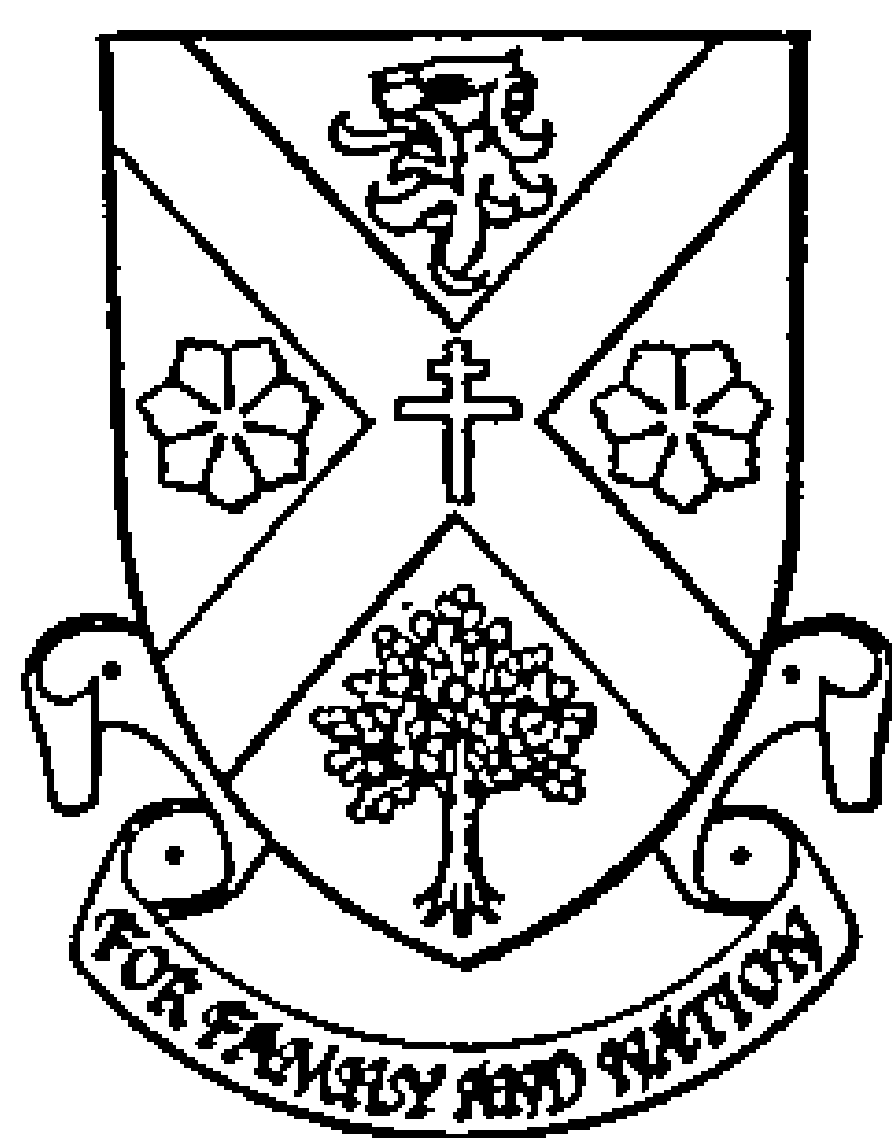


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30p.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, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary, and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary. Information about the Society's publications, and back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist, can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

The Scottish Genealogist

Articles and queries should be sent to the Hon. Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non members.

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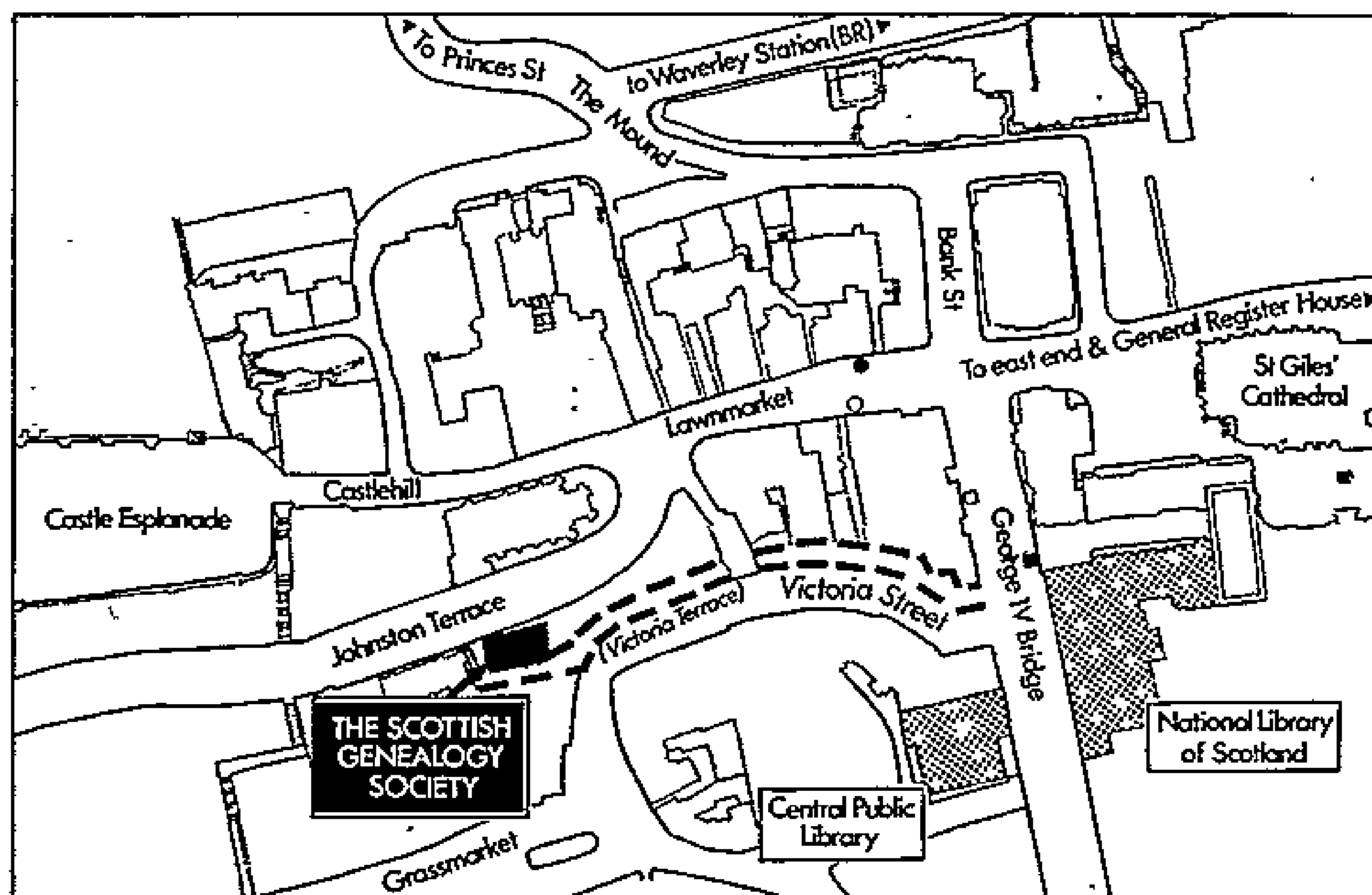
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Library & Family History Centre,

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

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

Tuesday	10.30am - 5.30pm
Wednesday	10.30am - 8.30pm
Saturday	10.00am - 5.00pm



BUSES: ● 1,35,70. ○ 6,34,70. ■ East Scot. 23,45. Fife Scot. X52, X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,43,47,82
□ 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

- 5 September 1994 Library will be closed for upgrading. (see below)
15 September 1994 Thursday - ordinary meeting. 'One Name Societies' - Jess Jephcott.
17 October 1994 Monday - ordinary meeting. 'Catholic Post-registration Parish Register' - Mary McHugh.
11 November 1994 Friday - ordinary meeting. 'Edinburgh Room, Central Library, resources for family history' - Andrew Bethune.
24 December 1994 The Library will be closed.
31 December 1994 The Library will be closed.
16 January 1995 Monday - ordinary meeting.
15 February 1995 Wednesday - A.G.M. NB The Library will be closed at 17.30.
15 March 1995 Wednesday - ordinary meeting. NB The Library will be closed at 17.30.
18 April 1995 Tuesday - ordinary meeting.

WORK ON THE LIBRARY

Rather late in the day we have at last received a starting date for work in our Library - it is **12 September 1994**. To enable us to pack all the books and readers up and put them into storage the Library will be closed from Monday 5 September 1994. The work in the Library is scheduled to take eight weeks. We hope to have the Library open and running again by the end of November, but this depends entirely upon the progress made by the contractor. When the work is complete it is hoped that there will be about 50% more working space where the micro-form readers are presently situated, as the toilet accommodation is being rationalised.

We apologise for the inconvenience this may cause, but it made sense to get the building renovated with 75% grant aid. It is hoped in the near future that the Terrace outside will be the subject of grant aided improvement - more details as they become available.

Orders and correspondence should be sent to the Library where it will be dealt with in the usual way.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

These will now be sent out with the December journal. The current card will be valid until December 1994 for those members who pay their subscriptions in October. The first three meetings of the 1994/95 season are noted above.

1881 CENSUS RECORDING PROJECT

During the summer months work on this project was suspended by all members of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies when they heard that the microfiche were to be sold at £4 each. Negotiations were entered into with the powers that be, and a successful conclusion reached.

The work on transcribing the census material was re-commenced and several counties are now complete. It is hoped that when the library re-opens later in the year that the first sets of 1881 census microfiche will be available for members to consult.

The Scottish Genealogy Society has no batches left for transcription, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those members who have transcribed and checked tens of thousands of names. If anyone still has any of the material to return, it can be brought to any ordinary meeting or put through the door at 15 Victoria Terrace.

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF RESIDENTIAL HISTORIES

One or two people have commented on the personal nature of information being sought by this project. There are two possibilities: firstly to contact the organisers; secondly leave sections blank where information is sensitive and more recent.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

The SRO have announced that the Thomas Thomson House at Sighthill will be opened with 42 kilometres of shelving. This building is purely for storage of records now held at Granton and Corstorphine, and will enable better care of the records and an improved transport services for records held there to be put into practice. In the meantime those records held at Granton will not be available from 5 September 1994 to early December 1994; and those at Corstorphine will not be available from 3 October 1994 to early December 1994. If in doubt about what is available contact the SRO, (tel: 031 556 6585, ext. 2134 or 2136).

The Historical Research Room at General Register House will be shut for the annual stocktaking from Monday 7 November to Friday 18 November 1994 inclusive. The Search Room at West Register House will close for the same purpose from Monday 21 to Friday 25 November 1994 inclusive.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY

Nearly thirty new titles have been added to the sale stock since the last sales sheet was issued in March. All details of these and other books are on the sales sheet enclosed with this journal

All orders should be sent to: The Sales Secretary, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Street, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

From Elie O.P.R. (427) - Burials.

2 April 1791. Edward eldest son and 3d Child of Dr. Robert Spalding Physician in Jamaica died here this Day and was buried on the 4th. N.B. He was in Ely with his Friends for his Health and Education. Cause of Death: Croup. Age: 5.

William Glass - Founder of Tristan da Cunha 1816

by Patricia E. Martin

I was first approached with a request to help with a search that had proved increasingly frustrating to those members of the Tristan da Cunha Association, who had been looking for some corroboration of the origins of the founder of the island community, William Glass. He was reputed to have been a Corporal in the Royal Artillery Drivers Regiment who remained on the island with his wife, Maria Magdalena Leenders, and a few others after the main party had left in 1817. He fathered a very large family, eight boys and eight girls, that has now spread around the world. The search had intensified when a detailed scrutiny of the parish of his reputed origins had not produced a birth or baptismal entry for him. Another interested researcher found an entry for a child of that name baptised during the appropriate year in another part of Scotland. He therefore considered that the origins of William Glass were inaccurate. The search was spearheaded by Mr. Allan Crawford, President of the Tristan da Cunha Association, and after thirty years his search has been rewarded.

Obviously, the way forward was to search amongst the muster rolls of all the Royal Artillery Drivers Regiments until his battalion or battery could be found. Since the precise dating of the occupation of Tristan da Cunha was known, as a detachment consisting of men from the Royal Artillery, and some foot regiments landed on the 20th November 1816, this should have been fairly simple - however this was not to be. William Glass had not been entered onto any relevant musters from the Artillery Drivers, or from any other Regiment that was known to have been involved. Neither was he in the relevant Soldiers Description Documents, Casualties, Regimental Losses, Pension Admissions, Medal Rolls -in fact a complete blank.

Having studied the details of all those involved with the circumstances of the occasion that had taken him to the island, I then studied the writings and recollections of Augustus Earle, who had visited the island in 1824. There was no doubt about it; he had known the men and Officers of the Royal Artillery who had spent a brief spell occupying the island, and I came to the conclusion that some other Corps of the Royal Artillery must have been involved in the Tristan da Cunha occupation, and therefore it would be worth searching amongst all the Royal Artillery Regiments. Since I had already searched the Royal Artillery Drivers Battalions, I now had to concentrate on those Battalions in The Royal Horse Artillery and The Royal Artillery, which encompassed the Garrison Artillery & Field Artillery. I started with a group of documents which contain the Descriptions of Royal Artillery Soldiers from 1773-1876. These are placed into six different reference documents. The relevant reference in which I found William Glass contained four parts, each part being an extremely large book where all the details had been chronologically entered. There is no index, and I did not know when William Glass had enlisted other than the information that he had joined the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope in 1806.

Amongst these books, I found William Glass and discovered that he had enlisted on 28th March 1804 at Berwick, joined the Royal Artillery, 22nd June, and transferred to the Corps of Gun Drivers on 23 June; a Corps that had only received it's Warrant of Establishment on the 1st September 1801. This document records age, full description of appearance, and place of birth given by the soldier on his enlistment. In this case William Glass, labourer to trade, aged 16 years, five foot three and a quarter inches in height, of dark complexion and hair, with hazel eyes, gave his birth place as Parish of Kelso, County of Roxburgh in the Nation of Scotland. This document confirmed the details that are recorded on the memorial stone to William Glass on the island, that he had founded. From his death on 24th November 1853, at the age of sixty seven, until 28th September 1993, no documentation had been found to support this inscription, which reads -

In Memory of
WILLIAM GLASS
Born at Kelso, Scotland,
the founder of this Settlement of Tristan d'Acunha
in which he resided 37 years and
fell asleep in Jesus,
November 24th 1853, aged 67 years.

From the Scots Magazine, April 1774.

Edinburgh, April 30. On Monday last, arrived at Leith, the *Batchelor* of that place, Capt. Ramage, from Zetland. She sailed from Thurso, in Caithness, on the 14th September, with 280 emigrants for North Carolina; but meeting with high and contrary winds, was put back to Stromness. Some days thereafter setting out again, they got as far as the Butt of the Lewis, when the wind turning against them, and blowing furiously, their long-boat was staved, one of the rudder-bands broken, and their pumps choked: however after some days of great distress, and imminent danger of being wrecked on the west side of Zetland, they got into Vaila Sound on the 3rd October. Most of the passengers being poor people, who had sold all their effects to pay their freight, and, the shipmaster not being obliged to maintain them on shore, were now in danger of starving: but, fortunately for them, the Vice-Admiral-depute was present at their arrival, and a witness to their distress. Moved with compassion, he wrote to the gentlemen and clergy of the county, representing their pitiful situation; and forthwith liberal contributions of money, meal, and potatoes, were sent from all corners. On the 24th October, the ship being repaired, and ready to sail, she was driven from her anchors in a high gale, her bottom damaged and two of her anchors broken. All possibility of her proceeding on the voyage for some time being now taken away, the poor people were dispersed through the different parishes of the country: they were kindly received, and liberally maintained for upwards of six months by these hospitable islanders. The ship was found insufficient to proceed, and has come to Leith to be repaired; and as her timbers are broken, it will take some weeks before she is in a condition to go to sea again. The

poor passengers are still in the same destitute situation, about 200 of them, who have nothing to maintain themselves on, are just now reduced to the greatest extremities, and unless some speedy relief is afforded them, they must certainly perish. Many of them are able and willing to work, but cannot find employment. The Rev. Mess. Scott, Johnston, and Logan, Ministers of Leith, and Mr. William Taylor, Merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, have, with becoming zeal, interested themselves in this really piteous case, and have raised, and still are raising such charity as any well disposed person may chuse to give on this occasion.

