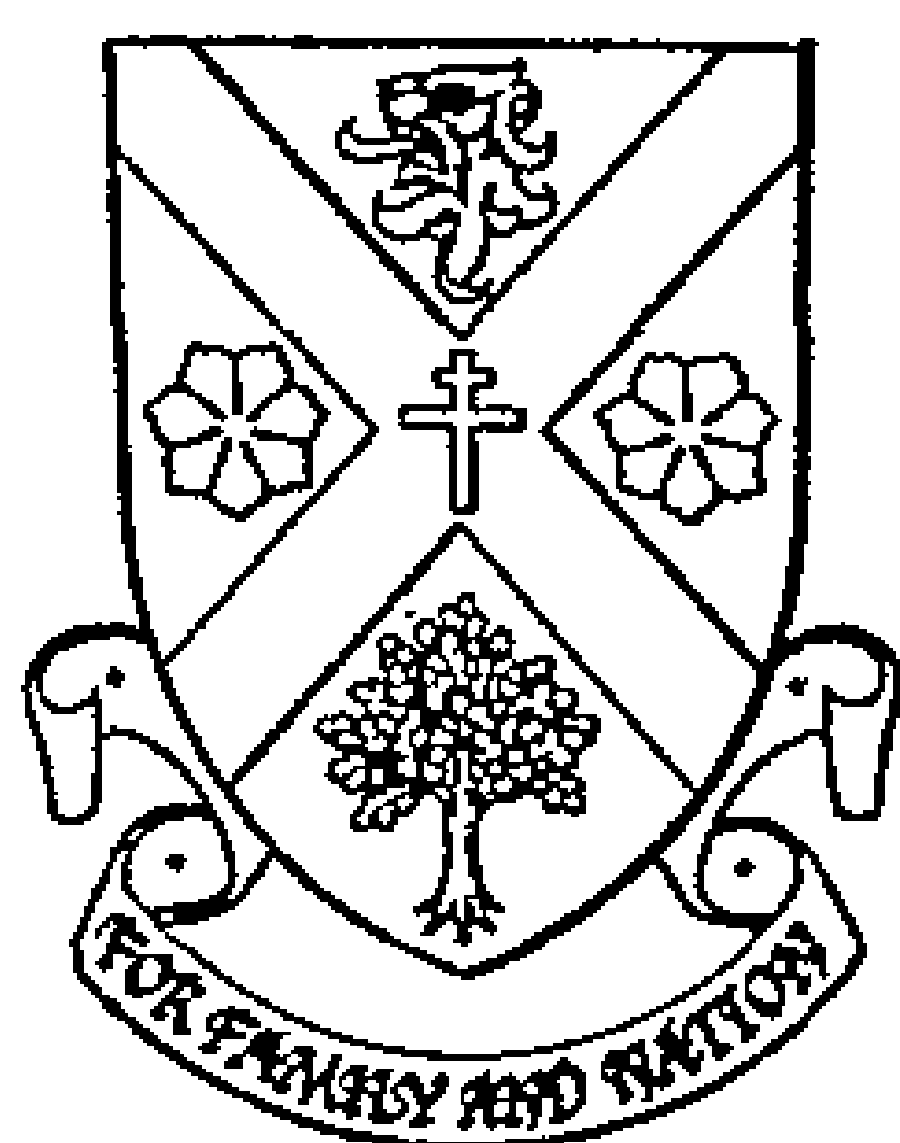


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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## GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body. It does not carry out professional record searching, but will supply members, on request, with a list of professional searchers who are also members of the Society.

### 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.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for making a Deed of Covenant can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer.

### Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary, and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary. Information about the Society's publications, and back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist*, can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

### The Scottish Genealogist

Send articles and queries to the Hon. Editor at the address shown on the back cover, or Fax: 01382 330238. Internet Web Page <http://www.scotland.net/scotgensoc/> or e-mail [scotgensoc@sol.co.uk](mailto:scotgensoc@sol.co.uk) A £2 charge is made for queries to non members.

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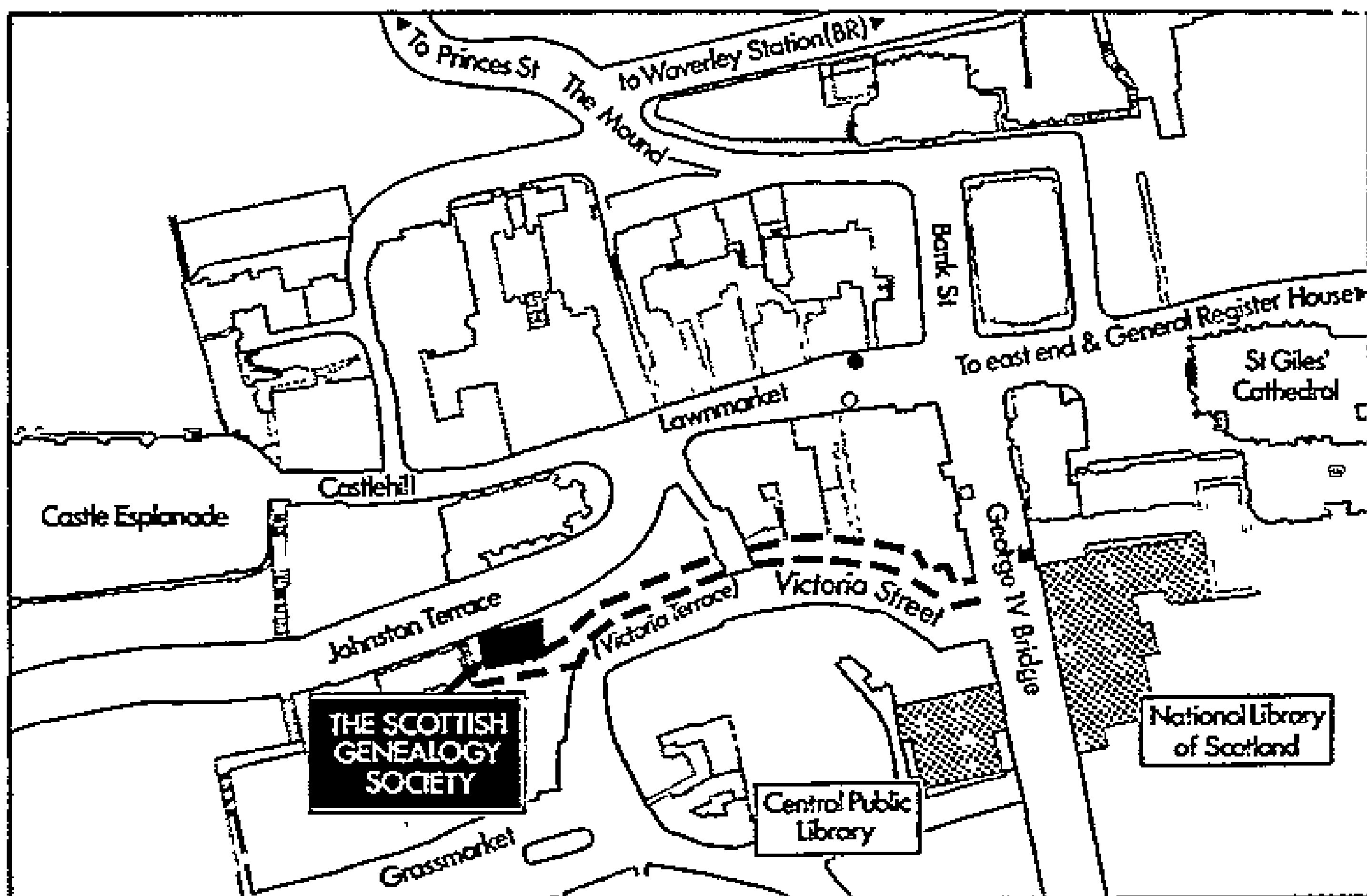
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### Library & Family History Centre

15 Victoria Terrace, EDINBURGH EH1 2JL, Scotland. Tel/Fax: 0131-220-3677.

### LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

Tuesday	10.30am - 5.30pm
Wednesday	10.30am - 8.30pm
Saturday	10.00am - 5.00pm



EXES- ● 1,35,701 ○ 6 34 70 ■ East Scot. 23,45, Fife Scot. X52, X60, Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,45,47,89  
□ East Scot. 23,46, Fife Scot. X52, X60, Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106

## DIRECTORIES

by D. R. Torrance

Directories are one of the many useful tools that are available for the family historian. They have the advantage of being printed works, often to be found in several libraries around the country, and they are usually arranged alphabetically which facilitates easy research. It is possible to find the name of an ancestor, his trade or profession, his home address, his business address and in some instances, an advertisement for his business. Business adverts make interesting illustrations when writing a family history. If there is a run of directories for the area in which your ancestor lived, it is possible to follow the rise in his prosperity, or decline by tracing his movement from one address to another, and also to see if he changed his job, or chose a grander name for it.

Armed with the information supplied by a directory, it is possible to locate on old maps the area in which he lived, to find old prints, postcards or photographs of a house in which he lived or of the locality. Collections of photographs held in local libraries may contain items showing people engaged in the same line of business as your ancestor. The naming of a trade would guide the researcher to look for other printed works giving background information on that trade or profession, or with a common surname, aid with the pinpointing of an ancestor appearing in burgess rolls or apprentice rolls.

Directories published in census years can be very useful to locate an ancestor's address, which will speed up the search for the appropriate schedule on microfilm. If your ancestor is not found in the census year, it is worth searching for several years either side of the census year, as people tended not to move house quite so often as nowadays, and were not necessarily recorded in every edition of a directory. However, be prepared to throw the net wider if you do not succeed at first.

The earliest Scottish Directory published for any given town was *Williamson's Directory for the City of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith and Suburbs*, 1773. This publication marks the start of a very useful series which appeared at intervals for virtually every district of Scotland: Dundee followed in 1782 with *The Dundee Register and Directory* and Glasgow in 1783 with *John Tait's Directory for the City of Glasgow*. Although these are the first directories, there are some earlier works of a similar nature which are worth noting. J. Gilhooley's *A Directory of Edinburgh* 1752, Edinburgh 1988; C. B. Boog Watson, *List of Owners of Property in Edinburgh, 1635*, in the Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, 1924; a manuscript at Edinburgh Central Library, *Ane list of the neighbours & inhabitants within the Town of Edinburgh truely given up by the respective constables therein as follows, taken in May 1682*, this is bound with similar lists for Canongate, North & South Leith. This list is by no means exhaustive and merely illustrates some items available to those with an interest in Edinburgh. It is a good idea to visit, or write a letter to the local library as they will have specialist knowledge of what is available in their area.

There are some early directories which cover several Scottish cities; *Bailey's Northern Directory, or Merchants' & Tradesmens' useful Companion*

for 1781, covering Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley & Port Glasgow; *The Commercial Directory for Ireland, Scotland and the four northern most counties of England*, 1820; and perhaps the best known, *Pigot & Co's National Commercial Directory of the whole of Scotland*, 1821, 1825, 1837, which also contains sections on the Isle of Man and some of the principal English cities. Again, this list is not exhaustive and researchers are advised to consult the three works mentioned at the end of this article for details of other directories.

There are some other less obvious works, which are, strictly speaking, not directories but which contain some very useful information and similar works should be sought in local libraries: *Valuation Rolls*, these run from 1855; *City of Edinburgh Rolls of Superiors showing feu duties for 1876*; *Poor Law Directory for Scotland 1874*; *Owners of Lands and Heritages of one acre and above, 1873 (Scotland)*; *Rentall of the County of Perth 1649 & Valuation of the same County 1835*, Perth, 1835; *Antient Valuation Roll of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 1642*, and a copy of the *Modern Valuation Roll*, (1777), Dumfries, 1778.

Almanacs are another source of information but they tend to notice people in public offices and have little information of the humbler people who made up the bulk of the population, The *Edinburgh Almanac* commenced in 1738; the *Glasgow Almanac* in 1763; the *Aberdeen Almanac* in 1774.

This article only gives a small indication of the wide variety of directories to be found covering such subjects as pigeon fanciers, laundresses, engineers, architects, booksellers, bill posters, etc. etc. Indeed directories are now more popular than ever, the 1987 *Directory of Directories*, lists no fewer than 9600 business and industrial directories! Apart from this work readers are directed to: *British Directories*, by G. Shaw & A. Tipper, which covers Scottish Directories from 1773-1950 and English and Welsh directories from 1850-1950; *Scottish Trades & Professions*, by D. R. Torrance, 1991, which lists all known Scottish Directories and many other works besides. The last mentioned work is available from the Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, at £5 UK or surface and £6.50 airmail.

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### *Directory Holdings of the Scottish Genealogy Society*

#### **General**

A Directory of Land Ownership in Scotland c. 1770, L. Timperley, 1976.

British Almanac & Universal Scots Register 1802.

Rentall of the County of Perth & Valuation of the same County 1835, Perth, 1835.

Pigot & Co's National Commercial Directory of the Whole of Scotland and the Isle of Man, 1825 & 1837.

Pigot & Slater Directories for Dumfries & Galloway, 1825, 1837, 1852 (Reprint in one volume).

Rutherford's Southern Counties Register (Selkirk, Roxburgh & Berwickshire), 1866 (Reprint).

Owners of Lands and Heritages, 1873 (Scotland).

City of Edinburgh Rolls of Superiors showing feu duties for 1876, Edinburgh.  
The County Directory for Scotland, 1912.

MacDonald's Scottish Directory & Gazetteer, 1936, 1957, 1962, 1963.

Glasgow and the West of Scotland Trades Directory, 1919, 1952, 1953.

Galashiels, Selkirk & Melrose Directory 1956.

### **Aberdeenshire**

Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Moray & Nairn Trades' Directory, 1939.

Aberdeen Almanac, 1819, 1825, 1842, 1848, 1862, 1925.

Northern Year Book (including the Aberdeen Almanac), 1948, 1955, 1956.

A Directory for the City of Aberdeen & Vicinity, 1836.

Post Office Aberdeen Directory, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1861, 1864, 1871,  
1921, 1926, 1931, 1934, 1935, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1959-1962, 1964-1971,  
1973-1976, 1980.

Cornwall's New Aberdeen Directory, 1853.

Aberdeen & North of Scotland Trades' Directory, 1971.

### **Angus**

Dundee Post Office Directory, 1845, 1856, 1874, 1930, 1937, 1939-1941,  
1947, 1969, 1974.

Dundee Courier Yearbook, 1899.

Arbroath Year Book, 1914, 1921-1923, 1956.

Brechin Almanac & Local Handbook, 1941.

The Forfar Annual Directory, 1936.

### **Ayrshire**

Post Office Kilmarnock Directory, 1872.

Kilmarnock Household, Street & Business Directory, 1939, 1957.

### **Dumbartonshire**

Helensburgh Directory, 1935.

### **East Lothian**

Haddingtonshire Register & Almanac, 1920.

### **Inverness-shire**

Inverness Burgh Directory, 1960.

### **Lanarkshire**

Glasgow Directories, 1783-1885 (on microfiche).

Post Office Glasgow Directory, 1931, 1945, 1949, 1959, 1964, 1976.

Kelly's Directory for Glasgow, 1963.

### **Midlothian**

Edinburgh Almanac, 1820, 1826, 1853, 1866, 1916.

A Directory of Edinburgh, 1752.

Williamson's Directory for Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith & Suburbs, 1773  
(reprint).

Post Office Edinburgh & Leith Directory, 1822, 1832, 1920, 1940, 1943,  
1947, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1958-1960, 1963-1966, 1968-1973.

Gray's Annual Directory of Edinburgh & Vicinity, 1832, 1833.

### **Morayshire**

Russell's Morayshire Register & Elgin & Forres Directory, 1850.

## **Renfrewshire**

Fowler's Commercial Directory of the Principal Towns & Villages of the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire, 1827-1832.

Fowler's Commercial Directory of the lower ward of Renfrewshire, 1831-1832.

The Greenock Directory, 1957.

Fowler's Paisley Commercial Directory, 1826, 1836.

The Paisley Directory, 1827-1832, 1913, 1934.

## **Shetland**

Manson's Shetland Almanac & Directory, 1945, 1948, 1950.

