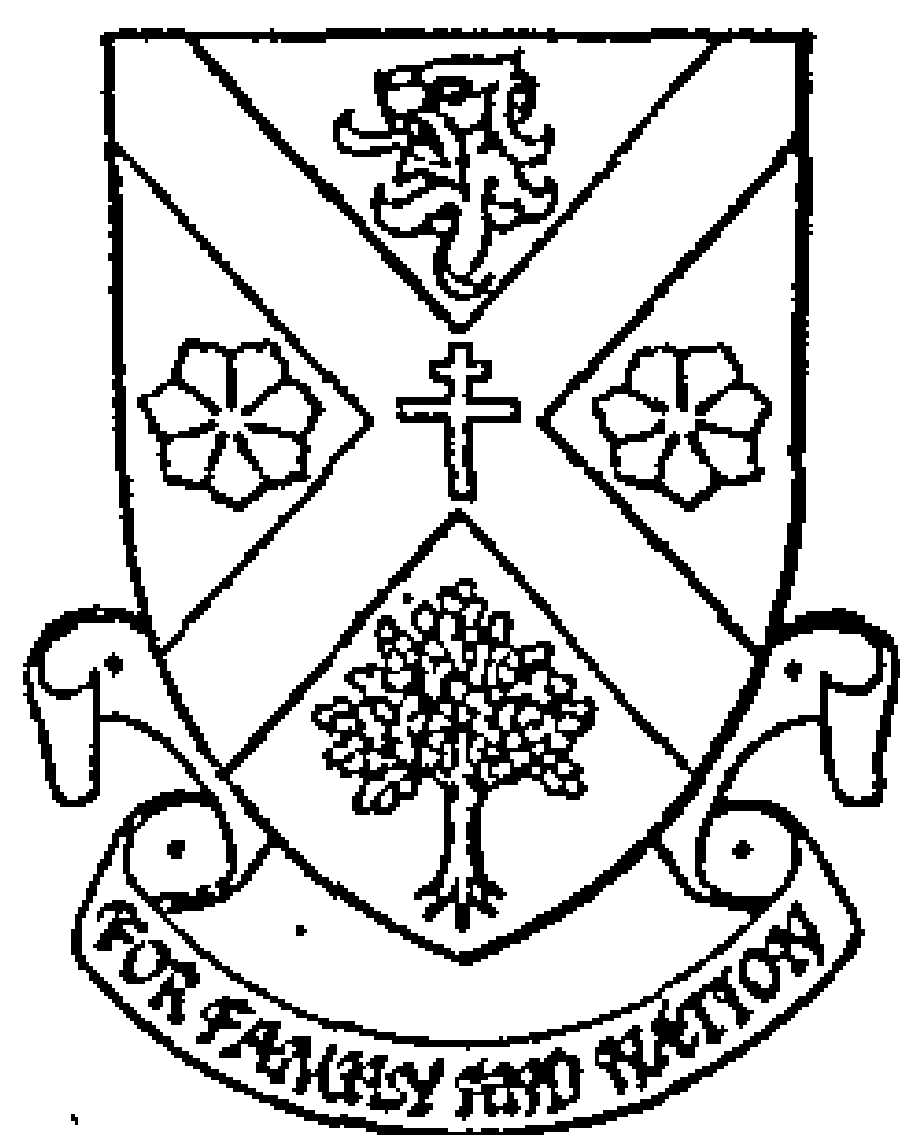


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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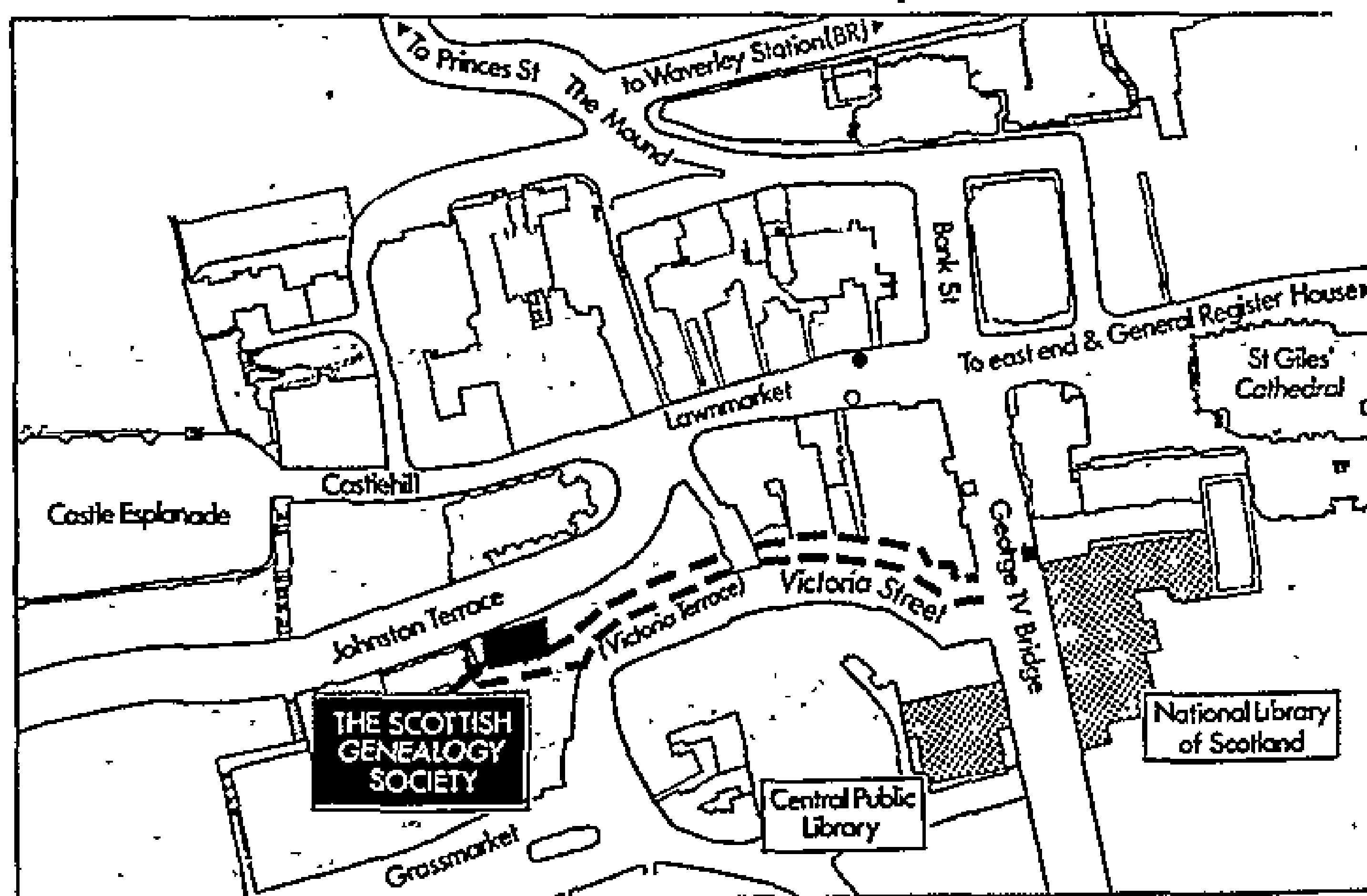
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SIR JOHN OGILVY, EIGHTH BARON OF INVERQUHARITY

(circa 1560 - 1617)

by Jack Blair

Much is known of Sir John Ogilvy, the seventh ¹ Baron of Inverquhar and his son John who married Helen Ogilvy, sister of James, fifth Lord Ogilvy and half-sister of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell. Sir John's role in support of the Reformation and his confinement as a rebel in his late years in Blackness Castle are well documented. However, his successor John Ogilvy, the eighth Baron and his spouse are somewhat of an enigma due to conflicting information and interpretation. In the research leading to this paper initially it proved easier to identify the many errors in existing commentaries than to offer a watertight case for the identity of Sir John Ogilvy, the eighth Baron of Inverquhar. This paper sets out to reveal the errors and to offer a solution with positive supporting evidence.

The confusion over the eighth baron has its origins in the feuds which beset the early reformed Church of Scotland and the power struggles which plagued the assumption of rule of King James the Sixth. Ogilvy of Inverquhar had been a staunch supporter of the Reformation and the King's regents during the civil war. He was an ally of Lord Glamis and after the latter's death in 1578, the Ogilvys of Inverquhar supported Thomas Lyon, master of Glamis in feuds against the Earl of Crawford and his Lindsay kin in Angus. In October 1581 when the Lyons attacked Robert Lindsay, brother of David Lindsay of Edzell and his party, the Lyons company of over two hundred men included assistance from Ogilvy of Inverquhar, Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Wishart of Logie Wishart, Lauder of Omachie, Lyall of Murthill, Thornton of that ilk and Gray of Dunninald. Interestingly, this alliance was reinforced by marriage bonds. ²

Just prior to this, Ogilvy of Inverquhar and his sons were involved in an affray with neighbouring Lindsays on 4 July 1581. In this encounter, Alexander Lindsay of Blairfeddon was killed and his son David severely wounded. In the same affray, John and David, the sons of Alexander Lindsay killed John Ogilvy, younger, of Inverquhar. ³

Between these two incidents in 1581, Sir John Ogilvy was accused of the murder of Alexander Lindsay and subsequently Inverquhar Castle was forfeit and his goods escheated and gifted to the Ogilvys of Airlie who were in the opposing camp. This period when the Ogilvys of Inverquhar were treated as rebels could have clouded the records of the inheritance as Sir John died sometime between November 1586 and October 1587. However research showed that there was an abundance of documents which give excellent evidence on the relationships even if some at first appear to be conflicting information.

Burke's Version

Burke's Peerage gives John, the eldest son of Sir John and Helen Ogilvy as the heir but designs him prematurely as Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar on marrying Elizabeth Ogilvy in 1580. Burke's then implies that this John died without issue and was served by his nephew, John Ogilvy, son of James Ogilvy, the other son of Sir John and Helen and further states that this John

married his cousin Matilda, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie in 1588.

Perhaps the young heir and son of John and Helen Ogilvy may have been old enough to marry in 1580 as this is consistent with his birth around 1560. but if his nephew inherited Inverquharity in 1587 then we must conclude that John's eldest son had predeceased him and thus was never served of the title. The Burke's position that he died without issue would be consistent with the title passing to another member of the family. If the successor John, who was served heir on 21 October 1587 to Sir John Ogilvy, his grandfather, was the son of James, we are faced with several problems. For the title to pass to him, James himself must also have predeceased his father or otherwise have been unfit. But James was designed of Rescobie and presumably survived to about 1618 when his daughter Isobella was served heir of Rescobie. ⁴ There is thus little support for this case and nothing to indicate that James had a son. In this version James of Rescobie would probably have been born between 1560 and 1570 and thus if he had a son John, it is infeasible that this son married Matilda Fotheringham in 1588.

Sir Robert Douglas Version

The Burke's version appears to be based closely on that according to Sir Robert Douglas. ⁵ It was Douglas who put forward that John Ogilvy, the heir to Sir John, married Elisabeth Ogilvy in 1580. For evidence he drew on the Contract of Marriage of 1586 between John Ogilvy, nephew and apparent heir to Sir John, and Matilda Fotheringham. He stated that party to this was Sir John Ogilvy and Elisabeth Ogilvy, his spouse. Presumably this led Douglas to assume that Sir John's heir must have married Elisabeth some time before 1586 and that he had by then inherited the title.

He then had gone on to formulate that the John married to Elisabeth Ogilvy must have died soon after February 1588 and that his nephew John had succeeded. Douglas names James, son of Sir John and Helen Ogilvy, as the father of this new heir presumably as he knew only of his existence but not of his survival. Much of this is misinterpretation and subsequent invention.

Although critical of the version produced by Sir Robert Douglas, it is only fair to recognise that his work is two centuries old and that access to relevant data and accumulated studies now greatly enhances our information base. It is a credit to his work that he provided margin references to his sources and thus makes it possible to follow the logic of his assumptions even though it is seriously flawed.

Warden's Version

Criticisms of Douglas's version of the succession are by no means all new. Warden in his classic work on the families of Angus or Forfarshire voiced his grave doubts on the Douglas account and suggested that Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son John in 1587. He doubts that Ogilvy was slain by John Lindsay and supports this contention by reference to a contract of maintenance drawn up in 1591 which John the tenth baron entered with "James, Lord Ogilvy, his cousin, whereby for the love and favour which he

bore to the said noble Lord and his house, of which he is laity descended through his mother, Helen, he gives the bond of manrent and service to the said noble lord, reserving his duty to the Earl of Angus, from whom he holds his lands." Warden's version is greatly enhanced by this personal statement from John. Nevertheless there are conflicting comments in other contemporary documents which call for further consideration.

Warden recited that on 21st October 1587 John Ogilvy was served heir (retour 547) to Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, Knight, his grandfather, in the sunny part of the town of Wester Glenquharitie and Ballintore and other lands in the parish of Lintrathen and as heir to the same for Halkhill, Newtoun and Dunbartner on 3rd May 1589. This reference to grandfather did not raise any comment from Warden as presumably he recognised that the grandfather could be Sir John, the seventh baron of Inverquharity, as no mention is made of retours for any other person in the interval from 1541. Indeed Warden points out that on 4th November 1606, Sir John was further served heir to Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, "fratris tritavi" in the lands of Dunfallandi, Pitnacreich and others in the Earldom of Athole. Warden uses this as further evidence that John was therefore in the sixth generation of descent ⁶ from Walter Ogilvy, brother of the said Alexander. This is again consistent with John being a son of John and Helen Ogilvy.

