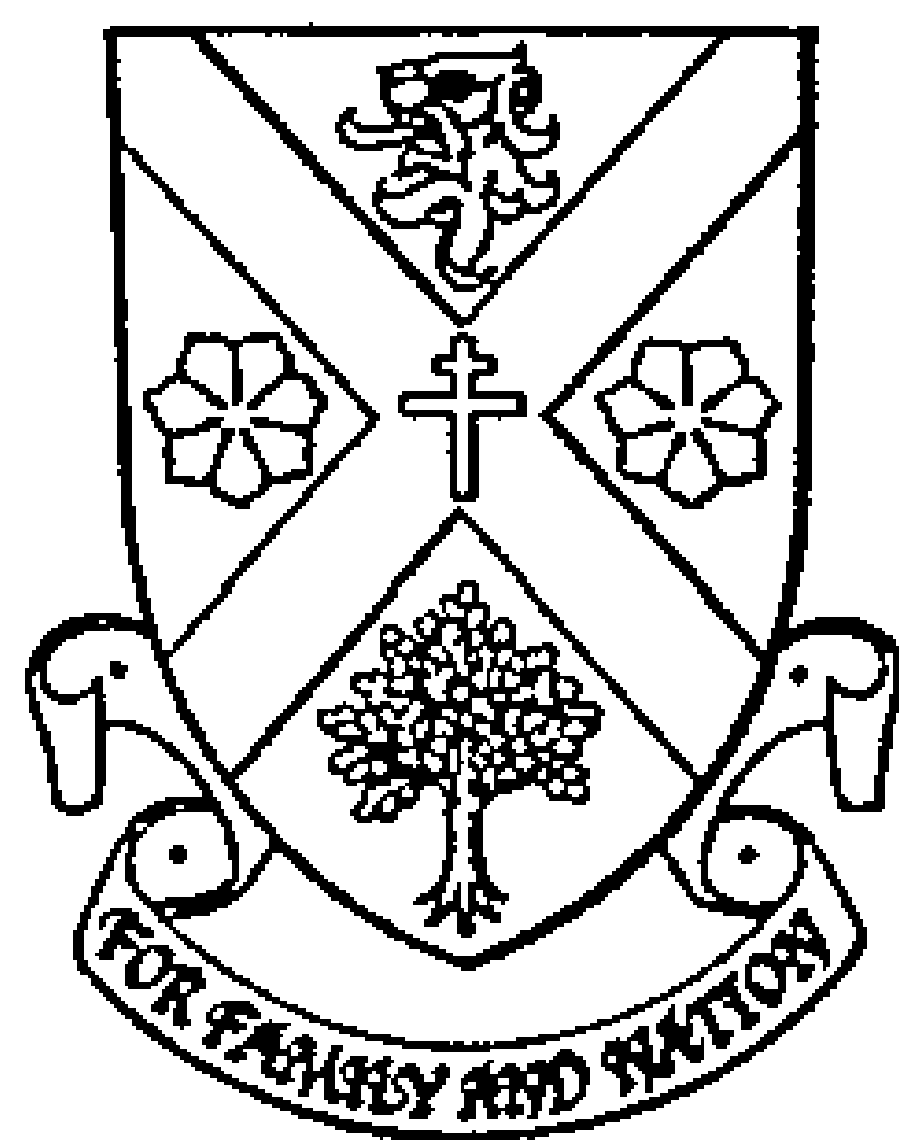


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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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 a Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

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The Scottish Genealogist

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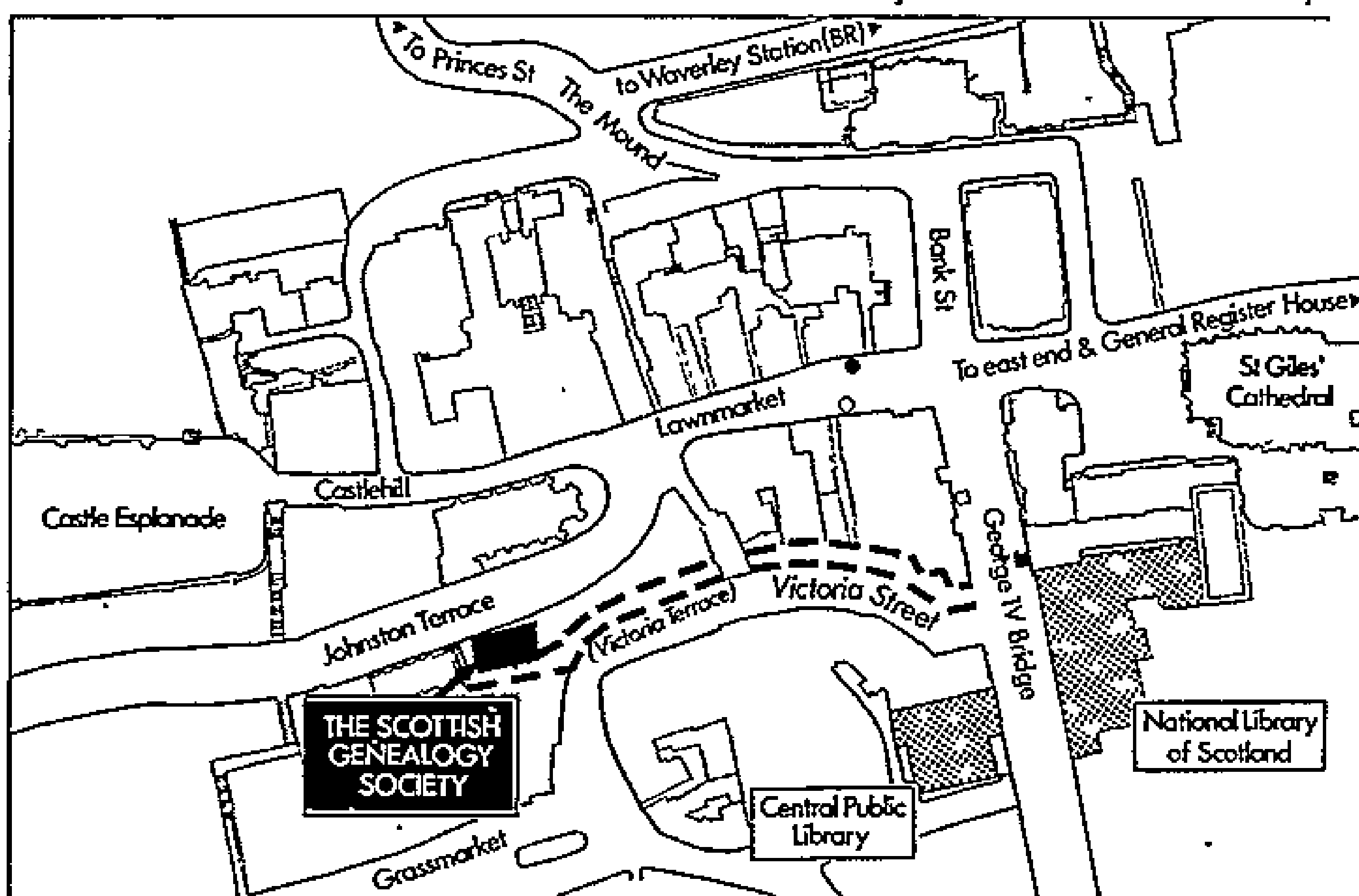
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PEERS AND HEIRS

by Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO

In the United Kingdom there are five groups of peerages that require to be considered:-

The Peerage of Scotland - These peerage dignities were granted under the Law of Scotland down to the time of the Union Settlement of 1707. Although Scottish peers and peeresses now sit in the House of Lords as of right from the Union Settlement of 1707 to the passing of the Peerage Act 1963 the Scottish peers elected sixteen of their number to sit in the House of Lords. This worked well as it avoided the problems of non-appearance or backwoodsmen peers. Since 1963 all Scottish peers and peeresses have had the right to sit in the House of Lords.

The Peerage of England - These peerage dignities were granted under the Law of England down to the time of the Union Settlement of 1707. All of these were included in House of Lords of the Parliament of Great Britain.

The Peerage of Great Britain - These peerage dignities were granted between the Union Settlement of 1707 and the Union Settlement with Ireland in 1801.

The Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland - These peerage dignities were granted between the Union Settlement of 1801 and the present time. This peerage includes life peers and peeresses as well as hereditary peers.

The Peerage of Ireland - From the time of the Union Settlement of 1801 to the Irish Free State Act 1922, twenty eight representative Irish peers were elected for life to serve in the House of Lords. After the Act of 1922 no further representative Irish peers were elected and the last of the elected Irish peers, Lord Kilmorey, died in 1961 and in a Judgement Lord Reid observed "As Ireland as a whole no longer existed politically, there could be no election to represent something that did not exist": and thus, even though no expressed enactment had deprived the Irish peers of their right, he held that the right no longer existed.

It is appropriate that the various ranks in the Peerage, (viz: Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, Lord of Parliament), be considered.

Duke - This is the highest rank in the Scottish Peerage. The title was introduced into Scotland on 13th April 1398 when Robert III created his son David, Duke of Rothesay, and on the same day created his uncle Robert, Duke of Albany. The Dukedom of Rothesay was later reserved for the Heir Apparent to the Crown of Scotland, and is today reserved for the Heir Apparent to the Crown of the United Kingdom.

None of the Dukedoms has ever been a separate Sovereignty as some have been on the Continent.

Of all the titles of Peerage, that of Duke has been the most sparingly created. For 270 years after the Norman conquest, the Kings of England, possibly owing to the fact that they were themselves Dukes of Normandy or of Aquitaine in the Peerage of France, refrained from conferring a title similar to their own, and the first creation in England was in 1337 when King Edward III created his eldest son, Edward of Woodstock, (The Black Prince),

Duke of Cornwall. For more than two centuries thereafter, the ducal title was reserved for those who were sons of the King, or, with two exceptions, his kinsfolk.

By curious coincidence the forfeiture on 20 December 1567 of Sir James Hepburn, Duke of Orkney, so created 12 May 1567 - (perhaps better known as the "Earl of Bothwell"), had also made the title of Duke extinct for a period in Scotland (save for the Dukedom of Rothesay which was in the Crown). As the ducal title did not appear in the Peerage of Ireland before 1661, there were no Dukes at all in the British Isles between 2 June 1572 and 5 August 1581, on which last date Sir Esme Stuart, Earl of Lennox, was promoted Duke of Lennox in Scotland. In England the hiatus lasted twenty years longer until 24 March 1602/3, when the accession of King James I brought the Duchy of King Henry VIII, 28 Jan. 1546/7, in favour of Prince Henry, who had been Duke of Rothesay in Scotland since his birth on 19th February 1593/4.

Marquess - It seems that exactly one-hundred Marquesses have been created¹. The first of these was a life Marquisate, the only life Marquisate, created in 1385 for Robert de Vere who was already 9th Earl of Oxford but a great favourite of King Richard II of England: a friendship described in the Dictionary of National Biography 'as one of disgraceful origin' - a friendship now interpreted by modern historians 'as more fraternal than anything else'. This title was short-lived however, as it was surrendered within a year and replaced with the Dukedom of Ireland.

The second creation was in favour of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, who was created Marquess of Dorset; eldest of the legitimated sons of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swynford, the father of Joan Beaufort and father-in-law of James I of Scotland. This Marquisate did not survive as the Marquess was degraded of his honours on succession of Henry IV in 1399.

It seems that the dignity of Marquess derived from the Military Office of Keeper of the Frontiers, or the Marches, of a Kingdom - a "Marckgrave"/"Margrave". In Scotland the dignity was conferred by James III on his second son James who, on his baptism, was created Marquess of Ormond. It was not, however, until 1599 that a subject was created a Marquess in Scotland. With the promotion of the two Earls by James VI; to mark the christening of his daughter, Huntly and Hamilton were both created Marquesses on 17th April 1599. It is of interest that Wellington received a Marquisate for Military Exploits in 1812 and Angelsey after the Battle of Waterloo. Several holders of Vice-Regal offices in India were similarly rewarded; the Marquess of Dalhousie in 1849 and the Marquess of Duffrin and Ava in 1888.

This rank in the Peerage tended to be given as a promotion to those already in the Peerage. Analysis shows that 90% of creations have been to Peers of two generations standing, and 50% to peers of five or more generations in the Peerage².

The only instance of a woman receiving the dignity occurred when Anne Boleyn, in preparation for higher things, became Marchioness of Pembroke in 1532. She became Queen the next year so the title may be said to have

been merged in the Crown, and in any event became extinct when she was beheaded in 1536.

It is interesting to note that in the Jacobite Peerage (i.e. the Peerage created by James VII after his exile, by the Old Pretender and by his son) there were several creations - the Marquisate of Beaufort with the Dukedom of Fraser to Lord Lovat amongst others.

Earls - Earldoms will be considered below.

Viscounts - is the fourth rank in the Peerage. Anciently this title indicated one who held the chief office under the Earl. The style was applied to the sheriffs or King's principal officers and did not become a dignity until somewhat late. The premier Viscount of Scotland is the Viscount of Fenton, created on 16th March 1606, a dignity now held for long by the Earls of Mar and Kellie.

The most senior Scottish Viscountcy not merged with a higher title is the Viscountcy of Falkland, created in 1620, and the first holder of that dignity was responsible for the apposite observation "If change is not necessary, it is necessary not to change". There is another interesting aspect to this creation and that is, that in 1620 at the time of creation, Henry Carey was an Englishman (he had been born in England, a subject of the Crown in right of England). There was clearly some unease about appointing an Englishman to the Scottish dignity, and it was again confirmed to him, along with a Patent of Naturalisation, on 18th September 1627 as if he was a native of Scotland. It was later decided that subjects of England and Scotland born after 1603 were held to have been born in the "liegeance" of the Sovereigns of both Kingdoms and could be lawful heirs in both countries. A further interesting aspect is that although a Scots peer from 1620, the Viscount of Falkland was a member of the English parliament for Hertfordshire from 1620-22 and this is the earliest date that a Scottish peer is found sitting in, or being elected to, the English House of Commons. Between 1620 and 1707 there were nineteen such cases and at the date of the passing of the Act of Union the Scottish Earl of Dysart, The Viscount of Newhaven and The Lord Fairfax were sitting in the English House of Commons. As a result of the passing of the Acts of Union in the English and Scottish Parliaments, these Peers forfeited their seats in the House of Commons by the operation of these Acts. It is also interesting to note that during Cromwell's Commonwealth, when there was also a Union, five Scottish Peers sat in the Lower House in England for Scottish constituencies:- The Marquess of Argyll, The Earls of Linlithgow, Hartfell and Tweeddale and the Lord Cochrane of Dundonald³.

