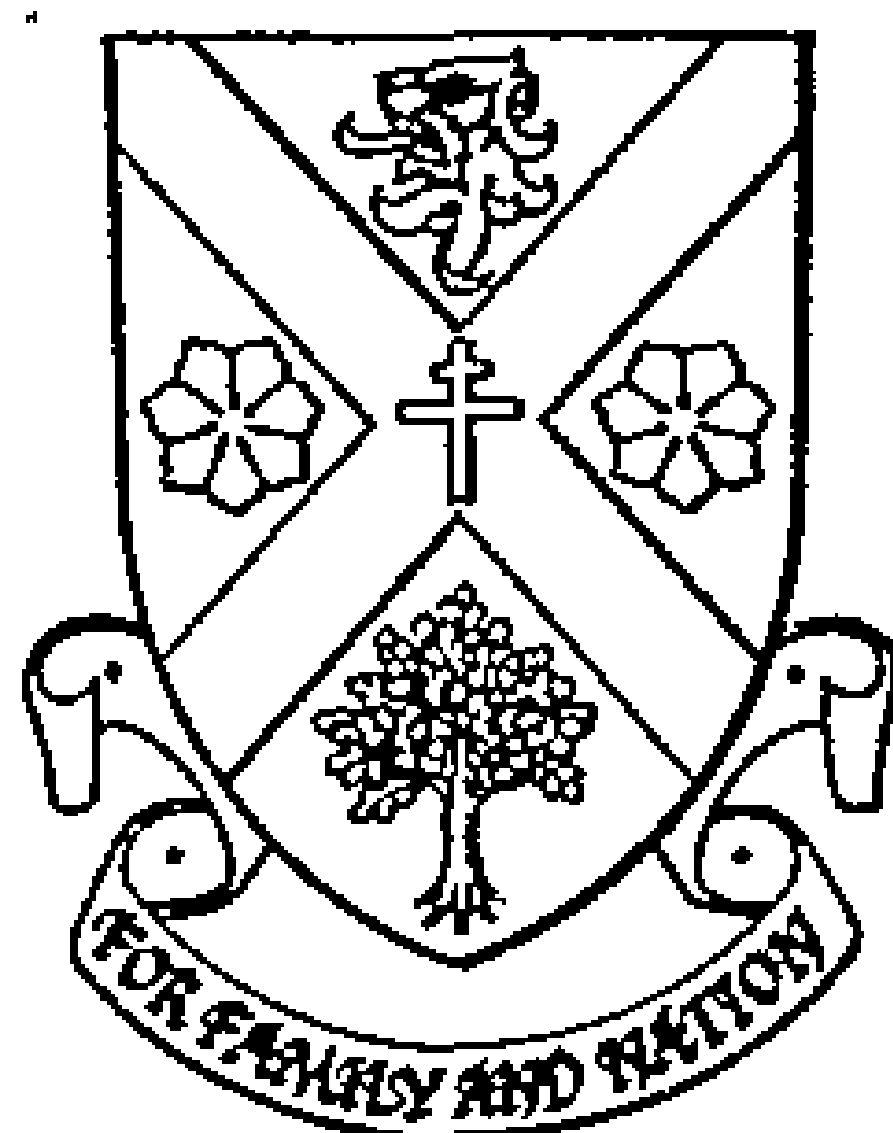


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on a Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

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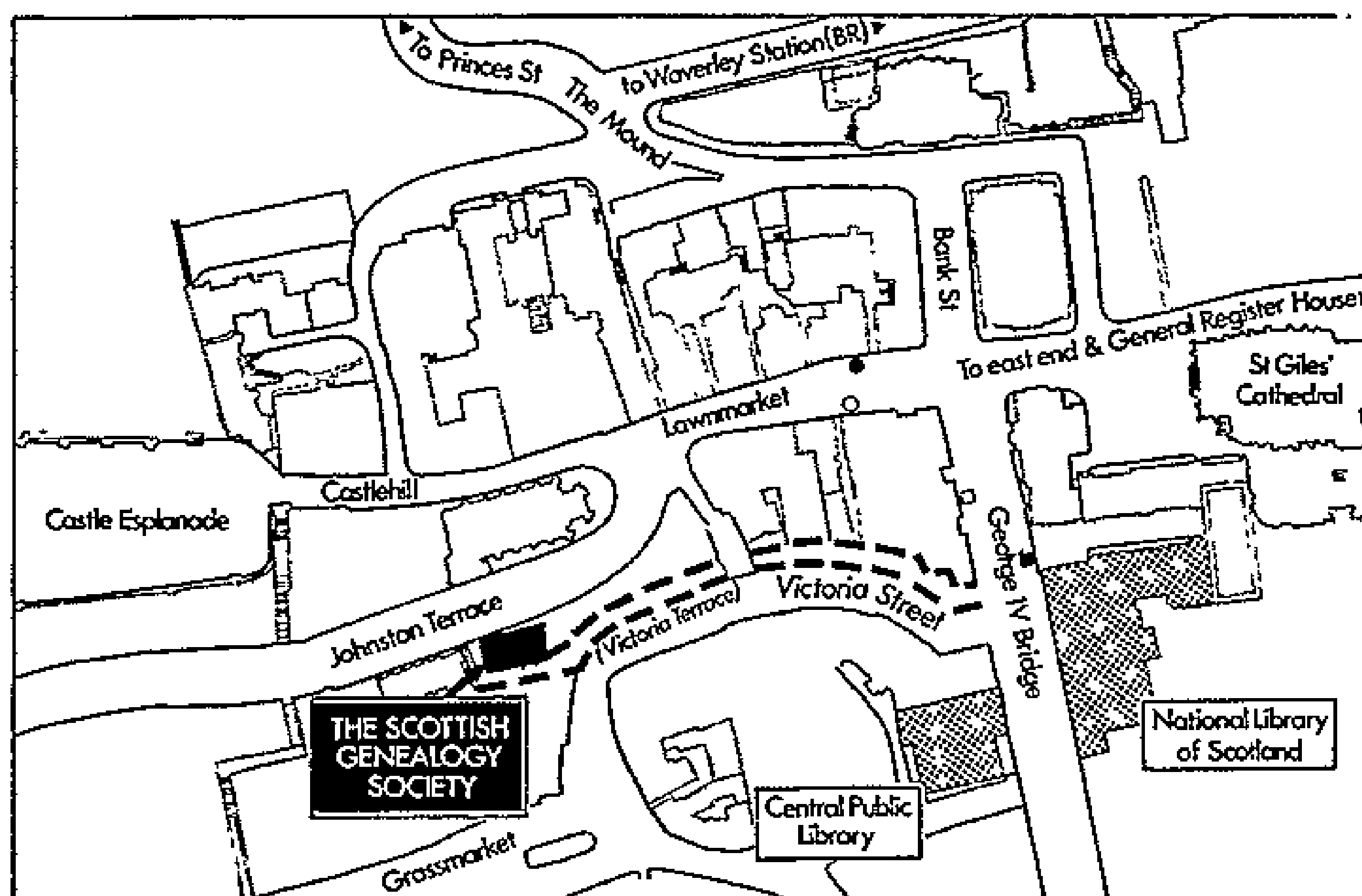
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THE DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT STIRLING (1790-1878) 'DIVINE ENGINEER' OF METHVEN AND GALSTON

by Professor Graham T. Reader; Canada

The Reverend Robert Stirling DD (St. Andrews), Father of the Church of Scotland invented a type of hot-air engine about 1815 which today still bears his name and remains the subject of worldwide interest, scientific investigation and engineering development¹. In recent years those involved in 'Stirling Machine' research and development have become increasingly interested in the persona of Robert Stirling². Many others around the world are becoming interested in this 'Divine Engineer' because of his engineering exploits³ or because he may be part of their family roots. Robert's family were from the Dunblane area of Perthshire a place connected with 'Stirling' history for many centuries. Indeed the Stirling families of Scotland can trace their ancestry back to the twelfth century Walter de Striueling⁴ and they have produced a remarkable collection of famous men and women over the last nine centuries. Not surprisingly their family history is pretty well documented. Other than a veritable profusion of favoured first names which can lead a historian to distraction at times it would seem, therefore, that in the search for Robert Stirling all that has to be done is to consult the vast array of documents dealing with the Stirling families and their myriad achievements.

Researchers doing so will be disappointed, not by the contents - which are fascinating - but the total lack, with one minor exception, of genealogical or historical material in the Stirling archives dealing with the now famous 'Robert'. Nevertheless, some have stated unequivocally that Robert was descended from the Dunblane branch of the Stirling family³. Of course there never was a 'Dunblane' branch although many of the marriages and baptisms involving the Stirlings of Kier and their cadets of Kippendavie and Ardoch are recorded in the Dunblane parish registers. Sadly, the assertion that the Reverend was related to the Kippendavie branch is also unproven - if only it was true! Most certainly the descendants of Robert were somehow connected to the Ardoch branch of the Stirlings but the family papers of the Reverend's 'Stirlings' state that they were not originally Stirlings at all but MacGregors⁵.

The name MacGregor, McGregor, McGrigor and McGruther, a known MacGregor alias, crops up several times in the family genealogy of Robert's descendants and family but to date no evidence exists in the form of registry entries or similar to prove these family stories of the original link. Nevertheless there is positive proof that some MacGregors did indeed use the surname Stirling during the time their own name was outlawed⁶. But that is another story.

However, all is not lost because largely through the tremendous efforts of Matthew Stirling⁷ (1909-1981) a great-grandson of Robert, much of the genealogy of this particular 'Stirling' family can be pieced together. Moreover, the recent technical biography by Sier of Robert Stirling and James Stirling is also full of very useful details (see footnote 3). Yet the puzzle is far from complete. What is clear is that many members of this

'Stirling' family like their illustrious namesakes made many significant contributions to the society in which they lived be it in Scotland, England, South America or wherever. But like they say - these are other stories.

Robert Stirling was born ⁸ the second son of the farmer Patrick ⁹ Stirling (1754-1820) and Agnes Stirling (1756-1827) ¹⁰, on 27 October 1790 at the farmhouse of Cloag near Methven. His older brother Michael (1786-1819) and younger brothers, other than James, Patrick (1795-1817), and Henry (1803-1836) stayed at the farm, never married and didn't enjoy particularly long lives. His eldest sister Isabel (1787-?) died in infancy. His other sisters, Elizabeth (1793-1854) and Agnes (1796-1839) like the three other brothers lived at Cloag and didn't marry. Elizabeth actually died at Perth where she went after the farm changed hands for the Stirlings were only tenants. Robert went off to University, or more accurately Universities, Edinburgh, Glasgow and maybe St. Andrews. He didn't graduate or matriculate as it was called then because he wasn't capable but probably because there was no requirement to do so. Sier and Edelman have provided very useful details about Robert's university time.

Robert was fascinated by things mechanical all his life but his passion was the Church ¹¹. This captivation of mechanical engineering was shared by his younger brother James (1800-1876) who became the main player in the development of the hot-air engine and an engineer of international repute and influence. His impact on the Victorian world of engineering deserves at least one book if not more. James graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1813 ¹² and Sier has also found evidence that he undertook further studies at the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He served an apprenticeship and after dabbling in the Cloag farm eventually became a full time engineer eventually going to the Dundee Foundry ¹³ which he made famous as manager and co-owner. James married Susan one of Hunter sisters in 1837 and died childless in Hill Street, Edinburgh in 1876. Susan died a year later. Some of her letters are in the Scottish Records Office manuscripts collection and she published at least two novels.

Robert entered the Church of Scotland in 1816. Licenced by the Presbytery of Dunbarton 4 July 1815 ¹⁴ he was appointed as the second charge at Kilmarnock under the patronage of William, Duke of Portland, 19 September 1816. Here he must have met Jane Rankin (1800-1892) the eldest daughter of the eleven children of William Rankin and Jean Mackay. They were married at Kilmarnock on 19 July 1819. In 1824 Robert was transferred to first charge at Galston. the previous Minister, George Smith DD. (1748-1825) had held the position for some forty six years. He was a hard act to follow and the immortal poet Robert Burns mentioned him several times in his poetry. Dr. Smith was an outstanding speaker. Over fifty years later when Robert was still at Galston and he had become Father of The Church of Scotland his standing in the parish was even higher than Dr. Smith's.

At Galston, Robert and Jane produced a family of remarkable achievements. The first son Patrick (1820-1895) a giant of a man in more

ways than one was to become the most famous railway engineer of the late Victorian period. One of his famous eight foot single locomotives of the Great Northern Railway can still be seen today in the National Railway Museum at York and as early as 1895 Uruguay issued a commemorative stamp in honour of his engines. Patrick married Margaret Laird (1825-1903) in Glasgow in 1854 and they had a sizeable family of five sons and four daughters. three of the girls, Annabella (1858), Jane (1859-1863) and Margaret Laird (1861-1863) all died in infancy at the place of their birth, Kilmarnock and their son John Laird also died young. All the surviving sons were to become leading locomotive engineers of their day and adventurers. But more of that later.

In all Robert and Jane had five sons and two daughters, namely Patrick as previously mentioned; Jane (1821-1915) who died at Ayr, unmarried; William (1822-1900) who married Maria Dolores Inclan and died in Lima, Peru; Robert (1824-1889) who married Jane Thomson and died at Ashford in Kent; David Stirling (1828-1882) who married Agnes Fairlie and became the Minister of Craigie and a well known orator; James (1835-1917) who married Emily Fuller and secondly Jessie Foord and also died in Ashford in Kent, and lastly Agnes (1838-1917) who married John Hunter of Dalmellington and died in Horley in England. Jane became a well known person in Galston and was heavily involved in Church matters but also appears to have helped her brothers with some of their engineering problems.

William Stirling (1822-1900) appears to have inherited his father's fascination not only for engineering but also astronomy. It is said that the Reverend Robert was an expert mechanic at producing telescope lenses out of glass bottle bottoms and this must have fired the imagination of young William whose book on astronomy "New Theories on Astronomy" was published in 1906 six years after his death by a leading scientific publishing house¹⁵. William was a civil engineer who worked in Peru and Chile on railway construction. His last work being the design and construction of the Tocopilla line for the Anglo-Chilean and Nitrate Railway Company. he married Maria Dolores Inclan and their daughter later returned to England¹⁶ His life and times in South America are still to be fully documented.

The third son Robert Stirling (1824-1889) was an adventurer extraordinary. A noted civil engineer he was to become the friend of Queens and Governments. He made the round trip from Britain to Hawaii several times with his wife and cousin Jane Rankin Thomson (1828-1884). No mean feat in those days. He was involved in great construction projects in the Hawaiian Islands including the reconstruction of the famous Iolani Palace during King Kalakaua's reign. As Minister of Finance he was in the Royal cabinets of Kings Kamehameha V and Lunalilo and a member of the Hawaiian House of Nobles. He was the only non-American in Lunalilo's cabinet and the single voice against the ceding of the Pearl River (Pearl Harbour) lands to the USA¹⁷.

