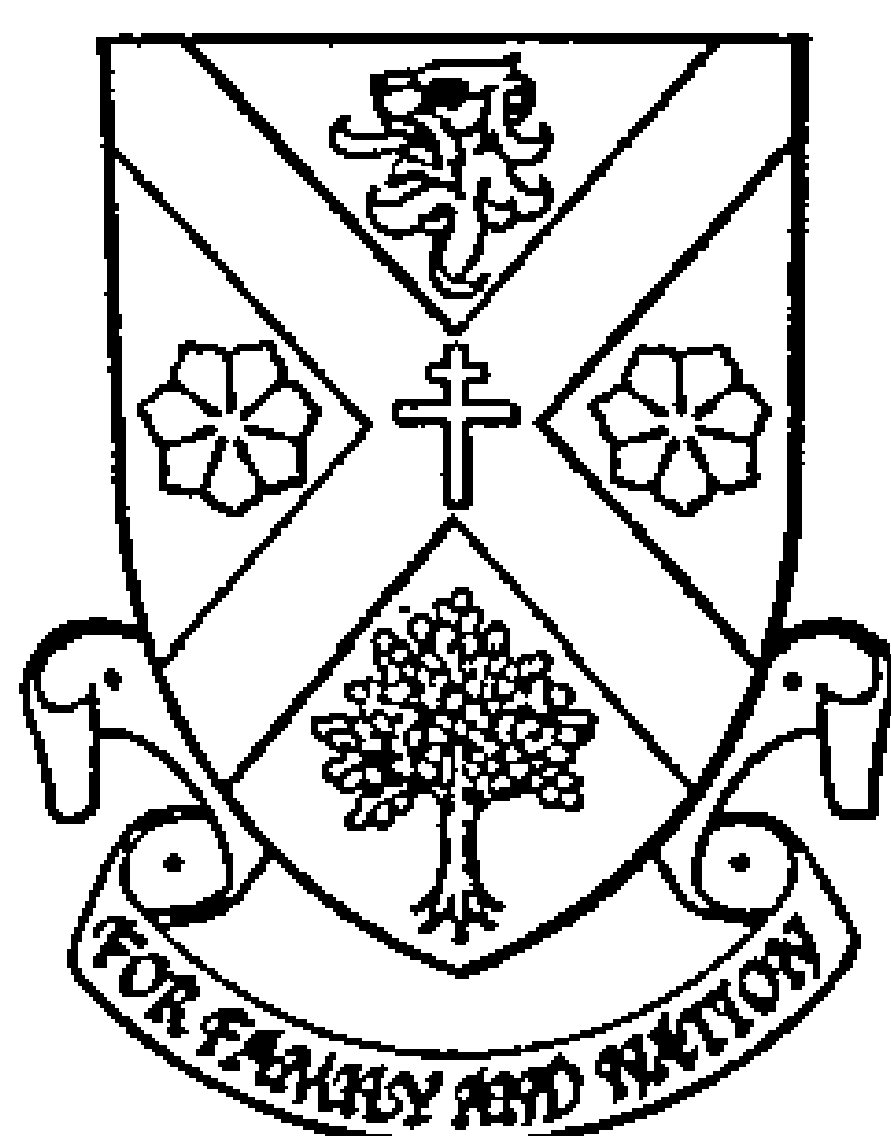


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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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.

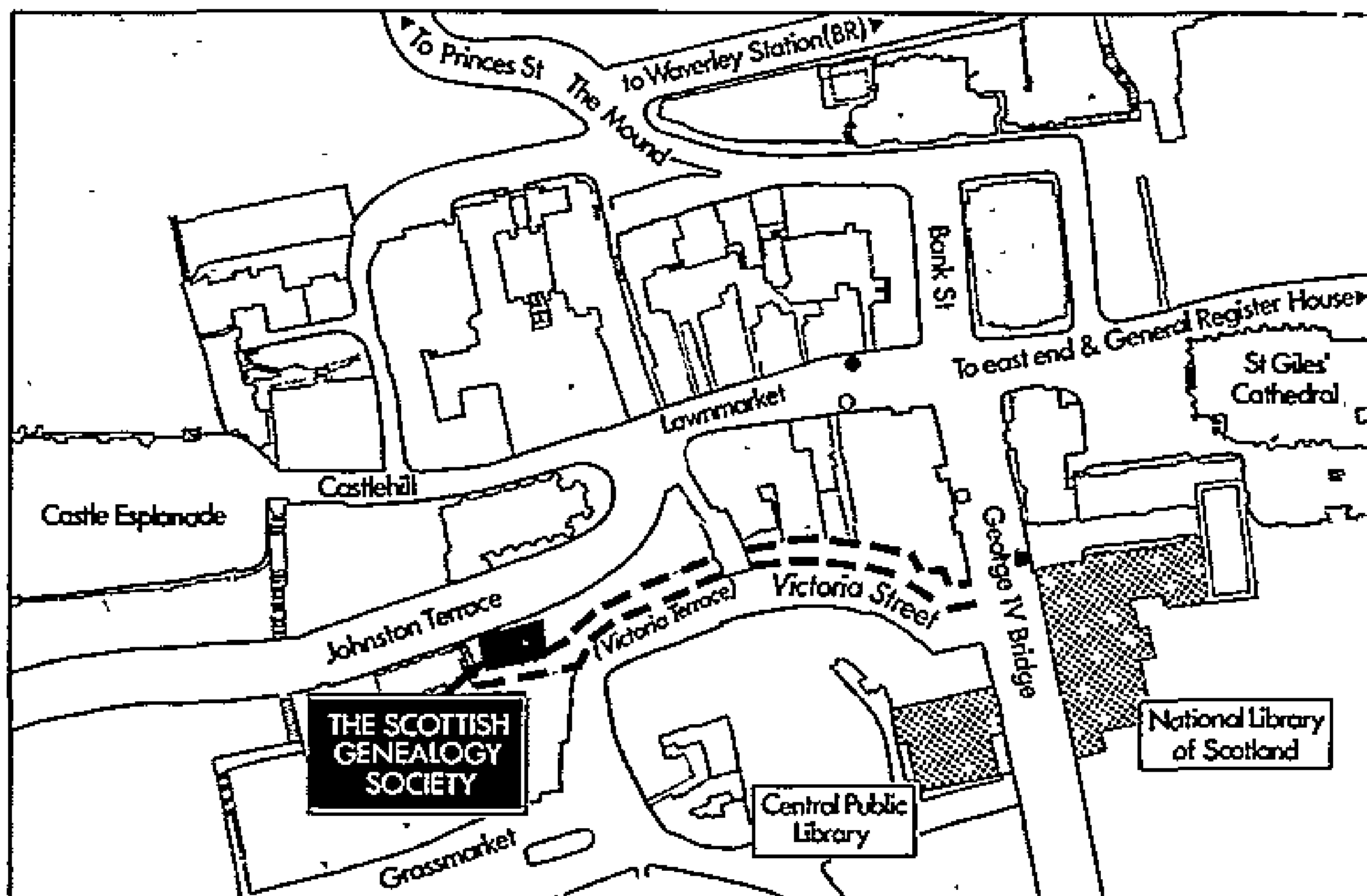
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist 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. 21,45, Fife Scot. X52, X60, Lothian 21,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,43,47,89,  
□ East Scot. 21,46, Fife Scot. X52, X60, Lothian 21,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,43,46,47,72,89 106

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 14 January 1994                 | Ordinary Meeting - Friday. The Mormons and their genealogical holdings: their collection, storage and extent.  |
| 1 February 1994                 | Last day for receiving contributions to the Society's 1994 Register of Members' Interests.   |
| 15 February 1994                | Annual General Meeting. Tuesday. An 'Heirlooms' night. Bring along an item of interest and share it with other members.  |
| 15 March 1994                   | Ordinary Meeting. Tuesday. The people of Calton Hill: an illustrated talk by Ann Mitchell, author of the book of the same title.   |
| 15 April 1994                   | Ordinary Meeting. Friday. 'Beyond the Parish Register': the variety of records available which can help you take your line further back.   |
| 7 & 8 May 1994                  | Society of Genealogists' Fair in London. For further details see below.  |
| May 1994                        | Visit. This is proving hard to finalize. Details will be announced in the March Journal, at meetings and posted in the Library.  |
| 14 June 1994                    | Tuesday 6.45pm. Visit to Free Church College. Numbers are limited to 30. Note that there are many stairs in the building. Places allocated on a "first come, first served" basis. Please contact the Library for more information. |
| 21-26 August 1994               | Researching Scottish Family History, General Course in Edinburgh ( <i>see below</i> ).   |
| 28 August -<br>2 September 1994 | Researching Scottish Family History, Workshop Week. ( <i>see below</i> ).  |

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Three people are due to retire by rotation from the Council. Nominations for these vacancies and any of the office bearers posts, should be forwarded to the Secretary, duly signed by the nominee, proposer and seconder, before 15 January 1994.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS (*see sales sheet for details*).

Transcript of the 1851 census for the Canongate, Edinburgh.  
UK £24   Surface £25/US \$50   Airmail £32/US \$64

### REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The closing date for submissions has been extended to 1 February 1994. All contributions and payment should be sent to: The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

## **SUMMER SCHOOLS**

The Scottish Genealogy Society is delighted to offer two courses in August/September 1994. Each course lasts 6 days and the fee, per course, is £110.

There will be: a General Course from 21-26 August 1994:  
and a Workshop Week from 28 August - 2 September 1994.

The latter will be for individual study and visits aimed at various levels of experience.

Applications should be forwarded by 1 July 1994, to: Summer School, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL.

## **SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS FAIR**

Following the enormous success of the fair held in May 1993, the Society of Genealogists is holding a two day fair, on Saturday May 7 and Sunday May 8 1994, at the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall and Conference Centre, Westminster, London SW1. The doors will open at 10.30am and close at 5.30pm. Entry is by ticket (please state which day) costing £3.50 for advanced bookings (from 1 February 1994), from the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, or £4 at the door.

## **DONATIONS**

The Membership Secretary has asked me to extend very warm thanks to all those members who have sent a donation with their subscription renewal. We have just sent away another large order for microfilm copies of Old Parish Registers and are negotiating for a microfilm printer/reader, both of which should be available early in the new year.

## **MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS**

Glasgow & West of Scotland FHS are looking for volunteers to help with the recording of MI in the Southern Necropolis. Anyone interested should contact the Secretary, Mr C. Sherwood, 122 Lawrence Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow G46 6PV.

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## **Seen at a printers' workshop in Pioneer Village, outside Toronto Advertisement in The Colonial Advocate**

Printed and Published every Thursday morning by W.L. Mackenzie, the Proprietor

Printing office in Church Street, near the Court House, York, Upper Canada.  
**York, Thursday, April 15, 1830**

Wanted - One or Two Scotch Lads, about the age of eighteen or nineteen, to work about a distillery in the Gore District. If capable of keeping accounts so much the better.

Apply for further particulars, at the Office of this Newspaper.

## THE LIPETZES: A JEWISH FAMILY IN EDINBURGH

*by Charles S. Coventry*

The following notes have been compiled in the course of research into the careers of two members of a well-known Edinburgh Jewish family, Julius and Samuel Lipetz who were prominent in the medical profession between the 1930s and 1950s. They were known particularly for their work in the Pleasance (the worst slums in the city in the 1950s), and in the doss-houses of the Grassmarket.

Jewish settlement in Scotland is comparatively late, and is restricted to the main cities. The first settlement was in Edinburgh in the late 18th century. It centred round the "Jews' Close" in Causewayside, and a Jewish cemetery still exists in the area.<sup>1</sup>

The Lipetzes seem to have come originally from Lithuania, although specialists in Slavonic languages have pointed out that "Lipetz" is the Polish word for "July".

The family's first home in the British Isles was probably in Scotland, and in 1892 the father Solomon and two of his sons were in Edinburgh. He had four sons; Hyman, probably born in 1868, according to his age on his marriage certificate; Lazarus, the father of Julius and Samuel; Frank, and Maurice, and several daughters. Both Hyman and Lazarus married daughters of Joseph Yoffe or Yoffee, furniture dealer, Musgrave Street, West Hartlepool.<sup>2</sup>

Solomon died on 21.8.1909 at 48 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh, aged 80.<sup>3</sup> His father was Abraham Lipetz, licensed grocer, deceased, and his mother was Sarah Freeman, also deceased. It will be noticed that the surname "Freeman" appears again. Solomon's wife had predeceased him, and her name appears in the following forms:-

Gelda Gonovitz (Solomon's death certificate).

Zelda Gonovitz (Lazarus's death certificate).

Gelda Jaronovitch (Maurice's death certificate).

Solomon is described in Frank's marriage certificate as a retired baker, but in Lazarus's death certificate his occupation is given as "farmer". Dr Anthony Gilbert spotted this as something very unusual because Jews were not allowed to own land in their original homelands.

Hyman was married at the age of 23 on 18 November, 1891. He was a jeweller, and his father Solomon is described as 'retired.' He married Lena, Joseph Yoffe's elder daughter. She was 21, so was probably born about 1871. The marriage took place in the synagogue in West Hartlepool. The witnesses are Hyman's brother's Morrice (sic) and Frank, who are mentioned again later in Edinburgh. He is the subject of some entries in the Edinburgh and Leith Post Office Directory as follows:-

1900-1 H Lipetz, jeweller, 33 Buccleuch Street.

