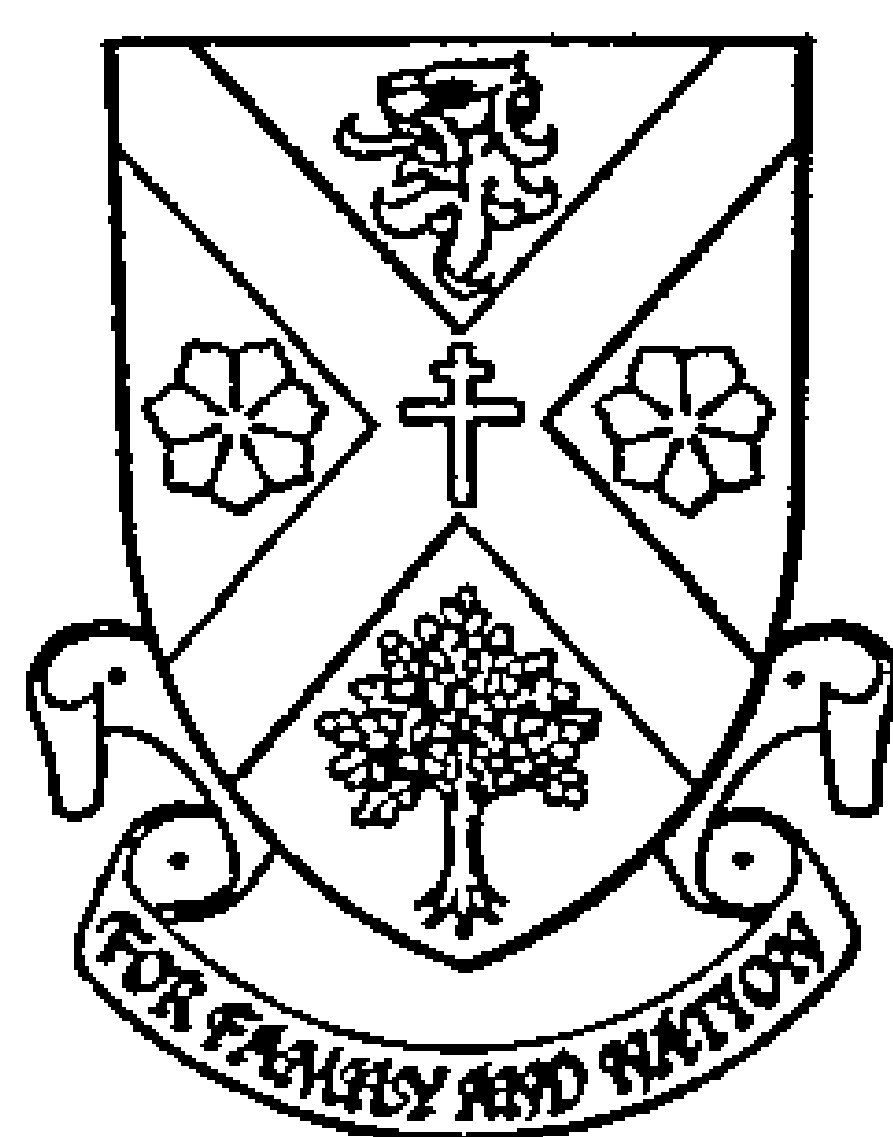


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

ISSN 0300-337X

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

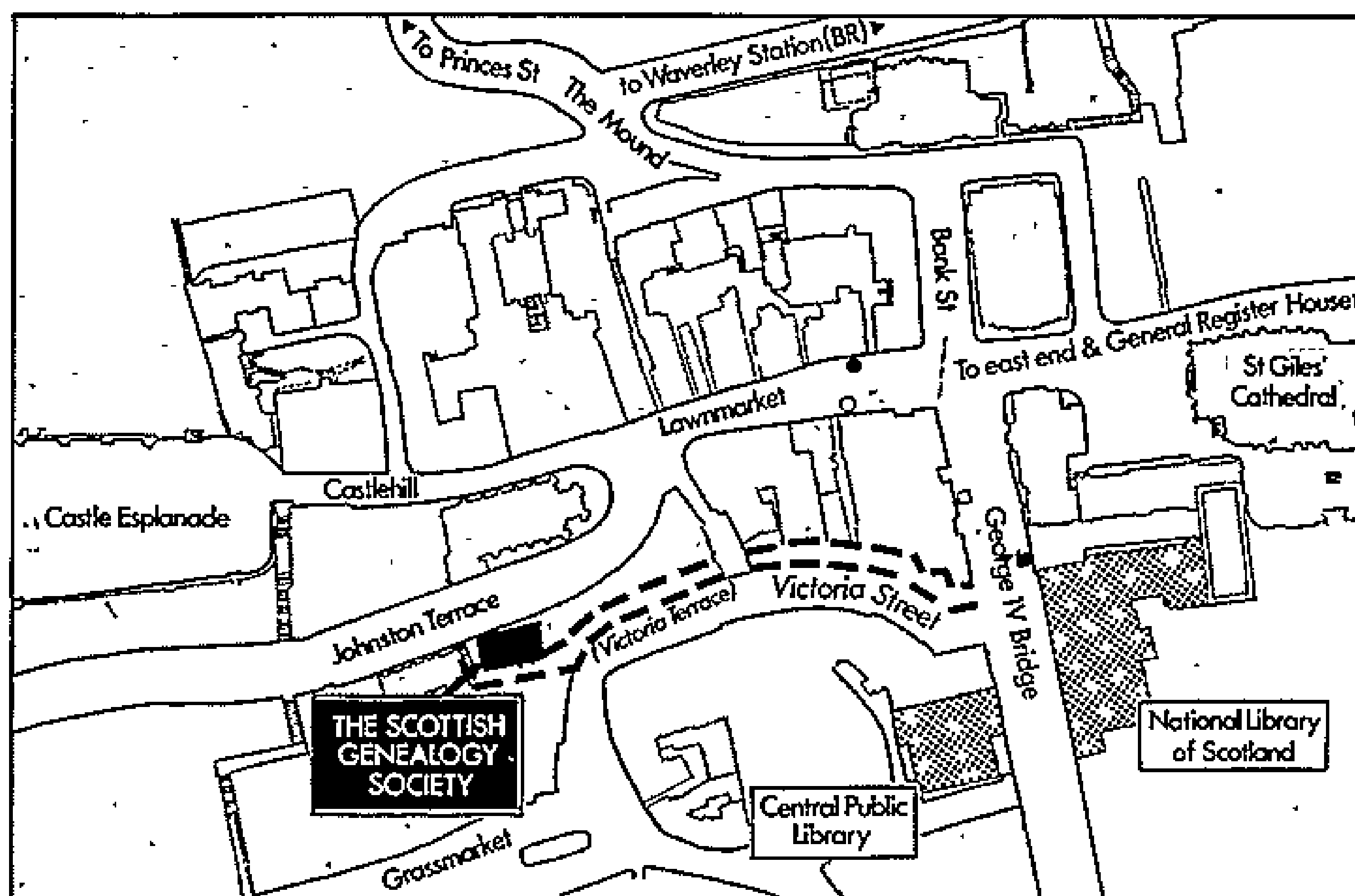
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist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

Library & Family History Centre,

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

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

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



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

NEWS IN BRIEF

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday February 17, 1992, in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Three members of Council, Miss M.A. Stewart, Mr P. Ruthven Murray and Mrs S. Pitcairn are due to retire by rotation and, by terms of the Constitution, are not eligible for re-election until the lapse of one year.

Nominations for these three vacancies, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee in each case, must reach the Hon. Secretary not later than January 17, 1992.

ONE DAY CONFERENCE

The Conference held on September 28, 1991, was a huge success, with 230 delegates registering. Speakers, catering and organisation were excellent and those who helped with the organisation are to be congratulated.

All speakers were asked to provide an article based on their talk, and all agreed to do so. The Scottish Association of Family History Societies hopes to publish these in a volume in the near future.

Next year's Conference will be held at the James Moir Hall, [at the back of the Mitchell Library, facing onto Glanville Street], Glasgow, on Saturday September 12, 1992.

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.

1881 CENSUS RECORDING PROJECT

The Church of the Latter Day Saints is organising the transcription of the 1881 census. All forms necessary for transcribing and photocopies of the relevant census books will be provided to anyone willing to take part in this project, and the work may be done at home.

The Society is looking for someone who is willing to act as Co-ordinator for the Society and also members who are willing to take part in the project.

In the first instance interested parties should write to: The 1881 Census Project, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL, for further details.

MICROFILM & MICROFICHE

The Society is pleased with the number of old parish register microfilms that have been sponsored by Members. We have also purchased over 40 rolls of surplus stock from Register House, consisting mainly of census returns.

The Society also has the microfiche index to the Old Parish Registers of Scotland. A leaflet is in the course of preparation, detailing the Society's holdings.

SUNDAY LECTURES

A further series of five Sunday lectures will be held at the Society Library on 16th and 23rd February and 1st, 8th and 15th March commencing at 2 p.m. The fee is £10 for the course and if you wish to attend, please send this sum, together your name and address to the Lecture Organiser, 15 Victoria Terrace EH1 2JL.

Library Holiday Closure:

Please Note: The Library will be closed on 24th/25th December and 31st Dec/1st January 1992 but will be open as normal on 28th December and from 4th January 1992.

Visit to the Scottish Record Office

Those members interested in joining the visit to the Scottish Record Office on Wednesday 13th May 1992 should send their names to the Syllabus Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. The visit will be restricted to 40 people, so booking is essential.

Robert M. Strathdee

It is with great sadness that we have to inform you of the death of Robert M. Strathdee, the Society's Honorary Librarian, on Saturday 30 November 1991.

A full appreciation will appear in the March 1992 "Genealogist".

Please send any Library correspondence to 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

SKETCH FOR AN ELPHINSTONE GENEALOGY

by C.A.J. Elphinston

Elphinstone of Selmes

Although a full account of the Selmes family has been given by Fraser, it has been thought worthwhile to supplement it by this paper in order to shed light on some discrepancies in the sources which may have led to confusion.

It is a simple matter to recount the tale of the Elphinstones of Selmes once their progenitor has been determined. They stem from Laurence Elphinstone and records of this name are found which extend from 3rd October 1403 when Laurence of Elphinstone is sworn as bailie of Edinburgh and officer of Guild until 25th April 1482 when Laurence Elphinstone of Selmes and Thomas Nory assign a tenement in Edinburgh to the Abbey of Newbattle for an annual rent of 12/6d, whence at first sight it might be inferred that his adult lifespan exceeded 78 years. Thus if he had been nominated or elected bailie even as early as his twenty-sixth year, his entire lifespan would have extended to more than 100 years, which is physiologically possible but unlikely. Listing the few references, we have

3.10.1403 named as Bailie of Edinburgh (as above) [Ed.Burgh Records, I,p2]

ca 1426 referred to as bailie of Edinburgh in a charter of John Brown
[St Giles Charters, Bannatyne Club 105,p49]

28.11.1437 A retour of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig as heir to his father in the lands of East Mains of Hawick is witnessed by, inter alios, Laurencius de Elfynstoun [Macfarlane, Elphinstone, p17]

20.12.1443 referred to as bailie of Edinburgh
[St Giles Charters, Bannatyne Club 105, p70]

1446 payment of £4 made by order of captain of Stirling Castle
[Exchequer Rolls, 5, 222]

Omitting the last these references extend over a span of forty years whence it may be inferred that they relate to an elder Laurence who was born before the year 1378 and survived past the last days of 1443. Thus it must be the younger Laurence - of Selmes - who is referred to as married to Margaret Hamilton [James Young PB, 323,324] and who on

13.4.1466 witnesses a sasine of John Prestoun [RMS,II,967]

30.8.1469 is named as bailie to the Earl of Morton's son and heir James Douglas of Robertoun [Morton papers, Register House]

27.7.1476 witnesses an instrument of Henry Livingstone and John Martin [Morton Charters, p226]

25.4.1482 - see above

1486 referred to as the late Laurence and as having a son Alexander [James Young PB, 30,31]

9.10.1490 referred to as deceased [Ibid, 381]

It therefore seems very likely that Laurencius de Elfyntoun who witnessed the retour of Sir William Douglas on 28th November 1437 was indeed the younger Laurence, elder brother of the William Elphinstone who in the year 1431 had fathered the future Bishop William. He could then have been no less than 28 or more than 34 years of age, giving him a lifespan of seventy-five to eighty years. The elder Laurence may be a contemporary of William, Alexander, Norman and James, the sons of William (~ 1340-~~1~~1396) and Mary Leslie, but not a brother, being unmentioned in the charters of 1397 and 1423. Perhaps he may be assumed as cousin and nephew in default of further information.

