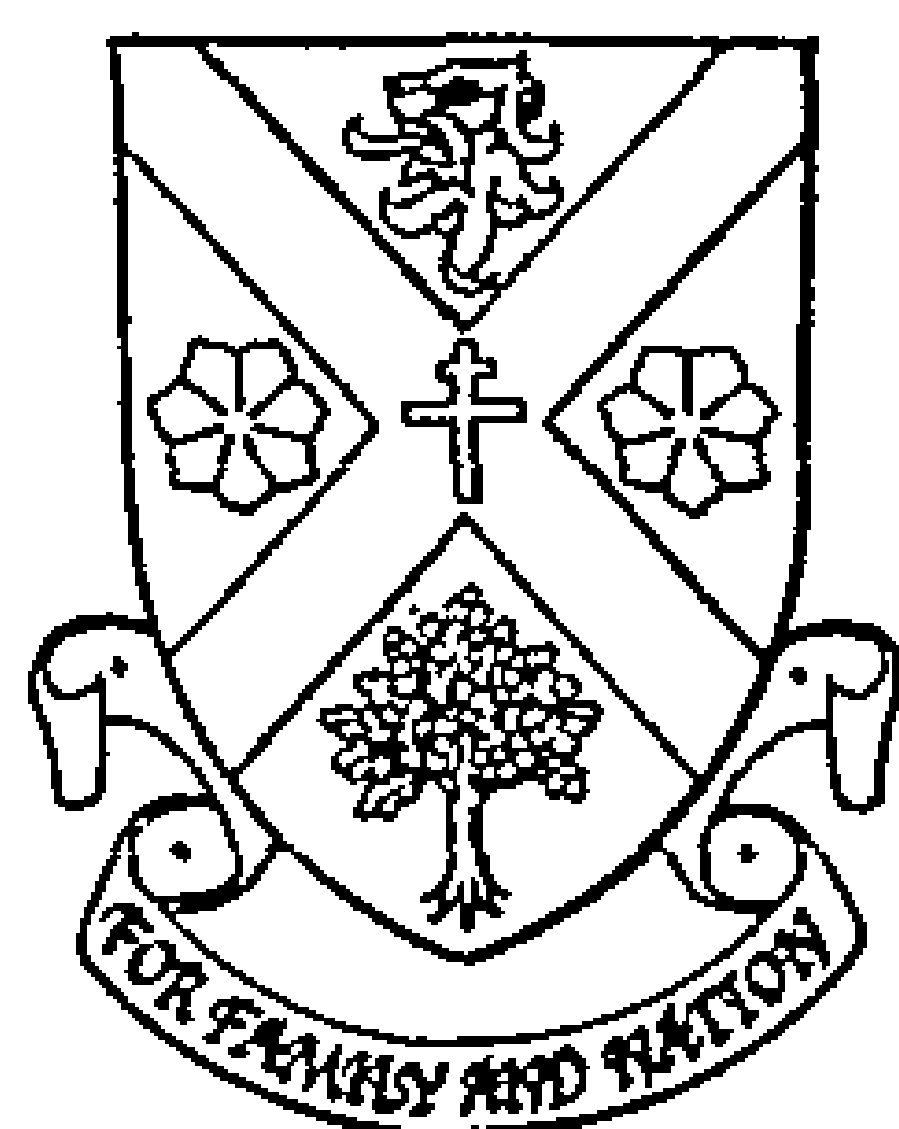


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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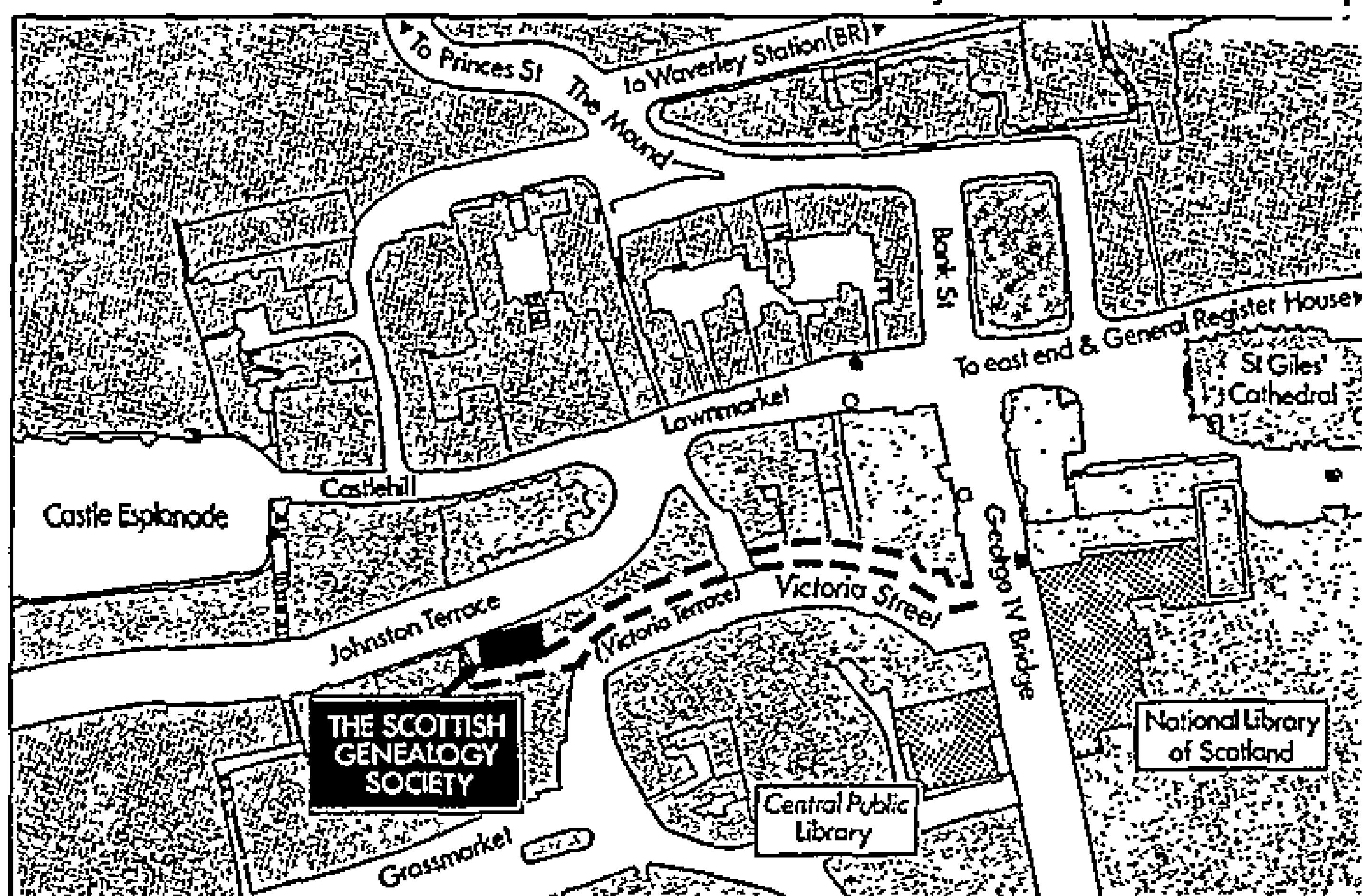
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BATTLES with the LANDLORDS

Seventeenth century tenancies in Cassoquhie and Ardittie, Methven Parish, Perthshire

by Dr. George Thomson

There must be many instances in the seventeenth century when land ownership was disputed (Johnstone 1920, Conachar 1938, Symon 1959, Callander 1987), even although many instruments of sasine were written long before the formal Register of Sasines was established in 1617. Between 1665 and 1677 a series of writs were issued in connection with the lands of Ardittie and Cassoquhie in the Perthshire parish of Methven. The surviving documents, in the Smythe Muniments (GD190) held in the Scottish Record Office, constitute a detailed chronicle of events over that period. The Smythe of Methven muniments were placed on permanent loan in the Scottish Record Office by Miss Barbara Smythe of Methven on various occasions between 1949 and 1966. They cover the period c.1300 to the nineteenth century and comprise the papers of the family of Smythe of Methven. They also include material concerned with the related families of Smythe of Braco and Graeme of Gorthy and principally concern their lands in Perthshire, Fife and Angus and in Orkney and Shetland.

Most of the items relating to Cassoquhie and Ardittie concern the ownership and rights of superiors, proprietors and tenants and it is the problems that the tenants experienced with their proprietors and superiors that are discussed here. My interest in these documents was stirred as one of the principal players, John Thomson and his brothers William and Robert, are my direct ancestors.

Throughout this paper I have retained the old spelling of Cassoquhie, now Cassochy. Personal names have been modernised and standardised, except where within transcript extracts. Transcription conventions used in the extracts follow those of Rosie (1994) with the exception of 'thorn'. This is treated as 'th' and not a symbol. The contemporary term decreit has been retained in preference to decree.

The old 'towns' of Easter Ardittie, Burnside of Ardittie and Drumaweith of Ardittie no longer exist, but were located near what is now South Ardittie Farm. Birseltown is now afforested and is called Barselton. The only precise description of the boundaries of Easter Ardittie that I have found are in a disposition of 1728 (GD190/3/12/24) in which it is said to be 'Bounded and Marched Betwixt the meiths and lands of Drumcarn [ie Drumcairn] in the East, the lands of Wester Ardity on the west, the watter of Almond on the North and the moor commonly called the croos hill on the south parts'. There is an early 18th century map of Cassoquhie (RHP6185) that shows it bounded on the east by Wester Ardittie and the town of Methven, on the west by Keilor and the parish of Fowlis Wester, in the north by Campsie and to the south by Balgowan Estate.

The reasons for the disputes between the tenants and their overlords probably stemmed from the fact that the superiors and hereditary proprietors could not agree amongst themselves about who owned what and who had the rights to feu duties and other obligations from tenants. Over the period

under discussion, the superior was Patrick Smythe of Braco who had received the land from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox in 1664 and in which family it remained until the 1940s. The details of the hereditary proprietors are much more complicated. Easter Ardittie was granted by Henry Lord Methven to Patrick Maxton and his wife Helen Lamb in 1569. This land eventually passed to Robert Stewart in 1650. Meanwhile, the lands of Cassoquhie passed from James Lowell to the Duke of Lennox in 1601 and thence via Walter Alexander, Thomas and John Murray to John Brown in 1641 and James Stewart in 1648. Part of Cassoquhie remained with William Stewart in 1650.

By 1650, Ardittie and Cassoquhie came together under the ownership of Anna Murray and William Stewart her first spouse, and on his death in 1661, of Anna and her next spouse Patrick Comrie of Ross. However, both John Stewart and David Lord Madderty had disputed rights to both Ardittie and Cassoquhie after 1659. From 1668, Patrick Smythe became involved in the arguments, assuming some of the roles of proprietor directly until, by 1754, his great grandson David had undisputed superiority.

Although it is possible that the tenants were, at least occasionally, somewhat remiss in meeting their financial responsibilities, they must have been very confused about what they had to pay and to whom. The hierarchical Scottish subinfeudation process of landownership appears to have worked against the tenants. There are numerous dispositions, charters, precepts, instruments of sasine, assedations, protestations and other decreits and writs that resulted from court hearings in Perth and Edinburgh. Many of the writs appear to be contradictory. This would have left the situation open to abuse by an unscrupulous proprietor. At various times, the tenants decided enough was enough and did not pay their annual rent or other duty. On two occasions they actually took their overlords to court.

The Start of the Troubles

The first record of trouble is in a decreit at the instigation of David Lord Madderty against James Stewart and his son William as proprietors, and their tenants in Easter Ardittie issued on the 22 March 1665 'be virtew of ane heret[ory] obeigence' (GD190/3/11/27). This was for annual rent of £80 Scots unpaid since 1663 and it demanded poinding of items to the value of the debts. The offenders were John Thomson, John Laing, John Paton, Donald Bayne, William Young, David and John Miller, together with James and William Stewart. The 'defenders' were summoned 'to haire appeire befor the said s[chir]iff this day to haive haird and seine decreit and promissed in manner abovw[ri]tt[en] Or them to haive alledgit and ressonabell causes in the conterer w[i]t[h] certificatione as defens'. They did not and, in consequence, it was ruled that

...The redyest corins cattell hors[es] nolt sheip Insight punishing goods and geir q[uha]tsumever presentes being or that shall happine to be at aney tyme upone the ground and Lands of the said Lands of eister Ardittie w[i]t[h] the pertinents q[uha]tsumever to be furthw[i]t[h] poyndet and Apprysed at the Instance of the said persewers for peyment and satissfacione to him of the forsaid yieres a[n]nual rent of ffourscoir punds Scots money Les or mair

to be augmented or diminished that conforme to the act of parliament And that of all yiers and termes bygone resting awine unpeyed since the said feast and terme of Witsonday anno abovew[ri]tt[e]n And Sicklyke yierlie and timlie in tyme cuming during the not redemptioun of the said a[n]nual rent be peyment of the said pr[ese]nt soume of tuo thousand merks the times of peyment of the said a[n]nual rent being alweyes first cum and bygone Efter the forme and tenor of the said persewer Lybelle sumones in all poynts...

The decreit of poinding was raised the same day (GD190/3/11/28) by James Park, sheriff of Perth, against the individuals previously mentioned but, curiously, it included four further offenders Patrick Gray, John Gregor and John and William Gorrie.

The tenants defend themselves

Three years later, on the 17 July 1668, another decreit was issued against James Stewart for annualrent that he should have collected from his tenants, this time for both Cassoquhie and Ardittie (GD190/3/11/12). Stewart was said to

...standis deulie and liablie himself and sailie in all and haill the lands of Cassoquhy w[i]t[h] the maner place th[er]off houses biggings yeards orchardis foldes croftis pairtis pendicles and pertinentis of the samen and sicklyke in all and haill the landis of arditie w[i]t[h] the houses biggings yeards orchardis pairtis pendicles and pertinentis of the samen w[i]t[h] the seind schecules of both the said Landis...

The tenants were Robert Walker, John and Robert Cock, Patrik Pitterkine, Johne Murdoch, Alexander Hunter and James Frizelle in Cassoquhie, David Millar elder and younger, John Thomson, John Buchan, William Young and John Gregor in Easter Ardittie, John Laing in Drumaweith of Ardittie, John Bryson, William Bryson, John Paton and Donald Bayne in Burnside of Ardittie, John Bell, John Gorrie, William Gorrie and Duncan McQueen in Birsletoun of Ardittie, John Miller and William Miller (residence not stated). The debts were of various amounts and apparently for different years from 1664 until 1668. The annualrent for 1664 was £77 Scots, but John Thomson, for example, owed

...The number of eight bollis victuall or els the some of eight merks for ilk boll thairoff and that for this instant cropt Jajvj and sextie eight yeiris and als[o] the number of eight poultre The termes of pay[men]t of the said deutie n[e]xt[to]c[om]e being first come and bypast [and] ffourtie pounds yeirle...

Patrick Peterkin owed

...ane hundreth and sixteine merks money for this instant cropt Jajvj and sextie eight yeiris the termes of payment of the samen to witt Mertimes and midsummer next to come being first come and bypast [and] thrie scoir Sevintie pound six shillings eight penyes yeirle...