1902-3 at 2 Lord Russell Place.

1904-5 Mrs H Lipetz is at the same address.

Frank was a jeweller, and was married on August 14, 1892 at 46 Allen Street,

and he was living at 31 Drummond Street, but no such number is recorded in the Census for 1891 or the Post Office Directory. Solomon is described as a retired baker. Frank was a commercial traveller. Joe Lurie, the former kosher butcher, says that he married his cousin, which was not approved of, and he was ostracised by the rest of the family. The cousin he married was Rosa Freeman, daughter of Elias Freeman, jeweller, and Marion Rothman, both deceased, 20 Moncrieff Terrace. This is the second occurrence of the surname 'Freeman', and as will be seen later, Julius's daughter Leah married a Rothman. Joe also remembers Frank and Lazarus not speaking to each other, although they seem to have made up the quarrel by the time Vanda Shamah married into the family in 1940. Frank died on 18 February 1944 at 7 Buccleuch Place. Rosa moved to Glasgow where she died aged 75 in 1947 in the Bridgeton district.

The first reference to the family in the Post Office Directories is in 1899-1900, when Frank is listed as a jeweller at 4 Gladstone Terrace. He had a son Sidney, born June 15, 1897. According to Sidney's birth certificate, the family home was at 14 Mansionhouse Road, and Frank was a commercial traveller living with his father until he married. Sydney disappears from the records until he appears in the Post Office Directory for 1937-8 at 8 Kirkhill Drive. There is no occupation given. He is not recorded after 1947-8, where he died aged 69 in 1966.

Maurice married Susan Lowenthal, and survived her for many years. He is first recorded in business as a dealer in diamond jewellery and plate in the Post Office Directory for 1920-21 at 10 Bruntsfield Gardens. In 1924-5 he appears to be the first member of the family to have the telephone. He moved to Glasgow probably in 1934 or 1935 and died on October 16, 1949 at 317 Albert Drive, Glasgow, possibly a nursing home(?) since his 'usual residence' was 31 Prince Edward Street.

Lazarus, the father of Julius and Samuel married Annie Rachel (or Rachael on the certificate), the younger daughter at the West Hartlepool synagogue on March 20, 1895. He was 24, suggesting a date of birth about 1871. He was a jeweller in Edinburgh. The witnesses are H[yam] Lipetz and Aaron Yoffe. Lazarus's career can be followed through the certificates and Post Office Directories, and information was supplied by Professor David Daiches.

When Samuel was born in 1897 he is described on his son's birth certificate as a 'jewellery traveller,' and this explains what his occupation really was. These 'jewellers' were not craftsmen, but salesmen of cheap jewellery. The family home was at 12 Mansionhouse Road.

Lazarus does not appear in the Post Office Directories until 1919-20 when he had become a stationer at 57 Home Street, and the family home was now at 13 Mansionhouse Road where Julius was born. In 1923-4 the shop was at 21 and 23 Leith Street, and in 1924-5 it was at 103 Leith Street. This is the last reference to him being in business, but both David and Lionel Daiches remember him having a shop in Lothian Road. There were many others, the main one being in Princes Street, now C&A.<sup>4</sup> The business probably included bookselling as well as stationery. He was probably not born in Britain, since

David Daiches remembers him having a strong east European accent. He was an amateur philosopher with an interest in Spinoza, whose name he always pronounced 'Spinozzy.' Lionel Daiches still has a copy of Boswell's Life of Johnson given to him as a barmitzvah present by Lazarus and his wife when he was thirteen. Lazarus died on June 30, 1934 and Annie died on 27 January 1954.

Samuel was born on 9 May 1897 and Julius was born on 3 October, 1903. Samuel married Vanda Shamah, at the Edinburgh synagogue on November 21, 1940. Sam was 45 and Vanda 32, daughter of Joseph Shamah, shipping agent, deceased, Burton Road, Washington, Manchester. They had no children. It is interesting to notice that one of the witnesses was the then rabbi, the father of David and Lionel Daiches.

Julius married Marjorie, daughter of Philip Simon, estate agent, or according to her own death certificate, "general dealer," in Middlesbrough. She was born on May 19, 1906 and died on 30 March, 1976 in the Western General Hospital. After Julius died she moved from 43 Esslemont Road to 34 Craigmillar Park. Her mother's name was Leah Wilks. Julius and Marjorie had three children:

1. Leah, born in 1933. At the time of her marriage she was a state registered nurse, aged 23. She married at the Edinburgh synagogue, Salisbury Road, on May 1, 1957, Jack Rothman, leather goods manufacturer, 5 Clyde House, Belsize Road, London, son of Jacob Rothman, wholesale shoe salesman, deceased. "Jack" may indicate that he was named "Jacob" after his father.

2. John, born 2 February 1934, now in London and married.

2. David, born 1938, lives in Edinburgh, is a tutor in Lothian Region Social Work Department.

From the Post Office Directories, others with the same surname, but, according to Lionel Daiches, not related to the medical family, can be followed in business. The first such reference is in the volume for 1899-1900, when John Lipetz is listed as a jeweller at 27 St Patrick's Square. At 53 Buccleuch Street were the Misses Lipetz, dress and mantle makers. They do not appear again.

By 1904-5 John was a grocer and wine merchant at his previous address, but living at 32 St Patrick's Square. In 1905-6 he had moved house to 27 St Patrick's Square. In 1906-7 he was doing business from 34 West Crosscauseway, and in 1910-11 his shop was at 38 St Patrick's Square.

A Scottish genealogist looking at the Lipetz family tree will notice something odd compared with traditional Scottish practice; the forenames, with two exceptions in the latest generation, are all different. Joe Lurie, the retired kosher butcher, said that the Jewish custom was to give the child the name of someone who had been particularly good, although he thought that something like the Scottish custom might have existed in the original homelands. Going back to ancient sources, a story like that of the naming of John the Baptist would suggest that there were distinct family names in the Roman period and probably earlier. It was pointed out that sometimes a son could be named after the rabbi, and this resembles the Scottish custom of

naming foundlings after the local minister. The Hebrew names seem to represent a conscious reference back to Biblical characters. Several occur in pairs, Abraham and Sarah, Aaron and Moses (Maurice is a substitute), then widely separated, Solomon, Samuel, and David, then leaving the Old Testament, John. Something like it can be found in the conscious retention of the names {William} among Wallaces, or "Robert" among Bruces.

Some of the European names are substitutes for Hebrew ones, 'Maurice' for "Moses". It is not clear what "Frank" or "Sidney" represent. This kind of substitution is familiar in both Scottish and Irish Gaelic settings. As already pointed out, the surname 'Lipetz' is Lithuanian, but the Board of Deputies of British Jews said that 'Yoffe' is a corruption of the place name 'Jaffa'. It means 'beautiful' and is used as a general compliment in Modern Hebrew. 'Freeman' is presumably an English rendering of something else, and 'Lowenthal' contains the German word for 'lion'. David Daiches<sup>4</sup> refers to the use of 'aryeh' (lion) in Hebrew names, and its rendering into European languages. He gives the example 'Lionel'. Readers of Scotland on Sunday may know the name of David Ben Aryeah. This modern Hebrew patronymic surname means "son of the mountain lion" and reminds us of "Mac Mhathain", (Matheson in English) meaning "son of the bear", the Gaelic rendering of a Norse name.

Professor Daiches told me that "Rosa" is a rendering of a Hebrew name, and that "Majorie" (Julius's wife's name) probably represents "Miriam". He suggested that the name "Julius" refers to Julius Caesar who was friendly towards the Jews. The name was adopted to commemorate the fact. The surname could refer to this fact as well, suggesting that at one time "Julius" had been a family name with a patronymic form. In the course of the research for this article, another doctor came to light. In the Medical Directories covering the beginning of the careers of Julius and Samuel, Isaac Harry Lipetz was in practice in Glasgow, and Vanda Lipetz (Samuel's widow), added the information that he was a first cousin of theirs.

The name is not confined to the British Isles. During the Rugby World Cup of 1991 I am quite sure that I heard the name "Lipetz" among the United States Team beaten by Italy.

1 Charles Smith: *Historic South Edinburgh*

2 Kelly's Directory for 1890 and 1902

3 Register of Deaths, New Register House

4. Information from Vanda Lipetz.

4. Two Worlds.

Other information from Durham and Cleveland Record Offices, certificates held in New Register House, and oral information from Joe Lurie, David and Lionel Daiches and Rosina Wood, National Library.

### **Julius and Samuel in the Medical Profession**

The main sources for this article are reminiscences of former patients and friends of Julie and Sam Lipetz and their obituaries in BMJ. There appear to be more anecdotes about Sam than about Julie.

Samuel ('Sam' to his friends and colleagues) was born on May 9, 1897 and died



after a long illness on July 19, 1983. Lionel Daiches emphasised the point about him always being 'Sam'. He was one of his patients, and has a copy of one of the few photographs of him. He was sent to George Heriot's School and Edinburgh University. His medical education was interrupted by National Service in the First World War. He was first of all a private soldier, and was then commissioned in the Royal Horse Artillery. He graduated MB, ChB in 1922, and in 1923 became partner to a doctor who retired in 1926.

Julius or 'Julie' was born on 3 October 1903. He was educated at the Royal High School and Edinburgh University from which he graduated in 1926. After house appointments he joined Sam in practice at 5 Roxburgh Street in 1927-8. At this time they both lived at the family home, 13 Mansionhouse Road. The practice was in the Pleasance, and the partnership continued until Julius died in 1972.

The practice covered a wide cross-section of Edinburgh society from senior academic staff in the University to the inhabitants of the tenements and dosshouses of the Grassmarket. Lionel Daiches remembers that many of these patients, who were of Irish origin, would incorporate the name 'Samuel Lipetz' into the names of their own children in gratitude for what he had done for them. This practice showed that he was more than just a doctor; he was friend of the family. He must have been well known throughout the Old Town as an anecdote from his obituary shows: 'Dinna bash him, it's tbe wee doctor'. Sam set up a sixpenny dispensary practice for the poor, and frequently took loaves and bottles of milk which he left with his poor patients. He was chosen for the staff of the University department of General Practice. At the age of 50 he wrote a dissertation on the diagnosis of peptic ulcer in general practice and was given the degree of MD in 1947 for this work. He was elected a fellow of the Royal College of General Practitioners in 1970.

Doctors are notorious for their bad handwriting, and this is illustrated in an anecdote in the obituary article:

'Though convener of the scripts committee he was fined in 1926 by the-then panel committee for prescribing sevenpence worth of olive oil for a diabetic as this was held to be a foodstuff, and at the same time he was admonished for his handwriting, and was asked to give an undertaking to correct it.'

As well as general practice, Sam trained medical students, and one writer, 'RS', says that he was 'inspiring'. He always had time for young students. His house was always open. 'RS' was taken on house calls and visited the surgery. Sam was willing to learn from his students. Another former student, 'AS', says that he was not just a doctor, but a friend to every family. This hospitality extended beyond patients and medical students. One of my own relatives remembers coming to Edinburgh and being given a bed for the night by Sam and Vanda. She remembers being given silk sheets, a detail reminiscent of the Arabian Nights.

House calls were made in cases where a surgery visit would inflict financial or economic hardship rather than medical hardship. He deliberately kept his list of patients small; otherwise he would lack sufficient time with them and

would not be able to keep up with progress in medicine.

Some informants described the brothers as 'notorious', and this reputation is related to the fact that Sam was a founder member of the Socialist Medical Association. The organisation still existed in Manchester in the 1970s. His interest in Soviet socialism was diminished by the Hungarian uprising and the treatment of Jews in Russia. He showed a pride in the Jewish contribution to civilisation. Although he was agnostic, he read the Jewish Chronicle as well as the Guardian. The obituary article says that he did not conceal his socialism, and he is also remembered as proclaiming to all and sundry, 'I'm an atheist!' which was still considered shocking, particularly for a Jew. One informant remembers attending a lecture given by "Doctor Lipetz", so the poster said, in the North British Hotel in 1949 about the formation of the state of Israel. This might have been Julius as he is remembered as being more involved in politics than his brother.

Outside of his medical practice and political involvement, Sam was a keen sportsman. He took part in sport at school and university, and played rugby, tennis, cricket and golf, which is described as a 'passion'. The writer of the obituary article says that he did not age till his last few months.

Julius was active in the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and began to contribute papers to medical publications with a dissertation entitled 'On being a Panel Doctor', which he read to the Royal Medical Society on 7 February, 1930. It can be seen in the volume of dissertations at the Society's headquarters in Bristo Square. He was married in 1932 (see first article) and moved into 43 Esslemont Road.

He had 3½ years' National Service in Italy and Africa during World War II, and later was active in the Jewish branch of the British Legion. There is one anecdote from this period or just after which suggests that he must have been well ahead of his time. While in the army he smoked a pipe. On one occasion, he wrote home to Marjorie asking her to send him a Peterson pipe, a make which seems to have had particular prestige, and yet he was one of the first doctors to realise that smoking was damaging to health, and stopped long before most others of his generation.

After his war service, almost the whole of Julius's career was spent caring for the poor in Edinburgh. The writer of his obituary (BMJ 1973) says that it is difficult for anyone who had entered medical service during the existence of the NHS to picture conditions in the 1930s when only wage earners were entitled to free medical care. Wives and families were expected to pay for medical treatment, but were often unable to do so. It was well known that more than half of the work done by the Lipetz brothers went unpaid.

