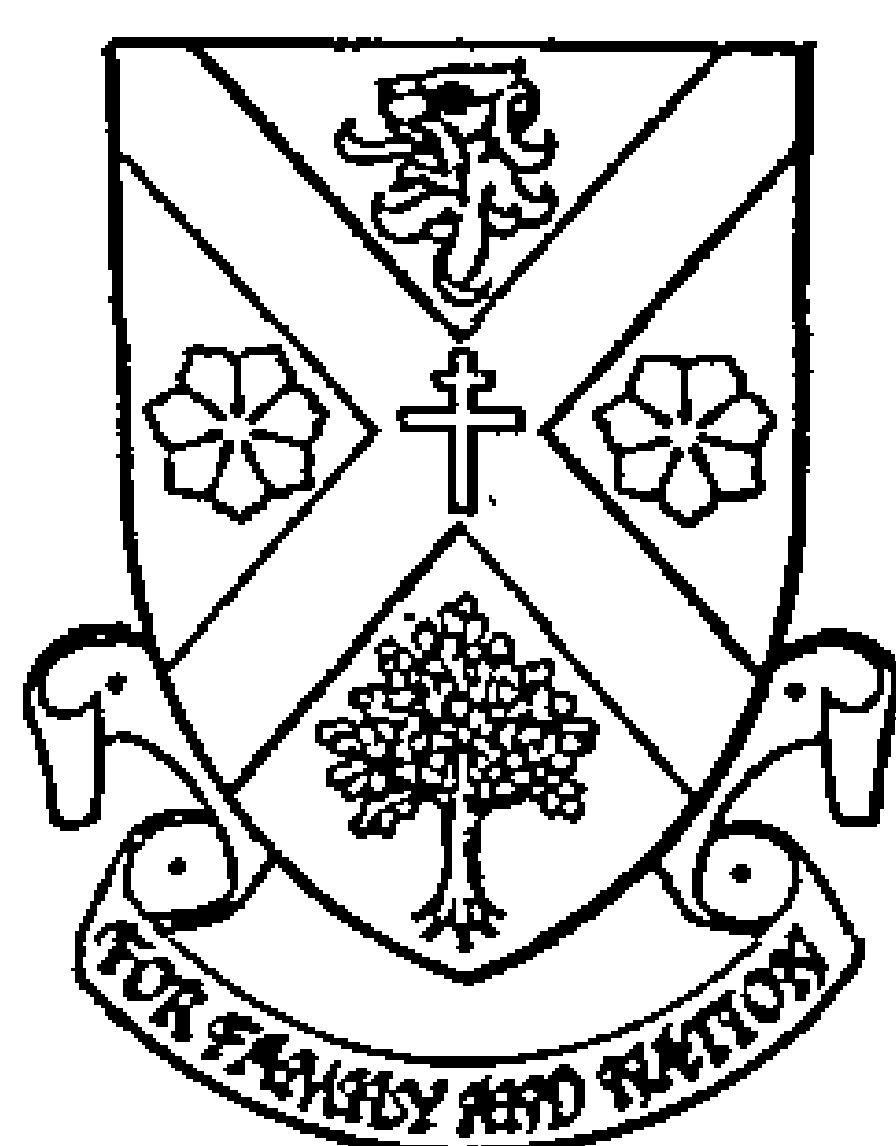


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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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.

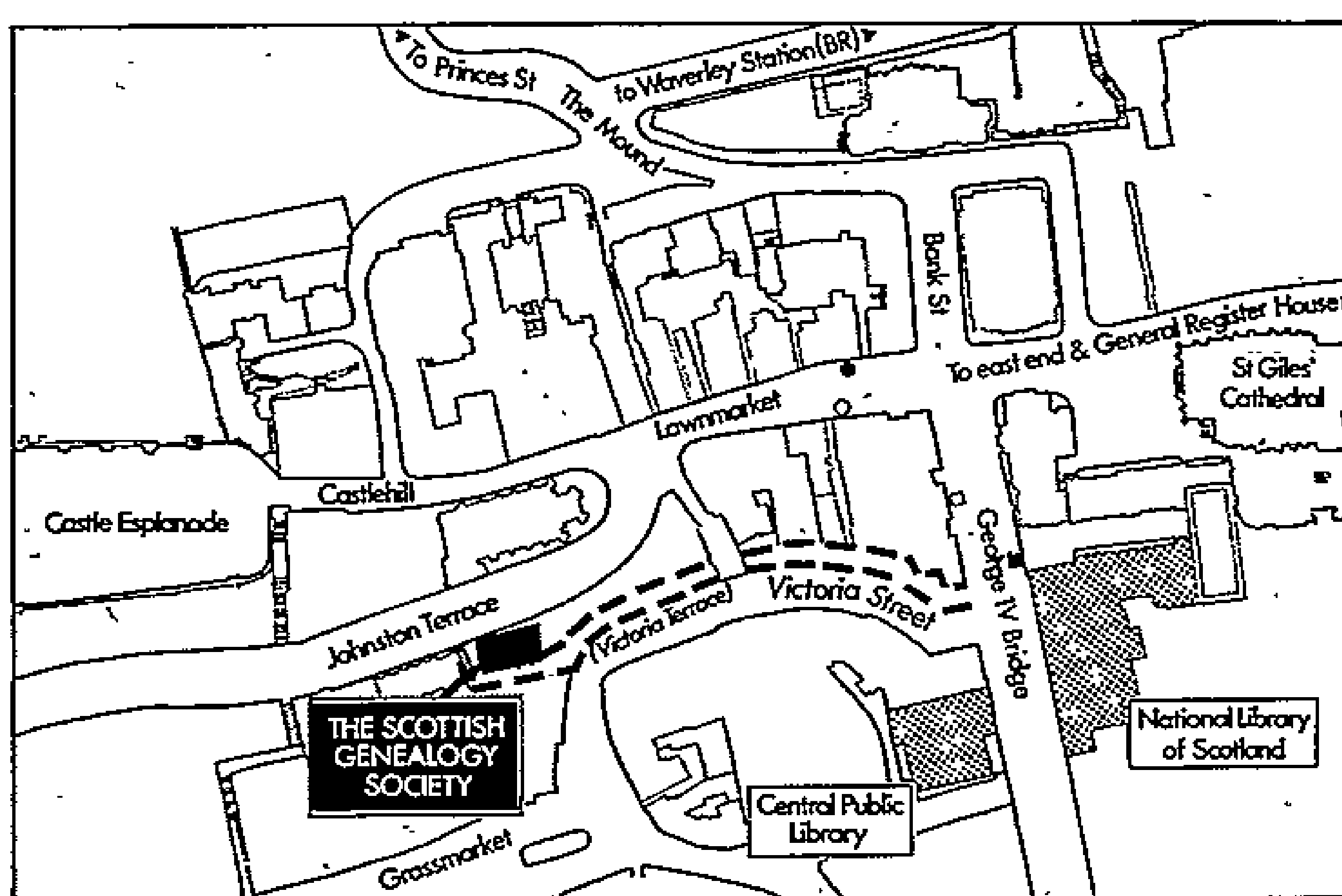
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist 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

S.A.F.H.S. 4th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Scottish Association of Family History Societies 4th Annual Conference is to be held on Saturday 12 September 1992 at the Mitchell Theatre Complex, Granville Street, Glasgow G3. It is being hosted by the Glasgow and West of Scotland F.H.S. and the theme is European Immigration into Scotland. Conference tickets are £6 and buffet lunch tickets (optional) are £5.50. In addition to the four lectures on immigration there will be several displays of interest to the family historian and also many book stalls. A photographer specialising in copying old photographs will be present. If you hand photographs in before the lunch break, you can collect them before the end of the conference and the prints will be posted to you about 10 days later.

Booking forms may be obtained from: The Conference Secretary, 6 Sutherland Drive, Glasgow, G46 9PL. [Please send a stamped, addressed envelope with all correspondence.]

1881 CENSUS RECORDING PROJECT

Anyone else interested in the project should write to:- The 1881 Census Project, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL, for further details. It is hoped that the first batch of material will be received by the Society about the time that you receive this Journal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Renfrew Vol. 1 has been published in a second edition. Volume 2 is at the printers. Volume 1 is obtainable from The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. £8 UK or surface mail world wide. £11.50 airmail. US. \$15 surface or US. \$22.00 airmail.

Register of Members' Interests: All prices are inclusive of postage and packing. UK and Surface worldwide; £5.00 Airmail worldwide £8.00; US Surface \$12.00; Airmail US \$17.00.

(Shedden: One name study: A D Shedden, 1 Campbell Avenue, Edinburgh EH12 6DS. This entry has been omitted from the Register recently issued.)

ROBERT M. STRATHDEE MEMORIAL COLLECTION

We have had a good response to the appeal so far and have received several books as well as financial contributions. If you would like to make a contribution of books, microfilm or money, please send your contribution to: R.M.S. Memorial, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL.

LIBRARY OPENING TIMES

It has been decided to open the Library on Thursday evenings from 17.30 - 21.00 from June 25 1992, for a trial period of 6 months, in addition to the present opening times. If this proves a success, then it will become permanent. Anyone wishing to become one of our voluntary library helpers should contact The Hon. Librarian, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL. Telephone 031-220 3677.

SUMMER SCHOOL

At the time of going to press there were still a limited number of places left for this course. The remaining places will be allocated on a first come first served basis.

OPR MICROFICHE INDEX

The Society has received some sheets for recording deficiencies in the OPR microfiche index. If you find any errors or omissions, and would like to report these to the Church of the Latter Day Saints, please send a S.A.E. to the Society requesting a form.

TAY VALLEY F.H.S.

Tay Valley F.H.S. have purchased a shop and are now looking for donations of money, books, equipment, materials and labour. If you feel able to help them in any way they may be contacted by writing to: Tay Valley F.H.S., c/o Carlton Gilruth, Solicitors, 30 Whitehall Street, Dundee, DD1 4AL.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES

The Friends of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London are starting a project to index all soldiers' discharge certificates. These certificates contain information such as: name; where born; date of enlisting and age; regiment; date of discharge with reasons; pension; physical description; trade, and many Scottish soldiers were amongst those discharged.

The work of transcribing is to be done from microfilm so any volunteers will need access to a microfilm reader. If you feel able to help please contact: Lesley Wynn-Davies, 47 Wyndcliff Road, Charlton, London, SE7 7LP.

MICROFILM SPONSORSHIP

The cost of microfilms has recently risen as expected. Each film will now cost £30 including VAT but there is in addition a handling charge of £2.50 per order, i.e. however many films we order at one time, the handling charge remains the same. The Society continues to offer to pay half the cost of each film sponsored.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL

1st October 1990 - 30th September 1991

Obituary

This Report deals with the year ended 30th September 1991 but it is only right that we should notice here the very great loss the Society sustained in the death, on 30th November last, of our Honorary Librarian, Mr R.M. Strathdee. He took over the Library 18 years ago, when it was housed in Buccleuch Place and saw it moved twice - expanding all the time - first to Union Street and then, in 1990, to Victoria Terrace. His knowledge of the contents of the Library was encyclopaedic and he helped many enquirers both at home and overseas by correspondence over the years. Indeed, he was working in the Library until very shortly before his death. A full obituary will appear in the next issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

The Membership Secretary, Dr M.S. Fraser, reports that new Members join in almost every week of the year and that membership is growing steadily. At the end of the year under review, the UK membership had topped the thousand mark and is expected to remain above that level. We are grateful to the many Members who took the opportunity, when paying their subscription, of making a donation to the Library.

The Library

The Library has now been open a full year in its new premises at Victoria Terrace. Thanks to our stalwart band of helpers, it has been possible to open the Library regularly on three days per week. Business has slowly but steadily increased as more and more Members, and visitors, have found their way there. The Scots Magazine kindly published information about our new abode and this has generated a great deal of interest, both by way of correspondence and by bringing more visitors to the Library. At the same time, posters were distributed around Edinburgh and a drive was made to send our leaflets to genealogy societies both in this country and abroad. The new venture of microfilm sponsorship is proving very successful and a collection of microfilms of Parish Registers and Census Returns is being built up. (Members can purchase a microfilm and either loan or donate it to the library when they are finished with it. Alternatively, the Society is willing to pay half the cost and the buyer has exclusive use of the film for the first three months. It is then retained in the Library.)*

* see Information Leaflet No 8 and *The Scottish Genealogist* for holdings.

We continue to receive gifts of books, family trees and other material and record our thanks to the donors. One particular gift was the transcriptions of Old Parish Registers in the Glasgow and Ayrshire areas from Dr Arthur Jamieson of Barnach. The Library now contains indexes to all the Scottish Old Parish Registers. We are most grateful to the helpers who voluntarily and enthusiastically 'man' the Library on opening days. We thank also those who help with Library tasks, not least the two dedicated Members who also compass the cleaning and Hoovering.

Genealogical Inquiries

As in previous years, the Council has received a large number of inquiries from all over the world, particularly from the USA, Australia, England and Canada. Replies to the simpler inquiries were sent by the Hon. Librarian but 124 of the requests were more complicated and were referred to one or other of the 19 Searchers accredited by the Society. (A revised list of these Searchers is available free from the Library).

Projects

Work continued on the transcription by Mr and Mrs Carstairs of West Lothian Lair Books, i.e. Bathgate mortality records, and the period 1865-1900 was completed. The indexing of the 1851 Census for Edinburgh Canongate parish also continued.

The Poll Tax of 1694 for some Midlothian parishes had been transcribed by Mrs Sheila Mitchell and was in the Library. Mr Strathdee himself visited the Edinburgh City Archives regularly and had transcribed New Kirk parish. At the time of his death, he was more than half way through Greyfriars parish. Other Members are involved in this project also and they hope to carry on his work to completion.

