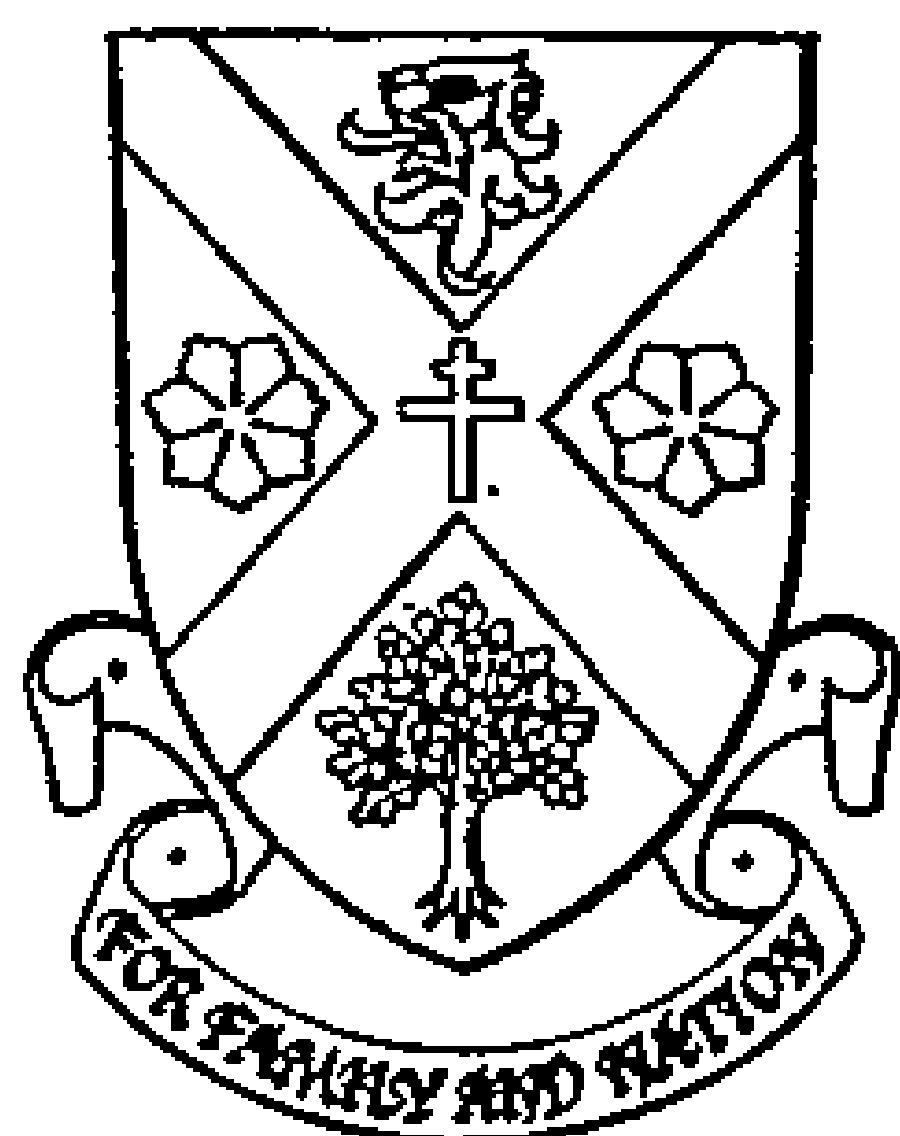


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

ISSN 0300-337X

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

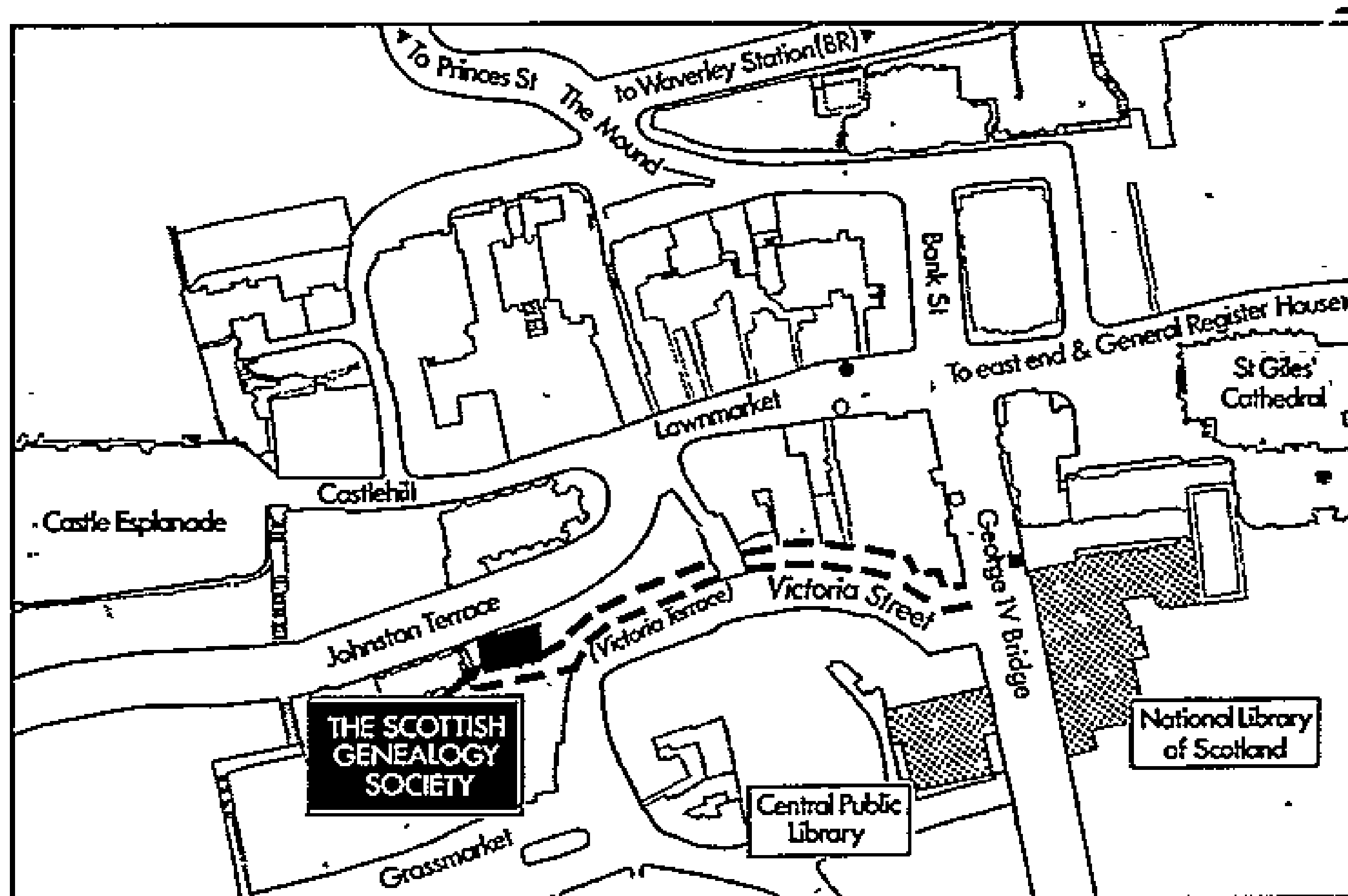
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist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

Library & Family History Centre,

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

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

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



BUSES: ● 1,35,70. ○ 6,34,70. ■ East Scot. 23,45. Fife Scot. X52,X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,45,47,89
□ East Scot. 23,44. Fife Scot. X52,X60. Lothian 23,24,77,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This will be held on Monday 15 February 1993 at 7.30pm at the Royal College of Physicians. Three council members are due to retire, but are eligible to stand for a second period of three years. Nominations for these posts, or for any of the office bearing posts, should be in the hands of the Hon. Secretary by 15 January 1993, duly signed by the nominee, proposer and seconder.

LIBRARY OPENING TIMES

Tuesday 10.30 - 17.30
Thursday 17.30 - 21.00

Wednesday 14.30 - 20.30
Saturday 10.00 - 5.00

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.

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.

Their Family History Research Centre is at 179 Princes Street, Dundee, DD4 6DQ. Full details about the opening of the premises should appear in their September journal. Anyone who can help with donations of money, books, equipment, materials and labour, should write to their new Centre.

ALLEUM

Until the recent upheavals genealogy was outlawed in Poland. We have recently received a letter announcing the formation of a Society of those interested in the name Knobloch. If you are interested, please write to: Genealogisches Knobloch-Archiv e. V., skr. poczt. 312, PL 50-950 Wroclaw 2, Poland.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

"Roots '93" is being held in Dumfries & Galloway from 21 - 31 May 1993. Many events have been arranged from pageants to tours, exhibitions to dances, regatta to a grand clan ball. Those interested can obtain more information from: Roots '93, Magdalen House, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, DG11 1PD.

'Lands & Their Owners in Galloway' by P.H.M'Kerlie is an invaluable 3 volume work on the genealogical history of the area. This scarce and hard to obtain work is being reprinted in a facsimile edition. Further details may be had from: GC Book Publishers Ltd., 17 North Main Street, Wigtown, DG8 9HL

SYLLABUS - SEPTEMBER 1992 - MAY 1993

September 15th	Computers and Genealogy C.H. Delworth
October 15th	"Scottish Soldier" Dr Diana Henderson
November 23rd	Film about "The Bruces" Lord Elgin
1993	
January 15th	Queen Margaret 1093-1993: Should we Commemorate? Professor Geoffrey Barrow
February 15th	AGM and "Heirlooms" night
March 15th	Bondagers of the Borders Liz Taylor
April 15th	The Swansons: My Approach Ian Hitchison
May 5th	A Visit to the Court of Lord Lyon (details to be announced later)

LIBRARY CORRESPONDENCE

When writing to the Society for information or help, please remember to enclose a Stamped Addressed Envelope, preferably no smaller than 9in. x 4in., or three International Reply coupons with your request.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Anglo-Scottish Relations and the Border, BC to 17th C	- B. Armstrong
A List of Parishes in Boyds Marriage Index	- Society of Genealogists
Marriage Licence Abstracts and Indexes in Library of the Society of Genealogists	
The Bangour Story	- W.F. Hendrie & D.A.D. Macleod
Exploring Scottish History	- ed. M. Cox
Shipwrecks of N.E. Scotland 1444-1990	- D.M. Ferguson
The Beetons of South Africa	- O.J. Henning
Muir/Mure in the 1851 Census of Ayrshire	- Thomas H. Muller
Mair/Marr in the 1851 Census of Ayrshire	- Thomas H. Muller
Russell in the 1851 Census of Ayrshire	- Thomas H. Muller
Dir. of Scots Banished to the American Plantations	- David Dobson
The Glasgow Academy 1846-1946	
Lady Glenorchy's Church Communion Rolls	- ed. D.R. Torrance
Renfrewshire M.Is vol. 2	- ed. J.F. & S. Mitchell
My Ancestors were Congregationalists	- comp. D.J. H. Clifford
Crests of the Families of Great Britain & Ireland	- J. Fairbairn
The Incorporation of Bakers of Glasgow	
The Merchant Maiden Hospital	- Margt K.B. Sommerville
The Muster Roll of Angus 1899-1900	- ed. J.B. Salmond
Nisbet House, The Ancestral Home of the Nisbets	- R.C. Nesbit
The Black Book of Taymouth	
Fair Sunshine	- J. Purves
The Msida Bastion Cemetery, Malta	- ed. J. Cannon
A Kirkpatrick Family 1759-1990	- K.W. Kirkpatrick
The Mariners of Angus 1600-1700	- D. Dobson
Genealogies Catalogued in the Lib. of Congress since 1986	
Third Stat. Account - Sutherland (XIX B)	- ed. John S. Smith
Third Stat. Account - Caithness (XIX A)	- ed. John S. Smith
The Aberdeen Almanac 1848	
The Aberdeen Almanac 1862	
This Was Their World	- A. Rogers
The Libraries Directory 1991-93	- ed. R.S. Burnell
The Mariners of St Andrews - E. Neuk of Fife 1600-1700	- D. Dobson
The Life and Troubled Times of Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan	- A. Campbell of Airds
History of Highland Dress - J. Telfer Dunbar	
The House of Gordon Vols. 1 & 2	- J.M. Bulloch
S.R.O. Court of Session Productions 1760-1840	
Edinburgh University Calendar 1990-91	
A Cooper Family from N.E. Angus	- John C. Cooper
Smuggling in the Highlands (manuscript copy)	
List of American Documents in the S.R.O.	
List of Gifts & Deposits in the S.R.O. Vols. 1 & 2	
List of Plans in the S.R.O. Vols 1-4	

