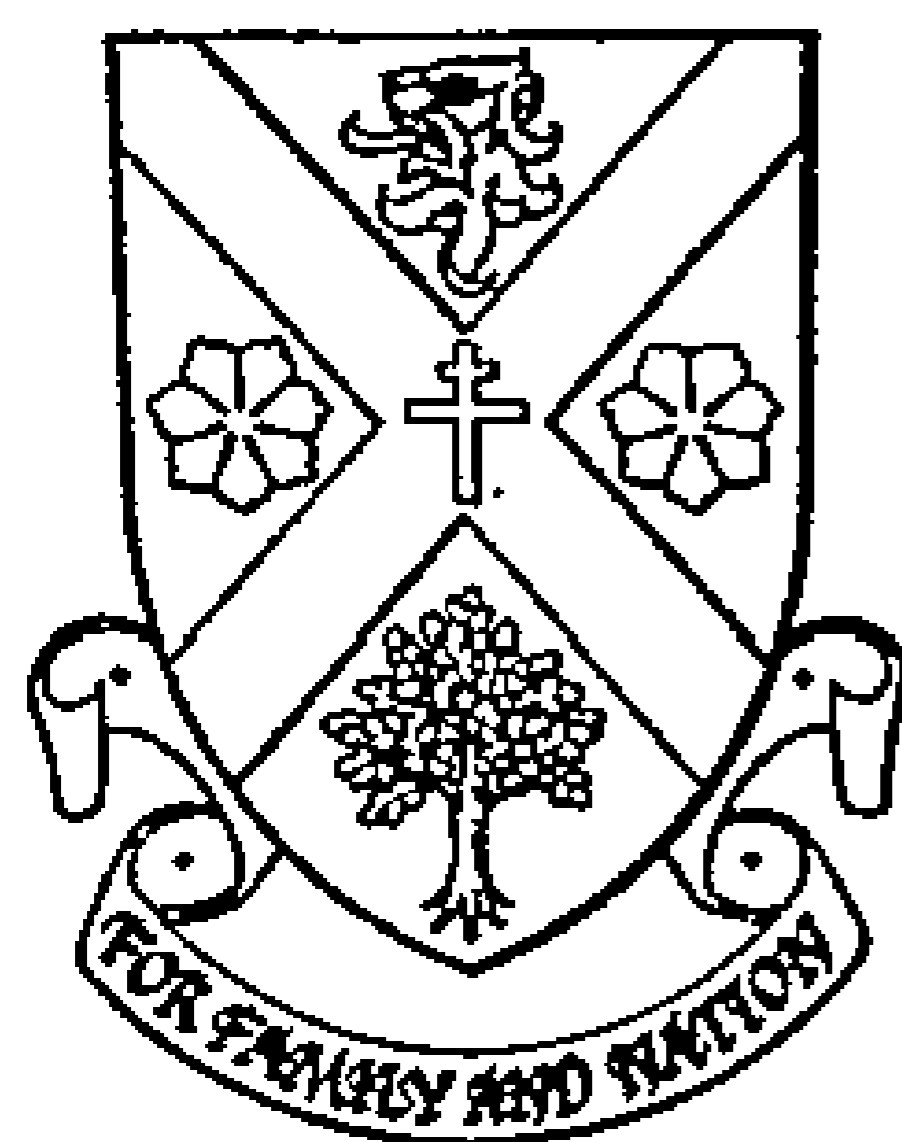


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

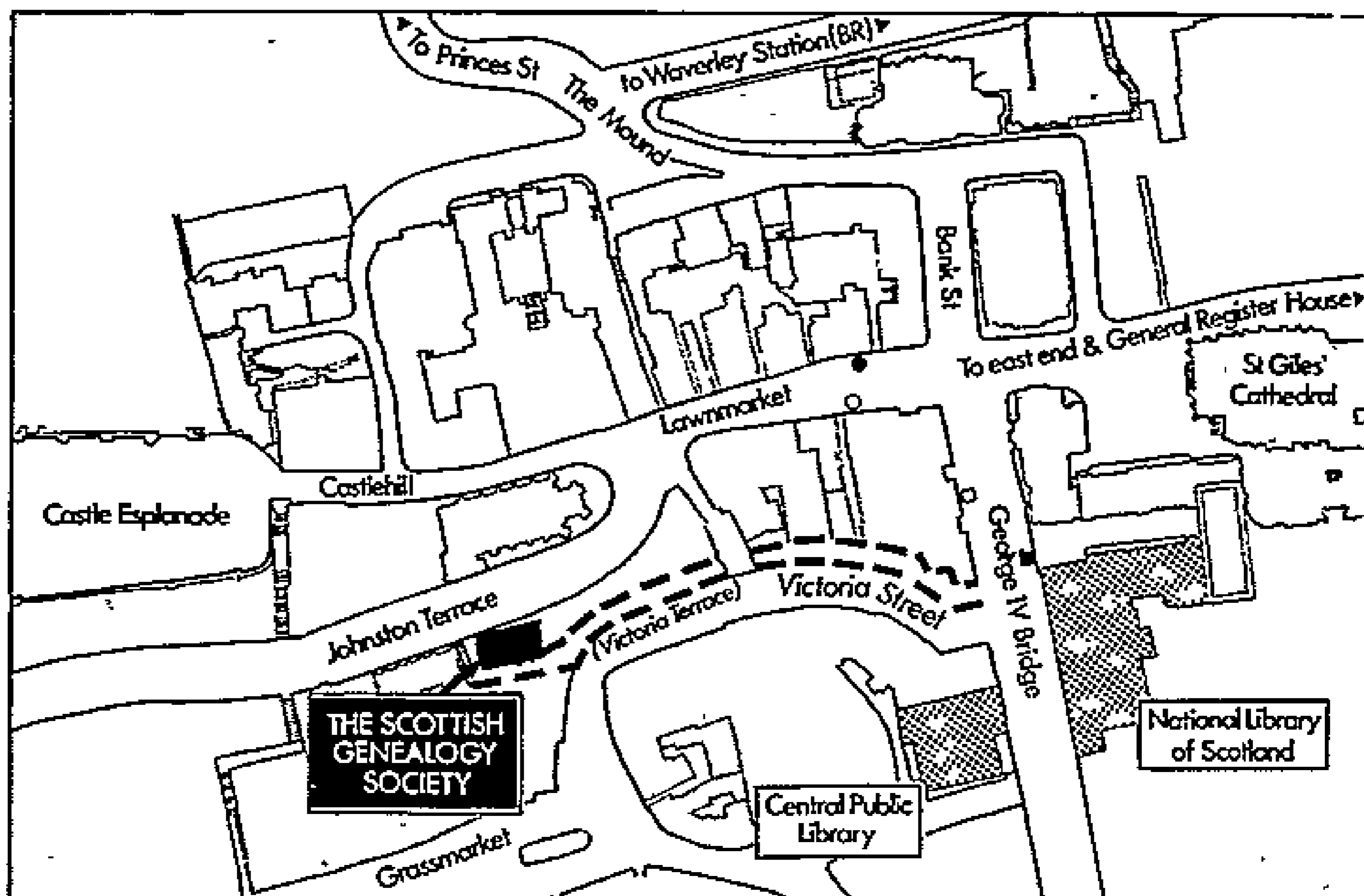
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist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

Library & Family History Centre,

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

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

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



BUSES: ● 1,35,70 ○ 6,34,70 ■ East Scot. 23,45, Fife Scot. X52, X60, Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,45,47,89
□ East Scot. 71,46, Fife Scot. X52, X60, Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106

NEWS IN BRIEF

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

22-27 August 1993	S.G.S. Summer School. (Details below).
15 September 1993	Ordinary Meeting. Wednesday. • Please note that the library will shut at 17.30.
25 September 1993	5th Annual Conference of the S.A.F.H.S. (Details below).
18 October 1993,	Ordinary Meeting. Monday.
9 November 1993	S.G.S. 40th Anniversary Dinner (Details below).
14 January 1994	Ordinary Meeting. Friday.
15 February 1994	Annual General Meeting. Tuesday.
15 March 1994	Ordinary Meeting. Tuesday.
15 April 1994	Ordinary Meeting. Friday.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SOCIETY

With the ever mounting cost of postages in mind, the Society would like to ask members and non-members alike to send an S.A.E. or two international reply coupons with any letters they send to the Society which require a reply.

40th ANNIVERSARY DINNER

The Scottish Genealogy Society is holding a dinner at the City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh on Tuesday, 9 November 1993 at 7.30pm. The Society's President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS will be present. The tickets are £20 each and can be reserved by sending your payment to: Anniversary Dinner, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL. Dress: Lounge suits. Black Tie optional.

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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

KIRKCUDBRIGHT M.I. volume 6, A5, paperback, 51 pp. Covering: Kirkmabreck, Kirkdale, Creetown and Minnigaff.

£4 or U.S. \$8.00 surface mail. £4.50 or U.S. \$9.00 Airmail.

The McCLELLANS in GALLOWAY, A5, paperback, 307 pp. This work covers all the major families of the name in Galloway as well as many of the lesser families, also the McClellans in Kirkcudbright and Edinburgh. It contains articles on the McClellans in Ulster; McClellan ministers; McClellan dwellings; and McClellan heraldry.

U.K. £13.50 Surface Mail £14.00/US \$28.00 Airmail £17.25/US \$34.00.

5th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE S.A.F.H.S.

This conference will be hosted by the Highland Family History Society on Saturday 25 September 1993. The venue is the new Culloden Academy which is four miles outside Inverness, overlooking the Moray Firth and Black Isle. It is hoped that transport will be provided from the city centre to the conference centre for those who do not have their own transport. Lunch will be provided.

The title of the conference is: My Heart's in the Highlands - Soldier, Crofter, Fisherman, Wife. The speakers are: Dr Jim Hunter, author, Five-eighths a Highlander - Two hundred years of Highland History as experienced by my family; Alistair Campbel of Airds, Unicorn Pursuivant, The Highland Soldier; Iain Sutherland, author, Heroines of the Fishing Industry; Ross Noble, Curator, Highland Folk Museum, - Present Images of Families Past.

Further details may be obtained from: The Conference Treasurer, 11 Braeside Park, Balloch, Inverness, IV1 2HL. (Please enclose an S.A.E.).

1881 CENSUS RECORDING PROJECT

At the time of writing over 288 batches of work have been taken out by members, and all the batches on East Lothian have been transcribed. These batches range in size from 3 pages to 35 pages. About 80 checked batches have been returned for entry on the main computer. If anyone is interested in doing some transcription work or would like to check some of the transcribed batches, they should contact: the 1881 Census Co-ordinator, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

MUIR STREET RELIEF CHURCH, HAMILTON

(Afterwards Auchingamont UP)

A member thought readers might be interested to know that the following records for the above church are held at Hamilton District Library, 98 Cadzow Street, Hamilton ML3 6HQ:

Register of baptisms 1776-1800

Minute Books 1776-1897

1922 I.G.I. - We have received the 1922.I.G.I. fiche for the whole of the UK - this is now available in the Library.

From 'Scottish Customs' from the Cradle to the Grave, by Margt. Bennett

(The travellers) were awfy fond o bairns. There wis lots of bairns that the tinkers brought up that didnae belang tae themselves - hundreds and hundreds. Even gentry's bairns they brought up, because long ago it used tae be an awfy shame for any (unmarried) lassie tae hae a bairn, ye ken. Oh, it wis a terrible thing, as there wis nothin they could dae tae prevent it in these days. so if there wis tinkers in the vicinity they usually got the bairn. But that bairn wis as well done tae as far as love an that wis concerned. The bairn wis well done tae. They brought the bairns up well, an they nivver went back tae the folk for tae ask money nor nothin aff them, nae matter how rich they were.

(Told by Betsy Whyte, Montrose, 1975)

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society

held in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh,
9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Monday, 17th February 1992 at 7.30pm

Present: Mr D.R. Torrance in the Chair and 89 members

1. Apologies were received from Dr J. Munro and Mr C. Ellery.
2. The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of 15th February 1992, which had been laid on the table were taken as read and approved, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr N.R. Carstairs. There were no matters arising.
3. Annual Report of Council 1990-1991: copies of this were also available to the Meeting. The Chairman proposed, seconded by Mr Ironside, that this should be taken as read and this was approved. The Report (appended) will be published in the Magazine.

The Chairman in his remarks referred to the great loss sustained by the death in November of Mr R.M. Strathdee, the Hon. Librarian. A Memorial Fund had been set up. This would be used to purchase books for the Library which would bear a suitable book-plate. Donations, or books, for the Fund would be gratefully received.

Mr Torrance paid tribute to the voluntary helpers who opened the Library regularly and he made special mention of Mr Russell Cockburn who had taken over the Sales side. The other Office-Bearers and Members of Council were also thanked.

The Chairman also appealed for more Members to covenant their subscriptions as this brought in extra income to the Society at no extra cost to the individual.