They were, once again, threatened with poinding. However, on this occasion the tenants did not take it lying down. John Davidson, defending the tenants, put up some obtuse reasons to support a claim that the 'lybell cannot be respected'. Some of the accused compeared.

...The said Johne Thomsone depone[d] that he peyed eight bollis victuall

gross the one halfth[e]r[e]of being convertit in money att fyve pound the ball att midsummer last for [the] cropt Jajvj and sextie eight and the uther half of the victual betwix yuill and candlemes and eight merks for ilk boll th[e]r[e]of in cace of not pay[men]t of the said victuall and eight poultrie that the haill croptis preceiding is pay[e]d exept this p[rese]nt cropt...

...The said Patrik Peiterkine deponed he payed yeirlie ane hundreth and sixteine merks and th[alt] the haill yeires is payed except [the] cropt Jajvj and sextie eight and that the termes of pay[men]t at mertimes Jajvj and sextie nyne yeires t[her]eafter by equall portiones...'

The wording of the decreit suggests that the defence was unsuccessful. ...The saids [chir]eff deputt Decerned and Decernes In manner foirs[ai]d the termes of pay[men]t for the foirsaid duties for cropt Jajvj and sextie eight...

But this might not be the case. A protestation in Edinburgh on the 24 July 1669 at the instigation of Anna Murray, Patrick Comrie's wife, and Comrie himself (GD190/3/11/13) against the tenants of Cassoquhie and Ardittie suggests that they had successfully defended themselves

...at ane cortaine day now of ane long tyme bygaine at the instance of Robert Walker of Cassoquhy Johne Cok ther partick Pitterkine ther Robert Cok ther Johne Laying in Drumveith Jon Thomsone Jon and W[illiam]m Brysone in Burnsyde of Arditie Johne patone and Donald Baine th[e]r[e] Jon Bell in Beirsalton of Arditie Jon [and] W[illia]m Gories ther Dunacn Mcquen ther [and] W[illia]m Stewart in arditie all tenents in Cassoquhy and arditie...

Perhaps the relevant documentation has not survived, although this seems unlikely in view of the completeness of the Smythe papers of this period. Murray was successful in her protestation and the tenants were deemed liable to pay the required rent, together with ten pounds Scots expenses and a threat of horning.

The tenants are put to the horn

Matters came to a head between the 10 March and the 19 December 1670 when a series of procedures at the instigation of Anna Murray and Patrick Comrie were implemented (an unnumbered document found in GD190/3/12/5) resulting in the tenants being put to the horn. The letters of horning were registered at the Counsel of Session on the 30 January 1671 (GD190/3/11/14). The details of the horning make interesting reading.

...And becaus that the haill within and abovementioned persons have most contemptuouslie Disobeyett the Comand and charge given to them be Duncane Comrie Mess[inge]r in manor and to the effect within and aknowlegt Thairfor I James Comrie Mess[inge]r past by on the Nyntineth day of December Jajvj and three [scoir] ten yeires to the mercat toune of perth and burgh of the s[chir]efdom th[e]rof and th[e]r after trying of three severatt tryeses uppon proclamatione and public horning of the s[ai]d l[e]t[t]e[r]s seu[er]lie lafulie and orderlie denounced the haill abovementioned persons rebellis and putt them to the horne be three blastis of ane horne as useid and ordained th[ei]r haill moveable go[o]lds and geir to be appryett and In brought to the use intymespecified This Dae befor these witnesses James Campbell [and] Williame Comrie mess[inge]rs...

The following tenants were involved - John Buchan, William Miller elder, John Miller, William Young, David Miller younger, William Miller and John Paton in Easter Ardittie, John Bruceon, William Brysson, John Laing, John Thomson, David Gorrie, John Paton in Burnside of Ardittie, John Bell, William and John Gorrie and Duncan McQueen in Birseltoun of Ardittie, Robert Walker, Patrick Peterkin, Robert Cock, John Murdoch, Alexander Hunter, John Frizelle in Cassoquhie and William Stewart of Ardittie.

Almost simultaneously, on the 20 January 1671, a decret was issued at the instigation of David Lord Madderty against the tenants of Ardittie and Cassoquhie (GD190/3/12/2), many of whom had been, or were about to be put to the horn by Anna Murray. A precept was issued the same day (GD190/3/12/3). The decret was in connection with annualrent unpaid for 1670 and 1671 when the required duties were different from those recorded earlier. For example, John Thomson owed 'The equall half of Sixtie four merks money of silver deutie', Robert Walker and Robert Thomson his cottarman owed 'Two equall halves the soute of Ane hundred and Sextein merks' and William Thomson owed 'the soute of Twentie merks mone[y]'.
But they fight back

Once again the tenants must have been outraged and, together with James Stewart, took David Lord Madderty to court in Edinburgh. The proceedings of the hearing that took place between the 27 February 1671 and the 20 July 1672, amount to a 2.3m long document (GD190/3/12/4). The action was at the instigation of

...James Stewart of Ardittie and Cassoquhie William and Johnne Thomsone Johnne Laying in drumaweith william young in ardittie William and Johnne gorie in Birsletoun of ardittie...

...Tennent occupayeat as possessors of the said Lands of Ardittie and Cassoquhie...

The action was against Madderty's decret of the 20 January 1671 that made Stewart and the tenants liable for duties that they claimed to have already paid. The defence, led by Thomas Learmont, claimed that

...becaus the said Tennents have already bona fide made payment of the said maills ane decret of the said Lands of Ardittie and Cassoquhie possesede th[e]ron of the Cropt Jajvj thriescoir ten yeares and of all cropt and yeares preceeding To the said William Stewart...

...they cannot be expected nor obliged in Law to make payment...

...fairther the said tennents cannot be Lyabell to make payment to the s[ai]d david Lord matherties charges of the severall and particular formes of moneyvictuall pultrie and thare mentioned in the said pretendit decret Untill first he free [and].releeve and seuerlie keep them from all haizard pervitt danger and deeponses...

It appears that the tenants were being asked to pay duty by several proprietors.

...Anna Murray relict of the deceast Will[iam] Stewarts portione of Cassoquhie and patrick Comrie of Ross now her husband...

...also charge them four payment of the maills and duties of the samen...

The court suspended the yearly duty for 1670 and noted that the victual payment already made represented half that required by their superior Patrick Smythe of Braco. The proceedings also record that 'William Stewart stands infest' following an assedation to James Stewart and Janet Campbell, his spouse, granted in 1669 by Patrick Smythe, superior to William Stewart 'of the toun and Lands of Ardittie and Cassoquhie'. This was seen as another reason that 'the forsaid charges aucht to be suspended'. George McKenzie for the prosecution detailed the contents of the decret given at Perth on the 20 January 1671. This lists the occupants of the lands of Ardittie and Cassoquhie and what they were required to pay as a result of the charge. ...John Thomsone in Cassoquhie Robert Walker th[e]r[e] Rob[er]t Thomsone th[e]r[e] James Laying in drumaweith of ardittie John Buckan william and david millars in ardittie william patoun in Burnesyde of Ardittie william and John Gorries in Birsetoun of ardittie and John Gregour th[e]r[e] to mak payment [for 1671]...

...John Thomsone the equall halfe of sextie four merkes money of silver deutie, the said Robert miller and Robert thomsone his cotterman of the equall halfe of the soute of ane hunderdth and sixteen merkes money and sex pultrie The said John Laying the equall halfe of sextie four merkes The said william young the equall half of lyke sextie four merkes, The said John Buckane the equall halfe of sextie fyve merkes and sex pultrie the said william and david millars ilk ane off them equallie the equall halfe of sextie fyve merkes and sex pultrie The said William patoun the equall halfe of fourtie fyve pounds sex shillings eight pennies and sex pultrie The said william and John Gorrie ilk ane of them the equall halfe of fourtie pounds and sex pultrie...

... for Cropt Jajvj and thriescoir eleven yeares...

...and The saids william stewart and william speedie To make payment and delyverance to the said david Lord mathertie [for 1670 and 1671]...

...william stewart the soute of fourscoir sixteen merks and sex pultrie yearlie and the said william Speedie Twentie balls meall ten bolls bear and fourtie pounds of silver duty yearlie...

...As Also the said william Thomsone and Alexander Speedie John Squire patrick Brucesone to make payment and delyverance To the said David Lord mathertie herett[or] proprietar of the s[ai]d yearlie silver deutie and pultrie efterseit payable be them...

...for cropt and yeir of god Jajvj and seventie...

...william Thomsone The soute of Twentie merks money the s[ai]d Alexander Speedie the soute of Eighteen pounds money The s[ai]d John Squire The soute of Twentie four pounds money The s[ai]d Patrick Brucesone the soute of sex pounds with sex pultrie [for 1671 and yearly]...

...the said John Scott the soute of sextie fyve merks and thrie pultrie yearlie The said Robert Cock the soute of fourtie eight merks money and thrie pultrie the said william brucesone sex pounds and foure pultrie yearlie The said John Squire fourtie sex pounds yearlie sex shillings eight pennys with sex pultrie and the said donald Bayne Twentie merkes and thrie pultrie [for 1671]...

After consideration, the court decided.

...And funds the forsaid precept, L[ettr]es and charges raised uppon and exercite At the instance of the said David Lord Mathertie charger Against the foirnamed personnes Suspenders Tennents of the forsaid Lands of Eister ardittie and Cassoquhie and ther abovewr[i]ttn appryssed...

The tenants were protected from any other action.

...And the said Lords have Discharges And hereby Prohibits and Discharges the said william stewarts parts Claiming rights from and funder trubleing and Charging in tyme comeing the foirnamed personnes Suspenders for payment making to him of the silver and victuall deutie and pultrie abovementionat...

Another reason for the acceptance of the case for the tenants was the 'retentione of neste meikle of maill and deuties as will pay the bygone few deutie to the superior'.

The court debated further and noted

...that the suspenders have mak payment to the s[ai]d Patrick Comrie of the said yeares deutie Jajvj threscoir ten yeares...

and that

...the said patrick Comrie stands infest in the foresaid Lands...

Much of the remaining debate surrounded the rights of James and William Stewart, Patrick Comrie, David Lord Madderty and Patrick Smythe to the lands of Ardittie and Cassoquhie. The situation appears to have been rather confused. Patrick Smythe obtained proprietorship of the lands from David Lord Madderty by charter dated the 3 July 1669, ratified on the 20 August. On the 3 July the same year, Smythe won a 'confirmation of comprysing' from James and William Stewart at which time their debts were apparent.

...And shewing ther are severall few deuties restand be the saide James and William Stewart forpreceeding yeares ane thousand tua hunderth merks Scots...

To help the court make a decision on William Stewart's rights, a meeting was called at the charger's house' (ie David Lord Madderty's) of Greenhill on the 20 July 1672 in the presence of George Moncrieff. Stewart ...confessed in his knowledge that patrick Comrie of Ross stands infest in the Lands of ardittie and Cassoquhie...

and

...being interogatt...he knewet that the suspenders had made payment to the s[ai]d patrick Comrie of the deuties of the s[ai]d Lands Cropt Jajvj and seventie Befor the Intenting of the Chargert actione...

The final outcome of the hearing on William Stewart's rights was indecisive.

...The saids Lords ffund the said Charges each proved not the poynts of the forsaid act[ion] referred th[e]rto...

...William Stewarts claim to the rights of Lands granted to him by his father not proven...

The tenants gained some satisfaction from the ruling that their payments were recognised and that they were protected from further action.

Smythe issues a receipt but the tenants are charged again

The only receipt that exists for this period is that for payment to Patrick Smythe for annual rent from William Stewart and the tenants of Ardittie for the year 1671 (GD190/3/120/36). It is worth noting the names of the recorded individuals as they appear later.

...John Patone in burnsyd of easter Arditi the soume of tuintie five merks Donald bayne th[e]r[e] the soume of tuinti fyve merks Robert Cok in eister Arditi the soume of thretti fyve merks John Scot th[e]r[e] the soume of threttie fyve merks John Gorie in birsletown twentie fyve merks John Grigor th[e]r[e] tuinti fyve merks William Gorie th[e]r[e] eght pundis sex sch[illings] eght penies david miller th[e]r[e] eght pundis sex sch[illings] eght penys John Lainge in Drumvath tuinty four pundis williame younge th[e]r[e] tuinti fouer pundis John donaldson in easter arditie thretti fyve merks patrick piterkine in Cassoquhie fiftie sex merks John piterkine th[e]r[e] fiftie eght merks Alex[ander] spidie th[e]r[e] eghtine pundis John Coke th[e]r[e] sextine pundis Scots money...

This did not appear to satisfy David Lord Madderty who instigated another decret against the tenants of Cassoquhie and Ardittie for silver and victual duty and poultry supposedly unpaid since 1670 (GD190/3/12/5). This was yet another demand threatening poinding and 'under the paine of rebellion and putting to them to our horne'. Several individuals had already paid Smythe, namely, John Gorrie, John Grigor, John Laing, William Young, David Miller, John Scott, Alexander Speedie as well as William Stewart himself. The amounts being demanded were identical to those on the Smythe receipt, so it seems unlikely that the tenants were under an obligation to pay two separate duties.

Formal charges were issued to the individuals concerned on the 30 December 1673 requiring the tenants to pay within fifteen days. An unnumbered document within GD190/3/12 records the issue of copies to the tenants by David Craig, messenger. Some tenants were 'all personallie apprehendit and delyvard to ilk ane off them ane coppie'. Others were more of a problem. He

...left ane coppie q[uhar]att upon the maist present th[ere] off ilk ane of ther re[s]p[ec]tive duelling houses efter knocking of sex sev[er]itt knoks th[e]rone as users becaus I could not apprehend themselves personallie to make payment and delyverance to the said David Lord matthertie...

Eviction

The charges were clearly insufficient to encourage the tenants to pay and David Lord Madderty was given permission to evict them from Cassoquhie and Ardittie by William Prop, officer of the Regality of Methven on the 16 August 1675 (GD190/3/120/27).

On that date the officer

...lawfulie ejected the haill persones underwretine by drowning out ther fyres and casting out at ther doors of severall of the housholds plenishing viz patrik piterkine in cassoquhie Jon pitrkin th[e]r[e] Robert thomson th[e]r[e] Jon Cok th[e]r[e] Jon Murdoch th[e]r[e] alex[ander] hunter th[e]r[e] Wm Murdoch th[e]r[e] Wm thomsone th[e]r[e] alex[ander] speedie th[e]r[e]

androw talyeorth[e]r[e] david hill th[e]r[e] Jon gibson th[e]r[e] Jon donaldsone
 in arditie david Miller th[e]r[e] James Miller th[e]r[e] david Miller yo[unge]r
 th[e]r[e] patrik gray th[e]r[e] Jon Miller th[e]r[e] David Ewing th[e]r[e]
 patrik bryson in birsletone Wm Miller th[e]r[e] Jon gorie th[e]r[e] Jon
 grigor th[e]r[e] and Jon patone in burnsyd Donald baine th[e]r[e] Jon
 bryson th[e]r[e] Jean bryson th[e]r[e] androw scot th[e]r[e] Jon laing in
 drumavaith and Wm Euwng th[e]r[e]...

William Stewart was not so co-operative.