David (1828-1882) Robert's fourth son became like his father a Minister of the Church of Scotland at Craigie. He married 3 Jan 1862 Agnes

Marie Fairlie (1832-1925) and all three sons, Robert (1862-1952); James Fairlie (1864-1951) and David Edward (1867-after 1948?) became engineers practising their profession in Peru and Chile. The two daughters of David and Agnes, Agnes Maria Fairlie (1866-1897) and Jane (1868- after 1915) both married. Agnes died in Calcutta obviously having inherited the wanderlust of her family. The youngest son James (1835-1917) became a well known locomotive engineer in Scotland and England and married twice, first Emily Fuller and then Jessie Foord. He too, died at Ashford in Kent where for many years he was a JP. Robert's youngest daughter Agnes (1838-1917) maintained the engineering tradition when in 1860 she married John Hunter the manager of the foundry at Dalmellington which was not far from Galston. After John's death she eventually moved to the London area and died at Horley in Surrey. Shortly before she died she sent a copy of her father's original English 1816/7 patent application to a leading engineering journal of the time so that it could be used in centenary celebrations of her father's work. This particular patent had not seen the light of day for almost a century.

At least four of Patrick's (1820-1895) five sons became engineers but all stayed in England and after apprenticeships with their father at the Doncaster Railways works went on to hold high positions with a number of different Railway companies. Patrick Jr. became a leading member of Doncaster's social and political society and eventually became Mayor of the then bustling and busy town. Many of Patrick's family including himself are buried at Doncaster where schools, streets and housing complexes are still named after him. Of Patrick Jr.'s offspring, Harold Laird (1893-1955) carried on the engineering tradition and for many years worked on the Indian railways becoming the Chief Engineer of the Southern Indian Railway at Trichinopoly. He and his wife Mona Wallace had one daughter Joan Chrystal who was born 6 Oct 1918. Harold and his family retired to England and he died at Fleet 3 Dec 1955.

Patrick's son Matthew Stirling (1856-1931) the father of the noted genealogist Matthew Stirling (1909-1981) whose papers are in the Society's library is one of the railway engineering's unsung heroes and the engineering feats he achieved with the Hull and Barnsley Railway although considered by many as outstanding have largely gone unrecognised by a wider audience, as yet. Matthew, the engineer, after the death of his first wife Emily Pratt, married a Scot of Danish heritage, Karen Theilmann of Hull. Patrick's youngest daughter Jane (1867-1923) married Septimus Beevor of London and like almost all families of the day had to bear the loss of one of their sons in the first World War.

The Stirling family's engineering heritage goes back even further than Robert for the Divine Engineer's grandfather, Michael Stirling (1709-1796)¹⁹, is credited with inventing a rotary threshing machine¹⁹ which for over forty years was used to process all the corn on his farm at Gateside of Glassinghall near to Dunblane²⁰. Thus for over two hundred years the family of the Divine Engineer produced engineers of some prominence. It was Michael, apparently, who told his children that his father Robert

Stirling (c. 1665- after 1731) was actually a son of a MacGregor Chieftain who when in the service of the Stirlings of Ardoch - a cadet of the famous Kier family - had been adopted by the Stirlings to protect him against soldiers looking for the outlawed MacGregors. This is the only piece of actually recorded evidence directly linking the family of the Divine Engineer with the MacGregors although there is a considerable amount of circumstantial evidence pointing towards such a connection. Most certainly, in the many annals of the Stirling families there is no mention of the Stirlings of Methven. To add more spice to the mystery when Matthew the genealogist asked his uncle James about their ancestors he was told to take a look at the portraits in Holyroodhouse!

There are a thousand stories to be found and told about this remarkable family of farmers many of whom became men of international reputation and fortune. In later generations many retired early to enjoy the good life of gentlemen of independent means. Many of Robert's cousins also travelled the world and rose to great office in their chosen profession especially medicine and law, whilst some remained in engineering. Overall not a bad record for descendants of a tenant farmer and in the same league as their more illustrious namesakes. But the search continues.

Through the help of many societies and individuals worldwide and none more so than that of the Scottish Genealogical Society, I have over many years been able to start piecing together the MacGregor-Stirling story. However, any errors in the above article are mine alone and I would be pleased to hear of any that I may have made. Equally I would be happy to receive any information readers may have on this family and to share what I have already collated. It is interesting to note that tens of books, in English, Italian, Russian, Japanese and Chinese, have been written about the Stirling Engine and almost two thousand technical papers published. Each year there is a major conference on the subject in the USA and every two years an International Conference devoted purely to the Stirlings' machine - the next one Italy in 1997. Developed in the twentieth century for use in space, in automobiles, submarines and even artificial hearts it is perhaps fitting that the latest application - coming from the Dutch company NV Philips - is a machine for freezing bull sperm! I am sure Robert's farming father would have approved.

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- ⁵ See for example "The Stirling Memorandum", D. Whyte, Highland Family History Society, No. 9 pp 14-17, Jan 1984.
- ⁶ For example, OPRs for parishes in Perthshire and Stirlingshire.
- ⁷ The papers of Matthew Stirling - an unindexed collection in the SGS Library.
- ⁸ Born 27 Oct 1790 and Baptised 31 Oct 1790 - OPRs, father named as Peter. On Robert's death certificate father's name given as Patrick.

- ⁹ Also referred to as Peter. The name Patrick and Peter being used interchangeably in Scotland up to the mid-19th century.
- ¹⁰ Patrick and Agnes were cousins.
- ¹¹ "History of Galston Parish Church", A. Garnder, Paisley 1909.
- ¹² James is identified in the Matriculation albums and his father is identified.
- ¹³ Memorandum in Dundee Library Archives.
- ¹⁴ "Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae", H. Scott, Oliver & Boyd, Edin. 1920, Vol. 3 pp40-41.
- ¹⁵ E. & F. N. Spon of London and New York.
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- ¹⁷ "The Hawaiian Kingdom" by Kuykenall.
- ¹⁸ "In Search of Stirling", H. C. M. Edelman, pp6-11, Announcer, Vol. 23 No. 1 Feb 1969.
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THE INTERNET & FAMILY HISTORY

by Ben Duncan; Spain

The Internet is a very wide ranging system without any central owners or control. Millions of people use it, many of them with similar interests to you. It is probably the quickest way to get information, of all types, and has a tremendous coverage connected to genealogy sources and information worldwide.

Some time ago the main thrust of Family History Research was based on a pencil and paper approach, still an important and basic need. Microfiche and other systems came in, then computerised records at home, with some societies, also our own NRH sources in Scotland using computerised systems. It would appear everyone is now "Surfing The Net." Not a term liked by many, nor indeed understood. Whatever it is called, it is all relatively simple and an excellent way to get to the nub of matters in a quick and interesting way.

Surfing the Internet has indeed wider implications. There are many articles on the Internet itself, seek and you will find. For most of us forget the jargon, it is just getting 'on line'. All service providers and software houses should supply detailed, easy to follow guides. In our immediate and future forays worldwide, electronic mail and file transfer are the basic parameters used in Family History matters.

Basic Requirements.

A home PC or Mac computer, with a modem, and current software is the base. Many people use Brothers Keeper, PAF, Family Tree Journal and other software including Windows programs for their own Family Tree's and have done for years, others have gone further and are now "On Line". It is only a matter of time before local libraries and your local genealogy society are able to provide information from the Net direct to members and the public. Most universities, many society and other bodies are already able to do this, and a rapidly growing number of home users.

With a computer linked to the telephone network by a modem you can get results quickly and cheaply. You need to have a 'server', a company, club, or organisation to make the link between you and the worldwide services, or the Internet.

Costs

One of the best ways to get good service at reasonable cost is to join CompuServe. In Britain this will cost you about £6.50, per month or \$9.50 equivalent elsewhere. There are other excellent servers, many people have their personal favourites but in the main the principles are the same. Costs do not vary a lot and often depend on the services provided and where their links are. CompuServe has its own very wide range of services, including a Magazine, besides providing the link to The Internet and wider horizons from and to most places in the world.

There are hundreds of Forums on every subject within CompuServe but let's stick with genealogy and related matters for now. A Forum is a place for people with similar interests to voice their opinions, ask for help, seek information, provide replies and generally keep in touch with like-minded folks. It is like posting your message on a giant noticeboard, rather like in the local shop window. For instance you could ask, what is the Internet and what can it do for me? You will get replies, succinct, informative and the odd strange one.

Roots

However, for Family History matters a major Forum on CompuServe is ROOTS, as you might reasonably expect dealing with genealogy, and many related aspects. To get there you need suitable software in your computer, WinDos or WinCim are but two such programs. As a member of CompuServe or other 'server', you enter your details, and the local phone number you want use to enter the system, frequently a local call is all that is needed. The software dials the number, logs on, gives your membership details and Personal Code/Identity number, all unseen by anyone else and safeguarding you all along the way. The first time you go on line there are many helpful files you can read, upload or retrieve back to your own computer. Then read at a later stage when not connected to the phone line, which costs you money just as any phone call does. A long time on line is not necessary! There are specialised off line readers, information grabbers and all sorts of programs which will do a lot of the work for you and keep your costs down. Back to Roots.

You log into ROOTS and Join the Forum. This doesn't cost you anything extra. In your monthly Membership you get a fair amount of free time on the system and the Internet. Normally about five hours. After you have joined the Forum, Roots or any other, you can post your questions to ALL on the Forum. SYSOP'S, system operators, are on hand to help if needed. The Forum is subdivided into sections to make it easier to get to the people you want to hear from. Your question may be very similar to those you would ask to be printed in a Genealogy Society magazine. All necessary procedures are clearly laid out in the documentation and the software Help facilities. Keep the message short and to the point.

Searches

Suppose you want to see if anyone knows where your G-G-G Uncle, George Reid, settled in America and if he has any descendants. The format is similar to any search. You look up America, and to split it down a bit address

it to the section US Surnames N-S. Your question heading might initially be "Reid 1850's N.York?" In the body of the message you can spell out what else you know, or think may be the pertinent links. Keep it short. Then offer to exchange or share information with interested parties. Sign off with your own name and a location so people can place you and provide more helpful answers. When you sign as <Edith. Edinburgh> then people will know you have ready access to direct information in Edinburgh but they can help with ideas relating to another source. Or indeed suggest you contact Jamie X, in Edinburgh, as he has related search interests.

After a few days, very often in only hours, you may get a few or many replies. If these are made to the Forum others can see the replies and add to them or provide related clues. These 'Threads' can be seen by any interested parties on the Forum and a picture can build. One may suggest ship sailing records to New York with passenger lists on file at XYZ. Someone else may pick up this thread and say many people from that period went to settle near NY and may have worked on the railroads. Files on this are available from ABC. Another could come up with his G-G Father was a John Reid whose father was a George Reid who came to the USA in 1856 from Auchtermuchty. Presto! You may have a link? Private replies come by E-mail and are for your eyes only'. So you have the benefits of an open Forum or private communications as you wish.

Software

When you exchange anything other than simple text or E-mail files, you will find much of this type of genealogy material is sent using GEDCOM. Either over the network you are using, or as of old, on a floppy disk. There are many aids to most effectively using the services on the Net variously called information grabbers, off line readers, or something similar. These types of software are commonly used, again you can get all the information you need about them once on line, and get into the Forum on such matters. One such software package I have found useful is NavCIS, in several upgraded versions. Currently this is v.1.76 and sits nicely on top of WinCim, using the same information you have already entered, but extending the speed and scope to a much greater degree.

Automation

Phone costs were mentioned as an item to watch, these software packages can help a lot in this direction. With NavCIS for instance you may have prepared, say four, brief replies to E-mail you had received and you want to get an item out of the library plus ask another question on a Forum. This is preprogrammed into the software. Just like putting your replies and requests in an out tray. You press a button and connect with the service automatically. All outgoing and incoming actions are performed and you get the file you asked for plus any new E-mail waiting for you in your mail box. So perhaps four or five items transferred in each direction. This will probably all be done in under a minute on the phone line, so not a big item if you can get access with a local phone call! Larger files of course take longer and if you start moving graphics or pictures around in colour then be sure you have a fast and efficient modem and system. The average hobbyist

however will find that going on line at the cheap rate times, say twice a week, is less than the cost of a bus fare to the nearest reference library.

Clan Donnachaidh

I have been helping to set up a computerised Family History Archive, for the Clan Donnachaidh Society at The Centre & Museum, at Bruar in Scotland. This is to extend the aims of the Society and will have a fuller archive of all related material, books, records, and individual family histories on file as more information comes in. It is a huge task but directly links to overall aims and provides a living bridge to Clan Members worldwide. This computerised part of the archive will initially include Robertson's, Reids and Duncan's, being the largest groupings numerically. The Roys, Inche's, McLagan's, Stark's, MacRobert's, Collier's, Donachie's, McInroy's and many others with Clan links will follow once the system is up and running, hopefully with any teething problems ironed out.

Responses

To see if there was any interest in this idea I put out a few calls on the Roots Forum on CompuServe, to Canada, America and other countries. I was inundated with replies, offers of help, files and the support of many people. It turned out that there is a Robertson Marriage Register, compiled and supported by a member of the Forum. A huge source of information aimed mainly at the last century. A Duncan Surname Society also came to light. They have 600 researchers in America alone compiling details on a County by County basis. Hundreds of individuals with information. A really active body of people worldwide, perhaps you will find the same with your searches, almost certainly so. There is a very active UK/Ireland Section of the Forum and they are right up there with the best there is. There are quick and direct links to Australia, New Zealand, all parts of the world really, which may be of special interest to you!

Workshops

Some time ago, I was fortunate enough to attend a week long class, or workshop, on Genealogy at the SGS Library and Family History Centre in Edinburgh. This was under the expert guidance and direction of Rosemary Bigwood and Arnold Morrison. It was very interesting, most informative and gave the class the opportunity to visit many sources and repositories. Information was gained on many aspects, from land maps, to NRH itself and Archives in Stirling. Perhaps a forthcoming workshop will include a computerised - Roots section?

The resources of the SGS Library and Family History Centre were also at our disposal and we could get hands on experience with microfiche and film records and the books and files in the library. All good reference material. Plus a lot of help and encouragement from all the staff members and helpers. In 1993 only a couple of us in the workshop were using computers at home. I'm sure the story would be different today, even if the basics are the same and need to be known, to fully utilise the electronic pencil.

Give the Internet a try! You will find everyone very friendly and helpful.

MIGRATION IN THE PAST:

Some key results from the Residential Histories Project.

Colin G. Pooley and Jean Turnbull

Department of Geography, Lancaster University

During the past two years, most family history magazines and related journals have published information about research into life-time residential histories being carried out at Lancaster University¹. The aims of the research were to collect a large database of residential histories from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries and to use these data to extend our knowledge of the pattern and process of migration in the past. Family historians and genealogists were asked to provide detailed information about the residential histories of ancestors born between 1750 and 1930. By September 1995, we had received information on 16,091 individuals who undertook 73,864 separate moves. These data were provided by 1,483 respondents drawn from all parts of the country. we are extremely grateful to all the family historians and genealogists who took the time and trouble to complete and return all our forms. Full results from the research project are in the process of publication².