It is noticeable that like Earldoms all the Scottish dignities of Viscount have the prefix 'of' and the Scottish Viscount are generally very insistent on this practice being observed (viz: The Viscount of Arbuthnott).

Earl - It is undoubtedly the case that when considering the Peerage of Scotland, the position of the Earls in that peerage is the most important consideration of all and until the 15th century, the Earl was the only rank which would equate with what we now call Peerage.

It is essential to understand that the development of the dignity of Earl, and

thus the whole Peerage in Scotland, was quite distinct from the manner in which the Peerage developed in England. England was conquered in 1066 and the Peers of that Realm were never ever considered *pares* or equals of the King of England but merely *peers of each other*. In Scotland, however, we are told that the territories that gave rise to the institution of the seven Earls of Scotland were originally Kingdoms. The late Professor Croft Dickinson observed "We must remember that Celtic Earls were Princes if not Kings within their territories. Many of their tenants were certainly as great or important as the tenants of the King."⁴ In Scotland the full ceremonial title of an Earl proclaimed at State funeral was and is "The Most Noble and Puisant Prince", and was and is officially addressed by the Crown as 'Our Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin'. At the time of David I in the first half of the 12th century the seven earls were:- Athole, Fife (by Grace of God - *dei gratia*), Moray, Mar, Strathearn (by Indulgence of God - *dei indulgentia*), Caithness, Angus. Later in the South the Earldom of Dunbar was included. It is uncertain to what extent the seven Earls of Scotland in the reign of David I when the realm was united, were the descendants of local Kings, and to what extent the local Royal House had been supplanted by the cadets of the High Kingly House. It may be seen that in a sense the King of Scotland as High King, *Ard Righ*, was *primus inter pares*. It may well be that the seven Earls of Scotland were Peers of the King as in France, where the Capet Kings were originally *primus inter pares* among the twelve Peers of France - the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, the Counts of Flanders, Toulouse and Champagne, the Archbishop-Dukes of Rheims, Langres and Leon, and the Archbishop-Counts of Beauvais, Noyon and Chalon.

In the 12th Century the Celtic title of *Mormaer*, or Great Steward, was gradually replaced by that of Earl or latinised to *comes*. When this started the epithet applied to the Christian name without territorial designation - *Duncanes comes* - Duncan Earl - a personal dignity. With the spread of feudalism we find *Duncanes comes de Fife* - Duncan, Earl of Fife, a territorial dignity. The dignity of Earl was territorial as opposed to personal until the 15th century. The earldom was attached to the lands and followed the lands of the Earldom. During the 15th century the two elements, the lands and the dignity, become separable. In the case of Bothwell, a fairly exceptional case, created in 1488, the Earldom or Comitatus was separated from the dignity within five years of creation. More or less from that time the dignity of Earl has been capable of existing as an incorporeal fief or dignity much as the *Mormaership* may have been a personal hereditary dignity in the pre-feudal Celtic period.

Lords of Parliament - During the first half of the 15th century the personal dignity of 'Lord of Parliament' developed. Sometimes a name or *nomen dignitatis* was attached to the dignity, sometimes not. In any event the recipient did not always adhere to the title given. "Lord Saltoun of Abernethy" was to be found as "Lord Abernethy of Saltoun" and "Lord Abernethy in Rothiemay".

When this rank was conferred on the Chief of the family, the surname alone was used as the *nomen dignitatus* or name of the peerage and this practice

is observed to this day. Anyone of the surname Cameron cannot be given the title 'Lord Cameron' as this would only be appropriate for the Chief of the Camerons, Cameron of Lochiel, and some variant of Cameron would be required such as 'Cameron of Fairfax'.

The Lords of Parliament, or greater Barons (*Barones majores*) are the equivalent of the Barons in the English, Great British, and United Kingdom, Peerage. The feudal Barons, the holders of land in *liberam baroniam* were the lesser Barons the (*Barones minores*). The position was succinctly put by Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II: "*Barons with them*" (i.e. the English) "*are Lords with us*" (i.e. the Scots).

Barons - With the introduction of the feudal system in the 12th century, pre-feudal, or Celtic tenures, were transformed into holding from the Crown and a number of these were held directly or in chief of the Crown and were held in *liberam baroniam*, in free barony, with high justice (i.e. *with pit and gallows*). These Baronies belonged to the same order as Earls and these Earls and Barons together formed the Order of the Three Estais of the Scots Parliament known as *The Baronage of Scotland*. The Barons sat in the Scots Parliament until 1587 when they were relieved from attendance, which was burdensome and costly. The right of pit and gallows was removed in 1747 by the Heritable Jurisdictions Act, lesser powers continued to the twentieth century.

Heirs and Destinations

It is appropriate that we consider firstly three kinds of heirs that frequently give rise to confusion:- Heir Apparent, Heir Presumptive, and Apparent Heir.

The Heir Apparent - to a Peerage (and indeed to heritage or land and buildings prior to 1964) was the eldest son or, if he had predeceased the Peer, his eldest son. This was the person who in the normal course of events would succeed his father or in certain circumstances his mother on the death of the father, or mother (when Peerage held by mother). It was not, however, a vested right but a *spes* or hope.

Heir Presumptive - The word 'presumptive' really means that this heir may be defeated by the appearance of a nearer heir. Where the destination is to heirs male, a brother of the male holder of the Peerage without a son may be termed the "heir presumptive" and he, of course, may be defeated by the birth of a son to the Peer. Where a Peerage may descend through females a daughter may be the heir or heiress presumptive but would cease to be the heir presumptive if a brother, although younger, is born as he would become the heir apparent - because in any generation males are preferred to females. In due course this may change rather as has happened in relation to the Crown of Sweden where children succeed in the order in which they were born irrespective of sex. The heir presumptive to a Scottish Peerage may bear the title of 'The Master' a title which may jump about, and which he may have to give up to the "Heir Apparent" when no longer the heir to the peerage. In one case, in relation to the Lordship of Glamis, for two periods Sir Thomas Lyon, brother of the 8th Lord Glamis, was designated 'Master of Glamis'. He first gave up the title on the birth of his nephew, later 9th Lord

Glamis in 1575, but on the death of his elder brother, the 8th Lord of Glamis, in 1578 he was again 'Master of Glamis' and heir presumptive until his nephew produced his grand-nephew in 1606, (later 10th Lord Glamis), when he again ceased to be 'Master of Glamis' and heir presumptive.

If the heir apparent is female she may be described as 'The Mistress of X'. Understandably perhaps there is sometimes a certain reluctance or reticence about adopting this style!

Appearand Heir - has nothing to do with the "Heir Apparent". The Appearand Heir is an heir whose progress of feudal title to the fief has not been made up by completing the feudal formalities. Land could be held for a number of generations "on apparency" (i.e. without the feudal formalities having been completed) though this was not a desirable course to follow. The technical description of a Peer mentioned under the ruling destination is 'Appearand Lord X'. In relation to Armorial Bearings an Appearand Heir is one who has not made up progress of title to the Armorial Bearings by recording the title to the Arms (i.e. confirmation or Matriculation) in The Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, a procedure regarded as analogous to completing infestment by recording appropriate deed in Register of Sasines.

Destination to Peerages

From the 14th century onwards when Peerages were created by Charter or Letters Patent the destination could usually be ascertained. The following forms of Destination may be considered:-

Heirs - This is a wide destination which would allow on failure of male or female descendants, brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts and their descendants, male or female, to come into the picture.

Heirs of the body - the senior descendant, male or female, of the grantee.

Heirs Male of the body - the senior male descendant of the grantee.

Heirs Male - this would allow on the failure of the male descendants of the grantee for brothers and uncles and remoter male relatives and their male descendants to come into the picture.

A destination could be given that would preclude the merger of the Peerage with an existing Peerage. These were known as "jumping" destinations and an example would be the Earldom of Selkirk which would not normally merge with the Dukedom of Hamilton but would go to a younger brother of the Duke or if it did merge in single male heir and subsequently such Duke of Hamilton had two sons the Earldom of Selkirk would come out in the second son. This can give rise to very great difficulties. Some even have a strict non-conjunction clause as in the Earldom of Rothes/Eglinton Charter of 1633 or the Earldoms of Rothes/Haddington Charters of 1688 and 1702. A power could be given to the Grantee of a Peerage to execute an entail or special destination determining how the Peerage granted was to descend. This was a wide power. It has to be kept in mind that these family arrangements in Scottish Peerages and Scottish landed estates were sensible as they allowed for arrangements to be made that were in the best interests of the continuity of the Peerage or Armorial family.

In this context it should be kept in mind that prior to the Union Settlement

of 1707 it was always open to the holder of a Scottish Peerage to resign that Peerage into the hands of The Sovereign for regrant to a new series of heirs. This course might be followed where it was likely that a Peerage would otherwise become extinct, or where it was likely to become merged or lost in another group of Peerages. It is interesting to note that in a memorandum by the Lord Advocate which appeared at Appendix (12) of a Report of a Joint Committee on House of Lords Reform in 1962 the then Lord Advocate observed "On the whole matter I am of the opinion that the pre-Union procedure has never been abrogated and is still legally competent". Needless to say the Committee promptly recommended that legislation be introduced to prevent the Crown doing anything of the kind! That recommendation has not been followed.

Succession to Peerages

Where the destination is known there is really little difficulty apart from interpreting the destination. The greatest difficulty in relation to the whole law of peerages has probably been "what Law of Succession should be presumed where the destination is not known". For many Peerages while it is known the Peerage was created the Patent or Charter could not be found and the destination could not be known, and in such circumstances the destination has had to be presumed.

There is no doubt that Earldoms were feudalised under David I and his successors and therefore Earldoms and the later Peerage creations must be looked upon as feudal heritage from the point of view of Scots law.

The matter was raised in the mid-18th century. In the Earldom of Cassillis case of 1762 Lord Chief Justice Mansfield observed:- "The feudal system brought with it Earldoms and other territorial dignities . . . They most certainly descended to the issue-male . . . They were certainly masculine fiefs . . .". It was therefore presumed that the Land descended to the heirs male and on the basis of this assumption Lord Mansfield was of the opinion that there ought to be a presumption in favour of the right of heir male to succeed to peerages of which the destination was not otherwise recorded. The Earl of Mansfield was a Scot by birth, being younger son of the 5th Viscount of Stormont and brother of the titular Earl of Dunbar, the Jacobite Secretary of State in exile. He was called to the English Bar. He was an able barrister, and became Lord Chief Justice of England but had no fundamental understanding of Scottish legal history. It was perhaps unfortunate that and Institutional Writer on the law of Scotland (a writer of special authority), Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton (1538-1608) in *Jus Feudale* observed "All proper feus are of the masculine class, because in the typical feu women are excluded, males alone being admitted". Sir Thomas Craig received his training at the University of Paris but, having been educated by Cujacius (described by Lord Marchmont as the greatest civilian, or Roman, lawyer that ever existed) his opinions were all derived from the feudal law of Lombardy which favoured the heir male, unlike the feudal law of Normandy. The Salic law (Law of Salian Franks) and the law of the Germanic tribes also favoured the heir male. Scottish feudal law was based on the *Norman* feudal law which did not favour the heir male. Scholarship and research have

established that Lord Mansfield's doctrine of the original heir male in Scottish Peerages and other heritage was a pseudo-historical doctrine⁵. It was in effect abandoned in 1967 in the Ruthven of Freeland peerage case (1977 Scots Law Times, Lyon Court, p.2). The Court in that case was helped very considerably by the researches of the late Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that ilk and by his devastating analysis of Scottish Peerage destination which may be summed as follows:-

<i>Scottish Peerage Destinations</i>	
Lordships of Parliament	137
Higher rank	<u>229</u>
Approximate total	366
<i>Destinations</i>	
Special destinations	110
Descendable to females	93
Heirs-male whomsoever	86
Heirs-male of the body, of	73
whom:	
Royal cadets	14
Brothers, etc. of peers	12
Englishmen	8
Generals	7
Altered to wider	
destinations	<u>18</u>
	59
Net to heirs-male of the	
body (unspecialised)	<u>14</u>
	73

Succession to Armorial Bearings

A 'noble' in nobiliary law as it is understood in Scotland and on the continent is not at all the same thing as a peer, or even as the bearer of a 'title', despite the common usage in English of the word 'noble' in these senses. From the point of view of nobiliary law, a noble and a gentleman are the same thing and they are to be identified by their possession of hereditary armorial insignia.

The Law of Succession to Arms in Scotland may be summarised as follows:- in cases of intestacy or where there is no Will defining the succession, the Arms pass to the nearest heir-at-law bearing or assuming the surname associated with those Arms but where there is a settlement by tailzie (entail) or otherwise of the Arms or of the principal inheritance (whether an estate in land or peerage dignity) of the surname associated with those Arms, then the Arms will follow the destination or accompany the principal inheritance provided the appropriate surname is taken. This is sometimes known as the principle of "Attraction" whereby the Arms are attracted to the principal land or dignity. It is as a result of this particular system, which

combines continuity with reality that English students of Scottish genealogy are so often puzzled to find Chiefs of Highland and Lowland families, bearing the undifferenced Arms, who are neither heirs General nor heirs male of the founder.

Succession (Scotland) Act 1964

With regard to the Law of succession in Scotland the watershed occurred with the passing of the Succession (Scotland) Act 1964. That Act does not apply to Peerages nor to Armorial Bearings.

The law of Succession so far as it affected land was utterly changed and after 10th September 1964 the process of Service of Heirs to all intents and purposes came to an end. Land on intestacy (where no will) no longer descended to 'heirs' but after certain prior legal rights had been satisfied was to fall in with the moveable estate so that all distinction between heritage (i.e. land) and moveable property (i.e. jewellery, furniture, money) disappeared. They were to be lumped together and divided in accordance with terms of the Act.