...And also I past to the duelling hous of Wm Stewart in cassoquhie whos
 door was shot and after knoking of six severall knocks th[e]ron I required him
 to remove conforme to/ the s[ai]d precept the samen conforme to this
 infetment th[e]rof And this I did after the forme and tennor of the s[ai]d
 precept in all points...

One wonders how Stewart was evicted!

Still there - and still being charged

What happened after 1675 is problematical as we find that most of the
 tenants were still living in Cassoquhie and Ardittie when, yet again, they
 received a demand for unpaid rent since 1670 in a decret raised at the
 instigation of Patrick Smythe (GD190/3/120/38), even after the demands
 made by Madderty and the receipts for at least some of the payments being
 demanded again. The 1677 decret is a particularly interesting document as
 it details the land that some of the individuals tenanted, even if they could
 not count!

...Wm Stewart ffor his occupatioun of ane quarter of the s[ai]d lands of
 Cassoquhie Thrie scoir sevinteen pounds sex shillings eight pennyes The
 said Patrik Peitterkine ffor ane uther quarter th[e]r[e] of Thrie scoir sevinteen
 pounds sex shillings eight pennyes, The said Johne Peitterkine for ane
 uther quarter of the same, Thrie scoir sevinteen pounds sex shillings eight
 penys The said Johne Cok for ane eight pairt of the s[ai]d lands, Threttie
 eight pounds threttie shillings four pennyes, The said Robert Thomsone
 for ane Quarter th[e]r[e] of Threttie eight pounds threttie shillings four
 pennyes, The said Johne Murdoch ffourtie twa pounds, The said Alex
 Huntar The lyke ssume of ffourtie twa pounds, The s[ai]d Wm Thomsone for
 ane pendicle Threttie pounds sex shillings eight pennyes, The said David
 Hill for another pendicle The lyke ssume of threttie pounds six shillings
 eight pennyes, The said Wm Murdoch for his pendicle Twelff pounds, The
 s[ai]d David ffrizall for his pendicle The lyke ssume of Twelff pounds, The
 s[ai]d Alex Speidie for his pendicle eighteen pounds, The s[ai]d Johne Laying
 fyftie ane pounds, The said Johne Gorrie the lyke ssume of fyftie ane pounds,
 The s[ai]d David Millar elder Eighteen pounds thritte shillings four
 pennyes, The s[ai]d David Millar yo[unger] Twentie eight pounds sevinteen
 shillings eight pennyes, The said Johne Millar ffourtie thrie pounds sex
 shillings eight pennyes, The s[ai]d James Millar Twentie eight pounds
 sevinteen shillings eight pennyes, The s[ai]d Patrik Bryssone Twentie ane
 pounds thritte shillings four pennyes, The s[ai]d Donald Baine Twentie
 eight pounds sevin tein shillings ten pennyes, The s[ai]d Johne Grigor
 fourtie sex pounds, The said Janet Young The lyke ssume of ffourtie sex

pounds, The said Wm Millar yo[unger] ffyftein pounds, The said Johne Bryssone ffyve pounds sex shillings eight pennyes, The said Jean Bryssone The lyke soume of ffyve pounds sex shillings eight pennyes, The said Andrew Scott the lyke soume of ffyve pounds sex shillings eight pennyes, The said David Young Sextein pounds threttein shillings four pennyes, The s[ai]d Wm Young [and] Johne Donaldsone equallie betwixt th[e]me ane hundreth and Twentie eight merks, and the s[ai]d Johne Patone The soume of Sextein pounds threttein shillings four pennyes, all scottis mo[n]e[y]...

As with Anna Murray's 1669 protestation, we see expenses being added to the duty.

...Together with Twentie pounds ane mo[n]e[y] foir[sai]d aff expenses of pley propotionallie amongst the saide hail defendars...

Throughout these disputes, it would appear that all tenants of Ardittie and Cassoquhie were involved and that there was a unanimous disregard, even contempt for what their overlords and superior were attempting to do.

If the various writs reflect virtually the whole population of the Easter Ardittie and Cassoquhie, it is possible to estimate the number of tenants farming the land of the townships. In 1665 there were nine tenant farmers in Easter Ardittie, probably in what was later called East Farm, West Farm and Pendicle. By 1668, Drumaweith, Burnside and Birseltown had come on stream and the numbers rose to 15. This stabilised at about 18 individuals between 1670 and 1677, when the tenants were evicted. Cassoquhie first appears in 1668 with eight tenants, rising to 15 in 1675. A few individuals moved from Easter Ardittie to Cassoquhie about 1670 but none came to Easter Ardittie from Cassoquhie. The maximum combined total population was about 30 in 1675.

The land was possessed in runrig. In Easter Ardittie there would have been at least six ploughgates in each township (ie Easter Ardittie, Drumaweith, Burnside and Birseltown). This is on the high side of the figures given by Dove (1791-1799) of three to six ploughgates. There is no information on the subdivision of the lands of Cassoquhie.

Postscript

We know nothing of the events beyond 1677 but no legal writs concerning the lands of Cassoquhie and Ardittie are to be found within the Smythe Muniments. Certainly some of the families were still in Ardittie about 1694 when the hearth tax lists were produced (E69/19/2). Under 'List Ardeities Grund' we find Stewart, Cock, Dow, Donaldson, Black, Thomson, Laing, Young, Bryson and Gregor, but a 1735 list of tenants of the Barony of Methven (GD190/4/3) includes none of these families in Easter Ardittie or Cassoquhie, although they appear in nearby areas.

However, much later, in a schedule of the lands of Ardittie in 1811 (GD155/655) some of the same family names recur - Miller, Scott, Stewart and Gorrie.

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A LANG PEDIGREE

by James Revie

I'm only a common old working man, or at least the son of one, but I can trace my ancestry farther back than some of our ennobled families. And with my grandson, a product of fourteen directly documented generations, I've stood by the graveside of the forebear whose birth in 1547 or 1548 enables me to make such claims.

My uncommon Scottish surname, an obvious advantage in family-history research, was not a factor in these respects. The long descent I've traced is through my late mother, who bore the quite common name of Stirling. Nor was the ultimate discovery entirely the culmination of years of patient studies covering a period of nearly four hundred and fifty years. Rather the real breakthrough stemmed from a seeming co-incidence such as I have experienced so often in genealogical searches as to make me wonder, contrary to all my beliefs and instincts, if the studies involved somehow activate long-dead forebears to intervene in the research.

My oral family history goes back to my mother's grandfather, one Charles Gillespie born in Cadder in 1826. According to my mother he became a man of standing in his adopted town of nearby Kirkintilloch, a claim substantiated by his appointment as an enumerator in the 1861 census and more so by his listing, in an authoritative history of the town, among its most prominent merchant/manufacturers meeting, for instance, the demand for cotton fabrics after the end of the American Civil War.

My initial researches had, however, shown that he had been a radical handloom weaver who married an Elizabeth Scott just a fortnight or so before the birth of their *second* child on 23 November 1847. His falls from grace in this respect, the imposition of a fine of half a crown upon him for the misdemeanours, and his application to have the banns of his long overdue marriage duly proclaimed are adequately reported in the local kirk session minutes. These also chart his subsequent progress towards respectability as evidenced by the joint baptisms of the two children some years later, simultaneously with the baptisms of three others subsequently born well within wedlock.

In 1851, however, he was still only a young cotton weaver, living with his wife and children in one of a row of weavers cottages and loomshops in Victoria Street in Kirkintilloch. Ten years later he owned his cottage and the rest of the row, and was officially described as a master manufacturer of cotton fabrics. The census for that period lists an additional five children, including his daughter Elizabeth born on 9th March 1857 who in 1876

married a young blacksmith named James Stirling who was destined to be my maternal grandfather and to survive well into my lifetime and clear memory.

The census for the time (1861) also records that his next-door neighbour was his father, Alexander Gillespie, described as a retired blacksmith aged seventy two born in Cramond, Midlothian. This is the sort of information eagerly sought by amateur genealogists in their constant striving to extend their findings into ever earlier generations. In addition in this case it suggested that Cramond, rather than the Kirkintilloch area, might be the possible place of origin of the Gillespies.

A search of Cramond records at the time of Alexander's birth in 1789 showed that there had been Gillespie forebears of his in the Fairafar area of the village for many generations. Thinking that it was therefore likely that there would be Gillespies buried in the churchyard, hopefully under informative tombstone inscriptions, I thereupon contacted the late Mr Barclay S. Fraser, a well-known Cramond historian, and asked if he would kindly take me around the Gillespie graves. To this Mr Fraser readily consented, and one fine day, as arranged, my wife, my daughter, and myself duly presented ourselves at his door, more or less opposite the churchyard gate.

After touring the Gillespie graves Mr Fraser proudly led us to his prize exhibit, a huge tombstone towering above the churchyard wall, of which it formed a part. The west side of the stone, facing into the churchyard, recorded that it marked the burial place of one John Stalker, "an true and lively paterne of piety and probity," born in 1547 or 1548, while the other face recounted *inter alia*, in Latin, that the worthy and upright Stalker gave much of his wealth to the poor and that his soul now rests in peace in heaven. Of particular interest to me was a small panel cut into the western face of the stone, which recorded that the latter was the property of James Gillespie of Fairafar and that it had been repaired in a year now illegible owing to weathering of that part of the monument.

Mr Fraser invited us across to his house for tea, and mentioned that the worthy Stalker lies on top of the granary of the otherwise now excavated Roman fort of Caer Almond. And then came the breakthrough co-incidence, when Mr Fraser almost casually remarked that curiously enough I was the second person that week who had asked to visit the churchyard with him in search of Gillespie graves. The other, he reported, was a retired Edinburgh schoolmistress, whose telephone number he gave me.

I lost no time in contacting the schoolmistress, who proved to be also a descendant of the Fairafar Gillespies and indeed a fourth cousin of my late mother. On visiting her house in Edinburgh by invitation I found it well stocked with Gillespie memorabilia, including an extensively annotated pedigree comprising eleven large (A4±sizes) closely printed pages recording in detail the descent of the Cramond Gillespies from one William "Gilespy" born in neighbouring Dalmeny around 1625. Of this the ex-schoolmistress kindly gave me a copy for my retention.

The pedigree was compiled by a James Hunter Macgregor (JHM) at the

request of his uncle Robert, a Cramond Gillespie banker in Edinburgh who made good in Melbourne banking and political circles following his emigration to Australia in 1851. Robert certainly knew his man; JHM, the son of a Gillespie mother and her MacGregor half-cousin duly produced a model which is to most other amateur pedigrees what Boswell's *Life of Johnson* is to other biographies. The use of it is so interesting and genealogically rewarding that one hardly notices the variously sized upper and lower-case bold and otherwise type faces and judicious paragraphing and sub-paragraphing employed to differentiate the many distinct generations covered. The textual data thus presented are supplemented by lists of Gillespie births and marriages at Cramond, Dalmeny, and Kirkliston from 1678 onwards.

Born in 1843 JHM completed the pedigree in 1907, and with his double allocation of the undoubted Gillespie longevity gene lived long enough to update his annotations by copious handwritten additions in 1930, three years before his death. The handwritten additions include the name of the Edinburgh ex-schoolmistress who gave me a my copy of the pedigree, and outlined her descent, like mine, from a remarkable Gillespie marriage in July 1743. This was the wedding of 22-year-old Marion Ker, a great-great-great-granddaughter of the worthy John Stalker, to James Gillespie of Fairafar, born in April 1698 and thereafter living in three centuries, dying in 1801. He outlived three wives, of whom Marion, destined to be the great-grandmother of my maternal great-grandfather Charles Gillespie, was the second.

The pedigree also reproduces the Latin and other lettering on the Stalker tombstone and the brief inscription within the little square incised on the upper right-hand side of its western face. This records that the stone "is the property of James Gillespie [of] Fairafar" and that it was repaired in "A.D. 1826". The latter date is no longer legible on the stone, and the late Mr Fraser used to wonder what it could be.

The James Gillespie claiming ownership of the stone was probably old James's grandson, born in 1790, whose daughter Agnes, born in 1818, became the mother of JHM, the compiler of the pedigree. This was printed by William Duff, of Edinburgh, a Gillespie relation by marriage, and with its handwritten addenda is more than just a meticulous genealogical record of a particular family from 1547 to 1930; beyond this the printed annotations also comprise data on historical Gillespie personnel including, for instance, the grant of a Danish knighthood to the Scottish engineer, John Gillespie of Fairafar (an uncle of my notorious great-grandfather Charles Gillespie) for setting-up the royal Danish mint in 1803.

Mention is also made of a connection with the Doughty Dickson, said to be a pre-Bruce (1396) fighter for Scottish freedom, and with John Brown of Priesthill, the aged unarmed Covenanter shot dead in front of his wife and children by Claverhouse in 1685 after the latter's own troopers refused to carry out such a deed. It is also recorded that Alexander Howieson of Braehead, a direct descendant of the Jock Howieson who was granted the lands of Braehead in perpetuity for succouring the King James who was

mugged while travelling incognito across Cramond Bridge, was a godfather at the baptism in 1684 of Alison Stalker, the mother of the Marion Ker who married my Gillespie forebear in July 1743.

My great-great-grandmother, Elizabeth Scott, who married Charles Gillespie in 1847, has also a place in Scottish history. She was a daughter of the John Scott who was the secretary of the Kirkintilloch branch of the Society for the Friends of the People, set up by the Parliamentary reformer Thomas Muir of Huntershill, and who was instrumental in having certain pages torn from the Society's minute book when two sheriffs arrived in Kirkintilloch early in January 1793 to gather evidence to bring Muir to trial on a charge of sedition. This John Scott and his father; also John Scott, were cited as witnesses at the subsequent trial, at which Muir was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

It is no great feat to discover ancestors who have a place or mention in Scottish history. In 1861, for instance, which is not at all difficult to get back to in genealogical terms, the total population of Scotland was approximately half its present level and the chance of finding a historic forebear is therefore doubled. Likewise when the worthy John Stalker was born it is estimated that there were little more than 500,000 people in the whole of Scotland. Indeed, with tongue firmly in cheek, one could think that a primary requirement for family-history studies is to go about them with such intensity as possibly to arouse some long-dead forebear to intervene somehow in the research.

SCOTTISH COALMINING ANCESTORS

By Lindsay S. Reeks

In order to carry on adequate research of Scottish coalmining ancestors, it is necessary to know something about the history, laws, and social customs, relating to coalmining in the past.

It is believed that coal may have been first mined in Britain by the monks of Newbattle Abbey. This was probably in the twelfth century and in the early centuries of coalmining when wood became scarce and rose in price, coal began to be used more and more. Coal was given to the poor people as alms in the fourteenth century and they were quite content in receiving these black stones. Near the end of the sixteenth century, coalmining began in earnest, when tunnels were dug into the hills. Women and children were employed to crawl into the smaller tunnels to fill and drag out sacks of coal.²

In 1842, a measure was passed prohibiting the employment underground of all females and the minimum age for the employment of boys was to be thirteen.⁶

Prior to 1775 in Scotland, a system of serfdom prevailed. On entering a coal mine, the workers became bound to work for the mine owner their entire lives and if a mine were sold, the services of the colliers were also passed along to the new owner. The sons of colliers could not follow any occupation other than their father's and could labour only in that mine to which they were attached. Tramps and vagabonds were frequently sentenced to lifelong service in a coal mine.²

This could certainly aid one in doing genealogical research, for one

might expect to find several generations of ancestors living in one parish, or nearby, for a long period of time. However, before 1775, colliers did move from one parish to another, for different reasons. Sometimes, a mine owner having several mines in different areas, might grant workers permission to move, or perhaps a mine owner might find it to be in his best interest to move or be rid of a particular worker.

