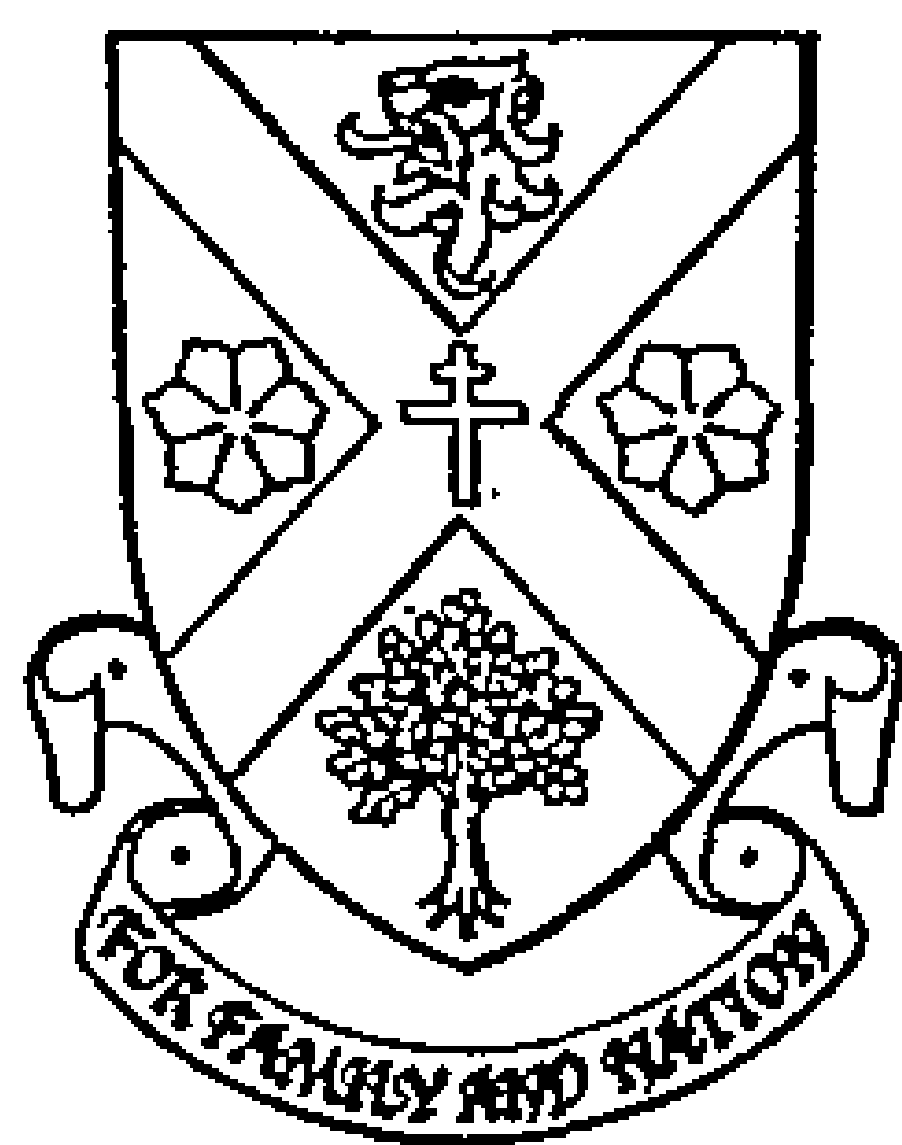


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

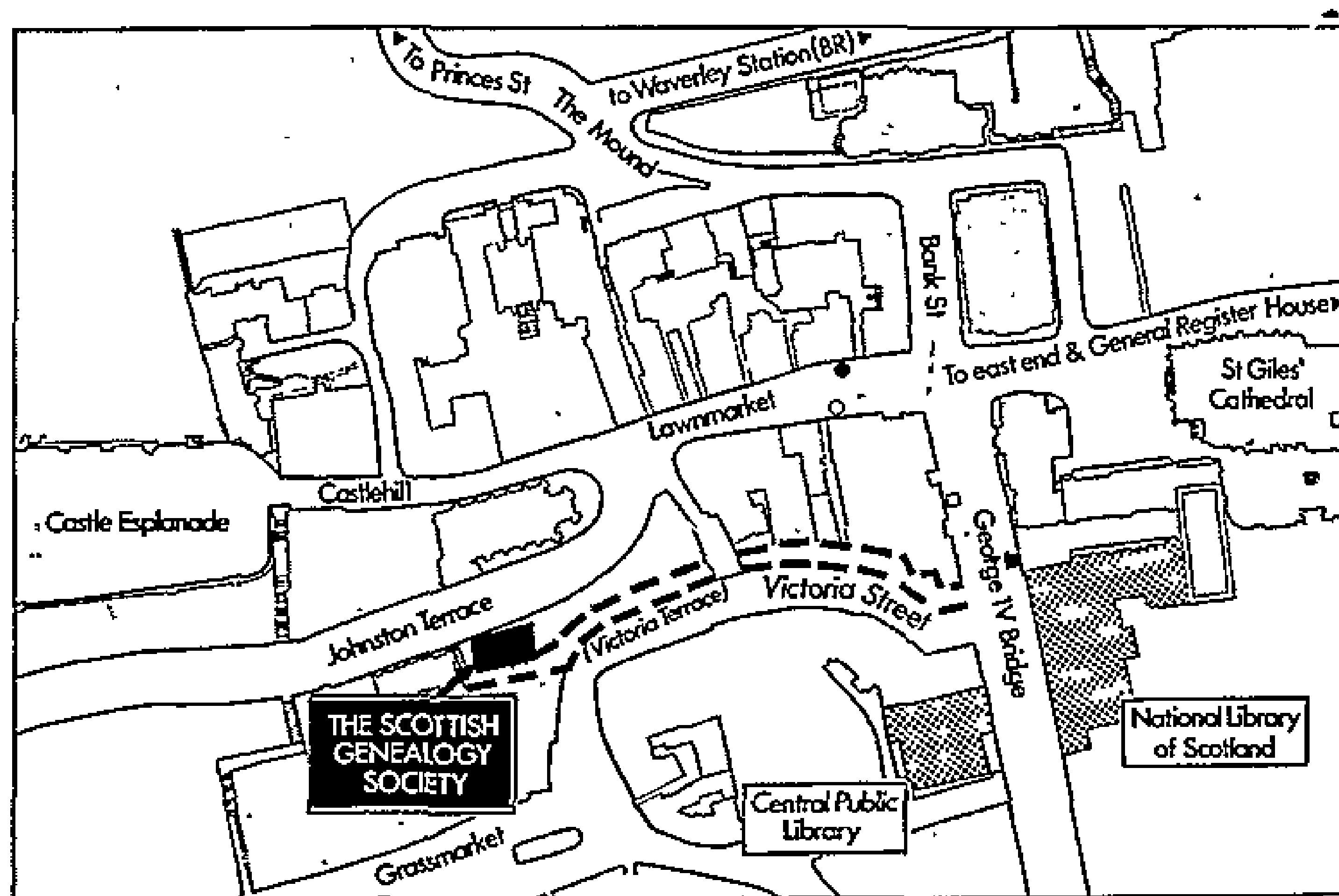
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist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

Library & Family History Centre,

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

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

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



BUSES: ● 1,35,70. ○ 6,34,70. ■ East Scot. 23,45. Fife Scot. X52,X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,43,47,89.
□ East Scot. 23,44. Fife Scot. X52,X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This will be held on Monday 15 February 1993 at 7.30pm at the Royal College of Physicians. Nominations for the Council, 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.

SUMMER SCHOOL 1993

A six day Summer School will be held at the Society's Library from Sunday, 22 August - Friday, 27 August 1993: course fees £100. Those wishing to obtain further details should write to: Summer School, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL.

GLENFIDDICH LIVING SCOTLAND AWARD

The Society has been successful in obtaining a grant to meet the cost of recording monumental inscriptions not so far recorded. Any groups or organisations, in areas where the monumental inscriptions have not been recorded, who would like to explore the possibility of assistance in the task, should write to: J.A.M. Mitchell, CB CVO MC, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Society has published 4 volumes of pre-1855 Caithness Monumental Inscriptions, edited by A.S. Cowper & I. Ross.

Volume 1 - Covers the parishes of Bower, Canisbay, Dunnet and Olig. 142pp

Volume 2 - Covers the parishes of Watten and Wick. 171pp.

Volume 3 - Covers the parishes of Halkirk, Reay & Thurso. 141pp.

Volume 4 - Covers the parish of Latheron. 108pp.

Each volume costs, (including p & p). U.K. or surface mail £7.00 / US\$ 14.00; Airmail £9.50 / US\$ 19.00. If ordering all 4 volumes: U.K. or Surface mail £25 / US\$ 50.00 Airmail £30.50 / US\$ 61.00.

BATHGATE MORTALITY RECORDS 1860-1925, compiled by N.R. & S. Carstairs, 218pp. This volume contains the name, date of death, age, cause of death, relationship to informant, informant's name and their occupation, of many thousands of people who died.

U.K. or Surface £8.75 / US\$ 17.50 Airmail £11.00 / US\$ 22.00

LIBRARY OPENING TIMES

Due to lack of support the library will no longer open on Thursday nights, 17.30 - 20.30, after Christmas 1992.

LIBRARY NEEDS HELPERS 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.

MINDWORKS

This company based at Newlands Grange Cottage, Whittonstall, Consett, DH8 9LG, (telephone 0207 591097), specialise in producing short runs of booklets and are specially geared up to produce family histories, memoirs and monographs.

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.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE S.A.F.H.S.

"My Heart's in the Highlands - Soldier, Crofter, Fisherman, Wife"

The Conference will be held within Culloden Academy, Inverness, on September 25th, 1993. Further details in next magazine.

CORRESPONDENCE

Foundation of the Society

It was on the initiative of Sidney Cramer, an alterations tailor from Dundee, who professed to be a genealogist, that the Society was founded. He sent out circulars to numerous organisations proposing a "Scottish Genealogical Association". This resulted in some correspondence in the Edinburgh Evening News, and a meeting of interested parties was arranged.

The first meeting was held at the home of Rolland J.B. Munro (sometime librarian), at 13 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh. This was on 30th May, 1953, and those present were: Thomas Brown, of Millar & Bryce, record searchers; Sidney Cramer himself; Duncan McNaughton, history teacher; Dr Margaret F. Moore, genealogist and record agent; James H.C. Milligan, bank clerk and the Society's first Hon. Treasurer; John F. Mitchell, retired Civil Servant; Robert William Munro, journalist (then with the Scotsman newspaper) and historian; Rolland J.B. Munro, mentioned above; James Ogilvy, amateur genealogist; Miss Margaret Napier, psychologist; Rev Duncan Shaw, minister of St Margaret's Church, Edinburgh; Leslie Spoor, lecturer; Donald Whyte, family historian; and Miss Hilda M. Woodford, genealogist and record agent.

There was considerable discussion about a name for the "Association". the Scottish Genealogical Society, and the Genealogical Society of Scotland were proposed, and an impasse was reached. On my suggestion the name, Scottish Genealogy Society, was adopted. Of the above named, Thomas Brown, Rev. Duncan Shaw and Leslie Spoor, took no active part in the development of the Society. The Subscription for 1953-54, was in fact 10/6d. the first public meeting was held in the Goold Hall, Edinburgh, and the speaker was Rolland J.B. Munro, who also edited the first number of The Scottish Genealogist. I do not recall the "distinguished sponsors," mentioned by Duncan McNaughton, apart from Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, ever contributing to the work of the Society.

Donald Whyte

PASSENGERS ON THE "ALEXANDER"

Arisaig to St John's Island, April-June 1772

by James P. Lawson, Hudson, Quebec

In 1987 I completed the onerous task of compiling an inventory of extant passenger lists in Canadian archives for ships travelling from Scotland to Canada before 1900, a booklet intended to help Scottish genealogists gain access to this body of material which is generally not available in Scotland. For the period before official record keeping came into being in 1865 there are precious few extant lists. There is evidence to suggest that formal lists were kept as early as the Napoleonic War era, but none were apparently retained until 1865. Genealogists can be certain that archives on both sides of the Atlantic have been scoured for any "lost" lists, giving rise to the theory that any extant lists hitherto unaccounted for are not in archives but are mouldering away in private collections somewhere.

Alas, the deeper truth, painful as it may be, is that for most shipments of emigrants no lists were ever created, so we shouldn't expect to find any. Last year, using the detailed extant lists for the 1790 sailings of the ships "Lucy" and "Jane" which brought 328 Highlanders and the Rev. Angus B. MacEachern to the Glenalladale colony on Lot 36 on St John's Island, I attempted to show that the specific information contained on these lists was recorded for a specific purpose and should not fool the researcher into thinking them a part of a great body of such material. The descendants of passengers on "Lucy" and "Jane" are lucky to have this material. The lists contain not only the names of the passengers but their home farms as well, and family units are indicated along with the ages of the children. However, proving that the person on the list bearing the name of your ancestor is the same person you think it is, is another matter entirely, especially with the surfeit of Donald or Ronald MacDonalds on board. For this you need supporting documentation which is often harder to obtain than a passenger list itself, and this type of documentation often makes the passenger list unnecessary! With a marriage or land record indicating that your ancestor was from Cleadale on Eigg, for instance, there is little left that you can learn from a passenger list.

Passenger lists, then, are not an end in themselves, but there is often a fascinating story wrapped around each extant list which is well worth finding out nonetheless. In this case, the fascinating story of the sailing of the "Alexander" to St John's in 1772 with 214 Highland Catholics is well known; what is missing is the passenger list. Believing that there are other ways of obtaining the information on a passenger list without finding the list itself (I will later prove that one was created but is not extant), I set about the task of reconstructing such a list - Passengers on the Alexander, 1772. The results of this research follow.