British Settlers in Natal, Vol. 6 - S. O'B Spencer
Dumfries & Galloway N.H. & A. Soc. Transactions 1955-56
- ed. R.C. Reid & A.E. Truckell
Index to Register of Deeds in S.R.O. Vols. 1 to 36 (1661-1696)

S.R.O. Holdings on Microfiche

Court of Session Productions 1840-1947 (2 fiche)
Australasian Source List (4 fiche)
Records of Church of Scotland & other Presbyterian Churches (4 fiche)
Index to Register of Sasines for Forfar, 1701-1780 (6 fiche)
Index to Register of Sasines for Orkney & Shetland 1617-1660 (5 fiche)
Index to Register of Deeds 1707 (6 fiche)

Extract from "The Annals of Edinburgh"

Plague in Edinburgh - 1568

This dreadful malady raging in the city, the town council ordered all infected persons, and their whole furniture and effects to be removed to the Borough Muir; and appointed persons to clean the houses of those so removed, as also to bury those who died, in the Greyfriars' church-yard. For each of those persons the treasurer, was ordered to cause to be made "ane gown of gray with Saint Androiss Cross, quhite behind and before, and to everie ane of thame ane staff with ane quhite clayth on the end, quhairby thay may be knowin quhairevir they pass." When any person fell sick "in quhatsomevir kynd of seikness that evir it be", they were ordered to shut their doors and neither come out, nor admit any person into their house, till they were visited by the bailie of their quarter of the town "and ordours be taken by him under the paine of death." Many other regulations were enacted by the town council for preventing this disease spreading, all of which were ordered to be strictly obeyed, under the pain of death.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

In 1988 the Society decided to introduce a scheme for the accreditation of professional searchers with the knowledge and experience required to answer genealogical inquiries. Since then several changes have taken place in the list of accredited searchers, and the current list is shown below. Applications for inclusion in the list should be sent to the Secretary to the Genealogical Inquiries Committee, Mr Angus Mitchell, 20 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh EH7 5BS.

Mrs A. Rosemary Bigwood, MA, MLitt, ASGRA

38 Primrose Bank Road, Edinburgh EH5 3JF. Tel: 031-552 7980

Genealogical and historical research; histories of Scottish Families, houses and businesses compiled; older records consulted; transcriptions and Latin translations.

Mrs Doreen Brown, ASGRA

64 Orchard Road, Edinburgh EH4 2HD Tel: 031-332 3285

General family history from statutory and parish registers.

David G.C. Burns, ASGRA

16/7 Craigmount Hill, Edinburgh EH4 8HW Tel: 031-339 6959

Ancestral research and family history from primary and secondary sources; legal searches; adoption cases; searching for living relatives; lectures.

Mrs Kathleen B. Cory, FSAScot

4 Brunstane Road, Joppa, Edinburgh EH15 2EY. Tel: 031-669 5149

Parish registers; family history and living relatives; specialist in Orkney and Shetland ancestry for grants of arms; lectures.

Mrs Shona M. Cowie, BA

64 Argyle Crescent, Edinburgh EH15 2QD Tel: 031-669 1021

Searches in statutory registers, census returns and parish registers. Family histories; searches for living relatives.

Mrs Maggi Dignall

67 Comely Bank Avenue, Edinburgh EH4 1ET Tel: 031-332 5255

General family history and parish registers.

Robert Fenwick, ASGRA

St Leonards Manse, 112 Dundee Road, Perth PH2 7BB Tel: 0738 27975

Recent and early records, especially for families and sources listed in regional archives.

Mrs Anna Frackiewicz MA

87/4 Craiglockhart Terrace, Edinburgh EH14 1BP Tel: 031-443 1108

Family histories researched from statutory and parish registers; census returns; background information at national and central libraries, including map room.

Anne Garven, ASGRA

8 Lismount Avenue, Edinburgh EH5 3EP Tel: 031-552 6333

Scottish family history research using statutory and parish registers; census returns; sasines; testaments, archival material.

Dr Betty J. Iggo, ASGRA

5 Relugas Road, Edinburgh EH9 2NE Tel: 031-667 4879

Family and historical research; census returns; statutory and parish register sightings; legal searches.

Mrs Margaret I.M. Mackenzie

Tigh Na H'ath, Dulnain Bridge, Grantown-on Spey, Morayshire PH26 3NU
Tel: 047-985 266

General genealogical and historical research in Badenoch and Strathspey area, Inverness-shire, Morayshire and Ross and Cromarty, plus research in Edinburgh if required.

Alan J.L. Macleod, FSAScot, ASGRA

51/3 Mortonhall Road, Edinburgh EH9 2HN. Tel: 031-667 0437

Family research using census returns, statutory and parish records (New Register House) and other records in the Scottish Records Office; 19th and 20th centuries; special interest in the Highlands.

Mrs Alison S.B. Mowat, MA Hons History, ASGRA

14 Blacket Place, Edinburgh EH9 1RL Tel: 0431-667 2295

Family and historical research in Scotland; parish registers, genealogical and legal records; transcriptions and translations; convict records.

Mrs Ann I.S. Pippet, ASGRA

82 Grange Loan, Edinburgh EH9 2EP. Tel: 031-667 6720

Family and historical research with particular interest in Scots in the West Indies.

Mrs Julie Poole, MA, ASGRA, AGRA

9 Queens Gardens, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9TA. Tel: 0334-74887

Genealogist; legal searcher; living relatives, census returns; statutory and parish registers; house, business and literary researches, transcriptions; translations; Latin, photography.

J. Stewart Reid, BA(Hons), FSAScot

Scottish Roots, 57/59 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1SR Tel: 031-557 6550 Fax: 031-555 0615

Searches in statutory records of births, marriages and deaths after 1855; census returns.

Mrs D. Shippey, MA(Oxon), ASGRA

3 Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 5LA. Tel: 031-556 4274

Family and historical research; all periods, but early work a speciality; transcriptions.

Mrs C.M. Skelton

33 Doonholm Road, Alloway, Ayr KA7 4QU. Tel: 0292-43883

Ancestral research from Ayrshire local records; family trees prepared in Gothic script on parchment; embroidered family tree/marriage samplers.

James A. Thompson, ASGRA

84 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh EH3 9PF Tel: 031-229 3652

Legal research; tracing living relatives.

HE HAS THE SAME NAME, BUT IS HE *YOUR* ANCESTOR?

by Helen Hinchliff*

A comment recently overheard in a genealogical library - *Oh no, I have been spending the past five years researching the wrong man!* prompts me to wonder how many family historians have made this mistake, wasting perhaps a few weeks, months, or even years documenting the origins of someone who is not actually in their own line of descent. On several occasions when researching the families of eighteenth-century Aberdonians, I have tentatively identified the "wrong man." A number of tests have helped me to avoid spending too much time with him. Perhaps others confronted with two or more potential "ancestors" with the same name might wish to try them; they work no matter where your ancestor was living.

A WOMAN CANNOT MARRY A MAN WHO HAS ALREADY DIED

Helen Law (ca 1702-1769+) was the mother of my immigrant ancestor James Edwards, who came to Virginia in 1740. James returned to Scotland in 1765 to visit his mother and must have brought back the news that she had remarried. Family letters written in 1878 reported that Helen Law had married a second time to a man named Souper and that she was a wealthy woman.¹ Family tradition was correct about her husband's name: the St Nicholas (parish of Aberdeen) Register recorded Helen's contract to marry William Soper, Woolcomber, on 30 August 1756.² In the microfiche version of the International Genealogical Index (IGI), William's marriage entry is indexed with those for the Souper family in Aberdeen. Elsewhere, the names Soper and Souper have been reported as variants of each other³ and Helen Law was once recorded as the wife of William Souper, Woolcomber.⁴

A family of merchants surnamed Souper played a prominent role in Aberdeen's late seventeenth - to mid eighteenth-century business life, primarily as exporters of handknit stockings.⁵ There were an elder and a younger William Souper, and it seemed plausible to assume that Helen Law had married the younger of them. The occupation of woolcomber did not seem to fit with merchant, but I rationalised that a woolcomber might have dealt in woollen stockings. Indeed, I was so favourably inclined to the idea that Helen Law had come from a prominent family and I so enjoyed imagining her having married a wealthy merchant like William Souper that I did not seriously question the incongruity of occupations. (It would be much later that I would discover that most mid-to-late-eighteenth-century Aberdonian woolcombers were apprentices or journeymen employees of merchants and were very poor indeed; but that is another story.)

I set out to learn more about William Souper, merchant. He had been baptised 13 October 1691, the son of an earlier William Souper, merchant, and Jean Byres.⁶ Helen Law had been born in about 1702.⁷ It would have been a late

marriage for both of them, but the eleven-year difference in their ages seemed plausible. No prior marriage record for William Souper appeared in the records; thus, no wife stood in the way of a possible marriage to Helen Law. It was a blow then to discover that William Souper, merchant, died intestate on 5 July 1741, his brother Patrick serving as executor dative [administrator] of his estate.⁸ William's death in 1741 instantly eliminated him as the 1756 marriage partner of Helen Law. (William Soper, woolcomber, Helen's actual husband, appears to have come from Devon, where the name is frequently found. That, too, is another story.)

A WOMAN CANNOT BE THE WIDOW OF A LIVING MAN

On 10 November 1749 Helen Law, widow of John Fraser, horse hyrer,⁹ lost her lease on a flat she had been renting from John Smith, shoemaker. The Town of Aberdeen intended to take up the lease; to make sure the flat was vacant it had required Helen's bond to remove herself by the following Whitsunday.¹⁰ Helen's signature on this bond was identical with another she was to make in 1760 when she served as a witness in a case before the Court of Session.¹¹ (In the latter instance she was identified as the wife of William Soper, woolcomber, making clear that this was the same woman identified as John Fraser's widow.)

Helen's bond identifying her as the widow of John Fraser was the first (and only) record of this marriage. Certainly, none appeared in the St Nicholas Marriage Register. Two questions arose: When and where did they marry? Were there children? Readers familiar with the "Family Search Program" or computerised International Genealogical Index (IGI) of the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS),¹² will realise that the first step in answering such questions was to enter the names Helen Law and John Fraser into the computer to discover whether they had any children. This procedure yielded one entry: on 12 August 1744 John Fraser and Helen Law had a daughter baptised in Aberdeen named Barbara Fraser. No parish church was reported as the source for this information; instead, the entry resulted from an LDS member submission. A search in the computer for a marriage for Helen Law and John Fraser anywhere in the United Kingdom was fruitless.

A third effort sent me on a wild goose chase. I checked the individual baptism entry for Barbara Fraser thinking that the information submitted by the LDS member was based on personal records and that John and Helen might have lived in a parish in which the clerk had not recorded the mother's name. The following entry seemed plausible: Barbara Fraser, daughter of John Fraser (the mother's name unrecorded), was baptised on 27 March 1744 in Banchory Devenick, a parish contiguous with St Nicholas. The difference of five months in the two baptism entries might have resulted from faulty personal records held by the LDS member, so I did not consider it grounds for rejecting the entry. The Family Search showed several children for John Fraser and an unnamed wife in Banchory Devenick and the last one had been baptized in

1748, the year before Helen Law was named as the widow of John Fraser, horse hyrer. I noted further that the Banchory Devenick John Fraser had eight children baptised in the 12 years prior to 1742, but a gap of two years occurred before Barbara was baptised. This seemed enough time for a first wife to have died and for John to have met and married Helen who would serve as a mother for his large family. The fact that the LDS member had not reported Helen Law as the mother of the two children John Fraser had baptised in 1746 and 1748 did not seem a problem, because she could have been a descendant of Barbara Fraser and had no knowledge of Barbara's siblings.

It seemed a good hypothesis, but a careful review of the Banchory Devenick parish register was necessary to find some evidence to support it. The register identified the names of the farmtowns for the parents and Godparents of every baptised infant. There was only one John Fraser having children baptised in Banchory Devenick at the time and he always lived at Hildontree, so it is highly probable that one man was the father of all eleven children. The register did not include occupations, so it was not possible to determine whether he had been a horse hyrer. Indeed, there was nothing in the register to support the hypothesis that Helen Law had married this John Fraser in 1742-3 and then had borne him three children including a daughter named Barbara. Nevertheless, additional facts were available in the register. One of them would demonstrate that John Fraser in Hildontree was not Helen's husband.

