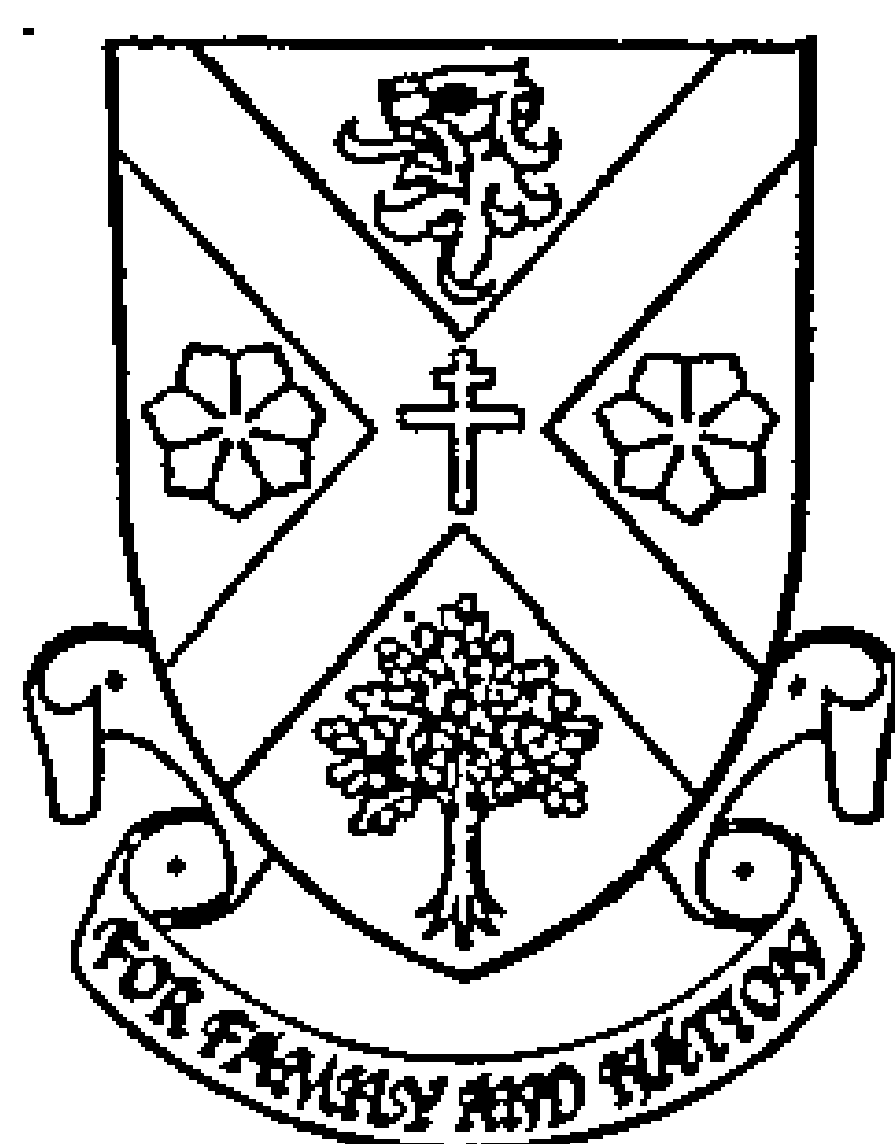


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

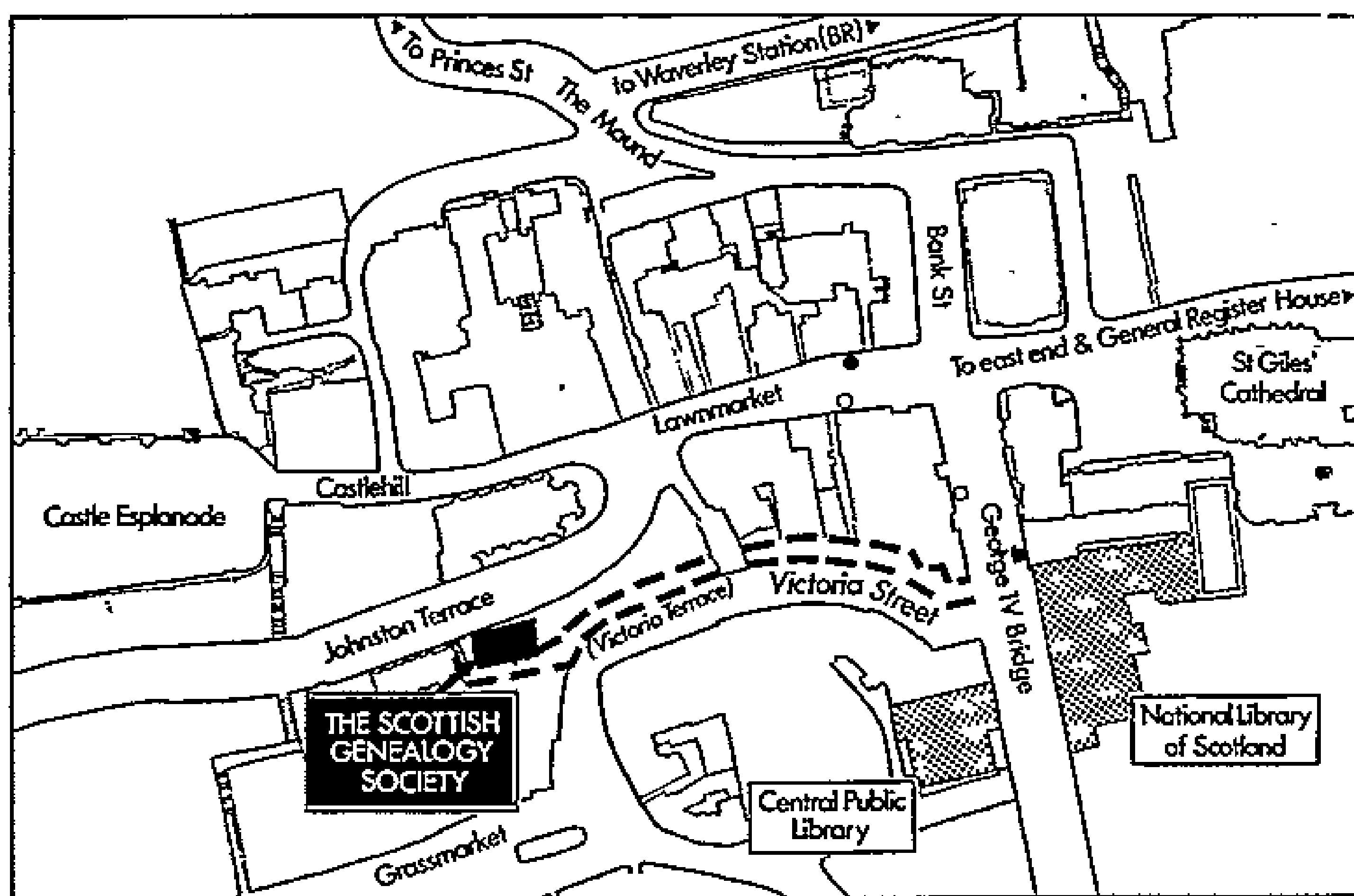
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist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

Library & Family History Centre,

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

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

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



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

NEWS IN BRIEF

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 18 May 1994 | Visit. Wednesday. Afternoon visit to Edinburgh Castle & Military Library. 2 -4.30pm. Maximum number 40. Contact Library in person, by letter or phone to book a place. |
| 14 June 1994 | Tuesday 6.45pm. Visit to Free Church College, Edinburgh. Numbers are limited to 30. There are many stairs in the building. To book a place write to the Library, or ring 031 220 3677 during opening hours. |
| 21-26 August 1994 | Researching Scottish Family History, General Course in Edinburgh (see below). |
| 28 August-2 Sept | 1994 Researching Scottish Family History, Workshop Week. (see below). |
| 15 September 1994 | Thursday - ordinary meeting. |
| 17 October 1994 | Monday - ordinary meeting. |
| 11 November 1994 | Tuesday - ordinary meeting. |
| 16 January 1995 | Monday - ordinary meeting. |
| 15 February 1995 | Wednesday - ordinary meeting. NB Library will shut at 17.30. |
| 15 March 1995 | Wednesday - ordinary meeting. NB Library will shut at 17.30. |
| 18 April 1995 | Tuesday - ordinary meeting. |

LIBRARY OPENING TIMES

The library will now be open from 10.30 on a Wednesday and remain open until 20.30. Anyone who feels able to be a library helper should write to the Library or mention it to one of the helpers when they visit.

MICROFILM PRINTER/READER

This duly arrived in December, but was damaged in transit. However, repairs have been made and the machine is now fully operational. By the time this journal reaches you we should have added about another 100 rolls of microfilm to the Society's collection.

MILITARY BOOKS

The Society has recently purchased 38 military books. These cover mainly the South African Campaigns and the First World War, and contain many tens of thousands of names. Details of some of the books appear in the list of accessions to the library.

1881 CENSUS RECORDING PROJECT

This project has been underway in Scotland for about 18 months and due to the huge effort of the volunteers in various societies across Scotland much has been transcribed. The target date for completion is 1 May 1994. This seems a little optimistic at present as the Scottish Genealogy received a huge amount of material. 225 batches have been re-allocated, but there must be still about 500 batches to transcribe. If anyone within easy reach of Edinburgh would like to join the project, they can get material and assistance from the library during opening hours.

WORK ON THE LIBRARY

It is hoped that some upgrading work will be carried out on the Society's and adjacent property. This will be grant aided, but requires the agreement of all owners. If the work goes ahead, there may be some disruption in the library and temporary loss of space for research. We will try and keep members informed. If both phases of the work go ahead, the Library will have any necessary structural work done, and phase two involves the renovation and repair of Victoria Terrace.

1994 MEETING - record attendance.

The January 1994 meeting of the Society on the genealogical holdings of the Church of Latter Day Saints proved a great success. Over 150 members attended, making it the best attended ordinary meeting.

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, 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.

Ballots for the Militia: Skye 1809-1820

by Rosemary Bigwood

During the second half of the eighteenth century, arguments were raised for and against the formation of a militia in Scotland. There was considerable opposition to the idea on a number of grounds - suspicion in arming men of doubtful loyalty to the Crown, cost of paying them, and fears by farmers that enlistment of able-bodied men might cause a labour shortage on the land. The concept was also unpopular with those who might be forced to serve in such a force. Until the 1790's the lack of a militia was filled by the formation of volunteer forces (which tended to be under-armed and ill-trained) and by the existence of fencible units (voluntary service limited to home service) raised by noblemen under special commissions from the Crown, but in 1797 the threat of French naval activity off the Scottish coasts resulted in widespread panic and Henry Dundas managed to pass a Scottish militia bill through Parliament.

The introduction of forced military service was resisted in the Lowlands with riots in August and September 1797 and the authorities compiling lists of those liable for duty were attacked. Antagonism to the concept continued, but the early violent resistance was replaced by a passive dislike of the system, and those who had the responsibility for supplying militiamen always had difficulty in supplying a full complement. Men who could afford it often paid for others to serve in their place.

The task of drawing up lists of those liable to be balloted was usually the responsibility of the local schoolmaster, constable or minister. Up to 1802, such men were aged between 18 and 30, but with the growing need to fill the ranks to fight in the Napoleonic Wars, the age limits were extended to those between 18 and 45. A number were exempted such as the unfit, the poor with more than two children, men who were already serving in the local militia or as volunteers and certain classes of persons such as the clergy, licensed teachers and schoolmasters, medical men and constables.

It is unfortunate from the point of view of the family historian that not more of these lists of those liable to be balloted have survived as they provide a useful record of a section of the community. It is also often rather a matter of luck if one does find such material as it may be located in sheriff court records, in county council archives with the Lieutenancy records, with Kirk Session papers, or in family muniments. A number are listed in a section covering Scotland in "Militia Lists and Musters 1757-1876" by Jeremy Gibson and Mervyn Medlycott (published by the Federation of Family History Societies - second edition 1990), but there are more to be found.

The amount of information given in the lists varies. The roll drawn up for the parishes of Glammis, Kinnettles, Eassie, Nevay, Newtyle and Ruthven on 2 September 1799 (recorded in Forfar Sheriff Court) for those between the ages of 19 and 30 liable to be balloted provide rather sparse detail about each man - his name, occupation - and sometimes additional information necessary

for identification - James Doig son to Robert Doig, weaver in Glammis and John Doig son to George Doig, weaver in Glammis. It is not made clear whether those who might claim exemption had already been weeded out or whether their pleas were still to be heard, but the lack of any accompanying detail makes it likely that these were the final selections of eligible men. Two years earlier - on 13 September 1797 - lists were made of all the men in the Shire of Ross, to be balloted as militia men. Rather surprisingly only those between the ages of 19 and 23 years of age inclusive were put down but the amount of information given is valuable to the genealogist, often including details of two generations. In Kiltarn parish, Duncan Chisholm was listed, residing with his mother at Pellaick; Alexander Munro alias McKenn was residing with his father, Alexander Munro McKenn in Clare, while in Alness, William Fraser was described as acting as a labouring servant with his father, William Munro in Boath, and Hugh Munro was acting as labouring servant with his father Lauchlin Munro in Feanacraig. As in the case of the Forfar returns, these probably represent the names of men from whom the recruits would be balloted. These militia records, together with lists of the men of Ross-shire between the ages of 18 and 60 in 1798 are located in the Seaforth Muniments.

Finding documentation for Skye families is often difficult as the parish registers for the island in all cases start late - Bracadale in 1802, Duirinish in 1817, Kilmuir in 1823, Portree 1800, Sleat 1813, Snizort 1823 and Strath 1820. The survival of some militia lists for the island for the years 1809-1820 is therefore of particular value. The lists are also of special interest in detailing all those who came within the specified age limits - not just those who were picked as being liable for the ballot. Over these 11 years 18 returns were made of men between the age of 18 and 45. These have been bound together in one volume and are to be found in the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh among the Miscellaneous Papers of Portree Sheriff Court (SC/32/32/1-18). Sadly some of the lists are not in very good condition with some staining, as well as tears or holes in the pages - but the greater part are readable. The returns for the parishes (in the order in which they are bound in the volume) - and their dates - are as follows:

1. Snizort 15 October 1811
2. Kilmuir 15 October 1811
3. Strath 14 October 1811
4. Snizort 19 October 1810
5. Duirinish 19 October 1810
6. Bracadale 19 October 1810
7. Strath 17 October 1810
8. Portree 15 October 1811
9. ditto
10. Duirinish 15 October 1812
11. Sleat 14 October 1811
12. Strath 17 October 1814
13. Strath 19 June 1820

14. Snizort - 1813
15. Kilmuir - 1813
16. Bracadale and Minginish 15 September 1809
17. Duirinish - 1820
18. Sleat 17 October 1810

The information given in these returns is detailed, including the name, residence and occupation of each man, age (under or over thirty), number of children under fourteen or over fourteen or no children, whether serving in the local militia, yeomanry or volunteers, whether in one of the exempted classes (teacher, constable etc.), already in the army, a mariner or in a fencible regiment, infirm, an apprentice or serving by substitute. It was interesting to note in these statistics the proportion of those over the age of thirty having children to those listed as under thirty. In Bracadale in 1810 there were 120 men under the age of thirty and of these 98 had no children. On the other hand, of the 112 men described as over thirty, only 13 were childless. These figures would seem to indicate that at this time men may have married late in the district - probably due to pressure on the land, and difficulties in providing for a family.

It is perhaps surprising how many men within the prescribed age group were not eligible for the ballot. The two lists for Portree name 275 men of whom 259 found good reason to be excluded from the ballot. In Strath in 1811, 284 were exempt out of a total of 290; in Duirinish in 1812, 316 were exempt out of 329; in Sleat in 1811, 199 were exempt out of 205; in Strath in 1820, 343 were exempt out of 349; in Snizort in 1813, 215 were exempt out of 235; in Bracadale in 1809, 207 were exempt out of a total of 215 men. The only exception seems to have been in Kilmuir in 1813 where only 163 were exempted out of a total of 213 listed. These totals also indicate the size of the whole survey.

The reasons given for exemption varied widely - poor, sailor, apprentice, blind in one eye, subject to epilepsy, fisherman liable for the Navy, lame, infirm in his feet, consumption, rejected at Inverness, unfit to serve. A number were listed as "under age" - an interesting statement in view of the difficulties that might have been found in ascertaining correctly the age of any individual when no parish registers were extant. Another quite common ground for rejection was "under size". The acceptable height was generally taken as 5 feet 4 inches. One man, having failed to find other plausible reasons for not joining the militia, claimed that he "did not see at night" - a plea which was apparently accepted. On the other hand, the problems of the local authorities in finding enough men for the draft are indicated by the descriptions of those that were selected. Among the men listed as liable for the ballot in Duirinish in 1812 were John McCaskill under thirty, with no children, who was labelled "infirm". Peter McCaskill, over thirty, was blind in one eye and Donald McDonald had a certificate from the doctor finding him unfit.