Because the tale of Glenalladale's settlement has been told many times before, I have touched upon it only briefly and included a bibliography of material where the reader will find the story told at greater length. I have only sketched out the story here, elaborating it at points where I disagree with the accepted theories on the migration. Primarily, for instance, while there is

undoubtedly the element of religious persecution which accounts for the involvement of the Catholic church in the migration, no more than a quarter of the total emigrants can be described as religious refugees. I believe that the evidence, if not logic, suggests that different emigrants had differing reasons for participating. For instance, one burr in Captain John MacDonald's saddle, besides his obvious concern for the people of Clanranald's estate, must have been the annexation of neighbouring estates in the early 1770's, an element which is missing from most of the literature on this voyage.

It might be argued that the circumstances conspiring towards the emigration of these 214 Highlanders aboard the *Alexander* in 1772 have their roots in the 1707 Union of the Scottish and English parliaments and the socio-economic changes brought about by the Agricultural Revolution which began in Britain about the same time. Slow to reach the Highlands, the large scale displacement of population caused by the new practices in agriculture and the inevitable rises in rent did not begin until the late 1760's. Bearing down heavily on the whole situation was the failed rebellion of 1745 and the resultant disarming of the clans, the banning of Highland customs and garb, the confiscation of estates and replacement of lairds, and a general suspicion of Roman Catholics in Scotland whose religion was only tolerated, but not banned outright. Improved communications and transportation into the hitherto impenetrable Highlands were making it easier for British authorities to keep a handle on Highland affairs, especially the confiscation of properties and the installation of new lairds sympathetic to the British cause.

In British North America the peace of 1763 opened up vast new territories which the British were anxious to people with loyal subjects. In 1767 the newly anglicised Isle St Jean became St John's Island and was parcelled off into 67 township lots which were distributed to Scottish friends of the British Crown in return for services rendered recently against the French. Clauses in the lot deeds stipulated their settlement within a fixed period of time as an incentive to populate the Island wilderness, so that by the late 1760's all the "push-pull" factors of emigration from the Highlands to St John's Island were in place. Nevertheless, any such migration scheme would take a lot of money to capitalise and decisive leadership on the part of the lot owners if there was to be any chance of success. Those factors came together in the person of young John MacDonald, Eighth Laird of Glenalladale, between the years 1770 & 1772.

The year 1770 was a bad year to be a MacDonald, a Highlander, a Roman Catholic, a tacksman or a known Jacobite sympathiser, and John MacDonald had the misfortune of being all of these. Saved only by their virtual inaccessibility which had been the key to Bonnie Prince Charlie's escape a generation before, the British were getting ever closer to the Clanranald estates where the soul of Jacobite sympathies could be rooted out. Beginning in Perthshire, estates were being annexed northwest-ward. The report of the commissioners for Managing the Annexed Estates in Scotland for August 4, 1774 reveals this trend. Borrisdale was annexed in 1771, Locheil, Lochgarry and Kinlochmoidart were annexed in 1772; and inroads were being made as far away as South Uist where the estate of Boysdale had been assumed by a cousin of Glenalladale's,

one Colin Macdonald. A zealous Protestant who enjoyed the support of the British, Boysdale began an active persecution of his Catholic tenants in 1769 with the help of an equally zealous schoolmaster who was on the payroll of the same Commission.¹ Boysdale's persecutions on Uist coincided with massive rises in rent on the mainland Clanranald estates, especially those under the leadership of new lairds. The disarming of the Clans had a consequent breakdown of affection between the Clan chief and his people in which the former was free to extract as much rent as possible from his lands. Caught in the middle were the tacksmen, who were becoming a rapidly vanishing species on the Highland landscape. With their middle-men gone the tenants were in an evermore precarious situation where the landowners seemed to hold all the cards. Light is shed on the situation by the Sheriff of Argyll, who writes in March of 1774; "Another reason that contributed much to the Emigration of the people is That some Gentlemen had large tracks of land in Tack from the proprietors; when their Leases were near out, and that the Proprietors insisted for higher Rents, these Gentlemen, finding that they could not live in such affluence as formerly, declined to give the augmentation demanded; published their intention of going to America, expecting thereby to bring the Proprietors to their own terms, and when disappointed, used all the allurements in their power to move the poor people that lived under them, and others, to follow their fortune, and haunted all publick occasions with Drink, Pipes and Fiddles, to rouse their spirits to the Expedition."²

In 1770, in his 28th year, Glenalladale found himself already widowed and childless and in a precarious position. He had returned from Ratisbon, Germany, where he had been studying, at the death of his father in 1761, finding a Scotland much changed.³ Upon assuming control of his father's estate at the attainment of his majority in 1763, he no doubt found the changes about him worrisome and his loyalties to Clanranald's family were already waning. There can be no doubt that this ambitious and disillusioned young man felt a real responsibility to all those who relied on the MacDonald Clan for their protection and sustenance, and in large part he took the task upon himself to see to their deliverance.⁴ He could see that there was little future for these people where they were; he could say the same about himself. Emigration would be the ticket out for them all, and inspired by similar emigrations of Highlanders at the time, he began devising his scheme to establish a new estate on St John's which would provide safe haven for those who were being oppressed by their landlords, at the same time securing lairdship of a sort for himself.⁵

In the case of the religious persecutions on Uist and the roles of Glenalladale and the church, notably its Bishops John Macdonald and George Hay, it is hard to say which was cause and which was effect. In it, Glenalladale no doubt saw an opportunity to enlist the considerable capital and logistical support of the church in organising his venture, towards which he would invest his own capital and the enrolment of a number of friends and underlings in making the whole project a reality. In the process he would succeed in putting the fear of the Lord (or of the church at any rate) into the hearts of the new Highland lairds whom he was quickly coming to despise, not least his

despicable cousin in Boysdale who was demonstrating the effrontery of turning his powers as landlord against not only his tenants but Holy Mother Church. Events went on to a high boil in 1771. Bishop Hay began compiling the documentation of the persecutions on Boysdale's estates into a circular which he intended to forward to other ecclesiastical authorities as a means of raising capital for the emigration of the families.⁶ He would even break precedent by openly advocating emigration as the only means of relief for these people, as "has actually been done by many in the neighbouring Protestant Countrys!"⁷ Glenalladale reacted by sending to St John's his younger brother Donald, his chief factor at Glenfinnan, Sandy Maccoiloig [MacKellaig], and a small party of men who were to scout for a suitable lot and test the soil with small grain crops.⁸ Glenalladale began looking in earnest for a lot to purchase from one of the owners in Edinburgh, and, even before securing one, began enlisting his mainland friends for the emigration scheme. Letters of intent between the MacDonald brothers and their friends suggest that a few lots were under consideration but that lot 36 was the location of choice. Virtually none of the people enlisted for the voyage had the money to pay their passage, nor is it apparent that they were expected to. By and large, the religious refugees on Uist were to have their passage paid by the church,⁹ Glenalladale's mainland friends were being financed by the Macdonald brothers in return for a fixed term of indentured service.

There were also promised a parcels of land on long lease upon arrival on the Island.¹⁰ It was the MacDonald brothers' scheme to lure their friends with deals signed before the sailing to St John's, guaranteeing 3000 year leases - a measure of security unheard of in the Highlands.

Bishop Hay's "Memorial concerning the Persecution raised against the Roman Catholicks in the Western Islands" was forwarded that year to his counterpart in London, Bishop Challoner, who in turn used it amongst his own flock and acquaintances in the Church and aristocracy to raise the substantial sum of L500 towards the migration.¹¹ Late in 1771 Glenalladale had secured the purchase of Lot 36 from London Chief Advocate James Montgomery (upon generous terms), who in turn had taken the property over for taxes from the original grantees, fishing entrepreneurs George Spence and Jonathon Mills.¹² With all the components for the emigration falling into place on the mainland, Glenalladale turned his attention to the Uist people. In the company of Bishop MacDonald he made a trip to S. Uist in January of 1772 to offer similar promises of land in return for their subscriptions to the venture. Word of the scheme had already reached Boysdale, however, who was trying to outmanoeuvre his cousin by signing his tenants to new leases before the arrival of the mainland entourage.¹³ (Leases were typically signed at Martinmas or Whitsuntide.) The Church's prospects began sinking quickly as the reluctance of the Uist people to move became obvious. The Bishop reported that of the thirty-six families under Boysdale's control, ten or twelve had taken leases by the time they arrived, and of the remainder, only sixteen signed up for the voyage to St John's. Of these, only nine remained firm. Word of the indentures signed by the mainlanders had already reached Boysdale, who was gleefully telling his tenants that they were signing themselves into slavery by subscribing

to the voyage.¹⁴ Being illiterate, the families had no way of judging the matter for themselves and in the end, only eleven families made the journey.¹⁵ Bishop Hay's assessment of the number of people on the voyage, "210 in all, 100 from Uist and the rest from the mainland",¹⁶ has been taken too literally by virtually every scholar who has studied the Alexander migration since. The total number, 214, is confirmed by Glenalladale himself,¹⁷ but only about 55 were from Uist, even by his or the Bishop's calculations.¹⁸ The balance of the Hebrideans, another eight families in all, were actually from Barra, well outwith Boysdale's jurisdiction, in the ancestral home of Clan MacNeil.¹⁹ Presumably the Barra people were signed up after a disappointed Glenalladale left Uist without his full quota of religious refugees; there is no record of any similar persecution on Barra at the time. It would appear that the Barra families were included in the Church-sponsored wing of the migration, but because they were not religious refugees of the sort on Uist, the official Church record is silent about their part in the migration: Somewhere on this voyage a stop may also have been made at Eigg where another five families were enlisted, among them another cousin of Glenalladale's, Dr. Roderick (Rory) MacDonald, a physician. The Eigg emigrants were apparently under the same terms as the mainlanders and may be separated from the outer Hebrideans; it is quite possible that Dr. Rory's participation in the voyage was enlisted early and that he himself was responsible for attracting the others.²⁰

Returning from Uist early in March, Glenalladale went directly to the Glasgow/Greenock area to charter a ship for his operations. On March 6, 1772 he engaged the brig 'Alexander' from John 'Buchanan' & Co. of Greenock, scheduled to sail on the 20th current to pick up his emigrants.²¹ It was from Greenock that his revealing letter to his cousin Alexander MacDonald was written. Among other things, he began gathering up supplies for the Uist people and adding up the bill for their part in the voyage. Well into the second week of April the Alexander set sail for the Arisaig area where it spent the ten days before April 23rd loading passengers and cargo from various and sundry ports.²² That all the mainlanders mustered at Arisaig to board the Alexander en masse does not appear to be the case, their indentures merely stating that they avail themselves of a convenient port in time for the sailing. In light of the time it took to load the boat this would appear to have been the case. From Arisaig the ship probably went to Eigg, from Eigg to Loch Boysdale and possibly Barra, whence it was off into the North Atlantic around the middle of May 1772. The permutations followed in the loading of the human cargo might look excessive at first but were in fact no different from loading any other cargo at the time. The idea of a boat finding all its cargo neatly stacked at the side of a single wharf, ready for loading, is anachronistic.²³

After a voyage reported to have spanned six weeks, during which the only misfortune was the death of a child, the Alexander pulled into Charlottetown Harbour around the 25th of June 1772 and promptly made its way upriver to their landing place on lot 36.²⁴ The unfolding of the North American half of the scheme was left in the hands of Donald MacDonald; Glenalladale had remained in Scotland to put his affairs in order, having parted company with his charges at Uist in early May of 1772. He followed them to St. John's earlier than

planned when word reached him in the Spring of 1773 that the settlers were not faring well after their first winter, although none had starved. He sailed to Philadelphia in the summer of that year, where he intended getting a first-hand look at competing colonies. Upon reaching Boston he received word that a shipload of supplies sent out the previous fall had not arrived on St. John's, upon which he sent another from Boston, which he followed immediately.²⁵ In the meantime, brother Donald was in Quebec also securing supplies. They met together at Tracadu upon his return.

In unravelling the motivations of the various participants of this bold venture a researcher shouldn't be led into thinking it was entirely inspired by religious persecution in spite of the volume of ink spilled by the Church in its official correspondence relating to its participation in the scheme. No doubt the Church had a large stake in the venture; Bishop Hay had envisioned nothing less than making St. John's a haven for Scottish Catholics complete with schools and seminaries. But it is also apparent from Bishop MacDonald's own assessment of the Uist venture that hopes had been raised too high, apparently necessitating a further influx of Hebrideans to justify the amount of capital raised for the expedition.

Others went for their own reasons. From the start, there can be little doubt that Glenalladale was philanthropic to the core in putting together this venture, coming very close to losing his entire family fortune trying to capitalize the scheme. A researcher would be hard put trying to ascribe any sinister motives to his actions. He was a consummate opportunist to be sure, but in the way that most Scots are, not in any selfish or misguided way. If he suffered from any fault it was from bringing old-fashioned ideas to a New World venture. He was paternalistic towards his charges to the point of being patronizing; offering three thousand year leases to his tenants must have appeared to him as their ultimate security and demonstration of his good faith; it apparently did not occur to him to give them clear title after a period of time. He did, nonetheless, see to their every want and comfort in the New World, unlike the fiasco which accompanied the sailing of the 'Lovely Nelly' to St. John's two years later, or the 'Hector' to Nova Scotia in 1773. There is ample documentation to show that Glenalladale provided his settlers with all their material wants, including tools, seed grain, foodstuffs, and eventually livestock,²⁶ as well as a full spectrum of professional persons which included no less than one physician, a priest, two masons and other craftsmen. One cannot doubt his piety in wishing to deliver the Uist people from his malicious cousin Boysdale, but it would be difficult to ascribe this aspect as the sole inspiration for the scheme. Glenalladale knew his time in Scotland was limited and the establishment of a new colony on St. John's afforded him an opportunity on par with that which he was offering his emigrants.