Monumental Inscriptions

Recording by Members in various parts of the country and in Edinburgh continues. Mr and Mrs A. Beattie continue to record in Inverness-shire, Miss A. Mitchell in Kirkcudbrightshire and in Edinburgh a start was made at Warriston and work is progressing steadily.

During the year a volume of Duddingston inscriptions, together with the 1694-99 Poll Tax, compiled by our Chairman, was published. Shortly we hope to publish Caithness (in 4 parts), a revised edition of Renfrewshire (which has been reprinted several times) and the Dean in Edinburgh.

Mr A. Mitchell produced during the year a list** of the unpublished lists of inscriptions which are filed in the Society's Library.

Publications

In September 1990, the problems with which the Hon. Editor, Mr Guild, was grappling with regard to our printer came to a head and we were forced to make a change. We are fortunate in having secured the services of Sprint Repro (Scotland) Ltd of Dunfermline to print the magazine and to the Editor's great relief, The Scottish Genealogist now appears regularly on time.

More Information Leaflets were issued: Recording of monumental inscriptions; the Scottish Genealogy Society Library and Family History Centre; Microfilm and microfiche holdings of the S.G.S.; patents and inventions; Scottish weights & measures; Scottish Poll Tax.** Our thanks are due to Mr Mitchell for the first and to our Chairman for the rest. He also was instrumental in obtaining the Edinburgh Police Register, 1815-1859 which, edited by P. Ruthven-Murray, was published in September.

Members were circulated about a proposed new edition of the Register of Members' Interests and there was a good response. Mr D. Macadam is the compiler.

We are adding genealogical publications from other sources to our own for sale and are gradually building up a stock which we hope will be of interest to Members. Our Sales Secretary, Mrs P. Peat, resigned during the year. We record our indebtedness to her for all her conscientious work. Supervision of sales has now been taken over by Mr R. Cockburn.

** for details see Sales Sheet

Meetings

The monthly meetings of the Society continue to be held in the Royal College of Physicians and once again we record our thanks to the President and Council for this privilege. The first meeting of the season was on "Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland" by J. Angus M. Mitchell. Then followed "Tracing alumni in Edinburgh University records" by Mrs Jo Currie; "Kirk Session records" by Professor Rosalind Mitchison; "Putting great-grandfather on the map: the National Library of Scotland Map Library and its resources" by Miss Margaret Wilkes; "Scottish newspapers: historical notes" by the Hon. Secretary, Miss J.P.S. Ferguson "Genealogy and the fighting man" by Charles J. Burnett; "Sources and methods for researching Ulster-Scots families" by R.C. Starratt. The last meeting of the year in May was an evening visit to Greyfriars Churchyard with J. Angus M. Mitchell as guide.

Mrs Pitcairn, in conjunction with Mrs R. Bigwood and David Burns, ran a course of five weekly lectures for beginners, the proceeds of which were donated to the Society's microfilm fund.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies/One-Day Conference
Three Committee meetings of the Association were held during the year in March, August and December in Edinburgh with the S.G.S. acting as host; the Chairman and Secretary representing the Society.

The S.G.S. also acted as host and organiser of the annual one-day conference of the Association which was held in the Conference Centre of the Royal College of Physicians on Saturday, 28th September. There were 230 registered delegates. The four speakers were I.A. Fraser (School of Scottish Studies), Dr M.H.B. Sanderson (Scottish Record Office), C.J. Burnett (Ross Herald) and The Very Rev. Dr D. Shaw. All gave interesting papers and the Conference was very successful. One of the main benefits of such occasions is the opportunity to meet other enthusiasts and to see - and buy - publications from other societies' stalls.

Airlie OPR 270/3 - 13 of Decr. 1713

This day Janet Bell compeared before the Session and complained that John Ried in Hillockhead had wronged her as to her burial place in lifting a Burrial stone belonged to her and her children, ordered that the said John be warned to attend the Session Sabbath next that they might enquire into that Matter.

20 of Decr. 1713

John Ried not having compeared this day though warned, ordered that he be summoned against Sabbath next to attend the Session.

27th of Decr. 1713

This day John Ried compeared before the Session, owned his transgression in lifting the Burrial stone belonging to Janet Bell and her children and interrering the Body of his wife beneath the same, ingaged the stone should be removed of her grave and laid on the north side for keeping the said Janet Bell and hers inposession of the said Burrial place, also that he should lay no stone on the said grave, whereby he might claime the right to the said Burrial place, and farther if the said Janet would make no noise about it, he engaged betwixt (now) and the first of March or as soon after as he could to pay in to the Session for the behoof of the poor 4 pounds Scots.

Accounts for the year from October 1990 to September 1991

Income	£	£
Subscriptions	15,427.35	
Investment Income	5,210.06	
Covenant tax returns	1,919.97	
Sales	9,955.71	
Donations Library Premises	3,231.66	
Conference Income	1,530.00	
Donations Mitchell Memorial	0.00	
Balance Mitchell Memorial £411.47		
Sundries	514.05	37,788.80
Refund of Subscriptions and Sales		<u>464.84</u>
TOTAL INCOME		<u>37,323.96</u>
 Expenditure		
Salaries	987.00	
Library Rates/Rent	6,546.60	
Library Running Costs	1,218.41	
Library Refurbishment Costs	188.81	
Postage Scot. Genealogist	1,740.34	
Postage General	434.92	
Post/Packing Sales	803.54	
Stationery	786.21	
Printed Stationery/Leaflets	443.53	
Subs to other Societies	120.81	
Typing General	114.90	
Lecture Expenses	211.25	
Insurance/Bank Charges	508.10	
Sundries	344.64	
Book Purchases	479.07	
Mitchell Memorial Purchases	233.09	
Microfilm Purchases	1,678.41	
Print/Prep Scot. Genealogist	5,164.00	
Conference Expenses	1,370.74	
Print/prep Mon. Inscriptions	1,795.14	
Resale Purchases	688.51	
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>25,858.02</u>
 EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		<u>11,465.94</u>
 Composition and Balance of Funds		
Cash balance brought forward	25,184.60	
Profit/Loss for Year	11,465.94	
Petty Cash b/f	371.62	
Less cheques from last year's a/c	1,292.55	35,729.61
Cash Balance Carried Forward	38,881.00	
Less Outstanding Cheques	2,885.67	
Petty Cash c/f	234.28	
Treasury Funds at Cost		<u>8,850.64</u>
 TOTAL ALL FUNDS		<u>44,580.25</u>

CHANGES FROM 1 APRIL 1992 IN STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (SCOTLAND)

Type	1991-92	1992-93
	Fee £	Fee £
1. First or only extract of entry following particular search of statutory registers where application made -		
a) by post	9.50	10.50
b) in person	7.50	8.00
2. First or only extract of entry following particular search of parochial registers where application made -		
a) by post	12.00	13.00
b) in person	10.00	10.50
3. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for at the same time	5.00	5.50
4. Extract of entry following general search	5.00	5.50
5. First or only abbreviated certificate of birth following particular search where application made -		
a) by post	8.50	10.50
b) in person	6.50	8.00
6. Second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for at the same time	4.00	5.50
7. Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search	4.00	5.50
8. Abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	4.00	5.50
9. Particular search for each period of 5 years or part thereof in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced and application made - a) by post	4.50	5.00
b) in person	2.50	2.50
10. Particular search for each period of 5 years or part thereof in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced and application made -		
a) by post	7.00	7.50
b) in person	5.00	5.00
11. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers - per day or part thereof	9.00	10.00
12. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers, after 1 month of event, where specified entry untraced - for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	2.50
13. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers - per 2 hours or part thereof (min 2 hrs)	4.00	10.00
14. Preliminaries to marriage under Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977, per person	7.50	8.00
15. Solemnisation of civil marriage per couple	16.00	17.00

CHANGES FROM 1 APRIL 1992 IN STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

	1991-92	1992-93
	Fee £	Fee £
1. First or only extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	7.50	8.00
2. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	5.00	5.50
3. Any extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for within onemonth from the date of registration	5.00	5.50
4. Extract of entry following general search	5.00	5.50
5. First or only abbreviated certificate of birth applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	6.50	8.00
6. Second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	4.00	5.50
7. Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for after one month from the date of registration at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search	4.00	5.50
8. Any abbreviated certificate of birth applied for within one month from the date of registration	4.00	5.50
9. Abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	4.00	5.50
10. Special certificates of birth, death or marriage issued under certain enactments, e.g.		
Savings Banks Act 1887	4.00	5.00
Friendly Societies Act 1974	4.00	5.00
Shops Act 1950	4.00	5.00
Factories Act 1961	4.00	5.00
Education (Scotland) Act 1980	4.00	5.00
Social Security Act 1975	4.00	5.00
11. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers with 1 month of event		- Free
12. General search in the parochial registers and/or the open Census records (1841-1891) per day or part thereof	8.00	10.00
13. Inclusive general search in the open Census records, in the parochial registers and in the indexes to the statutory registers -		
per day or part thereof	15.00	15.00
per week	50.00	52.00
per four weeks	-	160.00
per quarter	300.00	350.00
per year	-	1200.00
14. Recording change of name, or change of name or surname, or alternative name	22.00	30.00
15. Recording change of name, or change of name or surname or alternative name (2nd etc. in family)	22.00	10.00

THE FOUNDATION OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY by Duncan McNaughton

The Scottish Genealogy Society will soon enter its fortieth year, now well established with more than 1300 members at home and abroad, and its own library and permanent premises for meetings. It provides a forum for genealogical research and in its quarterly publication, "The Scottish Genealogist" offers opportunity for genealogical enquiries, especially from descendants of Scottish emigrants, and for publication of individual research into family history. There was, however, initially some doubt as to whether the infant society could survive, but survive it did through the enthusiasm and determination of its founder members, of whom some are still active in the Society.

The idea of such a society had been first put forward by Mr R.J.B. Munro an Edinburgh genealogist, and by Mr Sidney Cramer, then in Dundee. As a result of newspaper publicity a meeting of those interested in the project was held at 13 Rothesay Terrace, the residence of Mr R.J.B. Munro in May 1953, to discuss the feasibility of setting up such a body. As no minutes of record prior to November 1955 were kept (or have survived), one has to rely on the recollections of the surviving original members. Five of us are still connected with the Society, having all served as office-bearers over the years - Mr Ivor Guild, Hon. Editor of the Scottish Genealogist since 1958, Mr R.W. Munro, who with his wife (Dr Jean Dunlop) rescued the quarterly in its early days, Mr Donald Whyte, former chairman of Council, and Mr Duncan McNaughton, former Hon. Secretary 1955-1961 and chairman of Council. Only an article in the Scottish Genealogist (Vol XXI No. 3) in 1974 by R.W. Munro recalls some of the early years. Others present included Mr Cramer, Mr J.H. C. Milligen, Miss Woodford, Mrs Bailey, Mr T. Spoor, the Rev. Donald McKinnon and possibly Mr Cargill. There were probably others whose names have disappeared from our memories and to whom our apologies are due, if they are still with us.

The meeting unanimously decided to form such a society and to publish a quarterly journal, named there and then "The Scottish Genealogist", and appointed interim office-bearers. Mr R.J.B. Munro became the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Editor of the Journal, while Mr Milligen became Hon. Treasurer to look after our future funds. A Council must also have been appointed from those present, and at its early meetings (of which there are no minutes) set up a constitution. The Council had valuable encouragement and assistance from Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lyon King at Arms, who became Senior Vice-president. Our Chairman of Council was Captain (later Sir Iain) Moncrieffe of Easter Moncrieffe, Unicorn Pursuivant. His deputies as chairman of Council when he was not able to attend were Mr Ivor Guild, Mr R.W. Munro, Mr D. Whyte and Mr D. McNaughton. Sir Iain was a tower of strength in these early days, always ready to advise and encourage, to help in finding speakers for our monthly meetings and could be relied on in an emergency to provide a most

interesting talk on heraldry or genealogy.

The Society was also supported by distinguished sponsors: The Hon. President was the Rt Hon. the Earl of Dundee and in addition to Sir Thomas Innes as Vice-President were the Rt Hon. The Countess of Errol, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, the Rt Hon. Lord Lovat and the Rt Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Between July 1953 and the first Annual General Meeting of November 1954 chaired by Sir Thomas Innes, regular monthly meetings were held with invited speakers. There was no syllabus and speakers had to be found from month to month, members of Council and Sir Iain coming to the rescue, if required. These meetings were at first held in various halls in Edinburgh, and eventually in the St Andrew Hall, Hill Street, Edinburgh. The library consisted of four books, but expanded rapidly and was lodged first in the Scottish Central Library, by courtesy of the Librarian, Mr M.C. Pottinger, and latterly in Buccleuch Place, by courtesy of Dr Barclay. Now the Society has proper library accommodation at its own premises at 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, for the use of members. It is rapidly becoming an important collection of genealogical literature.

From the very first one of the important projects of the Society was begun by Mr and Mrs J.F. Mitchell - the recording and publication of Tombstone Inscriptions - on the suggestion of Sir Thomas Innes. These surveys of the pre-1855 inscriptions are providing an additional source for family history researchers. This has now covered nearly the whole of Scotland and is being continued by Mr Torrance and Dr Angus Mitchell. Much of this has been published and copies lodged with the Registrar-General since 1968.

The members' subscriptions was set at £1:10/- (£1.50) and the quarterly, free to members, was to cost 1/6d (7½p) to non-members. The first vol. 1. no. 1 consisted of 231 duplicated copies, most of which were sent to Scottish Libraries. The cost was £36 when the Society's finances stood at £7:7/-, but the Council agreed to act as security for any deficiency.

