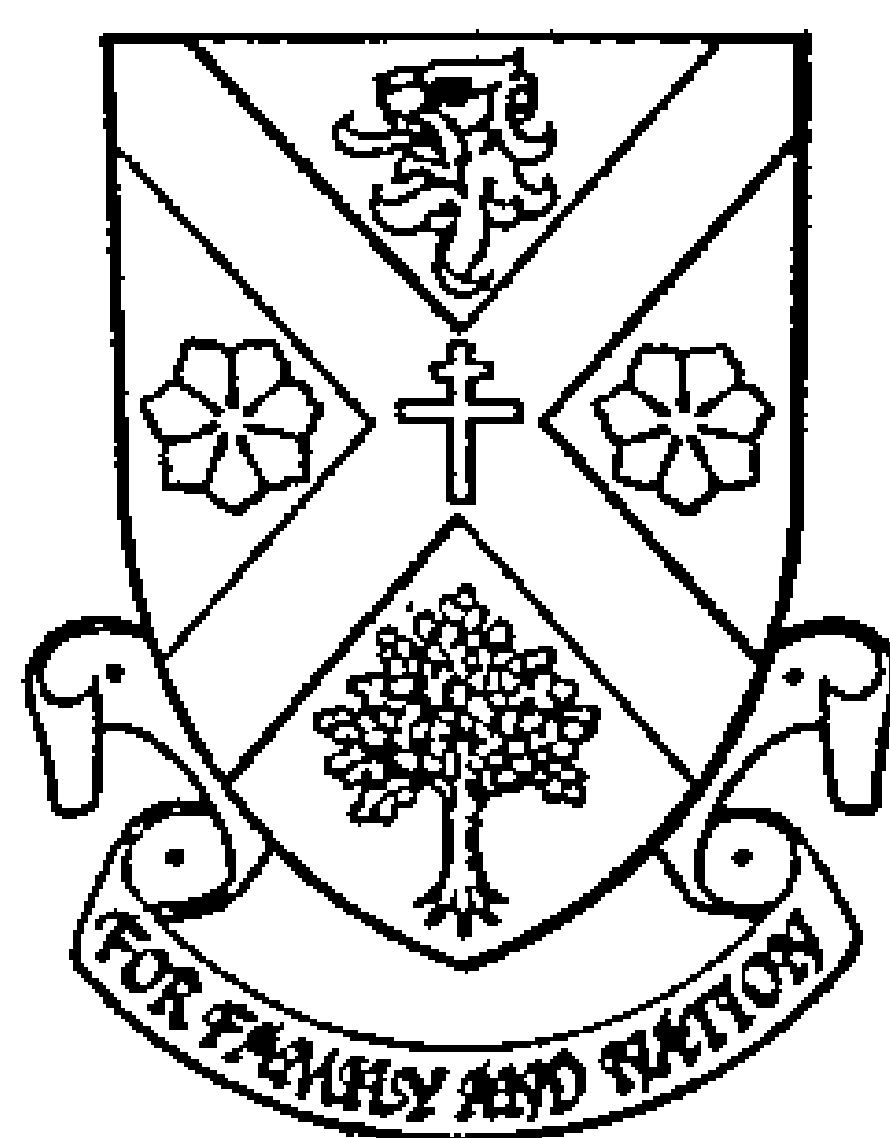


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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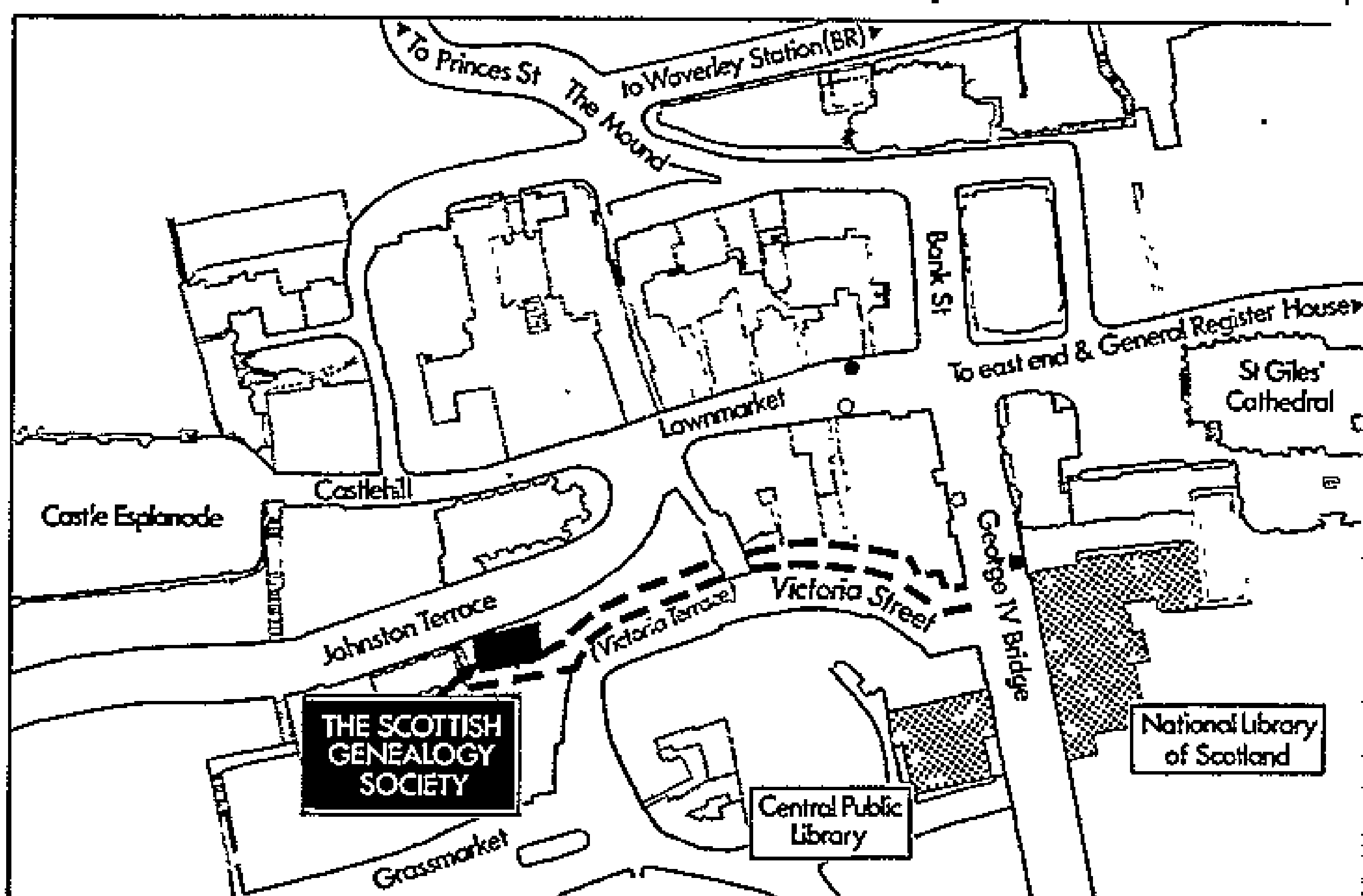
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A Charter of Uchtred, Mac Gille Chonaills in the Isle of Man and other Conundrums.

by Dr D. C. McWhannell

Charter of Uchtred son of Fergus to Richard son of Troite, c. 1170

In a previous article it was suggested that the Mac Gille Chonaills of Argyll and Perthshire may have descended from a kindred who had at one time served the family of Fergus of Galloway and the descendants of Somerled before becoming shipbuilders and servitors to the Campbells.¹ It was also postulated that the link between the south west of Scotland and Argyll families may have been via Isle of Man. Further investigation has produced supplementary information which might be considered as giving more support to these proposals, but which also prompted new questions.

The starting point was an examination of a charter for the whole land of Lochenelo (Lochkinderloch, later New Abbey), given by Uchtred son of Fergus of Galloway to Richard son of Troite. The original charter still exists.² It is a most remarkable document and is of recognised significance in helping historians understand both feudalism and fiscal duties in the context of 12th century Scotland. The charter was first studied in detail in the early 1900's³ and again in the late 1950's.⁴ The transcript published in 1916 gave the names of the witnesses to the charter, in the following order:-

1. Christian, the Bishop (Bishop of Whithorn from 1154 to 1186)
2. Robert, his Archdeacon
3. Gilbert, the Chaplain
4. John, his nephew (became Bishop of Whithorn in 1189)
5. Thomas, the clerk of Torpenhow
6. Robert, the Sheriff's-clerk
7. Robert, son of Troite, Sheriff of Westmorland
8. Bernard le Fleming*, owner of Leversdall in Gilsland
9. & 10. William and Nicholas, his nephews*
11. Adam, nephew of Robert son of Troite*
12. Robert, son of Sungeva (Sungeva, the eldest sister of Troite)
13. Ralf, Clerk of Carlisle
14. David, son of Terrus, Lord of Anwoth
15. Norman, the hostage
16. Nicholas, son of David
17. Augustine, his brother
18. Ivo de Stoches
19. William, son of Reinbold
20. Herbert, son of Hugh the Marshal
21. William de Cantelu
22. Andrew de Dumfries
23. Henry, son of Hodard
24. William, the Clerk of Lochmaben
25. Simon, brother of Richard the Marshal
26. Gillecathfar, foster brother to Uchtred
27. Gilbert, his son
28. Gilmor Albanach

- 29. Gilcohel
- 30. Macherne, with many others

In 1960 the published list was given generally as above but with the three names marked * omitted. Unfortunately the 1960 transcript also omitted some of the text of the original document. Detailed examination of the text, lettering and contractions used and the penmanship of the scribe has revealed that the names previously given as “Gilcohel” and “Macherne” might more accurately be read as “Gilleconel” and “Oconactierne” in other words “Gill Chonaill” and “O’Coneachthighearna” the “devotee of Conall” and “the descendant of the hound of the horse lord”. Assuming that “Gilleconel” was the correct reading, it appeared that a particular “Gille Chonaill” may indeed have been closely associated with Uchtred the eldest son of Fergus of Galloway. It seemed likely that he was a member of Uchtred’s retinue from Galloway since his name appeared grouped with the set of clearly Celtic names starting with that of Gillecatfar, the foster brother of Uchtred, it then seemed appropriate to investigate the other 12th and 13th century occurrences of “Gille Chonaill” in the south west of Scotland.

