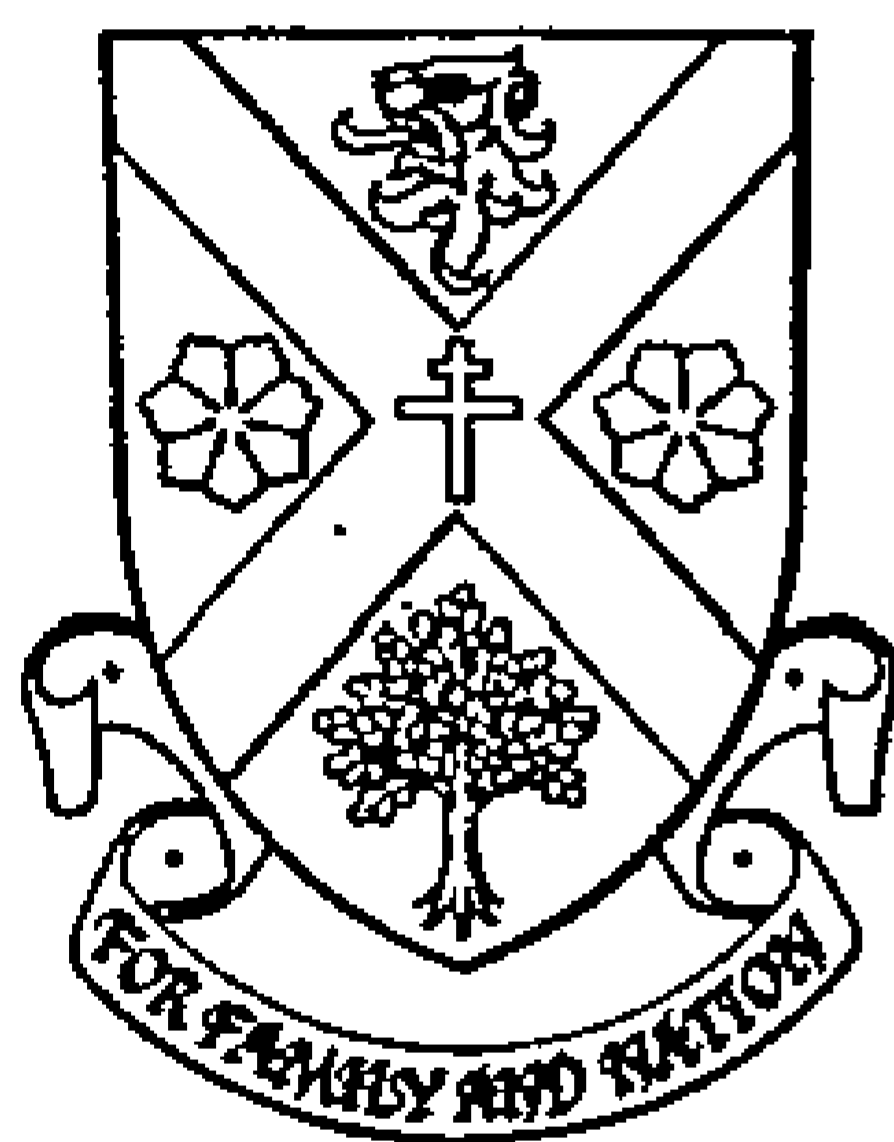


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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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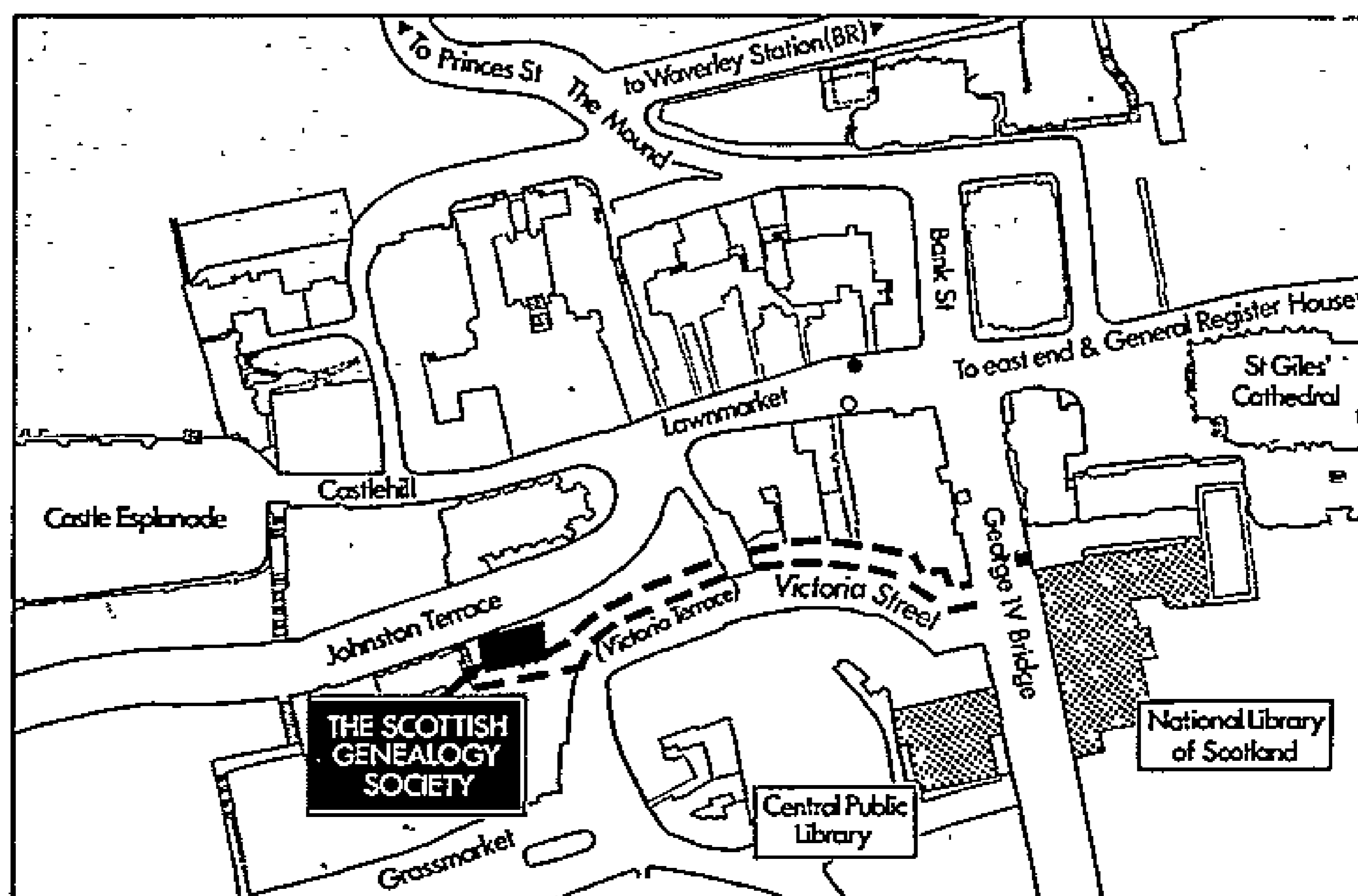
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Library & Family History Centre,

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,42,45,47,89.
□ East Scot. 23,45. 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

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| 4 January 1995 | Wednesday - Library re-opens at 10.30am. |
| 16 January 1995 | Monday - Sources for Family History in the National Library of Scotland - Janice McFarlane. |
| 15 February 1995 | Wednesday - A.G.M. and Heirlooms evening. The Library will close at 17.30. |
| 15 March 1995 | Wednesday - Peers and Heirs. Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO. The Library will close at 17.30. |
| 18 April 1995 | Tuesday - The Library of the Society of Genealogists, London - Marjorie Moore. |
| 11 May 1995 | Thursday - Visit to Mary King's Close, Edinburgh. (Details below). |
| 24 May 1995 | Wednesday - Visit to the Scottish Record Office. 2pm Alison Rosie. (Details below). |
| 14 June 1995 | Wednesday - Visit to Ethnographic Archives, Queen Street, Edinburgh. 2pm - Dorothy Kidd. (Details below) |
| 15 September 1995 | Friday - Heraldry as Identity - Beryl Platts. |
| 16 October 1995 | Monday - Reconstructing the medieval town - Dr. E. P. Dennison Torry. |
| 16 November 1995 | Thursday - Conserving Old Photographs - James Berry. |

WORK ON THE LIBRARY

Building work at the library was completed at the end of November, which will allow time for cleaning, refitting of equipment and restocking of books etc., before the opening, which will be on the 4th of January 1995.

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

VISITS

As numbers are restricted for all visits, and are for members only, reservations will be on a first come first served basis. Separate lists will be compiled at the Society's Library. You may write, phone or appear in person to reserve a place.

Mary King's Close (Beneath City Chambers). 7pm, Thursday 11 May 1995: numbers are limited to 24. A charge of £3 per person will be made (part of which goes to charity). Members need to be reasonably mobile, elderly persons welcome. Wear comfortable shoes. The tour will be conducted by Deputy Lord Provost, John Wilson. Starting with history of old building, newer top of the building and then Mary King's Close. (NB this is a provisional date, if Mr. Wilson cannot undertake the tour on 11 May he will give us another date).

Scottish Record Office 2pm. Wednesday 24 May 1995: numbers are limited to 20. This is an observation visit only: research would have to be undertaken at a later date. The visit will last about an hour and a half, and the party should report to the front entrance of the Scottish Record Office.

Ethnographic Archives, Royal Museum, Queen Street, 2pm. Wednesday 14 June 1995. Numbers limited to 12. The curator, Dorothy Kidd, will give a twenty minute talk to six while the other six have coffee. The first six will then be free to browse around the archives, and will be joined by the other six people after their talk. -

Scottish Genealogy Society AGM

This will take place on Wednesday 15 February 1995. Anyone wishing to nominate a person for the Council should submit their proposal in writing, duly signed by the nominee, proposer and seconder, to be in the hands of: The Secretary, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, a month before the AGM.

1881 Census Project

If any members have any batches of the 1881 Census, would they please return them to the Library immediately, finished or not, as we are keen to see the production of the microfiche.

The Scottish Genealogy Society will have a complete set of the 1881 Census microfiche when they are all published.

Cadenhead Family Association

People interested in the above name can find out more about the Association by writing to: Rogers Cadenhead, 2700 S. Adams Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76110-3103, USA.

EDITORIAL

Aberdeen and North East F. H. S. opened a new Family History Centre at 164 King Street, on Saturday 27th August last. Their original premises at 152 King Street, opened in 1986, became too small for the growing membership, and the expanding book and document collection. The spacious and well equipped new library, which is the result of much dedicated work, was officially opened by the Society's President, Sir Maitland Mackie, CBE, JP, who complimented the committee on their enterprise. Present was Mr. Donald Whyte, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, and ours, on whose initiative the Society was formed in 1978; other guests included Mr. Laurence Burness, of the William Coull Anderson Library of Genealogy at Arbroath. We wish the Society and its office bearers continued prosperity.

Recently, the Morgan Society was formed with the object of assisting those interested in tracing their Morgan ancestry and heritage; further details can be had from the Secretary, *Mrs. Joyce Morgan, 11 Arden Drive, Dorridge, Solihull, West Midlands B93 8LP.*

Readers with Polish ancestry, or an interest in tracing people, property or their history in the Kalisz area, may be interested in a bureau in the Lutheran Evangelical Parish, Kalisz; details and costs from, *Maria Banert Genealogia, 62-800 Kalisz, ul. Niecala 10, Poland.*

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY

Mariners of Fife 1700-1800, D Dobson A5, 30pp.

UK/Surface £3 / US\$5.50 Airmail £4 / US\$6.50

Emigrants & Adventurers from Glasgow & the West of Scotland, D Dobson A5, 28pp. UK / Surface £3 / US\$5.50 Airmail £4 / US\$6.50

Adventures of Peter Williamson 1733-1799, F McDonnell A5, 30pp.

UK / Surface £4 / US\$7.00 Airmail £5 / US\$8.00

Crimond with Rattray Monumental Inscriptions, Aberdeen FHS A5, 37pp.

UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

People of Auchredie (New Deer) 1696 Poll Tax reprint. Aberdeen FHS A5, 43pp. UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

Dundonald Burial Register 1763-1854, Troon & District FHS A5, 21pp.

UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

Dundonald Monumental Inscriptions, Troon FHS A5, 33pp.

UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

Monkton Monumental Inscriptions, Troon FHS A5, 36pp.

UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

St. Nicholas Churchyard Prestwick MI, Troon FHS A5, 29pp.

UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

St. Quivox Churchyard MI, Troon FHS A5, 47pp.

UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

Symington Churchyard MI, Troon FHS A5, 42pp.

UK / Surface £2.50 / US\$4.00 Airmail £3.25 / US\$5.50

Edinburgh 1851 Census transcription, volume 2. 'The Old Town', by N. R. and S. Carstairs. A complete transcription, with cross references, containing many tens of thousands of names. A4, 446pp.

UK / Surface £35.50 / US\$59.00 Airmail £45.00 / US\$74.00

Essays in Scottish / Irish History, ed. E. R. R. Green, paperback 110pp

UK / Surface £9.00 / US\$15.00 Airmail £12.00 / US\$20.00

Scottish Migration To Ulster in Reign of James I, M. Perceval-Maxwell, paperback 411pp

UK / Surface £18.00 / US\$30.00 Airmail £22.50 / US\$37.00

The Plantation of Ulster, P. Robinson, paperback 254pp

UK / Surface £13.75 / US\$22.50 Airmail £16.50 / US\$27.00

Guide to Church Records, Pro Northern Ireland. large hardback, 299pp

UK / Surface £25.00 / US\$41.00 Airmail £32.00 / US\$52.50

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

INVERNEILL ANCESTORS

by Colin Campbell

The traditional origins of the Campbells of Inverneill in the Lordship of Knapdale, Argyllshire, have already been discussed in these pages (XXXV, no.2, June 1988, pp 63-72); see also "Statement of Isabel Campbell in Killin, 1802", (VII, no. 5, Feb 1961, pp 1-16); "McKerlich Campbells in the Breadalbane Court Books", (XXVI, March 1980, pp 20-33); and The Craignish Ms.: Forgery or Collaboration?", (XXXII, June 1985, pp 41-55).

A pedigree of the family has also appeared in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1973, vol. III); but this includes persons whose existence cannot be proved, and omits a number whose existence is proven. Consequently, it has been thought that a properly documented account should be published, here coming down, for reasons of space, to James Campbell (1706-1760), Writer in Inverary and Commissary of the Isles; the later members of the family to be dealt with subsequently.

Not given here is the cadet line of Campbell of Laggandaroch in Argyllshire, of whom accounts are given in *The House of Argyll and Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell from the Year 420 to the present Time* (Glasgow, 1871) in the family tree of the Campbells of Craignish following page 81, and in Herbert Campbell's collection of Campbell pedigrees at the Lyon Office, vol. II, p. 80.

All baptisms are recorded at Killin, Perthshire, unless otherwise noted. Carlocht McCarlycht owed for the fermes of "Morniche" (Morinsh, on the north side of Loch Tay, near Killin) in 1565 (testament-dative of James Campbell of Murthly in Strathtay, Edinburgh Testaments. IX, 15 April 1581); but no connected pedigree of the family can be made so far back. CG. page 29, states that the father of Patrick in Morinsh (no. I below) was John Campbell who possessed Easter Duncrook in Glenloch(a)y, married Barbara, daughter of Campbell of Lawers, died about 1650 and had sons Patrick and Dugal. In PA this is changed, stating that John married first, Agnes, daughter of Shaw of Knockhill, having by her two sons, Patrick and Archibald; and second, Margaret, daughter of John, (*recte*, James) Campbell of Wester Duncrook; descended from the Murthlie family, (see SRO, RS 49/4. fols. 84-85), having by her a son, Dugal, and dying about 1650. This is repeated in PB, PC and PD. In *BLG* 1973 ed., this is changed; Margaret Campbell is given as first wife, with four sons, (not named), and Agnes Shaw as the second wife and mother of Patrick (I). Patrick indeed had a brother, Archibald McKerlich in Finlarig, alive 11 May 1665, who married Christian MacKerrill (MacDiarmid), was dead by 12 March 1679, having had a son Dugal, alive 6 November 1665, dead by 1679, married Beatrix Campbell, which Dugal had a son Archibald, over twenty one on the latter date; the eldest Archibald is described as brother of Patrick McKerlich, possessor of Morinsh (P. S, 4th. ser, VII, 289v-290v).