How then did the younger Laurence acquire the lands of Selmes? In an earlier paper I suggested that they might have been obtained by service to the Douglasses or from the crown out of the estates sequestered after the Douglas and Hamilton rising of 1452-1455. There is yet a third possibility - a very long shot - that Margaret Hamilton was a daughter of the family of Hamilton of Cadzow, which was closely allied by marriage to the Douglasses of Dalkeith, and thus perhaps a cousin of Margaret Douglas of Drumlanrig, and perhaps also the heiress of Selmes? This would indeed show the contemporary kinship network in full operation. Assuming also that the marriage did not take place until Laurence was into middle age, the lifespans and birthdates shown in the charts for his sons Nicholas and Andrew agree fairly well with their relatively plentiful records. In other words from the little information we have, and using some not unreasonable speculation, we have to infer that Laurence of Selmes was born some time between the years 1404 to 1409, married Margaret Hamilton about 1450 and acquired Selmes a few years afterwards. This is no way to start a genealogy, but the evidence improves as time passes.

Laurence and Margaret produced three sons, Nicholas, Alexander, Andrew and a little later a daughter Janet. Alexander, by the way, has received no mention in any genealogy so far seen, although there are intermittent references to him from 1486 to 1526. In 1493 he is described in error as "heir" of Laurence, rectified by striking through the word in entry No. 568 in the Protocol Book of James Young.*

*He appears also as "Mr Alexander" in two of the entries in the book, which would indicate that he had a degree and was almost certainly a priest.

However, this seems a mistake. At death he leaves a son, apparently legitimate. See below.

Nicholas is described as heir in an earlier entry (no. 381), so that they may be set out on the chart in order of age as above with tentative birthdates of ~1450, ~1452, ~1454 and ~1460. Whereas Nicholas and Alexander seem to have become immersed to some extent in the business and legal life of Edinburgh as notary or attorney and procurator, the references to Andrew are more numerous and appear to indicate that of the three brothers he was the most energetic and enterprising. May it be inferred therefore that after William Elphinstone (1431-1514) had been consecrated bishop and looked for secular assistance in regard to the temporalities of the bishopric, his choice fell upon Andrew? Provision being made for his future by his infetmen four years later in the ecclesiastical estate of Glack in the parish of Daviot. It would appear, however, that Andrew did not resign from the King's service and thus found a base so far north inconvenient; hence in 1499 with the consent of the bishop and chapter he resigned Glack in favour of Nicholas. The new charter required a reddendo of 20 shillings in lieu of the service of three suits at the bishop's head court [Glack inventory].

Andrew remained busily engaged in the north-east, trading with the Netherlands - he had his own account with Andrew Halyburton, the Scottish agent at the Staple ports of Campvere and Middelburg [Halyburton ledger], buying up parcels of land in Aberdeenshire, together with his son Laurence, and alienating them in favour of Kings College. In 1507 he was one of the five sheriffs who infetted on the 5th August Alexander (later 1st Lord) Elphinstone in the barony of Invernochty. In the same year, as a speculation, he took a five-year tack of the salmon customs of Aberdeen for £100 per year but found himself in arrear by £22 18s two years later. We know he had a domicile in Edinburgh, on the north side of the High Street below the Netherbow, in 1505. In 1507 he is buying lands at Le Hill, near Edinburgh, perhaps another speculation, as in 1528 they are sold by his heir, also Andrew. And in 1510 he obtains a Privy Seal letter giving him permission to build a fencible tower house at Selmes.

He was married to Elizabeth Levington, perhaps about 1475 and died late in the year 1512, leaving four sons, Laurence, William, Andrew and Alexander. Incidentally he was called as an heir of entail by his cousin John Elphinstone of Pittendreich in 1497 and again in 1502. Little is known of the first-born Laurence. His name appears first as a witness, along with his father and others, to a charter of new foundation of the church of St Mary of the Snows executed at Aberdeen on 29th May 1503 [Trans. Ab. Eccles. Soc.], and thereafter he appears occasionally as a chancery clerk in the royal household from 1507 to 1511. It is evident that he predeceased his father, as Selmes was inherited by the next brother William. At the time when William was infet in Easter and Wester Selmes, Newlands and other lands as heir of his father on 7th January 1513, he was Provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell; he died soon after, his brother Andrew receiving sasine of these lands on 3rd November 1515. The

fourth brother Mr Alexander outlived Andrew but did not succeed him in Selmes; perhaps he may be identified as the vicar of Linton who resigned his land in the end of a tenement on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh on 14th August 1509.

Early in the previous year - on 30th January - a privy seal decree of legitimation was issued at Edinburgh for William, Thomas and Nicholas Elphinston "... bastardorum, ac nepotum Andree Elphinstoun de Selmys..." i.e. grandsons of Andrew of Selmes, but how to make a guess at their father? If they were infants or still in single figures of age their birthdates would fall within the five years 1500-1505 which is perhaps more likely than they were in their early twenties; which would obtain if "nepotum" be translated as "nephews". In this event their potential father would be Nicholas (~1450 - ~1515) or Alexander (~1452 -). Were they described as grandsons of Andrew of Selmes from a desire to whitewash their father, Mr William or Mr Alexander, both priests, of the next generation? This entry in their early childhood is followed twenty five years later by the appearance of William as a burghess and bailie of Edinburgh with Thomas a frequent witness of his actions. Nicholas is not mentioned - perhaps dead.

It is worth remarking that by this period it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify any particular individual. The kindred is now so widely dispersed over the Lothians and elsewhere that there may be found in addition to and alongside its landed members, notaries and other professionals, town officers, farmers, "merchants", i.e. tradesmen, and craftsmen, who surface for instance in the Protocol Books of John Foular; all sharing the same few baptismal names. So that an entry such as No.662 of vol.III dated 10th February 1526 which may be transcribed briefly as "Alexander Elphinstone son of the late Alexander Elphinstone of Selmes resigns his tenement on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh. Alexander Elphinstone is witness." is not so simple to unravel.

Reverting to the legitimated William, Thomas and Nicholas and amending the apothegm to "personae non multiplicandae praeter necessitatem", and if, further, there was some reason which had prevented the legal marriage of Andrew, it becomes clear that he was wise to provide for the legitimation of his children. On the death of his father late in 1529 or early in 1530, William could then receive sasine of Selmes in April 1530, instead of remaining a non-person incapable of inheritance because of his bastardy. The description thus falls into place by translating "nepotum" as "grandsons", the younger Andrew not yet being "of Selmes" when the decree was issued.

For some reason Selmes passed out of the hands of William back to the superior, James 4th Earl of Morton, who on 14th February 1556 gave sasine to Robert 3rd Lord Elphinstone who conveyed the lands to his third son John born about the year 1555. Three months previously on 5th November 1555, William's sister Marian had renounced in favour of her brother all obligations

and sums due to her by the death of their father. William had married Marie Wauchope and their only child was a daughter Gillies, who "lest the lands of Selmys should pass away from the name and family of Elphinstone" was married to John, probably in 1580 or a year or two later; she seems to have been at least seven years older than her husband, perhaps more.

This John acquired the estate of Baberton in the parish of Currie, Midlothian, the Great Seal charter conveying the lands being dated 11th August 1597. He also acquired Quhitlaw in the same neighbourhood. He was knighted and used the designation "of Baberton"; about the year 1600 he parted with Baberton and thenceforward called himself "of Selmes". He died in October 1614 having fathered five sons and two daughters. First, two sons, names unknown, who died young, probably in infancy; then James who succeeded to Selmes on the death of his father for a brief period only. Next John, followed by brother George who married Mariota Anderson, and finally the two daughters Margaret and Jean, about whom nothing seems to be known. But there is a little more to be gathered from the Great Seal and Privy Council Registers.

First, the father of these seven children appears initially as the John Elphinstone of Selmes who stands cautioner for John Wauchope, Abraham Wauchope and Gavin Sandilands on 19th May 1587. On 24th March 1591 the Privy Council registers a complaint from the Countess of Gowrie against John Elphinstone, younger, of Selmes "and others up to 100 persons all boden in feir of war" for destruction of peat stacks and other offences. This must be the same man; his son John was as yet unborn or a small boy, and one can only surmise that he is designated "younger" to distinguish him from his uncle John, at this time still nominally rector of Invernochty, and as like as not still drawing the stipend although succeeded in his cure by the Protestant minister James Elphinstone.

James, the first known son of John of Selmes, is said to have a birth^e date of 9th February 1592, but because of the age of his mother and the subsequent birth of four living children this may be viewed with a suspicious eye. Could it have been a misreading of 1582 which would be kinder to human physiology? James married Bethia Guthrie; they had one son Alexander who must have died in boyhood before his father who did not survive later than ~1625. Still less is known of his brother John who succeeded to Selmes on the death of James; he died before 1630 without male issue.

In the first entry in the Privy Council Register of 30th March 1625 the third brother George is described simply as George Elphinstone who "appeared before the Council as having taken part in an affray on 9th March 1625 and was assoilzied. In 1630 he disposed of ward and marriage of Selmes to Alexander, Master of Elphinstone. On 16th July 1635 George Elphinstone of Selmes witnesses a bond by Lord Balmerino to remain within six miles of Balmerino after release from ward in Edinburgh Castle. On 15th December 1642 the Council at the instance of the magistrates of Edinburgh and other

towns in East and West Lothian issued summons against certain coalowners "within the said bounds who sell their coals at an exorbitant price". A week later the Lords of Council "recommends to Sir Robert Drummond of Medop and George Elphinston of Selmis, to pass and take a survey of the coals of Elphinstoun and in what condition the same is." The arguments and discussion between the Council, the owners and the consumers went on through most of the next year, Alexander 5th Lord Elphinstone and Robert Elphinstone of Querrel (Quarrole) appearing with many other coal owners before the Council on 19th October 1643. Three weeks later a compromise of fixed prices was imposed by the Council.

Earlier disputes about coal prices in which the Elphinstones were involved are recorded in the years 1548/1549 and 1620/1621 in which the price per load is seen to have increased from 6d to 3s/4d, resulting from the falling value of money, English invasion and the hazards and increasing difficulties of mining. Coal was mined in the barony of Elphinstone in Stirlingshire, and the seams beneath Little Fawside in the parish of Tranent were worked under lease.

The last appearance of George Elphinstone in the Register, dated 2nd October 1644, shows him involved in a witchcraft case as a witness, protesting with others against the ill-treatment of a suspect under detention within the kirk of Calder.

Nineteen years later, 17th August 1663, the Great Seal Register shows the issue of a charter to James Gilbraith "writer in Edinburgh" of the lands of Techindad within the regality of Dunfermline which by judgment of a court of apprising held in Edinburgh on 20th February 1663 had passed from John Elphinstoun, eldest lawful son of George Elphinstoun of Selmes by the late Mariota Anderson his wife ... in payment of the sum of 44600 merks and ... 2230 merks sheriffs fee. Which indicates that George was yet alive though an old man. Eight and ten years after, the Privy Council Register shows grants of protection issued on 2nd March 1671 and 7th May 1673 to George Elphinston of Selmes that he may settle his affairs and satisfy his creditors. The latter date would give him a lifespan of some 80 or possibly 90 years, and the reference above to John Elphinston as the eldest lawful son might suggest that there was a younger brother George, but this is a mere guess.

The latter reference may be transcribed as "Protection granted to George Elphinston of Selmes that he may settle his affairs with Thomas Bontein wryter, being in possession of the supplicant's estate worth 2000 merks be year or thereby for payment to him of a certain soume farr below the value of the said estate". Which it capitalized at 20 years purchase attains a value of 40,000 merks as seen above. And George had disposed land two years previously to James Halliburton to meet other debts. Some twenty years earlier the Elphinstones of Airth had been fined so heavily by the Commonwealth government for their support of the royalist cause that on appeal the penalty was reduced by half, but this nevertheless hastened the break-up of the

Stirlingshire and Perthshire estates. Were the debts of the Selmes family incurred to meet a like demand, I wonder, the difficulties of meeting them doubtless aggravated by the chronic shortage of readily available cash and realisable wealth which so beset those thought to be well-to-do when the vast majority of their assets lay in land?