The Act of 1775 in Scotland meant that coalminers could move freely about but with certain restrictions, one being those twenty one to thirty five, were free after ten years of service, but then few colliers survived beyond forty five years. Complete freedom was not attained until the Act of 1799, when all bound colliers and coalbearers were declared free.⁶ This is when finding coalmining ancestors became more difficult, for in the 1851 Census, one may find a coalminer with eight children born in seven or eight different parishes.

From about 1700 to 1815, coal was hewn by a single pickman in the stall or room in which he worked in the pit. Stairs were cut down to the pit bottom. With his pick, he would make a cut into the coal on the side of the room he was standing in, or bending, use a wedge and hammer to get as big a piece of coal as possible. With the industrial revolution and the invention of the steam engine in the eighteenth century, coalmining increased. Poisonous air and explosions from the gas and candles which coalminers used to light their way, took a steady toll of life and injuries over the years. The wages of coalbearers, who were generally women or children, were usually very small.³

In a report of the Scottish coal trade in the early 1800's, it is said that "The collier leaves his house for the pit about eleven o'clock at night (attended by his sons, if he has any sufficiently old), when the rest of mankind is retiring to rest. Their first work is to prepare coals by hewing them down from the walls. In about three hours after, his wife (attended by her daughters, if she has any sufficiently grown), sets out for the pit, having previously wrapped her infant child in a blanket and left it in the care of an old woman. The children who are a little more advanced, are left to the care of a neighbour. The mother, having thus disposed of her younger children, descends the pit with her older daughters, where each, having a basket of suitable form, lays it down and into it the large coals are rolled, and such is the weight carried that it frequently takes two men to lift the burden upon their backs; the girls are loaded according to their strength. The mother sets out first, carrying a lighted candle in her teeth; the girls follow and in this manner they proceed to the pit bottom and with weary steps, they slowly ascend the stairs, halting occasionally to draw breath, till they arrive at the hill or pit top, where the coals are laid down for sale and in this manner they go for eight or ten hours, almost without resting. It is no uncommon thing to see them when ascending the pit, weeping most bitterly from the excessive severity of the labour, but the instant they have laid down their burden on the hill, they resume their cheerfulness and return down the pit singing".⁴

Many of the writer's ancestors were from the parish of Newton, in the

county of Midlothian. Small villages or hamlets such as Redrow, Adamsrow, Claybarns, Cauldcots and others, each with its coal mine, populated the area. The history of Newton church is lost in the annals of history. In the twelfth century, it was granted to the monks of Dunfermline, with which early coalmining has been associated. The present parish church was built in 1742, succeeding an earlier building, of which only the tower remains. The early colliers in Newton parish were not allowed to attend church, so they sought permission to attend by drawing up a petition, which they presented to the Kirk Session on 4 April 1725, but they had to wait until 2 May 1732 for a reply, a mere seven years and one month later! Permission was granted, on condition that they do the following:

1. Build an outside staircase.
2. Repair the roof and make it windproof and waterproof.
3. Erect a loft and construct a slot, whereby they could hear and see the minister but be unseen by the congregation.
4. Enter the loft by staircase after the service had commenced and leave on a given signal from the minister before it ended.
5. Maintain the loft, staircase and roof at their own expense.
6. Keep their brats (children) at least eight hundred yards from the precincts of the church at all times. ⁵

When the new church opened in 1742, and the old church was closed, the colliers thought they could worship in the new church, but they were informed that their previous petition applied only to the old church. They had to present another petition to the kirk session and five years later they received a reply to their petition. A collier's gallery replaced the collier's loft of the old church, which enabled them to sit together and they were not responsible for the building and maintenance of the gallery. The colliers paid for the erection of part of the gallery and two tablets honouring those who aided in the construction of the loft in the old church and the gallery in the new church, can be seen on the wall of the church at the present time. ⁵

In 1840, the Children's Employment Commission was appointed by Parliament. Mr. R. H. Franks, sent by the Commission as an investigator, found that the conditions for child employment in the Lothians were much worse than in any other part of Scotland. The wretched condition of the pits, the meagre and unsubstantial food and the degree of fatigue taxed the strength of boys and girls of age eight and upwards. Mr. Franks interviewed many children in Newton parish. One example is of Isabella Reid, age twelve years, coalbearer, Edmonstone colliery, and is quoted as follows:

"Works on my mother's account as faither has been dead two years. I am wrought with my sister and brother, and it is very sore work. I carry about one and a quarter hundred weight on my back; have to stoop much and creep through water, which is frequently up to the calves of my legs. When first down, I fell frequently asleep while waiting for coal, from heat and fatigue. I do not like the work, nor do the lassies, but we are made to like it. When the weather is warm, there is difficulty breathing and frequently the lights go out". ¹

Mention should be made of the various counties of Scotland where

the writer has carried on research. First and foremost was the county of Midlothian. Next in prominence was the county of Fife, followed by the counties of West Lothian, East Lothian, Lanark and Stirling. These were all counties where extensive coalmining was carried on.

Besides the usual sources for parish records, the writer has researched existing kirk session minutes which were often rich in detail regarding violations of church rules of conduct and included such matters of breaking the Sabbath, adultery, fornication, fighting, profanity, slander etc. They brought a little life to certain persons who otherwise might be known only in terms of names, dates and places. Existing mortcloth records sometimes indicated the name and fee charged for a mortcloth which covered a body at death until it was buried. If available, they are valuable when burial records for a parish are missing. Children's mortcloths may be determined by the fee which was less than that for an adult. Many common law (irregular) marriages were preformed in Edinburgh and later the couples were married in the parish church where they would want to have their children baptised.

Some families include: Archibald, Boyd, Brown, Cheyne, Fleucker, Jack, Lindsay, Moffat, Neilson, Reid, Russel, Steel, Wilson and others with many traced back to over three hundred years. Sources with supporting evidence and index of complete names given.

Sources:

¹ "Children's Employment Commission", v2, Robt. H. Franks, London 1842, National Library, Edinburgh.

² "Effect of Industry on Genealogical Research", pp 16-17, Scottish Genealogist, Jan 1955, Hilda M. Woodford.

³ "History of Scottish Coal Industry", v1, pp 66, Baron F. Duckham, David & Charles 1970.

⁴ "The Coal Fields of Scotland", pp 242-43, Robert W. Dron, Blackie & Son Ltd., London 1902.

⁵ "History of Newton parish", pp 63-71, George Montgomery, Hampden Advertising Ltd., Glasgow 1984.

Editor's Note; This article is an extract from a book of the same name, and is the result of thirty years research, pp292, illustrated and priced at \$30 US and can be ordered from *Lindsay S. Reeks, 2013 Westover Drive, Pleasant Hill, CA. USA, 94523.*

TWO LISTS OF INTENDING PASSENGERS TO THE NEW WORLD, 1770 AND 1771

by Frank Bigwood

Scattered through the boxes in the Scottish Record Office ¹ which contain processes of the Argyll Sheriff Court at Inverary for the years 1760 to 1772 are a number of papers which appear to have belonged to Alexander McAlester who was a writer (i.e. a lawyer) and for some of the time Procurator Fiscal in Campbeltown during these years and also a merchant of some standing. Most of the papers are his business papers. Some refer to his work as a lawyer, to the court cases in which he was involved and his debt collecting activities; others are more concerned with his activities as a

shipowner. He has an interest in four Campbeltown ships during the period: the *Jean and Betty* 41½ tons, the *Alexander* 33½ tons, the *Royal Bounty* 52 tons and the *Edinburgh* 79¼ tons, all built during the 1760's for foreign and coastal trading and participation in the White Herring Fishery. These ships traded round the coasts of Britain and Ireland, sailed to Spain and Portugal and to America and most winters went to the herring fishing in the North West Highlands. His was a fairly modest holding at a time when other merchants had holdings in as many as twelve or fourteen vessels, but we know from his papers that he was not only using the ships as an investment but that he was actively involved in running them. The two lists of passengers, which are in Box SC54/2/106 in the Scottish Record Office, refer to two voyages by the *Edinburgh*. One was to Cape Fear in North Carolina in 1770 and the other to the Island of St. Johns (Prince Edward Island) in 1771.

Both voyages are recorded in the Customs Quarterly Accounts ² for Campbeltown. The first cleared out of Campbeltown on 29 August 1770, declaring a cargo of twenty two loaves of refined sugar, one hundred and sixty yards of linen, six pairs of shoes and five dozen thread stockings but no passengers. There was, however, a fairly large victualling bill which included forty one barrels of Irish beef and eighty cwt. of bread - rather more than one would expect for a crew of seven plus master. The second cleared out on the 27 July 1771. The cargo this time was two hundred and fifty yards of woollen blanket, forty six cwt. of iron, five and a half dozen women's shoes and household furniture apparel and clothes. There were also said to be twenty passengers. The victualling bill was also quite large and included eleven tierces, twenty one barrels of beef and two and a half tons of biscuit. These two voyages are also mentioned by Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, Sheriff Depute of Argyll, in his report on emigration from the area which is included in a report by Thomas Miller to the Earl of Suffolk of 25 April 1774 on emigration from Scotland. ³ There was clearly great worry in official circles and among landed proprietors at this time about the number of people who were emigrating from Scotland. Archibald Campbell gives a figure of one hundred and twenty for the first voyage and one hundred for the second. The evidence of the lists which have just come to light raises a question about these figures.

The two lists, which are set out below, are rather different in character. the papers from which Table 1, referring to the voyage to North Carolina, is taken, are clearly part of an account book in which not only the amounts payable by the passengers is given but exactly how the payments were made. The listing of these payments has been omitted here as it adds very little to our knowledge of the people who went to America. These lists of bill, however, do raise the question of whether they represent debts being called in to pay for the passage or subsidies from friends, employers or relatives. Eight passengers paid the full amount in cash. Most of these were paying for only one berth.

Table 2 also refers to the North Carolina voyage and apparently shows the arrangements for those travelling in the hold on that voyage.

Table 3 relates to the voyage to Prince Edward Island. It is a single sheet listing the names of the individuals or head of the group travelling with a column for the person paying the fare, the fare itself and the payment. Two columns containing only three entries have been omitted from the transcript. One entry records that Neill Montgomery is to pay £3.11.7d of his fare at St. Johns and the other two that Neill Shaw is to pay £5.8.8½d of his fares there together with £1.4.6½d extra on the bills by which payment was made. It must be emphasised at this point that neither set of papers tell us who sailed; they only tell us who paid.

In the case of Tables 1 and 2 it is worth noting that two of the names are regularly found in two forms. The name McKendrick is frequently completely interchangeable with Hendry in Kintyre at this time and in fact Robert McKendrick signs his name as Robert Hendry in this document as having received repayment of the balance of the sum he had paid in the form of bills. In the same way McKergus and Ferguson are also used interchangeable.

There is a problem about the relationship of Table 1 and Table 2. Table 2 appears to represent the disposition of berths in the hold of the *Edinburgh*. Yet it included three berths for John Watson who had actually paid for two in the cabin and one in the hold. Archibald McEachern is credited with four berths although he apparently only paid for one. Duncan Kelly only paid for three berths but is credited with a wife and two children. Presumably the two children shared a berth. John Smith's daughter shared their part of the accommodation. John Smith himself had paid some of the fare but is not on this list with the rest of his family. Did the fact that he was £5.5.9¼d short in his payment mean that he did not sail? He may not therefore have sailed himself but sent one of his children. Robert McKendrick is credited with six berths although only two appear to have been paid for by him and one other by Elizabeth McVickar. Alexander McIlchere does not appear in Table 1 at all. John Lamont had apparently four berths but according to table 1 paid for only three. Duncan Darroch does not appear in Table 1. Iver McKay appears as having four berths full although the only McKay in List 1 is John McKay who had three berths. John Fairley does not appear in Table 1. Equally difficult to explain is the fact that Neil McGeachy, Alexander Allan, James Caldwell, Flory Sinclair and Effy Kelly, all of whom had actually paid for single passages, do not appear. It is possible that they account for some of the berths which otherwise appear to be unexplained. The other family which does not appear on Table 2 is that of Neill McKergus. He was 7/9½d short in his payment and therefore may not have sailed. Perhaps the only possible answer to these difficulties is that both lists are, for some reason, incomplete. The total numbers sailing in the hold are fifty on Table 1 and fifty seven on Table 2. If we subtract the seven berths attributed to John Smith and Neil McKergus and their families in Table 1, on the grounds that they did not sail and add the thirteen extra berths listed in Table 2, we get fifty six passengers. It is quite likely that this is the number of those in the hold who actually sailed.

Table 3, which is for the Prince Edward Island voyage, gives us extra

information about who paid for the fares. Provost Stewart who was responsible for so many of the emigrants must be Peter Stewart who emigrated later himself and became in time Chief Justice in Prince Edward Island. Peter Stewart was, like Alexander McAlester, a writer and merchant in Campbeltown and part-owner of the *Edinburgh*. The cargo was in fact cleared out in his name. Mrs. Robert Stewart was the wife of one of the owners of land in Prince Edward Island who had finally sailed out there the previous year on the *Annabella*. It had always been believed that she too had been a passenger on the *Annabella* but clearly this was not so and she avoided the experience of being shipwrecked with the passengers on that vessel. It is not clear from the Table 3 list how many of the people on it actually sailed but we may be fairly confident that most did. It will be noted that, if all those named in the table travelled, the numbers in the hold are very close to those for the voyage to North Carolina. There were twelve cabin passengers on the previous voyage, ten on this.

We know a little about the *Edinburgh* of Campbeltown and her trading and fishing activities from the Campbeltown Shipping register⁴, the herring bounty (subsidy) vouchers in the Customs Cash Accounts⁵, the Customs Quarterly Accounts for Campbeltown and a number of documents among Alexander McAlester's papers referring to repairs and insurance⁶. She was a brigantine of 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons built at Leith in 1765 almost certainly to take part in the North Highland herring fisheries under the Government's bounty scheme in the winter and to undertake general trading voyages for the rest of the year. She was fifty one feet (15.54 m.) long and nineteen feet six inches (5.94m) maximum breadth, as measured by the Customs officials⁷. The convention of the time on Scotland's west coast was not to quote the depth of a ship but to assume that the depth was half the breadth. In practice, this was seldom the case and the likelihood is that the *Edinburgh* was about nine feet (2.74m) in depth from deck to keel. She was therefore a very small ship by modern standards - the size of a not very large modern fishing boat. Yet ships of this size crossed the Atlantic regularly at this period. In 1770 and 1771 she had four owners: Peter Stewart, writer and merchant; Alexander McAlester, writer and merchant; John McAlister, merchant and Alexander McDonald, merchant. Her master from the start had been John McMichael from Southend, who was about thirty two or thirty three at the time of these voyages. He continued as master in the 1770's after the *Edinburgh* had passed into the hands of Duncan Ballantine and Company in 1774. She had a crew of eight for trading voyages and seventeen when she went to the herring fishing.