4. Treasurer's Report: Mr Carstairs spoke to the Statement of Accounts which had been circulated to the Meeting. The main points were that the income from Sales had doubled; the mortgage had been reduced to £15,000. Mrs Cory, seconded by Mr J. Carroll, moved the adoption of the Accounts.

5. Election of Office-Bearers: the Hon. President, Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson, the Vice-Presidents, Mr D. McNaughton, Dr J. Munro, Mr R.W. Munro and Mr D. Whyte had been re-nominated: Mr P. Ruthven-Murray, seconded by Mrs McLeish proposed their re-election.

Mr D. Burns, seconded by Mr R. Starratt, proposed the re-election of the Chairman of Council, Mr D.R. Torrance; the Hon. Secretary, Miss J.P.S. Ferguson; the Hon. Treasurer, Mr N.R. Carstairs; the Hon. Editor, Mr I.R. Guild.

Miss M.A. Stewart had been nominated as Hon. Librarian. This was approved on the motion of Mr D. Macadam, seconded by Mrs Mitchell.

There were three Members of Council due to retire by rotation: Mrs S. Pitcairn, Mr P. Ruthven-Murray and Miss M.A. Stewart. The chairman thanked them for their work for the Society in various ways: Mrs Pitcairn for help in the search for property and for publicising the Society by her lectures; Miss Stewart for work in the Library and Mr Ruthven-Murray for computer expertise.

One nomination had been received for Council: Dr B. Iggo. Mr Carstairs, seconded by Mr Carroll, proposed her election.

The Chairman thanked the Hon. Auditor, Mr W.J. Thomas, for auditing the Society's Accounts and for being willing to continue with this task.

6. Amendment to the Constitution: Mr A. Mitchell proposed that the second sentence of article 4 of the constitution of the Society should be amended to read:

"Ordinary members (of the Council) shall be elected for a period of 3 years and may be re-elected for a further 3 years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year".

He explained the reason for this amendment was to ensure reasonable continuity in the composition of the Council. Discussion followed: Mr Ironside moved that there be no alteration. Mr R.W. Munro seconded the motion and it was put to the vote. 67 of those present voted: 48 for the motion; 19 against. The Chairman declared the motion carried, having received the necessary two-thirds majority.

7. Any other business: there was some discussion about the Family History Club, a computer club who publish a Family History Knowledge UK Directory.

The Meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr D. Burns.

The Meeting then proceeded to ordinary business: Rhona de Mey spoke on "Medical research & genealogy".

From The Scottish Historical Review vol 51, 1972

The early history of the gypsies in Scotland is obscure. The first undoubted record of their presence is a disbursement to the 'Egipitianis', entered in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for April 1505, but it is possible that they first arrived a good fifty years before.

Annual Report of Council

1st October 1991- 30th September 1992

The Library

The past year has been a very busy one, but was clouded by the death of Mr Strathdee, Librarian to the Society for 18 years. There has been a marked increase in the number of members using the Library: during the first year after moving to Victoria Terrace there were 825 visitors and in this second year the number has increased to 1271. Full use has been made of the I.G.I. Index and more recently, the now complete Index to the Old Parish Registers, all on microfiche. The microfiche printer which was given to the Society by the Trustee Savings Bank continues to be well used. The collection of records on microfilm is growing steadily with many members sponsoring a film for their own area of research.

The correspondence received at the Library has increased dramatically and from the beginning of 1992 we have been fortunate to have the services of Mrs Ann Pippet, a genealogist with many years' experience, who volunteered to reply to genealogical enquiries which can be answered from the Library resources.

The Society continues to receive gifts of books, charts, family histories, records of monumental inscriptions, etc. which are all of use and interest to other members. The Council is very grateful for all such donations. Mr Strathdee left a small legacy to the Society and this, together with contributions to the Memorial Fund launched in his memory, allowed the purchase of a collection of Indexes to the Register of Deeds and Indexes to the Registers of Sasines held in the Scottish Record Office. In addition, very many gifts of books were donated to the Library as part of the Fund. Mrs Sheila Mitchell, who with her husband the late J.F. Mitchell, spent many years recording Monumental Inscriptions in various parts of Scotland, gave the Society a very generous gift of money to be used to purchase additional material for the Library, as part of the J.F. Mitchell Memorial Fund. Of this, just over £1,000 has been used to buy microfilm and the rest spent on books and two sets of early maps of Scotland.

The Council is pleased to record its thanks for the invaluable assistance given to the Society by all the members who volunteer their time so generously and in so many ways. Without their support the Library would not function so smoothly for the benefit of all members.

Genealogical Inquiries

There is no sign of any abatement in the steady stream of inquiries received by the Society from both members and non-members in many different countries. As mentioned above, the Council is very grateful to Mrs Ann Pippet who has taken the place of the late Mr Robert Strathdee in answering the numerous requests for information which is readily available in the Library.

104 of the inquiries were more complicated and were referred by the Hon. Genealogical Officer (Mr James A. Thompson) to one or other of the 18 Searchers accredited by the Society. One Searcher withdrew from the list during the year; no new applications for accreditation were received.

Meetings

Eight meetings of the Society were held in the period under review and numbers attending continue to increase. (Dr Fraser, the UK Membership Secretary reports that the total UK membership now averages more than 1,000.) All the meetings, except the May meeting which was a visit to the Scottish Record Office to hear about Sasines, were held as customary in the Royal College of Physicians and again we are indebted to the President and Council for this privilege.

The ordinary meetings comprised an "Any questions?" sessions with a panel of experts drawn from the membership. There followed a series of lectures: "Kidnapped" by Dr H. Hinchliff; "Edinburgh City Archives" by Alan Murdock; "Free Church History" by Dr Ian Macdonald; "Medical research & genealogy" by Rhona de Mey; "Clandestine corners" by David Moody; "Computers & the genealogist" by Angus Skinner.

During the year the Council met eight times and the Publications Committee held seven meetings. The Library Committee has been amalgamated with the latter and this seems to be working very well.

Publications

As our Sales List shows, the list of our own publications continues to grow. A new Register of Members' interests was produced, the first since 1986.

This was a joint effort by Mr D. Macadam, Mr N. and Mrs S. Carstairs. The chairman, Mr D.R. Torrance produced a transcript of the three Communion Rolls of Lady Glenorchy's Church in Edinburgh for the period 1785-1835 and a volume of the Baptism Rolls from 1843-1856. The Bathgate mortality records, 1860-1925, compiled by Mr and Mrs Carstairs, and another Information leaflet, no. 11: Scottish Poll Tax were also produced.

Monumental Inscriptions

The reprinting of lists which have gone out of print continued with Renfrewshire being reissued in two volumes. This was in fact a second edition of this work as the opportunity was taken to include additions and amendments. New covers have been devised and prepared by Mr C. Ellery for the monumental inscription lists and our other publications and we are very much indebted to him for his labours. Miss A.S. Cowper and Mrs I. Ross compiled the pre-1855 inscriptions of Caithness and this was published in four parts. Further volumes of Kirkcudbright, compiled by Miss A. Mitchell, are in the pipeline. Work continued on the recording of inscriptions in Inverness-shire, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and at the cemeteries of Warriston and Seafield in Edinburgh; these will be published in due course. As a result of the publication of the Index of Unpublished Inscriptions, compiled by Mr A.

Mitchell, and held in the Library, numerous requests for copies of particular lists have been dealt with.

The Society was glad to receive a Glenfiddich Living Scotland Award to meet the cost of a project to encourage local groups to record the many graveyards which have not so far been recorded; Mr Mitchell was appointed as co-ordinator for this project which, it is hoped, will result in many additional lists of inscriptions in the coming year.

Other Projects

Work continues on the 1851 Edinburgh (Canongate) Census and the Midlothian Poll Tax. Society members are participating in the Mormon sponsored transcription of the Scottish 1881 Census and work is progressing steadily.

A successful Summer School on genealogy, organised and run by Mrs R. Bigwood and Professor Morrison, was held in August in the Library.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies

Your Chairman and Secretary attended the three Association meetings held in Edinburgh during the year with the SGS acting as host.

The Annual General Meeting was held during the September Annual Conference of the Association at the Mitchell Theatre complex, Glasgow, and hosted by the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society. Some 380 delegates assembled to hear a varied programme of talks on European immigration into Scotland, a theme as relevant today as it was in mediaeval times. Most societies, including ourselves, displayed their publications together with the Scottish Library Association and the Heraldry Society. At the meeting, Peter Ruthven-Murray of the SGS was elected as the new Chairman and Campbell Sherwood of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society as Deputy Chairman. Mrs Isobel Barnett of Tay Valley Family History Society and Miss Sheila Spiers of the Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society were re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

It has been an eventful year for the Association with three new societies - Central Scotland, Largs and Ayrshire and Shetland - joining as full members. The Association's publications - *Census Records in Scotland* by Gordon Jackson, *A Scottish Genealogist's Glossary* by L.R. Burness and D.R. Torrance's *Scottish Trades & Professions: a selected bibliography*, continued to be best sellers. The Association hopes to publish a newsletter in the coming year and has elected Miss Violet Jardine of the SGS as Editor. Due to the ever increasing size of the Association a new constitution is also planned to replace the existing guidelines.

Finally, as will be seen in the Statement of Accounts, the Treasurer is satisfied, at the moment, with the Society's finances. The mortgage on the Library property has been paid off and we are particularly indebted to all those Members who contributed to the Library Appeal Fund and to those who have worked so hard on our successful publications programme.

Scottish Genealogy Society
Accounts for the year from OCTOBER 1991 to SEPTEMBER 1992

INCOME	£	£
Subscriptions	19,580.65	
Investment Income	9,699.84	
Covenant tax returns	921.23	
Sales	12,184.61	
Donations Library Premises	3,444.84	
Conference Income	373.00	
Donations Mitchell Memorial	2,400.00	
Balance Mitchell Memorial 2.32		
Sundries	1,194.52	49,798.69
Refund of Subscriptions and Sales		<u>48.75</u>
TOTAL INCOME		<u>49,749.94</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Library Rates/Rent	27,660.56	
Library Running Costs	2,590.09	
Library Refurbishment Costs	2,460.05	
Postage Scot. Genealogist	1,487.22	
Postage General	656.46	
Post/Packing Sales	1,168.71	
Stationery	994.97	
Printed Stationery/Leaflets	302.35	
Subs to other Societies	199.00	
Typing General	89.88	
Lecture Expenses	398.54	
Insurance/Bank Charges	421.98	
Sundries	1,619.82	
Book Purchases	420.25	
Mitchell Memorial Purchases	2,791.65	
Microfilm Purchases	1,497.49	
Print/Prep Scot. Genealogist	5,402.38	
Print/Prep. Mon. Inscriptions	4,691.08	
Resale Purchases	1,894.38	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>56,746.86</u>
EXCESS EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME		<u>-6,996.92</u>
<i>Composition and Balance of Funds</i>		
Cash balance brought forward	38,381.00	
Profit/Loss for Year	-6,996.92	
Petty Cash b/f	234.28	
Less cheques from last year's a/c	<u>2,885.67</u>	28,732.69
Cash Balance Carried Forward	32,781.50	
Less Outstanding Cheques	4,460.90	
Petty Cash c/f	412.02	<u>28,732.69</u>
Treasury Funds at Cost		<u>2,838.32</u>
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		<u>31,570.94</u>

Hon. Treasurer N.R. Carstairs

Some Additions to the Library

Little Grey Partridge (1st World War Diary)	Ishobel Ross
The Statistical Account of Scotland vol. 9	D.J. Withrington & I.R. Grant
Lord of the Dance - A Moncreiffe Miscellany	H. Montgomery - Massingbird
The Commons of Argyll	Duncan C. Mactavish
Crawfurd's Sketch of the Trades' House of Glasgow	G. Crawfurd
Session Cases, Vol 23 1895-96	
Letter Book, No. 19, 1881; No. 25, 1883; No. 26	Mackenzie, Innes & Logan
E. Lothian Antiquarian & Field Naturalists Society - vol 22, 1993	
The Iron Mills at Cramond	P. Cadell
Cramond	V.E. Dean & G.F. Morris
The Men of Greenock who fell in the Great War	
Tracing Family History in New Zealand	A. Bromell
Fast Castle - A History from 1602	K.L. Mitchell
Fast Castle - The Early Years	M. Kennaway
Cromwell, our Chief of Men	A. Fraser
King Charles II	A. Fraser
The Siege of Derry - 1689	P. McCartney
George Walker - Governor of Londonderry	G. Sweeney
Clogher Cathedral Graveyard	D. Johnston
Irish Heritage Links Vol 4, No 9, 1992	
The Innes Review - Index of Authors & Titles, vols i-xx	
The New York Genealogical & Biographical Record	
Listening to my Ancestors	R.K. Hallam
The House of Dewar 1296-1991	P.B. Dewar
The Griers	W.M. Grier Jr
Kelso M.Is	
Aberdeen Tivoli	J.H. Littlejohn
The McClellans in Galloway	D.R. Torrance
Shetland Almanac & Directory 1945-6; 1948	
The Fife Makars	T. Gardiner
Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes, 1963	
Scottish Customs	M. Bennett
Ghost Towns of Ontario Vol 1	R. Brown
North of Scotland Bank Ltd - War Record 1914-1918	
Dundee Royal Infirmary 1798-1948	H.J.C. Gibson
Our Family Tree and Its History	A. McNaughton
Edinburgh's West End	
Corstorphine on the night of 6th June 1841	A.S. Cowper
Corstorphine Village 1891	A.S. Cowper
Picturesque Notes of an Edinburgh Suburb	
George Waterston & Sons Ltd., 1752-1952	
The Old Stramonian 1968-1970	A. Kerr
Aberdeen Post Office Directory 1964-65	
Glasgow & W. of Scotland Trades Director, 1919	
University of Edinburgh Roll of Honour 1914-19	

Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society Transactions	
The Baronage of Scotland (1773)	
Historical Record of the British Legion Scotland	Lt Col G. Malcolm of Poltalloch
Selkirk Protocol Books 1511-1547	T. Maley & W. Elliot
The Parliaments of Scotland	M. Young
The Scots Thesaurus	I. Macleod, P. Cairns, C. Macafee. R. Martin
The Concise Scots Dictionary	Mairi Robinson
District Tartans	G. Teall & P.D. Smith
Protocol Book of Robert Wedderop, Lauder 1543-1553	T. Maley & W. Elliot
The Sneyds, Squires of Keele	J.M. Kolbert
Hawick Characters	R. Murray
Westquarter	D. Leask
the Chronicles & Genealogy of the Family of Donald & Margaret Sillars	F.S. Sillars
Pedigree of Troop (Troup) Canada	J.D.E. Troop
Denholm, A History of the Village	M. Sellar
Ancrum Remembered	A.B. Luke
Chirnside Past & Present	E. Hunt
The Ha'ens of Panbride	D.G. Adams & R. Falconer
Aberdeen Council Letters, vols 1- 6 1552 - 1681	ed. L.B. Taylor
The Medical Directory 1988	Part 1: A-Mac Part 2: Mad-Z
Census 1971 Scotland (Edinburgh City)	
Directory - Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh 1978	
Edinburgh Dental Hospital & School Prospectus 1947-48	
Directory Supplement R.C.P. Edin 1984	
The Royal Society of Edinburgh Yearbook 1948, 49 and 51	
Calendar of the School of Medicine, Edinburgh 1947-48	
The Rotary Club Edinburgh, Directory 1931-32	
Family Annals Vol. 2, 1992	J.E. Russell
Stirling (Stow, Midlothian) Pedigrees & Charts	L.S. & H.C. Watts
A Fanfare for John Hope, Trumpet	A. Hope
The Merchistonian, April 1879	
Sage Family Tree (m.s.)	
Feudal Dignities of Scotland 1775	Wm Borthwick

HOW ARE WE GOING TO WRITE FEBRUARY 3, 2001? This question was asked by Patrick Boulton in Scottish Genealogist vol. XL No. 1. Ben Duncan replies: DATES SHOULD ALWAYS BE WRITTEN, TYPED, OR COMPUTERISED AS - 03 Feb.2001 - as appropriate. In this way numerals are split by letters and are clearer. It is important to show the year in full, and the sequence is progressive: Day, Month, Year. By writing the month in letters one gets round the American problem: otherwise 03/02/01 could be Feb 3, or March 2 in an uncertain century. Should zeros be dropped? he asks, and hopes that by 3rd Feb. 3001 all doubts will have been resolved.

Borland Clan: Origin and Migration from Scotland

by Dr J. C. Borland

It is suggested that the present surname of Borland and its earlier recognisable variants such as Barland, Boirland, Bordland, Bourland and Bowland originated in South-West Scotland, probably in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, coming from the place-name of Bordland. There are, however, in common with other names, considerable problems in explaining how the name first came into being. This difficulty is further compounded by aberrant spellings, particularly those associated with the end element: (-lan), (-len), (-lin) and (-ling). Boreland is a mis-spelling, but appears to be the name adopted by some families in Northern Ireland. One family from there now resides in West Hartlepool in the North East of England, going there via Rutherglen near Glasgow in the West of Scotland, during the early 1900's. The name Boland, normally regarded as Irish, does not appear to be associated with the name Borland, though a few families have used the name temporarily; maybe there are still a few Bolands who have not yet reverted back.

The main tenor of this article relates, of course, to the surname of Borland, but the existence of the similar sounding English name Burland does pre-date the documented use of the name Borland and demands some discussion of its origin and its possible relevance to the Scottish situation. But before rushing headlong into explanations and suggestions it is appropriate to inject a note of caution relating to the 'then' and 'now' problem, noting especially that meanings applied to some words of, say, the twelfth, thirteenth or fourteenth century are very unlikely to have precisely the same meanings attached to them many centuries later, particularly in environments undergoing large changes in social and economic conditions. Furthermore, variations in spelling and the use of vernacular expressions give rise to many additional difficulties in interpretation. And added to all this is the problem of identifying, precisely, specific places mentioned in documents written many centuries ago by scribes unaware of the interests of present day scholars.

Burland

The surname Burland probably originates from the place-name Burland, derived from OE Byrh-land, 'Land of the Burgh', a fortified place. The place-name Birland (Burland) existed in the East Riding of Yorkshire in pre-Norman times, and in an agreement of 1195-1211 there is a reference to Adam de Burland, to his wife, and to his children, William and Christian.¹ This is not to deny, for all time, that a Burland did not come into Scotland and thus become the progenitor of the Borlands in Scotland, particularly as it is known that the Anglo-Saxons first came to Scotland in the Sixth and Seventh Centuries, but the Bord- element is too intrusive to be ignored and strongly suggests a separate origin. Therefore, lacking good evidence to the contrary it is assumed here that a Burland did not come into Scotland and become a Borland.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were sizeable groups of Burlands in the old counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire in the North of England, and their ancestors could have come from the Burland line in the East Riding of Yorkshire. There was also a group of Burlands in London and probably they were attracted there from elsewhere for good economic reasons. A small cluster of Burlands were located in Bristol.

Borland (Bordland): the place-name

There is little doubt that the Borland surname comes from the place-name Bordland. The name Bordland comprises the two elements Bord- and -land; the land part needs no explanation, but what does Bord signify? Bord, in the context discussed here, does not mean table, wood or plank and Bordland certainly does not mean simply 'home-farm' as is often stated. The Bord-element is most probably associated with the early feudal system and most likely refers to bordage tenure which Du Cange defines as 'the tenure by which a bordar held his cot at the will of the Lord; the services due from a bordar'. This is very similar to the concept of Bond-land, land held in bondagio. (Refer to OED for explanations.)

Documented evidence of the place-name Bordland (Borland) first started to be noticed during the Anglo-Norman era, starting with William I (1165-1214) where grants to Cambuskenneth Abbey, the Church of Kincardine in Perthshire were made (1189 x 1195)². This was part of the early large scale colonisation of Scotland, particularly that South of the Forth-Clyde line, but also in Fife, Gowrie, Angus, Mearns and the Aberdeen districts of Garioch and Formartine; penetration into South-West Scotland and the Highlands did not become noticeable before Alexander III (1249-86) died.³ For a reasonably accessible list of place-names, the Great Seal Register is informative: during the Kingships of Robert I (1306-1329) and David II (1329-1371) the name of Bordland is mentioned in locations in Fife or thereabouts and Dumfries (Kirkcudbright); later, during the reigns of James II (1437-1460), Bordland in Stewarton is first recorded and then Bordland in Kilmarnock in the reign of James IV (1488-1513). These examples are given as evidence for the existence of the name, but this is not to say that these dates represent the times when these places first came into existence, or indeed that they were the only Bordlands; there were others recorded elsewhere and no doubt some others yet to be found; some probably existed but were unrecorded and also did not survive.

Some are recorded for purposes other than for a transfer from one person to another: the rentals of Newlands in Peebleshire compiled in 1376 includes Bordelande.⁴

Barrow gives much evidence of feudal settlements in Ayrshire before 1214, and it would be surprising if some Bordlands were not in existence then or about to be created soon after under the Lordships created by the reigning

Kings. In more understandable terms much of this colonisation and feudalism can be related to the presence of Lords, their families, Knights, servants and followers. Not all were incomers, but those there already quickly adapted to the new environment especially in regard to military feudalism. It is possible to map place-names of Bordland with Knights, mottes, strongholds and the later development of stone castles, and also with ecclesiastical establishments. It should be stressed, however, that in the text so far developed Bordland has been called a place-name; it would probably be more accurate to say that Bordland was originally a specific location, an attachment of land to a place rather than an established place in its own right.

In general, the occurrence of the Bordland appears very much to be associated with the establishment of an English-speaking culture fostered by the presence of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman groups of people. Duncan expresses a view of Borland as 'not merely land to sustain a castle but land set aside by an English-speaking castle-community'.⁵ Some Bordland was pastoral as opposed to arable. A few Bordlands have sometimes been known as Bowland indicating the association with cattle.

There are numerous references to Bonnyton and Bonnington (Bondington), some occurring near to Bordland. The place-name Bondington suggests an association with *bondi* (peasants). In the reign of David II, what is generally known as Bordland near Kelton in Dumfries has also been referred to as Bondby thus stressing the use of the land, Bondby being thought of as 'peasant-farm'. (This Bordland has also been referred to as Burland). In these circumstances it is difficult not to have the thought that some places of Bordland were once Bondland, a land occupied by *bondi* before being Normanised. There are precedents for the substitution of the 'n' by a 'r' in place-names due to a French influence.

In summary, it would be convenient to associate the original Bordland with the land once occupied by Bordars or Bonders, an unfree class of people having a few acres of smallholding and working in part for the local Lord, and it is surmised that as the early feudal system arrangements came to an end, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the land was not set aside for their exclusive use. It also seems very likely that of the many areas of Bordland, only those of reasonably large extent would become stabilised by reason of their occupation and thus retain their name and be able to be recognised in the last two centuries. Some Bordlands have become divided into separate divisions, eg. High and Low Borland.

Borland: the surname

In terms of the surname, first recorded as stable nuclei in the mid-sixteenth century, there appear to be three main initial groups of Borlands, those in the parishes of Perth and nearby Fowlis Wester and named Barland; those in North Ayrshire along the environs of the River Irvine such as in the Irvine, Kilmarnock, Galston, Loudoun and Avondale parishes; and those parishes in

South Ayrshire principally associated with the River Ayr such as Ayr, Colyton, Ochiltree and Auchinleck. The Borlands of Perth certainly appear to be a separate nucleus, though first name patterns are similar to those in Avondale and Loudoun. The North Ayrshire group seem to be very much interrelated and appears to be separate from the South Ayrshire families, though it is very likely that all the identified Ayrshire families go back to a common source sometime in the fifteenth century. In the early 1600's there was an interrelated group of Borlands in the Hamilton and Lanark parishes (possibly linking up with a group in Edinburgh). According to the Reverend Francis Borland (1661-1722) Minister of the Church in Glasford parish, speaking of his great-grandfather's father who was the first of the Borlands to take up residence in Moorhouses in Hamilton parish, 'he and othere of the said name had come out of Kyle in the West Countrey'.⁶ Francis was alluding to at least as far back as the second quarter of the sixteenth century, and this taken with other evidence suggests that the Borland surname originated in the South West of Scotland. The area is normally regarded as comprising the Shires of Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigton; in the present context Kirkcudbright and Wigton may be excluded from the suggestion.

The Borland clan has included farmers, carters, glovers, shoemakers, weavers, tailors, miners, stonemasons, soldiers, seamen, administrators, technicians/technologist, dentists, lawyers, doctors, ministers of the church, accountants, shopkeepers, engineers, scientists, authors, a senator (USA), lunatics and at least one murderer - all very typical of the normal family tree! Many have been fine athletes, some representing their country.

Migration

Many families from Scotland have emigrated to all parts of the world, especially to English speaking countries and usually to the old Commonwealth. The population of Scotland has never exceeded about six million, but it is generally thought that over forty-two million are able to claim Scottish ancestry: witness the extraordinary number of Associations and Societies throughout the world.

Many Borlands travelled only as far as England; some of those from the South-West of Scotland went to Bristol, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, South Devon, Durham, Cornwall, Essex (Great Preston, Ilford and Purfleet), Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent (Beckenham and Medway areas), Lincolnshire, Lancashire (Liverpool, Manchester), Middlesex, Northumberland, Surrey, Warwickshire and Yorkshire (Bradford, Leeds).

Overseas countries have included Australia (Maryborough, Melbourne, Yarragon), Canada, Rhodesia, South Africa (Durban and Johannesburg), USA (Augusta, Boston, California, Detroit, Kansas, Michigan, Massachussets and New York).