By all accounts the priest, Father James MacDonald, referred to once by Bishop Hay as 'little Mr. James McDd.' was not a leader of great proportions.²⁷ Of small frame and uncertain health, even in the Hebrides, he was no doubt lured to St. John's by the prospect of achieving the status of Bishop in due course. Alas, it would not be, and word of such reached him before he boarded

at Arisaig. Alone, isolated, and apparently stalled in his career, but now in the midst of hardship which he did not easily endure, this undoubtedly bitter man became a lightening rod for the initial dissatisfaction over the state of affairs at the new Glenalladale.²⁸ He died in 1785 and is buried at Tracadie, but no one is sure where.

The physician, Dr. Roderick MacDonald, received a substantial grant of land from his cousins when he settled on the Island. In the end, his sense of duty must have been on par with that of Glenalladale as there was little else to recommend the Island to him. It is reported that he died after falling through the ice of Tracadie Bay in Spring.

The artisans, such as 'MacInnes the mason', stood to prosper greatly on the Island in time, where their talents would guarantee them virtual monopolies. At the outset, however, they would have to establish themselves in homesteads like the others as a cash economy which would support them in their chosen trades was yet a long way off on St. John's. However, faced with certain unemployment in Scotland the opportunity on St. John's must have held some promise for these young men.

The Uist people no doubt found their religious freedom but like the other Hebrideans were thrown into the hands of an even more formidable foe - the Island wilderness. Unaccustomed to trees at home they must have been genuinely despondent at the sight of the virgin Island forest. The initial shock over the state of the land was apparently compounded by the poor showing of the grain planted the year before by Donald MacDonald and Sandy MacKellaig, all of which combined with the harsh winter and the isolation to make the first year one of considerable discontent.²⁹ The matter of the land leases became problematic early on as well as it dawned on the settlers that much land was available and that there was no reason they should not own it outright. The security of the three thousand year leases which attracted them to St. John's in the first place quickly became yokes they thought they might never shed, and many of the initial indentures had to be shortened by Glenalladale to keep peace with his charges.

Father MacDonald wrote in 1776 that "...severals of them went off the Island the very first year"³⁰ (referring to the settlers), but does not state where they went. Ada MacLeod ventured this opinion in her 1932 article on the settlement: "Of the malcontents, a number left for Cape Breton, where they hoped to deal directly with the government, while others moved further east along the north shore of the Island. MacEacherns went to Savage Harbour; MacKenzie, MacRae and Gillis families to St. Peter's and Lot 37; MacIntoshes to Naufrage; MacKinnons to Pisquid River, Tearlach McRaid to Orwell."³¹ It is not certain on what records this information is based. Cape Breton appears anachronistic as the first British settlements there of any substance were established by the Loyalists in 1783. A more accurate picture of the occupants on Lot 36 is gained by MacDonald's own records, particularly the "Scheme of Division of the Quitrent of Lot 36" which is transcribed in Appendix 1. Later sources which might help locate these families include the 1798 census of the Island, and a set of maps of lots 35 and 36 which show the property owners ca. 1811 (P.A.P.E.I. maps 685; 4,099; 150).

Cautious researchers will make note of the obvious deficiencies in this list, to which the author freely admits. Firstly, there is no way of telling if it is complete. The mathematics add up roughly, but not knowing the composition of all the families leaves considerable guesswork involved. I am quite convinced that all the Hebridean families have been accounted for through corroborating evidence, namely the correspondence noted in Blairs letters. Unfortunately, this migration does not appear in the sheriff's returns of 1769-1772, noted earlier, but the total figure of 210-214 souls seems reliable.³² Not all the mainlanders signed indentures, letters of intent or tack and assedation agreements. Some appear only in the correspondence. At least one, the mason replaced by MacInnes but who went to the Island anyway, is anonymous. Regrettably, all of the women and most of the children on the voyage are anonymous also, a serious handicap in identifying family units. Addresses are available for many, but not all of the families. Those referring to the mainlanders are more specific while the Hebrideans are identified only by their islands.

It appears that only a very few of the men were single, not surprisingly. There was little future for a single man on a remote island in 1772! Some documents, such as that identifying the Eigg families, make specific reference to two wives but not a third, leading to the assumption that the third man was single. Where there is evidence for such, I have tried to indicate who was single and who was married; where there was no evidence either way I left it alone. I have included biographical details as found, such as that for John McLeod of Harris or the MacEachern families of Kinlochmoidart. The surfeit of MacDonalds is a predictable problem in this type of migration; there appear to have been no less than four Donald MacDonalds, one being Glenalladale's brother, the others identified by their addresses (such as Donald MacDonald Borrodale). I have identified other Macs. Where I am confident, I have not made two references to the same person. For instance, the Duncan MacInnis of Uist does not appear to be the same 'MacInnes the mason' referred to elsewhere.

No less than a year ago I was confronted with the old Island tradition that the prefix 'Mac' designates Protestants, the 'Mcs' being Roman Catholics. There does appear to be deliberate variant spelling of MacDonald in Glenalladale's documentation in an attempt to differentiate families, but by and large it is my conclusion that most name spellings are completely arbitrary. The problem was that virtually all of the settlers were illiterate, marking their names with an 'X'. For the most part, what we are left with is Glenalladale's rendering of their names, and while quite literate himself, he was fully capable of rendering two or three spellings per person out of sheer haste.

In any case, this exercise should have merit for some ambitious family historian, and I hope this can provide a vital link across the water to those Island families descended from the Glenalladale pioneers.

Good luck!

1. "Report of the Commissioners for Managing the Annexed Estates in Scotland, 8 August 1774, Edinburgh." Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, Sp 54/45, 169 a-f.

Includes accounts of bridge and road building, improvements to annexed estates in Schedules 3 & 4.

Salaries paid to schoolmasters at annexed estates in Schedule 8.

2. Contained in "Report of Emigration to America from the Shires of Argyll, Bute, Ross, Moray & Nairn, by Thomas Miller to the Earl of Suffolk, 25 April 1774", Public Record Office, London, Sp 54/45, 164. p. 687-688, from Arch. Campbell, dated 3 March 1774, Stonefield in Argyllshire.
3. MacDonald, Rev. Allan F.: "Captain John MacDonald, 'Glenalladale'". Canadian Catholic Historical Association Report 30, 1964. pp. 21-37.
4. Correspondence: John MacDonald "Glenalladale" to Alexander MacDonald, 7 March 1772, from Greenock.

Transcription only, printed in: MacKay, Iain R.: "Glenalladale's Settlement, Prince Edward Island", Scottish Gaelic Studies, X, 1963, Aberdeen. pp. 16-24. The original letter has not been found.

5. Glenalladale mentions his inspiration in letter of 7 March 1772, above; The sailings from Campbelltown in Kintyre to which he refers are recorded in: "Report of Emigration to America, etc.", above, 25 April 1774, P.R.O., Chancery Lane, London.

The report for Argyll includes the letter from the Sheriff of Argyll and includes the years 1769-1772, viz:

"In the Year 1769 . . .	M	W	C	Total
From Campbelltown on the Brig Hellen for North Carolina . . .	84	60		144
From Portashaig in the Island of Islay . . .				129
In the Year 1770 . . .				
From Campbelltown on the Brig Edinburgh for North Carolina . . .	120			120
From Ditto on the Brig Anabella from the Island of St. John's in the Bay of St. Lawrence . . .	70			70
From Ditto on the Brig Neptune for North Carolina				360
From Loch Tarbert on the Nancy of Londonderry				302
From the Parish of Kilbride in Arran . . .	3	3	6	12
In the Year 1771 . . .				
From Campbelltown on the Edinburgh for the Island of St. John's in the Bay of St. Lawrence . . .	100			100
From Loch Tarbert on the Nancy of Londonderry . . .	300			300"

6. "Memorial concerning the Persecution raised against the Roman Catholics in the Western Islands", written before March 1771, Scottish Catholic Archives, Edinburgh, SM 4/14/1
7. *ibid*, "Memorial concerning, etc . . ."
8. *ibid*, correspondence, Glenalladale to Alex. MacDonald, 7 March 1772.
9. Correspondence, George Hay to John Geddes, 20 April 1772, Scottish Catholic Archives, Edinburgh, BL 3/244/2.
10. "Indenture and Tack Agreements", 1771 & 1772: Document Group 2664-#71, 72 & 75, #138- 150 incl. Public Archives and Record Office of Prince Edward Island (P.A.P.E.I.), Charlottetown.

Bishop Hay, in his letter to John Geddes of 20 April 1772, noted above, states that total cost of venture will be roughly L 1500, he adds:

"Of this, however only about one half falls on us, that is on the Contribution

money, because the most of those from the mainland go upon their own charges.”

In fact, the MacDonald brothers had contracted with the mainlanders to pay their passage.

11. *ibid*, Hay to Geddes, 20 April 1772.

12. Glenalladale mentions purchase in letter to Alexander MacDonald, 7 March 1772, above.

Also of Note: (selected extracts)

“A copy of the Sale of the Quit-Rents of the Island of St. John as delivered by Mr Samuel Smith Agent to Walter Patterson, Esquire, late Receiver General & Collector of the said Quit Rents.

Quit Rents remaining due to the 4th May 1774:

	Lots	pd.	owing
George Spence & Jno. Mills Esq'r	36	....	L 100
	40	....	10
Honble James Montgomery Lord Advocate	7	....	50
	30	....	50
	34	....	150
	51	....	50

...Mr. Smith apprehends Gov'r Patterson received some Quit Rents before he empowered him to collect, particularly from E. Lewis Esq'r & Robt. Adair Esq'r & he believes the Lord Advocate of Scotland pays his Quit Rents on the Island.”

Public Record Office, Kew, Surrey. CO 226/ 1, 173885.

13. Correspondence: Bp. John MacDonald to George Hay, 14 Feb 1772, S.C.A., Edinburgh. BL 3/247/1.

14. *ibid*. MacDonald to Hay, 14 Feb 1772.

15. “Tack Betwixt Messr's MacDonalds & Sundrys on Boysdale's grounds, 24 June, 1772”, P.A.P.E.I. 2664- # 151. Charlottetown.

16. *ibid*, Hay to Geddes, 20 April 1772.

17. *ibid*, Glenalladale to Alex. MacDonald, 7 March 1772.

18. a) *ibid*, Bp. John MacDonald to Hay 14 Feb 1772;

b) Itemized Account: “John MacDonald of Glen'll Esq'r to Donald MacDonald, 28 March 1772”, S.C.A., Edinburgh, Sm 4/14/2, Article 8, p. 3.

19. “Agreement about land with Allan McKinnon Carpenter & other Barra People”, 24 June 1772, P.A.P.E.I., Charlottetown, 2664- #148.

20. “Indenture & Tack ‘Twixt John & Don'd MacDonald and Donald and Neill Hendersons and Lachlan MacKinnon, 1771”, P.A.P.E.I., Charlottetown, 2664- #142.

re: Dr. MacDonald, see MacKay, Iain R., *ibid*. p. 21.

21. see “Itemized Acc't, etc.” *ibid*, p.1.

also:

Correspondence: John MacDonald (Glenalladale) to Charles Cruikshank, 8 March 1772, S.C.A., Edinburgh. BL 3/248/3.

22. Correspondence: Bp. John MacDonald to Charles Cruikshank, 23 April 1772, S.C.A., Edinburgh. BL 3/247/7.

23. In his report to the Earl of Suffolk, *ibid*, 24 April 1774, Thomas Miller writes of the difficulties in obtaining accurate lists of passengers:
 “. . . But as these Vessels had sailed from different Bays & Creeks of an excessive Coast, & were under no necessity of takeing any Clearance from the Custom house, which would ascertain the number of the passengers, few of the Lists which were returned by the officers of the Customs, could be depended on.”
 (NB The lists mentioned are not extant, only nominal returns survive.)
24. MacLeod, Ada; “The Glenalladale Pioneers”, *Dalhousie Review*, Halifax, Vol. 11, No. 3, 1932. p. 317. Source unknown.
25. Correspondence: Glenalladale to George Hay, 16 Oct 1773, S.C.A., Edinburgh. BL 3/258/8.
26. *ibid*, “Itemized account 28 March 1772”, also:
ibid, Glenalladale to Hay, 16 Oct. 1773.
27. *ibid*, Hay to Geddes, 20 April 1772.
28. Correspondence: Bp. John MacDonald to George Hay, 25 Oct. 1774, S.C.A., Edinburgh. BL 3/269/3.
29. *ibid*, Bp. MacDonald to Hay, 25 Oct. 1774, also: *ibid*, Glenalladale to Hay, 16 Oct. 1773.
30. Correspondence: Fr. James MacDonald to George Hay, 4 Nov. 1776, S.C.A., Edinburgh. BL 3/288/9.
31. *ibid*, MacLeod, Ada; p. 219.
32. *ibid*, Hay to Geddes, 20 April 1772; also: *ibid*, Glenalladale to Alexander MacDonald, 7 March 1772.