This is the first time in which information collected from family historians and genealogists has been used in a large scale academic research project. It has thus been essential to assess the validity of the data by comparing cross-sections of information with the British census of population at selected dates. Overall, the data are of good quality, representing many hours of detailed and careful research. However, there are some predictable, and mostly inevitable, biases. A combination of the objectives of most family historians and the limitations of sources available means that the data set provided is biased towards men, females account for around one third of individuals recorded, towards those who eventually married and had children, and to those who lived into old age. The very poor and those who lived in some larger cities are slightly under-represented in the data set, and some short-distance moves within settlements are almost certainly missing. Inevitably, reasons for migration in the more distant past are often based on conjecture. However, none of this invalidates the data set and known biases can be taken into account in interpretation.

Somewhat reassuringly, the general pattern of migration within Britain which emerges from the data is consistent with existing evidence from aggregate census based studies³. Most moves were either within one settlement or to nearby settlements within the same region, migrants to larger towns were mostly drawn from the surrounding area, and only London consistently attracted migrants from all parts of Britain. There are, however, two respects in which the data shed important new light on the British migration system. First, despite the obvious social, economic and cultural differences between British regions, which might be expected to produce different patterns of migration, the process of migration was remarkably similar in almost all parts of Britain. The most distinctive British region was Highland Scotland, which due to its particular economic, social and political history, experienced a much higher rate of long distance

migration than other regions, but elsewhere most movement was relatively localised. Although distance from London did influence the amount of migration to and from the capital, long distance migration in all parts of the country was dominated by movement to and from the metropolis.

Second, the assumption that rural to urban movement dominated the British migration system in the past is not substantiated by the data. Overall, movement up the urban hierarchy accounted for only 17.6% of all moves, and this was almost exactly matched by migration from large to smaller settlements, 17.1%. The vast majority of moves were circulatory within and between small settlements. Over time, the relationship between movement up and down the urban hierarchy did change: movement to larger towns exceeded migration to smaller places until about 1880, but thereafter there is consistent evidence of counter-urbanisation and in the twentieth century, movement down the urban hierarchy was more important than migration from small settlements to large. Although migration did clearly contribute to urban growth in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, rural to urban movement was a relatively small proportion of total lifetime migration experiences.

Although throughout the study period, most people moved over short distances, over 50% of all moves were less than 10kms., the proportion of long distance moves within Britain (over 100kms.) increased in the twentieth century and the mean distance moved rose from around 35kms. in the nineteenth century to 55 kms. in the twentieth century. However, it can be suggested that these increases lagged behind changes in transport technology, ease of movement and reductions in travel time and that attachment to particular communities and regions has continued to be important despite very significant changes in communications. Variations in migration experiences by age, gender and family grouping were also much less than might have been expected. The most common experience was movement as part of a nuclear family group with males and females moving over similar distances. Although short distance moves were dominant for all groups, longer distance migration was more common among migrants and those with higher incomes, especially professional occupations. Unskilled and agricultural workers tended to move over very short distances.

Reasons for migration were similar for most groups, with migration for work related reasons and marriage dominant, but the relative importance of these reasons changed over time. People tended to move for a wider range of reasons in the twentieth century and housing related moves became particularly significant. These trends could reflect genuine changes in opportunities for migration, but they may also be due to an under representation of short distance housing related moves in the more distant past when information is more limited. Before the twentieth century, women were less likely than men to move for employment reasons, more likely than men to move on marriage, and in all periods, women were most likely to move for family reasons, often to care for a relative.

In summary, the rich data collected from family historians confirms some assumptions about migration in the past, but challenges others.

In particular, the analysis of longitudinal data, which links together all moves over the life course, enables the process of rural to urban migration to be placed in a broader perspective and emphasises the extent to which there was considerable stability in migration experiences over time, between regions and between different groups of the population. Much more can be written about the detailed pattern and process of migration in the past from the rich data provided by family historians. This brief article has simply outlined some key findings and, hopefully, has demonstrated the ways in which the information provided by family historians has aided the re-interpretation of migration patterns and processes since the eighteenth century.

Notes

¹ Supported by research grants from the Nuffield Foundation and the Economic and Social Research Council (grant no. R000234638).

² C. G. Pooley and J. Turnbull "Migration and urbanisation in North-West England: a re-assessment of the role of towns in the migration process" in D. Siddle (ed.) *Migration, mobility and modernisation in Europe* (Liverpool University Press, forthcoming, 1996); C. G. Pooley and J. Turnbull "Long-run migration trends in British rural areas" *International Journal of Population Geography*, 2 (forthcoming, 1996). A book arising from the research is in preparation.

³ For instance, D. Friedlander and R. Roshier "A study of internal migration in England and Wales" *Population Studies* 19 (1966) 239-79; R. Lawton "Rural depopulation in nineteenth century England" in D. Mills (ed.) *English rural communities* (Macmillan, 1973); C. G. Pooley "Welsh migration to England in the mid nineteenth century" *Journal of Historical Geography* 9 (1983) 287-305. For a review and bibliography of migration studies see C. G. Pooley and I. D. Whyte (eds.) *Migrants, emigrants and immigrants: A social history of migration* (Routledge, 1991).

RESEARCHING THE CHILDREN OF THE MIST

by Richard Macgregor

Now that the brouhaha of "Rob Roy" and "Braveheart" are well behind us, until the video release of course, it seems a good time to consider briefly what the MacGregors really were up to during Rob Roy's lifetime. I mean, from a genealogical point of view, what can we find out, what are the difficulties and, perhaps, some of the rewards of searching for MacGregors in the period 1670-1750 and beyond.

Readers may be aware of the MacGregors' problems in the century and three quarters from 1603, when, as a dispossessed and nameless clan they were largely treated with contempt by those in authority. A brief summary for those who are unfamiliar will, I hope, be forgiven.

The root of the MacGregors' troubles lay back in the dim mists of the 13th to 15th centuries when, over a period of time, they failed to secure charters of the ancestral lands of Glen Orchy and Glen Strae from the King, who granted charters to the MacGregors powerful and increasingly influential neighbours, the Campbells. The consequence of not securing the ancestral lands meant that members of Clan Gregor were ousted from their holdings

and drifted slowly eastwards until they were to be found as tenants across the whole spread of Perthshire from Rannoch to Breadalbane.

In 1602, a rather badly judged bit of quasi-mercenary action against the Urquharts brought to a head the growing resentment against the Clan. As virtually his last act before leaving Holyrood to become James I of England, King James VI of Scotland approved an Act of Parliament abolishing the name of MacGregor on pain of death. Subsequent acts offered branding for women and children and effectively made it legal to kill any MacGregor and keep his property.

Not all the landowners and lairds were out to do the MacGregors down and many clansfolk took on the names of their local landowner to disguise the fact that they were MacGregors. To this day, there are so many sept names of the Clan simply because some aliases were never changed back. Officially those called MacGregor were allowed to use the name legally from 1775 but by this time many had no doubt decided it was easier to stay with the new name. The famous academic Gregories of Aberdeen were of MacGregor descent and there is a well known story of Rob Roy visiting one of the family in an attempt to get them to come 'out' in the 1715 rebellion. The Gregors were in fact relations of Rob Roy.

It is obvious that MacGregors who moved to the larger towns from Aberdeen south tended to retain their aliases, although there are always exceptions. However, in the 18th century, MacGregors in the Highland areas tended to use their own names, reserving the aliases for use on official documents.

The situation is complicated because the Proscription on the use of the name was lifted in 1660 by Charles II at his restoration to the throne, but re-imposed by William of Orange in 1692 for services not rendered to him by MacGregors. In practice this latter Proscription was not enforced with as much rigour as the first. If the story were as simple as one of emigration and then stability it might be easier to work out more about Clan genealogy, but, not surprisingly the whole picture is cloudy, and the further back we go, the cloudier it gets.

For example, there is documentary evidence that there were MacGregors in Strathspey by the latter half of the 16th century, (see Fraser *Lairds of Grant*, 1883 vol 1) and the Chief of the Clan, Alistair MacGregor, in 1592, gave a bond of man-rent (Fraser, op cit.) to the Laird of Grant, or rather, Grant of Freuchie as he was then. No doubt this bond was partly effected because MacGregors and Grants claimed kinship going back to the early medieval times though as far as I am aware, no-one has shown the real nature of this kinship claim. Also, if tradition is to be believed, there were MacGregors in the Deeside glens by 1500. There does not appear to be much documentary evidence for this claim, though they were certainly well established in the area by 1633 as contemporary documents show (see for example Michie, *Records of Invercauld* 1908 pp 63-64). In the graveyard at Kirkmichael, Banffshire, a gravestone rather helpfully records a connection between a family in that parish and their origin at Stronfearan on Loch Tay

side, showing that there was movement over quite large distances at a period in time when schoolchildren were once told that no-one moved around!

It will be appreciated that the area of MacGregor genealogy is a cross between a minefield and a large haystack. Nevertheless, it is possible to find a way through it all with persistence, patience and a bit of luck. Knowing the records and where to look for particular types of material is crucial, and I shall briefly describe some of the materials which help to develop a family tree for individual MacGregor lines going back into the 17th century.

In many parishes the OPRs tend to die out before 1750. It is always valuable to check lists of witnesses just in case some new material is contained there. It is always worth checking too if there are death registers in the OPRs, for obvious reasons, for MacGregors this can be extremely important as the death entry may record the MacGregor name, unavailable elsewhere. Talking about death, Monumental Inscriptions are vital but they need to be looked at, not just taken from transcripts. For example, Patrick Baine of Monzievaird was a MacGregor - how do we know? The MacGregor arms are incised on his tombstone! (see Mitchell *Monumental Inscriptions of South Perthshire*, also cited in the John MacGregor WS Papers GD50 at the Scottish Record Office).

Wills and testaments are a vital resource but for MacGregors, it is necessary to remember to look under possible aliases, such as Drummond, Stirling, Campbell, Erskine, Grierson and so on.

Estate documents can be very productive if the ancestor lived under a landlord where papers are well preserved. The Grant papers GD248 at the SRO contain many documents relating to MacGregors on the Grant's lands. There the MacGregors were using the alias Grant, not surprising, or somewhat obviously Gregorach, which the Government omitted to ban! However, in many cases the alias McGregor was appended. Two other families - the Willoxes and the Callums after 1775 turn out to be MacGregors, as seen in a shoemaker's bill of 15 September 1778, started in 1776 as the account of Thomas Callum and finished with the signature Thomas MacGregor (GD248/234/5/30 preserved at the SRO).

Other important sources are Registers of Deeds, particularly the frustratingly partly indexed register of deeds itself. In that, for example, we find a Testamentary Deed of the Rev. William Gordon (MacGregor) who died in 1788 at the reputed age of 101, leaving all sorts of bequests to various grand nephews and their children (RD3/247/pp82-84).

Going back into the 17th century, the Registers of Deeds can give valuable family information especially when witnesses are noted such as "Patrick McGregor 5th lawful son of John McGregor of Delavorar, Alexander McGregor 6th lawful son" (GD181/54). There is also a lot to be gained from Registers of Sasines, those for Caithness show a McGregor Coachman in the 1670s at Thurso!

Sometimes it is necessary to apply a bit of lateral thinking to the

problem of tracking "aliased" McGregors and it is not an uncommon approach to try the Holmesian method that when you have eliminated the impossible what remains must be the truth. For example, not to be ignored are the church records other than the registers of births and marriages, and sometimes deaths. The Session minutes can sometimes be a goldmine of information particularly in the case of illegitimacy. With MacGregor ancestors and seemingly impenetrable aliases it is often necessary to start from some basic assumptions and prove them right or wrong. So, in the period, 1690-1710 say, one can identify possible individuals, find any records of interest for the period, then knock off those individuals with any name who can be proved not to have a connection. Other details can be gleaned by making guesses. For example, your ancestor was a saddler, you know his wife's name, from whom did his son learn the shoemaker's trade - was it his father's father, or his mother's father and so on?

What the Clan Gregor Society tries to do is collect family trees from as many families as will submit them. On a few occasions the results can be surprising and distant cousins can be connected. One of the most dramatic stories of recent years started when I was contacted by a McGregor living on the east coast of Scotland. His ancestry was traced back to a James McGregor born about 1825 in Kirkmichael, Banffshire, but there was no sign in the parish registers of the child's birth. In the 1841 Census, James and some other children were living in the house of Janet Fleming. A search of the wills (Sheriff Court of Banffshire, 1831 SC2/40/3) for the period and parish indicated that Charles McGregor JP, no less, had had a number of children by one Janet Fleming, "his party" and that James was one of these.

The part of the McGrigor family to which Charles belonged was an old established and well connected one, who, as can be proved by reference to Register of Deeds material, Tombstone Inscriptions, documents in the Gordon Papers and so on, trace their ancestry back to the first accepted MacGregor ancestor of the line of Roro in Glenlyon.

This summer the Clan Gregor Society is holding an International Gathering at Killin from July 27 to August 5. This Gathering which is equally intended for those abroad as for those at home who carry the name MacGregor, or any of its septs, will no doubt include some who claim descent from Rob Roy, or from his brother, or from his cousin, since great numbers of clansfolk have stories in their families claiming such descent. Strangely enough despite a large number of proven descents to the present day, often through one of the fourteen, so it is said, children of Rob Roy's son James Mor, a Jacobite double agent who died poverty stricken in France in 1752, no-one seems to know who is the male heir to Rob Roy's line. Two brothers who disappeared to the United States last century, if they had children, would be the main branch of the family. Rob Roy's descendants currently run to over fifty sheets of computer print-out but the Society is more than delighted to hear from any Clan Gregor genealogist, whether supposedly connected to Rob Roy or not. Further information can be obtained from our Secretary at: 2, Braehead, Alloa, Clackmannanshire FK10 2EW, Scotland.

A NO NON-SENCE MAN

by Gregory Lauder-Frost F.S.A. Scot.

Many of us could be forgiven for thinking that Scottish history only really got off the ground during the 17th century. So often we are told of this or that famous person or stately pile, yet closer examination shows they date from the corrupt 17th century or later. Centuries of Scottish history and glory pre-date the Union of crowns - the great feudal past contains real heroes and characters of interest who played full parts in the nation's destiny - whose families held great estates and lived in ancient castles and pele towers.

One such person was Henry Lauder, Lord St. Germaines, Lord Advocate of Scotland. Henry was the son of Gilbert Lauder, procurator, a Burgess of Edinburgh, and his wife Isobel Mauchane. Gilbert himself was a brother of Sir Robert Lauder of Bass, that formidable stronghold off North Berwick. Henry Lauder became an Advocate and Member of the Scottish Parliament. He was appointed, on the 13th January 1538, one of the first five Senators to form the new College of Justice - under the title Lord St. Germaines. Later, he became King's, then Queen's Advocate and a Member of the Privy Council. When Mary of Guise arrived at Edinburgh, 17th July 1538, to marry James V, Henry Lauder was deputed to officially welcome "The Queenis Grace" to Scotland in the French language. In 1542 he voted for the appointment of the Earl of Arran as Governor of Scotland and was a Commissioner for holding Parliament 1544-48.