There is a chart pedigree of the Shaws of Knockhill in R. Menzies Ferguson, *Logie: a Parish History* (Paisley, 1905), p. 86 which shows them as cadets of the Shaws of Sauchie, but this does not mention Agnes; nor is she shown in GD50/237, described as a list of marriages, 1602-1699, proved

by the Perthshire Register of Sasines; nor in notes on, and a chart of the Knockhill Shaws (GD50/184/138). John MacKeirlich alias Campbell in Morinsh has sasine of the lands of Easter Duncrosk in Glenlochay on 14 October 1620 (P.S. 1st ser., IV, 54-56); his wife Margaret Campbell and their sons Dugal, Donald and Charles, all three minors are mentioned. John McKerlich in Morinsh is mentioned forty-one times in the Breadalbane Baron Court books, 1615 to 1626, and designed in, of, or portioner of Duncrosk, twenty six times from 1626 to 1637 (GD112/17/4, 5, 6). The only suggestion that he may have been married before is on 26 July 1625, where Dugall Campbell, alias McCarlich is called John's "eldest lawful son by his present wife, Margaret Campbell" (Calendar of the Laing Charters, no. 1964).

I. PATRICK M'KERLICH, alias CAMPBELL in Morinsh, born, probably, before 1630, died between 9 June 1670 and 24 March 1676 (GD112/17/8, fol. 21; GD112/2/27/151). Morinsh on the north side of Loch Tay, Perthshire, included Rynachulig, Blairlearagan and Tomachrocher: (see J. Christie. *The Lairds and Lands of Lochtayside*, Aberfeldy. 1892. p. 51). Designed in Morinsh, he first appears in record on 21 March 1656 (P.S. 3rd. ser. IV, 46-47v). Designed sometime in Morinsh, now in Tomachrocher, 6 and 29 August 1659 (GD112/2/103/1). On 11 January and 29 February 1660 he, designed in Blairlearagan, had a bond for an annual rent out of Ryndacwilk (GD112/2/68/140, no. 2). On 11 August 1665 John Campbell of Glenorchy, younger, granted a bond to Archibald Campbell alias MacKairlich in Finlarig, of the fivemark land of Morinsh possessed by Patrick Campbell, alias MacKairlich his brother (P.S. 4th ser., III, 95v-96v), which bond Patrick renounced, that of 11 January and 29 February, on 30 June 1669 (GD; 2/2/68/143, no. 30).

In CG, p. 30, and in the ms. Inverneill pedigrees mentioned in the introduction, Patrick is stated to have married Anne, "daughter to Buchanan of Mornish"; apparently the only memory of Morinsh retained by the Inverneill family in 1785. His wife was Catherine MacIllvoyl (MacMillan), evidently married by 1649, who is called his wife on 4 August 1665 (P.S. 4th ser. III, 94v-95v). On 24 March 1676, called relict of the deceased Patrick, she renounced an annual rental out of Tomachrocher (P.S. 4th ser. XI, 188), and had a bond from Glenorchy younger for an annual rent out of Stuiks and Monchary, Killin parish, on the same date (GD112/2/75/147, box 2), which bond she, and her son Dugal assigned to her son Charles (II) on 2 April 1691 (P.S. 4th ser. XI, 188v-189v) and on which bond she had had a bond of corroboration, 19 March 1684 (GD112/2/76/147/2, box 23). Patrick had by her the following children:

I. 1. Charles (II) of whom below.

I. 2. Dugal, mentioned 30 June 1669 (P.S. 4th ser. IV, 244), who on 24 November 1691 renounced the annual rent out of Stuiks (GD112/2/76/147, box 2). On 24 March 1676 he was to cause his brothers John and Patrick to ratify the renunciation of the annual rent out of Tomachrocher, when they should reach the age of twenty (GD112/2/27/77/151B). HC II, 5-18, 115-6, states that he died without issue by 30 November 1691. He was still alive

on 2 April of that year (P.S. 4th ser. XI, 188v-189v).

I. 3. John, called third son of Patrick and Catherine, 3 August 1669, and under twenty-one on 24 March 1676 (P.S. 4th ser. IV, 244). He renounced the bonds of 24 March 1676 and 19 March 1684 on 30 November 1691 (P.S. 4th ser. XI, 188).

I. 4. Patrick, called second son in PC, but always fourth son in contemporary enumerations; under twenty-one on 24 March 1676, alive 30 November 1691; see references above.

I. 5. Duncan, not mentioned in HC II, 57-8 nor 125-6, nor in CG, PA, or PC; called youngest son on 3 July 1669 (P.S. 1st ser. IV, 244); alive 24 March 1676; see reference above, and 19 November 1689 (GD112, Wadsets, box 2 shelf A9, wadsets C3, CII, 1614-1689). He is not mentioned in the deeds of 19 March 1684 or 30 November 1691.

I. 2, 3, 4. Three daughters, names not known (PC, PD).

II. CHARLES CAMPBELL, born 16 February 1650, died 21 March 1723 (FBJC, PA, PC, SAC). Is mentioned frequently in contemporary documents; called "Charles Campbell alias M'Carlich", 12 November 1669 (R. D. Dal., LX, 434) but from then on Charles Campbell and signed himself "Cha: Campbell". Called son of Patrick McKerlich in Blairleragan, 10 May 1665 (P.S. 4th ser. III, 95-96); designed in Morinish, he had a disposition from Glenorchy younger of the merkland of Craig called Borland, Killin parish, 14 May 1675 (GD112/13/32). On 11 April 1685, he has a disposition from Duncan Campbell in Auchtertyre, Strathfillan, of the 40 shilling land thereof (P.S. 4th ser. IX, 376v).

He appears as clerk of the Breadalbane Baron Court in May 1688 (GD112/17/8, fols. 88, 89, 92) and renounced the wadset of Craig, 19 October 1691 (P.S. 4th ser., XI, 188); when designed in Craig, he was a complainer on 8 July 1692 of non-payment for goods or plunder by the garrison of Finlarig (GD112/17/9, fol 6). He renounced the wadset of "Ochtertyre and Strathfillan", 12 July 1702 (Gen. Reg. Sas., vol. 81, fols. 309-312v). According to CG, p. 30, he was "long Baron Bailie of the Estate of Breadalbane". He appears as bailie-depute of the bailiery of Desher and Tuer (Discheoir and Toyer, the north and south sides of Loch Tay) on 15 May 1700, when he signed an oath of allegiance, an "assurance" and an "association" acknowledging William III as the rightful sovereign (GD112/17/9, fol. 40). From then on to March 12 1712, he is found presiding with the Earl of Breadalbane over the Baron Court, or alone when the Earl was absent (GD112/17/9, *passim*).

On 17 July 1702, he has a wadset of two thirds of Tuerachan and Innishdaive in Glenlochay (P.S. 4th ser. XIV, 214). (Tuerachan was situated on the south side of Glenlochay, between Muirlaganmore and Corricharmaig, and opposite Duncrosk (James Stobie, *Map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan*, 1783). He appears to have lived there for the rest of his life.

He married, 9 June 1669, Margaret, born 1652, died 11 February 1717, daughter of Duncan Oig Campbell in Auchtertyre in Strathfillan and Ann Macnab (FBJC, PA, PB, SAC). She had, previously, had a pre-nuptial marriage contract with Angus MacDiarmid, in Craigienan in Glenlyon, 17

November 1668 (R. D. Mack., XLII, 466), but by 23 May 1669 she was pursuing him for not fulfilling the contract (Clan C., Perth Sheriff Ct. Bks., p. 71) She is styled wife of Charles, 14 May 1675 (GD112/13/32, which contains much information about her immediate family). They had the following children:

II.1. John in Dalgirdie, Glenlochay, born 1673, died 20 April 1719 (PC, PD). In CG, PA, and PB, he is called second son, but this corrected in IC and PC. Called eldest lawful son of Charles Campbell in Craig, 28 October 1696 (GD112/2/33). On 14 June 1708, he resigned to his brother Patrick the fee of two thirds of Tuerachan and Inchdaive (Gen. Reg. Sas., vol. 95, fol. 237). He married Isabel, daughter of Alan Stewart of Inishearrach, Glenlochay on 8 October 1697 (PA, PB, PC). Issue:

II.1.a Charles, born 25 April 1706 (PC). According to CG he lived in Perthshire, leaving issue; PC states that he went to America and had issue:

II.1.b Patrick, born 25 May 1707 (PC); settled at Rapahannock River (CG); settled on Chesapeake Bay at a place called Hockley (PC). Hockley of which the population in 1950 was fifty persons, is in King & Queen County, Virginia; the county records were destroyed in the American Civil War, and research has failed to turn up any descendants.

II.1.a-f Christian, born 15 September 1698; Margaret born 1 May 1701; Catherine, born 24 August 1704; Ann, born 25 July and baptised 30 August 1710; Jean, born 24 February and baptised 7 March 1714; Isabell, born 9 and baptised 11 March 1711; all dates of birth from PC.

After John's death his widow is said to have gone to Stirling for the education of her children, and one of her daughters to have married a son of Stewart of Achnacone (IC).

II.2. Patrick (III) of whom below.

II.3. Duncan, born 1677, died 19 February 1733 (CG, PA, PC), wadsetter of Inchdaive and Daldaive in Glenlochay (CG; PC); called son of Charles Campbell in Tuerachan, 13 July 1702 (Gen. Reg. Sas., vol. 81, 209-217v). Designed in Tuerachan, he had, from Duncan MacDiarmid, an assignation of a wadset of the sheillings of Daldavie and Inshdaive, 22 April 1731 (GD 112/2/92/20). He married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Campbell of Lix and Corrycherich, Glendochart (IC, PC); he is probably the Duncan Campbell in Tiray who married Margaret Campbell, at Killin, soon after 28 February 1710 (Kenmore parish register). She was still alive on 11 April 1741; see her son's lengthy testament-dative, (Dunkeld Testaments), IV, 342-4. Issue:

II.3.a. Charles, baptised 31 August 1711; died in May 1739, designed in Daldavie in his testament-dative mentioned above. He married Margaret, sister to Colin Campbell in Milntown of Lawers (IC). Issue:

II.3.a.i. Duncan, baptised 13 december 1737; died *s.p.* (CG); died an infant (IC).

II.3.a.i. Margaret, baptised 10 December 1739, her father being described as deceased. She married "a McGrigor in Balquhiddar and had children" (IC); he is called John McGregor at Lochearnhead in PC. She succeeded to Inchdaive and Daldavie, her grandfather's assignation to those lands being to heirs whatsoever. Called only child of Charles, 1761 (GD112/2/77/153 no.

7). She was served heir to her grandfather, 23 March 1762 (SRO, C22/74, fol. 319); On 28 January 1763, she styled spouse to John Drummond (A MacGregor alias), late in Edinample, now in Achra, resigned the lands to the Earl of Breadalbane (Gen. Reg. Sas., RS 3/245, fols. 443v-446v).

Charles in Inchdaive had also a natural son:

II.3.a.iii. Donald or Daniel, baptised 23 July 1734, his mother was Margaret MacGregor; see also Dunkeld Testaments cited above; called weaver in Inverary, Argyllshire, in 1785 and 1802 (CG, PC). Possibly the Donald Campbell who wove chair-covers and table linen for Inverary Castle: (Ian Lindsay and Mary Cosh, *Inverary and the Dukes of Argyll* (1973), p. 219). He married Janet Bell, 26 November 1770 (Inverary parish register); she died in 1783 (tombstone in old Inverary burying ground, where her husband described himself as Daniel, and manufacturer). They had the following children, all baptised at Inverary, and all, except Thomas and Agnes or Ann, mentioned in CG or PC.

II.3.a.iii aa-ff. James, baptised 3 October 1771, called planter in Jamaica in 1802 (PC); Archibald, 27 June 1773, called Lieutenant in the 34th Foot in PC, but this is not borne out by the Army Lists; Thomas, 25 November 1775, mentioned as deceased on his mother's tombstone; Duncan, 3 August 1779; Agnes, 13 February 1778; Barbara, 18 November 1781; her name was added later in CG, and she is called simply "the daughter" of Daniel, in PC.

II.3.b. John, dates of birth and death unknown; alive 30 November 1737 (GD112/2/77/153, no. 7). In the testament-dative of his brother Charles, mentioned above, there is an entry "Item twenty pounds resting by the Defunct to James Meinzie of apprentice fee with the Defuncts Brother John". John was alive in 1761 (see below). He is called "Ensign in the army" (PC: "died unmarried a soldier in Flanders" (IC).

II.3.c. Duncan called wright in Knapdale (CG); house carpenter in Inverary (PC); married twice (IC); the Inverary parish register shows that Duncan Campbell there, and Catherine McKeech had a son Daniel, baptised on 5 April 1747, and that Duncan Campbell, sawer, and Euphen Ferguson had a daughter Christian, baptised on 18 March 1761. According to CG, he had the following children:

II.3.c.i-iv. Archibald, called Sergeant in the Clan Alpines in 1802; James; Lilly; Molly (PC).

In 1761 John, Duncan, Margaret, Jean, Anne and Isobell, children of the deceased Duncan Campbell sometime in "Duerechan" and Margaret Campbell his spouse, submitted a lengthy memorandum (not known to whom) concerning their rights to payments claimed from their brother Charles and to the wadset of Inchdaive and Daldaive, being apparently unaware that the disposition by Duncan MacDiarmid, 1731, to their father contained a destination to heirs whatsoever. A memorandum in a different hand, attached to the memorial make clear that this was the case (GD112/2/77/153. no. 7).

II.3.a-f. (Given in IC). Beatrix married John Campbell of Wester Garrows, 12 February 1765, with issue, (Dull parish register); Catherine, married John MacDiarmid in Kenknock, Glenlochay, and had fourteen children

baptised at Killin, 1733-1760; Margaret, married Peter MacGregor in Balquhiddy and had five children; Jean, married John MacDiarmid in Dunans, Rannoch, and had six children; Anne, described only as "the fifth Daughter" of Duncan in IC, married Alexander Campbell in Glenorchy and had five children; she and all of them were dead by 1802; Isabel, baptised 26 July 1729, who made the genealogical statement in 1802; married Archibald Campbell in Ardchoill, and had seven children baptised 1755-1775.

II.4. Charles, born 1690, died 25 January 1725 (PA, PC). According to these sources, and to CG, he married and left issue; but IC states that he died unmarried. Called son of Charles Campbell of Tuerachan, 30 March 1714 (P.S. 4th ser. XVI, 459).

II.1. Catherine, died 2 May 1728 (PC). She married Patrick MacVean in Craggan, Glenlochay, "had as is supposed four Sons" (IC). These sons were baptised, 1709-1717. According to PC, Catherine married Robert MacVean in Insherrick and had a son, John.

II.2. Anne or Agnes, dates of birth and death unknown; married John MacNab in Aucharn (IC, PC); they had a son Patrick baptised 27 March 1734. For her descendants see IC, and my "Some Macnabs in Argyllshire" (*Scottish Genealogist*, IX, no. 4, Dec. 1962, pp. 18-21).

