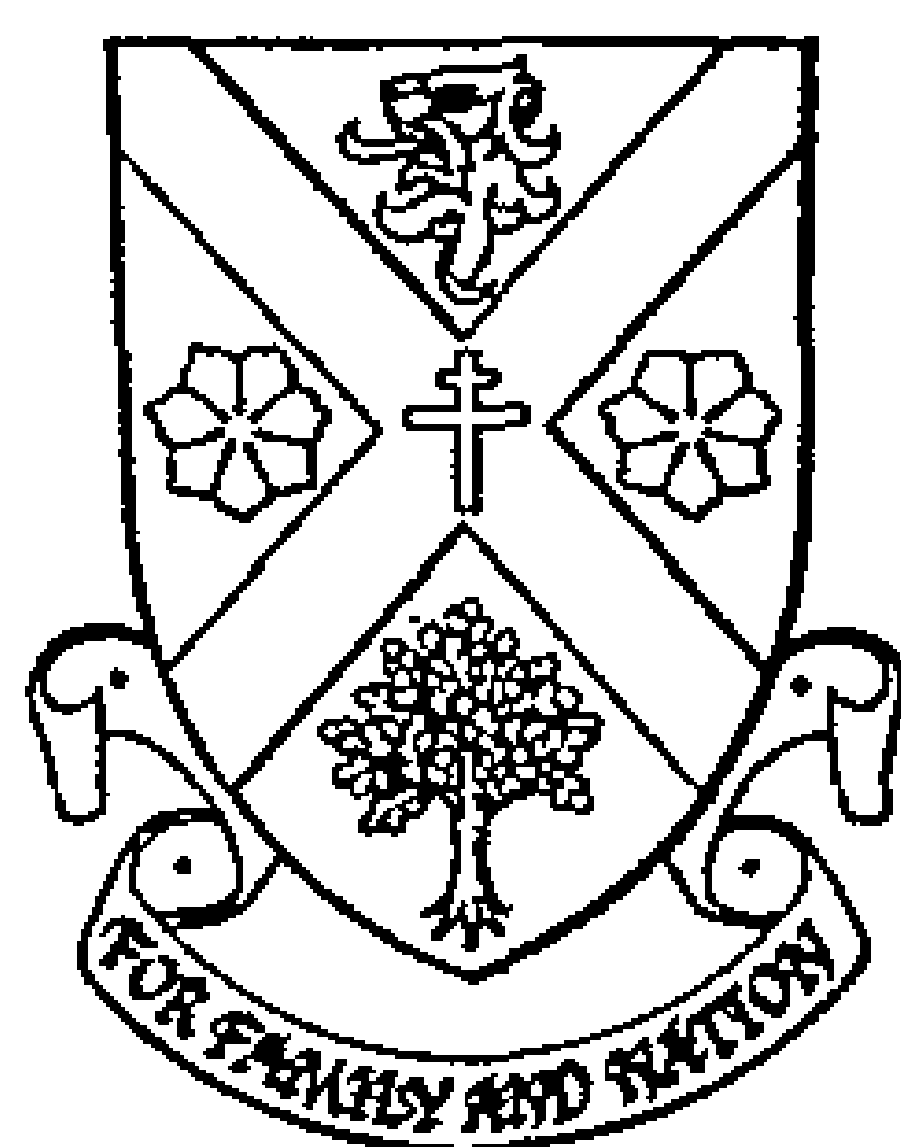


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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Meetings

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

Membership

The current subscription is £14.00. Family membership will be £17.00 and affiliate membership £18.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$28.

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The Scottish Genealogist

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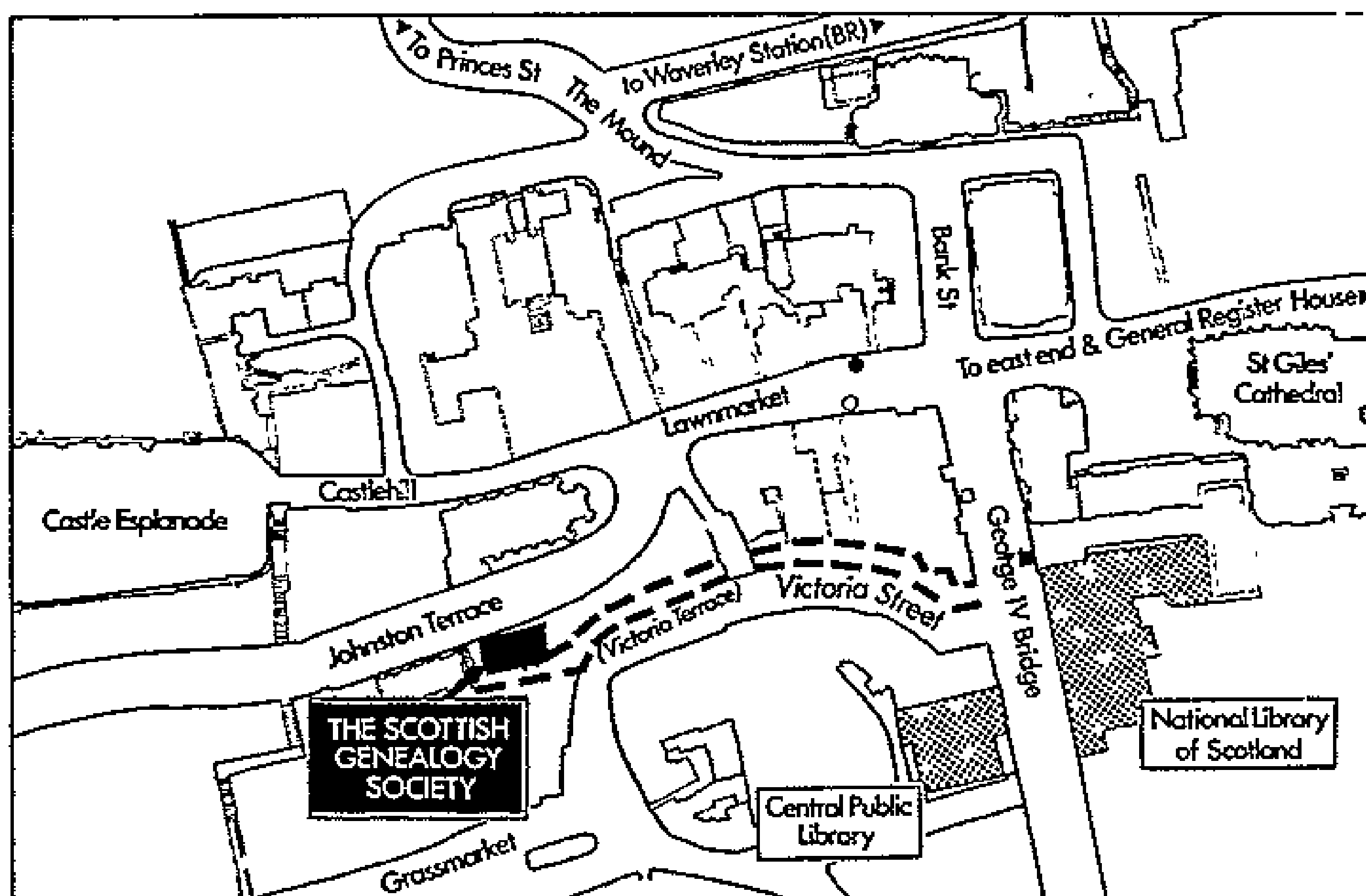
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□ East Scot. 23,46. Fife Scot. X52,X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106.

MY UNUSUAL ANCESTOR, WILLIAM MURDOCH 1894-1981

by Valerie E. Dean

I would like to tell you about my father, Willie Murdoch, at the time of the Great War. He was not 'unusual' at that time, as there were thousands like him caught up in the struggle against the Turks and the Germans. However, what I believe to be unusual is the record he left.

I have his diary for 1916, which gives an insight into the daily routine of army life, the boredom, the activity, the traumas. There are his accounts of the evacuation from Gallipoli and of the Second Battle of Gaza, among other reports.

Unusual, also, is the fact that he managed to take several hundred photographs while on active service, using a Vest Pocket Kodak camera. Most of the photographs, negatives and lantern slides had been identified, dated and indexed, and many of them can be tied in to events recorded in his diary. They capture everyday scenes of army life, and there are many photographs of his fellow officers and men. He has recorded the graves of those who were killed, and the damage caused by shelling. There are records of the local ways of life and of the native peoples going about their affairs.

There are numerous other documents, including the export authorisation for the Triumph motorcycle he brought back when he returned home, and maps showing the position of Turkish trenches at Gaza.

Most of the original items have been deposited with the Scottish United Services Museum at Edinburgh Castle, where they will be conserved. For my family records, I have made photographs or photocopies of all the items. I have retained the collection of photographs, negatives and slides. Very recently, I have discovered a postcard album containing cards sent back during the course of his travels, and it looks as if they may yield yet further information!

He was born at Ayr, Scotland, in 1894, to James Murdoch, a mechanical engineer, and Jeanie Smith Hamilton. His brother, Matthew Weir Hamilton Murdoch, was born in 1903. Willie studied electrical engineering at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and completed his apprenticeship. In August 1914, he enlisted in the Technical College Former Students' Third Glasgow Battalion, 17th Highland Light Infantry, whose uniforms had been supplied by the Chamber of Commerce. In December 1914, he was promoted to Lance Corporal. Hospitalised with rheumatism, he escaped the horrors of the Somme and Passchendaele when most of the Battalion were killed. In May 1915, he received his first commission to Second Lieutenant with the 7th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). After basic training at Gailles Camp, Troon, he sailed in November on the Anchor Line steamer *Caledonia* to Gallipoli. My Uncle Matthew still remembers his parents' anxiety for his safety. The photographic record commences with a few shots taken at Gallipoli. Below is his account of the evacuation of Cape Helles:

On Sunday 2nd Jan 1916 we moved up to the firing line trenches at 5 am. My line extended from the right of Eglinton Tunnel to the left of Symington Bridge which crosses Achi Babi Gully. This line included 6 traverses one machine gun emplacement and about 30 yds of tunnel in two parts with a

piece of trench in between them. During the day 5 sentries were on duty and at night 12 which was exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ of my men. Everything was very quiet all week. I was on duty 2+ hours each day but only had from 2 to 3 hours sleep each day. The food was very poor owing to the lack of food on the peninsula. It usually consisted of cold tea, bully beef and hard biscuits. The weather also was very cold almost all week.

On Tuesday night 4th Jan the Turks sent over a great many bombs which did very little damage but they were most annoying. On Wed I fitted up a water and barb wire trap in the gully. The Navy gave the Turks a warm time in the afternoon. About 3 pm on Thursday I went down to the base which was very deserted. Got a quantity of stores of a kind and narrowly escaped 4 H E shells.

Friday the evacuation was officially intimated to the troops.

Sat 8th Jan at 3.30 am $\frac{1}{3}$ of Battn moved down to rest camp which we reached at 8 am. Everything was very quiet during the day. The above party paraded at 7.30 pm and marched to V beach which was being heavily shelled by Asiatic Annie. Luckily we had no casualties. The $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Battn left the trenches at 8.30 pm.

At 9.30 pm we were marched onto a lighter and I was unlucky enough to be put down below. This part was crowded and we resembled herring in a box. To complete our discomfort the hatches were closed and we had no air. This continued for over an hour and out of the 200 men below deck over 50 fainted. At the end of the hour we got on to the HMS Prince George at 10.30 pm.

We had a fine dinner and at 12.30 am tried to have a sleep but were not right down on the floor till we were aroused by a terrible bang. It transpired it had been a torpedo which had been fired at us by a German submarine which luckily did not explode. After that there was no sleep for us and the boat arrived at Mudros at 10 am Sunday morning where we got onto the tug Hendon which took us ashore to North Mudros where we were put under canvas which is very comfortable and much better than active service. The weather is very pleasant here being warm and sunny.

The beginning of February found him at Cairo, where he bought a camera to replace the one lost at the evacuation, and managed to fit in some sightseeing. Later he was moved to Ballah, then to Kantara, on the Suez Canal - where he learnt to swim. He also had various modes of transport:

14 Feb Managed to get off at 10.30 am. Went to Pyramids and drove round on a camel.

9 March Early morning parade 6.45-7.30 am. Lectures 10-12 noon and 4.30-5.30 pm. Had a scamper round on a horse which would not do anything but gallop.

27 March Messed with 7th Scottish Rifles. Very busy all day. Got a push bike.

5 April Had fine run in afternoon on brand new Douglas. Did over 15 miles on it, up to 5th Royal Scots Fusiliers camp.

29 April Went out on Triumph 4 hp bike for run to Hill 40. [The Douglas had a puncture]

At this time his unit was formed into the 52nd Division Cyclists Co (mounted on motorcycles), attached to the Royal Scots Fusiliers. There are some photographs of the despatch riders.

By the end of July, the Turkish forces were advancing and the 52nd Division Cyclist Company was moved from Romani to No 4 Post:

22 July Stood to 3 am to 5 am. Had another visit from Taubs. 12 prisoners came in to-day. On duty 12-2 am. 'Shrapnel'

4 August Stand to 3.30-5 am. Turks attacked 4.30 am. Killed sniper 5.30 am. Very heavy shelling all day. 15 killed and 8 wounded. Lt Henderson killed and Dr Gairdner wounded.

5 August Very few shells but a lot of sniping. Got my snipers equipment and lot of curios. 2nd Lt Findlay and Sgt Flett killed. Got 3931 prisoners, 9 m(achine) g(un)s and 4 field guns, 2100 rifles, a million rnds ammo and 1600 shells.

6 August Moved to El Rabbah at 5 am. Arrived at noon. Collapsed at 12.30. Very few shells. Turks had 2860 wounded and 2600 killed.

He was even able to make a photographic record of some of the aftermath of the fighting. Thereafter things quietened down and, following a month's home leave in November, he rejoined his company. By the end of December, they were at El Arish, and there his diary finishes.