In addition to appearing as a father, John Fraser in Hildontree was a frequent Godparent, often associated with some of the more influential people in the parish. This appealed to me because it suited my notion that Helen Law would have married somebody important; however, no entry confirmed that this man was the right John Fraser. As I reached the baptisms for 1749 it occurred to me that were John to have served as a witness at any date after 10 November 1749, then he could not have been the man who had left Helen a widow by that date.

On 26 September 1749, John Fraser in Hildontree was a Godfather. By then, he had about six weeks to live before making Helen a widow. The search continued, and John Fraser in Hildontree lived too long. Indeed, he served as a Godfather on 11 April 1750 and yet again on 31 July 1751. Helen Law's second husband was not the man from Banchory Devenick.

The film that contained the information submitted by the LDS member reported her source as the "Aberdeen Church."¹³ It would have been more accurate to have reported the St Nicholas Baptism Register which was later discovered to have the following entry: "[On] 12 August 1744 John Fraser hyrer and Helen Law his spouse had a daughter baptised called Barbara ..."¹⁴ (A future update of LDS "Family Search Program" will no longer reject Old Parochial Register entries in favour of abstracted records previously submitted by LDS members.)

WOMEN INFREQUENTLY BEAR CHILDREN TO MEN A GENERATION OLDER THAN THEY

In a rural parish like Banchory Devenick, two men of the same name could be differentiated by the farmtown where each lived; in large towns and cities, occupation was the major way of distinguishing them. Further, when a man's given name and occupation were the same as his father's, he was characterised by his inferiority: e.g. John Fraser, junior or younger, horsehyrer. If a man bore the same name and occupation as his father and grandfather, he would be identified as youngest. It is important to track the death of the elder man and the consequent change in designation of younger ones of the same name.

There were at least four John Frasers living in Aberdeen in 1743. Two were merchants and two were horse hyrers; both sets of men were differentiated by seniority. Obviously, Helen Law did not marry either of the merchants, but which horsehyrer did she marry? In this case, baptism records were used to identify him. On 14 May 1705, John Fraser, horsehyrer, married Margaret Bisset, the probable daughter of William Bisset, late Dean of Gild, who served as her cautioner.¹⁵ Their first child, named John, was baptised 23 March 1706. The witnesses were John Burnett and John Fraser, merchants,¹⁶ John Fraser and Margaret Bisset had seven additional children; their last was baptised 3 March 1720.¹⁷

The John Fraser whose children were born between 1706 and 1720 was a full generation older than Helen Law, so he is a highly improbable father for her daughter Barbara, born in 1744. His son, John, born in 1706, and also a horsehyrer, is far more likely. On 3 May 1719 and again on 28 May 1723, John Fraser, Senior, and John Fraser, Junior, hyrers, served as Godfathers of children born to William Sharp, Post[master], and Agnes Bisset.¹⁸

WILL THE REAL JOHN SMITH PLEASE STAND UP?

From about 1741 until at least 1743 Helen Law had worked for a saddler named James Smith¹⁹; in 1749 her landlord was John Smith, shoemaker. Was John Smith, shoemaker and landlord, closely related to James Smith, saddler? Had either, or both of these men, introduced Helen Law to John Fraser, the horsehyrer? The answer to both of these questions is almost certainly "yes"; however, to prove these relationships one needs to do a good bit of sorting out of people named Smith, one of the most common surnames in Aberdeen. Further, the given name John is also frequently found. At least five John Smiths were living in Aberdeen simultaneously. One potentially confusing baptism record documents four of them: John Smith, gardener, and his wife Janet Anderson had a son named John baptised on 1 June 1710. The witnesses were John Smith, town officer, and John Smith, maltman.²⁰

To find evidence in support of the hypothesis that the John Fraser whom Helen Law had married was associated with the Smiths whose occupations were saddler and shoemaker, I reconstructed families of men surnamed Smith and Fraser using baptism records. These were used first because they are among

the most easily and generally available of all eighteenth-century Scottish documents. Second, baptism records are extraordinarily useful in showing relationship patterns. Typically, eighteenth-century parents sought out their relatives, friends and business associates to serve as witnesses to their children's baptisms. When a couple had a large family it was often the case that the same individuals - or persons with the same occupations - were invited to serve several times. Relationship patterns are often evident and analysis of them can help to distinguish individuals who never married or had children. For example, no record of a marriage or of children for James Smith, saddler, has been located; yet he served as a Godfather many times.

The search was begun for the year 1700 and almost immediately, it was apparent that several men surnamed Smith were either saddlers or hyrers: James Smith, hyrer, was a witness for Robert Sandieson, hyrer, 10 March 1706;²¹ John Smith, horsehyrer, was a witness for Alexander Stewart, indweller, 28 July 1711;²² Robert Smith, saddler, was first found to be a father on 29 September 1719 and one of the witnesses was Alexander Smith, shoemaker and conveener [of trades],²³ the first indication that a relationship might exist between Smiths who were saddlers and Smiths who were shoemakers.

Two James Smiths were born in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The elder James was the son of John Smith, gardener, and Janet Anderson, and was baptised 18 February 1714;²⁴ the younger James, the son of Robert Smith, saddler, and Christian Clerk, was baptised 21 February 1723.²⁵ A careful analysis of the baptism records shows that James Smith, saddler, was almost certainly the son of John Smith and Janet Anderson, because he witnessed his first baptism in 1730; as John's son he would have been 26 years old in that year. Robert Smith's son James would have been seven years old in 1730, too young to serve as Godparent or to be identified as a saddler.

The baptism records also showed a relationship between the Smiths and the Frasers: John Smith, gardener, had a second son named John baptised 20 November 1720. This time, young John's Godfathers were John Smith, shoemaker, and John Frazer, hyrer,²⁶ thus demonstrating that two individuals with these names and occupations knew each other about 24 years before Helen Law married John Fraser. The following can be concluded: (1) John Smith, shoemaker, (the only one found in the St Nicholas Baptism Register) was Helen Law's landlord; (2) John Frazer, hyrer, John Smith's fellow Godparent in 1720, was Helen Law's future father-in-law (her husband-to-be would have been 14 years old - not yet old enough for differentiation by seniority); (3) James, the son of John Smith, gardener (who would have been six years old in 1720) was Helen's future employer. They all were related either by blood or close business relationships.

CONCLUSION

Our ancestors tended to use a fairly limited stock of given names, so differentiating among individuals with the same name is a frequent problem for Scottish

family historians. When discovering a record for an individual with the same name as your ancestor it is important not to jump to the conclusion that he or she is your ancestor. Our forebears attempted to differentiate individuals with the same names by attaching place names such as Hildontree or occupational distinctions such as horse hyrer or woolcomber as identifiers. We should make use of this information ourselves. We should also undertake such elementary checks as determining whether a candidate for "our ancestor" was the right age or was alive - or dead - when the facts required it. Our genealogical research time is too precious to waste five years on the wrong man.

*Helen Hinchliff is a genealogist and family historian. Her undergraduate degree is in political science; she holds a master of arts and a doctorate in communications. Dr Hinchliff has won awards in the United States and Canada for her genealogical writing. She is currently writing a book showing how to solve a wide variety of challenging genealogical problems using as a case study her eighteenth-century Scottish ancestors. She does not take clients.

Endnotes

1. "The Traditional History of the Edwards Family: Eleanor Law Edwards, Robert Alexander Edwards, Jr., James Edwards, and Descendants of the Latter," An accurate copy of papers written up in 1878, copies made March 14-16, 1925, by R.Y. Bush, from which page one is missing. Contained in the Bush-Beauchamp Family Papers, 1835-1982, Manuscript Department, The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky, USA. Grateful thanks is extended to The Filson Club for permission to cite these papers.
2. St Nicholas Marriage Register, CH1. 168A/13:388; LDS microfilm roll 991138. All subsequent references to marriages and baptisms at St Nicholas Church are from the records to be found in microfilm rolls 991135-38; for quick reference, only microfilm roll, series number and page are given.
3. Henry Barber, *British Family Names, Their Origin and Meaning*, 2d. ed. enl. (London: Elliot Stick, 1902), 244. It should be stated that Barber appears to be alone in the assertion that Souper is a variant of Soper, nor does he give any source for this or most other entries.
4. SRO, DL21/75, 14 April 1758.
5. The inventory of the elder William Souper included among many other items 84 dozen and 5 pairs of worsted stockings, which had been sent to London to be sold by Souper's factor, William Fraser. They were valued at £300 Scots. *Aberdeen Inventories, 1724-1725*, Commissariat of Aberdeen, LDS Microfilm Roll, 292359.

6. CH1 168A/:53; LDS 991135

7. Helen Law was twice a witness and her stated age allows the conclusion that she was born about 1702. SRO, CS 29/10/3/1762; CS 226/9407/2

8. Aberdeen Inventories, 1745

9. Hyrer is the former spelling for man who hired out horses.

10. Aberdeen Town Archives, inside back cover of Enactment Book VI. This was an idiosyncratic record, discovered serendipitously.

11. CS 29/10/3/1762

12. Helen Hinchliff, "Finding Scottish Ancestors by Computer," Scottish Genealogist, forthcoming.

13. LDS microfilm roll 925282, batch # 7428717

14 CH168A/8:98. LDS microfilm roll 991136

15. 168A/13/72; LDS roll 991138

16. 168A/7/21

17. Ibid., 161

18. Ibid., 205

19. CS 29/10/3/1762; CS226/9407/2

20. 168A/7:55; LDS roll 991136

21. Ibid., 20

22. 168A/7:66

23. Ibid., 156

24. Ibid., 90

25. Ibid., 202

26. Ibid., 170

THE MILLERS AT THE MILL OF GRYFE

by W.J. Curran

*Merry the maid be
That marries the miller
For foul day, and fair day,
He's aye bringing till her;
Has aye a penny in his purse
For dinner and for supper;
And, gin she please, a good fat cheese,
And lumps of yellow butter.*

*In winter when the win' and rain
Bla's o'er the barn and byre,
The miller on a good hearth-stane,
Before a ranting fire,
He sits, and cracks, and tells his tale,
O'er ale that is right nappy;
Who'd be Queen, that gaudy thing,
When a miller's wife's sae happy.*

From The Goldfinch, Glasgow 1783

The traveller on the road from Kilbarchan to Kilmalcolm goes along Bridge of Weir Main Street, crosses the bridge over the River Gryfe and comes, on the north bank, to what was, until 1760, the parish of Killallan and was then joined with Houston to become the combined parish of Houston and Killallan. From the bridge, the Burngill land, on part of which the Speirs' family built their tannery, is on the left, to the west, and the Mill of Gryfe land is on the right. Both these pieces of land on the north side of the river (plus more land on the south bank in Ranfurly) were once owned by Patrick Barr, the miller, whose only child, Elizabeth, married Robert Speir.

Today the Bridge of Weir is a thriving community but three hundred years ago it was only a small hamlet. Scotland was a backward country, lacking industry and her agriculture, though improving, was not up to the English standard. Travel was difficult - the roads were mere tracks, sometimes stony, sometimes muddy and the inns were flea-ridden hovels. Those that braved the journey commented on the barren treeless wastes of Lowland Scotland where the peasants lived in poverty in isolated communities.

In 1695 a John Barr, with his wife Janet Yeatts and their children, were living in Burngill and a Robert Neasmith and his family was recorded as being "in Myllne".¹ By 1704 the occupation of the mill had passed to George Barr, whose son Patrick lent John Barr ²£300 at a yearly interest of £18 against a bond of wadsett right (an early form of mortgage) on the lands of Burngill.³

In Scotland the new century began in a trade depression and in the shadow of famine following grain shortages and harvest failures in the late 1690s. Events took a new turn with the Union of 1707, the creation of a British common market, which many Scots saw as the only practical solution to a deepening political and economic crisis and a panacea for Scotland's rapidly worsening poverty. There was, however, no quick breakthrough but, on the other hand, the harm that Union did to the Scottish economy is usually greatly exaggerated and it was actually the start of a slow general improvement.⁴ Millers, it would seem, were among the first to prosper.