This seems to be the last reference to the Elphinstones of Selmes to be found, and thus brings this rather unsatisfying account to an end with a question. Throughout this 200-year history it has been unavoidable that speculation has been used to bridge the gaps between the islands of hard evidence. A further rummage through the Elphinstone charters is unlikely to tell us what became of Selmes, so that its destination must be sought elsewhere.

References

Ed.Burgh Records	Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh 1403-1528 J D Marwick, ed (Edinburgh, 1869)
St Giles Charters	Registrum Cartarum Ecclesiae Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh D Laing, ed (Bannatyne Club, 1859)
Macfarlane, Elphinstone	William Elphinstone and the Kingdom of Scotland, 1431-1514 L J Macfarlane (Aberdeen U P, 1985)
Exchequer Rolls	The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland (1406-1522) G Burnett, A J G Mackay, edd (Edinburgh, 1880-1893)
James Young PB	The Protocol Book of James Young 1485-1515 G Donaldson, ed (Scottish Record Soc, Edinburgh 1952)
RMS	Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, II, 1424-1513 J B Paul, ed (Edinburgh, 1882)
Morton Papers	Morton Papers, Scottish Record Office (cited by L J Macfarlane "William Elphinstone" as above)
Morton Charters	Registrum Honoris de Morton, 2v, (Bannatyne Club, 1853)

The activities of Nicholas, Alexander and Andrew Elphinstone mentioned on pp 128-130 above are only a fraction of those recorded in the protocol books, the Great Seal and Privy Seal Registers during the period AD1500-1515.

Glack Inventory	Inventory of Glack charters (by kindness of Sir John Elphinston of Glack)
Halyburton Ledger	The Ledger of Andrew Halyburton, C Innes, ed (Edinburgh, 1867)
Trans Ab. Eccles. Soc	Transactions of Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society, I, p23 (Aberdeen, 1886)

RSS	Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum, I, 1488-1529, M Livingstone, ed (Edinburgh, 1908)
Foular PB	Protocol Books of John Foular, I-IV, 1501-1534, edd W Macleod & others (Scottish Record Soc, Edinburgh, 1930-1985)
Fraser, Elphinstone	The Elphinstone Family Book, 2v, W Fraser, ed (Edinburgh, 1887, 1897)
RPC	The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 2nd Series 1625-1660, 3rd Series 1661-1689, edd D Masson & others (Edinburgh 1899-1970)

Review

HOUNAM & LINTON

Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, 1. Edited by Elspeth A. Ewan vi + 54pp Card Covers ISBN 1-873708-03-4. Galashiels: Borders Family History Society, "Balnacoul," Forebrae Park, TD1 2BG 1991. £4 (members, £3.50), plus p&p (UK) 50p

This 60-page publication is the Border Family History Society's first in a planned series. It is tastefully produced, with a front cover drawing of Hounam Kirk and a rear cover illustration of Linton Kirk, both by M.J. Fleming, Kelso Gallery. The printing, by MD Print and Design, Edinburgh, is very clear.

The monumental inscriptions are printed in full. There are 170 for Hounam and 152 for Linton. The predominant surnames in the Hounam section are Douglas (21), Rutherford (14), Turnbull (12), Oliver (11) and Hall (10). In the Linton part the most prolific inscriptions are for Walker (7), Telfer (6), Leishman, Purves and Hall (5 each). There are only 8 Smiths in the Hounam part and 1 in the Linton.

An outline map of Roxburghshire is provided, with the two parishes shaded, and a map of the area around Hounam and Linton. Our only slight criticism is that the nearest primary route (B6401), Morebattle, Yetholm, etc. is not shown by number. There is a useful bibliography of the district, and a glossary of old words appearing on gravestones. Of value to the researcher is a brief history of each parish; moreover, lists of the clergy, and names of parishioners recorded in the hearth tax returns between 1693 and 1699. It is interesting to note that the only surname which gave its name to a place is Riddell, and that Crinklaw, appearing in the Hounam list, is now a rare surname in Scotland, although thriving around London, Ontario, Canada.

THE PORTUGUESE CONNECTION

by Angus Mitchell

In a peaceful corner of west Lisbon, not far from the British Embassy, lies the Cemiterio dos Inglezes, whose cypress trees give welcome shade to several hundred graves and occasional visitors. The English Church stands at one end of the cemetery, which was laid out in 1717 and was the earliest Protestant burial ground in Portugal, reflecting the strong commercial activities of the British and Dutch at that time. The Portuguese name of the cemetery is not quite accurate, since it includes a number of Scottish, Irish, Dutch and other grave-stones; indeed a few inscriptions are in Russian or Arabic.

On a brief visit earlier this year there was not enough time to make a full record of the stones, but we noted the following Scottish inscriptions extending over nearly two centuries (starting near the church, and ending near the south gate):

1. Elma Marian P. LITHGOW d. 15.2.1900 age 14 months; Rev Robert Macnicol Lithgow died at the Manse, Lisbon 24.1.1920 age 67; his wife Adele Lydia d. 28.9.1949 age 83; William Ralph JOHNSON, Ordem de Avis, Cruz de Guerra, b. 23.4.1888 d. 17.6.1964, husband of Ada Alwine Louise nee Lithgow who d. 22.8.1982 age 92.
2. William DUFF, husband of Annie Duff KING, b Greenock 9.5.1850, d. Lisbon 13.3.1914.
- 3 James RAMSAY CMG OBE b Banchory Scotland 19.7.1905, d Estoril 12.5.1959; wife Edith Parmenter Ramsay b. Glasgow 9.9.1905 d. Estoril 3.4.1962.
4. Captain Neil MACGLASHAN of the Regiment of Royal Highlanders d. Lisbon 9.7.1811 age 22.
5. Edward MEDLICOTT Esq., son of late Joseph Medlicott Esq of Dublin b. 14.2.1793 d Cabo Ruivo near Lisbon 14.3.1874, many years resident in Lisbon and at his death the oldest British merchant; wife Frances, daughter of William BROWN Esq of Kilmarnock, b. 30.9. 1805, d. Lisbon 6.4.1872 eldest son Joseph b. 10.9.1831 d. 28.7.1896; second son Edward d. 4.4.1879 age 43; youngest son William b 24.6.1838 d. Cabo ruivo 12.12.1896; his wife Jane Medlicott d. 27.11.1919 age 80.
6. Newton Burges REDDOCH b. Shawlands 5.4.1845 d. Lisbon 29.3.1874, last surviving son of Allen and Janet J C Reddoch, Laurel Bank, Shawlands, Glasgow.
7. Graham CAMPBELL (no date, early 19th century lettering).
8. Donald CAMPBELL ditto

At the time of the visit I did not expect to find any of my own relations buried in this cemetery; but after returning to Britain, I was surprised to learn from my mother that the Reverend Robert Lithgow (stone number 1 above) was her mother's cousin, and that my grandparents had been to visit him in Lisbon in about 1900. My 1901 Baedeker for Spain and Portugal shows that he was then

Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Lisbon, indicating that an appreciable number of Scots were living in the area.

When young Captain MacGlashan (stone number 4) died in 1811, the Peninsular War was at its height. Wellington's troops defeated the French at Albuera on 16 May with heavy casualties on both sides, and then made two unsuccessful assaults in the siege of Badajoz. The dead would have been buried where they fell, and mortality among the wounded was high; perhaps MacGlashan was wounded and evacuated to the British base in Lisbon.

Apart from the civil cemeteries in Gibraltar and Malta, and the war cemeteries in Italy and Greece, the English Cemetery in Lisbon has one of the largest collections of British gravestones in Southern Europe. Many of these stones record information about our expatriate ancestors which is not available from the usual sources in Britain, and deserve to be properly recorded for posterity. Any information about these inscriptions will be gratefully received by the Society and made available to readers in its library.

POLL TAX SEPTEMBER - 1695 - EDINBURGH

Information submitted to one of the Bailies delegated to collect the Tax.

I, Robt. Simsone minister of the Gospel without stipend, being next neighbour to the Countess Dowager of Linlithgow, doe declare that in her family there is only herself. Grisail Sinclair, relict of George Scott, goldsmith, in Edr., whose stock was within fyfe thousand merks. Andrew Smith, ane heritor whose valued rent doth not exceed fyftie pound scots, excepting his debt.

Wm Grig who hath of fie eighteen pound scots. Agnes Smith nentie tuo pounds scots.

And my own family - myself, Margaret Crichtoun, my spous, three children, the eldest is about nyne years of age.

Our servant Christian Morisone had of fie, including her bounties, six pounds scots but she was sent for more than six weeks since to see her mother die in the Paroch of Cumbernad. She is not as yet returned neither doe we now expect her. There is also in my family ane old gentlewoman called Margaret Johnstoun. Signed. R. Simsone.

A list of the pole of the persons in the family of Barbara Mein, relict of the umquil Mr John Park, minister of the Gospel, sometime in Stranrauer. The said Barbara Mein, a minister's relict and is not obliged to pay pole. Grissell Simson a servant maid who receives of tea and bountilth 17 pounds yearly.

Lilias Mure a servant maid who is not fied but stays in my house and getts nothing unless I please of my own good will to give her and is to go from me shortly.

Nicoll Spence, writer, stays within my house and Anna Young, his spouse. This is ane exact and true list of all the persons that stays within my family and in testimony whereof the said presents are subscribed by me.

Signed Barbara Mein

SCOTTISH REGIMENTS OF NAPOLEONIC AND EARLIER TIMES

Captain (Retd) Erik A. Gray

The creation of the Regular British Army dates from the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, when Charles II returned to England from exile in France and Flanders. Leaving aside details of the raising of its three ancient regiments of foot guards, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Foot Guards, later styled the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Guards, the most senior regiments of foot or infantry reckon their creation from that year. However, two of them, the 1st or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot and the 3rd or The Buffs Regiment of Foot, an English regiment, had longer histories. Both had been employed in the service of foreign kings, but were taken on to the British Establishment in 1678 and 1655, respectively. In 1751, in common with most other cavalry and infantry regiments, they received their precedence or seniority numbers.

In the same year that the 1st Royal Scots returned to England, two more Scottish regiments were raised - the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys) and the 21st (Royal North British) Fusiliers Regiment of Foot. Two other old Scottish Regiments were raised during the 17th century; namely, the 25th (Edinburgh) Regiment and the 26th Regiment. The former later became the 25th (King's Own Borderers) Regiment of Foot, while the latter was titled the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment of Foot. In 1725 the number of Scottish regiments was increased by the raising of one whose short title is known to everyone - the 42nd Royal Highland (The Black Watch) Regiment of Foot.

By the end of the 18th century many more Scottish regiments had been raised and added to the regular establishment. In order of ranking, they were the 71st (Highland Light Infantry), 72nd (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders), 73rd (Perthshire), 74th (Highlanders), 75th (Stirlingshire), 78th (Highland, or Ross-shire Buffs), 79th (Cameron Highlanders), 90th (Perthshire Volunteers), 91st (Argyllshire Highlanders), 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) and 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) Regiments of Foot.

At the commencement of the Napoleonic Wars in 1803, therefore, the British Line included one Scottish regiment of dragoons, one of foot guards and 16 regiments of foot; some of two battalions. While the British Army comprised mostly English regiments, it also included several Irish regiments of cavalry and foot, and two Welsh regiments of foot.

Generally, Scots enlisted in Scottish regiments, but many also served in English, Irish and Welsh regiments. The reverse is also true, and this intermixture of men's origins arose because of the recruiting system of the time. While Scottish regiments normally recruited in Scotland, they also took men from other parts of Britain and Ireland, as did other regiments. For example, when a second battalion of the 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment was

raised at Nottingham in 1809, its recruiting parties not only enlisted men from adjacent counties, but also volunteers from the English, Irish and Scottish militias.