The size of these ships, however, must have put a limit on the number of passengers which they could carry on an Atlantic voyage. Table 2 provides us with some clues about how many people could be accommodated. The table identifies nineteen spaces in the hold which were presumably created by putting in temporary partitioning and bunks. Four had no passengers and one space had only one passenger. One might suggest that these spaces may have been required for cargo and for the possessions of the passengers. However, it is just possible that at an absolute maximum a further twenty

Table 1: Voyage to North Carolina; Intending Passengers

| C No | H No | | |
|------|------|---|-----------|
| 3 | 2 | Samuel Watson D' | |
| | | To 3 Births in the Cabin @ £4:10 St' each | £13 10 |
| | | To 2 D' in the Hould | 7 |
| | | To Annualrent on Bills Indorsed | 15 5% |
| | | To Commission on £25 str for Negotiating the Bills at 2½ per ct | 12 6 |
| | | | 21 17 11% |
| 2 | 1 | John Watson D' | |
| | | To 2 Births in the Cabin at £4:10-0 St' each | £9 |
| | | To 1 D' in the hould | 3 10 |
| | | To @rent on Indorsed Bills | 9 11% |
| | | To Commission on £15.. St' at 2½ | 7 9 |
| | | To Cash p'd by Alex' M'Alister | 2 2 9% |
| 2 | | | 15 10 6 |
| | | Thomas McMurphy D' | |
| | | To 2 Births in the Cabin for himself and his wife at £4:10 St' each | £9 |
| | | To ½ Barrel (freight more than his agreement | 1 10% |
| | | | 9 1 10% |
| 3 | | Mary M'Math D' | |
| | | To 3 Births in the Cabin at £4:10 St' each | £13 10 |
| | | To Com. on £5 at 2½ pc' | 2 6 |
| | | | 15 12 6 |
| | 3 | Duncan M'Lean D' | |
| | | To 3 Births in the Hold at £3:10 St' | 10 10 |
| | | To @rent due on an endorsed Bill & Commisr' | 2 8% |
| | | | 10 12 8% |
| | 3 | John Lamont D' | |
| | | To 3 Births in the Hold at £3:10 St' | £10 10 0 |
| | | To @rent on Indorsed Bills | 2 9% |
| | | To Commission on £11 at 2% | 5 6 |
| | | | 10 18 3% |
| | | John Curry D' | |
| | | To 5 Births in the Hold at £3:10 St' | £17 10 0 |
| | | To @rent on Indorsed bills | 4 10% |
| | | To Commission on £17:10 St' at 2½ per ct | 8 9 |
| | | | 18 3 7% |
| | 5 | Donald Curry D' | |
| | | To 5 Births in the Hold at £3 10 St' | 17 10 0 |
| | | To @rent on Indorsed Bills | 1 10 |
| | | To Commission on £4:14 at 2½ per ct | 2 4 |
| | | | 17 14 2 |
| | 1 | Neill M'Geachy D' | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Hold paid in Cash | £3 10 0 |
| | | | |
| | 2 | Robert McKendrick D' | |
| | | To 2 Births in the Hold at £3:10 Ster each | £7 |
| | | To @rent on Bills Indorsed | 7 5 |
| | | To Commission on £11:15 at 2½ per cent | 5 10 |
| | | | 7 13 3 |
| | 1 | John McMurphy Dr | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Cabin at £4 10 Ster | £4 10 |
| | | Arch' Smith D' | |
| 1 | | To 1 Birth in the Cabin at £4:10 Ster | 4 10 |

| C No | H No | | |
|------|------|---|----------|
| 1 | | Arch' M'Zacharan D' | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Hold at £3:10 Ster | 3 10 |
| | | | |
| 1 | | Alexander Allan D' | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Hold at £3:10 Ster | 3 10 |
| | | | |
| 1 | | James Caldwell Dr | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Hold at £3:10 Ster | 3 10 |
| | | | |
| 3 | | Duncan Kelly D' | |
| | | To 3 Births in the Hold at £3:10 Ster each | £10 10 |
| | | To @rent on Bills Indorsed | 4 3% |
| | | To Commission on £10:19 Ster at 2½ per cent | 5 6 |
| | | | 10 19 9% |
| 5 | | Neill McKergus D' | |
| | | To 5 Births in the Hold at £3:10 Ster each | £17 10 |
| | | To Interest on Bills Indorsed | 2 3 |
| | | To Commission on £5:3 Ster at 2½ per cent | 2 6% |
| | | | 17 14 9% |
| 5 | | Duncan Bule Tenant in Shanneroch D' | |
| | | To 5 Births in the Hould of the Edinburgh from Campb' to Cape Hair in America 70½ | 17 10 |
| | | | |
| 5 | | John Smith D' | |
| | | To 5 Births in the Hold at £3:10 Ster each | £17 10 |
| | | To @rent on Bills Indorsed | 5 5% |
| | | To Commission on £12 1 Ster at 2½ per cent | 6 |
| | | | 18 1 5% |
| 3 | | John McKay at Balachistuy D' | |
| | | To Three Births in the hould of the Edinb' Brigg from here to America at 70s | 10 10 |
| | | To @rent on Bills Indorsed | 1 11% |
| | | To Commission on £9:16 Ster at 2½ per cent | 4 10% |
| | | | 10 17 6% |
| 1 | | Magnus M'Kendrick Jun' in Killocraw D' | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Hould | 3 10 |
| | | To @rent on a Bill Indorsed | 2 7% |
| | | To Commission on £5:10 Ster at 2½ per cent | 2 9 |
| | | | 3 15 4% |
| 1 | | Flory Sinclair D' | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Hold at £3:10 Ster | £3 10 |
| | | | |
| 1 | | Elizabeth M'Vicar D' | |
| | | To 1 Birth in the Hold | £3 10 |
| | | | |
| 1 | | Effy Kelly Spouse to Arch' Kelly in Dalriock D' | |
| | | To one Birth in the Hold of the Edinburgh | 3 10 |
| | | To Interest on Bills | 2 10 |
| | | | 3 12 10 |

Table 2 Voyage to North Carolina: Passengers in the Hold

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 John Watson | 4 Burth only three in them |
| 2 Arch ^d McEachern | 4 Do full 2s each more than common freight |
| 3 | |
| 4 Jn ^d Curry | 5 Do Jn ^d Curry wife & three Daughters |
| 5 Vacant | |
| 6 Duncan Kelly | 4 Do himself wife and two children & Jn ^d Smiths daughter |
| 7 Robert McKendrick | 6 Do himself & family & Elizabeth McVicar |
| 8 Alex ^d McEachern | 5 Do one vacant |
| 10 Jn ^d Lamon | 4 Do full |
| 11 Vacant | |
| 12 Magnus McKendrick | 1 Do to pay the skipper 1/10% of over freight |
| 13 Duncan Darroch | 3 Do |
| 14 Duncan Buie | 5 Do full |
| 15 Jves McKay | 5 Do one of them Vacant |
| 16 Donald Curry | 5 Do full |
| 17 Duncan McLean | 4 Do one of them Vacant |
| 18 Vacant | |
| 19 Jn ^d Fairley | 5 Do |

Table 3: Account Passengers to S^t Johns per the *Edinburgh* and payment of the Freight

1771 July 9

| Passengers Names | by whom paid | cabin | hold | rate | Total | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|------|------|-------|----|---|
| | | | | | £ | s | d |
| Hugh Montgomery | himself | | 5 | 70 | 17 | 10 | |
| Neill Montgomery | Hugh Montgomery | | 1 | do | 4 | 1 | 9 |

| Passengers Names | by whom paid | cabin | hold | rate | Total | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|----|----|
| | | | | | £ | s | d |
| Joseph McLean | Prov ^d Stewart | | 1 | | 3 | 10 | |
| James Woodside | himself | | 2 | | 7 | | |
| Isabel Finlay | herself | | 1 | | 3 | 10 | |
| Alex McKay tailor | himself | | 3 | | 10 | 10 | |
| Neill McKay for | himself | | 3 | | 10 | 10 | |
| Arch ^d McKay | Neill McKay his brother | | 1 | | 3 | 10 | |
| John McVicar | himself | | 1 | | 3 | 10 | |
| Hector McShenolg | his father | | 1 | | 3 | 10 | |
| Dunc McWilliam | himself | | 4 | | 14 | | |
| Dug ^d Campbell | in part per se | | 2 | | 3 | | |
| Neil Shaw | himself as tender | | 4 | | 10 | 3 | 10 |
| Neill McCallum | himself | | 4 | | | | |
| Morr McKay | indented | | 1 | | | | |
| Mrs Rob ^t Stewart | Prov ^d Stewart | 7 | 2 | 90 | | | |
| Capt Jn ^d Colvill | himself | | 7 | 70 | 21 | 10 | |
| Jn ^d McLarty | Prov ^d Stewart | | 1 | 70 | 3 | 10 | |
| Jn ^d McGugan | do | | 2 | | 7 | 10 | |
| Jn ^d McKay sen | do | | 2 | | | | |
| Arch ^d McKenzie | do | | 2 | | | | |
| Dugald Stewart | do | 2 | | 90 | | | |
| John McKay tailor | do | | 2 | 70 | | | |
| Mr Craig | do | 1 | | 90 | | | |
| Hector McEachine | | | | | | | |
| Neil McLeonan | | | | | | | |
| Andrew Wilson | | | | | | | |
| Peter McDoogall | | | | | | | |

passengers could have been carried if there had been a severe limit on the cargo. There is reason, therefore, to be very sceptical of the figures in the "Report of Emigration to America" of one hundred and eighty emigrants on the *Edinburgh* for the voyage to North Carolina and one hundred to Prince Edward Island the following year. What applies to the *Edinburgh* is also likely to be true for the other two Campbeltown ships quoted in the same report, the *Hellen* and the *Annabella*, which were almost exactly the same size. The figure of seventy passengers quoted for the *Annabella* in the Report seems to match fairly closely the numbers on the *Edinburgh* list. As the two new lists agree very closely in the numbers to be carried, they may well provide a fairly good indication of the true number of those taking passages in these ships at this time.

References

¹ SRO: SC54/2/86 to SC 54/2/118
² SRO: E504/8
³ Report of Emigration to America from the Shires of Argyll, Bute, Ross, Moray & Nairn: Thomas Miller to the Earl of Suffolk, 25 April 1774; PRO SP54/45 State Papers Scotland Series II
⁴ CE/82/11/1 (currently in Strathclyde Archive)
⁵ SRO: E508/72/9/281; E508/74/9/164; E508/73/9/262
⁶ e.g. the insurance document preserved in SC54/2/100
⁷ E508/75/9/233 referring to 1776. Earlier papers in this series do not have the measurements.

GELSTON AND ITS EARLY OWNERS

by Richard Torrance

Gelston is a property in the parish of Kelton and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright six miles to the north-east of Kirkcudbright. Some of the earliest owners seem to have been the monks of Iona, who represented the Scotch-Irish church in Scotland crushed by King David I, with the aid of his Anglo-Norman adherents, the church and lands being transferred to the newly established church which had strong links to Rome ¹.

King William, "The Lion", granted Gelston to the monks of Holyrood sometime between 9 December 1165 and 4 December 1214, but the Abbey cannot have held these lands for any great length of time, for Sir William de Gevelstone witnessed a charter to Kelso Abbey, by Alan, son of Roland, Lord of Galloway, about the year 1217 ².

It is likely that Sir William de Gevelstone was one of the Anglo-Norman families introduced to Galloway by Roland, son of Uchtred, son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, after 1186, who were brought to Scotland to help Roland pacify and subdue his kingdom and upon whose loyalty he could rely. After Roland came into his patrimony in around 1174, he needed to populate his lands of eastern Galloway with loyal tenants, as relations between him and his uncle, Gilbert, were poor. To this end Roland turned to his neighbours in Cumberland, and Sir William de Gevelstone appears to be one of those who were tempted by the promise of land.

The next member of this family on record, was Sir John de Gemelston. There is no contemporary mention of him in the records, but of John of Gemelston, his son and heir, gave the church of Gelston to Whithorn Priory, sometime in the thirteenth century, (a confirmation of this charter, dated 1451, mentions both these people) ³. Presumably the John of Genilston who was fined £15 in 1264 ⁴, was one and the same as the last mentioned John, and he was a grandson or possibly a great-grandson of the above Sir William.

An interesting fragment of a letter of the date, 1271, narrates a dispute between Sir Thomas de Musgrave, (of Westmorland, who died about 1287), and Sir John de Balyels, anent the imprisonment of Master William of Genellstane and of Lady Stirkelaund ⁵, his sister, whereby Sir Thomas agrees to restore the money paid by the said Master William at his imprisonment at Appleby and will restore the money to Lady Stirkelaund, Sir Thomas further promises to give Sir John de Balyels 2 tuns of wine and 500 shillings ⁶. This is the first indication that the Gelston family had aligned themselves with the interests of the Baliol family.

A John of Gevelston was mentioned as a witness, on 24 May 1282, in a charter of quitclaim by Robert de Campania to Devorgilla, of lands in the parish of Borgue, and he acted as a witness to two charters to the Abbey of Holm Cultram, one, a quitclaim, by Michael son of Durand of an annual rent of one mark of silver for Mayby and Achencork, 1276x1278; and the other by Thomas, son of Andrew de Kyrconeuel, of the lands of Kyrconeuel (Kirkconnel) circa 1280x1290. In both documents he is styled "Sir John de Geveliston" ⁷.

Edward I issued a writ, dated 27 April 1296 ⁸, to the effect that no adherents of Balliol, late King of Scotland, should be allowed to remain on their English lands. The same were to be seized and inquiry made as to fraudulent alienations. The sheriff of Cumberland reported that none of Balliol's adherents in Cumberland had alienated their lands, or intromitted with the same, and amongst them was Sir John of Gevelstone who held the ward of Hoton-John for which he paid £12.6.8d. Some idea of the size and importance of this holding may be judged from the fact that the income amounted to about one fifth of the revenues so raised from the county of Cumberland, which totalled £57.0.6½d. This latter sum was dispersed as follows: £32.2.5d to the wardrobe, the rest for the Welshmens' wages 'and about the engine' ⁹.

Edward I may have known John of Gevelstone personally, or at the very least known of his loyalty by the intercession of friends with easy access to the King, for he wrote to the sheriff of Cumberland on 8 September 1296¹⁰, stating that John of Gevelstone lately gave his son Dunegall the custody of the lands of Hoton-John which had once pertained to William de Hotonis, deceased, till the heir's majority and he was in peaceful possession till the late mandate as to Scotsmen's lands in England, the King, at master John de Caen's request, commands them to be restored to Dunegall. In August of the same year Johann de Gevelstone had paid homage to Edward I and his name appears on the Ragman Roll ¹¹.