Early instance of “Gille Chonaill”

There are various instances of the name occurring in charters relating to Dumfries and Lanarkshire in the period 1170 to 1269. There are also references from outwith south west Scotland to,

- (i) a Gillecrist son of Gillekungal¹⁴ and
 - (ii) the previously noted reference to Colano Mac Gilcungill.^{1, 12}
- Consider the following entries from the late 12th and early 13th Century records.

No.	Date	Name	Record	Ref.	Status
1	circa 1170	Gilleconel	Charter of Uchtred	(2)	Charter witness and likely member of Uchtred’s retinue from Galloway
2	circa 1208-1218	Gilemor son of Gilleconel	Charter to the Fincurrocks by Lesmahagow	(5)	heritor
3	circa 1200-1204	Gilemor son of Gilconel	Gift to church of S. Machute, Lesmahagow	(6)	donor
4	1269	Gyllemor son of William	Resignation of tenement of Lesmahagow called Pollnel	(7)	witness
5	1266	Gilemor son of William Gyleconel	Resignation by William son of Philip of Greenrig	(8)	steward of Lesmahagow

No.	Date	Name	Record	Ref.	Status
6a	circa 1208	Gilleoneill son of Edgar son of Dofnaldi	Charter to church of Dalgarnock, Dumfriesshire	(9)	witness
6b	circa 1212-1214	Gylconell son of Edgar son of Dofnaldi	Charter to church of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire	(10)	as above
7	circa 1208	Donald son of Edgar son of Dofnaldi	Charter to church of Dalgarnock, Dumfriesshire	(9)	as above
8	circa 1233	Gillekonel Manthac "frater comitis de Carrick"	Lands of Monachennaran	(11)	juror
9	1230	Colano MacGilecungil	Charter by Ferchar Earl of Ross	(12)	witness
11	circa 1214	Gillecrist son of Gillcunil	Charter of Affrica de Dunscore*	(13)	as above
12	1199-1207	Gillecrist son of Gillekungal	Acta of Earl David of Huntingdon	(14)	neyf
13	1296	Adam McGilleconil	Letters to Edward 1 done at Wigton	(15)	one of the chief men of the lineage of Clen Afren

**Note:- Affrica of Dunscore was the granddaughter of Duvenald of Sanqhar Ellioc and Dunscore, upper Nithsdale and the great granddaughter of Dunegal of Strathnith.*

In relation to the records listed above it can be seen that there are at least three potential eponyms for Mac Gille Chonaill kindreds in south west Scotland.

- (i) Gilleconel, probable member of Uchtred's retinue,
- (ii) Gylconell son of Edgar son of Donald (son of Dunegal of Strathnith?) and
- (iii) Gillekonel Manthac, brother of Duncan, Earl of Carrick.

The Isle of Man connection

Early links between Galloway and the Isle of Man appear to have been wide ranging with the movement of war fleets, refugees, clergy, settlers and traders. The Church was fully involved, in that the priory of Whithorn possessed lands in Man in the parishes of Marown and Lezayre forming the Barony of St. Trinians. The church of St. Trinians, the hospice at Ballacniba and parts of Balhamer together with the church of St. Runan (Ronan) were granted to the Priory of Whithorn by either Olaf I or Olaf II, Kings of Man.^{16,23} In relation to the island being, as it were, a staging post linking the Mac Gille Chonaills of Galloway, Dumfries and Ayrshire with those of Argyll and Perthshire it has been established that the surname was recorded in Man in 1422 when a "Patricke mac Lyonyll" was involved in an uprising against John Walton, Lieutenant of Man.^{17, 18} This insurrection may have

been instigated by the Church party since the ordinances of the second Sir John Stanley, King of Man and Isles, were directed against the Bishop, Abbots and spiritual barons of Man whose power on 1405 at the beginning of the Stanley's rule was very great.¹⁹ The surname in the forms "Mac Gilhonylt" and "Mac Gilhonyld" then recurs in 1510, 1513 and 1540 particularly in relation to Ballafayle in Maughold parish.^{20, 21}

Although it is not able to be proved that the Isle of Man Mac Gille Chonaills were related to either the south west of Scotland or the Argyllshire families it is of some interest to discover that the surname existed in Man in 1422.

Ecclesiastical connections

The Premonstratensian Priory of Whithorn appears to have had links with the Premonstratensian Abbey of Fearn in Easter Ross, founded circa 1220. This ecclesiastical connection could perhaps explain the occurrence of Colano MacGilcungil as a witness to a charter by Ferchar Earl of Ross in 1230. Ecclesiastical links might also be in some way involved in the occurrence of Mac Gille Chonaills in Man and Kintyre since the phrase "of the lineage of Clen Afren" may as suggested previously stand for "Clann na h'Aifrinne", children of the mass.^{1, 15}

The Cistercian Abbey of Saddell in Kintyre had properties in Carrick while the Priory of Whithorn possessed a church and an estate in Southend Kintyre. The church of Kilcolmkill was gifted to the Priory of Whithorn by Patrick McScilhing and his wife Finlach.²³ The church was endowed with a kirkland later known as the small estate of Keil. There were also "St Ninian's lands of Kintyre" or the Macharioch estate in the old parish of Kilblaan. This estate was occupied from a relatively early date by the family of MacDonald of Sanda. The superiority was however granted by the Commendator of Whithorn to Archibald Campbell, Lord Lorne, in 1584. The occupiers continued to be the MacDonalds of Sanda, as vassals of the earl of Argyll, until 1799. Having supported the rebellion led by Montrose both Archibald MacDonald of Sanda and his son Archibald Oig were murdered during the massacre at Dunaverty, in 1647, when two Mac Gille Chonaills were also slain.

Gillkonel Manthac, brother of Duncan Earl of Carrick

A direct movement of a retinue from south west Scotland to Argyll made in connection with the marriage of Effric, probable daughter of Colin of Carrick, wife of Gillespic and mother of Colin Mor (Campbell of Argyll) was not previously suggested due to the doubts surrounding Effric's origins.²⁴ Should further material concerning Effric's parents and marriage become available then this linkage between Carrick and Argyll may be worth reconsideration. The possibility that Gillekonel Manthac (circa 1233), brother of Duncan Earl of Carrick,¹¹ may have had male descendants might also be worth exploring since,

- (i) they would have been "Mac Gille Chonaills" and
- (ii) they would have been close relatives of Effric who may have married Gillespic circa 1250.

The various St. Conalls of Ireland and Scotland

There are seven St. Conalls given in the Irish martyrologies. The saints days

associated with them are the 2nd, 3rd, 18th and 28th of March, the 2nd April, the 22nd (or 11th) of May, and the 9th of September. The two most significant individuals are probably Conall Mor Mac Aeda, 2nd March and Conall Abbot of Inis Caoil of the Cinel Conaill, 22nd (or 11th) May. In Scotland one St. Connal and four possible St. Convals have been identified, indeed the St. Connal may be the same person as one of the St. Convals. The saints days associated with the Scottish St. Connals/Convals are the 4th of April, the 14th and the 18th September and the 15th of October. The St. Connal/Conval thought to be the disciple of St. Kentigern is associated with the 28th of September. Duncan Earl of Carrick, the elder brother of Gillekonel Manthac, was the founder of Crossraguel Abbey which has been associated with the St. Conval of the 14th September. Dempster, writing in 1622, gives a St. Conuall associated with Lorn on the 18th of May and on the 13th of October. Dempster states that this St. Conuall was a disciple of St. Kentigern.^{25, 26}

Who was Gille Chonaill?

Given the possibility of a widespread cult of a particular St Conall (or of various St Conalls) existing in northern Britain in the 12th century, or earlier, it is quite likely that there were many Gille Chonaills then in existence who might have given rise to identifiable kindreds. It is possible that one south west of Scotland Mac Gille Chonaill kindred may stem from Gylconell son of Edgar son of Donald (son of Dunegal of Strathnith?). Another may descend from Gilleconel the witness to the charter by Uchtred of Galloway. It is also possible that there could have been a son of Gillekonel Manthac within Effric's retinue when she became wife of Gillespic Cambel and that this Mac Gille Chonaill, if he existed, gave rise to a kindred who maintained close links to the Campbells until the breakdown of the traditional ways of life in Argyll and Perthshire. The question as to whether there were various family links between the Gilleconel of Uchtred's retinue, the Lesmahagow Mac Gille Chonaills, Gylconell the grandson of Donald, Adam McGilleconil of Clen Afren, the Isle of Man families, and the Argyll and Perthshire kindreds remains unresolved. There is also the possibility that there may have been separate devotees of a St. Conall in Lorn and that this St. Conall may not have been one of the St. Connal/Convals associated with south west Scotland.