It is impossible to single out from the rest of the British Army the part played by Scottish regiments during the Napoleonic Wars, and particularly during the Peninsular War (1808-1814) or at the great battle of Waterloo on 18th June (1815), at which eight of their number served. Every one fought in the campaigns and savage battles in Portugal and Spain, and across the Pyrenees and into France, or in operations in the Baltic or Mediterranean Seas, in Egypt, during the disastrous Walcheren expedition, or in the West Indies.

Similarly, it is impossible to single out the parts played in each of their campaigns by individual men, although something of the feel of the bloody battles of the Napoleonic Wars can be gained by reading less recent regimental histories, and particularly the personal experiences of a few ordinary soldiers that have been handed down. One such is that of Serjeant Ewart of the Royal Scots Greys, a man of presence, standing 6 feet 4 inches tall, and a magnificent rider and swordsman. His Regiment formed part of the Union Brigade at Waterloo where the Greys, the English 1st Royal Dragoons and the Irish 6th Inniskilling Dragoons thundered forward against, and through, tightly packed columns of massed French infantry, and up to their guns, hacking and slashing with their long swords at every enemy soldier in their path. An officer and corporal of the 1st Royals captured the Eagle of the French 105th Regiment, while Ewart took that of the 45th Regiment. Of his part, Ewart, who was later commissioned, recalled:

"[The Eagle bearer] thrust for my groin - I parried it off, and ... cut him through the head ... one of their Lancers threw his lance at me but missed ... by my throwing it off with my sword ... I cut him through the chin upwards, which cut went through his teeth. Next, I was attacked by a foot soldier, who, after firing at me, charged me with his bayonet; but ... I parried it and cut him down through the head."

With horses blown, only one man in three who rode in the charge of the Union Brigade regained the doubtful safety of the British lines! Regrettably, personal accounts are rare. However, old War Office records at Kew, may, at worst, enable the family historian to learn something of the travels of his soldier ancestor, when the regiments is known. At best, no matter whether a soldier fought against Napoleon's armies or served at some other period, the diligent research may, in addition, often discover his age, birthplace, trade and physical description; and this applies whether he served in a Scottish regiment or any other of the fine old regiments of the British Line. Given certain facts or legend, "best guesses" can sometimes be made as to a man's regiment when it is unknown.

Phonetically Speaking: the Soundex Coding System

by Christopher King (by kind permission of Family Tree Magazine)

In the very interesting article by D K Powell: *Fonetix phor phamly istry* (Family Tree April 1990) the author provides us with good reasons why the spelling of names has varied so much in the past. Before universal literacy came about in the last century, the ability to write, let alone spell, was scarce. The parish scribe spelled a name according to the way he heard it, and the best way he knew. He could hardly ask the illiterate parishioners to spell it for him; likewise they could not check that it was correct.

In such cases, few people can have regarded it as particularly significant to have their name recorded correctly as we do today. Recognition of their signature or mark would have been more important to them. This is an instance where we should be careful not to impose our 20th century attitudes on our ancestors.

D K Powell's article concluded with a plea for a system to encode surnames that relies more on the phonetic rendering of a name than on its actual spelling. Such a system already exists, and has been adopted by at least one genealogical software package (Pedigree), but little has been written about it. It is the Soundex Coding System, which I came across whilst capitalising on a business trip to Washington DC last year.

It was originally used by the US Social Security Administration in the 1930s to compile indexes to the US census records for 1880, 1900 and 1920 for each state, with about half of the states in the 1910 census having now been done as well (no 100 year rule there!). The purpose was to identify individuals applying for old age benefits, but who had no birth record or other proof of age.

The following description of Soundex is based on a leaflet issued by the US National Archives and Record Service in Washington, who hold the US census returns.

The Soundex Coding System was developed so that you could find a surname (or a first name) even though it may have been recorded under various spellings. Surnames that sound the same but are spelled differently, like Smith and Smyth, have the same code and are therefore filed together. Each Soundex code consists of a letter and three numbers, such as S530 for Smith. The letter is always the first letter of the surname and is not encoded. The numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname according to the Soundex coding guide to which there are four steps, plus additional rules for more complex names.

SOUNDEX CODING GUIDE

The number ... represents the letter(s)

1	B P F V
2	C S K G J Q X Z
3	D T
4	L
5	M N
6	R

Disregard the letters A,E,I,O,U,W,Y, and H

1 Name:

2 Code:

Using the above table and template, follow these steps to encode any surname:

- a) Write the surname on line No 1 of the template, one letter per space.
- b) Ignoring the first letter, slash through any occurrence of the disregarded letters; A, E, I, O, U, W, Y, and H.
- c) Copy the first letter of the name to the first space on line No 2 of the template.
- d) Then find the number - equivalents of the first three remaining letters on line 1 and write them in the remaining spaces on line 2. Disregard any additional letters. For short names, add zeros to any unfilled spaces at the end of the code to make up three numbers.

Examples of Soundex-encoded names:

Name: WASHINGTON
Code: W252

Name: SMITH	Name: LEE
Code: S530	Code: L000

The additional rules are as follows:

- 1) Name with prefixes like Van, von, De, D', or Le: you should encode it both with and without the prefix because it might be listed under either code in existing indexes (i.e. the name VANDEVANTER- V531 as well as DEVANTER - D153). Mc and Mac are not considered to be prefixes.

2) Names containing double letters should be treated as one letter. Thus, in the surname LLOYD, the second L should be slashed through as well. Thus LLOYD = L300.

3) Names with consecutive letters with the same Soundex number should be treated in a similar way as above, the second or third letter being slashed through. The name JACKSON, for instance becoming J250 (ie copy the J, delete the A and O, encode the remainder but as C, K and S all equal 2 you must discard the K and S to leave C=2, N=5, then add a zero).

However, no system is perfect, and a recent doctoral thesis [Reconstructing Population History from Local Records, published in September 1990 by Claire Davey] encountered a few problems when using Soundex to help reconstruct family groups in one parish. It could not cope with certain silent sound combinations, for instance it gave different codes for the names SALMON and SAMMON, paying perhaps too much attention to the silent "L". It could not relate names where the first letter of the name had been changed, as in ILFORD and YLFORD. A few similar sounding names and some badly transcribed names also failed to obtain the same code, although some of these supposed relationships may indeed be false.

In other cases, Soundex produced false matches by giving certain names the same code - for instance BATTLE and BEADLE. If the indexer is careful in checking and highlights potential doubtful matches, and matches that Soundex may have missed, then these few problems may be reduced and high rates of useful matches made.

My own research in Washington proved the value of the system, I was looking for four of my great-grandmother's brothers - Ashley, Edwin, Weston and George Tournay - who had emigrated to the state of New York, addresses unknown. Imagine my satisfaction when, within a couple of hours of searching the encoded index and the original records on microfilm, up came Ashley Tournay, Edwin Tournay and George Tierney with their families on the 1900 census, plus Edwin again in 1910, all through sharing the Code T650! They proved to be the ones I was looking for upon cross-checking.

It's unlikely I would ever have found George without the help of Soundex. The name Tierney was common in New York due to large-scale immigration from Ireland. The enumerator made an assumption when George stated his name and copied the name he had already written down many times. How often this must have occurred in every census ever taken.

Had you been thinking about employing a census searcher in the US for these years, but were put off by the thought of being charged enormous fees for lengthy searches, it should now be apparent that this need not necessarily be the case.

Perhaps we should now encourage all creators of new indexes to adopt the Soundex Coding System which solves most of the problems of misspelling and misunderstanding of names by the original recorders, plus mis-transcription and mis-filing by later indexers. Is this too good to be true? Why isn't it used more widely? What are other readers' experiences or thoughts?

Try encoding the surnames you are researching and their variants and check how useful it might be for you. Oh, and by the way, if any of the surnames yield the code T650, I'd love to hear from you.

CATHOLIC RECORDS

At the beginning of the eighteenth century The General Assembly requested that parish ministers and local presbyteries should make a return of "... details of schools, papists, centesima, Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, purchase of Acts of Assembly, aid for ministers in Orkney, presbytery bursar ...", within their bounds.

The records of the General Assembly contain much correspondence on the subject and the letters are to be found in CH/1/2/5 and CH 1/2/29-34. Some of the letters contain lists of names of "papists". These often contain the names of all members of a given family, and other information such as their age, and designation or occupation.

Many letters note that there were no "papists" within their parish, but those listed below do contain lists of names. Generally the lists are quite short, but in a few cases they run to several pages.

Aberbrothock parish	-	CH1/2/5/186
Aberchirder parish	1710	CH1/2/29/221
Aberchirder parish	1710	CH1/2/29/231
Aberdeen presb.	1713-1714	CH1/2/34/112
Aberdeen	1705	CH1/2/5/155
Aberdeenshire	1705	CH1/2/5/188
Aboyne	-	CH1/2/5/190
Aboyne	1713	CH1/2/34/167
Alford	1708-1713	CH1/2/34/122
Arisaig	-	CH1/2/29/565
Auchterarder	-	CH1/2/34/438
Auchterarder Presb.	1706	CH1/2/5/199
Auchterarder Presb.		CH1/2/5/198

Banffshire	1710	CH1/2/30/5
Boltarie parish	1710	CH1/2/29/226
Botriphnie parish	2.3.1710	CH1/2/29/228
Canongate, Edinburgh	1705	CH1/2/5/170
Cupar	5.3.1705	CH1/2/5/174
Dalkeith	-	CH1/2/5/169
Dalkeith, presbytery	6.6.1704	CH1/2/5/182
Dumbennan parish	11.3.1710	CH1/2/30/130
Dumfries presb.	-	CH1/2/15/205
Dumfries presb.	1713	CH1/2/34/242
Dumfries, sheriffdom	1705	CH1/2/5/158
Dundee presb. + Forfar	5.12.1711	CH1/2/31/592
Echt	10.5.1704	CH1/2/5/194
Echt parish	15.5.1704	CH1/2/5/185
Edinburgh	9.2.1705	CH1/2/5/175
Edinburgh, Presbytery	1700-1704	CH1/2/5/149
Forfar	1705	CH1/2/5/171
Forfar + Dundee presb.	5.12.1711	CH1/2/31/592
Forfar presb. [acc.]	-	CH1/2/5/204
Garioch	1708-1713	CH1/2/34/122
Garthie parish	1710	CH1/2/29/229
Gartly parish	1710	CH1/2/29/221
Glasgow	7.3.1705	CH1/2/5/173
Glasgow, presbytery	26.4.1704	CH1/2/5/184
Glasse parish	13.4.1710	CH1/2/29/227
Glengarden	1713	CH1/2/34/427
Glengarden parish	10.5.1704	CH1/2/5/189
Glenlivet	-	CH1/2/5/193
Glenmuick	1713	CH1/2/34/427
Glenmuick parish	1705	CH1/2/5/189
Glentanner	-	CH1/2/5/190
Glentanner	1713	CH1/2/34/167
Grange parish	1710	CH1/2/29/221
Grange parish	1710	CH1/2/29/225
Haddington presb.	10.5.1704	CH1/2/5/200
Inverness-shire	1705	CH1/2/5/177
Islanfinan parish	-	CH1/2/29/565
Keith parish	1710	CH1/2/29/221
Keith parish	1.3.1710	CH1/2/29/230
Kiltarlitie parish	-	CH1/2/29/218
Kincardine	1713	CH1/2/34/167

Kincardine presb.	21.9.1710	CH1/2/29/207
Kincardineshire	1705	CH1/2/5/161
Kinore parish	11.3.1710	CH1/2/30/130
Kirkcudbright Stewartry of, above Dee		CH1/2/5/157
Kirkcudbright presb.	1704	CH1/2/5/197
Kirkcudbright	1708	CH1/2/34/173
Kirkgunzeon	1703	CH1/2/5/159
Kirkmichael in Strathavon	-	CH1/2/5/192
Leith	1705	CH1/2/5/168
Linton	1705	CH1/2/5/172
Lintrathen	2.3.1705	CH1/2/5/176
Lochmaben, presbytery May	1705	CH1/2/5/183
Mar (unruly in -)	29.4.1703	CH1/2/5/180
Mearns presb.	1706	CH1/2/5/201
Morayshire	1705	CH1/2/5/163
Morhire (Morar?)	-	CH1/2/29/565
Mudart	-	CH1/2/29/565
Musselburgh	1705	CH1/2/5/167
Paisley presby.	10.5.1704	CH1/2/5/202
Perth & Dunkeld presb.	7.6.1704	CH1/2/5/203
Rhenie parish	1710	CH1/2/29/229
Rothiemay parish	27.2.1710	CH1/2/29/224
Ruthven parish	1710	CH1/2/29/226
Strathaven parish	June 1709	CH1/2/29/223
Strathaven parish	-	CH1/2/30/28
Strathbogie	-	CH1/2/5/187
Strathbogie presb.	1710	CH1/2/29/209
Terregles, regality of	1703	CH1/2/5/159
Traquair	2.3.1705	CH1/2/5/176
Troqueer	1705	CH1/2/5/181
[under the laird of Kirkconnel in the parish of Troqueer]		
Tullich	1713	CH1/2/34/427
Tulloch parish	10.5.1704	CH1/2/5/189
Urr	1705	CH1/2/5/156
Catholic Priests in Scotland		CH1/1/29/554
Popish Priests in Ireland	1704	CH1/2/29/556
Episcopalian preachers ordained since 1690		CH1/2/29/557
Priests & other papists in the Highlands, Argyllshire and Inverness-shire		CH1/2/29.569

THE NAME OF LUMSDEN

by Archie Lumsden
Lumsden Sennachie

The name of Lumsden is admittedly not one of the most numerous in Scotland. The bearers of the name, however it is spelt, are members of a family which has a long and interesting history. In recent years interest in the genealogy and history of the family of Lumsden has been increased with the founding of a House of Lumsden Association.