The returns for Bracadale on 19 October 1810 made by Mr Petrie, the schoolmaster, are in good condition and include an interesting abstract of the

return for the district. The total number of men listed between the ages of 18 and 45 amounted to 232. Of these -

- 98 were local militia men
- 80 were Skye volunteers
- 25 were exempted by reason of their children
- 8 were lame and infirm
- 4 were serving by substitution
- 4 were discharged or pensioners
- 1 was the Society schoolmaster
- 1 was the Catechist
- 1 was the medicalman
- 1 was the constable
- 9 were "ballotable" men

In fact only 8 men were regarded as liable as one of the nine was a Mr Wilham who acted as clerk to Mr Grant at Ullinish. Of those serving in a local militia, most were enlisted in the 3rd Regiment of the Inverness Local Militia, but a number had joined the 4th Regiment of the Lanark Local Militia.

As with all source material, it is necessary to make a careful assessment as to the likely accuracy or coverage of any listing. It is difficult to be certain whether some men managed to evade listing and whether every township was visited by the enumerator, but as the totals returned for each parish indicate, there is no doubt that these unusually detailed militia lists may make a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the inhabitants of the Skye parishes and be of interest to anyone involved in the research of a Skye family at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

References

Scottish County Government in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries by Ann E. Whetstone (John Donald, Edinburgh 1981)

List of persons in Glammis, Kinnettles, Eassie & Nevay, Newtyle and Ruthven liable to be balloted for the Militia of Scotland - 2 September 1799

Forfar Sheriff Court SC47/72/1: Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh

List of Men in the Shire of Ross to be balloted as Militia Men - 13 September 1797

Seaforth Muniments GD46/6/38: Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh

List of Men in the Shire of Ross to be halloted as Militia Men - 1798

Seaforth Muniments GD46/6/45 Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh

Some Gentlemen of Sutherland in Colonial Georgia

by Allan P. Gray

Those acquainted with the circumstances surrounding the establishment and early development of the colony of Georgia are well aware that several groups of so-called 'Scots Highlanders' were prominent among the early settlers. Georgia was founded in 1732 under the auspices of a committee of idealistic and philanthropic Englishmen who appointed James Oglethorpe as the active agent for the establishment of a province between British South Carolina and Spanish Florida. The spheres of influence in the region involved not only the British and Spanish but also the French to the West and the numerous indigenous Indian tribes, all in a state of perpetual tension if not open warfare. The success of the colony depended upon a strong military presence and Oglethorpe was persuaded that the Highland Scots, inured to hardship and steeped in a military tradition, were ideally suited to his needs. Moreover, the Highlanders were willing emigrants, especially if led and accompanied by representatives of the leading families of their homeland. Several such 'Gentlemen of Sutherland', under the inducement of large land grants and military commissions, joined in Oglethorpe's adventure and brought with them hundreds of their clansmen.

The contributions of the Highlanders to the subsequent events in Georgia were such that they could scarcely be ignored by historians of the region. But the chroniclers of Georgia had, and still have, a problem in identifying exactly who they were, where they came from and how they were related one to another. An early attempt at a solution was begun by W.B. Hodgson and I.K. Tefft, two Georgia historians who, in the 1840s, initiated a correspondence with Dr William Mackenzie of the University of Edinburgh (1). Mackenzie was able to enlighten the Georgians up to a point but his efforts were limited to published works available at the time, which were few and not entirely accurate. By far the most comprehensive work on the military events in the Colony up to 1749 is that of Larry E. Ivers' *British Drums on the Southern Frontier* (2). This excellent reference embodies the results of extensive research on both sides of the Atlantic and is exceptionally detailed concerning the exploits of the several military officers under Oglethorpe's command. Ivers resolves most of the confusion as to 'who did what' which characterized previous accounts - even those contemporary with the actual events - but does not entirely clear up the matter of the origins and inter-relationships among the leading Scots involved. For example, the 1983 *Dictionary of Georgia Biography* (3) relates that 'Patrick Mackay arrived in Georgia in 1733 with ... brothers Hugh, James, and Charles.' This is not true - Scottish records show that Patrick had a brother, William, in Georgia and/or South Carolina and he certainly had a brother, John, who received land grants in Georgia (though John, if he ever actually arrived, did not stay long) but the Hugh, James and Charles Mackays in Georgia were not his brothers. Under 'Hugh Mackay' in the *Dictionary* it is said that he died in St Anne's Parish, Jamaica. The Hugh Mackay in question actually died in Sutherland circa 1752.

Given that most of the Scots of interest were of the Clan Mackay, that some

had the same Christian name, and that they are sometimes referred to only by their military rank, it is admittedly not all that easy to sort them out. But among the voluminous documents pertaining to Sutherland in the Scottish Record Office and The National Library of Scotland one occasionally finds an item that relates to these adventurers abroad and their families at home. These, together with conventional sources, such as published Clan Histories, shed a little more light on the origins and character of the historically significant Scots in Georgia than has been possible theretofore.

Specifically, we will here briefly treat with the careers of Patrick Mackay, two different Hugh Mackays, James Mackay, Charles Mackay, Samuel Mackay, Patrick Sutherland and John Gray, all Gentlemen of Sutherland and all officers in one or more of the military establishments under General Oglethorpe in Georgia. Another John Gray who was instrumental in arranging the transport of several groups of Highlanders to Georgia and a John Polson, who became a Justice of the Peace there, were also Sutherland characters worthy of note.

The Reverend Donald Sage, author of the admirable *Memorabilia Domestica* (4), in a discussion of certain members of the Clan Mackay, remarked that 'George Mackay was a man of note in his time, but choleric and hasty in his temper, a propensity which has markedly characterised the whole race of the Mackays'. We shall find ample evidence of the truth of this observation in the careers of the Mackays in Georgia. Donald Sage's grandmother, Elizabeth Mackay, was in fact first cousin to the Colonial Georgians, Patrick Mackay and Hugh Mackay Sr.

PATRICK MACKAY was the first gentleman of his clan to arrive in Georgia and the first to be assigned major responsibilities by Oglethorpe. His pedigree is usually accurately recorded in the American records, no doubt thanks to the information provided by William Mackenzie of Edinburgh. As noted in *The Book of Mackay* (5), Patrick was eldest surviving son and heir to Captain Hugh Mackay of Borley, later styled 'of Scoury' who had married Jane Dunbar, daughter of Patrick Dunbar of Sidera, sometimes called Cyderhall, a substantial estate near Dornoch in Sutherland. Patrick was raised on this property and was granted the lands in fee by his father in 1719. He was therefore styled as 'of Sidera' or 'of Cyderhall' or 'of Scoury' following his father, Captain Hugh. The book of Mackay continues -

Captain Patrick, commanded a company of Mackays during the Mar rebellion of 1715, and after disposing his rights over Edderachilis to Lord Reay and selling Sidera to the Earl of Sutherland, joined Oglethorpe in the expedition to the new settlement at Georgia in 1732, accompanied by a large body of people from Edderachilis. How it fared with these Mackay settlers we cannot say. He m. in 1716 Helen, dau. of the Rev. Iye Mackay, Clyne, and by her had one dau. ... Jane Mackay m. Alexander Gordon from Fife.

The same reference makes note of Patrick's next older brother, John of Tordarroch, and other brothers, William, George, Donald, Robert and Angus. It is said of William that he 'emigrated to Georgia.' Patrick arrived in Georgia with a wife (un-named) and possibly a daughter, Catherine, although there

appears to be no evidence whether or not she was in his company. It is sometimes said that he had a son, William, but this is doubtful. This assertion comes from a letter of William Stephens to the Trustees of 19 Jan. 1738, complaining about Patrick and stating that 'he has built a small house on a town lot here (Savannah) which he holds in his son's name.' A William Mackay was indeed in possession of a lot in Savannah but this was more likely the brother. In the Georgia Historical Society's publication, Savannah River Plantations, it is remarked that Patrick and 'his brother, William, were engaged in the import trade.'

There is no doubt that in 1735 Patrick's brother, John of Tordarroch, received a land grant in Georgia - '500 acres to John Mackay and the adjoining 500 acres tract to his brother, Patrick Mackay of Cyderhall in the County of Sutherland.' Because of this it is usually assumed that John accompanied Patrick to Georgia, which may be true, but I think unlikely. He was certainly in Sutherland in 1738 when he married Jean Gray, a daughter of George of Skibo, and there he remained - he is frequently mentioned in the records of Sutherland. In 1752 he erected a monument to his wife and his predecessors in Dornoch Cathedral, which is today embedded in its outer wall, one of the few memorials in the church of his time which has survived to this day. In Savannah River Plantations it is noted that 'there is scarcely a trace of John Mackay after 1736 when he brought over 10 servants.' A List of Early Settlers(6) has him arriving in 1733, receiving his land grant in Josephstown, 3 Sept 1735 and dying 25 July 1736. The fact is that other than the land grant, there is no trace of John Mackay of Tordarroch at any time in Georgia. It would not be inconsistent with the character of Patrick Mackay to in effect double his land holdings by pretending that his brother was to join him, and it is even possible that Oglethorpe colluded with him in this scheme. Certainly Patrick retained effective control of John's grant in his absence and in 1756 he asked that John's land to the north of his own holding be transferred formally to himself.

Ivers devotes a full chapter to the short and turbulent history of Patrick Mackay as agent for Oglethorpe, but the essentials are that in March 1734, Oglethorpe commissioned Patrick a Captain of an Independent Company to proceed west into the Indian territories, build a fort, and establish his authority in lieu of the previous rather loose administration operating out of Charleston, South Carolina. As 'Agent to the Creeks' Patrick undertook his assignment with a degree of rigour and enthusiasm which immediately alarmed and outraged the authorities in Charleston. Patrick denied the Carolina Indian traders their existing trading rights and generally behaved in such a high-handed manner that complaints soon reached not only Oglethorpe but also the Trustees for Georgia in London. Before too long, Oct. 10, 1735, the Trustees dispatched a letter to Patrick of a rather direct nature - 'the Trustees ... will not continue in their service a person so obnoxious. They hereby discharge you from the said service.'

Disapproval on the part of the South Carolinians of any new authority, however politic, was probably inevitable. They were bound to resent the

interference of Oglethorpe and his entourage with their commercial interests. But Patrick Mackay was perhaps a little too 'choleric and hasty in his temper.' In his subsequent career in Georgia and Carolina he received rather poor notices from his contemporaries - 'malcontent', 'arch incendiary', 'a man very crafty and reserved in his affairs' and a 'very artful person of no good character'.

Nevertheless, Patrick Mackay was a man of energy and enterprise. Released from his obligations to Oglethorpe, he turned his attention to commercial interests, primarily in the transport and shipping trade. In the beginning he stayed at Josephtown, his original land grant, but there he and his wife fell gravely ill - and she died. Under the Charter of the Georgia Colony slavery was forbidden. However admirable this policy, it was an economic handicap, given that the planters and traders in South Carolina were under no such restriction. Patrick was one of the first to remedy the situation by moving most of his operations across the Savannah River, much to the chagrin of the Georgia authorities. In 1741 he married Isabel Montaguit, the widow and heir to Samuel Montaguit, a Huguenot, who had been engaged in the shipping business for some time and was the owner of several vessels which thus fell into Patrick's hands. He continued the expansion of his business and lands in both Georgia and South Carolina and, in spite of being both overtly and covertly engaged in political matters, which won him no friends, he became a member of the Kings Council of South Carolina in 1756 and a Judge of the General Court in 1757. He founded and was first president of the St Andrews Society of Charleston. His will was probated in 1777 - he might well have been in his eighties when he died. His wife, Isabel, survived him and lived until 1783 and it seems that he had no children by her. If his daughter, Catherine, by his previous marriage, actually came to Georgia with her father, no record of her has been found.

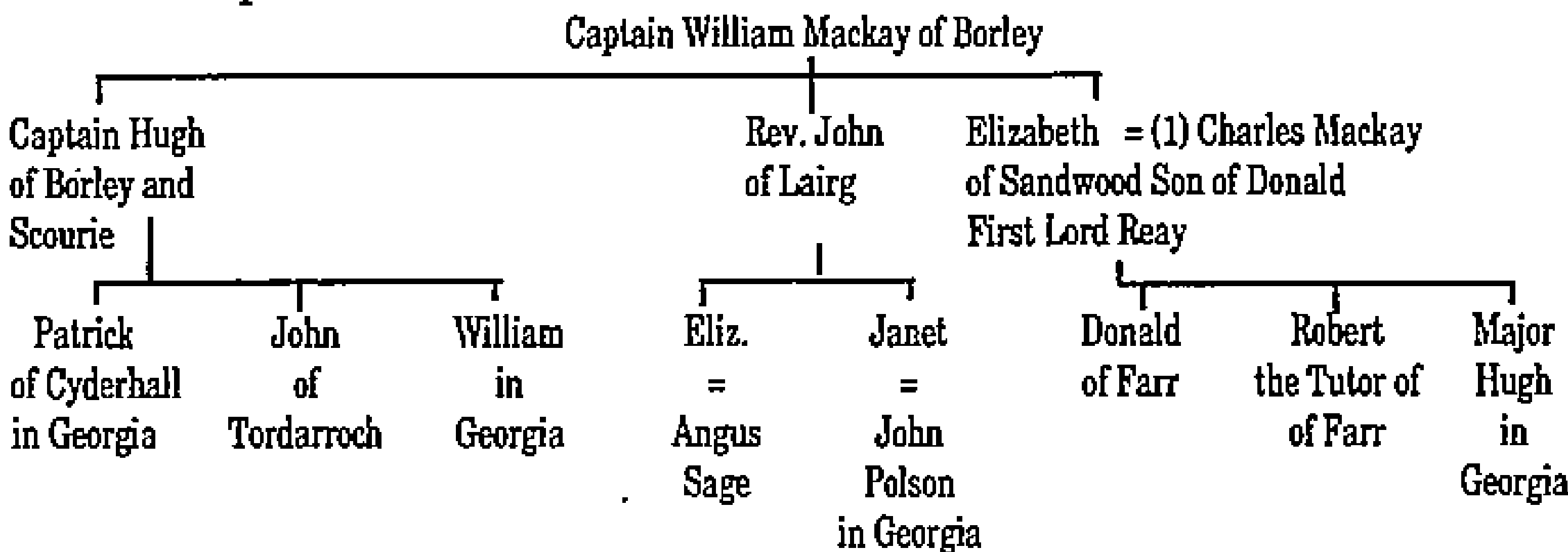
HUGH MACKAY SR in 1735, under contract with Oglethorpe, recruited more than 170 people from Sutherland for the purpose of establishing a settlement at the mouth of the Altamaha River in Georgia. Dr William Mackenzie in his correspondence of 1844 correctly noted that this Hugh was cousin to the above Patrick Mackay of Cyderhall. But this fact has apparently escaped the attention of most Georgia historians, even Larry Ivers who says of this Hugh - 'Hugh Mackay Sr., who was a former British army lieutenant, a brother of Patrick, an uncle of Hugh jr., and a Georgian since 1733.' Further, there is no evidence that this Hugh was in Georgia before his arrival with a shipload of Scots in January 1736, and it is very unlikely that Hugh Jr was his nephew (vide infra). Note that the designations 'Senior' and 'Junior' commonly used to distinguish these two Hughs derives from their entries in the British Army Lists and in the eighteenth century did not imply a blood relationship.

Hugh Sr. was third son to Charles Mackay of Sandwood and a grandson to Donald Mackay, first Lord Reay. His entry in The Book of Mackay reads as follows -

Major Hugh, served on the staff of General Oglethorpe during the Spanish

invasion of Georgia in 1742, and took a prominent part in organising the militia of Strathnaver and Sutherland during the '45. He had a task of Riarchar, near Dornoch, and inherited the wadset of Farr. He m. first, 28 July 1737, Margaret, eldest dau. of Alexr. Gunn of Badinloch, chief of Gunn, by his wife Mary Mackay and had by her an only dau. Elizabeth. (Reg. of Deeds: Mackenzie Office). He m. secondly Mary Ross by whom he had three sons: - Hugh, resigned the wadset of Farr 5 May 1760; Donald served heir to his elder brother 7 Jan 1764 and whose will is recorded in the Edinburgh Testaments 15 Sept. 1772; and Alexr.