The possession of property in Man and Kintyre by the Priory of Whithorn, the marriage alliances between Galloway and Man (Affrica daughter of Fergus marrying Olaf I and Thomas great-great-grandson of Fergus marrying the daughter of Reginald of Man), Nichol de Culewenne (Colvend) becoming physician to both Alexander of Argyll and his son John,²⁷ Dougal MacDowell serving in John of Argyll's fleet,²⁸ Duncan de Gyvelstone (Gelston) receiving land in Knapdale and becoming esquire to Allan of Argyll²⁹ are facts indicative of the levels of interaction between Galloway, Man and Argyll during the period from approximately 1145 to 1320.

The proposition that members of a particular Mac Gille Chonaill kindred moved from Galloway to Man and Argyll due to the maritime, social, political and ecclesiastical dynamics existing between these areas is persuasive. It is of interest that in 1154 a MacSgillin, accompanied by his

son, was the leader of a fleet of ships hired from Galloway, Arran, Kintyre, Man and the shores of Scotland.³⁰ The Kintyre McScillings are likely to have been descendants of Gall MacSgillin a son of Somerled by "a lowland woman". The maritime connections of Kintyre with Man and the Isles, Galloway and perhaps Carrick, and the family of Somerled are again highlighted.³¹

The balance of probabilities favours a link between the Mac Gille Chonail families of south west Scotland, Man, Kintyre, Lorn and Perthshire. There appears to be the possibility of identifying a common ancestor for this kindred (Gilleconel of Uchtred's retinue?) and perhaps coming nearer to proving that the spread of his descendants was in some way connected to the early maritime and ecclesiastical interactions between Galloway, Man and Argyll. Readers comments and any further referenced information which might help to clarify or solve any of the above conundrums would be most welcome.

Closure and acknowledgements

The re-interpretation of the names of the two witnesses appearing on the charter by Uchtred has been discussed in detail with various experts. The author however accepts full responsibility for proposing this new reading as accurate.

The author wishes to record his warm thanks for all the help he has received from the staff of various libraries and in particular for the help and advice given by Ms S. M. Caley and Ms W. Thirkettle, Manx National Heritage; Ms S. I. Dench, Cumbria Record Office; Mr R. Black, Dept. of Celtic, University of Edinburgh; and Dr A. Borthwick, Scottish Record Office. Special thanks are due to Dr R. D. Oram who gave much positive advice based on his particular knowledge of the history of south west Scotland and of early manuscripts.

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THE DISAPPEARING BRYDIES

by Sir Peter Leslie

This brief note explores the origin of the name, the distribution of the family over the last few centuries and its virtual disappearance from Scotland in this century. My own interest derives from a Brydie great grandmother from Alloa, whose family Bible I inherited, and from the extensive researches of Mr and Mrs Jim Brydie of Edinburgh, but for which this note could not have been prepared.

The origin of the name is unclear. There would appear to be no place of that name. Black in his *Surnames of Scotland* states that it is a diminutive of Bride, the Irish Bridget, but cites no references for his definition. He ignores the Pictish Bridei, Bred or Brude which appears similar. What is clear is that the spelling has always shown wide variations and that it is only in the last one hundred and fifty years that it has come down to two: Brydie - more usual - or Bridie, the latter being found mainly in Angus. For convenience I will refer only to Brydie.

In earlier centuries, the same families may appear as Bradie, Breadie, Bredie, Breddie, Briedie, Bridie, Briddie, Bridy, Bryd, Bryday, Brydy, Brydie or Bryddie, and there are no doubt others. Even allowing for the wide variations experienced in the spelling of Scottish names in the 18th century and before, it would appear that the name was sufficiently uncommon to prevent a standard spelling emerging, with a possible exception in Muthill/Ardoch.

One version which must be questioned is Brady. Black suggests that in most cases Brady or Bradie was a distinct name of its own and not a variant of Brydie. It is clear, however, from 19th century censuses that Irish settlers of this name were often given, or adopted, the spelling Brydie and thus some of the few Brydies of today have no Scottish Brydie origin. I could also find no case of Brydies being called Brodies, contrary to some suggestions.

Early origins. Since there are virtually no instances of distinguished or landowning Brydies, it is not until the late 16th and early 17th century that

some picture of distribution emerges. To refer again to Black, he has traced a Dovenald Bryd, Burgess of Perth, rendering homage in 1295; a Malcolm Bridy, Abbot of Arbroath from 1452-70; a James Bridy, perpetual Vicar of Ennirkelor (Inverkeilor?) in 1464; William Bridy or Bride, a presbyter of St Andrew's diocese in 1506; Malcolm Bridge, servant to the Bishop of Dunkeld in 1511; a Thomas Bryde, witness in Lochlevyn in 1546, and Andrew Brydie in Newburgh in 1635. All of these names suggest a Tayside, and possibly Perth/St. Andrews origin for the name.

Between 1600 and 1700, a number of more distinct centres of the family have emerged: in order of importance Perthshire, the County of Fife, the parish of Portmoak in Kinross-shire, Alloa, Dundee, Peterhead and some minor areas.

Perth. An analysis of the IGI show one hundred and forty five marriages and two hundred and thirty five christenings distributed in three main centres:

- a) Perth itself from 1550-1800 - small figures;
- b) Caputh/Alyth/Dunkeld 1600-1750; - and more important -
- c) Muthill/Ardoch/Blackford, where Brydies continued into this century.

In Muthill, rather surprisingly, many of the family in the period 1675-1800 were members of the locally active Episcopalian Church which is well documented. What did the Muthill Brydies do? For the most part they were small farmers, merchants, tradesmen, artisans, or carters. In two cases in the last century, sons entered the Ministry, once with a sad outcome - the Rev. Peter/Patrick went mad, and once - with the Rev. Andrew of Dunfermline, the family emigrated to the USA. In the early part of this century two of them became rather larger farmers and in one case a JP as well. By the 1881 census there were thirty eight Brydies recorded and by the 1940s all Brydies had left the area.

Fife. The next most numerous county with IGI showing ninety six marriages and one hundred and seventy five christenings, distributed between:

- a) St Andrews from the 1600's. Here Brydies included merchants of some consequence, including John Bryde, Dean of Guilds who died in 1636 and whose gravestone shows Armorial bearings: part per pale dexter a bend sinister coupled with three mullets, sinister three birds displayed in chief. The Commissariat Records of St Andrews show a number of Brydie testaments of the 17th Century, of whom the majority are of married women born Brydies. They include Gawin a "merchant citiner" (1617) and James "late Deacon of the Tailor Trade" (1711). It is likely that some of these will have been involved in sea trade and hence perhaps the links with Dundee and Peterhead.
- b) Falkland, where a number of families were active in the mid 1600s but had disappeared by 1720 - including my own family. Here again they seemed to be merchants, cordwainers and burgesses and the Register of Deeds records a number of Bond transactions both in Falkland, Portmoak and five adjacent areas. The Decennial Index to the Record of Service of Heirs, Vol II 1750-99, also has several references to Brydies.
- c) The sea ports of Crail, Anstruther, Dysart and Largo where records show a number of merchants and links with sea trade. By 1800, most Brydies were

confined to this North East corner of the County, and mostly in agricultural labour. The 1881 Census records twenty nine Brydies almost all in this area (1891 - 36) and one or two families continue there to this day.

Kinross. The family of Mr Jim Brydie was established in the Parish of Portmoak and the village of Kinnesswood from the early 1700's, originating from one Robert Brydie. They remained in the area until they started moving out - and up - in the mid 1850's but unusually still retained a family holding in their place of origin until 1974, having let the property for many years. In the 1881 census there were still seventeen in Portmoak. Given the proximity of Falkland over the Lomond Hills there may have been a connection with the families mentioned in b) above and, in particular, with various Thomases whose transactions are recorded in the 1600's.

From this family come most of the Brydies remaining in the United Kingdom.

Alloa. Matthew Brydie or Bready came from Falkland to Alloa and married there in 1723, banns being called in both places. There followed several generations of Matthews, all merchants of the town. In 1732, Matthew took a lease of property "upon the South side of the Cross of Alloa and High Street" which remained their place of business into the next century. It was at this house that the first Minister of the Secession Church in Alloa, afterwards the United Moncrieff Free Church, was ordained "and set apart to the Office of the Holy Ministry and the Pastoral Inspection of the Associate Congregation of Alloa by solemn prayer and the imposition of the hands of the Presbytery." The family prospered as Alloa boomed and intermarried with other local families such as the Steins, Jamesons, Buchanans, Haigs and Hendersons - all involved in the growing whisky and shipping trade.

Matthew II was ordained an elder in the Secession Church in 1750 and a deacon in 1760 and as "merchant in Alloa" was a trustee of the Theological Hall Library set up in 1777. He left a Matthew III, whose line died out in 1893 with a literary Matthew V who had been tutor to his relative the Earl of Fife and had published some not very readable books of Poetry, Geology and Travel, and a John who continued the business and was proprietor of a number of properties from the Erskines of Mar in the early 1800s and diversified into banking as Alloa Agent of the Paisley bank.

He left two surviving sons: a Matthew IV who was in business as a grocer and wine merchant in Mill St. and died a bachelor, and faithful elder of the Chalmers United Free Church; and Thomas, who when he died in 1894 had been for fifty seven years Agent for the Union Bank, a JP, a Sheriff Substitute, an elder of the West Free Church, some time Treasurer of the Burgh and an active philanthropist. However, success did not continue into the next generation; two of his active sons died at about the same time, another - Matthew VI - started as a brilliant lawyer, but appeared to have become embarrassingly unstuck and spent the rest of his life in a mad-house. Much of Thomas's wealth had been invested in a son-in-law's business which went bad. So by the 1960's there were only two unmarried male descendants, both outside of Scotland. These successful Victorian Brydies had failed to perpetuate their wealth and their family.