However, despite this apparently promising start to the Society, relations with the Hon. Secretary began to cause the Council concern. He did produce one issue of the quarterly in January 1954, but no other, and he became increasingly cut off from the Society and exceedingly difficult to contact. Finally, at the first Annual General Meeting in November 1955, chaired by Sir Thomas Innes, he announced that he would resign unless he were provided with assistance. As a result Mr McNaughton was appointed Corresponding Secretary, but found that there was little or no correspondence, particularly with Mr Munro. As the position did not improve, the Council in January 1956 decided to accept his resignation, appointing Mr McNaughton as Hon. Secretary in his place, a position he held until 1961, when on becoming chairman of

Council he was succeeded by the present Hon. Secretary, Miss Joan Ferguson, MA, ALA, to whom much of the success of the Society is due.

Dr Jean Dunlop became the Hon. Editor of the Scottish Genealogist and saved the magazine by producing Vol. 2 no. 1 and later the two missing numbers, nos 2 & 3 of Vol. 1.

It is difficult to find an explanation for the unfortunate fact that in little over a year Mr R.J.B. Munro and Mr Cramer, the real founders of the Society, had severed their connection with it, though Mr Cramer did rejoin later. Possibly the decision to develop the Society as a purely academic body, different from what they may have envisaged, caused them to lose interest in organising the project.

However, despite these early troubles the Society has gone from strength to strength and is recognised at home and abroad as the most important institution in the study of Scottish genealogy.

From the Young Man's Companion or Self Instructor, 1814

To make best black ink; - To six quarts of rain water put one pound and a half of fresh blue galls of Aleppo, bruised small; eight ounces of copperas, clean, rocky and green; eight ounces of gum arabic, and two ounces of roach allum. Let these stand together in a large stone bottle: shake well once every day, and you will have fine ink in about a month's time, and the older it grows, the better it will be for use.

To keep ink from freezing or moulding:- In hard frosty weather ink will be apt to freeze: which, if once it doth, will be good for nothing; for it takes away all its blackness and beauty: to prevent which, if you have not the conveniency of keeping warm, or from the cold, put a few drops of brandy, or other spirits into it, and it will not freeze. And to hinder its moulding, put a little salt therein.

SKETCH FOR AN ELPHINSTONE GENEALOGY

by C.A.J. Elphinston

The Repatriates: Elphinstones of Lopness in Orkney

The story is continued in the Case of the claim of Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone, as prepared by Bonar, Hunter and Johnstone W S, which shows how the descent is carried on by René Alfeston, the elder half-brother of Pierre d'Alphiston, whose birth date may be set at 1551 or 1552. It seems clear that he had accompanied his father to Orkney and joined the household of Lord Robert Stewart who had reached the isles by 1569 or 1570. René is a witness to deeds executed by Lord Robert in 1572, and by this time he had reverted to the name of Elphinstone. In the same year he was given a long lease of the lands of Rainybuster [St Clair, Orcadian Families], which nomenclature raises a question of etymology, 'Rainy' being said to be a diminutive of Ronald. This name comes from the Scandinavian form of Rognvald; as a place name it occurs in Orkney in the islands of North and South Ronaldsay and as a personal name has spread widely from its Scandinavian origins, but its attribution to a repatriate whose great-grandfather of basically Anglo-Norman descent had emigrated to France from Glasgow appears unlikely and, in default of contradictory evidence, without justification. It seems much more probable that Rainy represents the effort of Orcadian tongues to come to terms with French René, i.e. the local phonetic transliteration. At full length and Latinized the name appears in the documents as Renardus, Ranaldus or, worse still, Ronaldus; the correct form Renatus being evidently unknown to the local clerks. This erroneous ascription of an indigenous Orcadian or Scottish origin has been used to cast doubt upon his real paternity, whereas it seems plain he was a repatriate from France. The strong Orcadian local tradition, kept alive by long-lived successors and reinforced by genealogies now lost, always referred to him as a 'Frenchman born'.

René was one of the assize of a Sheriff Court held in St Magnus cathedral Kirkwall, on 5th November 1579, and he was granted the lands of Hammegar near Stromness in 1580, perhaps on the occasion of his marriage to Janet Halcro of Brugh about this time. He died some time in the year 1587. It looks as if he remained in Lord Robert's personal service throughout the ten years 1570-1580 which included the period of Lord Robert's detention in Edinburgh castle.

René and Janet left three children: Henry, born about 1580/81 took service in the Danish royal household - 'a man of great valour, captain of the King of Denmark's guards, killed in battle against the Germans' - and was buried with honour in Copenhagen; Robert, and Barbara who married John Pearson of Newcastle. It is not clear which of the two was the elder.

In 1609 Robert received the escheat of his maternal grandfather's estate of Brugh. In 1611 he was styled by the first Lord Balmerino in a letter to King

James as 'my cousin Robin Elphinston, whom I have bred for some service about your Majestie'. He became a page to Prince Henry (1594-1612) and in 1627 was a servitor to King Charles. On 19th January 1611 he had sasine of the lands of Brugh in Rousay which he disposed on 13th July of the same year to the laird of Halcro. In 1615 he married Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Smyth of Ackergill, Caithness, who him surviving married secondly James Cock of Bea in 1629 or not long after. In 1627 John, 2nd Lord Balmerino, procured him a grant of lands in the island of Sanday, namely the holdings of Lopness and Walls. His will, dated 22nd January 1628, was entered in the Commissariat Register 29th February 1632. He died in February 1628, leaving this same Lord Balmerino, Sir James Buchanan of Scotsraig and Dame Margaret Hartsyde (Lady Buchanan) the tutors of his children James, John, Charles, Margaret and Katherine, together with a natural son (name unknown).

Of these, James, born not before 1616, witnessed a document at Kirkwall 31st May 1630, i.e. in his fifteenth year, when stepson to James Cock of Bea; he died without issue. Charles entered into contract with his stepfather on 11th November 1647. The marriage contract of Margaret with James Scollay is dated 1st February 1650. Nothing appears to be known further of Katherine and the natural brother. The second brother John, of Walls and Lopness, was born perhaps about 1618. On 27th May 1653 he witnessed an obligation of George Sinclair in Burness, Sanday, to Edward Cock, and also appeared in the valuation of the same year. In 1669 he wrote to his son Edward, and also together with his eldest son Robert gave a bond to John Baikie, skipper, which was witnessed by his son James. In 1671 he was bailie of Sanday, and on 10th February 1676 Arthur Baikie produced a charter from him of the room and sixpenny land of Rainiebuster. He had married in 1668 Jean, daughter of James Cock of Bea, she had sasine in April 1668. By 1690 he appears to be deceased. He left fourteen children; whereas the males and females are listed separately, it is not possible to set down the entire fourteen in their order of birth.

However, the eldest son Robert, whose birthdate appears to be about 1645 was given sasine of Lopness in April 1669. He seems to have been an enthusiastic adherent of the post-revolution government and by 1690 he was colonel of militia Steward and Justiciar of Orkney and Shetland; as also by 23rd August 1690 Chamberlain of the bishopric at a yearly salary of £200, and indeed a week earlier had installed himself in part of the former Earl's palace. He had sent his family to Kirkwall before he came himself - 'Monday, the 14th July 1690, Clara van Overmeer, spouse to Robert Elphinston of Lopness, with her retenew, came from Holm to Kirkwall and lodged in Anna Moncrieff's, being ten in number, herself, bairns and servants.' [Hossack, Kirkwall in the Orkneys]. We don't know who was occupying Lopness at this period, but the tenant was evidently in for a rough time as on 'Monday ye 6 Oct. 1690, Robert Elphinston of Lopness his command his brethren, John and William, with Sebastian Henderson and the tenants upon the lands there, masterfullie

entered the house of Lopness.' [Hossack, *ibid.*]. His personal affairs seem to have become increasingly entangled with the business of his offices, so much so that quite failing to balance the accounts he ultimately 'fled the kingdom without ever accounting for a farthing.' The date of his death is unknown but he was still alive in the Netherlands in 1705. There were five children: John died unmarried at Rotterdam 1754, Albert died young also at Rotterdam; nothing is known of Johanna, Engelle and Wyer Adriaan.

Passing now to Robert's brothers, the next eldest Edward married on 16th March 1678 Margaret Moncrieffe and died 12th August 1683. He was a shipmaster and factor for Patrick Traill, merchant in Orkney. The next brother James was a merchant and burgess of Kirkwall. William, on 21st February 1698 went to Cromartie as schoolmaster; in 1709 there is a reference to William Elphinstone in Lopness aged about 48 years. He survived past the summer of 1734 as his wife Jean, daughter of George Baikie of Tankerness, appearing as witness in an action is referred to as 'spouse'. The fifth brother John must have been born not earlier than, say 1662; he married Elizabeth Moore (or Moor), said to have been a Netherlander, about 1710 - but this date must be in error, as their only son John, master in the Royal Navy, whose will was proved in 1743, was married to Anne Williams in 1721 - better, perhaps, about 1690. Finally, Peter, tenant in Lopness, received a notice to remove on 2nd December 1732 and three weeks later brings a cross action against John Urquhart, factor for John Hamilton of Olivestob. This is followed by a notice on 10th January 1733 to eject Peter.

John Elphinston and Anne Williams had three children: John, Hugh who died unmarried in Calcutta, and a daughter Catherine of whom nothing is known. John, their first born, of 1722, entered the Royal Navy and passed his examination for lieutenant in July 1745; he was certified as having been to sea for more than six years. He married on 23rd October 1750 Amelia, only daughter of John Warburton, Somerset Herald. Promoted Captain in 1762, he accepted a commission as Rear-Admiral in the Russian Navy in 1769; in the Russo-Turkish war his tactics were instrumental in the destruction of a Turkish fleet in the bay of Chesme in July 1770; in this action the more spectacular part was played by Samuel Greig, but the latter was acting under Elphinston's orders. On the conclusion of hostilities not long afterwards he quitted the Russian service and returned to England - but see Elphinston, John (1722-1785), *Dictionary of National Biography*, for a succinct account of his life.

He died on 28th April 1785 having left six children, namely Samuel William, Thomas, Anne Charlotte Marian, Jane Alice Amelia, Catherine Sarah; the last child and third son Howard, born 4th March 1773, died 28th April 1846, was created baronet of the United Kingdom on 25th May 1816 for distinguished service at the Cape of Good Hope and in the Peninsula (see Elphinstone of Sowerby in the various Baronetages). Thomas, post captain, Royal Navy,

married Isabella Jones and died in 1821 leaving two daughters. The eldest son, Samuel William born 1752, captain in the Russian navy, married Katherine Krewse and died in 1789 leaving one son Alexander Francis born on 6th February of the same year. Alexander Francis, captain R.N., married a Latvian lady Amelia Anne Lobach from near Riga 5th May 1819 and died 24th September 1865 at Sidmouth, Devonshire, leaving four sons namely John, Nicholai William, Percy Augustus and Howard Craufurd. Their deaths are sufficiently recent for brief accounts of their lives to be found in the early editions of 'Who was Who'.

To round off, it is interesting to recount in brief outline the attempt of Nicholai William and of his nephew Arthur Percy Archibald (1863-1916) to prove their claim to the baronetcy of Scotland and Nova Scotia conferred upon William Elphinstone (1580-1645, q.v. above) on 28th June 1628.

Apparently after the death of his elder brother John, without issue, on 15th September 1877, Nicholai William 'assumed' the baronetcy and designation as the purported 10th baronet. This provoked the 15th Lord Elphinstone to make remonstrances and some of the protestations of the respective family lawyers may be gathered from the account in the Elphinstone family book. To determine the issue the question was submitted to the Lord Lyon in 1897 who gave a ruling against the claim of Nicholai William, and after collection of some additional evidence again in 1905 to no better effect. Nicholai William died on 3rd February 1907, leaving three daughters. The heir male, his nephew Lt-Colonel Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone was so convinced of the validity of his claim to the distinction that he resolved to appeal from the judgement of the Lord Lyon, and after yet further evidence in support had been brought to light a case was duly prepared by Messrs Bonar, Hunter and Johnstone WS for presentation to the Baronetcy Committee of the Privy Council. Its prior progress through the offices of Lyon King of Arms, of the Lord Advocate and the Home Office may be followed through the files held in the Public Record office at Chancery Lane and Kew, and the Lord Advocate was sufficiently satisfied to minute the Home Office that 'the claimant should be allowed to have a run for his money before the Privy Council'. The Home Office agreed 'It is mainly a case in which a doubtful descent is being bolstered up by all sorts of collateral evidence. Other cases of similar sort going before the Privy Council.' The crux, of course, being that no unimpeachable proof of the identity of 'Rainy' Elphinstone of Hammegar in Orkney with Rene Alfeston of Chalons-sur-Marne had been discovered.

In the event there was delay owing to the financial difficulties of the claimant and his posting to serve overseas; then came the outbreak of war in August 1914 and on 1st July 1916 he was killed in action. His claim, therefore, never came to a hearing. He had married a French lady in October 1891 and left an only daughter. The nearest heir male was the claimant's brother, Archibald Howard Lobach Elphinstone, born 9th July 1865, died 31st December 1936 without issue, who did not attempt to assert his claim to the distinction.

REFERENCES

St Clair, Elphinstone, R W St Clair, ed G W Reid, Kirkwall Orcadian Families (Library, Kirkwall)

The editor's explanatory note states "The present account of the Orcadian families, forming Part II of the work entitled 'Orkney', the first of a projected "Lineage Series", gives in brief outline the facts gathered by the Author from documentary and other sources regarding most of the old Orkney families. For the most part it is not much more than a mere record of names ... No attempt has been made to give, except in a general way, the authorities for the facts recorded.'