P.S. Some of these emigrants having taken an uninhabited house in the Pleasance, in the suburbs of Edinburgh, distributed themselves into the several rooms. As the rooms had no grates, they were obliged to light their fires upon the hearths. One of the chimnies in a room in which a husband, a wife, a son, and a maid-servant, had taken up their abode, not venting properly, the smoke had so melancholy an effect upon these people, that next morning, May 4, the two women were found dead, and the father and son in a state of stupefaction. The son died that forenoon, and the father survived till the next day. The four were interred in two graves in the Chapel-of-Ease church-yard, and a prodigious number of spectators attended the funeral.

Some Kintyre Stewarts

A.I.B. Stewart

The Canadian and American descendants of the Rev. Charles Stewart (1682-1765) and Minister of the Highland Church in Campbeltown from 1708 until his death have always maintained that he was descended of the Stewarts of Blackhall and Ardgowan and so from King Robert III.

More specifically the claim was made that Rev. Charles' father was Archibald Stewart youngest son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, created a Baronet in 1667.

Although Sir Archibald was married three times the published genealogies do not show that he had a son Archibald, Burke however indicates that the third marriage, to Mary daughter of Sir John Douglas of Kelhead produced two sons, neither of whom is named

I think there is no doubt that Rev. Charles' father was Archibald Stewart who first appears in Kintyre in 1683 when he was apparently in Tangie. He was married to Alice Campbell, the only child of Lt. Robert Campbell and his wife Isabel Dunlop. Lt. Campbell's Will is recorded in the Argyll Commissary Books on 18th March 1676. He was tacksman of the Drum and the two Ballergies situated near Kilkenzie village, about four miles north of Campbeltown on the Argyll estate.

In 1681 the 9th Earl of Argyll was forfeited and in 1683 an Inventory was made of his Kintyre estates.

Archibald Stewart appeared as representing his mother-in-law and gave evidence as to the rental (SC54/22/8/14). In the same year he subscribed a bond for the good behaviour of John McNeill tenant of Lochorodale and his distinctive signature appears on this document (SC 54/22/8/1).

In 1691, designed as in Tangie, he got a tack of the Drum and the

Ballergies formerly held by his father-in-law and thereafter his mother-in-law.

His tombstone in Kilkenzie churchyard read "here lyes the corpse of Archibald Stewart, late tenant in Ballargiemore and Alice Campbell his spouse and Peter his son".

His son Peter or Patrick had got a lease of the half markland of Clachfyne known as Strathmollach, for 18 years in 1710, and Archibald himself had his lease of the Drum and the Ballergies renewed in 1709. It is known that he survived till at least 1712 when he appeared along with local lairds as a juryman in a Justiciary Court in Campeltown..

Evidence that Rev. Charles was his son is contained in an Instrument of Sasine of the lands of Tangie in which the witness Charles Stewart is designed as son of the said Archibald Stewart (P.R. of S. Argyll Vol 3 Fol 2 1st December 1699).

It is noted, too, that Rev. Charles in 1754 got a lease of the farms formerly held by Archibald.

The naming pattern of Rev. Charles' family can leave no doubt that he was the son of the marriage of Archibald Stewart and Alice Campbell.

Rev. Charles married Annabel Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Kildalloig by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Lachlan McNeill Buidhe of Tirfergus, who was progenitor of at least eight of the twelve McNeills (with various spellings) listed in the Dictionary of National Biography. By this alliance Rev. Charles became connected with two of the most prominent Kintyre families.

Rev. Charles' family, according to the *Fasti* and a genealogy prepared in 1748 by his brother-in-law Archibald Campbell of Danna, Sheriff Clerk of Argyll, was as follows:-

1. Archibald Stewart, a surgeon who died unmarried.
2. Peter Stewart, Writer in Campbeltown.
3. Robert Stewart, a storekeeper in Virginia.
4. Dugald Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown.
5. Elizabeth, married to Mr. Robert Thomson, Minister in Killeen, Kintyre.
6. Alice died unmarried.
7. Mary, unmarried.
8. Annabell, married to Robert Stewart, Merchant in Campbeltown.

It will be seen that it was following custom to call the first son Archibald, after the paternal grandfather, and the oldest daughter Elizabeth after the maternal grandmother while Alice, the second daughter was named after the paternal grandmother.

Before dealing with Charles' family it may be mentioned that family recollection was that Peter Stewart used a seal which bore in the first quarter the Campbell gyronny of eight and in the third quarter the Galley of Lorne. The second and fourth quarters were occupied by the fesse chequy surmounted by a Lion Rampant - the Blackhall Arms. Even if the quarterings are misplaced it is surely evidence of a marriage between a Blackhall Stewart and Campbell. The Blackhall motto 'spero meliora' was also used by Peter.

It may be noted that Sir Archibald Stewart of Ardgowan, on 22nd August 1685 wrote to Boyle of Kelburn, the administrator of the forfeited Kintyre Estates, introducing 'the bearer a friend and relation of his uncle the Lord Polmaise' asking him to help about the business of his father's lands in Kintyre.

I can make nothing of this letter nor of the relationships mentioned, but it does show that Ardgowan was taking a personal interest in Kintyre affairs. 'The Lord Polmaise' can at the time only refer to Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, who, so far as I can discover, had neither a Stewart nor Kintyre connection.

To return to Rev. Charles' children, Peter was a Writer in Campbeltown, of which town he was Provost between 1757 and 1769. The Town Council Minutes of 29th September 1775 mention that he had left the town. It appears that a business venture in which he was engaged with his brother-in-law Robert Stewart had failed. Robert and Annabella had sailed for Prince Edward Island, formerly Ile. St. Jean, in 1770, and Peter followed in 1775 having obtained an appointment as Chief Justice.

The move to Prince Edward Island was made possible by the grant of a half share of 20,000 acres to Peter's brother Robert, for services in the French Indian War.

Peter's first wife was Helen McKinnon, daughter of John Og, 18th Chief and a Jacobite hero. She gave him seven children. His second wife was Sarah Campbell or Hamilton, daughter of an officer killed at Fontenoy, who bore him four children. She was a full cousin of Sir Ralph Abercromby, through their Dundas mothers.

Peter's brother Robert joined the 1st Virginia Regiment, and his troop of light horse, serving under Colonel George Washington, provided the bodyguard for the British General Edward Braddock at the first battle fought on American soil in the Seven Year War, known in America as the French Indian War. Stewart, who himself had two horses shot from under him, remounted Braddock four times and, when the General was mortally wounded and most of his troops had fled, Stewart assisted by four troopers rescued him from the field and so saved him from Indian torture. Braddock had ignored the warnings of the Colonial Officers used to Indian warfare and had advanced with the band playing and colours flying. He died murmuring 'We'll know better next time'.

Stewart remained a close friend and comrade in arms of George Washington, and a considerable correspondence between them is in the Library of Congress. He returned to Britain with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel before the Revolution. He became Controller of Customs in Jamaica, but returned to England in broken health.

Dugald (1730-1791) became master of his own brigantine, the *Annabella*, in which he conveyed his sister and brother-in-law and many other Kintyre settlers to Prince Edward Island.

He died in London of a stroke sustained shortly after the arrival of his ship *Endeavour* from Leghorn.

Mary married her father's assistant Dr. George Robertson. His

presentation by the Duke of Argyll to the pulpit of the Lowland Church in Campbeltown in 1766, in face of congregational opposition was the cause of the secession of the greater part of the members, and the foundation of the Relief or Longrow Church. In due course this congregation rejoined the Church of Scotland and later still welcomed back the Lowland congregation. Annabell's husband Robert Stewart (1731-1787) was a grandson of the Rev. Dugald Stewart of Rothesay, and a cousin of the distinguished mathematician and philosopher Professor Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh. He became the first Speaker of the Prince Edward Island Parliament.

There was another family in Kintyre, in the farm of Refluich on the estate of MacDonald of Largie which had a more detailed and romantic story of their Ardgowan descent.

"Cuthbert Bede", a pen name which clothed the identity of Rev. Edward Bradley of Grantham, spent many summer holidays in Kintyre and wrote several very readable books about the district, of which the best known are "Glencreggan" and "Argyll's Highlands".

In "Glencreggan" he correctly quotes Sir James Turner, the author of the only surviving eye witness account of the Massacre of Dunaverty in the early summer of 1647, to the effect that apart from the infant MacDonald of Sanda the entire population of the castle "were put to the sword except one young man McKoull whose life I begged, to be sent to France". This McKoull was evidently McDougall of Dunolly who later raised an action of damages in the Court of Session arising out of the affair.

Ignoring the discrepancy, the author goes on to quote Lord Teignmouth in "Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland" (1831) as follows "A fine young Highlander sprang from the rock to reach a boat which contained some of the fugitives, when Argyll, compassionating him interceded with General Leslie on his behalf. His name was Stuart (sic). He proved grateful to his protector and became his first factor, for by this conquest Argyll became possessed of Kintyre and divided it amongst the Campbells".

Cuthbert Bede gives a different version in "Argyll's Highlands". "The one person who has been mentioned as having been spared is said to have been James Stewart of the Blackhall family who, when led out to be put to death, requested leave first to read his bible. Stewart of Ardvorlich was an officer under Leslie and interceded for his life which was granted and he lived to be ancestor of many respectable families in Kintyre".

Some of Cuthbert Bede's facts do not withstand critical examination. Argyll had already got a title to Kintyre in 1607. There is no trace of a factor by the name of James Stewart after 1647.

One James Stewart, probably of Ascog, in Bute, was factor of the Kintyre Estates between 1626 and 1636, in which year he received a sasine of the three merkland of Askomelmore for service and a yearly payment of 6/8d. He was probably dead by 1651/52, as the rental for that year shows the farm of Acharua let to "James Stewart's dochter during my Lord's pleasure freely", and in 1653 the lands of Askomelmore were included in a conveyance to Lord Neil Campbell, Argyll's second son. A tack by Argyll to Margaret Stewart in 1665 states she was the dau of the late James Stewart of Askomil.

But the tradition was evidently believed by members of the Refluich family two hundred years later. A handwritten note has been inserted at the page dealing with Blackhall in the copy of Duncan Stewart's genealogy of the Stewarts in the Stewart Society's Library. It reads "Burkes Landed Gentry 1843 under "Galbraith" "Daniel Galbraith", Esq. who m. in 1765 Margaret dau. of Archibald Stewart, Esq. son by Flora Macalister, his wife of Archibald Stewart of Askomilbeg and grandson of James Stewart of the family of Stewart of Blackhall, an officer in Montrose's army and a devoted Royalist, who fled to Kintyre after the defeat at Philiphaugh in 1647. By this marriage alone survive at present (1843) David Stewart Galbraith and his his brother Daniel who m. Miss Macdonald of Scothouse, cousin-german to the late Glengarry".

On the other side of this slip of paper appears the following

Of the Family of Steuart of Blackhall

James Steuart, an officer in Montrose's army and a devoted loyalist fled to Kintyre after the defeat at Philiphaugh in 1647.

Archibald Stewart, Esq. of Askomilbeg m. Flora Macalister

Archibald Stewart, Esq.

Daniel Galbraith m. Margaret in 1765

The marriage of Margaret Stewart's parents is evidenced by the tombstone in Killean Churchyard which reads "In 1762 erected to the memory of Archibald Stewart tacksman of Uledale and his wife Flora McAlister, daughter of Hector Macalister, Esq. of Askomilbeg by their son Archibald Stewart, tacksman of Refluich who died 1st May 1788 aged 80. David Stewart his youngest son died 29th June 1815 aged 52". David Stewart had succeeded his father in the tenancy of Refluich. Known brothers were James, the second oldest and Dugald. David among many other children had a son Patrick.

David Stewart Galbraith, above mentioned, was a Writer in Campbeltown and a substantial landowner in the vicinity of the town till he was sequestrated in 1851. It should be noted that Askomilbeg was never a Stewart property. It was feued in 1609 to John Boyle of Ballochmartin in the Cumbræes who undertook to erect a burgh town. The Macalisters obtained possession through the marriage of Boyle's grand daughter with Archibald Macalister of Tore in Arran, and it remained in Macalister possession till 1745. I cannot find any mention of a Hector in the title deeds.

However, the 1693 Hearth Tax lists show Hew Stewart and James Archibald Stewart in Askomilbeg. In 1683 Hew Stewart gave evidence in the claim of John McAlester in Kilbryde in Arran to be recognised as heir of Alexander McAlester of Dunoltach in Clachan, Kintyre, his grandfather's brother.

In 1665 Argyll leased Askomilmore to Captain John Stewart and his brother James, and the Hearth Tax lists of 1693 show John and Alexander

Stewart as tenants in Askomilmore.

I believe that Archibald Stewart in Uledale was a brother of the Rev. Charles. This is purely speculative, on the basis that the two families claimed a Blackhall descent and that they had similar christian names.

The late Mrs. Phyllis Guiver, a Refluich Stewart, did an enormous amount of work on these Kintyre Stewarts, the result of her researches being in the Stewart Society's Library. She said that her grandfather believed that the first Stewart of her family came from Ochiltree in Ayrshire and had some official position - the word "Commissioner" was used.

It may be noted that Sir Archibald Stewart Kt. of Blackhall took sasine to the lands of Ochiltree in 1642, and that according to Burke 1878 he had a son David designed as of Kirkwood by his second wife whom he married in 1624. David took a sasine of lands in Cowal in 1646. He was possibly of an age to have fathered Archibald, the father of Rev. Charles. And Sir Archibald, Bart., had a son Patrick who, it is said, died without issue.

Andrew, a cousin of Ardgowan's, acquired the lands of Inverneill in Mid-Argyll in 1553. His descendant sold these lands in 1605 and moved to Kildonan in Arran. This branch of the family seems to have disappeared shortly thereafter. It is possible they could have moved across Kilbrannan Sound to Kintyre.

Another possible origin for these Kintyre Stewarts is Bute. The earliest Stewarts in Kintyre - at the beginning of the seventeenth century, were citizens of Rothesay, and the names Archibald and Patrick were common in Bute, while David, Charles and Robert were all to be found attached to Stewart.

All these avenues have been explored without success, and indeed the only progress I have made in more than 10 years research is to confirm that the name of Rev. Charles' father was indeed Archibald.

Perhaps others will solve the problem.

The Brownlie Family History

James More Brownlie

According to G. F. Black's 'Surnames of Scotland', the name BROWNLIE is thought to come from 'BROWNLEE' a hamlet near Carlisle, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

The first known mention of a person bearing that name is in the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Volume X, Page 123, Charles II - 1685, as follows - "Nathaniel Brownlie in Mauldslie, who was actually in the rebellion with The Covenanters was immediately thereafter resett by Sir Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslie and his tennents or servants and yet continues so".

At this particular time in history, a policy called 'The Settlement of Ulster by the Scots' was in operation so it is feasible that Nathaniel Brownlie and his family moved to Ireland.

There is no mention of the surname Brownlie in the book of Irish Surnames by Edward MacLysaght, but in a special report on surnames in

Ireland by Sir Robert E. Mathieson, he mentions that the name Brownlie is found in Antrim and Armagh, especially around Portadown.

The first and positive information there is of our ancestors is contained in the Census for New Lanark (vol. 648) taken on the 8th April 1861 (Bk. 18/76). This shows that Mary Brownlie, aged 46 years, Widow, Cotton Scutcher, was head of the household and resided with her son, Robert, aged 18 years, Cotton Spinner, and her daughter, Margaret, aged 15 years, Cotton Spinner, at 57 Braxfield Row, New Lanark. This Census indicates that they were all born in Ireland.

As there is no record of the Brownlie family in the Census of 31st March 1851, it would be reasonable to assume that sometime between 1851 and 1861, the Brownlie family emigrated from Ireland, possibly during The Potato Famine, and settled in New Lanark, where they gained employment in the local cotton mills.

The Census for Lesmahagow, 3rd April 1871, (Book 12/14), shows that Robert Brownlie, aged 27 years, Limestone Miner, born Ireland, his wife Margaret Brownlie, aged 29 years, born Lanark, and their son, Nathaniel, aged 7 months, all resided at 17 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath, Lanarkshire.

The same Census (Book 12/29) shows Mary Brownlie, aged 56 years, formerly a Factory Worker, born Ireland, residing with her son-in-law, John Chambers, aged 39 years, Limestone Miner, born Ireland, and her daughter, Jane Chambers, aged 32 years, born Ireland, at 5 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath, Lanarkshire.

This Census (Book 12/61) also shows Hugh Brownlie, aged 33 years, Limestone Miner, born Ireland, his wife Elizabeth, and family residing at 36 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath, Lanarkshire.