III. Patrick (II.1), born 30 August 1675 (FBJC); died 25 July 1753 (PA, PC, SAC). Called eldest son of Charles in Tuerachan in CG and DJC, but second son in IC, PA, PC. Called son of Charles Campbell in Craig, his brother John being mentioned first, 16 June 1690 (R. D. Mack., 6 May 1691), and servitor to the Earl of Breadalbane, 20 October 1698 (SRO, GD1/426/1, abstracts of Barbreck writs by Herbert Campbell, Kintrow (bundle, no. V) and so styled in numerous documents down to 1716. On 14 June 1708, as noted above, he had a disposition from his elder brother John of the fee of two thirds of Tuerachan and Inchdaive (Gen. Reg. Sas. vol. 95, fol. 257). He was apparently the Patrick, tacksman of the mill of Tiray, to whom John MacVean in Insherrick (Innishearrach) disposed the wadset of the mill on 7 October 1713 (GD112/2/150, nos. 7, 8).

"He was so much in the confidence of John Glass the First Earl of Breadalbane; that in the Rebellion 1715, the Earl was suspected of a Treasonable Correspondence with the Pretender, and that Patrick from acting as the Earl's private Secretary, must be in the knowledge thereof; he was therefore Apprehended; and Suffered a long and rigorous confinement in the Common Gail (*sic*) of Perth, with a view to extort a Discovery; and when that failed, his Cattle was not only plundered, and taken Away; but he was threatened with the Gallows" (CG, pp. 31-32). A Patrick Campbell is named among the "Gentlemen prisoners" captured at Sheriffmuir, 14 November 1715 (Robert Patten, *The History of the Rebellion* (1717). pp. 190, 193). In 1733, giving evidence in a lawsuit, Patrick described himself as having been secretary to the late Earl (GD112/59/5, p.3). He was apparently out of prison by 13 May 1716 (GD112/21/226) and appears as a free man in subsequent years.

In 1724, he is designed in Kennmore and "in the disposition after written"

dated 7 October 1713, tacksman of the mill of Tiray (GD112/2/77/150). On 25 March 1725 he is designed "Patrick Campbell of Tuerachan, tacksman of Kenmore" (GD112/2/77/150, no. 24). He presided as bailie-depute over the Breadalbane Baron Court, 13 December 1728 (GD 112/17/10, fol. 224). On the death of his father in 1723, he succeeded to the wadset of Tuerachan, in terms of the resignation executed in 1708, by his brother John; and on 8 October 1736 disposed that wadset to his eldest son James (IV), sasine being given on 9 October 1740 (P.S. 4th ser. XXII, 393).

Patrick married, 15 January 1705, Jean or Jane Macnab (FBJC, PA, PC), born 2 February 1698 (FBJC), died 3 January 1760 (PA, PC, SAC). In the Inverneill mss. she is called, variously, "Grandaughter to the Laird of Macnabb", "Niece to McNab", "daughter of James McNab, brother to the Laird of McNab", "Grandaughter of McNabb of Kinnell Esq." and "daur. of Macnab of Macnab". She was the daughter of James McNab in Killin; apparently a merchant, whose lengthy testament-dative, showing a number of debtors including the Laird of Macnab and the Earl of Breadalbane (Dunkeld Testaments. II, 144-150), with eiks thereto, 17 May 1717 and 15 November 1721 (*ibid.*, II, 206-7, 323-4). The co-executrixes were James's daughters; Jean, spouse to Patrick Campbell, servitor to the Earl of Breadalbane, and Anne, who was in the 1721 entry is called spouse to Gregor Murray at the mill of Blair. James left a widow, Mary Taylor, who was, apparently, not the mother of Jean and Ann (eik of 1717). A James Macnab and Catherine Campbell were married at "Inshaidive", 20 February 1687 (Kenmore parish register). The couple had a daughter Jean, baptised 22 February 1689; there is no mention of a baptism of Ann.

An account of the children of John Campbell of Kinloch states that his third daughter (not named) married first James Dow of Tirchardie, and second "James McNabb naturall sone to the Laird of McNabb and begat two daughters" (SRO, GD112/57/11, pp. 20-21, being a genealogy of the Campbells of Glenorchy written c. 1698). Jean Macnab's portrait, the earliest of the Inverneill family, painted post 1742, is extant. According to PD, Patrick and Jean had six sons and four daughters, and three of the sons and all of the daughters lived to adulthood. It is difficult to determine the exact order of seniority:

III.1. James (IV) of whom below.

III.2. John, born 24 October or 24 December 1708 (FBJC, PA, PB, PC), died 4 January 1783 (Public Record Office, wills, London, PCC 63 Cornwallis). Called second son of Patick Campbell, tacksman of Kenmore, 7 October 1713 (GD112/2/77/150, no. 18)). In his brother James's will, 21 February 1746 (R. D. Mack., 19 September 1760) he is called "my broyr German, merchant in Kent". In his own will, 18 September 1777, PRO reference above, he styled himself of Turnham Green, Co. Middlesex. PC states that he married but had no children, and describes him as having been farmer at "Cumbank" (Coombe Bank?) in England. His will mentions his nephews, Archibald Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st Foot, Fraser's Highlanders, then a prisoner of war in Massachusetts, Captain James Campbell of St. John (Killian), afterwards Sir James 2nd of Inverneill; his (John's) sisters, "....

Drummond of Crieff in Perthshire and her daughters" and "... MacVean wife, MacVean of Glenlocky in Breadalbane and her children". He was buried in Chiswick parish church, 10 January 1783.

III.3. A son, name not known, of Patrick Campbell and Jean Macnab, baptised 27 July 1711.

III.4. Alexander, called fourth son, born 16 November 1713 (FBJC), died 6 August 1764 (SRC, SC 54/2/96). Called third son in PA and DJA; called son of Patrick, 21 February 1733 (GD 112/17/11. fol. 382). He is said to have been "bred to the law" (PC) and to have died in 1765; he was a messenger in Inverary, and his executry and full account of funeral expenses (he was buried at Kilmartin) are given in the SRO reference mentioned above. His next of kin were Engineer Archibald Campbell, later 1st of Inverneill, then at Pembroke, South Wales, and Duncan Campbell, Writer in Inverary; he appears to have been living in the house of the widow of his brother, Commissary James Campbell, at the time of his death.

He died unmarried (DJC, PA) leaving a natural son Dugal; PC states that he married and had a daughter. The Kenmore Parish register has the following entry, dated 12 July 1731: "Alexander Campbell son to Patrick Campbell late at Kenmore and Janet Waker (Walker) spouse to Malcolm Criarair weaver at Ballynasuim had a naturall Daur. procrast betwixt the said Alexander & Janet in form, before she was married to the said Criareir hapd. & called Mary. Gilbert Waker her father Sponsor".

III.5. Duncan, son of Patrick and Jean undesigned, baptised 12 March 1715; not mentioned in any of the Inverneill pedigrees.

III.6. Colin, called sixth son, born 21 April 1721 (FBJC); baptised at Kenmore 28 April; called third son in CG; died without issue before 6 November 1785 (DJC, where he is called fourth son and said to have "died Master of a Sloop of War on the Jamaica Station" i.e. the West Indies. No reference to a Colin Campbell has been found in the lists of Captains in the Navy or records of commissions, 1713-1780.

III.1. Catherine, daughter of Patrick and Jean, undesigned, baptised 8 September 1717; the only reference to her in the Inverneill mss. states that she died aged six (PC).

III.2. Anne, born 1723, died in Edinburgh in 1745 (PC). She married William Rannie there, and had a daughter (*ibid*). CG does not mention the marriage, and says that she died without issue. An Anne Campbell married William Rannie, stabler, 8 August 1743 (Edinburgh Marriage Records, *Scot. Hist. Soc.* publications. Part XLII, September 1901).

III.3. Margaret, born 1727 (PC), died 6 December 1802 (*Clan C.*, IV, 257). Called second daughter, "married to William Drummond of Crieff, who has issue, one daughter" (CG); same information in PC, but called third daughter; called eldest daughter in DJC. William Drummond and Margaret Campbell of Kenmore parish were married there, 15 December 1754. Described as spouse to William Drummond, postmaster at Crieff, 6 December 1802 (*Clan C.*, ref. as above).

III.4. Jean, born 30 July 1734 and called fourth daughter (PC); called daughter of Patrick Campbell and Jean Macnab in "Duerachan", baptised

24 July 1734. Called second daughter in DJC; married, 1753 Daniel MacVean (PC) and had six sons and three daughters baptised 1754-1771, she and her husband being designed in Tuerachan. She and her husband and daughters moved to Cornwall, Ontario Province, Canada, by 1802 (PC). In the account in Tweed, p. 116, she is said to have married Donald MacVean while living at Turnham Green with her brother (John), but since John could not remember the first names of her or her husband when making his will in 1777, this seems unlikely.

IV. James (III.1.), born 6 March 1706 (FBJC); died 26 May 1760 (P.A., PC). He moved to Inverary, Argyllshire, by December 1733 (GD112/17/11. fol. 45); Writer there, Commissary of the Isles by 7 December 1754 (Argyll Sasines VIII, 449). Captain in the Argyllshire Militia, 1746 (CG).

He married, 21 December 1734, Elizabeth, daughter of James Fisher of Durren, Provost of Inverary (FBJC). Had eight sons of whom only three lived to adulthood: (Sir) James, lived 1737-1805, later second of Inverneill, whose issue continues the line, and who acquired Inverneill on the death of his younger brother Archibald, 1791; (Sir) Archibald (1739-1791), who died without issue and who has sasine of Inverneill in 1774 (Argyll Sasines VI, 85-86v); Duncan (1742-1822), Writer in Inverary, Commissary of Stirling, and of Stores of War in Scotland, 2 February 1785 (CG), the compiler of CG, and who inherited Ross i.e. Taynish, Danna and Ulva in Knapdale, Argyll, on Sir Archibald's death.

For James (IV) see also "The Craignish Ms. ; Forgery or Collaboration?", *The Scottish Genealogist*, XXXII, no. 2, June 1985, pp. 47-55.

Acknowledgments

In the investigation of the ancestry over many years, I gratefully acknowledge the help of my father, Lt.-Col. Duncan Campbell, 8th of Inverneill; Sir Anthony Wagner, Clarenceux King Of Arms; the late Miss M. F. Moore, Miss Helen Thacker, Mrs. A.R. Bigwood, Mrs. R.E. Shiels, Dr. A.R. McNaughton, Mr. Donald Whyte and Dr. Lorne Campbell.

References

CG : Inverneill mss. III, 12, "Genealogy of the family of Campbell of Craignish" by Duncan Campbell afterwards of Ross (1742-1822), third surviving son of Commissary James mentioned previously, and described as finished in October 1785;

FBJC: ms. entries in Family Bible of "Ja. Campbell, Writer in Inverary 1744" with entries from 1650 to 1743; PA: "Pedigree of Sir James Campbell of Inverneill Kt. as Representative of the old Family of Campbells of Craignish" (a claim no longer mentioned by the Inverneill family) with date, crossed out, 28 February 1793;

PB: "Pedigree of Sir James Campbell of Inverneill 1793";

PC: pedigree endorsed "Descent of Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st of Inverneill, Knight of the Bath, with the Collateral Branches of his Ancestors, 21st April 1802"; and below in another hand "This a Correct Genealogy from Complete Evidence" (the compiler of which went to much trouble to collect precise dates of births, deaths and marriages from the late 17th century on);

PD: "Descent of Sir Archibald Campbell Knight of the Bath, 24th April 1802";

IC: Letter from the Reverend John Campbell, minister of Ardeonaig, addressed to "Duncan Campbell Esq. of Ross Taynish by Lochgilphead", dated 8 May 1802, all the above are in the Inverneill family papers;

DJA: genealogical declaration by Major James Campbell, late, Western Fencible Regiment; afterwards Sir James 2nd of Inverneill, 6 November 1785, College of Arms, London, Ms. J.P. 52; pp.: 411 *et seq.*;

SAC: pedigree of Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st of Inverneill, College of Arms, Pedigrees of Knights of the Bath, III, 95; *Clan C. : The Clan Campbell*, ed. H. Paton, 8 vols., Edinburgh, 1913-1922;

SRO: Scottish Record Office; GD 112: Breadalbane Collection, SRO;

GD50: John MacGregor Collection, SRO;

HC: Herbert Campbell's pedigrees at the Lyon Office;

R.D.: Register of Deeds'

BLG: Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1973 ed., vol. III.

WHO WAS COLONEL JOHN STUART OF AVONDALE?

by Leo Hilden - Finland

As a cadet descendant of John Stuart of Avondale (Ochiltree), I have for a long time tried to find his place in the pedigree of the Ochiltree - Avondale branch of Stuarts, but in vain. It is interesting to note, that all information we have in hand about Colonel John Stuart comes from Sweden, where his son John (Hans) moved in 1565. In Scottish records he is not even mentioned. They, who have written about Scots in Sweden, mention him as one of those who escorted Queen Mary to France in 1558, became there a colonel of a regiment under King Francois II.

He returned to Scotland with her in 1560, after the King's death, receiving a yearly pension for his services.

In the official Scottish records concerning Queen Mary's entourage there is no mention of him, there is however a letter, a sort of memorandum, John's grandson David has written after his father, John (Hans) death, 1618, where he tells us only that his grandfather was staying in France under Queen Mary's reign, but nothing about Queen Mary's journey to France.

The grandfather John, had likely accompanied his young son John (Hans) to France, where he had studied at Schola Trivialis in Paris, in order to learn French, as David in his letter tells us.

During his stay on the continent Colonel John did not however restrict his activity only to France.

In a German index of nobility in Baltic, Baron Glodt v. Jurgens mentions a family John Stuart of Arundell (Avondale) uxor Agneta Forbes and a son John who moved to Sweden and died there 1618.

As he bore the title of Avondale it seems to refer to an assumption that he might be an illegitimate son of the 3rd Lord of Avondale, before the time of Ochiltree in 1534, and a half brother to the 2nd Lord of Avondale, born 1521 and died in 1548. He therefore could not have the title of Ochiltree, as the Swedish records offer. The Swedish sources mention also that both Colonel John and his father Andrew were Knights. There is also mention of his parents simply as Andrew Stuart, Knight and Brita Douglas, without any official status.

If the assumption of his illegitimacy is valid, it is understandable

that his son John (Hans) did not say anything about his father's illegitimacy to the Swedish authorities mentioning only the names. Another question is, was Brita Douglas a real person and mistress to Lord Andrew ? or a myth?.

As the ancestors of John (Hans) Stuart seem to be embedded in a cloud of mystery, one can only guess, with help of the two official documents we have in hand, how the truth looks.

The document of 1579 shows the path from Ochiltree towards the Dukes of Lennox and Albany. On this path we meet Andrew, the 2nd Lord of Avondale married to Margaret Kennedy 1499-1500. In the year 1500 the future 3rd Lord Andrew was born. His son 2nd Lord of Ochiltree was born 1521, so he might well have had a relationship with Brita Douglas before that time, but who might have bore him a son, John, who later was married to Agnes Forbes as the document of 1579 proves.

Undoubtedly those gentlemen who undersigned that document, were fully aware of the true ancestors of John(Hans) Stuart, as they sent it to the King of Sweden. There is however another way to approach the problem.

We are aware that the 3rd Lord of Avondale was married to Margaret Hamilton in 1515, then being only 15 years of age. His son Andrew 2nd Lord of Ochiltree was born in 1521. If the young Lord's wife was pregnant before they were married, it might have been a sufficient reason to keep all this secret and send the child away in order to avoid a scandal. Then the son John was not illegitimate but unwanted and therefore he had no place in the family of Avondale. Following the path further; as the young son John had no future in his homeland, he might have been sent to the continent in order to make his fortune there.

He kept however his family name Avondale as we have seen. He was back in Edinburgh c. 1535 when he married Agnes Forbes, daughter of Robert, and got his son John (Hans). Later he went back to France, taking his little son, John, with him. According to Hans's son David's letter (written in Swedish) he, after his father John's death in 1564, embarked on a ship bound for Poland, but was captured by the Danes at Varberg on suspicion that he had been meaning to join the Swedes. At that time he was about twenty years of age.

The nobility in Sweden must have heard some of the rumours concerning the Stuart family, as when John (Hans) wanted to marry his future wife Brita Soop, her relatives suspected that he was an illegitimate son of an English king and refused the marriage.