Corrections and Additions from New Research

Before rushing to acclaim Warden to be correct, one must consider other evidence. The grandson option is raised again in a decret ⁷ dated 5 June 1593 which is summarised in the SRCO index for the Inverquharity Papers as "at the instance of Andrew Moresone, collector depute in the north parts of Scotland, against John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, oy (grandchild) and heir of umquhile Sir John Ogilvie thereof, for payment of a sum of money received by the said Sir John on behalf of the Collector General from David Welsche in 1586". Also a discharge ⁸ possibly of about the same year by William Rynd of Carss designs John "as oy and heir". However, inspection of these documents removes some of the apparent contradiction, for in the case of the document dated 5 June 1593 at Edinburgh it is clear that this is regarding an old bond granted by the said umquhile Sir John Ogilvy upon the 24th day of April 1536 and thus refers to the seventh baron as grandfather but it does imply that he was still alive in 1586. Similarly the second document regarding William Rynd is a discharge of a bond which has a note, probably seventeenth century, added on the reverse saying "Old discharge precept granted many years time to the laird of Invercarity".

A discharge ⁹ dated 19 November 1593 by John Piggot is made to John Ogilvy of Innerquharitie, son and heir of umquhile John Ogilvy fiar thereof. The original bond was made with John Ogilvy of Innerquharitie on 8th January 1580. These legal papers show convincingly that John Ogilvy the eighth baron of Inverquharity was the son of John Ogilvy fiar of Inverquharity and grandson of Sir John the seventh baron.

If these bonds were insufficient, then further evidence is found in support of this amongst family correspondence. A letter ¹⁰ written in Edinburgh on 24th March 1604 to Sir John from his uncle Lindsay of Edzell,

stating he had learned from Lady Atholl that "my young chieff" the Master of Crawford intended to trap him at his homecoming and do him "sum notable injury". Sir David Lindsay asks Sir John to meet him in Dundee to advise him and to bring six of his best horsed servants to accompany the writer to Edzell. This Sir David Lindsay (b. circa 1554 d. 1610) was half brother to Helen Ogilvy so again reinforcing the case that Sir John the eighth baron was indeed the son of John and Helen Ogilvy.

While the Warden version thus appears more realistic in relationships it does not rest comfortably with other evidence regarding succession and survival. Warden acknowledged that, in the affray of 1581 with the Lindsays of Blairyfeddon, the son and heir of Sir John was reputed to have been killed by John Lindsay but he was "doubtful that Ogilvy was so slain". This dismissal of evidence led him to overlook the true situation. Other evidence which does not rest comfortably with either the Warden or Douglas versions was that when Sir John Ogilvy was warded in Blackness Castle in 1585 for his support of the Ruthven Raid, he was described by the keeper as the old laird of Inverquhar. John Ogilvy the spouse of Helen Ogilvy could not be termed old at that time as he was probably born about 1540 to 1545. Indeed a bond of caution dated 24 October 1582 by sons of David Guidale is in respect of action between him and Helen Ogilvy, relict of John Ogilvy fiar of Inverquhar. ¹¹ In fact John died the previous year, for on 23 August 1583 a Respite ¹² was granted to John Lindsay of Blairyfeddon and David his brother for art and part in the slaughter of John Ogilvy, younger, of Inverquhar on 4 July 1581. Thus John Ogilvy the son of Sir John and Elizabeth Fotheringham did not survive to inherit the title of Laird of Inverquhar. Douglas and Warden both made the false assumption that this John had succeeded to the title although there was no evidence of him being so served.

Surprisingly, the whole relationships are found most clearly among the Inverquhar Marriage Contracts which misled Douglas and others into their erred versions. In a contract dated at Edinburgh 12 August 1586 with reference back to Helen's marriage contract of 1559. Helen Ogilvy is designed as relict of the umquhile John Ogilvy fiar of Inverquhar as one party and Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar Knt. and John Ogilvy his oy and apparent heir and also as heir to the umquhile John Ogilvy fiar of Inverquhar, his father are the other party. The umquhile Dame Catherine Campbell, mother of Helen and James Lord Ogilvy of Airly, Helen's brother are also mentioned therein .

The Marriage Contract drawn up later that year in November 1586, has for the first party, Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar Knt. and Elisabeth Ogilvy his spouse and John Ogilvy nevoy and apparent heir to the said Sir John. The other party is Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie and Matild Fotheringham his lawful daughter.

Unfortunately, Douglas treated the term "nevoy" in its most usual meaning of "nephew" whereas from the wealth of evidence now gathered it is clear that it was used in the sense less often found meaning "grandson".¹³

This John was knighted as appears in a charter dated 28th June

1600. *Burke's Peerage* indicated that Sir John survived to about 1624 and by Matilda Fotheringham has a son John and four daughters. Again this appears to be based on Douglas who failed to name any of them but gave Haliburton, Lyon and Garden as families into which three married. It is agreed that there was a son John and four daughters and that Matilda was their mother.¹⁴

However, Sir John survived only to October 1617.¹⁵ By 20 June 1618 his daughter Agnes is designed "executrix of umquhile Sir John Ogilvy of Innerquharitie" although she was a minor and her mother Dame Matild Fotheringham, Lady Inverquharity acted as factor. His son John was served heir on 3rd October 1618. On 12 May 1619 Agnes assigned to John Ogilvy her brother, the goods, gear and movables pertaining to her as executrix. The other daughters of Sir John the tenth baron were Euphame¹⁶ who married John Straton of that Ilk before 1625; Margaret who married first Capt. Thomas Beaton of Melgund and secondly Capt. John Beaton; and Helen¹⁷ who married John Livingston of Caldham about 1630. These do not align with the Douglas version and thus further research is recommended.¹⁸

The introduction of this paper remarked that much was known of Sir John Ogilvy the seventh baron and his son John the spouse of Helen Ogilvy but previous genealogies have identified no more than two sons and two daughters to the latter and one son and one daughter to the former. The family tree appended¹⁹ shows James of Rescobie as son of Sir John who also had sons Thomas, Alexander²⁰ and David²¹ not previously mentioned. Previous histories by Douglas, Warden and *Burke's Peerage* have attributed to this Sir John and Elisabeth Fotheringham a daughter Marian said to have married James Maule of Melgum but this is manifestly wrong being a century too early. John Ogilvy and Helen Ogilvy appear to have had two sons and three daughters as shown.²² However at this stage caution is required as Catherine and Janet may have been the sisters of John rather than his daughters. Catherine married David Sibbald of Letham. For his part in supporting the Ogilvys in the affray with the Lindsays of Blairfeddon, a David Sibbel of Lethane²³ was granted a respite along with Sir John and his sons in October 1582. If this were the same David, it is more likely that he was a son-in-law of Sir John and Elisabeth Fotheringham. Sir John Ogilvy the seventh baron married Elisabeth Fotheringham but in the Marriage Contract for their grandson in 1586 the spouse of Sir John is given as Elisabeth Ogilvy in 1580 but appears to have deduced this without evidence. Perhaps this was Elisabeth Fotheringham still alive in 1586.

This paper illustrates the need to go warily on taking printed secondary sources as infallible evidence. As shown, several versions may exist in print and these may differ significantly and none may be correct. In this case the wealth of relevant documents kindly made available by the Ogilvy families has helped dismiss some weaker cases of family research and has laid a foundation for further study of an Angus family who played an important role in the history of Scotland²⁴ while one of its major institutions was being established in the second half of the sixteenth century.

Acknowledgments

I wish to express thanks to Sir Francis Ogilvy, 14th Bt. of Inverquharity for granting permission to use the Inverquharity Papers in the Scottish record Office. Also thanks to my daughter, Mairi, who assisted me in researching papers in the SRO and to the staff of the SRO who were most helpful at all times.

Research Note

In this research, one puzzling document was read and deserves comment here. There is a letter²⁶ within the Inverquharity papers from an Elizabeth Scrymgeour to her guidman and signed loving wife. This mentions a meeting of their friends of the name of Ogilvy to be held at the Kirk of Auchterhouse. The style of her handwriting places this around the late sixteenth century. A filing note attributes this to be correspondence between the Laird of Inverquharity and his wife although it is filed with deeds. This seems to be the only reference among the papers to Elizabeth Scrymgeour. In the Commissariat of Edinburgh however is found reference to Elizabeth Scrymgeour, Lady Strickmartine sometime spouse to John Ogilvy of Patpointie dated 1596-7 and 1604. Patpointie is very close to the Kirkton of Auchterhouse and thus the letter is surely from Lady Strathmartine and presumably to a John Ogilvy other than the Laird of Inverquharity but the mystery is how it has been filed at some long past date in the Inverquharity Muniments.

Appendix 1
List Of Ogilvy Barons of Inverquharity

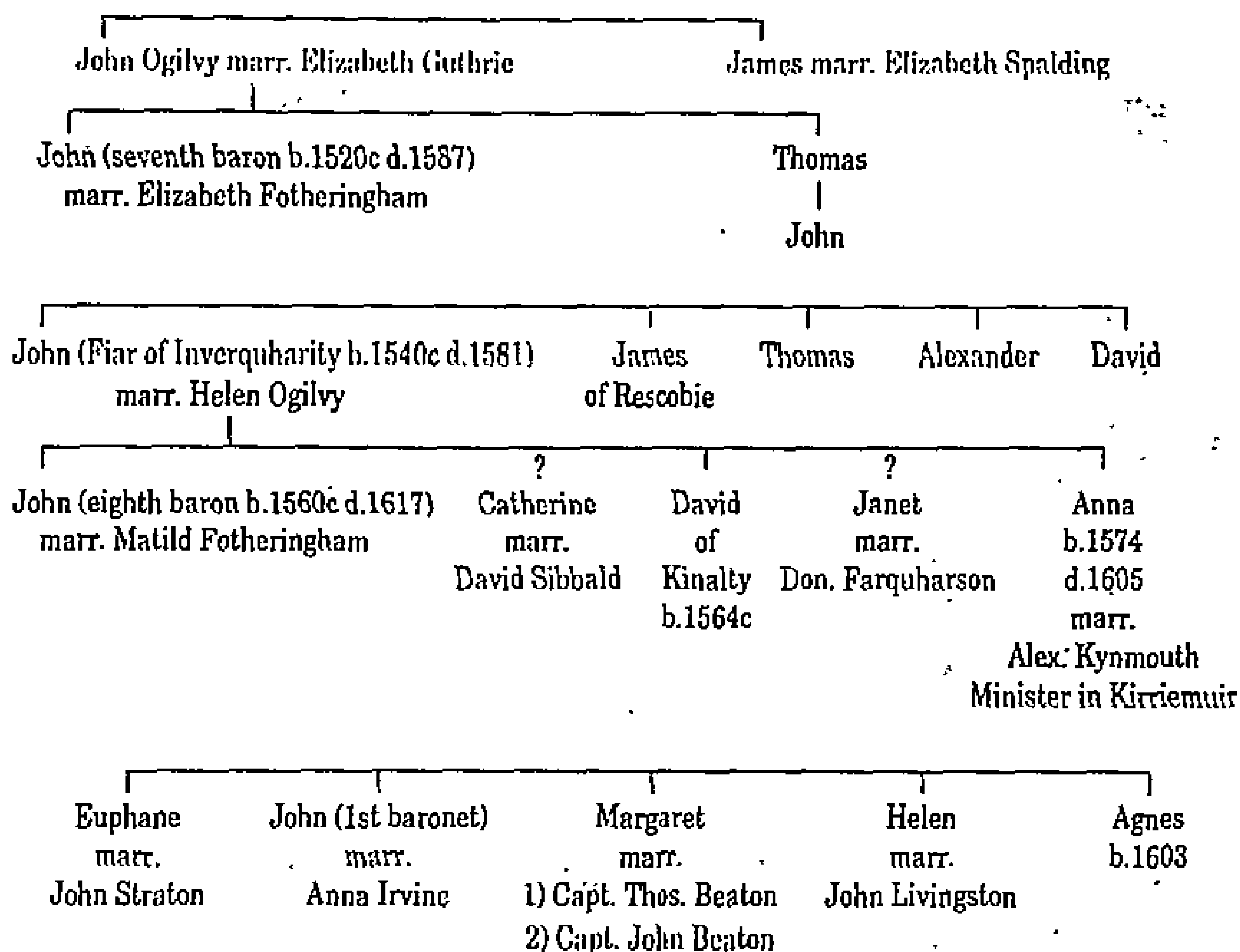
<i>Baron</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Died About</i>
First	John	1433
Second	Alexander	1446
Third	Alexander	1454
Fourth	Walter	1481
Fifth	John	1510
Sixth	David	1535
Seventh	John	1587
Eighth	John	1617

Appendix 2
Descent of Ogilvys of Inverquharity from Walter Ogilvy

<i>Born</i>		<i>Died</i>
1420c	Walter brother of Alexander	1481
1440c	John marr. Margaret Raltray	1510c
1465c	David marr. ? Norrie	1535c
1490c	John marr. Elizabeth Guthrie	1530c
1520c	John marr. Elizabeth Fotheringham	1587
1540c	John marr. Helen Ogilvy	1581
1560c	John marr. Matild Fotheringham	1617

Appendix 3

Family Tree of Sixteenth Century Ogilvys of Inverquharity



References

- ¹ See Appendix 1 for list. The numbering adopted corresponds with those in "Burke's Peerage". Note that Warden in "Angus" makes Walter the Third Baron as his nephew Alexander died young.
- ² For example, a bond dated 5 June 1568 is on part of the lands of Ballidarg in part payment of the sum promised for the marriage of John Wishart of that Ilk's son and John Ogilvy of Inverquharity's daughter. See GD205 Box 22 item 11.
- ³ Register of the Privy Seal (RPS)
- ⁴ Retour dated 18 July 1618
- ⁵ Douglas, Sir Robert, "Baronage of Scotland", Edinburgh 1798
- ⁶ See outline of descent from Walter Ogilvy Appendix 2
- ⁷ SRO GD205 Box 22 item 26
- ⁸ SRO GD205 Box 22 item 26A
- ⁹ SRO GD205 Box 22 item 18.
- ¹⁰ SRO GD205 Box 11 Correspondence 1572 - 1802
- ¹¹ GD205 Box 22 item 19
- ¹² RPS
- ¹³ "The Pocket Scots Dictionary" gives "nevoy: 1. a nephew 2. a grandson; a great-grandson"
- ¹⁴ Matilda appeared as factor in the registration of the testament of Sir John on 2 March 1618
- ¹⁵ See CC10/6/6 Testament dated 2 March 1618
- ¹⁶ RGS No. 857 dated 39 Jul 1625
- ¹⁷ RGS Nos. 1260 and 1938 24 Apr 1628 and 3 Mar 1632
- ¹⁸ See "Family of John Ogilvy of Inverquharity" by this author

- ¹⁹ See Appendix 3
- ²⁰ Register of Privy Seal of Scotland Vol. viii. 965 mentions James, Thomas and Alexander as sons of Sir John involved in the slaughter of Alexander Lindsay in 1581
- ²¹ GD16/41/79 Part of a contract dated 1587 where second parties are Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, Mr. David Ogilvy, his son and John Ogilvy, son of the deceased Alexander Ogilvy of Newton of Kirriemuir
- ²² Jervise, A., "Epitaphs & Inscriptions" Vol. 2 Edin. 1879 identifies Anna Ogilvy wife of Rev. Alex. Kyninmonth, minister of Kirriemuir. John and David sons of John Ogilvy of Inverquharity and Helen O. and grandsons of Sir John are first mentioned in RGS No. 1755 dated 24 Dec 1566. In later life David was known as David O. of Kinalty see RGS No. 761 dated 27 Oct 1612
- ²³ Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland Vol. viii. 965
- ²⁴ See Bardgett, F. D. "Scotland Reformed: The Reformation in Angus and the Mearns" J. Donald, Edin. 1989
- ²⁵ GD205 Box 22 item 30A

A JACOBITE OR NOT?

by Richard Torrance

In 1742 Captain Alexander Read of Logie obtained the captaincy of the customs sloop "*The Prince William*". He had the Earl of Panmure to thank for using his influence to obtain the captaincy, but this came at a price. The Earl had put Read into possession of a piece of land enabling him to vote for the Earl in forthcoming elections of 1747. This Read evidently did, but when time came, he was not so ready to relinquish the legal title to the land, the Earl only regaining full possession of his lands, in June 1772.