From these census returns, it is learned that Mary Nielson or Brownlie, b. c. 1813, her children, Hugh, b. c. 1838, Jane b. c. 1839, Robert b. c. 1843 and Margaret, b. c. 1846; all in Ireland, had emigrated to Scotland.

The Register of Marriages for 1869 (648/28), shows that on July 16th 1869, after hanns according to the Forms of The Established Church of Scotland, Robert Brownlie, 26, Limestone Miner, Bachelor, of New Lanark, married Margaret Kay More, 27, Cotton Spinner, Spinster, New Lanark.

His parents were Nathaniel Brownlie, Agricultural Labourer, deceased, and Mary Brownlie, m. s. Nielson. Her parents were James More, Cotton Spinner, and Mary More, m. s. Smith. The Marriage Certificate was signed by Angus Macready, Minister of St. Leonard's and witnessed by James and Robert More.

The Census of 31st March 1851, New Lanark (Book 7/51), shows that Robert Brownlie's wife, Margaret Kay More, aged 10 years, born Lanark, resided with her parents, James More, aged 43 years, Cotton Teaser, born Lanark and Mary More, aged 38 years, Cotton Yarn Ruler, born Edinburgh, at 76 Long Row, New Lanark.

The Census for 1861, shows that the More family then resided at 104 Double Row, New Lanark, by which time Margaret Kay More was 19 years.

There can be no doubt that while both Robert Brownlie and Margaret

Kay More resided and worked in New Lanark, they met and ultimately married.

The Register of Deaths for 1877 (649/119) records the death of Mary Brownlie on the 12th July 1877, at Auchenheath. She was 64 years, widow of Nathaniel Brownlie, General Labourer. Her father was Hugh Neilson, General Labourer, deceased. Her mother was Jane Neilson, m. s. Irving, deceased. The cause of death was chronic bronchitis, 10 years, certified by J. Lindsay, M.D., informant Hugh Brownlie, son.

This is a further reference to Nathaniel Brownlie and suggests he died in Ireland before his widow and family of four emigrated to New Lanark. It also gives particulars of Mary Brownlie's parents and this information allowed a survey to be carried out in Ireland in an effort to trace the origin of the Brownlie family in that country.

The death of Margaret Kay More's father, James More, is recorded in the Register of deaths for New Lanark (648/5) on 8th January 1862 aged 56 years and husband of Mary Smith. His father was Donald More, Cotton Spinner, deceased. There is no record of his mother. Cause of death, pneumonia, 12 days, certified by James Ewing, Physician and Surgeon, informant James More, son.

Margaret Kay More's mother, Mary Smith or More, is recorded in the Register of Deaths for Auchenheath, (649/50) as having died on 1st March 1872 aged 70 years. Her father was James Smith, Farmer, deceased. Her mother was Jane Smith, m. s. Anderson, deceased. Cause of death, bronchitis, many years, certified by J. Lindsay, M.D., informant James More, son.

Although no direct evidence could be found, it was established that throughout Ireland, the surnames, Brownlie, Neilson and Irving were most common in Drumcree, County of Armagh and Province of Ulster and situated near Portadown. The principal industry was the weaving of linen and cotton, which adds weight to the theory that our ancestors originated here, as when they emigrated, they came to New Lanark to take employment in the cotton mills.

The Census for Lesmahagow, 4th April 1881, (Book 13/98), shows the Brownlie family residing at 10 Duke's Row, Auchenheath. It comprised Robert Brownlie, aged 37 years, Labourer, born Ireland, his wife Margaret Kay Brownlie, aged 39 years, born New Lanark and their family - Nathaniel, aged 10 years, James More Brownlie, aged 8 years, Robert Brownlie, aged 6 years, Hugh Brownlie, aged 4 years, Mary Smith Neilson Brownlie, aged 2 years, John Chambers Brownlie, aged 10 days. All were born in Auchenheath.

All the foregoing information was obtained from two private record agents based in Edinburgh and County Antrim, Northern Ireland. This acted as a base on which to build a wider picture of the family history obtained from additional information learned from numerous visits to The General Register Office, Edinburgh. These visits failed to reveal any additional information regarding the origins of the Brownlie family.

However, further information was learned concerning the More family, when it was established that the grandfather of Margaret Kay More

was named Donald More, who lived c. 1780 - 1855 and had been employed as a Cotton Spinner.

The Brownlie family had probably originated in Lanarkshire, where the first reference was recorded in 1685. The next reference had been in Ireland, exact location unknown, assumed to be in County Armagh. The maternal grandparents of Robert Brownlie are Hugh Neilson and Jane Irving. The trail led to New Lanark, where the Brownlie family resided between 1851 and 1861 and were employed as cotton mill workers, having been general labourers in Ireland.

It was here that a link was forged with the More family with the marriage of Robert Brownlie to Margaret Kay More on 16th July 1869.

The More family originated in Lanark and had always been associated with cotton mills. The earliest reference is to Donald More, c. 1780.

After their marriage, Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More moved from New Lanark to Auchenheath, where Robert Brownlie gained employment as a Limestone Miner.

Their marriage was blessed with six children, Nathaniel, James, Robert, Hugh, Mary and John.

So the picture was now complete and modern facts could now be added - 1685 - Nathaniel Brownlie of Mauldslee, Carluke, Lanarkshire, was 'resett' for rebelling with the Covenanters.

1780 - James Smith, grandfather of Margaret Kay More, born in Lanark.

Donald More, grandfather of Margaret Kay More, born in Lanark.

Hugh Neilson, grandfather of Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

1782 - Jane Irving, grandmother of Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

Jane Anderson, grandmother of Margaret Kay More, born.

1802 - Mary Smith, mother of Margaret Kay More, born in Lanark.

1806 - James More, father of Margaret Kay More, born in Lanark.

1812 - Nathaniel Brownlie, father of Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

1813 - Mary Neilson, mother of Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

1837 - Nathaniel Brownlie and Mary Neilson, parents of Robert Brownlie, married in Ireland.

1838 - Hugh Brownlie, brother of Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

1839 - Jane Brownlie, sister of Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

James More and Mary Smith, parents of Margaret Kay More, married.

1840 - Jane More, sister of Margaret Kay More, born in New Lanark.

1842 - Margaret Kay More, born at New Lanark.

1843 - Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

1845 - James More, brother of Margaret Kay More, born at New Lanark.

1846 - Margaret Brownlie, sister of Robert Brownlie, born in Ireland.

1851 - Census 31st March, shows More family residing at 76 Long Row, New Lanark.

1855 - Donald More, grandfather of Margaret Kay More, died at Lanark.

1858 - Hugh Brownlie, brother of Robert Brownlie married Elizabeth Wright.

1860 - Jane Brownlie, sister of Robert Brownlie, married John Chambers.

1861 - Census 8th April, shows Brownlie family residing at 57 Braxfield Row, New Lanark. More family residing at 104 Double Row, New Lanark.

1862 - James More, father of Margaret Kay More, died at New Lanark, 8th January, aged 56 years.

1869 - Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More married at New Lanark 16th July.

1870 - Nathaniel Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, born at Auchenheath on 7th August.

1871 - Census 3rd April, shows the Brownlie family residing at 17 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath.

Mary Neilson or Brownlie, mother of Robert Brownlie, residing with her daughter Jane, and son-in-law, John Chambers, at 5 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath. Hugh Brownlie, brother of Robert Brownlie, residing with his wife, Elizabeth Wright and family, at 36 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath.

1872 - Mary Smith or More, mother of Margaret Kay More, died at Auchenheath, on 1st March, aged 70 years.

James More Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, born at Auchenheath on 4th May.

1874 - Robert Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, born at Auchenheath on 31st August.

1876 - Hugh Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, born at Auchenheath on 27th June.

1877 - Mary Neilson or Brownlie, mother of Robert Brownlie, died at Auchenheath, on 12th July, aged 64 years.

1878 - Mary Smith Neilson Brownlie, daughter of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, born at Auchenheath on 30th June.

1881 - John Chambers Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, born Auchenheath on 25th March.

Census 4th April, shows Brownlie family residing at 10 Duke's Row, Auchenheath.

1892 - James More Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, married Margaret Turner Logan, at Auchenheath on 26th February.

1893 - Nathaniel Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, married Elspeth McLean Howie.

1895 - Margaret Brownlie, sister of Robert Brownlie, died at Auchenheath, on 14th September, aged 48 years.

1898 - Elizabeth Wright or Brownlie, wife of Hugh Brownlie (son of Nathaniel Brownlie and Mary Neilson), died at Auchenheath, on 14th September, aged 59 years.

1905 - Hugh Brownlie, son of Nathaniel Brownlie and Mary Neilson, died at Auchenheath on 7th January, aged 66 years.

1909 - Mary Smith Neilson Brownlie, daughter of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, married Thomas McLean.

1910 - John Charles Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, married Ellen Fraser.

1912 - Margaret Kay More or Brownlie, died at Auchenheath on 2nd April, aged 70 years.

1921 - Robert Brownlie, son of Nathaniel Brownlie and Mary Neilson, died at Blackwood, Lanarkshire, on 9th January, aged 77 years.

1923 - Margaret Turner Logan or Brownlie, wife of James More Brownlie, the son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, died at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, on 5th September, aged 51 years.

1943 - James More Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, died at Blackwood, Lanarkshire, on 2nd March, aged 70 years.

1949 - Ellen Fraser or Brownlie, wife of John Chambers Brownlie, the son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, died at Kirkmuirhill, Lanarkshire, on 26th January, aged 64 years.

1958 - John Chambers Brownlie, son of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More, died at Kirkmuirhill, Lanarkshire, on 7th March, aged 76 years.

Robert Brownlie, son of Nathan Brownlie and Mary Neilson, was born about 1843, in Ireland, little is known of his early life other than his maternal grandparents were Hugh Neilson and Jane Irving, also born in Ireland. He had one brother, Hugh, born c. 1838 and two sisters, Jane, born c. 1839 and Margaret, born c. 1846, all in Ireland.

Between 1851 and 1861, Robert Brownlie, his widowed mother, brother and two sisters, emigrated from Ireland and settled at 57 Braxfield Row, New Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

He would probably complete his education at the local school until 10 years old, before gaining employment in the local cotton mills as a Cotton Spinner.

On 16th July 1869, Robert Brownlie married Margaret Kay More at New Lanark, after banns according to the forms of the Established Church of Scotland. The ceremony was conducted by Angus Macready, Minister of St. Leonard's.

Margaret Kay More was born c. 1842, at 76 Long Row, New Lanark, the daughter of James More and Mary Smith. The family later resided at 104 Double Row, New Lanark. Margaret Kay More was also a cotton spinner, employed in the local cotton mills. By the time of his marriage, Robert Brownlie was a Limestone Miner. After his marriage, Robert Brownlie resided in Auchenheath, Lanarkshire, firstly at 17 Littlegills Row, and then at 10 Duke's Row. The union produced six children - Nathaniel Brownlie, born 7th August 1870, James More Brownlie, born 4th May 1872, Robert Brownlie, born 31st August 1874, Hugh Brownlie, born 27th June 1876, Mary Smith Neilson Brownlie, born 30th June 1878, John Chambers Brownlie, born 25th March 1881. All born in Auchenheath.

Robert Brownlie's mother, Mary Neilson or Brownlie, died on 12th July 1877, at 5 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath, the home of her daughter, Jane, now married to John Chambers. His brother Hugh, had married Elizabeth Wright and also resided at Auchenheath, at 36 Littlegills Row. He died on 7th January 1905.

His sister, Margaret, never married and died in Auchenheath, on 14th September 1895.

Whilst resident at 10 Duke's Row, Auchenheath, Robert Brownlie and his wife, Margaret Kay More, were visited regularly by their

grandchildren, who lived nearby at The Square, Auchenheath, with their parents, James More Brownlie and Margaret Turner Logan. The source of their attraction was the knowledge that their grandparents kept a stock of thick, hard liquorice in their dresser drawer. It was kept for medicinal purposes as it was supposed to be good for heartburn. Little wonder then that every time the grandchildren visited they complained of heartburn, it was so strong that they would suck only a little piece at a time.

Robert Brownlie was employed locally as a Limestone Miner and was always last to return home for his dinner at four o'clock every day. He was very stooped and walked with a stick.

He was very religious and before going to work each morning, always rose to read from his Bible. He was an Elder of the Church and never missed the Sunday morning service.

Occasionally he held a religious meeting at his son's home in The Square, Auchenheath, where neighbours gathered to hear him preach. He was a supporter of the Orange Order and in his youth regularly returned to his native Ireland to attend the annual Orange Walk.

Margaret Kay More died at Auchenheath, on 2nd April 1912.

In his latter years, Robert Brownlie resided with his son, James More Brownlie and his wife, Margaret Turner Logan, at Mossbank, Blackwood, Lanarkshire, where he was confined to bed. He died on 9th February 1921, aged 77 years.

New Lanark was a model village of The Industrial Revolution, situated in a gorge of the River Clyde, about one and a half miles from Lanark.

It was founded in 1784 by Richard Arkwright, the pioneer of mechanical cotton spinning. David Dale, a Glasgow Linen Merchant and Banker, financed the building of the cotton mills. By 1799, New Lanark boasted four mills and housing for more than 1,000 people.

In that year, Robert Owen married Dale's daughter and formed a partnership to buy the village and mills. He built a new house for the poor-law apprentice children who worked in the mills, a store, where bulk provisions were sold at low prices, and the New Institution for the Formation of Character. This Institution was opened in 1816. It was used for schools for infants and children up to the age of 10, a lecture room for adults, a dance hall and a Church.

Owen followed this by building a separate school with a public kitchen, where adult workers could take food for cooking for lunch, thus helping to free married women for factory work.

During the last century, coal became increasingly important for the production of steam power. It was not found in the vicinity of New Lanark, so that developing industry was attracted to the coalfields.

The Census of 1871 shows the Brownlie families residing at Littlegills Row, Auchenheath.

By the Census of 1881, Robert Brownlie and his wife Margaret Kay More had moved from 17 Littlegills Row, Auchenheath, to 10 Duke's Row, Auchenheath and were parents of five sons and one daughter.

Although the More family had originated in the New Lanark area and are recorded residing in New Lanark as early as the Census of 1851, it is interesting to note that Mary Smith or More, the mother of Margaret Kay More, died at Auchenheath in 1872, suggesting that she accompanied the Brownlie families when they moved from New Lanark to Auchenheath around 1869-1870. Her husband, James More, the father of Margaret Kay More, had died in New Lanark in 1862.

It was also in Auchenheath that Mary Neilson, widow of Nathaniel Brownlie and mother of Hugh, Jane, Robert and Margaret Brownlie, died in 1877, at 5 Littlegills Row, the home of her daughter Jane, and son-in-law, John Chambers.

In the village of Brownlee, near Carlisle, Lanarkshire, the First Earl of Carmichael is buried in the private cemetery, burial ground of the various residents of the Castle, which was demolished in 1930.

The last family to live there was Lord Newlands, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. The family name was Hozier. His niece was the late Clementine Hozier, Lady Churchill.

It is believed that the Brownlies were originally Huguenots, 16th - 17th Century French Protestants.

On 22nd January 1659, a charter of feu to Tarfitt farms was given to John Brownlie and his son, Thomas, by Anna, the Duchess of Hamilton and William, Earl of Selkirk, her husband.

Thomas Brownlie, Laird of Tarfitt, was an Officer in the Presbyterian Army and fought in the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. He was also a writer, and an account of 'The Battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge between The King's Troops and The Covenanters' by the Laird of Tarfoot, can be seen in The Advocates Library in Edinburgh and at Abbotsford, Sir Walter Scott's residence.

It has an appendix containing notices of some of the principal characters who featured in these transactions.

After the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, Captain Thomas Brownlie was captured and put on a ship as a prisoner, but he escaped back to Scotland when the ship was wrecked in a storm.

The surname Brownlie is also thought to originate from the French name, 'Le Brun', who came to this country during the Norman Conquest. Another school of thought says the Brownlies came from the Netherlands and introduced the Clydesdale breed of horses to this country. An extract from a booklet printed in 1914 by James Young, Lesmahagow, entitled, 'Lesmahagow Inhabitants of Fifty Years Ago' and put into rhyme by Mr. Thomas Thomson, Ohio, USA (late of Craighead Mill, Lesmahagow) reads

" Clerk Brown's wife, Jean Brownlie,
Brownlie in Lochanbank Mill,
At Monkstable lived auld Roh Brownlie,
Jimmie and Alex Brownlie at Hoodhill".

Also as a direct result a newspaper article, a genealogist from Northern Ireland offered his assistance in tracing our roots in Ireland, but unfortunately met with no success.