Passengers on the “Alexander”

Arisaig to St. John’s Island, April/May/June 1772

- I The ship is identified in three sources:**
 1. “Itemized Account; ‘John MacDonald of Glenalladale for Emigrants from Uist to Donald MacDonald 1772 (28 March)’ (S.C.A. Edinburgh SM 4/14/2)
 “Alex’r, John Buchanan & Co., Greenock”
 also:
 2. “Tack betwixt Messr’s MacDonalds & Sundrys on Boysdale’s grounds” (24 June 1772, P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #151)
 and:
 3. Agreement about Land with Allan McKinnon Carpenter & other Barra people” (24 June 1772, P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #148)
 “the Brigg Alexander”
- II Chartered 6 March 1772 by John MacDonald of Glenalladale at Grenock** (Glenalladale to Alexander MacDonald 7 March 1772, transcribed by Iain R. MacKay, “Glenalladale’s Settlement, Prince Edward Island”, *Scottish Gaelic Studies* X (1963), pp. 16-24).
 Sailed mid-April to Arisaig area, put to sea after 23 April to Loch Boysdale, S. Uist & possibly Barra, to St. John’s mid-May 1772. Arrives St. John’s end-June 1772.

- III An original passenger list was created but is not extant:**
 See: 1. Glenalladale to George Hay, 27 Feb 1772 (S.C.A., Edin.),
 "... I have inserted his name in the Lists (i.e. MacInnes the Mason,
 below) ..."
2. "Itemized Account, etc." (S.C.A., Edin.)
 "... Donald McKee and his wife & McInnes the mason who were forgot
 in the General List ..."
- IV Surnames of Passengers, (as suggested by Ada MacLeod, "The
 Glenalladale Pioneers"; Dalhousie Review, Vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 311-
 324) MacDonalds MacEacherns MacKenzies MacPhees Campbells Beatons
 Gillises MacRaes MacIntoshs MacKinnons**
- V Known Passengers (from primary source documentation, noted)**
- #1. Donald MacDonald (younger Glenalladale) aged 28 (Glenalladale to
 Alex. MacDonald, noted above)
2. Father James MacDonald Moidart aged 36 (George Hay to John Geddes,
 20 April 1772, S.C.A. BL 3/244/2)
3. Dr. Roderick (Rory) MacDonald Eigg physician (Scheme of Division of
 Quitrent, etc., noted & transcribed in appendix; also: Ada MacLeod,
 noted, also: Iain R. MacKay, noted, both secondary)
4. Donald McKee & wife Moidart? (Itemized account, S.C.A., noted
 above)
5. Mr. McInnes (alone) 'the mason apparently in Edinburgh at the time
 (Itemized account, S.C.A.; Glenalladale to Hay, 27 Feb 1772, S.C.A. BL
 3/248/2; Bp. John MacDonald to Charles Cruikshank, 23 April 1772,
 S.C.A., BL 3/247/7; Glenalladale to Charles Cruikshank, 8 March 1772,
 S.C.A. BL 3/248/3; Glenalladale to Cruikshank, 12 Jan 1772, S.C.A. BL
 3/248/1)
6. Mr. Sandy McCraw Moidart? (Bp. John MacDonald to Chas. Cruikshank
 23 April 1772, S.C.A. BL 3/247/7; Glenalladale to Chas. Cruikshank, 8
 March 1772, S.C.A. Bl 3/248/3; Glenalladale to Chas. Cruikshank, 12
 Jan 1772, S.C.A BL 3/248/1)
7. Mr. Macfie (probably the Donald Macfie on "Scheme of Division, etc.",
 appendix 1) Moidart? (Bp. J. MacDonald to Chas. Cruikshank, 12 Jan
 1772, S.C.A. Bl 3/248/1)
8. another mason (not identified) (Glenalladale to Chas. Cruikshank, 12
 Jan 1772, S.C.A. BL 3/248/1)
 Other Mainland Families (from various indentures in Record Group
 2664, Public Archives of Prince Edward Island)
9. Alexander MacDonald (apparently alone) Morar (2664- #71, #144, &
 #147)
10. Ewan MacEachern Kinlochmoidart (2664- #70, & #150 dated April
 1771)
11. Donald MacEachern (son of Ewan) Kinlochmoidart
12. Donald Gilles Brunacory (Brinacory), N. Morar (2664- #138, dated
 1771)
13. Ranald MacDonald Alassary (Alisary) (together in 2664- #149, dated 4
 Feb 1771; 2664- #139, dated 4 Nov 1771)

14. Angus MacDonald Corinua (Coruanan)
15. Donald Cameron Aharmill (?) (together in 2664- #140, dated 16 Apr 1772; 2664- #152, 16 Apr 1772)
16. Dougald Cameron “
17. Ronald MacDonal Alassary (Alisary) (2664- #141, n.d.)
18. John MacLeod (identified as son of Murdoch MacLeod of Harris) apparently living near Glenfinnan (2664- #145, 13 Feb. 1771)
19. Hugh (Ban) MacEachern wife & 6 children Kinlochmoidart (2664- #153, Scheme of Division, etc. Appendix 1; also: A. B. Warburton, History of Prince Edward Island, 1923, p. 395)
[According to Warburton, the family of Rev. Angus B. MacEachern, who would come to St John's in 1790 with "Lucy" and "Jane" to replace Fr. MacDonald]

Others:

From “Scheme of Division, etc, “ P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #153, otherwise not accounted for above or below.

20. Donald McDonald Bornish, S. Uist living at Scotsford
21. Donald MacDonald living at Scotsford
22. Donald McDonald Borrodale living at Portage
From: Ada MacLeod, “The Glenalladale Pioneers”, noted; the only emigrant noted by name:
23. Tearlach McRaid (Charles MacLeod) Harris? moved to Orwell, P.E.I. (not identified in any primary sources, otherwise unknown)
From: Bp. John MacDonald to George Hay, 14 Feb. 1772, S.C.A. BL 3/247/1:

“One MacDonald of Retland who possessed a small fortune here which is not sufficient to maintain his own and sons family is resolved to sell it and go to St. John's and there is no appearance of any purchaser but Boysdale . . .”

Identified by Iain R. MacKay, “Glenalladale's Settlement”, noted, as Alexander MacDonald of Retland, a.k.a. Sandy Retland, in letter transcribed by Mackay, Glenalladale to John MacDonald, 30 January 1806:

“. . . Sandy Retland now keeps the school . . .”

24. Alexander MacDonald Retland (perhaps not enough to indicate if he was part of this migration)

The Uist Settlers:

George Hay to John Geddes, 20 April 1772, S.C.A. BL 3/244/2:

“There are about 210 people shipped off this Spring for America, of whom 100 are from Uist and the rest from the mainland . . .”

Glenalladale to Alexander MacDonald, transcribed MacKay, noted, 7 March 1772:

“A Number of other people & our own friends have joined After this Manner to the Number of 214 Souls, Men, Women, & Children . . .”

However, other documentation attests to far fewer Uist settlers than Bishop Hay's estimation of 100, viz.:

From: "Itemized Account, etc.", S.C.A. SM 4/14/2, Uist Settlers:
 "8th article: To 35 full passengers on board the Alex'r for St. John's for whom pd. Messr's John Buchanan & Co. at L3. 12. 6p S. 126.17.6p"
 p.3 "8th article: For the Freight. The 10 familys from Uist had only one with another 35 full passengers, because, two only of the children from three years of age to seven we reckoned full Passengers, those under three compleat years paying nothing at all, of whom there were a great number. The freight was L3.12.6 Sterl. . . ."

From: Bishop John MacDonald to George Hay, 14 Feb 1772, S.C.A., BL 3/247/1:

"After this, about sixteen families engaged . . ."

"So that of the sixteen families only nine continued constant, amounting in all to twenty-five grown persons, and eighteen children of different ages from one month to twelve years . . ."

(This accounting suggests that the average was five(5) members per family. Eleven(11) families would suggest roughly fifty-five(55) persons).

From: "Tack betwixt Messr's MacDonald (John and Donald) and Sundrys on Boysdale's grounds", dated 24 June, 1772. P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #151.

"In Witness whereof both Partys have hereunto respectively sett their hands & seals and unto another Duplicate hereof on Board the Brigg the Alexander the twentifourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two years:

John MacDonald Donald MacDonald

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 25. | Duncan McInnes (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 26. | Charles MacKinnen (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 27. | John McIntyre (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 28. | Angus McCormig (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 29. | Ranald McDonald (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 30. | Donald McIntosh (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 31. | Angus Mackinnen (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 32. | John McMillan (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 33. | John Cumming (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |
| 34. | John McDonald (his mark) | Stony Bridge, S. Uist. |
| 35. | Angus McDonald (his mark) | Boysdale, S. Uist |

"The Barra People"

Outwith the lairdship of Colin MacDonald of Boysdale, there is no mention of the Barra people being amongst Glenalladale's venture, either in his or the Church's correspondence. This information is from a land agreement in the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island.

"Agreement about Land with Allan McKinon Carpenter & other Barra People" (P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #148, dated 24 June 1772)

"...both parties (MacDonald bros. and Barra people) have hereunto sett their hands and seals and unto another duplicate hereof on Board the Brigg Alexander the Twentifourth day of June One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two years.

John MacDonald
 Donald MacDonald

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------|
| 36. | Allan MacKinnen (his mark) | Barra |
| 37. | John MacIntyre (his mark) | Barra |
| 38. | Angus McIntyre (his mark) | Barra |
| 39. | Rory McIntyre (his mark) | Barra |
| 40. | Neil McIntyre (his mark) | Barra |
| 41. | John McMillan (his mark) | Barra |
| 42. | Donald MacInnes (his mark) | Barra |

From: "Obligation of the Barra People", dated 21 Sept 1772, P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #156 (an agreement to quit Lot '36 subject to payment), and 2664- #72, a copy of above agreement, signatories:

Neil MacIntyre (his mark)
 Rod'k McIntyre (his mark)
 Angus McIntyre (his mark)
 John McMillen (his mark)

and:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|
| 43. | Angus McNeil (his mark) | Barra |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|

(Name not on above agreement, others accounted for)

N.B. The names of those who signed the above obligation enabling them to quit Lot 36 do not appear on the "Scheme of Division, etc.", Appendix 1, with the exception of John McMillen. This confirms the presence of a second John McMillen, i.e. from S. Uist.

The Eigg Families

There is no mention of anyone from Eigg in the correspondence, although this area may be considered within Clanranald's realm, and should not be grouped with the outer Hebrideans.

"Minutes of agreements between John MacDonald of Glenalladale and Donald MacDonald his brother and Donald and Neil Hendersons and Laclan McKinnen in Eigg." P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #155, signed 23 January 1772 at Ardnafuorary.

John MacDonald witness
 Hugh MacDonald witness
 Donald Chisholm witness
 Donald MacDonald

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 44. | Donald Henderson (his mark) & wife | Eigg |
| 45. | Neil Henderson (his mark) apparently single | Eigg |
| 46. | Lauch. Mckinnon (his mark) & wife | Eigg |

all bound to service to the MacDonald brothers in return for their passage and land considerations, their Indenture and Tack makes up document 2664- #142, P.A.P.E.I.

Another agreement identifies:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------|
| 47. | Alexander MacDonald | Eigg |
|-----|---------------------|------|

APPENDIX 1

“Scheme of The Division of the Quitrent of Lot 36 among different Possessors at five dollars each per year shewing the year each entered on the Possession to what year each continued the Possession, the number of years each possessed And the Sum he comes to be assessed with Accordingly.

(P.A.P.E.I. 2664- #153)

Possessors names

	The year each entered	To what year	Number of years	Charge	
Tracadys					
Angus McKinnon	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
Allan MacKinnon	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
Charles MacKinnon	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
Duncan MacInnis	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
					35..0..0
Donald McIntosh	1772	1781	9	11..5..0	
Ronald Roy McDonald	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
Angus Roy MacDonald	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
Angus Macormick	1772	1781	9	11..5..0	
					40..0..0
John MacIntyre	1772	1781	9	11..5..0	
Donald Macfie	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
John Cummin	1772	1781	9	11..5..0	
Dr. MacDonald	1772	1781	9	11..5..0	
					42..10..0
John MacRory	1779	1781	2	2..10..0	
Donald Gilles supposed to be			5	6..5..0	
Donald Bain supposed to be			4	5..0..0	
Donald the weaver supposed to be			5	6..5..0	
John McLellen supposed to be			4	5..0..0	
John McMillen	1772	1781	9	11..5..0	
Martin supposed to be			2	2..10..0	
					38..15..0
Carried forward L 156..5..0					
Scotsfort					
Ranald Mcdonald	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
John Macdonald	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
Donald McDonald Bornish	1772	1779	7	8..15..0	
Donald Macdonald	1772	1781	9	11.. 5..0	
					37..10..0
Portage					
Donald McDonald Borrodale	1772	1777	5	6..5..0	
Angus Bain McDonald	1772	1781	9	11..5..0	
Ronald McDonald	1772	1780	8	10..0..0	
Alex'r McDonald	1776	1781	5	6..5..0	

Charles McDonald	1777	1781	4	5..0..0	
Hugh MacEacharn	1772	1777	5	6..5..0	
					45..0..0
Total in Halifax Currency L247..15..0					

N.B. The first column contains the names of the Possessors.

The second column Contains the Year they are supposed to have begun to possess.

The third Column Contains the Year they are each supposed to have continued in the Possession to.

The fourth Column contains the number of years each is supposed to have been in the Possession

The fifth Column contains the sum each is supposed to pay according to the number of years they have been in possession at the rate five Dollars for every year each.

If there is any error by any one being supposed to have been a year More or less in Possession, let it be rectified.

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FINDING SCOTTISH ANCESTORS BY COMPUTER

by Helen Hinchliff, Ph.D.*

Have you ever tried to find your ancestors using the Family Search Program on computer? The International Genealogical Index (IGI), developed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS), has been widely available on microfiche since 1984. The IGI consists of marriage and baptism or birth records most of which have been extracted from church registers, although some entries result from information submitted by LDS church members over the years. In addition to the fiche format, the data in the IGI are also available on a series of CD ROMs (compact discs with read-only memory) that can be accessed by computer using the Family Search Program.