This short article gives a brief history of the name and some details of the activities of the Association.

BLACK "Surnames of Scotland"

From the old manor of that name in the parish of Coldingham.

The manor of Lummesdene is first mentioned in 1098 when Edgar, King of Scots and son of St Margaret and Malcolm III Canmore, refounded Coldingham Priory, endowing it with the villages of Coldingham, Lummesdene, Renton and Swinewood in the County of Berwick. The site of these lands of Lumsden can still be found on the Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet 67; 874 691)

The first recorded possessors of the land, divided into Easter and Wester Lumsden, were Gillem and Cren de Lummisden who, between 1166 and 1182, attested a charter granted to the Priory of Coldingham by Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar. Gilbert de Lumisden appears as a witness to charters 1249-1262.

The name of the proven common ancestor of the Lumsdens comes into history through the events which occurred in 1286 and which led to the wars of Scottish Independence.

When Edward I, the English King invaded Scotland in 1292, the heads of noble land-owning families were forced to sign an acknowledgement of Edward as their King. Adam de Lumisden of that Ilk and his son Roger de Lummesdene did forced homiage in 1296 and signed the Ragman Roll. Some common variations of spelling of the name are here evident.

From this Adam, the first recognised chief of the Name and Arms of Lumsden, descended Gilbert who married the heiress of Blanerne (Charter of 15 June 1329) and adopted her crest of a white-tailed eagle, or Earne, devouring a salmon. This crest is still used by the Fife Armigers of the family.

From Gilbert's eldest son, Gilbert, descend the families of Lumsden or Lumsdaine of Blanerne in Berwickshire, and Airdrie, Innergellie, Stravithie, Lathallan and Rennyhill in Fife.

Gilbert's younger son, Thomas, held the lands of Drum and Conland in Fife and East and West Medlar (Cushnie) in Aberdeenshire by charter in 1353. From him descend the Northern Lumsdens of Cushnie-Lumsden, Clova, Pitcaple, and Achindoir. The family of Burges-Lumsden of Pitcaple is descended through a female line.

The more recent Lumsden estates of Belmedie, Belhelvie, Sluie and Banchory belonged or belong to cadet branches of these families.

The separate Lumsden families of Arden and Huntingtowerfield are not yet proved to be related to the main branches.

The senior line of Lumsden did not register Arms in 1672, but the cadet members Alexander Lumsden of Cushnie and Sir James Lumsden of Innergellie did so then. At present there are thirteen members of the Lumsden family who bear Arms, either as matriculated cadet descendants of Alexander and Sir James or in their own right. Descriptions and illustrations of all these Arms are contained in "The Arms of Lumsden", a publication of the House of Lumsden Association (1991).

The name of Lumsden appears in the rolls of prominent Scotsmen down through the years, as soldiers, scholars and statesmen, often in service in "foreign parts". More detailed articles will be required on this subject as some members of the family can trace an unbroken lineage for over 24 generations.

For many years it was a popular belief that the northern Lumsdens were a sept of the Forbes, and this is repeated in many books on Scottish family history. Although the ties through intermarriage between the Forbes and Lumsden families were very close, the Lumsdens were always an independent family.

This became clear when, in 1985, the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, recognised the claim of Gillem Lumsdaine of Innergellie as hereditary Chief of the Name and Arms of Lumsden of that Ilk and Blannerne. As there are only about 120 officially recognised "Chiefs of Names" in Scotland, this was an significant decision.

Since 1972 the House of Lumsden Association has acted as a focal point for all those of the name or descent of Lumsden. Gatherings are held every three years, recently in 1988 at Tillycairn Castle in Aberdeenshire, a former seat of the Lumsdens and in 1991 at Leithen Lodge, Peeblesshire, the residence of David Lumsden of Cushnie-Lumsden. These gatherings were attended by Lumsdens from the USA, New Zealand, Canada and every corner of the UK.

The Association publishes a bulletin for its members which gives information on topics of interest and provides an opportunity for members to publish their own questions on genealogical matters. Although the Association does not carry out searches, it assists members in genealogical research and publishes

documents on family history. The Sennachie maintains records with the details of Lumsdens from 1350 to the present day. At this time information on over 3,000 persons is included and this is still growing.

Details on the House of Lumsden Association can be obtained from:

Mrs Pamela Lumsden, The Secretary, House of Lumsden Association, 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 5AX.

Genealogical Records of the Family and Arms of Lumsden have been added to the Society's Library.

Census Returns - 7th April 1861

Registration District of Lerwick

"Prince Consort" of Aberdeen (Steamer: Coasting Trade)

Robert Parrott	Mar.	44	Master	b. Kent, Ellingham
Will. Turner	Mar.	32	1st Mate	b. Wivenhoe, Essex
George Miller	Mar.	30	2nd Mate	b. Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire
W. Boxter	Mar.	48	1st Engineer	b. Houston, Renfrew
Char. Edington	Mar.	30	2nd Engineer	b. Leith, Edinburghshire
W. Reid	Mar.	29	Carpenter	b. Nigg, Kincardineshire
Nicol Moncur	Mar.	36	1st Stewart	b. Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire
Abercromby Fraser	Mar.	44	Cook	b. Banff, Banffshire
Jas. Moncur	Unm.	24	2nd Stewart	b. Aberdeen, Aberdeen
Wm. Kiack	Unm.	25	1st Clerk	b. Aberdeen, Aberdeen
John Abercrombie	Mar.	35	3rd Stewart	b. Montrose, Forfar
Jas. Wright	Unm.	14	Cook's Mate Boy	b. Aberdeen, Aberdeen
John Jolly	Unm.	18	4th Stewart	b. Fintry, Aberdeen
Mrs. Eliz. Donald	Wid.	52	Stewardess	b. Aberdeen, Aberdeen
Robert Ervin	Mar.	46	Fireman	b. Kirkwall, Orkney
John Fraser	Mar.	34	Fireman	b. Aberdeens. Old Machar
James Ervin	Mar.	31	Fireman	b. Ireland, Fermanagh
W. Donaghy	Mar.	25	Fireman	b. Ireland, Armagh
James Tait	Mar.	33	Fireman	b. Aberdeens. Culsalmond
Roger Hara	Mar.	44	Fireman	b. Ireland, Sligo
James Nicholson	Unm.	20	Trimmer	b. Aberdeens. Aberdeen
James Rae	Mar.	44		b. Aberdeens. Old Machar
James Tait	Unm.	17	Boy	b. Aberdeens. Inverury
Wm. Thomson	Mar.	32	A.B. Seaman	b. Fife, Buckhaven
David Wood	Mar.	36	A.B. Seaman	b. Aberdeens. Aberdeen
Robt. Rudd	Mar.	51	A.B. Seaman	b. England, Norfolk
Robt. Keane	Mar.	23	A.B. Seaman	b. Aberdeens, Peterhead
James McLeod	Mar.	37	A.B. Seaman	b. Aberdeens. Rothiemay
Geo. Johnstone	Unm.	25	A.B. Seaman	b. Orkney, Burray
Wm. Wilson	Mar.	45	Cattleman	b. Aberdeens. Aberdeen
David Linklater	Unm.	16	Boy	b. Orkney, Kirkwall

UNPUBLISHED MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

It is well known that gravestones and other monumental inscriptions are one of the main sources of information for family historians before 1855, when registration of births, deaths and marriages became compulsory. The Society has published lists of pre-1855 inscriptions in many parts of Scotland, and most of these are still available for sale.

What is less well known is that many other lists of inscriptions, which for various reasons have not so far been published, can be seen in the Society's Library; some of these lists are confined to deaths before 1855, while others are of all inscriptions up to a recent date. An index of over 400 burial grounds in Scotland, for which unpublished lists of inscriptions are held in the Library, has been compiled by Angus Mitchell and is now on sale price 80p (plus postage). The Society welcomes inquiries about these lists, and can supply copies (subject in some cases to copyright) for a small charge.

ACCREDITED SEARCHERS

Each year the Society compiles a list of professional searchers who have satisfied the Genealogical Inquiries Committee that they have the knowledge and experience required to answer inquiries; this list, which now includes 19 accredited searchers, is available free from the Library.

Experienced searchers who wish to seek inclusion in the list can get application forms from the Secretary to the Genealogical Inquiries Committee (Mr Angus Mitchell, 20 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh EH7 5BS).

REVIEW

British Settlers in Natal 1824-1857 Volume 4

Shelagh O'Byrne Spencer - University of Natal Press R36

This is a most valuable addition to the records of British men and women who settled in Natal between 1824 and the end of 1857 when a new wave of immigration began under a Government sponsored scheme. This Volume covers only names from Cadle to Coventry, but this includes the well known Bishop Colenso who was tried for heresy and excommunicated for questioning the date and authority of Numbers and Leviticus.

The population of Natal in those days was largely made up of Immigrants from the Cape, soldiers discharged from British Regiments serving in South Africa, and Immigrants from Britain and Ireland, many coming under the aegis of an immigration scheme. Emigrants under these schemes required to be approved by Her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners, and to follow approved occupations such as labourer, mechanic, tradesman or farmer, though people of means could likewise be certificated.

Entries are given under the names of heads of families and consist of three parts - biography, list of children and source list. Entries in some cases run to three or four pages with this information. It is interesting that in 1852 a number were lured away by the newly-discovered Australian gold mines and took ship for the Antipodes via Mauritius, some never to return.

This biographical register is beautifully produced and can be strongly recommended along with the preceding Volumes for anyone interested in the early settlers of Natal. It can be obtained from the University of Natal Press, PO Box 375, Pietermaritzburg 3200, South Africa.

Literary Families by Dr David M Bertie

North East of Scotland Museum Service, 16pp 50p plus posts

This brief booklet, produced to commemorate the birth in 1790 of Peter Buchan, printer and poet of Peterhead, contains brief biographies of Peter himself, his son and relatives by marriage. These include Alexander Scott, an admirer of Burns, and his son who published the Peterhead Sentinel as well as an anthology of prose and poetry, and David's in-laws, the Thoms. William Thom, having failed as a weaver, was successful with his poems and was lionised in London for his "Rhymes and Recollections of a handloom weaver" before spending all his money and dying in straitened circumstances. David himself ended up as Librarian in Peterhead, a post in which he was followed by his widow and then his daughter, a dynasty lasting 51 years.

This record of a Peterhead family can be obtained from the Museum Service, Peterhead Arbuthnot Museum, St Peter Street, Peterhead AB42 6QD.

Reid's Heirs by Eleanor Mennim

\$17.05 including postage Merlin Books Ltd

This is the story of optical instrument makers and their fortunes under the direction of James Simms Wilson. He was born in 1893 and he nursed the Firm through the difficult days of the First World War and the even more difficult times of the Twenties and Thirties till after six generations it amalgamated to become Cooke Troughton & Simms Ltd.