The descent from 'Rainy' Elphinstone as shown therein was accepted as authentic by the Lord Lyon and so deemed in his Interlocutor of 18th May 1905, upon the APAE Claim

Hossack, Kirkwall in the Orkneys Kirkwall in the Orkneys, B H Hossack (Peace & Son, Kirkwall, 1900), pp88, 89, 151, 408

Elphinston, John Elphinston, John (1722-1785), Dictionary of National Biography (O.U.P.), VI, 730-732
See also: Greig, Sir Samuel (1735-1788), *ibid*, VIII, 549, 550

'Greig's share in this success (Chesme Bay, 7/8 July 170) was no doubt important; but it has been perhaps exaggerated in common report by his later celebrity. The British officers all did well, but the special command of the decisive operations was vested in Elphinston.'

Elphinstone of Sowerby e.g. Debrett's Illustrated Peerage & Baronetage, 1980, ed P Montague-Smith (Debrett's Peerage Ltd, London 1979) B284

Who was Who Who was Who, I 1897-1915, II 1916-1928, etc (A & C Black, London)

HOW I BURIED MY GREAT-GREAT-GRANNY

by James Revie

In the summer of 1988, my twelfth as an old-age pensioner, I arranged and officiated at the funeral of my great-great-grandmother, born in 1784. Yes, I really did, thanks largely to the classic work of Dr John Fowler Mitchell and his wife Sheila in recording and indexing pre-1855 monumental inscriptions in burial grounds over wide areas of Scotland.

In September 1967 the Mitchells visited a small and little-known cemetery literally within a good stones-throw of Kirkintilloch Cross. In pre-reformation times the site had been the orchard of the house and glebe of the chaplains of the nearby church of the Virgin Mary, and throughout the many following generations was still known as "The Orchard." In 1836 it was bought by the congregation of an adjacent Meeting House set up by the successors of a group of dissidents who had broken away from the established church following the imposition upon them, in terms of the Patronage Act of 1711, of a minister they most definitely did not want. The congregations who followed moved further away from orthodoxy, and by 1820 had adhered to the United Associate Synod embracing other extreme dissident groups in various parts of Scotland.

When the Meeting House congregation decided to use the orchard site as a burial ground, provision was made for 120 lairs. The first of these was dug in July 1837, and when in 1839 a local blacksmith named Alexander Gillespie, a native of Cramond, paid fifteen shillings to reserve Lair No 98, the income from the lairs was still very small. By the Ne-erday of 1843 the interments numbered 72, the aggregated income from which totalled only £50.

By then the United Associated Synod was considering a union with the synod of the less extreme Relief Churches, but moves towards this were vigorously opposed by the Meeting House's minister at the time. This was the redoubtable Dr Andrew Marshall, a prolific writer with pronounced views on atonement, redemption, and other doctrinal matters, for which he was formally censured by his synod. This led to his resignation from it, whereupon the synod declared that he could no longer be the minister, or even a member of, the Meeting House. The great majority of his congregation remained loyal to him, however, and when the moderator of the synod came to the Meeting House to declare its ministry vacant he was denied entrance.

The congregation then more or less continued as before, and its right to do so and retain the Meeting House and other properties, including the Orchard cemetery, was upheld by the Court of Session in the face of long and costly legal arguments on behalf of the small minority.

Dr Marshall's long ministry was by then, however, otherwise nearing its end. In 1855 he suddenly died and his flock, bereft of his guidance, sought and were

granted communion with the Free Church of Scotland, under the name of the Marshall Free Church. Subsequently they became the St Andrew's Free Church, and in 1873 they sold the Meeting House and the cemetery to a Mr Wallace, who in turn sold them to the Territorial Army, then known as the Volunteers. They used the Meeting House mainly as a drill hall and in 1882 transferred the management of the cemetery to a committee of the lairholders.

The state of the cemetery had for long been a cause for concern. Around 1862, apart from the headstones, it was still more or less just a bare plot no larger than a small football pitch and with little room for further burials. By 1894 it was definitely overcrowded, and was officially declared to be both offensive and injurious to public health. This prompted a Sheriff's enquiry, at which medical and other evidence revealed a grisly state of affairs, including stench, interments barely below ground level, and children playing with broken coffin lids cast aside to make room for further burials. The cemetery was thereupon definitely closed, and weeds grew thick and tall and ultimately covered standing and fallen headstones.

From time to time thereafter complaints about the neglected condition of the site appeared in the local newspaper. In 1948 this reported that the cemetery committee was perturbed at "desecrations" by the military authorities, which included the erection of a large wooden hut (ultimately a Territorial Army hall) said to be partly within the burial ground on top of a grave or graves.

By 1960 the people of Kirkintilloch were largely unaware even of the existence of the cemetery. Indeed a newspaper reference to it at that time as a disgrace to the good name of the town instigated a furore, not in defence of the Orchard (the name of which was not given), but because the reference was taken to be an unwarranted slur on the town's main cemetery, the Auld Aisle.

When in September 1967 the Orchard was surveyed by Dr Mitchell and his wife they confirmed that it was in a very neglected state; debris was strewn about, headstones were lying flat on their faces, and they considered that others were concealed by the dense vegetation. Among the few headstones they did find in the main part of the cemetery and recorded in their location diagram was a partly legible one they reported as "... Macfarlane, born in Doune, Perthshire, daughter of Andrew Macfarlane, died 1851."

This I knew to be my great-great-grandmother, Margaret Macfarlane, born in Doune in 1784 and connected with two noteworthy events in the history of Scotland. Firstly, she married a Kirkintilloch handloom weaver called John Scott who was a son and grandson, respectively, of the two John Scotts listed as witnesses at the trial of Thomas Muir, the parliamentary reformer sentenced in 1793 to transportation for fourteen years on a charge of sedition. Her other link with fame is that her daughter Elizabeth married, in 1847, Charles Gillespie, a son of the native of Cramond who bought Lair No 98 in the Orchard

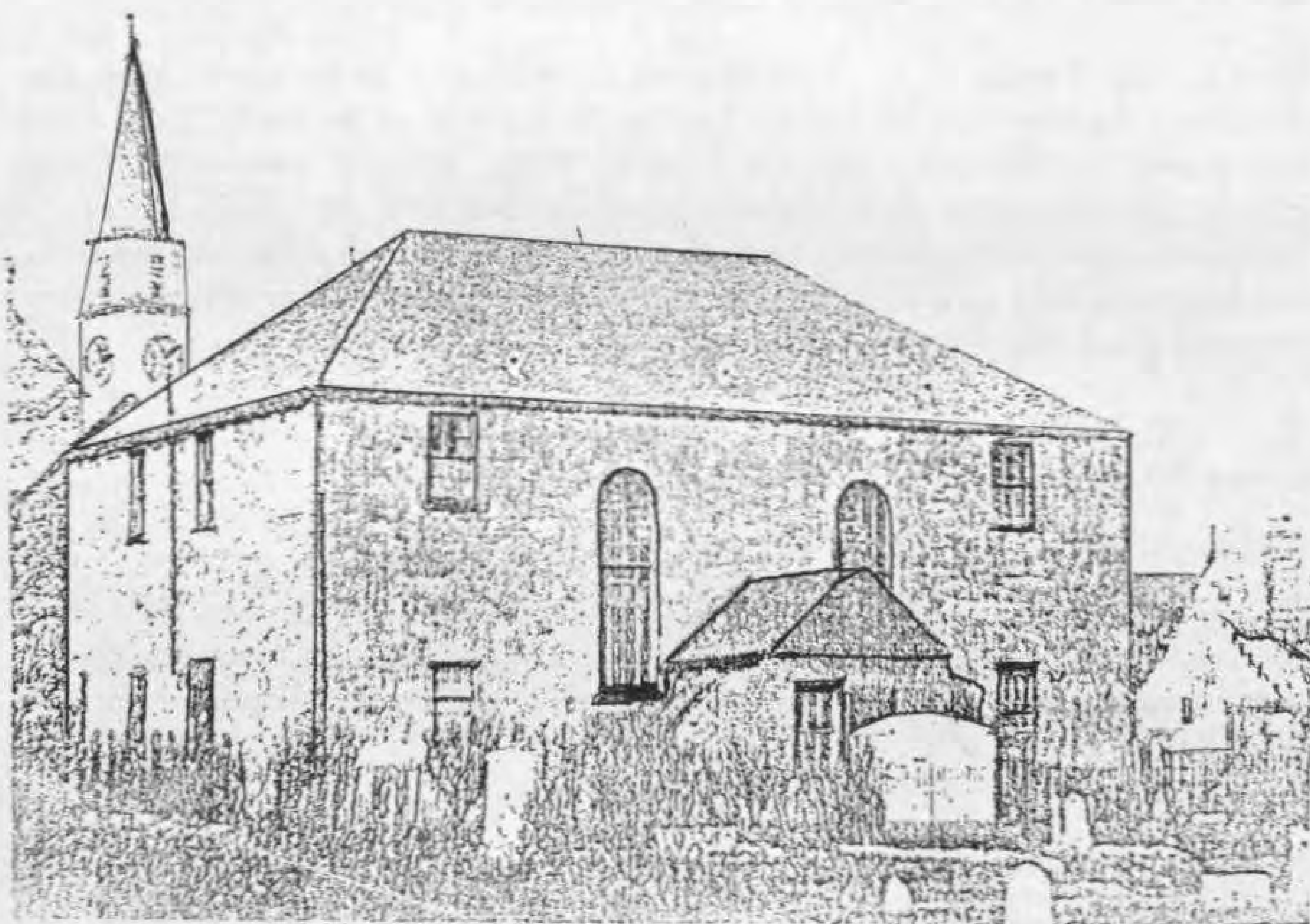
in 1839 and who was in turn a brother of the renowned Scottish engineer, John Gillespie, who set up the Royal Mint in Copenhagen in 1803. It is with the Charles Gillespie who married Elizabeth Scott that my maternal family history passes from documentary to oral sources. He was my mother's grandfather, and her claim that he was a man of standing in Kirkintilloch is corroborated in Horne's classical history of the town. At this point my search for my maternal roots in Kirkintilloch had temporarily rested.

That is until the appearance of a public notice in the *Kirkintilloch Herald* in June 1984. This announced that the Orchard cemetery was to be cleared as part of a relief-road project, and that the human remains within it would be reburied in the Auld Aisle. Interested parties could, however, claim separate interments of relatives, etc., together with an appropriate religious service. The clearance was scheduled for the spring in 1985 and I formally applied for separate reburials of the 67-year-old Margaret Macfarlane, her 90-year-old spinster sister Janet, and my great-grand-uncle James Gillespie, all of whom I knew had been buried in the Orchard in 1851, 1854, and 1853, respectively. Their presences there at these times strongly indicate that they had been members of the Meeting House congregation during the ministry of the uncompromising Dr Marshall, which seemingly ruled out any association with any present-day religious persuasion as far as these re-interments were concerned. I therefore sought, and was readily granted, permission to say a few words myself, based on an appropriate biblical text. Bad weather initially delayed the clearance beyond the appointed date, but a worse delay was to follow. The World Health Organisation intervened in view of, to them, the possibility, however remote, of an outbreak of smallpox arising from the disinterments.

After much discussion over a period of some three years, approval for the clearance was finally granted, subject to vaccination of the grave-diggers and other stringent medical and sanitary precautions, which were strictly observed. And thus one day in the late spring of 1988 I was informed that the remains of Margaret Macfarlane, her sister Janet, and James Gillespie had been found, together with a broken headstone relating to the latter which had been discovered below ground level. I was invited to name a suitable date and time for separate re-interments of the re-coffined remains in the Auld Aisle, which were most efficiently and decorously effected there in two adjacent graves in the presence of descendants of Margaret Macfarlane unto the fifth or sixth generation. The text selected for the graveside reading "Look unto the rock whence you are hewn," taken from Isaiah 51:1, thus proved most appropriate.

In addition to this place in the ecclesiastical and political history of Scotland, both in its own right and in the light of its occupants such as Margaret Macfarlane and James Gillespie, the little Orchard cemetery was credited, perhaps with Scottish tongue in Scottish cheek, with being the source of a well-known Scottish aphorism descriptive of a poor attendance. The story goes that

when the former Meeting House was occupied by the military authorities, late one night a solitary reveller weaving his way homewards through the cemetery fell into a shallow grave dug in preparation for a burial in the morning, and in it lay down in a drunken sleep. From this he was awakened around dawn by the reveille bugle-call from the former Meeting House, and in view of his prone position in what was obviously a grave he took the call to be the last trump on the great day of judgement. On crawling out in response to this he stood up, looked around, and on seeing no other responders exclaimed "It's a puir turnoot fur Kirkintilloch."



REVIEWS

Anglo-Scottish Relations and the Border - B.C. to the 17th Century. Celts to Stewarts,

by Bernard Armstrong pp 24

The Border, as we presently know it, was not settled until the 13th century. Until that date the Borders might be Hadrian's Wall or the Antonine Wall, or the east/west division separating Strathclyde from the Lothians. The author gives a brief historical survey of the early divisions and conflicts. From there he turns in the second chapter of this short booklet to the impact of major adversities between 1200 AD and 1700 AD, the famines, plagues and pestilences, before concentrating on the development of the rival national States which the Border separated.

Here he lists Border raids as taken from the Calendar of Border Papers, and we are on the more familiar ground of the Declaration of Arbroath, Robert the Bruce and the Reiving activities. Flodden Field, Mary Queen of Scots and Pinkie, lead on to the Civil War and General Monk, until the Union of the Parliaments brought relative peace. Now the current demand for Independence for Scotland may revive a profitable trade of smuggling and tax evasion between the two countries.