There is an account of the conditions the two brothers worked in. There was overcrowding with six or more in one room, with possibly one lavatory serving several families. Tenements in Arthur Street, Prospect Place and other parts of the Pleasance had leaking roofs and broken windows, and were infested with rats.

More detail of the conditions in the area covered by the practice is given in the joint paper 'Gastro-intestinal ulceration and non-ulcerative dyspepsia in an

urban general practice' contributed to BMJ in 1955. It describes the partnership at the date of publication. The writers had worked in the Pleasance for almost thirty years. Conditions were fairly stable. At the beginning of the enquiry in August, 1953, they had 5,331 patients, almost equal numbers of males and females from analysis of National Health cards. There was quite a high proportion of elderly and aged people, and a relatively small proportion of children.

For 30 years the Pleasance had been an outward rehousing area. Before World War I it was the most densely populated area in the city, and it contained a great many condemned houses. Although a large portion of the area had been rebuilt, there was still overcrowding at the date of the paper.

The population was mainly working-class, and most of the men and many of the women were in industry, including rubber and printing works, engineering workshops, chemical works and breweries. Other men worked on the railways and on municipal transport, which at that time would still have been the trams. Many, particularly among the women, were in shops and offices. There were some professional people, and all the patients were in the National Health Service.

The contributor of the obituary article says that Julie was a founder member of the Clinical Club of Edinburgh. He was recognised for his selflessness in expressing opinions and for his humour. He was a lecturer in General Practice at Edinburgh University and made his mark as a family doctor.

Julius joined the Socialist Medical Association, and David Daiches says that he was more doctrinaire than Sam in his opinions. He had a connection with the Communist Party, but it is not clear whether he was ever actually a member.

A picture of life at 43 Esslemont Road can be built up from reminiscences, and there are close similarities with 13 Mansionhouse Road. Although Julie had no religious beliefs, he still sent the children to the synagogue for Hebrew lessons, and it is also said of him that when on holiday, particularly in the Highlands, the family always attended the local church. He said that by this practice 'you see the people as they really are'. There is nothing particularly strange about this today, but in the 1930s it probably still seemed very strange, and possibly against Socialist scruples for a non-believer to be seen at any kind of religious ceremony. Marjorie Lipetz is remembered as having an interest in music. She kept up the tradition of hospitality, and during the Second World War the house was known as a haven for Jewish refugees, and Marjorie was kept busy providing Jewish and non-Jewish food for Julie's numerous guests. Annie Rachel Yoffe kept up her own house until Sam and Vanda were married in 1940, after which she spent part of each year with each of her sons. Informants say she was very proud of them, telling visitors that they were the best doctors in Edinburgh, something which fits in with the other information.

Non-Jewish informants provide evidence of stereotype ideas of what Jews were supposed to be like. One informant described Annie as the typical 'Yiddisher Momma', suggesting something on the lines of "Auld Scotch mither

mine." Someone else said about the "wee boy", possibly David, that he was "a right wee Jew", because his ambition was to be a standup comic. Those outside of the Jewish community thought of them as all one, and it was commented on that Annie showed a strong Lithuanian nationalism. She always quizzed Julie about ethnic origins of any Jewish visitors because Lithuanians were not supposed to associate with Latvians. This matches exactly with the stereotype of the professional Scotsman.

This piece of research has shown an unusual element in Scottish genealogy, since Jewish settlement is late and restricted to the main cities, and also gives details of the continued importance of the medical tradition in Edinburgh well into the 20th century.

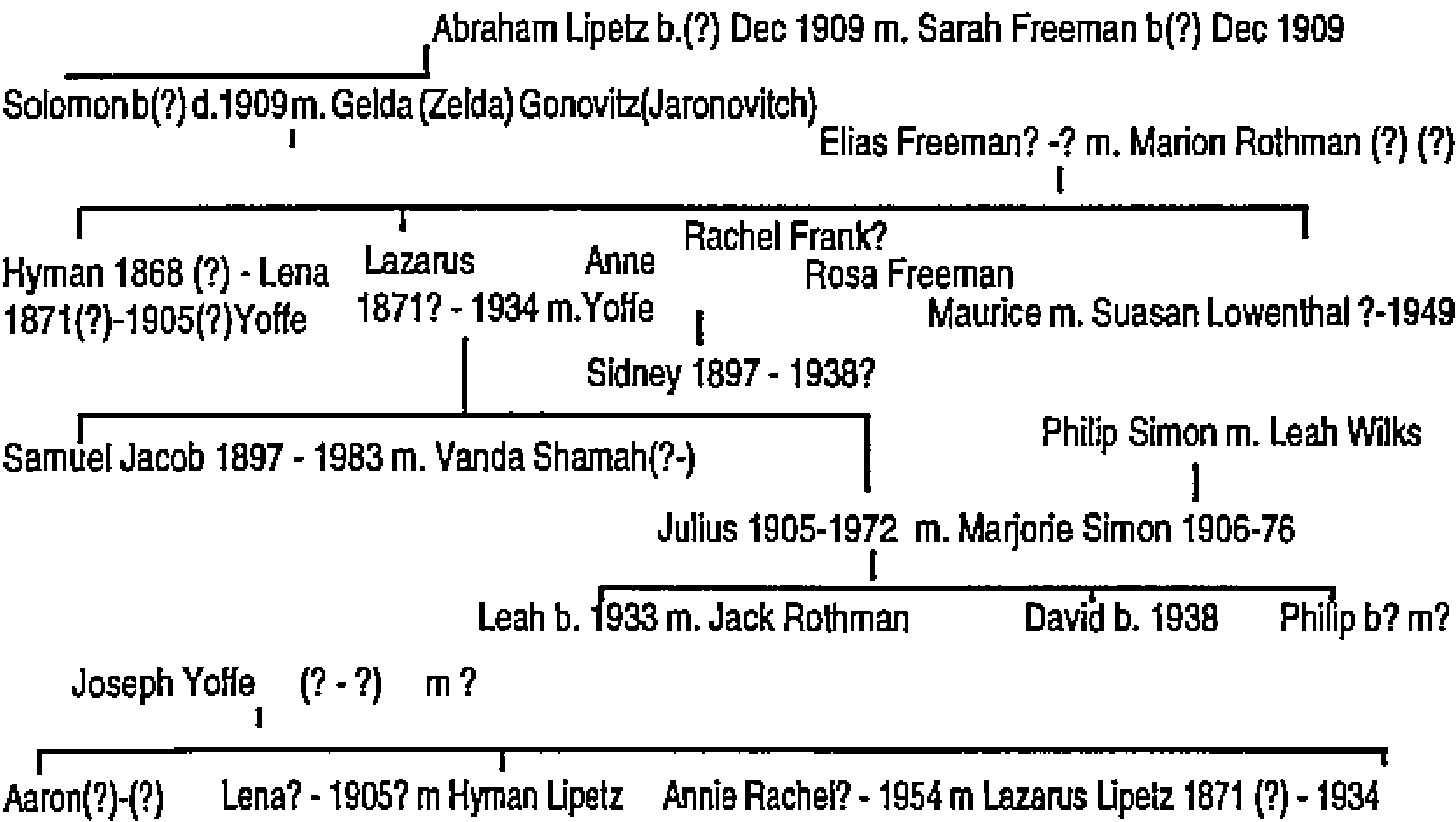
Sources:

- BMJ
- Royal Medical Society Dissertations
- Birth, Marriage and Death Certificates, New Register House
- Oral recollections from friends and former patients of the Lipetz brothers.



Sam Lipetz

Lipetz - Yoffe Family Tree



## SOME EARLY KINTYRE CONNECTIONS WITH AMERICA

*by AIB Stewart*

Before the Treaty of Union of 1707 the American colonies were English-owned. Trade could only be carried on in English or Colonial ships. It was unusual to find Scotsmen of consequence in America. An exception was Donald Campbell of Shawfield, a brother of Campbell of Skipness, in North Kintyre.

Many Scots who arrived in America before the Treaty of Union did so unwillingly. The earliest I have found from Kintyre were those who were transported by order of the Privy Council following the 9th Earl of Argyll's disastrous rising of 1685. The Privy Council Register Acta. Feb-Dec 1685 No. 81 lists fifteen names, some of whom are obviously from Kintyre, who were to be deported to His Majesty's Plantations in New England.

Rev David Simson, Minister at Southend, was exiled to New Jersey, where it was reported he died steadfast in the faith. His son, also Rev David Simson, married Isabel McNeill, an aunt of Dugald McNeill, a leader of the '39 migration to North Carolina. (The Scottish Genealogist XXXVII No.1 p.1)

We are indebted to the obsessive interest of the Church in the sexual behaviour of its children for the story of a humble soldier, Hector McNeill. The Kintyre Presbytery met on 16 February 1692 and dealt with the cases of Alexander McCawish, a single man who fell in adultery with Margaret Campell, spouse to Hector McNeill who had been banished to Jamaica. Both confessed the foresaid odious crime and professed a deep sorrow for the same. They were appointed to continue in a course of public repentance; otherwise the devil would have their souls for a prey. When he was satisfied as to their sincerity, the Minister of Campbeltown could baptise their child.

The matter was considered a month later and continued till 20th April when it was reported that they had done their penance. Meantime Hector had come home and was witness to his wife's remorse for her sin. It was agreed to relax the punishment so that McCawish could leave the district, "his presence being very offensive to Hector".

Two family genealogies, those of McNeill of Tirfergus and Campbell of Auchinbreck, indicate that William Campbell, a brother of the Laird of Kildalloig, a small estate on the outskirts of Campbeltown, was lost in "The Rising Sun". These bare references refer to one of the most tragic occurrences in Scottish history.

Scotland belatedly realised its lack of colonies and decided to set up a company to settle a colony at Darien in the Isthmus of Panama. The Earl of Argyll was prominent among the investors and encouraged officers in his regiment returned home from King William's European wars to join the expedition.

The whole business was a disaster. At least 2000 persons perished of fever, in losses at sea or in battle with the Spanish. King William interfered with

necessary supplies and apparently indicated to the Spanish that he would not raise any objections if they attacked the colony. A Spanish Officer, Da Guevara, led their forces and the Scots eventually surrendered. They were allowed to sail away in what remained of their fleet, led by the flagship, "The Rising Sun".

The vessel was caught in a typhoon in the Gulf of Florida on 14th August 1700. Under jury rig she reached the bar of Charleston harbour. Her captain, John Gibson, in 1684 had transported to South Carolina a body of Scotsmen, some free and some indentured servants, but they too had been thrown out by the Spanish. The ship was too low in the water to enter Charleston. The Rev. Mr Stobo, one of four clergymen in the expedition, his wife and about a dozen others got ashore in the long boat. The Stobos became ancestors of Theodore Roosevelt. But another storm sent "The Rising Sun" to the bottom along with William Campbell, Kildalloig.

A fairly prominent citizen of Campbeltown who took advantage of the Treaty of Union was Cuthbert Campbell. He was the son of Alexander and Barbara Campbell in Langa, a farm four miles from Campbeltown, and was baptised in the Lowland Kirk on 3rd February 1661. He became a member of the first Town Council of the Royal Burgh in 1700. In 1714 reference is made to "the house in New Street lately possessed by Cuthbert Campbell". He had then left the town.

On 1st May 1718 he was admitted a freeman of the colony of Rhode Island, of which he became Postmaster. He died in Rhode Island but also had connections with Boston, Massachusetts.

Hector McNeill, the somewhat rumbustious Sea Captain brother of Baron Neil McNeil of Ugadale, traded between Bristol, England, and Boston and became friendly with Cuthbert's son George, and eventually married Cuthbert's daughter Elizabeth.

Hector's surviving letters to Ugadale tell us most of what we know of the 1739 settlement led by Kintyre Lairds in North Carolina.

In these letters he also mentions Archie Campbell of the Carradale family in New York, whose uncle Dugald Campbell of the Glensaddell family was a shipmaster in Boston and New York.

Hector's references to his father-in-law are less than enthusiastic. In January 1733 he wrote: "The old gentleman is worth money and has promised [my wife] the best share but neither his son or anyone else can persuade him to part with any while he is alive, which cannot be long in the course of nature."

Again in July 1734 he wrote of him: "He is wealthy but niggardly and I shall not be sorry if it shall please God to call him." The theme continued in May 1736: "My father-in-law is in a low state of health. Devil a farthing he'll part with till his last gasp!"

But the creaking door lasts longest, and Hector was to be disappointed. The old man lived to be at least 89 and at that age on 25th April 1750 he made a

will which did not specifically mention Elizabeth. The bulk of his estate went to American grand-daughters. Hector's wife and two children were to share in the residue with his other descendants. Among his bequests he provided that his grand-daughters Mary and Elizabeth Crawford should get "the middle pew in ye south gallery of ye meeting house in Newport, Rhode Island where ye Revd. Mr. Vince now preaches."

I have mentioned in passing the most important early migration of June 1739, which may have been stimulated by a suggestion of Captain Hector McNeill. Up to 300 souls left for North Carolina under the leadership of five Argyllshire lairds: Neil McNeill of Ardelay in Gigha, Coll McAllister of Balinakill, Clachan, Daniel McNeill, brother of Taynish, Duncan Campbell of Kilduskland, and Dugald McNeill of Losset. Dugald was a bachelor and did not long survive. Duncan Campbell returned to Scotland, but the descendants of the others and many of Kintyre stock still flourish in Fayetteville and indeed throughout the USA.