The family history is lovingly traced by his daughter, while the title is taken from James Simms Wilson's paternal great-grandmother, Janet Reid. Both the Wilsons and the Reids came from the West of Scotland, but the Simms were English. It is on the Scottish side that there is more information, and the generations are recorded in great detail with much personal information which brings them to life vividly. The authoress has assembled a lively picture of the family which will be of the greatest interest to friends and relatives as well as to those with a concern for the history of the optical instrument industry and a desire to see how it developed over the centuries to the large companies which now dominate it. It will appeal also to social historians, and

those living in the areas of Kintyre, Arran, Greenock and Glasgow, which were the places where the family lived before moving to the south.

Copies of the book can be obtained from Merlin Books Ltd, 40 East Street, Braunton, North Devon EX33 2EA

A Preliminary Survey of Murrays in the United States

by Gerald Murray

In the 19th Century Murray was the most frequently repeated surname in the 1861 Census in Scotland and 100 years later the 160th most frequent name in the US Social Security Number File of 1974. This latter rating represents 185,068 Murrays from 1936 to 1974. A US commercial compilation shows over 52,000 Murrays living in the USA with mailing addresses there.

With a view to encouraging Murray researchers to further historical and demographic work on the claim I decided to carry out a pilot survey and to compile a list of histories of the family written in the USA. The latter is fairly easy and I list those that I have discovered.

KINDRED MURRAYS, by Alton J Murray, PO Box 643, Saint Mary's, Georgia 31558, 1981.

A FAMILY HISTORY OF MURRAYS, MCKIBBINS, SMITH, PLANKS, NEFFS AND RELATED FAMILIES OF ELKHART AND LAGRANGE COUNTIES, IN INDIANA by John F Murray, Kouts, Indiana, 1977

FAMILES TIES OF ROY H MURRAY -ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF THE MURRAY-WHITE-WAYBRIGHT FAMILIES, compiled by Miriam Adams Cloud Murray, and the Reverend Roy Harold Murray, Anundean Publishing Company, Decorah, Iowa, 1976

-MURRAY FAMILY HISTORY, compiled and published by descendants of Jeremiah Hatch Murray, edited by Flora Murray Hall, printed by Art City Publishing Co., Springville, Utah 84663, 1980.

My pilot survey was less successful. Out of the 52,000 names I selected 50 at random and added 21 names to round out a perceived lack of State distribution. I wrote them a standard letter intimating my interest in genealogical research into the Murray Clan, and my wish to see if there were any concentrations in particular kinds of work, lifestyles, etc. I asked them to participate in the research by completing a form I enclosed. Only three responded. Several, possibly 17 or so, may have moved since the data base was prepared (the national annual move figures for 1986/7 according to the Census Bureau was 18%), but I was disappointed that the others should not have responded to what was not a commercial solicitation. From three responses, no reliable deductions can be drawn, but it does show that there is a great need for a future Murray democratic study and the way to achieve it will not be easy.

THE FAMILY OF MANUEL

The following details were found in an old book in the Society's Library.

James and Janet Manuel, 22nd January 1819

James Manuel born 2nd Nov 1819

Christian Manuel born 4th March 1821

Elizabeth Manuary born 14th January 1823

William Manuel born 14th September 1824

Walter Manuel born 10th May 1826

Janet Manuel born 7th March 1828

John Manuel born 7 March 1830

Agnes Manuel born 20th March 1832

Robert Manuel born 30th May 1834

James Manuel and Marion Gilmour 23rd October 1852

James Manuel born 10th November 1852

David G. Manuel born 29th January 1857, died 17th February 1857

David Gilmour Manuel born 21st May 1858

Elizabeth Gilmour Manuel born 12th April 1860

William Manuel Manuel born 21st September 1862

Janet Dalziel Manuel born 6th June 1865

No other information was given

Rescobie OPR - 317/1 (Marriages)

July 2nd, 1710

Jean Steven, Daughter to Jo. Steven in New Miln of Dod being Contracted with one Robt. Nicoll in ye parish of Dunnichen in order to marriage choosed rather to pay ye tailzie according to ye order of ye Kirk yn proceed in the Marriage, therefore her father (she being now contracted with another man) payed into ye Sess. 3 lib. Scots, and the Mnr. and Sess. being importuned by several persons acquitted him other 3 lib. and they were admitted to be proclaimed.

Census Returns - 7th April 1861

Registration District of Durness

"Czar" of Dundee (Brig. Riga & N.A. Trade)

William Smith	Mar.	30	Master	b. Forfarshire, Dundee
John Donaldson	Mar.	38	Chief Mate	b. Linlithgowsh. Bo'ness
Alex. Ferrier	Unm.	31	Boatswain	b. Forfarshire, Dundee
Wm. Alexander	Mar.	25	Cook & Steward	b. Edinburgh
John McInroy	Unm.	22	Carpenter	b. Forfarshire, Dundee
Dugald Campbell	Unm.	23	A.B.Seaman	b. Lanarkshire, Glasgow
John Blake	Unm.	20	A.B. Seaman	b. England

William Rice	Mar.	23	A.B. Seaman	b. England
Neil Robertson	Unm.	27	A.B. Seaman	b. Renfrewshire, Paisley
James Dickson	Unm.	26	A.B. Seaman	b. Aberdeens. Aberdeen
James Johnston	Unm.	21	A.B. Seaman	b. Forfarshire, Dundee
James Wilson	Unm.	19	Apprentice	b. Fife, St Andrews

Census Returns - 7th April 1861
Registration District of Lochbroom

"Clansman" of Glasgow (Paddle Steamer; Passenger)

Malcolm Sinclair	Mar.	37	Master	b. Argyll, Inverary
Jas. Beaton	Mar.	42	Chief Mate	b. Argyll, Mull
John McLachlan	Mar.	42	Second Mate	b. Argyll, Kilcalmonell
D. McClintock	Mar.	40	Chief Engineer	b. Lanark, Glasgow
Robt. Reid	Mar.	26	2nd Engineer	b. Ayrsh. Irvine
Jas. McDonald	Unm.	30	Super Cargo	b. Inverness, Inverness
Neil McKinnon	Mar.	28	Pilot	b. Argyll, Mull
John Dawson	Mar.	37	Carpenter	b. Argyll, Kilcalmonell
Archd. Carmichael	Mar.	35	Boatswain	b. Argyll, L. Knapdale
Duncan McIntyre	Unm.	25	Seaman	b. Argyll, Kilmore
Angus Carmichael	Unm.	24	Seaman	b. Argyll, Kilcalmonell
John McLean	Unm.	28	Seaman	b. Argyll, Mull
Murdo Kennedy	Mar.	30	Seaman	b. Inverness, Portree
Lawrence Davidson	Mar.	43	Seaman	b. Shetland, Tingwall
Duncan Campbell	Mar.	42	Seaman	b. Ross. Gairloch
Lachlan McLean	Mar.	46	Seaman	b. Argyll, Kilninian
Donald McIntyre	Unm.	31	Seaman	b. Argyll, Kilmore
Neil McFadyen	Mar.	35	Seaman	b. Argyll, Tyree
David Morgan	Mar.	29	Seaman	b. England, London
Alex. Henderson	Unm.	23	Seaman	b. Argyll, Mull
John Scott	Mar.	42	Fireman	b. Lanark, Govan
James Perrie	Mar.	25	Fireman	b. Dumb, Kirkintilloch
William Allan	Mar.	27	Fireman	b. Dumb. Kirkintilloch
Hugh McDermaid	Mar.	35	Fireman	b. Ross, Nigg
George Brown	Wid.	50	Trimmer	b. Edinburgh, Colinton
Simon Peter	Unm.	18	Trimmer	b. Lanark, Glasgow
William McRae	Mar.	31	Cook	b. Forfar, Dundee
Daniel McCowie	Unm.	20	Cook's Mate	b. Lanark, Bridgeton
William McDonald	Mar.	36	Steward	b. Stirling, Balfron
Thos. McDonald	Unm.	24	Second Steward	b. Inverness, Inverness
Henry Bilton	Unm.	20	Under Steward	b. Fife, Cupar
Neil McDermaid	Unm.	28	Under Steward	b. Lanark, Glasgow
James Martin	Unm.	16	Under Steward	b. Argyll, Oban
Christina McLean	Mar.	28	Stewardess	b. Forfar, St Andrews

Passengers:

James McMorland	Mar.	34	Comm. Traveller	b. Ayr, Ayr
Allan McDonald	Unm.	36	Farmer	b. Inverness, I. of Skye
Rod. Ross	Unm.	25	Student	b. Ross. Is. of Lewis
John Murray	Unm.	20	Student	b. Ross. I. of Lewis
James Campbell	Unm.	23	Student	b. Inverness, Inverness
James McDonald	Mar.	35	Fisherman	b. Inverness, I. of Skye
James McLusky	Unm.	30	Fishbuyer	b. Ireland, Derry
Peter McGovern	Mar.	36	Fishbuyer	b. Argyll, Ardrishay
Murdo McLean	Mar.	40	Carpenter	b. Ross. I. of Lewis
Murdo McLeod	Unm.	25	Carpenter	b. Inverness. I. of Harris
John McLeod	Mar.	40	Carpenter	b. Ross. I. of Lewis
Neil McRae	Unm.	15	Labourer	b. Ross. I. of Lewis
Murdo McDonald	Unm.	16	Teacher	b. Ross-shire
Malcolm McDonald	Unm.	35	Fisherman	b. Inverness. I. of Harris
John McKenzie	Mar.	40	Seaman	b. Ross. I. of Lewis
John McKenzie	Unm.	32	Soldier	b. Ross-shire
Malcolm McEwen	Unm.	21	Tobacco Manufr.	b. Lanark, Lanark
Hugh Farmer	Unm.	21	Musician (blind)	b. Ireland, Enniskillen
Sarah McDonald	Unm.	28	Servant	b. Ross-shire
Annabella McLeod	Unm.	40	Dressmaker	b. Rossshire
Alexandrina Gunn	Wid.	60	No occupation	b. Ross. I. of Lewis
Jane McCaskell	Unm.	20	No occupation	b. Ross. I. of Lewis
Mary Munro	Unm.	20	No occupation	b. Sutherland
Barbara Sutherland	Unm.	40	Cook	b. Sutherland
Kate Nicholson	Unm.	21	No occupation	b. Inverness. Portree
Mary Mcfarlane	Mar.	20	No occupation	b. Ross. I. of Lewis

Some Oddities in the Parish Records

Stirling, Fintray 1665 May 11 Margaret Mathew having delayed her reportance this long tyme under pretence of sickness this day compeared and was ordained to sit six sabbaths in the stool and to pay 8 pund for her relapse in fornication.

1800 July 21 Robert Porter aged 76 and Anne Ferguson aged 65 both in this parish after a courtship of about 10 days. The ladies of F. House present. The marriage put into most of the newspapers and magazines in Britain.

Bothkenner 1781 May 30 Being a fast day here Wm. Philp, Mariner, in Carronshore and Eliz. Rankine had a lawful daughter named Mary.

Auchterderran 1829 November 7. John Walkingshaw in this parish and Euphemia Reekie in Auchtertool. N.B. This proclamation was obstructed on the part of the Bride by the advice of her Friends.

December 12 John Walkingshaw in this parish and Mary Sharp in St Giles, Edinburgh.

Sacks Catchewun sown during the worst prairie winter for 26 years, harvested on August 9 in Mosquito-ridden Regina, smiled at 10 minutes, then she moved with Herb, Moira, Juliette and David to 7611-181 St, Edmonton, Alberta.

Kelvin 1896 21.2 Married Edward Thunderbolt, engineer, and Lily Rae Melbourne

1897 Thunderbolt Equator (7) born 12.4.1897 at 158 Woodlands Road, Glasgow

Watlen 1735 January 14 Donald Miller in Stenton and Katherine Adamson in Watlen are matrimonially contracted by these presents bind themselves to consummate marriage within 40 days and that under the penalty of ten pounds Scotsmoney to be payd by the party breaker to the Session Book of Walten and to that effect they touched the clinks for day and date accomplished January. 15.

Times 28.7.1889 Mrs Diana Thomson. "A date to forget" Suggested suitable replacement for an Ivory Wedding Anniversary would be a joint of beef. She recently restored the intricate inlay in an Edwardian chair with a piece of blade bone filed and carved to the appropriate shop.