The booklet can be obtained from the author at 9 Renouf Close, Lymington, Hants SO41 8GL for a price of £1.65 (P&P 30p).

Know the Day Perpetual Calendar

This calendar, operated by tabs, gives the day of the week for any date from 1753 when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced and eleven days were "lost". It can be obtained from Wadsworth Products, 27 Arbury Road, Cambridge, CB4 2JB at a price of £4.50

The Beetons of South Africa -

Brigadier O.J. Henning

This is the history of an old Afrikaans family, written in both English and Afrikaans, starting with Thomas Beeton who emigrated in the late 1820s to the Cape of Good Hope. During 1833 he married in Cape Town and had four children. Only one other Beeton emigrated to South Africa during the 19th Century; this was Mary Ann Beeton, wife of John Rose, who had been born on 13 December 1841.

It is believed the Beetons, although the home of Thomas was in Bermondsey, came originally from Scotland; French and Gaelic spellings of the name are also given. Thomas was a jeweller and his descendants have been lovingly traced and are set out in fascinating detail. Photographs add to the attraction of the book. Two annexes deal with Robin Beeton and his descendants (Robin could have been a son of Thomas John Beeton, but it cannot be proved) and

unclassified Beetons (those who cannot be placed within a particular family circle). The booklet ends with a useful index.

Any interested in the South African branch of this family will find the book invaluable. Copies can be obtained from the author, a descendant of Daisy Beeton, at PO Box 50323, Wierda Park, 0149, Johannesburg, South Africa.

The American Revolution (as described by British Writers)

Elizabeth R. Miller - Heritage Books Inc \$14.50 (posts \$3)

The compiler of this book, a retired newspaper librarian, was fascinated by the British newspapers published at the time of the American War of Independence or Rebellion (depending on the point of view). Distance and slow travelling inevitably meant that the news reported in *The Morning Chronicle* and *London Advertiser* and other newspapers was well out of date, and probably distorted, by the time of publication, and these together with letters from residents or soldiers in America to friends in Britain show how much misunderstanding there was about the progress of the War and its effect on conditions across the Atlantic. Dispatches from America took 2-3 months to reach and be published in London, and many packets were lost in the Atlantic crossing to privateers. Even when mail reached Liverpool it took up to a week to be transmitted to London.

The book opens with chapters on "Laws and issues provoking Americans" and "Battles and Historical Events as seen by British Writers" (of the 20th century, not contemporary historians). Then come the extracts, dispatches, letters, proclamations and comments from the newspapers, many of them reporting debates in the House of Commons, divided up according to date. It gives a very good idea of thoughts and views of the British politicians and commentators of the time as to what they believed was going on across the Atlantic. Misinformation and misconceptions abound, and as in all wars there are spy stories and unjustified allocation of blame for defeats and of barbarous conduct by the enemy.

One correspondent in 1781 writes "Future ages will read with admiration the history of the present war, notwithstanding in what manner it ends". The more one reads of the conduct of both sides in the conflict, and the muddle, confusion, gross incompetence and political stupidity, the less one can subscribe to that view; but the telling of it in this assembly of excerpts from the speeches and writings of contemporary commentators makes it a illuminating story.

The address of Heritage Books Inc. is 1540 E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, Maryland 20716, USA

Morebattle: Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, II.

Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 54pp. Card Covers ISBN 1-874232-00-8. Galashiels: Borders Family History Society, "Balnacoul", Forebrae Park, TD1 2BG. 1991 £4.50 (members £3.50)

Yetholm: Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, III.

Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 54pp. Card Covers ISBN 1-874232-01-6.
Galashiels: Borders Family History Society, "Balnacoul", Forebrae Park, TD1
2BG. 1992 £4.50 (members £3.50)

Having reviewed the first publication of the Borders F.H.S. monumental inscriptions in volume xxxviii, No 4 (December 1991), we welcome the appearance of two more booklets covering burial grounds in Roxburghshire. Like the Hounam and Linton booklet, these are tastefully produced and a credit to the Society, founded in 1985.

The Morebattle volume has a glossary and index, war memorial names, clergymen, with their dates, the Hearth Tax names, 1693-99, and good location maps. the predominant surnames are Scott (22 stones), Young (12), Fox (8), Pringle and Douglas (7 each), Richardson and Calvert (6 each) and Thomson (5). There is a front cover drawing of the church by M.J. Fleming, of the Kelso Gallery.

Like its companion, the Yetholm booklet has a glossary and index, war memorial names, ministers, with their dates, the Hearth Tax names, and good location maps. There is moreover, extracts of signatures from a Militia minute book of 1825. The front cover has an old drawing of the church when it was roofed with thatch. We are reminded that Yetholm was the home of Border gypsies. Because of its position near the English border, some memorials are of people from Northumberland. The predominant names in the Yetholm inscriptions are Young (19 stones), Hall (11), Douglas and Oliver (10 each), Elliot, Kerr and Wilson (10 each) and Robson (8).

Sennachie

Scottish Catholic Secular Clergy 1879-1989

Dr Christine Johnson John Donald £30

In March 1878 the normal government of the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland was restored by a papal bull, with the establishment of 6 dioceses split into 2 archdioceses. This saw the rise of Roman Catholics from 9% of the total population as at that date to 16% in 1960, after the creation of two further dioceses in 1947.

The aim of this book is to create a complete Fasti of all Scottish secular priests, with short biographical notes on each priest ordained, and a list of all the priests who have served in each parish. It will be extremely valuable to anyone searching for a Roman Catholic priest in that period.

A warning is given that biographical notes include only secular priests who served in parishes. Members of religious orders and societies are omitted. Similarly, priests from outside Scotland who served exclusively as chaplains to religious houses will not be found.

The compiler confesses that Directories are not infallible, and that their accuracy depends on the diligence of the contributors. Errors, she admits, are unavoidable. But the thoroughness of her research and the many sources examined, as well as her reputation as Keeper of the Scottish Catholic Archives, give confidence that this work is a reliable source book which will be an indispensable tool to any genealogist whose interests involve the Roman Catholic Church in the last 100 years.

A List of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Index -

· Society of Genealogists

Sixth Edition - £3.35 including postage

Boyd's Marriage Index is an Index of English marriages taken from copies of Marriage Registers, Bishops' transcripts and Marriage Licences for the period 1538-1837. No Scottish, Welsh or Irish material is included. The only complete copies are in the possession of the Society of Genealogists, The College of Arms and the Genealogical Society of Utah.

The Index itself consists of 534 volumes containing 6/7,000,000 entries and is believed to contain 12-15% of all the marriages which took place in England between 1538 and 1837. This booklet merely contains the Parishes from which the Marriage Index is drawn and gives the dates during which the marriages in each particular Parish have been extracted in the Index.

Marriage Licences:

Abstracts and Indexes in the Library of the Society of Genealogists

Fourth Edition £2.30 including postage)

This catalogue shows all lists of marriage licences in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, both those appearing in the Library catalogue and those published as articles in journals. It relates only to copies of marriage licences; for the originals a search must be made in J.S.W. Gibson's "Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences; Bonds and Allegations - a guide to their location and indexes" published by the Federation of Family History Societies in 1991.

Licences were frequently sought by people eager to marry away from their normal residence or by those who were non-conformists - others who applied were those wishing to marry in Lent or marrying without parental consent.

NOTES

Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies Programme 1991-92

The Institute at 79-82 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA (Tel 0227 768664), a Charitable Trust, runs a series of courses, its syllabus providing several stages of progress from beginners to more advanced courses in

genealogy and family history. Courses are both residential and by correspondence, and certificates are awarded to those who have attained the required standards.

Residential courses in the current year still to be held are between the following dates: 6-8 March 1992, 10-24 July 1992 and 13-15 November 1992. There are also Wednesday and Saturday day-schools for which limited accommodation is available. Throughout the Winter further courses for beginners and more advanced Students are conducted, details of which can be obtained from the Registrar. Day visits by family history societies and other groups are welcomed provided advance notice is given.

Newman Name Society

This Society has been formed and publishes the Newman Chronicle each April and October and a Bulletin each January and July. The Newman Genealogical Register includes details of all known Newman Genealogical Research, and a revised edition is published every second year. Newman genealogical enquiries are welcomed for publication.

The cost of membership is £5, and members should contact Mrs Anne Cole, 174 Doddington Road, Lincoln, LN6 7HF or Tony Newman, 155 Laverock Avenue, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 4K1, Canada.

Nurses in Scotland

I am investigating the role of nurses in Scotland before the introduction of formal hospital training in the 1870's and 1880's. Does anyone have any information about their ancestors who may have worked as nurses? I would be interested in testimonials, letters, reminiscences, photographs and other relevant documents. I will be happy to pay the costs of postage and reproduction of any relevant material. Please contact me to discuss any items you have and the conditions under which you would be prepared to release them for copying. Barbara Mortimer, 55 Falcon Road, Edinburgh EH10 4AS.

Census for Fife and for Edinburgh

Ron Galloway of 15 Torver Close, Brunswick Green, Wideopen, Newcastle upon Tyne NE13 7HJ, has been researching the 1851 Census for Fife, comprising eleven reels. He wishes to start the 1851 Census for Edinburgh and would willingly exchange temporarily the Fife Census for the Edinburgh Census. He would also be interested in some of the Fife OPRs.

Associated Names

The Reverend Christophe N Ridings has traced that his family has the following associations. In the list he gives the dates to which he can go back and the place associated with the family. He would be happy to pass on any information he has and would welcome any which Members could give him.

1.	Davidson	1811	Cruden	Aberdeenshire
2.	Gammie	1660		As above & Banffshire
3.	Hay	1783	Cullen	Banffshire
4.	Leslie	1851	Bucksburn	Aberdeenshire
5.	Low	1822	Dundee	Angus
6.	Low	1817	Cruden	Aberdeenshire
7.	McGillivray	1810	Cullen	Banffshire
8.	McKenzie	1790	Cullen	Banffshire
9.	Nicol(l)	1839	Dundee	Angus
10.	Rait	1800	Cruden	Aberdeenshire
11.	Sime.	1768	Fordyce	Banffshire
12.	Smith	1800	Woodside	Aberdeenshire
13.	Smith	1837	Cullen	Banffshire
14.	Taylor	1768	Fordyce	Banffshire
15.	Taylor	1775	Keith	Banffshire
16.	Udny	1800	Cruden	Aberdeenshire
17.	Webster	1830	Kintore	Aberdeenshire
18.	Wilson	1753	Keith	Banffshire

Mr Ridings lives at "Tropicana", Flat 1, 3 Tasman Place, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia.

From "Romance in Gowrie", by Adam Philip, D.D.

Joseph Knight, a Negro, v. John Wedderburn of Balindean, 15 Jan 1778

One of the many interesting questions that cropped up in relation to Slave Holding was decided finally in 1778; and, as it has a close local connection, we propose to give some account of it here. The question raised by the action Joseph Knight, a negro, against John Wedderburn of Balindean, by name, was the state of a negro brought into this country from the Plantations.

The story is as follows:

A captain, Knight by name, engaged in African trading, having imported a cargo of negroes to Jamaica, sold one of them, a boy of 12 or 13, called Joseph Knight, to Mr Wedderburn. Some time thereafter Mr Wedderburn returned to Scotland, bringing Joseph with him as his personal servant. For several years the lad served Mr Wedderburn without murmuring. In course of time he married. Prompted, no doubt, by his own instinct and the urgency of his wife, Joseph claimed to be free, and accordingly left Mr Wedderburn's service. The

latter replied by having him apprehended and brought before the Justices of Peace. Joseph did not deny, but on the contrary justified what he had done. And when the Justices found that Mr Wedderburn was entitled to his services and that he must continue with him, Joseph appealed to the Sheriff of Perthshire, asking him to find (1) that he cannot be continued in a state of slavery or compelled to perpetual service, and (2) to discharge Mr Wedderburn from sending him abroad.

Mr Wedderburn pled his own view very strongly, but the Sheriff held, as Sheriff Swinton had held before in 1773: "that the state of slavery is not recognised by the law of this kingdom and is inconsistent with the principles thereof; that the regulations in Jamaica concerning slaves do not extend to this kingdom," etc., etc., and therefore repelled Mr Wedderburn's claim to have Knight in perpetual service.

Mr Wedderburn appealed to the Court of Session, and being a question of importance the matter was heard before a full Court.

For Mr Wedderburn it was argued that he had a right to perpetual service from Joseph. British statute had sanctioned the trade in slaves. He could not lose what was his in Jamaica by a change of place. The law of the colonies was not unjust. Slavery was a practice of nations. As a master, he was not asking anything rigorous, only service in this country during life. If this were denied, he had a right to send him back to the plantations, otherwise he forfeited all his right at once. Cases were adduced in support of this plea.

For Joseph Knight it was urged that the only title to claim was the institution of the municipal law of Jamaica, which had no authority elsewhere. Subordination was necessary, but there are bounds beyond which it cannot go. Slavery was unjust. He was not a slave through contract but through crime or conquest. He might have been ensnared or bought as a child. The iniquity was the same. Oppression and iniquity are not palliated by any gain accruing to the authors of them. The dominion given by the law of Jamaica being unjust, it can receive no aid from the laws of the country. The law of Scotland would not support a voluntary contract on these terms.

As to the proposal to send him to Jamaica, that took for granted that dominion over the person of another is just. The negro was protected by Statute 1701, which prohibited the carrying of any person out of the kingdom without his consent. Cases were cited in support of these pleas.