Captain Read was the eldest son of Alexander Read of Logie and Elizabeth Wedderburn of the Blackness family. The family owned a small estate just outside Dundee, which is now covered by the Lochee district of Dundee.

Captain Read quickly found that his new position was a lucrative one. His basic wage was £50 per annum, supplemented by £173.14.10½ of prize money in 1772. He patrolled the east coast of Scotland from the Forth to Orkney. In 1743 Read was fined 40/- (40 shillings or £2), "for his neglect after repeated orders to seize a boat at the same time as he seized the goods with which the boat was Loaded". This reprimand was all that was to blot Read's record for the next two years.

In the turmoil of late 1745 the government was developing its strategy in connection with the Jacobite uprising and how to deal with it. Communications were poor and one of the quickest and safest way to communicate was to send despatches by sea. The government appointed customs sloop commanders seemed to be the best people to whom to entrust the task of delivering important documents. It must have been with some dismay, therefore, when Captain Read reported to the Customs Board that he had lost his ship on 12 November 1745. Within four days Admiral Sir Charles Saunders wrote from the *Ursula* Tender at Dundee to Admiral John Bying:

"... since when we have had Alex^r. Read of the *Prince William* Sloop on board, who sailed out of the firth a few days before I

did, he was lost on the 12th on the Cape, all his people were saved, but he lost despatches from Gen^l. Handasyd to the Lords President, I am afraid he was not a proper person to send them by, his father lives about 3 miles from hence, and his Uncle is Collector for the Pretender."

No doubt the relationship of Captain Read to the 'Pretender's Collector' was readily furnished when news of the loss of the customs sloop reached Dundee. Captain Read's uncle was Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, 5th baronet, an ardent Jacobite who was present as a volunteer in Lord Ogilvy's Regiment at the battle of Culloden, where he was captured. He was later to be attainted and executed on Kennington Common on 28 November 1746. All these events were still in the future when Captain Alexander Read got wind of the adverse comments made about him. On 30 April 1746 he applied to the Customs Board,

"to go to London in order to have the opportunity to see Admiral Byng and converse with him in relation to what the said Admiral when in Scotland said of him and the loss of the sloop under his command".

The outcome of this interview was, no doubt, influenced by the intervention of the Earl of Panmure, who wrote to Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, Captain Read's uncle:

"When my brother & I heard of ye Captns misfortune w^t his ship, we both write to different persons, but I was sorry to get from one but an indifferent retirne, not upon ye footing of want of regard for my recommendation, but somewhat more personal upon ye Captns late behaviour during these troubles. My brother is to write this post, we shall putt all irons into the fire for him, & doubt not his preservation, if possible, so needless to say more on yt head".

The Earl and his brother must have done a good job, for on 30 June 1746 Captain Read was given authority by the Customs Board to purchase a new vessel, the price of which was not to exceed £300. Captain Read continued in the employ of the Customs Board until 1780, when he retired. He lived for another nine years, dying at the family home of Logie.

The question of whether Captain Read was a Jacobite or not remains unanswered: was he a Jacobite who, through audacity, had escaped punishment, or was he the victim of an innocent accident, which happened at a crucial point in Scotland's history, and he became the victim of circumstance?

Perhaps it should be pointed out that Captain Read's, sister, Katherine Read, a lady destined to be the most successful British, female, portrait painter of the third quarter of the eighteenth century, was enamoured of, and knew very well, Andrew Lumsden who became the Young Pretender's Secretary in Rome. She painted Andrew Lumsden's portrait as well as that of his sister, Isabella, the latter clutching a white rose, a Jacobite symbol, and whilst in France she was on friendly terms with Lord Ogilvy.

[Reference: The Reads of Logie, D.R. Torrance, 1985]

LASSWADE TO TORONTO

by A. S. Cowper

On 15 June 1874 William Hamilton, owner of the St Lawrence Foundry Machine Shop and Car Works, sat in his office in Palace Street, Toronto, opposite the Old Jail. On a sheet of business notepaper headed with an aerial view vignette of his workshops engraved by J. T. Rolph, Toronto, he wrote to his sister Ann in Edinburgh:

"Can you get to know what my edge is Mr Paton of Lasswade baptised me i think about hay time 1811."

In agricultural Scotland country folk dated events by the time cycle of crop growth.

William Hamilton born of humble parentage at Lasswade 1810 was destined to become an enterprising Scot's engineer in Canada. His father, William, was an engineer at Whitehill and his mother was Euphemia Mutter of Dalkeith.. His grandfather, also William, worked as a paper maker at Polton Mill.

The third William Hamilton was born into a developing industrial world deriving its power from coal and iron. The period of peace following upon the downfall of Napoleon was an exciting time for communication, and production based on the steam engine. Hamilton was not slow to seize the opportunity to foster his engineering potential. After seven years apprenticeship in an iron foundry he took in 1834 Dr Johnson's highroad to England. He worked in the Bridgewater Foundry at Patricroft. James Nasmyth employed the young Scot as a pattern maker. He rapidly became conversant with the techniques of steam driven machine-making tools.

By 1840 the railway mania was beginning to sweep through England. Hamilton moved to the workshops of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway at Manchester. Later he went south to the famous Swindon works of the Great Western Railway. The Swindon works opened in 1843 with 400 men. Locomotives were constructed at Swindon from 1845 onwards. One of the great engineers behind the development of Swindon was Daniel Goch for whom Hamilton worked. Then he sent himself up as a contractor, reaping the financial benefits of the new age of travel. But Swindon did not become a permanent home.

On Saturday 17 August 1850 Hamilton's "neat and substantial household furniture" was auctioned by Dore and Fidel whose bill of sale described William as a "contractor who is emigrating". Hamilton's comfortable social position is reflected in the size of his home and the contents of its rooms.

The house comprised a kitchen, a parlour, an upstairs sitting room, and four bedrooms all amply furnished. There was "a very fine-toned 6 octave piano by Mortimer and Anderson, Edinburgh." In his shop along with numerous tools was "a self acting screw cutting iron lathe with grindstone, saw, emry buffer, dividing plate, bell chuck and eccentric chuck."

William sent a copy of the bill of sale to his brother Alexander with the address "engineman at Dalkeith Colliery Cowden Bogs near Foord Edinburgh." Written on the back was the brief message - "I am for America

as soon after this sail as I can get." Brother Alexander moved from Cowden Bogin 1852 to Arniston Colliery. There he worked as an engineman till 1870 when John Christie and Co. ceased to employ him "in consequence of the pit where he has been so long employed working on shorter hours, the coal in it being almost exhausted." Alexander was the writer's great grandfather.

With his wife, two sons and two daughters, William arrived in Toronto in October. Two years later in partnership with his son, the fourth William Hamilton, he set up business at the St Lawrence Foundry Engine Works and Machine Shop where he produced steam engines.

When the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Union Railroad wanted a locomotive built at Toronto the contract went to James Good. However William got a lesser contract for railway accessories. In due course he invented and manufactured the fish-plate bolt. This prevented rails shaking loose and consequently reduced accidents.

In 1861 the Foundry with forty employees was kept busy producing railway castings, nuts and bolts worth 37,000 dollars. The work of the foundry was open to visitors: "persons desirous of seeing the process of casting may have an opportunity of doing so any afternoon about half past three o'clock."

The American Civil War 1861 meant that American engineers were fully occupied in war work leaving the field clear for Canadian developments in machinery. Hamilton was one of the first to supply the market with steam driven tools. His techniques attracted highly skilled staff. The St Lawrence Foundry was responsible for the ironwork at the Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Steam dredging machinery for cleaning harbours was another important aspect of Hamilton's manufacturing work. For the Toronto Knitting and Yarn Factory he supplied power plant.

Among his inventions was a machine capable of producing two thousand bolts daily. His advertisement in Tackbury's Advertising Directory 1862 assured prospective customers that "none but experienced workmen employed and satisfaction given in every respect or no charge made." He also offered "the newest invention in plunger and rotary pumps."

Steam power was the motivating factor behind Hamilton's inventive thought. It led to his Improved Balanced Rotary Engine. The prospectus he issued examined the then existing Fire Engine Rotary Power. William pointed out its faults - lack of balance, great friction, one-sided, liable to wear out quickly, a waster of steam: "all the spaces between the teeth being full of steam wasted at each revolution." He stressed the advantages of his rotary engine: properly balanced and made of no perishable material.

The simplest Crank Engine then in use had many parts but Hamilton's Rotary had only six working parts - two shaft journals and four wings or folding up levers. The prospectus also carried a simple diagram showing the power in the Crank Engine.

Victorian engineering enthusiasm inspired the final paragraph of the leaflet. "Anything that tends to cheapen and multiply the application of steam as a motive power must be a step in advance and a lasting benefit to the community. We desire no monopoly; we want every machine shop in the

province to make them and give them a fair trial. We will give shop rights to manufacturers." Engines could be seen at the foundry.

The foundry workshops consisted of wooden buildings erected on a rented site. The year 1876 was a year of industrial and business fires in Toronto. In June, Good's Foundry was completely destroyed. Then on the night of 21 November, Hamilton's Foundry was burned to the ground. Damage was estimated at 200,000 dollars. Insurance was only for 50,000 dollars. Two hundred men lost their jobs and their tools.

A year later, November 1877, William was able to inform his sister Ann: "I am building my new foundry and will have it running in three weeks." His control of the St Lawrence Foundry ceased in 1879 when he took over the Don Foundry. William died 28 November 1880. He was twice married, his second wife Anne Erlan being a widow with two sons whom William adopted. Every letter to sister Ann in Edinburgh who was unmarried had a gift of money. He did not forget his family ties in Scotland.

The St Lawrence Foundry was active in the 1890's with the fourth William Hamilton as manager. The site at 262 Front Street East was taken over in 1900 by the Canada Foundry Company. In 1970 it was the garage premises of Labatt's Ontario Breweries Ltd.

The Hamilton burial ground is at St James Cemetery. When this ground was opened in 1844 it was beyond the town limits: today it is an open space in the city. In 1861 the Chapel of St James-the-Less with its graceful spire was erected at the cemetery to provide a place for burial services. Here lie the families who made the early history of Toronto. One such was the Gooderham family of whom the distiller, Henry, was a son-in-law of William Hamilton the emigrant. In 1948 a crematorium was opened beside the cemetery.

For William Hamilton the road from Lasswade to Toronto was full of engineering invention. When William was born, James Watt had nine years still to live. No doubt Hamilton's enquiring mind was directed by the work of Watt. Then to emigrate to Canada when the way westward was being opened up was a challenge that Hamilton gladly accepted. In the history of Canada and the emigrant Scot the Lasswade lad has a place. Canada owes much to the Scottish connection.

Sources: The writer's family papers; *The Canadian Dictionary of National Biography*; "Grand Trunk Railway Gazetteer 1862-63"; Middleton, J. and Landon, F. "The Province of Ontario." vol. 1; Taylor, C. C. Toronto "Called Back."; Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, Canadian History and Manuscript Section.

STIRLING UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE IN SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY STUDIES

by Rosemary Bigwood

Short courses and summer schools on researching family history have been run for many years in various places and remain popular but it was realised that there was perhaps a need - and a demand - for a course leading to a more formal qualification in this subject. The result was the inauguration in 1994

of a one-year distance learning course leading to a certificate in Scottish Family History Studies awarded by the University of Stirling.

The course opens with a one week summer school held at Stirling University in August, residential or non-residential. The basic concept of the course is to encourage not only a study of genealogy but to build up an understanding of the social and economic background to the family, thus putting "flesh on the bones" of the lives of individuals. The course also aims to introduce its students to a wide range of source material, to help them to use this and to give them confidence to explore further for themselves. During this first week, therefore, there are lectures and work-shops on a number of topics - social studies, aspects of economic history, understanding the form and content of legal documents, problems in locating source material for family history, presentation of research reports and an introduction to reading Old Scots handwriting.