The computerised data base is a particularly useful aid for genealogists with ancestors in Scotland. Most Scottish baptism records contain the full name of the infant's mother and, almost invariably, it is her surname that provides the key to positive identification of one's ancestor. Family historians working with Scottish ancestors are doubly lucky because the marriage and baptism entries contained in the extant Old Parochial Registers (OPRs) have been extracted. The data are available on microfiche and soon they will be incorporated into an updated series of CD ROMs, expected to be ready by the end of 1992. Computers are widely available in Family History Centres throughout North America. Plans are to install them in British Family History Centres sometime in 1993.

Since the data in the computer are already available on fiche, some genealogists may conclude that using the computer is not worth the effort. But the computer can provide you with a list of all children recorded for one set of parents, something that you cannot easily do with a fiche. Finding the names, dates and places of birth for all of a couple's children is often the best way to make sure you have properly identified your ancestor and it is often the only way that you can pick up the trail of your ancestors' origins or discover where they went. Our Scottish ancestors did not always live in the same parish or even in the same county. Further, they did not always live in Scotland. Knowing that your forebears once lived somewhere else is vital if you want to find records of their origins or to document the latter part of their lives. You may also discover that you can determine the identity of individuals who seem to be members of your family but for whom you have thus far found no identifying record; or, you may find explanations for your ancestors' temporary disappearance from the parish in which you know they were born and died.

The computer can often locate your long lost ancestors because it has the ability to search through the entries in all of the UK. By doing this, you may find missing relatives in places you never expected. Some of them might even have moved to England and back again! For example, by looking for his children by means of the computer I tracked my collateral ancestor Magnus Law from the parish of St Nicholas in Aberdeen during the years 1775 to 1778; to St Martin in the Fields in London from 1790 through 1794; and back to New Deer in Aberdeenshire in 1797.

The computer can also do a narrowly-based search by filtering out the entries for individuals of the same name who are recorded in different counties or other parts of the country. Thus, you can filter out all entries except those in the specific county in which your ancestors are known to have lived. Making the computer do such a sort takes it time, but it is sometimes advisable when working with a name that occurs with extraordinary frequency. Filtering is never necessary when searching for the children of a given couple, because the combination of their first and last names is almost always unique, or at least exceedingly uncommon. The chances of two individuals marrying at about the same time with the same first and last names are rare, even in Scotland.

The computer can search either for individuals or for the children of couples. To increase my chances of locating my own ancestor - and not somebody else with the same name - I always begin, or at least double check, my searches by looking for information about the children of a couple rather than for a record about an individuals. Once I have found the children of my couple, I then seek further information about them as individuals.

The computer can prepare a printout of the christening and marriage dates for your ancestors and their families, providing the LDS Library call number for the parish register or other source for each entry. The next step I always take is to check the parish register, using my list as a roadmap for moving swiftly through it, looking for the specific details of each entry. It is not enough merely to look at the baptism record of your own ancestor. Sometimes, his father's occupation is identified only in the baptism entry for one of your ancestor's brothers; at other times a known relative will serve as witness for the christening of your ancestor's sister. Both are items of information that can help you to know that you have correctly identified the right family; this information can also help you to carry on your search for previous generations.

I have been using the computerised IGI for about two years and have found it indispensable in my own research. But how applicable is it generally? To answer that question I have taken several queries from the December 1991 issue of the Scottish Genealogist and have checked them through the computer. In each of the first three queries I checked, the origins of the individuals being sought appear to have been in another parish, or even another county. The inquirers had no idea where to look and had hit a dead-end. Only the wide-ranging computer could have found these ancestors. I will illustrate in detail my basic procedure for finding long-lost ancestors by using one query; additional queries will point up factors to bear in mind when using the computer. The inquirers will have to do their own follow-up research to make certain that my tentative identifications of their ancestors are correct.

F. DUNCAN BRUCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA, query # 2079

Mr Bruce reports that his ancestor Archibald Bruce was born in 1795; was married to Janet Roxburgh; and in 1841, Archibald and Janet were living in Barony Parish, Lanark. Mr Bruce wants to know the identity of Archibald's parents. If Archibald was indeed born in 1795, then it is quite possible that his

parents were James Bruce and Martha Gloag and that he was born in Edinburgh, Midlothian. Here is how I found this entry:

1. Look for the children of the couple

The names Archibald Bruce and Janet Roxburgh are first entered into the computer as parents. I begin with parents to make sure I am working with the correct individuals. There may have been many men named Archibald Bruce, but the chance that two different Archibald Bruces married two different Janet Roxburghs is very slim. Thus, in 1828, I confirmed that Archibald and Janet were living in Barony because their daughter Amelia was christened there on 27 April.

2. Look for the marriage record

I next entered the name Archibald Bruce as an individual together with the date 1827. It seemed plausible that the couple might have married about a year before Amelia was born. Archibald Bruce and Janet Roxburgh were married in Barony on 1 April 1827.

3. Look for the man's baptism record

I searched backwards through the listings for all Archibald Bruces whose baptisms or marriages were recorded in all of the UK and discovered an entry for Archibald, son of James Bruce and Martha Gloag, dated 14 February 1795 in Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian. There were no other Archibald Bruces born that year, so it is possible that this one is Mr Bruce's ancestor. However, he must certainly do a thorough search of Edinburgh and Barony records to try to locate confirmation of Archibald's move.

4. Look for the woman's baptism record

Mr Bruce had not queried the ancestry of Janet Roxburgh, but one should try never to leave any questions answered, so I entered her name into the computer and discovered that she was christened in Barony on 8 February 1795, the daughter of Robert Roxburgh and Amelia Small. It is almost certain that she is the same Janet who married Archibald, because they named their daughter Amelia for Janet's mother. Further, Janet's year of birth lends confirmation to Mr Bruce's personal records which report that Archibald Bruce was born in 1795.

Mrs E.P.M. HEWETT OF CORNWALL, ENGLAND, query # 2093

Mrs Hewett reports that her ancestor, George Hewett was procurator fiscal of St Andrews, Fife, from 1677 to 1697 and that he married Anna Auchinleck.

They had five children born between 1680-1687, or so Mrs Hewett thinks, and she would like to know where George and Anna were born and who their parents were. Most seventeenth-century Scottish baptism records are no longer extant, but it is quite possible that Mrs Hewett's ancestor George was the son of George Hewt and Agnes Hamilton and was baptised in Edinburgh 10 October 1656. Again, my procedure was as follows:

1. I first entered the names of George Hewett and Anna Auchinleck. Immediately,

I discovered an additional child of whom Mrs Hewett is apparently unaware: Helene, who was christened 2 May 1678 in Edinburgh parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, a baptism that may be critical to the correct identification of George Hewett. Their remaining five children - James, William, Jenat, Margret and George - were baptised in St Andrews and St Leonards, Fife, between the years 1680 and 1687, as Mrs Hewett reports.

2. I then entered George Hewett's name and the year 1677, hoping to find a marriage record. None was found, suggesting the possibility that the couple had married in Anna's parish and either that the records of that parish do not survive or that they had not yet been included in the current version of the IGI. The upcoming version will include all of the OPR entries.

3. I next searched back through the entries for various George Hewetts, looking for the baptism record of Mrs Hewett's ancestor. I discovered an entry for George Hewt in Edinburgh, Midlothian, 10 October 1656, the only entry in Edinburgh for any variation of the name George Hewett, prior to 1766. His first child was born there, so it is possible that he was born there too.

4. Anna's baptism record was not found, lending support to the hypothesis that the missing marriage record for this couple is due either to lack of survival of the records of Anna's parish of birth or that the records had not yet been included in the IGI.

JAMES D. CAMERON OF PRESTON, LANCS, query # 2090

Mr Cameron reports that his ancestor Allan Cameron (1799-1874) married Sarah Macmillan (1809-1891) who was from Blaich, Ardgour, in Argyll. Mr Cameron's family records suggest that the couple lived in Clovulin, Ardgour, where Allan was a rural policeman and Sarah may have had as many as 11 children. Mr Cameron wants to know when the couple married and would like some information about their parents.

1. Entering Allan Cameron and Sarah Macmillan as parents yielded a total of nine children. Their first child was named John, and he was baptized in two parishes - Ballachulish and Corran of Ardgour and also in Kilmallie - on the same date: 20 September 1831. Eight additional children were recorded in Ballachulish and Corran of Ardgour: Alexander, 9 Sept 1833; Mary, 26 June 1835; Ann, 31 May 1837; Hugh, 15 Jul 1839; Sarah, 18 Oct 1841; Margaret, 28 Nov 1845; Elisabeth, 5 Jan 1849; and Henry, 28 Aug 1854. No further children were found.

2. The fact that John Cameron had been baptized in Kilmallie suggests that the couple may have married there. To find a marriage record, the name Allan Cameron and the date 1830 were then entered. (The year 1830 was selected as a guess; it is one year prior to the earliest child of record for this couple.) The computer was requested to filter out all of the Allan Camerons born in frequency, so this is a case where it is advisable to eliminate as many of the unlikely Allan Camerons as possible. The marriage of Allan Cameron and Sarah McMullan(sic) was recorded 23 Nov 1830 in Kilmallie, Argyll. If the

marriage record had not been located in Argyll, the next step would have been to check again, without the filter.

3. Mr Cameron reports that Allan was born in 1799 and that his parents were Alexander or Alastair Cameron, possibly from Caol, and Ann Maclean, from Inverscaddle. He hoped to find out more about them. Only two baptism records for an Allan Cameron born anywhere in the UK in 1799 were located: both were sons of two different John Camerons in the parish of Kilmonivaig, Inverness. Neither seemed likely. The computer was asked for the children of Alexander or Alastair Cameron and Ann Maclean, but no children were found. Allan Cameron is a frequently-occurring name, even in one parish, and a computer search for an Allan Cameron, baptised between 1796 and 1804 yielded six possibilities in the parish of Kilmallie; he could have been the son of Alexander Cameron and Jean Cameron; Ewan Cameron and Nancy Cameron; John Cameron and Katherine Boyd; Alexander Cameron and Jenny Cameron; Donald Cameron and Ann McPhee; or Donald Cameron and Anne McLean. Obviously, Mr Cameron will need to exercise great caution in searching the actual parish records for the correct set of parents.

4. Mr Cameron says Sarah MacMillan was born in 1809 in Blaich, Ardgour. The computer failed to produce an entry for this date or place, but it did report three possible Sarah McMillans baptised in Kilmallie two years on either side of that date: Sarah, 14 Jul 1807, the daughter of Donald McMillan and Mary McMaster; Sarah, 13 Dec 1807, the daughter of John McMillan and Mary McClean; and Sarah, 14 May 1811, the daughter of John McMillan and Mary Ranken. Any one - or none - of these could be Mr Cameron's ancestress.

When dealing with persons of the same name, a variety of methods must be tried to differentiate among them. In this case, it might be possible to identify the parents of Sarah by considering whether she named some of her children for them. Scots often - but not always - named their first four children for their parents, sometimes the first born son was named for the paternal grandfather; in other cases, he was named for the maternal grandfather and the second son was named for the paternal grandfather. A similar pattern was often followed for naming girls. A third born son might be named for the father; the third daughter for the mother.

This pattern might have operated here. Mr Cameron reports that Allan's parents were Alexander and Ann; Allan and Sarah's second born son and second born daughter were named Alexander and Ann. their third born son was Hugh, not Allan; but their third born daughter was Sarah. The pattern is strong, but not complete. Nevertheless, the name Hugh might ultimately turn out to be a useful identifying clue for this family.

Allan and Sarah's first born son was named John and their first born daughter was Mary. Perhaps Sarah's parents were John and Mary. Unfortunately, for Mr Cameron, two John McMillans, each with a wife named Mary had a daughter named Sarah McMillan in Kilmallie, so he will have to work hard to determine which if either, were her parents.

It took less than 30 minutes to run these three queries through the computer; the results were not wholly successful, but it should be obvious that the computer holds great promise for genealogists searching for the origins of long lost ancestors.

I first began my Scottish research in 1989; all I then knew was that my immigrant ancestor, James Edwards, was said to have been from Aberdeen and that mother's name was Helen Law; I assumed that his father's surname had also been Edwards. Using the microfiche I found a 1727 baptism for James Edward, the son of William Edward and Helen Law in the parish of Midmar, Aberdeenshire, about 15 miles west of Aberdeen. At that time, no computer was available. But, by going through the Midmar parish register, item by item, I found that James had two brothers and one sister, born between the years 1725 and 1734, and that the family lived at Milntoun of Corsindae in Midmar.

On a visit to Salt Lake City later that year I tried out the computer, then only available in the Family History Library. When I entered the names William Edward and Helen Law into the computer in a playful search for a list of these four children, I discovered what turned out to be an extraordinary bit of news - on 10 July 1737 William Edward and Helen Law(ie) had a fifth child, in Caiesmiln (now Caiesmill) in the Parish of Dyce, then about 8 miles northwest of the town of Aberdeen. Their last son was christened Barzillai, a name (together with some variants) that I subsequently learned occurs in only eleven extant baptism records in all of Scotland, all but three of whom can be positively identified as members of Helen Law's family. This one discovery, likely only with the computerised IGI, was the first of several clues I needed to identify correctly Helen Law's family of origin (no baptism record is extant) and to find an astounding array of facts about her and other members of her Aberdeenshire family. I wish others similar success.

* HELEN HINCHLIFF, PhD, is a family historian who enjoys reconstructing the lives of genealogically-challenging eighteenth-century ancestors, among whom was James Edwards, of Aberdeen, Scotland. At age 13 he was kidnapped, taken to Virginia and sold as an indentured servant, to serve until age 21. Dr Hinchliff's degrees are in political science and communications, but she is the graduate of several courses in genealogical research methods. She is a trustee of the (International) Association of Professional Genealogists, *but she does not take clients*. Currently, she is writing a book on solving a wide variety of genealogical problems using her Scottish origins as a case study.