## **Stirling**

The Stirling Directory including Bridge of Allan, St. Ninians, Cambusbarron, Whins of Milton & Bannockburn, 1870 (Duncan & Jamieson's).

The Stirling Directory, 1881.

## **Professions**

Medical Directory, 1857, 1920, 1934, 1936, 1988.

Opticians Register, 1967-1971, 1973-1976, 1978, 1979.

Directory of British Scientists, 1966.

Directory of Ship Owners, Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers, 1937, 1941, 1943, 1947, 1951.

Glasgow Shipping Who's Who, 1912.

Ryland's Merchant Exporters, 1891.

Scottish Licensed Trade Directory, 1948.

## **Miscellaneous**

Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1965, 1975.

Pigot & Co. Directory for Durham, Northumberland & Yorkshire, 1834 (reprint).

London P. O. Directory, 1958.

Kelly's London P. O. Directory, 1969.

Thom's Directory of Ireland, 1950.

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## **From The Domestic Annals of Scotland**

2 Dec 1584

... a baxter's boy, called Robert Henderson - no doubt by the instigation of Satan - desperately put some powder and a candle in his fathers's heather-stack, standing in a close opposite to the Tron of Edinburgh (the public weighing machine) and burnt the same, with his father's house, which lay next adjacent, to the imminent hazard of burning the whole town. For which, being apprehended most marvellously, after his escaping out of the town, he was on the next day burnt quick at the Cross, as an example.

## **From The Domestic Annals of Scotland**

4 Jul 1570

At ten hours at night, there was an earthquake in the city of Glasgow, and lastit but ane short space; but it causit the inhabitants of the said city to be in great fear.

**SCOTTISH VESSELS in DURHAM PORTS**  
**on the NIGHT of 3rd APRIL, 1881**  
*compiled Marjorie Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.*  
*(Continued)*

**SUNDERLAND**

- The *'Amethyst'* of Dundee. No. 18691, 600 tons, Schooner rigged Steamer.  
 Michal Drogmond, 32, A B Seaman, b. PRU Stettin (not naturalised)  
 Arthur Begg, 23, Engineer, b. SCT Dundee  
 Adam Ogilvie, 25, Asst. Engineer, b. SCT Dundee  
 David Boggie, 25, Dky. Man, b. SCT Leith  
 Philip James Scott, 27, Fireman, b. ENG London  
 Thomas Garner, 32, Fireman, b. ENG Sutton Bridge  
 Edwin Smith, 32, Fireman, b. MID London
- The *'Ann Law'* of Aberdeen. No. 20347, 176 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trade.  
 George Hamilton, 46, Master, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 John McKay, 34, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 George Bayn, 32, AB, b. DUR South Shields  
 William B. Rudiman, 22, AB, b. ABD Helen  
 John D. Silver, 32, AB, b. MAL (Naturalised)  
 James Watts, 17, OS, b. \_\_ (Nationalised)
- The *'Cairngorm'* of Grangemouth. No. 56923, 51 tons, Coasting.  
 William Pattison, 46, Master, b. NTH Bothel  
 James Dowsing, 49, Mate, b. SUF Laustoft  
 Isac Williamson, 18, O Seaman, b. DUR South Shields
- The *'Delight'* of Arbroath. No. 55342, 97 tons, Schooner, Coasting.  
 James Bowman, 39, Master Mariner, b. FOR Arbroath  
 Huegh Gobanos, 50, Mate, b. FOR Dundee  
 John Ford, 48, Cook, b. FOR Arbroath  
 Thomas Stewart, 49, OB Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
- The *'Eleanor'* of Inverness. No. 12218, 174 tons, Schooner, Foreign & Coasting.  
 John Wright, 31, Master, b. MOR Findhorn  
 James Storm, 32, Mate, b. MOR Findhorn  
 John Baker, 55, Cook & Seaman, b. ESS Leigh  
 John McCabe, 49, AB, b. IRE Limerick  
 John Duncan, 29, AB, b. AYR Ayre  
 Alexander Main, 20, AB, b. MOR Findhorn
- The *'Elizabeth'* of Aberdeen. No. 7104, 109 tons, Schooner, Coasting.  
 James Nichol, 48, Master Mariner, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 William Cumming, 55, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 Robert Lamb, 20, Cook, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 John Walker, 20, O Seaman, b. LAK Glasgow  
 Charles Hutchinson, 19, Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen
- The *'Expert'* of Montrose. No. 12810, 67 tons, Schooner, Home Trade.  
 James Pert, 40, Master, b. FOR Ferryden  
 Thomas Stephenson, 31, Able Seaman, b. KNK Johnshonen  
 David Ritchie, 21, Ordinary Seaman, b. KNK Gordon

The *'Fantasy'* of Inverness. No. 21768, 77 tons, Schooner, Coasting.

John McGregor, 22, Master, b. ROC Tain

Donald McGregor, 55, Mate, b. ROC Kissonock

William Macintosh, 24, AB, b. ROC Invergordon

Edward Cole, 27, Cook & AB, b. ESS Ardleigh

Angus Grant, 19, O OB, b. INV Dores

Hendry Duff, 22, Passenger, b. ROC Portmahomack

The *'Gem'* of Inverness. No. 4, 73 tons, Coasting.

Angus G. Elder, 48, Master, b. ROC Portmahomack

James Bain, 26, Mate, b. ROC Cromarty

John G. Duff, 28, AB Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomack

David G. Duff, 24, O Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomack

The *'Hilda'* of Inverness. No. 77529, 91 tons, Schooner.

William Paterson, 48, Master, b. ROC Knockbain

Joseph Laverton, 39, Mate, b. INV Inverness

Louis McLerman, 36, AB Seaman, b. ROC Knockbain

James Cumming, 39, AB Seaman, b. INV Inverness

Donald Paterson, 21, AB Seaman, b. ROC Inverness

The *'Till Try'* of Aberdeen, No. 45210, 151 tons, Brig, Coasting.

Thomas Stephen, 55, Master, b. ABD Peterhead

George Gardner, 46, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen

Andrew Walker, 39, AB Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen

John Hay, 39, AB Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen

Robert Stephen, 19, AB Seaman, b. ABD Peterhead

John Fraser, 40, AB Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen

The *'Jessie'* of Aberdeen. No. 2821, 48.41 tons, Smak, Coasting.

James Summers, 40, Master, b. SCT Peterhead

John Watt, 28, Mate, b. SCT Peterhead

William Malley, 28, AB & Cook, b. SCT Nairn

The *'Lizzie'* of Wick. No. 67956, 65 tons, Schooner, Coasting.

William N. Dunlay, 33, Master Mariner, b. LAK Glasgow

James Gollan, 20, Mate, b. ABD Fraserburgh

Andrew Noble, 23, Able Seaman, b. ABD Fraserburgh

Donald Bremner, 22, Able Seaman, b. CAI Wick

The *'Marion'* of Peterhead. No. 63715, 75 tons, Schooner, Home Trade.

George Forbes, 29, Master, b. SCT Aberdeen

Hugh Sandy, 49, Mate, b. SCT Peterhead

John Greig, 39, Cook, b. SCT Aberdeen

Samuel Nancarron, 25, AB, b. CON Beacon

The *'Mary & Agnes'* of Glasgow. No. -, 42 tons, Schooner, Home Coasting

Frederick Rabin, 36, Master Steamship, b. GER

George Hunter, 38, Engineer Steamship, b. SUT Durham

William Tallingtyre, 46, Mate Steamship, b. YKS Bridlington

John Miller, 20, Fireman, b. SCT

The *'May'* of Dundee. No. 7115, 711 tons, Schooner, Home Coasting Trade.

William Kennedy, 53, Master, b. FOR Dundee

Alexander McPhee, 49, Mate, b. INV Fort William



George Benlow, 39, Cook, b. PRU Rostock (British Subject)  
 George Donaldson, 33, AB Seaman, b. FOR Broughty Ferry  
 Robert Dugdale, 33, AB Seaman, b. Linlithgow Boness  
 The '*Mediateur*' of Inverness. No. 62128, 99 tons, Schooner, Coasting.  
 Donald Finlayson, 39, Master, b. ROC Dornie Kinlock  
 George Vince, 46, Mate, b. ESS Colchester  
 James Turner, 54, Cook, b. NFK Snettham  
 John Main, 39, AB, b. MOR Kinloss  
 Finlay Finlayson, 17, OS, b. MOR Lossiemouth  
 The '*Saxon*' of Montrose. No. 20117, 145 tons, Schooner, Coasting.  
 William Watt, 38, Master, b. FOR Montrose  
 Mitchell Christie, 39, Mate, b. FOR Montrose  
 William Leighton, 36, AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose  
 Henery Patterson, 28, AB Seaman, b. NTH Blythe  
 John Smith, 49, Cook & AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose  
 The '*Scotia*' of Banff. No. -, 129 tons, Schooner, Foreign.  
 Alexander Nichol, 38, Master Mariner, b. BAN Port Gordon  
 John Strachan, 26, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 John Adamson, 19, AB Seaman, b. BAN Banff  
 R. Goodridge, 26, AB Seaman, b. ABD Fraserburgh  
 George Campbell, 20, AB Seaman, b. BAN Lossiemouth  
 James Scott, 17, Boy Apprentice, b. BAN Banff  
 The '*Susan*' of Montrose. No. 28306, 214 tons, Brig, Coasting.  
 Andrew Findlay, 41, Master, b. FOR Ferryden  
 James Smith, 39, Mate, b. FOR Montrose  
 George Pert, 32, Cook & Seaman, b. FOR Montrose  
 James Coull, 25, AB Seaman, b. FOR Ferryden  
 George Coull, 38, AB Seaman, b. FOR Ferryden  
 David Dakers, 44, AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose  
 David Pert, 33, AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose  
 The '*Teasen*' of Peterhead. No. -, 77 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trade.  
 Wm. Haken, 26, Master, b. BAN Portroy  
 Andrew Watt, 41, Mate, b. ABD Fraserburgh  
 Charles Sim, 35, AB Seaman, b. ABD Pittaloo  
 Thomas Reid, 23, AB Seaman, b. ZET Lerwick  
 John Buchan, 21, O Seaman, b. ABD Inverallochy  
 The '*Victoria*' of Aberdeen. No. 6827, 163 tons, Schooner, Coasting.  
 Robert Massie, 41, Master Mariner, b. ABD Newburgh  
 William Scurgie, 36, Mate, b. ABD Newburgh  
 George Glennie, 37, Cook, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 George Davidson, 42, AB, b. ABD Peterhead  
 Thomas Edward Garvie, 35, AB, b. ABD Aberdeen  
 Robert Scurgie, 30, AB, b. ABD Newburgh  
 William Slater, 19, Apprentice, b. ABD Aberdeen

**Source:-** 1881 Census Returns for Durham County.

## NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

### Temporary closure of George IV Bridge Building and transfer of reading rooms to Causewayside Building

From September 1997, for up to one year, the National Library's George IV Bridge Building will close to allow essential building work to be carried out in the public rooms and storage areas.

*During this period:*

- The Main Reading Room functions will move to a new temporary reading room in the Causewayside Building (where evening and Saturday morning service will continue to be provided).
- The Library's Annual Closed Week will move to 1-6 September 1997 to allow the transfer of staff, equipment and books to the Causewayside Building. There will be a similar Closed Week in 1998 for the return to George IV Bridge.
- An Enquiry Point in the foyer of the George IV Bridge Building will provide advice for users.
- Users will not be able to consult the Library's manuscript collections stored at George IV Bridge as work will be carried out in the areas in which they are stored throughout this period.
- Access to the general collections of printed books will be restricted. Access to early books and special collections will be very severely curtailed. Microforms will continue to be available.
- The Music Library services will also be restricted.
- The Library's exhibitions programme will be suspended.

#### **Please note:**

- The Scottish Science Library and the Map Library at the Causewayside Building will continue with normal services, but access to material stored at George IV Bridge will be subject to the restrictions described above.

For further information contact: Closure Hotline: Tel.: 0131 226 4531 ext 2100, Fax: 0131 459 4532; Closure E-mail: [enquiries@nls.uk](mailto:enquiries@nls.uk); World Wide Web: <http://www.nls.uk>; or write to: Ms Janice McFarlane, Head of Reference Services, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1EW.

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## JUST HOW DO YOU SPELL MACLEAN?

*by D. S. McLean*

It was my Army Sergeant major, who first drew my attention to the many various ways, that one could spell my own surname. many years before my interest in genealogy was aroused, by his awful spelling. In the three years that I spent in his Squadron, of the 16/5 Queen's Royal Lancers, I counted at least thirteen variations.

Since 1808, the earliest date I have so far of my own family. When my great, great Grandfather, Archibald McLean appears in the Old Parish Register, for Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. The family version has been McLean.

Although many others have attempted to change it. The Sergeant - Major versions were: MacLean, McLain, MacLain, MacLaine, MacLiane, McLeine, MacClean, MCLean, McLaine, McLane, MacLane, McLeen, Macleiane!

Perhaps the funniest attempt on my name, must be on a letter addressed to me by a Finance Company, who were trying to sell me money, Mr Mac Loan!

On a recent visit to the Scottish Genealogy Society in Edinburgh. (Well worth a visit). I spent time reading through *"The Surnames of Scotland"*, New York Library. The Clan have obviously through the centuries, suffered with my Sergeant - Major's problem. Its amazing the variations that have occurred since 1296. The year that the name first appears on record, when Gilmore Maclyn, of Perth rendered homage.

The collective name for the Clan is Clann 'ic 'ill Eathain. Today, the Clan of MacLean of Duart, is recognised as being descended from the younger of the three sons of Gilhon, John.

In 1326 one of the sons, Dofnald M'Gilhon, sailed around the Isle of Mull. The two other brothers went on record the same year, when payment was made, of eight codri of cheese, to eight men of John and Neil, sons of Gilhon. The MacLeans were famous for their sailing exploits, and their Arms bear tribute to this.

In 1329 Nigel M'Gillon was the custodian of Scraburgh Castle, John M'Gilleoin, was the dominis of Lochbuye.

The Chief of the Clan in 1325, was John Dhu, his elder son Hector Reaganach, was not destined to become the Clan chief. His Father was to bestow this honour on a younger son. Hector Reaganach, becoming the chieftain of the MacLaines of Lochbuie. His son, Tearlach (Charles) was the founder of Clan Thearlaich of Dochgarroch, or the MacLeans of the North.

The many variation arise from the Gaelic. We must first look at the meaning and the breakdown of the name, to understand the reasons, for many of the different spellings in earlier centuries.

One of the early MacLeans, possibly John was known as Gillean of the Battle Axe, and it is reputed that he was related to the Kings of Dalriada.

The name is at first spelt Mac Ghill' Eathan, a Patronymic. Later Mac Gille Eoin. Son of the Servant of John. In 1467, the manuscript of Gaelic Genealogy, shows the spelling as Gilleain and in the McVarich manuscript as Giolle - eoin. Eoin being the classic form of John, but today Iain is more widely used.

The 'I' is all that remains of gille, servant. So we have Mac (Son); L (Servant) and ean (John). Gilleain-na-Tuaigh Gillean of the Battle Axe. Collectively, the clan is known as Clann 'icill Eathain. A Clan War Cry 'Fear eill airson Eachainn', translates as 'Another for Hector'

Through the centuries, we see the large selection of spellings. Makgilleon in 1390, M'Gileoin in 1449, M'Gilleone 1475, MakGilleone 1496, Macgillelane 1500, McGilleon 1522, Macklayne, Maklayne and Makelyne were all appearing in 1536. Between 1517 and 1545 one Walter Malynee, was the Abbot of Glenluce.

MacLane in 1545, MacLen 1586, McIlane and Mcillaine 1595. By 1662 we are seeing Maklane, McClan, McLen, McLene and McLeane. Lachlan McLeanil was fiar(sic) of Torlosik in 1674, and Donald M'Olloine was in Mull in 1674. A McKlane was living in Borgue in 1684, and at Sanguhar in 1697 we have a William M'Klin.

The MacLeans played an important role, in their part of the Alliance, amongst the chiefs of the Western Highlands and Islands. During the reign of Robert II, they are supporters of the Lord of Lorn. Following a dispute, they change their allegiance to the MacDonalds, Lord of the Isles. Laclan MacLean married the daughter of the Lord of the Isles, Margaret, and became MacDonald's Lieutenant General in time of battle.