Angus. The IGI show fifty nine marriages and sixty two christenings, mostly in the Dundee area. The name was usually spelt Bridie particularly in Dundee itself. There seems to have been a strong link with the sea and at least two sea captains are recorded. From one is descended the most distinguished “Bridie” of all - James Bridie which was the pseudonym for Dr Robert Mavor of Glasgow as a playwright, who took this name from his maternal grandfather, Captain John Bridie, shipmaster of Dundee. By the 1881 Census only eleven names remained and by 1900 all had disappeared.

Aberdeen and Banff. A small group of inter-related Brydies appear in Peterhead, Cruden Bay and nearby St Fergus - then still in Banff - about 1700 and continued until 1800. One Alexander was a Shipmaster in Peterhead and the sea may have brought them there from Dundee or Fife. The IGI shows only five marriages but sixty two christenings which suggests that many of them arrived already married.

Other. Unusually, there are remarkably few records of any Brydies elsewhere. There was a small family in Lochgoilhead in Argyll from 1750-1800, and another in Renfrew, where Black rather surprisingly refers to families in Lochwinnoch all of whom became known as Brodies. I could trace none of these. Edinburgh shows a few odd marriages over the centuries and in the 1881 Census had ten Brydies mainly from Kinross and Fife, whilst Glasgow had twelve names, mostly Irish Brady’s wrongly spelt.

Interestingly there are three Brydies recorded in India in the period 1790-1815, one merchant, Robert, one Doctor, Charles and one Anna who married a Mr Watson in Calcutta. I have been unable to link them to the Scottish families.

Where have all the Brydies gone? One of those rather unsatisfactory extracts from Telephone Directories round the world a few years ago showed: 20 entries in Scotland, mostly in Fife; 12 in England, 61 in USA, 9 in Canada, 10 in Australia, and 3 in New Zealand. making the grand total of 115 and an estimated population of under 300, compared with a total Scottish population in 1881 of 130. Some of the Australian and New Zealand Brydies can be linked back to Fife, but the North American group may well give us the clue to why and whence they left - perhaps from Perthshire, Angus and Peterhead.

An analysis of the Scottish Births, Marriages and Deaths, extracted by Mr and Mrs Jim Brydie, by twenty five year periods from 1855-1979 reinforces the story:

	Births	Marriages	Deaths (males only)
1855-79	61	37	21
1879-04	71	32	24
1904-29	31	36	18
1930-54	22	15	16
1955-79	26	13	11

In a surprising number of cases, the births were to female Brydies who never married and whose children did not take their father’s names, or to “Irish” Brydies. Thus today few are “real” Brydies, almost all of whom are from the Portnoak Brydies and one or two Fife families.

Conclusion. This brief account will be typical of many to be told of small Scottish families which have almost disappeared. Whilst emigration is part of the reason, it doesn't seem to be a sufficient answer. Is it possible that small groups with unusual names have a greater tendency to disappear than other better established and more robust stocks? Do rare names tend to disappear as a result of change to locally more familiar names - or as a result of continued inability to spell them consistently? Does the failure to break through the economic and social barriers into professions and landownership and the patronage that brought to the wider family, tend to lead to disappearance - as well as emigration? Certainly none of the Brydies appear to have broken that threshold in previous centuries, although some briefly achieved some local status. We can only hope that the next century will see a reversal of this trend and the name of Brydie can ensure a continued place in Scottish life.

THE SMALLS OF SCOTLAND

by James T. Small, B.A., Canada

There are times when researching family sources that for one reason or another the information available to the researcher evaporates. There is little doubt that the Clan system and military records are of particular use in the tracing of family trees in Scotland. The Smalls of Scotland are a Clan sept of the Murray Clan. "Small, Spalding, - Lord President Forbes refers to these two names in the memorial regarding the Highland Clans, which he prepared for the government at the time of the Rising of 1745, as being followers of the Duke of Atholl. Rattray of Craighill is chief of his name and a follower but not a sept of Atholl, and Spalding of Ardintully was the leading family of that name. The War Office Registers, however, record that "Small, gent," was appointed Ensign in Lord John Murray's Regiment, i.e. the 42nd on the 27th of May 1747, and that on April the 20th, 1748, an Ensign James Small was transferred to Loudoun's Highlanders. An Ensign James Small also appears on the half-pay list of two additional companies of the 42nd in 1754, and I think it may be concluded that all three entries refer to the same officer, and that he has been confused with John Small in 1747 and 1756. The officer in question may have been John Small's elder brother, James, who is said to have served in the army.

The affiliations of the Murray's and Smalls is displayed at the Battle of Quebec and the military action of the Black Watch Highland Regiment, in Canada. James Murray was one of Wolfe's Brigadiers in 1759 during the siege of Quebec and commanded the left wing of the British Army at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. After the death of Wolfe he succeeded to the command of the British Forces in Quebec. John Small served as an assistant to James Murray during the first winter after the battle. "So far as it is known, Small took part in all the campaigns in which his regiment was engaged from 1756 to 1763. After the surrender of Montreal he was sent in charge of French prisoners to New York, and we learn from a brother officer that General Amherst had great confidence in him . . ." Two years later he served in the capture of Martinique and Havana and obtained his promotion

as Captain" The Rising of 1745 is perhaps one of the most important occurrences in the history of Scotland, in that it led to the formation of the Black Watch. "A great many Scots highland as well as lowland, not merely held aloof from Jacobitism but were on the government side and fought in the Government Army which was not an English Army". Thus among the officers in the force which Prince Charles defeated at Prestonpans in 1745 were men with names like Murray . . . And famous Scottish Regiments fought under the Duke of Cumberland when he defeated Prince Charles at Culloden in 1746 . . . The principle of disarming or demilitarizing the Highlands was adopted in 1716, but it was not at that stage put into effect very successfully. From 1725 however, General Wade was in command in the area, his soldiers searched for arms, and seized them when they could find them . . . He was authorized to recruit for service members of the Clans which had been loyal to the Government, and in 1739 ten Companies of such recruits were formed into the Black Watch Regiment, the first of the many regiments in which Scottish Highlanders have played such a conspicuous part in Britain's wars ever since. The County of Perthshire and Perth itself were areas where both the Murrays and the Smalls held land and were involved in the military. "John Small, third son of Patrick Small, who received the lands of Leanoach, near the Spital of Glenshee from his father, Patrick, fourth laird of Dirnanear. Patrick Small of Leanoach married Magdalen Robertson, sister of Alexander Robertson "Baron Reid" of Straloch, the father of General John Reid. Reid and Small were thus not only neighbours and brother officers, but first cousins; and, as has already been shown, they were evidently on terms of close friendship. There is no evidence that the Small's were a Sept of the Robertson Clan, although there is an obvious affiliation.

Lord John Murray is of course the famous General that was one of the leaders of the Jacobite Rising of 1745. His brother was James the other Duke of Atholl who was a solid supporter of the House of Hanover. There is little doubt that the name James, simply because there were so many of them can lead to a certain amount of confusion. Many did not have a middle name. In the records of Forfeited Estates of the Exchequer there is an entry describing the Lands of Lord Murray after the '45. He like many other leaders of the Jacobite Revolt was exiled. The factor appointed to take care of the lands for the crown was James Small. The Register of Sasines has many entries in Perthshire on different dates with many Small's being named.

As most will know, a search in the Sasines is very time consuming, as the entries are in chronological form. Searching in the big books is a real pleasure for anyone that is interested at all in history.

At a recent visit to Scone Palace, we found a row of gravestones of members of the Small family. Once again a James Small. The stones are mainly around the 1800's. Some of the older ones are getting quite difficult to read. An entry found in the Calendar of Deeds Volume 1-IV, 1554-1561, describes yet another entry of interest. "Thomas Small in Fodronis and William E.S. his son to Patrick Small Bishop of Murray, Commendator of Scone, Obligation 9, August 1560". Scone Palace is of course of great interest to the historians because of the Stuarts, the Murrays and the Stone of Destiny. A

replica sits on the entrance way to the mausoleum near Scone Palace. The Stone has been housed in Edinburgh Castle where it may be seen with the other Honours of Scotland. The early affiliation with the Black Watch and the Small family has continued until the present time. At the Scottish War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle there is a list of nine Small's that gave their lives in the First World War. There is a list of one hundred and thirty six Small's that are located in Edinburgh at the present time. There is little doubt that Perthshire, Perth and the surrounding areas were and still remain areas where many members of this family live. The name is Saxon in origin. But it is also a good idea to keep in mind that the name has many modifications in spelling and pronunciation, i.e. Smal, Sma', Smail, Smale. One of the earliest entries that I have found is that of Richard Small who was a Canon in Glasgow in 1329.

There is little doubt that the family surname of Small can be found almost anywhere in the world and this of course has much to do with the turbulent history of the Scots, the service of many in the military and any number of economic-social-religious factors. Clan names and military records can be invaluable to the researcher and maybe even a greater benefit is the sense of history of Scotland that is acquired by this research. Recent histories have focused more on local histories and the conditions of ordinary citizens and soldiers as well. The biographical account of General John Small from the Regimental archives of the Black Watch in Perth has to be one of the most intriguing stories of a soldier that I found to date. In this man's life many great moments in Canadian and American history unfolded. Canadian history can only be properly understood and enriched by a perception of how the Clans and the Military of Scotland influenced much of what this country is today. Canadian family history continues to be of great interest to many and of course contributes to the close relationship Scotland and Canada have shared over the years. Examples of this influence within the Small family was yet another John Small (1746-1831) Clerk of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, who was born in Gloucestershire, England. James Edward Small the second son of John Small was the Solicitor-General of Upper Canada (1842-43). Patrick Small was probably born near Perth in Scotland, he was the son of John Small and the grand-nephew of General John Small. Patrick was a fur trader and a Partner in the North West Company in 1783, he retired from the fur trade in 1791, and returned to Great Britain. He was adopted by his grand-uncle, General Small, and in 1796, at the latter's death; the General was the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey at this time, he was left a large part of his estate, including his property in Nova Scotia. Patrick seems to have died about 1810. And in keeping with the policy of the Company at the time had married a Cree woman at Isle a la Crosse, he had one son, Patrick, and at least two daughters, one of whom married David Thompson, and the other of whom was the "Indian wife" of John McDonald of Garth.