The Book of Mackay is not infallible for, as proved by several letters and documents, Major Hugh was not present at the Spanish invasion of Georgia in 1742 - he returned to Britain in September 1740, and never returned. A simplified tree of the families of Patrick Mackay and Hugh Sr. illustrates their relationship -



The tree includes Elizabeth Mackay, the grandmother of Donald Sage, author of *Memorabilia Domestica*, merely as a matter of interest and also Janet Mackay, wife of John Polson of Navidale, for future reference.

During 1735, when Hugh Mackay Sr. was actively engaged in recruiting the settlers for Georgia, he wrote several enthusiastic letters to the Trustees in London. In one, of 24 Sept. he begs that 'two nephews and a brother' be included in his grant, the nephews being 'young and not married ... Donald Mackay of Ffar, Shire of Sutherland; Samuel Mackay of the Parish of St James and Robert Mackay, Tutor of Ffar (his brother) who has several sons. The first is now carrying arms in Holland and will be an American if I live two years. The second is a boy of 13 years and as pretty a lad as any in England of his age.' The nephew, Donald, was the son of Hugh's brother, Donald of Farr, who had died before 1720. Although Hugh did live two years, Donald the younger never did become an American. He died, still in the Dutch Service, in 1745. Hugh's brother, The Tutor of Farr, did indeed have several sons, eight in fact, but their careers are accounted for in The Book of Mackay and none seem to have come to Georgia. The nephew, Samuel Mackay, however, is another story. The Christian name 'Samuel' was exceedingly rare among the Mackays and since a Samuel Mackay later appears in Oglethorpe's Regiment, commissioned ensign Aug. 5, 1742, it seems very likely that he was Hugh Sr.'s nephew. Although no Samuel that I have been able to discover appears as nephew to

him in The Book of Mackay or elsewhere, the fact that, even as a boy, he was living in London may account for his having escaped detection by the chroniclers of Sutherland the Reay country. What is more, Charles Mackay, one of the heroes of the Battle of Bloody Marsh, seems to have been yet another nephew of Hugh Sr. who goes unmentioned in the Mackay Clan records.

Hugh Mackay Sr. is so frequently confused with Hugh Jr. that it is necessary to delineate the careers of the two rather carefully. After settling his people at Darien at the mouth of the Altamaha in 1736 and assisting in the construction of fortifications on the offshore islands he returned to Britain for further recruiting among the Highlanders. Oglethorpe himself had returned in November 1736, and by August 1737, had persuaded Walpole that the establishment of a Regiment of British Regulars was essential for the defense of the Colony. Hugh Sr. was commissioned Captain of a Company in the Regiment 25 Aug 1737, and in December he is reported in Sutherland 'recruiting men for Georgia and got 47.' On May 6, 1738, he wrote a letter to the Earl of Sutherland from Savannah Bar describing the return voyage and noting that they lost two young children on the way. If we are to believe the abstract of his career from The Book of Mackay quoted above, it must have been during this period of absence that he married his first wife, Margaret Gunn. In any case there is nothing in the record that suggests that Hugh Sr. was accompanied by a wife while in Georgia.

Hugh Sr. continued with the establishment and training of his Company, which consisted in part of a draft of regulars taken unwillingly from a unit in Gibraltar. By the end of October 1738, they were installed at Fort Saint Andrews together with Oglethorpe's own Company when Oglethorpe himself arrived for an inspection. The discontented Gibraltar regulars accosted Oglethorpe in the company of both Hugh Sr. and Hugh Jr. all of whom bravely fought off the mutineers. Captain Hugh Sr. received a wound in the hand when his sword was broken in the melee and, seizing a musket, fired at a mutineer who was simultaneously discharging a ball, narrowly missing Oglethorpe. This particular mutineer was later to claim that it was Captain Hugh he wished to kill and not the General.

This was the only hand-to-hand combat that Hugh Sr. was to experience while in Georgia. Though on subsequent occasions he marched or sailed up and down the Georgia coast in company with Oglethorpe, he was not present at the two most significant encounters with the Spanish which were to follow - the Spanish victory at Fort Moosa near St Augustine in June 1740, and the British victory on St Simon's Island in July 1742.

Early in 1739 an ongoing dispute between Captain Hugh Sr. and a senior officer, Lt. Col. Cockran, came to a head and both demanded a trial. There being insufficient senior officers present in Georgia for the trial of the Lt. Colonel he was granted leave to go to England for that purpose. In the meantime, Captain Mackay Sr. was tried locally and exonerated. It is interesting to note that among the members of the court were Ensign James Mackay and Adjutant Hugh Mackay Jr. It seems extremely unlikely that either could have been closely related to Hugh Sr. and still be allowed to sit in his judgement. Cockran, who seems to have been a highly volatile

individual, was not subdued by Mackay's acquittal and shortly afterwards, on the occasion of the execution of one of the mutineers, Oglethorpe reported that 'turning my head about I saw the Lieutenant Colonel strike Captain Mackay with a great stick that he had in his hand.' Mackay had also been granted permission to go to England to prosecute the Lt. Colonel and on this occasion both were placed in custody pending their departure. Captain Hugh was kept at a 'Publik House' under a guard in charge of Hugh Mackay, Adjutant! On May 9, 1739, Hugh Sr. arrived once again in England and Oct. 11, Oglethorpe reported him returned and cleared of all charges with Cockran being transferred out of the Regiment.

The following year was dominated by Oglethorpe's preparations for an attack upon Saint Augustine, a plan which included elements of the British Navy and large contributions of military units from South Carolina. The expedition failed even though the only engagement of consequence, which occurred on June 15, 1740, at the small outpost of Fort Moosa, involved only a few hundred men, and though a Spanish victory, did little to alter the balance of power which was in Oglethorpe's favour. The allocation of the blame continued in the newspapers and the Provincial Assemblies for years after the event. Hugh Sr. was in command of his Company with the main body of troops under Oglethorpe and was not at Fort Moosa.

The colony of Georgia at this time was not faring well and not only in the military sense. A group of agitators and malcontents, among them Patrick Mackay, were petitioning for relief from the provisions of the charter which inhibited their commercial activities. Numerous of the original settlers were leaving for South Carolina and elsewhere. The widows and families of the men killed at Fort Moosa for no apparent purpose were not too pleased with their experience. Whether or not these circumstances, together with the humiliating retreat from Saint Augustine, quenched Captain Hugh Sr.'s enthusiasm for the Georgia Colony we cannot say, but, in any event, he departed for England in September of 1740 and 19 November is reported arriving in London with letters from General Oglethorpe. The evidence is that he never returned, though he retained his commission in the Regiment and, in fact, was promoted to Major in June 1744 shortly before his retirement on half pay. This was undoubtedly a favour to Hugh on the part of Oglethorpe.

Several letters and documents in the records of Sutherland testify to Hugh Sr.'s presence there more or less continuously from 1741 until his death. It was the habit of many Gentlemen of Sutherland to keep their hand in with the Earl, who was most often absent from the Shire, by maintaining a correspondence with him. Hugh Sr. was no exception. For example, Hugh writes the Earl from Dornoch on 26 November 1741, commenting on the sickness then raging in Sutherland; January 1742, with news about the local parliamentary election; Feb. 4, 1742, concerning a local gentleman, William Sutherland, usually called 'Bogsie' saying he wants to make up his differences with the Earl and sends greetings from 'my wife and little daughter'; Feb. 18, 1742, announcing the birth of a son on Feb. 16; April 21, 1743, where he mentions the 'loss of my poor boy.' (7)

A letter of Patrick Sutherland in Georgia to the Earl, dated Jan 15, 1741, (8)

refers the Earl to Capt. Hugh Mackay who went from this place last September.' Some of these same letters, and others, provide the best evidence as to the identity of his namesake, Hugh Mackay, Junior, who was a far more active and faithful servant of Oglethope than Hugh Sr., being involved in virtually all of the military activity in Georgia from the time of Patrick Mackay until his death in December, 1742.

HUGH MACKAY JR. apparently arrived in Georgia before the large contingent under Hugh Sr. in January, 1736, as, according to Larry Ivers, he served as a junior officer under Patrick Mackay during his early and controversial expedition to the west. He later was commissioned Adjutant and ultimately Lieutenant in Oglethorpe's Regiment and at the same time was Captain of The Highland Troop of Rangers. It was in the latter capacity that he participated in the action at Fort Moosa where he disputed the overall command with a militia officer from South Carolina, Colonel Palmer. Their arguments over the correct disposition of the troops in and around the ruined fort is said to have led directly to the success of the early morning attack by the Spaniards, killing many, including Colonel Palmer, capturing several more, and compelling the garrison to abandon the position. Hugh Jr., clad only in a shirt and his underdrawers, was among the escapees.

The fact that in the subsequent intensive investigations into the causes of the failure of this expedition Hugh Jr. was variously styled, but most often referred to as 'Captain Mackay', has led to his confusion with Captain Mackay Sr. This confusion was apparent even in the contemporary investigation of the incident by the South Carolina Assembly. A further commonly misinterpreted incident occurred when Kenneth Baillie, a junior officer captured at Moosa and imprisoned in Spain, escaped and returned to England. There he made a report to the Georgia committee which was the source of a remark made by the Earl of Egmont in his Journal, - 'That Ensign Mackay, whom his Unkle Capt. Hugh Mackay brag'd to the Trustees as very valiant, and receiving 16 wounds, fled at the first discharge...' The question here is which Capt. Mackay and which nephew? Virtually all possible interpretations have been made from time to time in the Georgia histories, but it is clear from the writings of Hugh Jr. himself concerning the affair at Moosa that the Capt. Mackay in this quotation is Hugh Sr. and the nephew is Ensign Charles Mackay who was second in command of the High Independent Company under John Mohr MacIntosh. In a published letter of Hugh Jr., written in August 1740, (9) he states, 'Charles Mackay, nephew to Captain Hugh Mackay, who was an Ensign of Militia received five wounds in the action and lost one of his fingers...' . Obviously Hugh Jr. is not referring to himself in this mention of "Captain Hugh Mackay". Moreover it was Captain Hugh Sr. who was in Britain shortly after the Moosa incident who was in a position to have "brag'd to the Trustees."

In this same letter of August 1740, Hugh Jr. later remarks, "I had thoughts of being in Scotland this ensuing fall; but as I am Ensign to Captain Hugh Mackay's company and he himself going home I must lay thoughts of going home quite aside till another occasion." I have not seen the source of Larry Ivers particular assertion that Hugh Jr. died in "December, 1742,

following a two months' illness", but in several depositions concerning the Moosa affair dating from 1743 onwards he is indeed referred to as "now deceased."

In the Sutherland Papers, now in the National Library of Scotland, there is a document (10) relating to the fact that, "Isobel Gray, wife of Roderick Mackay, Ranger in one of the troop in Georgia employed in Scotland recruiting for General Oglethorpe receives his pay from 30 Sept. 1743 to 5 June 1746, when he died." There is an explanatory note - "General Oglethorpe out of regard for Hugh, Rory's son, and a sympathy for the old father, mustered the father as a ranger while he lived." Another letter (11) from this Roderick (Rory) Mackay himself from Golspie in Sutherland and dated Feb 18, 1742, informs the Earl that he had received a letter from his son dated Oct. 1741 saying "he knew nothing of my draught when Captain Mackay came away from America." Finally a letter from our Hugh Sr. "of Riarchar" of Apr. 21, 1743, (12) - "if poor Hugh Mackay be dead I have lost a sincere friend as he (Rory) a dutiful son. General Oglethorpe is expected in England in the autumn. I shall do all in my power to recover poor Hugh's effects for his father, if dead..."

Clearly, the Hugh, son of Roderick Mackay and Isobel Gray referred to in the above, highly regarded by General Oglethorpe, a friend of Captain Hugh Mackay Sr. and dying shortly before April, 1743, can be none other than Hugh Jr. The Sutherland records provide further information about the father, Roderick Mackay, and even more about Isobel Gray, but unfortunately nothing which connects Roderick with other Mackay families either in Sutherland or the Reay Country.

In the Reay Papers (13) we find "A hiferent tack by Rodrick Mackay in Clashneach of Durnes to his wife Isobell Gray, lawful daughter to the deceased Alexander Gray, sometime in Spanzedail, in lands of Arnaboll, Braeg and Badivoir dated at Eraboll, 7 Nov 1709 (renounced 12 July 1722)." A similar record of the same period refers to Roderick as "formerly Ensign in Colonel Robert Murray's Regiment." In 1736 Roderick and Isobel were living in Lairg in Sutherland and in 1739 at Golspie, and as he once appeared as a witness where his age was given, we know he was 72 when he died in 1746. As his wife was living with her parents in 1707 we can assume they were married within a year of 1708 and therefore that Hugh Jr. was at most in his early thirties when he died in Georgia. Neither Patrick Mackay nor Hugh Sr. appear to have had a brother, Roderick. If Hugh Mackay Jr. was in any way related to the other Georgia Mackays, I think it safe to assume that the relationship was remote and in particular, that he was not a nephew to either Patrick or Hugh Sr. and certainly not a son.

JAMES MACKAY appears to have arrived in Georgia with the settlers brought over by Hugh Sr. in Jan., 1736. On the 25th of June 1736, he found employment as an Ensign in Capt. Massey's Independent Company of Foot in Georgia and South Carolina which was later merged into Oglethorpe's 42nd Regiment (14). James was commissioned Ensign therein at its formation in Aug., 1737; Lieutenant, May 10, 1740, Capt. Lt. Feb. 1, 1742, and Captain, 30 July 1745. Upon the disbanding of Oglethorpe's Regiment in 1749, Captain James Mackay became Commander of one of the three Independent Companies

of Foot, "employed in South Carolina". In this capacity James achieved a measure of fame in the History of Colonial America.

In 1754 the young Virginia Colonel of militia, George Washington, was dispatched toward Fort Duquesne (modern Pittsburgh), to investigate and discourage the forays of the French and their Indian allies into the British Territories. Washington was joined by the Independent Company of Foot from South Carolina under the command of Captain James Mackay, a regular officer of the British military establishment with the King's commission. The governor of Virginia was apprehensive of a possible conflict between the two commanders, it being a common view among the British regular officers that they could not be subordinated to local militia officers, whatever their rank. The Governor cautioned Washington to be discreet in his relations with the Captain but Mackay quickly established his position in the matter - he declined to accept so much as the password of the day from Washington. The situation was reminiscent of that at Fort Mifflin where Hugh Mackay Jr. virtually ignored the counsel and nominal command of the South Carolina militia officer, Colonel Palmer.

Though Washington and Mackay were to be defeated at Fort Mifflin, the seminal incident of The French and Indian War, even Washington did not attribute any part of the cause to lack of co-operation on the part of the Captain. Their relationship was strained but correct. Washington was later to remark that Mackay was a brave and able officer. It is of interest to note that on this occasion, when both signed the surrender document, Mackay took pains to sign his name rather boldly above that of Washington.

Mackay resigned from the service shortly after the experience at Fort Mifflin and thus escaped participation in the major war that followed. He retired to his southern plantations and became something of a Grand Old Man in the territory. Washington was later to recall his experience with Captain James when, in 1791, a Robert Sinclair wrote him from Scotland enquiring after him. On May 6, 1792, Washington replied -

I have received your letter of the 12th of December, in which you request information respecting Captain James Mackay ...

The only information in my power to give you ... is that my acquaintance with Captain Mackay commenced in the army, in the year 1754, when I commanded the troops, which were sent to prevent the encroachments of the French upon the western boundaries of the then colonies. Captain Mackay then commanded an Independent Company, either from Georgia or South Carolina, and was captured with me by an army of French and Indians, at a place called the Great Meadows. In 1755, he left the service, sold out, and went to Georgia.

I heard nothing of him from that time till about five or six years ago, when he went by water from Georgia to Rhode Island on account of his health. On his return to Georgia by land, he was seized either by the complaint for which he had gone to Rhode Island, or by some other disorder, and died at Alexandria; not at my house, as your letter mentions. I was not informed of his being at Alexandria until after his death, which was a circumstance that I regretted much, not only on account of the regard which I had for him, from

our former acquaintance, but because I understood that he was then on his way to pay me a visit, and had expressed an anxious desire to see me before he died. I do not know whether Captain Mackay left any family or not; for, from the time of his quitting the service until his death, as I observed before, I knew nothing of him. I have, however, been informed, that he was possessed of a handsome property in Georgia.

William Harden, an eminent Georgia historian, covered the above material in a 1917 article in the Georgia Historical Quarterly titled, "James Mackay of Strathy Hall, Comrade in Arms of George Washington." Harden was one of the first, if not the first, to declare that James was one of four brothers who came to Georgia, "Hugh, Patrick, James and Charles," and further speculated that Hugh Jr. was a nephew to Hugh Sr. This was perhaps the beginning of the confusion which has been so often replicated since that time.