The reasons for migrating were numerous but undoubtedly a large number of persons went for economic reasons: unable to feed themselves and their dependants during famine years, unemployment, or unable to sustain themselves on low wages.

In 1851 a ‘Petition from Poor Persons in Tyree for Aid to Emigrate’⁷ was made to Sir John McNeil so that they might join their friends now in Canada who had been helped previously. They complained that since the making of kelp had ceased and the potato crop had failed they were in a state of great destitution. The poor included John Campbell, a cottar and fisherman in Balephuill, with thirteen children to support. He omitted to say that at least two of the girls had already left and were employed as servants in Strathaven, Avondale. One, Jeannie, married Alexander Borland in 1852 and one of their sons probably emigrated to Australia in the last quarter of the 1800’s. John Campbell was not able to get aid and did not emigrate; in 1856 he was drowned while fishing about seventeen miles west of the island of Iona and his body was never recovered. The Campbell family then migrated to Glasgow.

Many of the descendants of Borlands who migrated to England should — in due time and with a certain amount of effort, possibly with the help of others — be able to trace their ancestors back to Scotland. The Borlands who migrated overseas pose greater problems for their descendants, and indeed the problem is often greater for the genealogist who wishes to trace the ultimate destinations of those who left Scotland very many years ago without leaving a forwarding address.

As a small contribution in this regard, the author gives here just a few potted family histories of the very many Borland migrants who have been noticed for one reason or another; some possibly will be recognised by living descendants. (These have not been identified here to avoid giving any offence). The information is displayed in the following form:

{Century and county to which families have been traced}
[Marriage date and code: husband/wife] Remarks.
[Marriage of son or daughter of preceding marriage] Remarks
<Son or daughter of preceding marriage> Remarks
Text relating to one of the above groups.

Note: The marriage codes are taken from the author’s booklet on Tracing, coding and recording ancestors⁸. Codes starting with the letter ‘D’ are estimated dates; all others are actual dates.

Group A; {Sixteenth century: Ayrshire}
[1785 A0 : THM/ELZ Anderson] Farmer, Loudoun

[1810 A1 : MTH/JEA Lamont] Farmer, Craigie and Riccarton
[1839 A1 : JHN/CAT McKenzie] Coachman Australia, 1839
[1878 A3 : JHN/ISA Boyd] Coachbuilder, Australia

John (1839 A1) and his wife Catherine set sail to Australia soon after their marriage, arriving in Melbourne in October, where they and their fellow immigrants lived initially in tents on the banks of the Yarra river. The SS David Clarke on which they sailed was the first passenger ship to sail direct from Britain to Australia. Descendants of this family became farmers in Yarragon, Victoria.

[1785 A0 : THM/ELZ Anderson] Farmer, Loudoun
[1824 D1 : THM/ELZ Morton] Farmer, Craigie
<JHN> Draper, Kilmarnock. Michigan (USA), 1852

John, son of Thomas Borland and Elizabeth Morton, was born on 30 January 1832 in Laigh Hillhouse, Craigie. He served an apprenticeship with Hugh Craig, draper in Kilmarnock, from 1845 to 1850, becoming assistant to Mr Walker for a year before emigrating to the state of Michigan (USA) in 1852. He eventually became President of the Draper County Bank with its headquarters at Imlay in the city of Michigan. He still held that position in 1901. Details of his wife and children are not known to the author. He was well acquainted with Johnnie Walker, but he was a teetotaler.

[1713 A0 : WLM/MRY Tod] Shoemaker, Kilmarnock
[1738 A4 : ALX/FLO Kerr] Shoemaker, Kilmarnock
[1766 D0 : ALX/ELZ Wylie] Shoemaker, Kilmarnock
[1793 A2 : ALX/ELZ Banks] Shoemaker, Irvine and Kilmarnock
[1827 A2 : HGH/SRH Wilson] Shoemaker, Irvine. Australia 1863

Hugh (1827 A2) and most of the family emigrated to Australia over the period 1853-1863. They generally settled in Maryborough on the Loddon river, going into farming and business; all of the girls except one married farmers or businessmen. The one unmarried girl, Martha, dedicated much of life to caring for her unmarried brother John after he became heartbroken at the tragic death of his sweetheart on the way to Melbourne to marry him. Martha became a well known taxidermist and did much good work for the Melbourne Museum. The family stories for this text were kindly supplied to the author in 1981 by William Borland, sometime school headmaster in Central Victoria and great-grandson of Hugh Borland.

[1654 D1 : JHN/**] Glover, Kilmarnock
[1694 A0 : JAS/GRZ Armour] Workman, Glasgow
[1732 A1 : JHN/MGT Pollock] Painter, Glasgow
[1774 A1 : JAS/ANN Rankin] Painter, Glasgow
<IVR> Liverpool, England in 1805

John (1654 D1), Glover and Merchant in Kilmarnock, suffered by the visitation of the Highland Host in 1678, Highland clans sent down to the West Country to defeat 'Covenanting malcontents'. They imposed themselves on the residents and were quartered without payment. Their deeds of killing, rape and plunder were horrific. John, by quartering some of the Host, lost one hundred pounds Scots. A close friend, William Dickie, had two ribs broken and his wife, very soon to have a child, died of terror after a Highlander put a dirk a small way into her side.⁹

John (1732 A1), grandson of John (1654 D1), was one of the listed rebels of the 1745 rebellion.

[1772 D0 : JHN/JNT Sloan] Carrier then weaver, Mauchline

[1793 A1 : AND/MGT Miller] Weaver, Mauchline

[1818 A0 : AND/MGT Kerr] Weaver, Mauchline

[1855 A5 : ALX/JNT Taylor] Grocer, Paisley

<AND> Born 1856. Ilford, Essex, England by 1907

Group B : {Seventeenth century : Ayrshire}

[1797 D0 : THM/**] Farmer in Kilraughts, Antrim, Ireland

[1815 D1 : Roe/WLM Borland] Farmer's daughter. Kilraughts

[1853 D0 : WLM/MGT George] Taylor then farmer. Kansas, USA.

William (1853 D0) was 24 years old when he and his brother Archibald, both sons of Rose Borland (Kilraughts) and William Borland (Magherabuoy), set out together for America in 1848. They arrived in Philadelphia, PA., on election day, having set out, probably, from Londonderry as many others from the North West of Ireland had done before them. This was during the time of 'famine years' which had caused many to emigrate, and whether this was the cause for their leaving or whether it was for personal advancement and/or adventure or even religious persecution is not known to the author. William worked first as tailor and became acquainted with an Irish girl named Margaret George from the county of Londonderry; they were married probably sometime in 1853. It is no surprise that William was able to work as a tailor since it was relatively common for farming families in the North West of Ireland to be involved in weaving in order to supplement their income. From Philadelphia William and Archibald then went to Marissa, Illinois, first by Ohio riverboat and then walking long distances. Margaret George joined them and they remained there until 1883, producing a family of eight children. After that William and Margaret and seven children went to Kansas by covered wagon and installed themselves on a farm at Baline Twp, Clay County.

Group C: {Eighteenth century: Dumfriesshire}

[1809 A0 : JHN/JEA Kennedy] Farmer, Closeburn

[1860 A2 : WLM/CAT McLean] Farmer, Closeburn

[1898 A0 : WLM/SOP Wilson] Church Minister. Melbourne 1913

William Borland (1898 A0) was educated initially at Ayr Academy, received his MA from the University of Edinburgh in 1887, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1892. He sometime acted as assistant at Glasgow Cathedral and was then ordained and inducted at the Rosemount Parish Church in Aberdeen in 1895, beginning what was to become an illustrious career. Whilst there he was an extremely active worker and was the prime instigator in many new developments, particularly the initiation of the building of St Ninian's Parish Church through the Aberdeen Church Extension Association. For a time he undertook all the work of the parish unaided, but was joined by the Rev. Gavin Lang Pagan in 1897 as an assistant. Mr Borland was recognised as one of the ablest younger ministers in the city. From there he went to Dunbar (1901) and continued his very rigorous habits, sometimes controversially. He resigned from there and the Presbytery in 1912 to take up an appointment as Minister of the Scots Kirk, Melbourne, Australia.

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Note: The coding system mentioned in reference 8 is very helpful to all 'types' of genealogists. A computer programme used for genealogical studies and demographic research developed alongside is written in a language not available commercially. This is being rewritten to have a wider audience.

John McDowall - a Scottish Immigrant

It has been discovered that John McDowall (XL No 1, page 3) was born in May 1811, the third son of Andrew McDowal and Margaret Caa or McCaa. John emigrated at the age of 31 and died in Kingston at 37. The tack of the farm was in favour of his grandmother, Isabel McNane or McNavin, the widow of Andrew McDowal whom she married in 1748.

From the Scottish American Journal Jan 12 1867

Roxburghshire - Hawick - Absconding of the superintendent of the Police - Mr Daniel Munro, superintendent of the burgh police, has absconded, it is said, with funds belongong to the commissioners amounting to from £50 to £60.

Marriage: At the residence of Mr N. Fullerton, No. 154 Aberdeen Street, Chicago on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Robert Patterson DD, Mr James Wood of Ayrshire, Scotland, to Janet, second daughter of the late Mr John Allan, manufacturer of Falkirk, Fifeshire.

THE LAST GRAYS OF SKIBO

by Allan P. Gray

In 1565 the Bishop of Dornoch transferred the estate and castle of Skibo "for now and ever" to John Gray, a legitimated son of Sir William Gray, who was a clergyman and, according to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, a great grandson of the first Lord Gray (1). The property of nearly 20,000 acres in Sutherland remains intact to this day though it passed out of the hands of John Gray's direct line descendants in 1744. Several notable proprietors have come into the possession of Skibo since that time but none more celebrated than Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish-American philanthropist, who acquired the property in 1898 as his summer home. The castle, at least as imposing as Dunrobin, the nearby ancient home of the Earls of Sutherland, owes its present aspect to the work of Carnegie and his family over a period of nearly 85 years. In 1982 the estate was offered for sale and in the decade since has changed hands twice.

Were it not for the connection of Andrew Carnegie with Skibo it seems there would have been little written of its history. All three books on the subject are dedicated to, if not commissioned by the Carnegie family. Peter Gray's *Skibo, Its Lairds and History* (2) of 1906 relies primarily on the early tables and narrative of Sir Robert Gordon embellished with information provided by one Alexander Gray of Ibrox, a contemporary of the author and a frequent correspondent to the Northern Chronicle of Inverness on matters pertaining to the Grays of Skibo. Alexander Gray's contribution relates primarily to his own family connection, and although he appears not to have left his papers to posterity, the results of his work are embodied in a very large and detailed family tree to be found in the Mitchell Library in Glasgow. Alexander engaged in a lively debate in the pages of the Northern Chronicle with D. Murray Rose, the family history columnist for that newspaper for many years after the turn of this century. Alexander claimed descent from the Grays of Skibo while Murray Rose stoutly denied it. The columnist was knowledgeable but rarely cited his sources and was not averse to a little invention to make his points. As it turns out, the matter might have been easily resolved by reference to readily available documents, as we shall see.

The Estate and Castle of Skibo by William Calder (3) of 1949 is less detailed on matters of family history but at least includes an outline of the proprietors of Skibo from the time of the Grays up to the acquisition of the property by Carnegie and is certainly more readable and generally informative than the work of Peter Gray. Finally, there is the very recent *Skibo* by Joseph Frazier Wall (4).

Unfortunately these texts show little evidence of recourse to the abundance of primary archival material on the lands and people of Sutherland which exists in the Scottish Record Office and the National Library of Scotland. As a result, serious errors and misinterpretations exist, and these are not only propagated from text to text but are in some instances elaborated. While it is true that important collections such as the Sutherland Papers, now in the National Library, have only recently become available to the public, it

is evident that even the most accessible of documents have not been consulted. For example, Peter Gray, relating the fate of Skibo after its occupation by George Mackay in 1751, states

"The estate was purchased by William Gray, it is said a member of the family, who had returned to this country with a fortune acquired in Jamaica and who found a last resting place in Lairg circa 1760. Mr Gray who acquired Skibo was a West India Planter. He married Janet Sutherland, eldest daughter of Major George Sutherland of Midgarty. She latterly resided in London, and lived to a great age."