It may be of interest to reflect that as the 1964 Act did so much to dismantle feudalism in so far as it related to land, relatively modern legislation in Scotland has in a sense been introducing a new feudalism. The Agricultural Holding (Scotland) Act 1948, in a sense, converted most tenanted farms into feus because tenancies under the Act may be succeeded to *ad infinitum* by the heirs (the single heir) of the tenant.

It might be thought that these matters of succession are somewhat remote from the realities of present day life. The survival of reasonably large units of land in well run estates, taking a long term view, may well be relevant to present day concerns regarding the environment. In an article in 'The Times' of 9th February 1995, Magnus Linklater asked a naturalist what he thought was the ideal solution for preserving the balance of nature in hill country and received the answer "The traditional land-owner, with a bit of money and an interest in grouse-shooting and deer-stalking, is still the best, possibly the only, reliable conservationist in hill country - but don't, for goodness sake, quote me on that".

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- ² *ibid.* p.28.
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- ⁴ Professor W. Croft Dickinson "Court Book of the Barony of Carnwath" - Scottish History Society, 3rd Series, p. XVI.
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SCOTTISH MORGANS

By David Morgan

Bearing in mind the patronymic nature of names until fairly recent times, there are enough references in Early Celtic literature to indicate that the name Morgan was well known.

From the Irish "Tain Bo Cuainge", the sacred number three indicating extra strength through tripilism, gave us the mythological mother goddesses Morrigan, Macha and Bodb. Morrigan was the great Celtic Queen, a goddess of fertility, the introducer of fear and irrationality, but nevertheless worshipped by the Keltoi before Christianity.

It seems reasonable to assume that these beliefs were brought into Britain when the Celts arrived.

Ancient Myths

Early part of the Millenium - The heroic "Tale of the Sons of Uisneach and Deirdre", is entirely Celtic in its associations, thus appealing to the men of Ireland and to the Highlanders and Islanders of the west of Scotland. It has been carried down by oral tradition through twenty centuries, and is now as well known as ever through the printed text.

A similarity of the names of the principals involved could however mean that there is later confusion in the 7th century writings of "Genelaig Albanensium" - "Sensus Fer n'Alban" and the "Annals of Ulster" in which the ancient myth has become reality.

Probably of high born Cruithin or Pictish origin, the three warrior sons of Uisneach, born in Uisnech in the southern Ui Neill territory, were received with favour by their kinsmen in Alban and settled in Scotland and gradually extended their influence and probably their rule, until they were acknowledged from Cowal and Perthshire to Lorn and Inverness.

Their principal place of residence was Dun MacUisneach, also known as Dun MacSmiochan; Beregonium and Selma, situated near Benderloch station on the Caledonian Railway branch line from Connel Ferry to Ballachulish. it is also known as the "Castle of the Sons of Uisneach" near Ledaig, about two miles north from Connel Ferry, Loch Etive, Argyllshire.

Deirdrui, or Deirdre was the beautiful daughter of Feidlimidh, the seannachie or poet and genealogist of the Court of Ulster. She was considered evil by the local Druid Caffa, Cathbhad grandfather of Cuchulain and the sons of Uisneach.

King Conor, however gave her foster protection until she married Naisi, one of the sons of Uisneach, after he and his brothers had rescued her and fled to Rathlin Island and thence to Scotland with their followers.

The fugitives were descended from the Royal Family of Ulster through their ancestor Rudhraighe or Ruadraighe, the red prince, after whom the Clan Rudraighe is named. The house of this Royal Branch at Emania, the ancient capital of Ulster, was named Craebh-Ruadh, built more than three hundred years before the Christian era.

This gave them prestige with the Celtic inhabitants of Alba, who received them with favour.

From "The Yellow Book of Lecan" (Trinity College, Dublin, H 2-16), we know that some fighting took place, for Gnathal, son of Morgann, who had dominion in Alban, was slain, and his three sons Iathach, Tuathach and Mani Lamhgarbh, were driven out of the country.

The children of Uisneach were given assistance by Manandan Macatgnal, the fourth Manannan or Manandan, who was King of the Isle of Man. He was a staunch ally and friend of the sons of Uisneach, as we are told that after they were murdered, he went to Ireland to avenge their deaths.

It is mentioned that the children of Uisneach "Conquered what was from Manann (Isle of Man) northwards of Alban".

Their sojourn in Scotland cannot have lasted many years, but their influence on their land of adoption must have been great in view of the many place-names in Scotland connected with them.

Deirdre was conversant with Cowal, Glenorchy, Glen Etive and Lorn. Naisi has left traces of his name in the Great Glen and it seems possible that Loch Ness, the River Ness and Inverness are named after him.

Adamnan in his "Life of St. Columba" mentions the "flumen Nesae", also a place named Arc-Ardan and another named Cainle - the last two most likely named after Ardan and Ainle. A vitrified fort on the Ness bears the name of Deirdre.

So the name Morgann was Pictish, although we may never learn who he was or whether he lived in Ireland or Scotland. ("Book of Colonsay and Oronsay" - Symington Grieve).

474 - Erc died in this year (Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters). Son of Eochaid Munremar and brother of Olchu, he claimed to have had twelve sons, six of whom remained in charge of the Dal Riata in Ireland - six of whom emigrated to Scotland where the Dal Riata assumed control of what is now Argyll.

501 - Fergus Mor Mac Eirc - of the Cenel n'Gabrain, founder King of Dal Riata in Scotland, son of Erc and father of Domangart whom some claim to have been at St. Patrick's deathbed some time between 485 and 500.

Domangart succeeded his father Fergus Mor as King of Dal Riata and died in 507.

507 - Comgall son of Domangart, who had one son Conall. Comgall became King of Dal Riata in succession to his father and reigned for over thirty years without strife. Succeeded by his brother Gabran.

538 - Gabran married Luan, daughter of the Brychan founder of the Kingdom of Brecheiniog (Brecknock), although there is a district of similar name in Wales. Comgall died in 537/8 and Brychan's grave and those of several of his daughters, are located in Mannia, probably the Isle of Man.

574 - Aedan, or Aidan, Mac Garbain, grandson of the founder of the Kingdom of Dal Riata, consecrated by Colum Cille on Iona, the first consecration of a King known to have taken place on mainland Britain. He attended the Convention of Druim Cett in 575 to decide the status of the Irish Dal Riata in relation to Northern Ui Neill and his own Kingdom. He died in 608.

Among the many sons of Aedan were Eochu Bude who succeeded his father as King of Dal Riata, Eochaid Find, who died before his father,

fighting the Miathi in 590. Connad Cerr succeeded his father Eochu Bude, and Feredach, son of Eochaid Find, succeeded Connad Cerr.

But there were also other sons of Aedan. Gartnait, who seems to have had four sons, one of whom was named Morgand, who had a son named Tuathal, (the name of another son of Aedan), who died in 663.

The presence of the name Morgand in this line adds a new dimension to Morgan research. However, caution is advised as the names have a certain similarity to those now quoted in the mythical "Tale of The Sons of Uisneach and Deirdre".

736 - Dunadd Rock and Fort, Argyll, citadel of the Scottish Kingdom of Dalriada captured by the Picts.

Meanwhile back in Ireland

581 - The first reference to a King of the Province of Ulster in connection with the Dal Riata is to Baetan MacCairill of the Dal Fiatach. Baetan MacCairill died in this year.

Finding the Dal Riata in opposition to the Dal Fiatach at this time, they may have had friendly relations with the third people of Ulster, the Dal Naraide, who seemed to clash with the Dal Fiatach on occasion.

602 - The Dal Naraide and the Dal Fiatach fought the Battle of Cul Coil and Fiachna MacBaetain of the Dal Naraide became King of Ulster in succession to Aed Dub, while Fiachna MacDemmain, a nephew of Baetan MacCairill became King of Dal Fiatach.

603 - It seems probable that Fiachna MacBaetain led a force against the Saxons as an ally of Aedan Mac Gabrain at Degsastan, from an old Irish Story "Compert Mongain" (Birth of Mongan).

616 - There is an obscure reference to Mongan, son of Fiachna MacBaetain in Kintyre (Annals of Tigernach). Also of Aedan, son of Mongan, son of Saran, King of Dal Riata in 616. (Annals of Ulster Chronicon Scotorum and Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters, although in manuscript A of the Annals of Ulster, "Araidne" has been written over "Riatai", perhaps Aedan being confused with his namesake Aedan MacGabrain; King of Dal Riata d.c. 608).

However, at the beginning of Mongan's pedigree in the "Genelaig Albanensium", McFirbis reads "Mongan no Morgan no Morond" while the "Book of Ballymote" had Morgan, while Morond may be from the "Book of Ua Dubagain (now known as the Book of Ui Maine)".

Certainly Morgand appears in "Senchus Fer n'Alban", and should have been named as one of two of four of Gartnait's unnamed sons, which a careless scribe allowed to slip down a line in the MS.

626 - Fiachna MacBaetain was killed by Fiachna MacDemmain at the Battle of Lethet Midind. Another of the Mongan stories called "Compert Mongain agus Serc Duibe Lacha do Mongan" - "The Birth of Mongan and Dublacha's love for Mongan" preserves the tradition of the death of Fiachna MacBaetain at the hands of Fiachna MacDemmain and goes on to say that the latter "Do ghabb righi n-Ulad" seized the Kingship of Ulster.

663 - Tuathal, son Morgand, died. ("Annals of Ulster").

More Recent Times

At the beginning of the 6th Century, Scotland was basically divided into four groups.

In the north and east were the Picts. In Argyll the Scots of Dal Riata. South of the Forth, the English in Lothian. In the south-west, the Welsh in Strathclyde.

Powerful native princes in Wales had extended and consolidated their dominions and for some centuries had made repeated attempts to recover the northern parts of England from the Saxons.

But their defeat by Ethelfrith of Northumbria, the Angle King, at the Battle of Chester (c.616) severed Strathclyde and all of North Britain from Wales.

Cadwallon made one great attempt to recover the North and win the crown of Britain, but died fighting for it in 633.

Time enough to introduce the name Morgan into Scotland from South Wales and Morgannwyr, despite the fact that the first Welsh reference of the name Morgan, is not recorded until after this time.

"It is remarkable that the name Morgan existed in historic times in Scotland nowhere else than in Aberdeenshire and among the Sutherland Mackays. (Macbain).

Clan Morgan was long the designation of the Mackays of the Reay country, near John O'Groats, and it is probable, although not demonstrable, that there was a close connection between them and the Aberdeenshire Morgans. (Watson "Rosg Gaidhlig" p.246).

The Morgans appear to have spread down the East Coast as far as Fife, where the place name Ramornie (Rath Morganaich), means "rath (of the) Morganach". (Watson 1, p.239).

The Pictish form of the name is Morgunn, Morgund?, with gen. Morcunn and Morcunt. The name also exists in Old British, Old Breton and Cornish as Morcant. Welsh Morgan and the Morken of Jocelin's (life of Kentigern (c.xx1) is a form of it.

It comes from early Celtic "Mori-Canto-s" (Sea-bright). The founder of the Pelagian heresy was a British monk named Morgan, whose name was Graecized as Pelagius. (Doubtful)".

So reads "The Surnames of Scotland" - compiled by Dr. George F. Black - published by The New York Public Library in 1965.

Other Sources

"The Celtic World" by Professor Barry Cunliffe of Oxford University - published by Constable and Co. Ltd., London in 1992, a very splendid publication, under "The Emergence of the Celts" pp.18 and 19, shows that by the second century BC, the Celts from Central Europe had reached their fullest expansion.

Their influence stretched from Turkey through Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Northern Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France, Northern Spain, Portugal and the whole of the British Isles.

Tribes of Cornovii inhabited Mid-Wales and the very north of Scotland, even further north than the Caledones, but nowhere else. Perhaps

the name belonged to this Cornovii Tribe.

There is an interesting appearance before 976 of the name Morgund in "The Lyon Conjectural Tree" part of the great thesis on the story of Scottish Clans - "The Highland Clans" by Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that Ilk and David Hicks, published by Bramhall House, New York in 1967.

In trying to trace the History of Clan MacFie, it seemed difficult to reconcile the presence in Scottish History of two Clans with similar names, Clan McDuffie (later McFie) and Clan McDuff (later Earls of Fife, the premier Clan among the Gaels of Medieval Scotland).

The link seems to be Ferchar Foda (the tall) King of Dal Riata who died in 697, direct descendant of Erc who founded Dal Riata in 474.

Ferchar Foda had three sons, Oirbertagh from whom descended the MacFies; Selbach - whose line ceased at his son Dungal and Ainbhcellach, who became King of Dal Riata after his father, but was deposed in 698, but whose line became Kings of Argyll.

Before 976, a Morgund appears in the line of Ainbhcellach, leading to Gillacomgan, Mormaer of Moray, who married Gruoch, related to the Kings of Dal Riata and latterly the Kings of Albany and heiress of Clan Duff. On the death of Gillacomgan, killed in 1032, she married King MacBeth to spawn the Earls of Fife.

However, it is also conceivable that the name Morgund is of Viking origin as much of Caithness and the far north was occupied at this time. It might be an interesting exercise to check with Oslo, although all other names look to be Gaelic.

The Line looks like this:

697 - Ferchar Foda (the tall)

719 - Oirbertagh - Selbach - Ainbhcellach

? - Cormac - Dungal - Muiredach

Probable gap in lines

? - Ferchar - Eochaid

? - Muredach - Baetan

? - Finlay The Rash - Muirdach

? - Murdoch - Ferchar

? - Duffie - Ruadri

? - Dougal Mor - Cathmail

? - Malcolm - Domnall

? - Gilchrist Before 976 - Morgund

? - Son of ? - Domnall

? - Gillespie - Ruadri

? - Malcolm - Maelbrigde

? - Neill - Gillacomgan-Malcolm

1463 - Donald - Gruoch (1032 m.King

? - Murrock (or Murphe) MacBeth on death of first

? - Murdock-Malcolm-Donald husband Gillacomgan).

? - Murdoch Heiress of Clan Duff-

? - Donald descendants of Kenneth

? - Malcolm (Last Chief) MacAlpin, King of Albany,

- ? - Donald Oig (Disappeared) and precursor of Somerled and the MacDougalls of Argyll and the MacDonalds of the Isle.
- ? - Line of Clan MacFie - Line of Earls of Fife.