James Mackay's early and important connection with Washington requires that he be at least "foot-noted" in collections of Washington's own writings or any biographical material concerning him. He is universally misidentified usually by some version of Harden's speculation. But, once again with the assistance of The Book of Mackay, and one other document, the proper fixing of James Mackay of Strathy Hall in the firmament of the Clan Mackay is comparatively easy.

In the first place, the name of Mackay's estate on the Great Ogeechee in Georgia, "Strathy Hall" is of significance, for there was a branch of the Mackays called the Mackays of Strathy who are treated in detail in The Book of Mackay. Moreover there is a will of a certain Hugh Mackay of Jamaica in both the Jamaica and Georgia records where James and his daughter, Barbara, are primary beneficiaries. The relevant portion of the Mackays of Strathy section of The Book of Mackay reads as follows -

HUGH MACKAY (Fourth of Strathy), m., first, Barbara, dau. of Patrick Murray of Scotsclader, Halkirk, to whom he gave sasine in life-rent of the lands of Armadale, 11th August, 1716, issue five sons: -

John, who succeeded and of whom follows: George; Patrick; James and Hugh. The four latter sons are all mentioned in a bond of provision by their father, 23rd October, 1721 (Caithness Sheriff Records).

He m., secondly, Jane, dau. of William Budge, Toftingall, Watten, to whom he gave sasine in life -rent of Strathy lands, 8th February, 1726. He d. before 1729.

JOHN MACKAY (Fifth of Strathy), m. Janet (who d. at Strathy, 19th May, 1775), dau. of William Sinclair of Scotsclader, issue four children.

1) Hugh, had Sasine of Armadale 28.9.1752 and died soon after. .. There is at least one error in the above entry - the last mentioned, Hugh, son of John of Strathy, did not die soon after 1752. He went to Jamaica and died about a decade later having married a Sarah Morgan, who subsequently married a Dr John Gordon of the family of Carrol in Sutherland. A letter in

the Scottish Record Office from Jamaica to Donald Ross, Writer in Edinburgh, remarks, "You have no doubt heard of Dr Gordon's marriage with the widow Mackay, Strathy's son." (15) But even without this correction, which is not essential to the argument, consider the following abstract from a Jamaica will which was also filed in Georgia.

Mackay, Hugh, St Ann Par., Co. Middlesex, Jamaica, will made June 11, 1763 (recorded Sept. 17, 1764). Names: brother John Mackay, Strathy, Kingdom of England and Scotland; John's son, Ltd. Hugh Mackay, decd., late of St. Ann Par., Jamaica; children of John Sinclair, Scots Caldell (sic), Kingdom of England and Scotland, whose mother was a sister of Hugh Mackay; **brother James Mackay of Georgia; Barbara Mackay, "my niece" and daughter of James Mackay; ...**

It is scarcely necessary to point out that Capt. James Mackay did indeed have a daughter, Barbara, for the above combination of records is, in my view, conclusive. James Mackay of Georgia was brother to John Mackay, Fifth of Strathy in Scotland and to Hugh Mackay of St. Ann's Parish in Jamaica. The Mackays of Strathy were descended from a brother of Donald, First Lord Reay. James Mackay of Georgia was second cousin, thrice removed, to Hugh Sr. of Georgia and even more remotely related to Patrick.

The analysis of the immediate family of James Mackay in Georgia is rather complicated. Harden says he had three daughters, "Mary, who married Hugh Clark and predeceased her father; Ann who married James Maxwell and Barbara who married Roger Kelsall." We can be sure of Barbara, both on account of the above citation, and because James acknowledges his Kelsall grandchildren in his will of June 10, 1785. The Kelsalls inherited Strathy Hall but, as they were Loyalists, they subsequently sold the property. He also mentions grandchildren, surnamed Maxwell as children "of my deceased daughter, Ann," as well as some Clark descendants, but I suspect this may not be all as straightforward as it seems. The land transfer documents of Georgia abound with references to James Mackay who seems closely connected with Clarks, Maxwells and Stephens. In fact as early as 1749 when Georgia was still under the jurisdiction of the Trustees, Captain James requested a land grant "in behalf of his Son in Law, John Stephens ..." In the eighteenth century such terminology as "son-in-law" frequently did not have its modern meaning - it was commonly used when step-son was meant. Similarly, they would often simply say, brother, sister, son or daughter etc. without any distinction between in-laws, step- or full blooded relations. It is difficult to sort out all the mentioned relations of James Mackay without invoking the notion that he married a widow with children by a previous marriage. There is no doubt that his wife's name was Ann and I suspect her full name was Ann Stephens. In fact there is a rather convenient candidate for the position. In the early 1740s James was in command of the fort at Frederica about which time there was a census of the town (16). Lot 44 was occupied by "Ann Stephens, widow to a corporal and sutler to the General's Company." She is said to be an innkeeper, to have 5 children and a "large well built house with outhouses and conveniences". One hesitates to suggest such a purely speculative though rather charming possibility, but it would be consistent with the complexity of

the Captain's relationships.

A further "mystery figure" in the life of James Mackay was one Donald Mackay who formed a partnership with James Spalding of Sapelo. Spalding's descendants were to become among the "Rich and Famous" of Georgia but Donald Mackay, a onetime Justice of the Peace at Frederica, died young in 1768 at **Strathy Hall**. His will refers to his mother, Barbara Mackay, and to his two natural daughters. Captain James Mackay, his wife, and Miss Sally Stevens were bequeathed money to buy mourning clothes. His sister, Jane, was married to William MacIntosh. I propose yet another highly speculative notion as to who this Donald might have been. In the *List of Early Settlers* one finds a Barbara Mackay (nee McLeod), widow of a James Mackay, farmer, who was slain at Moosa. She has four children at this time, 1741, one of whom is Donald, aged 9, and another, Jeanne (or Jane) aged 6. It may simply be that Capt. James befriended the mother and her fatherless children and may have been of some assistance in their upbringing.

Edward Kimber, the author of the contemporary *Relation of a Late Expedition to the Gates of St. Augustine*, was rather given to hyperbole. In his view, Oglethorpe was something of a God-like figure. But he would have had no reason to close his account with a tribute to the character of James Mackay if the sentiments expressed were not sincerely held -

I can't relinquish my subject, Dear Sir; without just touching on the Character of a young Gentleman, who was left Commander in Chief at Frederica, in the General's Absence, Captain-Lieutenant James Mackay; who at an early Age and in a Service, where the Marrow of the Military is hardly acquirable; has established the Reputation of an able and experienced Officer: But that Encomium, you'll find, falls far short of the rest of his Character, when I inform you, that to the sweetest Temper, is joined the most generous Soul. Courageous, just, virtuous, humane, kind, and temperate, he blesses all who know him, and restores the Golden Age wherever he appears: And 'tis not barely Gratitude for Favours received that draws from me this Panegyric; but the Conviction I am under, that he deserves this, and more, from all that ever had the Honour to be acquainted with him.

CHARLES MACKAY arrived with Hugh Sr.'s band of immigrants in January, 1736 - he was Age 17, according to the List of Early Settlers. Though he was indisputably Hugh Sr.'s nephew we have been unable to discover his parentage. Ensign to Captain John Mohr MacIntosh's Highland Independent Company, which was largely recruited from the settlement at Darien, he assumed the command when MacIntosh was captured at Fort Moosa and taken to prison in Spain. As we have seen, he was accused of cowardice at Fort Moosa by Coronet Kenneth Baillie although, according to the account of Hugh Mackay Jr., he received several wounds and lost a finger during that engagement.

In midsummer 1742 the Spaniards launched an invasion of Georgia, landed on the southern extremity of St. Simon's Island and began probing to the north toward the Fort at Frederica where Oglethorpe had assembled his forces. Literally running down the trail from Frederica, Oglethorpe and a

mixed body of his men successfully repulsed the invaders, at least temporarily. Returning to Frederica to marshal his troops more effectively, Oglethorpe left a small body in position to ambush any immediate advance of the enemy. The Spanish grenadiers, marching to recover the fallen and dispersed from the first engagement, fell into the trap and heavy firing ensued. Outnumbered, though effectively concealed, the majority of Oglethorpe's regulars cut and ran for Frederica. Only a single platoon under Lt. Patrick Sutherland and the Highland Independent Company with a few rangers under Lt. Charles Mackay stood their ground until Oglethorpe arrived with effective reinforcement. This confrontation, known as The Battle of Bloody Marsh, involved a tiny fraction of the nearly 3000 British and Spanish troops assembled on St. Simon's but, reminiscent of the mirror image engagement at Fort Moosa two years before, it was sufficient to discourage further efforts, and the Spanish withdrew.

Charles Mackay and Patrick Sutherland, two young Gentlemen of Sutherland, thus became the heroes of Bloody Marsh, the last engagement between the British and Spanish in America. Oglethorpe mounted yet another expedition towards St. Augustine in the following year, the subject of Edward Kimber's *Journal*, but no effective contact was made.

No doubt because of the failure to distinguish correctly one Mackay from another, it has never been pointed out that Charles Mackay, who was accused of cowardice at Fort Moosa, was the same gentleman lauded as a hero at Bloody Marsh. It is not inconceivable that a proud Scot, and a Mackay no less, was determined to recover his reputation by standing fast before the Spanish, whatever the circumstances. Thus an insult to the pride of a Mackay may have secured Oglethorpe his victory.

After the affair on St. Simons both Patrick Sutherland and Charles Mackay received preferments and land grants, but of Charles little more is heard. Ivers has noted that he witnessed a document at Darien, May 10, 1747, but whether he departed the Colony or quietly settled down in Georgia we cannot say.

SAMUEL MACKAY as noted before, was most likely the young nephew of Hugh Mackay Sr. whom he mentions in his letter to the Trustees in 1735 as being 13 years old and living in London. He was commissioned Ensign in Oglethorpe's Regiment, 5 Aug., 1742 and Lieutenant, 30 July, 1745. Upon the dissolution of the Regiment in 1749 he continued as Lieutenant in one of the three Independent Georgia-South Carolina Companies, that of Captain Raymond Demere. By 25 Nov. of 1754 he had transferred to the 40th Foot where he was promoted to Captain, 20 November, 1755. He is last reported in the Army Lists as a Major in the 60th. Foot, (Royal Americans), 30 Sept. 1761.

Ensign Samuel Mackay participated in the 1743 Expedition to the gates of St. Augustine along with Lt. Mackay (Charles) and Captain Mackay (James), but he receives no particular mention. In fact, aside from a charge of having molested a servant girl along the high road in 1745, Samuel's career

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SOME NOTES ON EARLY TULLOCHS

by J.H. Ballantyne

The Earliest Records

The first Tullochs were based in the shires of Forfar, Kincardine and Aberdeen, and the surname is recorded from 1360 onwards.

The earliest occurrence of the name is that of Alexander of Tulleth who was collector of contributions of the quarters of Glenbervie and Cowie in 1360.¹ Next comes sir Nicolas de Tolach, a priest, who witnessed a deed at Brechin cathedral on 14 Feb 1364/5²; it is possibly he who appears again as collector of contributions of the quarter of Arbroath in 1373.³ Another early Tulloch cleric was sir Fergus, precentor of Brechin, recorded on 7 June 1372.⁴ A 'W de Tulach' appears twice on royal charters in 1369 with his name written in the bottom right hand corner, possibly indicating that he was the writer.⁵

After 1375 firmer ground is reached with the appearance of Walter de Tulach, who was undoubtedly the major formative influence on the family's subsequent fortunes in the succeeding centuries. Walter received royal favour when he got a charter from Robert II in March 1375/6 of the lands of Bonnyton in the parish of Maryton, near Montrose.⁶ Local tradition was that the Tullochs held the land under the burden of supplying fish to the royal table when the court resided at Forfar.⁷ A previous owner of Bonnyton had been William de Capella who had a charter from David II in 1357⁸, and the lands which Walter de Tulach acquired in 1375/6 had been resigned by John de Capella who resigned his office of keeper of the king's chancery, together with the lands of Eroly in the sheriffdom of Forfar, in favour of William de Camera at the same time.⁹ Walter de Tulach was deputy chamberlain of Scotland from 1379 until his death in 1404.¹⁰ In 1383 he married Agnes Mure, said to be a daughter of Reginald Mure who had been chamberlain of Scotland from 1334 until his death in 1341. Agnes was thus a cousin of Robert III,¹¹ and survived to an old age as she was still alive in 1421.¹² During his lifetime Walter built up a substantial landholding and his acquisitions include Balnamoon, 4 miles north-west of Brechin, in 1388;¹³ Auchthandlane in the barony of Kinnell in 1390;¹⁴ Rattray in the earldom of Buchan;¹⁵ fishings on the Dee at Aberdeen;¹⁶ lands of Polknave in the sheriffdom of Stirling and land at Balhelves¹⁷; rights of pasturage on Montreathmont Moor, which lies between Montrose and Forfar, in 1391;¹⁸ and, from the abbey of Arbroath, the lands of Tulloes and Craichielying by the Vinny Burn in the parish of Dunnichen.¹⁹ By 1389 Walter had been knighted²⁰, and between 1399 and 1402 he was also chamberlain to Queen Annabella.²¹

The Bishops and the Tullochs of Bonnyton

The spread of Tullochs to other parts of Scotland seems to have been largely due to their success in obtaining prestigious clerical appointments in the 15th century. No less than four Tullochs were appointed bishops between 1418 and 1461, namely Thomas (Orkney in 1418), Thomas (Ross in 1440), Andrew (Caithness in 1447) and William (Orkney in 1461, and subsequently Moray in 1477). Bishop Thomas of Orkney, whose diocese of origin was Brechin, had a brother John, who became abbot of Inchaffray, described as being of noble

race on both sides and kinsman of James I²², Bishop Thomas of Ross, who also originated from Brechin diocese, was also described as being of noble race on both sides²³. Likewise Andrew, a nephew of Bishop Thomas of Orkney, who had the misfortune to die on his way to Rome as bishop elect of Caithness having previously been Archdeacon of Orkney, was similarly described as being by both parents of noble birth²⁴, as was Bishop William, a cleric of Brechin, said to be in his 22nd year on his appointment in 1455 as treasurer of Caithness, but described as a canon of the church of Orkney on his appointment as bishop in 1461²⁵. All this is indicative of a common ancestry given the paucity of Tullochs in the landed gentry of Scotland in the first half of the 15th century.

Thus it seems likely that Bishop Thomas of Orkney was a son of Walter de Tulach and Agnes Mure, and that his kinship to James I was through Elizabeth Mure, the king's grandmother. In a lost manuscript believed to have been written by Thomas Ross, commendator of Fearn, who died in 1595, it is stated that 'there was an honest laird in Angus callit the laird of Bonitoun, Tulloch of surname, his eldest son was callit Sir Walter Tulloch of Bonitoun, knight, who had three sons who were three bishops, ane Bishop of Murray ane Bishop of Ross callit Bishop Thomas Tulloch, and ane Bishop of Orkney callit William Tulloch, these forsaide bishops brought bretheren and kinsmen with them of their own surnames'²⁶. This information fits in to a certain extent with the documentary evidence in that it is known from a document of 1432 that the heir of Walter de Tulach and Agnes Mure was Walter de Tulach, Esq²⁷. However, the writer of the manuscript has confused William Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney and Moray, as being two separate persons. If Bishop Andrew is taken into account (and, as noted above, he was a nephew of Thomas, Bishop of Orkney) then the three sons who became bishops were Thomas (Ross in 1440), Andrew (Caithness in 1447) and William (Orkney in 1461). The supposition then is that these three were sons of Walter de Tulach, Esq., who flourished in 1432.

Walter de Tulach, Esq., was dead by 1438 and was succeeded by his son Walter, who was presumably the elder brother of the three future bishops²⁸. If this was so, it is likely that he was the Walter of Tulloch who received an annuity from the bishopric of Orkney between 1445 and 1454, whose bishop then was Thomas Tulloch²⁹. Walter was succeeded in c1460 by his son Thomas who died without issue³⁰, and was in turn succeeded by his brother Walter in c1470³¹. This Walter, the last of the Tullochs of Bonnyton, appears to have died in the early 1480s, and he left two daughters about whose fortunes and destinies there was much litigation between 1492 and 1503³².