Children of Joseph Forrester and Christian Miller

Agnès born 4 Oct 1755; Margaret 4 Feb 1757; Isobel 7 Aug 1758; Jean 29 Sept 1760; Euphemia 1 Jan 1762; John 12 Jan 1763; David 11 Jan 1764; Joseph 16 April 1765; Andrew 3 July 1767; Christian 2 nov 1768; Mary 30 April 1770; Robert 16 Octo 1771; Patrick 13 November 1772; Robert and Thomas 2 Nov 1773; James and Janet 9 July 1775, plus 3 children between these that died before baptism - in all 20 children in 20 years

Godman 1729 - Thomas Godman was buruded.

Eyemouth OPRE 739/3

From the Accounts of weekly collection: 1733 May 13 -

No sermon. An earthquake happened this day about half ten in ye Forenoon.

Airlie OPR 270/3 - 31st July 1711

This day gave in to the Session the Earl of Strathmore his receipt for ten pounds Scots as the price of an hundred trees got out of the yard of Glammis and planted in the Churchyard here.

Airlie OPR 270/3 - 20 Jan 1712

This day Eupham Hackney was delated to the Session as guilty of Breach of Sabbath in carrying a burden from one place to another on the Lord's Day. She was appointed to be Sumoned against nixt Sabbath.

27th of Janry 1712

This day compeared Eupham Hackney confessed her guilt of Breach of Sabbath and was appointed to remove the Scandal before the congregation next Lords day.

3rd of February 1712.

This day Eupham Hackney appeared before the congregation declared herself sorrowful for her Breach of Sabbath was rebuked and dismissed.

Airlie OPR 270/3 - 16th March 1712

This day the Minr. by appointment of the Presbytrie of Meigle admonished from the Pulpit Alexander Ogilvie elder of Pool in the parish of Lentrathen to repent of the Sin and Scandal of Adultery charged against him by Margaret Miller some time ago his servant, and of his obstinate contumacy under the same, and further to submit to the discipline of this Church in order to remove the said scandal, with this express Certification that if he did not comply with this admonition the said Pbtie, att there next meeting att Alyth the 26th of this month would proceed to the Sentence of the higher Excommunication against him, he besides this Scandal being famed and reputed to guilty of hainous and flagitious wicknednesses which admonition was followed with publick prayer being to be given to him this day also from the Pulpets of Kingoldrum, Glenyla and Lentrathen where he resides.

6th Aprile, 1712 - this day by appointment of the Presbytrie the Minister did publickly intimate the Sentence of the higher excommunication pronounced by the said Presbytrie att there meeting att Alyth 26th of March last against Alexander Ogilvie Elder of Pool and warned the Congregation to be ware of intimate and familiar converse with that wicked flagitious and now excommunicate person, which Sentence was also this day to be intimated in all the Churches of the Presbyterie.

Airlie OPR 270/3 - 22nd June 1712

It being informed this day that George Duncan in the parish of Kinettles Son in Law to Patrick Crichton in Drumdairn had been guilty of Sabbath breaking in this parish in Scolding and offering to beat the said Patrick Crichton the Session appointed the said Patrick Crichton to be summoned before them against Sabbath next with this wife Margaret Wilkie being they were in company together in the Baikie as the Session heard, that they might enquire further in that matter.

29th of June 1712

This day Patrick Crichton forsaied compeared before the Session and owned that his wife his Son in Law and he on the Sabbath was 3 weeks were in an ale house in the Baike but stayed not there, and in there going home to his house att Drumdairn his Son in Law George Duncan had scolded him and lifted up his hand to beat him. The Session rebuked the said Patrick Crichton for being

in the said ale house in the Lords day and for unbecoming language which no doubt had been betwixt them on that occasion and warned him to be more circumspect in time coming which he promised and the said George Duncan being in the parish of Kinettles the Minr. was to write to the Minr. of Kinettles desiring that he would order the said George Duncan to waite on the Session next Sabbath, also Margaret Wilkie not having compeared She was to be summoned pro 2do to waite on the Session Next Sabbath.

6th of July 1712

This day Margaret Wilkie compeared before the Session, and was rebuked for her being in an ale house unnecessarilie onthe Lords day, and warned to forbear such a practice in time coming. Compeared also George Duncan and owned his unseemly carriage to Patrick Crichton forsaied onthe Sabbath Day was rebuked for it and ordered to remove the Scandal thereby givenby compearing before the congregation Sabbath nixt in the forenoon.

13th of July 1712

This day George Duncan being called upon, compeared before the congregation declared himself Sorrowful for his Breach of Sabbath was severly rebuked by the Minr. and dismissed.

Airlie OPR 270/3 - 13th August 1712

This day the Minr. informed the Session that James Christie in Backside of Airlie having been found drinking in Andrew Fifes house an ale keeper near to the Church in time of Divine Service in the afternoon of Sabbath last also that Isobel Grub who keeps wares in the parish had been found selling things onthe Sabbath, which practises having given great offence he had caused Summonds both there persons before the Session this day, who being accordingly called upon and compearing owned themselves guilty of the said practices upon the Lords day, were rebuked and appointed to appear next Sabbath for removing there sd. Scandals.

The said day also the Session appointed the Minr. and two of the Elders to go to the house of the said Andrew Fife and discharge him from selling ale to any on the Sabbath in time of Divine Service, or any time that day except for a refreshment betwixt Sermons and with allnot to entice any person to drunkness att any time with Certification.

9th of September, 1712

This day the Minr. and Elders formerly appointed did report they had gone to the house of Andrew Fife and Discharged him accordingly, who had promised to forbear such practices in time coming.

This day James Christie and Isobel Grub appeared before the congregation declared themselves sorrowful for there guilt in Breaking the Sabbath were rebuked by the Minr. and dismissed.

Airlie OPR 270/3 - 12th Aprile 1713

This day the Minr. represented to the Session that there was one John Sutor in the parish of Lentrathen recommended to him as a great object of Charitie, his wife and he being both unable, whose case and circumstances were known to some of the Elders. The session agreed that a charitable collect. should be made for him in the Church and that the Minr. should intimate the same from the Pulpit this day fourteen days, being to be absent next Sabbath.

26th of Aprile, 1713

This day the Minr. did publicly intimate the case and circumstances of John Sutor and his wife forsaied, and a Collection to be gathered for them in the Congregation Sabbath next exhorting the people to be Charitable, there case being Clamant.

3rd of May, 1713

Collect: 2 pound 19 shill. after Divine Service by the Minr. of Ruthvens, the Minr. here attending the General Assembly the collect. with one Shill. added to it to make 3 pounds Scots was given by the Elders for the use of John Sutor and his wife forsaied.

Airlie OPR 273/3 - 5th October 1712

The Session being informed that Janet Williamson lately married to Alex. Campbell in Drumdairn is descernable big with child, and a suspicion that it is not to her own husband, The Sessio appoint them both to be summoned before them against Sabbath next.

12th October, 1712

Compeared this day Janet Williamson with Alexander Campbell her husband, owned herself to be with child to William Crichton son to Patrick Crichton in Drumdairn, was severly rebuked for her sin and scandal agravated by her marring another in her present circumstances, ordered to remove the scandal when called for and the said William to be summoned to the Session against Sabbath nixt.

19th October, 1712

This day William Crichton though summoned compeared not before the Session was appointed to be Cited pro 2do against Sabbath next.

26th of Octor. 1712

This day William Crichton compeared before the Session owned his guilt of fornication with Janet Williamson was rebuked and ordered to remove the Scandal when called for.

Review

A Family of Thomson's - Margot Corbett

The family can be traced back to the 1500's in Ayrshire but later generations were to be found well-established in other parts of Scotland. Although originally tillers of the soil, several members had a close connection with the Church - one becoming Minister of St Giles in Edinburgh. By the 1700s some of the family had returned to farming in Aberdeenshire and eventually to Kent.

This is a splendidly produced family history, extensively researched and full of historical detail, written in an entertaining, easy flowing style which is a pleasure to read. It is well illustrated with maps, charts, photographs and other documents.

Copies and information can be had from Mrs Margot Corbett, Winton Lee, The Broadway, Alfriston, E. Sussex BN26 5XH.

Gordon Beattie - Beat "A" 200 pages 1991

This is a very well produced volume concerning the Family of Oliver-Beatties associated with Linlithgow, West Lothian. It covers much more ground, however, with a wide survey of the origin and history of the surnames and their connection with the Borders in peace and war. It is illustrated and contains a comprehensive family chart. (Rev. J. Gordon Beattie, OSB. RAF Ampleforth Abbey, York YO6 4EN)

THE MacISAACS - possible origins of a Scots-Manx Surname

Rev. Reginald Kissack pp54 £4 (including p&p) (\$7)

A speculation in genealogy, a study of the MacIsaacs from the break up of the Viking maritime empire and their incorporation into Scotland, an investigation into a family, not a clan or a sept. This booklet describes the Author's search for the family origins and its evolution into Kessacks, Kissacks and Kessocks and into its connection with Somerled; the family boasts of the distinction of being enrolled as a sept of both the Macdonalds and the Campbells. The descendants at one stage constituted possibly one in 5,000 of the Scots, but never had a great existence in Ireland.

The Author makes no claim that the family could be called illustrious, but Thomas D'Isaac married Matilda, a daughter of Robert Bruce, Malcolm Ysage, priest of Moliwe, was the recipient of a letter from Pope Gregory XI in 1377, and more recently in an American survey the third richest family in the world in Las Vegas had as their mother a Manx Kissack.

This sequel to the Author's history of the Kissack family of the Isle of Man is his attempt to uncover its origins and subsequent history. Copies can be obtained from the author, at Borodaill, Glen Mooar, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man.

LETTER

Dear Sir,

I have just completed transcribing onto computer the IGI for the surname of Ireland in Fife.

There were a total of 51 pages and over 2,000 names which I have now listed on disc and programmed to sort out the data in alphabetical order of Parishes and numerical order of year.

It is now possible to see the growth of the different generations within the Parishes, plus I can see how they moved around the County by typing in a request for all references to the partner's surname.

If any of the Society's members would like to send me a list of names they are researching (also the various spellings) I will be pleased to do a search and send them a print-out of any data relating to those names. BUT please send me a STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

Yours faithfully,

Nicholas Robert Ireland, "Christophal", Winthorpe Road, Newark, Notts NG24 2AA

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY SEMINARS

The following Seminars are planned for 1992 -

Immigration Research: Coming to America - March 27-28 by Jayare Roberts

Introductory Personal Ancestral File Workshop - April 24-25

Annual Genealogy and Family History Seminar - August 5-8

More information about these programmes can be obtained from Conferences and Workshops, 136 Harman Building, Provo, Utah 84602.