JOHN THURBURN

by Richard Torrance

Recently, at an antiques fair, I bought F.A.V. Thurburn's book on the Thurburns, published in 1864. It is autographed and contains the bookplate of Hugh W. Young of Burghead. On perusing my purchase I found the following, added at the end of the volume, evidently in Mr Young's handwriting.

Sketch of the Adventurous Career of John Thurburn from 1796 to 1820, being 24 years.

Copied from his own manuscript.

Year 1796 Left Drum my father's house at 16 years of age for Brangan, embarked for London at Portsoy, touching at Peterhead.

1796-97 I was for 3 or 4 months an idler in London looking out for a situation lodged in the house of R.T. first situation was a clerk with Lalane & Craig whose failure left me again unemployed:

1798 after a few months I got a situation with Jas & Gab^l Stuart where I remained until I engaged as Super Cargo with Alexander Munro to go to Baltimore in the United States of America, in charge of the Brig Roehampton and Cargo. 1799 The vessel proved a rotten concern and exposed us to many perils on the Coast of America a 3 months passage, lived three weeks on boiled barley and molassess - despaired of reaching our port of destination. But at last reached Baltimore where I remained six months. Sailed from Baltimore for Port au Prince in the island of San Domingo, as Super Cargo of the American Schooner Lucinda Captain Williams the property of James Stewart and other Baltimore Merchants, at Port au Prince I took the fever of the country and was near to death; remained three months at Port au Prince and returned to Baltimore in the United States. Visited Washington Alexandra and other places returned to England.

1800 in January 1800 - landed at Bristol. I might possess about fifty pounds at this time, found my Brother Robert in London living with Alexander Mann who had given him welcome in my absence till he should find a situation - he was placed with Robertson & Thomson as a clerk. I had known Thomson formerly in my time with the Stuarts. Visited Keith for a fortnight passed through the Glacks of Balloch and the village of Riven or Ruthven in Cairnie on my way to Drum, was a few days with my mother at Elgin, returned to London, embarked for Leghorn on a chance without any prospects, my uncle gave me letters of introduction, was six months without employment, and the pocket very low - got a situation with board but no salary for a few months with Joseph Hythe, then the entry of the French into Leghorn obliged the English to run away. I was entrusted by Hythe to take charge of a few bales of merchandize for Messina and embarked in a Sicilian Boat, entered Elba and Ponza in a gale of wind - the sailors left the helm and sails and went to prayers. At Messina I lodged in the house of Mr Roche an Irishman and a Buccaneer in some respects

but was kindly treated - (in this same house eight years afterwards I was living on my own account as an established merchant) remained 3 months and as the English was obliged to leave Sicily by French influence and power I went to Malta with my merchandize and remained there six months merchandizing in a small way.

1801 Sailed for Alexandria or rather Aboukir Bay in charge of two cargoes of wine for the British Army and Navy remained a lodger on board of ship two months and occasionally slept on the sands in the British Camp, with a bread bag for a covering, entered Alexandria with the British Troops, remained there and at Rosetta three months. Here I first met with Samuel Briggs.

Sailed with a cargo of goods the produce of my wines for Triests - visited the port of Rhodes and Navarino on the voyage - visited Venice, Florence and Leghorn.

1802 At Leghorn engaged with Panton & Co as their English traveller - passed through Paris to London, saw Bonaparte at the Tuilleries in Paris - travelled to England, Scotland and into Portugal - went from Falmouth to Lisbon in the packet ——. Was on the eve of returning to Leghorn to join Panton & Co as a junior partner when war broke out and all my plans were frustrated. I then took charge of a cargo for Malta and was accompanied by my brother Robert Thurburn - (Robert got a temporary situation in the naval storekeeper's office by means of my friend Mr N Taylor) At Gibraltar we met with Mr Ebenezer Briggs and went to Malta together fellow passengers. I remained three years at Malta only as yet a petty merchant - then returned to England in H M Frigate — Captain Bouverie. Travelled on my own account in England and returned to Malta with the intention of settling permanently there or in Messina. (Robert was recommended to the Governor by my friend Mr N Taylor Naval Storekeeper as a fit person for this position) I found Robert had gone to Egypt as private secretary to Colonel Missett recommended by the Governor of Malta.

1806 Possessed about this time £500. I finally settled at Messina and remained there twelve years say until 1818 and by steady and industrious exertions and unceasing activity, a speculative mind ever on the alert, I found business grew and prosper every year in a progressive ratio. I was known to many Commercial men from my early journeying in England and in the Mediterranean and their confidence brought business in a thousand shapes.

1809 I lost one third of what I was possessed by the failure of a London House, but nothing dismayed I stood the shock, and soon made up my loss by the favourable circumstances of the times in other respects - at this time Robert was in Messina and was sent to London to look after the concerns of the House that had failed. Colonel Missett being then at Messina during war with the Turks.

1819 I finally settled all my Messina affairs leaving the goodwill of them to Mr Sanderson and my nephew James Thurburn.

1820 I close this little sketch of an adventurous life full of gratitude to that Providence who has preserved me from many dangers - blessed my labours with success - and finally cast my lot into the retreat of peace and happiness by a union with my dear Eliza the object of my choice, tender affection and esteem.

Signed John Thurburn

Episode

1813 Passing affairs carried me to Malta where on arrival I was surprised by the plague. I hastened back to Messina but bad news had travelled fast before me. I found refusal of admission and the Gallows signpost already put up. I of course had no alternative but to return to Malta and after waiting on board ten days I found a ship bound for Minorca, and there after 50 days quarantine I proceeded to Palermo, where after another 50 days I was permitted to land and proceed to Messina where all was yet in safety, thanks to God, tho' exposed to finite risk of rivalry and mismanagement. signed J.T.

Service for Family History Research

Teletext on BBC Channel 4, Page 683 provides information about "Family Trees", Relatives and Friends and Reunions" while on Page 682 information is given about "The Armed Services, Reunions and Traces". If you are searching for lost friends or relatives or trying to complete your family tree, you can have your own request advertised free.

It is on the air from Monday to Friday each week.

This suggestion comes from Friends of Nunhead Cemetery, whose Newsletter is edited by Jeff Hart, 144 Erlangor Road, London SE14 5TJ.

COMPUTERISATION OF RECORDS

Ms Mhairi J Macdonald-Greig of 16 Caroline Gardens, Edinburgh EH12 6XJ, has started using an Archimedes 5000 with Minerva Ancestry programme. She would be interested in contacting others using this software.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Stirling Burgess List No. 2, 1700-1799	J.L. Whiteford
Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, vol 1	J. Bain & C. Rogers
Genealogical Memoirs of the Scottish House of Christie	Rev. C. Rogers
Roll of Graduates, Aberdeen University 1860-1900	W. Johnston
The Story of the Buckstane	J.S. Bennet
The Settlement Names of Gairloch Parish	I.A. Fraser
The Howatsons of Middlebie	D. Howatson
The House of Cockburn	T.H. Cockburn-Hood
Records of the Incorporation of Barbers, Glasgow	J.B. Tennent
R.N. Division Roll of Honour, Nelson Battalion	
The Bruces of Kildrummy	H.G. Bruce
Further Light on the Ancestry of Wm Penn	O.F. Hogg
Aberdeen Almanack 1842 & 1819	
The Baxter Books of St Andrews 1548-1861	
Sidelights on Alva History	A.S. Cowper
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal Vol. 1 (1-52)	W. & R. Chambers
History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway (new edition)	
Vols 1 (Parts A & B) & 2	P.H. McKerlie
Royal Highness, Ancestry of the Royal Child	Sir Iain Moncreiffe
The Trade & Shipping of Dundee 1780-1850	G. Jackson & K. Kinnear
The Griers, Pioneers in America & Canada 1816-1991	W.M. Grier, Jun.
A Halliday Family Tree	C. Halliday
With Sword & Harp	W.M. Currie of Balilone
Extracts from the Heritors' Records of W. Calder	ed. J. Carroll
In Search of Hamish McBagpipes	D.B. Goldie
Tak' Tent o' Time	E.M. Wilson
Selection of Source Documents from I. of Harris 1688-1830	Bill Lawson
Register of Emigrants from W. Isles vol. 1 - Harris	Bill Lawson
Weavers Society of Anderston 1901 & 1879	
The Glasgow Graveyard Guide	J. Black
The Edinburgh Graveyard Guide	M.T.R.B. Turnbull
Centenary Memorials of the East U.F. Congregation Galashiels	
	Rev. J. B. Pollock
Pilgrimages in Moray	H.B. Mackintosh
The Clan Morrison (pamphlet)	N.B. Morrison

Nairn in Darkness & Light	David Thomson
Our Bank	J.M. Erskine
Scottish Seafarers of the 17th century	D. Dobson
Tree of Strings	K. Sanger & A. Kinnaird
A Regimental History of the Covenanting Armies 1639-1651	E.M. Furgol
Bathgate Mortality Records 1860-1925	comp. N.R. & S. Carstairs
Caithness M.Is. vols 1-4	A.S. Cowper & I. Ross
Army Records for Family Historians	Simon Fowler
The Scottish Music Hall 1880-1990	J.H. Littlejohn
My Ancestor was in the British Army	M.J. & C.T. Watts
Cupar Doctors	D.W.W. Hendry
Historic Corstorphine	A.S. Cowper
The Secretaries of State for Scotland	G. Pottinger
The Natal Papers of "John Ross"	S. Gray
Pigot & Slater Commercial Directory Dumfries & Galloway	
The Watsonian War Record 1914-1918	
The Coultharts of Coulthart & Collyn	G.P. Knowles
1841 Census Returns for West Calder	trans. J. Carroll
1841, 1851 and 1861 Census Records for Papa Westray, Orkney	
Dundee Directory 1969	
Caught in the Middle	S. Cullum
Sprouston & Lempitlaw M.Is	
Eckford M.Is.	
Rothsay Town Council Records Vol. 2	
Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster & America	C.K. Bolton
The Guildry of Stirling	H. Whitbread
Ulster Emigration to Colonial America 1718-75	R.J. Dickson
A Simple Guide to Irish Genealogy	Rev. W. Clare
Handbook on Irish Genealogy	
Ireland - A History	R. Kee
The Drummonds of Charing Cross	H. Bolitho & D. Peel
Yorkshire Clockmakers	B. Loomes
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Vol 109	
Records of the Weavers Society of Anderston	
John Mungall & his Family	
Kennedy Family	R. Pitcairn

REVIEWS

British Settlers in Natal - a biographical register 1824-1857

vol. 6 Eagle to Fyvie. University of Natal Press Rs. 75

This ambitious Register of Settlers who settled in Natal before the end of 1857 - the first party of headhunters having arrived in 1824 - has been restricted to those of British stock despite an initial intention of including Germans, French, and Dutch, as well as Voortrekkers. Since the work started, records of births and deaths which were previously held at the offices of various rural magistrates have been centralised at Pretoria.

Entries are under the names of heads of families or single men and women who arrived in Natal without their parents. The normal entry consists of a short biography, a list of children and a note of the source of the information. Names are spelt as the settlers themselves spelt them, and places, rivers and mission stations are spelt as they were in 1855.

Natal drew its inhabitants from immigrants of stipulated occupations from Britain and Ireland, particularly between 1848 and 1851, immigrants from the Cape who filtered into Natal for trading or settlement, particularly after 1845, and partly from soldiers discharged from British regiments serving in South Africa, particularly the 45th Regiment.

Anyone who has used the previous volumes will be aware of the value of this work. The latest volume can be obtained from the publishers at P.O. Box 375, Pietermaritzburg, 200, South Africa.

History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway with historical sketches of the District

by P.H. McKelvie

This two-volume history was published in 1877 and was so popular that it was republished in a new edition in 1906. The second edition has now been reproduced in 3 volumes by Heritage Books Inc. in limp covers.

The work gives a history of the region, which comprises the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, with details of the landowners and their families as at 1877. It includes parish by parish accounts of the lands and their owners with historical material about the land and extensive genealogical trees of the main families in that area. There is an interesting account of life as it was lived in the last quarter of the 18th century in that county - a part of the country that had escaped urban development and had links with Northern Ireland, from where a number of families had emigrated particularly around 1846 when Ireland suffered from the potato famine.

The first 261 pages are devoted to general history and the rest of the first volume, another 385 pages, deals with parishes. The second volume of 520 pages continues this itemised parochial treatment, concluding with a helpful index of 22 pages. For anyone interested in families in the Galloway area who has not been able to obtain a copy of the book (now rare and expensive), this is

an opportunity to acquire their own copy.

The reprint can be obtained from Heritage books Inc. 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, Maryland 20716, USA for \$70, with shipping \$3 extra.

In Search of Hamish McBagpipes
A Concise Guide to Scottish Genealogy,
Douglas B. Goldie Heritage Books Inc. \$12

There are many books published on how to trace one's ancestors and this paperback guide of 116 pages is geared to the amateur in the USA of Scottish origins. It is essentially practical with suggested forms of questionnaire, forms of records data, and research prompts, and a trouble-shooting guide. Having taught the reader how to interview, it goes on to tell him of the sources and material available.

Particularly sensible is the advice that a little knowledge of Scottish history and geography will not come amiss, and the author follows up his suggestion that bibliographies give valuable leads for research by adding a useful bibliography at the end of the book. While he indicates that we all have a responsibility to ensure that our children are not orphans in the world of their own history, he points out, too, that the research into family history can indeed be fun.