An Alexander Tulloch, apparently a close relative of the last Walter Tulloch, appears on record between 1484 and 1501 in connection with Bonnyton affairs³³, and was possibly the Alexander Tulloch who made a contract with the heir of Alexander Forbes of Tochnone anent the lands and castle of Tochan [Tolquhan] in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen in 1487³⁴. There is less doubt that he was the Alexander Tulloch who in 1493 litigated against Margaret, Lady Dun, and Janet Ogilvy, Lady Leys, for recovery of a gold cross with a ruby, and

seven orient pearls with a piece of bone of the head of St Magnus³⁵. The reference to a relic of St Magnus is interesting. Magnus Erlendsson, Earl of Orkney, had been martyred on the island of Egilsay in c1116 by a blow on the head, and his presumed skull, in an oak coffin discovered in 1919 in the south pier of the choir of St Magnus Cathedral, has a piece missing from it³⁶. This bit of bone had probably come into the possession of the Tullochs of Bonnyton through their connections with the Tulloch bishops of Orkney, and that the jewel in which it was set had been used as a pledge for a debt. Of the other parties in the action Margaret, Lady Dun, a Graham of Fintry, was married to John Erskine of Dun³⁷, and Janet Ogilvy was married possibly to William Thowless of Cononsyth. The lands of Cononsyth along with those of nearby Leys, both in the barony of Inverkeilor, subsequently passed to Mr David Gardin, husband of Janet Tulloch, one of the two daughters of the last Walter Tulloch of Bonnyton³⁸.

Tullochs in Aberdeen

The Tullochs were associated with Aberdeen from an early date and it is possible that the family originated from this area. The first on record in Aberdeen was John of Tulch who was custumar of Aberdeen between 1377 and 1379³⁹. During the following 40 years Tullochs with the christian names of John, Walter and David occur regularly in Aberdeen⁴⁰. In January 1389/90 a Walter Tulach, patron of Tulach, was witness to a sasine of the town of Badfodell which is just to the south of Aberdeen in the parish of Banchory-Devenick⁴¹, and in 1399 and 1400 Walter de Tulach is noted as a landowner in Aberdeen⁴². It is possible that this Walter is the same person as Walter de Tulach, deputy chamberlain of Scotland. However, it is difficult to ascertain what his patronage was; if it was ecclesiastical, then most likely it would be of the parish of Tough in Mar⁴³. The protocol book of sir John Cristisone from 1518 to 1551, covering the area around Monymusk, has a number of persons with the surname 'Touch' but none of these appear to have any connection with the Tullochs dealt with in this article. Another possibility is that Walter de Tulach's patronage was in some way associated with the property of Tulloch, one of the freedom lands of Aberdeen, which lies on the slopes of Brimmond Hill to the west of the city⁴⁴.

There is a note of a charter under the great seal in the reign of David II to Effie, Jean and Isobel Toulch, sisters of Henry Toulch of the lands of Toulch in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen⁴⁵, but it has not been possible to identify these lands, wherever they may be, with any subsequent line of Tullochs.

Tulloch of Hilcarny and Pitkennedie

Another early line of Tullochs presumably connected with the first Walter de Tulach of Bonnyton, because of their interest in Montreathmont Moor, originated with William Tulloch, whose son John and Janet Murray, his wife, received a charter from Robert III of the tofts of Fawnyfauldis. Pitkennedie, along with the office of keeper of the forest of Montreathmont in November 1399⁴⁶. This family also acquired the halflands of Hillcarnie in Fife sometime before 1450 through marriage to a Christian Crawford⁴⁷, and were thenceforth designated 'of Hilcarny' until the sale of Hillcarnie in c1576, after which they

were styled 'of Pitkennedie' for a short period⁴⁸. By 1581 they had disposed of their interest in the Moor of Montreathmont to the Wood family of Bonnyton⁴⁹.

Tulloch of Craigneston

In 1380 David Tulach, brother of Walter de Tulach, had a charter from Walter Lesley, Earl of Ross, of the lands of Cragnachstoun [Craigmoston] and Ednelstoun [Odmoston] in the Mearns, and the mill of Baldany in Banffshire⁵⁰. This charter was confirmed by Alexander, Lord of the Isles in 1448⁵¹. John Tulloch, son and apparent heir of John Tulloch of Craigneston, appears as a witness in 1462⁵², and in 1494 John Tulloch of Craigneston received sasine of the lands of Nether Craigneston in the sheriffdom of Kincardine⁵³, and from then on the Tullochs of Craigneston are a well-documented and separate line from the other Tullochs⁵⁴.

Touch [or Tulch] of Portertown

In January 1443/4, in confirmation of an earlier decret in May 1442, the lands of Portertown and Orchardfield (also called Orchardtown), in the sheriffdom of Kincardine, were apprised by Gilbert Menzies, burgess of Aberdeen, from John Touch of that Ilk and Walter Touch, his son, in respect of a debt of £160⁵⁵. Walter Touch got back from Gilbert a 20 year tack of these lands⁵⁶, but in February 1487/8 his son Walter renounced all rights to them in favour of Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk⁵⁷. The place-names of Portertown and Orchardtown are now lost, but the lands were in the parish of Fordoun and had rights of pasturage in the moors of Cammack and Strathfinella attached to them, as is shown by subsequent Arbuthnott charters⁵⁸. As late as 1740 there is a reference to the manorhouse of Portertown built by Mr John Arbuthnott⁵⁹.

Also in 1488 Walter Touch, along with his brother Robert Touch, as son and heir of deceased Walter Touch of that Ilk, with advice of his brother Henry and uncle [eme] Alexander Bickerton, dispoined to Robert Arbuthnott the lands of Auchinyoch, Greencastle, Porterhaugh and Arduthie, in the Mearns⁶⁰.

This rendering of the surname is generally 'Touch', but is given as 'Tulch' on two occasions⁶¹. It is not known whether this family was connected with Tullochs of nearby Craigneston.

Tullochs in Orkney and Shetland

The earliest secular family of Tullochs in Orkney appear to be those of Lambholm who date back to Bishop Thomas's time, and J. Storer Clouston drew up a genealogical tree of this family covering the period down to the 17th century⁶². There seems every likelihood that their progenitor, Nicol Tulloch, was a close kinsman of the bishop⁶³. The Tullochs of Ness in Orkney who were established by the beginning of the 16th century may have been an offshoot of the Tullochs of Lambholm⁶⁴, and it is interesting to note that Christian, daughter of Thomas Tulloch of Ness, was going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Cross of (?Forinen) in Norway in 1529⁶⁵. Another early Tulloch in Orkney was James of Tulach who occurs as a burgess of Kirkwall in 1447 and 1456⁶⁶.

The establishment of Tullochs in Shetland is no doubt associated with the clerical appointments of the 15th century, viz, Malise de Tullach, archdeacon of Shetland from 1430 to 1445, who was said to be of noble race⁶⁷; a David

Tulloch and a Thomas Tulloch who both occur briefly as archdeacon in 1457⁶⁸; Sir David Tulloch, vicar of Northmaven, who was witness to a deed at Kirkwall in 1481⁶⁹; and a sir Fergus Tulloch, said to have bought lands in Unst sometime before 1500⁷⁰. The first record of secular Tullochs in Shetland is of Andrew Tulloch, foud of Northmaven, in 1539⁷¹, and thereafter the main Tulloch stronghold in Shetland was in the parish of Northmaven⁷². In the early or mid 17th century the Tullochs of Fiblister in Northmaven had in their possession a manuscript history which had been written by one of the Tulloch bishops of Orkney⁷³, and this would seem to indicate kinship with one of the earlier Tulloch clerics in Shetland.

Tullochs in Moray and Nairn

The first secular Tullochs in Moray, who were based on Forres and Nairn, do not appear on record until some 15 years after Bishop William's death, and the tradition is that they came with Bishop William from Orkney and were related to him⁷⁴. George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms, writing in 1866, notes that when the Tulloch of Tannachy arms were recorded about the middle of the 18th century, it was stated that they were heirs male and representatives of William Tulloch, Bishop of Moray, 1481⁷⁵.

The first recorded Tulloch in Forres was James Tulloch, described as a burgess in 1497, and again in 1498 when his wife was Marion Brown⁷⁶. In 1508 the priory of Pluscardin granted a tack of a coble's fishing on the Spey to Robert Murray of Fochabers and James Tullauch of that Ilk, no doubt the same James⁷⁷. James Tulloch's connection with Alexander Tulloch, burgess of Forres, who flourished between 1538 and 1576 is not known⁷⁸, but it was Alexander's eldest son Thomas who was the first of the Tannachy line. In about 1535 Thomas Tulloch entered the service of Robert Reid who was then Abbot of Kinloss, and when Reid was promoted to be Bishop of Orkney in 1541 Thomas became his chamberlain until the bishop's death in 1558. Thomas, who died in 1574, was designated 'of Fleurs', a property near Forres which he acquired in 1544 from Andrew Jameson alias Thomson⁷⁹. In 1559 he feued the lands of Tannachy from Walter Reid, abbot of Kinloss and nephew of Bishop Robert⁸⁰, and the designation 'of Tannachy' was adopted by future generations of Tullochs.

Tullochs were also established in Nairn by 1503 when William Tullaucht, son of deceased Thomas Tullaucht, burgess of Nairn, succeeded to a tenement of land in Nairn⁸¹. In 1525 there is a record of an Archibald Tullocht, a landowner in Nairn⁸².

Tulloch of Montcoffer

A Tulloch family of note was that of Montcoffer near Banff, established by 1481 when Alexander Tulloch, son of deceased Thomas Tulloch of Moncuffer, succeeded to his father's halflands of Moncuffyr⁸³. In 1494 Alexander Tulloch of Montcoffer was alleged to have wrongously occupied the lands of Torwethy in the barony of Audane wasted by Arthur Forbes of Rerass⁸⁴. In 1497 Alexander acquired the lands of Brackenhillis in the Forest of Boyne from Walter Ogilvie of Boyne⁸⁵, and he continues to appear in the records until 1507⁸⁶. In 1503 Alexander's wife was Margaret Innes, but he was also said to

have been married to a daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo (d.1477) so it would appear that he married twice⁸⁷. Alexander was succeeded by his brother Alan Tulloch who in 1523 received sasine of the lands and fishings of Montcoffer⁸⁸. Alan had died by November 1525, leaving a widow Katherine Fraser, and a son Thomas who succeeded him. Thomas Tulloch of Montcoffer, who married Janet Innes, was killed at Pinkie in 1547⁸⁹, and was succeeded by his son John who married Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of John, 6th Lord Glamis⁹⁰. John Tulloch of Montcoffer died in October 1555 and was succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth⁹¹.

Acknowledgements

My thanks to Professor Robin Adam and Dr Alan Borthwick for their advice and comments.

Abbreviations

AAB	- Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club)
ADC	- Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes
ADCP	- Acts of the Lords of Council in Public Affairs
CPR	- Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers
CSSR	- Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome
DN	- Diplomatarium Norvegicum
ER	- The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland
HMC	- Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts
NLS	- National Library of Scotland
NRAS	- National Register of Archives (Scotland)
NSC	- New Spalding Club
PSAS	- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
REA	- Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis (Spalding Club)
REB	- Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis (Bannatyne Club)
REM	- Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis (Bannatyne Club)
REO	- Records of the Earldom of Orkeny (SHS)
RMS	- Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum
RRS	- Regesta Regum Scottorum
RSS	- Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum
SC	- Spalding Club
SHS	- Scottish History Society
SRO	- Scottish Record Office
SRS	- Scottish Record Society
TA	- Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland
Watt, Fasti	- Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae (SRS)

References

- 1 ER ii 40
- 2 REB 21; RMS ii494
- 3 ER ii 419
- 4 REB 20 130 Appendix 77
- 5 RRS vi 460 470. The index attributes him as William without explanation
- 6 RMS i 570
- 7 Angus or Forfarshire, by A.J. Warden, iii 160

- 8 SRO, Acts and Decrees, CS,7/262 ff, 158-63
- 9 RMS i 579; Roxburghe Muniments (NRAS 1100), Bundle 706
- 10 ER passim
- 11 SRO, Charters, RH,6/166 180; ER iii lxxiii; Handbook of British Chronology
- 12 ER iv
- 13 SRO, Acts and Decrees, CS,7/262 ff. 158-63
- 14 History of the Carnegies, by W. Fraser, ii 538; SRO, ADC CS.5/14 f.166
- 15 RMS i (Appendix 2) 1737
- 16 RMS i (Appendix 2) 1876; SRO, Acts and Decrees, CS.7/262 ff.158-63
- 17 RMS i (appendix 2) 1909-1910; ER ix 670 676
- 18 History of the Carnegies, by W. Fraser, ii 498-9 538
- 19 Papal Letters to Scotland 1394-1419 (SHS) 349; CPR viii 405, ix 385; CSSR iii 254; Liber Aberbrothoc (Bannatyne Club) ii 72
- 20 Red Book of Menteith, by W. Fraser, i 146; REM 201; ER iii 570
- 21 ER iii passim
- 22 Apostolic Camera and Scottish Benefices, by A.I. Cameron, 10-2; The Bishops of Scotland, by J. Dowden, 261; CSSR iii 41 65 109 127; DN ii 689
- 23 CSSR ii 207 230 iv 319 386; CPR passim
- 24 REO 371; Watt, Fasti; CSSR iv 505 705 1010; DN xvii 547; CPR ix 499 500, x passim
- 25 CPR xi 246-7, xii 134 170 194; Watt, Fasti; RMS ii 1404
- 26 Edinburgh University, Laing MS 666, pp.46-7
- 27 CSSR iii 254
- 28 Liber Aberbrothoc (Bannatyne Club) ii 72
- 29 ER v passim
- 30 Liber Aberbrothoc (Bannatyne Club) ii 111-3
- 31 SRO, Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Muniments, GD, 137/3765; ER ix 676
- 32 Memorials of Family of Wemyss, by W. Fraser, i 90; Scottish Antiquary vi 23; ADC 1496-1501 40 260-1 289 292 328-30 390 408; SRO, Acts and Decrees, CS.7/262 ff.158-63; Angus or Forfarshire, by A.J. Warden, iv 307; RMS ii 2476 3654; RSS i 331-2 773 1645; Liber Aberbrothoc (Bannatyne Club) ii 320 428-9; SRO, ADC, CS.5/10 ff.155-6, 12 f.146, 23 f.135, 24 ff.32-3; ER xiv 608
- 33 SRO, ADC, CS.5/10 ff.155-6; SRO, Acts and Decrees, CS.7/262 ff.158-63; SRO, Tulloch of Tannachie Muniments, GD.107/1/1; Liber Aberbrothoc (Bannatyne Club) ii 214-5
- 34 AAB iii 63; protocol book of James Young (SRS) 1194
- 35 ADC 273
- 36 Orkneyinga Saga, ed H. Palsson and P. Edwards, 95; St Magnus Cathedral, ed B.E. Crawford, 12; PSAS lix 245-51; History of Orkney, by W.P.L. Thomson, 59
- 37 Miscellany (SC) iv xxiv
- 38 RMS ii 3316 3790, iii passim; REB ii 137. Mr David Gardin was in 1507 involved with a John Thowles, citizen of Brechin, in the killing of a man with a golf club (RSS i 1619 3820)
- 39 ER ii 563 613, iii 44
- 40 REA i 172 177; RMS i 793 943; Extracts from Aberdeen Council Register (SC) i 374; Early Records of Aberdeen (SHS) passim; Charters of Aberdeen (NSC) 315-6; Miscellany (NSC) i passim; SRO, Charters, RH.6/248
- 41 AAB iii 262

- 42 Records of Marischal College (NSC) i 15; Early Records of Aberdeen (SHS) 199-200
- 43 The Parishes of Medieval Scotland (SRS)
- 44 The Freedom Lands of Aberdeen, ed D.B. Gunn
- 45 RMS i (appendix 2) 1361
- 46 HMC 7th Report, Appendix, 718-9; Angus or Forfarshire, by A.J. Warden ii 315
- 47 RMSii 348
- 48 ER xi 363*, xv 660; Memorials of Wemyss, by W. Fraser, ii 127 169 175; Sheriff Court book of Fife (SHS) passim; RMS iii 268 752 1487; History of the Carnegies, by W. Fraser, passim; Protocol Book of John Fowlar (SRS) passim; ADCP 411; RSS iii 1512 1581; SRO, Abstracts of Protocol Books, RH,m2/1/21 pp.55-6; Roxburghe Muniments (NRAS 1100), Bundle 1099; SRO, Acts and Decrees, CS.7/39 ff.116-9, 57 ff.485-6, 262 ff.158-63; SRO, Deeds, RD.1/3 ff.459-60, 16 ff.299-301, 23 f.62; SRO, Smyth of Methven Papers, GD.190/3/71/5
- 49 History of the Carnegies, by W. Fraser, passim
- 50 Laing Charters, ed J. Anderson, 65 70
- 51 Fettercairn Papers (NLAS) Acc 4796/131
- 52 Arbuthnott Charters (NRAS 5) 47
- 53 ER x 769
- 54 Fettercairn Papers (NLS) Acc 4796/131; ER xi 366*, xiv 541; RSS i 442; SRO, Charters, RH,6/675; RA iv 67; RMS ii 3750, iii 2039; iv 67; SRO, Deeds, RD.1/4 f.49; Miscellany of Third Spalding Club ii 219
- 55 Arbuthnott Charters (NRAS 5) 27; RMS ii 375
- 56 Arbuthnott Charters (NRAS 5) 28
- 57 Arbuthnott Charters (NRAS 5) 88; RMS ii 1709
- 58 RMS ii 3728; vii 1367 1483
- 59 Annals of Fordoun, by W. Cramond, 63
- 60 Arbuthnott Charters (NRAS 5) 89; RMS ii 1792
- 61 RMS ii 375 1792
- 62 REO 469
- 63 REO 33 51
- 64 REO 460
- 65 REO 209-210
- 66 REO 189 191
- 67 Watt, Fasti; CSSR iii 120, iv 618 1242; DN xvii 480 547 573 1028
- 68 Watt, Fasti; DN xvii 624
- 69 REO 193
- 70 REO 422
- 71 Gardie House Papers, Bressay
- 72 PSAS xii 474-82; SRO, Bruce of Symbister Papers, GD.144/37/1; SRO, Charters RH.6/1765; Oppressions in Orkney and Shetland (Abbotsford Club)
- 73 NLS Adv MS 34.1.8. 608
- 74 Annals of Elgin, by r. Young, 665; Edinburgh University, Laing MS 666, pp.46-7
- 75 SRO, Tulloch of Tannachie Muniments, GD.107/1/1 29-30
- 76 SRO, ADC, CF.5/17 f.160; Blair College Charters (NRAS 18) no.18
- 77 Religious House of Pluscardyn, ed S.R. Macphail, 236