Not all MacLean marriages were so profitable. Another Lachlan MacLean, married Catherine Campbell, sister of the Chief of the great clan, the Campbells of Argyll. This was his second marriage, and unfortunately, Catherine failed to produce an heir for Lachlan. Who then decided to abandon her, on a rock in the Sound of Mull. Knowing full well, that she would drown, with the incoming tide. Fortunately, she was seen and rescued by a fisherman, and returned safely to her brother. Revenge was not long in coming. During a visit to Edinburgh, in 1532, Lachlan was stabbed to death in his bed. Lady's Rock, as it is known, can be seen from Duart Castle at low tide.

Certainly, many of the MacLean marriages were eventful. In 1367 Laclan Labanoch MacLean, married Mary McDonald, another daughter of the Lord of the Isles. The marriage only went ahead, after her father had been kidnapped, and the Chief of the MacKinnons, a landowner of much of the Isle of Mull, had been killed in battle. His land going to the MacLean as a dowry. All these even after Papal dispensation had been granted.

Sir Lachlan Mor Maclean, who was possibly responsible for the explosion on the Spanish galleon, sunk in Tobermory harbour, where it had taken refuge, after the severe storms that had scattered the Armada. Certainly knew how to make wedding go. He burst into the wedding reception of his widowed mother, murdered eighteen of the guests, and held prisoner his step-father.

It was not only the marriages that were colourful, there were a number of other eventful happenings. Family feuds occurred, Iain the Toothless, of Lochbuie, was engaged in battle with his own son! Eachuin of the Little Head. Eachuin being killed, and it is said that it is his ghost, 'The Headless Horseman', who rides to forewarn the death of the MacLaine Chieftain of Lochbuie. Subsequently Iain the Toothless was captured by Hector MacLean, and imprisoned on the Isle of Cairnburg. Far from any women, to ensure that he did not produce an heir. His only female contact, was with an extremely ugly servant. Hector thought that an alliance with her would be impossible. Yet Iain the Toothless managed to produce his son and heir, who carried on the tradition of interesting and colourful names; Murdoch the Stunted, who eventually returned to Mull to continue the succession of the MacLaines of Lochbuie.

Another MacLean of dubious character, was one James MacLean,

born in 1724. Who, having lost his fortune, at the age of 24 years. Turned to highway robbery. His success, as a Highwayman, lead to a rich life style, with the fashionable society of the day. On one occasion, having held up Horace Walpole in Hyde Park, he accidentally discharged his pistol, the shot grazing Walpole's face. MacLean sent him a letter of apology. After stopping and robbing Lord Eglinton on Hounslow Heath, of his fine clothing. He was later seen wearing the finery and arrested. He was hanged at Tyburn on the 3rd October 1756, aged 32 years. It is believed that his skeleton, is still used at one of London's top teaching hospitals, where it is affectionately known as 'Old Jamie'.

The ancestral home of the MacLeans has been Duart Castle, probably built around 1200 and first mentioned in 1390. After the 1745 uprising, it was garrisoned by Red Coats, and though in a fairly ruinous condition, remained garrisoned until 1751. It had been besieged by the Campbells and bombarded from the sea by English warships in 1688. After the Jacobite defeat, it was attacked by the Campbells, with a force of over 2500 men, and the castle laid to waste. In 1911, the ruin of Duart Castle and the peninsula on which it stands, were brought back by Colonel Sir Fitzroy MacLean, the twenty sixth Chief of the Clan MacLean. As a young Hussar Officer he had ridden with the Light Brigade in the Crimea. He died a centenarian in 1936, having fulfilled his dream of restoring Duart Castle to its former glory.

Another form of the spelling, occurred in the Scottish Newspapers around the beginning of the present century, when there was the tendency to drop the 'c', replacing it with reversed coma '. My Grandfather is shown in a report as Captain James M'Lean.

An interesting coincidence that I have found with the name, occurred in North Staffordshire. I had come across a library copy of the Parish Records for St. Giles Church, Newcastle under Lyme. In this appears the marriage of a D. McLean and a M. Carr on the 15th May 1791. Our own marriage, between D. McLean and M. Carr took place on the 6th October 1969, at Trentham Parish Church, just four miles away. Their son, born 22 March 1796, was a J. McLean, and our son was also J. McLean. They also had a daughter, Mary Ann, born to Doncan Macklane.

The difference being that their initials stood for Duncan, Martha and Joseph, while ours are Donald, Monica and James. Later there is a mention of Duncan McLean Jnr. at Jon (John) McLean's (Yeoman) Wedding to Saba Barker. It is of interest to note, that in seven entries, there are four different spellings: McLean, MacLane, Maclean and Macklane. To date I know of no connections between these two families and our own. Although, I cannot trace the birth in Scotland of Archibald McLean in 1782, perhaps I'd better try in England.

It was interesting to note, that in the same Parish Records, the mention of the great potter, Jos. Wedgwood, who attended the wedding of Peter Holland (Surgeon) of Knuttsford (sic) and Mary Willett of Newcastle, on the 24 December 1787. The other witness being Jane Willett. Our best man was a Stanley Willet. Another coincidence! I wonder?

There is a Clan MacLean Association based in Glasgow, whose

objective I quote:- 'The object of the Association shall be reviving, fostering and promoting of Clan interests and sentiments, by collecting and preserving records and traditions in anyway relating to the Clan: the cultivation of social intercourse amongst the members: the rendering of assistance to necessitous and deserving clansmen and clanswomen: the encouraging of the study of the Gaelic language, literature and education generally.'

This is the earliest Constitution of the Clan written in 1892. If you are interested in joining the Clan Association. The following are eligible as members: Person bearing the name MacLean, either by birth or marriage, in any of its various forms and spellings, or that of any recognised Sept or dependents. Persons whose Maternal parent, grand parent or great grandparents either bore the name or one of the Sept names.

At present the Clan does not have a MacLean Study Centre, but a collection of their books are housed in the Mitchell Library in Glasgow. For further information I suggest that you write to *The Secretary, Mrs Detta McLean, 12 Elie Street, Glasgow, G11 6HJ.*

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## THE LAUDER ARMS: THE GRIFFIN - SALIENT OR SEGREANT?

*By G. M. S. Lauder-Frost, F.S.A. Scot.*

Many genealogists will be aware of the importance of arms and crests in their research. Often they will identify clear lineage as well as branches of a family. Also, many pre-date any established heraldic authority, and some were brought into Scotland by immigrants such as the Normans who entered with Malcolm Canmore, and those who came north after their invasion of England ten years later. And, of course, there are those armorial families with English origins. This article will alert genealogists to inconsistencies which I have found in my research.

According to all sources that I have consulted, the ancient family of Lauder bore arms long before any established heraldic authority existed in Scotland. It is probable that, as Normans, they bore a griffin on their shields when they first entered the Kingdom in 1056. From about the year 1000, Normans were decorating their shields, especially with wavy crosses and with beasts.

There arises, in these later centuries, some discussion as to whether the griffin in the Lauder arms was *salient* or *segreant/rampant*. Briefly, *salient* means that the beast, when depicted as if leaping at its prey, has both hind feet on the ground and both fore feet raised. *Segreant*, or *rampant*, depicts the beast in a similar position but with his dexter hind foot raised higher than the sinister hind foot, ie. one foot only is on the ground. Obviously, this is a fundamental difference.

A great deal of information with regard to early heraldry has been obtained from the old seals of noblemen and knights. In 1866 there appeared *Ancient Scottish Seals* by Henry Laing of Edinburgh, which, he says, embraced the period from AD 1150 to the eighteenth century. In this work, Mr. Laing mentions five Lauder seals and illustrates one, that of William Lauder, and found in the *Melrose Charters*. This is almost certainly Bishop

William Lauder who died in 1425, and whose arms may also be found in stone at Glasgow Cathedral, large parts of it being constructed by him. His arms are shown simply with a griffin *segreant*. Mr. Laing also mentions, but importantly does not display, another seal dated 16th July 1425 of Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass, Lord-Justice of Scotland etc. He correctly mentions that these arms are surrounded by a royal treasure, but says that the griffin is *salient*. Of the remainder, there is one belonging to Robert Lauder of that Ilk dated 23rd May 1504, one of Sir George Lauder of Bass dated 21st February 1603, and another for Alexander Lauder, Burgess of Edinburgh, who was probably the one who fell at Flodden and thus of the Haltoun branch of the Lauders. All three have the griffin *segreant*.

*Scottish Armorial Shields*, by Mr. W.R. MacDonald, appeared in 1904. He went much further than Henry Laing, identifying a great number of Lauder seals, some twenty-four of them. Again, his earliest find was a seal of Bishop William Lauder of Glasgow in 1417. The griffin is *segreant*. It is important to note that the Bishop was a son of Sir Alan Lauder of that Ilk who died in 1401, and from whom sprang the eventually separate Haltoun and Bass branches.

Of the remaining twenty-three seals, all are recorded with the griffin *segreant*, including one dated 16th July 1425, of Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass, Justiciary of Scotland south of the Forth. This is almost certainly the same seal mentioned by Mr. Laing, but I venture to suggest that he made an error in describing the griffin as *salient*. Possibly he took the description from someone else rather than personally observing it.

In Sir David Lindsay's *Heraldic Manuscript* of 1542, he displays plates of Lauder of Bass and Lauder of Haltoun, both with the griffin *segreant*.

Proceeding on to Alexander Nisbet's *System of Heraldry* (2 vols., 1816), we begin to find conflicting descriptions. In volume one (p. 344) he says that the griffin in the arms of Lauder of Haltoun is *salient*, whilst Lauder of Bass is *rampant*. On the same page he says that Sir John Lauder, Lord Fountainhall, had on his arms a griffin *rampant*. Yet on page 432 he states that Lauder of Bass had a griffin *salient*, and goes on to say that Lauder of Beilmouth "is the same as Bass". However, upon turning to his plates, we see that he has Lauder of Bass with the griffin *rampant*!

Nisbet often quotes *Pont's and Workman's manuscripts* as an authority, as does Stodart in his *Scottish Arms* of 1881. They say that Lauder of Bass, of Beilmouth and of Newington all had the griffin *salient*. Yet Stodart's plates clearly show the griffin *segreant* or *rampant*, Nisbet states that the arms of Lauder of Fountainhall have the griffin *segreant* p. 344 and shows the same in plate 7. Yet Stodart states that Lauder of Newington has the griffin *salient*, as does Workman. But Lord Fountainhall was the oldest son of John Lauder of Newington who, in turn, claims descent from Lauder of that Ilk. Also, Workman goes on to say that "the griffin *segreant* appears on very old (Lauder) seals".

In Burke's *General Armory* 1842 it is stated that in the arms of Lauder of Bass, of Belhaven/Beilmouth, of Haltoun/Hatton, of Newington,

of Fountainhall and of Winepark, all have the griffin *segreant*.

The Court of the Lord Lyon, now the established heraldic authority in Scotland, hold a Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland. In February 1996 the Lyon Clerk advised me that in 1699 Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall's arms had a griffin *salient*. In an earlier letter dated 29 June 1993, the Lyon Clerk confirmed that the arms recorded in 1745 by John Lauder of Winepark had the griffin *salient*. In her earlier letter the Lyon Clerk quotes Workman, Nisbet and Stodart as reliable sources, but clearly they are not, for they often contradict themselves not least with their plates. Moreover, my own research on the Lauder family calls into question the extremely poor outline of that family's history and descent as outlined in Workmans'.

In addition, both Nisbet and Stodart make genealogical statements that are flawed. Nisbet states with regard to the Lauders of Haltoun: "this family ended in an heir (*sic*) female" and Stodart, in saying that Richard Lauder (d. 1675) "having no male issue" leads one to believe that the males of this branch of the Lauder family died out. We know this is quite wrong. Although Richard was the only surviving son of his father's first marriage, there were four surviving sons of the second union, and at least three of those married and had issue. Moreover, Richard's grandfather, Sir William, was the eldest of four sons, one of whom became head of a separate branch at Whitslaid in Berwickshire. All had issue.

A similar scenario applies to the Lauders of Beilmouth. No mention is made of the descendants of the last laird's two brothers, both of whom married with issue. The implication from the two aforementioned heralds is that this branch too died out. In fact, Nisbet goes so far as to say of the Lauders of Bass that "this family is now extinct"! The second last Lauder of Bass, Sir George (d. 1611) had seven brothers. One was illegitimate, one was murdered and one died childless, but others all had issue. The previous generation had six boys. Hardly extinct!

Also, some direct evidence and authority for the granting of arms appears wanting. As late as 1745 arms were granted to John Lauder of Winepark, anciently Wyndepark, near Lauderburgh. When his son James died in 1799 it became clear that they were the same family as Whitslaid, and therefore cadets of the Lauders of Haltoun. Yet the grant appears to have been of arms with the griffin *salient* and not *segreant* as with Haltoun. Moreover, the arms were altered because John Lauder had apparently said that his mother was a Seton of Barns. Yet there is no evidence to show this, and nor can any be found by myself or the Lyon Clerk. The Lord Lyon also held an old birthbrieve for Sir Robert Lauder of Beilmouth which was extremely poor and quite erroneous.

Moving on, the Lyon Clerk, in her letter to me dated February 1996, surprisingly says that she "would not attach a great deal of weight to Burke's *General Armory*" and continues that it is "full of inaccuracies". My own research has shown it to be no more inaccurate, at least in the case of the Lauder, than others.

The Lyon Clerk states that "confusion between the words *segreant*



and *salient* may have occurred in that *salient* was only an accidental variation of *segreant*, or *rampant*" and says further that "I think, however, at the very early periods one might well find the words *segreant*, *rampant* and *salient* all used interchangeably". A. G. Puttock, writing in *Dictionary of Heraldry* 1985 also says that "*salient* appears to be an accidental variation from *rampant* which may have arisen in early heraldry."

Written descriptions, as already shown, certainly from the seventeenth century onwards, do seem to have used *salient* and *segreant* or *rampant* at random and, it appears, without close reference to ancient plates or much thought. But we do have the ancient seals as a guide, and it is clear that all of those available to us today depict the griffin in Lauder arms as *segreant* or *rampant* and not *salient*. I am unable to see how one could come to any other conclusion.

We are left with the dilemma of certain later registrations. Firstly there is Lauder of Newington, already mentioned above, who registered arms circa 1672-78 with "a griffin *salient*". Yet, as a direct descendant of the Lauders of that Ilk, the griffin should have remained *segreant* with a minor alteration somewhere, probably the border, for difference. Certainly his eldest son and heir, Sir John Lauder, Lord Fountainhall, had the griffin *segreant* on his arms granted in 1699.

Secondly, there is Robert Lauder of Belhaven, subsequently designated as "of Beilmouth". About 1650 he registered arms which the Lord Lyon says had the griffin *salient*. Yet authorities differ on this and this family are direct cadets of the Lauders of Bass, I cannot understand why the basis of the Lauder arms would suddenly change. Clearly, the griffin should be *segreant*. Then, thirdly, we have the arms of Lauder of Winepark which I have already explained.

It may be that, in drawing up or registering the above three examples, the heralds employed at the Court of the Lord Lyon referred to written descriptions of the arms which erroneously referred to the griffin as being *salient*. Had they referred to ancient seals and plates, or even those arms carved in stone and found at Glasgow Cathedral and at the old Tower at Lauder, they would have seen that the griffin represented upon them all was depicted as *segreant* or *rampant*.

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## MULL PEOPLE

by Jo Currie, B. D.

I regret to have to tell you that on the 12th July 1814, Margaret Maclean Clephane, the heiress to the Torloisk estate in the north west of Mull, wrote a letter to Walter Scott, in Edinburgh, in which she said,

"People are prejudiced by the notion that there is no rhyme for MULL but DULL".

Walter Scott, not yet Sir Walter, had already formed his own opinion, for he first visited Mull in July 1810.

"We arrived", he wrote to Joanna Baillie, "late, wet and cold, on the island of Mull, near an old castle called Aros. Mr. MacDonald of Staffa, my kind friend and guide, had sent his piper... and we were received with a

profusion of kindness and hospitality..."