In April 1917, he was wounded across the back at the Second Battle of Gaza. His tunic still survives, with the patched bullet hole. He was hospitalised at Giza Hospital, Cairo, and appears to have spent a number of weeks recuperating there. Many outings had been taken to the zoological gardens and to the River Nile.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant and, by November, he was back at Gaza. By Christmas of that year he was at Jerusalem and had, in effect, marched the entire distance from the Suez Canal. He had been posted to take charge of the reinforcement camp at Junction Station - the station for Jerusalem and Jaffa. At Jaffa, he became permanently attached to the Royal Engineers, Signal Section, attached to artillery.

He suffered somewhat from the abundant supply of oranges, and developed jaundice. It may have been here at Jaffa that he had a horse which delighted in biting into a ripe orange, squirting juice in all directions.

In August 1918, he was moved to France and joined the Signals Section at the Second Army HQ at St Omer. He opened Signal Offices at Namur, Duren and Cologne. Finally he became Signal Master of the British Army of the Rhine's HQ at Cologne, and achieved a temporary Captaincy. He remained in Germany until November 1919 and sailed back from Calais on Armistice Day.

He had been able to purchase a Triumph motorcycle in Germany, and brought this home with him. I came across the export authorisation papers for it, which he had kept. It was a well-photographed bike!

On his return to his home town of Ayr, he became a member of the Ayr Photographic Society. He produced glass lantern slides from many of his photographs of Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Germany, and apparently gave talks, the notes for which survive.

He took up employment with the Scottish Boiler Insurance Company, until his retirement in 1960. In 1931, he married Lilian Averil Thompson, and I was born five years later, their only child.

During the Second World War, he joined the Special Constabulary in Glasgow. The interest in photography had, by this time, turned to cinematography. There survives an 8 mm film record of 'The Specials.'

For many years, he and my mother got much pleasure from their amateur film-making activities, producing many successful films. Their eldest grand-daughter is continuing the tradition, being a professional photographer.



My father Willie Murdoch and his brother Matthew (now 93 years old) on the 4hp Triumph motorcycle SD 3445 exported from Germany at the end of the war. This was taken at 33 Bellevue Crescent, Ayr, in November 1919, just after he arrived home.

The 52nd Division Cyclists Corps Despatch Riders at Kantara, April 1916. Willie is the central rider, wearing the pith helmet.



Support trenches at Kantara, March 1916(?). I think Willie is the central figure, but not certain. The photo is a little fuzzy.

McDOWALL AND THE LORDSHIP OF GALLOWAY

by M. G. McDowall, DA.

A review of historical opinion, and other evidence in support of the derivation of the surname McDowall and its possible link with the Lordship of Galloway.

There are many Scottish family or clan names which can be traced back to Norman times or even earlier, but there are few who can relate their contribution to the history of those early times. It is now acknowledged that the present holders of the McDowall surname, in its various spellings, can claim an ancestry earlier than most and one which played a significant role in the early history of Scotland.

A popular guide¹ to Scottish clan names correctly suggests that the McDougalls of Lorn in Argyll trace back to the same ancestors as the McDonalds, since both names are derived from Dougall, the first Lord of Lorn, who was the eldest son of Somerled, Lord of the Isles. Dougall's mother was Ragnhildis, daughter of Olaf, the King of Man. The guide goes on to state that Ragnhildis' mother was Alfrica, who was already a McDougall or McDowall of the still older Galloway branch. Alfrica's father was Fergus Mac Dubh ghael, the powerful 12th century Lord of Galloway.

Fergus was born in 1096, the first recorded of a succession of Galloway Kings or Lords. A link between the present McDowall family has not and possibly never will be established in fact, but the suggestion, proposed and refuted over the years by various scholars, has some merit. The Gaelic derivation, if correctly interpreted, fits the known history of the peoples of that area. Unlike many of the earlier family names which derive from other clan names or from Norman stock, there is no apparent alternative source for McDowall. At the same time the only other local family dating back to the same period, that could be a contender, is the McCullochs. Their history² relates a choice of three legends for their Celtic origin. However none of the stories claim a link with the ancient Lordship.

The assertion is strongly made by McKerlie³ that Fergus was appointed to be "governor" by David I after the Battle of the Standard in 1138. It was at this battle between the Scots and the English, that the men of Galloway, leading the battle, were inflicted with terrible losses. Their leaders, Ulgric and Dovenold, were killed. (Robert de Brus and Barnard de Bailleul, ancestors of later Scottish kings, took sides with the English). Eight years before, in 1130, Fergus had allied himself with the Earl of Moray, and then risen against David I and his Norman supporters. With the rebellion defeated and Moray killed, Fergus sought refuge in Holyrood Abbey in Edinburgh, founded by David I only two years earlier. In 1139, Fergus obtained a pardon by persuading the Abbot to suggest to the visiting King that he might pardon everyone present.

McKerlie goes on to state,⁴ quoting the collected works of Sir James Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, that "Fergus, ye first Earle of Galloway... gave for armes a Lyone Ramp. Arg. Cround or, in a shield azure". This is the very same as that borne by McDowall. In 1160, following the death of David I, Fergus joined with Somerled in rebellion against Malcolm. It appears also

that Fergus, Lord of Galloway and Somerled, Lord of the Isles, carried the same armorial bearings, viz. a lion rampant, ⁵, said by McKerlie to be of Scandinavian origin.

McKerlie has demonstrated his view that Fergus and his successors were foreigners in the district, probably Norsemen, and that they did not possess the name of McDowall, or any other surname ⁶.

There is a clear suggestion however that in some way, Fergus and his progeny had a link with the McDowall family name and in consequence a rightful claim to Galloway descent. As reported by Sir John Sloan⁷ in 1908, Sir Herbert Maxwell and earlier historians agree that Fergus was native Lord. In "A System of Heraldry" of 1722, a link between the McDowall or McDougall names and the old Lords of Galloway is established with reference to the ancient arms of the family. The similarity of heraldic devices is sufficient to convince Nesbit⁸ that the McDowall or McDougall, which he takes to be the same, was the name borne by the old Lords of Galloway. He suggests that this very old Scots name derives from Dovall of Galloway who lived about 230 BC. He killed Nothatus the tyrant, the sixth King of Scotland and established Reutherus, who had the better right to the throne. Another story linking the people of Galloway and Lorne in support of the Britons against the Romans, accounts for the heraldic device of a lion rampant, collared with an antique crown. That this device was held by the ancient Lords is not in doubt. It is further supported by the fact that their successors, the Douglasses, carried these arms of Galloway, quartered with their own arms⁹.

J. A. Russell is quite positive in his declaration ¹⁰ that the most ancient family name is probably McDowall, and that this was probably the name of the original Lords of Galloway, from Fergus to his great grandson, Alan, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland. Alan died in 1234 leaving three daughters to succeed him.

A more convincing description of the derivation of the McDowall name, and its link with the Lordship is contained in the study carried out by J Kevan McDowall ¹¹ into Galloway and its Celtic place names. Here the various early names for the Gallovidians are interpreted to represent a race of people similar to, but distinctly different from, the Irish or Welsh gael. This race whose family and followers were known as Mac Dubh gael, clan of the black, or stranger gael was led by Lords, translated as Laird, noble champion or supreme chief.

The Gall Ghaidhil are mentioned for the first time in 852-3 ¹² apparently operating both on land and at sea, as mercenaries in the local wars between the Irish and the Norsemen. They are described as both Scots and Norse. W. J. Watson ¹³ explains that as a territorial term, Gall Ghaidhill settled down to mean Galloway, the Hebrides as a whole being known as Innse Gall, "Isles of the foreigners". Sir Herbert Maxwell ¹⁴ quoting from Skene ¹⁵, agrees that the name Galwyddel, the Welsh equivalent of Galgaidhel, was certainly first applied to the people of Galloway. McDowall ¹⁶ on the other hand considers the Pictish-Gaelic description, interpreted as "the land of the flowing tides" (the Solway) to be a more likely derivation.

The Hiberno-Norse from Ireland continued to settle in the Western districts of Scotland, including Kintyre (thus Ergadia, from Oirer Gaidheal - coastline of the Gael, Argyll) and Galloway. In various documents they are also known as Gallgaidhil. Recent excavation at Whithorn has shown that by this time they were no longer marauding invaders ¹⁷.

Robertson ¹⁸ records that in 944 the Danes in Northumbria, following defeat by the Angles, fled to Galloway where their King, Ronald, established his headquarters on the shore of Loch Grennoch. English historians of the time referred to him as "Duke of the Galwegians". In 1008 Sigurd the Stout, Earl of Orkney, was also Lord of Galloway. He appointed Earl Malcolm, whom Robertson confirms to be a native of the province, as resident governor. Malcolm and his successors apparently lived in a "palace" near Whithorn. Malcolm was succeeded by Thorfinn the skullsplitter, who ruled over not only Galloway, but a large part of Scotland and Ireland. In 1057, the same year that Thorfinn died, his widow Ingibjorg, married Malcolm Canmore, the new King of Scotland. Little is heard of Galloway until 1120 when Earl David was appointed to the Lordship by his brother Alexander I. David became King in 1124 and as an English baron with estates in Huntingdon, he was an enthusiastic supporter of Norman ideas of feudal tenure.

Robertson suggests ¹⁹ that the Norse "Jarls" permitted local chiefs, some even called "Kings" to rule over their own people and to administer local laws. Fergus, he maintains, was of Galloway stock, his ancestors having been some of the Norse-Galwegian overlords of the province. His lands in Wigtownshire, at Cruggleton Castle, near Whitham, help to support this view.

In his introduction to the Wigtownshire Charters, R. C. Reid states that Fergus is generally reputed to have introduced feudalism into Galloway. With his marriage to Elizabeth, an illegitimate daughter of Henry I, and with his work for the Church, he was clearly influenced by Norman affairs. It appears that he had spent much of his early life in England, being brought up with the young David in the Norman court. Despite this, Reid notes that Fergus was of purely native stock ²⁰.

Perhaps the most interesting evidence of the link between the Lords of Galloway and the Gall Ghaidhil is the record ²¹ that in 1034 Suibne, son of Cinaethe, King of the Gall Ghaidhil, died. Rollant mac Uchtraigh, King of the Gall Ghaidhil, died in 1199, and his successor, Ailin mac Uchtraigh, in 1234. In the 13c Dubhgal mac Suibhne was Lord of Kintyre.

If Fergus had been simply an appointed governor, as McKerlie suggests, it is curious that he felt able to oppose the Norman royalty in 1130, and again in 1160, when he joined Somerled apparently in support of William of Egremont (of Galloway descent), great grandson of Malcolm Canmore, rather than the incompetent Malcolm. McKerlie's contention that Fergus was of Norse lineage appears to strengthen the argument, contrary to his intention, that he was a native of the country. As a descendant of the Danes, a King of the Gall Ghaidhil, and a dubh gael, he would also be a McDougall or McDowall.

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- ⁴ *ibid*, p 151.
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- ²¹ Watson. *op. cit.*, p 173.

SOME PERSONALITIES IN A COMPANY AMALGAMATION

by J. Colin Bain

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Scottish "companies" were strictly speaking, partnerships, usually known in legal documents as "co-partnery". This was the case even when described as joint stock companies, which had begun to be generally accepted in Scotland since the middle part of the eighteenth century. The modern type of limited liability company only became possible after 1856¹.

In the early years of the century, several companies were involved in operating a passenger service by sailing ships between Leith and London. While this was their major activity, they also had other aspects to the business, including in one case the operation of vessels on the Forth and Clyde canal and a connecting service to Belfast. In order to operate effectively, they owned not just ships, but offices and other buildings, spare parts and equipment, carts and horses.

In 1820, the Edinburgh Glasgow and Leith Shipping Company, which had been founded in 1814, decided to amalgamate with the Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Company, founded in 1802². They were to form a new organisation, the London Leith Edinburgh and Glasgow Shipping Company.

The agreement reached in order to conduct this amalgamation involved the appointment of Arbiters and Valuers who were to place an agreed price on all of the two companies assets, including the vessels, which were all Leith registered. This process had its own fascination, but the aspect

likely to be of interest to readers, lay in the fact that in the course of the enquiry a substantial number of persons were named. The details were recorded in a sederunt book ³, now held in the Scottish Record Office.

The survival of this information was largely accidental. In 1825, William Ewing, one of the former partners of the Edinburgh Glasgow and Leith Shipping Company, raised an action against his former partners. Papers relating to the matter are also in the Scottish Record Office⁴. The gist of this appears to be that he objected that the company did not have the power to amalgamate, but should have simply been dissolved. A secondary complaint seems to be that he did not get his share of the proceeds quickly enough. Various documents involved were to be used as productions for the Court of Session. On completion of the case these should have been returned to their owners, but in common with many similar documents, for reasons unknown they remained with the court. In due course such documents were formed into the CS class at SRO.

We thus have a record of the business relationship of a number of people in the Leith shipping world, of the early nineteenth century. In the case of one group, we also have some specifically genealogical information. A hint towards some of this material has recently been mentioned in print⁵, but the details are not widely accessible.

Readers may be interested in the names, which are tabulated below:

1. Arbiters etc.

Archibald Miller, Merchant in Leith, Arbiter and Valuator.

Patrick Borthwick, Merchant in Leith, Arbiter and Valuator.

Thomas Morton, Shipbuilder in Leith, Arbiter and Valuator.

Alexander Sime, Shipbuilder in Leith, Arbiter and Valuator.

William Waddel, Merchant in Leith, Oversman of Arbiters.

Alexander Stevenson, Writer in Edinburgh, clerk to the Arbiters.

Alexander Scot, Writer to the Signet, acting with Alexander Stevenson.

John George, Clerk to Alexander Stevenson.

George Anderson, requested by the Arbiters to value furniture.

Charles Murray, requested by the Arbiters to value furniture, failed to do so and failed to answer letters.

Samuel Morton, requested by the Arbiters to value wagons and carts.

Andrew Darling, requested by the Arbiters to value horses and harness.

Anthony H. Gutzmer, requested by the Arbiters to value the engine of the steam boat *Tug*.

William Bruce, Cabinetmaker in Leith, requested by the Arbiters to value furniture in place of Mr. Murray.

Walter Bruce, assisted George Anderson to value buildings.

2. Edinburgh Glasgow and Leith Shipping Company.

Robert Ogilvie, Manager.

William Willson Duffin, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.

John Lauder, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.

William Purves, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.