Under Henry Lauder an innovation was made in the law of treason, which introduced an element of extreme severity into that branch of Criminal Jurisprudence with which the King's Advocate was then specially concerned. The penalties for treason were then already sufficiently harsh. But in 1540 there took place the trial and forfeiture of Robert Leslie, a dead traitor. The mode of procedure, in this trial after death, was described by the legal writer Ormond, in 1883, as "repulsive". The body of the accused was raised from the grave and produced at the bar of the Court. Doom was pronounced over it, in presence of the dead man's heirs, who were cited to appear for their interests, and save, if they could, their estate from forfeiture. But, even at that early period, the Courts were not altogether superior to the voice of popular censure. There were murmurs against what had been done, and those who had most reason to fear lest the law of treason should some day reach their own families, were the very persons to whose complaints the Crown could not be entirely indifferent. It was decided that the procedure at Leslie's trial must be ratified and approved by Parliament. The King's advisers well knew that, however angry individual members of Parliament might be, none would dare openly oppose the wishes of the Crown. On the pretext, therefore, of a desire to govern with the advice of the Estates, James directed that the subject should be brought under the notice of Parliament. On the 10th December 1540, Henry Lauder, in the King's presence, explained to the House what had been done in Leslie's case. He stated that in consequence of murmurs which had reached the King's ears and "for stanching of sik murmure" the King desired the Estates to consider the subject, "that his Grace may have sensement of Parliament, quhidder

that he hes ane action to perseu sik summondes or not". The answer given to this appeal from the King's Advocate justified the calculations of the Council. The whole Estates of Parliament, spiritual and temporal, unanimously declared that the trial of a dead traitor, and the forfeiture of his heirs, were in conformity with law, equity and reason, "notwithstanding that there is na special lawe, acte, nor provision of the realme, made thereupon of before". In spite of this declaration of Parliament, much dissatisfaction was felt; and in 1542 an Act was passed to amend the law. Under this Statute no trial could take place after the death of the accused, Unless his treason had been notorious during his lifetime; and after a lapse of five years from the date of death, no trial could, in any case, take place. Given that treason is pretty dreadful it seems that the first exception might never be obstacle. It is also very interesting to note that this Statute was not printed till 1814, remaining merely in the Minutes of the Proceedings of Parliament.

Henry Lauder -Officer of State and Privy Councillor - inaugurated an era of new horror in the grim history of our criminal law. However, as time passed, Lord St. Germain's lost some of his zeal and was conjoined as Lord Advocate by John Spens, jnr., of Condie on 21st October 1555, and then retired altogether in 1559. He died on 19th July 1561, having played a part in the eventful drama of Scottish politics for a quarter of a century, being in office during the chief crisis of our ecclesiastical history.

THE SCOTTISH JEWISH ARCHIVES CENTRE AND HISTORICAL DATABASE

The Scottish Jewish Archives Centre, opened in 1987, is located in Garnethill Synagogue, Glasgow, the oldest in Scotland (1879). The Centre collects a wide range of material relating to all aspects of the history of the Jewish communities of Scotland and of the Jewish experience in Scotland. The collection is catalogued on computer and displays are mounted on various subjects.

During most of the year, the Centre is open on one Sunday afternoon per month, from 2-4 pm. It is also possible to visit, by appointment only, on Friday mornings. For both these days, those interested should telephone 0141 332 4911.

The Historical Database of Scottish Jewry, available at the Archives Centre, collates and cross references a wide variety of sources and lists - such as cemetery records and synagogue registers - relating to Jews in Scotland prior to the end of 1918. With information on over nine thousand individuals, and growing, the Database is the most comprehensive source for those who are trying to locate individuals and families during this period. For each individual, the Database records: surname; first name(s); father's name; mother's maiden surname; year and place of birth and death; cemetery of burial; date and place of marriage; surname of spouse; occupation; source.

The Archives Centre does not conduct detailed genealogical research. However, the Director of the Centre is available for such research, contact Harvey L. Kaplan M.A., 1/L 11 Millwood Street, Glasgow G41 3JY for further information.

A HOGG DYNASTY OF MINISTERS

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

There are various clerical families noted in Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, new edition, 10 vols., 1915-81, but none more prolific than the Hogg family which sprang from the Hogs of Blairydrine, in the parish of Durris, Aberdeenshire. Not much is known of this old family, but Menone Hog of Blairydrine died before 1574, leaving a widow, Elspeth Ross, to whom was transferred his right to diligence against James Dempster of Ouchterles, for the sum of £90¹. James Hog, his grandson, was served heir to him in 1680, in the lands of Blairydrine and part of the lands of Newton. His arms were recorded in 1693: Argent, three boars' heads erased Azure, distilling drops of blood Gules². The arms vary little from those of Sir Roger Hog of Bogend, later a Lord of Session, registered some twenty years earlier³, but if any relationship ever existed between the two families, it has never been established. A Hog family resident at Raemoir in Kincardineshire, may have been related to the Blairydrine family.

The Rev. Archibald Hog, admitted minister of Durris in 1574⁴, was probably a younger brother of Menone Hog of Blairydrine. Rev. James



Hog(g), who graduated M. A. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1729, and was admitted minister of Skene, Aberdeenshire, in 1787, was a son of James Hog of Blairydrine and Margaret Skene, but died unmarried⁵. From Rev. Archibald Hog descended a remarkable line of clergymen in Scotland and in Holland. His son, Rev. Patrick Hog, was admitted minister of Fetlar and North Yell, in Shetland, before 15th August 1603⁶. He was translated to Delting in 1615, an old parish united with Olnafirth and Laxavoe in the 16th century⁷. Rev. Patrick died before 1st September 1624, when his treatment was confirmed⁸. A son of the

Shetland minister, Thomas Hog or Hogg, graduated M. A. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1603, and became Master of the Grammar School of Leith before 4th July 1616, when he was admitted minister of South Leith (Second Charge)⁹. He was presented to Stobo, Peeblesshire in 1618, by John, Earl of Lauderdale, and admitted on 26th February 1619. Rev. Thomas married Janet Gilchrist, and died about the end of 1639, leaving three sons, John, Thomas and James¹⁰. The first and second sons became ministers.

Rev. John Hogg, M. A., was ordained minister of West Linton, 5th February 1640¹¹. He was translated to South Leith and Restalrig, 28th July 1653. Rev. John preached at Leith, 22nd June 1654,¹² "w[hi]ch was [th]e first day of preaching [thai]r since [th]e 3 of September 1650, but thai[r] was no sessione and the preaching was in the Tolbooth"¹³. This was a difficult period as Cromwell's troops were billeted in Leith, and in 1654 seem even to have had a piece of artillery in the church. Rev. John Hogg was deprived by acts of Parhament and Privy Council in 1662, and was admitted minister of the Scots Church at Rotterdam, 31st December 1662¹⁴. He left Scotland on 4th June 1663. Though ministering in a foreign country he was forfeited by the Court of Justiciary, 2nd April 1683, for having meetings with intercommuned ministers, and had his goods escheat, 25th October 1684. In his later years at Rotterdam, he showed a propensity for liquor. He survived this offence against the moral code, in 1686 only to retire on health grounds on 1st July 1689¹⁵. Rev. John died in April 1692. He married first, Janet Wilson; secondly, Widow Loncq. By his first wife he had issue:

1. Robert [Hoog], merchant in Rotterdam, who married Susanna Struys, with issue and went "to the Indies"¹⁶.
2. Wilham.
3. John, buried at Greyfriars, Edinburgh, 29th May 1673.
4. Margaret, who had an affair with an elder of her father's church about 1680¹⁷.

Rev. Thomas Hog, b. 1625, brother of Rev. John of South Leith, graduated M. A. at the University of Edinburgh, 15th April 1645¹⁸. He was admitted minister of Larbert and Dunipace, before 8th October 1650, but joined the Protesters and was a member of the separating Presbytery. Rev. Thomas was deprived by act of Parhament, 11th June, and by decret of the Privy Council, 1st October 1662. A further decret against him was passed, 16th July 1671¹⁹, and he died before 1693. Rev. Thomas married Marjory, daughter of Philip Walter, brother of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, and had issue:

1. Rev. Thomas, of whom presently.
2. Martha.
3. Rev. James, who graduated M. A. at Edinburgh, 1677²⁰, and studied at Utrecht, where his presence was noted in 1681. He was ordained to Dalserf, Lanarkshire, 20th January 1691, but demitted his charge, 30th March 1697²¹. Rev. James declined to take the Oath of Allegiance in 1693. He was admitted minister of Carnock, Fife, 23rd Augnst 1699. In 1711, he was a candidate for the Chair of Divinity at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He died at Edinburgh, 14th May 1734. Rev. James is best remembered for his association with the 'Marrow Controversy', and he was a prolific writer of ecclesiastical tracts²². He married and had two daughters: Alison, who married Rev. William Hunter, minister at Lilliesleaf²³, and Janet, who married Rev. Daniel Hunter, who succeeded her father at Carnock²⁴.
4. William, Advocate at the Scottish Bar, 1680, who was for a time Deputy Secretary of State for Scotland. He married, 25th June 1677, Margaret, daughter of Robert Pitilloch, Advocate, and Margaret Wardlaw²⁵,

Rev. Thomas Hog, born at Larbert, 4th August 1655, graduated M. A. at Edinburgh in 1673²⁶, and was licensed to preach, 7th March 1678. He went to Holland, and resided with his uncle John, until returning to Scotland after the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, 22nd June 1679, where the Covenanters were defeated. Perhaps because of this he went again to Holland, residing for a time at Utrecht, where his brother John was a student. Rev. Thomas was appointed Rector of the Grammar School of Goes in 1686, and was admitted minister of the Scots Church at Delft, 27th September 1689, by his uncle, Rev. John Hog²⁷. In the Netherlands, the name came to be spelt Hoog. He was translated to Campvere in 1694, and in 1699 to the Scots Church in Rotterdam²⁸. His congregation was uneasy in 1701, when he had a call to be Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, but he "utterly declined"²⁹. Rev. Thomas died in 1723, when Rev. Dr. J. Scharp said of him that he "was ever better than he seems to be". He was the light which found no equal, which combined humbleness with virtue, and virtue with wisdom. This was Mr. Hoog, servant of Jesus on earth". (See photograph of a painting of him). Rev. Thomas married Johanna van Strijen (1663-1710), widow of Rev. Jacobus Broedelet, and daughter of Marinus, merchant at Goes, by his wife, Johanna van de Riviere. They had issue³⁰:

1. Martha Marjory, 1688-1755, who married William Scott, who died in 1758.
2. Rev. Marinus, 1690-1766, of whom presently.
3. Thomas, 1691-1710.
4. James, 1695-1710.
5. Rev. John, 1697-1761, minister at Koogvliet, 1721; Brouwershaven, 1728. He died at St. Laurens. Rev. John married first, 1726, at The Hague, Kubertina van der Vliet, 1705-29; secondly, 1732, Adrianna van Eelst, 1699-1748. He had issue by his first wife, including Rev. Thomas Hoog, 1727-1806, minister at various churches, who married in 1758, Anna Catharina van Vrieswijk, and had issue.
6. William, 1699-1768, merchant in Rotterdam, who married there, 8th September 1723, Euphemia, 1694-1767, possibly daughter of Andreas Storey and Janet Clark, and had issue.
7. Rev. Cornelius, 1701-39, minister at Benthuesan, 1722; Ooltgensplaat, 1732. He married 15th January 1730, Catherine Matze, 1699-1745, who married secondly, 1742, Ary van der Straatum.

Rev. Marinus Hoog, minister at Schore and Vlakte, 1710; Kerkinge, 1714; Molenaarsgraaf, 1716; Papendrecht, 1724, Spijkenis; 1730 and Schoonhoven, 1740, is emeritus, 1762. He was twice married, first 12th October 1715 to Maria Catherina van Weyland, 1682-1742; secondly, 27th August 1745 to Barbara van Hoogewerff, 1689-1770, and had issue by the first, from whom descended ministers into modern times. Their eldest son Thomas, 1716-81, was 'Pensionaris' of Schiedam, 1751, and of Rotterdam, 1766. In 1768 he became a member of the High Council of Holland, Westfriesland and Zeeland, and he was also a Commissioner in the Synod of South Holland³¹.

Thomas Hoog and other members of the family who held public office,

required seals, and appear to have assumed the arms of the Hogs of Harcarse and Bogend, in Berwickshire, upon which those of John Hog of Cammo were based in 1736³². There was no differencing in Holland. The arms used were described as "The Coat armoriall belonging to the Antient Name of Hog in Scotland, conform to the Lyon's Warrant, Anno, 1723. Illuminated by R. Chalmers, Herauld Painter in Edinburgh". This was Roderick Chalmers, who became Ross Herald in 1724.

Further information about the Hoogs will be found in the *Nederland's Patriciaat*, 1962, published by the Central Office of Genealogy at The Hague.

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- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 298.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, p. 162.
- ¹³ Robertson, D. (Ed.), *South Leith Records*, vol. i, p. 78. Edinburgh.
- ¹⁴ *Fasti*, vol. i, p. 162.
- ¹⁵ Morrison, Jean, *Scots on the Dijk*, p. 17. Castle Douglas, 1981.
- ¹⁶ Letter, G. F. de Reo van Alderwerelt to Donald Whyte, 23rd August 1963, with draft Notes regarding the family.
- ¹⁷ Morrison, Jean, *op. cit.*, p. 17.
- ¹⁸ [Laing, David]. *A Catalogue of the Graduates of the University of Edinburgh, 1587-1855*. Edinburgh, 1858.
- ¹⁹ *Fasti*, vol. iv, p. 310.
- ²⁰ Laing, David, *op. cit.*, p. 111.
- ²¹ *Fasti*, vol. iii, p. 246.
- ²² *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 9.
- ²³ Sym, Arthur Pollok, *The Parish of Lilliesleaf*, p. 82. Selkirk, 1913.
- ²⁴ *Fasti*, vol. v, p. 10.
- ²⁵ Grant, Sir Francis J. (Ed.), *The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, 1532-1943*. Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1944. Pinkerton, John MacPherson, *Minute Book of the Faculty of Advocates*, vol. i, p. 38. Edinburgh: Stair Society, 1976.
- ²⁶ Laing, David, *op. cit.*, p. 104.
- ²⁷ Notes. See ref. 16.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*
- ²⁹ Anderson, Peter John, *Officers and Graduates of King's College, Aberdeen, 1595-1860*, p. 70. Aberdeen: New Spalding Club, 1893.
- ³⁰ Notes. See refs. 16 and 27.
- ³¹ *Ibid.*
- ³² Paul, Sir James Balfour, *op. cit.*, No. 1408.

THE STORY OF A BIBLE WITH AN INACCURATE PEDIGREE

by D. R. Torrance

The Society recently received a very generous gift of a bible printed in 1599. The bible had belonged to a Mr. William Cowan of Longside parish in Aberdeenshire, in the first half of the eighteenth century, was handed down to succeeding generations and travelled to London and then to Australia. The title page tells us that the bible was printed in London by the deputies of Christopher Barker, 'Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majestie', and consisted of the new testament and various commentaries. The bible also contains several vignettes and three pieces of music. In the centre of the volume several pages have been tipped in and various birth, marriage and death dates have been recorded, (see below).