- 78 TA vii 76 80 260; RSS ii 2861 3005, Knights of St John of Jerusalem (SHS) 46; ADCP 490; Rose of Kilravock (SC) 210; Calendar of Fearn Charters (SHS)
- 79 Blair College Charters (NRAS 18) no.51
- 80 NLS Adv MS 29.4.2. x 207
- 81 SRO, Rose of Kilravock Muniments, GD,125, Box 9
- 82 Donaldson & Henderson, Solicitors, Nairn (NRAS 1290)
- 83 SRO, Abercromby of Forglen Muniments, GD.185/2/2 p.143
- 84 ADC 327
- 85 Roxburghe Muniments (NRAS 1100), Bundle 1303
- 86 AAB iii & iv passim; Sheriff Court Records of Aberdeenshire (NSC) i 12 77
- 87 TA ii 175; SRO, Douglas Collection, GD,98; SRO, Tulloch of Tannachie Muniments, GD.107/1/1; SRO, Abercromby of Forglen Muniments, GD.185/2/2, p.144; Scots Peerage iv 71; House of Forbes (Third Spalding Club) 346
- 88 SRO, Abercromby of Forglen Muniments, GD.185/2/2, p.146; ER xv 609
- 89 SRO, Abercromby of Forglen Muniments, GD.185/2/2 pp. 146 148 150; ER xv 637; Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland (Bannatyne Club) i 150*; AAB iv 469; Sutherland Book, by W. Fraser, iii 95; RMS iii 2133, iv 125; Fraser Papers (SHS) 184; SRO, ADC, CS.5/43 f.18
- 90 RMS iv 177; ER xviii 430; Scots Peerage iv 54, viii 280-1; SRO, Acts and Decrees, CS.7/40 f.429; RSS iv 3087
- 91 SRO, Abercromby of Forglen Muniments, GD.185/2/2 pp.152-3

THE SILVER TEA-SET

The only piece of the original four-piece Silver Tea Service of Peter Macquisten is with F.A.M. (55) - the Tea-kettle or Coffee Pot. The original set all bore the maker's initials I.W.; the items weighed 49oz; the year of manufacture was 1832; there were insignia on the sides representing a theodolite and other items, comprising a Tea-pot, Sugar basin, Milk jug and the Tea-kettle or Coffee pot. The Tea-kettle/Coffee Pot is inscribed on the side:

Presented
by the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society
And a few Friends
to Peter Macquisten Esquire
Civil Engineer
in token of their esteem
for his valuable professional services
25 May 1937

The Silver marks are:

Letter 'N' - Year: 1832 **Wm. IV** **Place:** Glasgow **Name:** D McD

By an astonishing set of circumstances a copy of the "Proceedings of the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society at their annual Ploughing Match on 9th February 1827" (from the Paisley Advertiser), has been found.

I was in touch with a Mr J.C. Breignan of Renfrew back in 1990 regarding the above society and he was kind enough to make a search. In May of last year he wrote to me:

"To date I have been unable to trace the minute book of the RAS for the early 18th century. It appears that the Society was wound up in 1953/54 and all the members of the Committee have now passed on, and none of my contacts have any idea of the whereabouts of any of the surviving members of their families.

I think, however, that I have found the type of evidence that may satisfy your search for the origin on the inscription. Enclosed is a (photo) copy of the proceedings of the Society for the 9th February 1827 where on page 7 you will see the Society Treasurer, Mr William Poeck, is made a presentation of two pieces of silver plate for services rendered, suitably engraved and similar in wording to Peter Macquisten's tea pot/kettle.

It was purely by accident that I came across this pamphlet, as it was filed under pamphlets that were mostly religious arguments or poems extolling the beauties of young ladies or the sincerity of Ministers."

In this record two pieces of Silver Plate were presented to the Treasurer of the Society, Mr William Poeck, and there is mention of Peter Macquisten: as the following shows:

Proceedings Etc.

The Annual Ploughing Match, for Premiums given by the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society [RAS] took place on the 19th February 1827, on lands near Hurlet, belonging to the Earl of Glasgow, possessed by Messrs John Wilson & Sons, when 55 ploughs started, and finished the labouring at their respective lots, in a most admirable manner, before five o'clock afternoon. The enclosure, extending to 35 acres, was excellent for a competition of this kind. A number of principal farmers, and a great body of spectators were present to witness this pleasing exhibition of skill. The excellence of the horses - the neat and accurate work performed by the ploughmen - and the excellence of their implements - all met with deserved applause.

The premiums were adjudged:

- 1st To William Blackwood, son of Walter Blackwood, Bottoms
- 2nd William Lochhead, servant to A. Dove, Nitshill
- 3rd George Fraser, Paisley
- 4th William Knitter, son of John Knitter, Bogside
- 5th Andrew Robertson, son of James Robertson, in Hillington
- 6th John Dick, Eaglesholm
- 7th James Kirkwood, son of Allan Kirkwood, Shiels
- 8th David Colquhoun, servant with Mr G. Wilson, Dalmarnock
- 9th James Fawlds, son of James Fawlds in Keneshead
- 10th James Houston, son of James Houston, Allans.

After the ploughing match, about 56 of the members of the society sat down to an excellent dinner in Alexander Dove's Inn at Nitshill. Mr Wilson of Thornly, one of the vice-Presidents, in the Chair. Mr Peak of Meikleriggs, the Treasurer, Croupier. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were given by the Chairman, and by members of this interesting meeting; but our limits do not admit of giving all the particulars and we do not pretend to give the toasts in their order, nor to state the cheering and enthusiasm with which

they were received.

The toasts were:

"The King"

"The Royal Family"

"The Army and Navy"

"The Lord Lieutenant of the County"

"The Vice Lieutenant of the County"

"The Member for the County"

"The Earl of Glasgow, Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire and owner of the soil where this day's ploughing was performed"

"The Agriculture of Great Britain and Ireland"

"The commerce and manufacture of this Empire and may commercial distress soon terminate and be succeeded by increased prosperity"

"Lord Blantyre, the Patron of this Society"

"Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, the President"

"The Secretary of this Society"

The Croupier then gave as a toast, "The Vice Presidents". He then proposed the health of Mr Wilson of Thornley, as one of its earliest benefactors. A member proposed the health of Mr Houston of Johnstone, whose constant attentions to the interests of the society and frequent donations entitle him to the warmest gratitude of all its members. The Croupier next gave the healths of Messrs W.G. and John Wilson jun. liberal benefactors.

"Mr Spiers of Elderslie a benefactor".

The Chairman proposed as a toast, the Right Honble. Sir John Sinclair, the constant and zealous friend of the agricultural interests of the Empire. The healths of the Judges who awarded the premiums (drank with applause). "The 55 ploughmen who have all so very skilfully performed their tasks."

The Chairman then mentioned that he was called upon by the members of this meeting, to perform a very pleasing duty, namely, to express to the Treasurer of the Society their gratitude for his important services, and to confer upon him a mark of approbation. Before doing so, he said, it might be acceptable to the meeting to hear a very short account of the origin, and of the objects of institutions of the kind, in this county; and, having mentioned, that his constant residence, and the habits and occupations of above forty years gave him an intimate knowledge of the progress of agricultural societies in Renfrewshire; he then stated the following outline of these establishments. More than fifty years ago, a society of this kind was established in the parish of Kilbarchan, and to that society a learned and intelligent gentleman, the minister of that parish (a near relative of Mr Warner of Ardeer), addressed several short Essays on Agricultural subjects, written in 1772, particularly on the management of hay and corn harvests, with hints regarding spring labour, suited to our situations, habits and climate. The Rev. Mr Warner, the enlightened and benevolent author of these tracts, awakened the attention of the farms to new and beneficial practices. Knowledge was disseminated, and by degrees, some exertions of skill and of prudence in rural affairs, began to prevail. But though this society discussed and canvassed, and examined

subjects of agriculture at their meetings, they did not employ their funds in encouraging persons of ingenuity and activity to make experiments. The Institution languished - was for some time merely a charitable association, and soon came to an end.

At the beginning of the present century (1802/3), a number of farmers in the parishes of Erskine, Inchinnan and Renfrew associated and formed a Club for improving the breed of cattle, and for promoting Good Ploughing, and this useful institution was attended with the most beneficial effects. The formation of the present "Renfrewshire Agricultural Society" took place eight years ago (1819). Its members are Gentlemen and Farmers in eleven extensive parishes. It embraces the same objects as the former club, and is also designed for extending agricultural science, and improvement in various departments, in proportion as the funds may increase. These funds, though slender, are improving; and it is hoped that they may be soon augmented, and that Landowners, knowing well that a Society of this kind, in order to be extensively useful, requires their fostering care, will give aid towards its advancement.

The Chairman then addressed the Treasurer in nearly the following words: To you, Sir, the members of this Society are deeply indebted for its growing prosperity. I may also say for its existence, in their name, and by their appointment. I present, in this public manner, the pieces of plate which they have prepared for you, a spontaneous pledge of friendship, and as is inscribed upon them:

"A testimony of approbation for gratuitous services."

May you long enjoy the pleasure and happiness which ever attend the consciousness of doing good - happiness surpassing all that wealth can give - while the society continues to prosper (and we trust it shall prosper), a constant joy and satisfaction must be your portion, because you have been the chief instrument in its formation, and in its advancement (rapturous applause). The two pieces of silver plate were then presented to Mr Peock, bearing the following inscription:

Presented

By the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society,
To Mr William Peock of Meikleriggs,
their Treasurer,

In testimony of approbation for valuable gratuitous services.

9th February 1827

The Chairman then moved that the health of Mr Peock, the Treasurer of this Society, "be now drunk in a full bumper." (enthusiastic cheering) Mr Peock then addressed the meeting as follows:

"I accept with much satisfaction this truly handsome testimony of your approbation of my conduct as Treasurer to this institution, at present much enhanced in my estimation, when I view it not merely as a gift of private friendship, but given with a view to promote the interest of an institution whose prosperity I have endeavoured to cultivate, from a conviction of its being calculated to advance the general interests of the country. It is highly gratifying to me to think that my services in a good cause should be so highly

appreciated; that they should be considered entitled to such a distinguished mark of approbation, even by my warmest friends, is what I never could have anticipated. At the formation of this society, I became a member, and was requested to accept office, and in performing the duties of that office, I had the pleasure to receive the zealous co-operation of the other office bearers of the institution, thus rendering the labour comparatively easy and pleasant; and I think I am warranted to conclude, our joint labours have not been wholly in vain: indeed in this opinion I am borne out by the testimony of no less a person than Mr Wilson of Thornly, whose abilities to form a correct estimate of such matters is universally acknowledged. Perhaps as much has been done as could be reasonably expected from our limited means; for it may be observed that, with a few exceptions, of which the family on which farm we have this day wrought, forms one, I say, with a few shining exceptions, it has been an institution, in a great measure conducted and supported by a few practical farmers - a class of men perhaps equally well qualified to conduct the affairs of a local institution, but certainly not so well qualified, nor indeed so much in duty bound to support it, as those having a deeper interest in the soil. I have beheld, with surprise, the seemingly listless indifference with which an institution of this kind appears to be viewed by our large landed proprietors, many of them not even being members. But I conceive it arises either from ignorance of the existence of such an institution, or from a want of consideration; would they reflect on its natural effects, they would easily and clearly observe, that by encouraging it, they consulted their own interest; for it must be obvious, the greater quantity of produce the occupier is able to raise from the soil, he must be the more substantial tenant - he must be the better enabled to look his landlord in the face, with confidence, at term day. Nor are the benefits arising from such institutions confined to the agricultural class - no: they are of a general nature, extending to every individual in the community, and I cannot conceive how any gentleman, however high his rank, however exalted his station, could be more usefully or more honourably employed, than in promoting the prosperity and happiness of his country. I might also advert to the indifference shown to such institutions by the commercial world. They seem to regard them in the same light as charitable societies, calculated only for the benefit of their own members - than which, no view can be more erroneous. Your time will not permit me to enter into any lengthened argument, pointing out the connection between the commercial and the agricultural interests; suffice it at present to observe, that every individual who finds the produce of the soil necessary for his subsistence, must be interested in whatever tends to promote improvement in agricultural science, and if so, it becomes not only the duty, but the interest, of even the commercial world, to encourage institutions having these grand objects in view. But, Sir, instead of encouragement, I have beheld, a kind of hostility between the commercial and agricultural classes, the one seemingly wishing to aggrandize itself at the expense, if not the ruins, of the other. Nor, Sir, do these feelings seem to be confined to one of these classes, they appear to have pervaded many in both, though it must be a fatal policy if acted on by either, and must ultimately tend to their own ruin; for, if we take into view our soil and climate,

our geographical situation, the constitution and government of our country, and, above all, the intelligence and enterprise of our population, we will perceive we are calculated to be a great agricultural, as well as a great commercial nation. That our interests are one, and must stand or fall together. But, Sir, I exhaust your patience (cries of no, no! - go on) and will only further observe, that he who will render the barren waste fruitful, who will grow an additional peck in his field, or produce an additional pound of butter from his dairy, is a real benefactor to his country - he is a true patriot. I again offer my heartfelt acknowledgements to the society in general, and in particular to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in this matter, for this truly distinguishing mark of their approbation. (Great cheering and much applause.) After the cheering with which this speech was attended, had subsided, the chairman said, that he was about to propose the health of a Noble Duke in the neighbouring county of Lanark; and he would previously remark that in this west district of Scotland there exists the very best breed of draught horses, and this breed of horse was introduced by one of His Grace's ancestors; for the late Rev. David Ure, minister of Uphall, a man of deep research, has given an account of this valuable and much esteemed breed, by mentioning in his writing that, "...it is said that one of the ancestors of the Duke of Hamilton brought with him to Scotland, six coach-horses originally from Flanders, and sent them to Strathaven, the castle of which was at that time habitable. The horses were all entire of a black colour, remarkably handsome. The farmers in the neighbourhood readily embracing the favourable opportunity, crossed the foreign breed with the common Scotch kind, and thereby procured a breed superior to either, which has been uniformly improving...". He would now propose: "The Duke of Hamilton."

The Chairman next proposed the following toasts:

"The Highland Society of Scotland."

"Mr Cleland of Glasgow, and thanks to him for his excellent arrangements for the Highland Society's cattle show in that City."

"Provost Farquharson of Paisley - whose constant diligence and great exertions in procuring supplies to relieve the distressed population of that town and neighbourhood, are beyond all praise."

"The Magistrates of Pollockshaws."

The Provost returned thanks.

Toast proposed by a gentleman connected with the parish of Kilbarchan -

"The memory of the Rev. Mr Warner."

Mr Wilson mentioned, that in this age when all are actively engaged in useful industry, we have no conception of the indolence of our farmers in former periods. The excellent clergyman, to whose memory this society has just now done honour as the farmer's friend, found it absolutely necessary to admonish them to early ploughing. He would now give a toast -

"Successful Spring labours, and a good Seed-time."

Next - "Mr James Robertson in Hillington, the son of the first practical farmer who laboured his farm, in Renfrewshire (near 60 years ago), with a

two-horse plough, and without a driver."

Mr James Robertson returned thanks for the honour done to him and to the memory of his father.