The Inventory of Dugald's estate given up on 9th August 1741 included a suit of Highland clothes, a silver hilted sword, a whinger, 3 pan pistols, 4 broadswords, 2 guns, 59 yards of tartan, 1 target (i.e. a shield).

When Cuthbert Campbell was making his will a 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  year old child was growing up in Ballywilline, a farm just outside Campbeltown. He was Hugh Breckenridge, the son of John Breckenridge and Margaret Gardiner, baptised in the Lowland Kirk on 4th October 1747. The leading biography wrongly gives his father's name as William and erroneously suggests he was christened Hugh Montgomery Breckenridge. It also states that he was born in 1748. He had an older brother William. He later changed the spelling to Brackenridge "as most seemed to spell it that way" and for no apparent reason inserted the middle name "Henry".

In 1753 the family emigrated to America. Tradition has it that on landing in Philadelphia they had to sell their clothes to finance the journey of nearly 100 miles, which they made on foot to York County, Pennsylvania, where, on the frontier, it was possible to get a cheap lease.

Shortly after their arrival the British army suffered a humiliating defeat near the site of the modern city of Pittsburgh, to the west of York County. In this fight Captain Robert Stewart, son of Charles, Minister of the Highland Kirk and brother of Provost Peter Stewart of Campbeltown, much distinguished himself in command of the colonial cavalry and as a result became a close and lifelong friend of Colonel George Washington in charge of the colonial forces under the British General Braddock.

For long after this defeat the Indians, encouraged by the French, terrorised the frontier settlements, instilling in Brackenridge a fierce and lasting hatred of the native Americans.

Even in this rugged environment this Scots family did not lose its reverence for education. Hugh found a minister who, in return for odd jobs, gave him a grounding in the classics. And at the weekends he would walk thirty miles to

borrow a book.

His most prized possession was his copy of Horace. But one day he left it lying on a tree stump. When he returned he found, as he said, that a literary cow had devoured it. The teacher at the village school of Slate Ridge complained that Hugh's aptitude for learning discouraged the other pupils.

But, the pursuit of knowledge did not enable him to evade farm work and he wrote a verse showing that nature in Pennsylvania provided greater hazards than Burns' mouse:

*When of an age to ca' the pleugh,  
My father used to say "Gae Hugh  
And louse the horses frae the tether,  
It's time to yoke" Without a swither,  
I bided biding, but mayhap,  
Just lake a man that's ta'en a cup,  
I doiter'd, minding what I saw,  
More than the orders; ah, fou' fa'!  
A bird's nest or a beastie's bed,  
Aft turn'd me frae the gate I gaed;  
Mair, when I saw the thing itsel,  
And ran to catch it by the taill,  
As ance a thing just lake a cat,  
I saw, and what was'd I be at,  
But try to grip it, a wild pussie  
And bring it hame to catch a moussie.  
Before I knew what I was doing,  
Or mischief that the thing was brewing,  
A spout o' water frae its tail  
Came on me: O! the smell, the smell!*

*As fast as I could lift a heel,  
Ran hame, and said the muckle deill,  
Or some war thing, along the fence,  
Had drain'd its bags at my expense,  
And rais'd a funk, and made me wet -  
They ca'd it something, I forget,  
That strones upon a man and dug,  
That tries to take it by the lug,  
And leaves a scent about the place;  
That it behoved to change my claes;  
Sae stripp'd me o' my sark and trouse,  
And hung them out to get the dew,  
And bade me tak' mair care again  
And keep frae things I did na ken.*

There were no skunks on Ballywilline!



At the age of 15 Hugh applied for a job as teacher at the free school across the Mason-Dixon line at Gunpowder Falls, Maryland. The trustees were no less surprised at the audacity of the applicant than at his qualifications, but the latter prevailed and he got the job.

Some of the pupils were older and bigger than he. The first time his authority was defied, "he seized a brand from the fire, knocked the rebel down, and spread terror around him." As bullies will, the culprit complained to authority, who completely approved of the actings of their juvenile schoolmaster.

Three years later he had exhausted the intellectual resources of Gunpowder Falls and applied for entry to Princeton University, founded by Dr John Witherspoon, a Glasgow graduate and later signatory of the Declaration of Independence. He offered to teach grammar school classes in exchange for his college expenses.

Princeton was intended to train students for the Presbyterian ministry but was not under Church control. It was a hotbed of new and revolutionary ideas. Its presbyterian staff and students carried on the Scottish tradition and were about to be as rude to the Georges as their Scots ancestors had been to the last of the Stewart kings.

In his first year the farm boy studied Horace, Cicero, Lucian and Xenophon, logic, geography and English grammar and composition. In his second year he studied Homer, Longinus and mathematics. In his third year his subjects were mathematics, natural philosophy (as science and particularly physics was then designed), moral philosophy, metaphysics, history, English grammar, advanced composition, criticism and style. In his fourth and final year he read history, ethics, politics, government, eloquence, and Hebrew and French.

In his first and second years he prepared and gave declamations five nights a week and in his third year he gave a public declamation once a week. He still found time, even in his Junior year, to write, with a colleague, an adventure story entitled "Father Bomba's Pilgrimage to Mecca", which has been called "the earliest example of American prose fiction."

Such was his facility that less gifted or idler students employed him to write their speeches. One grateful client gave him a present of a handsome suit and a cocked hat. On commencement day 1771 he was selected to give the welcoming speech in the morning and in the afternoon to read a 750-line poem entitled "The Rising Glory of America", which he had written in collaboration with one Philip Freneau.

His friend and classmate James Madison, the future President of the United States, reported that it was received with great applause. The poem, considered the first real poem ever made by an American, was full of revolutionary propaganda.

On commencement day 1774 when he returned to Princeton for his Master's degree he read another epic, entitled "Poem on the Divine Revelation", again proclaiming the destiny of America.

Brackenridge felt himself deeply moved by early events in the Revolutionary war and wrote plays on the "Battle of Bunker Hill" and on the "Death of General Montgomery at the Siege of Quebec". Both were well received and performed at Harvard and elsewhere.

In 1777 he joined the troops in the field as an army chaplain. He saw his duties more as a political commissar than as a Christian pastor and in his own words, his sermons were intended "To rouse with words and animate with the voice."

He began to have serious doubts about religion and, when the British evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, he abandoned his chaplaincy and sought a new career as a writer in that city. There he started "The United States Magazine", which, however, folded within the year. He blamed "the people who inhabit the region of stupidity and cannot bear to have the tranquillity of their repose disturbed by the villainous jargon of a book."

He had heard the distinguished lawyer, Samuel Chase, speaking prior to the outbreak of the war, and off he went to Annapolis to seek out Chase and get a legal training. In April 1781 he was admitted to the bar and set off to the tiny village of Pittsburgh on the remote frontier, where he found "neither house nor street". There he embarked on a political career. He was instrumental in founding Pittsburgh's first newspaper, its first school which eventually became the University, and the first Church.

He had hoped that "Christian" would be a good enough designation for a church, but the Minister engineered a change from a non-sectarian to a Presbyterian congregation, and Brackenridge wrote to him: "I had hoped that here on the utmost verge of the inhabited globe you would have taken things on first principles and represented a church like those of the first apostles, distinguished by the name of Christian only and have left it to divines in future times, to dispute as they now do about those of Smyrna and Ephesus, whether you are Presbyterian or Episcopal."

Physically, he was always able to look after himself, but throughout his life he appealed to the power of reason. An irate General knocked up the house in the middle of the night. Looking out of an upstairs window, Brackenridge heard the offended warrior roaring: "Come down here and I'll give you as good a horsewhipping as any rascal ever received!" Brackenridge replied: "I'm sorry, General. You couldn't tempt me down even if you offered me two such favours."

He wrote to the Pittsburgh Gazette on the matter of duelling, recounting that he had received a letter saying: "Sir, I will thank you to take a walk with a friend and meet me at the back of the graveyard about sunrise tomorrow morning. After what has happened, you know what I mean!" he had replied: "I know very well what you mean. You want to have a shot at me, but I have no inclination to hit you and I'm afraid you would hit me. I pray thee therefore to have me excused." He ended with a sermon based on 2 Samuel c.3v.13: "Died Abner as a fool dieth."

Like his contemporary Robert Burns, whom he much admired, he was at first

an enthusiastic supporter of the French Revolution, and bitterly attacked George Washington for his declaration of neutrality when France declared war on Britain. "Shall Kings combine and republics not unite?", was his theme.

But, like Burns, his zeal subsided with the Terror and the threat of mob rule in Western Pennsylvania.

There is a mystery about his early domestic life. It is said that he married a Miss Montgomery, but there appears to be no record of the marriage. However, his son Henry Marie Brackenridge was born on 11th May 1786, just three days before Robert Burns in far away Scotland said farewell to the Campbeltown lass, Mary Campbell. It may be that the boy's mother was a Madame Marie with whom he lodged. If so, it is possible that her daughter Caroline Marie, was the half sister of Brackenridge's son Henry Marie, whose wife she became. Henry Marie appeared to have no one to look after him and the infant was lodged with a cobbler who lived in a cottage on the Brackenridge property. When he was two, his father saw him imitating the minister and repeating some words of the sermon. He asked him what he could do. The boy replied that he could make shoes and suiting the action to the word proceeded to go through the motions he had seen in the cobbler's house.

Realising the two-year-old had some ability, he took him in hand and gave him a horn book to learn his spelling. In later years Henry Marie recounted the terror his father inspired in him at that early age.

In 1788 Henry married Sabina Wolfe, daughter of a Dutch (ie German) farmer. The circumstances of his courtship are recounted by a Virginian visitor to his home:

"Mr Brackenridge on his way from Washington Court, called in to have his horse fed and escape a rain that was then descending. The horse was fed, the rain had subsided and Mr Brackenridge, to avoid wet feet ordered his horse brought to the door. Miss Wolfe was ordered to perform that office."

*Nut brown were her locks, her shape was full strait  
Her eyes were as black as the Sloe;  
Milk white were her teeth, full smart was her Gait,  
And sleek was her skin as a Doe.*

"These allurements made a deep impression ... and before he had gone a Sabbath day's journey ... he turned short about and revisited Mr Wolfe and made an application to the old gentleman for his daughter."

Having convinced the father he was serious, the old farmer pointed out that his daughter by her labours saved him at least 10 dollars a year. Suitable compensation having been made, Brackenridge obtained the girl's consent, married her, and sent her off to Philadelphia.

"where she is now under the Governance of a reputable female character, whose business will be to polish Manners, and wipe off the Rusticities which Mrs Brackenridge had acquired whilst a Wolfe."

The new stepmother found it inconvenient to look after Henry Marie, who was packed off to her father's house. When he returned his father thought that the patois of the Pennsylvania Dutch which he had learned to speak was good German so at the age of seven he was packed off to Louisiana, perhaps 1000 miles away, to learn French, and there he stayed for three years.

The education of the three children whom the new Mrs Brackenridge bore was not neglected. The older boy at fourteen was translating Latin and Greek masters, the younger at six was mastering Latin and French, and the three year old daughter was reading the newspapers.

Brackenridge himself, as I have indicated, took up politics. He served a term in the Senate but his attempts to introduce culture and civility to the Davy Crocketts of the frontier met with no success and he was soundly defeated at the next election.

He built up a sound legal practice but lost it all through his belief in justice and fair dealing. In 1794 the Government introduced a Whiskey Tax. He bitterly opposed the tax but equally bitterly opposed the civil disobedience which followed its imposition. Despite his opposition to violence he vigorously defended twelve individuals charged with tarring and feathering an exciseman and also some seventy distillers who had refused to enter their stills for registration.

The New Jersey troops advancing to quell the rebellion regarded him, most unjustly, as the ringleader and slashed at the bushes with their bayonets, addressing them as "Brackenridge". It is ironic that the officer in overall command of the troops entrusted with the suppression of the rebellion was the oldest surviving stepson of Mrs Mary Ann McPherson mentioned hereafter.

Believing himself to be in danger of his life he wrote a sketch which he later expanded into a narrative called "Incidents of the Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania in the year 1794".

But his denunciation of violence had made him hated by the common herd. Similarly, though having a hatred of the Indians and their cruelty he insisted on defending a warrior charged with murder, thus again enraging the populace.

He cherished all his life things Scottish; his father had a collection of the vernacular poets and at the time of the Whiskey Rebellion he carried on a controversy in the columns of the Pittsburgh Gazette. A fellow Scot, David Bruce, had written a poem "To Whiskey":

*"Great Pow'r that warms the heart and liver  
and puts the blind a' in a fever  
If dull and heartless I am ever  
A blast o' thee  
Makes me as blyth and brisk and clever  
As ony bee."*

Brackenridge under the nom de plume "Aquavitae" replied, and complained of the quality of the verse:

*"But's.nae your faut my canty callan'  
that ye fa' short of the Auld Allan (1)  
There's neither Heilanman nor Lallan  
That's here the same  
But finds him scrimpit o' the talen'  
He had at hame."*

(1) Allan Ramsay, poet and predecessor of Burns

Bruce agreed:

*"What's here to gie the mind a leese  
Deil het ava' but lang green trees  
Nae flow'ry haughs or bonny braes  
to please the een  
Nor bleating flocks up o'the leas  
Are heard or seen."*

Bruce accused Brackenridge of over-indulgence in the malt, and he replied:

*"It may be true, but there is Burns  
Wha gars us laugh and greet by turns  
Wad tak' a drink; alack ower muckle  
But wha'e'er gied him ower the knuckle  
For that which made the bard sae canty  
An' gied us a' his saup sae dainty."*

Brackenridge, though never again standing for political office, continued to take an active part in politics. He was a strong supporter of his friend Thomas Jefferson. He predicted the Civil War and argued that the Western country should hold the balance as between the industrial East and the aristocratic and agricultural South.