In 1719 Alexander Barr, who had inherited the Burngill lands from his father John, surrendered his rights to Patrick Barr, who had also succeeded his father and was now "miller at ye Myln of Greife".⁵

Patrick Barr was able to consolidate his position as heritor (landowner) in May 1728 when he bought "the Cornmill upon the water of Gerif called Gerifmiln with the miln lands and the milnhouses and other houses with the whole multures and the priviledges of fishing in the water of Greif" from Thomas, Earl of Dundonald. He also bought from the Earl a piece of land "called Horswood" on the south bank of the river.⁶

At that time tenants on an estate were thirled (thrallled) to the estate's mill and were bound to bring their corn to be ground at that mill and no other. They had to pay multures, a fixed proportion of their grain, to the miller as well as sequels, small amounts of meal paid to the miller's servants in addition to the amounts due to the miller.⁷

Later that year a sasine records that Patrick Barr borrowed 1,200 merks (£800 Scots) from Mr Robert Johnstoun, the minister at Kilbarchan.⁸

The mill lands now owned by Patrick Barr were once part of the Knox family estate and it is thought that the water-powered corn mill was originally built by them. When Uchtred Knox (1631-1665) had to sell his Renfrew estates William Cunningham of Craigends bought Nether Craigend in 1633 and Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, bought Ranfurly and Gryfe Castle in 1665.⁹

On the mill lands there was "A good orchard, with the privilege of fishing with crucs, nets, forks and rods, as far up and down the river as was use and wont. The place is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river where there is an enclosure earlier than any in the parish for growth".¹⁰

A corn mill was of great importance to the traditional Scottish community as it was the supplier of almost every mouthful of food. The population was mainly agricultural, living on what it could produce and, until potato farming was perfected, cereals were not just the main ingredient of the diet but the whole of the diet, the only variation being in the way the meal was prepared.¹¹

Oats, often thought of as the chief element in the Scotsman's diet, were in fact grown as the rent-paying crop and a large part of the population depended on pulses which they grew for their own consumption.

It was all grist to the mill which could grind not only oats, but bere (a hardy variety of barley) and pulses either separately or as a mixture. This meal was made into coarse bread, flat and unleavened, by mixing meal, salt and water. It was then dried, rather than baked, by toasting it slowly before an open fire, the only heat available. The meal could also be made into porridge; barley, left whole rather than ground, was used for barley broth. The people ate "bere-meal and a few greens boiled together at mid-day and bere-meal porridge evening and morning".

In the 1700s the miller's family enjoyed some advantages. They were unlikely to go hungry even when the cottage kists were empty and because there was always meal enough, there was also a good supply of husks and bruised corn for feeding livestock, millers usually being farmers as well. Yet another benefit to the miller's kitchen was the supply of fish from the mill dam for in the Gryfe was trout, pike and perch and with the first flood in June or July salmon came up the river from the Clyde and continued in the river till spawning time was over.¹²

No wonder that the balladeer asked "Who'd be Queen, that gaudy thing, When miller's wife's sae happy".

The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 probably had little effect on life in Bridge of Weir as the rebellions produced a brilliant explosion in the north, but Lowlanders were certainly not inclined to rise spontaneously against the Westminster government at the beck of a Catholic prince.¹³

While the Jacobite army was making its unsuccessful march in England, Paisley and Glasgow raised volunteers on the Hanoverian side. When the Prince returned, the towns were held to ransom as punishment for rebellion; so no Paisley tears were shed over Culloden. Indeed, the Duke of Cumberland was highly regarded in the area and in Paisley, as in Glasgow, a weaving establishment was named after him.¹⁴

Patrick Barr was succeeded, in about 1754, by Elizabeth, his daughter and sole heir, who had married Robert Speir about four or five years earlier.¹⁵

There is, in Paisley library, a 45-volume collection of writings, "The Cairn of Lochwinnoch matters: collekit betwix 1827 and 1837 by Andro Crawford". Dr Crawford, who was a respected member of the Kirk Session at Lochwinnoch, records in volume 15 that Robert Speir came from Inchinnan parish and "had a shop or two of weavers at the Brig of Weir. He was also a merchant, sending his goods to Dublin". A later report said it was in 1742 that Mr Spiers and others introduced the manufacture of lawns, cambrics etc for the Dublin

market, a trade which was still operating fifty years later.¹⁶

Robert and Elizabeth had five children, all boys. The firstborn, William, who was christened at Killellan church on 15th September 1751, presumably died as a child, as their second child, Patrick was the eldest surviving son and inherited the estate. Patrick was baptised at Killellan on 23rd December 1753. The third boy, Robert, who was baptised on 14th June 1754, is described by Dr Crawford as an "onwit". This seems to be the Scottish form of "unwitty" - wanting in wit, unknowing.¹⁷ Perhaps he was a Down's Syndrome child.

The baptism of the second son to be named William is not recorded, but he was probably born about 1755. The fifth son, James, was christened at Burngill on 21st June 1756.¹⁸ Patrick and the second William were the only children to survive into adult life. Patrick followed his grandfather as the miller and William founded the Speirs' tannery at Burngill.

In the middle years of the century the process of economic change in Scotland began to accelerate; Scotland packed into thirty years or so the economic growth that in England had spread itself over two centuries. Both national income and income per head were rising, and in the place of passive resignation to poverty there was a lightening of the spirit that showed through every aspect of Scottish life and culture.¹⁹

Since the Union the Clyde had been vigorously trading with the North American colonies and some great fortunes had been made. There were return cargoes for the colonists and the inland areas of Renfrewshire had their share of prosperity. Paisley was booming; its merchants were rich and its craftsmen comfortable. It was then that the Paisley weaver won his reputation for intellectual interests.²⁰

Robert and Elizabeth were also prospering. In December 1755 they paid off the bond which had been outstanding on the mill lands since 1728.²¹ Yet not all went well for them, according to Dr Crawford, for, besides being a merchant, Robert was also a smuggler. "He came from Dublin once and was shipwrecked, but swam to a rock and was picked up by a boat's crew. He went up to London, to one Speir, his own relation, who clad him and gave him £10. He returned to Scotland but considered that he was ruined at home. He settled at Girvan and married a woman and had some children there during his former wife's lifetime."²³

No further evidence about this interesting life story has, so far, turned up, but it must be said that other information about the family in the "Cairn" has proved to be correct.

Back at home it must have been Elizabeth who managed the mill until Patrick was old enough to take over; Dr Crawford refers to her as "lady of the Mill of Gryfe". Patrick (who was known as Peter) no doubt learned the miller's trade

as a natural part of growing up and probably took over as miller in his late teens, at about the time he married Ann Barr, in 1771. She was the daughter of William Barr in Gryfecastle and sister of William Barr of Cartsyde.²³ They had four daughters:

- I Janet who was baptised at Houston 3rd June 1772 and married James Lyle of East Torr farm on 29th December 1790. They had seven children.
- II Elizabeth, baptised 24th April 1774, married Walter Buchanan, a merchant in Paisley, on 26th June 1798.
- III Jean, baptised 10th November 1776, married James Aitken, a wright, on 12th January 1796. They had eight children. After her death (about 1820) James remarried.
- IV Mary, baptised 9th May 1779, married David Finlay, a cotton spinner in Paisley. His business failed and (according to Dr Crawford) he "turned a forger and later fled to America". She divorced him and married Laird William Auld at Saltcoats. There were no children.²⁴

When And died Peter Speir married Isobell Laird, the third daughter of Alexander Laird in Auchinfoil, on 28th November 1781. They also had four children but only the two youngest survived:

- I Isobell, who was baptised at Houston on 5th January 1785.
- II Robert, baptised 26th November 1786.
- III Patrick Speir who was baptised at Houston 2nd March 1788 became the third Patrick (or Peter) to be miller at the Mill of Gryfe.
- IV Isobell Speir, who was baptised at the Relief Society church at Kilbarchan on 14th March 1790, married Walter McIlquham on 28th October 1809.²⁵ Walter was a servant at the mill, a sawyer.²⁶ Peter, like many Scottish millers had installed a sawmill, probably in a lean-to against the main mill building, with the vertically-mounted saw driven by the same water-wheel as the corn mill. There was always a demand for sawn timber, so the miller had a ready-made source of extra income.²⁷ Isobell and Walter had two children baptised at Houston.

In July 1785 the minute book of the Kirk Session of Kilbarchan parish records a meeting of the local heritors, including Peter Speir in Miln of Gryfe, called to consider the state of the poor funds and the parish poor. Peter's name does not appear in the records of later meetings but no doubt he was charged with a share of the funds raised from "the landed interest" at the rate of three pence Sterling to the pound Scots of valuation.²⁸

In the last decades of the century a growing choice of vegetables and fresh fruit and the arrival of tea and sugar as cheap articles of consumption brought changes to the diet of the people of Scotland. More meat was eaten and the potato had become a common crop on the holdings of the poor throughout most of the Lowlands.²⁹ The minister at Kilbarchan commented that in the 1750s tea and butcher's meat were seldom tasted by any of the lower ranks, but now

(1794) they were used by people of every description.³⁰

In the parish of Houston and Killallan oatmeal was about 1s.1d. a peck, beef was 6s. or 7s. a stone, mutton 5d. or 6d. a pound, a couple of good hens cost 3s. or so and milk was 2d. Scots a pint. Coal brought in from Paisley cost 6d. a cwt.

Wages were about double what they had been in the 1740s. A day labourer earned 1s.2d. a carpenter about 1s.6d. and a mason 1s.10d. or 2s. a day. Men servants earned £7 to £10 a year if they were good ploughmen, and women servants £1.10s. or £2 a half year.

On the hilly land in the parish the farmers grew oats, some peas and barley and good dry potatoes. Farms on the lower land produced oats, barley, peas, beans and a very little wheat. They also grew a ryegrass and clover mixture for sale. The farmers had horses for ploughing and some milk cows, but sheep were not kept to any great extent and there were no pigs.

There were, in 1791, 185 families in the parish, some 1034 people, of whom about 20 were supplied by the parish poor fund. The school at the church had about 40 pupils and taught them reading English, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping and sometimes Latin.

On the sabbath the women generally wore black silk cloaks and bonnets or high crowned hats. The youngmen went to kirk and market dressed in English cloth and good linens and wearing hats: bonnets were seen only rarely.³¹

Elizabeth Barr died about 1792 having outlived her husband, Robert Speir, and the ownership of the Burngill lands and the land at Horswood are recorded as passing to Patrick Speir as the eldest son and lawful heir of Elizabeth.³² The ownership of the Mill of Gryfe and the mill lands, however, passed to Patrick as the nearest and lawful heir of Patrick Barr of Gryfemiln, his grandfather.³³

This sasine, a lengthy document, sets out in detail the payments in kind that had to be made to the mill from the lands round about for multures; the capfuls of knaveship meal and the suppermeal as well as the dry multure dues. Also listed is the mill stent (for the upkeep of the mill thatch) paid mainly in Scots money. The mill itself had to provide "one cow's grass" for the use of the "lawful superior", who paid one merk Scots money for the cost of herding the cow. Also payable to him by the mill was sixteen bolls meal and £124 Scots in feu duty.

The multures were much complained about: George Dempster, a Scottish MP between 1762 and 1790 wrote that the farmers "were bound to grind their corn at the mill of the barony and to employ the proprietor's blacksmith. They paid double price and were besides saucily and ill served".³⁴

Mr Maxwell, the minister at Kilbarchan, reported that there were four corn mills in that parish, each of which had thirlages annexed to them, although it

was wholly abolished at one and mitigated at another. At the other two mills the thirlage varied from the 12th to the 30th peck. At all, they had to pay even if they sold their oats unground. Mr Maxwell's view was that "it is to be hoped that this barbarous Gothic practice, which produces on the one hand, constant complaints of evasion and on the other, of slovenly execution, will be wholly extirpated from Scotland."³⁵

Just five years later the Thirlage Act of 1799 laid down that thirlage could be commuted into an annual payment either in corn or money and most lands were free of thirlage by the 1840s.³⁶

The period after the Rebellions and before the Napoleonic wars brought Scottish millers to the height of their prosperity. They were able to acquire the capital to emerge as small-scale entrepreneurs, and even those who confined their activities to the running of the mill enjoyed a comfortable living.³⁷ A series of sasines detailing a variety of legal agreements on the mill lands seems to imply that Patrick Speir had his share of this prosperity, although it may have been his son, the third Patrick to be miller, who was actually the entrepreneur.³⁸

Patrick junior had married Mary Ritchie, daughter of Ritchie of Warden, on 17th June 1809.³⁹ Only three of their children were recorded, in 1814, in the parish register at Houston: Patrick, born 29th April 1810: John, born 22nd May 1812 and William, born 25th May 1814.⁴⁰

Patrick senior died about 1830⁴¹ and Patrick junior decided to emigrate.