The outcome of much of Canadian History as recent as the War of 1812 is bound up with relationships of many soldiers and traders with the native population of Canada. It can be argued that without the aid of many tribes the history of Canada would have had a very different outcome.

Sources

General John Small, the Black Watch Archive, Perth.

Canadian Biographical Information -

Biographical Entries in the Registry Office, Edinburgh,
University Libraries in Canada.

The Black Watch in the First World War -

The Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle.

TWO LETTERS FROM AMERICA

by William F. Henderson, Philadelphia

Like many people I had put off the compilation of a family history, even though there were in my possession several boxes and folders of photos, deeds, old letters, birth and marriage certificates from both my family and my wife's side. As is often the case, by the time that a serious attempt was made, all parents, not to mention grandparents and most aunts and uncles, were no longer with us to verify important details. But with the help of data collected by a cousin, plus my collection of documents and my often not too reliable memory, most gaps have been filled in, at least as far back as my great-grandparents.

My father's parents had emigrated from Scotland in the 1880's and among the documents in my possession were two letters written from America to Scotland and subsequently brought back across the Atlantic by James Lee, who was most likely a brother of my great-grandmother, Jessie Lee Brown. The first letter, dated April 28, 1871, written by Henry Lee to James Lee informs James of the death of his cousin's father in Iowa City, Iowa; the second, on Henry Lee's business letterhead, dated June 24th of the same year, is a response to James's answer to the letter bearing the sad news. It is my supposition that Henry Lee's father was the brother of my g-g-grandmother, however the given names of both of these gentlemen are not known to me at this time.

What is interesting is the unique account that is sent by Henry Lee to his cousin James describing life in the American west and encouraging him to leave Scotland. In 1882, my great grandparents, George and Jessie Lee Brown, along with their daughter Frances, emigrated from Glasgow and quite possibly were accompanied by James Lee. My grandmother told me that the name of the ship was the *Mayflower*, however, I have not yet located a passenger list of such a vessel to verify that James was indeed on the same voyage. But since James brought the letters with him, they must have been considered important documents and possibly a determining factor in the decision to emigrate. James Lee lived in Philadelphia until his death in 1914 which is recorded in a family cemetery deed in my files.

My grandmother, Frances Brown, was fourteen years of age at the time of arrival, and in 1892 married John Laurie Henderson who had emigrated with his parents Robert Kennedy Henderson and Jane Woods Laurie Henderson, most likely also in the early 1880's. The Hendersons came from Dumfries, where my g-g-grandfather Robert was a wool spinner. My grandfather John, was employed as an iron molder at the now defunct

Tacony Iron Works in Philadelphia until about 1830, falling victim to the Great Depression and the declining demand for cast iron. John and Frances, residing in Philadelphia, had five sons and one daughter who died at an early age. My father, William, was born in 1902.

The unkind reference to an Aunt Elizabeth in the June letter, according to grandmother Henderson, was that Aunt Elizabeth apparently held some family land in trust but secretly sold it off to the railroad and spent the money on herself rather than distributing the proceeds to the rightful heirs.

Grandmother also referred to the Lees' as the Gypsy Lees, a family group that worked in agriculture in the warm months and wintered in the city working as craftsmen. However, I have not been able to find any evidence to support this story.

The existence of these two letters provide evidence of the influence of trans-Atlantic correspondence during the nineteenth century in influencing Scottish emigration to the new world.

Iowa City, Iowa 28, 1871

Cousin James

Father died last Sunday Morning 20 minutes past 9 O clock he has been in very feeble health for some years and was very anxious to die as he had suffered a great deal from Asthma Mother died in England and he never married again there are 4 of us Margaret, William, James and Henry William and Myself live in Colorado near the Rocky Mountains 1000 miles west of this place, William is a farmer there and has two farms 160 acres in each I have one farm 120 acres but live in the City of Denver selling Agricultural Implements We both got home in time to see him die when you write we should very much like to know all the particulars of our family as we are almost totally ignorant as father never said much about his family to us

Address James Lee Bookseller Iowa City Iowa U.S.

If you see fit to write to me my address is Denver City Box 235 Colorado Territory U.S.

James succeeds (sic) to the business

Yours truly

Henry Lee

Have written to Aunt Elizabeth 28 Balmans St We have no photographs of father he absolutely refused to have any taken The balance of us will send you theirs as soon as we have some taken

Exclusive Agents for Colorado for Champion Reapers and Mowers,
Pulley's Steel Tooth Salfy Hay Rake.

Barrel Horsehoe, Sawtooth, Flaxseed, Cherry's Broadcast Seed
Sowers & Cultivator Casters.



Agents for FREDERICK WAGGON.

Denver, Col., June 24th 1871.

Dear Sir,

Yours dated June 5th received
June 23rd which I consider a very quiet trip
from the old country especially as Denver
is over 2000 miles inland from Atlantic
Coast or rather from New York City, I am ex-
ceedingly sorry and ashamed to hear such
reports of Aunt Elizabeth. I always thought
some day when I should spare the time would
take a trip to Glasgow and drop in on her sudden-
ly, but now I don't care if I never see her I am
glad Father never knew it you and her are the
only relatives I have heard of I saw your picture
last winter and heard of you for the first time when
I was home on a visit for you must remember I am
1000 miles west of home, I started out in life on
my own account 6 years ago, I was 29 years
old last October, how old are you? I am not married
yet and presume you are not. But I intend to
be married next fall, our oldest Brother William
living here and has 2 farms of 160 acre each

Cousin James

Yours dated June 5th received Eve 23rd which I consider a very quick time from the old country especially as Denver is over 2000 miles inland from Atlantic Coast or rather from New York City, I am exceedingly sorry and ashamed to hear such reports of Aunt Elizabeth I always thought some day when I could spare the time would take a trip to Glasgow and drop in on her suddenly, but now I don't care if I never see her I am glad father never knew it, you and her are the only relatives I have heard of I saw your picture last winter and heard of you for the first time when I was home on a visit for you must remember I am 1000 miles west of home, I started out in life on my own account 6 years ago, I was 29 years old last October, how old are you I am not married yet and presume you are not But intend to be married next fall, our oldest Brother William is living here and has 2 farms of 160 acres each has a wife and 2 children I have one farm improved 120 acres and one unimproved 160 acres and another (80 acres wild land just taken from the government I built a shanty or small house 12 feet square last week which will make my title good in 12 months) if I live on it occasionally the government will give a title to it for \$2.50 an acre that is about 10 shillings of your money as near as I can reckon it I don't know much about English money I have growing 100 acres of wheat and 35 acres of oats, I don't live on the farm but put it out on shares I am living in Denver selling Agricultural Implements Denver is 14 miles from the great Rocky Mountains hot and dry as Blazes but snow in sight perpetually It is so dry here that we have to Irrigate our crops I have raised onions though that would cover this sheet of paper Enclosed you will find my photograph, it is not a good one as it is too dark my whiskers are a brilliant Scotch red so poor pop father used to say I scratch the word pop out and say father for fear you would not know what I meant I expect our American ways sound funny to you what do you think of my picture do I look like a Scotchman I will send you a better one as soon as I can get some taken, did I tell you how many there is of us Margaret, William, James and Myself ages I believe in order of named Jim I think is the best looking one You talk about coming to this country as soon as you get the means, how much does it cost: wages must be terribly low if you can not save that much: I don't know what wages are here will enquire and let you know in my next I think though not less than 4£ or \$20 our money a week possibly as low as \$15.00 I think you ought to leave Scotland This is the country for a poor man Wages are good, plenty of work, plenty of land, plenty to eat free country & chances for every body, Pop did well here and when he died his residence alone was worth \$10,000 U.S. money He never married again after Mother died in London

in 46 I believe I don't remember anything about her: Margaret and a servant girl kept house for him he lived real comfortable and everybody in the town loved him, at the funeral the house was crowded, the garden and the street also it was the largest funeral in town for years, but I am wandering from the subject as I said before this is the land to come to but it is hard to advise anybody on this subject what suits one does not suit another if you should come you can get plenty of work at your trade, but you must not expect to find all the conveniences and comforts that you leave behind, in Colorado there are no Poor houses and if there was there is no paupers to put them in, there are a good many Scotch and English coming to this country a great many are Capitalists and they make the money fly too, but you would be the best to come You have everything to gain and nothing to loose (sic) My experience is, these old country people who come here with money never stop spending it until they are flat broke They all have it to learn, when they make their second raise they know how to keep it you bet, but not before I have written you a much longer letter than you did me I hope you will go and do likewise

Yours truly Henry Lee

BEWARE THE REGISTRAR: HE MAY BE THE DEATH OF YOU

by Karl I. Ransome

In 1958 my parents, sister and I moved to Jerusalem, Israel. My Father's parents wanted to visit us and the Old City of Jerusalem which was then in Jordan. My grandfather, Charles Ransome, obtained a visa from the Jordanian Embassy with no problem. My grandmother, Sadie Turnbull, was asked to submit her birth certificate. She had to send for it to Peabody, Boston, Massachussetts where she had been born. Her application for a visa was refused and being a devout Christian she was disappointed at not being able to see places of Biblical significance. Later we looked at the Birth Certificate and it said that her mother's maiden name was Myra Cohn the surname being Jewish. The Arabs at that time refusing Jews entry. The certificate included the following:

The Commonwealth of Massachussetts	
Certificate Number 245095	
Copy of Record of Birth	
Year 1895, Vol 448, Page 505, No 120	
<i>Name</i>	Sadie Turnbull
<i>Date of Birth</i>	December 13 1895
<i>Place of Birth</i>	Peabody, Mass
<i>Sex</i>	Female
<i>Color</i>	White

FATHER		MOTHER	
<i>Name</i>	Charles V	<i>Maiden Name</i>	Myra Cohn
<i>Residence</i>	Peabody, Mass	<i>Residence</i>	Peabody, Mass
<i>Birthplace</i>	England	<i>Birthplace</i>	England
<i>Occupation</i>	Machinist	<i>Occupation</i>	-

Date of record Jan 1896

But when I began to seriously research my father's ancestry ten years ago I came to a halt. The last surviving child, out of eight, of my great-grandmother was one 98 year old great aunt who had just had a stroke days before I wrote to her and who died two weeks after, without being well enough to give any information. Someone kindly looked through the St Catherine's House Index for a marriage of a Charles Turnbull and a Myra Cohn in the 1880s (I understood they had been married in England). But they were just not there. I was stymied!