Students then receive four distance learning packages at about two-month intervals based on the topics "Death in the Family", "Life on the Land" and "Town Dwellers" with the final package dealing with two topics - "Taken to Court" and Scottish military history in "For King and Country". Each package contains information on the chosen subject viewed from the aspects of both genealogy and social history, with reading lists and suggestions for practical work which can be followed up. On each of the first three topics, students must submit an essay of about two thousand words. A choice of three subjects is given. In March/April, there is a three-day non-residential workshop held in Edinburgh and based in the Scottish Genealogy Society Library. During this period students spend most of their time visiting archives and libraries under the supervision of the course tutors and working towards their final project. There are also group discussions and time is set aside for individual tuition. The final project - of about seven thousand words - is on a topic of the student's choice. In dealing with this topic, students must document three generations of a family, studying both the genealogy and social background of certain members of that family. Students are assessed on their three essays and their final project by the course tutors. An outside examiner, who is a representative of the Scottish Genealogy Society, samples and moderates their assessments.

There are no formal requirements for students wishing to enrol on the course which is planned to cater both for beginners and those who have some experience. For those who have a general interest in family history, it aims to provide a sound basis on which they can develop their own studies, and an initial training in research methods and source materials for people who may subsequently wish to become professional searchers. The mixture of short-term attendance and distance learning packages makes it accessible to students who live outwith Scotland and special arrangements are made for those who live overseas who cannot return for the three-day mid-year course. The course has already welcomed four students from Australia, one from Belgium and one from the USA. Fees for the 1994/5 Certificate Course are £573 including accommodation at the Summer School in Stirling University, or £463 - non residential fee.

Twenty three students enrolled for the first course run in the session 1994/5 and nineteen for the current course. It brought together people from a very wide range of professions, aged from their twenties to their sixties, and included a number for whom this was their first experience of academic study. The presentation of Certificates to those who had satisfactorily completed the first course took place at Stirling University on Saturday 28 October. The enthusiasm and commitment of the students was impressive and the standard achieved was generally very high. Final projects were presented on a wide range of subjects including a fisher community in the north-east, tenants in Cromarty, eighteenth century land surveyors and Border weavers.

Applications are now being taken for the 1996/7 course. Application forms may be obtained from: *Margery Stirling, Summer Schools Office, Airthrey Castle Annex, University of Stirling FK9 4LA.*

THE SOCIETY OF INDEXERS GENEALOGICAL GROUP

by Tony Rydings

There must be many people in the British Isles who are engaged in the indexing of family history materials but the majority do not have any training in the art of indexing, nor do many even know of the Society of Indexers. The Society was founded in 1958, and now has many members in many parts of the world, being affiliated with similar societies in Australia, Canada and the USA. Many indexers tend to specialise in particular subjects and some three years ago, the SI decided to encourage groups for those who share such interests; there are now groups for archaeology, earth sciences and genealogy.

The Society of Indexers Genealogical Group (SIGG) had its beginnings when the SI Newsletter for April 1993 invited members who were interested in forming such a group to get in touch with Tony Rydings, long-time SI member. SIGG therefore started almost entirely with SI members, though it was envisaged from the start that membership would extend to include those who did not belong to the SI, but were working on family history and genealogical indexes. This was achieved with the co-operation of the Federation of Family History Societies in England, who kindly circulated to its member societies an article on Aid in Indexing, which was published in the journals of several of these societies. By August 1995, SIGG has forty nine members, of whom seventeen are also members of the SI.

In general terms the Group aims to bring together those indexers who have specialist knowledge, and those who are embarking on family or local history projects in which indexing is an important part, so that a body of expertise may be formed, which may then be shared.

When deciding on the scope of SIGG, it was suggested that the following kinds of indexing might be included: General books on genealogy; Registers of births, deaths and marriages; Court rolls; Collections of

historical documents; Catalogues of books on genealogy and related subjects; Works on local and family histories, including individual biographies; Periodicals on family history, including publications of family history societies; Bibliography of works on family history; Works on computers in family history; Wills and administrations; Ecclesiastical records, including tithes; Monumental inscriptions; Land records and possibly, Heraldry; Royalty, nobility, gentry; Trades and occupations.

The last three headings are often included in general works on genealogy and family history, though they are really specialities on their own. It will be seen that a wide scope of materials was envisaged, and it would be possible to add other related items.

This Group aims to foster both improvement and co-operation in indexing among family and local historians. As a first step, it is suggested that each affiliated society might appoint one of its members to liaise with the SI Genealogical Group and to correspond on any of the activities which have been mentioned above. It should be emphasised that members of the Group hope to provide advice on any questions within their competence, but not usually any actual indexing.

From the interests of those who first joined SIGG it became apparent that many family historians were also involved in local history, which in turn has connections with other areas of similar interest such as local population studies, demography, oral history, heraldry, community and social history, and historical geography. It is to these that SIGG is now turning for a further injection of 'new blood', in the hope of widening our scope. It was evident at the start that our activities would be largely through correspondence, since with a small membership scattered throughout Britain there would be little opportunity for meetings. One of the advantages of a wider membership might be to encourage meetings.

Meanwhile, SIGG has issued a quarterly newsletter, starting with just two A4 pages in May 1993, and reaching eighteen A5 pages of text for number ten in September 1995. The contents have been mostly news items, but there have been articles on technical aspects of different kinds of index, including indexes to census returns and quarter sessions records. One of the SI advisers has written an article on choosing a computer for indexing, and a member of a local history society has written on setting up an index of their material.

SIGG is involved in two projects, the first is to compile a list of subject headings for use in indexes of family history material, while the second, known as the West Project from its originator, involves the listing of places in Britain and allocating three-letter codes to each, as an extension to the Chapman county codes, for use in computerised records. This should be of use in work such as population studies, local and family history. More projects are planned; it is hoped that the group will produce a short manual on how to compile an index, with the particular needs in mind of those working with genealogical and related materials. Further information from SIGG Convener and Editor - *Colin D. J. Mills, Foursquare, 70 Chestnut Lane, Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP6 6EH. Telephone: 01494 726103.*

THE BICENTENARY OF THOMAS CARLYLE'S BIRTH

by Lawrence Burness

We have now reached a stage in our history where bicentenary commemorations and celebrations are the order of the day. Two hundred years ago people were becoming more literate and written records about individuals and their families were being made. Before that, it was generally details of noble families that were recorded and passed on from one generation to the next.

Those who were of ordinary farming stock lived their lives and passed on, thinking that nobody in the years to come would be the slightest bit interested in them and their children. It was chiefly due to those in the churches that records of baptisms and marriages were being kept to an increasingly greater extent until compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages started in 1855. Had people known in those days that humble families would produce men and women who were to make their mark in the world, I am sure that more attention would have been given to the keeping of records which today are so much sought after by the increasing number of people who are interested in the history of their families.

This month, we are celebrating the bicentenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle, who was born at Ecclefechan on 4 December 1795. About twenty years ago, I did some research into his family background and, as a result, made quite an interesting discovery. On 17 October 1826 he married Jane Baillie Welsh at Templand, a village in the Parish of Lochmaben. I was able to go back eight generations in her family and connect up with research in which Mr. Graham T. Welsh of London, Ontario, Canada, had for years been engaged. He had been able to take the family back to one John Welsh of Colliston in the Parish of Dunscore, Co. of Dumfries. He married Marion Grier and died on 5 August 1600. In his family were two sons - David Welsh through whom we finally come down to Jane Baillie Welsh and the Rev. John Welsh who was born at Colliston in 1568 and married in 1594 none other than Elizabeth Knox, a daughter of the Rev. John Knox, the Reformer. Thus we are able to draw up a chart connecting the Reformer with Thomas Carlyle.

I note with interest in the June 1995 issue of the "Scottish Genealogist" that Mr. Graham T. Welsh is still engaged with his problems concerning John Knox's descendants. I admire his perseverance and tenacity which typifies the true family historian and hope that he may yet find the answers to, at least, some of those problems in his researches.

ARE YOU RE-INVENTING THE WHEEL?

by Karl Ian Ransome

Many people work on important or extensive genealogical research and may expend many years on it, only to discover, as they approach the finishing post, that someone else has been pursuing similar interests and that the efforts of both have been duplicated. In genealogical research, there is so much yet to be done that it appears wasteful of time and effort to be continually re-inventing the wheel.

So that enthusiasm can be channelled elsewhere or combined, may I suggest that researchers send a short summary of their interests similar to the following example, to me, Karl Ian Ransome, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 25 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL or by E. mail to ransome@sasa.gov.uk.

<i>Author</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Proj. comp. date</i>
Karl Ian Ransome	Hearth Taxes of the 1690's for Perthshire	1996(publication)
Karl Ian Ransome	Rutherford Families of Perthshire	1996(private)

A postal or E.mail address should be supplied, to help me collate the material; it should be noted if the work is for publication or for private use, may I recommend, that on completion, a copy be placed in the Society's Library as a guarantee, should the original be lost or destroyed, and as an aid to other researchers. This file is not intended as a list of members interests. I suggest that respondents restrict the information to Scottish research and occasionally a summary of the topics covered will appear in the Journal.

ADDITIONS TO SALES SHEET

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Kirkcudbright MP's Vol. 4. A5. Kirkcudbright, Kirkgunzeon, Kirkpatrick-Durham.

UK £6.60	Surface £7.25	Air £8.40
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HIGHLAND F.H.S.

Geddes Churchyard, Nairnshire MP's. A5.

UK £1.55	Surface £1.60	Air £2.40
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Kilmuir Burial Ground, Black Isle, Cromarty. A5.

UK £1.85	Surface £2.10	Air £2.90
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St. Clements Kirkyard, Dingwall, Ross-shire. A5.

UK £4.45	Surface £4.75	Air £5.70
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Suddie Burial Ground, Black Isle, Cromarty. A4.

UK £1.55	Surface £1.80	Air £2.40
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DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY F.H.S.

Dumfries & Galloway Sources. A5.

UK £3.40	Surface £3.70	Air £4.35
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Portpatrick Old Kirkyard MP's. A5.

UK £4.15	Surface £4.45	Air £5.10
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DAVID DOBSON

The Whalers of Dundee 1750-1850. A5.

UK £3.00	Surface £3.25	Air £3.75
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Mariners of Angus 1700-1800 Part 2. A5.

UK £2.85	Surface £3.00	Air £3.70
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ABERDEEN F.H.S.

Kirkyard of Echt MP's. A5. 35pp.

UK £2.40	Surface £2.55	Air £3.20
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ANNUAL REPORT

October 1994 - September 1995

The year under review has seen much upheaval in the Society. It started with the whole of the Society's Library in store and the Library building in a state of chaos. By Christmas, all internal work in the Library had been completed, including new toilet accommodation and an enlarged work area at the rear of the building. Many thanks are due to the loyal band of helpers who erected and filled bookcases in their new positions. Until the Library was shut, it had not been realised just what a focus it had become for the Society. We were also very fortunate that our band of Library helpers all returned when we re-opened in January.

At the Annual General Meeting in February, our President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, made the presentation of some handsomely bound volumes of the Statistical Accounts of Scotland to our retiring Editor, Ivor Guild CBE WS, who had served the Society for thirty five years.

The 1881 Census recording project was completed during the year and it is hoped that the Society will receive a complete set of the microfiche before the year's end. The Society has acquired a fax machine during the year and can be faxed on 0131 220 3677. The Chairman's thanks are extended to all the office bearers, members of Council, lecturers and all others who have helped the Society in 1994/1995.

Finance

The Treasurer reports a loss of £800 this year but this is not surprising as the Library was shut for four months for refurbishment. This entailed an appreciable loss of sales income plus additional expenses of over £2,500. A tough budget had to be imposed but it was still possible to spend more than £3,300 on additional books and microfiche for the Library as well as a publishing programme of over £4,400.

The value of books in stock for sale remains at about £15,000, the same as last year, but there has been an additional increase of seventy eight titles for sale. This has been achieved by purchasing smaller numbers of each title, which adds a large amount of work for our Sales Secretary but is essential for the well being of the Society. More experience has been gained on which titles are likely to sell and this must be used to decide the size of the print runs of books published by the Society.

The running costs of the Library have been less than last year but this was to be expected due to the closure of the Library.

The increase in subscription from October should allow us once again to start building up the fund to cover the cost of purchasing neighbouring accommodation as and when it becomes available.

The Library

After the closure, when our possessions were finally returned from storage, we had the tremendous task of preparing to re-open in January. Many members of the Society came to help, some giving up precious days from the Christmas and New Year holidays and we were able, therefore, to start the New Year in a reasonably organised fashion.

The remaining eight months of the year have been extremely busy with the earlier opening time on Wednesday becoming as popular as Tuesday.

No major purchases have been made this year - in part because of the cost of the refurbishment - but book purchases have been increasing recently and we have added to our collection of microfiche. In addition; we have received gifts of books, both published and privately produced, together with family papers and charts. As always, we are extremely grateful to the donors.

At present, we await the arrival of the Scottish 1881 Census Index on fiche and we are purchasing the English 1881 Census Index as it is issued.

The Summer School was held in the Library again this year, and we have had visits from various groups, such as Family History Societies and Evening Classes, both local and from afar, from Australia and from Birmingham, Alabama.

Finally, the Librarian, Miss Stewart, welcomes the new volunteers and has pleasure once again in thanking all who keep the Library open and running so smoothly, and who answer the many and varied questions so helpfully. Without them where would we be?

Membership

Mr. James Carroll, our U.K. Membership Secretary, had to give up this post in March, as he had to go into hospital. He took over in February 1993 and we are grateful for his efficient stewardship over these years. We are glad to report that he is recovering. The Chairman and Sales Secretary filled in until a successor could be found. Miss Barbara Revolta took over in June. We continue to be indebted to Mr. Ivor Guild who looks after the Covenants.

Genealogical Inquiries

Mrs. Pippet reports that she has dealt with three hundred and eighty inquiries over the past year, quite a substantial increase over the previous year. One hundred and two came from south of the border and one hundred and four from the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in that order, apart from within Scotland itself, account for most of the rest. Other countries represented included Argentina, Bermuda, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland and Wales.

General Correspondence

The Secretary reports that with the expansion of the Library at Victoria Terrace and more helpers there, her mailbag is less heavy. Like Mrs. Pippet, most of her correspondence (three hundred and ninety six letters written) comes from within the U.K., with North America a close second. More exotic places from which letters came during the year included Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates, Russia and Poland. All in all, taking into account the queries published in the Magazine, those answered by the Librarian and her helpers, and other office bearers, by the Secretary and Mrs. Pippet, we are dealing with about three thousand queries per annum.