This newspaper article also resulted in contact being made with Joseph Brownlie of Douglas, Lanarkshire, the son of John Chambers Brownlie and Ellen Fraser and grandson of Robert Brownlie and Margaret Kay More. Joseph was interested to know that the Brownlie family had fought with the Covenanters, particularly as during World War II, he had enlisted in The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and served for six years, he still attends the Annual Conventicle at Douglas, Lanarkshire, at the statue of The Earl of Angus, who raised the regiment, the Conventicle is held each year on the Sunday nearest to the 14th May.

Joseph was born on 11th March 1917. He was also a coal miner and actually worked one shift with his cousin, Nathan Brownlie (son of James More Brownlie and Margaret Turner Logan), at Auchlochan No. 9 Colliery, Coalburn, Lanarkshire, his spine was fractured in a pit accident when he was buried in a roof fall, but fortunately made a full recovery and worked for 30 years in the pits, mostly in Douglas and Muirkirk areas.

A letter was also received from Joseph's brother, John Brownlie, who now resides with his wife at 39 Priory Avenue, Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

It was established that the Brownlie family was entitled to a Coat of Arms and it was blazoned as follows -

ARMS: Gyronny of Twelve Gules and Or. In the centre a Cinquefoil Sable.

CREST: A Demi Peacock issuing proper. In Heraldic form, Gold written as Or, denoted Generosity and Elevation of Mind. Black written as Sable represented Constancy or Grief. Red written as Gules meant Military Fortitude and Magnanimity.

The surname Brownlie is thought to mean dweller at the brown meadow.

These Armorial Bearings are given in Burke's General Armory, Page 131, as having been used at some point in history by a person or family named Brownlie.

THOUGHTS ON PALAEOGRAPHY, by an amateur.

The writer has always been fascinated by documents (Alistair Lindsay would rank as Dr. Dryasdust, in the eyes of Thomas Carlyle), and this may stem from his career as a conveyancing lawyer, where you might find a bungalow built on a part of "Dead Wife's Acre", or a villa where the only permitted outhouse was "a greenhouse for flowers not exceeding twenty five feet in height".

Sometime after qualifying, he attended at Glasgow, for four sessions, a strictly informal class in Palaeography conducted by George S. Ryde, later professor. He handed round photocopies of e.g. the Bruce charter of Annandale, and each in turn had to decipher a line. It was delightful. He confined himself to medieval Latin documents which, of course, are all recognisable styles, evolved through generations. The main problem is learning the contractions: hominitz = hominibus.

It was only on retiral that the writer had a chance to pursue this interest, and decided he would attempt to compile a Burgess Register for Ayr, 1647-1846. He soon learned why Ryde had so restricted himself. The vernacular script was a horse of a different colour. It was the same process of developing the "seeing eye", as a proof reader would put it, but once over that hurdle, it was quite likely that another clerk would take over, and one had to start all over again. This has happened several times and while it has chastened, it has not quenched the enthusiasm.

The Scottish Record Society has issued several such Burgess Registers, including Edinburgh and Glasgow, there are 65 Royal Burghs, so there is still scope, but apart from those searching a particular pedigree via the Index, they tend to be treated like directories, i.e. for reference, not for reading. This is a mistake.

These volumes can tell much, apart from their genealogical value, one Ayr entry gave four generations of a family, and those Burgh Minute Books contain a quantity of such data, quite apart from the Burgess admission entries.

The spread of prosperity can be charted. When did a Burgh first have a jeweller, a fencing-master, a printer? Previously they would have had to rely on one of the cities for this. In coastal Burghs, one can see the factors in foreign ports with whom they did business. At 31 December 1846 the Incorporations lost their control of home and overseas trade. Transcribing ceases then, most of them continued as historical/sentimental charitable bodies.

Tip for beginners: start at 1846 and work back. In this way you will acquaint yourself with fairly modern script, before working back to the more tantalising kind.

From: 'Scottish Customs' from the Cradle to the Grave.

By Margt. Bennett

Fosterage was common to the Celts of Scotland, Ireland and Wales. By it the child of one person was adopted by another person, who gave him bed and board and sometimes education, and treated him in every respect as his own child. Sometimes men exchanged children. The custom probably originated in the troubles of the olden times, the constant danger to life and property, and the consequent desire to form alliances for mutual protection, not only by marriages and bonds of manrent, but also by fosterage of children.

The contract of fosterage was, commonly, by word of mouth, but it was sometimes committed to writing. A contract was entered into in 1580 between Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay, the laird of Breadalbane, and his 'native servant' - that is, his slave - Gillecreist Makdonchy, Duff Vc Nokerd (Christopher son of Black Duncan son of the Mechanic) and his wife Catherine Neyn Donill Vekonchy (Catherine daughter of Donald son of Duncan), by which these two humble persons bound themselves to take in fostering Duncan Campbell, son to the said Duncan, to be sustained by them in meat and drink and nourishment till he be sent to the school with the

advice of friends, and to sustain him at the schools with reasonable support, the said father and foster father giving between them of makhelve guddis in donation to the said bairn at Beltane, thereafter the value of two hundred merks of ky, and two horses or two mares worth forty merks; these goods with their increase to pertain to the said bairn as his own chance bears him to, but their milk to pertain to the said foster father and mother so long as they sustain the said bairn and until he be sent to the schools, except so much of the said milk as will pay the mails of pasture lands for the said cattle... and in case the said bairn shall die before he be sent to the schools, his father shall send another of his children, lass or lad, to be fostered in his stead, who shall succeed to the first bairn's goods; and the said foster father and mother being bound to leave at their decease a bairn's part of gear to their said foster son or to the bairn that enters on his place, as much as they shall leave to their own children.

There is extant a contract of fosterage written in Gaelic between Macleod of Macleod and John, son of the son of Kenneth, dated 1614:

Ag so an tachd agus an cengal ar affuil Macleod ag tabhairt a mhac, iodhon Tormoid, d'eoin mac mic Cainnigh, agus ase so an tachd ar affuil se aig Eoin iodhon an leanamh... This is the condition, and agreement on which Macleod is giving his son, namely, Norman, to John the son of the son of Kenneth, and this is the condition on which he (the child) is with John, namely if so be that John die first the child to be with his wife until she get another husband for herself, but the guardianship of the child to belong to Angus, son of the son of Kenneth, so long as she is without a husband.

...The foster father puts the following stock in possession of the foster child:- seven mares; these and their increase to be kept by Macleod for the foster child.

(William Mackay, 'Life in the Highlands in the Olden Times', TGSI, 1914).

Early Scottish Settlement on Prince Edward Island:

The Princetown Pioneers, 1769-1771

Rev. James P. Lawson

The story of the sailing of the ship '*Annabella*' to the Island of St. John (renamed Prince Edward Island in 1799) in the late summer/fall of 1770 bears with it three persistent yet somewhat contradictory traditions.

One says that there were already some Scots on Lot 18 when the '*Annabella*' ran aground off Princetown⁽¹⁾ in September of 1770, and that the area had been visited by Robert Stewart of Campbeltown in the summer of 1769 preparatory to his permanent settlement there in the fall of 1770.

The second arises from a glancing mention in Warburton's History of the Island: that the passengers aboard the '*Annabella*' were actually bound for North Carolina when they were stranded at Princetown, and were either deceived into transport/settlement there or were stranded and unable to extricate themselves from the place.⁽²⁾

The third, which is most embedded of all in local tradition and folklore, is that some 60 families, or 200 individual settlers represented the

first attempt by Capt. Robert Stewart to fill his quota of settlers as required in his 1767 deed for his half of Lot 18; that the settlers had been greatly oversold on the value and condition of the land, expecting to find fallow fields waiting for their crops and an abundance of fish and game, the village of Princetown all laid out and ready for settlement; and that the ship was lost upon arrival with all their earthly goods and provisions, leaving the people destitute and entirely dependent upon the dozen or so Acadian families in the area for their sustenance and survival that first winter.⁽³⁾

There is a measure of truth embedded in each story, adding up to a more complex narrative which has been obscured over the years through the building up of layers of local tradition.

The Stewarts of Campbeltown

In March of 1762, the British Continental Command disbanded the Army of Virginia, and 33 year old Captain Robert Stewart was suddenly out of work. He was also out of money. Although a hero in the French and Indian Wars and a man of no small influence and renown, he was then entirely dependent upon the victorious British government for his welfare, hoping, and not without warrant, that when the North American spoils were divided up, officers who had served to win it would be first in line for their fair share. A year later, when the War officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, Stewart was still waiting. During the war he had exchanged considerable correspondence with his commanding officer, Col. George Washington, pertaining to troop movements and other official business. In March of 1763 the correspondence took on a more pedestrian nature, with Stewart bemoaning his financial uncertainty and asking Washington for a credit note worth 400 pounds sterling, apparently to help Stewart buy into a company in London, which he was sure would provide him with a gentlemen's income. A month later, Washington responded with a note worth £300, but it took until fall for Stewart to get back to London.⁽⁴⁾

After a thirty five day voyage out of Philadelphia, Stewart arrived in London late in 1763 to press his case before the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Trade, steering their attention to the recently acquired Island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which Stewart had heard was a rich and fertile land with a thriving fishing business and two excellent ports, St. Pierre and Port la Joye, the perfect place for a distinguished officer soon-to-be gentleman farmer to live out the prime of his life. He believed that the Island was capable of producing dividends of no less than 100% over ten years, and gathered with himself 25 other distinguished gentlemen who were anxious to try their hand at investment in St. John's. They expected an answer within a couple of weeks.

Months passed, the scheme stalled by John Percival, the second Earl of Egmont, who had gotten wind of the bids and come up with his own plan to set up a feudal colony on the Island - a lunatic scheme but one nonetheless which gave pause to the Lords Commissioners. To be sure that the value of St. John's had not been underestimated, they commissioned a complete survey and assessment of the Island from the Surveyor General of Britain, Capt. Samuel Holland, but by then over a year had passed and Capt. Robert

Stewart was no closer to securing an investment. Yet he held on, boasting to Washington of elaborate schemes to divide up the Island into large lots fronting on the water, with warehouse space at either port for each lot holder; of stocking the Island with English tradesmen to construct the buildings; and of using German, Irish and Scottish peasants to harvest land and sea.⁽⁵⁾

Back in his birthplace of Campbeltown, Kintyre, Scotland Capt. Stewart's brother Peter was working on a living of his own. Having returned from Edinburgh in the mid 1750's, where he had studied law and worked for some years as a law clerk, Peter Stewart went into business with his brother-in-law, also named Robert Stewart.⁽⁶⁾ Robert Stewart was a native of Bute, who had married Annabella Stewart ca. 1755. The brothers-in-law Stewart had set up a herring fishery in Campbeltown in the early 1760's, but were running up against stiff competition from a company owned by Campbeltown merchants John McMichael, a ship's captain, Patrick Stewart, Alexander MacDonald, John MacAlestar and Alexander MacAlestar⁽⁷⁾, who also ran an import-export business operating between Scotland and a sizable Scottish colony in the area of Brunswick, near Cape Fear, North Carolina.

Robert Stewart, Peter Stewart and David Campbell were joint-owners of the ship '*Annabella*', which is described in the Campbeltown Register of Shipping as 'a Square - Sterned Sloop of eighty tons, or thereabouts, built at Campbeltown in the year 1763'.⁽⁸⁾ Named, probably, for Robert Stewart's wife or daughter, just two of the several *Annabella*'s spanning generations of the Stewart family, the ship '*Annabella*' was probably built and used as a fishing vessel, but shows in the Campbeltown Customs accounts in July 1767 as being engaged to carry salt from Oporto, Portugal, to Campbeltown, for the processing of herring. The ship is described in some Customs records as brigantine, and in some traditions is called a brig, but in reality was not such a large vessel. She completed another 'salt run' in the winter of 1768, a few months after Capt. Robert Blair had replaced her original Captain, James Stewart.⁽⁹⁾

The '*Annabella*'s' few trading ventures were largely restricted to the Mediterranean sea, unlike the MacAlestar concern which was engaged in trans-Atlantic commerce. MacAlestar's company used a number of brigantines and brigs- the '*Edinburgh*', '*Neptune*', and '*Hellen*' - to trade with North Carolina, sending off manufactured goods like British woollens, iron ware, and a variety of foodstuffs, while carrying on the homeward voyage the traditional "four T's" from the New World, tar, timber, turpentine and tobacco. Unfortunately, the domestic market for processed herring was far from booming and by the late 1760's the Stewarts' business was already a losing enterprise.⁽¹⁰⁾

Things were not going well for Capt. Robert either. He had intended to visit the Island in the early summer of 1766 to set up supplies for his colony, but "...the Board of Trade constantly blasted our hopes for upwards of three years ...", he later told Washington.⁽¹¹⁾ In spite of having given up

hope of making an income from the St. John's venture, he kept his hat in the ring until the land was parcelled out in 20,000 acre lots in the Lottery of July 1767, in which he and Capt. William Allanby, late of H.M. Royal Navy and a landed gentleman from Yorkshire (according to Stewart), drew equal 10,000 acre shares of Lot 18. Within the bounds of this lot was the site for Captain Holland's proposed capital for the new Prince County.

It had been too little, too late, for Capt. Stewart, however, who by that fall was ready to take up a position as H.M. Customs Comptroller in the colony of Jamaica. The long period of waiting for the St. John's venture to come to fruition had left him needing an immediate income to meet his old debts, but much to his disappointment, Stewart's salary in Jamaica turned out to be only half what he had expected. Neither did he much like being away from London - the tropical heat did not suit his constitution, and not long after arriving there he contracted a "bilious disorder", probably yellow fever or malaria, from which he suffered ill effects for years afterwards. His acceptance of the Jamaican post demonstrated the fact that he had given up on his St. John's investment, which he apparently never did visit before leaving for Jamaica. To Washington, in his letter of 25 January 1769, he wrote " ...I was disappointed in my expedition to the Island of St. John I dread that my inability of settling my ten thousand acres, and pressing demands to pay off old scores will force me to sell it for a trifle." Undeterred in his search for an officer's due rewards, his attention had already been diverted to other land in New York: " I am one of those Officers who have commenced a Suit against the Great Rhansler of New York for a considerable part of his Estate in that Province, ... in case of Success will receive five thousand acres ..."⁽¹²⁾

One might understand the phrase "disappointed in my expedition to St. John's " to mean that he carried out his plans from 1765 and made the visit, but in contemporary terms it suggests he did not. It is apparent that he stayed in Britain until the July 1767 Lottery, then left shortly afterwards for Jamaica. His account of the voyage to Jamaica says nothing of a visit to the Island of St. John, following a more southerly route via Madeira.⁽¹³⁾ By "expedition to St. John's" he may also have meant his bid for land on the Island before the Lords Commissioners of Trade in London.