As it however turned out, that the testimony of his noble legitimate birth did not satisfy the Soop family, he received in 1584, from King James himself, a parchment in which the king testified John's close kinship with chancellor James Stuart, Earl of Arran and granted him to bear the Arms of Ochiltree (former Avondale) with three silver stars as a mark of difference, which ascertains his pedigree along the Ochiltree-Avondale line. But, and this is worth noticing, in both of these documents, there is only the kinship mentioned, but no names, which all are from the Swedish sources.

Colonel John Stuart's exact place on that line remains therefore, for

the time being, unresolved.

The purpose of this paper is to find anyone who might be able to cast some light on this problem. The pedigree might therefore be as follows:

Andrew III of A. I of O. = Brita Douglas or Margaret Hamilton

Andrew II Lord of O. John of A. = Agnes Forbes

James Earl of Arran John (Hans) of O. in Sweden

This means that Andrew 2nd Lord of Ochiltree and Colonel John were half brothers, or brothers and John (Hans) and James, Earl of Arran cousins.

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

The Early History up to the 18th Century

by Duncan Beaton

There is not much written about the Clan Mackellar of Argyll and, indeed, all texts seem to refute the suggestion that they were a clan at all. They operated as a separate entity from their lands on Lochaweside in the 15th century, but whereas other families in a similar position now claim an individual chieftain, the Mackellars are always lumped in with Clan Campbell as one of their "septs".

The name Mackellar means "son of Hilary" and not, as some historians believed, "son of the cellerer", an ecclesiastical post. The name Hilary does not sound a Scottish name, but it is Celtic in the wider sense. There was a Saint Hilarius, born about 410 A. D., who in 428 or 429 became Archbishop of Arles in what is now Lorraine in France. This Hilarius or Hilary died on the 5th May 449 and was buried in Arles. His name was also used in the ancient provinces of Gaul, and also seems to have spread to the Gaelic speaking peoples of Ireland.

In "The Annals of Ulster" there is mention of an Anchorite (hermit) who was known as Elarius, a scribe of Lochrea (now known as Monahincha, two miles south-east of Rosecrea, Co. Tipperary). He flourished about 810 A.D.

About 885 A.D. the same source mentions Eloir, son of Ergne, of the family of Aegh, High King of Ulidia (Ulster).

That the Christian or given name Hilary was the source of the name Mackellar is clear from the numerous later occasions when the Gaelic form Ealair was used by the family. It was, however, rarely used with other surnames.

In Argyll, in 1432 a charter by Duncan, Lord Campbell was witnessed by "Felanus Ylarri". Black's "Surnames of Scotland" mentions a letter by the 10th Duke of Argyll in the "Oban Times", dated the 27th November 1926, on the subject of the family of this Phelan "son of Ellar".

In 1432 a Patrick Mackellar witnessed a charter at the castle of Carnasserie (in the Poltalloch Writs).

The first landed member of the family found was Cristin McCallar of Ardare who in 1470 had a precept of sasine addressed to him by Colin, 1st Earl of Argyle (Breadalbane Inventory). Six years later Gilchrist Makalere was regranted, on his own resignation, the lands of Ardare in the Barony of

Glassary in a Crown Charter by King James III. In the same charter he received the adjacent lands of "Cragmurgile" (Craigmurail) which had been resigned by Mariot, daughter of Malmorie McKesek (MacIsaac).

It seems likely that Mariot or Marjorie MacIsaac was the wife of Gilchrist, Cristin or Christopher Mackellar of Ardare, and now the heiress of her father.

The charter, dated the 15th January 1476 at Edinburgh, (reference no. 1219) makes interesting reading. It was witnessed by the leading people in Scotland at the time, and may have been granted at a parliamentary sitting. Among the witnesses were:

Thomas, Bishop of Aberdeen

John, Bishop of Glasgow

William, Bishop of the Orkneys

Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale

Colin Campbell, Earl of Argyle and Lord of Lorne

David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Lord Lindsay

Master John Colquhoun of that Ilk

Master Archibald Whitelaw, Archdeacon of Lothian, the King's secretary.

On the 18th July 1489, at the instance of Thomas Grafton, merchant in London, a safe conduct and protection for the period of two years was granted to "Archebald Makelar of Argile, Scottyishman" to come on horseback or foot by land or sea into the (English) king's dominion's, with "almaner goodis and merchaundises and trade within the realms of Scotland and France, and elsewhere beyond the seas, also in Flanders, and other parts of the Duke of Burgundy's dominion's - all so long as there shall be truce with these countries". It was believed that this Archibald was a son of Gilchrist of Ardare (Bain's "Calendar of Writs", vol. IV, no. 1550).

In 1493 one of the witnesses to a sasine of Cragniche (Craignish) to Archibald, Earl of Argyle was a Michael McKalar, Gilchrist or Gilbert Mackellar of Ardare and Patrick Mackellar were at Kilmun in 1496 (Poltalloch Writs). In 1499, Patrick Mackellar, tenant of the crown lands of Ardare and Craigmurrial, was granted sasine of the same lands.

The Exchequer Rolls of 1500 show that Duncan McKallar has sasine of the lands of Ardare and Craigmurrial after the death of his father, Patrick. He also witnessed a charter at Dumbarton in the same year (Highland Papers", vol. IV, p 22-23).

Duncan evidently survived the Battle of Flodden. In 1518 he was one of the deputies of Colin, 3rd Earl of Argyle when Ewen Makcorquidill of Fantellen on Locbaweside received sasine of his lands in the Sheriffdom of Lorne.

On the 27th January 1519, a Duncan Mackellar of "Trochan" was at Ardchattan to sign a hond of manrent. Whether he was the Duncan Mcakellar of Ardare of the 1518 sasine, who also received a charter of the lands of Kilmun from Dugal Campbell of Craignish in 1520, or perhaps the first member of the Cruachan family known to be mentioned is not clear. The first member of the family known to have resided at Cruachan was a Patrick

McKellar "of Crowachane" in the early 16th century, he has been confused with Patrick the father of Duncan Mackellar of Ardare who flourished in the first half of the 16th century, but may have been Duncan's "second son" who is on record as parish clerk of "Kildrachrenan" in 1527-8.

Duncan McCallar, Makcaller or Makkellar, the spelling varies from document to document, married Margaret Drummond and had two sons, Gilbert and Patrick already mentioned. He also witnessed another bond on the 25th May 1520.

Other Mackellars appear on record about the same time as Duncan. Martin Mackellar attested an instrument of sasine for the Lamont family in Cowal in 1525 (An Inventory of the Lamont Papers 1231-1897, by Sir Norman Lamont, p. 36). The Mackellars were soon to become one of the common names in Cowal, on the acquisition of that district by Clan Campbell.

The Mackellar name also appeared in the other county where the Campbell name was prevalent, i.e. Perthshire. In the Black Book of Taymouth a Patrik Mackellar witnessed a bond of manrent in Glenorchy on the 27th July 1528. (p. 179). A Sir Dowgall Mackellar witnessed another bond to Campbell of Glenorchy dated the 24th July 1549 in Glenorchy. A Thomas Mackellar was procurator in the town of Perth in 1550. On the 1st October 1551, Marioun Mackellar of Firwell granted "Colyne Campbell of Glenorchy and Catherine Ruthuen (Ruthven), his spouse, and their heirs, her cessioners and assignees, to a half of all her goods and gear moveable and immoveable, but reserving to herself the use of the same for her reasonable sustenation during her lifetime, and in token of real possession delivers to them a glove" (p. 191).

In Argyll during this period Duncan Mackellar of Ardare was again mentioned in connection with the lands of Kilmun when he was granted sasine of these same lands by Dugall Campbell of Corruorran, of the Campbell Craignish family, with the consent of his son Ronald Campbell, at Lochgoilhead on the 7th October 1528. There are several places on Argyll which bear the name Kilmun (church or cell of Saint Munde) and this site mentioned in the charters of 1520 and 1528 was near Loch Awe and Loch Avich. The charter addresses included Malcolm and Duncan McGillepatrick Mackellar of Ardare as bailies, for the investment of Duncan in the above mentioned lands. (Argyll Inventory).

In 1538 Gilleane (William?) Mackellar was one of the bailies of Archibald, 4th Duke of Argyle, mentioned in the Argyll Charters and the O.P.S. edited by Dr. Cosmo Innes, vol. II, p. 47).

A quarter of a century after the sasine of Kilmun, another Duncan McIllepatrick Mackellar was a witness to a sasine in which Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyle granted the lands of Killechane (Killean) and Lealt to Colin Campbell, who was the son of the deceased Angus Campbell of Dunstaffnage. This Duncan may have been a grandson of the previously mentioned Duncan of Ardare. The Dunstaffnage Campbells were at that time hereditary stewards of the Earl's lands in the parish of Glenaray, in the Lordship of Lochow and bounding on the ancient Lordship of Glassary at the Water of

Leckan and the south shore of Loch Awe. Also mentioned in this charter of 1553 was Archibald, Master of Argyle, who became the 5th Earl in 1558.

On the 15th November 1555, the Argyll Retours have: "Gilbertus McKellar, hereas Duncanus McKellar de Ardare, patris in 2 mercatis terragum de Ardare antiqui extendus in Bailliatu de Glassco", where Gilbert was served heir to his father in the two merklands of Ardare in Glassary.

On the 7th January 1556, Gilbert received a sasine of the lands of Ardare at Edinburgh. (Exchequer Rolls).

Also in 1556, a Sir Dowgall Mackellar, vicar of Lochaw, witnessed a charter granted by Queen Mary to the 4th Earl, where the latter had sasine of certain lands resigned by, Duncan Makcorkatill of Fantellan.

A few years later, on the 5th May 1561, the Black Book of Taymouth again makes mention of "Colyne" Campbell, 6th of Glenorchy in connection with a Mackellar. This time it was a John "McAllair", who adopted Mergret, daughter of Colin by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Bishop Alexander Stewart. This Mergret or Margaret Campbell later married MacDougall of Raray in Lorne.

On the 31st May 1562, Malcolm Mackellar, son and heir of Gilbert Mackellar of Ardare, resigned the lands of Ewroch (Eurach) in the Barony of Ardskeodnish to Archibald the 5th Earl, which was then granted by charter of Feu Ferme to John Carswell, Bishop of Argyll.

Gilbert Mackellar of Ardare and Malcolm his son resigned the four merklands of Glendan (Glennan) in the barony of Ardskeodnish (Kilmartin) to Argyle in 1564, for which the Earl granted them the 15 shilling lands of Druimdarroch and the keeping of the woods of Dowart (Dubh-ard), free from all duty except hawking, hunting and the furnishing of a wright for the Earl's work, according to the custom of the country.

In Perthshire, Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, at his castle of Balloch, now Taymouth, in 1577 granted a tack or lease of 19 years to his servant "Johne MaKellair", of the lands of Over or Upper Fernoch in the barony of Lochow, which were then occupied by the said John and his sub-tenants. The yearly rent was to be 40 shillings Scots, 2 bolls of bear (barley), a mail cart, 4 stones of cheese and a kane wedder, with all other dues and service, the tenant being in this case also restricted to the mill of Lochow, and bound to reside upon the lands. The lands of Fernoch are situated on the north shore of Loch Awe, southwest of Kilchrenan.

On the 5th October of the same year, 1577, the register of the Privy Council minutes record a widow, Margaret Mackellar, who complained of dispossession of her property.

A John Mackellar was presented to the vicarage of the church of Killespicerrell in the parish of Mukcarne, now Taynuilt, by King James VI on the 22nd November 1583. John Mackellar was apparently deceased by the 28th May 1605.

One of the most infamous cases of this period in Argyll and involving Clan Campbell was the murder of John Campbell of Cawdor by other members of the clan in 1591-2. The plot was intricate, but involved the

Campbells of Lochnell, who were the next closest family to the Earldom through their descent from the 3rd Earl.

The full story appeared in Sheriff Macphail's "Highland Papers", vol. I, published by the Scottish History Society. The plot was devised by John Campbell of Ardkinglass and John Oig Campbell of Cabrachan, brother of the laird of Lochnell. Cawdor was one of the guardians or tutors of the young Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyle, who was the ultimate target of the plot.

Among the tenantry of John Campbell of Ardkinglass were "Gillipatrick Oge" Mackellar and his brother "Gilliemartine" Mackellar, although the original wording of the account could allow it to be construed that the Mackellars were tenants of Cabrachan in Lorne, possibly even Lochaweside.

A precis of the original text is as follows:

"That John Campbell of Ardkinglass, being kin to the now deceased John Campbell of Caddell (Cawdor), conceived a hatred of the latter and sought by any ways possible to deprive him of his life". The murder of the Laird of Cawdor was planned for several months by the Laird of Ardkinglass, in conjunction with the Mackellar brothers, Campbell of Cabrachan and Duncan Campbell, his servant.

"On the 4th February "the zeir of God one thousand five hundred four score and eleven years" (1591) John Campbell of Cawdor was at the house of Knipoch in Lorne, on the east side of Loch Feochan. This house was about 5 miles from Cabrachan and belonged at that time to Dugald McDonochie of Stronchormick (who was also known as Campbell of Glenfeochan). Patrick or Gillpatrick Oge Mackellar, at the behest of Campbell of Ardkinglass but through the direct agency of Campbell of Cabrachan, was informed of Cawdor's proximity and dispatched to Knipoch with a primitive gun known as a hackbut or hagbut.

In the night Mackellar fired three shots through an open window, killing Cawdor as he sat warming himself by a winter fire. For their part in the murder, Campbell of Cabrachan and Patrick Mackellar were eventually hanged, after being tricked into going to Dunoon the following June on the promise of a safe conduct by the Earl's servitors.

This was no simple murder plot. The conspiracy had spread through the highlands and involved among others clan chiefs like Maclean of Duart and MacDougall of Dunolzie, as well as the Campbell cadet lairds. Apart from the ambitions of Archibald Campbell of Lochnell for the earldom of Argyle the complexities of state affairs ensured that treachery reached as far as the royal court. In 1592 the Earl of Huntly, chief of the Gordons and ally of Campbell of Lochnell, led a party of his clan to Donnibristle in Fife, home of James Stewart, "the Bonnie Earl of Moray". There they surprised and killed him, an outrage which was the origin of a famous ballad and led to many repercussions.

In the following year, Ardkinglass, by now regretting his part in the affair, made a full confession by implicating the others. By this time the young Earl, who was still only aged about seventeen, had suffered symptoms of poisoning, and witchcraft had been suspected. In 1594 the Campbells of

Argyle and the Gordons of Huntly met in battle at Glenlivet, with the latter side winning and young Argyle being dragged from the field in tears of rage at the cowardice of his men, who had fled in chaos and panic.

Eventually the two Earls were reconciled through the persuasive influence of King James VI. Campbell of Lochnell had died at Glenlivet and Ardkinglass was put on trial in 1596 for his part in Cawdor's death. Partly through his own elusiveness and partly through the good offices of Chancellor Maitland, a leading member of the government but also a confidant of the Earl of Huntly, he remained at large.

In the deposition of Margaret Campbell, by this time the widow of John Oig Campbell of Cabrachan, dated the 5th October 1595 at Ardmaddy in Lorne, witchcraft was again mentioned. Her late husband, she confessed, "had sundry times consulted with witches, especially when he made a journey from home". She also claimed to have been present when "the said witches promised to procure my Lord's (Argyle's) favour to her husband: as namely Katherene NicCleartie and.....Nic na chlerich (Clerk) in Blargour (Lochaweside, near Braevallich), spouse to John Glass McKellar's son".

Also mentioned in Margaret's deposition was "Auld McKellar of Cruachan" that "Lernit his charms.....at the priories of Icolmkill (Iona) and suchlike". In keeping with the spirit of the time the Mackellars seem to have been accused of witchcraft to explain their involvement in an evil plan, but no mention of the relationship between the Mackellar brothers implicated in the murder of Cawdor and those mentioned in Margaret's confession.