The Court, by a large majority, approved the judgement of the Sheriff, holding "that the dominion assumed over the negro under the law of Jamaica being unjust could not be supported in this country to any extent: that, therefore, the Defender had no right to the negro's service for a space of time, nor to send him out of the country against his consent, and that the Negro was protected by Act 1701."

This decision gave the death blow to Negro Slavery in Scotland, The Lord President and Lords Covington, Ellick, and Monboddo dissented from the judgement.

Some Recent Additions to the Library

R.N. Division Roll of Honour - Hood Battalion	
Muir Kirk M.Is.	
An Alder Bough - Descs. of Thos. aLDER	
Fernie of Auchindownie	- Keith Drummond Sharp
The MacLeods of Arnisdale	- Rev. Donald MacKinnon
Chiefs of Clan Donnachaidh 1275-1749	- James Robertson
Pre-1855 Marriage Index, Annan, Dumfriesshire	- Brenda Miller
Moffat-Bell Johnston-Campbell & Allied Lines	- Brenda Miller
The Caithness Family of Coghill Parts 1 & 2	- R.F. Coghill
The Lord Provosts of Edinburgh 1296-1932	- Dr Marguerite Wood
Perthshire Marriage Contracts 1687-1809	- Gerald Hamilton-Edwards
Medieval Flags	- Colin Campbell
W. of Scotland Census Returns & OPRs	- A. Escott
Macleod of Talisker	- B.D. MacLeod
The Kirkyard of Marnoch, Abd	- S.M. Spiers
Letters from the Highlands	- R. Somers
Hounam & Linton M.Is.	
Morebattle M.Is	
Kearsley's Peerage, Scotland & Ireland Vol II	- Kearsley
The Records of the Royal Air Force	- E. Wilson
Family History in Jersey	- M-L Backhurst
Loretto School Roll of Honour 1939-1945	
First Glasgow Directory 1783-84 (reprint)	
The Annals of Kinross-shire 490AD to 1870AD	- The Hon. R & A. Moncreiff
Stirling Burgess List 1600-1699	- John Harrison
Scottish Catholic Secular Clergy 1879-1989	- C. Johnson
The Lord Provosts of Glasgow 1833-1883	
Clan Donald Roll of Honour 1914-1918	
History of the Shire of Renfrew	- G. Crawford & W. Semple
History of the Fife Pitcairns	- C. Pitcairn
Burgh Records of Dunfermline 1488-1584	- E. Beveridge
The Orkney Book	- J. Gunn
The Phillimore Atlas & Index of Par. Registers	- C. Humphrey-Smith
Family History Knowledge UK 1991	- K & T Park
Kilmarnock Post Office Directory 1872	
The House of Airlie, Vols 1 & 2	- Rev. Wm Wilson
John Watson's School - A History	- I.C. Wallis
Minutes of Edinburgh Trades Council 1859-73	- Ian McDougall
Pre-1855 Marriage Index, Lochmaben, DFS	- B. Miller
Pre-1855 Death Index, Lochmaben, DFS	- B. Miller
British Settlers in Natal 1824-1857, Vols 1-5	- S.O'B. Spencer

North East Castles	- John S. Smith
An Album of Scottish Families 1694-96	- H & K. Kelsall
Grampian Battlefields AD84-1745	- Peter Marren
The Day Book of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield 1767	- Freda Ramsay
Cromartie: Highland Life 1650-1914	- E. Richards & M. Clough
The People of Fraserburgh & Pitsligo	- Abd. FHS
Scottish Violin Makers, Past & Present	- Wm. C. Honeyman
The Schools & Schoolmasters of Falkirk	- James Love
Roll of Honour, Arbroath & District 1939-45	- M. Angus
The Schools & Schoolmasters of Banffshire	- Wm Barclay
Pre-1855 Marriage Index, Gretna, Dumfries	- B. Miller
Free Church Baptisms Dornoch 1843-1854	- photocopy
Croft History, Isle of North Uist, Vols 1 & 2	- Bill Lawson
Leaves of a Tree	- W.A.P. Aitken
Shaking your Family Tree	- Dr R. Crandall
The Incorporation of Wrights in Glasgow	
Tombstone Inscriptions, Geddes Churchyard, Nairn	
The Ulva Families of Shotts	- James McAnna
Directory of Irish Genealogy 1991 vol 2	- Sean Murphy
Shetland Almanac & Directory 1950	- R. & J. Manson
Chronicles of the Maltmen Craft in Glasgow	- Robert Dowie
Charters of the Royal Burgh of Ayr	
The Loretto Register 1825-1964	
Reduction Plans of the Marquis of Annandale's Farms	
Glen Births	- W.M. Glen
Glen Marriages	- W.M. Glen
The Provostry of Methven	Thomas Morris
The Story of the Scottish Soldier, 1600-1914	- Jenni Calder
Officers of the Black Watch 1725-1937	- Neil McMicking
The Gray-Miles Story	- John G. Gray
An Introduction to Irish Research	- Bill Davis
Dating Old Photographs	- Robert Pols
The Location of British Army Records 1914-1918	- Norman Holding
World War I Army Ancestry	- Norman Holding
More Sources of World War I Army Ancestry	- Norman Holding
The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, Vols 1 - 5	
	- D. MacGibbon & T. Ross
Session Cases, No. 8 1829-30	
Memorials of Lumsdaine, Lumisden or Lumsden	- Lt. Col. H.W. Lumsden
Genealogical Records of the Family of Lumsden	- A. Lumsden-Bedingfeld

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE OF JOHN BONAR (1696-1752) AND JEAN SMITH (1695-1737)

by Zella Ashford

John Bonar took his degree at Edinburgh University in 1714, where he delivered "orations in which he was so distinguished as to receive the warm approbation of the Professors. He afterwards learnt Greek and Hebrew, and was proficient in Chaldee and Syriac." On leaving Edinburgh John took a position as Tutor in the house of Brigadier Bruce of Kennet, and then became his Chaplain, when he started studying Divinity under Mr Wylie the Minister of Clackmannan, who entered him on trials for the Ministry on 22 February 1721.

Towards the end of July in that year he set off to Torphichen, where his Father was Minister, to assist at the Communion Services, and while he was away, on the 4th of August, "Jean Smith, a Servatrix to Lady Kennet, was challenged for being with child and she freely confessed that she was married clandestinely to Mr Bonar 13 October 1720, and with child to him." The next day John Bonar returned and was "taken at Unawares, not knowing till after I alighted from my horse that there was any discovery made of my marriage, yet as soon as I knew it was discovered I desired access to the Brigadier to show him my Testificate, but the Servants said no access was to be allowed me." The brigadier turned them both out as they stood, their belongings following some days later. The Bruces having already turned away their own youngest daughter for a similar marriage to Mr John Edgar in June 1720.

Clandestine marriages were fairly fashionable at this time, and in the normal way the minister after verifying the circumstances would hold forth to the couple upon their sins and then tell them to appear before the Congregation table on a Sunday to be rebuked publicly, before receiving a proper Certificate. The Clackmannan Kirk Session notes - "October 11 1720, the Minister received a Guinea from Mr John Edgar Advocate at Edinburgh, who married clandestinely Mrs Jean Bruce Daughter to Brigadier Bruce of Kennet in June last, to be given to the Poor." In John Bonar's case he had made things worse by entering on his trials, without revealing his marriage. What made a marriage Clandestine or irregular was the fact that no banns had been cried, and the Minister was not from the parish of either party. When discovered they had to declare names and designations of Minister and Witnesses, or were liable to be fined.

The young couple went to stay with Jean's father, William Smith, Schoolmaster in Clackmannan, and also Session Clerk and Precentor. The Reverend Mr Wylie of Clackmannan gave it as his "friendly advice" that the two witnesses should depone before a Magistrate in Edinburgh that they were present at the marriage. So John Bonar together with John Smith, the Schoolmaster's son, set off for Edinburgh to find the witnesses. This they succeeded in doing, but

the two "would by no means go before a Magistrate, knowing their danger, but were willing to give it, de novo, that they saw and heard us married, the thirteenth of October foresaid which I thought might be of use and so took it under the hand of a publick nottar."

A meeting of the Kirk Session was called to hear these depositions. A difficulty arises here as a page has been removed from the Minute Book, which would have covered this meeting. Could this have been done by William Smith the Session Clerk? However, the end of the Session is recorded in which it is said "that the Man has entered on Trials before the Reverend Presbytery of Stirling and has preached in the Pulpit of Stirling, therefore falls to be judged and censured by the said Presbytery." The rest of the story is recorded in the Minutes of the Stirling Presbytery.

On the 13 September 1721 the Presbytery notes that the two attended the Session on the 7th instant "where they compearing the woman confessed she was with child to Mr Bonar and he that he was the father of the same, and both of them that they were married Thursday 13 October 1720 and produced a Testificate thereof subscribed by the Minister and two witnesses and a declaration by the witnesses bearing that they saw and hear them married by Mr Thomas Strachan, Minister of the Gospel, day foresaid, the witnesses viz: William Lyon and William Johnston and designed indwellers in Edinburgh."

After some discussion the following queries were raised "that no place particularly condescended upon in the testificate where they were married and also the witnesses too generally designed, which was further augmented from John Bonar's answers that he knew not the witnesses, nor the parish in Edinburgh where they resided, but that they and the Minister were sent out by a Correspondent at Edinburgh, one Mr Monro, neither would he condescend where the said Mr Monro lived nor his employment - but only that he was a Gentleman whiles residing in the town and sometimes in the country, which seemed strange to the Presbytery, considering that he had procured the above mentioned declaration from the witnesses dated the 2nd of this instant." Finally it was decided to request the Gray Friars Kirk Session in Edinburgh to find the two witnesses and question them further. Here are the descriptions of the two men and the depositions which they made.

"William Lyon came to Edinburgh from the shire of Enverness about three years ago that he lodged then in one John Jaffrays stabler in the head of the Canongate, and has been a twelve month or more, at present lodges with one Michael Hepburn a hair-merchant who lives in Dampour's Close in this parish. His deposition runs:

"William Lyon working man in Edinburgh unmarried aged thirty or thereby deponed that he saw John Bonar and Jean Smith married together in the open fields half a mile this side of Clackmannan betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 of the

clock in the afternoon by Thomas Strachan episcopal minister who at that time lodged in a Gårdener's house near Jock's Lodge betwixt Edinburgh and Mussleburgh, and that there was no other person present but William Johnston and that Mr Strachan employed him to be a witness and payed him for the trouble £3 Scots. He subscribed the Certificate on the Spot and adhered to that Certificate before one called a nottar publick - but did not know him, in the house of one Black who keeps a change below Gray's Close near to the Bishop's Land, North side of the Street, and that one Mr Smith and the said William Johnston were there present with the said Mr Bonar and this is the truth.

"William Johnston, for several years travelling betwixt Edinburgh and Enver-Lockie as a post and that he lodged this time twelve month in one Peter McPherson's in Mary King's Close and has been about 10 days since he came from the harvest, and now is also at Michael Hepburn's.

"He deponed: William Johnston, Council Post, married aged 38 or thereby saw John Bonar and Jean Smith married together by Mr Thomas Strachan Episcopal Minister about half a mile this side of Clackmannan in the open fields amongst some bushes near Kennet upon the 13 October 1720 about 6 or 7 of the clock at night in the Twilight, and that Mr Strachan employed him to go and payed him £3 Scots for his pains and that William Lyon and he thinks some young women were present with him at the solemnisation, but did not know the young women's names and that he and the said William Lyon lodged together in, as he thought, a change house near Clackmannan that same night. He subscribed the Certificate on the spot and has never seen it since - but a fortnight ago he had been called to a house in Parliament Close owned by Mrs McDougall, and there subscribed a paper he knew not what and deponed he was never in company with Mr Bonar and that gentleman together at any other time or place."

On discussing these depositions the Presbytery raised some more questions regarding the differences in where the original depositions had been signed.

This is John Bonar's answer:

First. That he has produced a Testificate signed by the Curate and two witnesses, which is all that is required in law.

Second. As to the place "if I remember it tells it was near Kennet, which I presume confines it to as narrow bounds as any Testificate given at Edinburgh, considering the extent of that City."

Third. That he knew not the witnesses - "I frankly yield they were none of my acquaintance, and it is nothing strange for persons to witness an irregular marriage who are not of the parties Acquaintances, seeing they may be provided by a minister or a Friend."

"It is alleadged that these depositions Clash with one another, as first one of the witnesses says there was none present at the Solemnization of the

marriage but William Johnston, and the other says that William Lyon and he thinks some young women were present, this indeed implies a doubt but is no positive assertion, and so no contradiction. Secondly that one of them signed the Declaration in one Black's, where the other and I were, and the other signed it in Mrs McDougall's, and was not with us at any other time or place. The plain matter of fact was, when I found them, we went with the Nottar to John Black's, where before we sat down Johnston was called about some business below the fountain well, but promised to return, - In the meantime the Nottar wrote the Declaration, and Lyon signed it, after we had waited long for Johnston's return I went away for him, and when we came to Black's, we met our company coming away, upon which we went all to the Parliament Close to Mrs McDougall's, where Johnston signed it and he being with us at first, made Lyon say he was in Black's, but he (Johnston) not setting down there with us, nor in any place else, but Mrs. McDougal's, has made him to say he was nowhere else with us, which I hope setts the matter in a Clear Light."

On the 22nd November 1721 the Presbytery sustained the marriage - "the couple to be censured at Clackmannan, where the Scandal took place," and on 19th December the Kirk Session of Clackmannan note "Sabbath last Mr John Bonar and Jean Smith were rebuked according to appointment of Presbytery for their irregular marriage and absolved."