The importance of the Gelston family has largely been overlooked, but it is interesting to note that Sir John of Geveliston's name appears before that of all others on two assizes in the year 1296 ¹², in connection with succession to Elena la Zouche and the important estates belonging to the Zouche family: a third part of Mauhinton, in Wigtownshire, and parts of Girthon, Kelton, Senwick, Troqueer and Drumflet in the sheriffdom of Dumfries. John of Geveliston must have been the most important land owner in these two areas, especially the latter, and had the most intimate knowledge of the lands bounds, and, no doubt, knew the Zouches themselves. Elena la Zouche was the wife of Sir Alan (Alexander) la Zouche and the daughter and heir of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester; she was also a grand-daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway. His appointment also implies a close connection between his family and that of the Lords of Galloway. This connection with the Lords of Galloway is further borne out by the naming of the sons, Uchtred, a mark of respect to an ancestor of an immediate superior.

This son of Gevelstone was one of those present at the recovery of Dumfries Castle on 3 March 1305/6 and appears second in the list of those present, only Gilbert, son of Lord Douenaldi taking precedence ¹³. Between 29 May and 17 July 1306, John of Gevelstone was evidently second in command to William de Percy, (no doubt a son of the Percys, later Earls of Northumberland), of the garrison at Caerlaverock Castle. The garrison consisted of six of their associates, twenty foot archers and various people, for which they received £28.15.0d in expenses ¹⁴.

This last John of Gevelstone had a son Dugal, (who was known

variously as Dugal, Duncan and Dougall), who was present with his father at Berwick in 1296, when he signed the Ragman Roll, and he was also at the recovery of Dumfries Castle. He is likely to have been one of the associates in the garrison of Caerlaverock.

Dugal of Gevelstone continued the family tradition of being loyal to the English crown and supporting the Baliol family. In the spring of 1306 intelligence was received by the Baliol camp that Robert de Brus was operating in the hills along the Carrick border. Dugal de Gevelston was one of those in the army that went in pursuit of Robert de Brus. The English forces were surprised in a well laid ambush near Glentroll and were severely routed. Dugal's name appears in a list, of 30 May 1306, of people who had lost horses, killed in the pursuit of Robert de Brus between Glentruyl and Glenheur, on the army's last day in Galloway. The horses were valued at Kirkpatrick in Galloway by William de Reu, clerk, in the presence of Sir Edmund Comyn, Sir Roger de St. John, marshal of the army, Fergus McDuwyl, William de Percy and Gilbert, son of Lord Donald. The destriers, or war-horses, ranged in value from £40 to 11 marks, and it would appear that Dugal's horse was valued at the lower figure ¹⁵.

Dugal must have been known to King Edward I, and after his death, to King Edward II, of whom he must have been a contemporary. In March Of 1314/15, Dugal and his heirs received a grant, as the King's valet, for the good service of both himself and his father, of Suny Magurke's lands in Knapdale and Glenarewyle in Scotland, forfeit by the treason of John de Menetethe, a Scot ¹⁶. This John de Menetethe was, presumably, John Menteth of Ruskey, the second son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Menteth, who fought against Edward I.

Dugal de Gevelstone was active in King Edward II's service and was trusted with carrying royal letters and undertaking the King's business. On 20 June 1319 an indenture is recorded to the effect that Alan of Argyll, valet of the household, received from Stephen le Blount, keeper of the stores at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for himself, Dugal de Gevelstone his esquire, six hobellars, (light horsemen), and twelve foot of his retinue serving there, for keeping the March until 31 May 1319, in value of wine, flour and other stores, £70.16.8d. There were several letters from Alan of Argyll desiring credence for Dugal the bearer of a letter from York ¹⁷. In July of the same year letters patent were issued by Duncan de Geyvelstone attesting receipt from Stephen le Blound, keeper of the stores at Newcastle, for his twenty two days pay from 16 June until 7 July 1319, with a value of four quarters of barley at 16 shillings and one quarter of wheat at 5 shillings. Dugal appended his seal, the white wax bearing a shield charged with two chevrons ¹⁸.

Uchtred of Gevelstone, was, most probably the son of Dugal of Gevelstone, but may have been his brother. He was of an adventurous and aggressive nature, being pardoned, with assent of the Parliament at York, on 12 November 1318, for outlawry and adherence to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, along with several other people ¹⁹. Uchtred of Gavelstone was one of those who had sided with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who had, in 1312,

killed Piers Gaveston, a favourite of Edward II. This did not deter him from siding with the Earl of Lancaster once again in 1322, when the Earl of Lancaster raised another army and moved against the Despensers, but when the Earl's cause seemed to be faltering, Uchtred decided to switch allegiance and throw himself on the mercy of Edward II. When Uchtred surrendered he brought intelligence for the King which met with the Royal pleasure. He was mentioned in a pardon, dated 28 February 1322/23, of all his offences, in consideration of the good news he brought concerning the capture of a rebel, Andrew de Hartcla ²⁰. Uchtred's motive in carrying the news concerning Andrew de Harcla may also have contained a degree of revenge, for Andrew de Harcla's sister, Sarah, had married Thomas Musgrave, the nephew of Thomas Musgrave who imprisoned William master of Genellstane in 1271. The rebel Andrew de Hartcla had risen from a lowly position to become none other than the Earl of Carlisle. With his new found position he voiced his hatred for Hugh le Despencer, one of the King's favourites, whom the King had advanced to the Earl of Winchester. This hatred led the Earl of Carlisle to make overtures to the King of Scotland, but word of this reached Edward II, who occasioned Harcla's capture and trial for not assisting him, and causing Edward's defeat in a battle near the Abbey of Biland, Yorkshire. The Earl of Carlisle was hung, drawn and quartered on 3 March 1322/23. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster was defeated and captured on 16 March 1322/23, at Boroughbridge and beheaded at Pontefract on the 22nd of the same month.

Uchtred timed the shifting of his allegiance with skill and then reformed his character and performed creditable service for Edward II, for on 10 April 1323/4, for his good service, Uchtred was granted the bailliary of the forest of Whynfel, forfeit by the rebellion of Roger de Clifford ²¹. The latter was sheriff of Westmoreland and was another who had joined the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and was with him when they were defeated at Boroughbridge. He was taken prisoner on the 16th and executed, at York, on the 23 March 1321/2 ²². The only other time that Uchtred appears on the record is when the Bishop of Carlisle received a mandate, dated 2 July 1320, to cause to appear before the Justices at Westminster, William de Ribton, vicar of Clifton, to answer a plea of debt against Uchtred of Gevelston, in the amount of 14 marks ^{22A}. After the above grant of land, Uchtred does not appear on record again, perhaps he settled to the managing of his estates and the raising of a family.

The next member of this family to be mentioned is John of Genylston. His loyalty to the English kings brought him into conflict with King David II of Scotland very soon after the latter came to the throne in 1329, as the lands of Gevylstoun were granted to James Boyde by reason of forfeiture of John of Gevilstoun, a rebel ²³. It is interesting to note that Maria de Genylstoun, the wife of John, was paid 95 merks by the Exchequer of Scotland sometime before August 1329, for a precept. This payment may have been compensation as a consequence of the 1328 Treaty of Northampton, by which England officially recognised the independence of Scotland and many people of English descent living in Scotland lost their lands and

became "the disinherited" ²⁴.

Some considerable time later, on 10 April 1342, King Edward III, resident at Westminster, ordered the treasurer of the exchequer at Dublin to deliver to John of Geneleston of Galloway, who had suffered much damage and annoyance by reason of his adherence to the King, a tun of wine and ten quarters of wheat, which the King ordered the treasurer to purvey in aid of John's maintenance ²⁵. It would appear that John had lost of his Galloway estates, although he was still referred to by his Scottish land name. The loss of John Galloway's lands had caused a great decrease in his income and the revenues from his estates in England evidently required supplementing.

After 1342 we lose sight of the early owners of Gelston. Perhaps they chose a surname that has not come down to us, perhaps they remained in England and flourished or perhaps they succumbed to the black death which was spreading rapidly through the country and their line became extinct.

The heraldry of the Gelston family is interesting, partially because several examples have survived. The earliest example, a seal appended to the Ragman Roll of 1296, shows three chevrons; the next appears in the Galloway Roll ²⁶ and includes the tinctures, - *argent three chevrons sable*. By 1319, one of the chevrons had been dropped, as the seal of Dugal testifies. The most interesting example of the Gelston arms is to be found at the Abbey of Dundrennan, on a stone, the original location of which is unknown, but which may have been a lintel, or, perhaps, a decorative embellishment. This stone bears three coats of arms, those of John Baliol flanked by those of Walter, the High Steward and those of the Gelston family showing two chevrons. The stone must be of a date prior to 1313, the year in which Baliol died, and may date from the 1290's. It bears witness to the important standing of the Gelston family in the time of Baliol, when the latter received support from the English. The two chevrons on this stone have traditionally been associated with the McClellans of Bombie who bore, or *two chevrons sable*. However, all the available information would point to them being the arms of an Anglo-Norman family, who remained loyal to the English crown and supported Baliol and in consequence lost their Scottish lands. Part of the confusion has arisen because the McClellan owners of Gelston bore the same arms as the earlier owners of Gelston, - *argent two chevrons sable*, but this appears to be a case of the arms being tied to the land and may indicate that the line of the earlier owners of Gelston failed.

The first McClellan owner of Gelston was Sir John of Gevelston who was mentioned in four charters between 1420 and 1440 ²⁷.

References

¹ P. H. M'Kerlie, "Lands and their Owners in Galloway", (1878), IV, 107

² Cosmo Innes, "Liber de Calchou", (1846), p. 203, Bannatyne Club

³ J. M. Thomson, "Register of the Great Seal of Scotland", (1984) I, App.I, 20. (RMS); A. M. Duncan, "Acts of Robert I", 275

⁴ "Exchequer Rolls", I, 16

⁵ The christian name of master William of Genellstane's sister has not come down to us, nor has the name of her husband. A Roger de Stirkeland is mentioned in the records of Holm Cultram as owning Setmurthy, 1260 x 1270. Several members of the Stirkland family are mentioned in the Register of St. Bees in the 13th century.

- ⁶ "Historical Manuscripts Commission", IV, (1874), Baliol College, 444
- ⁷ F. Grainger, "Register of Holm Cultram", (1929). J. Bain, "Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland", (1881-8), (CDS),II,212
- ⁸ CDS II, 736
- ⁹ Ibid., p. 172
- ¹⁰ Ibid., p. 219
- ¹¹ Ibid., 834
- ¹² Ibid., 824
- ¹³ CDS IV, app. i,11
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ G. G. Simpson, "Calendars of Documents Relating to Scotland", V, 490
- ¹⁶ CDS III, 423
- ¹⁷ Ibid., 647
- ¹⁸ Ibid., 649
- ¹⁹ "Edward II, Patent Rolls" 1317-1321, (1903)
- ²⁰ CDS III, 805
- ²¹ Ibid., 834
- ²² G. E. Cokayne, "The Complete Peerage",III, 291
- ^{22A} "Register of John de Halton", ed. W. N. Thompson & T. F. Tout, Canterbury & York Society, 1913
- ²³ RMS I, app. I, 113
- ²⁴ A. M. Duncan, "Acts of Robert I", 529; ER I, 152
- ²⁵ CDS III, 1385
- ²⁶ "Double Tressure", viii, (1988), 10
- ²⁷ RMS II; G. Crawford, "Peerage of Scotland" (1716), 237

MICROFICHE RECENTLY ADDED TO THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Monumental Inscriptions of the Rookwood Necropolis, N.S.W., Australia. | 12 fiche. |
| 2. Monthly Army List - September 1881 | 2 fiche |
| " " " August 1882 | 2 fiche |
| " " " June 1883 | 3 fiche |
| East India Co. List 1808 | 1 fiche |
| " " " 1811 | 2 fiche |
| " " " 1821 | 2 fiche |
| " " " 1831 | 2 fiche |
| East India Register & Army List | 2 fiche |
| 3. 1881 Census Returns for Midlothian | |
| 4. 1881 Census Returns for Cheshire | |
| 5. Navy List - January 1821 | 2 fiche |
| Navy List - September 1851 | 2 fiche |
| 6. Army List - August 1853 | 1 fiche |
| Army List - January 1858 | 1 fiche |
| 7. Return of Owners of Land one acre and upwards in Ireland | 6 fiche |
| 8. 1881 Census Returns for Durham | 151 fiche |
| 9. 1881 Census Returns for Yorkshire | 500 fiche |
| 10. 1881 Census Returns for Surrey | 251 fiche |

GENEALOGY WORK IN PROGRESS

Co-ordinator: Karl Ian Ransome

Submissions received to date. This section is to inform others of substantial research being done to prevent duplication of effort. One may submit a copy of finished work to the SGS Library from where further information about the following can be obtained.

Neil R. Carstairs

Midlothian 1851 Census

Dr. Jan Sloane Gill

Sloan(e) families of Wigtownshire
1630-1900

Porteous families of West Lothian

Robert E. Glasgow

Glasgow families

Graham Hutton

Hutton families in Clackmannan, Fife,
Midlothian, Stirling

J. A. Robertson

Burgess Roll of Musselburgh 1742-1850

Miss M. A. Stewart (SGS Librarian)

Aberdour Proclamations & Marriages
1749-1854

Aberdour Deaths 1790-1854

Aberdour Port Book

J. Angus Mitchell

Dunbartonshire Hearth Tax 1691 - 92

Location of Burial Records in Edinburgh

Location of Burial Records in Scotland.

Monumental Inscriptions in Argyll

Norman Macbeth RSA

Recording Scottish Graveyards Project

Karl Ian Ransome

Perthshire Hearth Tax 1691/1692

OBITUARY

Mrs. Arthur Fife 1903-1995

Mrs. Arthur Fife, formerly Miss Hilda Mary Woodford, a founder member of the Scottish Genealogy Society, passed peacefully away in a hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah, on 5th December 1995.

The deceased was born in Sydney, Australia, 15th August 1903, daughter of Mr. William Oliver Woodford and his wife Edith Mary Dunn. She came to Scotland and in the post war years, she was in business in Edinburgh as a professional genealogist, employing assistants. She welcomed the foundation of the Scottish Genealogy Society in 1953 and was an enthusiastic member of Council from that year until 1965. She lectured before the members in 1954 on 'The Effect of Industry on Genealogical Research'. (See *The Scottish Genealogist*, 11/1, 16-18). As Miss Woodford, she went to Utah in 1966 as a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and on 16th April 1968, she married Mr. Arthur Fife, C.E., a widower with a grown up family. When our Vice-President, Mr. Whyte, went to Salt Lake City in 1969 to lecture at the World Conference on records, Mr. and Mrs. Fife welcomed him at the airport and drove him to the Hotel Utah. He later visited them at their home. Sadly, her husband died on 6th September 1976.

Mrs. Fife is survived by a brother, Mr. Raymond Woodford; a sister, Mrs. Doris Kersey and several nephews and nieces. We feel sure that members who remember her from her Edinburgh days will be thankful for her long and useful life, and join with us in extending sympathies to those relatives.