But many travellers, including Dr. Johnson, who took seven hours to ride from Tobermory to Ulva Ferry, shared the view that the island was dreary, wet and cold. They didn't have oilskins and barbours and wellington boots, and we can only wonder that they persevered at all.

Very few eighteenth and nineteenth century travellers actually noticed, or commented on, Mull people as they passed through, and they were always passing through, having as their goal either Staffa or Iona, or both. The French were the most observant about people. Faujas de Saint Fond, visiting in 1784, described in great detail, the domestic servants of Mr. MacLean of Torloisk, the grandfather of the girl who said Mull rhymed with dull.

"Their long flowing hair, generally black, forms the only ornament of their heads. Some of them, probably from coquetishness, keep it back with a woollen simple filet of different colours, mostly red and green. Their chaussure is economical, for they wear neither shoes or stockings, and in spite of the length of the winter, and the incessant wetness of the climate, though they go with their feet bare and their heads uncovered, they yet have very fine teeth. Their dress consists of a bodice, a kind of vest, and a woollen petticoat in large checkers of red, green and brown, shaded with blue. This stuff is the general and favourite material used by the highlanders, serving alike for men and women. It is not manufactured in the Highlands. It is known as tartan".

Another Frenchman, travelling in 1841, Frederic Mercey, actually met three people on his way to the Ross of Mull, and described the house he stayed in at Bunessan and the breakfast he was given. But hardly anyone else refers to meeting or seeing natives on the way. Did the people stay huddled in their houses? And were their houses so camouflaged, made of boulders, roofed with heather, that they were indistinguishable from the landscape? Descriptions of houses invariably refer to them as "wretched huts" and the few remarks on their inmates, call attention to their peat-smoke-blackened faces. A far cry from the snooded maidens of Torloisk.

But who were all these people? Is there any way that we can put names to snoods and blackened faces? Can we, by working back through documented Mull people, ever work out whose ancestors lived where? Let me give you my own case history.

I first became interested in Mull, like many other people, through going there on holiday every summer. My grandparents lived there and I didn't wonder why until much later. We went for the months of July and August to Bunessan, in the Ross of Mull, where my grandfather had, on his retirement, taken over the post office. From the family talk, I understood that my grandfather came from Tiree and my grandmother from Coll.

This was the received story:

Angus MacKechnie and Janet MacCorkindale were brought up in Tiree and Coll respectively. Each worked in an occasional way, in the post offices of these islands and so they carried on a flirtation by electric telegraph machine. One day, Angus went to Coll in a boat with a red sail to see Janet.

They fell in love. Angus went to sea for some years. He came back to claim her, they were married and had seven children, the youngest of whom was my mother. For a time they lived at Campbeltown, where there seemed to be relations. Now, in 1940, when I was five, they were in the Ross of Mull, where there were also relations on my grandfather's side. His brother was the schoolmaster, his sister was the lady in black at Gowanbrae, his cousin was at Ardfenaig, his MacPhail cousins were on Iona.

Every evening, the family sat down together in the sitting room, with the paraffin lamps and the peat fire, to listen to the nine o'clock news. The war had begun and they were anxious. The wireless ran on accumulators. When the news was over, they discussed it for a bit and this was difficult for me to follow, for I was sitting on the stairs in my nightdress, listening. But then they began to talk about the local people, Mull people, and you could recognise the names. I said I was five, but I think all the years of the 1940's are rolled together in my memory. I have never heard people laugh so much as they did, my grandmother with the tears running down her cheeks. They told stories of my great grandfather, Donald MacKechnie, who was a Tiree bard, and of my great grandmother Catherine MacPhail, whose oval photograph on the wall in splendid black taffeta made me wonder about life in Tiree. There were tales of my grandfather Angus's life at sea. He too was a Gaelic bard and wrote humorous verse. He won the Bardic Crown at the Mod of 1927. Nobody in the family was very impressed by this. Indeed, it only gave them more to laugh about and they told stories of how the crown wouldn't stay on his head at the ceremony and how funny he looked.

Another story that was told was called Archie Lamont's Teapot. I never really understood why it was so funny. But it was all about how Mrs. Lamont in Taoslin used to get all her visitors to look at this teapot and they all fell about laughing, and said to each other "Well, and that was his reward for a hundred years of wandering in the wilderness". The subtlety of this was quite beyond me.

My grandfather died in 1944 when I was nine. The following summer when we went back to Mull, I expected to see everyone in deep mourning but they were just as full of laughs as ever, and not downcast in the slightest. They hadn't put a stone on his grave in the Reilig Oran in Iona, saying "Angus MacKechnie, Bard".

I decided to corner my grandmother and ask her to give me the family tree, in an attempt to rescue the glory of the family - so that I could write it out like the ones in school history books. She pretended not to know too much about Angus's family and tried to use my interest to sound off about Catherine MacPhail, her mother-in-law. Catherine MacPhail had always boasted about being related to Dugald MacPhail, the Mull poet. Did I know who she meant? Everyone who goes through Glen More knows who she meant, for his monument is there. And everyone who goes to a ceilidh in Mull has heard his song, An t'Eilean Muileach.

The family tree I constructed from my grandmother's information, turned out, when I went to Register House thirty years later to pick up where she and I had left off, to be accurate down to the order of every birth. What

she had not told me was that they all really came from Mull, and Tiree and Iona were mere interludes in the 19th century.

But just before we say goodbye to Iona as my ancestral home, I would like to mention the photograph, taken from the jetty at Iona by my mother in 1947, when we and a whole boatload of our relations were going on a visit. This is how people dressed in 1947 to go about the islands - no anoraks or sneakers, but Jaeger coats and scarves. We were not going in the footsteps of Dr. Johnson to look at the ecclesiastical remains but to pay a visit to the MacPhails, my mother's forty-second cousins, who had the post office in Iona. The common link was an ancestor who was born in 1787. This story is just to underline to you what "blood relation" means in the Islands, and that it could procure you at least twelve cups of tea.

In Mull, Old Parish Records are late in beginning. The Parish of Kilninian and Kilmore begins to record baptisms and marriages in 1766 but in Torosay they don't really begin until the 1790's. Kilfinichen and Kilvickeoun is the worst parish of all - they said the earlier book was dropped from a boat in Loch Scridain - and it's records don't begin until 1804.

As far as my own family was concerned, I was beginning to find interesting documentation outside the OPR's. An appeal to my mother's cousins, the daughters of the Bunessan schoolmaster, brought the information that another cousin in Australia had an original letter from our ancestor, Allan Lamont, who, finding his work as a schoolmaster, session clerk and farmer at Lochdon unrewarding, had emigrated with his wife and nine children to Canada West in 1852 at the age of fifty six. I wrote to the Australian cousin and she was only too happy to send me the letter, written from the Township of Grey in August 1853.

"My dear Son,

Your letter of the 28 March I duly received which gave us all great satisfaction that you and family enjoy good health... I should have written you before, but I was waiting until I would be able to give you some account of the climate and crop of this new world. We had the most delightful summer that ever I remember seeing since I was born... the heat is beyond anything I felt in the Old Country. Still there is a fresh breeze coming daily about noon which continues till the evening or sunset with a heavy dew at night. This is an instance of God's merciful kindness to his people in all parts of the Globe...

On one of the lots I have, there is a meadow on which I have cut about six tons of hay which has grown to the height of five feet in six weeks time. There is no labour on hay here except the cutting and the stacking. It will dry in one week. On this meadow there is, I may say, an orchard planted by the Counsel and Will of the Creator of all Things, and not by the hands of men. All vegetables and fruits thrive here to perfection, and your mother made a good deal of jelly and jam on the produce of this garden and she made about one hundred pounds of sugar on the sap of the maple tree...

I regret very much that I have spent most of my days under so many Masters, viz. Landlords, Writers, Chamberlains, Factors etc., and would

require to be as humble to everyone of them as a mouse under the cat's paw, and after being so, still not please any of them...

My best respects and kind love to you and family, to Duncan, to your father and mother, to my friends Mr. and Miss Lamont and all enquiring friends.  
I am your most affectionate father,  
Allan Lamont"

This was my great great grandfather, enjoying life in Canada. he writes in a copperplate hand which you can see also in the 1841 and 1851 census returns of the Parish of Torosay, for which he was enumerator. He was also session clerk.

Being now thoroughly infected with the bug of investigation, I began to look up some of the people Allan Lamont mentioned in his letter, who had been left behind, and most of them weren't left for long. They disappeared from the Mull censuses and turned up in the Canada West ones, or in the Highland and Island Emigration Society's passenger lists for Australia. I had begun to keep card files for my own people. Each card had as its heading the name of the husband or father and since there are so many people in Mull with the same name, the identifier, written in red, was the wife's name. The three original parishes were colour coded green, yellow and orange. The most common names in Mull were Macdonald, Maclean, Mackinnon, Campbell followed by Macarthur, McColl, MacLachlan, MacGilvray, Macdougall, Macfadyen, MacInnes, MacCallum, MacLucas (a form of Macdougall), MacPhail, MacPherson, Macquarrie, Black, Livingston, Lamont, Beaton, Cameron, Fletcher and Colquhoun.

I began to collect all Mull people. I don't remember how it happened but one day I found I had so many that I just said "Well, I might as well do them all!" My next step is to select families from the card files to put on computer and then produce a biographical dictionary of Mull people. Since it would be impossible to have a dictionary of all or almost all inhabitants, my criterion for selection is simply going to be those who have been most successfully investigated and linked up, and have produced most results. It is a dangerous project, for I'm going to meet people who have done their own family in great detail while I glided over the lot.

These cards have been made up mainly from a contribution of OPR baptism and marriage records, and censuses. The fifth Duke of Argyll's 1779 census of the Argyll estates, the official censuses of 1841, 1851 and 1861, and from Civil Registration deaths from 1855-1900. These have been augmented where possible from all kinds of places - books of Gaelic poetry mentioning characters by name, the reports of commissions of enquiry, the Poor Law enquiry, journalists' accounts of the destitution years of the 1840's.

The title page of *Argyll Estate Instructions*, edited by Eric Cregeen, shows the benign fifth Duke of Argyll. He sounded to me a thoroughly good man, prudent, interested in his tenants. Then suddenly, like Proust when he dipped his madeleine in tea, I had an overwhelming memory of my family talking about the Duke of Argyll when I was ten. They always talked as if he had been all the same Duke - all the Dukes rolled into one. It was an atavistic perception of the two words Duke and Argyll. They seemed to say

that Dukes might rise and fall in the world, like other people, they might be wise and foolish like their tenants but they always had this fatal flaw - which was that the lands they owned had been got by cunning and avarice, and had been taken from someone else. The Dukes saw themselves as noble, and the tenants had to pretend to go along with it. But they knew, from Gaelic songs and poetry, from tradition, from the Bible, that the sins of the fathers were visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation. You may think I'm being silly in placing such an interpretation on innocent conversation, but just after that I was reading the history of the Ulva Clearances, and at the same time "doing" the family of Archibald Lamont. Yes, the Archie Lamont of the Teapot! This was the "tingle factor" as they say nowadays!

Archibald Lamont (1846-1914), born in the year of the potato failure, was the son of Donald Lamont and Effy Lamont, who were evicted from the island of Ulva in 1848 by Francis William Clark. They went first to Balnahaird in the Gribun area but it too was cleared of people to make way for larger farming units, and they left, stayed with relations, and, eventually went to Taoslin, in the Ross of Mull, near Bunessan, where they died in the 1890's. Their son, Archibald Lamont won the teapot, the one the story was told about, for the best kept croft in the Ross. The teapot was taken by Archie's son, Donald Lamont, to Campbeltown, where he lived, and where my mother and I used to visit him. I used to ply him with questions about Mull but he never really answered because he didn't want to remember. He gave me the teapot before he died two years ago, aged ninety three, repeating the story about how it made everyone laugh at the idea that it was the Lamonts' reward for a hundred years of wandering in the wilderness. This time, I understood the joke. The inscription reads:

*Presented by the Duchess Dowager of Argyll to the Kilfinichen and Kilvickoun Agricultural Society, 1905. Won by Archibald Lamont.*

But what can we learn from the endless and boring transcription of all these records? There must be impressions of population movement, of the changing patterns of names, of the survival of the fittest. Well, the main impression is of the amazing localisation of the provenance of names in Mull. It is not too surprising that most MacQuarries were in Ulva but that they should barely be anywhere else before about 1840 is striking. You'd think they would have wandered a bit. Similarly, one tiny corner in the east of Torosay held all the Colquhouns, Fletchers, MacLachlans and MacPhails. The MacGilvrays were even more localised, coming entirely from the Ardmeanach area. MacInneses were legion in Iona. MacKinnons tended to be from Broloss and the wilder north shores of Loch Scridain. The most universal names, with a fair scattering over the whole island, were Macleans, Macdonalds and Campbells.

This clear pattern in the distribution of names was upset by the onset of multiple evictions. Re-settlement on a large scale had been practised by the fifth Duke in the eighteenth century, when he moved perhaps forty joint-farm tenants from the Aros district to Ardtun in the Ross of Mull to make way for factors and their improvements. But the new proprietors, like

Francis William Clark of Ulva, the most notorious evictor of all, moved hundreds of tenants at a time.

Under the ownership of Ranald Macdonald of Staffa, from about 1800-1816, Ulva flourished. It had a magnificent kelp industry. The population increased. After Ranald Macdonald became bankrupt it was bought by Charles Macquarrie, brother of the Governor of New South Wales and when Charles died, in debt in 1835, it was bought by Francis William Clark. Mr. Clark was at first starry-eyed about his acquisition. For some reason, he did the write-up of Kilninian parish in the New Statistical Account of the 1840's instead of the Minister. Francis William Clark enjoyed writing the New Statistical Account. He spoke lyrically of the island having it's shopkeepers, it's shepherds, it's shoemakers, it's fishermen, as if it was paradise. He spoke of the proprietor's experiments with crops and tree planting, not saying "I" of course, but just giving himself a pat on the back in the third person. Within eight years, he had changed his tune and reduced the population of seven hundred and sixty to about five hundred, and then from five hundred to one hundred and fifty. His remark to Sir John McNeill that he had no alternative but either to surrender his property to the crofters or to remove them, has become famous in the annals of the Clearances. He did not arrange to have his tenantry taken to Canada. He merely sent them across in the Ulva ferry, to Mull, and once off his island they had to fend for themselves, like the Lamonts I told you about earlier. Most walked to Tobermory, which became a village of paupers. Because the Ulva people did not go immediately overseas, there are no passenger lists to document their exodus. We can pick up some of them from the Tobermory censuses of 1851 and 1861. Ulva Parliamentary Church, built in 1827, because the island was teeming then with people, was hardly needed ten years later for the pathetic remnant of population. Sir John Carr stayed at Ulva Ferry Inn in 1807 on his way to visit Ranald Macdonald of Staffa. When he went upstairs to bed, he was sent a polite message by the high spirited Ulvaites that if their dancing disturbed him, they would stop. Oh happy days of 1807!

A portrait of James Boswell, whose journal tells us something of Mull in 1773, shows a curious link with Mull. This was painted by the Edinburgh painter George Willison, who was later to make a fortune in London and in India. George Willison had a daughter called Marianne, who inherited much of his fortune. Marianne married, on the 15 June 1812, Charles Macquarie, younger brother of Lachlan Macquarie, Mull's most famous son, Governor of New South Wales from 1809-1822. It was the fortune George Willison acquired from portraits such as this which helped Marianne help her husband, Charles, to acquire property in Mull, a place she was not happy to live in.

The role of the Macquarie brothers in the history of Mull is dramatic, although not very well known here because Lachlan's biographers have done him from the Australian point of view. The Macquarie brothers' aspirations have affected many Mull people.

Lachlan Macquarie, born in 1761, probably out of wedlock, since his parent's marriage at Soriby in Ulva, is in the Kilninian OPR in 1768, was

related through his mother to Murdoch MacLaine of Lochbuie. He was related also to the chief of the MacQuarries. The MacQuarries have been documented by R. W. Munro in *The Scottish Genealogist* in great detail. Lachlan was closely associated with Murdoch MacLaine of Lochbuie after Murdoch's rather unexpected inheritance of the Lochbuie estates in 1784. Murdoch faced hard times, while Lachlan was rising in the world. Murdoch built the new Lochbuie House in the 1790's beside the old one that Johnson and Boswell had stayed in. Close to that was the even older castle of Moy, ancestral home of the Lochbuies.