Due to the age of the bible and seeing that it pre-dated the King James version of 1611, it was decided to find out a little bit more about it and see if expensive restoration work was justified. The first port of call was the National Library of Scotland, where much help was freely given. It was quickly established that it was a 'Geneva' bible and that Christopher Barker had been granted the sole right of printing bibles in England. It then transpired that there were many variants of this bible printed over some considerable period of time and not all of them by Christopher Barker.

Two works were consulted, *Historical Catalogue of Printed Editions*, by T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule, 1903, in a new edition by A. S. Herbert, 1968, and the short title catalogue of *English Books 1475-1640*. From these books it became apparent that the bible had not been printed in 1599, but sometime around 1645; that it had not been printed in London but in Amsterdam; that it had been printed by Jan Fredericksz Stam! This identification had been made possible by the detailed examination of the many editions of the bible and the labours of the above authors. Our bible does not contain any 'black type' (Gothic script); in Ester chapter one, verse one, 'seven' appears at the end of line four, and 'provinces' on line five is spelled with a 'v' and not a 'u'. A final deciding clue is that the text is surrounded by black lines and the columns of text are divided by black lines. (See illustration at end of article). On 1 July 1637, the Star Chamber issued a decree to the effect that no more imports of Geneva Bibles were to be made, which would imply that our bible was smuggled into the country, presumably to satisfy the demand of those not taken with the King James bible.

In conclusion, our bible was printed about forty five years later than the title page would suggest, in a foreign country and then entered Scotland as contraband. There are more than five known copies on either side of the Atlantic, so it is not an exceedingly rare bible, and it will remain in its box with all its loose leaves. However, it is one of the Society's oldest and most well travelled possessions.

The following entries are taken from the bible printed in 1599 and donated to the Society by Mrs. J. Magnusson in Australia. The first four births are recorded on the reverse side of the first sheet and are in a different hand to those that appear on the second page proper of the record.

December 17 day 1740 on Wednesday about ten a clock in the Afternoon

William Cowan had a daughter born and baptised at night called Jean and the 13 day 1748 on Thursday about four a clock in the morning William Cowan had a daughter born and baptised on Sunday after sermon in my own house called Kathren.

March the 28 day 1745 years William Cowan had a daughter born on Thursday about ten a clock or a littel after in the afternoon called Grasel and baptised on th 30th in the ministers.

September ninth day 1747 Wiliam Cowan had a son born on Wednesday about Half five a clock in the morning and baptised on Friday there after in my own house called William.

13th February 1750 William Cowan had a son born on Tuesday about half four a clock in the morning and baptised on Thursday Afternoon into my own house called Charles.

This Book Belongs to Mr. William Cowan who was born the 27th of March 1708 and Baptised the 29th.

December the 6th 1733 I was Married to Jean Burnie.

Dec^r 25th 1734 On Wednesday about half three on the afternoon William Cowan had a daughter Born and Baptised that Night called Mary.

Dec^r 10th 1736 On Friday about six a clock in the Morning William Cowan had a daughter Born and Baptised on the Sunday after called Margaret.

October' 29 1738 On Sunday about Seven a Clock in the afternoon William Cowan had a Daughter Born and Baptised on Wednesday after Being the 1st of Nov^r. called Elizabeth.

Dec^r. 17th 1740 On Wednesday about two a clock in the Afternoon William Cowan had a daughter Born and Baptised that Night Called Jean.

May 13th 1743 On Thursday about four a Clock in the morning William Cowan had a daughter Born and Baptised on Sunday afternoon in my own House called Kathren.

March 28th 1745 On Thursday about ten a Clock in the afternoon William Cowan had a daughter Born and Baptised on the 30th in the Ministers Called Grazel.

Sept^r. 9th 1747 On Wednesday about half five a Clock in the Morning William Cowan Had a Son Born and Baptised on Friday in my own House Called William.

Feb^y. 13th 1750 On Tuesday about half four in the morning William Cowan had a Son Born and Baptised on Thursday afternoon in my own House called Charles.

Upon Thursday the 28th day of March 1781 at five in the afternoon William Cowan My Father Departed this life & burried the 1st day of April at Longside Adged Seventy four Years.

Upon Thursday the 11th day of January 1790 at five in the morning Jean Burnie my Mother departed this Life was burried the 13th at Longside; Adged Eighty Six Years.

Upon Sunday the fourteenth day of October 1804 at eight in the morning Wiliam Cowan my son departed this life and was burried the 17th at Longside aged nineteen Years - in the year 1804.

Upon Wednesday the 9th day of Oct^r 1805 about ten in the Morning Charles

Cowan my youngest son departed this Life and was burried at Longside upon Saturday aged eighteen.

This Book belongs to me Charles Cowan

Dec^r. 27th 1781 I was married to Ehze Dalgarno

December 14th 1782 On Saturday about half Nine in the Afternoon Charles Cowan had a daughter Born and baptised on tusday in my own House called Jean.

May 7th 1785 On Saturday about a quarter past Eleven Oclock at Night Charles Cowan had a son born And baptised one tusday the 10th in my own house called William.

Jan^r. 29th 1787 On Monday about half two Oclock in the Afternoon Charles Cowan had a Son born And Baptised on Wednesday in my own house Called Charles.

Upon Wednesday 6th of December 1826 Charles Cowan departed this life and was burried at Longside on Saturday after in the seventy seven year of his age.

On Wednesday 4th February 1863 Jean Cowan departed this life and was buried at Longside on Saturday 7th aged eighty years.

On Sunday 20th February 1881 Charles Hutchison departed this life and was buried at Longside on Friday 25th aged seventy five years.

On Monday 8th February 1892 Alexander Shewan departed this life and was buried at Longside on 11th aged fifty nine years.

This book belongs to - Charles Hutchison Shewan 1892.

[On a piece of paper tipped in]

Charles Shewan departed this Life on Friday the 7th day of May 1858 aged twenty three years and was buried at Longside on Wednesday the 12th.

On Wednesday 4th day of February 1863 Jean Cowan departed this Life and was Burried at Longside on Saturday the 7th aged eighty years and on Friday the 20th day of March 1863 John Yeats departed this Life and was Burried at Longside on Monday 23rd aged 17 years.

On Monday 16th day of Dec^r 1867 Jean Shewan departed this Life and was burried at Longside aged four years and 11 mon.

Charles H. Shewan married Matilda Ehiza Smith June 12th 1905 at Islington London.

The first son born August 3rd 1906 Charles J. Shewan

Second son, Alexander Thomson Shewas born December 4th 1910.

Charles Hutchison Shewan died 16 Oct. 1957 at eighty one years - cremated at Fawknes, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Alexander J. Shewan died 14th May 1913 aged two, buried at Coburg, Melbourne.

Matilda E. Smith died 11th March 1961 aged eighty years cremated at Fawknes, Melbourne.

Charles J. Shewan eighty six years died 22 Aug. 1994, cremated at Fawknes, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

This book belongs to Mr. Wm. Cowan

This book belongs to Charles Cowan

William Cowan his book 1795

Charles Cowan his book 1795

Jane Cowan his book 1795

Note

J. F. Stam was born in 1602 and died in 1667. He was a printer in Amsterdam from 1628-1657 and was responsible for the publication of many puritan books and English bibles. - *J. F. Stam, Amsterdam, and English Bibles*, by A. F. Johnson, in the Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, third series, volume 9.

E S T E R.

THE ARGUMENT.

Because of the diversitie of names, whereby they used to name their Kings, and the supputation of yeeres wherein the Ebrewees and the Grecians doe varie, divers authors write diversly as touching this *Ahasuerus*, but it seemeth, *Daniel 6, 1. and 9, 1.* that hee was *Darius* king of the Medes, and sonne of *Astyages*, called also *Ahasuerus*, which was a name of honour, and signified great and chiefe as chiefe head. Herein is declared the great mercies of God toward his Church: who never faileth them in their greatest dangers, but when all hope of worldly helpe faileth, hee ever stirreth up some, by whom he sendeth comfort and deliverance. Herein also is described the ambition, pride and cruelty of the wicked, when they come to honour and their sudden fall when they are at highest, and how God preserveth and preferreth them which are zealous of his glory, and have a care and love toward their brethren.

CHAP. I.

1 King *Ahasuerus* maketh a royall feast. **12** Whereunto the Queene *Vashti* will not come. **19** For which cause she is divorced. **20** The Kings decree touching the pre-eminence of man.



IN the dayes of *Ahasuerus* (this is *Ahasuerus* that reigned from India even unto *Ethiopia*, over an hundred, and seven and twenty provinces.)

2 In those dayes when the king *Ahasuerus* sate on his throne, which was in the palace of *Shushan*,

3 In the third yeere of his reigne, hee made a feast unto all his princes and his servants, even the power of *Persia* and *Media*, and to the captaines and governours of the provinces which were before him.

4 That hee might shew the riches and glory of his kingdome, and the honour of his great majestie many dayes, even an hundred and fourescore dayes.

5 And when these dayes were expired, the king made a feast to all the people that were found in the place of *Shushan*, both unto great and small, seven dayes, in the court of the garden of the kings palace.

6 Under an hanging of white, greene, and blue clothes, fastened with cords of fine linnen and purple, in silver rings, and pillars of marble: the beds were of golde and of silver upon a pavement of *Porphyre*, and marble and alabaster, and blue colour.

7 And they gave them drinke in vessels of gold, and changed vessell after vessell, and royall wine in abundance, according to the power of the king.

8 And the drinking was by an order, none might compell: for so the king had appoynted unto all the officers of his house, that they should doe according to every mans pleasure.

9 The Queene *Vashti* made a feast also for the women in the royall house of King *Ahasuerus*.

10 Upon the seventh day when the King was merry with wine, hee commanded *Mehuman*, *Biztha*, *Harbona*, *Bigtha*, and *Abagtha*, *Zerhar*, and *Carcas*, the seven eunuches, (that served in the presence of king *Ahasuerus*.)

11 To bring Queene *Vashti* before the king with the crowne royall, that hee might shew the

people and the princes her beautie: for shee was faire to looke upon.

12 But the Queene *Vashti* refused to come at the kings word, which he had given in charge to the eunuches: therefore the King was very angry, and his wrath kindled in him.

13 Then the King said to the wise men, that knew the times (for so was the Kings maner towards all that knew the law and the judgement:

14 And the next unto him was *Carthana*, *Shehtar*, *Admatha*, *Tarshish*, *Meres*, and *Marcena*, and *Memucan* the seven Princes of *Persia*, and *Media*, which saw the Kings face, and sate the first in the kingdome.)

15 What shall we doe unto the Queene *Vashti* according to the law, because she did not according to the word of the King *Ahasuerus* by the commission of the eunuches?

16 Then *Memucan* answered before the king and the Princes, The Queene *Vashti* hath not onely done evill against the King, but against all the Princes, and against all the people that are in all the provinces of King *Ahasuerus*.

17 For the acte of the Queene shall come abroad unto all women, so that they shall despise their husbands in their owne eyes, and shall say, The King *Ahasuerus* commanded *Vashti* the Queene to be brought in before him, but shee came not.

18 So shall the Princesses of *Persia* and *Media* this day say unto all the Kings Princes, when they heare of the acte of the Queene: thus shall there be much despitefulnesse and wrath.

19 If it please the King, let a royall decree proceed from him, and let it be written among the statutes of *Persia* and *Media*, (and let it not be transgressed) that *Vashti* come no more before King *Ahasuerus*: and let the king give her royall estate unto her companion that is better then she.

20 And when the decree of the King which shall be made, shall be published throughout all his kingdome (though it be great) all the women shall give their husbands honour, both great and small.

21 And this saying pleased the King and the Princes, and the King did according to the word of *Memucan*.

22 For he sent letters into all the provinces of the King, into every province according to the writing thereof, and to every people after their language,

Z

REVIEWS

Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, XV: Edgerton

edited by Elspeth Ewan. ix + 40pp., card covers. ISBN 1 874232 03 4.
Galashiels: Borders Family History Society: "Balnacoul". Forebrae Park,
TD1 2BG. £5.50 + 50p post and package UK.

Edgerton is a *quod sacra* parish (1855) and the church dates from 1832. It comprises old detached portions of the parishes of Oxnam and Southdean, as they existed before 1891, when the adjustments were made by the Boundaries Commissioners. The churchyard has no inscriptions dating before the first half of the 19th century, and except for one Laidlaw memorial showing sheep-shears, there are no symbol stones. Those who seek earlier memorials will have to check Oxnam (inscriptions published by the Society in 1993), and Southdean, probably also Jedburgh.

The booklet is timely, because many inscriptions are fading, and others are covered with lichen and moss. The most prolific surname is Oliver, with 16 inscriptions, followed by Rutherford 12, Elliot 8, Hall and Renwick 7 each. There are several Oliver/Rutherford combinations. Frederick Scott Oliver (1864-1934) is recorded as being a barrister, merchant and historian. Of interest is the fact that the War Memorial does not have the rank of the men, nor their regiment, but additional names and details have been included in this publication. The Hearth Tax Record for Edgerton 1690-95, is reproduced and the work has a location map and some worthwhile illustrations.

Sennachie

Tracing your Donegal Ancestors

Godfrey F. Duffy. Flyleaf Press 96pp. £8.50 inc. postage.

Donegal families are an interesting mixture of native Irish, and Scots-Irish who arrived after the middle of the 17th century. There are also the descendants of the Scottish mercenaries, known as "gallowglasses", who went to Ireland before the Plantation. A number of their descendants later emigrated to the U. S. A.

This book aims to guide those searching for genealogical material, particularly in Church Records, Land Records and elsewhere. Census Records have unfortunately been destroyed, but some copies are extant and the records for 1901 and 1911 survived the fire in the PRO in 1922.

Church records have been microfilmed by the National Library of Ireland, organised by dioceses, and to assist searchers, a list of Catholic parishes is given along with a plan showing where they are located, Church of Ireland records were for the most part burnt in the fire, some survived and these were listed; a plan of the civil parishes is helpful. Registers of the Presbyterian and Methodist are also set out. A note of gravestone inscriptions which have been transcribed is a useful adjunct.

It is emphasised that a knowledge of the history of Co. Donegal is useful; that it was historically part of the province of Ulster, but is now part of Eire. Awareness of Muster Rolls, Hearth Money Rolls and estate records is useful. Registration of births, deaths and marriages was established in

1864; but, beware; no penalty was imposed for failure to register until 1874. Pension claims can also be a source of information, as claimants had to prove age and provide baptismal details.

This book contains much useful information about addresses, newspapers and commercial directories, and a list of origins of names. For anyone trying to trace an ancestor in Donegal this is an essential first source. It can be obtained at 4, Spencer Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Ivor Guild

Irish Church Records

Ed. James G. Ryan. Flyleaf Press. 207pp. illus. and indexed. £28 inc. p&p.

This is a book by various contributors on the history, availability and use in family research of Irish Church records. In 1672 Petty in his *Political Ancestry of Ireland* estimated the population of Ireland as 1.1 million, of whom 800,000 were Irish, 200,000 English and 100,000 Scots, the Scots being Presbyterian, the Irish Papists and the English Protestants, while the balance consisted of Quakers and Anabaptists.

Despite their relatively small number, the first chapter is devoted to Irish Quaker records. Notable Irish Quakers, Administration, Archives and Names are all allotted a paragraph or two, with appendices giving references and lists of family histories and chief Quaker names.