Peter Gray offers Sage's *Memorabilia Domestica* (5) as the source of this information. Sage's charming and informative narration of life in Sutherland in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century is a highly reliable source - this writer has yet to discover a false assertion in its pages. Peter Gray has simply confused two different Mr Grays connected with Jamaica. The facts are that William Gray, the youngest son of Patrick of Easter Lairg in Sutherland and a former Provost Marshall General of Jamaica returned temporarily to Britain in the period 1775 to 1777 and purchased the property of Skibo in Sutherland and also the extensive estate of Langwell in Caithness. He did not die in Lairg circa 1760 but died in Jamaica in March 1788 as reported by the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Scots Magazine* and the *European Magazine* (6). He did not marry Janet Sutherland. She married John Gray, a son of Hugh Gray of Wester Helmsdale who followed his brother Robert to Jamaica sometime after 1770 and was heir to some of Robert's extensive properties (7). The marriage is reported in the *Scots Magazine* Nov. 22, 1777, - "At Gartymore, county of Sutherland, John Gray Esq., of Jamaica to Miss Jessie (sic) Sutherland, daughter of Major George Sutherland deceased." Sage, by the way, does not say that the proprietor of Skibo in question died in 1760 and was buried in Lairg. There is indeed an impressive though decaying monument in the Lairg churchyard to "William Gray in Lairg", but it clearly states that he died April 30, 1746 at 59. His wife Jannet Gray (Gray was both her maiden and married name) died April 17, 1763 at 76. The documents of Sutherland are full of references to and letters from this William Gray and his progeny, and there can be no doubt whatsoever that he is not the William Gray having to do with the purchase of Skibo.

Calder follows Peter Gray's account on these points but adds the further remark that Janet Sutherland died about 1785-86. In fact Janet was still alive in 1827 when James Sutherland, Lord Duffus, died - she was a beneficiary of his will (8) - "to Mrs Jannet Sutherland or Gray, the widow of John Gray Esq. of Jamaica."

J.F. Wall's account is considerably more detailed - "In 1756 (sic), just five years after he had taken over the estate with high ambitions for its improvement, George Mackay was obliged to sell out to William Gray." Then follows several paragraphs relating the events of William Gray's four years residence before his death in 1760 (sic); the continuing struggle of his widow, Janet Sutherland (sic) to restore the property; her frequent visits to London and finally her permanent move there shortly after 1760 and her death in 1785

"at the advanced age of ninety." According to Wall "in the settlement of her estate, Skibo was again put up for sale -". This all brings to mind the party game where a story is passed serially from person to person and after a few transfer bears no relation to the original.

But the truth has long been known - even to D. Murray Rose. His Northern Chronicle article of Oct. 16, 1912 (kindly brought to my attention by Miss A.S. Cowper) begins

"When William Gray of Jamaica purchased the estate of his forebears (he was cousin of the chief family) he found the tenantry grumbling at high rents, grassums or entry money, and the hardship of having the rents converted to that scarce commodity - sterling money. The abstract of the rent roll in April 1781, which is given below, shews this gradual conversion. — Lieut. Walter Gray managed the estate of Skibo on behalf of his brother, and he tried to induce the tenants to take tacks and improve their buildings. — The Skibo Grays lacked the means to lead the way in this respect, so that the tenants could not be stimulated to improve like those on other properties. Unfortunately, the Grays got entangled in financial difficulty by monetary transactions with an Anglo-Indian named Hugh Inglis. They were so crippled that the estate had to be sold in 1786 —"

Murray Rose then goes on to attack, once more, poor old Alexander Gray of Ibrox for his effrontery in claiming descent from the chief family of Skibo - but the above story is correct in its essentials. However, Murray Rose was wrong about Alexander Gray of Ibrox. A considerably attenuated version of the descent of the Grays of Skibo illustrates the relationship among the families of interest in this narrative:

The Grays of Skibo in the direct line were a fairly quiescent lot during their tenure. Secure in their lands and their influential family connections they had little to do other than to maintain an amicable relationship with the various Earls of Sutherland. "Of all the inhabitants of Southerland, Sir Alexander Southerland of Duffus and the surname of Gray were the most constant followers of the Earl of Southerland in all his troubles", quoth Sir Robert Gordon. But the seeds of the line's destruction were sown by Robert Gray fifth laird who made generous dispositions of assets to each of his eight children (9). This dilution of the patrimony led to the difficulty of maintaining the property in the family's hands, particularly with the early death in 1733 of George, the succeeding laird, leaving a widow and an infant son, Robert. Isobel Munro, the widow, was sustained by friends of the family until her death in 1741 and her son Robert departed Sutherland for a career in the army.

Robert was commissioned Lieutenant in the 42nd Regiment (Black Watch) Aug. 7, 1747. He embarked for America with the Regiment during the French and Indian War and was wounded at the famous attack of the Highlanders against the breastworks at Fort Ticonderoga July 7, 1758. Two weeks later he was promoted to Captain Lt. and 13 Sept. 1760, he was promoted and transferred to the 55th Regiment as Captain. As second in command he participated in an expedition to relieve Detroit during the Indian Rebellion known as Pontiac's War. The relieving party included Major Robert Rogers of the Rangers, the most esteemed Indian fighter of his time. Nevertheless, General Amherst had placed an arrogant and impetuous young Captain of the 55th, James Dalyell in charge. Disdaining the caution of the Fort's commander and the advice of Rogers, on July 30, 1763, Dalyell organized an attack upon the Indian camp but, forewarned, Pontiac ambushed and decimated the attackers. Dalyell brandishing his sabre led a charge but received several bullets simultaneously and was killed. "Captain Gray moved up to take the command and continue the charge. He was struck almost immediately by a ball which shattered his shoulder, spun him around and slammed him to the ground" (10). Robert survived this incident known as The Battle of Bloody Run and continued his army career in the 55th. As he witnessed a document in Sutherland in 1768 he apparently visited on at least one occasion. At the commencement of the American Revolution his regiment was once again called to America but Robert Gray didn't make it. He died, either on shipboard on route or at Halifax as he is recorded as being buried April 15, 1776 in the churchyard of St Paul's, the oldest Protestant Church in Canada (11). General Howe's Orders of 10 May, 1776, report the promotion to the 55th Regiment of "Captain William Sutherland from Royal Fencible Americans to Captain vice Gray, deceased 14 April, 1776." Curiously Robert Gray's replacement was a son of Hugh Sutherland of Braegrudie, Minister of Rogart in Sutherland. Robert died without issue, ending the Grays of Skibo in the direct line.

Alexander Gray of Ibrox claimed to be descended from Gilbert Gray who is included in the accompanying chart as brother to George, sixth of Skibo. According to Ibrox, Gilbert Gray of Skibo and his wife, Jean Ross, had a son Alexander baptized 30 June, 1738, from whom he was descended. D. Murray Rose maintained that Gilbert Gray of Skibo was not married to Jean Ross but

to Margaret Ross or Rose at this time. In his Northern Chronicle column of Dec. 4, 1912, Murray Rose first proved by citation from a document that the Gilbert Gray in Skibo is one and the same as Gilbert Gray sometimes referred to as "in Ardalies" and that at least in 1733 he was married to a Margaret Ross or Rose. In this he is correct - as a matter of fact all of my researches suggest that there was only one Gilbert Gray extant in Sutherland at this time. But Murray Rose goes on to state that "Gilbert Gray tacksman of Ardalies married first Margaret Ross or Rose and had John baptised 13 Oct 1731. He married secondly Katherine McLean and had George baptized 18 March, 1740 and Jane baptized, 6 July 1744. Surely these facts justify my denunciation of a spurious pedigree."

Murray Rose certainly obtained these data from the Parish Records of Dornoch. But these clearly include the entry, "30 June 1738, baptized Alexander, son to Gilbert Gray in Skibo and Jean Ross, his party", which he could hardly have missed. Neither Alexander Gray nor D. Murray Rose seem to have noticed an entry in the Kirk Session records of Dornoch of 29 May, 1739 (12) - "Gilbert Gray, brother german to the late Skibo, cohabitated with Jean McLean, his maidservant, for some time past." There would seem to have been at least four women involved with the said Gilbert Gray in this short interval in the later 1730's, or perhaps three if the Kirk Session made an error with Jean's surname. In any case it is clear what happened - Gilbert's first wife Margaret must have died and in the interval before he married Katherine McLean he was not celibate. The Kirk Session records abound with instances of this sort and indeed the term "his party" in this context seems to be equivalent to "his partner in crime". Thus Alexander Gray of Ibrox is vindicated and D. Murray Rose exposed.

A death notice appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine of February, 1810 -

"Dec 31 1809 - At Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Gray, a maiden lady who had nearly completed her 84th year having been born in April, 1726. She was eldest daughter of Mr Hugh Gray, tacksman of Helmsdale in the County of Sutherland. After her mother's death, she conducted the affairs of the family while her father lived; and both her surviving brothers going adventurers to Jamaica, the farm devolved on her; where she supported a very respectable character as the head of the family, and a hospitable, benevolent, good lady. About 24 years ago, she went to Edinburgh to live in retirement with her sister, Mrs Pew, then a widow, who died lately. There were of the family 3 sons and 4 daughters; the eldest son, Mr Robert Gray, deceased, her twin brother, rendered himself famous by introducing into the island of Jamaica and keeping a pen of cattle much superior to anything of the kind known there before his time; and his son, Mr Charles Gordon Gray, now resident in England, follows his father's footsteps at Alloa, with considerable ec- - (?). The second son, Mr Charles Gray, a medical gentleman, died young. The third of them, Mr John Gray lives in England, a very worthy character. The 4 females are now all dead; the three youngest were married; but the only issue remaining of any of them is Mr Hugh MacPherson, of the Island of Jamaica."

This is clearly the family whose ancestry is detailed in the accompanying tree and it includes the John Gray who was married to Janet Sutherland, daughter to Major George Sutherland of Midgarty. All of this is confirmed and elaborated not only by the Scottish records, but those in Jamaica and particularly by a cache in the Cambridgeshire Record Office (7). The latter includes the wills and inventories of these Jamaica Grays as their descendants engaged in a good deal of litigation over their inheritance which carried over to England. But it is sufficient for our purpose to note that these Grays are clearly distinguishable from their fourth cousins who momentarily recaptured the estate of Skibo.

Everything one could possibly want to know about the history of the lands of Skibo up to and including their acquisition by William Gray may be found among the series of documents in the Scottish Record Office called "Signatures." SIG 1/74/36 goes back to the creation of the lands as a barony in 1649, relates its acquisition by Patrick Doulin in 1744, its subsequent possession by George MacKay and finally the "resignation and confirmation in favour of William Gray Esq." in 1777. SIG 1/74/42 similarly records the acquisition by William Gray of the Estate of Langwell in Caithness in the same year. These two estates were among the largest and most desirable in each of the two shires and their purchase by William Gray was certainly an ambitious undertaking. But the records reveal even more extravagant plans. Schemes were afoot to claim the lands of Meikle Torboll, Pulrossie and even Skelbo, the ancestral Sutherland estate of the Sutherlands of Duffus. Had William Gray and his family succeeded there would certainly have been an interesting confrontation with the curators of the young Countess who had already begun the gathering of the lands of Sutherland into the hands of the Sutherland Family by displacement of the existing tacksmen and wadsetters. This effort was to triumph and of course it was a precondition for the notorious clearances of the following century.

George MacKay of Strathmore was a son of Lord Reay, a one time member of Parliament and in 1766 married Anne, a daughter of Eric Sutherland, Lord Duffus. His uncle by marriage, Patrick Doulin of Winterfield, a solicitor, is said to have represented the young Robert Gray, last of Skibo, in his effort to manage the debts of the property and as has been remarked "not surprisingly" came into the lands himself in 1744. This was a major coup on the part of the MacKays who were ancestral enemies of the Sutherlands, and despite frequent professions of loyalty and mutual regard, the rivalry lingered on. To acquire a major property in the heart of Sutherland country and particularly one that was virtually immune from Sutherland claims represented an opportunity for the MacKays to enhance their power and influence. At this time there was an ongoing dispute between the interests of Lord Reay and those of the Earl with regard to representation of the territory in Parliament, with each side granting lands and favours in an effort to synthesize a favourable slate of electors. Skibo represented a convenient base of operations for the MacKays. In a letter to the Earl, Kenneth Sutherland of the family of Little Torboll and a Baillie of Dornoch, recounted the euphoric occupation of

Skibo by Lord Reay and his followers, entertaining and cultivating the locals (13) -

"- - - Mr George McKay came to Skibo on the 23rd as did his brother the ensign; on the 24th Lord Reay, - and Winterfield came on the 25th - - - Sunday, his Lordship with the above company and his grandchild, Mr Watson, came to church. Baillie Andrew, Mr Kirk, Clerk Fraser, Kenneth Sutherland, Joiner, dined with him yesterday by invitation . - - - I know nothing of the politics as Clerk Fraser is not yet returned - - - Kenneth is employed to give in an estimate of the expense to repair the Kutill (?). Winterfield acts as landlord, is humoured like a child and talks of wonderful improvements he's to lay on at Skibo . - - -"

Some time later, it is said 1751, the property was transferred to George MacKay himself but as Sage related, he was "improvident and extravagant, while his wife, the grand-daughter of Kenneth, Lord Duffus, was not more careful." Although his son, Eric, ultimately became Lord Reay, George MacKay died a bankrupt. In these circumstances William Gray of Jamaica found his opportunity.

