County Fife (Vol 417/2)**

10 June 1787 John son to Thomas Hill and Catherine McIntosh spouses born 7th Witnesses Thomas Hill Grandfather and Thomas Hill Great Grandfather  
(NB four generations from one record)

### **Hawick Parish County Roxburgh (vol 789/3)**

10 Jan 1800 Almost forgot that Mark Sutherland and Janet Crow both of this Parish gave up their name for proclamation in order to Marriage

### **Glassary and Kilmichael Parish County Argyll (Vol 511/1)**

2 Nov 1772 John MacKinnon son to Capt John MacKinnon and grandson to Hugh MacKinnon, Tacksman at Broadford in the Isle of Sky and Henrietta Campbell daughter to the Revd Mr James Campbell of Ducharnan, late Minister of Saoghaol, Nether Lorn was born - and James their second son the 17 May 1774.

## **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

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