QUERIES

- 2074 WALTON, Marton Walton (b. 1846 in Edinburgh) and James G. Walton (b. 1859 Edinburgh), d. & s. of James Walton & Agnes (Ainslie). Interest in contacting descendants. Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, Tigh na h'Ath, Dulnain Bridge, Morayshire PH26 3NU.
- 2075 PECK or PICK, Cameron Park Peck or Pick, b. Dalkeith 1830/31, had the following children: James Pick b. 1855, George Rogers Peck b. 25/11/1855 at Glencorse (Glencross), Alexander Dick Pick b. 3/1/1860 at 42 Abbey Hill, Edinburgh, and Jane Kennoway Pick b. 21/9/1862 at 35 New Street, Edinburgh. James Pick m. Ann Goodwin Edinburgh 4/6/1875, had s. Cameron Park Pick, b. 200 Canongate, Edinburgh 19/5/1876. Interest in contacting descendants. Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, Tigh na h'Ath, Dulnain Bridge, Morayshire PH26 3NU.
- 2076 GILRAY James, b. Penicuik c.1850, s. of James and Anne Gilray. (m. Penicuik 9/6/1848). Anne was b. 1812 Portugal; d. of William Peck and Jean (Kennoway from Dalkeith). Also James Park Gilray, s. of Georgina Gilray (d. of James & Anne?), b. 97 High Street, Edinburgh 5/7/1874. Interest in contacting descendants. Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, Tigh na h'Ath, Dulnain Bridge, Morayshire PH26 3NU.
- 2077 ADDIE - Robert Addie, b. 1818/19 in Scotland, m.c. 1841 Susannah Whitehead (b. 1818/19 Scotland). Both spoke Gaelic and possibly were Roman Catholics. Their children were Isabella (b.c. 1844), Grace (b.c. 1846), Susannah (b.c. 1847), James (b.c. 1851), and Michael (b.c. 1853). The family moved to Yorkshire about 1854. Where were the parents born and married? Any information welcomed. Mrs M.Cater, "Newlands", Christchurch Lane, Market Drayton, Shropshire TF9 1DY.
- 2078 SHIELS/SHIELDS - John Shiels, b.c. 1841/42, son of Patrick Shiels/Shields of Girvan, Ayrshire, m. Selina Goodliff at Leeds 5 May 1863. He was then a detective with York and Scarborough Police before becoming Head Constable of Hartlepool (c. 1871). The family are possibly related to John McAdam. Any information welcomed. Mrs M.Cater, "Newlands", Christchurch Lane, Market Drayton, Shropshire TF9 1DY.
- 2079 BRUCE - Archibald Bruce, b. 1795, m. Janet Roxburgh. In 1841 they were living in Barony Parish, County of Lanark. Who were Archibald's parents? F. Duncan Bruce, 61 Warren, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada J1M 1P3.
- 2080 MOODY - Rev.Duncan MacGregor Moody, b. 1798 at Kilmallie Parish, Inverness, graduated from Glasgow University. Who were his parents? F. Duncan Bruce, 61 Warren, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada J1M 1P3.

- 2081 MURRAY - Thomas Murray of Abercairney m. Christian Taylor of Monzie at Trinity Gask Church on 6 April 1800 and had seven children - James b. 15 Jan 1804, Alexander b. 19 Jan 1806, Thomas b. 14 Feb 1808, Peter b. 1 Dec 1811, David b. 9 Oct 1816, Janet b. 9 Oct 1816 and Christian b. 21 Nov 1824. Information about descendants wanted. Walter P. Murray, 173 Birkett Street, Dianella, WA6062, Australia.
- 2082 LAING - Malcolm Laing d. 1 Aug 1781 aged 63, buried at Kingston or St Catherine Parish Church, Jamaica, with his wife, Elenor (daughter of Mrs Mary Sharpe and d. 29 Sept 1747 aged 35). He used arms of Argent, 3 piles or, with a crest of a sparrowhawk, presumably a connection of the Orcadian Laings of Strynzie and Papdale. Information on ancestry and descendants appreciated. N S F Cram, Flat 3, 7 Oak Terrace, Beech Street, Kensington, Liverpool L7 0HJ
- 2083 SINCLAIR - Ingram Sinclair, laird of Blingerie, and his brother David (both noted in Scottish Great Seal and Privy Seal records between 1564-1585), Kinsmen of 4th Earl of Caithness, used a bend sinister in their armorial escutcheon; Ingram was a sizeable landowner in Caithness as well as Master of the Household or Chamberlain at Castle Girnigoe; the brothers were killed by 5th Earl of Caithness in requital for the death of his father John, Master of Caithness in 1576 while prisoner in Castle Girnigoe. Information about their ancestry and relationship to the Earls of Caithness and descendants appreciated. N S F Cram, Flat 3, 7 Oak Terrace, Beech Street, Kensington, Liverpool, L7 0HJ.
- 2084 MAITLAND (Balhalgardy line) - John Maitland of Colombo (1833-1917) m. Mary McSween of Elgin. Their children were William (1857-1894), and John Alexander (1859-1907). What issue were there of the families? Mrs Jean F. Maitland, The Bungalow, West Balhalgardy, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB5 0HR.
- 2085 MAITLAND (Balhalgardy Line) - Robert Maitland, ship owner, Aberdeen, m. Jessie Forbes, d. 1865; their sons were William, Robert (Sheriff-Clerk of Peterhead), George (Ceylon), John, Andrew and Alexander (Ceylon). What issue did they have? Mrs Jean F Maitland, The Bungalow, West Balhalgardy, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB5 0HR
- 2086 REID - Robert Reid, b.c. 1799, emigrated to Ontario c. 1856 with his son David (b. 1824), leaving behind his son James (b. 1826) and his wife, Sophia Keith, with their children Robert and Jeannie at 8 Ann Street, Glasgow (formerly of Carluke, Lanarkshire). Members of the family worked with the Caledonian Railway Company of Greenhill and Glasgow and they were related to Lindsays and Forrests. Would like to contact researchers of the Reid family. Mrs Watson Reid, 138 Main Street, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada, N0K 1W0

- 2087 POLLOK/POLLOCK - John, David (b.1826) and David (b. 1829) probably at Fenwick or Eaglesham. Parents were John Pollok and Jean Dickie. contact with descendants sought. Lawrence R. Burness, 15 Gallowden Avenue, Arbroath, Angus, DD11 3EX.
- 2088 NEILSON - Dr John Neilson, b.c. 1809, graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, on 27 March 1827, emigrated to Sydney, Australia, in 1832. In 1834, m. Mary Cadell, daughter of Thomas Cadell from Cockenzie, East Lothian, who emigrated at the same time, and d. 1845. He had a brother William. Any information welcomed. Mrs Helen McLaren, "Glenmore", Barmedman 2668, New South Wales, Australia.
- 2089 CAMERON - John (Old Iain) Cameron b. c. 1776 in Sunart, m. Flora Cameron (daughter of John Cameron, Ardnastaing) 11 Sep 1804 - said to have had 12 children. Variously described as "Clerk for Mr Jeffreys (factor to Sir James Riddell), Ground Officer, Sunart and Ardnamurchan to Sir J.M. Riddell" and, about 1809, managed the hostelry "London House" (now Strontian Hotel). Believed to have had two brothers known as "The Parker" and "The Boat" When and where did he die and where buried? Any information about his parents, siblings and his family. James D. Cameron, "Kings Fold", Pope Lane, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs PR1 9JN.
- 2090 CAMERON - Allan Cameron (1799-1874) m. Sarah Macmillan (1809-1891) of Blaich, Ardgour and believed to have had 11 children. Lived in Clovulin, Ardgour, and was rural Policeman covering Ardnamurchan to Glenfinnan. Parents Alexander (Alastair) Cameron of ?Caol and Ann Maclean of Inverscaddle, Ardgour. Information about Allan's date of marriage, his parents and family appreciated. James D. Cameron "Kings Fold", Pope Lane, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs PR1 9JN
- 2091 CURRIE - James Currie, b.c. 1790, m. Margaret Johnstone c. 1820 Lived in ?New Cumnock, Ayr. and occupation "Stone-Dyker" when son John married in 1846. Information about their parents and family welcomed. James D. Cameron "Kings Fold " Pope Lane, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs PR1 9JN
- 2092 FRENCH - Thomas French (1802-1881), farmer, Netherton, Abington, m. Jane Milliken (1809-1860) - believed to be parents of David French (1835-1918) who lived at Netherton Farm and left to farm near Dalbeattie and later in Creetown where he is buried. Confirmation sought together with information about Thomas, his parents and his family. James D. Cameron "Kings Fold", Pope Lane, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs PR1 9JN

- 2093 HEWETT - George Hewett, Procurator Fiscal of St Andrew's, Fife 1677-1697 m. Anna Auchinleck. They had 5 children 1680-1687. Information wanted about when and where they were born and married and their respective parents. Mrs E.P.M. Hewett, Lannarth Farm, Manaccan, Helston, Cornwall TR12 6EN
- 2094 CRUME/CROOME - David Crume left Edinburgh in 1715 and settled in Frederick County, Virginia. Who were his parents? Any information welcomed. Mac Blair, 720 Northwood Drive, Huntingdon, Tn 38344, USA
- 2095 ALLAN - Adam Allan and Elizabeth Lunn had at least one daughter Catherine, who lived at Heartside, Channelkirk and married William Gardiner at Kirktown (Roxburgh) on 31 March 1860. Information on family and descendants appreciated. R.R. MacGregor, PO Box 205, Yass, NSW, Australia 2582
- 2096 GARDNER/GARDINER - George Gardner (1752-1833) m. Elizabeth Thomson (1759-1826). They lived at Greenlaw, Berwickshire and had, at least, 2 children - James (1797-1860) and Agnes (1795 -1842) who married Andrew Bearhop of Hindbury. Information on family and descendants appreciated. R.R. MacGregor, PO Box 205, Yass, NSW, Australia 2582.
- 2097 LUNN - Robert and Elspeth Lunn, their son Thomas and grand-daughters Elspeth, Ademina and Margaret Allan lived at 6 High Street in 1851. Information on family and descendants appreciated. R.R. MacGregor, PO Box 205, Yass, NSW, Australia 2582
- 2098 YOUNG - Euphuns or Euphemia Young became the second wife of James Gardiner at Westruther, Berwickshire in 1830. There were, at least, two children, William and Agnes (b.1843). Information on family and descendants appreciated. R.R. MacGregor, PO Box 205, Yass, NSW, Australia 2582
- 2099 ALVES - James Alves, tailor, m. Helen Pratt 13 Feb 1841 at St Nicholas, Aberdeen. Believed to have died 26 Nov 1850 aged 31, buried St Peter's Spittle. When and where was he born and who were his parents? Mrs Sheila Gittins, 85 Tower Hill, Great Barr, Birmingham B42 1LQ
- 2100 ALVES - The children of James Alves and Helen Pratt were Helen (1844?), John (1847?) and Elizabeth c1849?). Where were they baptised? Helen had three illegitimate children, Johan b. 30 March 1864, Elizabeth Mathison b.4 Feb 1866, and Helen Gunn b. 2 Dec 1870, before marrying David Dunn on 27 Oct 1871. Information sought on Helen and her offspring. Mrs Sheila Gittins, 85 Tower Hill, Great Barr, Birmingham, B42 1 LQ.

- 2101 **KINNES/WILLISON** - James Kinnes was baptised in Dundee in 1839, son of James Kinnes (b. 1811) wright in Balhello (probably Bálkello) farm, Tealing, and Isabell Wilson (b. 1812, Tannadice). On marrying Jane Valentine, in Dundee in 1865, his marriage certificate gives both his and his father's name as James Willison and his mother's maiden name is stated as Isabell Mitchell. (On re-marrying in 1869 his mother's maiden name is given as Hawkins!) These entries are obviously deliberately erroneous, but what was the reason for the name change? Was it he, or his father who changed name? Anyone with in-depth knowledge of farming families in that area at that time may know the answer. Any information appreciated. John Willison, 14 Glenalmond, Whitburn, West Lothian EH47 8NS.
- 2102 **KENNEDY/McCAUGHTRIE** - Isabella McCaughtrie had a daughter, Catherine, by James Kennedy, born on 27 June 1856 in Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. Who was James and where did he come from? David H. Payne 22015 99th P1 W. Edmonds, Wa 98020, USA
- 2103 **KENNEDY** - Catherine Kennedy m. William Hendry Payne in Glasgow on 23 Oct 1880. Where did William come from? Where and when did Catherine die? David H. Payne 22015 99th P1 W, Edmonds, Wa 98020, USA
- 2104 **HENDRY/CARRACH** - Janet Carrach m. James Hendry on 6 Feb 1783 in Forres, Morayshire. Who was Janet and where did she come from? David H. Payne 22015 99th P1 W, Edmonds, Wa 98020, USA

Emigration to New Zealand in the mid-Nineteenth Century

A study is being made of emigration from Scotland to New Zealand especially from the Borders. References to material covering topics such as social conditions, history, economy, and religion are sought from sources such as letters, diaries and the like. Anyone with information which could be helpful should contact Stewart Oliver, PO Box 30565, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.

DOWNING FAMILY - A Downing Family History Society has been formed, and in 1989 a book was published which explained how the Downings started and their subsequent influence. Emanuel Downing with his wife, Lucy Winthrop (the sister of governor John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts) was one of the first to emigrate to America, while their son served as Ambassador to Holland. Emanuel himself returned to live in Edinburgh, where he died on 26 July 1606. Anyone interested in the family should contact Ross W Downing 2400 Pleasant Grove, Lansing, MI 48910, USA, from whom the book about the family can be obtained (Price US \$10).

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.

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