The cadet lines of the Skibo Grays were a considerably more active group than their superiors. They had to be. Sutherland was a poor country and there was little to go around. Much depended upon being in good repute with the Earl, upon making advantageous marriages and on obtaining posts abroad, particularly with the military. Sutherland produced little for export but cattle, and the principal entrepreneurial occupation there was cattle droving, a risky business at best. Captain Walter Gray, brother to William of Jamaica, was a cattle drover. A very detailed account of his financial dealings in this capacity as well as his experience as representative for his brother in Sutherland may be found in the Rearquahar Papers in the Scottish Record Office (GD347/57). It is written in the period 1792-95 and is titled, "An Account of Losses Sustained by Walter Gray, Grazier and Dealer in Cattle, late at Rhine now residing at Culgrour." It begins -

"The said Walker Gray commenced drover or dealer in cattle in the year 1758 and continued in that business to the end of the year 74 and dealt very extensively in droving and grazing for that time and had very extensive Tacks to rear cattle upon such as the Tack of Rhine and Colobol from the year 63 and Lerg and Millin Chlarin from the year 70 - Rhine to the year 87 and the other three to the year 84. Also the whole of the estate of Langwell in Caithness in Tack from Whitsunday 73 until sold before the Lords. During the time of his dealing in cattle and grazing he some years had profit and loss other years; he having for his partners Messrs William and Alexander McKay for the most part of that time and some years Robert Gray of Creich, Charles and Robt. Gordon and Hugh Munro of Acheany but what occasioned his misfortunes at first was the loss sustained by some of his partners as follows -"

Later Walter gets to his numerous obligations on behalf of his brother: "My deceased brother, William Gray of Jamaica, having come to Britain in the year 1775 at that time in grate credit and character; twixt that period and the year 1780 he sustained considerable losses and having brought me in for

considerable engagements and advances on his account that together with the foregoing losses I suffered has disabled me from doing that justice to my creditors that I always inclined."

Walter's first wife was Elizabeth Sutherland, the daughter of James Sutherland of Langwell, a cadet of the family of Forss. Her mother was Rachel Dunbar, daughter to Sir James Dunbar, a brother of Duffus. Her beauty and charms were celebrated in a poem by Rob Donn, the bard of the Reay country, but she died in the sixth year of the marriage in 1767 leaving only one daughter Dorothea. Walter was commissioned Lieutenant in the Sutherland Fencibles of 1758 and Captain in 1778. While on garrison duty in Shetland in 1781 he met and married Margaret, eldest daughter to Arthur Nicolson the leading merchant of Lerwick. Arthur Nicolson's day-book for 1762 has been discovered and, in 1934, printed with commentary by William Sandison (15). It contains a copy of the marriage notice taken from an Edinburgh newspaper under the date February 7, 1782 -

Nov 15. "At Lerwick, in Zetland, Captain Walter Gray, of the Sutherland Fencible Regiment, to Miss Nicolson, eldest daughter of Arthur Nicolson, Esq. of Lochend. - In the course of making merry after the wedding, Mr and Mrs Nicolson, the father and mother of the bride, led down a country dance of eight couples, consisting of themselves, their seven sons and seven daughters."

By Margaret Nicolson, Walter had "a numerous family of daughters" as remarked by Sage in *Memorabilia Domestica*. Sage also notes that "the Grays of Creich and of Rogart were the subjects of two of Rob Donn's most withering satires, and with them Walter Gray, who was their contemporary and near relative, was connected. But he and his elder brother, Captain (sic) John Gray were men of probity and honour; both were exempted by the bard from the sweeping sarcasms with which he so mercilessly demolished the character of their near kinsmen, Robert of Creich and John of Rogart."

Walter's older brother, John, also a drover by trade, received his lieutenancy in Captain Cuthbert's Independent company of the Regiment of Johnson's Highlanders which went to Germany during the Seven Years War. Lt. John drowned in 1769 while crossing the Kyle of Sutherland at Bonar on horseback, leaving Walter tutor to his children. He had married Katherine MacKay, a daughter of Robert MacKay of Island Handa, the Tutor of Farr. Walter, John and William had a sister, Jane, who married Lt. John Mackay, Katherine's brother. Lt. John MacKay was also celebrated by Rob Donn in his poetry on the occasion of his premature death in 1773. Jane lived long after her husband's demise and was a major proprietor in Assynt where all her daughters married well. She was buried in the cemetery at Scourie in 1837 beside her husband. This intimate connection with the family known as the MacKays of Sandwood may be attributed to the fact that the grandfather of these Grays, John Gray of Rhine, took as his second wife Elizabeth MacKay whose first husband was Charles MacKay of Sandwood by whom she had among others, Robert, the Tutor of Farr. Thus the grandmother of Katherine MacKay, Lt. John Gray's wife, was his own step-grandmother!

Family connections in Sutherland at this time were exceedingly complicated. The land-holding families were few in number and inter-married

repetitively over many generations. For example, in a deposition of Robert Gray of Creich (15) concerning the lands of Leaty in Sutherland he remarks that Alexander Sutherland of Morvich had several sisters married to the Sutherlands of Pronzie, Kinauld, Shiberscross and Mr Walter Rose, Minister of Rogart. The latter being the grandfather of John, Walter and William Gray they were through his wife, Margaret Sutherland, connected to three of the leading cadet lines of the Family of Duffus and through their grandmother, Elizabeth Sutherland, two more - Cambusavie and Meikle Torboll. These Grays were also first cousins to the numerous MacKays who were children of William of Pitfuir and his wife Elizabeth Rose, sister to their mother, and to Donald Ross, Writer in Edinburgh, whose papers contain numerous Gray letters. He was son to David Ross of Brora and Katherine Rose, another sister to Christian.

William Gray first appears in Jamaica in 1757. At this time he was probably in his early twenties and somewhere, somehow had qualified himself as an Attorney-at-Law. He was an immediate success. Early on he profited greatly as an investor in several privateers. He later acquired a number of properties, developing them as plantation or cattle pens. His political career is outlined in Feurtado's *Official and other Personages of Jamaica* -

"Deputy Registrar of the Vice Admiralty Court, 1763. Provost Marshal General 1768. (He held this office till 1773 when he resigned on being elected a member of the Assembly.) Member of Assembly, St George 1773. Portland, 1779. Port Royal, 1781, 1787. J.P. St Mary and St George, 1782, Port Royal, 1783. Lieutenant-Colonel Militia and ADC to the Captain General 1784. The thanks of the House voted to him for his conduct on giving up the office of Provost Marshal in advertising for claims by which a sum of £49,495 in his hands was paid out by him in 1773. Died 1788."

The Journals of the House of Assembly of Jamaica of December 22, 1773 record a lengthy tribute to the character of William Gray.

"William Gray Esq. - - - Contrary to the practice of all Provost Marshals that were before his time, advertised in the Kingston Journal, for all persons having demands on him as Provost Marshal, to call on him, and receive what money he had belonging to them in his hands as Provost Marshal . - - - and he, the said William Gray since his resigning said office, hath paid to the amount of £49,495.13/9 the great part of which he might have continued in his own hands had he not acted with so public a spirit and with so just and true a discharge of his trust - - -."

Clearly, William Gray, like his brothers John and Walter, was, in the words of Donald Sage, a man of "probity and honour." On being congratulated by his cousin and agent in Edinburgh, Donald Ross, upon the occasion of his gift of £500 to his parents and brothers in Sutherland, William replied (16) -

"I have ever considered the best method for a man who has abilities and inclination to serve his family, to do it himself while he can see everything executed agreeable to what he intends for their advantage and not to leave it to his last will and testament or trust to executors. I think it signifies little giving a person bread when he has no teeth to eat it, consequently can have no

enjoyment of it."

On July 26, 1761, William married Dorothy Cammack, "a woman of English extraction." They had numerous children, but Jamaica being a place of staggeringly high mortality rates to the point that even Highland Regiments rebelled when confronted with the prospect of duty there, many died young. The Parish Records of Kingston record the burials of the following in the Gray Vault at the Old Parish Churchyard (since demolished) - Ann Graham Gray, 1764; Elizabeth Gray, 1766; Christian Gray, 1772; Elizabeth Cammack, Senior, 1780; a Miss Sutherland, 1782; Samuel Gray, 1784 and finally William himself, 1788. Those that survived him were John Patrick Gray, William, and four daughters, Jane, Dorothy, Charlotte and Millborough.

Over the years William had imported into Jamaica numerous relations. He had at least two sisters there, one married to a William Morrison, the other to a William Ross; Robert, the son of his deceased brother, Lt. John Gray; at least two daughters of his brother, Captain Walter, Eliza who married Charles Reynolds and Wilhelmina who married Hugh Walker. His own daughter Dorothy married her cousin Hugh Morrison and Charlotte married her cousin, Lt. William Ross, RN, whose presentation sword can be seen in a glass case at the Jamaica Institute in Kingston. It was presented to him by the Jamaica Assembly in 1798 when as Captain of HMS Recovery he had intercepted and captured two French Schooners off the shores of Montego Bay. His brother, John Gray Ross, became Lt. Colonel of the 2nd West Indian Regiment in 1815. In 1789, Hugh Morrison was in possession of a Sugar Plantation at the eastern end of Jamaica called "Skibo".

Only one monument to the immediate family of William Gray survives in Jamaica, their family vault having been destroyed and for no apparent reason - the site of the colonial cemetery on West King's House Road in northern Kingston is fenced in but unoccupied, apparently being used as a landfill. Its sole custodian on the occasion of my visit was a very old, decrepit and bad-tempered horse who did not take kindly to visitors. But recorded in *The Memorials of Jamaica* at Clermont in Trelawney Parish we find the following -

"ELIZA, wife of Charles Reynolds Esq. b. 18 June 1787 at Culgour in Scotland, d. 1 Feb 1815 at this place in her 28th year. - - - It is to be hoped that few marbles will have to record so melancholy a tale as this. Within six months after the decease of the loved and lamented wife, the disconsolate husband on his passage to England with three lovely children, the living likenesses of their departed mother, and his niece, daughter of Hugh Walker Esq. were lost in the Montreal, Captain Alexander, one of the unfortunate ships in the ever memorable fleet which sailed under convoy of HMS Warrior on the 12 July 1815."

This Eliza, as indicated previously, was one of the daughters of Captain Walter Gray and Margaret Nicolson and the niece was the daughter of her sister, Wilhelmina. The convoy, caught in a raging gale, was tracked by the newspapers of the time over several days. The Montreal was sighted sinking ever lower in the water off the coast of America and was finally seen no more.

William Gray's fortunes were gravely affected by the onset of the American Revolutionary War. The sympathies of the West Indian planters and merchants were where their commercial interests lay, with the Americans. Testimony to this in the case of William Gray was curiously discovered in 1921 among the pages of a book, 240 years old, called *The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety*. It was a letter dated July 6, 1778 written from "Passy, near Paris" -

Gentn.

I, being well informed that William Gray Esq. formerly Provost Marshal General of the Island of Jamaica, and being a member of the Assembly there, has on several occasions in his public capacity and otherwise, manifested his good will to the American Cause and towards our countrymen in general: I beg leave to recommend him to your particular civilities, in case the fortune of War should put him into your hands.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Benjamin Franklin

By some means William Gray obtained this safe conduct on the occasion of his return to Jamaica having secured the lands of Skibo and Langwell, leaving them in the hands of his brother Walter who, as we know, was to regret this "good fortune."

Contrary to my expectations, considering the climate, the documents in the Jamaican Record office, Spanish Town, are numerous and in excellent condition. These together with the facilities of the Jamaica Institute in Kingston provide a wealth of information concerning the thousands of Scotsmen who sought their fortunes in Colonial Jamaica. I was particularly fortunate to find that I had been preceded by several previously unknown descendants of William Gray who had thoughtfully left a record of their discoveries in the Jamaica Institute. They knew nothing of the forebears of William Gray in Scotland other than through a miniature of William Gray which had been in the possession of a Mrs Anne MacKinnon of London, though it was subsequently lost. On the reverse of the miniature it was noted that William was "son of Gray of Lairg and of his wife, --- Rose of Kilravock." This, of course, is correct as to the first part, his father being Patrick Gray of Easter Lairg, but I have found no other evidence that his mother, Christian Rose, was of the Family of Kilravock, the leading Scottish Family of that name. It is not unreasonable to suppose this to be true, her father being a Minister of the gospel and such usually being younger sons of families of some stature.

But of special interest was a tree of the descendants of William Gray of Jamaica over several generations which had been constructed in 1955 by one Cyrus L. Merriam, Far Enough Farm, Brattleboro,, Vermont, USA. As the sons of William, John Patrick and William Jr. both died without issue within the few years of their father, none of these descendants bear the name of Gray, but they are numerous, often distinguished and dispersed around the world. Mr Merriam notes that a law firm in Spanish Town in 1835, Lynch, Myers,

Hylton and Barnett, consisted entirely of partners who had married into the family.