Monumental Inscriptions

The Society's large collection has been further extended by the inclusion of the following publications:

Ayrshire (published by Troon & District FHS); Alloway, Barnwell, Coodham, Coylton, Culzean, Dundonald, Fairfield, Monkton, Newton-on-Ayr, St. Margaret's R.C. (John St., Ayr), St. Nicholas (Prestwick) and St. Quivox.

Berwickshire (published by Borders FHS): Fogo, Mertoun and Polwarth.

Kirkcudbrightshire (published by SGS): Kirkcudbrightshire vol. 4.

Midlothian (presented by Miss A. S. Cowper & M. S. Moncur): Corstorphine Old Parish Church.

Ross & Cromarty (published by Highland FHS): Kilmuir, St. Clement's (Dingwall) and Suddie.

Roxburghshire (published by Borders FHS): Makerstoun, Maxton and Smailholm.

Wigtownshire (published by Dumfries & Galloway FHS): Portpatrick.

Publications

The publishing programme had to be temporarily suspended during the year, as the building works, mentioned elsewhere, drained the Society's coffers. Nevertheless, volume II: of the Old Town Edinburgh 1851 Census, compiled by Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs, appeared in March and towards the end of the year, two new titles: St. Kilda Heritage by E. G. McQueen and volume 4 of Kirkcudbright MI's, compiled by Miss A. Mitchell.

The list of works which the Library has for sale continues to grow and now contains over two hundred titles. The Sales Secretary, Mr. Cockburn, dealt with four hundred and seventy one orders during the year. Although the Editor has received enough material to produce *The Scottish Genealogist*, he would welcome receiving articles both long and short, so that he has a greater number of articles from which to choose and could perhaps produce some 'theme' journals.

Meetings

Our lecture meetings and the Annual General Meeting continue to be held in the Conference Centre of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and to their President and Council, we record our thanks.

Six lectures were given: *Catholic Post-registration Parish Register* by Mary McHugh; *Edinburgh Room, Central Public Library, resources for family history* by Andrew Bethune; *Sources for family history: National Library of Scotland* by Janice McFarlane; *Peers and Heirs* by our President Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO Lord Lyon King of Arms; *The Library of the Society of Genealogists, London* by Marjorie Moore; *Business records for the family historian* by Vanna Skelly.

In May and June, three visits were made; to Mary King's Close in the High Street, to the Scottish Record Office and to the Ethnographic Archives in the National Museum of Antiquities.

The Annual General Meeting in February was followed by another successful "Heirlooms Night" led by our Chairman and six other Members.

It would seem appropriate here to mention that some of our Members

give talks to other groups about this Society and genealogy. Throughout the year these have been given by Mrs. A. Pippet, Mrs. K. Cory, Mrs. S. Pitcairn. Mrs. E. Mortimer runs a course of lectures in Glasgow and Mrs. A. R. Bigwood has been heavily involved with the course, for the Certificate in Scottish Family History Studies which has now completed its first year, at the University of Stirling.

With Professor Morrison, she is also responsible for the now annual Summer School in August which makes use of our Society's library facilities.

The Council met seven times during the year and the Publication & Library Committee five times. The Society was represented at the Annual Conference of SAFHS in Aberdeen in April, at the Tay Valley FHS Fair in Dundee and at the One-Day Seminar in Largs of the Largs & North Ayrshire Family History Society in June.

Scottish Association Of Family History Societies

The Spring and Autumn council meetings were attended by your Chairman with the SGS acting as host on both occasions. SAFHS has continued to promote the interests of the member societies by introducing an insurance scheme for its full members. This latest benefit means that SAFHS is now offering the same range of membership benefits as the English Federation of FHS at a fraction of the cost, a tenth in the case of our own Society. It also continues to foster good relations with the staff at the General Register Office, Edinburgh and other national bodies.

During the year, the Association welcomed two new associate members, the British Isles FHS of Ottawa and the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies. Three new titles have been added to the Association's publications: *Planning a Family History Conference in Scotland*; *Scottish Census Indexes* covering the 1841-71 civil censuses by Peter Ruthven-Murray and *The Scots Overseas* by Donald Whyte, a revised edition of this popular bibliography.

The sixth Annual Conference of the Association was held in April at Aberdeen University and successfully hosted by the Aberdeen & N. E. Scotland FHS. The Conference attracted two hundred and one delegates from Scotland, England, Germany and the Americas, who heard a varied programme of talks on Emigration from Northern Scotland to North America. SGS joined other societies in selling publications and we are indebted to Richard Torrance and Joan Ferguson who manned our bookstall. Borders FHS will host the 1996 Annual Conference on Saturday 14th September in the Tait Hall, Kelso.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, 15th February 1996, in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh at 7.30pm. One member of Council, Mr. C. Ellery, is due to retire by rotation and, by the terms of the Constitution, is not eligible for re-election until the lapse of one year. A nomination for this vacancy, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee, must reach the Hon. Secretary not later than January 15 1996.

OBITUARY

Our Society has lost a valued and respected member in John Kinnaird, who died on 3rd October at the age of eighty four. He acted as Membership Secretary U.K. from 1983 to 1990, and with his wife Margaret, compiled the index of recent volumes of *The Scottish Genealogist*. Together, they helped to staff the library sessions, from the time of the move to Victoria Terrace.

John had traced his own ancestry to Kinnairds of Lindhorn, and was quietly amused to find that they could claim descent from the Kings of Dalriada and from early Kings of Hungary. He gave equally faithful service as a church elder, and was formerly session clerk of Grange Parish Church, Edinburgh.

Born in Finchley, John graduated M.A., B.L. from Glasgow University and was also a chartered accountant. After war service in Italy, he became secretary of the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children, but in 1959 moved to the Usher Institute, community medicine, as senior lecturer in medical services administration. His career as a university lecturer included a year as a World Health Organisation Fellow in Minneapolis, and ended with his contribution on the history of Scottish Hospitals to the volume *Improving the Common Weal* (Edinburgh University Press, 1987). He was a kind and helpful man who hid his scholarship and abilities under an unassuming manner, and his quiet presence will be sadly missed.

Domestic Annals of Scotland 1573-81

The Regent had passed an Act, very agreeable to the people, to prevent the transportation of grain out of the country. There were, however, certain merchants who found it not difficult, by means of bribes, to obtain from him a licence enabling them to break the law. One of these was Robert Gourlay, originally a servant of the Duke of Chatelherault, but now a rich merchant in Edinburgh - at least we may reasonably infer from the grandeur of his house, not long ago existing. Robert was driving a good trade in this way, when the Kirk, of which he was an elder, interfered to put an end to what it regarded as an unrighteous traffic. He was pronounced by the General Assembly to be guilty of a high offence in transporting victual out of the realm and he was sentenced to appear in the "marriage place" in the Kirk, and publicly confess his offence, clad in a gown of his own, which should thereafter be given to the poor. He obstinately refused to submit. The Regent came forward as his friend, and told the minister, Mr. James Lawson; "I gave him licence, and it pertaineth not to you to judge of that matter," but it was all in vain. A week after, Robert was glad not only to go through the prescribed penance, but to crave forgiveness of the Kirk for his temporary disobedience.

NEWS IN BRIEF & EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

18 January 1996	Thursday - Some Scottish Sources on Militias and Fencibles - Professor Arnold Morrison.
15 February	Thursday - Annual General Meeting and "My Unusual Ancestor".
15 March	Friday - Scottish Farmers' Diaries - Alexander Fenton, C.B.E.
18 April	Thursday - Jewish Ancestry - Harvey Kaplan.
May	Visit to Mary King's Close, Edinburgh - John Wilson; date and time to be confirmed.
22 May	Wednesday - Visit to Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh, 2.00pm - Angus Mitchell
14 September	Saturday - The seventh Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies will be held in the Tait Hall, Kelso.
19 September	Thursday - Trouble-shooting problems; Workshops with experts to help with your queries.
16 October	Wednesday - Samplers, an unusual source for Family History - Naomi Tarrant. The Library will close at 5.30pm.
15 November	Friday - Women in Scottish Family History - Lesley Diack.

Library

Members should note that the Library will be closed on the 26th and 27th December, and 2nd and 3rd January 1996; but will be open as usual on Saturdays 30th December and 6th January.

Visits

By popular demand another visit by members to Mary King's Close has been arranged in May and will cost £3 each, to be paid on arrival, numbers are restricted to twenty four and comfortable shoes are recommended.

The visit to Greyfriars Kirkyard on 22nd May is restricted to a party of thirty, and members should meet at the gate at 2.00pm, early booking by telephone, letter or at the Library is recommended for both visits.

Members wishing to take part in "My Unusual Ancestor" after the A.G.M. are reminded to send their names to the Syllabus Secretary, Mrs. Julie Coxon, at the Library as soon as possible.

The Internet

As from 1 December, the Society can be contacted by computer on the Internet, at our own World Wide Web Homepage at <http://www.taynet.co.uk/users/scotgensoc/> or E-mail address scotgensoc@taynet.co.uk

Microfiche

Just arrived in the Library, microfiche for 1881 Census for Midlothian; and the 1881 Census for Staffordshire.

Open day

An Open day was held on Wednesday 22 November at the Dundee Registrar's Office at 89 Commercial Street, to allow members of the public to view the new Genealogy Unit; Chief Registrar Mrs. Helen Christie, and her very helpful staff were on hand to assist the hundreds of visitors with searches. The Unit has a direct link by computer to the National Indexes at New Register House, Edinburgh, as well as many Statutory records for Dundee, Angus and Tayside.

Searches by appointment, are for two hour periods at a cost of £15 including the assistance of a Registrar.

Glasgow University Archives and Business Record Centre

The Business Record Centre based at 13 Thurso Street, Glasgow, has since 1959 been gathering material, relating to the industrial activity of Scotland over the last two hundred years. The records are not confined to the West and it would be helpful if our Society members who know of any Company records (old photographs in any way connected with industry or relevant memorabilia) could cause such material to be donated to the Business Record Centre. This might be channelled through our own centre in Victoria Terrace, where such material could be indexed before being sent to Glasgow. With so many of our ancestors being connected with major industries such as Paper Making, Printing, Brewing, Distilling and Engineering, there must be much material which would be of help to our Society members and other genealogists.

SAFHS ANNUAL CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 1996

The Borders Family History Society will be hosting the 1996 Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies on:

Saturday 14 September 1996, in the Tait Hall, Kelso.

The theme of the conference is Border Kin: Blood and Stone and we have an interesting selection of four speakers arranged for you to come and listen to. They are - in alphabetical order:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Linda Bankier. | Archivist. Berwick upon Tweed, has survived a turbulent history and consequently this archive contains a substantial amount of very interesting material relating to both sides of the Border. |
| Rosemary Bigwood. | Genealogical Researcher and Lecturer who will talk about the records of the Commissary Court of Lauder, Berwickshire. |
| Ingval Maxwell. | Historic Scotland, the expert on Scottish Stone. All those questions about the gravestones of your ancestors will be answered. |
| Michael Robson. | Genealogist and Local Historian whose special interest in the family names of the Border Counties and their migration throughout Scotland. |

Conference fee: £15.00 inclusive of lunch.

Application forms and further information can be obtained from Miss Jean Sanderson, Conference Secretary, 12 Woodside Park, Kelso TD5 7RE or your local society secretary.

It should also be noted that the Guild of One Name Studies will be holding a meeting on the afternoon of Sunday 15 September 1996 in the Tait Hall, Kelso.

So, come along to the Borders and enjoy what promises to be an interesting day or weekend. We look forward to meeting you all.

1881 CENSUS RETURNS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Fiche for the following counties have been added to the Library.

ENGLAND

Bedfordshire	Leicestershire
Berkshire	Lincolnshire
Buckinghamshire	Northamptonshire
Cambridgeshire	Northumberland
Cornwall	Nottinghamshire
Cumberland	Oxfordshire
Derbyshire	Rutlandshire
Devonshire	Shropshire
Dorsetshire	Somerset
Essex	Suffolk
Gloucestershire	Sussex
Hampshire	Warwickshire
Herefordshire	Westmorland
Hertfordshire	Wiltshire
Huntingdonshire	Worcestershire

WALES

Anglesey
Breconshire
Caernarvonshire
Cardiganshire
Carmarthenshire
Denbighshire
Flintshire
Glamorganshire
Merionethshire
Monmouthshire
Montgomeryshire
Pembrokeshire
Radnorshire

Also: Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Royal Navy, Miscellaneous Notes.

EDUCATIONAL

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY SUMMER SCHOOL 1996

Workshop Week Sunday 18 August - Friday 23 August 1996 (non-residential).

The Family History Workshop which has been popular in previous years will again be held in the Scottish Genealogy Society Library in Edinburgh in 1996. It caters for various levels of experience, from those who have little previous knowledge of the subject to those who now wish to extend their knowledge of sources and methods of research. Workshops and lectures will centre on a wide range of topics such as community studies, understanding legal documents, locating and evaluating source material and an introduction to reading old Scots handwriting. There will be opportunities for independent research in archives as well as in the excellent holdings of the Society's own library, and individual advice and tuition will be on hand from the tutors.

The fee for the course is £135.00 which covers tuition, use of the library, a visit to New Register House and tea or coffee on the premises.

For application forms, write to: *Summer Schools, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I am grateful to Malcolm G. Horsburgh for correcting (vol. xlii/3, 126-7), my error in styling the killer of James, son of Rev. Archibald Douglas, of Peebles, as 'Horsburgh of that Ilk', when the deed was done, not by Alexander Horsburgh of Horsburgh, but by his brother William. I thank him also for correcting the year from 1610 to 1608. It is true that the source followed too slavishly was Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, new edition (i, 286).