After some years I wrote to a distant relative living near Tudhoe Village, to where my great grandparents had returned from the States. Myra Dixon said that Grandma Myra's maiden name was Cockayne not Cohn. Then it all fell into place. There in the Index was the marriage of Charles Turnbull and Myra Cockayne at a suitable time and place.

But what had been the danger in the Registrar's mistake apart from causing us genealogists hassle? In the 1930s and 1940s Hitler and his cronies delved into family histories. Woe betide you if you had Jewish sounding names in your ancestry over the previous four generations, even if you had had a Church baptism. If Hitler had subdued these Isles I would probably not have been born. My father and his mother, and no doubt all my great aunts and uncles, and their families would have been marched to the gas chambers.

All because an American immigration official misheard the broad accent of one of my great grandparents in 1895, who may also have been illiterate. That old British surname of nine centuries duration or more had been changed into that still more ancient surname of the priestly tribe of Levi which goes back 3500 years and which has meant annihilation to many millions of Europeans in this country. I am glad to be alive.

Beware the registrar: he may be the death of you.

THE SCOTTISH COALMINING ANCESTRY OF JOSEPH ANTHONY PRYDE 1909-1985

by Eve Pryde-Roberts

I am a coal miner's daughter. I was brought up in a typical North Wales mining village, called Llay, which was purpose built in the early 1920's to house the workers at a newly constructed colliery of the same name. It was not until I started pursuing my family history some four years ago that I realised how typical my upbringing was compared to Scottish children, nor did I realise how the Scottish coal mining industry shaped my destiny. As my father was a miner, and all the fathers of my friends were miners, I thought little about the matter, it was just a village where we all lived and worked, and whenever I thought about my way of life I assumed that all children were brought up the same way.

The pit and the village obviously had an impact on my life. Each night as I lay in bed I would hear the 10.00pm "hooter" signalling the end of the afternoon shift. Strangely enough, I never remember hearing it at any other time, possibly because of the daytime noise. Of course, all of the children, including myself, dreaded hearing the alarm which would signal an accident at the pit, and upon hearing it would run home as fast as we could, mainly I suppose for reassurance that everything was alright. Most of the men in the village bore blue scar marks, the result of scratches being filled with coal dust before they healed. In the village there was a recreation ground, bowling green, football pitch and Miners Welfare Institute, all provided by funds deducted weekly from the earnings of the miners. I was always aware that miners who had lost their jobs, also lost their homes, as the two were inextricably linked.

The one thing I did realise at a very early age was that there was no one else in our village, apart from my own immediate family, that had the same surname as me, Pryde. I did once ask my Grandad why this was and his answer was that "we came from Scotland". Like any child, this simple answer satisfied me at the time. It was not until many years later that I decided to follow up my interest in family history and I recalled my conversation with Grandad.

I fairly quickly established that my great great uncle had come down to North Wales from Scotland in 1875 in order to sink and then manage a local colliery called Gatewen. He lived in a large house called Broughton Hall, provided by his employers. In the late 1870's his brother, Alexander, known as Sandy, came to stay with him and Sandy fell in love with a maid who was employed at Broughton Hall. In the face of family opposition they got married and went on to have ten children, of which my grandfather was one.

I found this piece of news amazing, as all my father's family had been employed in coal mining, mainly as coal face hewers, as had my grandfather, and yet no one had ventured this piece of information. As I had grown older, I had discussed quite a lot about the family with my father, who was a well-read self-educated man. He never told me "fairy" stories, just real life ones and he once told me about "the underground vault in Utah, America, where the records for everyone were kept, in order that all our souls would be saved at the end of the world." Yet not once had he elicited the information about his great uncle coming from Scotland to sink and manage the pit at Gatewen?

My enthusiasm from this point increased. However, my surprise at the information about my great great uncle was little compared to my astonishment about what I subsequently found out about previous generations of the family, and I am sure that the results of my research will strike a chord with other family historians.

I know now that my father's earliest known ancestor was one James Pride, as the name was then spelt, and he was born circa 1683 in the Prestonpans area of East Lothian, Scotland. Although I have not found the marriage of James to his partner Helen Selkirk, I have found the marriage of his assumed brother, John Pride, to Christian Pride at Prestonpans on the 5th June 1693, which reads:-

“John Pride Collier under the Laird of Preston Grange and Christian Pride both in this parish declared ye purpose of marriag (sic) on Saturn=day the 29th by giving up ye names to be proclaimed on Sunday the 30th April 1693. Witnesses and Cautioners Alexander Stewart and William Duncan and consigned new pledges and were married on Monday the 5th June 1693 by Me James Osburne, Min'r at Kilmarnock who preached here.”

The reference in the document ‘under the Laird of Prestongrange’ refers to the fact that in 1606 Scottish Parliament passed an Act making Scottish colliers into serfs (slaves). This Act declared “that no person within this realm (*Scotland*) shall hire or conduce any colliers or coalbearers without a sufficient testimonial of their master whom they last served, and the said colliers and coalbearers are to be esteemed repute and held as thieves and punished in the bodies for stealing themselves from their masters.” In 1647 another Act made it illegal for colliers to change masters other than on 1st December annually.

During this period, when a child, boy or girl, was born to a collier, the parish minister, after conducting the baptism, would also stand as witness at the “arling” ceremony of the child being baptised. “Arles” were the coins given by the coalmaster to the father for the future labour of the child.

So this was the environment into which the eight children of my father’s 5 x great grandparents were born, bound from birth to work in the coal mines and subject to punishment if they tried to even work for another coalmaster, without a testimonial from their current owner. These conditions prevailed for subsequent generations of the family. Two of the eight children born to James and Helen were George, born 17th April 1716 and Robert born circa December 1710. George went on to have fourteen children, one of whom, John, born 31st July 1755 in Liberton, Midlothian, was my father’s 3 x great grandfather. George’s brother, Robert, went on to have amongst others, a grandchild, Walter, who was baptised in August 1765. Because of the restrictions placed on the families, all the children, and their children’s children, followed their parents down the mines. Indeed, we are talking about a time when women and children both worked down the mines, as the later testimony from Walter Pryde will prove.

In 1775 an Act was passed freeing some Scottish colliers from serfdom. However, the Act was passed to make employment in mines more attractive to others because colliers and coalbearers were becoming scarce and no person wished to join employment where they would be bound to their master. The provisions of the Act were therefore very restrictive to those already bound into coal working, in that they had to continue to be bound for between three and ten years, depending on their age and also on them having found and instructed apprentices. Not surprisingly, the Act did little to attract new workers to the mines, and another Act was passed in 1799 stating that “as from the date of 13th June 1799 all bound colliers and coalbearers should be free.”

In 1842 the Children’s Employment Commission was appointed by Parliament to enquire into the employment of children in mines and

collieries, with Sub-Commissioners being appointed for each area. The Sub-Commissioner for the East of Scotland was Robert Hugh Franks and he took the following statement from Walter Pryde, who was at that time aged eighty one years, described as a coal hewer:-

“I have not wrought for six years. Was first yoked to the coal work at Preston Grange when I was nine years of age: we were then all slaves to the Preston Grange Laird. Even if we had no work on the colliery in my father’s time we could seek none other without a written licence and agreement to return. Even then the Laird or the tacksman selected our place of work, and if we did not do his bidding we were placed by the necks in iron collars, called jugs, and fastened to the wall, or made “to go the rown”. The latter I recollect well, the men’s hands were tied in face of the horse at the gin, and made run round backwards all day. When bound the hewers were paid 4d. a tub of 4cwt., and could send up six to eight tubs, but had to pay their own bearers out of the money, so that we never took more than 8s. to 10s. a week. The money went much further than double would do now. There are few men live to my age who work below. My wife is eighty two, and she worked at coal bearing until she was sixty six years of age. We are very poor, having had to bring up eleven children, five are alive. Sir John allows us a free house and coal, and the Kirk Session allows us one shilling per week each. Should die if it were not for neighbours and son, who have a large family, and can ill afford to give.”

This one testimony alone confirms the ongoing condition of miners. Part of the punishments endured by the miners are mentioned here. The ‘jugs’ or iron collar referred to was fixed to the pit bottom, the iron collar then being secured around the neck of the miscreant collier, who was restrained in this way as long as the coal master desired. Being made to “go the rown” referred to the circular way in which a horse, by means of gearing, raised the coal, the offender being tied to face the horse and walk backwards.