Highland Emigration to British North America

To understand the migration of Scots from the Highlands to the British colonies on the eastern seaboard of America, is to understand the context in which the rather obscure settlement of the Island of St. John takes place. So many thousands of Scots left the Highlands, destined for two favourite spots in America, the Mohawk River Valley in Upper New York, and the Cape Fear region in North Carolina, that British Authorities were worried that the outflux of labour and capital from the Scottish countryside would effectively dry up any potential revenue from the place. To this end the Earl of Suffolk, the Secretary of State for the North in the British Parliament, commissioned a study on the volume and spirit of Highland emigration to America from Thomas Miller, the Lord Justice Clerk. The scarcity of statistics on emigration from obscure Highland ports of which the

British knew almost nothing presented Miller with a difficult task, so a significant portion of his report documents movements out of Argyllshire, using Customs Records from Campbeltown.⁽¹⁴⁾

Dated spring of 1774, a letter from the Sheriff of Argyll which makes up part of the report comments: "the motives that appeared to me to have induced the people to imbrace the humour of deserting their native country are: Many of our people were in the King's service in America, the time of the War, and they lived plentifully, having had the Kings pay, and provisions besides. They gave large accounts of that country. The Proprietors at home, soon after their return, begun to augment their Rents ... Another reason ... is: That some gentlemen had large tracks of land in Tack from the proprietors, when their leases were near out, and finding that they could not live in such affluence as formerly, declined to give the augmentation demanded; published their intention of going to America, expecting thereby, to bring the Proprietors to their own terms, and when disappointed, used all the allurements in their power to move the poor people that lived under them, and others, to follow their fortune, and haunted all publick occasions with Drink, Pipes and Fiddles, to rouse their Spirits to the Expedition. Besides all this, such of the unfortunate people as went for America and Survive, write such fulsom and exaggerated accounts to their friends, of their happy condition, inviting them to follow, as delude and mislead the ignorant and unwary people, which accounts we now find in many instances to be false... There is a great appearance of great Emigration the year, from this County particularly from Islay, and some inland parts, and likewise from Arran, and Emissarys are going about to engage people."⁽¹⁵⁾

If the Sheriff's comments cast the countenance of the fishing entrepreneurs of Campbeltown, it is no coincidence. In the summer of 1769, Alexander MacAlestar sent 144 emigrants along with his usual cargo of British goods on the brig '*Hellen*' to Cape Fear, North Carolina. On the 21st August that year, another 129 people left Port Askaig on Islay on the '*Molly*' bound for Cape Fear, N.C., Capt. Sprout, Master. A letter in The Scots Magazine, dated at Brunswick Sept. 25 1769, remarks: "A hundred families are daily expected with more".⁽¹⁶⁾

In the summer of 1770, MacAlestar sent out another 120 people on the brigantine '*Edinburgh*' and another 360 on the '*Neptune*', all bound for the Cape Fear area.⁽¹⁷⁾ The August 1770 issue of The Scots Magazine comments: "We are well informed that since the month of April last, six vessels have sailed from the western islands, and other parts of the Highlands, all full of passengers, for North Carolina, in order to settle in that colony. At a moderate computation, it is thought that of men, women and children, no fewer than 1200 have embarked in the above ships".⁽¹⁸⁾

North Carolina had all the allurements for emigrants that St. John's Island could never offer, and the momentum of emigration to the place could scarcely be stemmed after the large waves which began in 1769. By the year 1790, for instance, the population of Scots in North Carolina, even after the flight of the Loyalists, was approximately 43,000.⁽¹⁹⁾ On the Island of St. John, the influx of Loyalists in 1784 added to a population of Scots

numbering just a few hundred. The North Carolina Scottish settlement had begun in 1738 with the arrival of five Argyllshire families,⁽²⁰⁾ and since that time it had gained all the momentum of new settlement brought on by the sheer weight of trans-Atlantic trade sailing right to its shore.

Capt. Robert Stewart's ownership of 10,000 acres of Lot 18 on the Island of St. John proffered an opportunity for the struggling owners of the '*Annabella*' in Campbeltown, who sought to emulate the success of their local competitors in the emigrant trade of the late 1760's. However, while the settlement of St. John's Island would have to break the historic pattern of New England settlement just to get started, it would still be problematic. The harsher climate and virgin wilderness notwithstanding, no Scot who knew the situation would want to settle in such a remote area when he could be amidst hundreds of kith and kin in New England. Furthermore, the trade routes to St. John's in the late 1760's were not well established, arguing for a dearth of goods and mail from home, and added expense and inconvenience in just getting there.

Nonetheless, someone had apparently succeeded in time to have a Scotch/Irish settlement established at Princetown by the Spring of 1770, when an unspecified number of Scots, Irish and Acadians were visited there from June 2-5, 1770 by Rev. William Drummond and the crew and passengers on board the '*Falmouth*'.⁽²¹⁾ Destined for settlement on Lot 34, the '*Falmouth*' passengers represented the first efforts of Lord Advocate James Montgomery to populate the property he had picked up in the 1767 Lottery. Rev. Drummond and the others spent the span of five days in the Princetown area, where he baptized an infant, held divine service, and engaged in some 'jollity' in the homes of some of the Acadians, who had held on to some property following the British expulsions of 1758. A local tradition suggests that a settlement of Scots had been established at Princetown in the summer of 1769 by Robert Stewart, while the documented proof of this migration has proved elusive, it is probably correct.

Another local tradition suggests that the 1770 emigrants believed that they would find the settlement of Princetown all laid out and ready for occupation, a tradition which also appears to have merit. In February of 1768, while jurisdiction over Island affairs still resided in Halifax, Lieutenant-Governor Michael Francklin received orders from the British Secretary of State, the Earl of Hillsborough, to undertake the necessary establishment of the Island of St. John. Francklin, taking the orders to heart, began in earnest in the Spring of that year to build the three capital towns using tradesmen imported from Halifax.⁽²²⁾ Two entries in *The Scots Magazine* record the course of this development: "A letter from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, dated May 12 [1768], says, 'Orders are received for carrying on the settlement of the Island of St. John's, and for establishing a civil government there immediately. Three towns are to be laid out by the names of Charlotte-town, George-town, and Prince-town...'"⁽²³⁾ A year later, this followed: "London, August 12 [1769]. A letter from Halifax in Nova Scotia, dated June 17, mentions, that, pursuant to orders received from England, they were carrying on the new settlement of the Island of St. John's with great success;

that they were then building three new towns, which are called by the names of Charlotte-town, George-town, and Prince-town; that a great number of new settlers had lately arrived there pursuant to grants from England, and that there was the greatest prospect of its becoming a flourishing settlement."⁽²⁴⁾ In June of 1769, jurisdiction for Island affairs was moved to Charlottetown, but not until a good deal of government money had been spent developing the capital sites. It is possible, though perhaps not entirely likely, that the settlement visited by the '*Falmouth*' settlers in June 1770 contained some of the workers and their families from the 1768 development.

The Stewart family had apparently been actively recruiting families to emigrate to Princetown on St. John's Island since 1768. The people had caught small but glowing accounts of conditions on St. John's Island in 'The Scots Magazine' since 1767, snippets apparently gleaned from Capt. Holland's account and survey. In the spring of 1769, Capt. Robert Stewart returned from Jamaica to his new home in London in an attempt to repair his fortunes and recupe his lost health, but in Campbeltown, the Stewart herring business had been going poorly. David Campbell had pulled out his share of the '*Annabella*' by Sept. of 1768, the time when Capt. Blair took over command of the ship. Robert Stewart maintained co-ownership of the vessel with Peter Stewart, but had abandoned his fishing interests to his brother-in-law and was ready to try his luck at Princetown on St. John's.⁽²⁵⁾ Capt. Robert's letter to Washington of January 1769 indicates that the Allanby's were planning to visit their new holdings in the Spring of 1770, and it is from this point that the voyage of the '*Annabella*' to St. John's Island begins to take shape.

The Voyage of the 'Annabella'

The Spring of 1770 passed and a ship had not been lined up to take the Stewarts and the Allanby's to the Island. William Allanby set out for Charlottetown, and did not travel with his family on the '*Annabella*'. The brigantine '*Edinburgh*', one of MacAlestar's principal trading vessels, was moving great quantities of salt to Campbeltown from Portugal. The '*Annabella*' had obtained yet another captain at the end of March 1769, Dugald Stewart (brother to Peter and Capt. Robert), for whom application had been made for a Mediterranean pass on the 15th June 1770.⁽²⁶⁾ It was intended that the '*Annabella*' would sail for Portugal as soon as the pass was obtained, but she was overtaken in port just twelve days later by the '*Edinburgh*' which arrived with two thousand bushels of Portugese salt. The efficiency of the '*Edinburgh*' apparently eclipsed that of the idle '*Annabella*': '*Edinburgh*' brought in another four hundred bushels of salt in early July and by the end of August was loaded up and ready to sail for North Carolina.⁽²⁷⁾ A 'salt-run' to Oporto would be pointless by that time. The '*Annabella*' would have to be put to other use that summer, and in the absence of her Mediterranean pass, that use became the transport of goods and passengers to the Island of St. John.

Cargo and passengers came together during July of 1770. She carried an essentially commercial cargo: hats, stockings, checkered cotton and linen, earthen ware, sail cloth and the like, materials scarce in the Maritime

colonies in the 1770's that would fetch a high price on the open market.⁽²⁸⁾ There was no victualling bill issued for this sailing, indicating that there was no surplus of foodstuffs beyond what was required for the trip: The Customs entry does not indicate the presence of any passengers on the ship, but Archibald Campbell, the Sheriff of Argyll, estimated for Thomas Miller's report that seventy people, about a dozen families in addition to the Stewart's and Allanby's, were onboard, destined for the Island of St. John.⁽²⁹⁾ Much stock has been placed in Walter Patterson's estimation of the number of people on the '*Annabella*', contained in an extant piece of correspondence from Patterson to the Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Hillsborough. Says Patterson, "About 120 families had arrived that summer[1770], some being sent by Sir James Montgomery, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the remainder by Mr. Stewart of the country..."⁽³⁰⁾ Patterson may have had some reason to inflate the number of families on the Island, but this statistic does not seem reliable. An anonymous letter in *The Scots Magazine* points to the lower figure: "Extract from a letter from the Island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, May 10 [1770]. 'I wrote you the 22 November last [1770] by Captain Dugald Stewart of Campbeltown, who brought here about 100 settlers.'"⁽³¹⁾

By the same token, however, the Sheriff of Argyll expresses doubts about his own figures: "As no attention was given to this matter when the people left the country, it cannot well be expected, this Report can be exact..." In his 1771 statistics, for instance, he estimated that 100 people left on the '*Edinburgh*', while the Customs entry says there were twenty.⁽³²⁾

Two contemporary witnesses then, indicate there were 70-100 emigrants on board the '*Annabella*', less than two dozen families in addition to the Stewarts and the Allanbys. Such a figure is more in keeping with the ship's capacity.

The assertion that the '*Annabella*' settlers were 'sent' by the Stewarts is a strong one, but lacks specific documentation. Thus, while it is known that the Stewarts and Allanbys were destined for the Island, the extant evidence to show how the other families were recruited to settle at Princetown is elusive. For instance, it has been suggested that many of these emigrants may have come from the Highland Congregation of Kintyre in Campbeltown (the congregation of the Rev. Charles Stewart, the father of the Stewart brothers), but there is no extant evidence in any Church of Scotland sources to suggest that these emigrants were actively recruited as part of any Church-organized migration, as per the Glenalladale migration of 1772.⁽³³⁾

It remains an oddity of this voyage that there is no evidence of any extra cargo loaded on the '*Annabella*' which would be suited to the needs of pioneer settlers, such as axes, adzes, guns and shot, powder, casks of nails and bolts, tools, etc., and foodstuffs such as bulk shipments of grain, flour, sugar, rum and cheese.⁽³⁴⁾ Such an omission may suggest a number of things: that the emigrants were naive, or that they packed and boarded ship in a hurry; that they were not destined for Princetown, but a more populated settlement; that they had some reason to expect to find these supplies waiting for them at Princetown; or that some of these items were carried as

personal effects.

Whatever cargo they had, however, apparently never made it ashore at Princetown. Patterson's account continues, "...but very unfortunately, for want of a pilot, their vessel ran ashore at the entrance of the harbour and is entirely lost and part of her cargo, but no lives".⁽³⁵⁾ This account is corroborated by an extant court document, a writ of suit brought against Ann Allanby by the ship's Captain, Dugald Stewart, for the defamation of character he allegedly suffered following her public contention that the Captain deliberately grounded the '*Annabella*' on a shoal outside Malpeque/Richmond Bay.⁽³⁶⁾ Why he might have grounded the ship is not stated, and there is nothing else to support such an assertion. Dugald Stewart sailed back to Scotland that fall,⁽³⁷⁾ making it unlikely that he would have deliberately stranded himself at Princetown.

Robert Stewart's family was apparently not badly off in spite of its losses and the late arrival on the Island. The Allanbys had apparently planned on joining William in Charlottetown that winter, and probably suffered only the inconvenience of losing some of their worldly belongings in the wreck, a mishap for which Mrs. Allanby would be slow to forgive Dugald Stewart. The others were at the mercy of the Scotch, Irish and Acadian settlers already at Princetown and it is clear by most accounts that provisions in the community were not sufficient to supply such an augmentation of settlers so late in the year.

But the '*Annabella*' settlers were also indebted to the Stewarts, not least for their passage over, and no less for the piece of property to call home after landing. Accounts differ on the state of affairs at Princetown that winter. The letter in the July 1771 issue of *The Scots Magazine* paints a rosy picture of the situation at Princetown that Spring. It continues: "Though they arrived late, they are all well housed, happy, and contented. He (Dugald Stewart) will tell you what a fine farm I have, and what a neat house I have built, with barns, and every other conveniency... We want nothing here but hands..."⁽³⁸⁾ The letter, though anonymous, may well have been the work of Robert Stewart who had no small interest in boosting claims about the living conditions on St. John's. The statements about the advanced state of construction at the site are worthy of note, yet its bold assertions about the genteel life at Princetown are in stark contrast to other accounts of the misery of that first winter at Princetown and the fact that it was by then nearly impossible for any of the '*Annabella*' settlers to leave the area. That they would have left and gone off to more hospitable climes is not without evidence. After spending the winter of 1775-76 there following the wreck of the ship '*Elizabeth*', Thomas Curtis noted on his departure, "Some others persuaded me to stay. Others said if they was Out of debt they would go too & was very sorry they were so situated. There is but little chance for a person to go off this Island if in debt one Shilling. At this time Capt. Howse received a note from the Governor, at his peril to take any one from the Island without a certificate..."⁽³⁹⁾

The certificate referred to was required by Island law, according to an Act passed on the 16th July 1773, "prohibiting the Master of Ships or

vessels or any other person from transporting or conveying away any person or persons out of the Island or the Customs against thereto, without a licence or pass". The Act was signed by Phillip Callbeck, and then Speaker of the Assembly, Robert Stewart.⁽⁴⁰⁾

Yet the Act was just legal confirmation of the situation in which these people found themselves in the Spring of 1771 - at the mercy of the elements and in debt to the Stewarts. When word reached Campbeltown, via Dugald Stewart, on the fate of the '*Annabella*', Peter Stewart prepared a cargo of a more practical nature which he sent out on the '*Edinburgh*' in summer 1771. The ship, described in the Campbeltown Register of Shipping as a "square-sterned brigantine of 75 tons, or thereabouts, ... built at Leith in the year of our Lord 1765",⁽⁴¹⁾ was cleared at Customs on 27 July 1771 bound for the Island of St. John with 250 yards of woollen blankets, 92 hundredweight of wrought iron, mens and womens shoes and clothing, and twenty seven barrels & seven parcels of household furniture. Her victualling bill shows her carrying an extra 21 barrels of beef, two barrels of one and a half quarter of oatmeal, and two four-hundredweight barrels of barley. She also carried twenty passengers.⁽⁴²⁾ The '*Edinburgh*' would arrive in time to provide these necessities for the settlers for the winter of 1771-72, but the effort would only increase their indebtedness to the Stewarts at a time when a cash economy that would allow them to pay off the debt was still years away.

It is not known where the passengers on the '*Edinburgh*' were destined, yet it must be noted that she was not Stewart's ship but one of MacAlestar's which usually traded with North Carolina. It also bears mentioning that Customs clearance at the time applied to the cargo aboard ship, not the passengers. A local tradition says that the passengers were headed for Quebec and that one of them, a Mrs. Montgomery, tired of the voyage and disembarked at Princetown where her family stayed.⁽⁴³⁾ There does not appear to be any documented evidence to support the tradition that the ship was bound for Quebec City, although the rest of the story is probably correct. Quebec was an unlikely destination for either the passengers or the cargo, and concerning the latter, the tradition is flatly contradicted by the written record in both the Customs account and the Lord Justice Clerk's report, both of which state the ship's destination as the Island of St. John. However, the ship probably did go on from Princetown to its usual port of call in Brunswick, N.C. It returned to Campbeltown on the 14th of April 1772, after stopping at Newry, Ireland, where it had loaded 27 hundred barrel staves.⁽⁴⁴⁾ It is possible that some or all of the '*Edinburgh*'s' passengers were ultimately destined for North Carolina, but no record exists to clarify this matter.

Peter Stewart remained in Campbeltown throughout the early 1770's, maintaining the office of Provost Marshall (Mayor) while his herring fishery/processing business continued to pile up debt. Through the combined influence of his brother Robert, on Lord Advocate Montgomery in London, and presumably that of brother-in-law Robert as Speaker of the Island Assembly, Peter Stewart secured the appointment of Chief Justice of the Island in 1775.⁽⁴⁵⁾ Upon receipt of the news, Provost Stewart one day

announced to the Town Council that he was off for the colonies. Town minutes give no reason for his departure,⁽⁴⁶⁾ yet his new income on the Island of £200 per annum could scarcely cover his indebtedness back home.