It is a pity he did not limit his remarks to the corrections, instead of embarking on an acidic diatribe against works such as the above *Fasti*, and Dr. Black's *Surnames of Scotland*, both invaluable compilations. It is one thing to deal with one's own family in an authoritative way, and another to compile books containing thousands of names. There are bound to be a few errors, some of judgment, but Malcolm Horsburgh, when writing about the preference of narrative over prime sources, should remember that most original research finds its way into print. Surely he is not suggesting that such books should neither be printed nor consulted.

The bombastic last paragraph about genealogical societies does him no credit. *The Scottish Genealogist* itself, since 1954, has printed many articles which display high standards of research. As far back as its second year (ii, 16), readers were advised that "truth can only be found at its fountainheads", but every researcher is not in a position to undertake work on original historical documents. The newer family history societies are printing material, much of which could otherwise be lost. The great advantage of periodicals is that mistakes can be corrected: something not always possible with printed books.

Sennachie

The Canadian rates for IRC's has risen astonishingly in price this summer. Before August 1st, an IRC cost either \$1.40 or \$1.50 (depending on which postal outlet one went to!). As of August 1st, *Canada Post Corporation*, in an apparently punitive and random action, raised the price of one IRC to \$3.50. A kind of a genealogists hot-line went out at the end of July and there was a stampede for IRC's at the old price. I have both phoned and written *Canada Post* for an explanation or rational or policy for such an increase, but have not received any satisfactory reply at all. I suspect that large corporations and small businesses do not use IRC's but rather that it is the individual and the family historian who most uses them. *Canada Post* is notorious here for high-handed dealings with individuals, with putting small postal outlets out of business etc. This is just the last of a series of most unpleasant business practices. I felt your readers should know that they may expect less response from Canadians asking for or sending genealogical mail as a result of this action. Gail Benjafield, 83 Glenridge Avenue, St. Catherines, Ontario L2R 4X2, Canada.

The article in the September issue about Scottish vessels in Northumbrian ports on the night of the 1881 census mentioned the *Didlo* of Pittenweem, skipper "Luke Harsburgh". Obviously the Pittenweem accent was a bit hard on Northumbrian ears, for this skipper's name was actually "Lock Horsburgh", and he was the third but not the last hearer of that unusual name. As these Horsburghs have many descendants at the present day, some of your readers might be interested in the following notes.

The first Lock Horsburgh was born at Pittenweem in 1787 to George Horsburgh, fisherman, and Janet Thomson. George had been born at St. Monans in 1759 to George Horsburgh and Elspeth Stevenson; George senior being a shoemaker, originally from Elie. I believe these Horsburghs can be traced back to a William Horsburgh, shoemaker in Elie, and his wife Mary Bickerton, but I know of at least one other researcher who prefers to connect them to the Horsburghs of Crail. In any event, they are thought to have been related to the great hydrographer James Horsburgh FRS, maker of sea charts for the East India Company, who was born at Elie in 1762. In 1881 Lock Horsburgh married Betty Anderson, whose family had moved to Pittenweem from Kirkcaldy. Lock and Betty had at least eight children, including a daughter baptised Janet, but was usually known as "Jessie". Jessie Horsburgh was to marry a fisherman called Alexander Cunningham from the nearby village of Cellardyke and they were my great-great-grandparents. When Jessie's elder sister Jean Wilkie Horsburgh was baptised, on 22 May 1817, the clerk made an entry in the baptismal register that George Horsburgh had "stood Sponsor" for the child, ... "the Father being at the Davis Straits Whalefishing". Many East Neuk fishermen went to the whaling in the early nineteenth century, for a successful Arctic trip was a real moneyspinner compared to the hand-to-mouth existence afforded by fishing in home waters. (But there is evidence in the Pittenweem Kirk Session Register that his "whalefishing" days took their toll of Lock's health and contributed to his early death.)

Not every catch that Lock Horsburgh drew from the deep was of the finny variety, to judge from a Customs and Excise Book of Seizures of 1821. On Friday, 15 January, fishermen throughout the East Neuk were discovered running a consignment of contraband gin ashore, and one of the guilty skippers was Lock Horsburgh, caught at Pittenweem with three kegs in his possession.

How did Lock acquire his distinctive name? According to the late Eliza Watson, wife of the second Lock Horsburgh, (born in 1821 to Lock Horsburgh and Betty Anderson), the story was as follows: The captain of a ship which was proceeding down the Forth towards Kirkcaldy sent ashore for a pilot; a Pittenweem fisherman volunteered his services; in the course of conversation, the fisherman mentioned that his wife was expecting another child, and they could not settle on a name, whereupon the captain, who was childless, declared he would be honoured if the child could be named after him. Clearly the protagonists here were a Captain Lock, and our old friend George Horsburgh, husband of Janet Thomson. Well, it makes a nice story!

Interestingly, later generations of the family seem to have been uneasy with the monosyllabic "Lock", changing it to "Lockhart" - although there is no evidence of any relationship to a family of that name. But even recent Lockharts who have been so christened tend to be known as, and answer to, "Lock", just to add to the confusion!

The confusion is worse confounded when one takes into account the Horsburghs of Firth, minor gentry from Roxburghshire who owned lands and property in and around Pittenweem. One of their number, a James Horsburgh, became provost of Pittenweem in 1831, a fact which inspired a local newspaper some years ago to print the totally erroneous story that this gentleman was the direct ancestor of yet another Lock Horsburgh, who had the distinction of being the last provost of the burgh.

The Lock Horsburgh who figured in the North Shields census of 1881 was the son of Lock Horsburgh II and Eliza Watson, and his wife was a Bowman of Pittenweem. (From the Kirk Session Register we learn that Lock Horsburgh I and Betty Anderson had been the tenants of a Mrs. Bowman, who once threatened to evict them for non-payment of rent when Lock was too ill to work). Lock Horsburgh III was the son of a Watson, the husband of a Bowman and the grandson of an Anderson, so it is not surprising to find a Watson, a Bowman and an Anderson in the crew of the *Dido*, together with another three Horsburghs. It was normal practice at this time for a boat's crew to be packed with close relatives and one can easily imagine the collective trauma within the extended family when, as so often happened, a fishing boat was lost with all hands.

The Horsburgh family's connection with the fishing industry continued into the next century and the Fishermen's Almanack of 1910 lists the following skippers and their boats:-

Alex. Horsburgh (*Calceolaria*, KY63); George Horsburgh (*Preston Horsburgh*, KY100, and *Preston*, KY121); William Horsburgh (*Celerity*, KY246); Robert Horsburgh (*Garland*, KY384); John Horsburgh (*Valiant*, ML82) and Lock Horsburgh (*Favourita*, ML162), also, later, skipper of the steam drifter *Abdiel*).

There are still members of the family at the fishing, but other descendants of Lock Horsburgh and Betty Anderson have profited from the greater educational and vocational opportunities of the later twentieth century to become teachers and lecturers, a doctor, a diplomat, an artist - even a part-time scriptwriter for comedian Rikki Fulton! Not bad for an "ordinary" family of East Fife fisherfolk. *Harry D. Watson, Director and Senior Editor, DOST, The University of Edinburgh.*

How nice to see discussion and debate in the pages of *The Scottish Genealogist*! I was particularly impressed with the points made in the last paragraph contributed by Mr. Malcolm Horsburgh where he made a plea for genealogical information to be based on primary evidence, not on long-lost theories masquerading as historical facts. All clan historians please note!

This ties in exactly with the queries which, as I suspected, have arisen from my view of Kenneth MacAlpin. I may not be the expert required

by J. E. Russell of Gatehouse of Fleet, but he will wait for a very long time before these points are explored by anyone better qualified than myself, which is not so much a boast on my part as a sad fact arising from the current state of Scottish native studies, which still consist largely of an uncritical repetition of nineteenth century theories, frauds, folk etymologies of the wildest kind, and other unscientific nonsense. Since Kenneth was once identified as the ancestral figure of Clan Gregor, and in popular mythology is still so identified, I have tried for some fifteen years, and Forbes Macgregor before me, to make some sense of the origins of Clan Gregor. Using primary sources such as archaeology, settlement history, settlement legends (to be summarised in a forthcoming article in *Forth Naturalist and Historian*) and such old pedigrees as have survived, considerable progress has been made in establishing that Clan Gregor are directly descended from the original settlers in Highland Perthshire and were already in place well before 600 BC, when, according to their own account, they built a crannog in Loch Rannoch. This might be taken as mythology were it not for the fact that three or four other crannogs in other parts of Perthshire also have a link with a Clan Gregor family, notably those in Loch Tulla, Loch Voil and Loch Earn, and that Loch Tay also was an ancient holding of the Clan.

However, this firmly removes Kenneth from any link with Clan Gregor. The use of McAlpine as a surname by members of the Clan from c. 1750 onwards seems to be based on the memory of Clan Gregor as part of Siol Alpin, 'people of Alba, or Highland Scotland', not of Kenneth.

McAlpine in folk history is taken to mean 'son of Alpin' and he may well be a real person, though sources vary as to whether he was an Anglo Saxon called Aelphin, an Irishman called Arpluinn, or a post-Roman Brit called Calpurnius (Skene's edition of *The Book of the Dean of Lismore*, note to p.7). These various puns were probably created to fit different political purposes and cannot be taken at face value. In the Highlands of Scotland, the name is always Alpin but may have nothing to do with a person. In strict terms of historical use it was first attached to none other than St. Patrick, who is called Padruig mac Alpain, among other names. This simply means 'Patrick from Alba', a meaning which is not affected by whether or not this was historically true or not (e.g. Skene, p.7, line 2). Alpin is a phonetic version of Albann, 'of Alba' (or vice versa). The equivalence is underlined by a traditional name of the chief of Clan Gregor, An t'Ailpeineach, given by Dwelly and by the surname McAlbea (for McAlpin) found in Speyside (I. F. Grant *Everyday Life on an Old Highland Farm* mentions a family of them).

In this use for St. Patrick and in Clan Gregor, McAlpin is not and never was a patronymic in the sense of father and son. Whether or not Kenneth, who became ruler of the Picts by right of his mother, had an actual father called Alpin, or whether he was simply 'of Scotland' rather than of some other place, is not clear but, it is quite possible that 'Alpin' was personified by a later editor. It is clear that by a similar process, *greighear* has become a person called Gregor, a place-name Parland or Farland has become a person called Parlan, and descendants of a *cleir* or poet (*cleirean*) now believe they descend from an abbot called Leirean or Laurin. In other

words, the modern 'history' of the McGregors, McFarlanes and McLarens seems to be based on rather poor medieval (or later) puns.

To go a little further into this, it seems utterly simplistic to state that Kenneth 'united the kingdom of the Picts with the kingdom of the Scots'. It seems that he was king of both, but separately, Dalriada through his father and Pictland through his mother. After his death or retirement, his three brothers, who shared his rights, followed him in both positions. Then Greg, who was probably a Pictish king of the old sort, and called 'the Usurper' by some Irish sources, reigned for fourteen years. Thereafter there was still no automatic right to the throne but the choice seems to have widened to include father-right as well mother-right. Macbeth made claims on both sides. But for several centuries a king still had to be an active and capable adult, though only a well qualified person could expect for subsequent support, hence the care with which pedigrees were rehearsed. This process, it might be noted, is more typical of patrilineal societies than of the older matrilineal system in which kings served for as long as they were fit, and often then retired into consultancy work, sometimes re-emerging if needed.

Most of the early 'history' of Scotland needs to be taken apart, with some care, and put together in better shape. It would not do to lose any of the genuine institutions or events, but many of the interpretations placed on them are taken from political pseudo-histories compiled or invented many generations later.

And spelling is not of the slightest importance in any of these sources before 1900 at the earliest! *Sheila McGregor, Edinburgh, 9 September 1995.*

REVIEWS

Fogo: Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions, 3 Edited by Elspeth Ewan vi + 58pp. Card covers. ISBN-1-874232-07-7. 1995 Borders Family History Society, 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park, Galashiels TD1 2BG. £5 (members £4) + 50p postage. Overseas mail £1.50

The third Berwickshire volume is well up to the standard of its fore-runners. This covers Fogo kirkyard around the quaint little church with its flagstone floor and old fashioned pews. It lies south of Duns and the B6460 road runs through the parish from east to west.

There are inscriptions from 269 gravestones, some of which record names not common in the Border country, such as MaCaskill, Sanderson and Stenhouse. There are eleven stones recording Andersons, nine for Browns, seven each for Fairbairns and Pennys and six each for the surnames Purves, Rae and Turnbull. Several Hogg memorials remind us that within the church is a fine painting (1677) of Sir Roger Hogg of Harcarse and Bogend, a Senator of the College of Justice.

A lychgate contains the War Memorials, 1914-18 and 1939-45, and the names are transcribed. Moreover, because of a wartime airfield at nearby Charterfield, there are a number of war graves, some covering men from Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The Hearth Tax records for 1691-95 are also reproduced, as well as a Militia List, 1797-1801, and a list of the

parish ministers from 1574. There are location maps and a brief account of the parish by Sandra Whittaker, who, along with Iris Keeble, was involved in the entire project from recording to word-processing. The front cover has a drawing of the kirk by Steve Earl and the rear cover has a photograph of the picturesque lychgate. The book is a credit to all concerned in its production.

Donald Whyte.

A Salmon for the Schoolhouse

a Nairnshire parish in the Nineteenth Century, edited by John Love and
Brenda McMullen Canongate Academic 160pp £8.99

This is volume three in the Sources of Local History series published in association with The European Ethnological Research Centre and the National Museums of Scotland. It consists of the diaries of Robert and Elsie Thomson.

Robert, the sixth generation of his family to bear that name, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1838; his father, a small farmer, remarried at the age of seventy and died six years later, so that Robert was brought up by his mother. He trained as a teacher in Glasgow and became the Free Church teacher at Culcharry School near Cawdor. Entomology and botany were his chief pursuits. After marriage he moved to Ardelach Parish School and remained there till he retired in 1900.

His wife kept a diary, beginning in 1882 and continuing till her death in 1901. She, too, was a teacher as well as a housewife and mother. When she predeceased her husband, he copied out her diaries and prefaced them with a detailed account of his own background, to which have been added extracts from his own notebooks from 1865, including a note in 1916 recording the death of his only son, Dr Robert Thomson, who practised medicine in Uddingston.