More Morgans in Scottish History

926 - Owain Wenta Cyning was present with Hywell Dda of Dyfed and Idwal Foel of Gwynned at the Assembly of the Welsh and Northern Kings summoned by Athelstan at Eamont Bridge.

The Gwentian Kings of Asser's day had seemingly left no descendants and Owain seems to have ruled in both Glywysing and Gwent, South Wales. 931 - Owain's son Morgan was ruling by this time and was present at Athelstan's Court at Worthy in Hampshire, where he witnessed a Charter as a Sub-Regulus. Over the next two decades he must have been a familiar figure at the English Court.

934 - Morgan was at Winchester when Athelstan prepared his expedition against the successful King of the Scots - Malcolm 1 of the Alpin Line and grandfather of Gruoch (?), and he accompanied the host to Nottingham. Quite possibly he went on to campaign in Scotland, where the presence of Hywel Dda, Idwal and Morgan would have served (quite apart from any military aid) as an insurance against trouble in Wales while Athelstan was occupied in the far north.

It is claimed that the expedition to the Scottish Lowlands also included two Archbishops, fourteen Bishops and Scandinavian and English nobles.

This would seemingly be timing enough to produce a Morgund in Northern Scotland "before 976" but most unlikely. Morgan was fighting, not fraternising with the enemy.

935 - Within months Morgan was back in Dorchester and in 946 at Kingston on Thames for the Coronation of Athelstan's brother, Eadred.

1160 - Descendants of Morgund of the Royal House of Moray, progenitor of Clan Kay, were apparently among the Moraymen removed to Ross by Malcolm IV, from where they migrated to Sutherland.

In Scotland not all MacKays can originally have been part of the Sutherland based Clan MacKay.

Clan Kay are known in Gaelic as "Clann mhic Morgainn" after the name of the founder of the Clan, Morgund of Pluscarden (near Elgin where there was an early Monastery). Their later title of Mackay comes from a chief so named living at the time of David II (1324-1371) - (Scottish Tartans Society - 1987).

At first glance, Morgund seems therefore to be of separate Celtic or Viking origin to Morgan from Glamorgan and may be an Irish descendant of the Morgand mentioned in the "Senchus Fer n'Alban", a direct descendant of Aedan, grandson of the founder of the Kingdom of Dal Riata.

However, it is of interest to see that Gabran, who preceded Aedan as King of Dal Riata, in 538 had married Luan, daughter of Brychan founder of the Kingdom of Brecheiniog (possibly Brecknock in Wales).

It will, therefore, be necessary to check Welsh connections in early Scotland.

"The Surnames of Scotland" continues with:

1204-11 - Morgund, son of John Abbe (RAA, 1.72) appears c.1239 as Morgund filius Abbe, a lay abbott (Panmure, 1, p. cliv)

1214-49 - Morgun, comes de Mar (RSPA, p. 363)

1296 - Morgund de Glenesk, of county of Forfare, rendered homage. (Bain, 11, p. 199)

1419 - John Morgane was Burgess of Glasow (LCD, p. 241)

1527 - Morgund Mathowson, tenant in Strathdee (Grant, iii, p. 70)

1539 - John Murgounis, was one of the tenants of Wester Micras (Mecray) (ER, xvii, p. 659)

1613 - James Morgound in Gay, was fined for resetting Clan Gregor (RPC, xiv, p. 636)

Further research indicates that the Lord Lyon in Edinburgh has no Clan Morgan affiliated but he did point out that in -

1935 - Arms were recorded for the Morgan Academy in Dundee, formerly the Morgan Hospital.

1963 - Arms were recorded for General Sir William Duthie Morgan, born 1891, eldest son of Alexander Morgan and Isobel Duthie. Alexander was the eldest son of William Morgan, Merchant in Aberdeen, and his wife Ann Ross. The Scottish Tartans Society of Highland Heritage Museum Trust, Fonab House, Pitlochry PH16 5ND, Perthshire, Scotland Tel: 01796 474079 claims to have a Morgan Tartan registered among over 2,000 patterns, but these can be registered by anyone.

At present there is no Clan Morgan in existence. The registered Morgan Tartan is known as a Blue Mackay which found its origins in the highly suspect work, the "Vestiarium Scoticum" published in 1842 by the brothers John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart.

The name was obviously chosen by the Sobieski Stuarts from the Gaelic patronymic of Clan Kay, taken from the founder of the Clan Morgund of Pluscarden. When compared with the normally seen Green MacKay, it is obvious that this has been used as a base from the earlier Morgan.

Mr George Way of the "Society of Scottish Chiefs" Tel: 0131 554 6321 has suggested that information on Scottish Morgans can be provided by the Clan MacKay Society, Secretary Mr John T. Mackay of 7 Cherry Tree Crescent, Balerno, Midlothian EH14 5AY Tel: 0131 449 4758, with whom I am in correspondence.

Domestic Annals of Scotland 1573-81

Several allusions are made in the Glasgow Burgh records to the 'knocks' that is, clocks - set up for the public conveniency. An old one is repaired, and James Scott gets a sum 'for labour done by him in colouring of the knock, moon, and horologe, and other common work of the town'. References are made to several trades not known in our age by the same names, as a 'lorimer' the maker of the ironwork in horse furniture; a 'snap-maker' by which is to be understood a maker of firelocks, then called 'snap-hances'; a 'ladleman' a tabroner, meaning a drummer, etc.

WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT?

by Richard Torrance FSA Scot

Family historians who have an ancestor or relative who was a member of parliament should be able to readily find out about their ancestor. In Scotland there are two works which are of prime importance: *The Parliaments of Scotland*, general editor Margaret D. Young, published in two volumes 1992 & 1993; and *Members of Parliament of Scotland, 1357-1882*, Joseph G. Foster, 1882. Both works contain biographies of Members of Parliament, but the more recent work only covers Scottish M.P.s up to 1707. Another volume which may be of use is Sir Robert Sangster Rait's, *The Parliaments of Scotland. The House of Commons, 1790-1820* by R.G. Thorne, London 1986, in five volumes, contains four volumes of biographies and would be well worth consulting. Both *The Dictionary of National Biography* and the volumes of *Who's Who* are likely to yield more biographical details.

Verbatim reports of the proceedings of the House of Commons have been taken for about 200 years and these reports can be found in most major libraries and are known as *Hansard*, taking their name from the printer, Luke Hansard, who died in 1828, who did so much to speed up the printing of the reports. Similar volumes are generated for the House of Lords proceedings. Earlier reports are also available, but the holdings of local libraries would have to be checked for what is available.

Private papers of M.P.s can yield a great deal of information, not only about their public life, but also about family and business matters. Chris Cook has produced many useful volumes under the general heading of: *Sources in British Political History*, volumes three & four list private papers of M.P.s and their whereabouts. The H.M.S.O. produced in 1989 a similar volume, *Papers of British Politicians 1782-1900*. Two others in the series are: *Private Papers of British Diplomats* and *Private Papers of British Colonial Governors*, both volumes covering the same period. If your ancestor held a Cabinet post then you should consult, *A guide to the Papers of British Cabinet Ministers, 1900-1951*, by C. Hazelhurst and C. Woodland, 1974.

Another useful volume that the author has seen is, *Black & White Parliamentary Album for 1895*. This volume lists all M.P.s at the time and for most of them, has either a photograph or an engraving of each Member as well as the name of their Seat and the results of the elections in 1892 & 1895. *Vanity Fair* is famous for its Spy cartoons of M.P.s and other famous people, and some dealers specialise in these cartoons, but they can still be picked up for a few pounds, unless your ancestor was very famous, which makes the price rise dramatically. *Punch* magazine is worth looking through as cartoons of ancestors can be found in them too. Further information on election results may be found in, *British Parliamentary Election Results, 1832-1973*, 6 volumes, by F.W.S. Craig, 1989.

Newspapers may be another source of information. In the case of *The Times* there is an index which makes searching easy, otherwise it may be necessary to wade through many newspapers page by page to glean information. One way to try and reduce the time spent on fruitless research is to consult *Hansard* and ascertain when your ancestor was involved in a

debate and then search the papers around this date to see what has been reported. Remember that certain newspapers favoured one political party only and may be more likely to carry information if your ancestor was a member of the appropriate party.

Both the *Scots Magazine*, 1739+ and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731+, are worth checking for details of M.P.s There are names indexes in each.

Three works on Scottish M.P.s in a particular area, have come to the attention of the author: *Notes on the Members of Parliament for the Burgh of Aberdeen, 1357-1866*, by A.M. Munro, 1889; *Banffshire M.P.s since the Act of Union*, by A.N. & H. Taylor, 1930, who were also the authors of *Morayshire M.P.s since the Act of Union*, and published in the same year.

VICTIM OF THE '45

by G. M. S. Lauder-Frost, FSA Scot.

1995 is the 250th anniversary of the 1745 Jacobite uprising. It therefore seems fitting that we remember in this article one of those who fought for what they believed was a just and rightful cause, Archibald Lauder.

Archibald Lauder was born in 1730, the youngest son of Robert Lauder of Beilmouth and Marjory Hendry. The Lauders of Beilmouth took their designation from their lands at Belhaven and West Barns, near Dunbar, at the mouth of the Beil Water. In the Great Seal of Scotland for 1603, number 1418, a charter outlining the boundaries of Dunbar mentions that they begin "at the mouth of the Beil Water at high tide, passing east of the housestead of William Lauder . . ." This latter gentleman was the direct ancestor of Archibald Lauder. This family were directly descendant also from the ancient Lauders of Lauder and Bass. The founder, Sir Robert de Lavedre, (the V being almost certainly a U, it being commonly written as such by Latin scholars since Roman times) had accompanied Malcolm Canmore to Scotland in order to recover the crown from Macbeth. The Barony of Beil had also belonged to this famous family until, during the chronic corruption of the 17th century, it was "apprised" from George Lauder of Bass in 1635. The first Lauder to use the designation "of Beilmouth" appears to have been Robert Lauder of Belhaven & West Barns (d.1657) who registered arms with the Lord Lyon. He married, on the 15th July, 1628, at Whittinghame, Marie, daughter of Patrick Douglas of Standingstone, brother of the Laird of Whittinghame. This lady's pedigree also included a daughter of Lauder of Bass, Douglas of Whittinghame, Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington (1496-1586), Mary Cranstoun of Crosbie, the Leslie of Inverdovate in Fife, the Earl of Rothes and the Bruces of Earlshall. Their heir was Sir Robert Lauder of Beilmouth, an M.P., Commissioner of Supply for Haddington and Clerk to the Exchequer. He married on the 25th April, 1694, quite late in life, Helen Ogilvy (d.9/1/1714)

the daughter of George, 2nd Lord Banff. Sir Robert and Helen were Archibald's grandparents and their son Robert inherited the estates. Robert's brother, George, was already in ownership of the Pitscandle estate in Fife and in 1729 was appointed tutor & curator to the children of Sir John Carnegie, 2nd Bart. of Pittarrow, upon the latter's death that year.

For centuries the Lauder family had been the most ardent supporters of their legitimate sovereigns. Tytler states that as long ago as 1424 Sir Robert Lauder of Bass was one of the few people whom King James I admitted to his confidence. Prior to that another Sir Robert Lauder of Bass had been one of the King's signatories "on the soul of The Bruce" at Northampton when yet another English-Scottish Peace Treaty was ratified. Their support for the Stuarts in the seventeenth century had cost them dearly but the Beilmouth branch had survived. When the 1745 Jacobite rising took place it was therefore a logical reaction for Robert Lauder of Beilmouth and his son Archibald to declare for the Stuarts. Robert subsequently received a captain's commission in Captain John Burnett's Company of Artillery and Archibald joined the Prince on the day of the Battle of Preston, enrolling as a Cadet, aged 15. In the "Prisoners of the '45" Archibald is listed as being from Ogilvy's Regiment and that makes sense given his pedigree. T.B. Howell, writing in "State Trials" states that Archibald was badly wounded in his left hand during the siege of Carlisle, "yet he marched on foot to Derby and back to Carlisle".

The retreating Jacobite army reached Carlisle at 7 o'clock in the morning on 19th December 1745 after marching all night. The main body of the army only remained in the town until the following morning of the 20th when, before dawn, they quitted Carlisle, leaving the unfortunate Mr Townley who would eventually be beheaded, disembowelled and his heart cut out and burnt, with the English Regiment raised at Manchester, and Castle Governor John Hamilton with some companies of the regiment of the Duke of Perth. Captain Robert Lauder of Beilmouth, Archibald's father, left Carlisle on the same day as the main Jacobite army. Archibald, whose wounded hand had not yet properly healed, stayed behind with his commanding officer, Burnett. The whole Jacobite force in Carlisle was surrendered by Governor John Hamilton in the mistaken belief that the Duke of Cumberland would treat them honourably and leniently.

All letters from prisoners were copied before the original was despatched and in the following abstract of a letter from Archibald, the young lad takes up his own story:

"London, July 29, 1746.

I received yours yesterday, and it was the only account I had from any of my friends since I unluckily lost the opportunity of leaving Carlisle with my father, who went off the 20th December, and we were taken the 30th; I had almost all my body clothes, and the whole of my linnens, and money, taken from me; and with several hundreds was many nights confined in the church, without any other covering than what clothes were left me. Afterwards I, with several more, were sent fettered to York-castle, where in an unwholesome cell, I continued in irons about six weeks, and then was sent

after the same manner to Lincoln and used much after the same method, till I, by writing to at London. He procured me a room of good air, free from the crowd of common men, some clothes and daily sustenance, God reward him with his great and infinite mercies; he also ordered a physician to attend me; for before he bestowed his friendship on me, I was naked, sickly, and desolate of support and necessaries, any one of which, evil enough for a man of modern philosophy to struggle with. I was brought here about a month ago, and tampered with to purchase my life with infamy, but I will choose the severest death first. I am tolerably well taken care of at present, my good at B h has ordered relief for me, but alas! neither Mr C s nor several more can get access to me and I am exceedingly weak, troubled with a short cough and white flux, that I will not live to write again. I never sent any word to Mrs Whitehead, or heard from her, I wonder she say so, God forgive her; if you ever see my papa, give my humble duty to him, and give my kind service to , to and to ; and God Almighty be with you all, and send you temporal and spiritual comfort, and peace to my poor soul, who is *Arch. Lauder*".