The Register of the Privy Council minutes makes mention of an Ellar Mackellar, living in Meldaloch, who witnessed a bond to Archibald Campbell, Provost of Kilmun in Cowal, by Duglad McClerich of Bralakane (Braleckan) dated the 8th June 1595. This is only one instance of many where the Gaelic christian or given name Ealair was used by members of the Mackellar family.

The Privy Council minutes contain many mentions of the name Mackellar. In 1600, a complaint by Ludovick Stewart, Duke of Lennox and cousin of the king, and his neighbour Aulay MacAulay of Ardincaple was recorded. It was that in November of the preceding year John McNaughton of Dunderave and a body of men numbering about 100 came in the night to the woods of Ardincaple armed to the teeth. There they lay in wait of the arrival of the Laird of Ardincaple until they were surprised.

From then on they were afraid to remain any longer in the vicinity of Ardincaple and departed, but not before they ransacked two MacAulay houses in Garelohead.

Later that same month the same band made a raid on the Duke of Lennox's lands of Strone and Auchingairth. Among this band were the MacNaughtons, the brother of Campbell of Strachur, the brother of Campbell of Glenlyon, several Cowal men who were servants of the Campbells of Carrick, MacDonalds from Glencoe, Clerk of Braleckan and "Allane McCellar and....McCellar his brother in Glenshera.

As a possible addendum to the incident at Ardincaple in 1600, the Privy Council minutes of 1624 noted that Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy

was charged up to deliver up one Donald Mackellar to MacAulay of Ardincaple and MacFarlane of Arrochar to answer to charges of theft and murder.

On the 4th March 1603, Malcolm Mackellar resigned his lands of Ardare to, Neill Campbell, Bishop of Argyle, who was of the original Kilmartin family. The Mackellars seem to have retained possession of the lands until the 1620's, when they finally passed to the Campbells. However there were still Mackellars there at the end of the 18th century.

In 1627 Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin was declared heir to his father Master Neil (I) Campbell and two years later, in the "Valuation of the Presbytrie of Argyle", under "Kilmichael Glasstrie", he was assessed for the lands of "Ardarie", which became part of the Kilmartin Estate (Wimberley, "The Celtic Monthly", August 1906). Master Neill Campbell of Kilmartin, later of Auchinellan, was served heir to Alexander Campbell his father in the 2 merklands of "Ardarie" in 1659 (Service of Heirs).

The Mackellar family foothold in the Parish of Glassary was increased at this time with the purchase of the farm of Letternamoult in the Vale of Glassary from Alexander MacIver alias Campbell of Letternamount and Barmollich on the 12th May 1636. Letternamount was one of the group of farms held by members of the Clan Iver for as long as the Mackellars can be proved to have held their foothold at Ardare. The purchaser was John Dow McIlchallum Bane Mackellar in Braevallich, son-in-law of Alexander MacIver and probably the son of Malcolm the last Mackellar of Ardare.

The Mackellars of Cruachan were another ancient branch of the clan. A story recounted to John Dewar, compiler of the "Dewar Manuscripts", a collection of folktales mainly from Argyll, covers the resettlement of this family in mid Argyll. Mackellar of Cruachan and four of the sons went to a wedding at Barnaline, a farm between Cruachan and Kilchrenan. A fight broke out and Mackellar and his sons were killed. This led to the outlawing of the people responsible, a family of MacArthurs from Barnaline.

Another son of Mackellar of Cruachan purchased or acquired the farm of Maam in Glenshira, almost a stone's throw from the Clan Campbell stronghold at Inverary. At this time the glen may still have been the property of the MacNaughtons of Dunderave, but soon it became part of the Earl of Argyle's estates. Mackellar built his family a house at Maam. One of the family later acquired the adjacent farm of Kilblaan. From these two sites the family spread to Kenacregan and other farms in the neighbouring Glenaray, as well as Stuckscarden, a small farm across the Shira Glen from Kilblaan.

There were apparently several families of Mackellars in Glenshira early in the 17th century. Archibald Mackellar of Maim or Main, but identifiable as Maam, witnessed a sasine involving the Mackellars of Kilblaan (no. 30) on the 4th December 1618. It was also witnessed by Duncan McPatrick Mackellar of Kilblaan, who on the same day granted the lands of Kenchregan (sic) in Glenaray to his son Malcolm. This Malcolm married that same year Ronalda Mackellar, daughter of either Archibald Mackellar of Maam or Martin Mackellar in Druimfairn, who was also

mentioned in this sasine.

Malcolm received the liferent of the 5 merklands of Kilblaan, also known as Dungallon, on his marriage to Ronald. He then witnessed two other sasines, dated the 12th and the 18th February 1622, (nos. 187 and 188) as Malcolm Mackellar, heir apparent of Kilblaan, before appearing as Mackellar of Kilblaan in a sasine of 1643.

Archibald Mackellar of Maam acted as bailie in another sasine (no. 547) in 1635, where his two sons, Duncan and Malcolm, were witnesses. Duncan Mackellar in Maam later acted as bailie in two sasines in the years 1639 and 1644 (nos. 642 and 273 respectively).

By this time there seems to have been more than one family unit at Maam as the privy Council minutes recorded the arrest of Duncan, son of Patrick Mackellar in Maam, who in May 1662 "cruelly murdered his brother german". He was then locked in the Inveraray tolbooth, but, as was a common

occurrence at that time, he "did shortly after make his escape".

In 1652 Duncan Mackellar of Maam and Malcolm Mackellar of Kilblaan were deputies. For the Marquis of Argyle during the time of Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth. Malcolm, the sasine witness of 1643, sat on the assises at the Sheriff Court at Inveraray from 1664 to 1671. He was followed by Dougal Mackellar of Kilblaan from 1672 until 1693. Dougal was accompanied by his brother Alexander and son Allan in 1677.

With the Mackellars in Stuckscarden the Malcolm who witnessed sasine no. 547 in 1635 as a son of Archibald Mackellar of Maam may have been the Malcolm Mackellar "in" Stuckscarden who witnessed sasine no. 273 on the 12th January 1644. He was followed by an Archibald Mackellar "in Stuckscarden who witnessed a sasine (no. 1014) on the 12th November 1661. This family was also designated "in" Stuckscarden and never as "of" Stuckscarden. There is no doubt that the property was always held by tack, i.e. lease, from the heritor of Glenshira, who by that time was the Earl of Argyle.

Archibald Mackellar in Stuckscarden appeared on the assises at Inveraray between 1664 and 1691. The farm was apparently divided, as in the 1670 Argyll rentals a 19 year tack was granted to Ellar Mackellar then in Dalrioch and his brother Gilfillan Mackellar in Kenachbreggan of the three merklands of Stuckscarden, this was probably the same Ellar Mackellar who, with his wife Mary McNuier, had a son Donald born at Stuckscarden in 1685, although an Ellar Mackellar and his McNuier wife, had two daughters listed in the parish registers in the 1650's.

In the summer of 1679 the county of Argyll was raided by an army of Islesmen, principally made up of MacDonalds and Macleans and led by Sir Donald MacDonald of Sleat who had succeeded as the 3rd Baronet the previous year. A great many Argyll people suffered as a result of this incursion, and their privations are listed in "The Manuscript of the Duke of Argyll", by Sir William Fraser.

As referenced in the sixth report of the Argyll Mss. as Sir William's document is known, item no. 198, "Account of the goods plundered by the

McDonalds and McClanes party in May and June 1679 from the Ellar McEllar and Duncan McEllar his son, and John McEllar inhabitants and tenants in Stukscarden in Glenshira. Amounting to £2,245 6s 8d".

The other Mackellars in Glenshira also suffered at this time. Item no. 193 "Account of the goods unjustly robbed and taken away from Dugald McEllar of Kilblaan and his tenants by the party of McDonald and McClane who illegally and violently made invasion of the shire of Argyle in May and June 1679. The losses amount in all to £2,933 13s 4d. The special actors in the robbery were the McEans of Glencoe, McDonalds of Keppoch and the McClanes of the family of Ardgour". It was no wonder that from this and other subsequent raids a special emnity existed between the clans of south Argyll and those of Lochaber and the Isles.

About the same time as this raid was taking place the Maam family appeared on record with Patrick Mackellar "in" Maam on the assises from 1664 to 1675, with his brother Ellar accompanying him in the last year. A John Mackellar also "in" Maam, sat on an assise in 1674, with another (?) of the same name appearing between 1697 and 1705. Perhaps he was the same person who appeared as John Mackellar, elder "of" Maam in the same record between 1700 and 1709.

Although the raid of 1679 had tragic consequences, it has been overshadowed in Scottish history by the more famous "Atholl Raid" of 1685. Once again there was a national, even international, root to the events that shook Argyle.

Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyle, was always an opponent of the Stuart Monarchy. When King Charles II died in 1685 he was succeeded by his Roman Catholic brother James, Duke of York, as King James VII of Scotland and II of Great Britain. The succession was opposed by his protestant nephew James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, a bastard son of Charles II. He was supported by the Earl of Argyle.

The Monmouth Rebellion ended with defeats at Sedgemoor in England and a series of minor skirmishes in Scotland. Both leaders were captured and beheaded. The Marquis of Atholl, head of the Murray clan as well as the Stewarts in Perthshire, was commissioned to raise an army and make a foray into the Campbell held lands in Argyle. Instead of a punitive campaign it was used to settle even older scores. The Stewarts, Camerons, MacDonalds and Macleans came in three great columns and swept the glens of Argyle, looting, burning and killing as they went. Sixteen principals of the recent rebellion, all Argyllshire lairds, were hanged at the Gallows Farland at Inveraray, and others were detained in the town's tolbooth.

Even the minor participants were listed. Those who had followed their lairds into the fray were recorded as the "Commons of Argyll" (and published under that title by Duncan C. MacTavish in 1935).

At Ardtare (Ardare) in Glassary there were Duncan and Dougal Mackellar, and nearby at Bra(e)vallich there was a John Mackellar.

In Kilmartin Parish there was another John Mackellar, this time at Achrome. Across Loch Awe from Glassary in Dalavich parish there was John Mackellar in Kilmacha (Kilmaha). Also listed under Dalavich was Donald

Mackellar in Eraden (Eredine), which is about one mile from Braevallich and on the south shore of the loch. In Glenarary parish only one Mackellar rebel was listed, Gilbert in Auchindrain.

By far the greatest numbers of Mackellars involved in the rebellion lived across Loch Fyne in Cowal. This is probably due more to the enthusiasm of the Campbell lairds there than any true indication of the distribution of families bearing the Mackellar name. By this time they were well established Campbell clanspeople and faithful servants to the chief of the name.

Their presence in Cowal was explained in a letter from the 10th Duke of Argyll to Neil Munro the novelist which went...."the McKellars of Maam who were cadets of those of Cruachan in Lorne and connected with those of Glaslet near Kinlochgoil (Lochgoilhead) who for generations were our "officers" of Gara-Cowall alias Upper Cowal and I have many generations linked up". Unfortunately these papers have so far not come to light, but there are many sasines which mention this family.

As early as 1554 there was a tack of one-eighth merkland of Dowlater (Duiletter) in Glendaruel, which had been occupied for 15 years by Duncan Mackellar, granted by Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyll, to Ewin McGillecrist VcCaus and his male heirs (Argyll Transcripts, vol. 5 no. 76).

In 1558 Dugald Mackellar of Drumsyniemore, son of the late Duncan Mackellar, had sasine of the lands of Currou (Currow) Garweachre and Glascait (Glaslet) from Lord Lorne. Dugald in turn resigned the 40 shilling lands of Drumsyniemore that same year and in 1561 they were granted to Archibald Campbell, son of Duncan Campbell of Carrick. The 16/8d lands of "Glaslaid" were sold, along with the half of the Seagendrie of Lochgoil (the officier title described by the 10th Duke), by Dugall McDonachie VcGillespick, alias Mackellar in 1559. "Dugall" Dugald, son of Duncan, the son of Archibald Mackellar was undoubtedly the former possessor of Drumsyniemore.

A generation later, in 1601, a Charter of Sale by Archibald McDonachie VcEan More VcKellar, proprietor of one eighth part of Duiletter in Glendaruel, for a sum paid by Donald Campbell, brother of John Campbell the Captain of Dunoon Castle, stated that the property was "to be held as freely as was done by the late Duncan McEan Vor VcKellar my father". The Duiletter Mackellar pedigree, Archibald, son of Duncan, son of Iain Mor, or Big John suggests that they were a separate branch from the Drumsyniemore Mackellars.

In the 1685 List of rebels the following Mackellars appeared in Lochgoilhead parish: Duncan and Patrick in Glaslet; Duncan and Donald in Corrive; Archibald in Drumsyniebeg; Duncan in Corivalichen; Archibald in Cuilivick; Donald in Carrick; Neill in Aldrinoman; John and Archibald in Stuck and Patrick in Lochgoilhead.

It cannot be established what the fate of some of these people was, but from later lists it can be seen that there were many who escaped unmolested, or with a fine. There can be no doubt that life was tough during the period of the Atholl Raid, but three years later the tables were turned and the Campbells and their adherents were all too powerful. The only Mackellar

to suffer severe punishment for his part in the rebellion was Angus, who was sentenced to be transported to new England in 1685. He does not even appear in MacTavish's lists.

If the distribution of Mackellar families by the end of the 17th century was still largely confined to their traditional haunts of Glassary, Lochaweside, Glenshira and Cowal, this picture was to change greatly over the next century. This was true of almost all family names, most of which had not even existed in the highlands a hundred years earlier. In the last quarter of the 17th century the number of Mackellar families on record in these traditional areas was on the increase, partly explaining the later expansion. They were not possessors of one of these surnames, like the earlier mentioned McNuier, which was to disappear as the old highland way of life changed.

In 1672, as the last quarter of the century approached, a writ was served in Glassary by a Duncan Mackellar at the instance of Charles Maitland of Halftoun against Archibald McLauchlane of that Ilk and others, including Kenneth Mackellar, John Roy Mackellar and Patrick Mackellar, tenants in the lands of Fincharne Nedder and Kilenuair, and Neill Mackellar feuar of Letternamalt(sic), for the non payment of teinds.

The Commissariat Records of Argyle list the wills and testaments of the deceased Mackellars of that period. That of Patrick Mackellar in Fincharn was dated the 26th November 1674, and the testament of Catherine Mackellar, spouse of Malcolm McIver in Auchihoish (Auchoish) in the parish of Glassary, was dated the 15th December 1674. Also in Glassary was recorded the testament of Margaret Campbell, spouse of Duncan Mackellar in Fincharn. All the above had lived in the traditional Mackellar and MacIver lands in mid Argyll.

In the Cowal district of the county at the same time were recorded Mary McGrigour, spouse of Duncan Mackellar in Cormonichan (Cormonachan, on Loch Goil), on the 12th June 1675, Archibald Mackellar in Pollechroukran on the 30th August 1675, and Christine Mackellar, spouse of Neill McGhoune, Macgowan or Smith in Cullimuik (Cuilimuich), halfway between Comonchan and Carrick Castle on Loch Goil, on the 1st September 1675.

The Commissary agents continued their rounds of the county: on the 5th July 1676 they recorded the testament of Donald Mackellar in Kilbryde, in Glendaruel in the parish of Kilmodan. The following month, on the 8th August at "Raskappy" in the parish of Kilmartin, they recorded the testament of one John Mackellar.

This latter part of the 17th century was a period of much disruption, as has been demonstrated already by mention of the raids on Argyle and the background leading to them. Because of the 9th Earl's opposition to the Stuart monarchy, the Campbell family and their adherents had to "gang waurily" until the overthrow of King James VII and I in 1688. Thereafter it was a different tale.