John Strachan, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.

John Anning, Master of smack *Czar*.
 David Brown, Master of sloop *Bee*.
 Alexander Downie, former Master of steamboat *Tug*.
 Edward Ferguson, Master of sloop *Andrew Kealty*.
 John Forbes, Master of sloop *Ant*.
 John Foster, former Master of sloop *Ant*.
 Robert Gilchrist, Master of smack *Delight*.
 John Livingston, Master of steamboat *Tug*.
 Angus McIntyre, Master of canal packet *Active*.
 William Martin, Master of smack *Venue*.
 David Nicholson, Master of sloop *Kealty*.
 Robert Nisbet or Nesbet, Master of smack *Hawk*.
 Thomas Orr, Master of canal packet *Lark*.
 George Rodgers, Master of canal packet *Fly*.
 Arthur Smith, Master of canal packet *Dove*.
 James Stenhouse, Master of sloop *Janet* and *Maisie* (or *Janet* and *Marie*).
 William Swanston, Master of canal packet *Alert*.
 George Tod, Master of smack *Eagle*.
 James Wilson, Master of canal packet *Star*.
 John Wilson, Master of sloop *Port*.

3. Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Company.

George Crichton, Manager.
 Jonathon Mutter, Apprentice, witness to signature of document.
 John Hodge, Apprentice, witness to signature of document.
 William Gilchrist, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 Alexander Henderson, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 Thomas Jameson, Merchant in Leith, Partner.
 James Reoch, Merchant in Leith, Partner.
 Robert Scott, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 John Beatson, Master of smack *Forth*.
 Isaac Dunnage, Master of smack *Hope*.
 William Hutton, Master of smack *Edinburgh Castle*.
 Francis Ord, Master of smack *Matchless*.
 Isaac Ronaldson, Master of smack *Thames*.
 James Smith, Master of smack *Buccleugh*.
 George Stewart, Master of smack *Swift*.

4. London Leith Edinburgh and Glasgow Shipping Company.

Robert Burns, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 William Calder, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 John Carfrae, Merchant in Leith, Partner.
 John Charles, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 William Child, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 William Greig, residing Gayfield Square, Edinburgh, Partner.
 John MacKinlay, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.
 James Millar, residing Frederick Street, Edinburgh, Partner.
 John Sanderson, Lapidary in Edinburgh, Partner.

William Trotter, Merchant in Edinburgh, Partner.

5. Owners and former owners of adjoining buildings and former owners of buildings now owned by the companies.

a. James Culross, (died pre 1704?) former owner of building in North Leith.

Heirs of John Moscroft, former owners after Culross.

Captain William Courston, Carpenter, former owner after Moscroft's heirs.

Edward Laing, Skipper, owner after Courston.

b. Isobel Short(e), former owner of building in North Leith.

John Mouat, former owner after Short.

John Fletcher, former owner after Mouat.

John Moscroft, advocate, owner after Fletcher.

c. Isobel Scott, (died pre 1704?), former owner of building in North Leith.

Heirs of Ludovick Callendar (died pre 1704?), owner after Scott.

d. James Ogilvie, Shipmaster, former owner of house in Shore, Leith at Paccious(?) Close, near foot of Broad Wynd, now (1820) owned by Edinburgh Glasgow and Leith Shipping Company.

e. John Patison, Town Clerk of Leith, owner of building in North Leith.

f. Archibald Ronaldson, Flesher, owner of building in North Leith.

g. Alexander Goalen, Shipbuilder, owner of building in North Leith.

h. James Baird & Co., Coal Merchants, former owner of building in North Leith.

i. John Crawford, in Bonnington (died pre 1748, possibly pre 1704), former owner of building in North Leith.

j. Patrick Douglas (died pre 1748, possibly pre 1704), former owner of building in North Leith.

Heirs of Ludovick Callendar and David Baxter, owners after Douglas.

k. Disposition of building in North Leith, now (1820) owned by Edinburgh & Leith Shipping Co. The disposition was made 1704 by James Low, Hillhousefield in favour of James Robertson and registered 1748:

James Robertson, Carpenter, (deceased)

|
Isobel Robertson (deceased) = Frederick Symons, Shipmaster (deceased)
(only child)

|
Isobel or Isabella Robertson = ? Young
(only child)

The precise locations of these various plots are hard to identify, given the numerous changes in the area. The plot given here as "d" was on the south east side of the Water of Leith, between the present Bernard Street and Tolbooth Wynd, at or near Broad Wynd. The other properties were on the other side of the river, between the present Sandport Place and Commercial Street.

Reference to Sources

- ¹ Michie, R. C., 1981 "Money, mania and markets, investment, company formation and the stock exchange in nineteenth century Scotland", 149. Edinburgh.
 - ² Reid W., 1824 "London & Leith smack & steam yacht guide", iv. Leith.
 - ³ CS96/4198.
 - ⁴ CS236/D.4/5.
 - ⁵ Mowat S., 1995 "The Port of Leith". 330. Edinburgh.
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FAMILY OF SIR JOHN OGILVY, FIRST BARONET OF INVERQUHARITY

by Jack Blair

The descendants of the Ogilvys of Inverquharitty have been traced in reasonable detail and can be found readily in brief outline in publications such as *Burke's Peerages* ¹. For greater detail Warden's *Angus* Volume IV provides an excellent history of this noble family tracing them from their early progenitor, Gilchrist the Mormaer of Angus through Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse and his son John the first baron of Inverquharitty. I wish to concentrate on a later period commencing with John Ogilvy, the ninth baron of Inverquharitty who on 3 October 1618 was served heir to his father Sir John who had died a year earlier ². He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with the remainder of his heirs male on 26 September 1626. Prior to this on 16 September 1622 this Sir John married Anne Irvine, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum and his wife Lady Marion Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Buchan.

When referring to the various published histories ³, it appears that Sir John and Anne produced four sons and two daughters. Although some accounts mention only three of the sons, Cokayne's *Complete Baronetage* indicates that David who inherited the title was the third son but assumed that he was the first surviving son. Cokayne's version was probably based on the *Baronage of Scotland* wherein Sir Robert Douglas identified four sons but only one daughter. Douglas gave the first son as John stating that he died in infancy. From all previous histories it is suggested that Sir John was survived by only two sons and one or two daughters.

Alexander Ogilvy, in some versions stated to be their eldest son born circa 1628 joined James Graham, Marquis of Montrose in the battles of Brechin and Kilsyth and was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh. Alexander was condemned to death when tried by the Committee of Estates and was executed in Glasgow on 25 October 1646 at the age of eighteen years.

Sir John Ogilvy, first baronet died around 1654 ⁴. The surviving family are usually given as David who succeeded him as second baronet ⁵; George, later known as tutor of Inverquharitty and who married a daughter of Sir Francis Ogilvy of New Grange; Helen who married Sir William Ogilvy, Bart. of Barras; and Anne who married David Ogilvy of Clova.

Through reference to many sasines ⁶ in the Scottish Record Office and documents in the Gifts and Deposits of the Ogilvys of Inverquharitty ⁷, ample evidence has been gathered showing that Sir John was survived by another

two sons called James and Robert who were presumably the youngest sons given that George was appointed Tutor of Inverquharity on the death of his brother, Sir David, around 1677. There is also ample evidence that there were a further three daughters also; namely Margaret, Marion and Isobell.

Sir John's eldest son John also may have survived him as discussed below.

Margaret Ogilvy may have been the eldest daughter. She married Peter Lyon son and heir apparent of Master Thomas Lyon of Cossins, the matrimonial contract⁸ dated May 1646. In the "Baronage", Douglas thought that a sister of this Sir John had married a Lyon of Cossins but had no Christian names.

Marion may have been the second daughter and was possibly born around 1630. She would have been named after her maternal grandmother Lady Marion Douglas. Marion Ogilvy⁹ married James Maule, heir apparent of Melgund and by him had a daughter named Marion baptised in 1651 as recorded in the Brechin OPR¹⁰. Starting in Douglas's "Baronage" and repeated in Warden's "Angus Vol. IV." and Burke's "Peerage", this Marion, the spouse of James Maule is given as the daughter of Sir John Ogilvy, sixth baron of Inverquharity and his spouse Elizabeth Fotheringham. This is manifestly wrong placing her a whole century early¹¹.

Early evidence of James and Robert is found in a sasine¹² dated 27 Aug 1653 in which Sir John is bestowing a liferent on his two lawful sons. The concurrent sasine¹³ of same date is a similar grant to his lawful daughters Anna and Isobell. The bestowing of annual incomes on these four children suggests that these were the youngest of the family. It also may hold a clue that Sir John was not in good health and was preparing for the care of his family in the event of his death. It seems likely that Sir John died around 1654, as from early 1655 the estate contracts are in the name of Sir David Ogilvy of Inverquharity.

Just prior to making these financial arrangements for these younger members of his family in the summer of 1653, Sir John made a contract¹⁴ on 20 June 1653 with Robert Irvine of Frederight on the condition that the said Robert would maintain John Ogilvy, the eldest son of Sir John during all the days of his lifetime. This implies that John was likely to survive his father but was unfit through some severe handicap to succeed to the title. The identified family of John Ogilvy and Anne Irvine is shown in Appendix 1.

Further evidence of James Ogilvy, the fifth son, is found in various Inverquharity family papers from 7 Feb 1655¹⁵ on for the next forty years.

A contract at Inverquharity dated 22 May 1672 between Sir David and Jean Ogilvy the relict of John Ogilvy of Kinnalty regarding the lands of Chapelton of Balnagarro¹⁶, bears the signatures of Sir David and witnesses. The first witness is James Ogilvy, brother of the said Sir David. His signature, "J Ogilvy" is highly ornate and distinctive, having a set of loops each like a figure of eight with one on the top of the J and three on its extended tail. The tail of the "y" in Ogilvy carries one further "eight loop".

James retained this ornate signature and two late examples are to be found in the Inverquharity papers in the last decade of the seventeenth

century when Inverquharity was held by Sir John, son of the earlier mentioned Sir David. In a letter of 1694 to Sir John, addressed to the Laird of Inverquharity¹⁷ and written in Kirriemuir, James signs himself as loving uncle.

Although the entries in the Register of Sasines and Register of Deeds were made by clerks, it is interesting to note that in most cases in which James Ogilvy was involved as a party, the scribe has made a simplified copy of his signature showing the J with an "eight loop" superimposed.

Robert survived at least to 1675 in which year on 14 July he signed a deed in Kirriemuir as cautioner to his brother James, regarding payment of an earlier bond of James written in London on 21 April 1671 for payment of £15.5/- sterling to David Lyell, tailor in the Strand¹⁸.

James thus appears to have lived on in Kirriemuir into the late seventeenth century, apparently in fairly humble circumstances, for in a deed signed at Kirriemuir on 21 May 1685 he then borrowed 50 merks from his brother George¹⁹.

Around 1680 George Ogilvy appears in many transactions on the lands of Inverquharity as his brother Sir David died²⁰ around September 1678 while his eldest son and heir John was still a pupil²¹. Evidence suggests that this John was born circa 1667. George was appointed and then known as Tutor of Inverquharity until at least 1687. James Ogilvy brother of the deceased Sir David Ogilvy is witness to several sasines of George Ogilvy through the 1680's where these are dealing with the lands of Inverquharity. George married a daughter of Sir Francis Ogilvy of New Grange and was designed George Ogilvy of Lunan. For his transactions in the St. Vigean's area, George normally had as witnesses members from the New Grange family of Ogilvys.

After John Ogilvy, the third baronet, was seised in Inverquharity in February 1682, James is termed uncle of Sir John when acting as witness to any Inverquharity sasine but none has yielded any designation of property to help identify him.

It is possible that within some of the family papers of the various families of Ogilvy along the Braes of Angus, or in public deeds or sasines some references may be found yet to identify further James and Robert the sons of Sir John Ogilvy first baronet of Inverquharity.

With regard to Anna Ogilvy, it is evident that she survived her husband David Ogilvy of Clova and that they had issue. In a sasine regarding an assignation to Anna Ogilvy registered at Dundee on 10 February 1682, she is designed "relict of the deceast David Ogilvy of Clova" and her daughters Helen and Isobell are parties thereto²². Elsewhere, Helen is given as the older of the two. This David Ogilvy may have been of the ancient line of Ogilvy of Clova which originated in Thomas, the third son of the first John Ogilvy of Inverquharity who lived in the fifteenth century. In his excellent work on the Ogilvy families, Sir James Ramsay of Bamff produced a family history²³ down to Sir David son and heir to the James Ogilvy of Clova who died about 1625. That Sir David of Clova married Dame Euphemia Young and according to Ramsay he died about 1636 without issue. However Forfar

Retour 277 gives David Ogilvy of Clova heir masc. to Master David Ogilvy of Clova, Knight on 14 December 1642. This suggests that there was issue and that this David of Clova had probably been born about 1628. He presumably married Anna Ogilvy in the 1660's and died about 1680.

The cause of confusion on this point no doubt arose from the knowledge that when Sir David Ogilvy of Clova and his spouse Euphemia Young disposed of Cortachy and Clova²⁴ in 1625, the estate was subsequently acquired by James the first Earl of Airhie and by the 1640's his third son Sir David was designed of Clova. He married first Margaret Hamilton who died about 1669 and secondly Isobel Guthrie. That Sir David of Clova, the staunch Royalist, died about 1686 and was retoured by his son David Ogilvy of Clova on 30 Aug 1687 (Retour 507).

There were thus contemporaries Sir David Ogilvy of Clova from the Airhie family and David Ogilvy of Clova from the ancient line. The last paragraph of Sir James Ramsay's history of the Ogilvys of Clova published in *The Genealogist* in 1919 should be amended accordingly.