In Seton & Arnot's "Prisoners of the '45" James Allardyce is quoted as saying that Archibald Lauder had turned King's Evidence. However, given Archibald's own account of matters - that the gaolers "tampered" with him - clearly means that this lad was almost certainly tortured. As it turned out Archibald was not one of the main witnesses at the Jacobite Show Trials, his name only appearing among a list of communal witnesses, as number 131, to the fact that each of the defendants took part in the defence of Carlisle. All the evidence admitted by Archibald, that is on record, was already known to the Crown authorities, yet they seemed to take particular interest in Archibald, he being the son of a gentleman and well educated. Also, his father was in hiding for some time following the collapse of the Jacobite cause.

Certainly Archibald seemed to have some kind of contact with a relative at Beilmouth, as indicated in his letter. However, the removal of his clothes in such a cold month as December, and his confinement in damp, freezing conditions, brought on a disease akin to consumption (T.B.) and it is obvious by his remarks that he is aware of his parlous condition. This sad 16 year old lad died in his confinement in London on Sunday 3rd August, 1746. The letter above was written the previous Tuesday.

Sources: "A Memoir of the Forty-Five" by The Chevalier de Johnson, p.72; "State Trials" Vol.XVIII, p.379, by T.B. Howell; "Prisoners of the '45" Messrs. Seton & Arnot; "Historical Papers relating to the Jacobite period" by James Allardyce; "Back to Lochaber" by Stuart MacDonald, pp.81-82; J.C.C. Hicks, Esq., Jacobite scholar, London, N16. Lord Lyon.

DESCENDANTS OF THE BEILMOUTH/BELHAVEN & WEST BARNS BRANCH

WILLIAM LAUDER of Belhaven & West Barns, died 30/3/1618

A great grandson of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass & Isabel Hay of Yester. A Baillie of Dunbar in 1602

m. [1] Elizabeth Hepburn of Waughton. a. 1581

[2] Margaret, daughter of James Hume of Friarlands, Dunbar, on 24/6/1586

[1] **ALEXANDER LAUDER** of Belhaven & West Barns
d. 24/6/1631
m. Katherine Pringle, d. 20/11/1603

[1] **WILLIAM**, d. by 1623
Baillie of Dunbar 1620
m. Christian Knowles a. 1629

[2] James

GEORGE LAUDER of Belhaven & West Barns, d. by 1649
m. [1] Elizabeth, (d. 1606) dau. of Captain George
Lauder of Tynninghame
[2] Agnes Bothwell, d. 1612

VIOLET, a. 26/8/1624
m. James Kirkwood, Burgess in Dunbar

ROBERT LAUDER of Beilmouth & Belhaven, d. 1657
Member of Parliament, Recorded Arms in the Lyon Register
m. 15/7/1628 at Whittinghame to Mary, (d. 1641), dau. of
Patrick Douglas of Standingstone

Jane

[2] James of West Barns, a. 1649
m. Agnes Home
Robert of West Barns, a. 1664

SIR ROBERT LAUDER of Beilmouth, M.P. d. 24/6/1709
at Edinburgh. Clerk of the Exchequer, Commissioner of Supply
for Haddington, 1689 - 1690. Buried at Dunbar 27/6/1709
m. 25/4/1694 to Helen Ogilvy (d. 9/1/1714) dau. of George,
2nd Lord Banff

James

Ellen

Margaret

ROBERT LAUDER of Beilmouth & West Barns
d. c 1768 (?). Captain in the Jacobite Artillery
m. Marjorie Hendry of Edinburgh (a. 1735)

Archibald
Served part-heir
of father 1710

Janet
bt. 30/1/1698
Dunbar

George of Pitseandlie, bt. 31/10/1699,
Dunbar. (2nd son) Appointed in
1729 Tutor and Curator to the
Children of Sir John Carnegie, 2nd
Bt. of Pittarrow (1673 - 1729)

William
Apprenticed to Charles Blair,
Goldsmith. Edinburgh, 6/5/1726

ARCHIBALD LAUDER (1730 - 1746)
Cadet in Ogilvy's Regiment in the '45.
Captured at Carlisle and imprisoned there,
York and London. Died in prison as a result
of his ill-treatment.

Jane
m William Smith MD,
of London

SCOTTISH VESSELS IN NORTHUMBRIAN PORTS

ON 3rd APRIL, 1881

compiled by Marjorie Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.

AMBLE

The *'Active'* of Frazerburgh. No. 50404, 118 Tons, Schooner-Coasting & Fgn.

William Carle, 57, Master, b. SCT

George Massan, 46, Mate, b. SCT

Andrew Guyan, 52, Cook & Seaman, b. SCT

William Wilson, 39, A.B. Seaman, b. SCT

Robert Keith, 33, A.B. Seaman, b. SCT

George Maie, 19, O.S. Seaman, b. SCT

The *'Charity'* of Montrose. No. 10249, 212 Tons, Brig-Home Trade.

No Scottish-born men on board.

The *'Neilson Taylor'* of Dundee. No. 68278, 143 Tons, SL.

John McIvor, 50, Master, b. Stonnoway

Joseph Potter, 28, Boatswain, b. FOR Dundee

William Donaldson, 31, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Dundee

Ganelon Strachan, 39, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Montrose

Peter Davidson, 28, Cook & Steward, b. ABD

George Elrick, 29, Chief Engineer, b. LAK Glasgvin

William McKay, 24, 2nd Engineer, b. CAI Thursa

Alex. Potter, 55, Fireman, b. ARL

Thos. Ballingall, 37, Fireman, b. PER Erroll

John McAuen, 36, Passenger, b. FOR Dundee

BERWICK UPON TWEED

The *'Effort'* of Kirkwall. No. 16731, 62 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.

John Slater, 38, Master, b. SCT Orkney Kirkwall

Samuel Cutt, 28, Mate, b. SCT Orkney Sanday

Wyerns Cragie, 20, A.B. Seaman, b. SCT Orkney Kirkwall

James Stephenson, 18, O. Seaman, b. SCT Orkney Westray

The *'Vesta'* of Kirkeseay. No. 6807, 87 Tons, Coasting Trade.

Alexander Wallace, 47, Master, b. CAI Dunnett

James Boodie, 25, Mate, b. CAI Thurso

John Wallace, 26, A.B. Seaman, b. CAI Dunnett

James Andreas Larsen, 22, A.B. Seaman, b. NOR Stavanger

Sinclair Wallace, 14, O. Seaman, b. CAI Dunnett

HOLY ISLAND

The *'Margaret Reid'* of Dundee. No. 1210, 94 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.

James Holland, 54, Master, b. KEN Gravesend

John Foreman, 46, Mate, b. FOR Dundee

James Doig, 51, Seaman, b. FOR Dundee

Alexander Mathew, 59, Seaman, b. FOR Dundee

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

The *'Albion'* of Peterhead. No. 58889, 65 Tons, Schooner-Coasting Trade.

James Peask, 31, Master, b. ABD Peterhead

Robert Tennent, 34, Master(?), b. ABD Peterhead

John Christie, 34, Cook & A.B., b. ABD Huntly

James Davidson, 53, A.B., b. ABD Peterhead

The *'Alice'* of Banff. No. 62469, 99 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.
Donald Davidson, 54, Master, b. ROC
Daniel Smith, 64, Mate, b. Lerwick Shetland
John MacCullam, 20, Cook & A.B., b. BAN MacDuff
Duncan Morrison, 20, A.B., b. BAN MacDuff
George Wright, 20, Apprentice, b. BAN MacDuff
William Watson, 15, Apprentice, b. BAN MacDuff

The *'Baltic'* of Peterhead. No. 65353, 99 Tons, Schooner-Lisbon Trade.
William Dinnies, 39, Master, B. ABD Peterhead
Alex. Williamson, 31, Boswan Seaman, b. ABD Averdour
James Hardie, 31, A.B. Seaman, b. ABD Peterhead
Alex. Dathie, 21, A.B. Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen
Alfred A. Day, 18, O.S. Seaman, b. MID London
John Innes, 20, Apprentice Seaman, b. ABD Fraserburgh

The *'Baroness Strathspey'* of Banff. No. 44382, 92 Tons, Castin(sic).
Adam Leslie, 27, Master, b. BAN Partsay
Sydney Marwell, 33, Mate, b. BAN Partsay
James Farquar, 22, A.B. Seaman, b. BAN Partsay
George Roger, 16, A.S. Seaman, b. BAN Partsay

The *'Cairnrankie'* of Banff. No. 62462, 79 Tons, Schooner-Coasting & Fgn.
George Wright, 49, Master, b. BAN Portsoy
William Moorhouse, 24, Mate, b. ABD Woodside
Daniel Sutherland, 50, A.B. Seaman, b. BAN Sandend
Alexander Russell, 19, A.B. Seaman, b. BAN Banff
George McCallum, 18, Apprentice, b. BAN MacDuff

The *'Countess of Aberdeen'* of Aberdeen. No. 77445, 385 Tons, Steamer-Coasting Trade.
George McBain, 51, Mate, b. ABD
Alexander Smith, 42, 2nd Mate, b. ABD
James Smith, 41, Steward, b. ABD
George Urquhart, 56, Carpenter, b. ABD
William Henderson, 44, Cook (Cook), b. ABD
Walter Craig, 30, Seaman, b. ABD
Roger Elleson, 47, Seaman, b. ABD
John Greg, 44, Seaman, b. ABD
William Smith, 32, Seaman, b. ABD
Charles A. Brown, 31, 1st Engineer, b. Kincardinshire
Robert Duncan, 28, 2nd Engineer, b. ABD
Robert Slater, 41, Fireman, b. Suffolk
Alexander Mitchell, 28, Fireman, b. ABD
David More, 42, Fireman, b. ABD
John Steward, (no further information)
Mary Ann MacKenzie, 46, Stewardess, b. ABD

The *'Eagle'* of Arbroath. No. 47107, 134 Tons, Schooner-Coasting Trade.
David Findlay, 63, Master, b. FOR Arbroath
Charles Menmuir, 45, Mate, b. FOR Arbroath

Frank Gusta, 21, A.B. Seaman, b. FRA Plouer (F)
 David Carrie, 20, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
 Robert Wallace Bowman, 16, O.S. Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
 The '*Gertrude*' of Dundee. No. 60305, 136 Tons, Coasting.
 No Scottish-born men on board.
 The '*Jane*' of Peterhead. No. 45197, 58 Tons, Coasting.
 William Mackie, 62, Master, b. Peterhead
 John Anderson, 37, Mate, b. ABD
 William Bain, 46, Cook, b. Peterhead
 Kenneth Geddis, 20, Able Seaman, b. Peterhead
 Maxwell Grant, 26, Passenger Cap. b. ABD Newbro
 The '*Lord Provost*' of Aberdeen. No. 19424, 83 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.
 William Campbell, 29, Master, b. ROC Lockalsh
 Roderick McDonald, 29, Mate, b. ROC Applecross
 Malcolm Livingston, 18, Able Seaman, b. ROC Lockalsh
 Duncan McRae, 20, A.B. & Cook, b. ROC Applecross
 The '*Rosslind*' of Inverness. No. 45538, 87 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.
 Robert Morrison, 27, Master, b. INV
 Alexander MacLennen, 37, Mate, b. INV
 Edward Brodreck, 35, A.B. Seaman, b. IRE
 David Gunn, 37, A.B. Seaman, b. INV
 The '*Sovereign*' of Inverness. No. 77523, 83 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.
 Thomas Flett, 40, Master, b. ORK Stromness
 Alexander Urquhart, 27, Mate, b. INV Inverness
 John Nelson, 28, A.B. Seaman, b. DEN (B.S.)
 Abbert Toens, 29, A.B. Seaman, b. PRU (F)
 Malcolm Calver, 18, O. Seaman, b. INV Inverness
 Thomas Milne, 17, Boy, b. BAN Raith
 The '*Viking*' of Inverness. No. 77527, 96 tons, Coasting.
 James Elder, 51, Master, b. ROC
 John McKenzie, 30, Mate, b. INV
 George Patience, 37, A.B. Seaman, b. ROC
 James Mackintosh, 33, A.B. Seaman, b. ROC
 Alexander Grant, 20, A.B. Seaman, b. ABD
 The '*Warsaw*' of Leith. No. 47249, 376 Tons, Screw Steamer-Coasting.
 David Campbell, 47, Master, b. EDN Leith
 David Ralph, 35, 1st Mate, b. Moray Burghead
 Isaac Davidson, 33, 2nd Mate, b. ORK Hay
 John Caskry, 58, Cook & Steward, b. Edinburgh Leith
 Margaret Caskry, 25, Stewardess, b. Edinburgh Leith
 John Bews, 30, A.B. Seaman, b. ORK Stromness
 William Thomson, 30, A.B. Seaman, b. CAI Thurso
 Charles Buchan, 32, A.B. Seaman, b. ABD Fraserburgh
 Thomas Boyne, 52, A.B. Seaman, b. Shetland Hust
 John Gordie, 27, A.B. Seaman, b. Shetland Nesting
 George Fowlie, 30, b. BAN Portsoy
 James Jenkins, 31, A.B. Seaman, b. Nairn Nairn

William J. Ford, 28, Engineer, b. EDN
 Robert Wilson, 24, Asst. Engineer, b. Renfrew Port Glasgow
 David Muir, 40, Fireman, b. ORK Lady Parish
 Ronald Dove, 46, Fireman, b. LAK Glasgow
 William Mears, 33, Fireman, b. EDN Leith
 John T. Pease, 44, Fireman, b. ORK Lady Parish
 David Wilson, 39, Fireman, b. ROX

NORTH SHIELDS

The '*Astoria*' of Dundee. No. 73402, 636 Tons, Barque-Foreign.