This was far from being the end of the matter. Here it would be as well to mention the "Marrow of Modern Divinity", a book republished in Scotland in 1718, which became very popular among the more Evangelical Clergy and their parishioners. The General Assembly discussed it and then condemned it in May 1720 Act 5, forbidding it to be read or recommended in the church or among the people. Twelve ministers signed a Remonstrance against this Act, the Minister of Torphichen, John's father, being one of them. On the 22nd May 1722 the Assembly called these twelve "to the bar of the House where they were admonished & rebuked." They became known as "the Marrow Men", and for the rest of their lives were regarded with suspicion. This probably accounts for the obstacles placed in John Bonar's way when he tried to resume his trials in January 1723. Mr Logan, Minister of Alloa, a keen opponent of the Marrow Doctrine, and a member of the General Assembly Committee on Purity of Doctrine, wrote to the Stirling Presbytery on 22 February 1723 raising several "incidencies" against John Bonar, and particularly against the Curate, Thomas Strachan "when it is known to be his practice to antedate marriages in the like cases," and also the matter had not been put before the Synod.

The Curate's history is interesting as it seems he may be the Thomas Strachan licenced 1678 to St Martins and Cambusmichael in the Presbytery of Perth, who was deprived by the Privy Council 17 September 1689 for: "Not reading the Proclamation of the Estates; Not praying for William and Mary; and for praying for King James and his happy restoration and confusion to his enemies." Fasti says "He fell into distressed circumstances, and was relieved

by the Kirk Session of Guthrie 17 July 1709. Died at Edinburgh 7 March 1722, aged about 68." So it must have been early in 1722 after the Scandal of Mr Bonar's irregular marriage broke, that the following incident took place, which is reported in the Presbytery Minutes of 2 October 1723.

"Compeared Mr John Johnstoun, teacher of a private school in Peebles Wynd in Edinburgh, married aged forty years or thereby, and being Solemnly sworn, purged of Malice and partial counsel, and Interrogate, Deponed that he knew Mr Thomas Strachan, Episcopal Minister, and that the said Mr Strachan said to him the Deponent, that a Gentleman whom he did not name, came to him and desired him to give a true Certificate of Mr John Bonar's marriage alledging that the first Certificate he had given was antedated, and that he had offered him gold for it. To which the said Mr Strachan answered, that he had given a Certificate already, and could give no other, and that it was not his custom to antedate any."

The Synod met in April 1723, and asked the Presbytery to enquire more closely into Alexander Monro's character, and his owning that he sent up the Curate. The Presbytery also raised questions because John Bonar's answers in 1721 did not agree with those he gave in June 1723.

To this John Bonar replied, that at the earlier date he had "shifted to give a particular account of Mr Monro, fearing the law might have reached him" and that now he is "heartily sorry that the Presbytery did not on my first naming him, oblige me to Document what I had said, since he was then alive, and doubtless would have owned his sending up the Curate." He also says "I had a letter, since lost, from Mr Monro date 7 October 1720, saying he had prevailed with Mr Strachan to come and marry me upon Thursday the thirteenth instant." When John Bonar had gone to Edinburgh to find Alexander Monro again, he discovered that he had died and was buried in Gray Friars Churchyard on 24 June 1722. He then went to the Keepers of the Mortality Registrars to get an Extract of Monro's death. Unfortunately the paper was folded while the ink was still wet, causing a Blott to appear where the occupation of the deceased should be entered, and this was raised against John Bonar, who rightly says why should he wish to conceal that Monro was a soldier seeing he had already declared it.

To satisfy the Presbytery further about Alexander Monro, on 11 June 1723 John produced a Declaration signed by Alexander Sutherland a "Soldier in the City Guard of Edinburgh" - "I, Alexander Sutherland, Indweller and Householder at Edinburgh, hereby declare that Alexander Monro lodged for some time in my house, and as far as I know, he allways behaved himself civilly and honestly, and that I knew him acquainted with John Bonar, and that he used a way of private trading, and went sometime to the south country towards England, and that afterwards he took on in the City Guard where he continued till he died about June last, and I also declare that he told me that about the

beginning of winter, was a two year, and that in my house before my wife, he sent out a Minister to the Country to marry the foresaid Mr Bonar, in witness whereof I have subscribed these presents, written by John Smith son to Mr William Smith, Schoolmaster in Clackmannan, at Edinburgh 22 May 1723 before these witnesses Andrew Cheap, soldier in the Guard, John Smith foresaid, signed Alexander Sutherland." To this John Bonar added that Monro was "an unmarried man, a private trader, but business going wrong with him he took on in the City Guard, and lodged in the house of Hugh Ross in Stephen Law's Close.

The Presbytery after discussion decided that Alexander Sutherland, "who lives either in Bell's Wynd or Burnett's Close" is to be examined on his declaration, and also Hugh Ross, to ask him if Alexander Monro lodged in his house. This was done in August 1723, and Alexander Sutherland this time added that Alexander Monro had been "a soldier abroad", but denied knowing anything about Thomas Strachan being sent out - also that he could neither read nor write any more than his name. Hugh Ross, workman about the Tron in Edinburgh, said Alexander Monro "lodged in his house near 7 months immediately before his death and dyed in his house but never any other time."

John Bonar replied to these statements thus: "I shall Represent plain matter of fact which is this: That I call'd Alexander Sutherland and spoke to him anent the matter of his Declaration which he frankly owned, and I took him into the house of one William Lizar (if I remember) where was also John Smith, whom I was about to cause to write the Declaration, I sent the Declarant out for paper and one of his Comrades to sign witness, so he brought in Andrew Cheap, whereupon I caused John Smith to write the paper, in Alexander Sutherland's and Andrew Cheap's presence, and after it was written the whole of it was read to him, and he took it in his hands and looked at it and commended the write, and said John Smith might be a Clerk in any place, and willingly signed it, so I cannot but think he had very much forgotten himself - and I presume had I been present when he gave his last Declaration it would have run in another Strain.

"As to Hugh Ross, I shall say but little being that I allwise did, and yet do, conclude a man Stays where he is ordinarily to be found, and when I wanted him late or early, I seldom found him but in Hugh Ross', and when I sent for him he was readily gott there, and it was to him there that I directed my Letter, which he gott and Answered, and if he did not Lodge there it was my mistake."

The Case was finally sent to the Synod in Perth and on to the General Assembly in May 1724, who reported that it had been considered by the Committee of Bills "and finding that the said papers were many and some of them long, and the matter should be dealt with by the inferior Judicature, they remit the affair back to the Presbytery." Where on 15 July 1724 John Bonar was "unanimously reponed to his Trials - and finally licenced to preach the

Gospel as a Probationer" on 7 October 1724.

After some years of Probationary Preaching, for which he was much appreciated especially by Mr Neil Macvicar of the West Kirk in Edinburgh, he received a Call to the Parish of Fetlar and North Yell in 1729 and remained there till he died in 1752.

References:

Scottish Record Office, G.D. 194 Bonar Papers
Clackmannan Kirk Session Minutes 1720-1724
Stirling Presbytery Minutes 1720-1724
Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae Vol 4 Page 248
Thomas Boston - A General Account of My Life
The Erskines by A.R. Macewen Page 58

EDINBURGH WRIGHTS and FURNITURE MAKERS

In 1983, 'A Dictionary of Edinburgh Wrights and Furniture Makers 1660-1840', was published. The work had been compiled by Francis Bamford and it remains the most substantial list of people engaged in furniture making. The following list of 51 people, of whom only 15 [*] can be identified with those in Bamford's book, were found in the communion rolls of Lady Glenorchy's church. The date given is that of the date of the application to become a member of the church. It is hoped that they will make a useful addition to Bamford's list.

AIKEN	William	1786	wright, Broughton.
ALEXANDER	Charles	1810	Cabinet maker, known to Mr Lamb, forman to Mr Clephan with whom he works.
BALFOUR	Robert	1789	Frederick Street.
BRUCE *	A.	1794	Upholsterer.
CALLANDER *	George	1787	Wright, foot of the Flesh Market Close.
CARFIN	John	1786	Wright. Marshall's Carton, Simon Square, Cross Causeway.
COWIE *	Mr.	1790	Wright, Nicolson's Street.
CRAIGY	Hugh	1793	Joiner.
CULBERT	John	1790	Wright, Panmure's Close.

DALZEL	William	1793	Wright.
DEWAR *	William	1794	Cabinet maker, Baxter Close, Canongate.
DONALDSON	Robert	1786	Cabinet maker, at Mr. Robertson's, St. Ninian's Row.
DONALDSON *	William	1808	Wright, Shakespear Square.
FALSETTER	William	1787	Wright.
FLAT	William	1787	Wright.
FORSYTH	William	1791	Wright, at Mr Cree's, Middleton's entry.
FOTHERINGHAM	John	1785	Cabinet maker, foot of Middleton's entry.
GRAY	John	1812	Wright, Broughton.
GUTHRIE *	Charles	1800	Wright, Cowgate.
HILL *	William	1793	Wright, Rose Street.
INVERARITY *	David	c.1800	Wright, in Kanal Street.
KIRKWOOD *	William	1788	Cabinet maker, Baillie Fyfe's Close.
LAMOND *	Mr.	1793	Wright, east side South Bridge
MACKAY *	George	1808	Wright, 12 Thistle Street.
MELDRUM	Henry	1791	Wright, middle of Blackfriars Wynd.
MIDDLETON	William	1788	Joiner.
MILLAR	James	1808	Wright, Braid's Land, Grassmarket, opposite the corn market.
MURRAY	James	1793	Joiner.
NAUGHTON	Robert	1791	Wright, with Petrie Taylor, Rose Street.
NICOL	Robert	1785	Upholsterer, above Kinneir's laboratory, Horse Wynd.
NICOLSON	Robert	1787	Cabinet maker..
NISBET *	William	1793	Wright, Methodist's Entry.
PATERSON	Robert	1790	Wright.
ROBERTSON *	William	1802	Cabinet maker, Bristo Street with his uncle John R.[see next].
ROBERTSON	John	1802	Wright, Bristo Street.

ROBERTSON *	William	1794	Upholsterer.
ROSS	A.	1810	Cabinet maker, corner of Charles Street and George Square.
ROUGHEAD	Andrew	1787	Musical Instrument maker, Lawnmarket.
ROWE	John	1790	Wright. Cowgate a little above Blackfriar's Wynd.
SHERIFF	John	1786	Carpenter, at Mr Young's, Hume's Close, Canongate.
SIMPSON	George	1794	Upholsterer.
STEVEN	Robert	1796	Cabinet maker, works at Young and Trotters.
STEVENSON	James	1787	Cabinet maker.
STORRAR	John	1790	Wright.
THOMSON	James	1791	Wright, with his father John.
THOMSON	John	1791	Wright, College Wynd.
WATSON *	Archibald	1787	Musical Instrument maker, St. Ann's Street.
WHITE	—	1793	Cabinet maker, Leith Terrice.
WILSON *	Robert	1790	Wright, foot of Young Street.
WRIGHT	Mr.	1811	Cabinet maker, Greenside Place
WYLLIE	David	1788	Wright.

Young Man's Companion or Self Instructor, 1814

A letter from a Youth at school to his parents:-

Honoured Father and Mother, I am very much obliged to you for all your favours: all I have to hope is, that the progress I make in my learning will be no disagreeable return for the same; gratitude, duty and a view to the future advantages, all conspire to make me fully sensible how much I ought to labour for my own improvement, and your satisfaction, in order to shew myself upon all occasions to be

Your most obedient son

On trade with Africa:-

Exports:- Linen and woollen manufactures, knives, scissars, small looking-glasses, strong waters, pewter dishes, beads and a few other toys.

Imports:- Gold dust, red wood, elephant teeth, Guinea corn, gum, ostrich feathers, amber, ebony, crystal, and great numbers of negroes, who are sold by their rulers and petty princes to the English! a people whose forefathers have so gallantly shed their blood in defence of their laws and liberty. From the Barbary we have rice, figs, almonds, raisins, dates and copper.