In due course as a reward for political services he was appointed a judge in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His judicial office did not inhibit his political interests. The Pittsburgh Gazette which he had founded had become a propaganda sheet and a good deal of its editorial abuse was directed at himself. He launched another newspaper called Tree of Liberty and in it published his opinion of the Gazette's "blackguard journalism". That paper responded with a sensational expose of the new judge on a drunken spree expressing indignation that "a Supreme Judge and sapient philosopher who will so far lose sight of the reverence due to himself - to his station - and society

as to be seen almost 'stark naked and nearly stark mad' from too much tippie in the face of open day."

Even in the somewhat more relaxed atmosphere of the American courts Brackenridge's behaviour was somewhat eccentric. On the bench he wore a rusty black coat. His waistcoat and shirt were almost the same colour. Even in the coldest weather he sat with his breast exposed, his beard unshaven, his hair uncombed and his cravat twisted like a rope. He frequently delivered judgement alongside his learned brethren with his boots off and his feet on the bench. Once he was seen riding through the rain stark naked, his one suit was safely folded under the saddle. "The storm would spoil my clothes" he explained "but it wouldn't spoil me."

Despite all this his judgements were treated with respect and he made several valuable contributions to the legal literature of the day.

From 1792 onwards till his death at Carlisle, Pennsylvania on 25th June 1816 he wrote and published what is generally considered to be his greatest contribution to American literature - the monumental work of "Modern Chivalry", based on the style of Don Quixote and which started off as a satire on his political adversary, the demagogue William Findlay who had defeated him at the polls.

His biographer suggests that Teague O'Regan, the ignorant Irish politician, is the first fully developed character in American literature.

He and Captain Farrago, a gentleman of the old school, well versed in the classics, travel together to Philadelphia, and undeterred by his complete illiteracy O'Regan decides to stand for office. He is much preferred by the mob to Captain Farrago, and his learned rhetoric.

He paints a vivid picture as to how the blarney of the ignorant Teague bewitched the populace. In Washington, where he poses as Major O'Teague, he has the ladies swooning.

Brackenridge himself wrote: "I shall have accomplished something if this book should keep some honest man from lessening his respectability by pushing himself into public trust for which he is not qualified." The reader must decide for himself if his hope has been realised in American politics.

It is worth mentioning that the third volume published in Pittsburgh in 1793 was the first literary work to be published west of the Allegheny Mountains.

One critic placed the book high among minor American classics because "it not only throws light on the beginnings of American democracy but also stands as a permanently valid commentary on persistent problems."

Shortly before his death he boasted that five printers had made fortunes from the book and that in Pennsylvania there existed scarcely a parlour window without "Modern Chivalry".

So at least the rebellious lad from Ballywilline had some pleasure in his achievements at the end of the day.

But American interest soon turned further west and for a century Brackenridge was forgotten and it is only recently that it has been realised that he is one of the fathers of American literature.

It only remains to mention that his son, Henry Marie Brackenridge, was known as "the comic son of a comic father". Having studied law in Baltimore and spent some time in the West he returned to Louisiana where he became a deputy attorney general and district judge in his early twenties. In 1817, when the question arose of recognising as separate nations the South American colonies which had revolted against Spain and Portugal, he wrote a pamphlet "South America, a letter on the present state of that country". This was sent to his friend James Monroe, who six years later as President Monroe published the Monroe doctrine based on these ideas, which is still the basis of American foreign policy in relation to South America and the non-intervention of Europe on the American continent.

His marriage to Caroline Marie in 1827 brought him a huge estate of four thousand acres on the banks of the Allegheny River. He lived in the family's beautiful mansion there till his death in 1871.

The reader will by now have realised that it is almost automatic that Campbeltonians hob-nob with presidents. And indeed it is claimed that presidents Andrew Johnson and McKinlay came of Kintyre stock. And a Kintyre Breckenridge was a Vice President. More recently President Ronald Reagan was discovered to have Blue blood (with a capital B) from Clachan, Kintyre.

But I will finish with the second President, John Adams. In 1772 John MacPherson, born a Scot, who was a distinguished Sea Captain came to Campbeltown to buy cattle. On his short visit he found a second wife, Mary Ann McNeill, whose mother, also a McNeill, was a cousin of Dugald McNeill, one of the '39 leaders.

He took her to the fine house Mount Pleasant, which he had built in 1761 in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia. The house still stands there and is open to the public.

The MacPhersons there entertained President John Adams, who described it as "the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania". He also spoke with admiration of his host's clever Scotch wife.

The house was eventually sold to one Benedict Arnold, but something happened to prevent his occupation.

I have relied on *Hugh Henry Brackenridge* by Professor Daniel Marden, being No. 114 of Twayne's "United States Authors" Series, and on papers on the Brackenridge family prepared by Roger Carrol Breckenridge of Apple Valley, Minnesota, kindly supplied to me by Miss Grace Ralston of Tallahassee, Florida, a lady well known in Kintyre, the land of her fathers.

# COMPUTERISED GENEALOGY

*by Robert MacAndrew*

I became interested in Genealogy many years ago, when an uncle asked me to trace some of our ancestors for him. He died before I got very far in my researches, but the bug had bitten and I continued for my own interest.

Until I started these researches I was under the erroneous impression that all McAndrews were related to my family and it was quite a shock to find a great many apparently unrelated families of the name, so in answer to this challenge I determined to sort them all out. This study was in parallel to finding my own and my wife's kin, so I was, in effect, engaged in two quite different aspects of Genealogy.

## **The Computer**

To help in handling the large number of records I had accumulated - especially when making alphabetic or chronological lists of names - I decided to purchase a computer and in the spring of 1985 I bought a Sinclair QL.

At the time this was quite advanced, having 128 Kilobytes of memory, as against the more usual 64, and also having a database software program ('Archive') included in the price.

While I was still learning how to use it, a genealogy program using the Archive database was published in 'QL User' magazine and I began to use this. It was a simple application having four files (like card indexes), one for families - ie. father, mother and children - one for persons - i.e. name, date of birth, and death- and two other linking files, one for linking spouses and the other for linking children to parents. By the time I had put my family into one database and started others for all the McAndrews I was finding I realised that the application was not really suitable for serious work and set to design two developments, one for ordinary use ('QLFamily') and one for 'one-name' studies ('QLPedigree'). Also the original program simply showed families one at a time on the screen and allowed movement through the various related persons, but there was no way to print out the results, so I had to write procedures for this to be done.

Meantime I had improved my computer by giving it another 512 Kilobytes (Kb) of memory (total 640Kb), and a 3.5inch disk drive which gave storage of 720 Kb as against the 100Kb of the microdrive cartridges used by the basic machine. For those who are not familiar with the terminology one Kilobyte is 1024 bytes, and a byte represents a single character (letter, number, or punctuation mark).



I have now upgraded the computer further, with Miracle Systems' Gold Card, which uses a faster processor and has 2 megabytes (2 Mb-2000 Kb) of memory, and Extra High Density disk drives (3.2 Mb per disk). This has made an enormous difference to the handling of the program, though some tasks such as making lists for printing can still take a quarter of an hour or so. Printing itself is even slower at about three minutes per page, but that is another problem.

It is best when writing computer programs to start from the end and work backwards. In other words one has to decide what is wanted at the end, and fill in the gaps between the desired output and the raw data which has been collected.

I decided I wanted for my study of McAndrew families to have printed family groups, lists of persons showing their relationships, and alphabetic indexes. The printing of family groups (parents and children and such dates and places as are wanted) was difficult for one with no real knowledge of computer programming, but was eventually achieved by modifying the procedure for showing the family on the screen.

The indexes were easy, and I included the facility to print out indexes by date, as well as alphabetically for the names, and also an index of persons ordered by their mothers' surnames. The remaining list of persons was completed after I had a device for tracing a man's descendants. (This is not sexist, but simply observes the usual inheritance of the surname. Indeed it works perfectly well in illegitimate lines where the mother's surname has been adopted.) Two extra fields are required in the 'person' file - one for the family line or kindred and one for the position within the family. Once this had been devised it was easy to print a list with indentation from the margin for each generation.

As mentioned above, the original program had four files, one for families (the most important unit in genealogical work), one for persons, and two linking files, to associate spouses and children to their parents - I will call these Spouses and Elders - but further improvements were made by including four other files, for Birth, Marriage, and Death records and a miscellaneous one for other sources of information (MIs, books, etc.). In use all eight files are open at once, the program accessing each as necessary. The Birth, Death, and miscellaneous files are 'owned' by the Person file, while the Marriage file is 'owned' by the Family one, and of course the Family file 'owns' the Person's file. This linking is done automatically by the program and needs no attention by the user.

### **File Structure**

The architecture of the various files is held together by two sets of numbers,

one representing families, the other persons. When a family is inserted into the database it is given the next unused number which is put in a field called 'family'. When the father is named, if he is in the files already (perhaps as the child of another family) his 'person' number is placed in a field called 'father' in the Family file, but if he is a new person to the files the next unused 'person' number is entered into the 'father' field, and his name etc. are entered into a new record in the file for persons. The same is done for the mother so that the Family file has now three numbers, one for the family, one for the father, and one for the mother. If there are children, each in turn has the 'person' number placed in another field for children, each number separated from the next by a comma.

For instance, on starting a new database with the family having three children, the Family file will have the following numbers in the four fields described:

family	1
father	1
mother	2
children	3,4,5

The Family file also has some other data, such as the date and place of marriage, and, if so desired, a label to represent the family, but this last is not absolutely necessary.

All this makes up a record for each family. The set of records for all the families in the database makes up the Family file.

In the Person file there is a field called 'person' which has an accession number, given automatically when a person is included in a family, either as father, mother, or child. This number may appear in the Family file as 'father', 'mother', or in the children's field. Other data consist of name and surname, occupation, dates and places of birth and death, and also the mother's surname, as that is useful in various ways.

The two files for Spouses and Elders each have exactly the same structure - two fields, one named 'family' and the other 'person'. They are used only to link spouses together through the common 'family' number, and children to families. At first sight it might seem superfluous to have these files, but the reason is that there is not a simple one-to-one relationship between the Family and Person files. A person may have successively more than one spouse and a family may have more than one child, and these little files allow the computer to trace the various connections.

The additional files I have included also have a 'family' or 'person' number at their head; 'family' for the Marriage record file, and 'person' for the Birth, Death, and miscellaneous files, since these last belong to the person, while the

marriage belongs to the family. The Birth, Marriage, and Death files include nearly all the data in the Scottish statutory records (I have not included 'time of birth' though if desired such a field could be inserted easily), while the miscellaneous file has space for plain text.

The file structure outlined above is found in both versions of my program, but the next section describes the differences required for 'one-name' studies.

### **Family Numbering**

As mentioned above, in one-name studies there is a device for pinpointing any individual in the particular family to which he or she belongs. I have used the numbers of the parishes as in the 'Detailed List of the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland' published by the Registrar General in 1872. These start at 1 for Bressay in Shetland, and end at 901 for Wigtown. To keep the computer happy 1 becomes 001 and 73 becomes 073, and I give each family a number in the parish where it first appears in the records, e.g. 073.1, 073.2 and so on. Some parishes have many apparently unconnected families, such as Aberdeen (168) so I have 168.01, 168.02 ... 168.21 and so on.

Computers are not very bright and would otherwise order 1, 11, 111, ... 119, 12, ... 199, 2; hence the leading zeros!

Within each family, let's say 168.01, the progenitor of that family is labelled 168.01: his first wife is 168.01:1, his second wife 168.01:2, and his children 168.01:a, 168.01:b, and so on. Their children, in turn add another letter, for instance the fourth child's family would be 168.01:d1 for the wife, and 168.01:da, 168.01:db and so on for the children. My number is 498.2:cbdda! There are a number of families of Irish origin using the name McAndrew, so I have invented a parish number 999 for them.

### **All-Line Studies**

The above scheme is of course not necessary for studies of families where all the ancestors, and not just the paternal line, are being researched and my program for that does not include the two fields described above. However, when all lines are being followed, I have introduced a procedure for printing a birth-brief, with all ancestors for either four or five generations. There are some limitations since most computer printers will not print on sheets larger than A4. This makes it impractical to have more than 64 persons on a sheet (5 generations) and at that condensed print and 8 lines to the inch are needed to get them all in. Six generations would need 128 lines, which is not feasible with most printers and paper, though a wide-carried printer using 14 inch wide continuous listing paper could manage it.

I have not been able to devise suitable procedures to print a person's descendants. It can be done but is wasteful of paper when machine-designed, and I think it is better to use a word processing program or a spread sheet for

that, but it requires much more manual input, too. So I have not used the technique much.