The book is available from Heritage Books Inc., 1540 E. Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, Maryland 20716.

Tak' Tent o' Time
Memoirs of a Post-Edwardian Edinburgh childhood
Elaine Mary Wilson,
Plenderleath Publishing £13.99

Edinburgh citizens of a certain age will remember the jewellers' shop in Princes Street, Mackay & Chisholm. The authoress was born into the Chisholm family and her memoirs recall the relatives past and present, be they Macdougalls, Aulds, Tytlers, Stewarts, Wyse, Plenderleaths, Gibbs, Wilsons, Lauders or Ainslies. She was born in 1911, and in those days the Edinburgh circles were tightly knit, with a fair amount of intermarriage. Everyone's relationships were known and their place in society defined.

This book will be attractive to the old generation who want to wade in nostalgia, the way of life which changed after the First World War and was totally altered by the Second. For those born after 1939 it will be a fascination to read of how life was lived in the early years of the reign of George V, the slower and more settled routine of washdays, school, church-going, and holidays before the motorcar had superseded the train as the popular method of travel. Death and the impact of the war had a strong influence on the authoress, whose memory is supplemented by the diary kept by her mother.

The story ends in 1918 with the Armistice when the writer was 7, her birthday celebrated with a cake without icing as it was illegal from 1st March 1918 to have iced cakes because sugar was so scarce. The family trees, however, which form the end-papers, bring the various families down to present times. It is a book which marks not only the sunny hours, but records all the fears,

hopes and disappointments of a child's early years.

The book can be obtained from Plenderleath Publishers (directed by a member of the Society) at 90 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh EH10 5NT.

A Regimental History of the Covenanting Armies 1639-1651

Edward M. Furgol. John Donald pp.471 £25

This well-produced book, prefaced by 7 maps of the various areas of operation, is mainly devoted to details of the various regiments involved in this time of extensive hostilities. Colonels, majors, and ministers of the units are given, where known, and a brief description of their levying, actions and disbandment. Such details as the cost of quartering and the thieving exploits of the unit are given, its size, its engagements and such intriguing information as its record of plundering, recruiting and clothing.

The introduction paints the picture leading to the Scottish defiance of Charles I and the reliance on Scottish mercenaries returned from the Continental wars. Arms were imported from the Netherlands in the autumn of 1638, but fortifications were in a decayed condition. All armies levied had their origins at the national level, though much depended on local landowners bringing out their kinsmen, tenantry, and servants. Between 1639 and 1651 a dozen armies varying in size from 1,000 to 24,000 men were raised, but these were subject to wastage through warfare, plague and famine. The regiments were of infantry, and the first regiment of dragoons was not raised till 1643. Strategy and tactics are only briefly mentioned because of lack of surviving material on these subjects. The introduction is, as it were, the outline of the forest of which the individual entries are seen as the trees.

For those interested in this murky period of history this book is a fount of information on the multifarious bodies raised, their origins and their activities, information culled from a vast array of sources as the notes to each chapter indicate.

Historic Corstorphine and Round About

A.S. Cowper - Corstorphine Publishing Co Ltd

£3.95 plus £1 p&p

This small book of 107 pages gives a comprehensive and authoritative history of Corstorphine and its development over the centuries. Whether Ninian or Cuthbert was responsible for the first Christian Cell may be in doubt, but from at least the 7th century there has been Christian witness in the Village.

The Parish Church is described in detail, tombs, dowerhouse, lamp and bell tower, with information about the various dignatories. Reformation is followed by Disruption and Restoration, with changing attitudes to the Sacrament and the withering away of teinds.

The parish life is described with the effect on it of hearth tax, poll tax, quartering, and the administration of justice through the Ayres to the Baron and Burlaw Courts. The more notorious crimes and scandals are not omitted. The various rites of the Church - baptism, marriage and burial - end the book on a more religious note.

The author, a member of the Society well-known to readers, shows her complete grasp of the history of Corstorphine and the area round about. She has written a most readable book which can be warmly commended both to those who want to know more of the suburb's history and to those interested in depth in the social life of a Scottish Parish.

The book can be obtained from the Corstorphine Publishing Coimpany Limited, 26 Corstorphine High Street, Edinburgh EH12 7SY.

Cupar Doctors and their Families

Dr David W.W. Hendry

pp 133 £3.99 (UK) postage included - £6 abroad

In some practices there have been dynasties of Doctors, covering many years. This has not happened in Cupar, but the author of this booklet includes family trees of many of the Doctors so that to a genealogist there is the benefit of following the family down the years. He has also compiled (though not included in the booklet) a further number of family trees, which he has lodged in Cupar Library and of which copies may be obtained from him direct for a small charge to cover printing and postage.

The record starts with Robert Nicoll, who died in 1597, and the sad story of a Doctor's son of 17 dying from a stoppage of the bowel from swallowing plum stones. Details are given of each Doctor, his ancestors and descendants, even of the one described as a "mountebank" who visited Scotland three times setting up his stage and selling drugs to the public. He described himself as a professor of physick. Later the Arnotts produced eight Doctors in seven generations, but only a few practised in Cupar; the Riggs also practised there for several generations as surgeons and surgeon apothecaries. Others were in practice in Cupar but were not succeeded by their children.

The author finds something of interest to record about every one of the Doctors, with pictures of some of them and of the houses in which they lived. Doctor Andrew Mackie, one of the Mackie family who practised in Cupar, was the first to operate on a patient rendered insensible by ether.

Chapters are devoted to the Fifeshire Medical Associations and to the Adamson Institute and Adamson Hospital in Cupar. Doctor James Graham rates a chapter to himself, and the booklet is rounded off by the author's memoirs which testify to a happy and staisfying life in general practice.

Copies of the book can be obtained from the author at 5 Eden Park, Cupar, Fife.

The Natal papers of "John Ross"

by Charles Rawden Maclean, edited by Stephen Gray 210pp

University of Natal Press, Durban

Subtitled *The Loss of the Brig Mary at Natal*, with early recollections of that Settlement and *Among the Caffres*, these are the adventures of Charles R. Maclean published in his lifetime in serial form in 11 instalments. There is a lengthy introduction about Mr Maclean's life and the circumstances in which these autobiographical sketches were written.

Charles was born in Fraserburgh in 1815 to a retired naval officer, the sixth of seven children. He was interested in mathematics and with a view to training as a sea captain was initially apprenticed at the age of 10 on the *Mary*. Its first destination was Port Natal. The ship was wrecked there in September 1825, and during 1827 Charles went on a trading expedition to Delagoa Bay. He left South Africa shortly afterwards, never to return. For the rest of his life he sailed in various ships throughout the world, particularly to St Lucia, and generally in the West Indies. Debts forced him to take up a variety of posts in St Lucia itself until his death in 1880.

The legend contained in the Natal Papers differs significantly from the real life of Charles, but that is perhaps unimportant. The story is, in the words of the introduction, too good and too socially stirring to lose.

The last 70 pages of the book consist of commentary on the Natal Papers with some early illustrations - charts, maps and scenes. It is, however, the Papers themselves which are of the greatest interest and the exploits of the young boy in a country which was still populated by primitive and war-like Zulus. Charles was, in fact, as he claimed, one of the small band of Europeans who first had intercourse with Caffres (Kaffirs).

The book is of interest both for the life and times of Charles Maclean and for the early history and customs of Zululand which it records. The Papers are very well worth republishing.

Eckford: Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, 5. Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 52pp. Card covers. ISBN 1-874232-03-2. Galashiels: Borders F.H.S., "Balnacoul", Forebrae Park, TD1 2BG. 1992. £4.50 (members £3.50) + 50p postage. Overseas Air Mail, £1.50

The Borders Family History Society continue their Roxburghshire series of monumental inscriptions with Eckford, a parish kirkyard in the eastern part of the country, about six miles south of Kelso, just east of the A698 road, and on high ground above the River Teviot.

There are 240 inscriptions for Eckford, with another 7, all that survive for an old burial ground for the hamlet of Caverton, in the parish. Inscriptions on 10 stones are given for the surname Gray; 9 for Rutherford, Robson, Wood and Young; 8 for Scott, Cairns and Brown; and 6 for others which include McDougall, a name not usually associated with the Border counties. Several tombstones are illustrated, including one unusual medieval slab. The front cover has a drawing of Eckford Church and Watch Tower, and the back cover shows the 1914-1919 War Memorial.

Curiously the names on the War Memorial show the places where the men resided, not the soldiers' regiment and rank. A tablet for 1939-1945 does show the service unit for each man. The Eckford Hearth Tax of 1694 is transcribed, the names of the ministers from 1556 are reproduced, and there are useful maps of the area. This well-produced book is a credit to the Editor and the Society.

Sennachie

QUERIES

- 2188 **PROPHET** - Sylvester Prophet b.c. 1690/1700 in Scotland, joined Jacobites in 1715 and captured at Battle of Preston; sentenced to Virginia Colonies and departed from Liverpool on 29 June 1716 aboard the Elizabeth and Anne; arrived in Williamsburg, Virginia on 14 Jan 1717. Seek information about him, his birth and parents. **Clinton L Proffitt, 35 Elvin Avenue, Penns Grove, New Jersey 08069, USA**
- 2189 **COWIE** - George Cowie, b.c. 1812, sailmaker in Peterhead, m. in 1834 in Peterhead Jean Mearns. Their children were William, George, Christine Rennie, James and Jean. Were George's parents George Cowie and Christina Rennie who had two children christened in Longside, Ann in 1809 and Christian in 1804? **Mrs H.C. Grimes, 14 Cook Close, The Meadows, Dovercourt, Essex CO12 3UE.**
- 2190 **OGILVY** - Alexander Ogilvy, wright of Balstard, near Kirriemuir (formerly Bastard Brae), b. 21 Feb 1757 at Newmill to Alexander Ogilvy, farmer, m. Helen Wilson (b. 5 Nov 1755 to Charles Wilson). Children were William (b. 1782), Charles (b.1784), Jean (b.1786), Margaret (b.1788), Alexander (b.1790), Susan (b. 1795), and Janet (b.1798). Information wanted. **Mrs Alyson Parkes, "Webbers Post", 71 Queenhythe Road, Jacobs Well, Guildford, Surrey, GU4 7NU.**
- 2191 **MacDOUGALL OF MAKERSTAIN** - Any information gratefully received. **Mrs K W Stewart, Gunhill, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB51 9DS**
- 2192 **McLEAN** - Dugald McLean, farmer at Ballygreggan, b.c. 1798 near Campbeltown, Argyll, m. Catherine Breakenridge (dau of William Breakenridge and Mary Clark) 30 Octo 1820; they emigrated with six children c. 1833 to Prince Edward Island. Seek parents and relatives. **Mrs George H. Merriam, PO Box 666, Sterling, Ma, USA, 01564**
- 2193 **DAVIDSON/COOPER** - Donald Davidson, b.c. 1816 in Scotland, shoemaker, m. Alison Couper (b.c. 1814 to James Couper, builder, London, d. 30 July 1894 at Newcastle-on-Tyne) 22 Oct 1838 at Canongate, Edinburgh, d. 19 July 1896, only child, Margaret b 20 Aug 1857 in Edinburgh. Information wanted on family. **Mrs Dona Madill, 258 Hillcrest Road, Cambridge, Ontario, Canada, N3H 1B2**
- 2194 **LEWIS/DAVIDSON** - Alexander Lewis, tailor, b.c. 1857, possibly in Scotland, to Alexander Lewis, m. Margaret Davidson at Newcastle-on-Tyne 17 July 1877, d. 24 April 1915. Their children were Donald John b. 11 June 1878, Elizabeth Alice b. 1883, George William b.c. 1889, and Charles Edward b.c. 1891. Information on family appreciated. **Mrs Dona Madill, 258 Hillcrest Road, Cambridge, Ontario, Canada, N3H 1B2**
- 2195 **CLARK** - William Clark m. Agnes Parkhill on 27 Aug 1808 at the High Church, Paisley. Their daughter Elizabeth, christened 3 Oct 1811 in the Low Church, Paisley, m. Hugh Gibson (quarryman and mason, b.c. 1824 to Andrew and Mary Gibson, with a brother John) in 1840/1850 and had a daughter Agnes Parkhill, b. 1844/45 in Ayrshire. Elizabeth, Hugh and Agnes Gibson arrived in Australia c. 1850. Would exchange information about them. **Janet Vagg, Dandenong, Hastings Road, Pearcedale 3912, Victoria, Australia.**