"Dr Coventry, Professor of Agriculture, and may agricultural science soon become a branch of education in all our colleges."

"Mr M'Farlane, the ordinary Preses of this Society - a good man and a good farmer, who gained the first and second premiums (£60) given for good cultivation on the estate of Pollock."

Mr M'Farlane returned thanks.

The following were given by the Croupier and members at his end of the table:

"Lord Kelburne, and members of the R.A.I.S. Fox Hunt, and thanks for their donation of £10.

A member of the Hunt expressed his belief that the donation would be repeated.

"The Coursing Club, and thanks for their regular annual donation of six guineas."

A member of the club expressed the admiration of the Club of the Farmers excellent cultivation, and said a donation will be continued.

"The Countess of Glasgow."

"Lady Maxwell of Pollock."

"Mr Wilson, Cowglen, one of our benefactors."

"Mr Peter M'Quisten, engineer, who labours for this society gratuitously in measuring and allotting lands at all their ploughing matches."

Mr Wilson left the room at 11 o'clock, amidst the plaudits of the members - when Mr M'Farlane took the chair of the convivial meeting - which broke up about midnight.

Note: 1. There are over 35 Toasts proposed at this dinner - they must have been a hard drinking crowd!

2. Several of the Villages, Hamlets etc., mentioned cannot be found on a detailed Glasgow area map of the 1980s.

Review

Historical Sketches of Pathhead and Vicinity

Robert Brodie - 152pp Kirkcaldy District Library

This is a facsimile reprint of a book published in 1863. The writer lived in the area, the estate of Dunnikier on which the town of Pathhead is situated, now part of the Royal Burgh of Kirkcaldy, and was for 40 years "engaged in the business of the Feuars". The book starts with the details - Streets and Roads, Burying Ground, the Fairs, Witches, Education, Ecclesiastical money, the Farm and ends up with a general history of the town. The population of the parish of Dysart in which it lay increased from 2367 in 1755 to 8794 in 1861. N.B. Slightly shortened review because of space.

This and much other fascinating information can be found in this book, which can be obtained from Kirkcaldy District Libraries, East Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy KY1 1XT

OBITUARY SHEILA MITCHELL

Sheila Macbeth Mitchell, one of Scotland's best known family historians, recently died in Bath in her 104th year. For many years she and her husband (the late John Fowler Mitchell, C.I.E., one of the founder members of the Scottish Genealogy Society), systematically recorded all the pre-1855 inscriptions in numerous Scottish kirkyards, creating an invaluable record for people tracing their ancestry. She was awarded the M.B.E. for her services to genealogy in 1980, and in 1993 was elected as an Honorary member of the Society.

As they traced their own family trees, John and Sheila Mitchell soon found out that old gravestones are one of the main sources of information before registration of births, marriages and deaths was made compulsory in 1855. They accordingly made systematic lists, not only of their own family graves, but of all pre-1855 inscriptions in most of Central Scotland. In all kinds of weather they could be seen brushing the lichen off old stones, deciphering worn inscriptions going back to the Reformation, and carefully replacing the turf over stones which had long been concealed. Returning to their home in Edinburgh, they laboriously typed out and indexed their notes; made plans of each burial ground and hand coloured maps of each county recorded; churned out several hundred copies of each list on an ancient duplicator; and dispatched their completed volumes on orders received from libraries and genealogists across the world.

Their published volumes of inscriptions in eight Scottish counties, most of which have had to be reprinted to meet demand, have been a valuable source of income to the Society. They were still active until well into their nineties, and their example stimulated a number of volunteers to extend their work to other areas.

At the age of 86, Mrs Mitchell answered an appeal from Jacques Cousteau for survivors of the sinking of the *Brittanic* on 21 November 1916. This White Star liner was built as the sister ship of the ill-fated *Titanic*, but was converted into a hospital ship when war broke out in 1914 and brought many wounded soldiers home from Gallipoli. On her second outward journey (fortunately with no wounded on board) she sank near the island of Kea from an explosion - from a torpedo according to the British account, or from a mine according to the German Imperial Navy. 60 years later Cousteau with difficulty located the wrecked ship on the bed of the Aegean, and Sheila Mitchell flew there to give him her clear memories of the sinking. She even descended to the seabed in Cousteau's mini-submarine to see round the wreck.

After reaching her centenary, her eyesight and mobility deteriorated and very few of her old friends survived. She retained a remarkable memory, however, and was rarely at a loss for an anecdote of her full and active life. As one of her 8 grandchildren said when she died, "this is the end of an era".

Some Recent Additions to the Library

John Drummond of Quarrel	R.M. Hatton
Dunkeld Cathedral M.I. s	collated: E. Cox
Dunkeld Remembered	ed. E. Cox
Memory of a Nation	J. Fergusson of Kilkerran
The Castles of S.W. Scotland	M. Salter
Gray's Annual Directory 1832-33	-
List of Inhabitants on the Duke of Argyll's Property in Kintyre in 1792	ed. A.I.B. Stewart
The Aberdeen Almanac - N. Register 1925	-
The Glasgow P.O. Annual Directory 1838-39	-
The Post Office Annual Directory 1822	
An Enlightened Scot	A. Clark
The Biographical Register Of Swaziland to 1902	H. M. Jones
The Ruthven Family Papers	S. Cowan
A Shipping Venture - Turnbull, Scott & Co. 1872 -1972	A. & R. Long
The College of Justice - Stair Soc. 1785-1830	R. K. Hannay
The Scottish Whigs and the Reform of the Court of Session	N. Phillipson
The Falkirk & Callendar Regality Court Book Vol.1 1638 -1656	ed.D.M.Hunter
The Stair Society - Miscellany III	ed. W.M. Gordon
Selkirk Protocol Books - 1511-1547	Tr. & Ed. T. Maley & W. Elliot
Directory of Scottish Settlers in N. America 1625-1825 Vol.VII	D. Dobson
Clergy of Connor	comp. J. B. Leslie
The Lord Provosts of Glasgow	-
Edinburgh & Leith P.O. Directory 1964-65	-
Summary Update of Hugh Morrow Benton Genealogy	J.T. Benton
Scottish Directory & Gazetter 1936-37	-
The Haddingtonshire Almanac for 1920	-
Merchiston Castle School Register 1833-1974	ed.
Boroughmuir High School - A Brief History	comp. S. Ledger
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage 1935	
The First Freemasons	D. Stevenson
Kirkcudbright pre 1855 M.I.s vol.6	ed. A & A Mitchell
Cramond Kirkyard	
The Scottish Congregational Ministry 1794-1993	Rev. Dr. W.D. McNaughton
Ancrum Remembered	comp. A.B.. Luke
Plan of Portions of Glendaruel Estate, Argyll	-
Cumbrian Ancestors 2nd edition	
Roll of Honour 1914-19 John Menzies & Co. Ltd	-
The Mariners of Angus 1700-1800 Part 1	D. Dobson
P.O. Aberdeen Directory 1935-36	-
P.O. Aberdeen Directory 1951-52	-
History of the Skinners of Glasgow	H. Lumsden
30 Years at Portlethan	trans. B. & S. Beverley
Index to Surnames in 1857 Census for Banff Vol.1	Indexer M. Shand

Jaarboek, Central Bureau voor Genealogie -47	-
Plan of the Estate of Livingston, Kirkcudbrightshire	-
The Union Bank of Scotland Ltd., Roll of Honour 1914-18	-
Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-19 Part 26 The Royal Scots Fusiliers.	-
Aberdeen Grammar School Roll of Honour 1939-45	-
The Sinclaire family of Belfast 1660-1960	Mrs. St. Claire Lappe Daub
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage 1904	-
Active Service Record, Soc. of W.S. 1939-45	-
Thom's Directory - Ireland 1950	-
Thomson (family history)	G. Thomson
Royal Flying Corps, Casualties & Honours 1914-17 Comp.	G.L. Campbell
The Arctic Navy List 1773-1873	C.R. Markham
The Scots Army 1661-1688	C. Dalton
South African War - Honours & Awards 1899-1902	-
Soldiers Died in the Great War Part 6 - The Royal Scots	
Soldiers Died in the Great War Part 30 - The K.O.S.B.	
Soldiers Died in the Great War Part 31 - The Cameronians	
Soldiers Died in the Great War Part 46 - The Black Watch	
Soldiers Died in the Great War Part 63 - The H.L.I.	
Soldiers Died in the Great War Part 65 - The Gordon Highlanders	
Soldiers Died in the Great War Part 77 - Various	
Casualty Roll for the Zulu & Basuto Wars S.A. 1877-79	comp. I.T. Tavender
British Officers Taken Prisoner 1914-18	
The Bond of Sacrifice Vol.1 (Officers' deaths in Great War)	
Soldiers of the Raj	comp. G.W. de Rhe-Philipe and M. Irving
Lands & their owners in Galloway Vols 1 - 5	P.H. McKerlie

NOTES

SCOTTISH OPR ADDENDA INDEXES

The Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in co-operation with the Office of the Registrar General for Scotland is pleased to announce the November 1993 publication and distribution of a three-microfiche set of Addenda Indexes to be used in conjunction with the 1990 edition Indexes to the Old Parochial registers of Scotland (OPR Indexes).

The three (3) Addenda Index microfiche, containing some 31,000 Birth and Marriage entries NOT included in the 1990 edition OPR Indexes, are to be used in conjunction with the 1990 edition OPR Indexes. These additional record entries have been gleaned variously from Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) register sources, newly recovered entries in original parish microfilms, and corrected or previously missed records reported by users of the 1990 Indexes. Birth/Christening entries and Marriage entries are separately indexed. Each index is sequenced alphabetically by surname irrespective of the country involved. There are no given name indexes on the Addenda microfiche.

The three Addenda Index microfiche carry Family History Library call Number 6025610, parts 0001 through 0003, thus providing for them to be inserted at the front of 1990 edition OPR microfiche sets.

Since the Addenda went to press, baptism registers for 1711-44 and marriages 1711-1718 of Inverkeithing and Rosyth United Parishes, County Fife, long since classed as lost are to be found in the custody of the Scottish Record Office, Court of Sessions Productions. These are not known to be on microfilm. For details and access to the records see List and Index Society Special Series, Vol 23; Ref CS96, publ 1987, London. Copies of this publication are widely extant, one being at the Family History Library, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. D. Montgomery, a member of Suffolk Family History Society, is willing to provide reciprocal research in Suffolk and Norfolk records in return for help in tracing details of her husband's grandparents, who lived in Edinburgh in the 1880's. Anyone wishing to take advantage of this offer should contact her at 14 Wissett Close, Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 8PT.

REVIEWS

Dunkeld Remembered

by Mary Crerar, Elizabeth McIntosh, & Mary Wilson Angus

This is the second edition of a charming booklet produced by Dunkeld & Birnam Historical Society and edited by Eileen Cox. It contains the reminiscences of the authoresses from the middle of the last century; as the editor writes, it shows how those destined to live in the twentieth century may prove to have lived through a social revolution as stirring as the agricultural revolution of the eighteenth century and the industrial one of the nineteenth.

These inhabitants of the small town of Dunkeld tell of times when no bridge connected them with Birnam, and even when the bridge over the Tay was built, there was no great intermingling of communities. Dunkeld was a staging post and a place where the Duke of Atholl had a residence. If at one time it had 30 pubs, these were reduced over the years to three, and it is remarkable that owing to the land being enclosed so that the dwellers could not keep cows, there were times when no milk was available.

The fascinating events remembered by the ladies, which are enlivened by old photographs and drawings, are an authentic feeling of the life of the town in the past century - of children being prescribed dancing as a cure for constipation and of worshippers taking a bunch of apple ringey to church with them to sniff in order to keep awake during a long sermon.

For anyone interested in how life was lived in a small town in the last 150 years this is most strongly recommended. It can be got from Mrs. E.E. Cox, Blackhill, Dunkeld, Perthshire PH8 0HQ, price £5 inclusive of postage.

Dunkeld Cathedral Memorial Inscriptions

46 pages - £2.50 and post 50p

This booklet of the Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society contains all extant inscriptions, 181 in number, printed verbatim. It contains, too, indices of people, places, trades, and professions, and there is included a plan of the Cathedral and Graveyard with the location of the memorials and the masons' marks. The Society has already produced memorial inscriptions in Caputh Graveyard and Little Dunkeld Churchyard.

The list of inscriptions is preceded by an article on the Pre-Reformation Cemetery at Dunkeld and an examination of its extent and boundaries by Murray Robertson; and the notes by the Editor, Mrs. Eileen Cox, refer to the paucity of gravestones and memorials considering the thousand years' presence of Christians on the site. The booklet can be obtained from her at Blackhill, Dunkeld, Perthshire PH8 0HQ.

Roxburgh: Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions IX

Edited by Elspeth Ewan iv + 58pp Card covers ISBN 1 874232 07 5

Galashiels: Borders F.H.S., 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park TD1 2BG 1993

£5 (members £4) + 50p postage UK Overseas airmail £1.50

The Borders Family History Society have produced their 9th volume listing 323 inscriptions from Roxburgh kirkyard. Roxburgh village and parish church lie south of the River Tweed, 3 miles from Kelso on the A699. The River Teviot intersects it from north to south. Of the old Royal Burgh which stood on a level sward in front of the old castle ruin, and was steeped in Scottish history, not a trace remains.

This volume contains inscription from 323 stones. There are 18 memorials recording Scotts; 16 for Hopes; 13 for Ker/Kerr, including three for the old family of Kerr of Chatto and Sunlaws; 11 each for Turnbulls and Hendersons; 9 for Hoggs; 8 for Robsons; 7 each for Richardson and Tait; and 6 each for Hay and Johnstone. There are several illustrations of headstones, including one for centenarian Andrew Gemmel, who died in 1793, and was the prototype of Eddie Ochiltree in Sir Walter Scott's novel, *The Antiquary*.

The front cover has a drawing of the parish church and churchyard by John Sprott, and the back cover has a photograph of the War Memorial, which is interesting in that it records the death dates for the 15 men of the parish who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I (1914-19). Other useful features are a map of the area, a thumbnail sketch of Roxburgh by Miriam Fish, the names from the Hearth Tax of 1691-95, and a list of the parish ministers. This is a well produced book.

SENNACHIE

A Guide to the Recording of Oral History.

This booklet of 3 pages produced by Scottish Ethnological Archive of the National Museums of Scotland gives advice on getting information from older folk covering the last two generations. It points out that we are all historians, whether we realise it or not, and it encourages the recording of recollections of older folk in a systematic way.

It lists helpfully the details of information which should be asked for, though it is not a complete questionnaire. It is most useful for anyone who is trying to obtain from older relatives information which will disappear with them, and deals with such "pumping" in a sympathetic way.

Copies can be obtained from Dr. Alexander Fenton, the research director of the Archive at Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD.

FLITTING THE FLAKES

The Diary of a Stonehaven Farmer 1789-1797 edited by Mowbray Pearson. Aberdeen University Press and National Museums of Scotland. Dr. James Badenach of Whiteriggs kept a diary meticulously as he farmed the land and improved the estate. It had been owned by the Leith family before he bought it, and it was re-acquired by that family in 1807, when its name was changed to Leithfield. The Badenachs were a local family and the father of Dr. James had farmed a neighbouring estate as tenant, so that he was no stranger to the district and participated in all its pursuits, hunting, fishing and sitting on the Assize.

In the diary, weather is a daily topic and he acquired a pluviometer. Rainfall, wind and temperature are religiously logged, with an eclipse of the sun or a fall of snow recorded. Agricultural practice is naturally a subject of regular comment, and livestock, poultry and pigeons frequently mentioned. Pigs were bred, but seemed to be of interest only as providers of dung. Servants were a source of trouble, with about 12 regular workers on the farm; markets provided a diversion, while mills and distilleries were useful customers for the crops. Needless to say, prices were an absorbing subject for complaint or rejoicing. In those years the price of sheep could vary from 3/9d to 7/6d., while the extremes for barley were between 14/- and 25/- per boll. Coal had to be fetched from as far afield as Montrose, 13 miles away, but lime was readily obtainable at Mathers, a round trip of 18 miles.

Not unnaturally, as an estate owner, Dr. James was concerned with building and reconstructing barns and cottar houses; trees were planted and the garden attended to. "Collyflowers" were bedded out, caterpillars attacked, and pruning attended to in April, while hedges were dressed in the Autumn. For anyone interested in the way life was lived in the country at the end of the 18th Century by a small landowner, this is an intriguing book. Appropriately, Aberdeen University Press is sited at Farmers Hall, Aberdeen, for those wishing to acquire the book.

CRAILING & NISBET

Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, 10.

Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 52pp. Card covers ISBN 1-874232-05-09.