Samples of the various types of printed output are supplied, and it would be relatively simple to change the format and details to suit one's requirements. Nearly all the collection of data and sorting into families had been done before I acquired the computer, and my programs were developed to meet the situation as it stood then. I can see where difficulties might arise trying to use 'QLPedigree' from the beginning, especially inserting the family numbers and positions, but once the data are in the machine there is no difficulty in adding more as new information becomes available, and there is no doubt that the task of sorting into various types of order is much easier. On the other hand 'QLFamily' is usable from scratch and should present no difficulty.

M=ANDREW FAMILIES IN MONTROSE

```
312.1/1
FATHER:  John M=Andrew [312.1:];
born: 1763±5                      died: ?
MOTHER:  Elizabeth M=Gregor [312.1:1];
born: 1763±5                      died: 1820
CHILDREN
M/F  NAME                                BORN          DIED
F    Ann [312.1:a]                      1788          ?
F    Elizabeth [312.1:b]                1792          ?
M    John [312.1:c]                     1795          1882
F    Margaret [312.1:d]                 1795          ?
M    Alexander [312.1:e]                1800          1876
=====
312.1/c1
FATHER:  John M=Andrew [312.1:c]; coastguard
born: 1795 Montrose                died: 1882 Dalkeith
MOTHER:  Margaret Watson [312.1:c1];
born: 1795±5                      died: ?
                      married: 1823 Peterhead
CHILDREN
M/F  NAME                                BORN          DIED
M    John [312.1:ca]                    1826          1857
M    Thomas Phillipe [312.1:cb]         1827          ?
F    Margaret [312.1:cc]                1830±1        1899
F    Betsey [312.1:cd]                  1831          ?
M    James Stevenson [312.1:ce]         1832          1872
F    Sarah Jobson [312.1:cf]            1836          1908
M    Andrew Watson [312.1:cg]           1838          ?
M    William Valder [312.1:ch]          1840          ?
F    Christina Watson [312.1:ci]        1842          ?
F    Barbara Andrew [312.1:cj]          1849±1        1898
=====
312.1/ca1
FATHER:  John M=Andrew [312.1:ca]; ship master
born: 1826 Peterhead                died: 1857 Aberdeen, St Nicholas
MOTHER:  Margaret Hector [312.1:ca1];
born: 1833±1                      died: 1859 Cockpen
                      married: 1849 St Cyrus
CHILDREN
M/F  NAME                                BORN          DIED
M    John [312.1:caa]                   1852          ?
M    Alexander Hector [312.1:cab]       1854          1857
M    Charles M=Allister [312.1:cac]     1856          1857
=====
```



CURLE FAMILY HISTORY \*

CHILDREN	PARENTAL ANCESTORS		
<p>WILLIAM (G,G,GF) b. 1838, England d. 18 Mar 1907, Duns</p> <p>MARY b. England d.</p> <p>ANN b. England d.</p> <p>JOSIAH b. 02 Oct 1848, Ayrton d.</p>	<p>MARY JOHNSTONE b. Hutton d.</p> <p>f. m.</p>	=	<p>GEORGE CURLE (G,G,G,GF) (Shepherd / Butler) b. d.</p> <p>↓</p>
<p>WILLIAM (G,GF) b. 17 Oct 1864, Coldingham d. 01 Jun 1938, Morningside<sup>1</sup></p> <p>MARY (FRASER) b. 17 Jun 1862, Innerleithen d.</p> <p>JANET (RAE) b. 20 Jul 1868, Duns d.</p> <p>ANN b. 03 Apr 1870, Duns d. 16 Oct 1948, Morningside<sup>1</sup></p> <p>JANE b. 24 Mar 1873, Duns d. 16 Aug 1947, Leith<sup>1</sup></p> <p>AGNES MOFFETT b. 13 Apr 1876, Duns d. 09 Oct 1914, Duns</p>	<p>JANET GAUL b. 1838, Glasgow d. 13 (30) Mar 1909, Duns</p> <p>f. Wiliam Gaul (Shoemaker) m. Mary Gaul, <i>née</i> Hunter</p>	=	<p>WILLIAM CURLE (G,G,GF) (Baker) b. 1838, England d. 18 Mar 1907, Duns</p> <p>↓</p>
<p>WILLIAM b. 27 Aug 1893, Duns d. 12 Mar 1946, Cookney</p> <p>ALEXANDER MIDDLEMASS (GF) b. 17 Dec 1894, Duns d. 08 May 1954, Newington<sup>1</sup></p> <p>GEORGE b. 17 Oct 1897, Melrose d. 17 Oct 1897, Melrose</p> <p>JOHN MIDDLEMASS b. 19 Dec 1900, Melrose d.</p>	<p>ISABELLA BROOMFIELD MIDDLEMASS b. 13 Jul 1865, Duns d. 04 Nov 1935, Inverness</p> <p>f. Alexander Middlemass (Mill Engineer) m. Eliza Middlemass, <i>née</i> Hastie</p>	=	<p>WILLIAM CURLE (G,GF) (Baker) b. 17 Oct 1864, Coldingham d. 01 [Feb] Jun 1938, Morningside<sup>1</sup></p> <p>↓</p>
<p>ALEXANDER MIDDLEMASS (F) b. 06 Feb 1929, Alloa d.</p> <p>MARGARET ISOBEL b. 25 Jun 1934, ? d.</p>	<p>ISABELLA MARGARET WATT (Clerkess, Civil Service) b. 09 Sep 1896, Keig d. 31 Aug 1968, Canongate &amp; Porto<sup>1</sup></p> <p>f. Peter Watt (Coachman / Chauffeur) m. Isabella Margaret Watt, <i>née</i> McDonald</p>	=	<p>ALEXANDER MIDDLEMASS CURLE (GF) (Officer / Surveyor, Customs and Excise) b. 17 Dec 1894, Duns d. 08 May 1954, Newington<sup>1</sup></p> <p>↓</p>
<p>FIONA JANET b. 16 Apr 1961, Inverness d.</p> <p>IAN ALEXANDER b. 16 Apr 1961, Inverness d.</p>	<p>JANET WADDILL BEATTIE (Hotel Receptionist) b. 30 Dec 1930, Glasgow d.</p> <p>f. Alexander Beattie (Engineer) m. Beattie, <i>née</i> Sharp</p>	=	<p>ALEXANDER MIDDLEMASS CURLE (F) (Trainee Distillery Manager) b. 06 Feb 1929, Alloa d.</p>

\* Sources : Statutory and 1841/1881 Census Records, Register House, Edinburgh.  
International Genealogical Records (County of Berwick), National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.  
Gravestones - East Cemetery, Duns, Berwickshire; Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness.

<sup>1</sup> Edinburgh    <sup>2</sup> Aberdeen    <sup>3</sup> Grantown-on-Spey    <sup>4</sup> Glasgow

Note	Name	Spouse's Surname	Age	Year	District	Entry	District Name
----	-----	-----	---	----	-----	-----	-----
Event : B							
+	Curle, Alexander M	Middlemass		1894	735	80	Duns
+	Curle, Alexander M	Watt		1929	465/A	45	Alloa
+	Curle, George			1897	799/1	84	Melrose
+	Curle, John Middlemass			1901	799/1	1	Melrose
+	Curle, William			1893	735	57	Duns
+	Curle, William			1896	735	59	Duns
+	Curle, William			1900	735	7	Duns
+	Curle, William	Johnston		1864	732	84	Coldingham
?	Curle, Mary Farser			1862	-762	27	Innerleithen
x	Middlemass, Isabella J			1865	775	64	Galashiels

## Event : D

+	Curle, Alexander M		59	1954	685/6	277	Newington
+	Curle, Ann		78	1948	685/7	741	Morningside
+	Curle, George		0	1879	799/1	69	Melrose
+	Curle, Isabella B		70	1935	098/A	555	Inverness
+	Curle, Isabella M		71	1968	685/3	472	Canongate + Porto
+	Curle, Jane		74	1947	685/8	796	Leith
+	Curle, Janet		71	1909	735	19	Duns
+	Curle, William		0	1896	735	46	Duns
+	Curle, William		0	1900	735	40	Duns
+	Curle, William		5	1946	258	3	Cookney
+	Curle, William		69	1907	735	13	Duns
+	Curle, William		73	1938	685/7	105	Morningside
?	Rae, Janet		63	1929	745	3	Hutton
?	Rae, Janet		64	1931	685/7	570	Morningside
?	Rae, Janet		84	1952	775	11	Galashiels
x	Rae, Janet		66	1934	775	81	Galashiels
x	Watt, Peter		68	1935	202	4	Huntly

## Event : M

+	Curle, Alexander M	Beattie		1960	128/2	1	Inverallan
+	Curle, Alexander M	Watt		1924	168/3	125	Rubislaw
+	Curle, Jane	Buchan					
+	Curle, Janet	Rae		1894	735	5	Duns
+	Curle, William			1859	562	32	Eastwood
?	Curle, George			1885	746	4	Ladykirk
?	Curle, Mary Fraser			1904	685/4	952	St Giles

Notes : The above information has been taken from enquiry slips compiled at Register House,  
 ----- however, further details have been added from additional research (ie. using Korman  
 records, etc.).

Entry - B (birth), M (marriage) and D (death).

Note - + (positive result), x (negative result) and ? (to be confirmed).

## THE RETURN OF THE STAFF OFFICERS FOR PENSIONERS

*by Captain (Retd) Erik A Gray*

Like all other old War Office records, the monthly returns rendered by the various staff officers for out-pensioners of the Royal Hospitals at Chelsea and Kilmainham are housed at the Public Record Office.

Pensioners had originally received their monies from local civil officials such as excise officers; but in 1842 the War Office established a network of pensions payments districts throughout Britain and Ireland. A staff officer for pensioners was appointed to each. He was normally a half-pay officer (i.e. retired with a retainer) and made payments to the men living within his district on a fixed day each month at a number of different places. In many instances, particularly in remote areas, men had to walk many miles to receive their monies. Each staff officer submitted a monthly return to the War Office. It gave details of pensioners' movements into or out of the district, of men newly admitted to pension, of adjustments and cessations of pensions, and of men who had died. In respect of deaths, the staff officer was required to state in his return, the date of the deceased's admission to pension, which was normally the date of discharge, the rate of pension, and the date of death. Sometimes, the place was included but this was not mandatory.

For the various districts of Britain and Ireland, the pensions returns survive only for the overall period of 1842-1862, but for payments made in the Colonies they exist for a longer span. For examples, the returns for New South Wales and New Zealand survive until 1880 and 1875 respectively.

Payments districts in England were centred on Bath, Birmingham, Bolton, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chatham, Chester, Coventry, Deptford, Derby, Durham, Exeter, Falmouth, Gloucester, Halifax, Hull, Ipswich, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Kings Lynn, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Sheffield, Southampton, Stafford, Stockport, Taunton, Trowbridge, Wolverhampton, Worcester and York. There were also districts for East and West Wales; and in Scotland, staff officers operated from Aberdeen, Ayr, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Paisley, Perth, Stirling and Thurso. Ireland was similarly divided and possessed 31 districts.

Provided that a pensioner died within a surviving span of the returns, they can be an invaluable aid to establishing the title of his regiment and tracing details of him and his service. This is illustrated by the case - one of general application - of William Whiteford, who is recorded in the 1851 Census for Paisley, Renfrewshire, as a 'Chelsea Pensioner'.

The return for August 1853 made by the staff officer for Paisley has the following entry:



Corps .....	Argyll & Bute Militia
Rate .....	One shilling
Admitted .....	20th October 1835
Rank .....	Serjeant
Names .....	William Whiteford
Permanent or Temporary .....	Permanent
Deceased .....	29th July 1853
Age at death .....	72 years

This entry is immensely helpful. First, it yields Whiteford's approximate year of birth. [Had he been a regular soldier, not a militiaman, caution would need to be exercised, as lads under the age of 18 seeking to enlist in the Regular Army tended to add a year or two to their real ages.] Second, it provides the title of his regiment and date of discharge. These facts dictate a search for the nature of the entry appearing in his name in the appropriate register of the Chelsea Hospital, as well as one for a discharge document, which, if found to survive, would provide similar information.

Normally, the pensionable discharges of soldiers of the militias are reflected in the Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospital registers alongside those of regular soldiers; but a separate militia register exists for 1835, when the militias of Britain and Ireland were reduced. Within it is an entry in respect of a number of men admitted to pension on 20th October 1835 and this refers to Serjeant William Whiteford of the Argyll and Bute Militia in the following terms -

Age .....	54 years
Service: as QM Serjeant .....	1 year 5 months
as Serjeant .....	29 years 11 months
as Corporal .....	11 months
Total service .....	32 years 3 months
Non-reckonable: .....	disallowed 2 months
Total reckonable .....	32 years 1 month
Rate of pension .....	One shilling [per day]
Reason for Discharge .....	Reduction
Birthplace .....	Paisley, Renfrew
Trade .....	Weaver
Height .....	5' 10½"
Colour of hair .....	Fair
Colour of eyes .....	Dark
Complexion .....	Fair
Character .....	Good

For purposes of research, it was, of course, a matter of luck that Whiteford died within the span of the pensions returns. Had his death occurred after 1862, he would have been much more difficult to trace in the absence of the precedence number or title of his regiment.