In the Quebec Gazette of 13th June 1832 there was a notice in which about 60 emigrants expressed their thanks to Captain Pollock who had commanded the ship that had safely transported them from Greenock to Quebec in 28 days. There are families in the list and single names, one of which is John Speirs from Bridge of Weir. We cannot know for certain, but this may be the 20-year-old son of Patrick Speirs and Mary Ritchie who had gone ahead to assess the prospects for the family.⁴²

His report must have been favourable for "Peter Speir, laird of the Mill of Gryfe, sold it in 1834 to Freeland for £5,000. He paid off his debts of £3,000 and took with him the rest, £2,000, when he went to America that spring. He and Mary Ritchie his spouse have eight bairns."⁴³ He farmed at Chinquacousy township, county of Peel, near Brampton, Ontario - Lot 19, 3rd Line, about 800 acres.⁴⁴

Patrick (Peter) Speirs died on the 28th January 1869 at his residence at East Chinquacousy and the Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette quoted from the Canadian papers that "he had been a resident in the county for upwards of 35 years and was much respected as a neighbour".⁴⁵

Notes

- 1 Poll Tax Renfrewshire 1695 comp. by David Semple
- 2 It is not known whether John Barr was related to George Barr.
- 3 Sasine dated 8 January 1704 SRO RS 54/6.51
- 4 T.C. Smout. A History of the Scottish People and R Mitchison. A History of Scotland
- 5 Sasines dated 5 and 19 January 1719 SRO RS 54/7.427.428
- 6 Sasines 681 and 682 dated 20 May 1728 SRO RS 54/8.296.297
- 7 Enid Gauldie. The Scottish Country Miller 1700-1900
- 8 Sasine dated 29 November 1728 SRO RS54/8.317
- 9 Rev. R.D. MacKenzie, Kilbarchan Parish History
- 10 G. Crawford. A History of the Shire of Renfrew
- 11 Enid Gauldie. See 7 above
- 12 Statistical Account. Houston and Killallan
- 13 T.C. Smout. See 4 above
- 14 Sylvia Clark. Paisley - a History
- 15 Sasines dated 30 November 1754 SRO RS 54/12.83.84
- 16 Statistical Account. Kilbarchan 1794
- 17 The English Dialect Dictionary
- 18 The Old Parish Register (OPR) Houston and Killellan
- 19 T.C. Smout. R. Mitchison. See 4 above
- 20 Sylvia Clark. See 13 above
- 21 Sasine dated 13 December 1755 SRO RS54/12.153
- 22 The Cairn of Lochwinnoch
- 23 The Cairn of Lochwinnoch
- 24 OPR Houston and Killellan. The Cairn of Lochwinnoch
- 25 OPR Houston and Killellan
- 26 The Cairn of Lochwinnoch
- 27 Enid Gauldie. See 7 above
- 28 Scottish Regional Archives (SRA) CO2/26/1
- 29 T.C. Smout. See 4 above
- 30 Statistical Account. Kilbarchan
- 31 Statistical Account. Houston and Killallan
- 32 Sasines 3371 dated 22 August 1792 SRO RS
54/32.393.394. 3344 dated 21 December 1825 SRO RS 54/425/13/17
- 33 Sasine 3844 6 November 1793 SRO RS54/34.351.352
- 34 Tom Steel. Scotland's Story
- 35 Statistical Account. Kilbarchan
- 36 & 37 Enid Gauldie. See 7 above
- 38 Sasines: 3963 1794 SRO PR 35.144
706 18 April 1822 SRO PR 325.43
3154 1824/25
4015 12 October 1826 SRO PR 451.42
4508/9/10 21 August 1827 SRO PR 470. 193.210
- 39 OPR Kilbarchan and Cairn of Lochwinnoch
- 40 OPR Houston and Killallan

- 41 The Cairn of Lochwinnoch
- 42 Ontario Genealogical Society Journal: Families, Vol 28, No 4, 1989
- 43 The Cairn of Lochwinnoch
- 44 Dr A.L. Speers, Ancaster, Ontario, Speers Genealogy, 1953. Unpublished typescript
- 45 Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette 13th March 1869

NOTE

Staffordshire Research

Miss L.J. Doubleday, a member of the Society, living at 1 Greenways Penkridge, Staffordshire ST19 5HD, offers her amateur services to members for research in the Stafford area in exchange for research done for her on her Scottish ancestors (in the Edinburgh area).

REVIEWS

Sprouston & Lempitlaw:

Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, 4

Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi +54pp. Card covers

ISBN 1-874302-02-4. Galashiels: Borders F.H.S., "Balnacoul," Forebrae Park, TD1 2BG. £4.50 (members £3.50), + 50p postage. Overseas Air Mail, £1.50.

This 60-page publication is the fourth in a planned series, the Borders F.H.S. having previously published (1) Hounam & Linton; (2) Morebattle; and (3) Yetholm. These are uniform in style, with cover illustrations.

Situated across the River Tweed from Kelso, the parish of Sprouston contains also Lempitlaw, anciently a parish with its own burial ground. The monumental inscriptions are printed in full. There are 293, of which 230 are for Sprouston. Turnbull is the most prolific surname, with 26 inscriptions. There are 13 for Davidson, 11 for Walker and Trotter, 10 for Tully, 9 for Aitchison, and 8 each for Scott, Wilson, Anderson, Cairns, Gray and Fairbairn. Several Northumberland place-names feature in the inscriptions, and there are links with North America, South Africa and Australia.

The Sprouston Parish Hearth Tax of 1694 is reproduced in full, and this is a useful feature, especially as the parochial records begin as early as 1635. A list of the clergy from 1574 is given, and the names from the war memorials, 1914-1919, and 1939-1945 are also printed. Altogether this is a well-produced book which reflects credit on the Editor and the Society.

Donald Whyte

Exploring Scottish History - A Directory of Resource Centres for Scottish Local & National History in Scotland
- Scottish Library Association pp.161 £6.95

In the introductory words of Donald Moody, author of *Scottish Family History*, "A sense of wishing to belong is at the heart of our democratic society, and belonging is a thread which runs through the range of local and family history studies...Pride in the stewardship of local records is reflected in the nearly 240 entries of the directory-archive centres, both new and established institutions, are flourishing. Equally pleasing is the breadth of this guide, which covers subjects from natural history to art, film to literature, geography to sport, genealogy to oral history."

This booklet is compiled to assist experienced researchers and others starting to study these subjects. Entries give the name of the organisation, the person to contact, a brief general description of the collections, hours of opening, and range of copying and reproduction facilities - all clearly tabulated. There is a copy of the "golden rules" which the National Register of Archives asks researchers to observe, and the Introduction itself gives useful advice. Among the organisations listed is our own Society. Such information can save the enquirer much wasted time and makes the booklet invaluable in detailing what is available, when and where.

It can be obtained from Scottish Library Association, Motherwell Business Centre, Coursington Road, Motherwell ML1 1PW.

Local history tends to confine itself to one area, and its immediate surroundings, but study of family history often widens the scope and interest. A recent booklet, **The Ulva Families of Shotts, by James McAnna** (available from Motherwell Library, 35 Hamilton Road, Motherwell, price £2), gives the reader a glimpse of two very different and contrasting scenes, linked by the experience of two groups of families. On the one hand it notes the development of the great iron-works at Shotts in Lanarkshire, as seen through the lives of a family with the name of Black (hardly an encouraging one for the genealogical searcher); and on the other it finds their ancestors living in the Argyllshire island of Ulva, on the western side of Mull. As it happens, the 1851 and 1861 census records show that Mr McAnna's forebears were not the only Blacks from Ulva to settle in or near Shotts, and the latter census also discloses two MacArthur families established there who came from the same part of Argyll.

There is plenty of evidence to show why people left Ulva in the 1840s, as the author points out, but the most intriguing question which arises is why these families should have picked on Shotts as a place to settle. A likely clue put forward by Mr McAnna is that three miles downstream from Shotts on the

South Calder Water (a tributary of the Clyde) lies the estate of Allanton, whose proprietor Dr Henry Steuart was father-in-law of the laird of Ulva, Ranald Macdonald, an Edinburgh advocate descended from the Clanranald family. "Staffa", as he liked to be known from the most famous part of his island domain, played host on a lavish scale to a succession of guests (invited and otherwise), whom he used to treat to the music of his personal piper both at Ulva House and on the boat trip to Staffa. This piper (whose portrait was drawn in 1810 by John Kay, see his *Original Portraits*, vol ii p299) was Archibald MacArthur, and at least three individuals of those names figure in the old parish registers for Kilninian and Kilmore (including Ulva) about the same time.

The owner of Allanton (who became a baronet in 1814) thought he had made a good match for his daughter Elizabeth, his only child and heiress, when she married Ranald Macdonald of Staffa in 1812; but he soon found serious faults in his son-in-law's character, and when Ranald finally became bankrupt, the Ulva estate passed to trustees and eventually had to be sold, when Sir Henry was the purchaser (Sir Bruce Seton, *House of Seton* (1941), ii 140-2; *Argyll Sasines*, 24 May 1823). As soon as he could, he seems to have begun trying to collect rents that had remained unpaid, and Mr McAnna quotes a warrant of sequestration which includes his ancestor Murdoch Black among seven Ulva tenants being proceeded against in December 1821 - although there is reason to think it did not come to summary eviction in his case at least.

Mr McAnna thinks it likely that some Ulva people who settled in the Shotts area may have come as servants (perhaps pipers?) who escorted Sir Henry or Ranald on their journeys between Ulva and Allanton, and became aware of the opportunities for employment there; or they may have worked at Allanton during the summer months doing the kind of estate work (enclosing and planting) for which Sir Henry won high praise. Whatever the exact circumstances, it is satisfactory to have established a highly probable link to explain one of the many migrations of Highland families to the Lowlands - no such clue has been found to show why David Livingstone's grandfather (whose certificate of good character, taken with him when he left Ulva in 1792, has survived), chose to settle at Blantyre, within a dozen miles of Shotts.

COULTHARTS OF COULTHART AND COLLYN

John W. McConnell of California has presented the Society with a copy of the *Genealogical and Heraldic Account of the Coultharts of Coulthart and Collyn* by George Parker Knowles published in London for private circulation in 1855. This purports to be the history of their first settlement in Scotland in the reign of Conarus to 1854, derived from family muniments. To it he has generously added a copy of the article published in *The Ancestor*, Number IV January 1903, by Oswald Barron entitled "The Bonny House of Coulthart" and a note of his own describing "The Most Brazen Fiction of All British Genealogies".

The book, beautifully produced and illustrated, shows what imagination and twisted learning can achieve in producing an impressive genealogy. In the words of Oswald Barron "the genealogical tree, like the aloe, bursts into flower only after long intervals", and one such flowering period was the early Victorian age. "For new gentlemen were found arms and a crest, which hinted at near kinship to the most illustrious bearers of his name", family legends are given the authority of recorded documents, while those dissatisfied with their undistinguished ancestry "sought impatiently for ancestral tales which should plump out the wizened facts".

The book and Oswald Barron's article are worth reading together as both a most amusing exposure of a pompous assumption of greatness and an awful warning as to how with a frenetic flight of fancy a false pedigree can be fabricated, history distorted and desired distinction discovered - or as the author would prefer you to believe "few families can justly claim so ancient and honourable a descent and establish their lineage by such unerring documentary evidence".

Anyone wishing to base his descent on a Roman Warrior who fought under Julius Agricola at the foot of the Grampian Mountains and to trace his onward success through military heroes, religious leaders and royal connections to a twentieth century clan chiefship could do worse than acquire a copy of this inspired work from John McConnell, who at 102 Orchard Lane, Winters, CA95694, has a further six copies of the original edition as well as an extensive stock of more genuine Scottish family history.

THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND: BURGH AND SHIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Ed. by Margaret D. Young M.A.,
formerly Assistant Keeper in the Scottish Record Office

The publication of this work in the course of this year signals the end of a long-standing project. In 1932 a Departmental Committee on House of Commons Personnel and Politics, 1264-1832, recommended that a record of the personnel of the House of Commons should be undertaken, with the addition of Scottish members for the burghs and shires up to the Union of the English and Scottish parliaments in 1707. A Scottish Committee of the History of Parliament was formally constituted on 17 February 1937 at the suggestion of, among others, Ramsay Macdonald, then Lord President of the Council, who wrote of 'the necessity of having the Scottish work thoroughly well done, so that it will be a worthy addition to Scottish historical studies'.