William Smith Drummond, 39, Master, b. FOR Dundee
 Archibald McKelrie, 38, 1st Mate, b. AYR Saltcoats
 James Balchin, 54, Cook & Steward, b. SUR Godalming
 Edward Whitten, 19, Apprentice, b. FOR Dundee
 James Jack, 16, Apprentice, b. FOR Dundee
 Alexander Paterson, 15, Apprentice, b. FOR Dundee
 Catherine Nicol Drummond, 40, Master's Wife, b. FIF Tayport
 Catherine Nicol Drummond, 4, Master's Daughter, b. FIF Tayport

The S.S. '*Benamain*' of Aberdeen. No. 77446, 246 Tons, Fore & Aft rig - Coasting

John Smith, 29, Master, b. ABD Colliston
 William Keith, 26, Mate, b. ABD Newburg
 Andrew Cameron, 32, (Ship) Steward, b. ABD (NB)
 Robert Mensies, 20, Engine Fitter, b. PER Perth
 George Brown, 36, Engine Fitter, b. MOR Elgin
 Alex. Warden, 32, A.B. Seaman, b. CAI Wick
 Alex. Thompson, 28, A.B. Seaman, b. ABD (NB)
 Absolm Deans, 26, A.B. Seaman, b. ABD (NB)
 John Jamieson, 23, Fireman, b. ABD (NB)
 Hugh Keith, 47, Fireman, b. ABD (NB)
 William Ballantyne, 27, A.B. Seaman, b. ABD (NB)
 Henry White, 41, Fireman, b. CLK Allda (sic)

The '*Dido*' of Kirkcaldy. No. 1670, 15 Tons, Schooner-Fishing Boat.

Luke Harsburgh, 33, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem
 Alexander Harsburgh, 52, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem
 Andrew Harsburgh, 27, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem
 John Anderson, 19, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem
 George Harsburgh, 28, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem
 William Watson, 35, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem
 James Bowman, 42, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem
 Robert Forbes, 37, Fisherman, b. SCT Pittenweem

The '*Electric Spark*' of Kirkcaldy. No. . . . , . . . Tons, Fishing Boat (open).
 (No further details)

The '*Isabel*' of Kirkwall. No. 62207, 49 Tons, ?Catch-Coasting.

Thomas Wards, 44, Master, b. ORK
 James Bews, 28, Mate, b. ORK
 James Bews, 19, A.B. Seaman, b. ORK
 Hector Findley, 18, O. Seaman, b. ORK

- The *'Maggie'* of Frazerburgh. No. 27089, 97 Tons, Schooner-Home Trade.
 Alexander Strachan, 54, Master, b. SCT
 Joseph Strachan, 20, Mate, b. SCT
 John Stewart, 56, A.B. Seaman, b. SCT
 Arthur Laimpen, 22, A.B. Seaman, b. SUF Ipswich
 William Stewart, 23, A.B. Seaman, b. SCT
 James McDonald, 20, A.B. Seaman, b. SCT
- The *'Mary Johnston'* of Montrose. No. 44556, 238 Tons, ?Bridg-Coasting.
 William Taylor, 45, Master, b. SCT Montrose
 James Donaldson, 30, Mate, b. SCT Montrose
 Ebenezer Fettes, 46, Cook (ship), b. SCT Montrose
 Peter Roberts, 54, Able Seaman, b. SCT Montrose
 John Graham, 24, Able Seaman, b. SCT Montrose
 John McLennan, 24, Able Seaman, SCT Montrose
 James Dunn, 43, Able Seaman, b. SCT Montrose
 John Ledengham, 44, Able Seaman, b. SCT Montrose
- The *'Sisters'* of Inverness. No. 19892, 83 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.
 Roderick Ross, 35, Master, b. ROC Portmahomak
 John MacLean, 22, Mate, b. ROC Cromarty
 Alexander McKie, 31, A.B. Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomak
 David Duff, 19, O.S. Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomak
 William McKie, 19, O.S. Seaman, b. SUT
- The *'Trinidad'* of Greenock. No. 62067, 722 Tons, -Ship-Foreign.
 William Manson, 40, Master, b. ABD
 Robert Dawson, McArthur, 33, 2nd Mate, b. STI
 (no other member of crew born in Scotland)
- The S.S. *'Curfew'* of Dundee. No. 75208, 527 Tons, Screw Steamer-Home & Foreign.
 David McKenzie, 54, Master, b. FOR Dundee
 James Crammond, 32, Mate, b. FOR Carnoustie
 Edward F. Scott, 31, Engineer, b. FOR Dundee
 David Mudie, 22, Asst. Engineer, b. FOR Dundee
 Donald Mitchell, 42, Boatswain, b. FOR Dundee
 David Potts, 48, Cook & Steward, b. FOR Dundee
 David Ritchie, 29, A.B. & Lamptrim, b. KNC Johns Haven
 James McKay, 33, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Dundee
 James Will, 33, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Dundee
 William Black, 33, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Carnoustie
 Paulo Paulolo, 25, A.B. Seaman, b. AUT
 Robert Caithness, 50, Fireman, b. FOR Dundee
 Charles McAndrew, 47, Fireman, b. FOR Kirriemuir
 Alexander Hamilton, 41, Fireman, b. CAI
- The S.S. *'Glenbervie'* of Leith. No. 79151, 1012 Tons, Screw Steamer-Fgn.
 Fred H. Wyse, 20, 2nd Mate, b. SCT
 Corneilious Amsden, 25, (Ship) Steward, b. SCT
 A. Crawford, 28, (Ship) Cook, b. SCT
 A. Stenhouse, 23, 2nd Engineer, b. SCT

George Calder, 26, Fireman, b. SCT

(no other member of crew born in Scotand)

The S.S. *'Valuna'* of Grangemouth. No. 76873, 439 Tons, S.S.-Foreign Trade.

John Pole, 30, Master, b. Shetland Nesting

Lawrence Irvine, 35, 1st Mate, b. Shetland Lunnasting

William Logie, 63, 2nd Mate, b. ORK Westra

David Goudie, 29, 1st Engineer, b. AYR Troon

Andrew Taylor, 27, 2nd Enginner, b. AYR Kilmarnock

William Tullock, 41, Carpenter, b. Shetland Nell

John Pole, 59, Steward, b. Shetland Nesting

William Moual, 53, A.B., b. Shetland Sandsting

Ebinezer Oliver, 45, A.B., b. LAN Liverpool

William Cox, 31, A.B., b. SOM Weston Super Mare

Thomas Laurenson, 44 A.B., b. Shetland Nesting

David Graham, 23, A.B., b. Shetland Thingwald

Richard Quinn, 25, Donkeyman, b. Klackmanan Alloa

Muir Walker, 31, Fireman, b. Klackmanan Alloa

James Beattle, 27, Fireman, b. FOR Dundee

The *'Vision'* of Banff. No. 58252, 99 Tons, Schooner-Coasting Trade.

Daniel McDonald, 30, Master, b. ROC Applecross

Kenneth McKenzie, 27, Mate, b. ROC Lochcarron

John Matheson, 28, Able Seaman, b. ROC Lochalsh

John McDonald, 18, Cook & Ord., b. ROC Applecross

WARKWORTH

The *'Dantzie'* of Banff. No. 62452, 98 Tons, -Foreign.

Alexander Simpson, 29, Master, b. BAN Banff

Robert Mitchell, 26, Mate, b. BAN Cullen.

George Cormack, 19, Cook & Seaman, b. BAN Banff

William Rutherford, 26, Seaman, b. ENG Liverpool

Frederick Dingle, 40, Seaman, b. JSY (B.S.)

Henry Anderson, 17, Apprentice, b. PER

The *'Electra'* of Dundee. No. 50.945, 140 Tons, Brigintine-Coasting.

Charles Simpson, 46, Master, b. FOR Montrose

William Cameron, 47, Mate, b. FOR Dundee

James Reid, 42, Cook (Ship), b. FOR Montrose

Charles Taylor, 46, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Montrose

Robert Peteris, 37, A.B. Seaman, b. FOR Montrose

The *'St. Athens'* of Inverness. No. 62.111, 99 Tons, Schooner-Coasting.

John Masson, 31, Master, b. Kinloss Findhorn Pa.

William Masson, 43, Mate, b. Kinloss Findhorn Pa.

Robers Munro, 21, A.B. Seaman, b. Kinloss Findhorn Pa.

John Scott, 23, A.B. Seaman, b. Elgin Burghead

George Main, 16, O. Seaman, b. Kinloss Findhorn Pa.

Alexander McGrigor, 16, Apprentice, b. Elgin Brandersburgh

Source: 1881 Census Returns.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Marriages at Lamberton Toll 1833-49	Transc. A. Brack
Genealogical Research Directory 1995	K. A. Johnson & M.R. Sainty
Post Office Directory, Glasgow 1949-50	
The Smuggling Story of the Northern Shores	F. Wilkins
Edinburgh & Leith P.P. Directory 1921-22	
Directory for Stirling, Bridge of Allan, Callander etc. 1868-69	Duncan & Jamieson
The Bruce Family, from George Bruce 1650-1715	J.G. Bruce
R.A.F. Records in the P.R.O.	S. Fowler, P.Elliott, R.Conyers Nesbit, C.Boulter
The Douglas Book, Vols. 1-4	W. Fraser
Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers 1943	
Polish Students at the University of St. Andrews	ed. A. Frackiewicz
Burgh of Paisley Poll Tax Roll 1695: Part 2	F. McDonnell
Spreadsheet Family Trees	G. Lawton
Register of the Rev. J. Macmillan (Cameronian Societies)	
Guide to Loyd's Marine Collection etc. at Guildhall Library	comp. D.T. Barriskill
The Castles of Grampian & Angus	M. Salter
The Castles of Western & Northern Scotland	M. Salter
The Castles of The Heartland of Scotland	M. Salter
The Castles of Lothian & The Borders	M. Salter
Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland	ed. J. & J. Keay
The Augustan Society Omnibus, Book 13	ed. R. Hartwell
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary - Deaths Recorded, Vol. 1 1743-1822	indexed: M. Wilson & S. Smith
The Emigrant Scot	comp. J. Lawson
The Post Office Dundee Directory 1845	
The Dundee Directory 1856-7	
Birth Briefs of Aberdeen 1637-1705	F. McDonnell
Mertoun (Berwickshire) M.I.s	ed. E. Ewan
The Court Guide & Royal Blue Book of Scotland 1905	
The Dundee Directory 1930-31	
The Dundee Directory 1937-38	
Sources for Family History in Ayrshire	ed. G. Killicoat
M.I.s Old Alloway Kirk	
M.I.s Coylton Churchyard	
M.I.s Six Kyle Graveyards	
Men of the Clyde	P. Gifford
Scottish Catholic Parents & their Children 1701-1705	F. McDonnell
Corstorphine Old Parish Churchyard	A.S. Cowper & M.S. Moncur
The War Graves of the British Empire (Scotland) 1914-18	3 volumes
Macdonald's Scottish Directory & Gazetteer 1957	
Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, Inturri Londinensi Vol. II 1224-1227	
The Snedden Saga	M. Snedden

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITORS NOTES

Dates for your Diary

- 15 September Friday - Business Records for the Family Historian - Vanna Skelly.
16 October Monday - Reconstructing the Medieval Town - Dr. E. P. Dennison Torry.
16 November Thursday - Conserving Old Photographs - James Berry.
1996
18 January Thursday - Ordinary meeting.
15 February Thursday - AGM and "My Unusual Ancestor" - details below.
15 March Friday - Ordinary meeting.
18 April Thursday - Ordinary meeting.
May Visit, date and time to be confirmed.
2 May Wednesday - Visit, starts 2pm, details later.
14 September Saturday - The 7th Annual Conference of S.A.F.H.S. will be hosted by the Border Family History Society, at the Tait Hall, Kelso. Further details to follow.
19 September Thursday - Workshops - Trouble shooting problems, with experts to help with your problems - details below.
16 October Wednesday - Ordinary meeting, the Library will be closed at 5.30pm.
15 November Friday - Ordinary meeting.

Members should note the change of speakers and topic for the next meeting, to be held on 15th September.

Following the AGM on 15th February 1996, members are invited to give a five-minute talk on "My Unusual Ancestor", members wishing to take part please contact Ms. Julie Coxon, Syllabus Secy. by the 31st December 1995. Members wishing to ask questions of the panel of experts at the Trouble-shooting Workshop on the 19th September 1996, should send them to Ms. Coxon at 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, by the same date.

Subscriptions

1995/1996 subscriptions are due on 1st October 1995. The new rates are £14 for an individual member, and £17 for family membership. All who pay their subscription by standing order, please give new instructions to your bank. Members are reminded that the September magazine is the last one that they will receive, unless they renew their subscription.

Fax/E.mail

The Society have installed a Fax/answering machine in the Library; orders, letters and messages may be sent using the Society's usual phone number - 0131 220 3677. Articles, queries and letters for the Journal should be sent direct to the Hon. Editor, by Fax - 01382 330238 or E. mail-CompuServe 100663,1541 or via Internet - 100663.1541@compuserve.com.

Visit

A party from the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Alabama, lead by Dr. Helen Hinchcliff, had a very successful visit to the Society

Library on the 12 July, they were welcomed by our Society chairman Richard Torrance, and were given a guided tour and the use of our library facilities.

Gift

A member of the Society, Mr. Ian Care, 8 Kings Drive, Littleover, Derby, has kindly gifted to the library a microfiche of "A Calder family of the Scottish Borders" which is the result of his joint researches with Ian Calder of Wick.

Angus Gravestone Inscriptions, volume 1. Strathmore. Addenda: *by Miss Alison Mitchell*

Aberlemno. Page 4 no. 53. Add "John Langlands 24.12.1754-63. David Langlands sometime tent Balmadies d. 4.10.1768-37".

Page 7 no. 91 (loose behind shed) "by Jas. Langlands imo [w] Ann Scott 10.9.1791 --, their chn: Kath -. 11.1770. David --- and Jo -----".

Page 8 add Langlands 91. Scott 91.

Brechin Cathedral Kirk. Page 22 no. 105. Add ";shrouded figure" page 23 no. 122. Add "(see Scottish Genealogist 9.1975, Dodson. *The Airs of Angus*)".

Page 25 no. 168. Add "(see Hodson, *Officers of the Bengal Army* for Chas Smith b. 30.3.1798 d. Calcutta 19.2.1826, twinned with John).

Page 35 no. 348. Add "imo John MacDonald -.1853-33.. 79th Highlanders.... (.. Lord Panmure's piper; see Co. Roscommon (Eire) marriage registers).

Brechin Cemetery. Page 45. Add 24. imo Chas Martin fr West Balloch d. 14.8.1891-76, as Robt. 24.2.1846-8.9.1846 and John 3.7.1851-21.10.1851, w. Janet Duncan 6.5.1897-85, s. Andrew 17.11.1907-65

Page 46 Index add Duncan 24. Martin 24.