Sennachie

The Scottish Genealogy Society

Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Account

| Balance Sheet as at 30 September 1985 | | | Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending 30 September 1985 | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1985 | 1984 Restated | | 1985 | 1984 Restated |
| FIXED ASSETS | | | INCOME | | |
| Property at cost | £ 47,000.00 | £ 47,000.00 | Subscriptions | £17,003.52 | £17,397.72 |
| Equipment ^a | £ 8,365.24 | £ 8,744.30 | Investment Income | £ 1,345.12 | £ 2,164.91 |
| Books, Fiches & Films ^b | £ 73,905.12 | £ 70,647.02 | Conscient Tax Refund | — | £ 1,043.30 |
| | <u>£ 130,270.36</u> | <u>£126,291.32</u> | Donations | £ 60.00 | £ 246.00 |
| | | | Sundries ^c | £ 1,758.76 | £ 3,319.75 |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | Sales | £13455.41 | |
| Publications for Sale | £ 15,713.22 | £ 14,853.62 | Cost of Sales | £ 7379.25 | £ 8,075.16 |
| Premium Account | £ 28,358.10 | £ 25,413.90 | | | £ 3,337.45 |
| Cash | £ 261.88 | £ 438.08 | TOTAL INCOME | <u>£26,243.62</u> | <u>£27,499.13</u> |
| Gov. Stocks (at cost) | £ 2,838.32 | £ 2,838.32 | | | |
| Prepaid Postage & Electricity | £ — | £ 430.00 | EXPENDITURE | | |
| | <u>£ 47,171.52</u> | <u>£ 44,873.92</u> | Library Running Costs | £ 3,181.80 | £ 3,248.34 |
| | | | Journal (including Distribution) | £ 9,004.56 | £ 7,555.10 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | Library Refurb & Maintenance ^d | £ 848.46 | £ 3,655.00 |
| Outstanding Cheques | £3,471.93 | £ 928.66 | Postage | £ 1,462.25 | £ 1,788.00 |
| | | | Stationery, Typing, Copying | £ 604.03 | £ 1,314.11 |
| NET CURRENT ASSETS | <u>£ 43,699.59</u> | <u>£ 44,045.38</u> | Affiliation Fees | £ 112.40 | £ 87.60 |
| | | | Library Removal & Storage | £ 1,274.00 | £ 1,600.00 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>£ 173,969.95</u> | <u>£170,336.68</u> | Lecture Expenses | £ 799.74 | £ 804.70 |
| | | | Insurance, Bank Charges | £ 682.05 | £ 701.13 |
| RETAINED SURPLUS | | | Depreciation | £ 2,341.19 | £ 2,185.95 |
| Brought Forward | £ 170,336.68 | £170,167.76 | Sundries ^e | £ 2,238.82 | £ 4,342.26 |
| Surplus (Deficit) for Year | £ 3,633.27 | £ 168.92 | TOTAL EXPENDITURE | <u>£22,610.35</u> | <u>£27,330.21</u> |
| | <u>£ 173,969.95</u> | <u>£170,336.68</u> | | | |
| Glenfiddich Award | £1756.58 | £1,728.66 | RETAINED SURPLUS, (DEFICIT) | <u>£ 3,633.27</u> | <u>£ 168.92</u> |
| | <u>£ 175726.53</u> | <u>£172,065.34</u> | | | |

ROLLS OF HONOUR

by Richard Torrance

Over recent months the Society has been building up its collection of Rolls of Honour for both World Wars. The size and scope of these volumes and the amount of information varies greatly. They were originally published by many bodies wishing to commemorate those who served or fell in battle: schools, universities, industrial concerns, clan societies, banks, and local areas.

The *Bo'ness & Carriden Parishes Roll of Honour 1939-1945* gives name, address, regiment, number and date of joining and the *Union Bank Roll of Honour 1914-1918* has similar information, but only gives a place of residence rather than an address. School and University Rolls of Honour often have more information. The *University of Edinburgh Roll of Honour 1914-1918* gives: name, year of birth, details of schools attended and qualifications obtained, brief details of career, dates of promotion and details wounds and date and place of death. In addition there are many photographs. The *Roll of Honour for Aberdeen Grammar School 1939-1945* devotes a page to each person who died and gives a short biography and a photograph.

In addition to privately published Rolls of Honour, several official publications listing those who gave their life in the First World War have been produced. Initially, biographies of all fallen officers were compiled and many included a photographic portrait of the deceased. The first volume covered the period August 1914-June 1915. it was then realised that so many people were losing their life.that the task, in the form adopted, was not practical to continue. In recent years several works relating to the officers who died in the First World War have been published, these are listed below.

The ordinary soldier was not forgotten. A series of about eighty volumes have been published listing all soldiers, other than officers, who fell in the First World War, under the title of *Soldiers Who Died in The Great War*. From these volumes can be gleaned: name, regiment, number, rank, place of residence, place of enlisting and when died. The Society has all the volumes covering Scottish Regiments.

The Society Library holds the following Rolls of Honour and lists of soldiers who died in the First World War, in addition to other works of a military nature.

The Cross of Sacrifice, 3 vols., S.D. & D.B. Jarvis, 1993+.

Bond of Sacrifice, Col. L.A. Clutterbuck, 1992.

Officers died in the Great War, 1914-1919, J.B. Hayward, 1988.

Aberdeen Grammar School Roll of Honour 1939-1945, J.L. Robertson, Aberdeen, 1950.

Aberdeen University Roll of Service in the Great War, 1914-1919. M.D. Allardyce, AUP, 1921.

Arbroath and District Roll of Honour 1939-1945, T. Buncle, Arbroath.

Bo'ness & Carriden Parishes Roll of Honour 1939-1945.

Clan Donald Roll of Honour, 1914-1918, Glasgow, 1931.

Dunfermline High School Roll of Honour 1914-1919.
 Edinburgh Academy Register - War supplement, Edinburgh, 1921.
 Forfar & District in the War 1914-1919, D.M. Mackie, 1921.
 Glasgow Academy Roll of Honour 1914-1918, G.H.R. Laird, Glasgow, 1933.
 Glasgow University Roll of Honour 1914-1919, Glasgow, 1922.
 George Heriots School Roll of Honour 1914-1919, Edinburgh, 1921.
 John Menzies & Co. Ltd. Roll of Honour 1914-1919, Edinburgh, 1921.
 Loretto School Roll of Honour 1939-1945.
 Merchiston Castle School Roll of Honour 1914-1919, C.E. Edwards, Edinburgh, 1921.
 Morayshire Roll of Honour 1914-1919, Elgin, 1921.
 New Kilpatrick Roll of Honour 1914-1919.
 North of Scotland Bank Ltd. War Record 1914-1919, Aberdeen, 1925.
 Northern Assurance Co. Ltd. Roll of Honour 1914-1919, C.H. Leach, 1919.
 Roll of Honour of Members of the Writers to the Signet 1914-1919, Edinburgh, n.d.
 Royal High School Roll of Honour 1939-1945, W.C.A. Ross, Edinburgh, 1949.
 Union Bank of Scotland Roll of Honour 1914-1919, N.L. Hird, 1922.
 The Watsonian War Record 1914-1918.
 The Watsonian War Record 1939-1945, Watsonian Club, Edinburgh, 1951.

REVIEWS

Monumental Inscriptions: Avoch, Old Churchyard, Black Isle,
 researched by Alexander Gilies; compiled by John and Beryl Durham.
 50pp. Card covers. 1995. £2.50 + 20p postage (UK) Surface mail to
 Australasia 48p (air mail £1.13), USA and Canada 48p (air mail £1.01).
 Highland Family History Society Sales, c/o Public Library Reference
 Room, Farraline Park, Inverness IV1 1NH.

This work on a kirkyard of Ross and Cromarty is very welcome as we have all too few compilations of monumental inscriptions for Northern Scotland. The churchyard lies just under two miles south-west of Fortrose, in the peninsula known as the Black Isle. There are five hundred and forty nine inscriptions, numbered 101 to 649, and a sketch plan of the kirkyard. Having researched several surnames there in the past, we can recommend the work for accuracy. Descriptions of the stones are as recommended in John Rayment's *Notes on Recording Monumental Inscriptions*, 4th edition, revised by Penny Pattison.

Among the many names recorded are Camerons, Davidsons, Frasers, Jacks, MacDonalds, MacIntoshes, MacKenzies, McLemons, Skinners and Sutherlands. There are a surprising number of people surnamed Patience, a name which Dr. G. F. Black, in his *Surnames of Scotland* (New York, 1946 and reprints), describes as "a rare surname" used also as a baptismal name for both sexes. the inscriptions include people who died in places far

removed from Avoch. Alexander Munro, drowned in the wreck of the *S. S. Tararua*, off Waipapa Point, New Zealand, 29th April 1881, aged twenty seven, is recorded. Among others is David Gladstone Phillip, born in 1879, who died in Duluth, Minnesota, USA, 3rd April 1936. The work is well indexed.

Members of the Highland F.H.S. have also compiled books on monumental inscriptions for Easter Suddie, Fortrose, Killearnan, Kilmuir and St. Clements (Dingwall), all in Ross and Cromarty and for Geddes, in Nairn. Some others are in preparation. Inquiries to Lucille Campey at the Farraline Park Library. *Sennachie*

Heraldry in Local Government: Notes for executives, artists and designers. Edinburgh: Lyon Office, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT. £1

This ten page illustrated booklet should be compulsive reading for elected members of the new unitary local authorities which come into force in April. The advice of executives is sometimes spurned and enormous sums of public money is often spent commissioning meaningless logos.

Heraldry is a highly decorative and unique branch of graphic design which combines all that is best in local history and tradition. This well produced pamphlet, drawn up by Sir Malcolm Innes, Lord Lyon; Mrs. Elizabeth Roads, Carrick Pursuivant of Arms and Dr. Patrick Barden, Chairman of the Heraldry Society of Scotland, explains the changes which will be desirable after the new unitary local authorities come into existence in April.

The pamphlet is not without interest to genealogists and others interested in heraldic design, as it shows just how charges can vary according to the interpretations of herald painters, provided they conform to the official blazon. Nine different styles are shown for a lion rampant. The booklet, obtainable from the Lyon office is a bargain. Further advice, if needed, can be obtained from the Lyon office. *Donald Whyte*

From Edinburgh Courant - 1782

June 24 'Private Intelligence from London - House of Commons'

On the second reading of the Marquis of Graham's bill for the act of restraining the people of the Highlands of Scotland from wearing the tartan plaid, dirk and philibeg, Sir Philip Jennings Clerk said, he had promised, and pledged himself to oppose the bill; but on enquiry, he found the laws at present in being, only restrained the people from wearing their old national dress in the Highlands, and did not prevent their wearing it in England, or any other part of the British dominions. His intention, therefore could not be answered by opposing the present bill; for whether it was passed into a law or not, the Highlanders could appear in England in that indecent dress, to the great terror and temptation of their wives and daughters. The bill was then read a second time and passed.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Ancient Heraldic Tracts | Sir James Balfour |
| Records of Dysart (Extracts) | |
| The Cross of Sacrifice 1914-1919 Vol. 3 | S.D. & D.B. Jarvis |
| Index to Surnames in 1851 Census for Banffshire Vol. 3 | Indexer M. Shand |
| Tombstone Inscriptions Geddes Churchyard, Nairn | |
| M. I.'s Suddie Burial Ground, Black Isle | comp. J. & B. Durham |
| M. I.'s Kilmuir Burial Ground, Black Isle | comp. J. & B. Durham |
| M. I.'s St. Clement's Kirkyard, Dingwall | S. Gilles & J. McColl |
| Aberdour & Burntisland in Old Picture Postcards | E. Simpson |
| Dict. of Scottish Church Hist. & Theology | ed. N. M. & S. Cameron |
| The Lang Toun - Kirkcaldy Past & Present | ed. J. House |
| Edinburgh & Leith P.O. Directory 1962-63 | |
| The Whalers of Dundee 1750-1850, Part 1 | D. Dobson |
| Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers 1937 | |
| Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers 1941 | |
| Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers 1947 | |
| Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers 1951 | |
| Laing MSS Scottish Exchequer Records (Inventory) | |
| Exchequer Presenter of Signatures 1704-1874 (Inventory) | |
| Exchequer Auditors Office 1708-1848 (Inventory) | |
| Exchequer Pipe Office 1708-1834 (Inventory) | |
| Exchequer K. & L.T.R. Office 1837-1930 (Inventory) | |
| The Book of Dumbartonshire Vol. 1 County | J. Irving |
| The Book of Dumbartonshire Vol. 2 Parishes | J. Irving |
| The Book of Dumbartonshire Vol. 2 Illustrations | J. Irving |
| Our Ancestors | comp. R.A.A. Kreteinger Douglas |
| "The Manuel Family" of Airth, Stirling | comp. G. Manuel |
| The Mariners of Angus 1700-1800, Part 2 | D. Dobson |
| Colquhoun - Calhoun | T. W. Camfield |
| Emigrants & Adventurers from Moray & Banff, Part 1 | D. Dobson |
| The Sinclairs 1664-1992 - A Family History | comp. T. Middlemass & R. Wilkie |
| The Southern Collection | B. Patrick |
| The Medical Directory 1920 | |
| The Greenock Directory 1957 | |
| Inverness Burgh Directory 1960 | |
| Company & Business Records for Family Historians | E. D. Probert |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 1 | W. Bower |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 2 | W. Bower |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 3 | W. Bower |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 4 | W. Bower |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 5 | W. Bower |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 6 | W. Bower |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 8 | W. Bower |
| Scotichronicon Vol. 8 | W. Bower |

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|--|---|
| Reformed by Bishops | G. Donaldson |
| The Piper in Peace & War | C. A. Malcolm |
| The Monks of War | D. Seward |
| Motherwell & Wishaw Directory 1957-58 | |
| Understanding Old Photographs | R. Pols |
| The Sheddans of Lochie | J. E. McIntyre, A. D. Shedden & K. G. Young |
| Jacobites of 1745, N. E. Scotland | F. McDonnell |
| Emigrants & Adventurers from Orkney & Shetland, Part 1 | D. Dobson |
| Poll Books c.1696-1872 Directory to Holdings in G.B. | |
| | J. Gibson & C. Rogers |
| The People of Lowmay & Crimond 1696 | E. M. Riddell & P. McWilliams |
| A Northern Commonwealth - Scotland & Norway | G. Donaldson |
| Chambers Scottish Guides, S. E. Scotland | K. Woolnough |
| Directory of Irish F. H. Research No. 18 | |
| Scottish Studies No. 31 | ed. A. Fenton |
| Croft History, Isle of N. Uist Vol. 2 | B. Lawson |
| To the Promised Land (100 years in N. Zealand) | |
| | comp. R. Gibson & J. Gower |
| List of Members - The Dialectic Society | |
| The Cadet Branches of the Maitland Family | |
| Cleghorns in Edinburgh | R. A. Gilbert |
| Agnew of Lochnaw | Sir C. Agnew |
| Hands Across the Water Proceedings of 6th Annual Conference of S.A.F.H.S.(1995) | |
| Moffat - 17th to 20th Century | J. I. Boyd |
| Grange, ABD 1694-1702 Kirk Session Register | |
| | transc. D. Merson, M. & N. Wallace |
| Dunfermline Clockmakers | J. & M. Norgate and F. Hudson |
| Directories of Paisley & Renfrewshire 1828-32 (in one volume) | |
| "1599" Bishop's Bible | |
| The Bengal Obituary (reprint) | |
| Cordiners of Glasgow | W. Campbell |
| Edinburgh & Leith P.O. Directory 1943-44 | |
| Debrett's Peerage & Baronetage 1995 | ed. C. Kidd & D. Williamson |
| Ryland's List of Merchant Exporters of Iron, Steel, Tin-plate, Metals, Hardware and Machinery | |
| Parish of Stoer, 1841-1891 Census | |
| The Taylor Family (USA) reprint | S. A. H. Taylor |
| King and Queens of Great Britain (Chart) comp. A. Taute illus. R. Squire | |
| Travels in Search of an Ancestor | G. T. Walker |
| The Scottish Office, 1919-59 (SHS) | |
| Boundaries of Counties & Parishes in Scotland | H. Shennan |
| The Poor Law Magazine & Parochial Journal, 1890 | ed. J. A. Reid |
| Chronicles of Lincluden | W. McDowall |
| P. O. London Directory, 1958 | |
| Webster's Royal Red Book & Boyle's Court Guide, 1937 | |
| Emigrants & Adventurers from the Lothians, Part 1 | D. Dobson |

NEWS IN BRIEF & EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| 15 March 1996 | Friday - Scottish Farmer's Diaries - Alexander Fenton, C.B.E. |
| 18 April | Thursday - Jewish Ancestry - Harvey Kaplan. |
| 01 May | Wednesday - Visit to Mary King's Close, Edinburgh - John Wilson; 6.55pm prompt, at the City Chambers. |
| 22 May | Wednesday - Visit to Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh, 2.00pm - Angus Mitchell. |
| 22/23 June | Hillingdon F.H. Society at the 1996 Middlesex County Show; details below. |
| 17 - 24 July | Atholl Festival and Genealogy Workshops, Pitlochry; details below. |
| 27 July - 4 August | Clan Gregor Society Gathering, Killin, Perthshire; details below. |
| 14 September | Saturday - The 7th 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 closes 5.30pm. |
| 15 November | Friday - Women in Scottish Family History - Lesley Diack. |

Visits

Member planning to visit Mary King's Close in May, should note that the cost is now £4.00 per person, payable on entry, to Julie Coxon, our Syllabus Secretary, 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.