The gravity of this situation for his creditors is detailed in a letter from a cousin, Hector MacAllister of Mongquill, Arran, dated 22 August 1775. Writing to his brother Alexander MacAllister in North Carolina following the death of his brother-in-law, Hector writes: "He and I had been the winter before selling a farm he had in Ayreshire and paying away the price of it towards relieving incumbrances his father left upon him by securitys granted for a fishing company in Campbeltown. I am now in his stead for my wife and her sister... Provost Peter Stewart of Campbeltown, our cousin, and one Robert Stewart that is married to the Provost's sister, had this management of the Company concern, they are both left the country and gone to the Island of St. John's on the coast of North America & left security of my father-in-law's to a considerable amount behind them for which I am distressed and know not how I can be extricated without selling a small subject of land that is in Kintyre, which I am loathe to do..."⁽⁴⁷⁾

Peter Stewart remained on the Island for the rest of his life and was active in its political affairs until his death in Charlottetown in 1805.

Capt. Robert, who had not corresponded with George Washington since his time in Jamaica in 1769, renewed the correspondence in a letter from London dated 13 April 1783. In it he asks the President of the newly-formed republic to find him some posting in Europe as an American government consul, or military attache, as one last favour to carry him through "the evening of my days". After scolding Stewart for not keeping in touch over the past fifteen years, Washington politely refused, citing the fact that there were many who fought with him in the Revolutionary War who were more deserving of such an honour, while his allegiance to Stewart went back to another war and another era.⁽⁴⁸⁾ Stewart's 1763 debt to Washington of £300 had apparently been paid off while Stewart was in Jamaica.⁽⁴⁹⁾ Stewart died in Hampstead in 1809, having long before divested himself of his Island property to his brother and brother-in-law. Sometime in the 1780's, William Allanby sold out his share of Lot 18 to the Stewart family on the Island.

By 1798, there were about 430 people living on lot 18.⁽⁵⁰⁾ Their rather desolate stretch of shore had found some neighbours with the 1770 settlement of '*Falmouth*' pioneers on Lot 34; they in turn were joined by some 214 '*Alexander*' settlers on Lot 35, the '*Glenalladale*' settlement; and David Clark founded a colony at New London in 1773. Although one of the more benevolent landlords of the time, Glenalladale was deserted by many of his charges within the first year of their arrival on the Island, a fact which argues for the general hardship of the place, and a possibility which the Stewarts took every pain to prevent. The iron-willed Glenalladale was no friend of the Stewart's, whom he considered more rapacious than ambitious. He disapproved strongly of their manoeuvring in Island politics and is quoted as having remarked, '...it is commonly said there has been no peace on the Island since the Stewart family arrived on it, and there will be no

peace on it while they are employed in public offices on it.”⁽⁵¹⁾

There was no real turning point in Island settlement until the arrival of the Loyalists in 1784, but even then the Island land problem, which had been set in motion in 1763 by Capt. Robert Stewart and his 25 distinguished gentlemen colleagues, greatly hindered permanent settlement on almost every lot. For most of those intervening thirteen years these pioneers at Princetown were very much on their own in their struggle to carve a living out of the wilderness.

Epilogue

Regardless of the circumstances under which the Princetown pioneers arrived and stayed at their new home, there is a general consensus that their state of affairs was appalling and would remain that way for several years afterwards, giving them ample opportunity to lament ever coming to the Island.

The two letters which appeared in *The Scots Magazine* in 1771 which comment on the Island's settlers give glowing accounts of early Island life. The first, quoted, was written from the Princetown area, probably by Robert Stewart who had more than a passing interest in extolling the virtues of Island life. A second, from the October 1771 issue, is also anonymous but less specific in its point of origin. Its sentiments, however, are no less glowing: 'Extract of a letter from the Island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, dated Aug. 27. "This country is now in high beauty. The wheat, barley, oats, &c. look (and I am satisfied must prove) as good as any in the world. Hay, white and red clover, are got in by some of the new settlers in great abundance. One gentleman has, I am sure, above 50 tun, but he wants hands to get it all in. I have saved enough for my winter-flock, as good as any I have ever had in Berkshire. My cattle thrive apace. I have got several oxen I am sure weigh above one thousand weight... Our sheep, as well as hogs, are also large, and very good... I expect to make butter enough to serve my family the winter. Fish we have for very little trouble; the sea all around is alive with them. Abundance of partridges and small hares. We have very good sugar for common use, from the maple tree; and admirable beer from the spruce... We want nothing to make us very happy, but more industrious good inhabitants... I have not heard of one sick person on the island since our arrival..."⁽⁵²⁾

Yet Thomas Curtis wrote of much more primitive conditions in the Princetown/New London neighbourhood after being stranded there over the winter of 1775-76. Beyond the introduction of some simple crops like potatoes and barley (the latter coming over on the *'Edinburgh'* in 1771), and very few livestock, life had apparently not become much more civilised in the span of five years. Recalling a visit to the Montgomery home in Princetown, he writes: "This man treated us very kindly and seemed to have a feeling of my situation as he was once cast away and suffered much. They gave us the best they had to eat and drink, being salt eels and potatoes but poor creatures they had but little or nothing but water to drink. This was a comfortable meal to me and soon after went to bed as I wanted rest much.

Our bed was in the room like a cabin bed. It was straw with several blankets- I believe ten. In between them I think I may say I had the best sleep I ever had in my life. There being a good fire in the room was much refreshed by morning when we had some more eels and potatoes for our breakfast with a very hearty welcome. To make amends I left their eldest son some clothes that fitted him well, for which they were well pleased and was once very kind to me afterwards.⁷⁽⁵³⁾

Land in those days seemed to be cleared at the rate of about half to one acre per year, according to calculations I made about the progress of Loyalists at Bedeque over a similar time period, but it is worth noting that the means of cultivating the land limited a family's arable holdings to about 10-20 acres in all.⁽⁵⁴⁾ Everything in those days went for a premium, from clothes to iron to fresh meat, to the rum which Curtis so craved. What did not abound was the game which settlers were assured could be shot from their doorsteps. There seemed to be only an abundance of hares, and for the most part the people were dependent upon the sea for their daily ration of protein. The means to mill their own grain and saw their own timber were still a long ways away.

Winters were long, 5-6 months, and very harsh. Curtis recounts falling through a hole in the snow which was actually the top of a large evergreen, from which he had considered difficulty extricating himself. Transportation was limited by the weather and the wilderness, even snowshoes were hard comeby. He also recounts the loss of life as being commonplace - 4 lost in the wreck of the '*Susanna*' in fall 1775 at the entrance to the harbour - and another man who froze to death two miles from his home after being abandoned by friends who worried about the same fate for themselves.⁽⁵⁵⁾

All this for a people who had left behind many of the advances of industrial Scotland and the convenience of nearby town life; whose farms back home had been green and free from trees, albeit unproductive in the two years leading up to their emigration; and a climate that was moderate, where the bulk of precipitation fell as rain. No matter how a person judges these pioneer living conditions, their comparative standard of living at Princetown was far worse than almost anything in Scotland, giving critics of emigration back home ample ammunition with which to fight those who condemned Highland life after the '45.

Conclusion

I hope that this article has cleared sufficient ground to enable interested genealogists and historians to further their research into the Princetown settlement, especially for those who wish to identify the names of these early settlers.

The story was set in motion by Captain Robert Stewart in the summer of 1763 with his petition for land on the Island of St. John before the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Trade. However, the long delay he suffered in deriving any income from this 'expedition' caused him to despair of this proposal over time, and almost concurrent with receiving his grant

in the 1767 lottery, he apparently agreed to the proposal of his brother-in-law Robert to try to settle it for him, then set off for Jamaica that fall.

The 'Princetown pioneers' of 1770 were actually a settlement that built up over four years. The first settlement (notwithstanding the Acadians already living in the area) arrived in the summer of 1768, as part of an organized effort by the government in Halifax to establish the three county capitals. At the same time, Robert Stewart divested himself of his Campbeltown fishing concerns and apparently set about organizing the recruitment of emigrants for the settlement of Lot 18. Following the 1768 tenure of the tradesmen there was probably a settlement in the summer of 1769 organized by Robert Stewart's agents working outwith Campbeltown, perhaps on Arran or Islay. With no specific evidence in hand this remains speculative, but the speculation is based upon the observation of other developments in 1768-69, i.e., the known recruitment of emigrants in southern Kintyre in 1768-69, the divesture of Robert Stewart's fishing business to his brother-in-law Peter in 1768, and the apparently irrefutable witness of the Rev. William Drummond, who wrote of visiting a 'great many' Scotch, Irish and Acadian settlers in the Princetown area a full four months before the arrival of the *'Annabella'*. It is known that the Acadians had long been there, indicating that the Scotch & Irish settlers had emigrated to Princetown before the *'Annabella'* group. So far, I have only documented two sailings from Argyllshire to America in the year 1769: the brig *'Hellen'* from Campbeltown to Brunswick, North Carolina, with 144 emigrants sent by Alex. MacAlestar, and 169 emigrants aboard the *'Molly'* from Port Askaig, Islay, to North Carolina, sponsor unknown (noted). No doubt there could have been other sailings of emigrants in that year. The silence of the official record on this point is not a closed book. The possibility remains that shipments of emigrants occurred but were not noted (as per the *'Annabella'* Customs Account), or that such shipments occurred from ports outwith Campbeltown.

The third wave, and the most celebrated, was that which arrived in September of 1770 on the *'Annabella'* and was wrecked off Malpeque Bay within twenty-four hours of its arrival. The evidence in Capt. Robt. Stewart's correspondence shows that the *'Annabella'* was engaged that summer to carry the Stewarts and the Allanbys to Princetown, and while there may be verity to Warburton's claim that the other passengers were bound for Cape Fear, North Carolina, this tradition is not strong, lacks documented evidence, and is rather much contradicted by the extant evidence as cited in *The Scots Magazine* (see note 38). If there is any substance to Warburton's claim, it probably belongs to the 1771 shipment of emigrants to Lot 18.

It was tacitly implied in Ann Allanby's charge against Capt. Dugald Stewart that the people aboard the *'Annabella'* were deliberately stranded at Princetown by the Stewarts, but there is no local tradition that gives much weight to this assertion, and it must be held against the fact that Capt. Dugald Stewart returned to Scotland that fall, far from being stranded at Princetown. It is to these emigrants, many from the Campbeltown area, to whom belongs the tradition of want and deprivation following the loss of

most of their worldly goods in the wreck of the *'Annabella'*, and their dependence upon the local families for their sustenance that winter. There is evidence to suggest that their expectation at finding the village of Princetown ready for habitation was at least partially justified, while the absence of supplementary foodstuffs onboard the *'Annabella'* and the anonymous 1771 letter in *The Scots Magazine* boasting of 'what a fine farm I have', combine to suggest that the area was a good deal more developed in 1770 than has been assumed to have been the case.

The fourth wave came out on the brigantine *'Edinburgh'* in July of 1771, a much smaller group of emigrants who sailed along with the provisional cargo sent by Peter Stewart to alleviate the misery in Princetown. The Sheriff of Argyll estimated in 1774 that there were 100 people on board, but the Customs entry from the day of sailing indicates that there were 20. The intended destination of these *'Edinburgh'* emigrants has been obscured somewhat in local tradition, although both the Customs entry and the Lord Justice Clerk assert that the ship's cargo was clearly destined for the Island of St. John. This fact would appear to leave little room for the local tradition that the passengers were bound for Quebec City, which was not part of the *'Edinburgh'*'s itinerary at any time, but it is possible that some or all of the *'Edinburgh'* passengers intended to stay on the ship if it was ultimately headed for Cape Fear, N.C. Such a possibility is more in keeping with the ship's usual trading route. It is not likely that Peter Stewart hired the *'Edinburgh'* to make a single run to Princetown, it is more likely that he convinced the MacAlestar company to divert one of its usual North Carolina runs to deliver the supplies needed at Princetown.

There is evidence from Thomas Curtis' observations in 1775 that many of those who arrived at Princetown and subsequently indebted themselves to the Stewart family would gladly have left but were prevented from doing so until their debt was paid off. The example of the flight of many of the 'Glenalladale pioneers' within a year of arriving at Lot 34 in 1772, and the existence of legislation signed by Robert Stewart which prevented the Princetown pioneers from leaving the Island adds credibility to Curtis' observations.

Local tradition about the number of Princetown pioneers, some sixty families or 200 people, has become embedded over time, but the basis for calculating this number has been obscured and is contradicted by the extant accounts. My extrapolations of families on the *'Alexander'* expedition of 1772,⁽⁵⁶⁾ for instance, suggest that the average size of a family for that sailing comprised five people, so the local calculations of numbers of families vs. numbers of emigrants do not appear to mesh. The two voyages known to be sponsored by the Stewart families, the *'Annabella'* in 1770 and the *'Edinburgh'* in 1771, account for about one-half of that number, some 100-120 people, or less than two dozen families. A better case could be made for the assertion that the cumulative number of settlers on Lot 18 totalled about 200 people by the fall of 1771, since it is not known how many Scots were already living at Princetown before the arrival of the *'Annabella'* in the fall of 1770. It would seem, however, that the figure of sixty families should be abandoned

completely and replaced with a figure of less than half that number.

Researchers and genealogists scouring local parish records in Scotland for the ancestral homes of these settlers will find some in the Campbeltown area, such as the Montgomerys, Stewarts, & Ramsays. Others who don't, should take seriously the allusions to recruitment on Arran and Islay made by the Sheriff of Argyll and Alexander MacAllister. Islay was never owned by the Duke of Argyll, so a search of his muniments, which are housed at Inverary Castle and are not easily accessible in any event, will prove futile. The Island was purchased from the Campbell family by the Ramsay's of Kildalton in 1858. There are fifteen items relating to the Campbells of Shawfield housed in the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh. Dated 1724-1754, they are described as 'legal papers and tacks of land in Islay.'⁽⁵⁷⁾ Valuable tenants' lists from before and after this 1769-71 migration period are contained in Freda Ramsay's 1991 publication, "The Daybook of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield", (Aberdeen University Press). In it they will find some Princetown area names commonly associated with these migrations, such as: McNeil, McDougall/McDougald, McGougan, McKay, McMurphy, McArthur, Simpson, McPherson, Clark, McInnish, McIntyre, & McCallum.

I hasten, however, to add some cautionary notes: Firstly, there is yet no proof as to where these settlers came from in Argyllshire, so I offer this as but a suggestion. Secondly, researchers should use an elastic interpretation of the spellings of these names, especially the use of 'Mc' or 'Mac', as variant spellings on the two sides of the Atlantic were very common. Also, the influx of other immigrants to Lot 18 after 1771 may have reunited families separated in Scotland years before, and finding them on a later document does not necessarily mean that they were part of the 1769-71 migrations.

The author is indebted to Earle Lockerby of Mississauga, Ont., who has written much on this locale's history and who has scoured many sources in search of ancestral homes for the Princetown pioneers.⁽⁵⁸⁾ Thanks also to my researcher in Edinburgh, Daniella Shippey, M.A.; Judge A.I.B. Stewart, C.B.E., B.L., F.S.A. (Scot) in Campbeltown; Mr Harry Holman at P.A.R.O., Charlottetown; A.M. Jackson, M.A., D.A.A., Strathclyde Regional Archives, Glasgow; and Mrs Louise Stevenson of the Redpath Museum, McGill University, Montreal.