Next, the records of the Church of Ireland are dealt with, giving more of the history of the Church and a list of marriages, the registers of baptisms and burials deposited in the Representative Church Body Library. A chapter on Presbyterian Church records follows with appendices of gravestone inscriptions and a list of Presbyterian Registers in the PRO.

Catholic Church records are allocated much the same space, although the vast majority of the people of Ireland belong to that faith. These are described as "a major resource for Irish genealogical and social research", but are not as plentiful as one might hope or as well indexed.

Chapters on Methodist, Jewish and Huguenot Registers conclude the book.

This most useful compilation will be very helpful to those searching for Irish families. It can be obtained from the publishers at 4, Spencer Villas, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Ivor Guild

Scottish Surnames and Families, by Donald Whyte. Pbk., 312pp.

ISBN 1-874744-39-4. Edinburgh: Birlinn, 1996. £7.99

This attractively produced book, contains information regarding over one hundred and seventy surnames and the author admits that the choice for inclusion "must to some extent be arbitrary". There are a number of books dealing with tartans, which give information about Highland clans, but Donald Whyte, while covering such groupings, gives many little known facts about Lowland surnames. Among these are Burns, Crawford, Dalrymple, Dunsmore, Gibson, Gourlay, Hogg, Houston, Kerr, Kinniburgh, Landsborough, Paterson, Stirling, Turnbull and Tweedie. All but forty

names have been allotted two-page articles and the others are treated in comprehensive 'Short Notices'.

There will doubtless be a number of readers who will accuse the author of following too slavishly Beryl Platt's *Scottish Hazard*, in which she claims Flemish origin for a number of families but the author's wide reading gives balance to the conclusions reached. He attacks Alister Campsie's censure of the famous Skye piping family in *The MacCrimmon Legend* and also the old tradition of Campbell ancestry for the Burness family from which sprang the national bard.

There are some errors, for example (p. 86), dating Fergus Mac Erc's coming to Dalriada as 1503 instead of 503, and giving (p. 137) the year of the Empress Eugenie's death as 1875, when it was 1920, and (p. 71) referring to the late Sir Alex Douglas Home as the 13th Earl, when he was the 14th. The author (p. 80) seems also to have confused Helen, daughter of Graitney, 7th Earl Mar and Christian Bruce, with her daughter Christian, whose second husband was Sir Robert Erskine. Christian's daughter Janet married, (as her second husband), Sir Thomas Erskine, who could only have been her step-brother. It is a pity since the author refers to the armorial bearings of many families, that the publishers did not include some illustrations.

The book has a valuable introductory chapter on the origins of surnames; a brief guide to commencing ancestry research and information about fundamental source books.

Donna Humphrey

Fife Emigrants and Their Ships, Part 1, Australia and New Zealand
compiled by A. J. Campbell. A5, 57pp 1996. Price £3.00 plus 50p UK
postage, overseas £1.00.

Obtainable from the compiler at 30 Brown Street, Buckhaven, Fife KY8 1JW, Scotland. This booklet of Fife emigrants to Australia and New Zealand prior to 1900, has been compiled by Mr. Andrew J. Campbell, editor of the Fife Family History Journal, and differs from others published on this subject, in that nearly all the entries carry the name of the emigrant ship. There are over four hundred biographies, many of them written by members of the Fife Family History Society, who sent in details of their emigrants ancestors. Ships names have been found from Passenger Records in the Public Record Offices and archives in Australia and New Zealand, and from contemporary Fife newspapers.

Hon. Editor

Genealogy on the Macintosh

by David Tippey, ISBN 0-948151-13-7, 48pp. £3.50 plus 35p UK postage,
£5.00 airmail. Published 1996 by David Hawgood

This is the first British book to describe the various ways of using an Apple Macintosh computer for genealogy. It describes ways of using the integrated packages which are supplied as standard on most Macintosh computers, and also describes the shareware and commercial genealogy packages which are available, with comparisons and recommendations. There is also

practical information on transferring IGI data from CD-Rom at the LDS Family History Centres into Macintosh format. This publication may be obtained from the Sales Secretary of the SGS, or from Family Tree Magazine, 61 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 1HL, England.

Hon. Editor

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY WORK IN PROGRESS

Co-ordinator - Karl Ian Ransome

Submissions received by end of 15th May 1996. 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. Please continue to use the Queries section to submit ordinary surnames.

Russell Wilson Cockburn

COBURN/COCKBURN one name study, all periods Worldwide.

Directory of COBURN/COCKBURN births/baptisms & marriages.

COCKBURNs of Ormiston, East Lothian.

COCKBURNs of Duns, Berwickshire.

PITKETHLY & variants, one name study, all periods Worldwide.

Directory of PITKETHLY & variants birth/baptisms & marriages.

History of Edinburgh from beginning to late 19th century.

Life of Lord Henry Cockburn, High Court Judge.

Records of the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh.

Vivienne S. Dunstan

Mortcloth Index for Coldingham, 1694-1759.

The Scotsman Deaths Index, 1817-1854.

Stuart Fleming

Balmerino Cemetery, Fife.

Dr. James D. Floyd

FLOOD/FLOYD families.

Alexandra C. W. Norton

Monumental Inscriptions of Humble Churchyard.

Records of Humble for Kirk Session, Hopetoun Estate, Haddingtonshire Courier.

Ewan Notman

NOTMAN surname throughout the World,

Neil Reid

REID families of Cousland, Dalkeith, Newbattle in Midlothian.

Dorothy Riegel

WOOD/JOHNSTONE/McCLURE/MILLIGAN/MATHIESON/MUIR/CAMPBELL.

Raymond Rogers

DRYBURGH family in Newhaven, Edinburgh.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dates for your Diary

- 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 Aug Clan Gregor Soc. Gathering, Killin, Perthshire, see below.
- 14 September Saturday - The 7th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies will be held in the Tait Hall, Kelso, details below.
- 19 September Thursday - Ordinary meeting. Trouble-shooting problems; Workshops with experts to help with your queries.
- 16 October Wednesday - Ordinary meeting. Samplers, an unusual source for Family History - Naomi Tarrant. The Library will close early at 5.30p.m.
- 15 November Friday - Ordinary meeting. Women in Scottish Family History - Lesley Diack.

Internet - Change of URL

Due to the change of ownership of our Internet Service Provider, our WWW Page and Sales List URL (address) has changed to <http://www.scotland.net/scotgensoc/> our new e-mail address is scotgensoc@sol.co.uk The page has been upgraded, including the Society's Coat of Arms now in full colour.

Subscriptions

The subscriptions for 1996/97 are due by 1st October 1996 and remain at £14 for an individual membership, and £17 for family membership. Anyone wishing to join between now and September can do so for £16, and £19 for a family, renewable 1st October 1997.

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 on Tel: 01753 885602.

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, from 17th to 24th July, and will be led by one of our Society members, Mrs Rosemary Bigwood. 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, Scotland.

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 of Tours, Ceilidh, Highland Games and a 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.

SAFHS 7th Annual Conference

The 7th Annual Conference entitled "Borders Kin - Blood and Stone", will be hosted by the Borders Family History Society, on Saturday 14th September 1996, from 9a.m. to 4p.m. in the Tait Hall, Kelso, Roxburghshire. The Conference fee of £15.00 includes lunch and coffee. The speakers are Michael Robson; Rosemary Bigwood; Ingval Maxwell and Linda Bankier. There will be numerous Book Stalls including one from the SGS. Booking forms may be obtained from; Miss Jean Sanderson, Conference Secy., 12 Woodside Park, Kelso TD5 7RE Roxburghshire, Tel: 01573 223848.

Fisher Reunion

A reunion for the descendants of Dougald and Margaret (nee Muir) Fisher is planned for 26th/27th October 1996; to be held in Cambridge, New Zealand. Dougald and Margaret married 25th January 1835, Kilmarnock, Dunbarton, Scotland. With their six children, they arrived in Auckland, August 1856 aboard the *Lord Burleigh*. Descendants in New Zealand include among others; Bowman, Cameron, Carter, Curran, Fisher, Rennie, Ritchie and Scott. For further information, send a stamped self address envelope to *Kay Carter, 4 Makarini St., Paraparaumu, 6450, New Zealand.*

Neil R. Carstairs

We deeply regret having to inform Members of the sudden death of our Honorary Treasurer and Overseas Membership Secretary, Mr. Neil R. Carstairs on Wednesday 22nd May 1996. An Obituary will appear in the September issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

PHOTOGRAPHS

During my explorations in antique shops I have come across the following photographs and memorial card:

Female - **Jeannie Whyte**, date 9 August 1880 photograph taken by Howie Junior, 60 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Female - Mrs. **Macdougall**, nee **Katie Fraser**, no date but possible 1880's, photograph taken by Stewart & Co., 217-219 Bourke Street East, Melbourne. Has a vestige of a handwritten address on it which looks German (i.e. "tilsenstrasse").

Female and baby - **Edith Charlotte Everard**, aged six months, 15th December 1881. Photograph taken by Thomas Rodger, St. Andrews, Fife.

Nursemaid and baby - **Helen Christian** - twelve weeks and six days followed by initials M. P. H. but no date. A charming photograph, taken at Newport on Tay, Fife.

In memoriam card for **Sarah Cummings**, wife of **David Wallace**.

All in good condition.

Anyone who recognises these ancestors are welcome to write to, *Julie Coxon, 44 Howden Hall Loan, Edinburgh EH16 6UY or at the SGS, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, and claim them.*

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Baptismal records, in Fife, Non-conformist	
	comp. M. Bonthrone & A. Campbell
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QUERIES

- 2493 **ELDER/CRAE** James Elder, Gunner, m. Molly Crae, North Leith, 3 April 1789; witnesses to the proclamation appear to be Dav. Johnson (Mins. or Mims.), Thos. Gladstone Elder and Wm. ?urr Elder. James and Molly had a son Richard b. 1789/90 in Santo Domingo, d. Bucks., England 1873. James, now a Corporal, d. 4 January 1795 in the West Indies, while serving in 2nd Battalion Royal Artillery, under Capt. James Butler & Stehelin. Many of the Elder family employed by the Royal family for 300 years at Sandringham, Windsor, Balmoral, Osborne, Buckingham Palace and Holyroodhouse. Help needed, are witnesses to marriage proclamation family members or church elders? Any connection with Elders or Craes appreciated. *Mrs. June Farrow, Clinkhill, New Road, Norwich NR9 3LZ, England.*
- 2494 **LEARMONTH** Margaret Learmonth, my maternal grandmother, b. 18 June 1861, Abbey, Landward, Renfrew, Scotland. She m. (1) John Kirkpatrick 1885, widowed; m. (2) Neil Millar 18 July 1895, who d. 1 September 1900; m. (3) Donald MacMillan (1900-1938), widowed a third time before she d. 21 April 1938 aged 77 in Old Kirkpatrick, Dunbarton. In November 1905, Partick, Lanark, she gave birth out of wedlock, to Jeannie Walker Learmonth or Miller "deceased" the father reported to be "Tommie Walker"; verbal family history says (1) he was a pro or semi pro soccer player, fled to South Africa on hearing of the pregnancy; or (2) that he was a minister of some sort. It is said that he was a second or third cousin of Margaret Learmonth. My mother's only living cousin, Anna (Shannon) McConville, g-dau. of Peter Learmonth (b. 16 February 1857, Abbey, Landward) said Margaret Learmonth was considered getting m. *again*, before she died. Her death certificate truly lists the cause of death as Senility! Any information to *Ian J. Gordon, 21 Carscadden Drive, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2R 2A6.*
- 2495 **WATSON/DAVIDSON** Thomas Redpath Watson, Schoolmaster, m. Jemima Madeline Davidson 1897 in Nairn, Scotland. Any information please to *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2496 **BRAID** David Braid, ploughman, b. 21 May 1820, Leuchars, Fife; possibly son of Thomas Braid and Ann Loudon, no reference in OPR index; also had a brother Henry. David emigrated to Australia in 1852 and his brothers went to North America. Any information to *Mrs. Tanya O'Dea, "Llandilo", 13 Dickson Ave., Croydon, NSW 2132, Australia.*
- 2497 **BURNETT/DODDS/VEITCH/SCOTT** Pre 1800, John Francis Burnett, house carpenter, "on the banks of the River Tweed", spouse Margaret Dodds. Son, Alexander b. Earlston c. 1806 - carpenter and wheelwright. Tried Jedburgh Assizes, 19 Sept. 1829 (age 24), sentenced to 14 years - transported to Australia, leaving 29 May 1830 on the *Lord Melville*, arrived Sydney 22 Oct. 1830. Earned an absolute pardon as a reward for his work as overseer with Major

- Thomas Mitchell (later Sir) on his explorations into the interior of Australia, m. Mary Veitch 24 Dec. 1835 Sydney. Mary Veitch arrived Sydney c. 1833 - servant or governess. She was b. Edinburgh c. 1812, father John Veitch, printer, mother Wilhelmina Scott. Did Alexander Burnett have brothers and sisters? Anxious to trace descendants of all family names mentioned. Please contact *Mrs. Dorothy Sawyer, 29/25 Norfolk Street, Liverpool, NSW 2170, Australia.*
- 2498 **FRASER/DICKSON** Would like to find descendants of James Fraser, son of David and Elspet (Grant) Fraser who m. Elsie Dickson, dau. of Donald and Elspet (Grant) Dickson on 21 July 1865 in the Free Church of Scotland in Duthil. Elsie later resided in or near Inverness c. 1919. Both of their mothers maiden names were Grant. In 1851 Census, Elsie had the following sisters and brothers; Marjory, Donald, Alexander, John, Ann, James and Catherine. John was my grandfather. *Catherine E. Benzie, 2913 E. 3600 N. Rd., Lot #37, Twin Falls, Idaho, 83301-8069, USA.*
- 2499 **WOODHOUSE** Ralph Woodhouse of Linlithgow, W. Lothian, m. Margaret Graham, dau. of James Graham and Ann Leckie, in Port of Menteith, Perthshire in 1755. Known children - William Woodhouse, Margaret and Janet. Name sometimes mis-spelt as Woolhouse and Widdows. Any information to *Linda Horyn, Box 308, Fox Creek, AB, Canada TOH IPO.*
- 2500 **McCRAE** Samuel b. c. 1806, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim, Ireland, d. 4 November 1855, Dalry, Ayr, Scotland. Son of John McCrae and Mary Smith. Samuel m. c. 1829, Ellen Knox, Co. Antrim, Ireland (b. c. 1811 Ireland). Nine children, all except Andrew b. Ireland: Alexander b. 1829, m. 1857 Dalry to first cousin Elizabeth Clark; Marey b. 1831; Margaret b. 1 August 1834, m. 1856 Dalry to Robert Crawford; John b. 1836, d. 1838 Ireland; John b. 1839, d. 1881 New Zealand; Sarah b. 1841, m. 1862 to Robert Hood, d. 1889 New Zealand; Samuel b. 1844, m. 1872 Dalry to Barbara Taylor, widow of Alexander Crawford, Samuel d. 22 January 1893 Dalry; Ellen b. 1847, m. 1866 Dalry to Frederick Hill; Andrew b. 1850, d. 1852 Dalry. Any information sought. *Mrs. E. M. Crawford, 59 Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2501 **McDONALD/CALDER** of Cawdor and Nairnshire, Duncan McDonald b. 30 June 1782, son of Donald McDonald b. c. 1760 and Barbara McPherson, m. Janet Margaret Wallace Calder; b. 27 Nov. 1810, dau. of James Calder and Janet MacKintosh, m. 18 Dec. 1840, Nairnshire. Emigrated to Ontario, Canada 1850 with three children: James b. 10 Oct. 1841; Margaret b. 1844 and Hugh Gordon Wallace b. 10 Dec. 1847. Janet's sister Isabella Calder and husband James Forsythe emigrated to same area 1849. Did Duncan and Janet have any siblings who did not emigrate? Wish to contact any descendants still living in Scotland or anyone with information on these families before emigration. *Linda L. Hofgraff, R.R.#1, Vittorio, Ontario, Canada NOE1WO.*