Most of the Franks Report Evidence was given by children and this shows not only the terrible conditions in which they had to work, but also the reasons for them being there, even after the 1799 Act freed the colliers. Many children worked because of economic necessity, either as bearers for their fathers, so that the money earned was kept in the family, or because their father had died at a fairly young age, mostly due to “black spit,” pneumoniciniosis, a lung disease brought on by the constant work in the dust laden atmosphere. To die aged about forty five years was common and coal miners were considered to be old at fifty years of age.

As a result of the Commission’s Report in 1842 the Children’s Employment Act banned boys under 10 and all females from working underground.

In 1811, John Pryde, grandson of the John Pryde born 1755, and great grandfather to my father, was born in Liberton. On the 1851 census John is shown working as a coal miner, with his son John, aged thirteen being shown as a Collier’s Assistant. However, the elder son David, who went on to sink

and manage Gatewen Colliery, is shown as a scholar, aged sixteen, so this was the first evidence of the family beginning to move away from the generations of a child following his or her parents down the mine. On the 1861 census, John, the father, is shown then as a Colliery Contractor. A Colliery Contractor would undertake to supply a number of men to work the coal face and this practise began after the 1799 Act and continued up to Vesting Day in 1947 when coal mines were nationalised. The system clearly suited the coal masters, making recruitment, and firing, simpler. John Pryde died in 1864 aged fifty two years.

David and his brother Alexander subsequently came to North Wales, and Alexander, or Sandy, had his ten children, one of which was my grandfather Richard Pryde born 1885. Richard Pryde was never more than a coal face worker. As he lived in the village I have very strong and clear memories of him, even though he was already nearly sixty six years old when I was born. I have obtained evidence that he was still working in 1955 when he was 70 years old. At this point he was assessed at a Medical Board for an injury to his left knee. He had previously injured the same knee, as a result of an accident, when he was working as a ripper at the pit bottom in 1954, and had than been assessed as 7% disabled for life. Although the Consultant's Report is quite clear in that the second accident meant that the loss of mobility in his left knee had increased to 20%, the Medical Board came to the conclusion that this was not enough of a difference to increase his assessment and this was to remain at 7%.

So to my father. As he was the eldest child of six, although he passed a scholarship at the age of fourteen, there was no possibility of him continuing his education and he started work with his father. Almost unbelievably, he started his life as a collier at Gatewen Colliery, the very colliery that his great uncle founded some forty six years before. In 1943 he was buried underground following a fall of coal and when he was rescued it was found that he had shattered his leg and was off work for ten months. As a result of this injury he was unable to bend his leg ever again but this did not prevent him from continuing to work down the mine. He hated the work, but loved the camaraderie of his fellow workers. He worked on the coal face for all of his working life, until he transferred to a local steelworks aged about fifty five, because of the pending closure of the last remaining mine in the local area. For the last three years of his life he was unable to walk, due to complications in his leg that he had injured some forty years before. He died, aged seventy five, of emphysema, brought on by the coal dust in his working environment. Despite it all he remained a happy, fulfilled man, who believed it was his duty and his right to work to provide for the well being of his wife and children. I know that he did not know of his Scottish coalmining ancestry, but I know that he would have relished the details, as I do. He would have been as proud to have known how his forebears lived and worked, as I am proud of him, and I dedicate this article to the memory of Joseph Anthony Pryde, a coal miner - my Dad.

NEWS IN BRIEF AND EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

1998

12 March	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
17 March	Tuesday - Ordinary meeting, <i>Cross Border Research</i> - Marnie Mason. The Library will close early at 5.30pm.
26 March	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
16 April	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
21 April	Tuesday - Ordinary meeting, <i>Bank Archives</i> - Alan Cameron. The Library will close early at 5.30pm.
23 April	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
13 May	Wednesday - Members visit to <i>Royal College of Physicians Archives</i> , 2.30pm, details below.
14 May	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
20 May	Wednesday - Members visit to <i>Rosslyn Chapel</i> , details below.
28 May	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
11 June	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
25 June	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
27 June	Saturday - Yorkshire Family History Fair, details below.
27/28 June	Saturday/Sunday - Hillingdon Family History Society Fair, details below.
09 July	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
23 July	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 September	Monday - Ordinary meeting, <i>Educational Aspects of Family History</i> - Dr. Don Witherington.
26 September	Saturday - Fife Family History Fair, Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy, details below.
15 October	Thursday - Ordinary meeting, <i>Taking the Queen's Shilling - Army Records for the Family Historian</i> - Edith Philip.
18 November	Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Genetics and Family History</i> - Aileen Crosbie. The Library will close early at 5.30pm.

The New Year's Honours List

Members will be pleased to learn that our Hon. Secretary, Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson was awarded an M. B. E. for services to Scottish Genealogy in the recent Honours list. Miss Ferguson has been our Secretary since 1960.

Annual General Meeting

The AGM took place on 16 February at which our new Chairman, Mr. Peter Ruthven-Murray, and two new members of Council, Mrs. Sheila Pitcairn and Dr. James D. Floyd were elected.

New Fax Number

Members should note that the Society has a new fax number which is, 070707 13411.

A Missing Volume

The Society holds a collection of the Hawick Archaeological Society Transactions from 1856, the date of first issue, to 1996, unfortunately the

1989 volume is missing; does any member have a copy which they would donate or sell to the Society? If so, please contact the Chairman at the Library.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies, 9th Annual Conference

SAFHS 9th Annual Conference entitled "People, Places and Peregrinations" to be hosted by Dumfries and Galloway Family History, is to be held in Easterbrook Hall, The Crichton, Bankhead Road, Dumfries on Saturday 25 April 1998, from 9am until 5pm. The conference fee of £16 includes lunch. The speakers will be Morag Williams, George Scott, Graham Roberts, Dr. David Devereux and Ian D. Whyte. Further information and booking forms may be had from the Conference Secretary, *Mrs. Betty Watson, "Kylelea", Corsock, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire DG7 3DN. Telephone 01644 440279 or e-mail bilholland@aol.com*

Society Members Visits - 13 and 20 May and Evening Visits to New Register House

The visit of 13 May to the Royal College of Physicians at 9 Queen Street is restricted to twenty members. The visit on 20 May to Rosslyn Chapel is restricted to twenty four members and the cost is £2.25 per person; bookings for these visits can be made at the Library as usual. Members should also note that the very popular evening visits to New Register House are fully booked until the end of June; bookings for later dates can be made at the Library.

Yorkshire Family History Fair

The third Yorkshire Family History Fair will be held on 27 June 1998, from 10am until 4.30pm, at the Knavesmire Stand, York Racecourse. There will be all the usual stalls associated with this event, the car parking is free and there are cafeteria facilities. Admission is £1.50. Further details can be obtained from *Mr. Alex Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND or telephone 01642 486615.*

Hillingdon Family History Society Fair

This very popular event will be held over two days, Saturday and Sunday 27 and 28 June 1998, at the Middlesex County Show, which is held in the showground at Park Road, Uxbridge. Family History Societies and the surrounding areas together with Local History Societies and Trade stalls will be represented. You will also be able to view a display of entries from the Children's History Competition. Admission £5 Saturday, £6 Sunday with discounts for advance bookings. Further information is available from *Gill May, telephone 01753 885602; Tom Morgan, telephone 01895 236419 or Ann Sullivan, telephone 0181 866 1367.*

Fife Family History Fair

Fife Council Libraries are hosting their second Fife Family History in the Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy on Saturday 26 September 1998. There is a varied programme of lectures, including Mining, Fishing, Agriculture and other Industries, which will appeal to genealogists and historians alike. The tickets for Saturday are £10.50 and further details of the Fair and associated

events over the weekend can be obtained from *Una White or Janet Klak*, telephone 01592 412934.

The Grierson Surname

Mr. David A. M. Grierson wishes to exchange information with any members researching this surname, world wide, on a Quid Pro Quo basis for which he makes no charge. He can be contacted by *e-mail at dagrierson@mail.tqci.net* or by mail at 37799 Apache Road, Charlotte Hall, Maryland, 20622-3155, USA.

Members Standing Orders Payments

Will members who pay by standing order please ensure that the current subscription of £16 is the correct amount authorised on your mandate.

The Times 24 Dec 1994

ON THIS DAY December 24 1794

On the 19th November last, the ship *Virginia* sailed from the Clyde in ballast to return to Petersburg, Virginia, having seven passengers on board, viz. a Mr. Murdoch of Paisley, his wife, two children, a sister-in-law, a maid-servant and a Mr. Dixon, besides the Master and the crew, in all 21 souls. After five days at sea they discovered the ship had sprung a leak and had five feet of water in her hold. This induced the Master to bear away for Ireland, the wind blowing hard from the NNW but the water gained on them until it had increased to about seven feet.

The passengers and crew were now so much fatigued that they could pump no longer and they resolved, as the only possible means of safety, to take to the long-boat. Having provided themselves with a few necessaries, such as bread in bags and some barrels of porter (by this time their water-casks were all stove) they embarked but had not left the ship beyond 15 minutes when a sea broke into the boat and, in terror and confusion, they threw the bread and the porter and every article of provision overboard, to keep her from sinking. In this deplorable situation, more than 400 miles from land, they continued scudding with one sail before the wind which continued to blow excessive hard.