To the diaries are added as appendices Robert's Essay on the County of Nairn in 1884 and the Arctic Lecture of Dr Robert, who as a medical student in 1885 acted as surgeon on the steam whaler "*Resolute*" of Dundee.

The Thomson family had lived in the Cawdor area for many years and his wife's diaries give a lively picture of how life was lived there at the end of the last century.

In addition to the interest in life as lived in a country community, there are fascinating references to natural history in the diaries and sketches of birds added by John Love.

Ivor Guild

General Register Office One-Name Lists in the Library of the Society of Genealogists

Published by the Society of Genealogists, 1995, ISBN 0-946789-89-4.

£1.65, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA

This is a list of the one-name studies which have been extracted from the indexes at the General Register Office, and deposited at the Library, showing the periods covered and their location in the Library. Anyone contemplating a lengthy search in the indexes either at St. Catherine's

House, or on microfilm or microfiche, should check from this list that the work has not already been done. Additional extractions from the indexes are always very welcome in the Society of Genealogists Library.

Hon. Editor

Canary Saga, The Miller Family in Las Palmas 1824-1990

by Basil Miller, 79pp. Hardback, ISBN 1-869812-04-02, London 1990,
Haggerston Press; available from Aberdeen Rare Books, £12.95

Basil Miller, in setting out to discover more about his great grandfather's roots tells the story of his family, with the help of many contemporary photographs, who have lived and worked in the Canary Islands for four generations, ever since nineteen year old Thomas Miller arrived in 1824. Thomas joined a cousin in Las Palmas where they traded in cochineal dyes and other commodities. When the changeover from sail to steam occurred, Thomas and his two sons saw the opportunity to provide coal bunkering services, as they were at a maritime crossroads, and the family and Las Palmas prospered.

Life and its ups and downs as it affected both the Miller families and the British expatriate and native Spanish communities is well described, including Thomas's role as the first President of the Chamber of Commerce. Such a tale of Scottish enterprise in a Spanish possession is surely unusual.

Hon. Editor

The Monks of War, The Military Religious Orders

by Desmond Seward, 2nd edition, paperback, ISBN 13579108642;
published by Penguin Books 1995, £8.99

The second edition, with six maps and many illustrations, of this highly readable account of the religious military orders formed in the twelfth century is fascinating, well written and unique in that it is a first since the eighteenth century.

It tells the story from the Crusades up to and including the 1990's. Such epic events as the sieges of Malta and Rhodes are covered, as well as accounts of the Orders such as the Templars, Hospitallers (Knights of Malta), Teutonic Knights and the Knights of Portugal and Spain. The current position of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Protestant Orders who have derived inspiration from it, is also covered.

Hon. Editor

From the Ormiston OPR, July 1648.

"The ninth day compeired Andrew Leitch and Isobell Andersone and gave their names to be proclaimed and found cation that they should not have above twenty four persons at their brythell and that thair should be noe dancing of men and women together"

Seems like a fun party to go to!

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The House of Wemyss	J. Weymss-Kessler
Inventory of Books held at Dumbarton Castle	comp. P. Hill & M. Lowe
Irish 19th c. Census Returns, Catalogue of Extant Material	S. A. Royle
The Dalglish Family c. 1794-1994	B. M. Dalglish
Medical Officers in the British Army, 1660-1898	A. Peterkin & W. Johnston
Medical officers in the British Army, 1898-1960	Sir R. Drew
Thomas Anderson, King's Officer & Jacobite Gentleman	B. Gardner & D. Evans
The Smuggling Story of the Northern Shores	F. Wilkins
The North American Indians - S.R.O. Resource Booklet	
Life in 16th Century Scotland - S.R.O. Resource Pack 1	
The Jacobites - S.R.O. Resource Pack 2	
The Scots in America - S.R.O. Resource Booklet	
The Scots in Australia - S.R.O. Resource Booklet	
The Scots in Canada - S.R.O. Resource Booklet	
The Scots in New Zealand - S.R.O. Resource Book	
The Peoples of Scotland - S.R.O. Resource Book	
The Lanark Society Settlers: Ship's Lists of the Glasgow Emigration Soc. 1821	by G. J. Neville
Two ladies of Direlton (Nisbet)	S. Bunyan
Nesbitt/Nisbet Families in Scotland pre-1855:	
Vol. 1 Lothians & Lanarkshire	A. Nisbet
Vol. 2 Lowland Counties	A. Nisbet
Vol. 3 Northern Counties + Cum. Index to Marriages	A. Nisbet
A Biographical Directory (Nisbet)	ed. J.L.Cairns-Smith-Barth
Galloways of Balerno - Papermakers	N. Neame
Settlers and Sedition	M. Flynn
St. Kilda Heritage	C. MacCuithinn
Scottish Soldiers in Colonial America (new edition)	D. Dobson
The Scots Overseas (new edition)	D. Whyte
A Merchant's Tale	ed. J. Hemming & N. Thurley
Fogo, Berwickshire M.I.'s	ed. E. Ewan
Finlay McQueen, Presbyterian Patriarch	ed. E. G. McQueen
Warriors & Priests - Hist. of Clan MacLean	N. MacLean - Bristol
Kilmarnock in Old Picture Postcards	F. Beattie
Edinburgh in Old Picture Postcards	D. Lindgren
Glasgow in Old Picture Postcards	I. Macleod
Berwick-upon-Tweed in Old Picture Postcards	L. Wood
Aberdeen in Old Picture Postcards	J. & J. Clark
Index to Surnames in 1851 Census for Banffshire, Vol.3	Indexer: M. Shand
The Ainslie Family of Lasswade	J. Ainslie
The Allans of Cobourg, Ontario, Canada	C. Allan Olynky
Family History Sources in Kirkcaldy Central Library	S. Campbell

James Mosman and his Descendants Vol.1	K. F. Mosman
James Mosman and his Descendants Vol.2	K. F. Mosman
John Mossman, a 1789 Scotch-Irish Immigrant	K. F. Mosman
Identifying Tartans	ed. B. Urquhart
Scottish Estate Tweeds	E. P. Harrison
A Salmon for the Schoolhouse	ed. J. Love & B. McMullen
Kirkcudbright M.I.'s Vol. 4	ed. A. Mitchell
The Australian Murrays from Roxburghshire	J. Murray
Matriculation Roll of the Univ. of St. Andrews 1747-1897	J.M.Anderson
Dumfries & Galloway-sources and places of interest	ed. M. Aitken
Portpatrick Old Kirkyard M.I.'s	ed. M. Aitken
Pigot's Directory, Durham, Cumberland & Yorks, 1834	
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland:Directory 1963-64	
Scots-Irish Links 1575-1725 Part 2.	D. Dobson
Do People Grow on Family Trees?	I. Wolfman
1851 Census Index for S. E. Fife	A. Moillet
Glasgow Shipping Who's Who? 1912	
Irish Emigrants in N. America. Part 2	D. Dobson
Records of the Militia from 1757	G. Thomas
Militia Lists & Musters 1757-1876	J.Gibson & M. Medlycott
The Kirkyard of Echt, M.I's	S. M. Spiers
Perth - A Town Survey	
Hart's Annual Army List - 1840	H. G. Hart
Hart's Annual Army List - 1860	H. G. Hart
Hart's Annual Army List - 1885	H. G. Hart
Hart's Annual Army List - 1906	H. G. Hart
Hart's Annual Army List - 1922	H. G. Hart
The History of the Church of Scotland Vol.1	Archbishop Spottiswood
The History of the Church of Scotland Vol.2	Archbishop Spottiswood
The History of the Church of Scotland Vol.3	Archbishop Spottiswood
Census of Ireland c. 1659	S. Peder
Roll of the Indian Medical Service 1615-1930	comp. D. G. Crawford
Officers of the Bengal Army 1758-1834 A-C	V.C.P. Hodson
Officers of the Bengal Army 1758-1834 D-K	V.C.P. Hodson
Officers of the Bengal Army 1758-1834L-R	V.C.P. Hodson
Officers of the Bengal Army 1758-1834 S-Z	V.C.P. Hodson
A Naval Biographical Dictionary Vol. 1, A-L	W. R. O'Byrne
A Naval Biographical Dictionary Vol. 2, M-Z	W. R. O'Byrne
The Colour Cauldron	S. Grierson
The Book of Dunvegan Vol. 1	R. C. MacLeod of MacLeod
The Book of Dunvegan Vol. 2	R. C. MacLeod of MacLeod
Roll of Honour, Burgh & Parish of Selkirk 1914-18	
Tracing your W. Indian Ancestors-Sources in the P.R.O.	G. Grannum

QUERIES

- 2391 **ALEXANDER** James Alexander of Inverarity, Angus, my g-g-grandfather, b. 1795, d. 1886, m. Helen Norrie (1805-1880). Children all born Inverarity, David b. 1829, d. 1911; George b. 1830; Jean or Jane b. 1832; James b. 1834; John, my g-grandfather b. 1835, d. 1921, m. Martha Findlay (1843-1910); Mary b. 1837; Peter b. 1839; Ann b. 1841; Elizabeth b. 1843, d. 1871; Helen b. 1845 and William b. 1851, d. 1908. Children of John and Martha: Jane Lindsay b. 1866; James Findlay b. 1868; George b. 1869; Alexander Findlay, my grandfather, b. 1871, d. 1948, m. Christina Ramsay (1874-1940) and David b. 1872. Any information appreciated. *Simon R. Alexander, 1933 Edenvale Crescent, Burlington, Ontario L7P 3H9.*
- 2445 **BORTHUICK** James Borthuick baptised 4 December 1617 in Lasswade, Midlothian, son of John Borthuick and Marion Heastie. Any information to *Olav V. Landsverk, Vallekjaer 82, N-3960 Stathelle, Norway.*
- 2446 **TANNAHILL** William, b. 1779 in Kilwinning, Ayrshire; m. 1803 Helen Burns; father John; mother Janet Anderson. Daughters: Marion b. 1804 Kilmarnock, m. 1830 Peter Alexander, Portpatrick; Janet b. 1806 Kilmarnock, m. Shene(?); Helen b. 1808 Ardrossan; Mary Ann b. 1810 Ardrossan; Helen Anderson b. 1814 Ardrossan and Jane b. 1828? Portpatrick? Sons: James b. 1812 Ardrossan; John b. 1816 Ardrossan; William b. 1819 Ardrossan; Robert Watt b. 1821 Portpatrick and Alexander John Hannay b. 1825 Portpatrick. Information about these wanted and willing to share. *Gary Tannahill, 15 Windstar Ct., Woodlands, Texas 77381, USA.*
- 2447 **FEENEY** Information gathering for a world wide one name study. All references past or present gratefully received. Variants Feeny and Feenic. *Mrs. V. D. Hicks, Berrington House, Moor Lane, Strensall, York YO3 5UG, England.*
- 2448 **SPALDING** Looking for any information on the Spalding family and their descendants in Scotland. The principal family were from the Kirkmichael area in north Perthshire. I am very interested in any emigrants to colonial America. Will gladly exchange information. *Timothy Spaulding, 2424 Longest Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky 40204, USA.*
- 2449 **STIRLING** Robert Stirling b. c. 1665, father of Michael Stirling 1709-1796, farmer of Cloag, Methven and great grandfather of Robert Stirling 25 Oct 1790-6 June 1878. Minister at Galston and inventor of the 'Stirling Engine'. Particularly interested in early history of this family and their connection with Stirlings of Ardoch and MacGregors. *Professor Graham Reader, Dept. of Mech. Eng., University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4 or by E mail to reader@enme.ucalgary.ca*
- 2450 **PRYDE/PRIDE** John Pryde, my g-g-grandfather, m. Helen Lawson 31 Dec 1831 at Liberton, Midlothian. Children: George 1833; David 1835; John 1838; James 1840; Mary 1842; William 1845; Alexander,

- my g-g-grandfather, 1847 and Robert 1849. Alexander and two other brothers, thought to be William and Robert went to America in the 1880's. Alexander returned late 1880's. Information on the above families/descendants to *Mrs. Eve Roberts, Gwynt-y-mynydd, Ffordd Uchaf, Gwynfryn, Wrexham, Clwyd LL11 5UN, UK.*
- 2451 **MACDONALD** of Aichtriochtan, Glencoe and Dalness, Glencoe, closely related to the MacIan MacDonalds who were massacred at Glencoe in 1692. John MacDonald of Aichtriochtan, Glencoe was among the massacre victims. His son, Angus Roy MacDonald was killed fighting for the Jacobites at the Battle of Prestonpans in 1745. Angus' daughter, Margaret, m. John MacIntyre of Camusnaherie, on Loch Leven near Ballachulish. Catherine MacDonald of Dalness, Glencoe, m. Duncan MacIntyre of Glen Noe in 1714. Catherine was the dau. of Alexander MacDonald of Dalness. Any descendants or information please contact *Marcia McIntyre, 53 Punch Street, Oundagal, NSW 2722, Australia.*
- 2452 **CAMPBELL** of Barcaldine Castle, on Loch Creran, near Portnacrioch. Who was Ann Campbell, daughter of the Laird of Barcaldine Castle, who m. James MacIntyre of Glen Noe, c. 1750? Ann Campbell was a sister to "Cailein Ghlinn Lubhair" who was he? Any descendants or information please contact *Marcia McIntyre, 53 Punch Street, Oundagal, NSW 2722, Australia.*
- 2453 **MACINTYRE** of Glen Noe, Chiefs of Clan MacIntyre on Loch Etive, on the northern slopes of Ben Cruachan, also MacIntyre of Camusnaherie, a cadet branch of the main Glen Noe line. I am interested in Clan MacIntyre, generally in the area of Oban, Glenorchy, Loch Awe, Ballachullish, Glen Noe. Any descendants or information please contact *Marcia McIntyre, 53 Punch Street, Oundagal, NSW 2722, Australia.*
- 2454 **ROSE** William born about 1730, probably in the parish of Croy and Dalcross of Invernesshire. had three children, Charles, Margaret and Alexander. Wife name likely "Margorum" Forbes. Family emigrated to America in 1772-3, settling in Mohawk Valley of New York. I would appreciate any info. on William's family. *Ken Gordon, 87 Somero Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1T 2EG.*
- 2455 **GLENMORISTON** I am researching the Grants of Glenmoriston and would like to correspond with anyone researching families in this area. Also interested in Ferguson, Cameron and Murchason. *Ken Gordon, 87 Somero Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1T 2EG.*
- 2456 **ROSS** Thomas "Taylor" born about 1716 in Kincardine, Rosshire. Emigrated in 1773 with wife Isabella and sons John, George, Alexander and Donald. Any info. on family appreciated. *Ken Gordon, 87 Somero Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1T 2EG.*
- 2457 **MacGREGOR** Peter born about 1730 in Scotland. Came to America in 1757 with Fraser Highlanders. Any information to *Ken Gordon, 87 Somero Private, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1T 2EG.*