The original project was, however, altered and in 1951 the London Committee

embarked on a scheme for the production of a History of the Westminster Parliament from which the pre-1707 Scottish material was excluded. From that time the Scottish Committee proceeded independently and by 1969 the basic biographies had been put in their present form. The final phase began in 1985 when a new Editorial Committee was formed and the present Editor appointed. Inconsistencies and errors in the text were removed and additional material resulting from modern research included, as were over one hundred lairds who flocked to the "Reformation Parliament" of 1560. The biographies start with the burgesses who attended the parliament of 1357 and finish in 1707 with those members who voted for and against the Union.

Volume I will contain a Foreword by the Lord President of the Court of Session, a Preface detailing the background of the project and an Introduction commenting on the development of the Scottish parliament and of the burgh and shire Commissioners as elected representatives. There then follow the biographies A - K. volume 2 will contain the biographies L - Z and three appendices. Appendix I will list all the general councils, parliaments and conventions of estates from the thirteenth century to 1707. Appendix 2 will list all the constituencies under burghs and shires showing the Commissioners in alphabetical order. Appendix 3 will contain an historical assessment based on textual information which has been data processed within the Scottish History Department of Glasgow University. These datasets will facilitate analysis both of change in the composition of the Scottish parliament and of the occupations, regional and social affiliations and political and economic interests of the Commissioners and will be available for consultation for research purposes.

The "Three Estates" of the Scottish parliament comprised the nobility, higher clergy and the burgh and shire Commissioners. The first two are well documented but, as a class, the third estate has not been studied in depth and these two volumes, containing over 2000 entries, should go some way towards remedying this. Each biography is the outline of a "life" giving, in so far as can be ascertained, genealogical information and family connections, education, profession, property and business interests and offices held both centrally and locally. As a work of reference the volumes should appeal to a wide range of readers.

THE MORTON FAMILY

Thomas MORTON, his wife Janet/Jessie (dau. of William Woodburn) and their two children arrived at Port Adelaide, South Australia aboard the "LADY McNAUGHTEN" on 13 October 1847, having left England on the 1st July. On board were 206 emigrants including another from Darvel, an Ellen Gibb. Thomas and his family lived firstly at Echunga and then at Brinkworth and various places in the mid-north. On 6 Jan 1854 Thomas MORTON became the auditor for the Echunga Council and on 3 March 1856 was elected a councillor, a position he again held in 1858/59.

One son, James lived variously at Emu Flat, Brinkworth, Snowtown and Clare. The other, William, died young (dragged by horse?).

Thomas' brother, Robert Morton, of 35 West Main Street, Darvel, was a farmer and kept cows. His wife, Christina (nee Fleming) died leaving 7 young children - 6 boys and 1 girl, James, Robert, John, Mary, William, Gavin and Andrew. One of these boys, Robert went to Newcastle, Australia. Only Andrew, the youngest of Robert's children, married. The eldest and youngest, James and Andrew put themselves through studies and became Doctors in London. Andrew and his wife had one son, Jack Adam (or John Adam?) who lived at "Lyndene" near Leicester.

Adam Morton went to Canada as a school teacher. Adam's only daughter, Janet (Jessie) married her cousin Andrew (son of John Morton). Andrew was a leather merchant and had lived at "Fearam Coille", Dunoon. A son, lived at Wingham(?), Canada.

James MORTON	m	Helen GILCHRIST
b. 12 May 1778	27 March 1802	b.
Loudon AYR SCO	Loudon	d.

issue:

John	b. 4 March 1804	
William	b. 6 April 1806	
Janet	b. 5 June 1808	m. William MILLER
Mary	b. 17 June 1810	
Andrew	b. 24 July 1812	
James	b. 27 Nov 1812	
Jean	b. 1 June 1817	
Thomas (Australia)	b. 14 Nov 1819	m. Janet WOODBURN
Helen	b. 24 Feb 1822	
Robert	b. 28 March 1824	m. Christina FLEMING
Adam (Canada)	b. 20 Aug 1826	

Thomas MORTON	m	Janet WOODBURN
b. 14 Nov 1819	4 June	bpt. 15 April 1821
Dalkeith (?)	1842	Galston AYR SCO
MLN SCO	Loudon	
d. 28 Nov 1894 Armagh	AYR SCO	d. 30 Nov 1912
bd. Clare AUS		bd. Clare

issue:

James b.c. 1842 Greenholme AYR SCO
 William b.c. 1845 Greenholme AYR SCO

James MORTON
 b. c.1842
 Greenholm,
 Darvel AYR SCO
 d. 16 Sept 1913
 bd. Clare AUS

m
 3 May
 1865
 Holy Trinity
 Adelaide

Lucy LEWIS
 b. 4 July 1845
 Adelaide SA
 d. 4 Feb 1931
 bd. Mitcham

issue:

Thomas
 Sarah
 Janet
 Mary
 Robert

b. 1866 d. 13 April 1870
 b. 12 Jan 1868 m. William Edward BODGER
 b. 27 Feb 1870 m. William McFEAT
 b. 11 Oct 1872 m. David McFEAT
 1875 m. 1. Elizabeth RETCHFORD
 2. Emilie M. PANNELL
 1877 m. Annie WHITE
 b. 26 Jan 1880 m. Walter MOYLE
 b. 10 May 1882 m. Mabel Ellen ROACH
 b. 8 July 1885 m. George STANCLIFFE

James
 Lucy Anne
 Thomas William
 Ellen Maude

Thomas William MORTON
 b. 10 May 1882
 d. 18 Dec 1959
 Adelaide
 bd. Enfield

m
 14 June
 1911
 White Hut
 Mabel Ellen ROACH
 b 7 Feb 1883
 d. 6 March 1972
 Adelaide
 bd. Enfield

issue:

Mervyn James
 Lewis Gordon
 William
 Daphne Jean
 Elwyn Mary
 Bernice Claire

b. 15 May 1912 d. 15 Oct 1980
 b. 11 July 1914 d. 21 April 1958
 b. 6 Oct 1916
 b. 6 March 1918 d. 1988?
 b. 10 March 1920
 b. 29 July 1925

Lewis Gordon MORTON
 b.11 July 1914
 d. 21 April 1958
 bd. Brighton

m
 29 May
 1943
 Verna Ruth Tyler
 b. 14 June 1924

issue:

Glenys Ruth
 Estelle Lillian
 Beryl Dawn
 Lewis James
 Elaine Mary

b. 27 April 1944 issue: 3
 b. 24 March 1946 2
 b.16 April 1948 2
 b. 4 Oct 1951 2
 b. 11 Jan 1956 1

EUPHEMIA ... AN INTERESTING NAME

by E.M. Donoghue

I was born in Glasgow in May 1918 and was named Effie after my maternal grandmother whose first name was actually Euphemia. My grandmother was determined that I should be called after her; but the general opinion in the rest of the family was that Euphemia was no name to saddle an inoffensive child with and eventually Effie was chosen as the most acceptable of the various diminutives available.

Now Effie, as a name, is perfectly acceptable in Scotland; but, in my experience, is nothing but a joke in England. At any rate when we moved down from Scotland to a suburb in SW London to live with my grandmother, and I was sent to the local council school, my name was nothing but an embarrassment to me. The teachers looked nonplussed and asked how I spelt it and the kids just fell about laughing. The whole situation was nearly, but not quite, as embarrassing as the handed-down school coat I was forced to wear which had No Belt and was the Wrong Sort of Blue. At about the age of 14 I plucked up enough courage to announce to the immediate family that I was changing my name from Effie to Lesley (Leslie, as a surname, was also a family name and incidentally had been my grandmother's maiden surname). This departure from Scots precedent was too much for the family, who continued to call me Effie; but henceforth I was Lesley to my school friends and, later, to the people I worked with.

It wasn't until I started researching into the family's history that I realised I had made light of a name which, however peculiar, had a long and very interesting history. Once I had discovered that the naming of the first girl after the maternal grandmother was an old Scots custom, it occurred to me to wonder whether my grandmother Euphemia, as an eldest daughter, had been called after her grandmother. My grandmother Euphemia had been born in Glasgow in 1852, the daughter of a master tailor named Arnot Leslie, who had originated from Kirkcaldy, Fife, and his wife Grace Combs who came from Kinnoul, Perthshire. Arnot Leslie died in 1881 and his death certificate names his father as Alexander Leslie, journeyman mason, and his mother as Euphemia Leslie, m.s. Henderson. So my grandmother had indeed been named after her grandmother and my great-great grandmother.

A trawl through Mitchell and Mitchell's Monumental Inscriptions List for West Fife found that both Alexander Leslie and his wife had been buried in Abbotshall churchyard and that their gravestone gave Euphemia Henderson's date of death as 6 November 1856 and her age as 62. It would therefore appear that she had been born about 1794. An application to New Register House, Edinburgh, produced the following very interesting copy from the relevant Old Parochial Register:

“Parish of Dalgetty County of Fife

“1789 - youfimey lawful daughter to Alexander Henderson and Margret (sic) Henderson his Spous in the Coll Work of Fordal was Bor on the 10th of September 1789 and Baptized on the 13th of Said month Befor these witnesses John Henderson James Henderson and others.”

Fife was a coal mining county and there is a Fordell near Dalgety or Dalgetty (the spelling varies), where a chapel was built by Sir John Henderson - presumably no relation! - in 1650.

At this stage I temporarily suspended my research to try and find out, if I could, the origin of Euphemia as a name. To begin with I did no more than look up the back of Chambers' Dictionary where the name Euphemia was given as of Greek origin meaning “of good report”, with diminutives Effie, Eupham, Euphie, Phemie and Phamie. (This reminded me that my grandfather, when not displeased with my grandmother, used to call her “Phamie”: otherwise, when she had done something to annoy him, it was a case of something that sounded like “Its womman!”). but apart from that I thought it odd that a name, which now seems to be chiefly confined to Scotland, should be of anything so exotic as of Greek origin.

The next port of call was the reference department of the local public library where I found “The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names” by E.G. Withycombe (Clarendon Press, O.U.P., 1977). This expanded the information given in Chambers by saying that Euphemia meant not only “auspicious speech” but hence (“hence!”?) “worship of the gods”, “honour” or “good repute”. The same dictionary also pointed out that the name Euphemia occurs in the Apocryphal Acts of Peter (c.200) as that of one of the four concubines of Agrippa the prefect, who were converted to Christianity and “suffered death for their chastity”. (One wonders what my grandmother would have thought of sharing her name with a Roman prostitute, however “chaste”). It was also stated that the names Eufemia or Eupheme are found in England from about 1200, and that by the 16th century Euphemia was usually shortened to Epham, Effum or Effin. Eupheme is found in 1655 “but by this time the name was probably confined to Scotland where it still flourishes, occasionally in the form Eupham, and often in the pet forms Effie or Phemie”. A masculine form, “Euphemius”, occurs at Cambridge in 1629. The Russian “Yefim” is also given as a masculine form of Euphemia. Euphemie is, of course, still found in France; and Eufemia in Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Another dictionary “A Dictionary of First Names” by P. Hands and Flavia Hodges (O.U.P. 1990) defined Euphemia as the Latin form of a late Greek name composed of the elements eu - well, good, plus phenai - to speak.

Apparently Euphemia was the name of various early saints, most notably a virgin martyr of Chalcedon, an ancient maritime town of Bithynia in Asia Minor. The Roman Martyrology summarises her tortures as “imprisonments, stripes, the wheel, fire, heavy stones, beasts, scouring, sharp nails and burning pans.” but apparently this wasn’t enough to finish Euphemia off as she was said to have been finally killed by a bear. A church was erected at Chalcedon in her honour; and her cult was apparently exceedingly popular and widespread - to the extent that she was known in the East as “Euphemia the Far-renowned”.

Leaving for the time being any speculation as to how the name Euphemia travelled from Greece to Scotland; presumably through Italy, Spain, France and England with initial steps backwards to Russia (“Yefim”) and Asia Minor (St Euphemia), it is remarkable how very rarely the name occurs in English or Scottish history of literature. One of Boswell’s daughters was called Euphemia; and Effie Gray was, of course, the wife of Ruskin and afterwards of Millais. In literature Effie Dean is the heroine of Scott’s “Heart of Midlothian” and Eppie is the name of the child adopted by the eponymous hero of George Eliot’s “Silas Marner”.