References

- ¹ The author has used the term 'Princetown' to denote the rough area on Lot 18 where Capt. Samuel Holland envisioned the town would be, near present day Malpeque. The Stewart's land was adjacent to the Princetown site. 'Princetown' never really existed as such, fitting perhaps to this tale.
- ² Warburton, A.B. "A History of Prince Edward Island"; Barnes & Co., St. John, 1923. p.153, footnote.
- ³ The Malpeque Historical Society; "Malpeque and Its People", Williams & Crue, Summerside, P.E.I. 1982. p.25.
- ⁴ Hamilton, Stanislaus & Murray, (eds); "Letters to Washington & Accompanying Papers, Vols 3 & 4. Houghton & Mifflin, New York, 1901. pp.249-251.
- ⁵ *ibid*, "Letters to Washington"; p.262, pp.273-276.5.
- ⁶ Bumsted, J.M.; "Peter Stewart", Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. IV, 1771-

1800. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1979. pp.775-779.
- ⁷ The English renderings of the Gaelic name 'Alasdair' run to about two dozen. The author has used spellings as they appear in sources, it should be noted that differing spellings may still refer to the same family.
- ⁸ Campbeltown Register of Shipping, 1763-1769. Strathclyde Regional Archives, Mitchell Library, Glasgow, Scotland.
- ⁹ *ibid*, Campbeltown Register of Shipping, Mitchell Library, Glasgow, document dated 6 Sept. 1768.
- ¹⁰ Customs accounts, Campbeltown, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh. S.R.O. Ref. E504/8/4, pp.28-189.
- ¹¹ *ibid*, "Letters to Washington", Vol. III, p.337.
- ¹² *ibid*, "Letters to Washington", Vol. III, pp.337-339.
- ¹³ *ibid*, "Letters to Washington", pp.307-311. Dated 10 March 1768, at Kingston, Jamaica.
- ¹⁴ Original document by Miller, Thomas; "Report of the Lord Justice Clerk to the Earl of Suffolk, 25 April, 1774". Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. (P.R.O. ref. 54/45, 5880, pp.164 a-f).
- ¹⁵ *ibid*, "Lord Justice Clerk's Report", pp.164 b, c.
- ¹⁶ The Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXI, Nov. 1769, p.602.
- ¹⁷ *ibid*, "Lord Justice Clerk's Report", p.164 d; This note is compiled with the corroborating reports in the Campbeltown Customs Accounts, noted in #8. There is an oblique reference to the 1769 Islay sailing in the Lord Justice Clerk's Report; more specific reference is found in "The Scots Magazine", Vol. XXXI, Sept, 1769 p.501.
- ¹⁸ The Scots Magazine; Vol. XXXII, August 1770, p.457.
- ¹⁹ Stewart, A.I.B.; "Highland Emigration to America With Particular Reference to North Carolina". unpublished paper, Campbeltown, Scotland, 19 May 1989. p.21, Stewart quotes this figure from: Barker, Howard F.; "National Stocks in the Population of the United States", Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1931, vol. 1, chap.IV.
- ²⁰ *ibid*, Stewart. p.4. The families were: Duncan Campbell of Kilduskland, Knapdale, Argyllshire; Dugald McNeal of Losset, Kintyre, Argyll; Daniel McHeal of Ardminish, Gigha, Argyll; Coll McAllister of Ballinakill; Neal McNeal of Ardelay, Gigha, Kintyre.
- ²¹ The original Drummond diary is not extant. This paper has used the transcription found in Island Magazine. Weale, David, ed.; The Diary of Rev. William Drummond; Island Magazine #2, Spring/Summer 1977. Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- ²² Bolger, Francis W.P., (ed); Canada's Smallest Province: A History of P.E.I. The Prince Edward Island Centennial Commission, 1973.
- ²³ The Scots Magazine, Vol. XXX, 1768. p.368.
- ²⁴ The Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXI, August, 1769, p.442.
- ²⁵ Campbeltown Register of Shipping, Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Document dated 6 Sept. 1768.
- ²⁶ Letter Book, Campbeltown Customs Returns, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, (S.R.O. ref. CE 82/1/2, p.271). These records have recently been moved to: The Regional Archives, Mitchell Library, North St., Glasgow.
- ²⁷ Customs Accounts, Campbeltown; Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh. S.R.O. ref. E504/8/4, pp.156, 161.
- ²⁸ Customs Accounts, Campbeltown; Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh. S.R.O. ref. E504/8/4, p.159.
- ²⁹ *ibid*, "Lord Justice Clerk's Report", p.164 d.
- ³⁰ Despatch from Governor Walter Patterson, to Earl of Hillsborough, London,

contained in CO RG, P.R.O., Kew dated 21 October 1770. It is quoted: *ibid*, "Malpeque & Its People", p.24; Warburton, p.152-153.

³¹The Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, July 1771. p.379.

³²*ibid*, "Lord Justice Clerk's Report...", p.164 d.

³³Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh. References: CH1/2/111-112. Church of Scotland General Assembly Papers, 1769-1770. CH2/50/5. Campbeltown Kirk Session Accounts, 1769-1770. CH2/1153/4. Kintyre Presbytery Records. A note by the Session Clerk in March 1797 explains that the record for 4 March 1762- 18 June 1771 has been "for many years past amissing and cannot be found..."!

³⁴Such a Customs Account can be examined in S.R.O. ref. 504/8/4. p.111, the brig '*Hellen*' for Brunswick in North Carolina (cross reference "Lord Justice Clerk's Report...", p.164 d): "1769, July 31 In the '*Hellen*', John Mathie master for Casiefair. Colin McNeill. Twenty chests and Eleven Barrells contr. men and womens wearing Apparell and Bed Cloaths, sixty Axes, sixty Edges and Thirty hand borers and Twenty Handsaws British manufacture Free".

³⁵*ibid*, Note 24, "Malpeque, etc"., Warburton.

³⁶Public Archives & Record Office, Charlottetown. Ref. RG 6, Supreme Court Records, July 13, 1773.

³⁷Letter in The Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, July 1771, p.379. The letter suggests that the author's letter of 22 November 1770 was sent to Edinburgh with Dugald Stewart. The letter makes no mention of the shipwreck, and unfortunately, the letter of 22 November does not show up in the Magazine.

³⁸*ibid*, The Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, p.379.

³⁹Harvey, D.C., ed.; "Journeys to the Island of St. John or Prince Edward Island, 1775-1832: The Voyage of Thomas Curtis", (pp.9-67). MacMillan & Co., Toronto, 1955. p.56.

⁴⁰Copy in Public Archives & Record Office, Charlottetown. From original, Public Record Office, Kew. ref. CO 228, Vol. 1.

⁴¹*ibid*, Campbeltown Register of Shipping, 1763-1769, Strathclyde Regional Archives, Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

⁴²Customs Accounts, Campbeltown, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, ref. E504/8/4, pp.193 & 194.

⁴³The Malpeque Historical Society; "Malpeque and Its people", Williams & Crue, Summerside, 1982. p.21.

⁴⁴Customs Accounts, Campbeltown, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, ref. E504/85, p.16.

⁴⁵*ibid*, Bumsted note #6.

⁴⁶*ibid*, Bumsted, note #6. Minutes of Campbeltown Town Council are in Campbeltown Court House, dated 29 September 1775.

⁴⁷Correspondence of Col. Alexander MacAllister, 22 August 1775, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.

⁴⁸Original correspondence in the Library of Congress, Washington. The letter and reply from Washington are contained in the article: Stewart, A.I.B.; "A Presidential Brush-off", The Stewarts, Journal of the Stewart Family of Scotland, 1987.

⁴⁹*ibid*, "Letters to Washington". p.308.

⁵⁰1798 census of Island, Public Archives & Record Office, Charlottetown.

⁵¹*ibid*, Harvey, p.66. Quoted in note 4, no reference indicated.

⁵²The Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXIII. October 1771. pp.551-552.

⁵³*ibid*, Harvey, "Thos. Curtis voyage..." p.38.

⁵⁴Lawson, James; "John Murray Sr., From Eskdale to Bedeque"; The Loyalist Gazette, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, Fall 1990. The United Empire Loyalist Society of Canada, Toronto.

⁵⁵*ibid*, Harvey, "Thos. Curtis...".

⁵⁶see, Lawson, James; "Passengers on the Alexander-1772". The Island Magazine, No. 29, Spring/Summer 1991. P.E.I. Museum & Heritage Foundation, Charlottetown.

⁶⁷Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh. S.R.O. ref. RH15/208/1.

⁶⁸Mr Lockerby cites the following sources uncovered at the Public Archives & Record Office, Charlottetown:

-Petition of the Principal Freeholders of Princetown, dated Sept. 1789, no reference indicated;

-Princetown, Petitions for Pasture Lots (PL) and Town Lots (TL); RG 5 Petitions, 1787-1808, vol. 33, Princetown.

-Petition to Governor Fanning, containing the names of Princetown residents, dated 25 February 1792, from the "Royal Gazette and Miscellany of the Island of St. John", Number XVII- Vol. 1, pp.1 & 2.

-Petition of the Principal Freeholders of Princetown to Gov. Fanning, dated 25 April 1794, P.A.R.O. ref. Acc. no. 2810, Item no. 6.

-The Memorial and Petition of the Inhabitants of all the Towns and Counties in the Island of St. John to the House of Assembly in Charlottetown, dated 30 March 1790; P.A.R.O. ref. Acc. no. 2702, Item no. 773.

EDUCATIONAL

2nd IRISH GENEALOGICAL CONGRESS

This will be held at Trinity College, Dublin 22nd-28th September 1994. There will be 57 lectures on aspects of Irish and Scots-Irish family history; workshops on computers, picture restoration, document conservation as well as a video presentation on folklore and excursions to historical sites. For further information please write to Robert C Starrat, 7 Allanfield, Edinburgh EH7 5YH or telephone (031) 557 2824.

EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS

Doors Open Day '94; The 5th Annual Doors Open Day in Scotland, co-ordinated by the Scottish Civic Trust, on the 4th, 10/11th and 17/18th September, is a chance for all to see what lies behind the facade of the interesting buildings which we see and hear about, but never have the opportunity to view the elegant interiors. Twenty six towns, cities and wider areas are taking part, some for the first time. Over 400 of Scotland's traditional and contemporary buildings will be open, and admission is free. Buildings of special interest this year include; Argyll's Lodging, Stirling; Signet Library, Edinburgh; Claypotts Castle, Dundee; and Holmwood, Glasgow. Details from Tourist Information Centres or The Scottish Civic Trust, 24 George Square, Glasgow G2 1EF.

From Elie O.P.R. (427) Deaths & Burials

7 Dec 1787. A still born child was buried this Day, Daughter of John Cragie Smith, Shoemaker in Ely by Elspeth Coventry his Wife. Cause of Death: Preternatural Labour.

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Pigot's Directory of Scotland, 1825 - 26 (inc. London & Isle of Man)	
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" " " " " 1700 - 1800 vol. 1	D. Dobson
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Edinburgh University Calendar, 1942 - 43	
Edinburgh University Calendar, 1943 - 44	
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P. O. Aberdeen Directory, 1960 - 61	
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The Manse & the Mansion	W. M. Farquharson-Lang
Walter Macfarlane, Clan Chief & Antiquary	D. Whyte
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The Edinburgh Gazette, 1942	
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My Town Our Town - Kirkliston	
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St. Quivox Churchyard M.I.s (Ayr)	
Monkton Churchyard M.I.s (Ayr)	
Dundonald Church M.I.s (Ayr)	
Clyde Coast Smuggling	J. R. D. Campbell
The Provosts of Kirkcudbright, 1446 - 1975 (list)	comp. D.F. Devereux
1851 Census of West Calder	transc. J. Carroll
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Book of the Old Edinburgh Club	vol. 5
Book of the Old Edinburgh Club	vol. 11
Book of the Old Edinburgh Club	vol. 12
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Valuation Roll for Dunbar, E. Lothian, 1947 - 48	
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Edinburgh Gazette 1943	
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Memorials of Castleton Parish	comp. & indexed G. Gilchrist
Memorials of Kirk Andrew-on-Esk, (N.England)	comp. & indexed G. Gilchrist
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Memorials of Stapleton, (N.England)	comp. & indexed G. Gilchrist
Memorials of Meigle Parish	comp. & indexed G. Gilchrist

REVIEWS

My Town, Your Town; Kirkliston, a walk down Memory Lane

16pp K.C.C.A. Local History Group £1 + 30p postage

The authors take the reader on a walk round the village, describing the existing buildings and explaining to what use they were previously put, and how they developed. A map of Kirkliston in 1855, together with a present-day one, helps the reader to envisage how the development took place. Old photographs on every page give a clearer idea of what was there before.

A settlement has been there since at least the 12th century; originally known as Liston, it got its present name when a church was built in the 14th century. Apart from the kirk the oldest building is Castle House in the High Street, dating from 1682. The village was on the much used Edinburgh to Linlithgow turnpike road and latterly on the branch railway line from Ratho to Queensferry. For those eager to know more about this ancient village after reading this booklet, the longer history by Donald Whyte "Kirkliston, a parish history" can be recommended. Both are obtainable through the Local History Group at 19 Station Road, Kirkliston EH29 9BA.

Ivor Guild

Silent Tower

John MacAuley pp XVI + 50 Pentland Press £7.95

St. Clement's Church at Rodil, Isle of Harris, has had a long history. Now maintained by Historic Scotland and used only for funerals, it is owned by the family of the Earl of Dunmore.

The early history of the church is obscure and it is not certain to which St. Clement it is dedicated. It could date from the 13th century, and is known to have suffered at the time of the Reformation, and later to have been destroyed by fire. Its latest restoration was in 1784 by Alexander Macleod of Herries, a son of an East Indian sea captain, who purchased the estate of Harris and St. Kilda from trustees of a relative, Norman Macleod of Macleod.

The author traces both the ownership of the church and its architecture, with photographs of the building, its tower, and its windows, and also describes the most notable of its tombs and grave slabs. The story of those buried there and of local traditions give life to this noble building fashioned of Carsaig stone. Once the powerhouse of Macleod chiefs it is now restricted to very infrequent use.

This is a remarkable story, clearly written by someone who loves the building and has family associations with it. The booklet can be obtained from Pentland Press at 3 Regal Lane, Soham, Ely, Cambridge CB7 5BA

Ivor Guild

Makerstoun: Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, XI,
edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 45pp. Card covers. ISBN 1-874232-09-01.
Galashiels: Borders FHS, 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park, Galashiels, TD1
2BG. 1993 £5.00 (members £4) + 50p postage. Overseas airmail £1.50

The eleventh volume of monumental inscriptions for Roxburghshire covers Makerstoun, which lies on the B6397 road, east of Kelso. There are 127 stones recorded, and it is noted in the introduction, that there is a better than average record of deaths between 1716 and 1805 in the Old Parochial Registers, in the care of the Registrar-General. There are eight stones recording Wilsons; 6 with Scotts and Hay-Makdougalls; 5 with Murrays and Fairbairns.

The book has some good illustrations and a map of the area. The front cover has a drawing by John Sprott of the church and churchyard, and the back shows the War Memorial (regiments shown). Other useful features are a brief history of the parish, the names of the Makerstoun ministers, Parish and Free Church, and there is a transcript of the Poll-Tax record of 1691-95. The Makdougall family shown in the Poll-Tax record, as well as in the inscriptions, is of greater interest, as they owned the three-storey Makerstoun House and estate, which went in 1880 to a Scott family. Sir Thomas Brisbane Makdougall (1773-1860), was a distinguished soldier and astronomer, and was Governor of New South Wales, 1821-25.

Sennachie.

Smailholm: Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, XII,
edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 52pp. Card covers. ISBN 1-874232-00-0.
Galashiels: Borders FHS 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park, Galashiels, TD1
2BG. 1994. £5.00 (members £4.00), + 50p postage, overseas airmail,
£1.50.

Like its predecessors, this little volume of monumental inscriptions from Smailholm is tastefully produced. The parish lies on the northern edge of the old county, bordering Berwickshire, and to the north of Kelso. There are 222 gravestones, 11 of them recording the surname Tait; 10 for Robertson and Dickson; 9 for Wilson and Fairbairn, and 10 for Brown and Forsyth.

The front cover has an excellent drawing of the kirk and kirkyard by John Sprott, and the War Memorial appears on the back cover. There is an interesting old plan of the churchyard, with the names of the lairholders transcribed, also a copy of the Poll-Tax record, 1691-95, with the names set out clearly. These are both very useful features. The names of ministers of the parish are given, as well as war casualties.

It is interesting to note that 'Sandyknowe', associated with Sir Walter Scott, lies to the south-west of the village. It was frequently his home from his third to his eighth year, being the farm of his paternal grandfather, Robert Scott, who leased it from his chief and kinsman, Scott of Harden. The Poll-Tax record shows "Sir Wileam Scotts interest in Smailholm parioch", giving a list of the tenants.

Sennachie.

Irregular Marriage in London before 1754

Tony Benton 59pp Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings,
Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA

In the century before Lord Hardwicke's Act in 1753, which came into effect on 25 March 1754, clandestine and irregular marriages in England were common. A public exchange of vows before a witness was all that was required, and there was no need for a wedding to be performed by a clergyman - not a very different situation from the Scottish *de presenti* marriage which existed across the Border till this century. Canon law which demanded proclamation of banns, or marriage by licence, celebrated publicly was frequently disregarded.

The London equivalent of Gretna Green in the 17th century was St. James, Duke's Place, or Holy Trinity in the Minories. The laxer discipline exercised there guaranteed more income for the ecclesiastical authorities.

Before the Civil War it was irregular rather than clandestine marriages which made a significant impact on the London market; the Civil War itself led to the emergence of a rich clandestine marriage trade.

The coverage of the registers at the Minories is limited and broken, being the period 1648 to 1677, while that of St. James begins in 1667, but is continuous only from 1678. Other churches were also clandestine centres, notably St. Pancras, all with varying records. Fines and taxes did little to restrict the practice, and Fleet marriages were a notorious source of income for the prison wardens.

While drawing attention to the existence of the registers, the author sounds a note of caution as to their reliability. Whole entries may be fictitious, while in others names and dates may have been changed. Nevertheless the registers are an untapped genealogical source, and the author has written a useful booklet about the popularity of such marriages, and the ways in which canon laws were evaded. The final Notes on Clandestine and Irregular Marriage Centres, with details of indexes and where the registers can be found, will be most useful aids to searchers.