William Gray died in the midst of a rising tide of financial misfortunes and the litigation concerning his estate went on for decades in Jamaica while his brother Walter back in Sutherland and Caithness struggled to keep afloat under the burden of his own and William's obligations. Either Walter was despairing of his situation or honest to a fault. The Sheriff's Court records of Dornoch contain a minute of a meeting concerning his bankruptcy -

"Thereafter the said William Taylor produced to the meeting a letter from Mrs Gray addressed to him mentioning her wish that the creditors would not consider two webs of coarse linen now a making for shirting to her poor infant as an object not worth their attention notwithstanding of Mr Gray's having mentioned them in the inventory of his furniture. The meeting affected with such letter do consider the said two webs of linen not an object worth attending to and direct the trustee to strike them out of the said inventory."

And a similar one of 31 May 1793 which defined the situation of Walter and his wife at this time -

"They inclined to consider his tack of Culgour and grazing of Suisgill as not meriting their attention, more especially as the place of Culgour is the Bankrupt's only domicile and any small produce from the farm the only means of support to himself, an aged gentleman, his wife, a gentlewoman and a numerous family of eight young daughters."

This was lenient treatment but well deserved. Captain Walter Gray was much admired and respected in the Shire, prompt in the payment of his obligations and over the years a frequent rescuer of others in financial straits. He died circa 1798 and his wife and family continued on at Culgour under the impatient indulgence of the Countess and her managers. Adam's Sutherland Estate Management recounts several attempts to displace Mrs Gray from her lands in order that a port might be built nearby. The project was never done, but Margaret Gray finally yielded and went to Edinburgh in 1808, one of the first to be cleared from the lands of Sutherland (17).

The last Grays of Skibo may not have been proprietors for long. They had barely moved their furniture into the property before it had to be auctioned for debts. But I think it clear that they were worthy successors to their ancestors and certainly deserving of their story being told with some attention to the facts. In 1786 the property passed to George Dempster the great and good friend of James Boswell. Langwell was occupied by the renowned "Agricultural" Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Sir,

THE SOCIETY'S ORIGINS

It is with some reluctance that I return to Duncan McNaughton's versions of the early history of the Scottish Genealogy Society, but in fairness to myself I must. The information I gave in vol. xxxix, 126, was accurate, but he seems to have read it in a hurry or jumped to hasty conclusions.

In his latest remarks, vol. xl, 40, he attempts to justify his 'distinguished sponsors', who I said did not contribute to the work of the Society, and seeks to defend Sir Thomas Innes and Sir Iain Moncreiffe. Anybody who read my contribution carefully would note that I specifically excepted Sir Thomas from my offending remarks. Early issues of *The Scottish Genealogist* clearly show his genuine interest and support. In his paragraph about the so-called 'distinguished sponsors', vol xxxix (51), Duncan does not mention Sir Iain, who was noted in another context; hence he was not included in my remarks.

One day perhaps, someone with a discerning eye will study the records of the Society and the pages of *The Scottish Genealogist*, laying snobbery and hypocrisy aside. Then we shall have honour where honour is due, and recognise the real builders, among whom I would number Duncan himself, R.W. Munro and a few others.

Donald Whyte

CHANGES FROM 1 APRIL 1993 IN STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (SCOTLAND)

Type	1992-3 Fee £	1993-4 Fee £
1. First or only extract of entry following particular search of statutory registers where application made -		
a by post	10.50	11.50
b. in person	8.00	8.50
2. First or only extract of entry following particular search of parochial registers where application made -		
a by post	13.00	14.00
b. in person	10.50	11.00
3. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for at the time	5.50	6.00
4. Extract of entry following general search	5.50	6.00
5. First or only abbreviated certificate of birth following particular search where application made -		
a. by post	10.50	11.50
b. in person	8.00	8.50
6. Second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for at the same time -	5.50	6.00
7. Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search	5.50	6.00
8. Abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	5.50	6.00
9. Particular search for each period of 5 years or part thereof in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced and application made -		
a. by post	5.00	5.50
b. in person	2.50	2.50
10. Particular search for each period of 5 years or part thereof in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced and application made -		
a. by post	7.50	8.00
b. in person	5.00	5.00
11. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers - per day or part thereof	10.00	withdrawn
12. General search in the parochial registers and/or the open Census records (1841/1891) - per day or part thereof	10.00	withdrawn
13. Inclusive general search in the open Census records, in the parochial registers and in the indexes to the statutory registers -		
per day or part thereof	15.00	15.00
per week	52.00	55.00
per four weeks	160.00	170.00
per quarter	350.00	385.00
per year	1200.00	1200.00
14. Recording change of name, or change of name or surname, or alternative name	30.00	30.00
15. Recording change of name, or change of name or surname or alternative name for second or any subsequent members of the family intimated at the same time	10.00	10.00

**CHANGES FROM 1 APRIL 1993 IN
STATUTORY FEES CHARGED
BY REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATH AND MARRIAGES**

Type	1992-3 Fee £	1993-4 Fee £
1. First or only extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	8.00	8.50
2. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	5.50	6.00
3. Any extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for within one month from the date of registration	5.50	6.00
4. Extract of entry following general search	5.50	6.00
5. First or only abbreviated certificate of birth applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	8.00	8.50
6. Second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	5.50	6.00
7. Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for after one month from the date of registration at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search	5.50	6.00
8. Any abbreviated certificate of birth applied for within one month from the date of registration	5.50	6.00
9. Abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	5.50	6.00
10. Special certificates of birth, death or marriage issued under certain enactments eg -		
Savings Bank Act 1887	5.00	5.50
Friendly Societies Act 1974	5.00	5.50
Shops Act 1950	5.00	5.50
Factories Act 1961	5.00	5.50
Education (Scotland) Act 1980	5.00	5.50
Social Security Administration Act 1992	5.00	5.50
11. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers within 1 month of event	Free	Free
12. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers after 1 month of event, where specified entry untraced - for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	2.50
13. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers - per 2 hours or part thereof (min 2 hours)	10.00	10.00
14. Preliminaries to marriage under Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977		
- per person	8.00	10.00
15. Solemnisation of civil marriage - per couple	17.00	30.00

REVIEWS

Calendar of Fearn

Although its primary purpose is not genealogical, anyone interested in Easter Ross families, famous or obscure, will welcome the publication by the Scottish History Society of **The Calendar of Fearn: text and additions 1471-1667**, edited by Professor R.J. Adam, of St Andrews. The basic MS can be dated to a period before 1471, when it was still an ecclesiastical document. Additions began to be made before 1517; between 1557 and 1567 the Calendar was acquired by Thomas Ross, later commendator of Fearn and provost of St Duthac in Tain, after whose death in 1596 it ceased to have any religious significance and (in the editor's words) had become merely a place in which to record the deaths of family and friends. His son Walter Ross of Morangie made a long series of over 100 entries up to 1652, most of them devoted to his own, related and neighbouring families in Easter Ross and Moray. There are 365 entries in all, mostly death notices annotated with historical, biographical, family and territorial information of interest to the genealogist. The original MS was at Dunrobin Castle, and it is now in the National Library of Scotland, being part of the Sutherland deposit. Professor Adam has been generous and meticulous in his annotations: the lairds of Balnagown from Hugh (d. 1439/40) to David (d. 1653), with their lands and relationships (by blood, marriage and neighbourhood) are noticed from a wide variety of documentary as well as printed sources; many Ross families are given similar treatment, and there is much about less well-known names such as Corbet, Denoon, Faid, Fearn and Tarrell which have baffled researchers who move less easily among the kind of sources constantly used in these pages. As well as persons and places, the index usefully includes a variety of subjects, from appraisings and arbitrations to wadsets and witchcraft. Members of the Scottish History Society have already received copies of this volume, which is still available (price £15 plus package and postage) from Bridge of Allan Books, 2 Henderson Street, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire FK9 4HT.

R.W.M.

Echoes from the Border Hills

Dr Dorothy Hyslop Booth

The Pentland Press Ltd £16.50 plus post

Dr Hyslop Booth is the great-grand-daughter of John Hyslop, the writer of these reminiscences. He was a master-builder in Langholm, living from 1827 to 1911. A larger history of Langholm and Eskdale written by him and his son was published in 1912, 'Langholm as it was', of which this is an edited and abridged edition.

The book is presented as if John Hyslop were relating the incidents from this armchair at his own fireside, and shows his acute observation of human behaviour and his keen sense of humour. It gives a vivid picture of life in a small Border town during the last century, with the effect on it of the coming of rail transport and the developments in agriculture and lighting.

Although many of its young men had always gone abroad to obtain work, its limited and inward-looking way of life was gradually opened up more and more to the influences of life in Scotland. Clothing, entertainment, marriage and funeral customs, feeding, schools - all these aspects are fascinating in the extent that they have changed, and it is a delight to read of how life was conducted over a century and a half ago - with relief that we do not have to endure the many hardships which were then regarded as normal.

The book can be warmly recommended both as enjoyable reading and also as a useful reminder of how life was lived in a small town (though it was regarded by its residents as a very big place) by our ancestors.

Copies can be obtained from The Rigg, 46 Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness IV2 3PG.

A Brief Review of the Settlement of Upper Canada

- D M'Leod Heritage Books Inc \$24.50 including postage

This book was originally published in 1841 and has now been reprinted. The author, a Major General of the Patriot Army of Upper Canada, desired that Canada be freed from the rule of Great Britain and wrote 'for the information of numerous generous hearted citizens of the United States, who avowed their sympathy for the oppressed Canadians'.

While he does not consider that his work embraces all the grievances, political and religious, which the Canadians endured, he is satisfied that he has proved that further endurance would be impiety towards God and treason to themselves, and would entail on their mouldering dust the maledictions of an enslaved posterity. He is confident of success as in the Revolution of 1766 in the USA.

The history of the country is written with this main view, and the author traces the settlement of Canada back to its beginnings. He is very critical of the seventh of the province, or 15,000,000 acres, being appropriated forever to an established clergy, and of the courts recognised generally as the *ne plus ultra* of bigotry and ignorance; the country is governed in his view by imported strangers whose only interest is that of fleecing the people. It is all good fighting stuff, and when one reads of "Dr Chenier's mutilated body exposed, his clothing stripped from his yet warm limbs, the body cut in four quarters, his heart torn from his breast and his eyes gouged from their sockets, with his manly lacerated limbs exposed to the gaze of the barbarous soldiers", one realises that there is no moderation in his venom.

One chapter of particular interest to Scots is that dealing with Glengarry and its settlement by the Highlanders - "not a few of them the descendants of the relatives of the treacherously murdered Clans of Glencoe by King William of Bloody Memory, the Dutch defender of the english Christian tory faith".

This report, a not entirely unpartisan record of Canadian grievances, can be obtained from Heritage Books, 1540 E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, Maryland 20716, USA.

QUERIES

- 2238 **McFADYEN** John Campbell, b. 21 Feb 1874 at Campbeltown, to Hector McFadyen and Isabella MacIntyre Campbell, m. 25 Apr 1872, Campbeltown. Seeking information on his parents and ancestors. **Warren McFadyen, 1460 Grant Street, Victoria, B.C. Canada, V8R 1M5.**
- 2239 **TOSH** Robert Tosh, b.c. 1830 Forfarshire; m. Elizabeth Gordon on 6 Dec 1856 at Carmyllie, Forfarshire. Arrived Sydney, Australia, on The Herald of the Morning 23 June 1852. Children, all born in New South Wales, George (b. and d. 1860), Elizabeth (b. 1860), John (b. 1863), Caroline (b. 1865), and Robert (b. 1867). Religion: Church of Scotland. Any information please. **Dianne Snowden, 473 Macquarrie Street, South Hobart, Tasmania 7004, Australia.**
- 2240 **GORDON** George Gordon, b. 2 Dec 1830 at Carmyllie, Forfarshire, possibly son of David Gordon, farmer, and Mary Gordon, formerly Findlay, m. Elizabeth Gordon (or Boath or Findlay) c. 1856. Arrived Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, on 23 June 1852. Children, George (d. by 1905), Elizabeth (b.c. 1860), John (b.c. 1863), Caroline (b.c. 1865), and Robert (b.c. 1867). D. 1905 aged 76 years in Victoria, Australia, Presbyterian burial. Any information please. **Dianne Snowden, 473 Macquarrie Street, South Hobart, Tasmania 7004, Australia.**
- 2241 **GORDON** Elizabeth Gordon, b.c. 1836 in Aberdeenshire, possibly daughter of John Gordon and May Gordon, formerly Young, farm labourers, m. George Gordon or Robert Tosh, Forfarshire, c. 1856. Arrived Australia 1852. Children: See above queries. D. 1880 aged 44 years in Victoria, Australia, Presbyterian burial. Any information please. **Dianne Snowden, 473 Macquarrie Street, South Hobart, Tasmania 7004, Australia.**
- 2242 **McROBIE** John Cross McRobie, B. 14 May 1830 at Blairgowrie, Perthshire to John McRobie (B. 1805 in Banffshire) and Elizabeth Jean Cross (B. 1805 in Banffshire) emigrated to Montreal, Canada; on 11 May 1855 m. Catherine Mearns Webster (b. 15 May 1834 in Peterhead, Aberdeen); information wanted about the family. **Mrs Suzanne F Truran, 42 Center Street, Brewster, New York 10509.**
- 2243 **BIRKMYRE** William Birkmyre and Agnes Beaton married on 11 Oct. 1830 at Tradeston, Gorbals and had children:- Agnes (b.c. 1831/32), Elizabeth b.c. 1837, m. John Campbell 31 Dec 1857) and George (b. 22 Oct 1843, m(1) Margaret Marshall, (2) Marion Campbell). Agnes was tried on 24 Dec 1850 at Glasgow for theft and sentenced to transportation for seven years. She arrived at (then) Van Diemens Land in Aug. 1851, married there, had a family and died in 1889 without returning to