I am rather partial to Lachlan Macquarie. It is because he has a true Mull face, or perhaps it is an Ulva face - for he looks exactly like Donald Lamont of the Teapot! To cut a very long story short, and to simplify it a great deal, Lachlan had one ambition while he served in India and in New South Wales, which was to buy land in Mull, and return to live there. His brother Charles acted for him in Mull, and between them, before Lachlan's death, they came to own lands which had once belonged to Lochbuie and to the Dukes of Argyll. The house at Gruline to which Lachlan returned, with his wife and son in 1823, had not one dry room in it. Their furniture was storm bound at Tobermory. His brother Charles had not acted as an obedient land agent. His cousin Lochbuie lived in a fine house, but his financial problems were acute. Everyone's problems were acute. The owners could not get their rents from a tenantry who were penniless. Lachlan found the servants in Mull lazy and inefficient. In short, his dreams were shattered. He died, on a visit to London, in the summer of 1824. His heir was his ten year old son Lachlan, to whom attaches another tale. Soon after Lachlan's death, his brother Charles began the negotiations which were to make him Laird of Ulva. He bought the island at too high a price, when kelp prices had fallen, but the population had exploded. The story of the Macquaries has been told by R. W. Munro, Malcolm Ellis and John Ritchie, but the cost of their ambitions as landowners in Mull and Ulva, and the costs to their tenants is a story still to be told. One of the things they did to change the landscape of Mull was to found the village of Salen, in imitation of Tobermory, or of the Laird of Coll's Dervaig. Like the other villages, its fate was not so much to become a hive of industry, but to shelter the homeless and the poor who had to leave the lands of the interior.

Another new proprietor who is blamed in one or two publications for wholesale evictions from the kind of romantic site that we all cherish is Captain Allan MacAskill of Mornish, who built Calgary House in 1817-23. He is generally regarded as an incomer, but he had a splendid Mull pedigree, being related through his mother to the Maclean Lairds of Coll, proprietors of Quinish in Mull. The site in question is the township in Inievay, which lies high up on the hill above the pier in Calgary Bay. Unless you know about it in advance, you won't find it. "Tradition avers, that the inhabitants were evicted by Captain Allan MacAskill..." But Captain Allan died in 1828 and I cannot see any evidence in the OPR's of all baptism and marriages in Inievay ceasing overnight. The evictor was more likely to be Captain Allan's nephew, Hugh MacAskill, who inherited the estate, and who was an





Catherine MacPhail, the author's great great grandmother, who boasted that she was related to Dugald MacPhail the Mull poet.



The ferry arriving at Iona in summer 1947 filled with the author's relations.

outsider. The farmer who grazes his sheep at Inievay today gave me a more ingenious account. He said a plague of fieldmice had chased the inhabitants of Inievay from their houses. Inievay is strange and spooky and beautiful and primitive. It was inhabited by McIlphadrigs, Gillieses, McLucases and Macleans. One feels that even in the 1820's it was an anachronism, and that it was in a place like this that the Lord President Duncan Forbes of Culloden called the Duke of Argyll's tenants together in 1737 and informed them that the Duke had decided to ask them to offer higher rents, as much as they were able to afford, and in return his Grace would relieve them of onerous duties and services, and give them a proper lease.

Forbes was amazed when the tenants who had gathered round greeted this news without enthusiasm, and declined to offer larger sums. His immediate assumption was that they had all joined with their minister (who acted as translator and interpreter), the Rev. John Maclean, in a confederacy or plot. So Forbes deprived the minister of one of his holdings, to make an example of him, and asked the tenants to think carefully, he would be back in a week.

On his return, the tenants reluctantly offered higher rents, lest they too should be deprived of their lands, but they were wary of leases. A lease bound people on both sides. It was not a privilege the proprietor bestowed on his people, but a contract binding a tenant to pay a rent which might go on arbitrarily arising during the course of the lease, over and over again. How were they to pay this rent when their cattle died, or when the drovers couldn't sell the cattle in the market? For cattle represented the only surplus most people had over and above subsistence. The tenants, in 1737 had been battered by weather, cattle disease, cattle death, and were about to be battered by the outcome of the '45 Rebellion, in which they did not play a part, much as they longed for it to succeed. They longed for it to succeed mainly so that the Campbells should be toppled, and the Macleans enter into their rightful inheritance. The people of Mull hoped for the restoration of anyone who was not a Campbell but Campbells had been planted among them, and they just kept their heads down.

Well, that is Inievay, where I imagine Duncan Forbes standing, in 1737, arranging reforms in Campbell rents. At that time, the Duke of Argyll was the largest, but not the only, proprietor in Mull. A hundred years later, in 1837, the Argylls had lost much of their land in Mull through the high living of the sixth Duke. There wasn't, as early as this, a great deal of forced emigration, but moving people about on, and out of, estates, made them anxious enough to leave if they could. If they left it too late, if they waited about under the cat's paw, they were often doomed to stay, to sit around the peat fire talking of the composite Duke, and laughing at Archie Lamont's teapot.

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## MAC GILLE CHONAILLS AND THE ELUSIVE CONALL

*by Dr. D. C. McWhannell*

### *Shipbuilders*

Maritime activity, both as a means of transport and as a vehicle for the application of power, has been central to the history of the Gaels in Scotland since their first arrival from Ireland in the fifth century <sup>1</sup>. It is known from early Irish law tracts that the profession of wright was highly regarded in early Gaelic society and conferred considerable status. Building a boat was one out of the four main qualifications required to reach the highest rank amongst wrights <sup>2</sup>. In the early period monks were notable seafarers <sup>3</sup> while naval warfare is recorded as early as the eighth century <sup>4</sup>. Later, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, fleets of over a hundred galleys were deployed on various occasions. It is possible that both Donald Gallach (d. 1506) and Donald Gorm MacDonald (d. 1539) of the Sleat family were expert in shipbuilding <sup>5/6</sup>.

During the seventeenth century naval activity was a necessary support to military campaigns such as those of the Earls of Argyll <sup>7</sup>. The vessels they employed were mostly galleys of the "Long-fhada" and "Birlinn" types. The Earls of Argyll had two families of shipbuilders among their retainers, the Clann Mhic Gille Chonail and the Clann Mhic Gille Lucais <sup>6</sup>. Two circa fifteenth century grave slabs, one at Kilmarie, Carignish and one on the island of Inishail, Loch Awe, may be associated with members of the Mac Gille Chonail family. Both slabs display a typical west highland sword with depressed quillions, a boat with high prow and stern and a shipwrights axe and adze or hammer. The period of the Earldom of Argyll was from 1457 to 1701 and documents exist relating to the boatbuilding activities of members of the Mac Gille Chonail family during the late seventeenth century <sup>8</sup>. Somewhat later in 1764 "a retainer John McIlchonnell, a boat carpenter" is on record at Inverary <sup>9</sup> and it has recently been suggested that a possible branch of the family, using the surname of Connell, was engaged in boatbuilding on Lismore into the early years of the twentieth century <sup>10</sup>.

### *Servitors and Barons*

A servitor was a close confidant of a Gaelic chieftain and Mac Gille Chonails acted as servitors to both Campbell of Glenurquhay and Campbell of Strachur <sup>8</sup>. The earliest apparent occurrence of the name in Perthshire is probably the entry in the Chronicle of Fortingall recording the death of Duncan Reoch Mac Gillechonnill in 1526 <sup>7</sup>. Individuals of the name also appear in the Stewart of Ardvorlich <sup>12</sup>, Drummond of Comrie <sup>13</sup> and Maxton of Cultoquhey papers <sup>14</sup> and in various crown documents <sup>15/16</sup>.

The descendants of Malcolm McGillequhonill, servitor and chaplain to Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay granted the lands of Braiklie in 1565 <sup>11</sup>, are traceable up to around 1624. Malcolm married a Catherine McGillegarive with issue Archibald, John, Malcolm and Duncan. Archibald moved to Tullich, Loch Tay and d. c. 1582. Archibald had issue William McGillespie and Duncan McGillespie McGillechonnell. William married a Katherine McNocarde and resided at Eister Tullich living until c. 1621 while Duncan occupied Tullich Nedder and was at Tullich/Ardtalnaig until c. 1624.

Other possible descendants of Malcolm, the chaplain, include John Dow McIllechonyle recorded in Ardtalnaig in 1638. This John Dow may be the same man as the John Dow McGilleghonill who was denounced a rebel in 1595 along with John Dow McCondoquhy (Campbell), tutor of Inverawe,<sup>18</sup> and is perhaps also that John Dow McIlloquhonill who was servitor to Ewir Campbell of Strachur in 1596. A Baron Duncan McIllechonell is recorded at Ardtalnaig in 1638<sup>8</sup>. A Malcolm McGilquhoneill is found at Ardrostan near St. Fillans, Loch Earn in 1574. This Malcolm, who may have been the third son of Malcolm the chaplain, had three sons Malcolm, Donald and Patrick and all this family were accused by the crown of "criminality, receiving and sorning"<sup>16</sup>. Robert Drummond with other leading Drummonds was expected to take action against them which interestingly included a Thomas Orknay, also found as a witness to a Campbell of Breadalbane bond<sup>19</sup>. A Duncan McIlhoinill, possibly Malcolm the chaplain's youngest son, was involved in the raid on Drumquhassil (1592) which was led among others by "Allaster Steuart in Ardvorlik"<sup>15</sup>. Another Duncan McIlhoinil was residing at Dunans, by Ardvorlich, in 1664<sup>12</sup> while a Donald McGillichoneill was "haeres" to his brother Patrick in "Porte de Locherne" in 1688<sup>20</sup>. This appears to indicate an interesting turn of events for, in 1688 the feudal superior of "Porte de Locherne" was the Drummond Earl of Perth. In 1706 a John McGillechonnell is listed as a Balquhiddie fencible man serving under Captain John Stewart<sup>21</sup>. Yet another Duncan McIlchonnell and his wife Katherine McNab occupied the farm of Littleport, St. Fillans, in the early 1700's. They had at least two sons, Alexander McIlchonnell, "alias Donaldson", born 25 August 1726 and John born in 1728<sup>22</sup>. The "alias Donaldson" found in the Old Parish Registers against Alexander's name may imply descent from that Donald identified with "Porte de Locherne" in 1688. Members of this family continued at Littleport until 1854. The last two male representatives to have occupied Littleport being known locally as "Baron McWhannel"<sup>23</sup>. John McWhannel writer and partner in the Perth law firm of Moncrieff and McWhannel, who is mentioned in the book "The Maxtones of Cultoquhey", was a member of the Littleport family<sup>24/25</sup>.

### *Foresters*

Hunting was an important activity for the nobility and required control and maintenance of the hunting areas by foresters<sup>26</sup>. A John Roy McGillichonill and his sons Duncane, Donnald and Williame, "alleged foresters" in the forest of Glenalmond are recorded in 1637<sup>27</sup>. This family do not appear to have had any connections with the Breadalbane Campbells but were it seems foresters to the Earl of Tulhildine, a Murray. There is also a record of Jon McIllichonill on the property of Robert Stewart of Fincastle in 1667<sup>24</sup> a William Roy McGillechonnell of Findowie, Strath Braan, who may well be the son of John Roy, married a sister (probably the eldest sister) of John Maxton of Cultoquhey sometime before 1650<sup>14</sup>. A Robert Roy, clearly a relative of William Roy, is on record in 1664<sup>28</sup>. William Roy had issue Duncan Roy recorded as in Auchilhanzie 1673<sup>14</sup> and John Roy recorded as of Kincardine - Crieff in 1679<sup>13</sup>. While a John Roy McIllichonnell of Dowald was "haeres" to his father William Roy of Dowald c. 1669<sup>29</sup>.

### *MacGille Chonaills in Kintyre, Islay, Bute and South West Scotland*

In Kintyre a settlement known as Ballimacilchonnell is noted in 1679<sup>30</sup> and a Donald McIlchonnell tacksman in the Molle (the Mull) is recorded in 1683<sup>31</sup>. There are instances of the name occurring in Islay<sup>8</sup> and Bute<sup>32</sup> while another Donald McIlchonnell and his brother Archibald were among those murdered at Dunaverty in 1647<sup>8</sup>.

There are various instances of the name occurring in Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway<sup>33/34/35</sup>. A most interesting reference of 1296 is that to "Adam McGilliconil one of the chief men of the lineage of Clen Afren"<sup>36</sup>. The dominant surname within this kindred is McEthe carried by four persons, two of whom were brothers, from the fourteen individuals listed. The McEthes (McKays) of Galloway are believed to be linked to those of Ugadale Kintyre, the Rhinns of Islay and Ulster<sup>37</sup>. It is possible that "Clen Afren" stands for Clann na h-Aifrinne, the children of the mass and that there may have been a progenitor "Mac na h-Aifrinne", son of the mass<sup>38</sup>, however it has not been possible to identify this person. If the Gaelic M. S. Genealogies<sup>39</sup> are to be believed then the McKays of Ugadale and their relatives in Galloway would appear to descend from Feredach by way of Donald Duin (d. circa 652) as indeed would the McNaughton, McNab and Clann Labhachtin kindreds.

### *Colano MacGilcungill*

The occurrence of "Colano MacGilcungill", standing for Gille-Colium Mac Gille Chonaill, as the final witness to a charter for the lands of "Clon in Ros", given by Fearchar Mac an t-Sagairt, Earl of Ross, to Walter of Murray in 1230 is of particular interest. The other witnesses were in order, Andrew Bishop of Moray (Walter's cousin), a William (precentor), another William (chancellor), Andrew and John (canons), William (Walter's son), a Duncan, Gilmakali (judex of Caithness) and a Lulach Mac Iman'tokell<sup>40</sup>.

Fearchar, Earl of Ross from around 1226 is believed to have been a descendant of the O'Beolain ecclesiastical kindred of Applecross while going forward in time the descendants of Walter of Moray include the Murrays of Tullibardine<sup>41</sup>. Fearchar was a notable warrior who assisted Alexander II against rival claimants to the throne of Scotland. In 1215 Fearchar killed Kenneth the grandson of Malcolm Mac Heth and in 1234 supported the Royal army in invading Galloway following on the death of Alan, Lord of Galloway<sup>42</sup>. Fearchar as well being raised to the rank of Earl of Ross was also rewarded for his loyalty to the Crown with large grants of land in northern Argyll<sup>43</sup>. The reason for a Mac Gille Chonaill being among those persons witnessing a charter given by Fearchar is however not known.

### *Dynastic Marriages and Marriage Retinues*

Fearchar Mac an t-Sagairt's daughter Christina married Olaf II, King of Man and the North Isles (d. 1237), son of Godred II of Lewis and Man (d. 1187). Godred II was the son of Olaf I (d. 1153) and Affreca, the daughter of Fergus of Galloway (d. 1161). Olaf I also had a daughter Ragnhildis, probably born prior to his marriage to Affreca, who married Somerled (d. 1164) and who was the mother of Dugall, Lord of Lorn<sup>44</sup>. Olaf I was the youngest son of Godred Crovan King of Dublin, Man and the Isles (d. 1095

in Islay). Godred Crovan had during his career subdued Dublin, much of Leinster and Galloway. It is recorded that Godred Crovan so controlled Galloway that "no boatbuilder or shipwright dared employ more than three iron bolts" <sup>45</sup>.

There is perhaps an indication from the dynastic marriages detailed above of a possible mechanism by which members of a kindred from Dumfries or Galloway, particularly if they were servitors, ecclesiastics, shipbuilders or shipmasters, might have moved to Argyll and Lorn; namely as part of the marriage retinues of first Affreca and then Ragnhildis. In this context it is of interest to note that the Chronicle of Man and the Sudreys states that people from Galloway were resident in Man at the end of Olaf's reign and that some were massacred and some expelled subsequent to Olaf's murder in 1153. The relocation of bodyguards, servitors and at least one family of *aes dana* (people of skill), the Beaton, consequent on the marriage of an important heiress is documented in relation to Aine Ni Chathain's marriage to Angus Og, Lord of the Isles, in 1338 <sup>46</sup>. This practice is known to have occurred on other occasions. An alternative, if equally speculative possibility, is that a marriage of importance took place between a bride from a leading family of Argyll and a groom from Carrick or Galloway, perhaps between a lady descended from Anrothan and a son of the family of the Lords of Galloway. The marriage retinue might then have included members of the Clann Mhic Gille Chonaill causing them to move southwards to Carrick or Galloway sometime before 1200.