Summary:

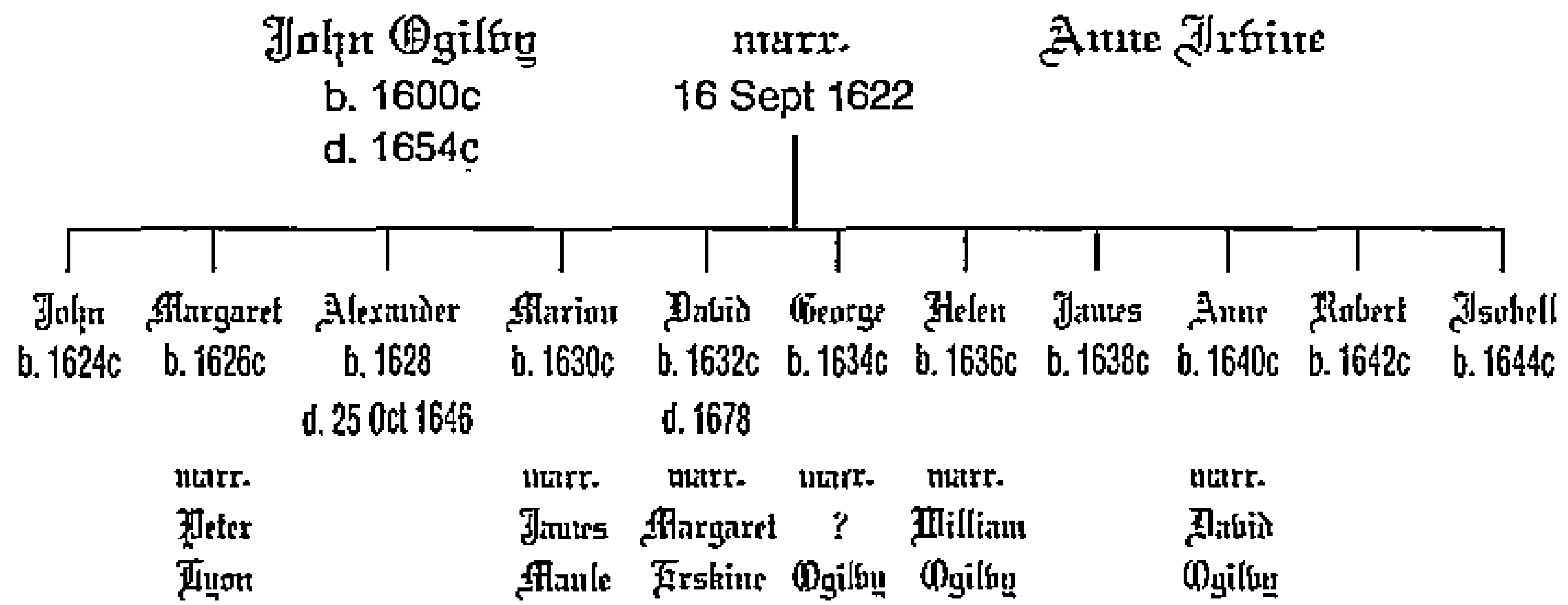
This paper has identified several more sons and daughters of Sir John Ogilvy first Baronet of Inverquharity than have been given in earlier histories and has narrowed down the dates of death of Sir John and his son and heir Sir David and provides an approximate date of birth for Sir David's eldest son and heir. The paper also identifies that there were two contemporaneous Ogilvy families designed "of Clova" during the mid-seventeenth century.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the staff at the Scottish Records Office, Edinburgh and librarians at Kirriemuir Library and the A. K. Bell Library, Perth for their assistance. I also wish to thank Sir Francis Ogilvy of Inverquharity for allowing access to the Inverquharity papers at SRO.

APPENDIX 1

**Family of
Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity First Baronet**



References

- ¹ For corrections to Burke's and Warden's versions see the author's paper "Sir John Ogilvy, Eighth Baron of Inverquharity.(circa 1560-1617)".
- ² "The Scottish Genealogist" Vol. XLII No. 4 Dec. 1995.
- ³ Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" 105th Edition published 1970
Warden "Angus" Vol. IV.
Cokayne "Complete Baronage of Scotland", Vol. II 1625-49. Pollard, Exeter 1902.
Douglas "Baronage of Scotland", Edinburgh 1798.
- ⁴ The latest contract of Sir John is dated 20 June 1653 see GD205/22 item 76.
- ⁵ David is designed of Innercaritie in a contract dated 7 Feb 1655 GD205/22 item 77.
- ⁶ SRO Various Record Books of Angus Ref. SR34 Book 4 and SR35 Books 6 to 9.
- ⁷ SRO Inverquharity Papers GD205.
- ⁸ Ross A., "The Lyons of Cossins and Wester Ogil". G. Waterston Edin. 1901.
- ⁹ Date of Marriage Contract was 25 April 1649 see RGS 55 dated 6 Dec 1652. See also SRO RS34/3. 115.
- ¹⁰ Baptised 5 Feb 1651; James Maull fiar of Melgum husband to Marrion Ogilvy had a maid child baptized named Marrion Witnesses Mr Jon Maull, George Steill and David Donaldson.
- ¹¹ Further evidence is that the Maules did not hold Melgund till after 1635.
- ¹² SRO RS34/4. 103.
- ¹³ SRO RS34/4.104v Sasine to Anna and Isobell Ogilvies.
- ¹⁴ Inverquharity Papers GD205 Box 22 item 76.
- ¹⁵ GD205 Box 22 item 78/1.
- ¹⁶ SRO GD205/107/1.
- ¹⁷ SRO GD205 Box 23 item 115/9.
- ¹⁸ SRO RD4/38. 281.
- ¹⁹ SRO RD4/57. 499.
- ²⁰ Sir David attended Parliament during the summer of 1678 but was deceased by October that year.
- ²¹ Pupil - a girl under twelve years or a boy under fourteen years. John was probably born 1667/68 as he had not reached the year of his majority in Nov 1679 but was seised in the lands of Inverquharity in February 1682. RS35/7. 351v.
- ²² Forfar Sasines RS235/7. 349.
- ²³ "Ogilvys of Auchterhouse, Ogilvys of Airlie, Ogilvys of Inverquharity and Ogilvys of Clova"; "The Genealogist" Vol. XXXV 1919 pp162-175.
- ²⁴ SRO: GD16/1/2/ item 39.

MID NINETEENTH CENTURY ARMY PENSIONERS IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND

Prey to Ambivalent Government Attitudes and Loan Sharks *by Angela Finlayson*

Family history research has its frustrations. A useful compensation for reaching dead ends about individuals is to unearth more about background social conditions. When I found that one of my great-great-grandfathers had been a Chelsea Pensioner, and confirmed this from the 1841 Wick Census (which gave his location as Thrumster, his parish of origin as Latheron and his age as fifty, thus indicating a birthdate of between 1786 & 1791), I thought that it might be easy to trace him. And so it might have been, if only I had known the Regiment in which he had served and if he had not shared a name, James Sutherland, with several other Latheron men and several other Pensioners.

Intermittent short forays into the War Office Records in the Public Record office at Kew enabled me to eliminate some James Sutherlands as having different years or parishes of birth but did not otherwise help. Muster rolls and other documents did not distinguish clearly between four James Sutherlands in the 79th, which seemed the most likely Regiment. Nor did they at first yield much more of general interest - unless perhaps seeing smears of dried blood on muster rolls which had been compiled in the field can be said to add a certain element to the authenticity of the search.

Later, however, following the second edition of a P.R.O. booklet¹ I found a series, WO 22, which I had not previously noted. Unlike most War Office records the index showed this to be classified by area rather than regiment and, at number 139, the name Thurso leaped out at me. It appeared that, before 1842, pensions were sent to be paid out by a variety of local officials such as excise officers and presumably their records have not survived.

After 1842, Staff Officers of Pensioners were appointed responsible for a number of districts. They were required to make regular returns to London, recording Pensioners who had moved into or out of their districts as well as those whose pensions had ceased or had died. For each Pensioner named on these returns there is information on his regiment, rate of pension, date of admission to pension, rank & district to which, or from which, he had moved.

In this series the box of returns headed Thurso seems to cover the whole of the North of Scotland (the next nearest are Inverness, Stirling, Edinburgh and Glasgow). Unfortunately, although the index describes the returns as covering the years 1842-56 I could find none earlier than 1846 or later than 1852 so it is only a seven year period that is covered for the Thurso area, too late for my ancestor. Unfortunately also, there is no overall list of Pensioners already in the area at the beginning of the period.

However, within these limitations, there is some fascinating material which would repay deeper investigation than I had time for. At the family history level, although there is nothing on my James Sutherland, there is a note of an older James, from the 3rd Veterans, who had been admitted to a pension of 1/- on 31 July 1816 and who had died on the 22nd of November 1852 aged 72; and a younger James, a sergeant from the East India Company, who was admitted to a pension on 10 September 1828 which was paid until 25 June 1849.

There is similar information of interest to family historians on perhaps another fifty individuals (including some eleven Sutherlands whose details I noted). There is a list, with less detail, of perhaps another fifty individuals transferred into the Thurso district from Fort George on 28 July 1846.

Of greater general interest, however, are some statistical analyses at the end, set out, like the other returns, on forms provided from London. For 1846 the districts covered in the Thurso box are listed as Thurso itself, Wick, Sweeny (sic - presumably the presence of Colonel Gordon of Swiney made this a more suitable location than nearby Lybster for Pensioners in Latheron parish), Helmsdale, Golspie, Dornoch, Bonar Bridge, Aulnacalgach and Farr Kirk. Kirkwall and Lerwick were added in 1848.

The number of Pensioners within each of these local districts were classified into three categories:- Those Fit for Local Service: 91; those Fit for Reserve Only: 77; those Totally Unfit: 244 making a total for all districts of 412 in 1846.

These figures could be related to the statement by Mackay Scobie² that, for many years after the Napoleonic wars, well over £2000 was being paid quarterly to pensioners in Caithness and Sutherland by bank agents in Dornoch and Thurso. Other sources have suggested that, because the pensions were paid quarterly in arrears, many Pensioners lived in debt at the mercy of loan sharks.

It would seem that the Government was apprehensive about the possibility of local unrest. Some return forms contain two-line local summaries of correspondence received from London reflecting this unease. One summary indicates that there had been enquiries as to whether any of the Pensioners were inclined to join illegal societies; another suggests official discouragement of emigration, while a later summary indicates some change of policy as emigration may now be assisted.

More practical matters were also under discussion - with a reference to Pensioners' uniforms wearing out and the possibility of supplying them with a 'plain suit' after five years. Mackay Scobie refers to Pensioners, when collecting their pay, as usually wearing vests made of old regimental tartan or red coats with medals or regimental insignia.

The new Staff Officers were required to classify Pensioners within districts according to the amount of their pensions; their occupations if any; occupational earnings; their distance from the places where pensions were paid; and the total number of wives and children under and over 14. In 1852, when there were 465 Pensioners, 340 wives were mentioned, and 886 children aged over 14 and 327 aged under 14, making in all, over 2000 individuals, quite a sizable proportion of the northern population.

Twenty seven Pensioners were recorded in 1846 as having won Waterloo or other medals. Pensioners' Mortality Records are broken down by district and age for each of the years 1846-1852.

Staff Officers were also expected to report whether Pensioners were of 'good, indifferent or bad character' - there were no indications as to how this information was to be obtained but the return for 1852 shows only seven entered as 'indifferent' and one as 'bad', the Staff Officer professing himself as lacking information on 14 others. Elsewhere, Pensioners were to be classified as 'industrious or anxious for employment' or 'idle or careless'.

Detailed analysis of these returns would take a considerable time and, since all the material in this one box, WO 22/139, relates to the north of Scotland, it seems a pity that it is only available in London. There would seem to be a case for having it and other records transferred nearer to the territory that these men believed themselves to have been defending.

References:

1. Public Record Office: "Records of Officers and Soldiers who have served in the British Army." 2nd edition 1985.
2. I. Mackay Scobie: "An Old Highland Fencible Corps." 1914.

LIFE IN THE PAST

From The Stirling Antiquary, vol.4.

The candle tax was imposed in 1709, being the first of several levied upon articles of general consumption. These taxes owed their origin to the necessities of the war of the Spanish Succession. The tax included wax and tallow candles, and the rates were for wax 4d, and for tallow one halfpenny per lb. Very stringent regulations were also imposed on the manufacturers. Every candlemaker was required to register his premises and had to advise the Excise officer before commencing operations; and had also to confine his work to certain hours. So that the tax would be fully remunerative the use of oil lamps was prohibited in dwellings unless fish oil was used. Being "whole-hoggers", the said fish oil had to be the product of fish caught within British waters, fully carrying out the Scottish proverb of keeping "our ain fish guts to our ain sea maws". The sale of candles was prohibited in any other place than a public shop, fair or market. Private making was allowed under a composition similar to that which permitted private brewing. The rate was fixed at 1s per head of the family. Rush lights were exempted if made for private use and not for sale, of small size and only once dipped or drawn through grease or kitchen stuff. They came under the tax if they were made from tallow, melted or refined. In 1711 the rates were doubled, but later by general consent the tax was exempted from the general rises in the Excise duties and was fixed at 8d per lb. for wax and 1d for tallow and so continued down to the time of Pitt.

In 1831 Lord Althorp, the then Chancellor of Exchequer, selected the tax for repeal, and in his budget speech said "it was a tax which interfered with the interests of commerce and took more money from the pockets of the people than the revenue it produced". To give some idea of the extent of the revenue derived from this tax, it may be mentioned that in 1793, Scotland paid £9,925. The candle tax pressed very heavily and unjustly upon all sections of the community, especially on the poorer classes. This led to evasion, and illicit manufacture became the order of the day. Candles of home manufacture were of two kinds - dipped and moulded. In the dipped candle, the wick was dropped into the melted fat and then cooled, this process being repeated until sufficient tallow adhered round the wick to form the required thickness. The pith of rushes was used extensively for this purpose. In stripping the pith a narrow section of the fibre was left adhering, which gave the necessary support while being dipped. Candle moulds were single, double or quadruple, according to the size of the family. The wick was fastened in the centre by a pin and the melted tallow poured round it. The moulds were made slightly narrower at one end, which permitted the candle, when cool, being easily removed. The utensil in which the candles were stored was called the "canal kist", a box made of tin or iron, in shape resembling a botanical case; it took the place of the old "fire reist". The "canal kist" is often mentioned in old inventories.

After dark the illicit making of candles began, watchers being set to give warning of the approach of the excisemen in search of moulds. These were easily hid in the thatch or some dry stone dyke.

WRITE IT DOWN!

by Richard Torrance, F.S.A. Scot.