- 2458 **ROBERTSON/CURRY** John Robertson b. possibly in Edinburgh (his father, name unknown, was a noted temperance leader) on 27 December, 1860 m. Margaret Dalrymple Curry b. possibly in Edinburgh on 4 January, 1840. John Robertson, a shoemaker and travelling agent for a large leather house, immigrated via the Isthmus of Panama, first to San Francisco, Ca., then to Edenvale, Ca., USA in 1867 or 1868. Wife Margaret, a trained bookbinder, followed with children in 1870. John Robertson's known siblings at his death in 1909 at the age of 68 years were brother James Robertson of San Francisco, USA, sister Miss Jessie Robertson, Dublin, Ireland, and sister Mrs Thomas E. Clark, Edinburgh. The issue of John and Margaret Robertson were John D., James E., William J., Charles D., Edward C., Andrew C., daughters Euphemia (Effie), Jessie and three daughters who died at a young age. Information regarding the parents of John Robertson or Margaret Dalrymple Curry Robertson or contact with any descendants to *Kathleen Howell, 609 Erhart Road, Arroyo Grande, Ca. 93420, USA.*
- 2459 **CAUDILL** Seek information on James Caudill b. 1720 in Scotland, son of Stephen and Mary Caudill, m. Mary Tarbrough in 1750. Had son James Jr. b. 1753, m. Mary Adams in 1770. Had dau. Sarah Elizabeth Caudill b. 1785, m. James Caudill. Had son Elijah G. Caudill b. 15 Oct 1837, m. Nancy Jane Johnson b. 9 Dec 1837. They had dau. Sarah Ellafair Caudill b. 1 Nov 1859 in Morgan County, m. Calvin Rakes and then Francis L. Weaver. Calvin and Sarah's dau. Julie Ann Rakes b. 12 Feb 1888 in Elliott County, Kt., m. James Robert Dehart b. 30 Nov 1879. Their dau. Zola Mae Dehart b. 28 Dec 1906 m. John Harve Sargent b. 30 Oct 1890, son of Jesse Sargent and Cynthia Click b. 1867. *Debbie Howard, 7173 Bridlewood Circle, Portage, MI 49002.*
- 2460 **MARQUIS/McGREGOR/KYLE** John Marquis m. Isabella McGregor and had ten children 1829-1845; the third, Mary Marquis b. 1832, Glasgow m. John Kyle b. 1854, Gorbals, Glasgow. Their ten children b. 1855-1873, the sixth, William Marquis Kyle, (my grandfather) b. 1865 Gorbals, m. Mary Ann Aitchison b. 1871, Swinton, Berwick. Migrated to Australia 1880's, m. Brisbane 1890. Would like to contact any descendants still living in Scotland. *Sybil Jones, 6 Kristine Ave., Baulkham Hills, NSW 2153, Australia.*
- 2461 **AITCHISON/WILSON/BLACK** John Aitchison, drayman, b. 1843, Pilcarles, Kincardine, son of Thomas Aitchison, farm steward, and Elizabeth Wilson, m. Mary Ann Black b. 1845. Eldest son Thomas, b. 1865, Swinton & Simprin, Berwick, drowned. James b. 1867, Mary Ann (my grandmother) b. 1871 and Elizabeth b. 1880 migrated to Australia with parents 1882. Any information about family/ descendants to *Sybil Jones, 6 Kristine Ave., Baulkham Hills, NSW 2153, Australia.*

- 2462 **MACKENZIE** John b. c. 1840 Edinburgh, Scotland, son of Archibald and Agnes MacKenzie; emigrated to Melbourne, Vic., Australia 1865; m. Melbourne late 1870's to Louisa Robertson nee Carter, d. 1888; had a family of one son Archibald Herbert b. 1881 and five daughters, Louisa May; Charlotte; Alice; Emily and Fanny; d. Melbourne 1920. Seeking information about John and his antecedents. *Ross MacKenzie, PO Box 5014, Alexandra Hills, QLD 4161, Australia.*
- 2463 **RIDDELL/RIDDLE/STEWART/JOHNSTON** James Riddell (Riddle), b. c. 1794 Glasgow d. SCT Feb 7 1853, m. Jan 1811 in Gorbals, Elizabeth Stewart, b. c. 1780 SCT, d. 1853 SCT. Children; Mary b. 1811; Anne b. 1814; John b. 1816; William b. 1819; Elizabeth 1821; Catherine b. 1827; Jane b. 1830 and James b. 1824. James m. Barony, Sept 1848 to Jane "Jean" Johnston, b. Nov 1825 Cadder, d. 1885 Texas. Children of James and Jean, b. Glasgow and area: James b. 1848; John D. b. 1851; William D. b. 1852; Robert b. 1854; Janet b. 1856; Andrew J. b. 1861; Neil b. 1864. John D. and William D., emigrated to Texas; Andrew J. to Winnipeg, Canada. Neil, sea captain Glasgow area. Information to *Lorne A. Turner, Box 1025, 14 Russell Hill Rd., Bobcaygeon, ON KOM 1A0, Canada.*
- 2464 **HODGE** Robert Neill; entry in family Bible gives b. 21 Oct 1807, Edinburgh. Robert m. 4 Jan 1826, Sarah Woodger Jury, Gillingham, Kent. Mary Agnes Hodge b. 28 Oct 1830, possibly Edinburgh, dau. of Robert and Sarah. Robert was in the East India Co. at St. Helena Island as my g-g-g-grandmother, Margaret Sophia Hodge b. there 10 Oct 1826. Family emigrated to Scotland, Robert and Sarah were therein 1838 and 1841, later whereabouts unknown. Any information or someone to check births of Robert/Mary Agnes please write to *Katrina L. Link, Box 1301, RR#1. Clearwater, B.C. V0E 1N0, Canada.*
- 2465 **PARIS/HODGE** Mary Hodge, elder sister of Robert Neill Hodge m. ? Paris. LDS records list m. of a Mary Hodge to William Paris 27 May 1818 at Edinburgh Parish, Midlothian, Scotland. I would love a photocopy of this document to compare signatures with that of Mary Hodge (Paris) in old family Bible. Also to see if witnesses may yield clues to other family members. Information to *Katrina L. Link, Box 1301, RR#1. Clearwater, B.C. V0E 1N0, Canada.*
- 2466 **KERR** wish information on the descendants of Andrew Kerr and Janet Gibson. Children: Ann christened 9 July 1815 parish of Langton; Andrew christened 29 Dec 1816 parish of Langton; William b. 3 Jan 1819 parish of Cranshaw; Robert christened 16 Apr 1820 parish of Cranshaw; Alison christened 28 Oct 1821 parish of Legerwood; Janet christened 30 Mar 1823 parish of Legerwood and Margaret christened 21 Oct 1824 parish of Cranshaw. Robert and his wife, Ann Wood, my g-grandparents came to Canada c. 1847/48 with two daughters, Isabella and Janet, b. England 1845 and 1847, registration Glencoe, county of Northumberland. My g-grandfather farmed in Ontario. *Lillian M. Kerr, c/o Bedford Road, R.R. 5 Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 6J2.*

- 2467 **HUTTON** William Hutton b. 1856, grocer and spirit salesman in Maryhill, Glasgow and wife Christina McKenzie had children Andrew, Catherine, William, George, Elizabeth and May (Mrs John Edmond) all b. between 1883 and 1892 in Glasgow. Seek descendants to share information. *Catherine St. John, 966 Inverhouse Drive (Unit 401), Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5J 4B6.*
- 2468 **EDMOND** Andrew Edmond, 1849-1904, building contractor, Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow, was a widower when m. in 1878, Kincardine, Perthshire to Mary Brown. Believed to have gone to "America" with his first wife, before or shortly after their marriage. Seek advice on establishing identity of first wife, date and place of marriage. *Catherine St. John, 966 Inverhouse Drive (Unit 401), Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5J 4B6.*
- 2469 **REDPATH** Henry b. 20 Feb 1819, Greenwich, Kent, England, d. c. 1875 en route Canada to England, buried at sea. Need documentation and date, m. Grace Warren b. 19 July 1824, London, Kennington, England, d. 3 Sep 1897, Stevens Point, WI, USA. Henry was captain of English ships "Edinburgh" and "York" and from 1848 to 1861 carried troops from England to Mauritius, Calcutta, Suez, Madras, Rangoon etc. Henry Redpath's father was Christopher Redpath h. Greenwich, Kent, England, christened 23 Feb 1776, Deptford, Kent, England; his mother was Mary ? His grandfather was Christopher Redpath and his grandmother Martha ?; both thought to have been born in Scotland. Replies to Rosemarie C. Dunden, 1911 Kimberly Drive, Eugene, OR 97405-4425, USA.
- 2470 **STOWARTON** is the place listed on the Mississippi, USA tombstone of James Lewis, b. 12 Apr 1833 in Scotland. This may be a misspelling of Stewarton (Ayrshire or Stewarton, Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire), a farm name, a name of an estate, a section of a village or a city district in that time period. Name of Parish and Shire desired. James Lewis came to America before 1858. Hope to locate in 1851 Census. Have checked available Gazetteers. Cannot find birth date in the Old Parish Registers or the Mormon IGI. Any information welcome. *Thomas H. Muller, 681 Fernwood Ave., Monterey, CA 93940.*
- 2471 **JACK** Alexander Jack, weaver, m. Janet More 15 June 1807, Calton, Barony Parish, Lanarkshire. Children: James b. 1808; John b. 1810; Jean b. 1814 and Malcolm Adam b. 1818, all born in Calton, Barony Parish. Information on Alexander's parents, descendants welcomed. *Mr. J. R. Jack, 11040 Sheppard Ave. East, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1B 1G2.*
- 2472 **ADAM** Malcolm Adam m. Agnes Smith 1 June 1743, Barony Parish, Lanarkshire. Children: Margaret b. 8 Nov 1744; John b. 1746; Agnes b. 1749; Andrew b. 1752; Noname b. 1758; Janet b. 1760 and Agnes b. 17 June 1766. Information on parents or descendants welcomed. *Mr. J. R. Jack, 11040 Sheppard Ave. East, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1B 1G2.*

- 2473 **MORE** John More m. Agnes Adam c. 1785, third child was Janet b. 22 June 1788; fourth child James b. 16 June 1791, any information on parents or family would be appreciated. *Mr. J. R. Jack, 11040 Sheppard Ave. East, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1B 1G2.*
- 2474 **DOUGLAS/ROSS** Jean Ross b. 1588 m. Robert Douglas 1609. Their children christened in High Church, Glasgow 1610/1616: James; William; Robert; James and Elizabeth. Does anyone own a Ross genealogy which might show this marriage, with the parentage of the bride and groom? Was she a dau. of William Ross, early burgess of Glasgow? *C. Vance Allyn, 36 Main Street, Farmington, Maine, USA.*
- 2475 **CAMERON** Angus b. Greenock or Glasgow c. 1822/29 to Duncan and Mary? Emigrated to Prince Edward Island, Canada, m. Nancy Fanning Ladner 24 Feb 1848, Nine Mile Creek, P.E.I. Had twelve children, d. Boston, Massachusetts 21 June 1890. Have searched Scottish Parochial Reg. and IGI. Please send any information to *Sandra Love, PO Box 1027, Mojave, California, USA 93502-1027.*
- 2476 **ERSKINE/MacKENZIE/SIMPSON/YONGE/FLEMING**
1784, Henry Erskin and Mrs. Anna Joan MacKenzie Simpson were living in Edinburgh, she, the widow of Loyalist John Simpson Sr., H.M. Chief Justice of Georgia; brother of Loyalist James Simpson, H.M. Attorney-General of South Carolina. Anna, the dau. of Capt. William Mackenzie, H.M. Collector of Customs, Sunbury and Savannah, Georgia; brother of George, third Earl of Cromartie, Cromarty, Scotland. Seek Simpson descendants. Querist descends from Capt. Philip Yonge, Loyalist, H.M. Surveyor-General of Georgia, who m. Anna's sister, Christian MacKenzie, who widowed, was buried at "Airlie", Bradley's Creek, Wilmington, North Carolina, as Mrs. James Fleming. *J.A.L. Millar Jr., Carriage Drive, Winston, Salem, N.C. 27106-5328, USA.*

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

31 May 1786. Edward Wallace Innkeeper in Ely died this day at 11 o'clock forenoon and was buried on the second of June.

Cause of death: Putrid Fever. N.B. He was taken ill on Saturday the 27th at 3 o'clock Afternoon and died next Wednesday at eleven forenoon.

N.B. He was the second Son; but the only surviving Child of the late James Wallace Cooper and Innkeeper in Ely by Elizabeth Bruce his Wife: born June 8th Old Stile or June 19th New Stile 1737. - He was twice married: first to Helen Thomson, lawful daughter of William Thomson by Mary Millar his Wife: and next to Ann Cluny, lawful daughter of the late John Cluny in Gibleston by Mary Shepherd his Wife: by each of whom he had an only Daughter. - Elizabeth by his first Wife, born May 9th 1764, married to James Sim, Shipbuilder, Decr. 27th 1782. And by his second Wife, Mary, born Jany. 12th 1785. - His 2nd Wife and both Daughters survive him.

Age: 48 Yrs, 347 Days.

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.

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