- 2502 **WOOD** Margaret Wood, dau. of Robert Wood and Mary Hogarth, b. Comrie, Perthshire c. 1822, m. John Miller in Otonabee County, Upper Canada 17 Feb. 1842. Any information to *Harry Mercer, 201-1838 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6G-1N1, Canada.* e.mail 75262.1663@compuserve.com
- 2503 **DOUGLAS** A letter of 27 Dec 1828 from Mary Douglas (? her married name) in Edinburgh, records recent visits to her family by my great-grandfather E. S. Gordon (later Lord Gordon of Drumearn) as a student. She refers to her two sisters (unnamed), to Robert (her husband or son) and to little Mary (dau.); she may also have had other children. Lord Gordon called his youngest son Huntly Douglas and at his 1899 marriage, the latter received gifts from Mrs. Heatley Douglas and the Misses Douglas and from Mr. Ormsby Douglas. Lord Gordon's 1879 funeral was attended by his legal contemporary Christopher Douglas WS (1811-94), who, like his brother Alexander Sholto Douglas WS (1829-1916), was a son of Alexander Douglas WS (1780-1851). Is there a connection between Mary Douglas and the family who were Writers to the signet? Any information welcome. *A. S. Gordon, 133 Shooters Hill Road, London, England SE3 8UQ.*
- 2504 **ROXBURGH** John Roxburgh of Galston, Ayr and his wife Jean Smith. Children all b. Galston: Elizabeth 1793; Jean 1795; John 1797-1858; Andrew 1799-1857; Margaret 1802; James 1804; George 1806-1859. I have been unable to find John Roxburgh's, my g-g-g-grandfather, birth which must have taken place c. 1770 or earlier. Any information welcome, I would be interested to hear of descendants and share information. *Georgina Roxburgh Harris, 15 Abbey Rise, London, Ontario, Canada N6G 1Y8.*
- 2505 **GREY/YOUNG** John Grey, parents were Catherine Grey, m. Andrew Young. John Grey b. 20 April 1870, St. Ninians, Polmont. Sister Agnes Young b. 1872 Blairlogie, m. J. Adams. Annie Young b. 15 Feb. 1873 Polmont, m. R. Arnot. Andrew Young b. 4 Sept. 1874 Polmont, not know if he married. Elizabeth Young b. 1880, m. ? Foreman. John Grey came to New Zealand and thought to have jumped ship in Otago, m. Sarah Waters 1898 aged 28 years. Can anyone tell me about his family in Scotland, wish to make contact with any living relatives. There is a large family living in New Zealand, all descendants of John Grey Young. *Mrs. John Young, P. O. Box 7022, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 2506 **HYNDMAN/HINDMAN/CAMPBELL** Mary Jane Hindman b.c. 1808 Scotland or possibly Ireland, m. James Campbell b. 1798 Scotland 1 May 1829. Marriage listed in both Tollbooth Kirk, Edinburgh and Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. Kilmarnock entry states "after proclamation, both LK". Names only on Edinburgh register. Emigrated to Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia c. 1840. First Nova Scotia deed registered 1845. Mary Jane thought to have relatives in Prince Edward Island. James reported to have spoken "the Gaelic" and English. Three children believed to have died aboard ship. Names of

- children known to have been alive in Nova Scotia: James, probably born in Scotland; Eliza; Alexander; Catherine; Robert and David, all born in Nova Scotia. Religion: Presbyterian. Any information appreciated. All replies answered. *Shirley J. Nettnin, 11 Canterbury Court, Champaign, IL 61821, USA*
- 2507 **EASTON** According to his grandson Arthur, John Easton was b. 11 May 1799 in Greenock. He m. in St. Andrews, New Brunswick and reached Lincolnville, Maine, USA c. 1826. He had a brother William who had no children, a brother Robert who drowned while a young man and a sister Naomi who died in her early years. His father's name was John. Was this earlier John the one b. 1770 to George Easton, son of David who came from Antrim, Ireland c. 1644 and settled in Lanarkshire and his second wife Elizabeth Young (George died c. 1785 in Lanarkshire)? Any and all information will be very welcome. Please contact *Thomas Easton, Box 805, RFD 2, Belfast, ME 04915 USA email: teaston@acadia.net or easton@thomas.edu.*
- 2508 **EGAN/EAGAN** From marriage certificate dated 17 December 1877. At no. 16 Chalmers St., after Banns according to the form of the Church of Scotland. John Egan aged 23, Private 78th Highlanders - Batchelor, usual place of residence - Edinburgh Castle. Son of Michael Egan, Cabman, deceased and Helen Egan, nee Reardon and Ellen (Helen, Nellie) Gray aged 21, Spinster of H--fords Close, High St., Edinburgh. Dau. of Charles Gray - Private 92nd Gordon Highlanders, deceased and Frances Gray, nee Tinsley also deceased. John and Ellen Egan had two confirmed children: Jane b. 11 April 1887 and William Wilson Gray b. 16 June 1888. Jane and William both b. at 11 West Adam St., Edinburgh. Names of two other sons, Jack and possibly Andrew. One emigrated to Australia? and the other to Canada where he was supposed to have died of frostbite. Jane emigrated to New Zealand in 1903 aged 16 and William a few years later. Can anyone help me? *Pamela Edmonds, 5 Deveron Place, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2509 **McMANEMY** I am searching for information of any kind on my g-g-grandfather John McManemy b. c. 1815/16. Between 1815 and 1837 he immigrated into either the East coast of America or to Canada itself, as he m. in Ontario, Canada in 1837. He had to have left a family: parents, siblings or other relatives as Canadian records only show him. He may have also come from Ireland. If anyone knows any families with that surname, please write to *Mrs. Betty L. Clark, 775 W. Roger Rd., #31, Tucson, Arizona 85705-2665, USA.*
- 2510 **LAMB/SIMPSON** William Lamb b. 1871 or 1872, Berwick on Tweed, NBLD, m. Alice Johnston Simpson 31 Dec. 1891, Berwick on Tweed. They moved to Yestermains, Parish of Yester, Scotland, near Gifford c. 1895. After William and Alice died, their two sons, John Simpson Lamb and William Lamb Jr. were sent to the Bridge of Weir Quarrier Homes and their dau. Caroline went to live with an aunt. What was the aunt's name? Who were William Lamb's parents?

- Any siblings? Need information on the Quarrier Homes. *Laurie MacMillan, Box 2, Ochre River, Manitoba, Canada R0L 1K0.*
- 2511 **SHAW** Elizabeth Tucker Shaw, m. 14 August 1817, John Buchan Brodie W.S., Edinburgh. Elizabeth d. 28 December 1848 in Dublin. Any information on descendants to, *John B. Brodie, 12160 Boundary Drive South, Surrey, B.C. Canada, V3X 2B7.*
- 2512 **THOMSON/ALVES** James Thomson, Hairdresser, b. 1778 in Edinburgh, m. Ann Alves 1817, St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. Issue: Robert; James; Anne; Marion. Wanted any information, *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2513 **FLETCHER** William Fletcher, weaver, my g-g-g grandfather b. 1827 High Church Parish, Paisley m. 1849 Isabel Jack in same parish. William thought to be son of John Fletcher and Margaret Rollands. Son of William and Isabel. James Jack my g-g grandfather b. 1853 in Paisley m. Jane Malcolm, in New Zealand. Children of James, Jack & Jane b. in New Zealand; James Malcolm my g-grandfather, b. 1878 m. Teresa Maud Davidson in Victoria, Australia; Robert Malcolm; William; Agnes; Isabella. Children of James Jack and Jane b. in Victoria, Australia. Margaret Malcolm; John Malcolm; Archibald. Children of James Malcolm and Teresa Maud b. in Melbourne, Victoria: James Harding b. 1912; Richard Archibald, my grandfather, b. 1915; William Robert b. 1920. Any information appreciated. *David M. Johnson, 453N 400E Apt. 13D, Bountiful, UT 84010 or e-mail to djohnson@mines.utah.edu.*
- 2514 **HOY/THOMSON** Andrew Hoy m. Janet Stevenson Thomson, 1867 in Edinburgh. Issue: Ann; Elizabeth; Andrew; Mary. Any information to, *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2515 **ROSS/THOMSON** Alexander Ross m. Ann Thomson, 1871 in Edinburgh. Issue: Andrew and Ann. Any information to, *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2516 **WEST/RIGHT** Alexander West m. Mary Wright 1859, Aberdour, Fife. Issue: Rosanna Johnston; John; William; Alexander; Henry Robert Burn; Thomas Wright. Any information to, *Janice L. Poskitt, 8 Bennett Street, Motueka, New Zealand.*
- 2517 **CRAIGIE** My g-g-g-grandfather Alexander Craigie, Shipmaster, b. 1787, Old Machar, Aberdeen m. Elizabeth Booth, 5 Jan 1818, St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. Alexander's parents were Arthur Craigie and Jean Ross. Any information regarding date and place of their marriage. Did they have other children? *Mrs D.M. Gillard, 4 Aintree Road, Furnace Green, Crawley, West Sussex, England.*
- 2518 **CRAWFORD** James b. c. 1800 m. Rachel Blair b. c. 1800 thought to be Larne, Co. Antrim, Ireland. They had two known sons: Samuel christened 16 February 1823 Larne, Co. Antrim, Ireland d. 1 January 1881 Maybole, Ayr, Scotland. Samuel m. 2 October 1853 at Maybole, Ayr to Mary Ann Wilson b. 2 May 1832, Crosshill, Ayr dau. of William Wilson and Ann Tait. Robert b. 15 January 1827 in Ireland, d. 1 October 1905 in Otago, New Zealand. Robert m. (1st) 22 Nov. 1849

- at Kilwinning, Ayr, Scotland to Jane McBlane (b. Kilwinning, Ayr, d. 1851-1855 in Scotland). Robert and Jane had one dau. Rachel b. 14 August 1849 at West Kilbride. Robert m. (2nd) 14 June 1856, Dalry, Ayr to Margaret McCrae, b. 1834 Glenwherry, Co. Antrim, Ireland d. 19 October 1883 Otago, New Zealand, dau. of Samuel McCrae and Ellen Knox. Any information sought. *Mrs E.M. Crawford, 59 Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2519 **DAVIDSON** My 5-greats grandfather Joseph Davidson b. 1769, son of Thomas in Bewcastle Parish, Cumberland m. Margaret Byers 1795. Dau. Anna b. 1796 at High Moor Parish, Kirkandrews. Sons all b. Lordstown, Cumberland, Thomas, my 4-greats grandfather b. 1797 m. Margaret Telford; John b. 1800; and Joseph b. 1802. Children of Thomas and Margaret; Thomas b. 1828; Robert Telford my 3-greats grandfather b. 1829 d. 1880 Victoria, Australia m. Isabella Hardin; John Armstrong b. 1831; Edward b. 1833; Margaret b. 1835. Any information on Joseph's ancestors greatly appreciated. *David M. Johnson, 453N 400E Apt. 13D, Bountiful, UT 84010 or e-mail to djohnson@mines.utah.edu.*
- 2520 **THORBURN/BEVERIDGE/SCOTT** David Thorburn, coachman b. Sept 5 1854, Temple. d. Aug. 3, 1915 The Lodge "Hazelbank", Corstorphine Rd., Edinburgh, Scotland. m. Janet Beveridge (b. March 14, 1856 "Valleyfield", d. Jan 9, 1930 Edinburgh) on Feb 1, 1878 Gorebridge, Temple. David's parents were John Thorburn, cooper, (d. July 13, 1899) and Christina Allan (b. 1830 Parish of Borthwick, d. July 14, 1903 at "Hunterfield"). John and Christina m. July 7, 1852 Parish of Temple. Janet Beveridge's parents were David Beveridge, millwright, and Helen Scott (b. Mar 26, 1833, Gorebridge, d. Oct 6, 1895). David and Helen m. March 24, 1848, Penicuik, Scotland. Seek information on families, places, descendants. *B.A. Murdoch, 320 Chestnut St. Audubon, New Jersey 08106 USA.*
- 2521 **CAVERS** Does anyone have a pedigree of the House of Cavers mentioning James Douglas, Laird of Cavers and his son Archibald, Parson of Peebles and Archdeacon of Glasgow. Archibald m. Margaret Tweedie and their sons were James, John and Robert. Whom did Robert marry? Any information to, *C. Vance Allyn, 36 Main St., Farmington, Maine, USA.*
- 2522 **MURDOCH/NOBLE** b. 1839, m. Mary Noble (Widow of James McArthur) Oct. 28, 1864, Duthal, Morayshire, Scotland. Mary Noble McArthur Murdoch d. April 4, 1917. She resided at Church St., Inverkeithing, Scotland. Children of Mary and William Murdoch, slatelay include: John b. April 4, 1867; Maryanne b. Nov. 28, 1868; Benjamin d. March 15, 1930; and William b. Aug 25, 1877, Burnfoot, Glendevon, Scotland. Benjamin m. Margaret Dewar and lived at 5 Church Street, Inverkeithing at time of his death, occupation boilermaker. William Murdoch (son) emigrated to America 1923, he was a ship's carpenter and an active Mason. He m. Helen Scott Thorburn 1911 Edinburgh, Scotland. They had three children all