QUERIES

- 2133 MOYES Anne Petrie Moyes, b. 1880 in Glasgow to Andrew Moyes (b. 1849 to Alexander Moyes and Isabella Bain) and Catherine Petrie (b. 1850 to George Petrie and Elizabeth Campbell) m. John Curran of N Ireland, and d. 1976 in Toronto, Canada. Information about descendants appreciated.
Shirley Marks, RR#3, Fenwick, Ontario, Canada, LO5 1CO
- 2134 McNEE/McNAB James McNab m. Catharine Campbell on 18 Aug 1805 at Killin, Perthshire. Information sought about him and all McNabs in parish of Killin: Why were the names interchangeable?
Mary V. Clinton, 8119 N Orchard Prairie Road, Spokane, WA99207-9707, USA
- 2135 CONSTANT David Constant, seaman/captain m. Mary Lyon, c. 1846 in Cullen, Banffshire. They had a daughter Eliza Jane b. c1848 in Cullen. Information about David wanted.
Mrs C. Hay, 64 North Gyle Terrace, Edinburgh EH12 8JY
- 2136 DEES/DEE'S/DIS/DEAS Information about these families welcomed.
Mr Gilles Gabrielli-Dees, "Notre Dame Des Graces" A4, 64 Chemin du Merlan, F-13014, Marseilles
- 2137 DEES/RARISCH Frida Johanna Rarisch or Dees, b. 19 Oct 1877 in Striesen (Dresden). Her children, Alfred and Ernest Dees, emigrated to USA. Information on family and descendants appreciated.
Mr Gilles Gabrielli-Dees, "Notre Dame Des Graces" A4, 64 Chemin du Merlan, F-13014, Marseilles
- 2138 HARVIE/McNAUGHTON/ARNOTT David Harvie, b.c. 1822 in Broxburn or Uphall, West Lothian, to James Harvie and Mary Flint or Hill m. 7 Dec 1849 in Edinburgh Mary McNaught(on) (b.c. 1828 in Corstorphine to Alexander McNaughton and Catherine Arnott, d. 3 May 1860 in Edinburgh), d. 22 May 1892 in Edinburgh. information wanted about family.
Mary Ann Sarrels, 6942 E Hayne Place, Tucson, Arizona 85710, USA
- 2139 HUNTER/DUNCAN William Hunter, b.c. 1800 in Fossoway, Kinross, m. Mary Duncan (b.c. 1799 in Dollar, Clackmannanshire to George Duncan (?) and Jean Ramage of Dollar). They lived in Fossoway and Dollar and had a daughter Elizabeth. Information wanted.
Mary Ann Sarrels, 6942 E Hayne Place, Tucson, Arizona 85710, USA
- 2140 ROSE James Fraser Rose (16), grandson of John Rose and Hughina Mackay, appears on 1861 census for Scourie, Sutherland. Any information on him would be appreciated.
Mrs F. Campbell, 1 St Clement Avenue, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 9DG
- 2141 MACKAY Jane Rose and Angus Mackay were married in Durness, Sutherland, in April, 1850. Are there descendants from this marriage?
Mrs F. Campbell, 1 St Clement Avenue, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 9DG

- 2142 ROSS Robina Mackay Rose, wife of Alexander Ross, died in Edinburgh in November 1881. Death reported by Donald Ross, son. Information on this family would be appreciated.
Mrs F. Campbell, 1 St Clement Avenue, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 9DG
- 2143 URQUHART Donald Urquhart, Inverasdale, Ross-shire, married Annabella Cross in 1811, and moved to Harris in the 1830's. A daughter, Catherine, married Donald Mackinnon. Any information on them would be appreciated.
Mrs F. Campbell, 1 St Clement Avenue, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 9DG
- 2144 TAYLOR Robert Taylor, b.c. 1802, m. Elisabeth Henderson (b.c. 1804) 6 November 1825 in the Parish of Auchtermuchty, Fife County, Scotland. Son, John, b 6 October 1826 at Pleasance, parish of Auchtermuchty, Fife. Robert and Family emigrated to Canada c. 1832. Any information on birthplace and ancestry of Robert Taylor appreciated.
Chuck Taylor, 329 South Taylor Street, Spring Valley, Illinois 61362-1851
- 2145 LITHGOW/TAYLOR James Lithgow, m. 20 July 1888 at Lochee, Georgina Taylor (b. 7 Aug 1871 to George Taylor and Jane Peddie). James d. 14 Dec 1905 at Dundee, having divorced Georgina c. 1895 in America. Information sought on Georgina and two of her brothers, Arkley (b. 28 June 1869) and George (b. 2 Dec 1877), both at Leven. Arkley Taylor, 11 Inchgarvie Crescent, Dunfermline, Fife KY11 4HL.
- 2146 COLLINS/TAYLOR Isabella Taylor, b.c. 1845 at Dundee, m. Joseph Henry Collins, seaman (b.c. 1841 at St John's, New Brunswick, to John Collins, hotel keeper and Elizabeth Higbee). Joseph d. 7 Dec 1872 at Dundee. Information sought on subsequent whereabouts of Isabella and their daughter, Jessie (b. 12 Jan 1873 in Dundee).
Arkley Taylor, 11 Inchgarvie Crescent, Dunfermline, Fife KY11 4HL.
- 2147 DOUGLAS Robert Douglas (b.c. 1588) m. Jean Rose; their children, christened at High Church, Glasgow, 1610-18, were James, William, Robert, James and Elizabeth. Witnesses at the wedding were Walter and William Douglas. Were they related to Robert? Who were Robert's parents?
C. Vance Allyn, Box 186, Charlestown, RI 02813, USA
- 2148 WILSON Alexander (Sandy) Wilson, a gas fitter, and a well known pugilist in Edinburgh, m. Annie Cairns. They lived in 1850 at 1 Leven Street, Edinburgh; their children were James, Richard, Robert, Danial, William, Agnes and Mary Ann (m. ? Thomas Goldie, staying in Scotland). The other children came to Canada in 1853 and settled in McNab township, Renfrew City, Ontario. Sandy had a twin Archibald. Information wanted on Mary Ann and Archibald. Mrs Jessie Brown, Box 171, Norwood, Ontario, KOL 2VO, Canada.

- 2149 HALLIDAY/HOLLIDAY Information about these names pre-1900 world-wide wanted, with a special interest in Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. I hold a large index of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1580's to 1900. Mr C. John Halliday, 63 Hillview Crescent, Edinburgh EH12 8QF.
- 2150 LANGLANDS Information wanted about Langlands moving from Borders to Perthshire in 17th century.
Mrs P.V. Langlands, Kingshill, Chewton Mendip, Bath BA3 4PD.
- 2151 CRAWFORD/TENNANT David Crawford (b.c. 1812) m. Margaret Tennant (b.c. 1822). Their children were David (b. 1845), George (b. 1848), John (b. 1849), Jane (b. 1851), James W. (b. 1852) and Frederick (b.c. 8 May 1853 in St Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh). They emigrated to Canada after 1853. Information wanted.
Donna Stout, 408 Lefebvre Way, Orleans, Ontario, Canada K1E 2W6
- 2152 BISHOP Peter Bishop, b.c. 1800 to John Bishop, m. Agnes Lynd (b. 28 Nov 1807 in West Calder). Their children, born in West Calder, were Elizabeth (b. 24 June 1830), John (b. 25 April 1832), and James (b. 1834). They emigrated to Canada in 1834. Peter was a gamekeeper and won bagpipng awards. Information wanted about Peter, his mother and date and place of birth.
Donna Stout, 408 Lefebvre Way, Orleans, Ontario, Canada K1E 2W6.
- 2153 MEEK/LYND/BROWN Elizabeth Meek (b. 3 Mar 1781 in Ayr to John Meek and Elizabeth Brown). Did she marry John Lynd of Sweden, and how was Elizabeth Brown related to Agnes Brown (b. 17 Mar 1732 in Ayr m. William Burns father of Robert Burns)? Information on lineage appreciated.
Donna Stout, 408 Lefebvre Way, Orleans, Ontario, Canada K1E 2W6.
- 2154 GOODALL Alison Goodall, daughter of John Goodall and Alison Bathgate, b. 1818. When were her parents married and where? Other related names, Cowe and Boad.
Mrs Alison Brookes, 2178 Gibson Street, Port Alberni, British Columbia, V9Y 1A7, Canada.
- 2155 HOGAN Michael Hogan m. on 9 May 1859 Susan Morony at St John's RC Church, Perth. Their son Michael was born at Perth on 10 Nov 1861, but his mother's maiden name is shown sometimes as Morony, and sometimes as McMillan. Is there any explanation?
Doug Hogan, 35 Ashton Street, Reservoir, Victoria, Australia 3073.
- 2156 MUNDELL Mary Bell Mundell was born according to her marriage certificate at Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire, in 1857 to Walter Mundell and Margaret Herd. No trace can be found of the birth in official Birth Registers. Can anyone throw light on this?
Doug Hogan, 35 Ashton Street, Reservoir, Victoria, Australia 3073.
- 2157 CALLENDER Jane Callender, b.c. 1847 at Edinburgh to William Callender, shoemaker, and Agnes Mason, m. John Frederick Gohns at Edinburgh on 25 August 1865. She was then living at 20 Carnegie

Street, Edinburgh, and emigrated with her husband to Australia, living at Emerald Hill, near Melbourne. In c. 1879 she came to New Zealand as a widow with her three sons, Ernest, b. 1870, Charles, b. 1872, and Frederick, b. 1874. She possibly had one sister, Isabella, b. 1857, and two brothers, James, b. 1860 and Alexander b. 1863. Information wanted about Jane and her family.

Mrs I Goodsir, 97 Heywood Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.

- 2158 **BALLENY** Captain John Balleny, originally in the coal trade between Newcastle and London, was living in 1798 at St George's in the East, London. He was part owner of the Blenheim, a ship of 569 tons, and in 1814 master of the Lord Cathcart, trading between Liverpool and Marenham. From 1820 to 1831 he was master of the sloop "Peace", trading from Shields and later between Hull and Memel. He had an interest in the Scottish whaling barque, Caledonia. In 1838 he was captain of the Eliza Scott (belonging to the Messrs Enderby) searching for new land and sealing grounds and discovered the Balleny Islands in Antarctica. Latterly he was master of the barque, Taglioni, trading between Liverpool and Calcutta. Where and to whom was he born? Possibly around 1775? Where and when did he die, possibly between January 1842 and February 1843?

Mrs G. H. Osborne, 12 Duer Place, Cherrybrook, New South Wales 2126, Australia.

- 2159 **MIDDLETON** David Middleton, son of James Middleton, meal miller and Catherine Sadler, was baptised on 6 Oct 1801 at St Vigean, Angus, and died 13 Dec 1871 at Stirling aged 71. He was a grain merchant and lived at one time at Mill o' Tor, Blairdrummond, Stirling, and m. 26 Nov 1825 Margaret Kay (b. 1797 at Dysart, Fife, to Robert Kay and Magdalene Ireland) at Campsie, Stirling. Their children were James (?) b. 1826, Robert bapt. 18 Mar 1827, Magdalene bapt 8 Apr 1829 at Govan, Janet bapt 28 Oct 1833 at Cowcaddens, Margaret bapt 1835 (m. Alexander Wingate), David (b. 1839 m. Helen Bell Mudie), and Thomas (b. 1844 at Blairdrummond, m. Christina Briggs Currie). Are David and his brother George (bapt 25 May 1803 at Kinnettles) descended from Captain Robert Middleton or his brothers Captain Lawrence, or David Middleton (a surgeon in London)? Robert used a crest in 1672 "a blue boar's head erased erect, with a motto "Guard yourself".

Mrs J. Wilton, 21 Whitcombe Terrace, Hokitika, Westland, New Zealand.

- 2160 **HENRY** Jane Ann Henry, b.c. 1877 to James Henry and Susan Henderson (m. 15 June 1866), m. Alexander Cant (son of William and Alexia Knight Cant) on 9 Aug 1901 and d. 26 Jan 1907 at Broughty Ferry. They had one son, Alexander, b. 1902. Her siblings were Jemima, b. 1867 at Dundee, Mary and another born in Monifieth in 1870 and 1875 respectively. Information wanted about Jane and her place of burial and ancestors. Mrs Jean C. Allen, PO Box 362, Kittery, Maine 03904, USA.

- 2161 GEDDES Charles Frederick Geddes, b 1846 in Scotland (poss Peebles area), moved to England, then India for his health; m c. 1880 in Madras, Elizabeth Stuart (b. 17.4.1852, d. 20.7. 1943, bur. Sewri Cemetery, Bombay - only child of Charles STUART, Cavalry - India). Official for GIP Railways (Lonavla/Bombay), d. 12 March 1915. Buried All Saints Church, Lonavla, Diocese of Bombay. Five daughters: Jessie (1883-1952), Grace (1885-1960s), Sybil (1891-1918), Mabel (1893-?), Constance (1895-1943). Any information re famiy in Scotland pre-1850 and after much appreciated.
Penny Stow, 198 Fosseway Close, Colerne, Chippenham, Wilts SN14 8EE
- 2162 MacGREGOR John MacGregor, piper, b. at Dull, Aberfeldy, 1 Dec 1797, to Thomas MacGregor (b. 6 Nov 1754) and Margaret McLaren who were married at Dull on 11 Oct 1783. Other children were Janet, b. 23 Dec 1798, Alexander, b. 23 September 1800, James, b. 9 Feb 1803, and Donald, b. 23 June 1805. John emigrated to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, with his father from Oban on 6 Oct 1808, and d. at The Alamo on 6 Mar 1836. What happened to Margaret and the six other children, and are any descendants alive?
Malcolm White, Clan Gregor Society, The Orchard, Kilmahog, by Callander, Perthshire FK17 8HD
- 2163 HOWIE John Howie m. Catherine Straitfurd (buried 16 Jan 1807) and had a son David, b. at Ceres on 1 Nov 1815. John m. again Helen Robertson, and d. 7 Feb 1858 at 65 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh. He wrote in Nov 1850 to the Government of Van Diemen's Land about David's whereabouts, David having been transported for stealing. David had an elder brother Thomas. How many children did John have and are any descendants alive?
Mrs Pauline Buckby, 352 Park Street, New Town, Tasmania, Australia 7008
- 2164 MORTON Thomas Morton, m. Janet, daughter of William Woodburn, at Loudon, on 4 June 1842. They arrived in South Australia on "Lady McNaughten" from London on 15 Oct 1847 with two children, James and William. Ellen Gibb from Darvel came with them. Who were Thomas' parents? Were they James Morton and Helen Gilchrist?
Mrs Glenys Savage, PO Box 1024, Norwood 5067, Australia.
- 2165 MORTON Mary Morton, daughter of Robert and Christina Morton of 17 West Main Street, Darvel and niece of Thomas, and Matthew Jamie (nephew of Janet Morton, nee Woodburn) of Auchenlea, Ayr, wrote to their cousin Mary Morton of Clare in South Australia between 1899 and 1915, the letters mentioning belonging to "the Black Bull family of Mortons". Seek information on Thomas Morton.
Mrs Glenys Savage, PO Box 1024, Norwood 5067, Australia.

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 may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they 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 moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the convener, Vice convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**
If the management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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