In Edwardian times both Euphemia and, in particular, Effie seem to have had an ephemeral popularity in England. In an Edwardian volume entitled “Mr Punch with the Children” there are as many as five jokes involving little girls named Effie. None of them are particularly funny. The following is a typical example:

Hostess: “What would you like to eat Effie?”

Effie: “Cake”

Mother (reprovingly): “Effie! Effie! What is the word you’ve forgotten?”

Effie: “Pl - um!”

Fortified by this background information I returned to my research. It will be remembered that Youfimey (my grandmother’s grandmother) had been buried in Abbotshall churchyard where her date of death is given as 6 November 1856 and her age as 62. I obtained a copy of her death certificate which gives her age as 67 (not 62) and her first name as Euphemia (not Youfimey), her father as Alexander Henderson and her mother, rather oddly, as “Unknown (Deceased)”. (If she was unknown, how did they know she was deceased?). From her death certificate I discovered that poor Youfimey/Euphemia had been “found dead” at 5.30am on 5 November 1856 at her home in Mid Street, Pathhead, Abbotshall. She had had “no medical attendant” but, according to her son-in-law, John Inglis, had been “weakly for years” but had gone to bed “in her usual health” at 9pm the previous evening.

The next step was to find out if Youfimey/Ephemia had by any chance been called after her grandmother. It will be remembered that a search through the IGI for Fife had revealed Youfimey's birth on 12 September 1789, her parents being given as Alexander Henderson and Margret (sic) Henderson. (Incidentally "Youfimey" is obviously a phonetic spelling of "Euphemie"). The parents' marriage is also given in the IGI as having taken place at Dalgety on 9 December 1786. From now on matters become rather complicated and I would suggest that the following paragraphs should be read in conjunction with the "Euphemie" family tree printed opposite.

If Youfimey/Euphemie Henderson was the eldest daughter of Alexander Henderson and Margaret Henderson (and I cannot be sure of this) then, according to custom, she should have been named after her maternal grandmother; but in fact it will be seen that her maternal grandmother's first name was Janet (McFegin). The situation is also complicated by the fact that both Alexander and his wife Margaret are descended from a common ancestor - a James Henderson who married a Margaret Cairns in Dalgety in 1729; so it is possible that an ancestral Euphemie might occur on either side of the family. But it will also be seen from the tree that this James Henderson had a granddaughter named Euphem Henderson, baptized at Inverkeithing on 11 May 1766 - Euphem being, of course, one of the diminutives of Euphemie. (Incidentally Euphemie's baptism certificate in the O.P.Rs is relatively uninformative, merely stating:

"Inverkeithing Fife

"Baptisms 1766

"Euphemie Henderson

"James Henderson and Janet Coventry had a daughter born 9th May and baptized the 11th, named Euphemie.")

It will also be seen that Euphem or Euphemie (Euphem in the IGI; Euphemie in the O.P.Rs) was Youfimey/Euphemie's aunt. It seems possible therefore that Youfimey/Euphemie was named, not after her mother's mother, but after her father's sister. Now can we get any further back? Who was Euphemie Henderson named after? Some preliminary research persuaded me that this was not going to be an easy problem to solve; so I decided to shelve name-hunting for the time being in favour of another project which I had in mind.

I had neither the time nor the inclination to trace the name Euphemie and its various derivatives to earlier centuries or to other parts of Scotland; but I thought it would be interesting to follow up these names in the Fife IGI, looking first of all at the surnames given in the Euphemie Family Tree. The results of this study are as follows:

EUPHEMIA

SKELETON TREE OF THE NAME EUPHEMIA IN THE LESLIE FAMILY FROM FIFE

ALEXANDER HENDERSON
m. **GRISALL McVICHIE**

1. **GRIZALL HENDERSON**
b. 8.3.1691 Inverkeithing, Fife

2. **JAMES HENDERSON**
b. 6.9.1698 Inverkeithing

married
21.11.1729
Dalgety, Fife

JAMES HENDERSON
b. 15.11.1730 Dalgety, Fife
m. **JANET COVENTRE/**
COVENTRY
13.12.1755 Dalgety

Their children:

1. **EUPHEM HENDERSON**
c. 11 May 1766 Inverkeithing
m. **JAMES CAREINS**
14.12.1792 Dalgety
14.12.1792 Aberdour
(son: **ROBERT CAIRNS**)

2. **ALEXANDER HENDERSON**
b. Dalgetty 1757

married
9.12.1786
Dalgety

YOUFIMEY
EUPHEMIA HENDERSON
b. "Coll Work" of "Fordal"
10.9.1789

Witnesses of baptism:

JOHN HENDERSON
JAMES HENDERSON "OTHERS"

Youfimey Henderson
m. **ALEXANDER LESLIE**
Abbotshall 25.6.1813
She - d. 5.11.1856 at Mid St,
Pathhead, Dysart, Fife
A son - **ARNOT LESLIE**
Master Tailor
b. Kirkcaldy 6.10.1815

A daughter
EUPHEMIA LESLIE, Machinist
b. Tradeston, Glasgow 7.5.1852
b. 1. **ALEXANDER McDONALD**, Sugar
Planter, Trinidad, on 14.6.1839
2. **WILLIAM GILMOUR**, Clerk
22.3.1888, Cathcart, Glasgow

ALEXANDER CARNES

JAMES CARNES/KAIRNES
m. 27.4.1663 Aberdour, Fife
m. **MARGRAT PRIMEROSE**
6 July 1706 Aberdour

MARGARET CAIRNS
b. 17.10.1708 Aberdour

JOHN HENDERSON
b. 23.7.1732 Dalgety
m. 10.7.1761 Dalgety
10.7.1761 Dunfermline
JANET McFEGIN/McFEIGAN

Their children -

1. **JAMES HENDERSON**
b. 11.2.1775 Dalgety
2. **MARGRET/MARGARET**
HENDERSON
b. 11.2.1773 Dalgety

MARGRET HENDERSON
b. Dalgety 13.3.1791

GRACE COMBS
b. 23.2.1855
Kinnoul, Perth

A daughter
GRACE GILMOUR
b. Glasgow 5.1.1889
m. Glasgow 21.10.1916
R.W. CAMPBELL
Army Territorial Reserve

A daughter
EFFIE MONA CAMPBELL
b. Glasgow 28.5.1918

FIFE - HENDERSON		EUPHEMIA	1784 Kilmany
FIRST DATE	PLACE	1789	Leslie
NAME		1802	Kirkcaldy
EUFAME 1644	Dysart	1813	Leuchars
EUFFAN 1767	Forgan	1813	Abbotshall
EUPHAM 1627	St Andrews	YOUFEMEY	1789 Dalgety
1659	Cupar	(the only example of this spelling)	
1666	Wemyss	HENRISON (E), HENRYSON (E)	
1670	Dunfermline	<i>etc.</i>	
1683	Ceres	EUPHAIN Henrisone 1693 - Abdie	
1716	Crail	EUPHAM Henryson - 1657 - St	
1733	Kirkcaldy	Andrews and St Leonards	
1748	Inverkeithing	EUPHAME Henrisone 1676 - Abdie	
1798	Anstruther	CAIRNS/CAREINS/CARNES/	
EUPHAME 1734	Abbotshall	KAIRNES <i>etc.</i>	
1765	Carndee	EUPHAIM	
EPHAMIA 1847	Dunfermline	1665	Wemyss
EUPHAN 1625	Abdie	1670	Wemyss
1708	Kirkcaldy	1724	Wemyss
1712	Collessie	1773	Dysart
1733	Dysart	EUPHAN	
1738	Kilmany	1669	Wemyss
1739	Crail	1673	Dysart
1745	Inverkeithing	1696	Dysart
1748	Inverkeithing	1736	Auchterderran
1749	Logie	1791	Wemyss, Coaltown
1758	Dysart	1812	Wemyss
1760	Crail	EPHEMIA	
1779	Auchtermuchty	1811	Wemyss
1786	Cameron	1829	Aberdour
1792	Aberdour	1842	Wemyss
1793	Ferry Port on Craig	1847	Dunfermline
1794	Pittenweem	1851	Wemyss
1802	Kettle	1851	Cupar
1814	Dairsie	1863	Kirkcaldy
EUPHANE 1768	Balmerino	EUPHEN	
1809	Torryburn	1696	Wemyss
1822	Torryburn	COVENTRY/COVENTRE	
EUPHANS 1792	Dalgety	EUPHAM 1643	Kirkcaldy
EUPHEM 1766	Inverkeithing	EUPHEM 1685	Wemyss
1779	St Andrews	McFIGAN/McFEIGAN <i>etc.</i>	
& St Leonards			
EUPHEME 1739	Abdie		Nil
1766	Inverkeithing	PRIMROSE / PRIMEROSE	
EUPHEMEA 1805	Dairsie	EUPHAM 1725	Torryburn
		EUPHEMIA	Nil

Other Euphams etc. I have come across in the Fife IGI are as follows:

OLIPHANT/OLYPHANT/OLYPHAN etc.

*EFFIE	1654	Dysart
EUPHAM (who m. Walter Henryson 1641 Kirkcaldy)		
	1667	St Andrews and St Leonards
	1668	Ceres
	1670	St Andrews and St Leonards
	1722	Abbotshall
EUPHAN	1661	Ceres
	1717	Moonzie
	1754	Kirkcaldy
	1791	St Monance
	1813	Pittenweem
	1641	Dysart

***EUPHANE**

* The same person - "Euphane" on her marriage certificate and "Effie" on the birth certificate of her son Walter. It is interesting to find the "pet" name Effie occurring as early as 1654.

Still others:

EPHY SMART	1789	Leslie
EUPHAM WATT	1741	Monimail
EUPHAN CRAIG	1745	Kirkcaldy
EUPHAN PEAT	1709	Wemyss
EUPHAN BOSWELL	1747	Inverkeithing/Dysart
EUPHAN HUTCHEN	1677	Kirkcaldy
EUPHANE BEVERIDGE	1809	Torryburn
EUPHEMIA MARSHALL	1825	Dunfermline
EUPHEMIA REEKIE	1815	Auchtertool

It will be noticed that, with a few exceptions, the Euphans etc. died out by the end of the 18th century, to be superseded by Euphemia from the beginning of the 19th century onwards. We shall consider later on why this might have been so.

It is appreciated that this is a very limited study concerning, over a comparatively short period, only one family and its connections in only one county of Scotland - Fife. But, even so, several interesting points arise.

In the first place, how did Euphemia, a name of Middle East origin, reach England by the beginning of the thirteenth century, and Scotland presumably sometime later? Geographically the name is found across Europe in Italy, Spain and France. Otherwise I can only suggest that, as several original Euphemias were saints, it was a name given to Roman Catholic children, which became secularised and then tended to die out, at any rate in England, from the reign of Henry VIII onwards.

Next: we have not so far considered the name "OIGHRIG". The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian names defines this as a name of "uncertain derivation apparently from an earlier form Aithbhreac meaning "new speckled one" (!). It has commonly been Anglicised as Effie and Euphemia. And D.J. Steel in his list of Gaelic Equivalents of English Christian Names (National Index of Parish Registers Vol. XII) gives Eupham as the English equivalent of Oighrig. It would therefore appear that, if Euphemia was of Greek and Latin origin, some of its diminutives may have been Gaelic rather than shortened forms of Euphemia. This would be by no means unusual. Latinised names being frequently substituted for their native equivalents in both England and Scotland.

And why did "Euphemia" take over so completely from Euphan etc. from the beginning of the 19th century. I can only suggest that it was a question of fashion - Euphemia being considered a more elegant name than the native Euphem and its equivalents. My great-great grandmother, for instance, was christened "Youfimey" but was dignified with the name "Euphemia" on her death certificate.

Finally you will remember that I left in abeyance the question of Youfimey/ Euphemia's aunt EUPHEM HENDERSON (born circa 1766, the daughter of JAMES HENDERSON and JANET COVENTRY). Can we now find out whom she may have been named after? There are quite a few Euphems in the Fife IGI born before 1766 and connected with the surnames given in the Euphemia Family Tree but, in spite of intensive research, I was unable to find any relation after whom Euphem Henderson might reasonably have been named.

It is some consolation, however, that I have managed to trace my own name - EFFIE (born 1918) back to my grandmother - EUPHEMIA, known as PHAMIE (1852-1929): to her grandmother (and my great-great grandmother) - YOUFIMEY/EUPHEMIA (1789-1856): and to Youfimey's paternal aunt EUPHEM (1766 - ?)