Edzell. Page 91 no. 5. Add ";Wright, *MI's in Jamaica* no. 2219 has David Cooper Esq. d. Montego Bay 11.7.179-, b. Slateford Edzell 26.3.1741.

Newdusk. Page 98 nos. 16 & 18. Add "(see A C Cameron *Fettercairn*)".

Kirkbuddo. Page 176. Add to Notes "Erskine of Kirkbuddo: see family trees deposited at S.G.S. Library".

Kettins. Page 191. No. 78. Delete "seemed" and substitute "confirmed".

Lethnot. Page 238. Add to Notes "F. Cruickshank, *Navar & Lethnot, the History of a Glen Parish* (Brechin 1899 8vo)".

Lintrathen. Page 243. No. 62. Add "(see M. N. Shaw, *History of the McKay Family of Wyndham* (Waikanae, Heritage Press, 1986, 295pp); also review in "Scottish Genealogist" 3. 1987 p. 297)".

Navar. Page 271. Add to Notes "F. Cruickshank, *Navar & Lethnot, the History of a Glen Parish* (Brechin 1899 8vo)".

Angus Gravestone Inscriptions, volume 2. Seacoast. Addenda.

Arbroath. Page 91. Notes. Add "F. Davidson ed: *Examination Roll of Arbroath 1752; Town's Duty Roll 1753* (S.R.S 1988) from original mss in the Signal Tower Museum, Arbroath, with much added genealogical information".

& add "J. M. McBain, *Arbroath Past & Present... Chiefly Mid 19th Century* (1887 8vo)".

Panbride. Page 262. Notes. Add "SRO GD/45/18 Dalhousie Muniments; the estate records are especially full for the late 17th century for many tenancies in the parishes around".

REVIEWS

The Scots Overseas: A selected Bibliography

by Donald Whyte. 78pp, card covers. ISBN-1-907099-53X. Aberdeen 1995. Scottish Association of Family History Societies, 27 Woodend Drive, Aberdeen AB2 6YJ. £3 + 50p postage. Overseas airmail £2.10p.

Donald Whyte's bibliography was originally published in 1988 by the Federation of Family History Societies, but went out of print. The Scottish Association of Family History Societies, with the blessing of the Federation, prevailed upon the compiler to enlarge the work. The result is a very useful book, covering works on Scots in Australia, New Zealand, North America (General), the United States of America, Canada, Latin America, Europe, the African Continent, Russia, Asia, the Far East, Scandinavia and Northern Ireland.

The title indicates selectivity and the compiler has excluded books on family history and in his preface, indicates other biographies listing such works. This publication includes many more titles, illustrating how Scots contributed to the administrative, political, social, economic and literary history of countries as diverse as Australia and Russia, Africa and Japan or India and Canada. It is in the latter country that Scots - for many years the third largest ethnic group - have made the clearest impression and this is mirrored in the sources listed, which include important works issued by the now defunct Hudson's Bay Record Society. We can find nothing to criticise in this working tool, except for an incomplete reference at the foot of page 28, but from a card index in the Scottish Record Office, we are able to note that the article listed appeared in *The Genealogy Club of America Magazine*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (September 1973). This bibliography should be of value to universities, schools and public libraries, as well as to genealogists.

S.W.P.

Mertoun: Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions, 2.

edited by Elspeth Ewen. vi 53pp, card covers. ISBN 1-874232-06-09.

Galashiels 1995. Borders Family History Society, 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park, TD1 2BG. £5 (members £4), + 50p postage. Overseas airmail £1.50.

The Borders F.H.S., having made a fine start to publishing Berwickshire MI's with their book on Polwarth, continue the good work with an excellent account of Mertoun kirkyard. The church and churchyard are situated on the north bank of the River Tweed, between St. Bothwells and Kelso.

There are inscriptions for two hundred and twenty three gravestones: twelve of which record Scotts; nine Thomsons; eight Hendersons; seven Browns and six each for Dicksons, Halls, Mills and Redpaths. There is a Scott of Harden Vault, now derelict, but stones record the deaths of several members of the family, including Baron Walter Scott, 1724-93, and his wife, Lady Diana Hume Campbell, 1735-1827, parents of the 6th Lord Polwarth.

The Hearth Tax records, 1691-95, survive, and are reproduced, as also an interesting Militia List for the District of Duns, comprising Mertoun, Nenthorn, Fogo and Polwarth, 1799. These are valuable to the genealogist,

as many of the names recorded appear on gravestones. There is a list of the ministers from 1560 to date and the names of sixteen parishioners who fell in World War I (1914-18) and of an airman who gave his life in World War II (1939-45). A location map and a place-name map are included in this well produced work, in which the editor records her thanks for assistance to Miriam Fish and Jean Fleming. *Sennachie.*

‘Beware In Tyme,’: A Genealogical History of Lumsden of that Ilk, Archie Lumsden. 149pp. A4, + 13pp. of genealogical charts and an index.

Card covers. 1994. Obtainable from Mrs Sonagh Asplin, Secretary, House of Lumsden Association, Kilrenny House, Kilrenny, Fife KY10 3JN. £25, post free to all parts of the world by surface mail.

The first part of the title is an old family motto and that of the present chief of the surname, whose arms and those of various branches of the family are explained and illustrated in the book. Location maps show places in Berwickshire and Fife associated with the Lumsdens. In the introduction we are informed that the place-name Lumsden is in Berwickshire, and is mentioned in a charter granted by King Edgar to the monks of St. Cuthbert at Coldingham, c.1095.

The lands belonged before 1607 to the family, who took their name from these: extending in 1298 to six ploughgates or approximately 624 acres, divided then into Easter and Wester Lummesdene. On the rocky shoreline of the latter estate stand the ruins of Fast Castle. The earliest Lumsdens recorded are Gillem (i.e., William) and Cren de Lumisden, who witnessed a charter by Earl Waldeve of Dunbar to the Priory of Coldingham, between 1166 and 1182.

Two branches of the family lived at Lumsden, and traditionally they were cadets of the Bonkyls of that Ilk. They branched out and obtained lands in Fife and Aberdeenshire. Lumsdens played active parts in Scottish affairs, and at an early period a Lumsden married the heiress of Blanerne, adding the arms of that family to his own. This must have been before 1325-26, when the seal of Sir Roger de Lumisden showed a hawk preying upon a salmon, now the crest of the chief. The direct line died out and it was not until 1985 that a descendant of the Renyhill branch was recognised as chief by the Lord King of Arms.

This recognition followed efforts by the House of Lumsden Association, led by David Lumsden of Cushnie, to call an *ad hoc* gillfine of the armigerous landowning Lumsdens, to gain acceptance for an hereditary chief of the name and arms of Lumsden. The person recognised by interlocutor of Lyon Court, 27th March, 1985, is Patrick Gillem Sandys Lumsden of that Ilk and Blanerne, son of Colin Cren Sandys-Lumsdaine of Innergellie, and Joyce Leeson. The recognition involved the change of hyphenated surname and the spelling. After the death of Colin Cren Sandys-Lumsdaine in 1967, death duties forced the chief and his brother Nigel to dispose of Innergellie House. The chief now resides at Stapely House, Hoe Benham, Newbury, Berkshire.

The book is a credit to Archie Lumsden, the family sennachie, author also of *The Arms of Lumsden*. It is very well illustrated, and our only criticism is the lack of a title page and place of issue, with, *in verso*, publication data, including an International Standard Book Number.

Donald Whyte

A Merchant's Tale; The life and adventures of a nineteenth century Scottish trader.

Edited by Jocelyn Hemming and Nancy Thurley, illustrated casebound, 36 line drawings, ISBN 0 86303 693-7, 1994. £14.95, Merlin Books Ltd., 40 East Street, Braunton, Devon.

This publication is based on the journals of James Macintyre, an early 19th century merchant of Scotland from his childhood in Leith, the sixth of a family of fourteen, and his education in Edinburgh, through his many and varied travels across the world, at a time of expanding world trade during the reign of George III; his very readable tale is told with imagination, perception and some wit, and demonstrates his imagination and curiosity as to what lay beyond his immediate horizon, as he sought his fortune in the Americas and Australia.

Edited by two of his great grandchildren, who have had access to his nine manuscript volumes, some of which are in the possession of the family and others by the kind permission of the British Library; none of which has previously been published. The foreword is by Robin Hanbury-Tenison, explorer and author.

Hon. Editor

Family History Sources in Kirkcaldy Central Library

by Sheila Campbell, published by Kirkcaldy District Libraries, East Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife KY1 1XT, 1994, 25pp ISBN 1 869984 03 X.
£2.00 + 50p p & p.

The increasing popularity of family history research has encouraged the library to produce this comprehensive list of sources which includes material under various headings, and covering such diverse subjects as Directories and Lists, Trades and Craftsmen, Family Histories and Biographies, Newspapers, Valuation Rolls and Family History Sources in the Reference Room. Other sources for the genealogist are the I.G.I. Indices for Scotland, England and Wales; the OPR'S and Census Returns 1841-1891 for many Fife parishes, all of which are available for consultation in the Local Studies and Reference Room.

Hon. Editor

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In *The Scottish Genealogist* Vol. XLII, No. 2, June 1995, pp 49, we read the seemingly well known statement that "Kenneth McAlpine was crowned at Scone in 844 AD". No "a" but an "e" in the spelling of the king's surname. But surprise, surprise, on page 79, Sheila McGregor writes "There never was any such person as King Alpin, no "e", of Scotland; McAlpine, with an "e" appears to be descriptive, not patronymic". By coincidence, I am reading "Wild Men and Holy Places" by the noted mediaevalist Daphne Brooke. From page 59, describing an attack on Galloway, I read "The attacker was Alpin, the father of the Scottish king, Kenneth MacAlpin; with an "a" but no "e", who in 845 was to unite the kingdom of the Picts with the kingdom of the Scots".

My most ancient book on Scottish history, written by George Buchanan in about 1570, describes him as Kenneth II, son of Alpin, reigning from 829 to 854 AD, remarkably accurate dating. Alpin is described as the son of Archaius, apparently the king of the Picts.

Could some expert spell out the true and complete story, with correct spellings, for us? *J. E. Russell, Drumwalls, Gatehouse of Fleet, DG7 2DE.*

It was with great dismay that I read in *The Scottish Genealogist* (vol XLII, No. 1 pp44) the statement that the person who slew James Douglas in 1610 was one William Horsburgh of that Ilk. The article also placed a question mark over the relationship between the said James Douglas and Archibald Douglas, the archdeacon of Glasgow and parson of Peebles.

The William Horsburgh (1567-1618) who killed James Douglas was neither "of that Ilk" nor ever described as being such. The only person entitled to the designation was his brother, the Laird and Chief of Horsburgh, Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk (died 1620). The combat between Douglas and Horsburgh did not take place in 1610 as stated but in fact before the middle of 1608. Furthermore, there can be absolutely no question about the lineage of James Douglas - he WAS most definitely the son of Archibald Douglas, the archdeacon of Glasgow and parson of Peebles.

An examination of the charter evidence alone, as it appears in the Register of the Great Seal, highlights the absurdity of the premise that William Horsburgh was ever "of that Ilk". In relation to the death date of James Douglas and his relationship to the archdeacon, the Registers of the Privy Council of Scotland are quite explicit, for example see vol 8, page 124, and vol 9, page 44. Reference should also be made to the *Calendar of Writs Preserved at Yester House 1166-1656* for good measure. It would seem that *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, which was presumably used as the reference for the article in *The Scottish Genealogist*, will have to be treated with circumspection from this day forward.

But it is now apparent, after some fifteen years of research and a total

of eight months scanning original records in the Scottish Record Office, that many of the other venerated genealogical and historical publications have bungled the story of the Horsburgh family, if not others. *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain* 1900 and various other editions is either wrong or misleading in about half of the information/relationships provided on the Horsburghs. Yet the correct relationships are easily deduced from the sources that were available in 1900; confirmation being not too far away in the form of Peebles OPRs, Peebles Sheriff Court Deeds and Peebles Protocols.

The two historians of the shire of Peebles, William Chambers and James Buchan, while generally not overly inaccurate in their texts did, however, incorrectly nominate Over Horsburgh Castle as the ancient seat of the family. Both men ignored the clear documentary evidence showing Nether Horsburgh Castle to have been the site of both the original settlement and the ancient family seat, the seat was relocated to Over Horsburgh Castle in 1622. That such a simple error should have dire consequences is demonstrated by the fact that it caused a commemorative plaque, honouring Florence The Rt. Hon. Baroness Horsburgh of Horsburgh, to be placed at the wrong site - Over Horsburgh Castle! The tree of the family produced by James Buchan is almost totally unreliable for the period prior to 1700; a state of affairs not assisted by the complete absence of source citation.

George Black in his *Surnames of Scotland* was comprehensively wrong in regards to the origin and development of the Horsburgh surname; he should have known better than to ignore the early forms of the name in his analysis. But the sins of the past have really blossomed in the recently published *Scottish Clan and Family Encyclopaedia*, edited by George Way and Romily Squire (Glasgow, 1994). The editors of this publication saw fit to embellish the already flawed outline of the family, which they gleaned from other works, with extra information that is mostly wrong - the nett result that only about fifteen percent of the text can be said to be accurate!

Why are these publications so venerated, particularly given the fact that the information they contain is so flawed? Have people forgotten the scientific methodology? When is the practice of blind acceptance of the printed word going to stop? Why is the narrative preferred over the source manuscript? These basic questions seem to be rarely considered in the field of genealogy. It is clearly time for genealogical societies to promote a new way of thinking amongst their memberships; all the more so if the degeneration of genealogy into an Orwellian fabrication is to be averted.

Malcolm G. Horsburgh, 10/37 Gurner St., St. Kilda 3182, Victoria, Australia.

EDUCATIONAL

Society of Genealogists 1996 Family History Fair

The Society of Genealogists will be holding its fourth Family History Fair on Saturday and Sunday, 4 & 5 May 1996 from 10am to 5pm. The venue will be, as in previous years, the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall and Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, Westminster.

Advance tickets will be available by post, or in person from the Society at 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, from 1st January 1996. The cost of advance tickets remains at £3.00 each, this year a saving of £2.00 on the price if purchased on the day.