## **The Domestic Annals of Scotland by Robert Chambers**

### **Apr 1645 (The Plague)**

The pest appears by this time to have reached Edinburgh. The Town Council agreed (April 10) with Joannes Paulitius, MD, that he should visit the infected at a salary of eighty pounds Scots per month. A great number of people affected by the malady were quartered in huts in the King's Park; others were kept at home; and for the relief of these, the aid of the charitable was invoked from the pulpits. The session of the Holyroodhouse or Canongate parish ordained (June 27) that 'to avoid contention in this fearful time, those who should die in the Park 'shall be buried therein, and not within the church-yard, except they mortified (being able to do so) somewhat 'ad pios usus,' for the relief of the other poor, being in extreme indigence.'

The Estates, then sitting in Edinburgh, were pleased (August 2) to order five hundred bolls of meal to be given from the public magazine 'for relief of the poor of Leith, which are sorely visited with the pestilence.'

### **April 1645**

This day, Kelso, with the haill houses, corns, barns, barn-yards, (was) burnt by fire, caused by a clenging of ane of the houses thereof whilk was infected with the plague.'

## **From The Domestic Annals of Scotland by Robert Chambers**

### **1655**

We incidentally learn the wages of a skilled artisan in Scotland at this time from the account given of the expense of slating and pointing the house of Lundie in Fife. The work was done by David Brown, slater in Anstruther, and his son, and so well, he said, that it would not need to be touched again for seven years. David and his son were paid for this work - their diet in the house during the twenty-four working-days they were engaged upon it, and twenty-four shillings Scots, or two shillings sterling, per day, in money.

## **From the Domestic Annals of Scotland by Robert Chambers**

### **1679**

The lowland gentry go well enough habited, but the poorest sort almost naked, only an old cloak or part of their bed-clothes thrown over them. The Highlanders wear slashed doublets, commonly without breeches, only a plaid tied about their waists and thrown over one shoulder, with short stockings to the gartering-place, their knees and part of their thighs being naked. Others have breeches and stockings all of a piece of plaid ware, close to their thighs (trews). In one side of their girdle sticks a durk or skene (knife), about a foot or half a yard long... on the other side a brace at least of brass pistols: nor is this honour sufficient; if they can purchase more, they must have a long swinging sword.

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### **From the Domestic Annals of Scotland by Robert Chambers 1679**

The highways in Scotland are tolerably good, which is the greatest comfort a traveller meets with amongst them. They have not inns, but 'change-houses' (taverns), poor small cottages where you must be content to take what you find ... The Scotch gentry generally travel from one friend's house to another; so seldom require a change-house. Their way is to hire a horse and a man for twopence a mile; they ride on the horse thirty or forty miles a day, and the man who is his guide foots it beside him and carries his luggage to boot.

# A FERRY TRAGEDY AT DUNDEE

*by Colin Bain*

A serious accident<sup>1</sup> took place on the morning of Sunday, 28th May, 1815 which was indirectly to bring about changes in the administration of the Tay ferries, and led to the introduction of an important early steamship. The circumstances were that one of the ferry pinnaces used on the Dundee to Newport crossing was sunk about half a mile off Newport with either 23 or 24 persons aboard, of whom only seven were saved. The vessel sailed about 10.15am from the Craig Pier as the tide was ebbing. At this state of the tide a sand bank was uncovered, which made a circuit to the eastward necessary, until opposite the east harbour. A strong southeast wind was blowing, which meant that the main lugsail of the pinnace was at first kept reefed (that is tied up to reduce it in size, and hence power) for safety.

At her stern the ferry was towing a small yawl from Ferryport on Craig, with one man aboard. The mainsail reef was then shaken out in preparation for the main part of the crossing. This would cause the boat to heel over, and apparently a quantity of water came aboard. This was not of itself unusual, nor essentially all that dangerous. At this point the helmsman rose, apparently to clear the tow rope, which may have caught on some part of the gear. The pinnace broached, that is swung into the wind. This typically happens when excessive sail is being used with the wind on the quarter (in this case starboard or right rear), and has the potential to overturn the boat. The boat began to fill with water and quickly sank stern first. The man in the yawl reacted with commendable speed and cut the tow rope. He thus was able not only to save his boat and himself, but also a number of others from the water.

The newspaper list may be of interest to members:

## **Survivors**

John Stark - pinnace man

David Board, boatman, Ferryport on Craig

Thomas Rollo - seaman's son

Hugh & James Scott - sons of George Scott, merchant tailor of Dundee

William Ramsay - currier, Dundee

## **Drowned as far as ascertained**

John Spalding - 'Ballad' or 'Cossack Jack', master of the pinnace

David Melville - ship carpenter & 13 month old son

John Luke - flax dresser & son (7) & daughter (15)

Mr Dickson - shipmaster in St Andrews & his cabin boy Melville

Robert Penman - son of blockmaker, Dundee

Peter Smith (15) - currier, Dundee

Robert Stark - son of John Stark, boatman, Dundee

John Wilkie (12) - son of David Wilkie, carter, Dundee

Alexander Smith (15) - coppersmith apprentice to Mr Middleton, plumber

William Taylor - apprentice rope spinner in Dundee

A boy Fenton - son of flaxdresser, Dundee

John Bennet - son of William Bennet, shipmaster in Dundee, apprentice to Donaldson bookseller, and looked after 5 brothers and sister since death of mother two years ago.

There was an instant outcry regarding the safety of the ferries in general and this boat in particular. It was suggested that the vessel was overloaded. Criticism was also voiced of the conduct of another ferry which passed close by, ignoring the casualties in the water. The cry was for regulation 'as at Leith and Kinghorn', and it was suggested that many of the pinnaces had inadequate crews, so that passengers had to take the helm while the crew set the sail. It was also claimed that the sails were ill made and some of the boats badly constructed and maintained.

This criticism was taken up and in 1817 a joint committee was appointed by the counties of Fife and Forfar<sup>2</sup> to examine the question. The ferry was then operated by 25 boats, manned by about 100 men and boys, and was described as unregulated and disorderly. They proposed a reduction in the number of boats to eight, but with stronger crews, operating to a time table, and obtained an Act of Parliament in 1819 to regulate matters. During the discussion of the bill the use of steam was suggested. At this time some 70,000 persons a year were using the route.

The trustees, who were, as may have been gathered, not men to act in haste, made diligent enquiries into the feasibility of steamships, including those then operating in America, Hamburg and the Mersey as well as nearer home. Eventually in 1821 they had a steamship, 'The Union', built. She was a highly unusual vessel, and can be claimed as the world's first roll on -roll off ship. She was a double ended, twin hulled design with a ramp at each end, and it was possible to drive on a coach or cart at one side of the Firth and drive off down the ramp at the other side without turning round or unhitching<sup>3</sup>. This concept was not really re-invented until after the Second World War.

A sister ship was soon constructed by James Brown of Perth, with engine by James & Charles Carmichael of Dundee, and by 1824 the pair were carrying over 100,000 persons safely across the Tay in a year. They can be said to form an important part of the history of the introduction of the steam ship, and of its importance in making travel safe and predictable.

### Reference to Sources

- 1 Glasgow Herald, Friday 9th June, 1815, quoting from Dundee Advertiser of 2nd June.
- 2 Hall, Capt. Basil RN 'An Account of the Ferry Across the Tay at Dundee', 1825, reprinted Abertay Historical Society, Dundee 1973, page 4.
- 3 Hall, pages 10/17

## REVIEWS

### **Historic Corstorphine (Part 4) From Village to City Suburb**

by A.S. Cowper £4.95 + £1.50 p&p

This book rounds off the work of Miss Cowper in recording the history of Corstorphine and the areas round about. After dealing with Corstorphine from 1841 to 1920, in particular with the Dickson family, who were the last of the lairds of Corstorphine, village politics and the influence of Gladstone on his Midlothian tour, and Corstorphine in fiction, she turns to Gogar, Stenhouse, and Saughtonhall. In her Envoi she writes that in one sense the story is of vanished splendour, with the mansions of the landowners given over to institutions but the spirit of the community remains, and parish life is unchanged in its human frailties, aspirations, and compassions.

This part of the fascinating story of the area West of Edinburgh is inevitably less coherent than earlier parts, but none-the-less entertaining and instructive. The introduction of electricity, of trams, of telephones, the changes resulting from the railway and the invention of the cycle, the holding of the Scottish National Exhibition, and the turning of Saughton Hall into a private mental asylum - these and many other developments along with the rise and fall of individual families make this part of the history of as great interest as the earlier ones to anyone living in the locality or indeed to any social historian who wants to trace how a country community on the outskirts of a capital city developed into a suburb with schools, churches, railway station, tapestry factory and literary association. In the words of the author "parochial and national events inevitably intertwine". This part can, like earlier parts, be obtained from 32 Balgreen Avenue, Edinburgh EH12 5SU.

### **Saint Margaret, Queen of Scotland Her family history and links with Europe.**

Wendy J. Sinclair £2.50, inc. p&p

This little booklet of 19 pages, to which Professor Geoffrey Barrow has written a foreword, commemorates the 900th anniversary of the death of St Margaret of Scotland. With an appendix listing the Kings and Queens of Scotland and England from Kenneth MacAlpin and Cerdic of Wessex respectively to help the reader, the author traces the story through the centuries to the time of Margaret. Her marriage to Malcolm III of Scotland created the first union of Scottish and English blood, and she ensured that "Cerdic's heritage passed down to Queen Elizabeth".

The genealogy of Queen Margaret is set forth both in a lineage chart and in narrative, with a brief history of the various reigns which led to Margaret giving up her intention of becoming a nun and instead being persuaded to marry Malcolm as his second wife.

This timely and instructive booklet can be obtained from the Society's Library at 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

## **Family Histories in Scottish Customs Records**

by Frances Wilkins - 74pp £10 Wyre Forest Press

The author, a member of the Society, is already well known for her publications about smuggling in the West of Scotland and for her Scottish Customs and Excise Records. This volume is in some ways a sequel to that last volume and deals with personal information extracted from Custom Records of Dumfries and Galloway. A few topics only have been selected and the book is enlivened with a number of amusing anecdotes.

The first chapter, however, deals more with source material, the Custom House Letter Books which give personal details of individual members of the Revenue Service - post and date of appointment, age, name of sureties, applications for leave of absence, date of death and relicts. Some information must be treated with caution; James McKessick claimed to be under the age of 45, his precise age being incapable of ascertainment by him because the Session Records had been carried off by the last Schoolmaster, but he was found to be aged 65 and to have kept a public house in Ballantrae for the last 30 years. David Dalglish, on the other hand, was unable to produce evidence of his age of 50 because the Session Books were in Edinburgh for a law suit, but later apologised for an error as he was, in fact, 63. Lists are given of individuals mentioned in the Letter Books and these will be most useful to genealogists.

The second chapter deals with the King's Boat at Carsethorn from 1764 to 1792, a most interesting record of how smuggling was suppressed in the Nith Estuary, while the third chapter is headed "Salt smugglers of the Stranraer District in the early Nineteenth Century". Both indicate that there was considerable sympathy locally with the smugglers. General Letter Books and Miscellaneous Customs Records are the subject of the fourth chapter, while chapter five considers Revenue Officers as people and chapter six Registers and Vessels. The whole is rounded off with a most useful Index.

The book can be strongly recommended both as a source book for both Customs Officials and smugglers in that area (and the author gives an instance of where a Customs Officer who had disappeared without explanation from one area turns up in these Records) and as a most entertaining book to read.

It can be obtained from the publishers at 8 Mill Close, Blakedown, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY10 3NQ.

## **Grip Fast: the Leslie's in History**

by Alexander Leslie Klieforth, Phillimore & Co. Ltd. £40

The author was born in Archangel in 1918, his father being an American diplomat and his mother a daughter of the last head of the Leslie family in Russia. He became Career Minister in the American Foreign Service in Bonn, and this book is the culmination of a lifetime of research into Scottish history and the family of Leslie. He is the Commissioner for the clan in America.

During the 16th and 17th centuries the Leslie's fought in France, Sweden, Russia, and Austria, and in the 18th century went to America, in the next century pioneering in Australia. Their part in Scottish history is traced by the author from the Middle Ages to present time. They were closely connected with the Royal family of Scotland from the 11th century; some went on the Crusades, others after pilgrimages to Canterbury sired illegitimate



children and relaxed with a bit of kidnapping and rapine.

And so down the ages. The 3rd Earl of Rothes and others fell at Flodden. Dr John Leslie became bishop of Ross, dynamic, temperamental, and imaginative. The Thirty Years War offered Walter of Balquhain a chance of fame and fortune in the Dutch army. The Duke of Rothes incurred odium as a friend of Archbishop Sharp, and at Killiecrankie Leslie's regiment, raised by David Leslie, was defeated.

In the New World the Leslies were equally distinguished, though some changed their name to Lessly or Lesly. They fought in the War of Independence, they went as missionaries to the Indians, one served as Governor of Kentucky. They appeared in India, in South Africa, in China, the Caribbean and in Latin America. The author has chased them to all parts of the globe and pursued their septs as well.

This beautifully produced book is a worthy product of a lifetime's study and can be obtained from the publishers at Shopwyke Manor Barn, Chichester, West Sussex PO20 6BG.

### **David Angus - The Life and Adventures of a Victorian Railway Engineer**

by Craig Mair    Strong Oak Press £15

The son of a Scottish schoolmaster - a schoolmaster who disappeared without explanation during the boy's youth and returned several years later - David Angus trained as a surveyor in the Stevenson firm and became a railway surveyor and builder in South America. Life there at the end of the 19th century was far from settled. Revolutions, banditry, and earthquake all added to the excitement of life in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile. It was in those countries that he worked, apart from a short time in Damaraland in South-West Africa. Resilience, improvisation and courage were needed for the job.