Early dated marriages between important persons from Argyll and Carrick are known although in both recorded cases the bride was from Carrick and the groom from Argyll. Lachlan Mor an ancestor of the MacLachlans of Cowal married a lady from the family of the Lords of Carrick in the mid thirteenth century while Gille-Coluim, son of Maol-Iosa, an ancestor of the MacLeans who probably held lands in upper Kintyre and Knapdale, married Rignach, possibly a daughter of the Mormaer of Carrick, sometime before 1300 <sup>47/48</sup>.

*Who was "Gille Chonaill" and from whom did he get his name?*

There is as yet no clear answer to the question posed above. It is possible that the Mac Gille Chonaills of south west Scotland descend from a Gille Chonaill whose name derives from St. Conall of Dumfriesshire <sup>49/50</sup>. It may be that those in Argyll and Perthshire descend from a different Gille Chonaill who in turn may have obtained his name from the shadowy St. Conall who has been associated with the Loch Awe area <sup>51</sup>. The statement by Black <sup>50</sup> that the name represents "the son of Donald's servant" and that the family were "patronymically Macruari" has not so far been confirmed either from the reference given by Black or indeed from the most likely underpinning manuscript sources, such as the Gregory Collection in the National Library of Scotland <sup>43</sup>. It seems probable that in this instance Black is in error. The Rev. W. A. Gillies lists the name under MacDonald, however no explanation for this is given <sup>52</sup>. Names involving the prefix "Gille" meaning devotee or servant of a saint were common in Ireland and Scotland from around the tenth century onwards. The Irish Martyrologies provide information on

seven St. Conalls and in the case of the Argyll and Perthshire Clann Mhic Gille Chonaill the saint most likely to be involved is perhaps St. Conall of Inis Caoil of the Cinel Conaill whose feast day was the 22nd May <sup>38</sup>.

It is feasible for the south west of Scotland and the Argyll families to have shared a common ancestor since from the early times sea borne traffic between these areas clearly existed. The maritime activities of the Lordship of Galloway appear to have been so well established by the early thirteenth century that Galloway had acquired a widely appreciated reputation for shipbuilding <sup>53</sup>. In the thirteenth century Galloway and Ayrshire provided large fleets of galleys, for example Donald and Ruairi the grandsons of Somerled in alliance with Thomas of Galloway raided in Ireland in 1211 supported by a joint fleet of over seventy galleys <sup>44</sup>, while significant amounts of shipping always operated off Kintyre, Islay and Lorn. It is recorded for instance that during the mid twelve hundreds the galleys of Duncan MacDougall, grandson of Somerled, were involved in naval activity in conjunction with Norwegian fleets <sup>54</sup>. Given the later association of the Clann Mhic Chonaill with Dunstaffnage and Inverawe, when shipbuilders to the Campbells, it is perhaps worth noting that in 1308-9 at the time of Robert the Bruce's attack on the MacDougalls, Alexander of Argyll, great great grandson of Somerled, and his son John of Lorn maintained a fleet of galleys on Loch Awe while Dunstaffnage was a MacDougall stronghold which, following on the defeat of the MacDougalls, was placed under Campbell control <sup>55</sup>. It is possible that some Galloway Mac Gille Chonaills may have had links to the southern MacKays, who in turn were closely associated with the Clan Donald. It is also possible for the Argyll Mac Gille Chonaills to have stemmed from a family, probably aes dana and shipbuilders from very early times, who had perhaps served both the family of Fergus of Galloway and the descendants of Somerled before becoming shipbuilders to the Campbells when the latter emerged as the leading family in Argyll, Islay and Kintyre.

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- <sup>19</sup> Cosmo Laing (ed.), "The Black Book of Taymouth", 197.
- <sup>20</sup> Inquisitiones Generales (1687-1688), 6887.
- <sup>21</sup> John, Duke of Atholl; "Chronicles of the Atholl & Tullibardine Families".
- <sup>22</sup> Old Parish Registers, Comrie.
- <sup>23</sup> Porteous A., "Annals of St. Fillans", 64/5.
- <sup>24</sup> Maxtone-Graham E., "The Maxtons of Cultoquhey", 163.
- <sup>25</sup> S. R. O. Registers of testaments (Deeds and Inventories).
- <sup>26</sup> Gilbert J. M., "Hunting & Hunting Reserves in Medieval Scotland".
- <sup>27</sup> Registers of the Privy Council (1637), 410.
- <sup>28</sup> Register of the Great Seal II (1664) 669.
- <sup>29</sup> S. R. O. RS 52/5/ff. 59v-60r.
- <sup>30</sup> Stair Society, "Argyll Justiciary records", Vol. 1, 115 *et seq.*
- <sup>31</sup> Registers of the Privy Council, Third Series, Vol. VIII, 567.
- <sup>32</sup> Register of the Great Seal III (1533), 1321.
- <sup>33</sup> Exchequer Rolls XXII, 533.
- <sup>34</sup> Exchequer Rolls VII, 5.
- <sup>35</sup> Register of the Great Seal II (1498), 2487.
- <sup>36</sup> Palgrave, Sir F., "Documents and records Illustrating the History of Scotland", 250-261.
- <sup>37</sup> Gayre of Gayre and Nigg, Lt. Col., "Some notes upon the Mackays of the Rhinns of Islay", privately published.
- <sup>38</sup> Black R. to McWhannell D. C., private correspondence.
- <sup>39</sup> "Collectanea de rebus Albanicis", Iona Club, 1834, (Transcript and Translation from manuscript now in National Library of Scotland; M.S. 72.1.1).
- <sup>40</sup> Publications of the Bannatyne Club, Edin. 1837, "Registum Episcopatus Moraviense", 334.
- <sup>41</sup> Whyte D., "Scottish Surnames & Families", 232.
- <sup>42</sup> Lynch M., "Scotland, a New History", 88.
- <sup>43</sup> Robertson W. F., "Scotland under her early Kings", Vol. 2, 23.
- <sup>44</sup> Williams R., "The Lords of the Isles", 132.
- <sup>45</sup> Munch P. A., "The Chronicle of Man and the Sudreys", 53.
- <sup>46</sup> Bannerman J., "The Beatons", 10.
- <sup>47</sup> Sellar W. D. H., "Family Origins in Cowal and Knapdale", Scottish Studies 15, 1971, 31.
- <sup>48</sup> Maclean-Bristol N., "Warriors and Priests", 9.
- <sup>49</sup> MacQueen J., "The Gaelic speakers of Galloway and Carrick", Scottish Studies, 17, (1973).
- <sup>50</sup> Black G. F., "The Surnames of Scotland", 303 & 499.
- <sup>51</sup> Simson W. D., "Dunstaffnage Castle and the Stone of Destiny", 17/18.
- <sup>52</sup> Gillies Rev. W. A., "In Famed Breadalbane", 361.
- <sup>53</sup> Oram R. D., "The Lordship of Galloway", (Ph. D. Thesis, U. of St. A., 1988), 385.
- <sup>54</sup> Williams R., "The Lords of the Isles", 135-6.
- <sup>55</sup> Nicholson R., "Scotland - The Later Middle Ages", 79.



### Clearance Sale

Back numbers of the Scottish Genealogist have been assembled for clearance. Each bundle consists of approx. thirty two issues at 10p per copy. They consist of the years 1977 to 1986 but are incomplete. Contact *The Sales Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL* or you can e-mail *The Sales Secretary direct on Rcockb2875@aol.com*

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### Nesbitt/Nisbet Society, London Gathering, 12 October 1996

On a fine autumn afternoon, forty two Nesbitts and Nisbets met at the Naval and Military Club. Since the United Kingdom branch of the Nesbitt/Nisbet Society was founded in 1983, it has held an annual gathering in the Nisbet homeland of the Scottish borders. This year we broke with tradition and have held one meeting in Belfast and this one in London.

We began with Peter Nisbet, Treasurer, talking about the work of the Society, followed by Mark Nesbitt, Archivist, on highlights of our family. It is matter of considerable satisfaction that the family once again has a chief, newly recognised by the Lord Lyon. Ray Nisbet Rolinson gave a preview of his work on Nesbitt/Nisbet artists, to be the next Society publication. Moving on from these general talks, Margaret Haswell talked about her recent book, *Maria* (Pentland Press, £9.40), a historical novel based on research into the lives of her Nisbet ancestors, of the Dean line in South Carolina. To end with, Nicholas Reed, chairman of the newly formed Edith Nesbit Society, spoke of the life and work of the well known writer of children's books.

During the AGM, it was decided that next year's meeting will be in Scotland, where the Society will have a tent at the Roots '97 meeting in Dumfries, 30 May to 1 June 1997. All those interested in the Nesbitt/Nisbet family, no matter how spelt are welcome to join. UK membership is £12 per year for a family at one address and includes a quarterly thirty five page newsletter and a wide range of free or discounted publications. Sets of the Society's publications are deposited in the Scottish Genealogy Society, Edinburgh.

Nesbitt/Nisbet Society contact addresses:

UK & Europe - Peter Nisbet, 7 Stafford Place, Weston-Super-Mare, North Somerset BS23 2QZ;

North America - Gail Nesbitt Jones, 321 Dixon Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15216 e-mail [pdjones@infobahn.icubed.com](mailto:pdjones@infobahn.icubed.com);

Australia & New Zealand - Ian G. Nisbet, 1 St. Johns Parade, Kew, Victoria 3101, Australia.

Mark Nesbitt, Publications Officer and Archivist, Nesbitt/Nesbit Society (United Kingdom), 16 Herbert Street, Cambridge CB4 1AQ e-mail [m.nesbitt@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:m.nesbitt@ucl.ac.uk)

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### From The Domestic Annals of Scotland, 13 Jul 1568

Axel Wiffirt, servant of the King of Denmark, was licensed to levy 2000 men of war in Scotland and to convey them away armed as culviriners on foot, "as they best can provide them" being to serve the Danish monarch in his wars.

## SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Wyllie Notes	K.W. J. Lepine
The Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage of Great Britain & Ireland for 1853	C. R. Dod
Scottish Maritime Records ,1600-1850	D. Dobson
Physicians, Surgeons & Apothecaries	H. Dingwall
Kirkcudbright M. I.s Vol.	ed. A. Mitchell
A Short History of the Turner Family & their Descendants	A. Baldwin
The Colonial Office List 1949	
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders-79th News Journal (1943)	
A. G. R. A. List of Members, 1996-7	
The Place Names of Edinburgh	S. Harris
The Herbert Family; Finally Pennsylvania	L. H. Scheurer
Cockburns who died in the Great War, 1914-1919	A. Cockburn
Irish Wills and Testaments in Gt. Britain, 1600-1700	D. Dobson
Battle of Waterloo-list of officers killed and wounded	A. & S. Twining
Aberdeen Obituaries, 1771-1799	F. McDonnell
Historic Kirkyards in Kincardine & Deeside	L. Miller
The Innes review Vol. XLVII, No. 2 Autumn '96 ed.	Dr. D. Brown
A Melvin Family Story, 1750-1900's	K. Melvin
1851 Census Index Survey, Eng., Wales & C. I.	C. A. McLee
Jura's Heritage	G. Wright
Scottish Surnames & Families	D. Whyte
East Preston Street, Edinburgh. M. I.s	comp. B. Iggo & K. Ransome
Scottish Forenames	D. Whyte
Tracing your Donegal Ancestors	G. F. Duffy
Extracts from the records of the Burgh of Peebles, 1652-1714	
Upper Teviotdale & the Scotts of Buccleugh	J. R. Oliver
Charters & Docs. relating to the City of Glasgow, 1175-1649, Part 1	
Charters & Docs. relating to the City of Glasgow, 1175-1649, Part 2	
Charters & Docs. relating to the City of Glasgow, 1649-1707	
Sutherland Family - A Genealogical History	Sir R. Gordon
Burke & Hare	O. D. Edwards
Bapt. Records in Fife. No. 4. Epis. & Assoc. Cong.	comp. A. Campbell
The Ancestors of Donald Campbell of Grainel	D. Campbell
The Finlays from Moss, Killearn	R. MacDougall
John Jamieson & his Ancestors	J. Blair
Western Australian Family	A. G. Campbell
Russell Family: 1700s-1900s	W. R. McPherson
Three Generations (Buist)	S. M. Hay
Three Generations of a Family - Ramsay & Haddow	E. Hall
John Ochiltree, Weaver in Edinburgh 1712	N. Tarrant
Footdee, 1808-1913	S. Montgomery
Mary Burkin Scott	
The Sanderson Family	J. I. Sanderson
The Emigration of Margaret Crawford of Tranent	A. N. Tatam
Searching for Sutherlands	M. M. Martin

Alexander, William & Murdoch MacPherson	F. Campbell
"Greig"	J. F. Gibb
One Line of Lanarkian Logans 18th & 19th Century	R. Bailey
The Silver Watch, Four 18th c. Farms in Alves, Moray	H. Reynolds
Robert Sutherland Whitelaw, 1891-1959	M. Craig
Scottish Soldiers in Continental Europe, Part 1	D. Dobson
Aberdeen Obituaries, 1800-1822	F. McDonnell
A History of the Douglas Family of Morton in DFS & KBS	W. L. Adams
Map of Edinburgh, 1927-8 (Post Office)	
Map of Buchan & Gordon (Nat. Map Series no. 56)	pub. Bartholomew
Directory of Member's Services 1994	
	pub. Soc. of Freelance Editors & Proofreaders
Border Warfare	A. Tuck
Burnham on Sea in Old Photographs	G. Maslen
Brighton & Hove in Old Photographs	J. Middleton
Sir Wm. Alexander & N. American Colonisation (Lecture)	J. G. Reid
Bannockburn	Gen. P. Christison
Local Maps - Dunfermline	Dunf. Dist. Libraries
The Diary of John Sturrock, 1864-5	ed. C. A. Whatley
Durham City: the 1857 Census	D. J. Butler
A. Menzies Family Tree	E. L. Menzies
Cheyne and Associated Families of Aberdeenshire. Vol. 1: Text	J. W. Cheyne
Cheyne and Associated Families of Aberdeenshire. Vol. 2: Appendices	J. W. Cheyne
Carr-Taylor Connections Vols. 1 - 10	P. J. (Carr) Smith

### **New OPR/Census Films and Microfiche added to the Library**

#### ***OPR Films***

152 Enzie, Ban.; 153/1 Fordyce, Ban. (part); 157 Inveravon, Ban.; 356 Fowlis Easter, Per.; 357 Fowlis Wester, Per.; 378 Madderty, Per.; 379 Meigle, Per.; 623 Biggar, Lks.; 624 Blantyre, Lks.; 656 Stonehouse, Lks.; 657 Symington, Lks.; 658 Walston, Lks.

These OPR films were generously donated to the Library by members attending the Thursday evening visits to New Register House.

#### ***1851 Census Films***

111 Harris; 112 Kilmuir, both Inverness-shire (sponsored), one film.  
113 North Uist; 114 Portree; 115 Sleat; 116 Small Isles, all Inverness-shire, one film.

#### ***Microfiche***

Transmission of Real Estate by Death, Queensland, Australia - Vol. 1 1878-1889. Vol. 2 1890-1899.

Somerset and Dorset F. H. S. - Directory of Members Interests, 1996/97.

## REVIEWS

### Who were the Celts?

Kevin Duffy, Heritage Books Inc. Paperback 240pp. ISBN 0-7884-0505-5  
\$24, shipping charges \$4.

This book is subtitled "everything you ever wanted to know about the Celts from 1000 B. C. to the present", and it alleges a German-French-Swiss-Italian-Scottish-English-American connection. It claims to be packed with facts never before assembled in a single volume.

The author attributes the sack of Rome in 390 B. C. to the Celts and likewise the sack of Delphi in 279 B. C. "Ireland was settled by the Normans a century after they conquered Anglo-Saxon England in a single day in 1066 A. D., but only after it had been invaded by the Vikings who homogeneously settled among the Celts there".