As part of the campaign for keeping the peace in the highlands prior to the "Glorious Revolution", as the replacement of King James with his

protestant daughter Queen Mary and her husband King William, was called, various bonds were required from the lairds and tenants. These involved a bail scheme, where the principal required a cautioner to pledge a sum for his good behaviour. Among these in mid Argyle were listed in the Privy Council minutes; John Mackellar in Letternamoult as principal, with John Campbell of Barmolloch as cautioner, penalty 1,000 merks: John Campbell of Barmolloch as principal with John Mcakellar of Letternamoult as cautioner, penalty 1,000 merks. Both were dated the 19th June 1683. Two generations earlier there had been a bond of kinship between these two families, this John Mackellar being the grandson of John Dow McIllichallum Bane Mackellar who purchased Letternamoult and the son of Neil (I) who appeared on record in 1672.

A similar reciprocal arrangement seems to have existed between near neighbours John Campbell of Auchteherly, near Kilmichael-Glassary village, and Malcolm Mackellar of "Dall" (Dail, near present day Cairnbaan). Both bonds, for 500 merks each, were dated the 16th August 1683. Exactly who this Malcolm was is not certain, but he may have been the younger brother of Neil Mackellar of Letternamoult. They appeared on record together with their father when he purchased the property in the 1630's. As early as the 16th June 1671 Malcolm had signed an obligation for 300 merks from John McTavish in Barwillan, who has sasine of the forty shilling lands of Dail as security, granted on the 2nd June 1674

Malcolm Mackellar of Dail married Isobel, daughter of Archibald MacAllister of Barnakill in Knapdale and a sister of John Dow MacAllister of Barnakill. They had a son John who succeeded to Dail. Malcolm died in July 1686 (Register of Inventories).

With the arrival of King William in 1688 came also the young Archibald Campbell, 10th Earl of Argyll, the modern form of the county name now being generally adopted. The new king was never popular in large northern tracts of Scotland, but in Argyll and the lowlands he had many supporters and they were to prosper. However, William was a warmonger, as was common among European potentates at that time, and his new kingdom inherited his enemies too.

This has had benefits for future historical researchers in that his armies had to be paid and furnished with fresh recruits. In 1691, a Hearth Tax was arranged, whereby collectors were sent out to count the residents or householders of the United Kingdom, recording their status, number of hearths, etc. Then, in 1692, the Earl of Argyll's servitors compiled the list known as "The List of the Fencible Men between Sixteen and Sixty in various Parishes in Argyll as given up on 26th May 1692" (also published by Duncan C. McTavish in 1935).

Again the distribution of Mackellar families is of great interest as they still at that time kept to their more traditional areas. In the Hearth Tax Rolls (SRO: E69/3/1/) there were Duncan and Dougall Mackellar still in Ardrie (who were also there as "rebels" in 1685) and Malcolm (sic) in "Dounads Lands". i.e. the lands belonging to MacLachlan of Dunadd in Glassary.

In Glenaray Parish there was listed Archibald, Donald and John Mackellar, all in Stuckscarden, Dougall in Auchenbreck, also known as the Commonmuir of Inveraray, Patrick in Carnus, Alexander in Sallachry and another Archibald in Tullich, all in Glen Aray itself, and Donald in the town of Inveraray. There were no Mackellars listed in Maam, or Kilblaan.

There were no Mackellars in the lists covering Kilmartin or any part of Kintyre. By far the greatest number were to be found in the Parish of Lochgoilhead, with other families in the Strachur area.

At Glashyne (Glaschoine), near the village of Cairndow at the head of Loch Fyne, was a Donald Mackellar. In the village of Lochgoilhead, there was a Patrick Mackellar, in all probability the same person who was there in 1685. Others were; John in Craig, Donald in Dounans, John and Archibald in Corremonechan, Donald in Cullemuick, Gilmartin (Martin) in Ardnahir, a Donald at Ardgartan, another Donald at Strongartan and Duncan, who was living near the mansionhouse of Ballemeanich, which had five hearths. All the Mackellar families were living in single hearth cottages.

In Strachur Parish there was a John Mackellar at Baliebeg, a Donald at Balemore and a Duncan at Arinangowan on the shores of Loch Fyne opposite Inveraray.

The other list from the 17th century, the Fencible List of 1692, did not include the Lochgoilhead area or the parishes of Glenaray and Inveraray, and Strachur and Stralachlan. However there were some parishes in Cowal listed. In Kilfinan there was a John Mackellar, and in the neighbouring parish of Kilmodan (Glendaruel) there was Donald and John in Kilbrydmor, Archibald in Stronardron, and Duncan in Strondavan.

One of the more densely populated parishes in Cowal is that of Dunoon and Kilmun. At that time it was still fairly rural, and Mackellars recorded there, were John in Dergachie (Dearg-achadh, - "the red field", pronounced "Gerrygachie", an old Campbell barony). "Malcum" in Bearnish (Bearnais), on Loch Eck, and Donald in Blairmore, on Loch Long.

In the traditional parish of Glassary there were the expected numbers of bearers of the Mackellar name. In Ardarie there was still Duncan and Dougall, in Bravallich there were now three Johns, called John "Dow" (black haired, or dark), John "Roy" (red haired, or faced), and John the cottar. At Over "Ffincharin" there was Hew, or Hugh. Malcolm was still at Dunadd, and at "Auchigdrom" there was a John. The 1685 list showed it as "Achrome", and John Mackellar living there, in Kilmartin Parish.

On Lochaweside, in the parish of Kilchrenan there were still significant numbers of Mackellars. At Cuillcherrellune there was an Angus Mackellar who, apart from the transported rebel of 1685, was the first bearer of this Christian or given name found on record. It was to become a popular name among the Lochaweside families.

At Keames (Kames) there was a Patrick, at Durran an Ellar, at Eriden a Donald and Duncan. At Ballegowin there was an Archibald and another Ellar, and at Kellag there was another John.

For the first time there were Mackellars in the Kintyre area, with

Patrick in Brackley, between the present day villages of Locbgilphead and Ardrishaig, and John in Craighlassen and Dail. Both were in Knapdale Parish, the nearest Kintyre parish to Glassary. John Mackellar of Dail was the son of Malcolm previously mentioned and died in March 1699, leaving a son Alexander and a daughter who was married to Patrick Fisher in Inveraray.

At the close of the 17th century another lawless member of the family appeared on record. He was Dugald Ban Mackellar, "a broken man", who in 1697 took refuge with the MacDonalds of Glencoe who themselves had been subjected to rough justice five years before. The glen was far from being the impregnable fortress it was claimed to be, and Dugald, who had robbed a man of 800 pounds Scots before cutting his victim's throat, was captured, tried and hanged.

HANDBAST MARRIAGE IN SCOTLAND

by Donald Whyte, F.H.G., F.S.G.

Much confusion has arisen regarding what became known as 'handfasting'. It is not unusual to hear amateur genealogists who have evidence of a family and have not found a record of marriage, regular or irregular, to say: "Perhaps they made a handfast marriage". Quite often they are referring to a period long after 'handfast' was a term used in the records.

As I explained in an article, 'Thoughts on Marriage in Scotland,'¹ there were three main forms of irregular marriage. The first was marriage *per verba de praesenti*; the second concerned a promise, *subsequente copula* and the third, (the only form now recognised), living together, becoming man and wife "by habit and repute". Betrothal, a custom of ancient origin, was also mentioned. As early as 1215, the Roman Church provided for the publication of banns as there was concern about irregular or clandestine marriages and attendant dangers. They sought marriage in the face of the congregation. An early documented example was the publication of banns in the churches of Troqueer and Sanquhar, in the south west, before 14 November 1412, for the marriage of Gilbert, son of Gilbert Griersun (of Lag), and Isabella, daughter of Sir Duncan de Kyrkpatrik of Torthorwald, solemnised in the church of Dunscore by Master John Herde, the rector of Kyrkpatrik, before witnesses.²

Bishop Andrew Forman, of St. Andrews, 1515-21, forbade espoused couples to have intercourse until after solemnisation of the marriage in church, and the Scottish Reformers after 1560 did not throw away the wisdom of the ages simply because it was Roman Catholic. They considered handfasting to be a barbarous custom, and sought to enforce their ordinance that all marriages should be "in open face and public audience", and that banns be called in the respective parish churches of the parties on three Sundays, to guard against impediments. The State however, following the spirit of Roman jurisprudence, always considered matrimony purely as a civil contract which could be reduced to the expedient principles of perpetual cohabitation and the protection of children. This does not mean that Scottish jurists did not appreciate that a religious ceremony was customary

and appropriate.

Betrothal

In most areas, 'handfasting' was simply betrothal, which in ancient times, when followed by intercourse - *promissio subsequente copula*, was recognised as amounting to marriage. The practice was, as in England, wide spread, and caused confusion. The question of whether the promise, *subsequente copula*, itself made the marriage, or created a permanent contract, was sometimes disputed. The favoured view, which eventually prevailed, was that a mere promise to marry at a future date, did not constitute marriage, but where carnal intercourse followed, consent was given and the marriage thus consummated.

Many examples of handfast marriage among the nobility and gentry, as well as the lower orders of society could be sited, but the kirk session records of the period following the Reformation clearly demonstrated that to handfast was simply to betroth. Many couples were betrothed, and without the blessing of the church continued to live together. Frequently the ministers and elders had to decide if in fact a marriage had taken place, irregular or otherwise. In 1562, the Kirk Session of Aberdeen ordained:

"Becaus syndrie and many within this toun ar handfast as they call it, and maid promise of marriage a lang space hygane, sum seven yeir, sum sax yeir, sum langer, sum schorter, and as yit will nocht mary and complete that honorable band, nother for fear of God nor luff of their of their party, boy lyis and continewis in manifest fornication and huirdom: heirfor, it is statut and ordanit, that all sic personis as has promiseist mariage faythfully to compleit the samen betwix this and Festernnis Eve (Shrove Tuesday), nixt to come, under the pane of (penalty not entered)".³

Meantime - and this does not seem realistic - they were to live as single persons. In 1568, proof that the custom continued, the Session ordained that "neither minister nor reader be present at contracts of mariage making, as they call thair handfastings, nor mak sic band".⁴ At St. Andrews, in 1566, a case came before the Session to determine whether William Christison and Isobel Lyndesay were married. A witness deponed he had seen them "in naked bed togither". It was shown that Fr. James Morton, a Roman Catholic priest, had joined their hands together in the house of Robert McKay, in Cupar, before 13 december 1556. The Session decerned their marriage to have been in *verba de praesenti*, and declared they were "laufully conjunit in the band of matrimony".⁵ Another example in the same place, in 1558, concerned Patrick Ogilvy and Christin Yuil. Her father, William, deponed they were handfast "be promiseis of mareage", and that he sought to have their banns procalimed, but solemnisation was delayed by the sickness of Patrick. The view taken was that union had taken place in *verba de praesenti*, irregular in the eyes of the church, but the Session agreed they could be married without proclamation, and they were.⁶

Meaning of Handfast

Dr. John Jamieson, the Scottish lexicographer, defined HANDFAST as "Marriage with the incumbrance of some canonical impediment, not yet brought off".⁷ Canon Law indeed attached significance to betrothal, but it

could be dissolved by mutual consent. Since betrothal could be the first stage in the constitution of marriage, its existence was a matter of importance and might be vouchsafed by exchange of rings or presents. Where - as in Scotland - it was the custom to signify their consents with hands joined, the practice was called "handfasting". Some commentators have referred to the mode as "handfisting", from the false idea that the last syllable is formed from 'fist'. Handfast derives from *faesta-hand*, which signifies joining hands, called 'hand-faesting' in Anglo Saxon. Similar forms are found in Germanic tongues.

In the Scottish Highlands and Western Isles, and in at least one upland district of the Borders, handfast unions could be of a temporary nature, generally one year. Martin Martin (d. 1719), in his *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* (1703), wrote:

"It was an ancient custom in the Islands, that a man should take a maid to his wife and keep her for the space of a year without marrying her; and if she pleased him all the while, he married her at the end of the year and legitimated the children: but if he did not love her, he returned her to her parents, and her portion also: and if there happened to be any children, they were kept by the father; but this unreasonable custom was long ago brought into disuse".

William F. Skene, in an early work⁸, suggested that the Highland law was different from the feudal in respect to marriage. Handfasting he thought, consisted in a species of contract between two chiefs, by which it was agreed that the heir of one should live with the daughter of the other as her husband for twelve months and a day. If in that time the lady became a mother, or proved to be with child, the marriage became good in law, even though no priest had performed the marriage ceremony in due form, but should there not have occurred any appearance of issue, the contract was considered at an end and each party was at liberty to marry or handfast with another. Sir Thomas Innes said pretty much the same thing, adding that the custom worked quite well and did much to ensure the direct lineal succession of the chiefs.⁹ A rather different view was taken by Cosmo Innes, who wrote that the law of marriage was viewed as one of the peculiarities of the Celtic race, "but there is nothing more likely to mislead us in a subject necessarily of much obscurity than to found upon the loose practice of a half savage people, a theory of a definite system of law". He went on to say that "We have no evidence or approach to proof that it or any other peculiar custom of marriage were recognised in Celtic Scotland after the introduction of Christianity had given one rule of marriage and legitimacy to the whole Christian world (unless we are obliged to except England)".¹⁰

Move to Abolish Handfasting

George, 8th Earl of Argyll, writing of the epoch of the Highland clans, said: "Christianity had become little more than a memory and a name. Marriage itself had ceased to be an obligation, and had been replaced among the people by an old celtic custom called 'Handfasting', which was a contract of union for some short term of years only".¹¹

Others like the Duke seem to be saying that while the influences of

the Roman Empire were widespread, these did not reach Gaeldom. Perhaps handfasting originated in Tir-nan-Og! (Land of the Young).

Dr. Samuel Johnson, writing about Dunvegan, on his celebrated journey to the Highlands in 1773,¹² relates that Skye was ravaged by a feud between the two great powers of MacDonald and MacLeod over a handfast marriage. This refers to the temporary union of Margaret, sister of Rory Mor MacLeod of Dunvegan, with Donald Gorm MacDonald of Sleat, towards the close of the 16th century. Tradition has adorned the story by stating that she was blind in one eye, and that when Donald Gorm sent her home after one year, it was on a one-eyed horse, attended by a one-eyed man and a one-eyed dog. An enraged Rory Mor sent a message to Donald Gorm, that although the handfasting had not been marked by a bonfire, he would illuminate the parting. Gathering a small army he invaded Trotternish with torches. In reprisal, Donald Gorm raided MacLeod territory, carrying off booty and cattle. Of the feud there is no doubt, as the matter reached the ears of the Privy Council in Edinburgh in 1600.

In 1608, a conference took place at Aros, in Mull, between commissioners of King James and certain chiefs, with regard to better government of the Highlands, and it was agreed, *inter alia*, that the introduction of "pious divines", who should be supported by the great landowners, was advisable, and that the custom of handfasting should be abolished. The variations of trial marriage prompted A. E. Anton, who devoted much study to the subject of handfasting to suggest in a paper published in 1958, that the practice in Celtic Scotland had "little obvious connection with the ordinary medieval handfasting", and that the women involved were concubines, "a practice common to all ages and places".¹³ Probably there was some debasement, but it is difficult to accept that proud Highland chiefs, rude though many may have been, would furnish their daughters as concubines.

Eskdalemuir Custom

Thomas Pennant (1728-98) tells of a custom prevalent in Eskdalemuir until about the close of the 17th century, and is worth quoting at length:

"Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of 'handfisting' (sic), in use about a century past. In the upper part of Eskdale, at the confluence of the White and Black Esk, was held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagements by joining hands or 'handfisting', went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, and were then at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party remained constant, the 'handfisting' was renewed for life; but if either party dissented, the engagement was void and both were liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take charge of the offspring of the year of probation".