In 1909 he came back to Britain in the hope of getting a post in Argentine planning the Trans-Andean railway, but it proved a mistake to have given up his work with the Arauco Company. For the rest of his life he acted as a consultant and planning adviser in London. His sons were killed in the Great War and his ambitions were unattained. He remained a firm friend of Arthur Conan Doyle, whom he had known in his youth in Edinburgh, and he had also known Robert Louis Stevenson when working for his father's firm.

This story is typical of many Scottish youths who, without means, went abroad to earn fame and fortune, and spread Scotland's influence throughout the world.

### **My Ancestors were English Presbyterians/Unitarians How can I find more about them?**

by Alan Ruston    pp.64    Society of Genealogists £3 (by post £4)

This booklet completes the series Old Dissent. It starts with a useful Outline History of the denominations which broke away in the religious turbulence of the seventeenth century. At the end of the century the Presbyterians were the largest of the Non-Conforming bodies, but by the early nineteenth century they were reduced to the smallest.

Since they had no central organisation and each congregation kept (or

did not keep) its own registers, this Location List is particularly useful. The author points out that Independent and Presbyterian were "fluid descriptions", and he therefore embraces a wide range of denominations in his work. He emphasises that Presbyterianism is a structure of church government, not a system of beliefs, so that reforming bodies could easily merge.

From 1662 to the Toleration Act of 1689 dissenters were persecuted and were therefore reluctant to keep records, but from 1689 the number of congregations increased. Records were often in the hands of individual trustees and each congregation controlled its own affairs. Loose confederations did not begin to be formed until the present century. The disadvantages of being a Dissenter led to many both of laity and clergy rejoining the Church of England, which was one of the factors leading to the decline in numbers, and congregations disappeared without trace; others grouped together in 1972 to form the United Reformed Church.

This is a most valuable indication of what records exist and where.

### **National Index of Parish Registers, Volume 9, Part 4, Essex**

Anthony Wilcox      264 pages

(£13.50 retail price or £16.00 including postage).

This is the latest in this invaluable series of guides to original parish and chapel registers and their whereabouts, transcripts and copies dating from the earliest known entry to date, and includes monumental inscriptions transcripts. There is a helpful introduction to the country and its archives, plus a bibliography.

### **Catholic Missions and Registers 1700-1880**

During the 1700s persecution of Catholics died down and many priests began to keep registers of their congregation. In the 1880s Catholic missions were established in all the large industrial towns, many of them replacing the country-house chapels which had been the main centres of Catholicism in most parts of the country since the Reformation.

In a series of six regional books Michael Gandy, Chairman of the Catholic Family History Society, gives details of every known mission and chaplaincy 1700-1880. As well as register dates for baptism, marriage, confirmation and death he gives details of copies and links each mission to its predecessors and to the great families who supported them or the "riding missions" of individual priests who travelled a regular circuit lodging where they could. This is the first such detailed study (for England, Wales and Scotland right up to 1880) to appear for any part of mainland Britain. The volumes are as follows:-

- Vol 1 London and the Home Counties
- Vol 2 The Midlands and East Anglia
- Vol 3 Wales and the West of England
- Vol 4 North East England
- Vol 5 North West England
- Vol 6 Scotland

Prices: Each volume £6.00 or whole set £30.00 (save £6.00) plus postage and packing: 1 vol 70p, 2 vols £1.00, 3 vols £1.25, 4 vols £1.50, 5 vols £2.00, 6 vols £2.50.

### **Catholic Parishes in England, Wales and Scotland - An Atlas**

In a further booklet Michael Gandy has reprinted a series of maps which were published in the Catholic Directory in the late 1950s. These show the full extent of the Catholic parish system which grew up to cater for the new Catholics and the Irish after 1850. Again, England, Wales and Scotland are covered.

Price £2.00 Plus postage and packing 50p

-or halfprice if bought with 3 or more volumes of Missions and Registers: £1.00 plus postage and packing 30p

Price for whole set of 7 books by post: £33.80

Michael Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR.

## **NOTES**

### **QUAKER FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

During the 1650s a new religious movement swept the country and many thousands of families, chiefly farmers and tradespeople, became Quakers. Within a few years there was a meeting in most market towns of England and Wales and their records survive in large numbers and are widely known for their detail and completeness.

A few of those with Quaker ancestry have decided to found a Quaker Family History Society providing all the usual services. Please can we have some enthusiastic members!

Annual subscription £8.00 to Dr Margaret Bennett, 486 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London E10 7DU (all initial subscriptions will be counted from Jan 1st 1994.)

Correspondence or material for the magazine to Michael Gandy, 3 Church Crescent, Whetstone, London N20 0JR.

### **Query**

In the "Annals of Fenwick" by James Taylor, probably dated about 1843, there is the following entry:

"March 22nd: John Stewart, widower, Langdyke, married to Margaret Young, widow of the late John Sneddon, Broadmoss. Both parties in this marriage are kittle sticks."

What is the meaning of the last sentence?

*Alexander D. Shedden, 1 Campbell Avenue, Edinburgh EH12 6DS.*

### **Kelso Monumental Inscriptions**

In his review of this publication (Scottish Genealogist xxxxxx) Mr Whyte refers to Wemyss as an unusual name for the area. The George Wemyss to whom he refers was the factor of the Springwood Estates outside Kelso till his death in 1882. The family originally came from Hawick, where it flourished since the 17th century under the spellings of Wein, Weems, Wiens, etc. till about 1830 when the spelling was changed to Wemyss.

George's father, Alexander, was farm steward on the Sunlaws estate and was buried at Eckford. His brother, George, was buried at Roxburgh as was his father, George.

### **Family History Fair 1994**

The Fair run by the Society of Genealogists will be held on Saturday and Sunday 7 and 8 May 1994 between 10.30am and 5.30pm at the Royal Horticultural Society, New Hall and Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London. Tickets will cost £4 per day or £3.50 if bought in advance from the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Street, London EC1M 7BA. Stallholders can exhibit on one or both days.

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### **SCOTTISH GRAVES - THE "ENGLISH" CEMETERY IN FLORENCE**

**Rev. John MacNab**, a native of Ayrshire Scotland, who died suddenly in Florence on the 25th January 1870.

**Sir David Dumbreck** KCB, born in Aberdeen 1805 was Inspector General of Army Hospitals and Honorary Physician to the Queen. Served with distinction in the Crimea, was present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the Crimea Medal with four Clasps, the Turkish medal and Knighthood, the Order of the Medjidie. He departed this life at Florence Universally regretted. This monument has been erected to his memory by his sorrowing widow. (The monument is carved with his medals.)

**Agnes Cameron** wife of Alexander Mackintosh Teannich Ross-shire Scotland born 23 March 1844 died 7 April 1874 A ministering angel all her life was love.

**Lilias Ross** daughter of Andrew Ross, Balblair, Rosshire Scotland who died at Florence April 25th 1875

**Isabella Scott** of Gala, N.B. died at Florence April 4th 1867

**The Rev. William Boyd** MA Minister of Mains and Strathmartine, Forfarshire, Scotland born 30 October 1840 died 2 April 1875

**Walter Kennedy Lawrie** born in Scotland 20 August 1806 died in Florence 28 November 1857 (?or 37)

**Thomas Tod**, eldest son John Tod, Esq, of Edinburgh, and attache to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at the Court of Tuscany who died at Florence on the 26th day of April 1850 aged 42

**Charlotte Maria, Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorn**, born Dec 29 1826 died at Villa Normanby Nov 3 1854. This monument was erected by her afflicted and bereaved husband.

**Sir R.K. Arbuthnot** Bart, born in Edinburgh 9th Sept 1801 died at Florence 4th March 1873. Remains removed to the Cemetery of the Allori March 17th 1882

**William Somerville** eldest son of the historian of Queen Anne born at (?) Roxburghshire 22 April 1771 died at Florence 25 June 1806 (The DNB gives his place of birth as Edinburgh.)

*Mrs Elizabeth M.B. Young*

## QUERIES

- 2295 **DEMPSTER/TENNANT** Robert Dempster m. Lillas Tennant on 7 Feb 1840 at Balerno in Currie Parish, Midlothian, and emigrated to Canada shortly afterwards. Seek parentage and birthplace of Lillas Tennant. **Mrs Catherine St John, 966 Inverhouse Drive (Unit 401), Mississauga, Ontario, L5J 4B6, Canada.**
- 2296 **CRUICKSHANK** James Cruickshank and Jane Wilson had a son, William James Cruickshank, on 25 Apr 1849 in Glasgow. Before 1860 they all settled in Barrie, Ontario, where James was a practising Physician. Seek parentage and birthplace of James. **Mrs Catherine St John, 966 Inverhouse Drive (Unit 401), Mississauga, Ontario, L5J 4B6, Canada.**
- 2297 **BURN** Andrew Burn, b.c.1762, m. Jane Haliburton in London in 1786. Two children Elizabeth and Andrew, h. London 1787 and 1789, and two others Hannah and Isabel b. Edinburgh 1790 and 1792. Alexander and Ann b. ?1796 and 98. He became a manager and book-keeper for The 6th Earl of Balcarres at the Haigh Iron Works on his estate near Wigan from 1796 to 1829. Alexander was in Jamaica from 1818 and early 1820s. Jane Haliburton's brother Alexander Haliburton was described as coming from (not necessarily born in) Inverkeithing and became Mayor of Wigan in 1810 and 1814. Any information please to **David Burn, 19, Stonelea, Aldridge, West Midlands WS9 0HU.**
- 2298 **HUTCHINSON** Chris William Hutchinson, h. 29 Nov 1882 at Paisley to Frank and Mary Ferguson Hutchinson, m. Frances Lightfoot Hutchinson and emigrated with her (possibly pregnant) in 1904 to Kingston, Ontario, and on to St Louis, Missouri, where he died on 21 July 1953 leaving a son, Charles Lightfoot Hutchinson. Information wanted about him. **Robert C. Hutchinson, PO Box 390, West Palm Beach, Florida, 33402-0390, USA.**
- 2299 **GREGOR/DRUMMOND** James Gregor, forester to Alexander Young at Harburn, near West Calder, for 16 years and then to Lord Jeffrey at Craigcrook, Edinburgh, till 1834, married and had three children - Lillas (m. (1) John Fleming 1825, (2) James Linn 1834), John and Hugh. By his second marriage to Grizell Drummond he had two children at Muthill, Perthshire, William b. 1815 and Ann b. 1816, and five born and christened at West Calder between 1820 and 1828 - James, Grace, Benjamin, Janet, and Peter. They all emigrated, including the three Fleming boys and James Linn, in 1834 to Canada on "Alfred of Alloway". Where were James and Grizell born and who were their parents? **Miss Marie Gregor, R.R. #1 Princeton, Ontario, Canada, NOJ 1VO.**
- 2300 **DOUGLAS** Robert Douglas, son of the Parson of Peebles was made a burgess of Glasgow in 1617. Is the Robert Douglas, b. 1588, m.c. 1608 Jean Rose, and had children James William, Robert James and

Elizabeth christened at High Church Glasgow between 1610 and 1616, the same man? The son James could have been named after James Douglas a son of the Parson of Peebles murdered in 1608. **C. Vance Allyn, Box 186, Charlestown, RI, USA.**

- 2301 **MUIR** John Muir and Margaret Watson had a son Thomas, b.c. 1815, m. (1) Ann Lees at Baptist Church, Cupar on 20 Sept 1836 and (2) Sarah Simmons. He was a Coal Merchant and d. at Stirling on 29 Oct 1874. Seeks ancestor of Ann Lees and all data about family. **Ralph Rodgers Jr, 209-36 34th Road, Bayside, NY11361, USA.**
- 2302 **SIMPSON** David Simpson, b. 15 Nov 1757, living in Edinburgh, was conscripted into the Duke of Hamilton's 82nd Regiment of Foot to fight in the American Revolutionary War and later mustered out in Nova Scotia; believed to be the son of David Simpson (b.c. Jan 1732) of Leuchars and Ann Reid (b.c. Nov 1728) of Anstruther Easter, his siblings being Jean (b. 1755), Isobel (b. 1760), Helen (b.1764), and Andrew (b.1767). Information about family wanted. **David Simpson, 628 Meadowbrook Bay, Airdrie, Alberta, Canada T4A 2A8.**

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**The Domestic Annals of Scotland by Robert Chambers**  
**Oct. 1655**

Owing to the dearth of victual, the burdens of the people were felt as more than ever oppressive. Yet at this crisis, the cess imposed by the English was augmented a fifth. In Edinburgh, another cess was imposed, 'for buying of horse and carts, for carrying away and transporting of the filth, muck and fulzie out of the closes and causey of Edinburgh; whilk (the tax) much grievit the people, and so much the more because the people receivit no satisfaction for their money, but the causey and closes continued more and more filthy, and no pains taken for clenging the streets.

**The Domestic Annals of Scotland by Robert Chambers**  
**Dec 1655**

After some weeks of severe and stormy weather, there befell this day a tempest of the most terrible character, from the northeast, producing fearful havoc among the ships on the east coast, and causing likewise the loss of great numbers of people, bestial, and goods by land. 'The like storm was not seen by the space of many years before; no, not that great storm that did arise at the death of King James the Sixth (in March 1625) did equal this storm'.

## **THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION**

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

## **THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

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