Recently I was talking to the mother of a ten year old boy, who had just explained that she was going to have a baby. The boy's reply was, "I would rather have a puppy!" To which the mother replied, "The one thing I can be sure of is, that it will not be a puppy".

This conversation may seem to have no real significance. It will, no doubt, be repeated over the coming years, but will be gradually forgotten. Yet if this statement was properly recorded it would afford amusement to succeeding generations and give a small insight into the way the boy's mind was working at a given stage in his life. It is an important piece of history and yet it can add so much to the picture of a person.

The author has been fortunate to have had one or two ancestors who have taken the time to write down small incidents about their life or the lives of those around them, which have added a great deal to his knowledge of the family!

My grandmother wrote down tales that she heard from her mother who in turn got them from her grandmother, Catherine Richardson, 1769-1862.

"She (Catherine Richardson) also knew all the names of plants and herbs and their properties and used them to make medicines for the local people.... She was a clever woman, educated in England. She could read and write Latin and Greek. Both ministers and schoolmasters of the district, Lochmaben, used to come and ask her to translate difficult passages for them.

Once, in 1787, she went to a great ball and wore a little pair of scarlet slippers embroidered with pearls which she always kept. She danced with Sir Andrew Agnew".

These are just little glimpses which would not be recorded anywhere else, but which add so much to the picture of my ancestor. One of the buckles from the slippers is still in the possession of the author and has much more meaning in the light of the above.

My grandmother also kept a diary, periodically, when her father went to Loudon, and later, when any major event happened in her life. Only a few, brief extracts can be given here.

8th May 1895... got ready for the Nat. Lib. reception, we drove over about 8.30, the place was beautifully decorated and a particularly fine effect was produced by the arrangement of blocks of ice in the centre of the Hall, these had coloured lights behind them and shone out red, green and blue, flowers were scattered all over the building in the most lavish profusion, we went up, through the long refreshment room and entered the reception room, there were crowds of people there - very mixed - we met young Mason again, he is really very nice, Lord Roseberry was rather late, we were close to him as he passed up the room accompanied by most of the ministers, Lady Tweedmouth and Lady Munro Ferguson of Novar, both of these looked well and were covered with diamonds, both were very ugly. Lord Roseberry started a fairly good speech and then suddenly broke down, it was most pitiful, I felt so awfully sorry for him, it was some little time before he recovered but he did so at last,

as he was going out, he shook hands with Father and said that it was the first time he had ever done such a thing, poor man, he looks dreadfully ill, it must be the result of influenza, though all sorts of conjectures were hazarded, after the speeches we roamed round the various rooms and had a real good time. I was too poorly to dance but I enjoyed watching the others. We met some awfully nice men, Mr. Serena and Dr. Ginsberg I liked immensely. We also met Herbert Gladstone and Dr. Tanner and Dr. F. C. Gould. We left about a quarter to one as Father has to go home this morning.

28th May 1895... afternoon went for a drive through Hyde Park we saw the Black Prince i. e. the Ameer's son who is staying here just now, the Royalties are making a great fuss over him and I am sure he is a poor looking creature, I think it is the position not the man they are troubling about anyway, I daresay he is as good as any of our own Royalties, sure the Prince of Wales looks like a prize pig, the result of generations of good living I suppose.

In these excerpts, we get the feeling of my grandmother's sympathies, her thoughts on some of the leading people of the day and some of the people she knew, all of which would have been lost if she had not written them down, although she may appear to be against the aristocracy more than she actually was.

She later persuaded her future husband to keep a diary of his trips as an engineer, on board several ships. Although they describe a fairly routine existence of engine repairs, there are flashes of his sense of humour and all the countries he visited are listed, all of which would otherwise have been lost to his descendants.

Tues 12th November 1896 - Aboard 7.15, get out with morning tide but have to lie off waiting for a steward. One signed on yesterday has made off with cash box, a ham and three pairs of trousers belonging to mate.

Wed 2nd March 1898 - Things are looking up on board this packet nowadays. the steward sent down a piece of cheese to the mess-room for tea tonight. Formerly it used to be kept to the end of the voyage and then we used it to kill the rats with.

Sat 26th March 1898 - Chief and self go ashore this afternoon and purchase the "sea-stock" for the mess-room. Among other items are, a gallon of honey and a 5lb box of raisins. Steward and cook both "unwell" - drunk. Leave Galveston 6.0pm.

The 4th has collared, what he thought half a bottle of whisky out of the galley belonging to the cook. On investigation he finds it is methylated spirits. So much for the cook's "drunk" and the 4th's prospective "night-cap".

Tues 25th Sept 1898 - Cut the 2nd's hair this morning, and for revenge he cut mine. I think it's about a draw.

In this age of electronic mail and telephones, when the art of letter writing and diary keeping seems to be dying, it is worth reflecting on what traces of the minutiae of our lives we are leaving for those who come after us. Will people in a hundred years time just be able to trace births, marriages and deaths, or will they have a legacy of the written word to draw on?

WRITE IT DOWN!

LETTER TO MY BROTHER

by Sheila B. Durham

A letter written in 1817 which describes checking Telford's proposals for the Caledonian Canal, sailing from London to Leith and then taking three weeks to reach Inverness, followed by watching brain surgery in Edinburgh before returning south, was passed on to me lately.

According to Roy Falconer of Chesterfield who sent me a copy of the letter, it was written on 4th January 1817 by Bryan Donkin in Bermondsey to his brother in Yorkshire. Mr. Falconer tells me that Bryan Donkin became an F. R. S. and one of his many patented inventions was the first steel pen nib. He seems to have been both clever and versatile and his abilities contrast with our present day emphasis on specialisation. He founded a business in Bermondsey which transferred to Chesterfield in 1902/3.

The first part of the letter mentions some bad debts incurred by the business which he hopes may be reduced by taking over the patent of a printing machine which he is trying to negotiate with Cambridge University. He goes on....

"You know we have been doing a good deal of work for the Caledonian Canal. You will easily see the situation of it on a map of Scotland. It begins near Inverness and taking the advantage Lough Ness and three or four smaller lakes nearly in a line with each other they have had only about 22 miles to cut, they connect it with the western sea at Fort William.

Its object is to afford a safe passage to ships which could otherwise incur the dangers inseparable from a north-about passage. The Canal is 20ft. deep and the lock gates are 40ft. wide and will allow ships of 600 tons burthen to navigate it. From the ranges of mountains on each side the canal and lakes it happens that the winds generally blow in the direction of the canal which is nearly N. E. or S. W. It was therefore a desideration how the vessels were to be taken through in case of continuous or contrary winds.

Because there can be no towing paths by the sides of the lakes Mr. Telford who is the engineer now proposes to employ steam boats for that purpose and was desirous of converting the steam engines which they now employ as pumping engines in making the foundations of the locks to this use. He requests me to go down to view them and give my opinion how far they might be applicable.

I went down by an order of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the management of the affairs of the canal. I am sorry to say I do not think them fit for the purpose and I fear Mr. Telford has in some way committed himself to the Commissioners in stating that they might be converted was to prove a great saving of expense. I judge this from the determined manner in which he persisted in this purpose whilst I was there and against the very obvious and strong which I urged against it. He is not yet returned from Scotland nor do I yet know how I am to make my report, or whether he will take that business upon himself. Should it fall to my lot however to address the Commissioners I am determined whatever the consequences may be, not to commit my own judgment. I should be very sorry to incur Mr. T's

displeasure as we have received a great deal of money from him and the machinery for these boats must necessarily give employment to somebody to a large amount but I will not disgrace myself.

We have just now very fortunately got an order of considerable consequence, a dredging machine for the Prussian Government for deepening the harbour of Swinemund. it will amount of £3,500 and will keep us busy for 3 months to come".

Then he goes on to deplore the hardships caused by the recent war.

"What do you think will be then end of these portentous times? From the information I obtained during my recent peregrinations; universal distress seems to pervade the whole community of this country and the manufacturing part in particular. I am ready to grant that the deranged state in which the war has left the world and the sudden transition from war to peace in part accounts for it and that time may in part remedy the evil. But I am of opinion that this country stands no chance of being restored to that state of prosperity from which she has fallen unless such measures are adopted, as I fear we have no one wise enough or bold enough to undertake.

I mean that of lessening the National debt, or what could virtually be the same thing reducing the interest. The expediency cannot be denied and the only question is, is it just? For answer to this I say that the stockholder has no right to be placed in a better situation now than he was at the time he lent his money, which is absolutely the fact. I don't know how the late bad harvest has affected the farmers in Yorkshire, but in Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk it will be the cause of many of them making their fortunes. The distress in London among the poor is dreadful, there are many literally starving.

The difficulties and dangers of travel in those days are vividly illustrated in the following passage...

My journey to Scotland did afford many very striking adventures. Our passage to Leith in the smack was tedious and somewhat disastrous. We had only got about 12 miles from London when a vessel ran foul of ours and carried away our top mast and I was obliged to be chief carpenter in repairing it. This operation lost us a tide. We left London on the Sunday and the next Saturday morning we found ourselves off the coast of Yorkshire in a calm. A fine breeze however sprang up and we got on at a famous rate til we came off the coast of Scotland when the wind blew a strong gale; and away went our topmast again, just above the splice. This lost us near two hours before we could get the wreck on board and also deprived us of a very useful sail. During the night the wind was very rough indeed and in going into the Firth of Forth the ship very nearly missed stage two or three times. On Sunday morning we were again becalmed with an adverse tide about 15 or 20 miles from Leith so that it was 7 o'clock p.m. before we landed. At Leith I had to wait 3 days for the coach which goes to Inverness through the Highlands. I called upon our old friend and relation Mrs. Hutchinson who was extremely kind and made me promise to stop there on my return which I did.

At Edinburgh I met with my good friend Dr. Spurzheim with whom I passed my time very agreeably. He has here met his antagonist face to face, and has very successfully refuted the gross charges brought against him by

the concientious reviewers, whom - I have no doubt - thought in the fancied plenitude of their literary power and might, not only to have crushed his doctrine but to have driven him out of society. His doctrine they sneered at as ridiculous. They gave the Lye to his anatomical demonstrations of the brain and branded him with infamous and approbious names. Notwithstanding this load of abuse and calumny however he boldly ventures to Edinburgh. He had previously obtained letters of introduction to many of the leading men there and arranged amongst the rest one to Dr. Gordon, who, very well known, wrote the review. This ended in Dr. G. permitting Dr. S. to give a demonstration of the brain in his own lecture room. At the first lecture few attended and nothing particular happened, but another brain was procured and a very general invitation given amongst the professional Gentlemen as well as to the professors of the university to attend and the consequence was that the room was nearly full. Among the numbers was Gordon, who very ill-advisedly thought proper every now and then to offer his objections as Dr. S. proceeded in the demonstration.

For as he unfolded the different parts and appearances which he had stated in his book to assist and by ocular demonstration to his auditors proved them to be really what he had represented. He has often complained of the inaccuracy of the reviewers, their want of candour and their ignorance. Gordon however, obstinately continued his contradiction, whilst conviction stared almost everybody in the face. This kind of desputation lasted for nearly five hours.

Spurzheim throught the whole of it, preserved a perfect equanimity of temper; but Gordon became irritated to such a degree that he disgusted most of the audience who went off one by one; for failing in his attempt to falsify that which was evidently true, he descended to a mere caviling about the acceptance of words - since then Dr. S. has had many opportunities of making demonstrations and it is now very generally admitted. Dr. Barclay has given the use of his lecture room and he dissects the brain as often as they procure one. When I left Edinburgh he had just begun his lectures in the physiognomical system of the brain, and I learn that he has finished one course and has begun another. I forgot to tell you that soon after he went to Edinburgh he published a small prospectus of his doctrine with some remarks upon the Edinburgh review. These remarks alarmed Constable, Constable showed them to Jeffrey who read them and said that Gordon must answer them. That answer has lately appeared and Spurzheim is determined to stay there until he can reply to it. Whatever Gordon may say in this book against the doctrine or against Spurzheim (for I have not seen it) it cannot alter facts, the truth must at last predominate, knowledge will triumph over ignorance and experience will decide. I am aware however, and cannot help extremely regretting the baneful influence such opinions as the Edinburgh reviewers and men like Gordon must have in retarding the progress of the science. Had the doctrine rested upon abstract reasoning alone unsupported by observations or experiment I could have allowed men of phylosphical minds to have been unsceptical but where he invites the world to repeat the observations from whence he has drawn it and where every man you meet almost becomes a subject for

observation, I say to attempt to laugh it out of countenance without producing a single contradictory fact is a disgrace to the man who attempts it. To withhold one's opinion in the absence of evidence in favour of it is right, but to condemn without evidence against must be wrong. For my own part I am, I may say several hundreds of observations convinced that there is no fact in natural philosophy better established, than that the human brain is multifarious and that each part has a specific appropriation by nature and that these parts and their proper or peculiar functions may be discovered in the living subject.

I am afraid I shall have tried you upon this subject but I cannot help recommending it to your notice. There is nothing true (I mean natural facts) which it would be dangerous to know and there are few such truths I believe that are not useful when known.

I am glad to tell you that all my family are well. My wife joins me in kindest love to you and Mrs. Donkin.

I am dear Brother

*Yours most affectionately
(sgd) Bryan Donkin"*

OBITUARY

NEIL ROSS CARSTAIRS 1934-1996

It is with great sadness that we have to note the passing in May of our treasurer, Neil Ross Carstairs. Neil joined the Society in 1986, having spent many years working abroad as a communications engineer and took over the onerous job of Society treasurer in 1988, at a time of great expansion. Under his care, we saw our finances flourish and we were able to purchase our own premises at Victoria Terrace. It was with the acquisition of the property that Neil's wide range of talents began to manifest themselves: financier, joiner, electrician, plumber, labourer, decorator, postman and computer operator, all complimented by his sense of humour. He gave of his time freely and spent many evenings and weekends preparing the Library for opening.

Once the Library was open, Neil and his wife, Shirley, gave of their time freely to help in the Library, greeting visitors, cataloguing books and getting involved in other indexing projects. Undeterred by the expanding workload caused by the success of the Library, Neil also took on the post of Overseas Membership Secretary.