Many of the statements in the book seem questionable, and also the claim that Celts were involved in all parts of the early known world. Pharaohs of ancient Egypt, according to the author, employed thousands of Celts as professional soldiers, the non-Arab Berbers of North Africa may have been Celtic descendants and Celts augmented Hannibal's army in the struggle between Carthage and Rome. King Arthur was a Celtic hero "taking his stand against the pagan Saxons and other Germanic peoples invading Britain", till he attained fame by being "grandly represented by the 1990 opening of the Excalibur Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas". Let us leave him and the Celts in "this awe-inspiring, castellated Camelot soaring spectacularly out of the Nevada desert", with its 4,032 guest rooms.

*Ivor Guild*

### Computer Genealogy Update

by David Hawgood, 32pp, ISBN 0-948151-14-5, 1997, £3.00 inc. UK postage, £3.20 Overseas surface mail. From Family Tree Magazine, 61 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE17 1HL.

This book answers the frequently asked question about genealogy packages for computers, "What is available and what do you recommend?" There are comments and comparisons, with reference to reviews and articles, contact details for publishers and UK suppliers with price indications. Most of the packages are for Windows or DOS; also included are those available for Macintosh, Amstrad, Atari etc. As well as programs for genealogy, there are some for heraldry, indexing and transcription and conversion of data downloaded from IGI on CD ROM. Also included is a list of data on CD ROM and floppy disk which will be useful to family historians and a list of useful books and magazines.

*Hon. Editor*

### Off The Record: The Life and Letters of a Black Watch Officer

by David Rose, xiv + 222pp. Illustrations. ISBN 1-873376-76-6,  
Staplehurst Spellmount Ltd. 1996. £18.95

The veteran Black Watch officer Lt. Col. David (McNeil Campbell) Rose, D.S.O. is a born story teller. Here in a fascinating and well produced book, he recalls quarter of a century service with the Regiment, from Maryhill

Barracks in Glasgow, in the 1930's, to Palestine, where Arabs and Jews were fighting among themselves and against the British. Next there was action in Somaliland in the early part of World War II, followed by a spell in North Africa and a tour of duty with the Chindits in Burma. He also served in Korea. In his time as a Captain and a Major, he was not afraid to express tactful disagreement with his superiors, and at all times the welfare of his men was paramount. Col. Rose's family has a distinguished military record. His father was General John Latham Rose, C.I.E., and his three brothers were soldiers. Col. Rhoderick (Rhoddy) Latham Campbell Rose, D.S.O., M.C., served with the Highland Light Infantry. Lt. Col. Angus John Campbell Rose, served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Legionnaire Neil MacDuff Rose, M.M., C. de G. et Palme, served in the French Foreign Legion. There are references to those and many other officers, including Generals Wavell, Ord Wingate and Bernard Fergusson, and good illustrations of social and military interest. It's a pity this valuable work, modestly written with a fine sense of humour, lacks an index.

*Donald Whyte*

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### Fife Family History Fair

Over three hundred people attended Fife Council Libraries' Family History Fair on 1st February at Kirkcaldy. Lectures by Sheila Pitcairn, Peter Vasey, Rosemary Bigwood and Edith Philip covered topics from general family history research to the more specialised sources for military records. The exhibition was extremely busy. Representatives from a range of family and local history societies and organisations reported an exhausting but worthwhile day, with many contacts being made or renewed. The response from delegates was enthusiastic with demands for the event to be repeated next year. As one lady summed it up, "What a wonderful way to spend a Saturday!"

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### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Duncan McNaughton, M. A. Dip. Ed.

It was with great regret that I read of the loss of a fine researcher and historian. I feel, however, that I must set the record straight. Donald Whyte is in error in stating that the Index to the Stirling Society's Transactions was his earliest published work. At the meeting of the Stirling Natural History and Archeological Society on January 22nd 1935, Duncan McNaughton read two very fine papers to the members. These were "*The Stirling Coaches, 1820-50*" and "*A Stirlingshire Gentleman's Grand Tour on the Continent, July-August 1834*". The papers are in a fine style and full of interest and were published in the Transactions for 1934-35. They also are listed in his index to the Transactions, and are thus his first published works.

*David M. Stirling, 28 Ingleston Avenue, Dunipace, Denny FK6 6QP.*

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### Library Volunteers Required

The Council wish to respond to Members requests that the Library be opened on Thursdays, therefore we are in need of additional volunteers. Do you have a few hours to spare? Training will be given if required. For details contact Marjorie Stewart, Librarian.

## NEWS IN BRIEF AND EDITOR'S NOTES

### *Dates for your Diary*

13 March	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 March	Friday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Researching Ancestors in Ireland; documentary sources and their accessibility</i> - Dr Brian Trainor.
27 March	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
10 April	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 April	Monday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Royal Heraldry in Edinburgh</i> - William S. McKelvie.
24 April	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
26 April	Saturday - <i>SAFHS 8th Annual Conference</i> , Albert Halls, Stirling, details below.
07 May	Wednesday - <i>Visit to St. John Episcopal Burial Ground</i> , 2.00pm - Angus Mitchell.
08 May	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 May	Wednesday - <i>Visit to Map Library, National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh</i> , 2.30pm - Diana Webster.
22 May	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
05 June	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
07 June	Saturday - Troon & District FHS, <i>NIScot Symposium</i> , Ayr College, details below.
19 June	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
28 June	Saturday - Yorkshire Family History Fair, York Racecourse, details below.
28/29 June	Saturday/Sunday - Hillingdon Family History Society Fair, details below.
10 July	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
17 July	Thursday - Atholl Festival, Genealogy Workshop Day, Pitlochry, details below.
24 July	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
22 September	Monday - Ordinary meeting, <i>Modern Tartans</i> - Keith Lumsden.
15 October	Wednesday - Ordinary meeting, <i>Maps, Charts and Plans as aids in the quest for roots</i> - Margaret Wilkes. The Library will close early at 5.30pm.
14 November	Friday - Ordinary Meeting - <i>Fenced within the Flood Mark, Admiralty Records</i> - Sue Mowat.

### *SGS Members Internet Users Group*

An Internet users group has recently been formed by members of the Society, if you wish to join and share your favourite web sites, please contact Russell Cockburn, the group co-ordinator, by e-mail at Rcockb2875@aol.com for further details.

### *SAFHS 8th Annual Conference*

Hosted by Central Scotland FHS, will be held on Saturday 26th April 1997, from 9.00am to 5.00pm in the Albert Halls, Dumbarton Road, Stirling, tickets are £15 including lunch. The conference theme is *Merchants and*

*Landowners: Trade and Industry in Central Scotland.* The speakers are, John G. Harrison; Gavin Sprott; Iain Scott and Richard MacGregor. Further information and booking forms from *Mrs. J. Irene Anderson, 22 Strachan Crescent, Dollar, Clackmannanshire FK14 7HL. Tel: 01259 742812.*

***Society Members Visits 7th and 14th May***

The number of members who can go on the visit on the 7th May is restricted to twenty. Those wishing to visit the map Library on the 14th May are restricted to fifteen and they should give details of their interests regarding map areas and dates prior to the visit, to Julie Coxon at the Library, where places for both visits can be booked as usual.

***Troon & District FHS - NIScot Symposium***

Will be held in Ayr College, Saturday 7th June 1997, from 9.00am to 4.00pm. The symposium will open with a Civic reception on Friday evening hosted by South Ayrshire Council and will close with a reception on Saturday evening, hosted by the Northern Ireland Tourist Board. Tickets including lunch, morning and afternoon coffee, are £12.00 The main speaker will be Dr. Roger Strong of the Northern Ireland PRO. Other speakers will be from Heritage World of Dungannon, the Archivist from the Irvine Maritime Museum and Robert Starrat on historical Scottish Irish connections. Further details and booking forms can be had from *The Conference Secretary, Troon & District FHS, c/o M.E.R.C., Troon Library, South Beach, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6EF.*

***Yorkshire Family History Fair***

To be held this year in the Knavesmire Stand, York Racecourse on Saturday 28th June from 10.00am to 4.30pm. Admission £1.50 with free car parking. All the usual stands, including 1881 Census Microfiche, I.G.I. printouts, stationery, computers, maps, reference books and cafeteria facilities. Further details from *Mr. Alex. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND, England.*

***Hillingdon Family History Society Fair***

Will take place over two days Saturday and Sunday 28/29th June 1997 at the Middlesex County Show. The showground is on Park Road, Uxbridge. There will be other Family History Societies and trade stalls. There will also be a display of entries from the Children's History Competition organised by local bodies. Admission £5 Saturday, £6 Sunday with discounts for advance bookings. Further details and information can be obtained from *Gill May, 20 Moreland Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8BB.*

***Atholl Festival Genealogy Workshop Day***

A popular Genealogy Workshop Day which takes place annually at the Atholl Festival, is this year entitled "Digging up your Scottish Roots" will be held on Thursday 17th July. Rosemary Bigwood, noted Genealogist and lecturer in Scottish family history will run two half day sessions, in the Westlands Hotel Conference Room. The price is £10 per half day; further details of the Workshop or of the Festival can be obtained from *The Atholl Festival, Pitlochry Tourist Information Centre, Pitlochry, Perthshire PH16 5BX, Scotland. Tel: 01796 472215/472751.*

## QUERIES

- 2604 **THOM** My presumed g, g, g, gt grandfather Archibald Thom (Tom) c 1760-1770 probably in Ayrshire, and Margaret McCandish, m. 27th April 1790 Dalrymple, Ayrshire. Children: John, Coylton 1791; Harrie ?, Coylton 1793; Jennat, Coylton 1797; Mary, Dalrymple 1799-1877; Harry, Dalrymple 1802; Charles, Dalrymple 1804; Jean or Jane, Dalrymple 1808; Alexander, Dalrymple 1810; Archibald, Dalrymple 1812. On death certificate of James Thom, my g, g, g grandfather 1795?-1860 Pleasantfield, Ayr, Archibald and Margaret are registered as his parents. The assumption is Harrie is a mistake on the parish register and should have read James. Wish to contact anyone who has researched any of the above. *Derek M Thom, 11 Northfield Grove, Finchfield, Wolverhampton WV3 8DW, England.*
- 2605 **CARMICHAEL/MORRISON/DRUMMOND/CLARK/McDOUGALL/McWHANNEL/DICK/ROBERTSON** Duncan Carmichael b. 1736 Upper Tullybannoch, Comrie, Perthshire m. c1764 Helen Morrison b. 1740 Fintalach, Glenleadnock, Comrie, Perthshire and had eight children: all born Upper Tullybannoch, Comrie, Perthshire; Donald b. 1765 d. 1836; Robert b. 1770 d. 1814; Janet b. 1772 m. 25 July 1795 Patrick 'Peter' Drummond; Margaret b. 1774 m. Duncan? Clark and had issue Duncan Clark, a schoolmaster, and Helen who m. ?? McDougall; Ann b. 1776; Christina b. 1778 m. Malcolm Drummond b. 1780 Balna, Comrie, Perthshire (brother of the above Peter Drummond); Helen b. 1781; Duncan b. 1786 m. Margaret Ann McWhannel d. 10 Jan 1834? Comrie and had issue Duncan b. 1829 St Fillan's, Perthshire d. 1922 Middle Creek, VIC, AUS m. 21 Aug 1853 in St Ninians to Mary Dick b. 1824 Airth, Stirlingshire d. 1916 Middle Creek, VIC, AUS; Andrew b. 1833 St Fillan's, Perthshire m. 24 July 1857 in Greenock to Mary Robertson b. 1828 Arran; Helen b. 1828 Comrie, Perthshire; Elizabeth b. 1838 Comrie, Perthshire d. 1915. Any information to *Jennifer Juckett, 3119 Oakes Avenue, Everett, WA 98201, USA, e-mail: tch6535@aol.com.us.*
- 2606 **CATTO** William Catto, cork cutter, m. Ann Simpson; ch: Margaret Glegg b. 1847, Aberdeen; Ann Georgina b. 1852. Were there any more children? When and where did William and Ann marry? Parents of William and Ann? William Catto m. Janet Symon, ch: William b. 1863, Methlick; Janet; Margaret b. 1866, Methlick; Annie b. Methlick; and Agnes b. 13 Dec 1871, Methlick. When and where did William and Janet marry? Parents of William and Janet? Are Janet and Jessie synonymous? Is there any connection between these two families and, if so, how? John Catto 1825-1908; born and farmed near Aberdeen m. Jessie Simon 1826-1906 were the parents of Jane Duncan Catto. How are they related to William above. *Mrs Kathleen O'Brien, 355 Duvernay Drive, Orleans, Ontario, Canada K1E 2N7.*
- 2607 **DONNELLY** Robert, my grandfather b. c. 1900 Scotland, father to Cynthia May b. 1935, Surrey and David Robert Bruce 1937 Surrey.



- Served in Black Watch. Died in July 1938 age 39 Redhill, Surrey. Information about him will help in the gene trace run by Royal Marsden Hospital and Cambridge University. Contact *Mrs Jennifer Porter, 57 Tharp Road, Wallington, Surrey SM6 8LG, England.*
- 2608 **DAVIDSON/McKILLOP** Seeking information on the ancestors of Archibald Davidson b. Aug 14, 1876, Kippin Stirlingshire. Father Alexander Davidson b. c1850 m. Margaret McKillop b. c1849, Nov 28, 1873, Gilverton, Fowlis Wester, Perth. Other children include Ebenezer, Alexander, David, Elizabeth, Jean, and Mary. Archibald is my great-grandfather who came to Canada in 1900. Also information on other descendants, wish to make contact with any living relatives. *Katherine Grimsdale, 15 Bunn Crescent, Red Deer, Alberta T4R 1K9 Canada.*
- 2609 **HOGG** William Hogg, Merchant & Banker in Edinburgh, (1)m. 1721 Grizel Nimmo, (2)m. 1732 Jean Stewart. Son of first marriage was Thomas Hogg, Mt & Banker. Children of 2nd marriage: Jean 1733-1770, m. 1763 Robert Scott-Moncrieff of Coates; Ann 1735-1823; Mary b. 1737, m. 1767 Rev James Innes; William b. 1740, d.y.; Elizabeth 1742-1775, m. 1769 John Waugh; Charles b. 1744, d.y. Info sought on parents of William Hogg, Mt & Banker. *Judith Haeussler, Saudi Aramco, Box 2149, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia or e-mail: haeussler@darin.usbbs.com.*
- 2610 **WATSON/HARROW** George Watson, b. or bap. 28 June 1788, Old Machar, Aberdeen, m. Janet or Jane Wright 9 July 1814, St Nicholas. Was a Cooper on The Gallowgate, Aberdeen, but convicted of false accusation and transported to Australia on "Neptune" 16 July 1820. Need information on his parents, William Watson and Margaret Harrow m. 3 Aug 1775 at Old Machar, Aberdeen, ancestors and descendants from other lines of the families. *Hazel Scott, 61 Hill Circle, Waterford, MI 48328, USA.*
- 2611 **McGREGOR/SYMMERS/MAIN** Peter (Patrick) McGregor 1843-1914 m. Mary Ann Symmers (Simmers) b. 1847-48, dau. of William Symmers and Janet Miller, in 1870 in Broughty Ferry, Dundee. They had ten children, all born in Glover Street, Perth, Scotland including (1) Elizabeth McGregor 1879-1907 m. John Main, son of John Main and Susanna Craigie, in 1906 in Perth. Sometime after his wife's death, John Main emigrated to the USA being joined in about 1922 by his daughter Mary Frances Main 1907-1929 approx. where she married. (2) James McGregor b. 1886 a professional violinist, who later lived in Glasgow and Motherwell. Any information about the above and their descendants to: *Mr A. W. McGregor, Valhalla, Warehouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland AB52 6YG.*
- 2612 **McGREGOR** Seeking information on Agnes McGregor my g-g grandmother b. c. 1847 Scotland. Emigrated to Canada as a very young child. Married Peter D. Wright, minister 1864, Canada. Agnes d. August 19, 1917, Vancouver, British Columbia. Peter was from Westruther, Scotland. They had four children: Albert G./J. 1867;