Scotland. Information wanted about family. **Vernice Dudman, PO Box 748, Burnie 7320, Tasmania, Australia.**

- 2244 **SPRUNT** Thomas Sprunt and Helen Bean had a son John, Bapt. 28 June 1788 at Aberdalgie, Perth. He emigrated to Hobart, Tasmania, on the "Triton". arriving in January 1824. He built many fine buildings in Launceston where he lived, and married in 1832 Grace French. He had eight children and died in Launceston on 1 July 1845. Information wanted about family. **Vernice Dudman, PO Box 748, Burnie 7320, Tasmania, Australia.**
- 2245 **COCKBURN** Peter Cockburn, m. Mary Dott at St Cuthberts, Edinburgh, on 17 Apr 1809. Their children were Elizabeth Blair (b. 12 Mar 1813), Marion (b. 28 Jan 1815), Isobella (b. 6 Dec 1816), Adam (b. 24 Jan 1819), and Thomas Dott (b. 24 July 1820). Information wanted regarding Peter and Thomas. **EAM Cockburn, 15 Boswells Close, Bere Regis, Wareham, Dorset, BH16 7JE**
- 2246 **MILLAR/MILLER** Information wanted about anyone with the name Robert Coates Cochrane Millar(er) living in the 20th century. **GC Millar, 16 Wardie Dell, Edinburgh EH5 1AE**
- 2247 **CULLEN** The family of Cullen were formerly of Skreeny, by Manor Hamilton, Co Leitrim, Ireland, and in the 18th century three successive Patrick Cullens were High Sheriffs of the County. The entry in Burke under Cullen of Corry and Glenade states that they came from Scotland during the reign of King Charles I and at some time received grants of land by Letters Patent. Information sought on their possible Scottish origins. **TH Knott, 21 Carleton Green Close, Pontefract, West Yorkshire WF8 3NN**
- 2248 **ALLAN** Thomas Allan, b.c. 1775 at Beith, Ayrshire, m. Margaret Biggart. Their son, William Allan, b. 10 Feb 1795 at Beith, d. 26 July 1868 at Crummoch Street, Beith, m. (1) Jean Stewart 20 Apr 1816 at Beith; they had George (b. 16 Aug 1820 at Crummoch Street), Jean, William and Elizabeth; (2) Elizabeth McReady, at Beith, on 13 Nov 1852. George m. Elizabeth Grove (widow of (?) Buchanan and mother of David) on 19 June 1849 at Abbey Parish of Paisley (also given as 19 July 1849 at Johnstone). Their children were Robert (b. 14 Apr 1860 at Kilbirnie, m. Annie McClure on 30 Dec 1882 at Halfway, Irvine). Jane, James and Thomas. One of William's daughters married a Thomson. Robert and Annie emigrated to us USA c. 1885. Information sought. **Larry Allan, 2806 Rutland Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50311, USA**
- 2249 **PROPHET** James Prophet, rope and sailmaker in Leith, b.c. 1790 in Scotland, m. in Canongate Kirk, Edinburgh, on 30 Dec 1814 Ann Wallace, daughter of William Wallace, teacher, of Edinburgh; they had

nine children and moved to Berwick-on-Tweed c. 1835, where James died on 20 June 1877. Information about birthplace and parentage of James wanted. **Miss MEM Prophet, 15 Poltimore Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5PT**

- 2250 **PROPHET** John Prophet, mason at Holyrood, b.c. 1773, m. Elizabeth Davidson in Brechin on 14 Jan 1793. Their son, John, b. there 20 Oct 1793 before they moved to Canongate, Edinburgh, where seven more children were born, several dying in infancy. He died on 24 March 1819. Information about his birthplace and parentage wanted. **Miss MEM Prophet, 15 Poltimore Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5PT**
- 2251 **SMITH** William Smith m. Rachel Currie, 2 Feb 1764 in the Parish of Kilmartin, Argyllshire, tailor, d. 1789. Children born in Kilmartin, John b. 1765, m. Margaret McKellar 16 March 1793; Neil b. 1767, Peter b. 1769, Sarah b. 1771, Peter b. 1773 (m. Margaret Campbell), Donald b. 1775, Mary b. 1776, Catherine b. 1778, Donald b. 1780 and Colin b. 1782. Any information prior to 1764 or regarding connections. **D. McKechnie Smith, Oatmans, Lenchwick, Evesham, Worcs WR11 4TG**
- 2252 **McKECHNIE** John McKechnie, steam ship stoker m. Catherine Campbell and in 1834 had daughter, Catherine in parish of Craignish, Argyllshire. Any information on these or McKechnie associations in that area or assistance in derivation of name. **D. McKechnie Smith, Oatmans, Lenchwick, Evesham, Worcs. WR11 4TG**
- 2253 **DOUGLAS** Robert Douglas was the son of the Parson of Peebles in 1615. What was the first name of the Parson and who were his parents? **C Vance Allyn, Box 186, Charlestown, RI, USA**
- 2254 **BOGUE** Agnes Bogue m. George Purves; they brought up their family in Duns 1760-1770. Wish to correspond about Bogues in Berwickshire and their connection with the Murray families. **Mrs Evelyn Carlson, 251 Sims Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8Z 1K4**
- 2255 **BALNAVES/BALNEAVES** Robert and David Balnaves emigrated to Australia c. 1855 from Kincardineshire Parishes of Dunnottar/Arbuthnott/Kinneff and Catterline. Believed that Robert had a wife Jane and three children, David, Ann and Alice. Information wanted about family. **John McInnes, 192 Govanhill Street, Glasgow G42**
- 2256 **MACKAY** Murdoch Mackay m. Barbara Mackay in Farr on 12 Apr 1821. Their eldest son, George, b. 20 Apr 1822 at Creich, Sutherland, m. Jane Cameron in Kilmallie, Argyll, on 16 March 1851. Information on George and Jane appreciated. **Mrs F Campbell, 1 St Clement Avenue, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 9DG**
- 2257 **MUNRO** John Munro, m. Margaret MacLennan. Their children were John, b. in Dingwall on 26 March 1812, Catherine, Mary and William.

Are there any descendants of the latter three? **Mrs F Campbell, 1 St Clement Avenue, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 9DG**

- 2258 **MACKENZIE** Hector MacKenzie m. Catherine Munro on 9 June 1864 in the Free Church, Scourie, Sutherland. They went to live in the Beaully area. Information about them appreciated. **Mrs F Campbell, 1 St Clement Avenue, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 9DG**
- 2259 **SIBBALD** John Sibbald and Helen Honeyman had a son, John, b. 18 Dec 1828 at Lundinmill, Largo, Fife, who m. Isabella Mitchell 14 June 1850 at Lundinmill and had children; Helen, b. 1852, Agnes (b. 1853, m. Francis Dolphin Sandell on 28 Sept 1885 at Lasswade and moved to London c. 1890 and d. 1929), John, b. 1856, Allen Mitchell, b. 1858, George, b. 1860, Isabella, b. 1861, Charlotte, b. 1864, Alexander, b. 1868, Georgina Hamilton, b. 1870, Janet, b. 1872, and William Bruce, b. 1875. Information wanted on family and descendants. **Mrs Adrienne Walker, 126 N. Bonnington Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario M1K 1X9**
- 2260 **INCH/INSCH** Hugh Inch, labourer/masonry journeyman, b. early 1800s, d. between 1840 and 1850, m. (?) Helen Milne (b. 1809 at Blackhill, d. Helen Morgan 29 Sept 1885 at Stewartfield, Old Deer). Their son, Alexander Milne Insch, shoemaker, b. 1840 at Cruden, d. 6 Feb 1929 at Peterhead, m. Catherine Milne 22 June 1867 at Cookney and in 1871 lived at 28 Main Street, Mintlaw. Seek information on Hugh's parents, brothers and sisters. **B Scott Insch, 372 Hartford Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2V 0W6**
- 2261 **CALDER/KERR** Humphry Calder m. Isabel Kerr (daughter of James Kerr and Martha Fulton) on 30 Nov 1781 at Paisley Abbey. Their children, born in Kilbarchan, were John, b. 1785, Elizabeth (b. 1787, m. James Gardiner), William (b. 1792, moved to Huddersfield, Yorkshire), Robert, b. 1795, James (b. 1798, m. Mary Clark of Cadder Parish, Lanark), and Jean (b. 1805, m. John Barr, went to Auckland, New Zealand). Information on Calder or Kerr/Fulton ancestry appreciated. **Ann Avery Hunter, 7107 Lakewood Drive, Richmond, VA 23229 USA**
- 2262 **MILNE** John Milne, b. 1852 at Marykirk, Kincardineshire. In 1871 Census he is away from home in Police Force at Irvine, Ayrshire, also served at Stewarton (1875), Barrhill and surrounding areas, Kilmarnock and Darvel 1877 onwards. Where are records of Police Service kept? **Mrs Judy Thompson, 15 Constance Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand**
- 2263 **McEWAN** Anne McEwan, b.c. 1803 at Dunipace, Stirling, daughter of Thomas McEwan and Anne Thomson, m.c. 1830, Robert Wright, d. 12 Feb 1856 and is buried in United Presbyterian Churchyard, Denny. Are

MIs available for this Churchyard? **Mrs Judy Thompson, 15 Constance Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand**

- 2264 **COCKBURN** William Cockburn, b.c. 1835 at Haddington, d. 1908, m. Margaret Knox (b.at Ratho 1842, d. at Peebles 1922). Their children were David, Agnes, Mary, Alexander Knox, Margaret, Marion, Eliza, William, Andrew A, Jane Knox, and Peter, all born at Penicuik. Information about them wanted. **RW Cockburn, 31 Ellen Street, Whitburn, West Lothian EH47 0HJ Scotland**
- 2265 **BIDIE** Surgeon General George Bidie, British Indian Army, b. 3 Apr 1830, d. 19 Feb 1913, m. 1854 W. Isabella Wiseman. Served in Indian Medical Service 1856 to 1890. Two sons and five daughters, one of whom, Mabel, m. Edward G. Cowan, 18 Sep 1895 in Edinburgh. Seek information on when and where Mabel and others were born. Interested also in photographs of family and copies of books written by Surg. Gen. George Bidie. **Michael E LeCompte, 2583 So. Live Oak Dr., Moncks Corner, SC 29461 USA**
- 2266 **HUSTON** John Huston of Londonderry, b. 1766, m. Sarah, daughter of Robert Morrison (b. 7 Jan 1749 in Ayr). The Huston family came from Scotland. Information wanted. **Juanita Huston Nobles, 299 N Illinois Avenue #C, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, USA**
- 2267 **MORRISON** John Morrison of Ayr had a son William, who married Elizabeth Hamilton in 1743 in Ayr and had a son Robert. Information about family wanted. **Juanita Huston Nobles, 299 N Illinois Avenue #C, Oak Ridge, TN 37830 USA**
- 2268 **GRIER (GREER)** Andrew Grier, b.c. 1792 in County Sligo, Ireland, d. 10 March 1868 in Drumfarnaghty, County Sligo. Information about him wanted. **Juanita Huston Nobles, 299 N Illinois Avenue #C, Oak Ridge TN 37830 USA**
- 2269 **MACDONALD** Alexander MacDonald of Ceananlaimbh m. 16 Dec 1820 in Kiltarlity Parish Isabell McKenzie of Dalnamine, Kiltarlity. They had at least two children - Alexander, b. 30 Nov 1821 at Engleshton, and John, b. 30 Oct 1824 at Kinmylies, near Inverness. Alexander (1821-1903) m. Margaret Ross (1826-1908) on 15 Dec 1848 in Petty Parish and had eight children - Catherine, m. William Murdoch, Isabella, m. William Ewan, Margaret, m. James Clark, Mary, m. David McGeorge, George, m. Julia Bulley, Alexander, m. Lottie Geoff, Annie, m. Albert Lowe, and Jane. Mary, George, Alexander and Annie came to Canada. Where are Alex and his wife Isabell buried? Who were the parents of Alex? **Hilda Downey, Eskadale Farm, RR1, Tiverton, Ontario NOG 2T0 Canada.**

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:-
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be ex officio members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, ex officio Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
4. Office Bearers shall be elected annually. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the convener, Vice convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**
If the management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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