Clan Gregor

The Gathering of the Clan Gregor Society will take place in Killin this year from Saturday 27th July until Sunday 4th August with a varied programme. Tours, Ceilidh, Highland Games and Conference. Anyone of the name MacGregor or Sept names are welcome. Further details from the Society Secretary at; "Mo Dhachaidh", 2 Braehead, Alloa FK10 2EW, Scotland. Tel: 01259 212076 (evening) or E-mail xtg019@cent1.lancs.ac.uk.

Atholl Festival and Genealogy Workshops

Genealogical workshops are to be held during the Atholl Festival again this year, these will be in the Westlands Hotel, Pitlochry and will be led by one of our Society members, Mrs. Rosemary Bigwood, the noted Genealogist and Lecturer on Scottish family history; course Director is Vivien Stapylton-Smith, who has run these successful courses for four years. Further details from: The Atholl Festival, 22 Atholl Road, Pitlochry, Perthshire PH16 5BX.

The Internet

If you have access to a computer and modem, contact the Society on the Internet, at our own World Wide Web Homepage at <http://www.taynet.co.uk/users/scotgensoc/> where details of the Society and its aims are given, there is also the facility to become a member or renew your subscription "on line", this is cheaper and quicker than by post. Also now on our Web page is our sales list and an order form. You can send queries, letters, etc. by E-mail at, scotgensoc@taynet.co.uk.

Hillingdon F. H. Society

Are hosting a Family History Fair at the Middlesex County Show over two days, 22/23 June 1996. There will be eighteen Societies and trade stands represented in the Middlesex History Centre Marquee and there is a history competition for various age groups of children. Further details from Mrs. Gill May. Tel: 01753 885602.

Clan Forrester Society

The Society which was formed in 1968 and which has been inactive over the last two years, due to the illness of the founder Colin Forrester, was reformed at a meeting on 9th December last, efforts to trace the membership records are being made. Any former members or anyone wishing to join the Society should write to Stan Forrester, Kishorn, Strathcarron, Ross-shire IV54 8XA.

OBITUARY

SIDNEY CRAMER 1911-1996

The death occurred at Peacock Nursing Home, Livingston, on 6th January, of Sidney Cramer, who initiated correspondence in the *Edinburgh Evening News* in the spring of 1953, the result of which was the foundation at 13 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh, (the home of the late Rolland J. B. Munro), on 30th May that year, of the Scottish Genealogy Society.

When in business at Dundee and later in Edinburgh as an alterations tailor, Sidney devoted much time to recording monumental inscriptions. His collections respecting burial grounds in and around Dundee, were incorporated, with suitable acknowledgement, in the four volume *Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions in Angus*, edited by Alison Mitchell and published by the Society, 1979-1984. Other collections for several counties were donated to various libraries, including the Scottish Genealogy Society. In 1973 he was elected A Fellow of the Society of Genealogists.

Of Jewish extraction, part Russian and Lithuanian (his father became a naturalised British citizen in 1909), Sidney was an accomplished violinist and also played the trombone. He served in the Seaforth Highlanders, the Cheshire Regiment and later in the Royal Artillery and when in India, played in the Viceroy's orchestra. Following some mountain warfare and a bout of tropical fever, Sidney was partly disabled and had a nervous breakdown. At one period, he played the trombone in the band of Jack Hylton (1892-1965). He became strong in his Jewish faith but it was through the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints that in the post-war years, he became interested in genealogy.

Donald Whyte

QUERIES

- 2477 **ROXBURGH** Robert Roxburgh, son of William Roxburgh and Agnes Paterson b. Maryhill c.1881; m. Jessie Craig, Auchinairn 18 July 1904. Son William b. 1905 and other children later. Very interested in further information about Robert, (my great uncle), his family and wish to contact any descendants. *Georgina Roxburgh Harris, 15 Abbey Rise, London, Ontario, Canada N6G 1Y8.*
- 2478 **WRIGHT/GEMMEL** William Wright m. 1897 at Blythwood, Glasgow, Jane Park Gemmel, d. 1920 West Kilbride. Issue, Janet Wright b. 1902. Any information to *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2479 **BAXTER/CROW** My great-grandfather Blair Baxter, b. Longforgan, Perthshire 13 June 1820. Son of Robert Baxter and Margaret Crow, m. Longforgan, Perthshire 20 March 1803. There were six brothers, James, George, William Mather, John and David Kermach; and four sisters, Margaret, Betty, Ann and Cecilia. Blair Baxter came to Australia c.1854 and in 1863 m. Betsy Greig Don in Brisbane, Queensland. Betsy, dau. of Moses Don and Ann Kerr of Dundee, Angus, who m. 10 June 1811. Betsy had five sisters, Mary, Ann, Martha, Marjory and Jean, and two brothers, James and Francis. Betsy's mother Ann d. July 1860, her father Moses d. November 1860. Any information regarding the above, or descendants, to *Mrs. E. M. Healy, 2/2 Zahel Street, Carina, Brisbane 4152, Queensland, Australia.*
- 2480 **MATSON/SHILLINGLAW** Margaret Matson m. William Shillinglaw 3 Sept 1843, St. Ninians Parish, Stirling, by minister of Free Church of Scotland. Marriage also recorded St. Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh 19 Sept 1843. Margaret, dau. of Andrew Matson, blacksmith in Stirling. Margaret and Richard's dau. Agnes Shillinglaw b. c.1844, d. 20 July 1920, Edinburgh; a cousin F.? S. Matson, informant of her death. Margaret Matson Shillinglaw d. c.1845, shortly after Agnes's b. Richard went to America, leaving Agnes to be raised by Matsons in Stirling. Information on Matson and Shillinglaw families and descendants to *Jean S. Ridley, 4825 W. Old Farm Circle, Colorado Springs, CO. 80917-1004 USA; ore-mail, jeanridley@aol.com.*
- 2481 **HUNTER/GARTSHORE/JOHNSTON/STOCKS/RICH** Alex. Hunter b. c.1850 SCT; m. c.1871 SCT (Isa) bella Gartshore b. c.1852 SCT. Child, John Barre Hunter (family connected to Coal Mining Barre Co.) b. 1873 MLN., m. c.1898 Aberdeen, Elizabeth Duncan Gartshore b. 1877 LKS. Children: James b. 1900 Aberdeen SCT., m. Toronto 1928, Isabel Steen Johnston; John Gartshore, b. Huron, ON., Canada 1910 m. Toronto 1939, Ethel Mary Stocks; Jean Allison Hunter, b. 1912, Goderich, ON., m. 1932 Toronto, Gilbert Pinney Rich. Any information to *Lorne A. Turner, Box 1025, 14 Russell Hill Road, Bobcaygeon, ON., K0M 1A0, Canada.*

- 2482 **WOOD/CARMICHAEL/McKAY** My great grandfather was a grocer and lived near Milnathort in Kinross-shire. My great grandparents had a son Robert, who married Catherine McKay in 1868. Any information regarding the above would be appreciated. *Mr. R. J. Wood, 3 Kingfisher Road, Worle, Weston-Super-Mare, Avon BS22 8UX, England.*
- 2483 **MILLAR/FERGUSON/WATSON/SCOTT** David Millar b. Aberdeen? m. Margaret Ferguson b. Aberdeen?, m. 24 May 1907, Uddingston. Resided at "Sherwood", Hepburn Gardens, St. Andrews, Fife 1940/45. Children: David b. c.1913; Nora b. c.1915; Fergus Ferguson (my grandfather) b. 3 March 1917, 53 High Street, Dunfermline. He m. Adeline Anderson Watson, b. 8 August 1920, 753 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen, m. 16 August 1941 Cornwall. Children: Colin; Fergus (my father)); David; Douglas; Ian; Maureen, all b. Aberdeen. They emigrated to Australia c.1963. My grandmother's parents, Andrew Watson, horse carter, and Annabella Scott, m. 27/29 August 1899, Newhills Church, Woodside. Believed had twelve to fifteen children. Colin emigrated to Canada; Bella and Effie believed still reside in Aberdeen; my grandmother Adeline Anderson Watson was youngest. Any information or descendants contact *April Millar, Unit 3/9 Crowle Grove, West Lakes Shore, SA. 5020, Australia.*
- 2484 **SHEARER** Archibald Shearer m. Margaret Murray 1763, East Kilbride. Children: Christian 1768; Archibald II 1774; John 1776; William 1778; Gavin 1780, all b. in Glassford. Archibald II m. Ann Wilson 1794, East Kilbride. They had fifteen children, in 1810 they moved to Shotts. Nine children emigrated to Canada and one to USA. Wish to communicate with anyone interested in Shearers in Glassford. *Ray Shearer M.D., 505 West 4th Street, Toppenish, WA. 98948, USA.*
- 2485 **BRUNTON** John Brunton b. Newbattle Midlothian c.1714, m. Janet Cowie or Cowan. Children b. at West Calder: Janet 1750; Grizzel 1752; Thomas 1754; Alexander 1756; Thomas 1759, bapt. 15 June 1760; Jean 1761; another Jean b. 1768 St. Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh. Janet may have m. Peter Muir at St. Cuthberts, 6 April 1771. This family moved to Ulster? The second Thomas is my third great grandfather, he m. Mary Wilkins 1789, Halifax, Nova Scotia, he was a house carpenter. By 1789, he changed his name to Brenton; all his children used this name throughout their lives. Seeking information on Brunton and Cowie families and above children. *Richard Brenton, 43-1900 10th Street South, Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada VIC 1T5.*
- 2486 **WILSON** James Wilson bapt. 14 March 1779, Dunbar; son of Grieve Wilson and Christina Ronaldson, m. Dunbar 1775; other children: George bapt. 17 Aug 1777; Christina 15 Oct 1780; Ann 14 Sept 1782; Margaret 18 July 1784; Mary 9 July 1786; George 25 April 1788; Peter 5 June 1791. Christina m. Thomas Haig of East India Company's Naval Service, dau. Agnes m. Rev. James Smellie of Innerwick. James Wilson m. Emma Bayley from Burnham, Bucks c.1828/29. His

- father and grandfather George were merchants in Dunbar. James was a wine importer, had a partner called Haurie, with a business in Jerez, Spain. James and wife resided there 1830's, returned to Dunbar by 1845. James d. and buried Dunbar 24 Dec 1851. His brother Dr. Peter Wilson was in 1828, in charge of Civil Hosp. Gibraltar and was "a tower of strength" during Jerez cholera epidemic, 1834. Any information to *Daphne Chevous, 4 Pink Lane, Burnham, Slough SL1 8JU, England.*
- 2487 **DAVIDSON/RUSSELL** Archibald Davidson m. Helen Hayes Russell 1912, Nairn. Issue: David; Eleine; John; Helen; Archibald; Alister; Kathlene, all b. at Dyke, MOR. Any information to *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Moteuka, New Zealand.*
- 2488 **CADDIES** Looking for information on the Caddies families of Ayrshire and their descendants. Several Caddies (Caddows) families first appear in Saint Quivox, Ayrshire c. 1820. Census and death records state that the older family members were b. in Ireland, exact location not stated. Will gladly exchange information and would like to contact any living descendants of these Caddies families. *Claude and Jean Wrathall, 915 North 83rd, Seattle, WA. 98103, USA.*
- 2489 **HARRISON** Hatters of Edinburgh, Richard Harrison and wife Jane Wilson? Richard d. 1848/55, Jane d. 1855/71. They had at least two children, Richard b. c.1824, also a hatter, m. (1) Ann Sutherland; (2) Margaret McPherson; and Helen b. c.1830, m. John Clark, coachman, 1848, later moved to Glasgow. None of Richard/Jane's or Helen/John's children in OPR baptism index, non conformists? Any information to *Mrs. Tanya O'Dea, "Llandilo", 13 Dickson Avenue, Croydon, NSW 2132, Australia.*
- 2490 **HOWIE/BICKERSTAFF** Robert Montgomery Howie b. 23 Aug 1863, Kilwinning, Ayrshire; (son of John Howie and Sarah Brydon, m. 21 Jan 1841, Irvine, Ayrshire) m. Isabella Bickerstaff (b. 9 Aug 1868 at Eastwood) 23 Aug 1889 in Neilston? Isabella, dau. of David Bickerstaff and Isabella Chalmers, m. 3 Sept 1858, location unknown. Any information regarding any of the above to *Peter and Doreen Brooks, 39 Rebecca Drive, Selly Oak, Birmingham B29 6TP, England.*
- 2491 **BROOKMAN/BUCHANAN** James Brookman, lawyer with R. and J. S. Haldane, Edinburgh and wife Annie Buchanan, dau. of James Buchanan of Balafuil Farm, Strathyre, PER, lived at 18 Gardner's Crescent, Edinburgh in 1875. Would welcome any information about ancestors or descendants of this couple. *Catherine St. John, 966 Inverhouse Drive, Unit 401, Mississauga, Ontario, L5J 4B6, Canada.*
- 2492 **MILLER** Helen dau. of William Miller and Margaret Menzies, b. Crieff, Perthshire Oct 15 1809. m. Duncan Drummond in Crieff, Apr 28 1829. They had thirteen children: Duncan; Alexander; Margaret; William; Elizabeth; Ann; Ellen; James; Janet; Mary; Catherine; Isabella; Peter, all were born in Otonabee County, Upper Canada. *Harry Mercer, 201-1838 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G-1N1, Canada; or 75262.1663@compuserve.com.*

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

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

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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