"This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in the county (Dumfries) in the days of popery; this tract was the property of the Abbey of Melrose, which through an economy (sic) discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge the clerical offices: instead, they only made

annual visitations for the purpose of marrying and baptising, and the person thus sent was called "Book in Bosom", probably from his carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast: but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit and practice long after the formation had furnished them with clergy".¹⁴

George Chalmers has remarked ¹⁵ that Pennant did not know how many parishes were frequently annexed to form one parish, or how many more clergymen existed under the old, than under the new establishment. Perhaps, but if priests had been available, the practice would have been different. Eskdalemuir was formerly an upland part of Westerkirk parish, which anciently had two subordinate chapels, one at Boykin, endowed in 1391, and another at Watcarrick, in Eskdalemuir. Not much is on record about these, especially the latter. A curate pensioner served at Westkirk itself in 1556, and in 1556 and 1574 the offices of minister and reader were vacant. ¹⁶ Eskdalemuir, being remote from the parish church, was disjoined in 1703, and has since had a regular succession of ministers.

There is little evidence that handfasting was practised throughout the Borders in the Eskdalemuir fashion. Sir Walter Scott, in *The Monastery*, makes Avenal to say: "We Bordermen.... take our wives, like horses, on trial. When we are handfasted as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day; that gone by, each may choose another mate, or at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life". While Scott occasionally ventured into serious history, we have to remember that here he was writing as a novelist.

Customs peculiar to the Highlands and Western Isles, and to Eskdalemuir, seem to be variations of marriage by *promissio subsequente copula*. It is worth remembering that in Scotland, previous to 1855, a widow had no right to her terce or *jus relictæ* (liferent of one third of her husband's heritage), unless the marriage had subsisted for a year and a day, or a child had been born who had been heard to cry. it would seem strange indeed if there were not variations in handfasting, and many examples could be given. The position of the church and local custom, together with the hierarchy of irregular marriages, must have caused confusion among people, the majority of whom would have found any form of written document an incomprehensible mystery. In the days when handfasting was practised, many parishes wanted clergymen and schoolmasters.

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ALEXANDER HUTCHISON 1809-1898

by Alexander W. Inglis



It was on 9th January 1779 that Hugh Hutchison and his wife Elizabeth Baker had a son. He was born in St. Quivox and was named Hugh after his father.

The parish of St. Quivox in Ayrshire is bounded to the south by the parish of Ayr, from which it is separated by the River Ayr, and to the north by the parish of Monkton which includes the Burgh of Prestwick.

Hugh junior became a cotton weaver and at an early age moved to Prestwick where he married Mary Borland, the daughter of Robert Borland, a mason, and Agnes Cunningham.

Hugh Hutchison and Mary Borland had seven children all born in Prestwick:-

Their first son Robert, born 9th January 1808, died in infancy.

Their second son Alexander whose story follows later.

Their third son Robert, born 15th Nov 1811, became a cotton weaver and died, unmarried on 1st Feb 1856.

Their fourth son Hugh, born 8th Jan 1814, probably died young.

Their elder daughter Agnes, born in 1816, married James Speirs, a

shoemaker in Troon and had several children.

Their younger daughter Janet, born 9th April 1821, (my great grandmother), married James Wallace, a forester, who worked near Troon. James and his wife moved to Ayr where he went into the wine and spirit trade and eventually became licensee of the Black Bull, a popular coaching inn in River St. at the Newton end of the Auld Brig of Ayr. They also had a family.

Hugh Hutchison although describing himself as a cotton weaver was also an innkeeper. This is recorded in a sasine dated 1831, when his wife Mary inherited some land in Prestwick from her mother Agnes Cunningham, the widow of Robert Borland, mason and Freeman of Prestwick, in which Hugh was described as "Innkeeper in Prestwick". They seem to have been comfortably off as Mary Borland bought another half acre of land near the Tolbooth of Prestwick in 1832. Hugh Hutchison died on 12th Jan 1842 'after a severe and protracted illness endured with christian patience and hope'. His widow lived for another fifteen years. Her son Robert and daughter Janet continued to live with her until shortly before her death from dropsy on 13th March 1857. Both Hugh and Mary are buried in St. Nicholas churchyard in Prestwick.

Alexander Hutchison

Alexander Hutchison was born in Prestwick on 13th Jan 1809. He was educated at the 'Venture' school in Prestwick after which he followed his father's trade of cotton weaver. He lived with his parents, brother Robert and sisters, until his marriage on 29th Dec 1844, to Mary Ronald, the daughter of John Ronald and Thomasina Percival, from Paisley. There is a story told by the Reverend Kirkwood Hewat in his book 'Half Hours at the Manse', that Thomasina Percival was descended from a disowned son of the Earl of Egmont and was a cousin of Spencer Percival who was Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1809 until his assassination in 1812.

Alexander and his wife had two daughters, Mary Percival born 27th June 1847 and Agnes born 23rd Dec 1850, and a son born 23rd Nov 1854 who died in infancy.

At the disruption of the Church in 1843, Alexander had already left the Established Church and was a founder member of the Prestwick congregation of the Free Church. He was elected as an elder in 1845 serving in that office for fifty four years. He attended church twice on Sundays, never missed Communion, and seldom missed the weekly prayer meeting or office bearers meetings until a few months before his death. He was also active as Superintendent of the Sabbath School and was asked to help when the Wallacetown Free Church was being formed. In 1895, to celebrate his fifty years as an elder, he was presented with an address by the Kirk Session and a purse of sovereigns from the congregation.

During the 1850's Alexander decided to change from cotton weaving to the more lucrative craft of silk weaving, and at the same time, helped no doubt by inheriting his mother's property, part of which he feued, after her death, started to build up a grocery business. By the mid 1860's, the grocers shop was so successful that he was able to give up weaving altogether.

The early part of the next decade was eventful for Alexander. His elder daughter Mary Percival gave birth to an illegitimate son in 1872 whom she called Alexander after her father. The next year, his younger daughter, Agnes, married Robert Rae, a draughtsman and moved to Maryport in Cumberland, where she bore two sons and two daughters. Then on 9th Jan 1874, his wife Mary died from dropsy.

After the death of his wife, his daughter Mary Percival and her son continued living with him. She looked after the house and also helped him in the shop. This arrangement was continued, with grandson Alexander also helping in the shop when he was old enough, until Mary Percival married John Kelly Robertson, a mason, on 25th Sept 1891. The same year, her son Alexander decided to seek adventure and became an apprentice on board the vessel '*Firth of Solway*'. She sailed from Queens Dock in Glasgow on the 21st Nov 1891 bound for Newcastle, New South Wales. On the return voyage, when crossing the Pacific (at latitude 29.20 S, longitude 150.30 W), Alexander fell overboard and was drowned on 19th May 1892.

Although Alexander was a man of deeply held religious views and worked hard to build up his grocery business, he was also a man who enjoyed himself. Apart from his fondness of music, he was a noted violinist and had a good voice, his main relaxation was golf. Locally he was known as the 'Patriach' or 'Grand Old Man' of golf.

In the 1840's, before the formation of a golf club in Prestwick, he and some friends laid out a small course for their own enjoyment along the sandy bents by the seashore. They were joined at play by many noted golfers amongst whom were the Earl of Eglinton, Colonel Gillon of Wellhouse and Colonel Fairlie of Coodham, the champion of the day.

In 1851 Colonel Fairlie and the Rev. Dr. Pollock of Kingston Church in Glasgow decided to form a golf club and the Prestwick Club was founded on 2nd July 1851 with twenty two members. A few months later, on 3rd November, the Mechanics Club was formed with twenty eight members of whom Alexander was one. The Prestwick Club owned the golf course but, by agreement, the Mechanics Club members had full playing rights.

The first greenkeeper, club and ballmaker to the Prestwick Club was Tom Morris, who was appointed in 1851. He stayed with the club until 1864 when he resigned, as he wished to return to St. Andrews. During his stay in Prestwick, he and Alexander became great friends and played golf together regularly. In the course of their games, Alexander gave Tom tips on how to improve his golf. For many years Tom returned to Prestwick on Alexander's birthday to enjoy a Fourball with his old friend.

In 1858, as the membership was now largely of professional and business men, it was felt that the name Mechanics Club was no longer appropriate and it was decided to change the name to the St. Nicholas Golf Club.

In 1861, Tom Morris was made an honorary member of the St. Nicholas Club.

As Alexander's shop at Prestwick Cross was close to the golf course, arrangements were made to use part of it as the clubhouse for the St.

Nicholas members. The shop had originally held four handlooms and these were removed and alterations made, at the Club's expense, to provide facilities as a clubroom with locker accommodation. For the use of his shop, Alexander was paid £2. 10s. in 1867 plus £1 for outlays, by 1873, the charge had risen to £9 which included the provision of coal, gas, soap, towels and the cleaning of boots and by 1876 this had increased to £10.

As there was no clubhouse at the course, players resorted to the Red Lion after a game which was not convenient. In 1863, a lunch house was built in which refreshments were provided on competition days, normally Saturdays, and it was one of Alexander's tasks to collect the left over bottles and take them back to his shop on Monday morning. Unfortunately, the lunch room was frequently broken into, and sometimes he had only empty bottles to carry back to his shop. A particularly bad instance was reported to the Captain in these words "They've been at it again; no' a sook left". It is interesting to see the price of refreshments at that time: Brandy 6d per glass; Whisky 3d; Claret one shilling per pint; Beer 3d and sandwiches 2d each.

Up to 1876, the Prestwick and St. Nicholas Club had played on the same course more or less amicably, but the Prestwick Club now felt their links were becoming too congested and asked the St. Nicholas Club to find land on which they could build a course of their own. After many problems, the new course was opened on 14th July 1877. In 1879, a clubhouse was erected at a cost of £408.00 and the arrangement to use Alexander's shop was ended.

It was in 1879, that Alexander was made an honorary member of the St. Nicholas Golf Club.

According to a contemporary description, Alexander "was a steady driver and on the putting green he was deadly - he played the game most pluckily and with the greatest good humour, disregarding such things as bad lying balls, unfortunate drives or putts missed by a hairs-breadth. Never did one hear from him a hasty or ill tempered word". He normally played two or three times a week and, although his business took up much of his time, won some local competitions including, in 1868, the Robert Howie Smith Medal.

He made his own golf clubs, carving the head from thorn, and made and repaired clubs for others in a wooden shed in his garden. He also made golf balls from gutta-percha which he sold in his shop. To prevent his clubs and bag being in contact with wet ground, he invented a portable caddy formed from two sticks attached to the top of the bag to form a tripod which was known as the 'Grasshopper'.

During his lifetime, he saw many changes in both equipment and course. Clubs became lighter and players carried more of them, the gutty ball superseded the featherie which was, according to him, a great improvement. On the course, the fairways were not cut, and it was not until 1879 that a lawnmower was purchased so that the greens could be cut.

In 1892 the present course and clubhouse were opened.

From 1878, a professional tournament was held at St. Nicholas to coincide with the 'Open' when this was held locally. The last one before Alexander's death was held on the 11th June 1898 and no doubt he watched, critically, the young professionals at play amongst whom were Harry Vardon - the winner, James Braid, Willie Auchterlonie, Andrew Kirkcaldy and Ben Sayers.

Two days later, Alexander played his last foursome to celebrate his 89th birthday. Unfortunately, Tom Morris's only daughter had just died, and he was unable to be there but the game went ahead with Alexander being partnered by his nephew Hugh Hutchison Wallace (my grandfather), against Mr. Beaton the Club Captain and Mr. Smith. They were followed round by many of his friends and after losing the match by one hole, they all retired to the clubhouse, where Alexander was entertained to dinner by the past captains.

Alexander was a very healthy man, which he put down to his regular golf, only having seen a doctor about minor problems twice in his life. Even in his eighties, he is described as having perfect hearing and eyesight.

He fell ill on Wednesday 5th Oct. and died on Sunday 9th Oct 1898, from a malignant growth in the stomach. He was buried in the St. Nicholas Churchyard, in his wife's grave, on Wednesday 12th Oct. The funeral was attended by a large crowd of friends. The town bell tolled, and the St. Nicholas flag was at half mast as the procession slowly walked from his house at the Cross to the old burial place. The service in the house was conducted by his old friend and minister, the Rev. Kirkwood Hewat and at the grave, by the Rev. Mr. Miller of Newton on Ayr, another old friend.

His estate was divided between his two daughters, Agnes now being a widow. His eldest daughter Mary Percival died in 1914 leaving everything to her sister Agnes. When Agnes died in 1924, the land was sold and everything, including Alexander's violin, passed to her children.

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MUSICAL MIGRANTS

The "Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser" in it's issue of Friday 5th May 1809, reported that the "*Albion*" of Dundee, Captain Kid, sailed Sunday last for Quebec, having on board sixty or seventy emigrants from Perthshire. Among the several articles they have found it necessary to convey with them to the New World, are about twenty pairs of bagpipes and nearly as many fiddles and a bass. According to the records in the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island, the "*Albion*" of Dundee arrived there and disembarked thirty nine of it's passengers on 14th June 1809. The remaining passengers presumably continued on to Quebec.

Some Recent Additions to the Library

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Norman, Andrew and Selkirk Bruce of Maryland | N. J. Ellis |
| The Aberdeen University Calendar 1921-22 | |
| The Aberdeen University Calendar 1940-41 | |
| The Aberdeen University Calendar 1941-42 | |
| The Aberdeen University Calendar 1943-44 | |
| The Aberdeen University Calendar 1944-45 | |
| The St. Andrews University Calendar 1931-32 | |
| The St. Andrews University Calendar 1933-34 | |
| The St. Andrews University Calendar 1934-35 | |
| The St. Andrews University Calendar 1954-55 | |
| Merchant Company Institutions-Landed Estates (Plans & Notes) | |
| St. Combs My Buchan | D. S. C. Buchan |
| Emigrants from Ireland to America 1735-1743 | F. McDonnell |
| Irregular Marriage in London before 1754 | T. Benton |
| World Directory of Scottish Associations | ed. M. Brander & I. Macleod |
| Nothing but Grass & Wind - Rutherfords of Canterbury, N.Z. | J. Holm |
| "Beware in Tyme" - Lumsden of the Ilk | A. Lumsden |
| From Church to State | A. Bain |
| Scots-Irish Links 1575-1725 | D. Dobson |
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| A Genealogist's Guide to Closes, Squares, Lanes, Entries etc. in Old Dundee | comp. J. Stewart |
| Book of the Old Edinburgh Club Vol. XXII | |
| The Kirkyard of Crimond with Rattray | comp. S. Spiers |
| The People of Auchredie (New Deer) | |
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| The Silver Bough - Vol. I | F. M. McNeil |
| John of Fordun's Chronicle of the Scottish Nation Vol.I | ed. W. F. Skene |
| John of Fordun's Chronicle of the Scottish Nation Vol.II | ed. W. F. Skene |
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| Towers of Stone (Dumfries & Galloway) | comp. Dumfries & Galloway Libr. |
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| An Echo of Time - Sillars Family History | comp. B. Wood |
| From Scotland to Texas - descendants of Wm. Sturrock & Ann Swan | comp. J. B. Sturrock |

REVIEWS

Nothing but Grass and Wind; The Rutherfords of Canterbury, N.Z.

by Janet Holm pp 279; Hazard Press £25

This beautifully produced book tells the story of a Jedburgh ploughman, and a launderess who emigrated first to Australia and then to New Zealand, where courage and hard work won them land and flocks and they established their seven sons as "Amuri Wool Kings".

George, the son of a Border tenant farmer, by his first wife, married in 1839 a local girl, and almost immediately sailed for Australia. After a job of warding convicts, he became an overseer in New South Wales but after he and his partner lost their leasehold, they trekked west to South Australia across the Murray River, where they ran up to 100,000 sheep. With their eleven children, they moved to Adelaide, where George set up a stock and station agency. A schoolfriend in New Zealand persuaded him that prospects were better there, and he chartered a barque to transport family and stock.

The book records the family's moves and acquisitions, and his partnership with a Commissioner of Crown Lands, who went on to be Premier. The careers, marriages and deaths of the descendants are faithfully set out, with excellent photographs of Jedburgh Abbey where George's parents are buried, and scenes of New Zealand, where the family farmed. An appendix contains a tree of the descendants. The book is a tribute to, and, a record of what could be achieved by an emigrant Scot, through the "instilled virtues of hard work and frugality". The book can be ordered from the authoress at 17A Woodford Terrace, Fendalton, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Ivor Guild

The Smuggling Story of Two Firths

by Frances Wilkins pp 183 + appendix; Wyre Forest Press £7.95

The authoress is well known from her books on smuggling in the Isle of Man, Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway. The reader will not be disappointed by this volume on the exploits from Montrose to Dunbar.