These names not only span seven generations but illustrate the various forms the name Euphemia has taken, i.e.

EFFIE - a diminutive and a "pet name"

PHAMIE - a diminutive

YOUFIMEY - a phonetic spelling of Euphemia

EUPHEM - an early diminutive, possibly of Gaelic origin

Apart from my own somewhat limited satisfaction with the results of this study, I hope that I have at least managed to convince the reader that Euphemia is indeed ... an interesting name.

QUERIES

- 2166 ROSS - James Ross m.1821 Isobel Morrison in Rosskeen, Ross/Cromarty. children, born in Resolis, were Hugh b.1823; Elizabeth b.1827; Isobel b.1829; and Katharine b.1832. Son Hugh and grandson James A. Kennedy emigrated and settled in Ohio, USA in 1800s. Granddaughter Elizabeth Kennedy Oliver lived in Greenock in early 1900s. Any information on family is welcomed. Karen M. Brown, c/o F.L.Brown, 6467 S 500 W, Warren IN 46792, USA.
- 2167 ANDERSON - Patrick Wright Anderson, d.1879 in Arbroath, was owner and captain of "Hawk of Arbroath". Information wanted about him and the vessel. P.W. Anderson, 36b Kirkgate, Silsden, Keighley, BD20 0AL.
- 2168 FINLAYSON - Robert Finlayson, b. 1 Nov 1871 at Carnock, Dunfermline, m. Jean Veitch (b. 29 Sept 1869 at Ramornie, Kingskettle, Fife, d. 3 Sept 1934 at Strathkinness), d. 26 Oct 1925 at Strathkinness. He was publican of Harbour Bar, Crail, and served in Crail Lifeboat 1914-18. Interested in tracing relatives. P.W. Anderson, 36b Kirkgate, Silsden, Keighley, BD20 0AL.
- 2169 ANDERSON - Patrick Wright Anderson, b. 7 Oct 1892, lived at 43 Hill Street, Arbroath, left Arbroath High School in 1911, and graduated BSc at University College, Dundee, joined St Andrews University OTC and served in Black Watch and later in Royal Flying Corps, dying of wounds 2 Nov 1921. Photos and details of fellow members of OTC wanted. P.W. Anderson, 36b Kirkgate, Silsden, Keighley, BC20 0AL
- 2170 POLLOCK - Robert Pollock, son of Robert Pollock and Bernice/Rebecca Stewart (daughter of James Stewart, Tailor) baptised March 1810, m. Agnes Barbour, daughter of John Barbour and Janet Robertson, on 16 Feb 1838, at Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, and emigrated to Australia on "Portland" which sailed from Greenock on 24 Aug 1838. Information sought on place of birth and on other family members. R.T. Lyall, Woodward Street, Repton, NSW 2454, Australia.
- 2171 LYELL - John Lyell m. Margaret Lindsay on 26 June 1662, children David bap. 10 June 1663, Robert bap. 4 March 1665, John bap. 5 Jan 1667, James bap. 17 Aug 1669, Margaret ap. 26 Sept 1672. Robert believed to be father of David Lyall who married Margaret Scott 14 Aug 1730. Information sought on Robert Lyall bap. 4 March 1665, Farnell, Angus. R.T. Lyall, Woodward Street, Repton NSW 2454, Australia.
- 2172 DEES - Many Dees in the 17th century lived in Angus at Arbroath, Brechin, Craig by Montrose, Dundee, Dunnichen, Monikie, Montrose and Murroes; to what Clan were they attached? Any information welcomed by Mr Gilles Gabrielli-Dees, Notre Dame des Graces, A4, 64 Chemin du Merlan, F-13014, Marseilles, France.
- 2173 DEESIDE HOUSE - The Old Manor of that name was between Marykirk and Laurencekirk in Kincardineshire; information about the house welcomed. Mr Gilles Gabrielli-Dees, Notre Dame des Graces, A4, 64 Chemin du Merlan, F-13014, Marseilles, France.

- 2174 **MACKENZIE** - Duncan Mackenzie, archaeologist, b. 17 May 1861 on Fairbur Estate, Ross-shire, d. Pesaro, Italy, on 25 Aug 1934; he worked at Knossos, Crete, with Sir Arthur Evans and for the Palestine Exploration Fund. Would relatives/descendants please contact. Dr N. Momigliano, Wolfson College, Oxford, OX2 6 UD (Tel 0865 791993).
- 2175 **McALPINE/McCALLUM** - Donald McAlpine, weaver from Kirriemuir, m. Christiana McCallum (b.c. 1755, possibly in Angus) in Hempstead, New York, before 1780; fled in 1783 with Loyalists to Shelburne, Nova Scotia. Information about parents/siblings with names, dates, etc. welcomed. Ms Katherine L. Macalpine, 2074 Robie Street, Apt 1205, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3K 5L3.
- 2176 **ROSS** - Margaret Ross, b.c. 1755, possibly daughter of Sir John and Lady Ross of Aberdeen, m. William Morrison (b.c. 1752 in Caithness) in Aberdeen in 1779. Their daughter, Catherine, b. 1780 in Glasgow, m. William McKay (b.1777 in Durness, Sutherland) in 1803 and emigrated to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, shortly afterwards. Margaret came to Nova Scotia in 1815 and died there. Seek information to prove existence of Sir John Ross (b.c. 1725) as father of Margaret. Ms Katherine L. Macalpine, 2074 Robie Street, Apt 1205, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3K 5L3
- 2177 **WHITEFORD** - James Whiteford, weaver and chaplain at Abbey Parish Poorhouse, b.c. 1783, m. in 1803 Agnes Harper (b. 1784); known issue: James, b.c. 1803, weaver, m. Mary Mathie; Andrew, b.c. 1809, coal merchant, m. Mary Rule; William, b.c.1825, beamer, m. Jane McMillan; John Harper, b.c. 1830, photographer, m. Elizabeth Lindsay; Jean, b. 1812/1816; Helen b. 1822/1826. James was an elder in Canal Street U.P. Church (relief), now called Castlehead, in Paisley, and d. 1854. Where are the baptismal and burial records of the church? Mrs Agnes P. Johnston, 7 Conway Springs, Chesterfield, MO 63017, USA.
- 2179 **GARDINER** - James Gardiner (b.1796) of Kilmalcolm, son of John Gardiner and Janet Hatridge, m. Jane Guy in Largs. Jane (b.1818), daughter of Neil Guy and Margaret Connell of Kilwinning, had the following children born in Kilwinning; Jane (b.1840), Margaret (b.1843), Janet (1845-1849), Mary (b.1848), Jessie C. (b.1852). Children born in Canada were Alexander (b. 1855), James I (1855), James C. (b.1858), Catherine Ann (b.1861). Jane Guy Gardiner married again and had one child, Ida Watkins Orr (b.1868). Seek information on antecedents and family still in Scotland. Mrs Helen Livingston, 731 Frank Blvd., Akron, Ohio, 44320 USA.
- 2180 **HOLDSWORTH** - Charles Holdsworth, of Yorkshire (b.c.1800) m. Christian Murray (b.1800), daughter of Joseph Murray and Jean Paxton of Duddingston. Children, William, Joseph and Mary were all born near Quebec City and christened in the Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Trinity there (1834-1839). Where were they married? Where did Charles come from? Was this the first marriage for both? Seek information. Mrs Helen Livingston, 731 Frank Blvd., Akron, Ohio, 44320, USA.
- 2181 **MURRAY FAMILY TREES** - seeking descendants of Thomas Murray of

- Abercairney who married Christian Taylor at Trinity Gask on 6 Apr 1800 and had a son James (baptised at Fowlis Wester 15 Jan 1804). W.P. Murray, 173 Birkett Street, Dianella, WA6062, Australia.
- 2182 MOODIE - William Moodie (d. 3 Feb 1924) and Janet Mitchell Horn Moodie (d. 165 Feb 1940) lived all their lives in Inverkeithing, Fife; would like to hear from relatives or acquaintances. Mary K Irey, 627 Cerro Vista Lane, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420, USA.
- 2183 KEITH - John Keith, minister at Garvock, Kincardineshire, c. 1653/1663, had a son, George (minister at Keithhall & Kinkell and latterly at Old Deer till his death in 1710). At George's son's baptism in 1688 at Deer one witness was George, 8th Earl Marischal. Was the Earl Marischal related to the family? Mrs Eileen Lothian, Mead Lodge, Beechwood Road, Combe Down, Bath BA2 5JS.
- 2184 BAXTER - James Baxter, b. 1841/2 in Dumfries to John and Margaret Baxter, emigrated with six brothers to North America and m. 1872 in Wisconsin, Augusta Wiederman (daughter of Peter or John and Rose Anna Wiederman of West Prussia). Their son Henry was born 1889. Information about Baxters of Scotland/USA welcomed. Mrs Daphne Slawson, Charlotte Place, 2 Shepherds Hey Road, Calmore Totton, Southampton SO4 2RD.
- 2185 BROWN - Hugh Brown, weaver, m. Catherine Currie and came to Canada with sons Archibald (weaver, d. 18 Nov 1865), James (cattledrover, m. Isabella McLeod and d. 24 Dec 1883 at Manitoulin Island, Ontario) and Hugh, Jnr. They farmed Collingwood township, Grey City, Ontario, When and where were Hugh and Catherine married? Interested in learning of the family in Canada. Mrs Jessie Brown, Box 171, Norwood, Ontario, K0L 2V0, Canada.
- 2186 MCGREGOR - Moses McGregor, son of Duncan McGregor and Katherine McAinish, m. Helen McFarlane, 30 Mar 1833. Their children were Duncan, Mary, John and Donald. Moses had a brother John and a sister Margaret. Interested in descendants of Moses and Duncan. Mrs Jessie Brown, Box 171, Norwood, Ontario, K0L 2V0, Canada.
- 2187 KERR - John Kerr (Roxburgh?) m. Elizabeth Stewart (Stirling?); they came to Canada before 1830 and settled in Ross township, Kerr Line, Renfrew City, Ontario. John d. 11 Apr 1899 aged 89, and Elizabeth d. 10 Dec 1870 aged 60. Their children were Isabella, James, twins John and Margaret, Robert, Janet, Catherine, twins Andrew and Ellen, and George Stewart (b. 1854, d. 1855). Interested in information about family. Mrs Jessie Brown, Box 171, Norwood, Ontario, K0L 2V0, Canada.

Extract from "The Annals of Edinburgh"

In 1572 Regent Morton caused to be struck in his castle at Dalkeith, a depreciated coin, mixed with a very large quantity of alloy, and by proclamation made it pass amongst the king's party for three times its value; and having in 1575 got quit of all his bad money, by paying it away to workmen employed in repairing the castle and other public places, he caused the privy council issue an order reducing it to its intrinsic value. For this act of oppression he was hated by the common people who were thus defrauded out of two-thirds of their money.

Extract from "The Annals of Edinburgh"

Beggars - 1579

In the reign of James I, none between fourteen and seventy years of age were allowed to beg unless unable to work, otherwise they were burnt on the cheek and banished. In the reign of James IV none were allowed to beg, "except cruiked-folk, seik-folk, impotent-folk, and weak-folk", under the pain of a merk, and Parliament enacted "That sik as makes themselves fules and ar bairdes, or uthers sik like runners about, being apprehended, sall be put in the Kingis waird or irones, so lang as they have ony gudes of their awin to live on; and fra they have not quhairupon to live of the awin, that their eares be nayled to the Trone, or to an uther tree, and their ears cutted off, and banished the countrie; and gif thereafter they be found againe, that they be hanged."

In the reign of James VI strange and idle beggars were put in the stocks or irons, scourged and burnt through the ears with a hot iron, unless, "an honest and responsible man" came forward and offered to take them into his service, from which, if they deserted within a year, they were scourged and burnt through the ear, and if found again begging after the lapse of sixty days, from undergoing that punishment, they were hanged.

Idle persons going about "using subtile craftie and unlawful plays or Juglarie, fast-and-lous," and all egyptians, or others that pretended to have knowledge of charming and prophesy, by which they persuaded the people that they could tell their "weirds", deaths, and fortunes, all minstrels, songsters and tale-tellers, not in service of some of the Lords of Parliament, or great Burgh, as also all scholars of the Universities of St Andrew, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, not licenced by the Rector or Dean of Faculty of these Universities to ask alms, were by act of parliament, held and punished as strange beggars and vagabonds.

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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