- b. Yoker, Scotland. William Noble b. 1912; Gordon Thorburn b. 1916, my father; and Thora May b. 1921. Helen and children emigrated 1926 to the USA. The family resided in Camden, New Jersey. Seeking information on families, descendants, places. *B.A. Murdoch, 320 Chestnut St., Audubon, New Jersey 08106, USA.*
- 2523 **BLAIKIE** Prof. Rev. William Garden, DD. LLD. b. 1820 m. Margaret Catherin Biggar b. 1823 Banff. His father was Rev. James Blaikie Lord Provost of Aberdeen 1833-35. They had fourteen children. Any information on descendants. *Mr James A. Taylor, 7 Station Road, Findochty, Banffshire AB56 4PN Scotland.*
- 2524 **MILLER/COMRIE** Janet Miller dau. of William Miller and Margaret Menzies b. Comrie, Perthshire May 4 1802. m. Duncan Comrie Sep 26 1826 Comrie, had seven children: Margaret b. Comrie Aug 6 1829; Christina b. Aug 29 1829; Janet b. Jun 19 1832; Ellen b. Sep 15 1833; Elizabeth b. Dec 21 1834; Peter b. May 11 1839; Mary Jane b. Jul 29 1840; Cathrine b. Jun 24 1842; John b. Sep 10 1843 all in Otonabee County, Upper Canada. Any information to, *Harry Mercer, 201-1838 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G 1N1, Canada, e-mail 75262.1663@compuserve.com.*
- 2525 **MacDONALD/SIMPSON** would like to find descendants of Thomas McDonald or MacDonald and Margaret Simpson m. 22 December 1845 in Knockbain, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland. Their dau. Catherine McDonald Dickson was my Grandmother. Other names of their children were James, Mary, Murdoch, Thomas, Kenneth & Jane. *Catherine E. Benzie, 2913 E. 3600 N. Rd. Lot #37, Twin Falls, Idaho, 83301-8069.*
- 2526 **BREMNER/FARQUHARSON** The children of George Bremner and wife Ann Farquharson were Jean b. c1792; Isabella b. c1793; George b. c. 1795; Ann b. 1797 Fowlis Easter, Perthshire; Charles b. 1799 Fowlis Easter; Elisabeth Bremner b. c. 1802; John b. 1811 Kilmadock, Perthshire; David b. c. 1811; and possibly a James. Emigrated to Canada 1821. Where did George and Ann marry and have their oldest children? Any information to, *Linda Horyn, Box 308, Fox Creek, AB-Canada, TOH IPO.*
- 2527 **BLANEY** James b. c. 1800, father Nicolas, mother Rosanna McNab m. Elizabeth McVey (b. 1800, father John, mother Catherine Fleming) had son James b. c. 1832 Kirkfield Bank, Lanark, Scotland. James b. 1832 d. 1908 Kaitangata, Otago, New Zealand, m. 1854 Jane Donaldson, dau. of John Donaldson and Margaret Morrison. James and Jane had eight children, all born Lanark, Scotland: James b. 20 January 1855; Hannah b. 4 December 1856; Jane b. 5 Feb 1859; Catherine b. 28 October 1860; Annie b. 17 July 1863; Elizabeth b. 1 October 1865; Isabella b. 15 November 1867; Marey b. 3 July 1870. Family to New Zealand on "Nelson" 1875, no mention of Hannah or Marey on ships passenger list. James b. 1855 m. 1876 Annie Knox at Port Molyneaux, Otago, New Zealand; Annie b. 23 October 1859 Scotland. Father John, mother Martha Young.

- Any information sought. *Mrs E.M. Crawford, 59 Franklyn Road, Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2528 **KIRKPATRICK/KILPATRICK** seeking information on: Andrew Kirkpatrick, circa 1710; farmer; Watties Neach, Belfast, and Dumfriesshire; Alexander Kirkpatrick, father of previously listed Andrew; Hugh Kirkpatrick who sailed to America from Scotland or Ireland around 1730. Write to, *Ann A. Kirkpatrick Hull, 6645 Woodman Ave. #204, Van Nuys, CA. 91401 USA. Fax: (818) 781-5043. e-mail imaksikar@aol.com*
- 2529 **EASTON** seek info. on James, spouse of Margaret Glasgow b. 1785, Bathgate, Scotland, father of Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah, Isabella Pringle Easton. *Lorraine Louttit Hilton, Route 6, Box 383-D, Murphy, NC 28906-9656 USA, e-mail ford@grove.net.*
- 2530 **GLASGOW** seek info. on Peter, spouse of Elizabeth Dick, father of Margaret b. 1785, Bathgate, Scotland; also seek info. on parents of Elizabeth Dick. *Lorraine Louttit Hilton, Route 6, Box 383-D, Murphy, NC 28906-9656 USA, e-mail ford@grove.net.*
- 2531 **LOUTTIT** any descendants of David b. 1764 South Ronaldsay, Orkney; m. Barbara Reid. *Lorraine Louttit Hilton, Route 6, Box 383-D, Murphy, NC 28906-9656 USA, e-mail ford@grove.net.*
- 2532 **COX** David Cox m. C. Young. Their son David Cox b. 23 April 1841 in Angus, Dundee. David senior was a seafaring man who probably died at sea between 1850 and 1860. David junior went to sea at a young age eventually going to New Zealand and then to USA in 1871. Any information regarding the above, descendants, or ancestors, to, *Mr Robert Moody, 303 West Side Drive, #302, Gaithersburg, MD, 20878-3048, USA or e-mail moodyr@erols.com.*
- 2533 **FISHER/MUIR** Dougald Fisher, coal miner/mine inspector, second son of John Fisher, farm labourer, and Catherine Livingstone m. in Cadder 1805. Dougald b. 2 Sept. 1808, brother John b. 1806, sister Sarah b. 7 July 1811; Walter b. 7 April 1813, all at Cadder. Dougald m. Margaret Muir 25 January 1835, Kilmarnock, Dumbarton. Family emigrated to N.Z. 1856. Any information on John, Sarah or Walter. Also James Muir, lived at 35 Queen Mary Ave., Glasgow S2, in 1943. Would gladly exchange information and would like to contact descendants. Contact *Kay Carter, 4 Makarini St., Paraparaumu, New Zealand, or e-mail 100232.1526@compuserve.com.*
- 2534 **FORSYTH** My g-g-grandfather, John Forsyth, b. near Aberdeen, in either 1786, 1787, or 1791. Attended grammar school with Lord Byron. Emigrated to New York in 1805, intending to go to Georgia to join his cousin, also John Forsyth, but friends of his father, in New York City, persuaded him to stay. He moved to Newburgh, NY, in 1810, m., had six children, died there in 1854. Brother Alexander went to Massachusetts, another, name unknown, to South America. Family reported he was grandson of Alexander Forsyth of Cromarty and Elgin, but had no proof. I would welcome any evidence of John Forsyth's lineage and early

days in Aberdeen. Information to, *Constance Forsyth Brothers, Ph.D., Route 1, Box 249D, Moyock, NC 27958, USA or e-mail cbrothers@ecsu.mci.net.*

- 2535 **GIBSON** My grandfather was David Nicholson Gibson. He m. September 19 1894 Christin McCallum Cameron. Have I any relatives out there that are researching our family please? I would really love to make contact. *Isla Nottingham, 111 Pipi Rd., Whangamata, New Zealand or e-mail pimm@wave.co.nz.*
- 2536 **DALGETY/DELGATY/DELGATEE/DAIGATIE** Two soldiers captured in the 1715 Jacobite Rebellion during the siege of Preston, England were deported from Liverpool. (1) Alexander Delgaty transported to South Carolina on the *Susannah* on 7 May, 1716, Master Thomas Branhall. (2) John Delgaty transported to Maryland on 24 May 1716 on the *Friendship*, Master Michael Mankin. Both were "Original Scots Colonists of early America". Receiving a Land Grant in Beckwith, Upper Canada on 16 September 1817, was Alexander, born in Scotland, Farmer, Royal Navyman, Military Settler. From an entry in the Scottish American Wills Book registered 1900 was Jane Bowhill Delgaty of Michaux, Powhatan, Co, Virginia, b. 7 July 1856 at Ayton, Berwickshire, parents James Delgaty b. 1815 and Margaret Howden b. 1820, m. 1838. Other children were: Alexander b. 1841; James b. 1849; John b. 1854; Christian b. 1858; Robert Grant b. 1861; Mary b. 1839; Janet b. 1843; Lillas b. 1845; Margaret b. 1847; Helen b. 1851; perhaps all emigrated? Above James (b. 1815) was the son of Alexander b. 1794 and spouse Janet Sligh, and his father was James b. 1769 and spouse Margaret White. Possibly died in Canada was William b. 1794 who was the twin brother of above Alexander. Above James (b. 1815) had a brother named William b. 1835 m. Alison Christison b. 1836 whose daughter Margaret b. 1859 is reputed to have emigrated to Australia. Parentage not known of Joseph Delgaty b. 1814 m. 1834 at Ayton, Berwickshire to Ann Horn b. 1816. Children were James b. 1814; Henry b. 1836; Hannah b. 1839; Margaret b. 1841; John b. 1843; Joseph b. 1845. Any information welcomed. *Anne H. Dalgetty, 118 Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh EH9 1AS*
- 2537 **ROXBURGH** John Roxburgh and his wife Jean Smith, b. 1776 in Galston, Ayr, lived at Gateside farm in Galston and all of their children were born there. They were Elizabeth b. 1793; Jean b. 1795; John b. 1797; Andrew b. 1799; Margaret b. 1802; James b. 1804; George b. 1806 and William (my x3 great grandfather), b. 1809. I have been unable to find John's date of birth or death or any trace of his parents. Does anyone know of this family and their forebears? Also interested in finding descendants. *Georgina Roxburgh Harris, 15 Abbey Rise, London, Ontario, Canada, N6G 1Y8. Phone (519) 471-6245.*

- 2538 **MITCHELL** Looking for any information on George Mitchell, b. c. 1785. He lived on Balgreen Farm, Gamrie Parish, Banffshire, Scotland. The 1851 census for Gamrie Parish lists a James Mitchell, aged 50 living there with his family. George had a brother Andrew and possibly a sister Barbara. Anyone with info on the Mitchell family, the Balgreen Farm or any suggestions where I might find info, please contact: *Bob Ferguson, 112 Oak Park Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4C 4M3 Canada or e-mail ferguson@fox.nstn.ca.*
- 2539 **WALKER/MENZIES** Married 1884 Cupar Fife. Lived 30 High Street, Montrose where their children all seem to have been born. These are my Aunts and Uncles and I know all of them. What I want to learn is more about my grandfather and grandmother. Both Walker and Menzies are such usual surnames. Is anyone else researching them please help. *Isla Nottingham, 111 Pipi Rd., Whangamata, New Zealand or e-mail: pimm@wave.co.nz.*
- 2540 **McINTOSH** Donald (1802-1861) of Petty m. 24 Nov. 1829 Isabella Grant (1810-1885) of Ardersier, dau. of James Grant (1754-1815) and Marjory McPhail (1763-1834) Issue: James 1831; John 1832; Marjory 1834-1906; Donald K. 1836; David 1838; Alexander 1840; William 1844; Charles 1846; Adam Campbell 1851. Family emigrated to Argenteuil Co., Quebec, Canada c.1860. Interested in locating Donald's parents and any descendants of Marjory, my great grandmother who married Colin Fraser in Quebec. Any information to, *Colin W. Fraser, #404-1270 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8V 3P1.*
- 2541 **BAYLY** William Prettie Bayly Captain 92nd Foot Regiment, b. 10 November 1798 Nenagh, Tipperary, Ireland d. 11 June 1842, Scotland. Son of Rev. Henry Bayly and Anna Penelope Grueber. William m. 14 March 1830 Edinburgh Parish to Amelia Elizabeth Dallas, b. 6 June 1811, dau. of Thomas Dallas and Elizabeth Kirkwood, 1834-36. They had two sons, (1) William Henry b. 24 October 1830 at Regent Barracks, Dublin, m. 27 November 1854 Janet Murray, d. 25 January 1903. (2) Frederick May b. 23 March 1832 at Edinburgh m. 30 January 1863 Elizabeth McKenzie, d. 4 October 1868 New Zealand. Any information sought. *Mrs. E. M. Crawford, 59 Franklyn Rd., Tawa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2542 **LIVINGSTON** Neil Livingston m. Margaret Woodhouse 1792 in Port of Menteith, Perthshire. Children - John Graham Livingston b. 1795; James b. 1797 poss. m. Jean Dunkison of Kincardine; William b. 1799 m. Isabel Bremner; and Marion b. 1801; all born Port of Menteith. A Neil Livingston m. Katrine McFarlane 1806 Port of Menteith - 2nd marriage? Any information on this family appreciated. *Linda Horyn, Box 308, Fox Creek, AB Canada, TOH 1PO.*
- 2543 **MacDONNELL/McDONELL/MacDONNELL'S** of Glengarry, Inverness Co. looking for any information on Donald McDonnell, b. 1754, or his father, Alexander McDonnell. Other siblings of Donald's

included Mary and Alexander. Donald emigrated from Glengarry in 1791 to Nine Mile River, Nova Scotia, Canada. Can anyone assist in finding more information on Donald, his father Alexander, or any publications which exist in Scotland on the McDonells of Glengarry. *Bob Ferguson, 112 Oak Park Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4C 4M3 Canada or e-mail: ferguson@fox.nstn.ca.*

- 2544 **MILLER/MENZIES** William Miller b. 1775, location unknown, m. Margaret Menzies May 16 1795, Comrie Parish, Perthshire, Scotland. They had seven children: William b. Oct. 23 1796; Janet b. May 4 1802; Margaret b. May 21 1804; all in Comrie, Perthshire; Helen b. Crieff, Perthshire Oct 15 1809; Peter b. Comrie May 3 1812; John b. Chathick, Perthshire c. 1815; James b. Comrie Sept. 14 1817. Where are William Miller and wife Margaret Menzies buried? All children emigrated to Otonabee Co., Upper Canada, June 1829. Not all the Millers family came to Upper Canada. Some stayed in Scotland, no records available of the ones who remained. Some Miller tombstones in grounds of Old Parish Church, Comrie, Scotland. Any info. to, *Harry Mercer, 201-1838 Nelson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G 1N1, Canada, e-mail 75262.1663@compuserve.com.*
- 2545 **FRASER/STUART** Seeking info. on Elvorida Eliza Maria (Elma) Fraser b. c. 1840 m. Lieut. J.J.G. Stuart (Black Watch) c. 1860 had son Gulzean Roland Whaley Stuart 1861, England. Elma died 1903 in Mentone, France, is buried in Highgate next to "George Eliot" her spiritual mother and has a stone in a military cemetery in Victoria B.C. She lived at death at Toutley Hall, Berks, but her stone in Victoria says she came from Ladhope, Rox. - called Langshaw now, but cannot locate data. Son Roland emigrated to Canada 1888 but disappeared 1907 in Victoria after home burned down. *Victor Sutherland, 10132 Pleasant Street, Victoria B.C. Canada V8L 3P4.*
- 2546 **WALKER/BRODIE** James Walker of Pardovan d. c. 1789 in or near Edinburgh. Daughter Margaret m. William Brodie, Writer, Edinburgh. Any information on marriage, ancestors and descendants to, *John B. Brodie, 12160 Boundary Drive South, Surrey, B.C. Canada, V3X 2B7.*
- 2547 **CATHCART** Information wanted on John E. Cathcart, St. Margaret's Hope Rosyth, 1844 and Robert Cathcart, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, 1850. Wish to know their occupations, births, deaths and marriages. I have manuscript diaries written by them, John's notes mention much sailing and bird shooting, while that of Robert's is that of a busy professional man with visits to the Houses of Commons and Lords for debates. He was involved in the Edinburgh Slaughter-houses Removal Bill of 1850. Addresses in his diary are, 5 Heriot Row; 32 Royal Circus; 17 Great King Street, all Edinburgh. Gayfield House; 10 Gayfield Square; St. Margaret's Rosyth. Auchendrane, Ayr and King's Stables (Slaughterhouse). Please reply to *Mrs. H. Carritt, 1 Poplar Row, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 3AF.*

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

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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