Inspired by the 1881 Census Project, Neil and Shirley embarked upon their own mammoth census project, namely transcribing the 1851 census for the whole of Midlothian. Volume Three of this massive work was published in May and we hope assistance will be forthcoming to help Shirley in the long job of checking the next volumes in the series, a job in which Neil had so ably assisted her.

The loss to the Society is great, but not as great as that suffered by Shirley and her family, and we would like to take this opportunity to extend our condolences to them.

FILMS RECENTLY ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

Due to the generosity of some members of the Society we have been able to purchase the following films for the Library collection.

O. P. R. Films

170- Aboyne, ABD. 1 film.	319 - St. Vigean, ANS. 2 films.
175 - Birse, ABD. 1 film.	323 - Aberdalgie, PER. 1 film.
217 - Logie Coldstone, ABD. 1 film.	331 - Balquhidder, PER. 1 film.
242 - Tarland & Migvie, ABD. 1 film.	334 - Blair Atholl, PER. 1 film.
273 - Auchterhouse, ANS. 2 films.	341 - Comrie, PER. 1 film.
279 - Coupar Angus, ANS. 1 film.	352 - Findo Gask, PER. 1 film.
282/1-8 - Dundee, ANS. 4 films.	355 - Fortingall, PER. 1 film.
282/11-31 - Dundee, ANS. 9 films.	380 - Methven, PER. 2 films.
300 - Lethnot & Navar, ANS. 1 film.	420 - Cupar, FIF. 1 film.
301 - Liff, Benzie & Invergowrie, ANS. 2 films.	648 - Lanark, LKS. 2 films.
302 - Lintrathen, ANS. 1 film.	649 - Lesmahagow, LKS. 1 film.
307 - Mains & Strathmartine, ANS. 2 films.	685 ³ /1-15 - Canongate, MLN. 4 films.
	685 ³ /27-29 - Canongate, MLN. 1 film.
	693 - Liberton, MLN. 3 films.

1851 Census Returns

Parishes 10-12, Shetland, 13-20, Orkney, 27-33, Orkney, 525-529, Argyll, 774-779, Selkirk, 798-805, Roxburgh.

Films cost £50.00 each and if members wish to buy films for the Library the Society will pay up to half the cost, if required.
Please contact the Librarian for further details.

Domestic Annals of Scotland

20 Oct 1579

The Estates passed an act against 'strange and idle beggars' and 'sic as make themselves fules and are bards'; likewise against 'the idle people calling themselves Egyptians, or any other that feigns them to have knowledge of charming, prophecy, or other abused sciences, whereby they persuade the people that they can tell their weirs, deaths, and fortunes, and sic other fantastical imaginations'. The act condemns all sorts of vagrant idle people, including 'minstrels, sangsters and tale-tellers, not avowed in special service by some of the lords of parliament or great burghs', and 'vagabond scholars of the universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow and Aberdeen'. The same act made some provision for the genuine poor, enjoining them all to repair to their native parishes and there live in almshouses: a very nice arrangement for them, it must be owned; only there were not any almshouses for them to live in.

Two poets hanged in August, and an act of parliament against bards and minstrels in October; truly, it seems to have been sore times for the tuneful tribe!

REVIEWS

Fife Convict Transportees, 1752-1867

A5, 29pp, price £2 +p&p (UK add 50p, overseas £1), available from Mr.
A. J. Campbell, 30 Brown Street, Buckhaven, Fife KY8 1JW.

Is a comprehensive listing of all convicts transported overseas to the plantations in America and West Indies, and, after 1788, to Australia; who either belonged to Fife or whose crimes/misdemeanours were committed in Fife. All entries are taken from contemporary trial records, to be found at the West Register House of the Scottish Record Office. Before 1801 names are from the Minute Books of Perth Circuit Court, where the Fife Trials were held, and the Trial Boxes of this Court. After 1801 names from the Precognitions of Evidence, which were sent by the Sheriff to the Crown Agent in Edinburgh. The sentence has been found from the Minute Books. All biographical information is taken from the defendants' declarations/statements in the Precognitions. A search was also made through the convict transportation records held on film at the SRO. Thus many of the entries of the Fife convicts transported to Australia have the name of the convict ship.

Hon. Editor

Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions, 4: Greenlaw

Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 104pp. Card covers. ISBN 1 874232 08 5.
Galashiels: Borders Family History Society, Balnacoul, Forebrae Park,
TD1 2BG. 1996. £7 (members £6) + 70p p&p (UK). Overseas air mail
£2.50.

The Borders Family History Society may justly be proud of their series of published monumental inscriptions, all tastefully produced, but the Greenlaw volume is special, with 360 gravestones transcribed. The large kirkyard and the many handsome buildings in the place is due to the fact that Greenlaw was the county town from 1596 to 1903. While there was a church in the area at Old Greenlaw from early times, the present structure dates from 1675.

The most prolific name recorded is Wilson (20 examples), followed by Brown (18), Hunter and Thomson or Thompson (16), Watson (15), Henderson, Hume and Scott (14), Smith and Purves (13), Turnbull and Robertson (12), Young, Redpath and Miller (11) and 10 mentions of Andersons, Allans, Armstrongs, Fairbairns and others.

Some of the inscriptions are lengthy and a number of stones have inscriptions on both sides. The most remarkable from a genealogical standpoint is that for the family of Thomas Cockburn of Rowchester, W.S. and sometime Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. It is recorded of this armigerous family, that Thomas was son of David Cockburn (1690-1763), grandson of Thomas Cockburn of Langton, who died in 1712; great-grandson of James Cockburn of Selburnrig, "whose forefather Cockburn of Selburnrig some generations before was a younger son of Cockburn of that Ilk and Langton". Many of the female members of the family are included in the inscription.

The work has location and place-name maps; a bibliography which

omits the late David Cargill's two volume *Pre-1855 Berwickshire Inscriptions* (Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 1970); a brief account of the parish by Carol Trotter; the Greenlaw Poll Tax returns for 1695; a Militia List of 1797; the names of the ministers of the town's churches and the names inscribed on the War Memorial, 1914-1919 and 1939-1945. There are some interesting illustrations including a front cover drawing of Greenlaw Parish Church.

Sennachie

Scottish Clock and Watch Makers 1445-1900

by Donald Whyte, 88pp, illustrated card covers. ISBN 0 901061 70 1. 1996. Published by the Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. £7 postpaid surface mail. Trade terms available.

This long-awaited book by that tireless genealogical researcher and writer, Donald Whyte, has finally appeared in print, summarising alphabetically by surname the results of the compiler's investigations into former clock and watch makers in very abbreviated single-line format. Some five thousand five hundred makers are included with their places of work and working dates. The author explains in his preface that for the sake of brevity and consistency, dates of birth and death are not usually given. This seems to me to be a pity, but the author was constrained by the space available and was unable to include additional information even though he might have this on file. He does include details of any who followed additional professions where known.

This compilation supercedes the only previous Scottish listing published in 1921 in John Smith's book *Old Scottish Clockmakers*, though no attempt is made to give the greater detail which Smith had space to include.

In an appendix the author lists makers from Berwick on Tweed, even though he points out that this was, strictly speaking in England. A further appendix gives interesting information on the introduction and use of Scottish Watchpapers, a number of which are pictured towards the end of the book. The book is otherwise un-illustrated, apart from a very complex clock on the cover by William Robb of Montrose. This has some kind of astronomical indications but unfortunately no details are given about the clock.

Clock enthusiasts must buy this book as a quick checklist, but will inevitably be left wanting more.

Brian Loomes

A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation

by Donald Whyte. Vol. 2, 1996. xvi + 435pp. Card covers. ISBN 0-7779-0919-9. Published by Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 102, Toronto, Canada M4R 1B9. \$33 + \$4.50 p&p.

One of Scotland's most senior genealogists publishes the second volume of a dictionary of Scottish emigrants to Canada, a project that took shape thirty five years ago.

This volume identifies over eleven thousand Scots who emigrated to the British North American provinces before 1867. In addition, an appendix gives supplementary information on around one thousand of the twelve thousand five hundred people already included in volume 1, published in 1986. Donald Whyte has thus traced about one seventh of the one hundred and eighty seven thousand Scots estimated by J. M. Bumsted to have emigrated prior to 1870.

How valuable is the information? Entries are necessarily brief, anything from two lines to a dozen, but a rigorous system of abbreviations packs a good deal into the space, enough to guide the genealogist searching for individuals as well as providing ample material for the student seeking to understand the overall process. A common *caveat* about genealogical research in nineteenth century sources is that so many people shared the same name, especially, as Donald Whyte reminds us in his introduction, within families, that it is time wasted to search for ancestors. A glance through these pages demonstrates that this is not necessarily true. Surnames of Gaelic origin do of course produce many duplicates, but even within the twenty three Donald McKays (variant spellings included), there are clues in place of origin, date of departure and subsequent career that will reduce the confusion.

Professor Stephen J. Hornsby of the University of Maine used volume 1 to produce a major article, published in the *Journal of Historical Geography*, volume 18 (1992) on "Patterns of Scottish Emigration to Canada, 1750-1870". Professor Hornsby sought to measure the flow of migration from individual counties in Scotland to various parts of Canada and he found that almost seven thousand five hundred of the twelve thousand five hundred entries gave sufficient detail for this purpose. Generously, he praised volume 1 as "a monumental compendium on Scottish emigrants to Canada", adding that it is "the most comprehensive and accessible source on individual Scottish emigrants to early Canada and it is unlikely to be superseded". Certainly few would have expected that Donald Whyte would virtually double the data-base in a second volume.

There are three reasons that explain the achievement of this second volume. The first is that Donald Whyte "retired" in 1991 and could devote more time to what had originally been thought of as a "supplement". The second is that the first volume encouraged many readers to submit information about their own forebears, or to share the fruits of their personal research. Almost two columns in the introduction are required to list even the principal informants, but pride of place is evidently due to Don W. MacLean of Fredericton, New Brunswick, to whom this volume is dedicated. These are the two explanations for the latest volume that Donald Whyte gives in his introduction. There is, of course, a third reason and that is the dedication and professionalism of the man himself.

In talking of eleven thousand entries, we should never lose sight of the fact that these represent eleven thousand people - often with small tribes of children listed too. By way of tribute, let me supplement one of them, that of number thirty seven, James Aitchison, who is the subject of an

amusing article by Barbara Murison in *British Journal of Canadian Studies*, volume 4 (1989). the *Dictionary* identifies him as the son of an Edinburgh brewer, and delivers him to a farmer in Frontenac County, Upper Canada, in 1835. There is more. Aitchison was a ne'er-do-well, dumped in Canada as a remittance man. He used his capital to acquire a farm of his own and took digs across the road, reporting to his family back home, that they were "very convenient for me as I can see from the windows whether my men are at work or not". As Dr. Murison properly remarks, this was not the stuff of which pioneer farmers were made. Aitchison soon tired even of this degree of involvement in farming and opted to follow in the family tradition, since "a distillery is a sure way of making a living in this country". Of course; he quickly headed for bankruptcy and sought to rescue his fortunes by taking part in the 1837 rebellion, for which he was transported to Australia where he disappears from sight. These are Donald Whyte's people, for his identification is the first step to bringing them alive. Dr. Ged Martin, Director, Centre of Canadian Studies, University of Edinburgh

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY WORK IN PROGRESS

Co-ordinator: Karl Ian Ransome

Submissions received by mid August 1996. This section is to inform others of substantial Scottish 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.

Gordon R. Menzies, (President Clan Menzies Society of Canada). The Clan Menzies.

Karl Ian Ransome, Jewish Gravestones in Edinburgh (including Hebrew text).

Professor Graham T. Reader, Genealogy of the descendants of Michael Stirling and Elizabeth Monteith of Methven (1996).

The McGregor-Stirling Engineers (1997).

The Genealogy of the McGregor-Stirlings (1998).

THE JOURNEY TO WORK IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

A Request For Information

Following the success of the Residential Histories Project which owed a great deal to the assistance provided by large numbers of family historians, we have recently begun work on a new research project. A summary of the findings from the migration project was published in the June 1996 issue of the Journal, we hope that you found this of interest. The new project has developed out of the migration project and is funded for three years by the Leverhulme Trust. The study focuses on women and men who began work between 1890 and 1990 in seven parts of the country, namely: London; Manchester and Salford; Glasgow; Cardiff; Leicester; Norwich and Aberdeen. Although we are interested in people who began work in these specific areas, we are interested in their details regardless of where they moved for work

in later life. We are collecting information on occupational history, residential history and the journey to work for all people included in the study.

Your Genealogy Society has kindly allowed us to place this request in your magazine as a way of contacting family historians who may be able to provide us with information on individuals who began work in these areas in this period. If you have information, or know of other people who may be able to help, we would like to hear from you. It would be particularly helpful if you could tell us how many people you are able to provide information for. Once you have contacted us, we will send you forms, detailed instructions and a stamped-addressed envelope for their return.

We must emphasize that any information which is provided will be used only for the purposes of academic research and confidentiality will be strictly maintained in future publications. In addition to other publications, we will be happy to write a short piece for your magazine so that you will know the outcome of the research.

If you think you can help with the project in any way please contact Jean Turnbull as soon as possible at the address given below. Following your letter or telephone call she will send you forms and detailed instructions. If you wish to know more about the project please do not hesitate to contact us.

Project Director: *Dr Colin Pooley, Senior Lecturer in Geography*

Research Associate: *Dr Jean Turnbull, Department of Geography, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YB.*

Tel.: 01524 593730. E-mail: j.turnbull@lancaster.ac.uk

FROM 1851 CENSUS RETURNS, FORFAR ANS - 288

Compiled by Marjorie Stewart FSA Scot.