Within that area there a number of ports and, though the centre of gravity of Scotland had moved during the eighteenth century from the East to the West, plenty of exciting incidents occurred during that century. Contemporary material has been used, mainly custom-house letterbooks, semi-official commentaries and personal records of individuals. Quite apart from the chief ports of Montrose, Perth, Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Bo'ness, Leith and Dunbar, there were many creeks, all too well known by the smugglers.

This is another fascinating collection of stories and records of law enforcement, and evasion in a different part of Scotland; it shows the types of goods in which the Scots traded, the ingenuity of those eager to avoid paying duty, including students at St. Andrew's University, and the difficulties of collectors. For the genealogist, there are lists of tobacco merchants, names of ship's captains, landwaiters and custom officials, as well as information about the trades carried from these ports to the Baltic and elsewhere. The book can be bought from the publishers at 8 Mill Close, Blakedown, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY10 3NQ.

Ivor Guild

St. Combs, My Buchan

by David S.C. Buchan pp 12 + 152 Limpbound; The Pentland Press £7.50

The author looks back to his childhood and records his memories of school, adolescence and events of a seaboard village. Sayings, superstitions, poems, the vagaries of fishing off the Buchan coast and the many changes which took place in his life time.

He was born in January 1914, brought up there, leaving the village school for Fraserburgh Academy at 11 and at 16 to work in the Caledonian Wireless College in Edinburgh. During the depression, he had difficulty in getting a job, and failed to join the R.A.F. because of his eyesight. The war took him to Orkney, later working with the Post Office Engineering Dept. in Aberdeen, Peterhead and Dundee.

This is an authentic picture of life in an East Aberdeenshire village during the second and third decades of this century. Photographs of school classes, fishing boats and of older relatives, contribute to the atmosphere of life as it was then. Despite the railway reaching the village in 1903, there were no properly surfaced roads, no water supply, no lighting, no policeman or doctor and no church.

There was little organised entertainment, but never "a dull moment". The enthusiasm of this "Buchan loon" carries the reader through prosperity and hard times, and gives a clear picture of a simple but full life. The book can be obtained from Pentland Distribution, 3 Regal Lane, Soham, Ely, Cambridgeshire CB7 5BA.

Ivor Guild

Scottish Emigration to Colonial America 1607-1785

by David Dobson pp 266; University of Georgia Press £31.50

Based on the U.S. Census of 1790, with surnames the basis of assessment, the proportion of the population of Scots origin, varied from 32.9% in South Carolina to 8.7% in Connecticut. Jacobite prisoners were the first sizeable group, of the steady stream of settlers, the first were from the Lowlands, and only from 1730 did emigration start from the Highlands - mainly to settle on the frontiers of Carolina, Georgia and New York. The Lowland Scots were found largely in the ports and especially in Virginia in the tobacco trade. Emigration to Canada after 1763 and to the West Indies after the "Peace of Paris" is also included. After the American Revolution, all emigration was discouraged by the British Government.

The opening chapter "The Emigrant Tradition 1607-1660" in which the author explains, from extant records, the various bursts of emigration and the parts of America chosen; some emigrants going for limited periods, others permanently, first for the period 1610-1707, and then to 1763 and finally 22 years to 1785. The history of each period is given, explaining why particular groups were attracted to respective areas, making the book a fascinating historical record as well as a detailed list of emigrants. Some were farepaying passengers, many indentured servants; ministers and schoolmasters were much in demand; retired soldiers also sought their fortune. Although in total less than those from England or Ireland, the author claims that the Scots made a contribution out of proportion to their

number in commerce, civil service, education, medicine and the Church.

Reference to sources, an extensive bibliography and a complete index add greatly to this scholarly work; it should prove of great value to genealogists, as well as being a pleasure to read. *Ivor Guild.*

Stitchell & Hume Monumental Inscriptions, XIII

edited by Elspeth Ewan 60pp Card covers ISBN-1-874232-01-8
Galashiels: Borders F.H.S., 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park, Galashiels TD1
2BG 1994. £5 (members £4) + 50p postage, Overseas Airmail £1.50

The XIIIth volume of M.I.'s of Roxburghshire covers Stitchell and part of the old Berwickshire parish of Hume. The boundary between those two counties takes a peculiar shape, probably due to some ancient landowning pattern, around Stitchell, Roxburghshire; and Hume and Nenthorn, Berwickshire. In 1891 the Boundaries Commission transferred Mellerstain Farm to Nenthorn parish, and part of Hardiesmill to Hume parish. A reproduced map helps towards an understanding of the situation, because of which the old graveyard of Hume, but not the modern extension, is included in this work. The new extension at Stitchell is also omitted. There are 189 old stones recorded for Stitchell and 100 for Hume. For the surname Pringle there are 17 stones; 13 for Wood; 12 for Smith; 11 for Johnston/Johnstone, and Wilson; 8 for Leitch and Rae; 7 for Anderson, Tait, Gib/Gibb and Trotter. The front cover has a drawing of Stitchell Church and Churchyard and a photograph of the Hume War Memorial is on the back cover, the names from which, and for the Stitchell one are printed, also the ministers of Stitchell and Hume, the Associate Congregation of Stitchell and the United Free Church. Hearth Tax records for both Stitchell and Hume, 1690-95, have been transcribed, and a brief history of the parishes. *Sennachie.*

EDUCATIONAL

Scottish Association Of Family History Societies Conference 1995

This conference is being hosted by the Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society at the Arts Theatre, Aberdeen University on Saturday 22 April 1995. Application forms may be obtained from: Conference 1995, Aberdeen Family History Research Centre and Shop, 164 King Street, Aberdeen AB2 3BD. Forms will also be available from the Library when we re-open.

There will be four lectures:

1. 'Bridging the Atlantic: Mechanisms of Scottish Emigration in the 19th century' - Dr. Marjory Harper.
2. 'The Fellowship of Kindred Minds: Highland non-conformist ministers and North American Emigrant Communities in the 19th century' - Professor Donald Meek.
3. 'Oral Sources and Family History' - Dr. Margaret A. Mackay.
4. 'Highland Communities in North Carolina, the Canadian Maritimes and the Caribbean in the 19th century' - Professor Allan I. MacInnes.

The registration fee is £6.00 and a 3 course lunch (optional) £8.50. In addition there will be many stalls selling books and also some displays.

QUERIES

- 2368 **McKENZIE** Alexander b.? d.?, m. 24 Aug 1788, Guthrie, Angus, to Mary Gibb b.?, d.?, children, James b. 20 Nov 1788; Jean b. 20 Nov 1790. Possibility first marriage of Alexander McKenzie; (see also query number 2365). Any information requested. *Scott B. McKenzie, 291 Anyon Street, Greenfield Park, Quebec, Canada J4V 2G1.*
- 2369 **JACK** James Jack b. 1822, Eckford, Roxburghshire, brother George plus another emigrated with parents c. 1824 to Eastern Canada. Searching Scottish roots. *Victor Sutherland, 10132 Pleasant Avenue, Sidney, British Columbia V8L 3P4, Canada.*
- 2370 **WINTER** Seeking family of Janet Stewart d. 1880, Edinburgh, and her spouse George Winter, who lived in Edinburgh; their son William; daughters, Janet m. James Sangster Sutherland 1876; Christina m. James Walker 1876; Alexandrina m. William Kenneth 1862. No trace after mother's death in 1880. Emigrated? *Victor Sutherland, 10132 Pleasant Avenue, Sidney, British Columbia V8L 3P4, Canada.*
- 2371 **SUTHERLAND** Seeking information on George Sutherland b. 1878, Edinburgh, son of James Sangster Sutherland, b. 1853, Ellon, and Janet Stewart Winter. b. 1854. Edinburgh. Last seen in Glasgow 1926 with brother Bernard A. V. Sutherland. Could have emigrated? *Victor Sutherland, 10132 Pleasant Avenue, Sidney, British Columbia V8L 3P4, Canada.*
- 2372 **HOWDEN** George Howden/Houden m. Janet Whyte/White 1781, Edinburgh. children: James 1783, John 1785, both born Inveresk; George 1788, Walter 1792, both born Ormiston. George m. Margaret Smith(dau. of Robert Smith and Christian Brown) 2 Feb. 1811, Gladsmuir, and had issue, Helen Smith Howden b. 1811; George b. 1814; Robert b. 1816; Christian b. 1819 and Janet Brodie Howden b. 1829. Walter Howden m. Margaret Thompson, 7 children 1818-33. George(1814)m. 1. Janet Paterson, 1803-1869(dau. of Peter Paterson and Elizabeth Richardson) 16 Nov. 1832, children: Elizabeth b. 1833; George b. 1836; Agnes b. 1839; Margaret b. 1841. m. 2. Helen Wightman c. 1845 (dau. of John Wightman and Isabella Law) 4 June 1870, North Leith, Edinburgh, and had issue: Samuel Johnston b. 1870 m. Barbara Blair Steel; Robert b. 1872 m. Catherine Turner(my grandparents) and Isabella b. 1875 m. Alexander Forbes. Helen had two illegitimate children, Isabella b. 1864 and Mary Johnston Wightman b. 1867. Any descendants or information greatly appreciated. *Mrs. Kaye Edwards, 12 Coverley Court, Eaton 6230, Western Australia.*
- 2373 **ST. CATAN** Any information welcome. *Mr. Gilles Gabrielli-Dees, Notre Dame des Graces, A4, 64 Chemin du Merlan, F - 13014, Marseille, France.*

- 2374 **McCALL/McCAIL/McCAUL** Alexander, a fisherman? m. Anne McArthur, lived in Firnach, Danna, Old Ulva, South/North Ardbeg in North Knapdale; children christened in North Knapdale, Malcolm 1809-1865 m. Catherine McGilp/McKillop 1815-1893; Anne 1795-1882 m. Archibald McNeil 1790-1849; Margaret b. 1793? m. John McNicol. McCall and McNeil families lived on estate of Duncan Campbell at South Ardbeg c. 1819 to 1848 prior to emigration to Kilmartin/Knapdale, Mosa Township, Middlesex Co., Ontario c. 1848. The McNicol family did not emigrate, but their dau. Flora m. John McPhail and emigrated to same area. Wish contact with descendants or exchange information about family. *Janis McCahill, 22 John Street, Box 748, Forest, Ontario, Canada N0N 1J0.*
- 2375 **SEATH** Elizabeth b. c. 1796, Scotland, m. c. 1795 Henry Baldwin b. c. 1770, and emigrated to Quebec City, Canada, late 1790's, where Henry was involved in timber trade. Six children known, all born in Canada. Would greatly appreciate information about this couple. *Nora Taylor Bernier, 19 Sunny Acres, Baie d'Urfe, Quebec, Canada H9X 3B7*
- 2376 **GRAHAM** James b. c. 1805, Ireland, m. Eliza Campbell b. c. 1803, Ireland; James d. 25 July 1879, Renton; Eliza d. 22 Aug 1883, Renton; children: William b. 1827, Ireland m. Margaret Jane McEwen in Ireland; Catherine b. 1834, Ireland m. 1853 Bernard Keenan in Dumbarton; Elizabeth b. 1836, Ireland m. 1857 James Lamb in Dumbarton; Agnes b. 1842, Ireland m. 1862 David Kelly in Cardross; John b. 1852, Renton, m. 1872 Agnes Melvin in Cardross. Wish to contact descendants, all lived around Renton/Bonhill between 1851 and 1891. *Mrs. Carolyn Thompson, 2 Dick Street, Dunfermline, Fife KY12 0AG.*
- 2377 **BAIRD** William Baird, my great grandfather, b. 1810/11, South Leith, was a lighthouse keeper Tiree 1841/43; principal keeper Covesea Skerries 1845/55; principal keeper Isle of May 1859 onwards; m. Catherine Bonnyman (b. 1813 Arbroath) 26 Feb 1836, North Leith. They had nine children, Margaret b. 1837, Leith; Jane b. 1841 and William b. 1843, Tiree; Thomas Bonniman b. 1845, Catherine b. 1848; Robert b. 1851, Charles b. 1853 and Janet b. 1855, all Covesea lighthouse; John b. 1859 Isle of May. Charles (1853) married and came to New Zealand, 1879. I am one of his descendants. Any information to:- *Ron Baird, 4 Walsh Lane, Maori Hill, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 2378 **EDMOND** On 31 Dec 1878 in Kincardine Par. Perthshire, Andrew Edmond, widower, mason of Glasgow, age 29, m. Mary Brown, spinster age 23 of Kincardine Par. Later Andrew became a building contractor, and in 1894 a Burgess of Glasgow. Any information welcome, especially details of Andrew's first marriage. *Catherine St. John, 966 Inverhouse Dr., Apt. 401, Mississauga, Ontario, L5J 4B6, Canada.*

- 2379 **CULBERTSON** "History and Genealogy of the Culbertsons" - 1894 is sought. If you have a copy for sale, please contact:- *M. T. A. Culbertson, 48 Gewad, B-9000, Ghent, Belgium.*
- 2380 **HUTTON** In 1881 in Partick, Glasgow, William Hutton b. 1856, Portmoak Par. Kinrosshire, spirit salesman, m. Christina McKenzie. By 1891, they had five or six children, and lived in Belgrave Street, Glasgow. A dau. May Hutton b. 1891, m. John Edmond, marine engineer, son of Andrew and Mary Edmond. Seek descendants of the other Hutton children to exchange information. *Catherine St. John, 966 Inverhouse Dr., Apt. 401, Mississauga, Ontario, L5J 4B6, Canada.*
- 2381 **MITCHELL** James, son of James Mitchell and Elizabeth Michie, b. 1799 d. 15 April 1877 age 77; m.1. Jessie Soutar; 2. Marion Arnot; 3. Helen Halket; children, James b. 1828; Jessie b. 1830; Robert b. 1833; Ann b. 1835; George b. 1837; William b. 1841. All born Edinburgh County. 1861 Census address: 41 High Street, Portobello. Last known address: Bowden parish, Roxburgh County. Any information appreciated. *Margaret A. Conway, 5141 Yucatan Way, San Jose, California, 95118, USA*
- 2382 **FOTHERINGHAM** Janet Fotheringham, b. 24 April 1858 in New Monkland, Lanarkshire. Her parents were William Fotheringham, b. about 1834, and Mary Love. Janet had two illegitimate children; one of them, William Cherrie Fotheringham, b. 26 Feb 1877 at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, married Ann Gough, 13 July 1900 at Hamilton, Lanarkshire. Janet later married Matthew Prentice. Any information regarding Janet too. *Mr. Ian A. Campbell, 121 Hamilton Street, Bittern, 3918, Victoria, Australia.*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A list of marriages that have taken place in Western Australia with at least one partner indicating Scottish birth or associations, has been compiled from Marriage Registers held by the Uniting Church of Australia, Western Australia Synod.

This list is a "bi-product" of a project being undertaken by the Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc., to index the Church's Registers. As I was involved in the project, I saw the number of people who gave their place of birth in Scotland, and I thought it would be a good personal project to extract these details, as there could be family historians looking for these "strays" in Scotland, and also because of my own ties to Scotland.

The information required by the Marriage Acts has varied over the years and it was not until the early 1920's that "place of birth" was asked for, this list only covers the period from the 1920's to the 1980's. There are some earlier marriages listed where it is indicated that the bride and/or her parents lived in Scotland. Copies of this list, which includes an index, have been donated to The Scottish Genealogy Society; Aberdeen & North East FHS; Glasgow & West of Scotland FHS; Highland FHS and Central FHS.

Alan G. Campbell, 5 Wickens Street, Beckenham 6107, Western Australia.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

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

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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