- 2196 **STUART** - James Stuart from Strathspey, claiming descent from 1st Earl of Moray, a surgeon and surgeon's mate in the 42nd Regiment and also in Sir Ludovic Grant's militia from 1745, m. Jean Grant; their children were John (b. 1753), Mary (b. 1759), George (b. 1764), Henry (b. 1766), and Gilbert (b. 1769). They all emigrated to America in 1774. Information on parents, family, etc. desired. **Doug Johnson, 25957 Sardinia Ct, Valencio, Ca 91355, USA**
- 2197 **RORISON** - Dunbar Rorison, b. 24 Oct 1834, m. Catherin Anderson (b. 22 or 25 Apr 1837) on 20 Nov 1854 in (?) Scotland. They emigrated to Canada before 1856 when their son Colin was born in Montreal. Dunbar, a coppersmith, worked for the railway in Montreal in 1861, and his brothers, David and James, emigrated to Canada about the same time. Information about the birthplace and parents of Dunbar welcomed. **Marjorie Schurman, 3793 West 18th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Canada, V6S 1B3.**
- 2198 **MacKINNON** - Hector MacKinnon (b. at Largie, now Tayinloan, Killean, Kintyre) m. Mysie MacEachrane. They emigrated to Pictou Town, Nova Scotia, in 1822. Seek information about their ancestors and descendants. **Mrs Karen Field, 1387 Caliente Loop, Chula Vista, California 91910, USA**
- 2199 **HOWDEN** - George Howden, m. Margaret Smith at Gladsmuir on 2 Feb 1811. Their children were Helen Smith Howden, b. 3 Nov 1811 at Gladsmuir, George (b. 30 Jan 1814 at Tranent, m. (2) Helen Wightman at North Leith), Robert b. 13 July 1816 at Gladsmuir, Christian b. 3 Jan 1819 and Janet Brodie b. 5 Aug 1829 at Gladsmuir. Information about first marriage of George, Jnr appreciated, and about Helen Wightman's illegitimate daughters, Isabella, b. 1 Dec 1864 and Mary Johnstone, b. 26 Sept 1867. **Mrs Kaye Edwards, 58 Diadem Street, Eaten Bunbury 6230, Western Australia.**
- 2200 **FERGUSON** - James Ferguson, teacher, and Janet Drysdale of Baldrige Burn (daughter of John Drysdale and Catherine Beveridge was bapt 10 Nov 1802 at Dunfermline, m. 17 Feb 1827 at Dunfermline) had a son Rev William Ferguson, b. 12 Feb 1840 at Dunfermline, m. (1) Jessie Smith on 19 July 1870 in Edinburgh, and (2) Nessie Foulis on 2 Aug 1881 in Barrow-in-Furness. His siblings, all born in Scotland, were Catharine, Jean, Janet, Elizabeth, James and John (an unmarried retired accountant in 1891 Barrow Census). Wish further information about ancestors. **Mrs Janet Coatham, 32 Pearson Crescent, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, T4P 1L8.**
- 2201 **McDOUGALL** - Alexander McDougall, b. 1797, m. in 1824 in Campbeltown Janet Armour Gilchrist (b. 1808, d. 1893). They had five children - John, Ronald, Allan, Alexander, and Mary. He was a sergeant in Argyll Militia on marriage and later jailor and sheriff officer, Kintyre, Argyll. Information about his parents wanted. **Jan Drechsler, 3 Green Avenue, Belle Mead, NJ 08558, USA**
- 2202 **HUNTER** - William Hunter, b. 3 Oct 1749, at Campsie, Stirling, m. Margaret Christie. There were six children - John, Margaret, Samuel, William, Janet and Christie. Information wanted about family. **Jan Drechsler, 3 Green Avenue, Belle Mead, NJ 08558, USA**

- 2203 **HUNTER** - John Hunter, m. Christian Graham in 1711 at Campsie. Was he the grandfather of William Hunter? Interested in hearing from descendants. **Jan Drechsler, 3 Green Avenue, Belle Mead, NJ 08558, USA**
- 2204 **CRABB** - Thomas Crabb, m. Ann Allan on 21 Dec 1804 at Dundee. There were six children - James, b. 1805, Isobel, Thomas, Jean, Margaret, and William, b. 1822. Wish to identify parents and their dates of birth. **Jan Drechsler, 3 Green Avenue, Belle Mead, NJ 08558, USA**
- 2205 **HUSTON** - John Huston of Londerry, originally from Scotland, b. 1766 m. Sarah Morrison (b. 7 Jan 1749 in Ayr to Robert Morrison). Information wanted about Hustons. **Juanita Huston Nobles, 2299 N Illinois Avenue # C, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, USA**
- 2206 **MORRISON** - John Morrison of Ayr had a son, William (m. Elizabeth Hamilton in 1743 in Ayr). Their child was Robert Morrison. Information wanted about the family. **Juanita Huston Nobles, 2299 N Illinois Avenue # C, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, USA**
- 2207 **GREER/GRIER** - Andrew Grier b.c. 1792 in County Sligo, d. 10 Mar 1868 in Drumfarnaghty, Tobercurry, County Sligo. Information wanted about him. **Juanita Huston Nobles, 2299 N Illinois Avenue # C, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, USA**
- 2208 **SUTHERLAND** - Donald Sutherland, sergeant at Edinburgh Castle during the Napoleonic Wars, m. 1 Aug 1805 Isabel McLeod (d. 1815). Their children were - Nathaniel (b. in Edinburgh 18 May 1806, d. 1 Aug 1883 in New Zealand), Isabel (b. 19 July 1808), Margaret (b. 23 Mar 1810, Daniel (b. in Newcastle 27 July 1812, d. 1864 in New Zealand) and John (b. 2 Feb 1814). Nathaniel and Daniel left England on 26 Nov 1804 in Barque Jane and arrived at Port Nicholson (now Wellington) on 24 May 1841 after a delay of five weeks in Rio de Janeiro. Donald died 1865. Information wanted about the family and contact with descendants. **Mrs Babs Merritt, 40 Alexander Avenue, Whakatane 4-3-92, New Zealand.**
- 2209 **FERGUSON** - John Ferguson, bapt 1792 at Inveraray, d. 18 Apr 1861 at Ardkinglas, Kilmorich, son of Duncan and Mary Ferguson, m. Sarah McCallum (b.c. 1803 Kilmorich) on 28 Aug 1821. Their children were - Mary (bapt 1821 at Inveraray, d. 1860), Katherine (bapt 1823 at Inveraray, m. ? Hunter), Jean (bapt 1823 at Inveraray), Duncan (bapt 1827 at Lochgilphead, d. Crimean War 1851), Hugh (bapt 1829 at Kilmorich, m. Mary Ann Clark 1868 at Nelson, New Zealand, d. 1921 in New Zealand), Isabell (bapt 1831 at Lochgoilhead), Ann/Agnes (bapt 1833 at Kilmorich), Janet/Jessie (bapt 1836 at Kilmorich), Peter (bapt 1840 at Kilmorich), Sarah (d. 1860), Christina/Christine (bapt 1849 at Kilmorich, d. 1870). Who were Sarah's parents? Interested in contacting descendants. **Eileen Riordan, PO Box 8, Murchison, Nelson, New Zealand.**
- 2210 **McCULLOCH/GEGGIE/GAGIE** - John McCulloch, son of William McCulloch, joiner, and Mary Johnstone, a master painter in Edinburgh, m. Isabella Geggie/Gagie, daughter of Robert Geggie/Gagie and Helen Landles, and d. aged 67 at Juniper Green, Edinburgh. They had 19 children who married into the families of Baird, Beveridge, Dawson,

Downie, Millar and Murray. Family information appreciated.**Don McCulloch, 35 Princeton Street, Kenmore, Brisbane 4069, Australia.**

- 2211 DEWAR/KNIGHT - John Dewar, b. 1803, Parish of Dull, North Perthshire, to John Dewar and May MacDonald, m. 26 Oct 1828 in Moneydie Parish, Amelia (Emily) Knight, daughter of James Knight and? Ann Taylor. Wish to discover birthdate and place of Emily Knight.**Mary E. Davidson, PO Box 36, Fulford Harbour, British Columbia, V02 1C0, Canada.**
- 2212 STEWART/MITCHELL - David Stewart, b. ?29 Dec 1813 at Cold Side, Dundee, or possibly at Arbroath, m. 1834 Elspeth Mitchell, daughter of David Mitchell and Janet James (b.c. 1810 at Newtyle, Angus). Wish to establish birthplace of David Stewart and trace his forebears.**Mary E. Davidson, PO Box 36, Fulford Harbour, British Columbia, V02 1C0, Canada.**
- 2213 DUNN/DON/DUN/ADAM/FINDLAY - James Dunn, b. 1827, Parish of Logie Pert, Angus, to Thomas Dunn and Martha Adam (daughter of James Adam). Siblings include Jonathan Dunn who emigrated with him about 1848 and Elizabeth Dunn, who married (shortly after arriving in Toronto) John Findlay, son of Alexander and Janet Findlay in 1859. Information wanted.**Mary E. Davidson, PO Box 36, Fulford Harbour, British Columbia, V0S 1C0, Canada.**
- 2214 MACLENNAN/STEWART - Roderick Maclellan, b.c. 1765 in Kintail, Ross-shire, to Duncan Maclellan and Catherine Maclellan, m. in 1801 Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart of Drumachuine, the ceremony being performed by Alexander Irvine, missionary in Rannoch, Parish of Logierait. To which Stewart family did Charlotte belong?**Mary E. Davidson, PO Box 36, Fulford Harbour, British Columbia, V0S 1C0, Canada.**
- 2215 CRAWFORD - James Crawford, b.c. 1800, m. Rachel Blair (b.c. 1800? at Larne, County Antrim). They had two sons - Samuel, bapt 16 Feb 1823 at Larne, d. 1 Jan 1881 at Maybole, Ayr, m. 2 Oct 1853 at Maybole, Mary Ann Wilson (b. 2 May 1832 at Crosshill, Ayr, to William Wilson and Ann Tait); and Robert, b. 15 Jan 1827 in Ireland. d. 1 Oct 1905 in Otago, New Zealand, m. (1) at Kilwinning, Ayr, on 22 Nov 1849, Jane McBlane (b. Kilwinning, Ayr, d. 1851-1855 in Scotland) by whom he had Rachel (b. 14 Aug 1849 at West Kilbride) and (2) at Dalry, Ayr, on 14 June 1856, Margaret McCrae (b. 1834 at Glenwherry, County Antrim, d. 1883 at Otago, New Zealand, daughter of Samuel McCrae and Ellen Knox). Information sought.**Mrs E M Crawford, 59 Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.**
- 2216 BAYLY - William Prettie Bayly (Captain, 92nd Foot Regiment), b. 10 Nov 1798 at Nenagh, Tipperary, Ireland, to Rev Henry Bayly and ? Grueber, m. 14 March 1830 at Edinburgh Amelia Elizabeth Dallas (b. 6 June 1811 to Thomas Dallas and Elizabeth Kirkwood). They had two sons, William Henry, b. 24 Oct 1830 at Regent Barracks, Dublin, and Frederick May, b. 23 March 1832 at Edinburgh. Information sought.**Mrs E M Crawford, 59 Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.**

- 2217 **BLANEY** - James Blaney, b.c. 1828 at Kirkfield Bank, Lanark, to James Blaney and Lizzie McVie, d. 1908 at Kaitangata, Otago, New Zealand, m. Jane Donaldson (daughter of John Donaldson and Margaret Morrison). They had eight children, all born in Lanark - James b. 20 Jan 1855, m. Annie Knox 1876 at Port Molyneaux, Otago, Hannah b. 4 Dec 1856, Jane b. 15 Feb 1859, Catherine b. 28 Oct 1860, Annie b. 17 July 1863, Elizabeth b. 11 Oct 1865, Isabella b. 11 Nov 1867, Marey b. 3 July 1870. They emigrated to New Zealand on "Nelson" in 1875 (no mention of Hannah or Marey on the list). Information sought. **Mrs E M Crawford, 59 Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.**
- 2218 **McCRAE** - Samuel McCrae, b.c. 1807 in County Down, Ireland, to John McCrae and Mary Smith, d. 4 Nov 1855 at Dalry, Ayr, m.c. 1829 at County Antrim, Ellen Knox (b.c. 1811 in Ireland). They had nine children born in Ireland (except Andrew) - (1) Alexander b. 1829, m. 1857 at Dalry his first cousin Elizabeth Clark, (2) Marey b. 1831, (3) Margaret b. 1 Aug 1834, m. 1856 at Dalry, Robert Crawford, (4) John b. 1836, d. 1838 in Ireland, (5) John b. 1839, d. 1881 in New Zealand, (6) Sarah b. 1841, m. 1862 Robert Hood, d. 1889 in New Zealand, (7) Samuel b. 1844, m. 1872 at Dalry, Barbara Taylor, widow of Alexander Crawford, (8) Ellen b. 1847, m. 1866 at Dalry, Frederick Hill, and (9) Andrew b. 1850, d. 1852 at Dalry. Information sought. **Mrs E M Crawford, 59 Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.**
- 2219 **MOYES/BAIN/BAYNE**, Alexander Moyes m. Isabella Bain/Bayne. Alexander, a Railway Porter, lived in Kingskettle, Fife. One son, Andrew Moyes b. 1849 at Kingskettle, Fife. Any more children? All information appreciated. **Shirley S. Marks, 2645 Cream St, Fenwick, RR #3, Ontario, Canada L0S 1C0**
- 2220 **PETRIE/CAMPBELL** - George Petrie, blacksmith, m. Elizabeth Campbell, and lived in Wick, Caithness. They had a daughter, Catherine P., b. 1850 in Wick. Any more children? All information appreciated. **Shirley Marks, RR#3, 2645 Cream Street, Fenwick, Ontario, Canada, L0S 1C0.**
- 2221 **COWIE** - John Cowie, b. 1811/1821 in Aberdeen, d. in Mara County, Ontario in 1889, m. Lucinda Dixon (Dickson) (b. 1822). Their children were - Benjamin (b. 1850), John, Mary, George, Robert, Christina, Thomas, Elizabeth and Joseph (b. 1869). Who were the parents of John and Lucinda, and where and when were they born? **Carole Sprickerhoff, 308 Hillside Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4S 1T8**
- 2222 **GRAY** - William Gray, b. 1823 in Scotland, d. Ottawa 1911; he emigrated in 1832, m. Mary Jane Thompson from New York in 1855. Their children were William, (b. 1856), William, David, Alfred, Robert, Abraham, Richard, Martha and Annie (b. 1875). Who were their parents and where were they born. **Carole Sprickerhoff, 308 Hillside Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4S 1T8, Canada.**
- 2223 **PROPHET** - Sylvester Prophet emigrated to America in 1715, probably aged between 15 and 25. Wish information about him and about the Prophet family. **Mrs Beverly Joseph, PO Box 16, East Jordan, Michigan, USA 49727-0016**

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, Secunder 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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