Forfar Prison

Donald McKay	Keeper	Mar.	48	Keeper of Prison	b. LAN. Glasgow
Madeline Webster	Matron	Mar.	49	Matron of Prison	INV. Fort George
Hannah Mitchell	Servant	Unm.	26	House Servant	ANS Aberlemno
David Alexander	Warder	Mar.	31	Prison Warder	ANS Inverkeillor
John Wright	Prisoner	Unm.	?75	Weaver	ABD Peterhead
Robert Gillies	Prisoner	Unm.	36	Navie or Outdoor Lab.	LAN Glasgow
Neil Gillies	Prisoner	Unm.	30	Shoemaker	LAN Glasgow
William Wilkie	Prisoner	Unm.	20	No trade or honest calling	ENG Liverpool
John Cox	Prisoner	Mar.	30	Chimney Sweeper	ANS Dundee
James McGoldrick	Prisoner	Unm.	28	Navie or Outdoor Lab.	IRL Eniskillen
Joseph Davidson	Prisoner	Unm.	?3	No trade or calling	ANS Brechin
Robert Young	Prisoner	Mar.	24	Umbrella mender & tinker	ANS Dundee
John Smith	Prisoner	Unm.	22	Umbrella mender & tinker	ANS Dundee
Mary Hollinger	Prisoner	Mar.	21	A travelling tinker's wife	ANS Dundee
James Robertson	Prisoner	Unm.	41	Gardener	ANS St. L.....
Jane Weir	Prisoner	Unm.	31	Dressmaker	ANS St. Vigean
Alexander Gordon	Prisoner	Unm.	23	Gardener	ABD Aberdeen
Agneas Leslie	Prisoner	Mar.	35	Flax Mill Worker	ABD Sconnie
Alexander Henderson	Prisoner	Mar.	45	Lab. in a machine factory	ABD Dundee

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

A Directory of Scots in Australasia, 1788-1900, Part 2	D. Dobson
Records of the Royal Marines	G. Thomas
Harrow School Register, 1885-1949	J. W. Moir
Tracing your Irish Ancestors	J. Greenham
R. C. P. History & Laws	
History of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh	W. S. Craig
Scottish Records Association -Datasheet no. 6 (lists of Archival Holdings)	
Murray's of Midlothian etc. (extracted from various sources)	M. Watt
The Clan Mackintosh & the Clan Chattan	M. Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Bridge of Weir	W. Lyle
James Chalmers his Autobiography & Letters	R. Lovett
The Navy in Scotland	J. E. Handley
A bibliography of British & Irish Municipal History Vol 1	G. H. Martin & S. McIntyre
The Second Maratha Campaign, 1804-1805	ed. D. D. Khanna
Diary of James Young, Bengal Horse Artillery	
Fife Convict Transportees, 1762-1867	A. J. Campbell
Fife Emigrants & their Ships, Part 1	A. J. Campbell
Genealogy on the Macintosh	D. Tippey
The Appin Murder	Sir W. MacArthur
Loanhead, the development of a Scottish Burgh	R. Sutherland
Ancestral Anomalies	comp. M. Southwick
Aberdeen P.O. Directory, 1955-56	
Kilmun M.I.s	transc. J. Maskell
The Life and Work of James Sandy of Alyth	G. D. R. Cruikshank
The Innes Review, Spring 1996	
L. B. S. Members Handbook, 1994	
Macrae names extracted from Census 1841-91 [ROC & INV.]	
Old & New Edinburgh, Vol 3	J. Grant
The Kirkyard of Glenbervie	comp. S. Spiers
The Burgess Roll of Elgin	F. McDonnell
Shetland. Pre-1855 Parish Sources	Dr A. M. Beattie
Gen. Reg. of Sasines, Index. County of Aberdeen 1701-20	F. McDonnell
Edinburgh & Leith P.O. Directory 1970-71	
Scottish Licenced Trade Directory 1948-49	
Glasgow Past & Present, Vol. 2	ed. J. Pagan
A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to England (& Wales) Vol. 5	
A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to England (& Wales) Vol. 5	(Replacement)
Edinburgh 1851 Census, Vol. 3 part 1, The New Town	
	comp. N. R. & S. Carstairs
Edinburgh 1851 Census, Vol. 3 part 2, The New Town	
	comp. N. R. & S. Carstairs
Kelly's Handbook 1976	
Early Scottish Charters, prior to A.D. 1153	A. C. Lawrie

NEWS IN BRIEF AND EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

- 14 September Saturday - The 7th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies to be held in the Tait Hall, Kelso; details in June issue of the Journal.
- 19 September Thursday - Ordinary Meeting. Trouble-shooting problems; Workshops with experts to help with your queries.
- 10 October Thursday - Members' research evening at New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 16 October Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting. Samplers, an unusual source for Family History - Naomi Tarrant. The Library will be closed early at 5.30pm.
- 31 October Thursday - Members' research evening at New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 15 November Friday - Ordinary Meeting. Women in Scottish Family History - Lesley Diack.

1997

- 15 January Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting. The Library will be closed early at 5.30pm.
- 14 February Friday - AGM and "My Interesting Ancestor".
- 14 March Friday - Ordinary Meeting.
- 14 April Monday - Ordinary Meeting.
- 14 May Wednesday - Visit to Map Library, details to follow.
- May Visit to St. John Episcopal Burial Ground, date and details to be confirmed.
- 22 September Monday - Ordinary Meeting.
- 15 October Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting. The Library will be closed early at 5.30pm.
- 14 November Friday - Ordinary Meeting.

Subscriptions

The subscriptions for 1996/1997 are due on 1st October 1996. The rates remain the same as last year, namely £14 for individual membership and £17 for a family membership. If you pay your subscription by standing order, please remind your bank. Subscription renewal forms for United Kingdom and for Overseas members can be found at the end of the new sales list published in this issue. Members are reminded that this issue of the Journal is the last one they will receive, unless they renew their subscriptions.

Doors Open Day

The increasingly popular Doors Open Day will take place this year on the weekends of the 14/15th, 21/22nd and 28/29th September in twenty six Scottish cities, towns and wider areas. This event provides a unique opportunity to explore over five hundred fascinating buildings and their unusual interiors, rarely open to the public, and free of charge. Highlights of this year's programme include: Masonic Temple, Aberdeen; Rosslyn

Chapel, Midlothian; Signet Library, Edinburgh and Radio Tay, Dundee. Many buildings will also offer guided tours, special exhibitions and other events. For further details contact, The Scottish Civic Trust, 24 George Square, Glasgow G2 1EF or telephone 0141 221 1466.

Society Visits to New Register House

Our research evenings for Members at New Register House have been running twice monthly since April and are proving very popular. These take place on the second and last Thursdays of each month, from 6.30pm. to 9.15pm; there are a maximum number of twenty places to visit. The cost is £8 per person, the cost to Register House being £6.80 and the extra £1.20 per person is lodged in a Society savings bank account. This means that we can invest £24 each month towards extra, much needed library resources of books, microfiche and microfilm. No previous experience at New Register House is necessary as there are helpful staff members on hand to assist you. At present, names and payments are taken up to the week of the intended visit; however, starting with the November visits, we would ideally require bookings and payments by the preceding month i.e. October. This gives plenty of time to collect names and pay Register House in advance of each visit.

The dates for November are Thursdays 14th and 28th; and provisionally Thursday December 12th. January dates are 9th and 23rd. A list of future dates will be displayed in the Library and published in the Journal. For booking details contact either Russell Cockburn or Craig Ellery at the Library on Wednesday evenings or Saturdays.

A New Society

A new Society known as the Midlothian Family History Society has been recently formed; anyone who is interested should contact Anne Agnew, Assistant Manager, Lasswade High School Centre, Eskdale Drive, Bonnyrigg EH19 2LA, for further details.

Dunbar Family Society

Any readers with an interest in the surname Dunbar may wish to know of the Dunbar Family Society which was formed in 1995; for further details, information and newsletter contact the Organiser, Patrick R. L. Dunbar, The Elms, Newcastle Emlyn, Dyfed, SA38 9RA. Telephone 01239 710098.

Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A. Scot.

It is with deep regret that we have to inform members of the death of our Hon. Vice-President Mr. Duncan McNaughton, on 26th August 1996. He was a Founder Member and held the offices of Hon. Secretary 1954-1961, Deputy Chairman and later Chairman of the Council 1961-1974. An Obituary will appear in the December issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

QUERIES

- 2548 **SIM/SIMM/SYME** David Sim, according to 1881 census, was born in Scotland, father John Sim c. 1838/39. Family information reports him from a family with a market garden at Cherrybank, Perth. He married 1859, had a family and died 1898 in Byers Green in County Durham. Any information welcome. *Stan Forrester, Kishorn, Strathcarron, Ross-shire IV54 8XA.*
- 2549 **CAMPBELL** Seek info. on James Campbell, coal miner, b. c. 1844 in Eaglesham, m. Margaret Graham 11 Jul 1867 in Glasgow. Lived in Dumbarton, on the 1891 census in New Kilpatrick with children Jean, Andrew, James and Mary. Father was Duncan b. c. 1806 and mother was Mary Jolly b. c. 1805. Found family on the 1841 census in Eaglesham, can't find them on 1851 at same location. Duncan and Mary had eight children: John, Charles, Margaret, Duncan, George, William, Mary and James. William is my ancestor, came to USA in 1864. Does anyone know of this family? Anxious to trace descendants of all names mentioned, I wish to make contact with any living relatives. *Irene Campbell, 2416 Ridgewood Road, Youngstown, Ohio 44502, USA or e-mail irene.campbell@rne.com*
- 2550 **THOMPSON/THOMSON/KELLY/McALLISTER/McALISTER/SELLARS** John Thompson b. 1902 Cambuslang, Scotland, d. 1964 NJ, USA m. 1926 NJ,USA to Marion McCallum Kelly b. 1899 Drumlemble, (Campbeltown), Scotland, d. 1977 NJ, USA. John's parents, John Thomson b. 1866 Glasgow, Scotland, d. 1905 Glasgow, Scotland and Ann McAllister b. 1870 Cleland, Scotland, d. 1942 NY, USA, were m. 1890 Wishaw, Scotland. Marion's parents, Hugh Kelly b. 1870 Campbeltown, Scotland, d. 1945 NY, USA and Martha Sellers b. 1870, Campbeltown, Scotland, d. 1943 NJ, USA, were m. 1890 Campbeltown, Scotland. If you have any information, please contact *Peter Thompson, 73 Elmwood, Bogota, NJ 07603, USA or e-mail qcc@cnj.digex.net*
- 2551 **KELLY/SELLARS/STEWART/McLEAN** Hugh Kelly b. 1870 Campbeltown, Scotland d. 1945 NY, USA m. 1890 Campbeltown, Scotland to Martha Sellars b. 1870 Campbeltown, Scotland d. 1943 NJ, USA. Hugh's parents, Michael Kelly b. ? Ireland d. 1897 Drumlemble, Scotland and Sarah Guy b. ? Ireland d. 1901 Drumlemble, Scotland were m. 1848 Dundalk, Ireland. Martha's parents, Daniel Sellers b.1833 Campbeltown, Scotland d. ?-? and Isabella Stewart b. 1836 Campbeltown, Scotland d. 1877 Campbeltown, Scotland were m. 1861 Campbeltown, Scotland. After Isabella's death, Daniel m. Margaret McLean in 1878. If you have any information, please contact *Peter Thompson, 73 Elmwood, Bogota, NJ 07603, USA or e-mail qcc@cnj.digex.net*
- 2552 **KELLY/BEGG/BOYLE** Michael Kelly b. ? Ireland d. 1897 Drumlemble, Scotland m. 1848 Dundalk, Ireland to Sarah Guy b. ? Ireland d. 1901 Drumlemble, Scotland. Michael's parents were Peter Kelly and Ann Begg. Sarah's parents were Hugh Guy and Margaret

Boyle. I believe both Michael's and Sarah's parents were born, married and died in Ireland. If you have any information, please contact *Peter Thompson, 73 Elmwood, Bogota, NJ 07603, USA or e-mail qcc@cnj.digex.net*

- 2553 **SELLARS/STEWART/McFARLANE/CAMPBELL/McWILLIAM/McLEAN** Daniel Sellars b. ? Campbeltown, Scotland d. ?-? m. 1861 Campbeltown, Scotland to Isabella Stewart b. 1836 Campbeltown, Scotland d. 1877 Campbeltown, Scotland. After Isabella's death, Daniel married Margaret McLean in 1878. Daniel's parents' were John Sellars and Jane McFarlane. Isabella's parents were Andrew Stéwart b. 1800 Campbeltown, Scotland d. 1872 Campbeltown, Scotland and Barbara Campbell b. 1800 Campbeltown, Scotland d. 1881 Campbeltown, Scotland. Andrew's parents were Matthew Stewart and Bell McWilliam. Barbara's parents were Duncan Campbell and Barbara McLean. If you have any information, please contact *Peter Thompson, 73 Elmwood, Bogota, NJ 07603, USA or e-mail qcc@cnj.digex.net*
- 2554 **THOMPSON/THOMSON/McALLISTER/McALISTER/MARLOW/STAPLETON/BUTLER** John Thomson b. 1866 Glasgow, Scotland d. 1905 Glasgow, Scotland m. 1890 Wishaw, Scotland to Ann McAlister b. 1870 Cleland, Scotland d. 1942 NY, USA. John's parents Peter Thomson and Mary Marlow were married in 1866 Glasgow, Scotland. Ann's parents Patrick (Robert) McAlister and Elisha (Alice/Elizabeth) Stapleton 1909 Wishaw, Scotland were m. 1850 in Shotts, Scotland. Elisha's parents were Patrick Stapleton and Mary Anne Butler. If you have any information, please contact *Peter Thompson, 73 Elmwood, Bogota, NJ 07603, USA or e-mail qcc@cnj.digex.net*
- 2555 **THOMPSON/THOMSON/MARLOW/DOLLAN/GORBLEY** Peter Thomson m. Mary Marlow in 1866 Glasgow, Scotland. Peter's parents were John Thomson and Ellen Dollan. Mary's parents were Thomas Marlow and Mary Gorbly. If you have any information, please contact *Peter Thompson, 73 Elmwood, Bogota, NJ 07603, USA or e-mail qcc@cnj.digex.net*
- 2556 **McNAIR** Charles b. c. 1865. Father's name Hugh b. c. 1830. Charles was best man at my grandfather William's wedding 1894 Glasgow. Any information about descendants to *I. A. McNair, 11 Wynton Close, Blaby, Leic. LE 8 4HG, England.*
- 2557 **LAUDER** John and his wife Mary nee Currie, their two daughters Isabella and Jane prior to 1881. Indeed I am interested in anyone with this surname principally in Midlothian, East Lothian, Berwickshire and Roxburghshire. *G. M. S. Lauder-Frost, F. S. A. (Scot)., East Cottage, Edrington Mains, nr. Foulden, Berwickshire TD15 1 UF, Scotland.*
- 2558 **ROSS/MORRISON** Ann Ross b. Liubhras, Broadford, Skye, c. 1805/13 was the paternal grandmother of Mr. Speaker W. S. Morrison, who as Lord Dunrossil was Governor-General of Australia. Her parents

were Donald Ross, shepherd, and his wife Flora Matheson and she is known to have been a cousin of the Gaelic poet William Ross. Any information about the relationship or their other ancestors? *Peter Morrison, 65 Balgreen Road, Edinburgh EH12 5UA, Scotland.*