Ivor Guild

The Scottish Congregational Ministry, 1794 - 1993

by Rev. Dr. William D. McNaughton 520pp £35 plus £3 p&p

Described as "a basic tool for the study of Congregationalism in Scotland" this book meticulously records the names and biographical details of over 2,500 individuals. It fills a gap in Scottish Church History, and many of those included played a large part in Congregationalism abroad.

The work is split into four parts, with individuals being divided between those between 1794-1900 and those between 1900-1993. Then come lists and details of professors, tutors and lecturers, and finally a list of churches, preaching stations and pastors, with towns listed alphabetically, and fellowships in them chronologically.

No previous book has covered this aspect of church history; no serious historian of Scotland, and particularly no genealogist, can afford to be without this meticulously traced record of Congregationalism during two centuries.

Ivor Guild

QUERIES

- 2342 **MORRISON** James Morrison, b.c. 1739 at Nether Dallachy, m. 31 Oct 1765 Janet Johnson (b.c. 1741). Their son, James Morrison, b.c. 1776 at Nether Dallachy, m. Elizabeth Cavendish whose child, James Morrison, b.c. 1803 at Nether Dallachy, m. 20 Apr 1827 Isobel Smith (b.c. 1809 at Rathven). His daughter, Isabella Morrison, b.c. 1829 at Nether Dallachy, m. 1853 James McWilliam (b. 1834). Information about the family wanted. *L. P. McWilliam, 2 Gibson Avenue, West Brunswick 3055, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.*
- 2343 **DEWAR** James Dewar, b.c. 1758, m. Mary Eaton of Yorkshire in 1787 when he was living in Jesmond, Newcastle. He was a gardener and property speculator, having ten children of whom the eldest was called John. He died in 1818. Information about him wanted. *Mrs C. Abbot, 83 Gidley Way, Horspath, Oxford OX33 1TQ*
- 2344 **SAYERS** Christopher Sayers, b.c. 1800, a basket maker, living probably near Edinburgh, had a son William, b. 1835, who worked as a basket maker with William Scaling, 37 George Street, Edinburgh. He left Edinburgh c. 1850 and set up his own basket works in Basford, Nottingham. Information wanted. *Donald Sayers, 33 Elms Close, Ruddington, Nottingham NG11 6NW*
- 2345 **BLACKSTOCK/BURGESS** Walter Burgess, farmer at Cloughead, d. 9 July 1903, m. Janet Wilson (d. 20 March 1906) and had ten children, of whom Jane, b. 1866, m. 1892 at Lockerbie, David Blackstock, farmer in Lockerbie (b. 1866, d. 13 May 1951 in New Zealand). The Blackstocks moved to Henley before emigrating to New Zealand. Information about Blackstocks wanted. *Graeme Rowe, 425A Kamo Road, Whangarei, New Zealand.*
- 2346 **HOOK** Private Alfred Hook, b. 1826 in Clapham, Surrey, m. Isabella (?) (b.c. 1835 in Edinburgh, d. 1917 in Canterbury Workhouse); served in 13th Light Dragoons Regiment No. 1264, for 27 years between 1861 & 1871 at Piershill, Edinburgh during which period he married, till 1869 when he lived with his wife at St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury, where he died in 1874. Seek information about his marriage. *Mrs Jo-Ann Ward, P.O. Box 177, RR3, Oro Station, Ontario LOL 2EO, Canada.*
- 2347 **MERCER** Would like to correspond with people researching the name of Mercer. *Dede D. Mercer, 12600 Bissonet A-407, Houston, Texas 77099 USA, Telephone (713) 981 1457*
- 2348 **STEPHEN/ROBERT** Joseph Stephen, b. Benholm, Kincardineshire, m. Margaret Robert (b. 1790, Arbuthnot, d. 1851-1861) 15 April 1809 in Garvock. Joseph worked in Johnshaven as a merchant 1812, labourer 1820, and kirk officer 1826. Issue: Joseph b. 16 July 1812; Ann b. 27 Mar 1814; Catherine bapt. 22 Feb 1820; Joseph bapt. 21 Jan 1822; Christian bapt. 17 Dec 1826; and James b. 1832. Seeking information on the parents of Joseph Stephen and Margaret Robert, and the descendants of the above children. *B. Scott Insch, 372 Hartford Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2V 0W6*

- 2349 **DOUGLAS** Thomas, of Grinton b. 17th century, d. 18th century, m. c. 1701 Kirkton, Martha of Reath; children, Thomas b. 1701; Cholmondely b. 1703; Marmaduke b. 1705, d. 1777, m. 8 Nov 1770 Neal Martha; John b. 1707 d. 1762, m. 29 April 1731 London, Gardiner Mary, Symond and ? Information about families wanted. *Karl Gunther Archibald Douglas, Mittlegasse 30, 88453 Erolzheim, Germany.*
- 2350 **DOUGLAS** John Sharp, b. 18th century, Glasgow?, d. 19th century, m. 1830 Hamburg, Becker Johanna Catharina Franziska. Founded soap factory in Hamburg 1821. Information about families wanted. *Karl Gunther Archibald Douglas, Mittlegasse 30, 88453 Erolzheim, Germany.*
- 2351 **FORESTER** George (Forster in Germany) Jurist, went to Dirschau, East Prussia. Grandson, Johann Reinhold Forster, b. 22 Oct 1729 Dirschau, d. 9 Dec 1798 Halle; Great grandson Johann Georg Adam Forster, famous naturalist, b. 26 Nov 1754 Nassenhuben, d. 12 Jan 1794 Paris. Information about families wanted. *Karl Gunther Archibald Douglas, Mittlegasse 30, 88453 Erolzheim, Germany.*
- 2352 **McCONNELL** Jane or Janet b. c. 1880 Dailey?, d. c. 1916 Perth, aged 37, m. 31 December c. 1902/03 Thomas Blyth McCulloch, my grandfather. There appears to be a discrepancy in the date, that apart there were a number of J. McConnells married then, which may be my line? I would appreciate any help. *Miss Veronica E. McCulloch, 32 Featherhall Crescent North, Edinburgh EH12 7TY*
- 2353 **SOWERSBY** Wish to contact people with the surname Sowersby, or anyone with information on this name or it's roots; on behalf of an American friend, who has traced the surname to Leith c. 1799. His ancestors may have originated from Sowersby Bridge, Yorkshire. I have knowledge of many American Sowersby's; any information welcome. *Miss Veronica E. McCulloch, 32 Featherhall Crescent North, Edinburgh EH12 7TY*
- 2354 **MacKINVEN** Any information regarding the origins or members of this family greatly appreciated. *Iain Naylor, 23 Boyd Avenue, Crieff, Perthshire PH7 3SH*
- 2355 **WRIGHT/WILSON** Wish to correspond with descendants of Henry Wright and Catherine Wilson, m. 27 July 1851 Edinburgh, children, Henry b. 1856; Christina b. 1858; William b. 1860; Jane b. 1862; Catherine b. 1864 (lived in Galashiels, dau. named Catherine); Janet b. 1866; John b. 1868. Did this family descend from King Robert de Bruce? *Mrs. Robert Stevenson Tolles, 8951 Pte. Charity Road, Pigeon, Michigan 48755, USA*

- 2356 **CARTER** Janet, wife of George Kemp, shepherd in the Lammermuirs, they lived in Innerwick, had at least two children, Eppie b. 1775; Alexander b. 1782. Janet is believed to be dau. of a Jacobite. Could her father have remained, wounded or deserted, after Prestonpans? Any information about Jacobite activity in East Lothian welcome. *Mrs. Margaret Berridge, 4 Kellet Court, Fairfield Road Lancaster LA1 5NP*
- 2357 **KEMP** My great-great-grandfather Alexander Kemp b. 1782 Innerwick, d. 1864 Stenton, son of George Kemp and Janet Carter. A mortcloth entry Stenton 1836, names a George Kemp. George was alive c. 1820, witness to the christenings of his son Alexander's children (Stenton O.P.R.). Dates and places of birth and marriage of George's parents sought. Two George Kemps were born 1754, one in Spott, one in Innerwick. Any information appreciated. *Mrs. Margaret Berridge, 4 Kellet Court, Fairfield Road Lancaster LA1 5NP*
- 2358 **DOUGLAS** James Douglas, Laird of Cavers; his son Archibald Douglas, parson of Peebles, Archdeacon of Glasgow; m. Margaret Tweedie, their sons were, 1. James, killed by William Horsburgh; 2. John, m. Margaret Douglas, they had a son Archibald; 3. Robert, granted a wadset of land. Who was the wife of Robert, any children? *C. Vance Allyn, 36 Main Street, Farmington, Maine, USA 04936*
- 2359 **CAMERON/MURRAY/STEEL/PENN** Donald Cameron b. 1825, Kilkenny, Ireland, while his father Alexander, who came from the Lochaber district, was serving in the 79th Highlanders; last known address was Kirkcowan mid 1800's. Donald served with the 93rd Highlanders from 1853 to 1862, he married Janet Murray c. 1846/66 Wigtown/Kirkcowan, they had seven children, Alexandra b. 1866; Donald b. 1869; Robert b. 1873; Alan b. 1875; John b. 1878; Duncan b. 1880 and Janet date unknown; last known address, Minnigaff, Newton Stewart, John Cameron m. Georgina Steel (dau. of James and Ann Steel, m.s. Penn, of Newton Stewart or Denny) 5 June 1908, Denny Stirling. Information wanted about those families. *Colin Cameron, 92 Gloucester Ave., Silsden, Keighley, W. Yorks. BD20 0BY*
- 2360 **HAMILTON** I possess a copy of "A History of the House of Hamilton" by Lieut. Col. George Hamilton (Publ. J. Skinner & Co. Ltd. Edinburgh, 1933) Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England; original projector of the King's Colonials Imperial Yeomanry, 1901, later King Edwards Horse; m. 1916 Ethel Grace Dodkin (b. 1881), issue, John James b. 1917; George b. 1925. Through the book I have traced the family to William Hamilton, minister of Bolton, 1708; his son John b. 1714, had a son Robert who emigrated to Canada, and founded the City of Hamilton, Ontario. Wish to contact any relatives of George Hamilton, regarding copyright to the book, as I wish to update it with recent information, births, deaths etc. Information required from 1900 to date. *Jean Hamilton Campbell, Box 58, Victoria Lane, Camlachie, Ontario, Canada, N0N 1E0*

- 2361 **SHEARER/EUNSON** Holm Parish, Orkney, Scotland, early 1800's. William Shearer b. c. 1803, d. c. 1891, m. Margaret Eunson (b. 12 Sept. 1800, d. before 1891) 21 Nov. 1830, St. Andrew's Parish, Orkney. They lived in "Stonehouse" outside St. Mary's all their lives; who lives there now? They had several children, of whom, Robert b. 13 Nov. 1831; William bapt. 25 May 1833; Janet/Jennet/Jessie bapt. 1 Jan. 1842, are some. Janet married John Laughton c. 1877, and had four boys; lived with her parents until their deaths. Anyone with further information, contact *Steven Shearer, 7 Emmott Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada, M1L 2X2*
- 2362 **IMRIE/DRUMMOND** John Imrie b.c. 1790, m. Margaret Drummond b.c. 1800. They lived in Auchterarder, Scotland; children born Auchterarder, May b.c. 1820/25; Charlotte b.c. 1820/25; William b. 1829; Janet b.? Margaret b. 1830. John was said to be Presbyterian, the family emigrated to New York, U.S.A. c.1830/33. Who were John Imrie's and Margaret Drummond's parents? Any information about this family appreciated. *Bonnie Wellman, 2819 Cherry Creek Crescent, Bryan, Texas, U.S.A. 77802.*
- 2363 **NIMMO/MAITLAND** John Nimmo, sawyer, m. Agnes Maitland, 4 Sept. 1818, Barony, Glasgow; children, Grace b.7 July 1819; Thomas b.7 June 1821; Richard Prichard b.9 Dec 1823; John b.24 Oct 1825; all Glasgow. Entries found in Bible of Owen/Prichard family, Anglesey, N. Wales; Llanbadrig and Llansadwrn parishes. Any information about Nimmos' and/or Owen/Pritchard connection. *Mrs Alexandra M. Jones, 7 Howecroft Gardens, Stoke Bishop, Bristol BS9 1HN.*
- 2364 **BOYDSTUN** Thomas Boydstun, son of Cornelius. Sir Matthew was the father of three sons, Cornelius, Marmaduke and Gustaviua. Cornelius came to America c.17th century, Thomas his son was of Boston, Massachusetts, may have come to America with Cornelius. The Boydstun family lived near Paisley, Scotland. Name variously spelled Boydstun, Boydston, Boydson. Information wanted about this family. *Bonnie Wellman, 2819 Cherry Creek Crescent, Bryan, Texas U.S.A. 77802.*
- 2365 **McKENZIE** Alexander b.c.1760/82 parents and place unknown, m. 25 Dec 1802, Guthrie, Angus, to Ann Greig (b.10 Oct 1777, Inverkeillor, Angus, to Robert and Ann Greig who m. 26 April 1777, Inverkeillor); children, Alexander b. 7 May 1803; Isobel b. 12 Sept 1804; John b.10 Jun 1807; William b.12 May 1811; Charles b. 24 Apr 1812; Robert b.12 April 1819; Ann b. 4 Feb. 1821/22; all births listed together in 1821/22 Guthrie Parish Register (291/1pp.156) when Ann was born, several state "born to Alexander in Couthills" and area or a farm? any information requested. *Scott B. McKenzie, 291 Anyon Street, Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada J4V 2G1*
- 2366 **AINSLIE** Margaret Elliot, b. 1798/99 Leith, Midlothian, m.c.1830, David Dunlop, d.1880 Harwich. Any Ainslie information appreciated. *Anthony Bond, 324 West 86th Street, New York, N.Y. 10024 U.S.A.*

2367 **NEAVE** - James b.c.178? Prestonpans?, d.28 July 1860, Forfar?, m. before 1807, Agnes Doughty (b.?, d.1 Jan 1858?, dau. of Richard Doughty and Agnes Manning). children, Janet Gardiner b. 29 Dec 1806; James b. 17 July 1809; Ritchie b. 24 Sept 1811; Thomas b. 19 May 1816; John b. 19 Aug 1820; Rebecca b. 2 Feb 1822, all Forfar, Angus. Isabella b.? Prestonpans?, any information requested. Also interested in Tyrie family of Angus. *Scott B. McKenzie, 291 Anyon Street, Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada J4V 2G1.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Further to the article "A Scottish Soldier of the Great War" published in the June issue of the Journal, readers may be interested to know that the name of my uncle, Lieut. Patrick W. Anderson, has been added to the Main Roll of Honour, at the Scottish National War Memorial, in Edinburgh Castle, and that his Obituary and photograph, in Black Watch uniform, has been placed in the Great War Memorial, at the Officer Training Corps, Drill Hall, City Road, St. Andrews, Fife. This memorial contains the names, and photographs, of all the St. Andrews University students, who were members of the O.T.C., and who were killed or died as a result of the Great War. *Patrick W. Anderson, 29 Daisy Hill, Silsden, Keighley, West Yorkshire BD20 0HN*

The article on the Lipetzes in last December's "Genealogist" interested me, as my grandparents James Kemp, his wife Jessie Mitchell and their seven children, lived in 27 St. Patrick's Square, towards the end of the 19th century. I read with some interest that John Lipetze was in business as a jeweller, at that address, according to the Post Office Directory for 1899-1900. I have various birth and death certificates, and a receipt from Morningside Cemetery, for that address. My grandparents left St. Patrick's Square, moving to Newington. My grandmother's parents lived at 36 St. Patrick's Square, also moving about the mid 90's, to Dalkeith Road. I wonder if the Lipetze family took over number 27 from my grandfather James? *Mrs. Margaret Berridge, 4 Kellet Court, Fairfield Road, Lancaster LA1 5NP*

From Elie O.P.R. (427) - Baptisms.

16 May 1792. Marianne 3d Daughter and 6th Child of William Taylor late Carrier now Labourer in Ely by Euphame Wallace his Wife, was born this Day and baptized on the 3d of June, in Presence of the Congregation. N.B. This is the Name commonly pronounced Marion or Marrian. - It is said to be a Contraction of Mariamne the Name of Herod's Wife so famous in History, and not a Compound of Mary and Anne, nor yet an Abridgement of Mary tho' generally thought so, and improperly used for it.

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.

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