1993. Borders F.H.S.: 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park, Galashiels TD1 2BD.

£5 (members £4) = 75p postage. Overseas airmail £2.60p.

Genealogists owe much to Elspeth Ewan and her assistants, Miriam Fish and Jean Fleming, who have now produced the tenth publication regarding M.I.'s of Roxburghshire. This latest volume comprises the ancient ecclesiastical units of Crailing, Nisbet and Spittal.

Inscriptions are printed in full. The most prolific surnames are Robson and Paton with 16 stones each; Scott 15; Young 13; and Douglas and Brown with 8 each. It is interesting to note that the wife of James Paton of Crailing (d.1826) was Christian Mary Cadell (d.1778). This surname is not recorded in any of the previous nine books, and the nearest earlier record of the surname may be at Haddington, about 35 miles distant from Crailing. William Cadell (1668-1728), was a burgess there.

The work is well illustrated and includes some very unusual carvings on stones. There is a drawing of Crailing Church on the front cover and a photograph of the War Memorial on the rear cover. The names on the Memorial are reproduced, as also those in the Poll Tax record of 1691, and the names of the clergymen. In a brief history of the parish, it is noted that Samuel Rutherford (1600-61), the Covenanting divine, was born at Nisbet, and that David Calderwood, the learned church historian, was minister of Crailing from ca. 1604 to 1641.

SENNACHIE THE SECOND FLEET.

Britain's Grim Convict Armada of 1790.

Michael Flynn. Library of Australian History. £32 (postage £4)

This excellent volume and definitive record of the sailing of the Second Fleet to Sydney in 1790, a journey made infamous by the death toll and the behaviour of the ships' crew and officers in charge of the troops, contains biographical entries in dictionary form of over 1,350 convicts. This alone would make the book invaluable for anyone researching Australian families. It is recorded that the majority of convicts who survived to reach New South Wales lived relatively stable and useful lives.

The biographies, which are "an attempt to present a brief account of the lives of all persons associated with the Second Fleet" is prefixed by a Guide "which aims to reflect the complexity of human relationships and the multifarious nuances of character and motivation"; and the headings reveal the many aspects which have been explored - Soldiers, Aborigines, Homosexuality, London Localities, Child Sexual Abuse, Executions, "How the Second Fleet spoke", are merely some of the sections. Further, by the listing of the Second Fleeters into Irish, Welsh, Blacks, and Jews, additional help is given to Genealogists.

The opening 82 pages given an illuminating story of the strains, tensions and hardships of convicts and crew, and give details of the formation of the Fleet, the urgent need to empty the overcrowded jails, the politics involved in its mounting, and the conditions and feeding of jailbirds and crew. The author sets the scene in which the ships sailed, and the antagonisms which had built up between crew, contractors, and soldiers even before England had been left, which led to a duel. The enormities committed on the voyage created a public scandal and led to the trial of those held primarily responsible. The author, who has researched equally thoroughly the voyage of the First Fleet, is able to draw valuable comparisons between the conditions and travelling time of the vessels and the contracts entered into

by the Government with the respective contractors in a venture which was a partnership of private enterprise and the State.

Much of the tragedy must be blamed on the attempt by the Government to cut costs and transport the criminals more cheaply than on the 1787 sailing, but the contradictory evidence which the trial brought out makes it more difficult to ascertain the truth. It is scarcely disputed that the contractors were guilty of greed, negligence and lack of concern for the value of human life, if not indeed cruelty. But a lack of supervision by the authorities and unwillingness to recognise the cause and remedy for scurvy and the sorry state of health of many of the convicts before even starting the journey all contributed. The fact that those prosecuted were found not guilty by the jury suggests that the public generally did not want to know too much about the disposal of those convicted of criminal offences.

A matching volume - 'The Founders of Australia' - contains biographies of earlier arrivals with facts and figures, statistics, history of the ships, all known portraits of First Fleeters, and a historical background to convict transportation. It contains a comprehensive Index of 10,000 names, places, and subject entries. The cost of the book is the same.

Both books are strongly recommended.

ANDERSON ASSOCIATION

A new association for "The Sons of St. Andrew" was formed in November to discover more about the history of families named Anderson. It is to provide a link between people who have an interest in the origin, history and development of the various branches of Anderson families. This will be done through topical newsletters, and once a year a Journal will be issued containing articles and current family research on Anderson and related families. Practical help will be given in co-ordinating research.

Anyone interested in joining the Association, which costs £12 (or £15 for overseas members) should contact David Waterton-Anderson, Stapleton Lodge, High Street, Carlton-juxta-Snaith, North Yorkshire DN14 9LU.

A BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER OF SWAZILAND TO 1902

Huw M. Jones University of Natal Press

The author, who was appointed as a colonial service cadet to Swaziland in 1956, in his Preface is at pains to point out that this is a biographical register, not a biographical dictionary. He has collected the material over many years, much of it derived from oral tradition; the period covered is from the middle of the last century, when Nwngane left his homestead of Kolalweni and moved West to the headwaters of the Mzinsangu, until the arrival of the British Special Commissioner in 1902, which ended the first period of Swaziland independence.

In the author's words "just about anyone whose name can be reasonably identified has been included", though names mangled beyond recognition have been excluded. The result is an extremely valuable historical and

genealogical aid for anyone interested in the country, one for which are few records.

There are included at the beginning 17 pages of Historical Context, a history of the country for the same period. Again, because of the paucity of records this is both helpful and valuable for anyone wanting to know more about the country and its struggles with the Zulus, the constant slave-raiding by neighbouring tribes, and the internal fights for the leadership. Poisonings and sudden deaths abound; there is much jockeying for position; missionaries are far from popular, and the support of the Boers is to be cultivated. Political instability led eventually to the British colonial administration under a Special Commissioner.

Copies of this highly recommended book can be obtained from the publishers at P.O. Box 375, Pietermaritzburg 3200 South Africa.

SCOTTISH MUSEUM NEWS

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Glenfiddich Living Scotland Awards

Traquair House received an award towards the refurbishment of the archive rooms. Traquair holds important material relating to the Stewart and Maxwell families who have inhabited the house since 1491. The papers have not been sorted and listed since the beginning of the century and the room in which they are stored needs refurbishment to ensure that the conditions are suitable for the preservation of the archives.

QUERIES

- 2303 HOGG George Hogg, son of (?) George, b. Stow 1739 d. Stow 1806, m. Isobel Romanes, Stow 1767; their children were George (b. 1768, m. Betsy Turnbull 1791), and others. Information wanted about the other children and the parents of George and Isobel. **Mrs. Margaret Berridge, 4 Kellet Court, Fairfield Road, Lancaster LA1 5NP.**
- 2304 ROMANES (various spellings) Isobel Romanes, b. 1740 at Stow, d. 4 July 1791 at Stow, m. George Hogg at Stow on 11 April 1767. They had a son George; what other children did they have and what were their dates of birth? Who were Isobel's parents? Is the name Romanes connected with the Border Gypsy Families? **Mrs. Margaret Berridge, 4 Kellett Court, Fairfield Road, Lancaster LA1 5NP.**
- 2305 STUART/DOBSON/FAIRBAIRN Andrew Stuart, m. Margaret Dobson of Selkirk; their daughter Isabella, b. 1796, d. 23 June 1871, m. John Fairbairn (b. 10 May 1792) had issue - Andrew, b. 1814, Thomas, b. 1819, Margaret, b. 1821, John, b. 1822, and Helen, b.

1826. They lived in Selkirk. Information about them wanted. **Mrs. Hilda Downey, Eskdale Farm, RR1 Tiverton, Ontario, Canada NOG 2T0.**
- 2306 **GARDINER** James Gardiner. b.c. 1685, merchant, North Kirk, m. (1) Katherine Smellie and (2) Mary Crocket. His son, Andrew, b. 26 dec 1727, linen merchant, m. Rebecca Penman 21 June 1761. the testament of James was dated July 1745. Wish to correspond with anyone researching Gardiners of Edinburgh. **Mrs. Maxine Flaherty, PO Box 684, Concrete, WA 98237, USA.**
- 2307 **PENMAN** Hugh Penman, jeweller, Edinburgh, b. 1704, d. 1785, m. Katherine Clelland. Edward Penman, goldsmith, b. 1679, d. 1713/33, m. Margaret Durie. James Penman, goldsmith, b. 1649, d. 1733, m. Margaret Cleghorn. John (Johne) Penman, merchant, b. 1613, m. Margaret Dougal(l). John Penman, m. (1) Catharin Hamilton 1605, (2) Rebecca Penman. Would like to exchange information about anyone researching Penmans of Edinburgh. **Mrs. Maxine Flaherty, PO Box 684, Concrete, WA 98237, USA.**
- 2308 **CLELLAND** David Clelland, merchant, South Kirk, Edinburgh, m. 28 Mar 1697 Janet (Jennet) Baillie. (Her testament 27 feb 1756). Their children were Margaret, b. 1698, John, b. 1699, Janet, b. 1700, Jean, b. 1701, James, b. 1702, Helen, b. 1703, Robert, b. 1705, Kathrin, b. 1707, Thomas, b. 1708, David, b. 1710, James, b. 1711, Janet, b. 1712, Euphan, b. 1713, Mary, b. 1715, and Charles b. 1717. Anyone researching this family please contact **Mrs. Maxine Flaherty, PO Box 684, Concrete, WA 98237, USA.**
- 2309 **CROCKET** William Crocket, merchant, NW Parish (testament 6 May 1748) m. Janet Baillie. Their children were Marie (Mary), b. 1696, Catherine, b. 1698, Alexander, b. 1700, Jane, b. 1703, and William b. 1707. Mary m. James Gardiner 30 Apr 1719. Would like to contact anyone researching this line. **Mrs. Maxine Flaherty, PO Box 684, Concrete, WA 98237, USA.**
- 2310 **THOM** James Thom of Wolverhampton, West Midlands, draper, b. 1855 possibly in Stewarton, Ayrshire, d. 1919 in Wellington, Shropshire, m. Annie Cuthbertson of 34 Boyd Street, Kilmarnock (1858-1905), possibly in late 1870's; he lived in Wolverhampton in 1880's, had 14 children, some born earlier in Scotland. Information wanted about Thom family in Stewarton and connection with James Thom b. 1836, son of William Thom, Bard of Inverurie (1798-1848), living in Dundee in 1868, having returned with a wife and four children from New York. **Derek M Thom, 11 Northfield Grove, Finchfield, Wolverhampton WV3 8DW.**
- 2311 **DUNCAN** Alexander Duncan, son of Alexander Duncan m. Elizabeth Sinclair 8 Apr 1823 at Rothesay, Bute. Their two children were born in Rothesay: Margaret (b. 17 Apr 1826), and Alexander (b. 9 Nov 1829 and emigrated to Australia, arriving Melbourne, 11 Feb 1852 on board "Cuthberts"). Information wanted about the family and contact

- with descendants. **Marie Amat, 11 Dodgshun Court, Emu Ridge, Belconnan, ACT 2617, Australia.**
- 2312 **SCHAMPERS** Goord (Geoffrey) Schampers, manufacturer of parts for weaving looms, emigrated about 1750 from Zeelst, near Eindhoven, to Edinburgh; m. in UK Johanna Brown. In 1762, after Johanna's death, her daughter Magdalena, aged 10, returned with her paternal grandmother to the Netherlands where she died unmarried in 1790. Information wanted about Goord. **Dr. D J A Schampers, Bazuinlaan 14, 5402 PC, Uden.**
- 2313 **DODD** Catherine Dodd, m. 1846 George Edward Fairbanks (b. 15 Dec 1824 in Edinburgh). Their children were Jeannette, b. 14 Sept 1847, Joseph, b. 9 Oct 1849 in Cambridge, Mass., and Sarah Catharine, b. 8 May 1847. Further information about the Dodds wanted. **Mrs. Virginia Snowman, 43 Pierce Court, North Weymouth, MAO2191-1408, USA.**
- 2314 **RUTHERFORD** Jeannette Rutherford, b. Duns (?), Scotland, m. George Edward Fairbanks, MD, 1822 in Edinburgh. Their son, George Edward Fairbanks, b. 1824. George, Senior, m. (2) Juaquena Silvana da Maia and moved to Brazil. Information wanted about the Rutherfords and about the second marriage of George Sr. **Mrs. Virginia Snowman, 43 Pierce Court, North Weymouth, MAO2191-1408, USA.**
- 2315 **ARCHIBALD-SCOUGALL-MACKENZIE-SIBBALD** Francis Archibald, (b.c. 1815 in Angus) m. Jane Scougall (b.c. 1815) at Cockpen, MLN 1838. Their children were (1) Francis, (b.c. 1840 MLN), m. (a) in 1865 at South Leith Margaret Sibbald MacKenzie, b. 1844 in Edinburgh to Peter McKenzie, (b 1811 in South Leith) and Elizabeth Sibbald, (b. 1828 in Edinburgh), and emigrated to Canada (their children were Francis, 1866-1877, Agnes Jane, 1868-1921, Albert, 1870-1923, and Francis, 1872-?; (2) James (b. 1849 MLN m. at Leith in 1871 Lucretia Ann Hackett (b. 1846 SCT) and emigrated to Canada; (3) John; (4) Andrew; (5) Jean; (6) Francis m. Isabella Carmichael at Montreal 1875. Information about families wanted. **L A Turner, Box 1025 - 14 Russell Hill Road, Bobcaygeon, ON, Canada, KOM 1AO**
- 2316 **McNICOL/L** John McNicol/L, a painter, grainer and stained glass worker, b.c. 1804, m. Margaret Logan in 1829 in Edinburgh. In 1841 they were living at 79 Queen Street Edinburgh with six children - Finlay, b. 1830, Margaret, b. 1832, Katherine, b. 1833, Christina, b. 1835, John, b. 1838 and Marion, b. 1840. The family went to Manchester in 1840 and except for Finlay emigrated to Canada and then to New York in the early 1850's for work. Finlay m. Isabella Breckinridge in Liverpool in 1857, had four sons and was (?) killed in a riot there in 1886. He corresponded with relatives in Canada/New York and also Queensferry/Edinburgh. Information about the family wanted. **Peter McNicol, 43 Grange Park Avenue, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 4AL.**

- 2317 **BALMERINO** It is said that Arthur Elphinstone 1688-1746, Sixth Baron Balmerino, had no children by his wife Margaret Chalmers. Did he have children by any other woman? **Peter McNicol, 43 Grange Park Avenue, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 4AL.**
- 2318 **BOUCHER/MUIRHEAD** James Boucher, b.c. 1751 at Ceres, Fife, later of Auchtermuchty North, was minister of the Anti Burgher Church in Cumbernauld 1790-1828, m.c. 1786 Isabella Muirhead (b.c. 1773, possibly to the Reverend John Muirhead from Dennyloanhead). They had ten children born in Cumbernauld - Janet, b. 1797, James, b. 1798, John, b. 1802, Jean, b. 1804, George, b. 1805, Robert, b. 1807, Isabella, b. 1809, d. 1888, James, (b. 1812), an excise officer serving in Scotland and North West England, m. (1) Janet Duncan Grindley (b. 1813 in Dalmeny, d. 1850) in 1839 by whom he had four children and (2) Sarah Bainbridge or Rawlinson, widow, in Heversham, Westmorland in 1854, by whom he had six children. He died in Cark in Cartmel in 1898). Information about family wanted. **Peter McNicol, 43 Grange Park Avenue, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 4AL.**
- 2319 **BRECKINRIDGE/MITCHELL/STURGEON** Isabella Breckinridge, b.c. 1827 in Caerlaverock, Dumfries, to Robert Breckinridge, stonemason, and Agnes Scott, had two sisters - Janet, b.c. 1815, d. 1881 at Dumfries, and Margaret, (m. James Mitchell, shoemaker, Dumfries, 1838, d. 1883) and three brothers, William, m. Margaret Sturgeon in 1831 in Dumfries, John, b. 1821, Robert, b. 1823, d. 1847. She married Finlay McNicol in Liverpool in 1857 and had four children. Information about all three families wanted. **Peter McNicol, 43 Grange Park Avenue, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 4AL.**
- 2320 **CAIRD** David Caird, son of Jane Campbell Caird of Arbroath, master in the Royal Navy 1781-1794, killed in action on H.M.S. Impregnable. There is a gap in his service record from July 1786 (H.M.S. Savage) to 8 October 1789 (H.M.S. Gorgon). Seek descendants and details of his travels. **Mrs. M. Gillen, 705 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, London SW1V 3LR.**

Correction. In Vol.XL. No. 4 "The Lipetzes" Page 125, there is a reference to Joseph Shamah, shipping agent; his address is given as Burton Road, Washington, Manchester. It should be Withington, Manchester. Rev.Peter Thorburn.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

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

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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