Present at the Fair there will be the usual mix of family and local history societies from all over the British Isles, as well as many commercial exhibitors offering services and products for family historians: publishers and new and secondhand booksellers, archival products, numerous computer and software distributors, suppliers of microfiche readers, as well as record offices and professional researchers.

The Society of Genealogists will have its own impressive bookstall and will again be running its very popular Family History and Computer Advice Clinics for both general problems as well as those requiring detailed knowledge from one of its team of experts.

The Society will also be organizing a series of lectures, on both days, on a variety of topics, from using the Library of the Society of Genealogists to starting to use a computer for the first time. These lectures are FREE to all those who attend the Fair.

For those wishing to book exhibition/sales space, details will be available shortly from the Society and will be sent automatically to the secretaries of all local societies and previous exhibitors at the Fair, in the near future.

Family Histories

Over the years, the Society has amassed a large collection of unpublished family histories, which have been sent in by members. These range in size from half a page of extracts from census or old parish registers, to family histories running to many tens of typed pages. This collection is indexed by name, and housed in three filing cabinets, some collections are so large that they are housed in separate boxes, and some of these collections are added to, periodically, by their compilers.

As the collection increases in size, more people are finding useful information. The Society would like to encourage members to donate copies of their researches for inclusion in this collection, not only to assist others in their researches, but also as an insurance against the loss of the original copy.

Members may also like to make informal writings to append to their wills, leaving any family history materials to the Society, if no member of their family wishes to keep them.

QUERIES

- 2423 **LAUDER** Robert Lauder b. 1817 New Sneddon, Paisley; m. 6 Aug. 1843, Paisley Middle, Mary Erskine, (b. 1820 Castle Street, Paisley). In 1855 Robert, listed as an Engine Fitter and Mary had 6th child named Robert b. 4 Oct. Other children: two boys deceased; Andrew Knox b. 1844; Mary 1849; Ellen 1851; Margaret 1858; James 1861. I believe Robert Lauder died in Scotland after James born. Mary and children next found in 1871 census for Toronto, Canada, without Robert. Any information to *Rich Hensman, 77 Mill Street, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada L44 1C6*.
- 2424 **MILLS/JONES** Jane Lockhart Mills, nursemaid age 23 (b. 1820/21) m. Richard Jones, sawyer, age 25, 10 May 1844, Pontesbury, Salop, Shropshire. Jane's father William Mills, forester, not in 1851 Salop census. Only relevant I.G.I. entry, Peter Mill m. Janet Lockhart, North Berwick, and dau. Jane bapt. they are possibly from Cramond, Edinburgh. Details of baptism and parents wanted. *John Baldwin, 12 Holdforth Close, Armley, Leeds, Yorks, LS12 1YD, England*.
- 2425 **ANDERSON** James Anderson b.c. 1765/66, d. New York City, 28 Aug. 1833. Death record indicates "born in Scotland". Immigrated to America late 1700's, m. 9 Nov. 1800, Phebe Swart (Swort) in N.Y.C. Children: Rebecca 1801; Hester 1804; James S. 1808; Cornelius V.W. 1810 and Hannah 1816. Marriage and baptisms of Rebecca, Hester and Cornelius in records of Methodist/Episcopal Church of N.Y.C. Family naming patterns indicate possible links to Crathie/Braemar parish. Charles E. Anderson (2nd) (James, James S. 1808, Charles E. 1830), 1859-1928, was offered and declined, rights to a "manor house in Scotland" before 1917. Information wanted. *Stanley E. Anderson, 18751 Dwyer Lane, Fort Bragg, CA 95437-8227, USA*.
- 2426 **MACPHERSON** My g-grandfather William Robb Macpherson, according to 1891 Liverpool census, came from Edinburgh. He m. Eliza Heath in Liverpool 25 May 1880, stating his father's name was James Macpherson. Eliza and William Robb Macpherson had two sons, Robert Heath and James Macpherson. After William Robb d. 11 Jan 1913, Eliza and both sons went to Vancouver, Canada, where she died. Both sons married and had children there. Information to *Mrs. Linda Evans, 426 Hawthorn Crescent, Cosham, Portsmouth, Hants, PO6 2TX, England*.
- 2427 **WOOD/JOHNSTON/JOHNSTONE/MILLIGAN/MATHISON/SHAW** My grandparents were William and Annie Johnstone Wood. William b. 31 Oct 1879, Muirkirk, Ayrshire. Annie b. 26 Feb 1882 at Ayr?, they came to the US in 1908. My g-grandparents were Charles and Gordon Milligan Wood; and James and Jane Mathison Johnstone. Charles and Gordon were m. 6 June 1862, Muirkirk, Ayr. I think Charles Wood's parents were Thomas and Mary Shaw Wood. In later years they were from Ayr, unsure that is where they were born. Any information about family/descendants to *Dorothy Riegel, 9823 W. 1000 N. Road, Bonfield, IL 60913 USA*.

- 2428 **COCKBURN** George Cockburn b. 1825/6 Lamberton, Scotland; m. 25 Aug 1849, Lamberton Toll, Agnes Scougal (b. 1829) by Thomas Johnston; witnesses, John Scougal and Margaret Cockburn. George and Agnes had dau. Margaret b. 21 Feb 1850, and bapt. 14 Mar 1850 at Lamberton by Rev. Charles Blair. George, Agnes and Margaret emigrated to Canada between 1850 and 1852 as next child George b. 1852, Colborne, Ontario, Canada. Any information to *Rich Hensman, 77 Mill Street, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada L4A 1C6*.
- 2429 **KERR** Mary Kerr 1856-1937 b. Hamilton, Lanarkshire, also married there 21 Feb 1837 to James Vallance, sometimes known as James Limerick. Any information about their ancestors to *G.M.S. Lauder-Frost, F.A.S. Scot, East Cottage, Edrington Mains, nr. Foulden, Berwickshire TD15 1UF*.
- 2430 **BAILEY** Lewin Bailey, butler; his widow Jane Stormont, bapt. 11 Aug 1852, Lochlee parish, Angus; d. 21 Sept 1932 at 14 William Street, Edinburgh. Any information about them and their descendants to *Paul Gatto, 4/283 O'Sullivan Road, Bellevue Hill, N.S.W. 2023, Australia*.
- 2431 **BRYDON/SUTHERLAND** John Hutton Brydon m. Janet Sutherland 1882, North Leith parish. Issue: Elizabeth Craig; Mary Hutton; Daniel Sutherland; Henry Bell Kerr, Agnes Gordon Kerr. Any information to *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand*.
- 2432 **CAMERON** Thomas Cameron, b. Scotland; father John, mother Mary Ann Fraser of Inverness, Scotland. Thomas d. Canada 1820 about 74 years old. In 1772 m. Marie Francoise ROI, in St-Valier, P.Q. How did he arrive in Canada? with the 78th Fraser Highlanders? or stayed after the war in 1764 or back to Scotland, discharged, and returned later? Any information welcome. *Wilmer Cameron, 3665 Lapiniere, Brossard, P.Q. Canada, J4Z 2M4*.
- 2433 **GLADSTONE** James Gladstone m. Barbara Yule and died in Kelso area, probably early 1920's. Any information on Gladstones gratefully received. *G.M.S. Lauder-Frost, F.S.A. Scot., East Cottage, Edrington Mains, nr. Foulden, Berwickshire TD15 1UF*.
- 2434 **BRECKINRIDGE** Seek parents of William Breckinridge (spelled variously) and Mary Clark who m. Campbelltown, Argyle 29 Feb 1800. Dau. Katherine b. 13 Sept 1802, m. Dugal McLean, 30 Oct 1820. They immigrated to Prince Edward Island after 1830. Children of William and Mary: John; Katherine; Janet; Matthew and Mary. Any other children? Seek correspondence with descendants, will pay postage and copying. *Alice Price Merriam, P.O. Box 666, Sterling, MA., USA 01564-0666*.

- 2435 **OSWALD/AUCHTERLONIE** Robert Oswald, mason, m. Isabella Auchterlonie 1822 in Abbotshall. Children: James 1823; John 1826; Robert 1828; Cecilia 1830; Margaret 1832; Isabella 1835; David 1838. In 1828 the family moved to Kirkcaldy. Robert and Isabella d.c. 1840's. 1846, James m. in Liverpool, Ann Ridley. James was also a mason, and later settled in Dalbeattie. Cecilia and Isabella can be traced to Lancashire. Margaret m. Andrew Dall in 1859. John Auchterlonie, father of Isabella was a mason in Linktown of Abbotshall 1777 to 1827; his wife was Cecilia Wilson. Information on the above families/descendants to *Don Jaggi, 3353 South Main No.148, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84115, USA.*
- 2436 **STORMONT/STORMONTH** One Name Study. Wish to exchange information about all individuals of this name and it's variants, e.g. Stermont. Have been conducting a One Name study for five years in UK, North America and Australasia. If you have a Stormont(h) ancestor, I can likely place them. Interested in unpublished references, family registers and trees, and your female Stormont(h) ancestors. *Paul Gatto, 4/283 O'Sullivan Road, Bellevue Hill, N.S.W. 2023, Australia.*
- 2437 **McINTYRE** John McIntyre, 36, b.c. 1839/40, tinsmith journeyman, of 25 Grove Street, Glasgow, m. 21 Jan 1876, at 4 Cedar Place, Glasgow, Helen Stormont (bapt. 26 May 1845, Lochlee parish, Angus) cook, of 24 Grove Street, Glasgow. Their dau. Annie, who pre-1932 m. ? Widdas. John d. pre-1932 Helen d. 30 Sept 1932 at 31 Barrington Drive, Glasgow. Information about family/descendants wanted. *Paul Gatto, 4/283 O'Sullivan Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW 2023, Australia.*
- 2438 **PRETSELL/GARDINER/FINLAY/THOMSON** James Pretsell m. Isabella Gardiner 1849, Shotts, LKS. Issue: Isabella b. 1849; Jane; Margaret b. 1853; Catherine; James; William; Mary; Martha; Agnes; Thomas. Isabella Pretsell b. 1849, m. Robert Finlay 1871, had a dau. Isabella Gardiner Finlay. Margaret Pretsell b. 1853 m. 1872 James Gardiner Thomson, had a dau. Margaret Gardiner Thomson. Information to *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2439 **LAUDER** John Lauder m. Mary Currie/Curry c. 1844. The Curries lived in Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland, when Mary was born, John was a joiner journeyman. Three known children, John; Isabella and Jane. Any information to *G. M. S. Lauder-Frost, F.S.A. Scot., East Cottage, Edrington Mains, nr. Foulden, Berwickshire TD151UF.*
- 2440 **MORISON/WILSON** Andrew Morison m. Margaret Wilson and lived in Crieff, Perthshire. Known issue: Margaret b. 1821; William b. 1815; John b. 1828 (he m. Jean Wilson c. 1851; Jean is possibly a niece of Margaret Wilson), Mary b. 1829 and Lillias, all in Crieff. Lillias m. George Shearer at Crieff, they lived in Methven, Perthshire, as their child Margaret was born there. Any help in tracing family to *Donald W. Wilson, Rai Valley, Marlborough, New Zealand.*

- 2441 **STORMONT** William Stormont (bapt. 12 Apr 1843, Lochlee parish, Angus) shepherd, of Suther Bridge, Fordoun parish, m. 14 June 1878. Fordyce parish, Banffshire, Elsie Cumming, 27(b.c. 1850/1) domestic servant, of Fordyce village. William d. 17 Dec 1926, Calgary Cottage, Luthermuir, Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire. Information about them and descendants wanted. *Paul Gatto, 4/283 O'Sullivan Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW 2023, Australia.*
- 2442 **EADIE** Colin Eadie, b. 26 Nov 1810, Dunblane, Perthshire, was 11th child of twelve, of Robert Eadie and his spouse Isobel Sharp (m. 22 Nov 1789 Dunblane). In 1842 Colin went to Canada with his brother Robert and his family; Colin did not like Canada and returned. 1861 census lists Colin as a fishing line maker, he is not in the 1871 census; did he leave Dunblane? where did he die? Any help appreciated. *Beverley Adamsky, 2549 South 69th, Milwaukee, WI., 53219, USA.*
- 2443 **WYLLIE/GARDNER** Thomas Wyllie, quarrier m. Catherine Gardner, 1841 Shotts, LKS. Issue: Hugh; Isabella; William; James Gordon and Nicholas. Information wanted by *Janice Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2444 **THOMSON/WILSON** Archibald Thomson m. 1870, Crawford, LKS, Janet Wilson. Issue: Janet; Mary; Joanna Wilson; Catherine; Margaret Jane and Edward. Information wanted by *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*

REPLY TO QUERY

St. CATAN (vol xlii/4, 182) St. Catan or Chattan was of the old Celtic church, and was venerated by the Cinel Loarn, one of three branches of the royal race of Dalriada. The Scottish colony of Dalriada (roughly Argyll and the adjacent islands), was founded by Fergus Mac Erc, who came from Dalriada in Ireland, about AD 503, with his brothers Loarn and Angus. The true founder of the kingdom was his great grandson, Aedan, son of Gabran. The three tribes were the Cinel Gabran, the Cinel Angus and the Cinel Loarn. The latter possessed the district named after them, Loarn, Lorn or Lorne and extending from Loch Leven to the point of Ashnish. They built a shrine to St. Cattan at Ardchattan. The old Clan Chattan descended from the Cinel Loarn. Their first chief was Kelehathonin or Gillichattan Mor, (great servant of St. Chattan), who seems to have lived at Kilchattan, in Bute, where the surname Cattanach was long common, obtained the lands of Glenlui, Loch Arkaig and Glen Spean in Lochaber. He was also bailie of the abbey lands of Ardchattan and was descended maternally from Hextilda, heiress of Donald Ban, King of Scots 1093 and 1094-97. The sixth chief, Dougal Doul left a daughter Eva, who m. in 1291, Angus Mackintosh, sixth chief of the Mackintoshes, who thus became seventh chief of Clan Chattan. Many clans became federated with the Clan Chattan, some of the same blood and others apparently for protection. The Scottish wildcat figures prominently in the heraldry of the clan, currently represented by The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, O.B.E.

Donald Whyte

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

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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