- 2559 **GAVIN/LOGGIE/MITCHELL/YOUNG/MORGAN** Looking for information regarding the descendants of Robert Gavin b. c. 1770 in Ellon, Aberdeenshire. Also William Loggie who m. Margaret Milne at Tarves, Aberdeenshire August 1798. Also John Mitchell who m. Isabella Forrest at Methlick, Aberdeenshire, February 1817: also Robert Young who m. Margaret Sangster at Cruden, Aberdeenshire, June 1816 and Mary Ann Morgan who m. David Young, November 1839 at Slains, Aberdeenshire. Any information gratefully received. *Miss Marjorie A. Gavin, 38 Marmion Road, Hawick, Roxburghshire TD9 9PD, Scotland.*
- 2560 **WATSON/HOGG/REDPATH/WILLIAMSON** Robert Hogg b. 1788, d. Selkirk 1867 m. Catherine Wilson, ten children included William Hogg b. 1821, Ashkirk, Rox., who m. Eliza Watson at Selkirk 5 June 1847. Family tradition has it this Hogg family is closely connected with the family of James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd. William Hogg's son, Robert b. 1848 at Ashkirk m. Helen Redpath at Traquair 1872. Her father was John b. 1813; mother Helen Williamson b. 1812, Borthwick, Edin. They married 1835 at Stow, Peebleshire. Any information contact *Mrs. Patsy Patterson, 3 Pool Road, Hadnall, Shrewsbury SY4 4BG, England.*
- 2561 **HERON/HERRON/MILLER/MILLAR/RAMSAY** William Herron/ Heron b. 1872 Selkirk. Mother, Catherine, father unknown. She later married a Henry Miller/Millar. William was brought up in the Alva area by his grandparents, William Heron b. 1823 Dysart, Fife whose "wife" is listed on the 1881 Census at Alva as Jean Ramsay, 53 years of Causewayhead, Clackmannanshire. William Herron/ Heron b. 1872 fell out with his family and after he married Helen Williamson Hogg in 1897 at Joppa, Melrose, they left for Newcastle upon Tyne, never communicating with the Heron family again. Any help appreciated. *Mrs. Patsy Patterson, 3 Pool Road, Hadnall, Shrewsbury SY4 4BG.*
- 2562 **GRAHAM/NISH** John Graham m. Isabel Nish, b. 3 June 1752, 3 Feb 1777 at the kirk in Dunning, Perthshire. They had three children in Scotland: John b. 3 Jan 1778; William b. 2 May 1780 and Peter b. 14/ 25 Aug 1782 at Muckhart, Perthshire. Family emigrated c. 1783 to Cape George, Antigonish Co., Nova Scotia where they had seven more children. Descendants were ship builders and ship's captains who sailed to Britain and South America. Any information on this family would be greatly appreciated. *Douglas J. Graham, 21 Foreht Crescent, Aurora, Ontario, Canada, L4G 3E7.*
- 2563 **GORDON** Benjamin Gordon b. Garvald, Haddington 1817. Wife Agnes McKenzie b. 1818, Prestonkirk. Son John b. May 1855 at Brown's Place, Prestonkirk, what's Brown's Place? Son William, my

- great grandfather, b. 1849, Prestonkirk. Will be glad of any information. *H. G. Wallner, 127 Sand Road, Holland Landing, Ontario L9N 1H9, Canada.*
- 2564 **ROSS/CALDER** Donald Ross b. 18 Oct 1780 and his wife Isabella Calder emigrated to Canada in June 1839 from Durness parish, Sutherlandshire. Had ten children. Seek information about their parents, their marriage and their children. *Dr. H. W. Cumming, 309 Union St. W. Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 2R2.*
- 2565 **CUMMING/ANDERSON** Robert Cumming b. 1785 m. Elizabeth Anderson b. 1778. Four children: John b. 1806; Mary b. 1809; Peter b. 8 Jan 1812 and Robert b. 25 April 1814. Latter two b. St. Boswell's, Roxburghshire. Emigrated to Canada 1821 aboard the *David* of London. Robert senior, a carpenter and joiner was listed as a military emigrant. Others in family (cousins?) to Canada aboard the *Commerce* in 1820 as members of Bridgeton Canadian Emigration Society. Any information on any of the above greatly appreciated. *Dr. H. W. Cumming, 309 Union St. W. Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 2R2.*
- 2566 **BRYCE/VANCE** Our maternal great grandparents were John Bryce 1832-1916, b. Scotland, m. to Janet Vance 1832-1878, b. Scotland. The Bryce's m. in Scotland 1850's. They were both Presbyterians. Their first two children, Janet, and John C Bryce 1863-1897, were b. in Scotland. The family emigrated to Canada, and finally Oregon. I seek information on the Bryce/Vance line, or other available data. *Joseph Ferguson, 1061 Chandler Road, Lake Oswego, OR 97034.*
- 2567 **PORTEOUS** Seeking parents, siblings and present day relations of Betty [Elizabeth] Porteous of Southdean Parish. She m. George Hendry/Henry (he was bap. 18 Jun 1768 & b. at Strangebunhead, Southdean Parish, Roxburghshire; son of William Hendry) at Burnmouth, Oxnam Parish 14 Aug 1795. Betty was b.c. 1766. They had five ch: William b. 1796 at Woodhouse, George b. 1798 at Woodhouse, Thomas b. 1801 at Letham, Mary bap. 1803 Letham and Margaret b.c. 1810, birth place not known. They all came to America c.1832 except William (b. 1796) who m. Helen Wilson and remained in Scotland. *Mrs Joan H Gooding, 10538 Alswell Ct., St. Louis, Mo 63128 USA.*
- 2568 **AMOS** Seeking parents, wife, siblings & any present day descendants of William Amos my g-g-g-g-grandfather. On 14 Jan 1773 William in Westerfalside, Southdean Parish, Roxburghshire had a dau bap. Janet/Jennet (g-g-g-grandmother). Possibility that a James Amos bap. 18 Jul 1775 & a William bap. 31 Mar 1778/8, both in Falside, father William, could be siblings of Janet. *Mrs Joan H Gooding, 10538 Alswell Ct., St. Louis, Mo 63128 USA.*
- 2569 **SUTHERLAND** Looking for birthdate, place & army service of my 2x grandfather, James Sutherland, b. Latheron parish c. 1786-1791. Several other James Sutherland's were b. same parish, same years & some, like him, earned Chelsea Out-Pensions. Despite days at P.R.O. Kew, I failed to find his age, dates of enlisting or discharge &

could not positively indentify him among four James Sutherland's, two b. Latheron, one Wick, one Rogart, who all moved between 1st & 2nd Battalions of 79th Division 1809-15. He would be discharged before 25 Mar. 1815 when he m. Margaret nee Sutherland in Latheron parish. I think he may be the James born to Alexander Sutherland, Aultnaclevan, by Rangag, 1789 or to John, Ushally, by Forss, 1790 but lack evidence. He is not the James Sutherland, also a Pensioner in Latheron, who m. Margaret MacGregor 12 Mar. 1815 in Glasow & who lived at Benachielt but searchers into this marriage & other James's might enable me to identify mine. The microfiche index of Chelsea Out-Pensioners is incomplete. Information to:

- 2570 **McNAUGHT** Patriot McNaught b. McNaughton, Row, Dumbarton, 13 Jan 1802, m. Margaret Christie 11 Jun 1830 Anderson, Glasgow. Children Ann Maxwell and James William immigrated to New Jersey, USA with their families late 1800s. Children William, Susannah and Patriot remained in Scotland. William, b. Dumbarton, 16 Nov 1835 thought to have m. Catherine McIntyre 29 Dec 1865. Susannah, b. Dumbarton, 13 May 1838 thought to have married Andrew Gordon 22 May 1860. Patriot, b. Dumbarton, 21 Jan 1843; d. Dumbarton, 29 Aug 1900 m. but name of wife unknown, Elder Patriot had son, John by second wife Margaret Turner. John immigrated to New Jersey, USA with family. Seek information from descendants of family that may still be in Scotland. *Robert H Ferree, P.O. Box 116, Grizzly Flats, CA 95636, USA. E-mail: robertf.@spider.innercite.com.*
- 2571 **MacCUALSKY** Alexander MacCualsky, son of Donald & Margaret McLarty MacCualsky, b. 1772; d. 1847 Campbeltown; m. Margaret Raeside, 1807, Campbeltown, dau. of James Raeside, b. 1788; d. 1872, Campbeltown. Children: Helen, b.1808; Margaret, b. 1810; Elizabeth, b. 1815, m. Alexander Galbraith; Edward, b. 1817, m. Agnes Hall; Alexander, b. 1821; Neill, b. 1823. Families of Elizabeth and Edward settled in Washington County, Ohio, USA in mid-1800s. A branch of the MacCualskys settled in Auckland, New Zealand. Wish to exchange information. *Mr. Louis Ruf, 1500 23rd St., Parkersburg, WV 26101-3522. E-mail: LRuf@aol.com.*
- 2572 **DOW/READDIE** I am trying to locate the parents and siblings of Daniel Dow b. Crieff c.1830, son of Daniel Dow and Mary Readdie/Reddy/Reddie. Mary had a sister Grace who, in 1841, was living in Miller Street, Crieff. Daniel may have been a farmer in or around Muthill. No trace can be found in the OPRs of Birth, Marriage or Death of either Daniel, Mary or Grace. Any information to *M. Dow, 113 Hawkshead St., Southport, PR8 6AH England.*
- 2573 **PETER/CRIGHTON** Searching for parents of John Peter, Baker in Musselburgh and spouse Francis Crighton; irregular marriage 1760 Inveresk Parish. Francis d. 1801, John d. 1802 Musselburgh. Issue: William b. 27 Feb 1761, occupation Baker, m. Mary Howison c. 1780,

- d. 16 May 1800; Francis b. 1 Nov 1762; John b. 27 Dec 1763; John and twin Janet b. 27 Mar 1766; David b. 10 Aug 1768, also a Baker; Robert b. 23 Mar 1771; Anne b. 15 June 1772; George b. 1 June 1774; Margaret b. 3 Sept 1776. Son of William lived for several years in Duddingston where his three children were born. Any information to *Rob Miller, 141 W. Moore Avenue, Gilbert, Arizona 85233, USA or e-mail ApacheKid@aol.com.*
- 2574 **COBURN/COCKBURN** Seeking information on this surname for one name study, worldwide. A little research done in exchange. Contact *Mr. R. W. Cockburn, 31 Ellen Street, Whitburn, West Lothian EH47 0HJ, Scotland or Tel/Fax 01501 740306.*
- 2575 **CORRIGALL/SHURRIE/BAIKIE/HARPER** I am researching these surnames in the Evie Rendall Parish of the Orkney Islands. Is there anyone also researching any of these families and would like to exchange information? Contact *Mrs. Bunny Pool, #8-2558 Ferguson Road, Saanichton, B. C., Canada, V8M 1V7.*
- 2576 **IMRIE/IMRAY/MORTON** Need birth, baptism and parents information on James Imrie/Imray and Ellen Morton, m. 12 October 1793 in Currie, Midlothian. They had nine children, all born in Ravelrig, Midlothian and chr. in Currie, Midlothian: Jean chr. 19 Aug 1794; William b. 29 June 1796; George b. 1 Oct 1798; James b. 16 Oct 1800; Andrew b. 19 Feb 1803; Robert b. 31 Mar 1805; Helen b. 4 Apr 1808; John b. 11 Mar 1810 and David b. 18 Jul 1814. *Hazel Scott, 61 Hill Circle, Waterford, MI 48328, USA.*
- 2577 **IMRIE/IMRAY** Need information on descendants of John Imrie/Imray b. 11 Mar 1810, Currie, Midlothian. Parents James and Ellen (Morton) Imrie/Imray and Veronica White m. 20 May 1849, Currie, Midlothian. Children: James b. 20 Oct 1856; Robert b. 21 May 1860; Caroline b. 26 Mar 1862 and George b. 20 Nov 1866 - all chr. in Edinburgh. *Hazel Scott, 61 Hill Circle, Waterford, MI 48328, USA.*
- 2578 **GILISPIE** Need information on descendants of John Gilispie and Jean Imrie chr. 19 Aug 1794, Currie, Midlothian: m. 17 Sept 1813, Currie, Midlothian. Two known children: Hellen b. 13 June 1817 and Janet b. 25 Aug 1821. Are there other children? *Hazel Scott, 61 Hill Circle, Waterford, MI 48328, USA.*
- 2579 **WATT/MICHIE** Information needed on birth, baptism, parents and ancestors of John Watt who m. on 24 Nov 1800 in Glenbairn, Aberdeen, Mary Michie, chr. 16 Dec 1778, Glenbuchat, Aberdeen. Also of William Michie, father of Mary Michie Watt who m. Jannet Grigor (Gregory) 1787 in Glenbuchat, Aberdeen. *Hazel Scott, 61 Hill Circle, Waterford, MI 48328, USA.*
- 2580 **THOM** My great grandfather James Thom, 1854-1919, Draper, and Ann Cuthbertson, 1858-1905, m. 31 Dec 1880 in Stewarton. James's father was William Thom, Farmer and his mother was Janet Brown. I am particularly interested in making contact with anyone researching any of the above. *Derek M. Thom, 11 Northfield Grove, Finchfield, Wolverhampton WV3 8DW, England.*

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 officiis 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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