- Peter 1869; Ellen A. 1871 and David Hector 1872 all born in Ontario, Canada. I am descended through David Hector. Would love to hear from Wright's as well! *Mrs Robin Ann (Wright) Dudley, 4231 SE Mason Hill Drive, Milwaukie, Oregon 97222, USA.*
- 2613 **STEWART** Col. Robert Stewart of Fincastle, Perth, Scotland m. (?) and had a dau., Cecelia who m. Alexander Innes, 1711-1746/1765 and had three children: Donald, Cecelia and Robert. Robert Innes m. Jane/Janet Munro and had four children: Sarah b. 1773 Scotland; Eleanor b. 1777 Canada; Christiana b. 1780 Canada; Jane b. 1783 Canada. Wish to correspond with those researching these families in Scotland. *Harry Mercer, 201-1838, Nelson Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6G 1N1 or e-mail: 75272.1663@compuserve.com.*
- 2614 **ROBERTSON** Thomas, brewer and entrepreneur, town treasurer and later Baillie of Edinburgh, d. 1686, aged circa 63. Seek info on his parents, siblings, birthplace. Was he related to Henry Robertson, Merchant in Edinburgh, d. 1658, or Martin Robertson, burgess and brewer in Edinburgh, d. 1668? Can anyone eliminate any of the Thomas Robertsons b. circa 1625 in or near Edinburgh? Any info to: *J. A. Robertson, Birchwood Cottage, Pitkierie, Anstruther, Fife KY10 3JZ, Scotland.*
- 2615 **WYLLIE/BORLAND/WALLACE** William Wyllie m. Elizabeth Borland about 1800, Galston, Ayrshire. Children: Alexander b. 1804; William b. 1806; Mary b. 1808; Findlay b. 1811; Martha b. 1813; James b. 1816. Alexander m. Janet Wallace in 1825, Galston. Children: Agnes b. 1825; Elizabeth b. 1828; William b. 1830; Alexander b. 1833; Jean b. 1837; James b. 1839; Mary b. 1844. Mary Wyllie m. Samuel Smyth in 1863, Glasgow. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail to lasmith@skyline.net.*
- 2616 **WHITELAW/GLEN** Robert Whitelaw b. c 1855, Kelso?, m. 1875, Kelso?, Jessie Glen, b. c. 1855. Their son, Robin Whitelaw, b. 1886, Galashiels, Selkirk, migrated to Australia. Any information on the descendants or ancestors of any of the above would be appreciated. *Donald Tait, PO Box 655, South Windsor 2756, Australia.*
- 2617 **HUTCHESON** Seeking info. on George Hutcheson who left Scotland 19th April 1856 from Port of Glasgow on the *Edinburgh*. Ship's log at Port of New York 6th May 1856 lists George Hutcheson at age 50, a forester and a son Robert Hutcheson at age 18, a carpenter, George purchased one hundred and sixty acres and a ten acre wood in Dekalb Co. Il. USA. from David Rankin in October 1849 of Dundee TWP. Kane County Il. USA. Robert Hutcheson and his descendants live in Dekalb Co. to the present ; at Robert's death on 28 March 1903 his obituary stated he has two sisters still living in his country Scotland. George Hutcheson is believed to have returned to Scotland around the 1870s and is believed to be buried in Scotland. Any information regarding the above, or descendants to: *Robert Hutcheson, Jr., 1885 State Route 64, Malta, Illinois 60150, USA or call USA 815 393 4768.*

- 2618 **DRUMMOND** George, d. 4 Dec 1766 six times Lord Provost of Edinburgh. His dau. Jean m. Rev. John Jardine and their son Sir Henry Jardine d. 11 Aug. 1851. Would like to hear from Jardine descendants and anyone researching Drummond and/or Jardine families. *Archie L. Foley, 21 Joppa Road, Edinburgh EH15 2HA, Scotland.*
- 2619 **INNES** William Innes b. Torterstone, Peterhead, Aberdeen m. Isabel Forbes and had one known child, Gilbert b. 1672 Aberdeen, Scotland m. Dec. 2 1701 Isabella/Jean Fraser; d. Jan 1769 and had seven children: William 1702-1722; George 1703-1780; Isabel 1706-1749; Alexander 1711-1746 Battle of Culloden or 1765; Thomas; Gilbert 1717-1777 and Mary. Wish to correspond with those researching this family in Scotland. *Harry Mercer, 201-1838 Nelson Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6G 1N1 or e-mail: 75272.1663@compuserve.com.*
- 2620 **MILLER** I am seeking information about my great grandfather Thomas Miller. He married Mary McQueen in Digby in Victoria in January 1857, indicating that he arrived in Australia prior to that. Children were George, Maryann, Ellen (Helen), Thomas and Christina and on their birth certificates he gave his place of birth as "Leith, Edinburgh". He was b. c. 1821-1825. There may have been a sixth child or he may have had a child from a previous marriage. *Sue Wood, 14 Hope Street, Geelong West, Victoria, Australia 3218 or e-mail: sue@geelong.starway.net.au.*
- 2621 **GRAY/BAIN** Alexander Gray b. 23 October 1862, m. Ann Bain b. 13 June 1871, emigrated c. 1894 to the US with my mother Annie Gray b. 21 October 1891 and my mother's brother Alfred Alexander Gray b. 12 December 1893. A brother of Alexander Gray, William Angus (Scotty) Gray had already come to the US, I think. My grandfather Alexander came to the Boston area, then homesteaded in Bocket, Nelson County, North Dakota. Alexander left behind in Scotland a sister named Ann Gray b. c. 2 October 1864. Other relatives that stayed in Scotland are: Mary Gray, Milliecent Gray, James Gray. On the Bain side: Georgina Bain, Alex Bain, Robert Bain, Caterina K. Bain, Isabella Bain, Mary W. Bain, George Bain Senior, and George Bain Junior, Nellie Bain, Leslie Faucher Bain. My mother Ann Gray bapt. New Deer, Aberdeenshire on 5 November 1891, b. Hand Village, New Deer. My mother's mother Ann Bain was bapt. 14 January 1872 in St. Peter's Church, Fraserburgh. Seeking information on any relatives that may still be living in Scotland. *Alice Myers, 117 Williams Place, Sequim, WA 98382 USA or e-mail: almyers@tenforward.com.*
- 2622 **CUTHILL/PORTEOUS/GORDON** Looking for information on the parents of James Cuthill m. 1821 to Margaret Lindsay in Midlothian. Also information on two of his four sons. His sons, from eldest, James, Alexander, David and Robert. Information on Alexander and David and who they married and their children wanted. Alexander c. 23 Dec

1827 in Duddingston, Edinburgh and David b. 17 Dec 1831. Most of the family lived in Midlothian, looking for connection to a Cuthill family in the area. Also links to families of Porteous of Gladsmuir, East Lothian and of Gordon in East Lothian. Any information or queries to *Steven Cuthill, 41 Meadowbank, Ormiston, Tranent, East Lothian, Scotland EH35 5LD or e-mail: 106156.1076@compuserve.com.*

- 2623 **WATT** Henry David, b. 1752 d. 1801, merchant of Dominica, West Indies. Seeking relatives in Scotland. His will indicates home to be St. Andrews. Siblings of Henry David Watt were William, Thomas, Betty, Isabella. Cousin James Innes in Edinburgh. Henry David Watt probably related to Edmund Watt, District Commissioner of Cape Coast Castle, West Africa, who owned two estates in Dominica. Edmund Watt m. Margaret Moir, daughter of governor of St. Kitts, West Indies. Will of Edmund Watt taken in 1880 in Edinburgh. All replies to *Dr. Douglas Boyd, 2323 N. Ferrisburg Ct., Sugar Land, Texas, 77478, USA.*
- 2624 **HOOD/GOGAR** John Hood m. Joan (Jo-Ann) Gogar b. 1770 at Edinburgh or vicinity. John and later eldest son William Alexander b. 1794 near Edinburgh were head gardeners for the Lord of Dumfries. Need birth, marriage and ancestry information. *Bruce Campbell Sr., 14141-44th Street, So., Afton, MN 55001, USA*
- 2625 **TAIT/SHIEL/REDPATH** Robert Tait b. c1735, d. Smailholm 179? m. Ann McDougall, b. c. 1730, d. c. 1780 Smailholm, also m. Margaret Shiel(s). Robert and Margaret's son was John Tait, b. 1783, d. 1848 Smailholm, who married Janet Fife in 1810, Makerston. One of their children was Andrew Tait, b. 1832, Smailholm, d. 1865, Bank House, Penicuik, who m. 1856 in Edinburgh, Helen Redpath, b. 1834, Makerston, d. 1908, Edinburgh. Their children, all born in Penicuik, were: John Tait, b. 1857, William Andrew Tait, b. 1858, Robert Thomas Tait, b. 1859, Helen Redpath Tait, b. 1861. and George Tait (my grandfather), b. 1862. William Andrew Tait was residing at 13 Brandon Terrace, Edinburgh in 1908. George Tait migrated to Australia and died there in 1940. Any information on the descendants or ancestors of any of the above would be appreciated. Also would like info on origin of Tait name. *Donald Tait, PO Box 655, South Windsor, 2756, Australia.*
- 2626 **FORBES** The following is an extract from family papers written c. 19th century. "The sister of Alexander Forbes (old Brown), 4th Lord Forbes of Pitsligo was Mary, and she m. 1stly., a man of her own name, John Forbes of Moneymusk; by whom she had two sons. One of them became Sir William Forbes. After her husband's death she m. again to another Forbes - James, 16th Lord Forbes. Her son James was the 17th Lord Forbes. She also had three daughters, one of them Margaret, whom I heard m. a Mr Tome. They had two daughters - Margaret (aunty) & Christina (our grandmother)." According to *Burke's Peerage*, Lord Forbes did marry Mary and had three daughters;

- Sophia, Mary and Ann - no mention of a Margaret. Mary, the daughter, m. James Gordon of Cobairdy. A connection with the Gordons is mentioned in the family papers, but without specific detail. If James & Mary Gordon had children, what were their names, and whom did they marry? If anyone can add to the above, contact *Jillian Fitz-Simon, 258 Oxford St., Winnipeg, MB Canada R3M 3J7.*
- 2627 **DAYE/LENNOX/BROWN** Doris Daye, dau. of Arthur Reginald Daye b. at Poldrait, Linlithgow, December 1919, moved to Bracknell, Berkshire early 1941, she m. a Canadian Lance Corporal of the Provost Corps stationed at Edinburgh Castle Barracks, Robert James Cummings Lennox, son of John Scott Lennox, place of birth unknown. They m. at Windsor, Berkshire, presumably a divorce took place because in October 1944 Doris Daye, dau. of Arthur Reginald Daye m. Leslye Edward Brown, R. A. F. Corporal from Copnor, Portsmouth, son of Edward Brown, at the Register Office, Windsor, Berkshire. A child born of the first marriage (Daye/Lennox) was fostered into a home. We are told that after Doris m. Leslye Edward Brown, they went to Liverpool. Doris Brown died c. 1990, Edinburgh? Son born of the first marriage, married, had two children and came to New Zealand c. 1972. Any info. to *Mrs. Lia Johnstone, P. O. Box 1728, Whangare, Northland, New Zealand.*
- 2628 **GLEN/GLENN/CAMERON/MORTON** Seeking parents, siblings and present day relations of James Glen(n), Royal Horse Artillery and holder of the Waterloo Medal. Born 1791 at Dunnichen, Forfarshire, died 1876 at Brechin. Married Elizabeth Cameron of Stracathro. Children: Anne b. 1826; James b. 1827; Robert Scott b. 1829; Jean b. 1831; Agnes b. 1834; Elizabeth b. 1838 and David b. 1841. Agnes had a son James, who died in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada in 1896 aged 26. Missing from list is John C. Glen, my g-g-grandfather b. Kirriemuir in 1825, he married Marianne Morton in 1851 at Craig and had eleven children. Perhaps Elizabeth was married before and John was the child of a past marriage to Robert Glen. Any information would be greatly appreciated, contact *Mrs. Janice M. Clarke, nee Glen, 30 Sherwood Road, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 3GH, England. Tel: 01323 893282.*
- 2629 **HALLY**, Hellen, parents are Hellen Whyttock and William Hally, b. Blackford, Perthshire, Scotland, also lived in Coupar, Angus, Scotland in 1891. First marriage to Peter Taylor, one son William Taylor b. 1924 Scotland. Second marriage to George Thomson Smith, two sons and one daughter from this union b. Canada. Came to Canada in 1925. Any information on 'ancestors or descendants to *Ronald T. Smith, 10 Willard Ave., Cambridge, Ontario, Canada N1R 5N1.*
- 2630 **FREW/YOUNG** I need information regarding the parentage of Alex. Frew, gamekeeper of Keir Estate, near Dunblane and his wife Elizabeth Young and their burial place. Time frame 1750-1850. *Eileen Adams, 625 Headlee St., Denton TX 76201, USA.*

- 2631 **BAYNE** Charles Bayne, teacher of dancing in Dundee in the early 1800's. His parents were John Bayne, a gardener in Perth and Jean MacLeish, dau. of Duncan MacLeish, also a gardener in Perth. Where and when did he marry Susan Kyd and when did his death occur and where? Charles did go back and forth to London teaching dancing. His youngest dau. Janet (Jessie) m. William Nicholls London 1842. Any information on Charles Bayne and his family would be greatly appreciated. *Mrs. Betty G. Saloff, 11 Halsey Road, Elizabeth East, South Australia 5112.*
- 2632 **WREN/RANN/NEILSON** William Wren m. Mary Neilson 1819, Renfrewshire. Children: William, b. 1820; Robert, b. 1822; John, b. 1824; Isabella, b. 1826; Richard, b. 1829; Jamima, b. 1831; Ann Neilson, b. 1833; Mary, b. 1835; James, b. 1837; Janet Dunbar, b. 1839; Euphemia, b. 1842; Marion, b. 1845; George, b. 1847. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail lasmith@skylinc.net.*
- 2633 **DRUMMOND/CARMICHAEL/ANDERSON** Patrick "Peter" Drummond b. 1767 Balna Comrie, Perthshire m. 1795 Janet Carmichael b. 1772 Tullybannoch, Comrie, Perthshire and had nine children all born Glentarken, Comrie, Perthshire: James b. 1796; Helen b. 1798 m. 1824 John Anderson b. 1796 Invergeldie, Comrie, Perthshire; Margaret b. 1799; Janet b. 1801; Duncan b. 1803; Peter b. 1804; Donald b. 1805; Robert b. 1809; Mary b. 1812; Donald b. 1813. Any information on descendants to *Jennifer Juckett, 3119 Oakes Avenue, Everett, WA 98201, USA or e-mail tch6535@aol.com.us.*
- 2634 **McPHERSON/McINNIS** Seeking information re parents and siblings of Angus McPherson and Margaret McInnis. Angus McPherson b. c. 1811 m. 8 March 1853 Margaret McInnis b. c. 1820. Angus and Margaret were m. Snizort Parish, Isle of Skye by Rev. Angus Martin. At the time Angus resided at Idrigil and Margaret at Rha. Children born of this union on Skye were Norman Angus b. 1853/54 and Mary (Bonnell) b. prior to the family's emigration in 1857 to P. E. I. Canada. Children born on P. E. I. were John Alexander b. 1861 and Florah (Andrew MacFarlane) b. 1862. Angus died 1878 and Margaret 1885 on P. E. I. *Janice Bertolini, 3320 Prairie Avenue, Eureka, CA 95501, USA.*
- 2635 **PAT(T)ERSON/SIMPSON** Seek information on parents, siblings etc. of Charlotte Patterson, my great grandmother b. c. 1813 Coupar Angus ? Scotland, m. there 30 Nov 1834 to Andrew Simpson, a Linen Hand Loom Weaver, bap. 8 Apr 1813 Coupar Angus, son of Henry Simpson and Mary Black, bothe b. Kettins but m. Coupar Angus. Andrew and Charlotte came to Canada c. 1842 accompanied by dtrs. and one son; the latter died during voyage. Three more children were born in Canada. *Mrs. Norma O. Morrison, 265 Poulin Avenue, Apt. 1211, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2B 7Y8.*

## **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 présent 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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