Three days after taking to the long-boat they discovered the Irish land but the wind shifting to the southward they were forced to bear away for Islay. During the night they suffered the most extreme hardships from the violence of the sea, famine and cold. Next morning the servant girl and one of the seamen were found dead; Mrs. Murdoch almost so, unable any longer to suckle the infant at her breast; Dixon, the passenger and three of the crew insane and totally bereft of reason. The next day they saw Islay and about four in the afternoon nearly gained the shore and attempted to land safely on the north-west side; but the wind proving unfavourable, blowing a tempest, with a prodigious swell of sea and a strong contrary tide, they were swept upon a reef of rocks, where they all perished except the Master, his second mate, carpenter and three seamen, who narrowly escaped by grasping and scrambling up the rocks. It was in vain the survivors attempted, by reaching down, to save the sufferers. The surge was so dreadful that in a few minutes the boat was dashed in a thousand pieces.

REVIEWS

A History of the Stenhouse Family by Bruce Stenhouse and Lt. Colonel
Denis Stenhouse ISBN 0-901061-73-5

The Society will shortly be publishing "A History of the Stenhouse Family". At present we are considering a print run of one hundred copies but it would help us if members could let us know if they wish a copy reserved for them. The text comprises two hundred and eighty four pages of A4 format with a further seventy two pages of family history charts. We also hope to make available a floppy disk containing Gedcom files of the histories for importation into other family history programmes. The cost of the book will be £30, or prepaid £25 plus £4 postage, airmail £10.

This is an important publication not only for those interested in the family of Stenhouse, of Fife origin, but also includes much absorbing historical information.

Join Commander Joseph Russell Stenhouse of the *Aurora* as part of Sir Ernest Shackleton's last expedition to the Antarctic and see how they survived being held firm in the pack ice for nine long months. Travel with Dr. John Maitland Stenhouse up the Nile in the Egyptian royal yacht to Assouan with Princess Beatrice of Coburg, Princess?? Henry, Prince Leopold and Princess Ena to the sound of a twenty one gun salute. Meet Empress Eugenie, the widow of Napoleon III. Witness the horrors of the First World War with Major Herbert Wilson Stenhouse.

Anthony Maitland Stenhouse's influence on the early Mormon Church in Canada was important and he created problems for the LDS Church by advocating polygamy and was the cause of a change of law in Canada. Robert Talbot Stenhouse left for Australia and New Zealand. Another Joseph Stenhouse built many famous sailing ships at Woodyard, Dumbarton, Scotland. Witness the last days of Lieutenant William Stenhouse in Dominica where he saw the combined fleets of France and Spain under Villeneuve ready for the action which Nelson later fought.

You can read about others of this family who were tightly woven into the fabric of middle class Scotland. They could trace their line through merchants, surgeons, physicians, master bakers, cutlers, farmers - intermarried and interwoven with similar families - back to the reformation of the sixteenth century during which William and Robert Stenhouse gained some of the Dunfermline Abbey lands.

Karl I. Ransome

Baptismal Register of Father Robert Francis

The year of our Lord 1687 the 20th day of Novr being Sunday, I Robert Francis unworthie priest residing for the time being in Aberdeen, did baptise in the same toun a girle born the same day forsaide of Mr. Thomas Forbes of Robslaw and Jean Jamison, husband and wife both catholicks, and of the paroch of St. Nicholas of the same toun. The child got the name of Jean. The godfather was Mr. Alexr. Irvin of Lairny, and the godmother was Mrs. Jean Irvin daughter to the deceast laird of Drume, (and now Lady Murtle), both living in the forsaide paroch. In testimony quhair of I have written and subscribit this ane authentick copy of what was writen formerly at Aberdeen the 16 of Decr 1693.

ACCOUNTS

BALANCE SHEET as at 30 September 1997

	Notes	1997	1996
FIXED ASSETS			
Property at Costs	1	53,063	47,000
Equipment (Net)	1	13,925	12,303
Books and Microfilms	1	91,185	87,075
Government Stock	2	2,838	2,838
		<u>161,011</u>	<u>149,216</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock	3	6,069	9,314
Debtors		830	210
Bank		25,671	16,394
Glenfiddich Fund		1,757	1,757
Cash		446	199
		<u>34,773</u>	<u>27,874</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and Accruals	4	7,692	2,157
Loan		4,802	-
Prepaid Subscriptions		1,096	452
		<u>13,590</u>	<u>2,609</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
less CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>21,183</u>	<u>25,265</u>
		<u>182,195</u>	<u>174,481</u>
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Retained Surplus A/C		172,724	173,971
Reduction in Stock		3,245	6,399
Surplus (Deficit) for Year		5,960	5,152
Glenfiddich Fund		1,757	1,757
McNaughton Fund		5,000	-
		<u>182,195</u>	<u>174,4181</u>

ACCOUNTS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for year ended 30 September 1997

	Notes	1997	1996
INCOME			
Subscriptions		20,465	19,316
Investment Income		1,288	2,283
Covenant Tax Refund		856	828
Donations		152	1,072
Sundries		576	1,791
Sales		19,126	14,533
Cost of Sales		11,885	8,541
Sales Surplus		7,241	5,992
		30,578	31,281
EXPENDITURE			
Journal (Print & Dist.)		9,500	11,536
Lecture Expenses		1,345	1,046
Library Running Costs		3,016	4,730
Library Ref'b/Maint.		394	669
Library Removal/Storage		-	137
Computer Expenses		793	385
Postage		2,114	1,934
Stationery, Typing etc.		1,342	661
Affiliations		253	144
Insurance/Bank Chgs.		578	1,128
Depreciation	1	4,765	3,488
Sundries		518	272
		24,618	26,129
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		5,960	5,152

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

compiled by Marjorie Stewart, Hon. Librarian

Loggauallachie Kirkyard M.I.s (Perthshire)	
Dowally Kirk M.I.s (Perthshire)	
M.I.s at Clunie Church (Perthshire)	E. R. Wood
Millais & Dunkeld	W. J. Eggeling
My Ain Folk	G. S. Holton & J. Winch
Directory of Gentlemen's Seats in Scotland, 1857	
Dumbarton Common Good Accounts, 1614-60	ed. F. Roberts & I. M. M. Macphail
Mosman/Mossman/Morsman Index	
(in the Library of the Society of Genealogists)	H. Sharp
The Kirkyard of Fettercairn	S. Spiers
Family History On Your P.C.	A. Bradley
Army Service Records of the 1st World War	
	S. Fowler, W. Spencer & S. Tamblin
Lodge Holyrood House, St Lukes No. 44, 1734-1934 Members Roll, Vol. 1	
	R. S. Lindsay
Lodge Holyrood House, St Lukes No. 44, 1734-1934 Members Roll, Vol. 2	
	R. S. Lindsay
State Papers of Scotland, Series 2 (1688-1782), part 1	
State Papers of Scotland, Series 2 (1688-1782), part 2	
State Papers of Scotland, Series 2 (1688-1782), part 3	
A History of the Macadams of Walten Mills	D. B. Macadam
Web Sites for Genealogists	C. Num
Russell in the 1855-75 Vital Records of Ayrshire	T. H. Muller
Mair/Marr in the 1855-75 Vital Records of Ayrshire	T. H. Muller
Muir/Mure in the 1855-75 Vital Records of Ayrshire	T. H. Muller
A List of Families Named McAndrew in Scotland before 1900, Vol.1	
	comp. R. McAndrew
A List of Families Named McAndrew in Scotland before 1900, Vol.2	
	comp. R. McAndrew
A List of Families Named McAndrew in Scotland before 1900, Vol.3	
	comp. R. McAndrew
A List of Families Named McAndrew in Scotland before 1900, Vol.4	
	comp. R. McAndrew
History/Genealogy of Family Camfield	J. W. Camfield
S.S.P.C.K. Schoolmasters 1709-1872	ed. A. S. Cowper
The Innes Review, Vol. XLVIII, No. 2, Autumn 1997	
I.G.I. on Computer - the I.G.I. from CD Rom	D. Hawgood
A.G.R.A. List of members, 1997-8	
The Genealogical Services Directory, 1998	
	comp. R. Blatchford & G. Heslop
Register of Testaments, Aberdeen 1715-34	F. McDonnell
O.S. Guide to Historic Houses in Britain	
The Churches & Graveyards of Berwickshire	G. A. C. Binnie
Roxburgh Valuation Books, 1788	

Men of Lower Deeside of Military Age in 1798	trans. D. L. Walker
Records of the Trades House of Glasgow, 1713-77	
East Preston Street, Edinburgh. M.I.s	
Population Lists of Assynt, 1638-1811	ed. M. Bangor-James
The County Directory of Scotland, 1902	
Albanich - History of the Galloway Rifle Volunteers	I. Devlin
Dict. of Scottish Business Biography, Vol. 1	
(The Staple Industries)	ed. A. Slaven & S. Checkland
Dict. of Scottish Business Biography, Vol. 2	
(Processing, Distribution, Services)	ed. A. Slaven & S. Checkland
Emigrants to the Antipodes, 1840,	
from Paisley, the Highlands and England	M. & J. Murray
Lair Owners of the Laigh Church, (Paisley)	M. & J. Murray
Introduction to Archives (BBC Pub.)	

NEW MICROFICHE AND OPR FILMS IN THE LIBRARY

The following microfiche have recently been added to the Library collection.

1851 Census Index for Old Monkland, Lks.

1851 Census for New Monkland, Lks.

Federation of Family History Societies, British Isles Register, 1997, Index of Scottish Section.

The following films have also been added to the Library collection due to the generosity of the members who attend the evening visits to New Register House.

O. P. R. 448/1 - 3 Monimail; 449/1 - 2 Moonzie; 450/1 - 2 Newburgh

O. P. R. 451/1 - 3 Newburn

O. P. R. 338/1 - 3 Cargill; 339/1 - 2 Clunie

1851 Census 445-451, Markinch, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, Newburn

1851 Census 785-791, Cavers, Crailing, Eckford, Ednam, Hawick, Hobkirk,
Hownam

1851 Census 798-805, Maxton, Melrose, Minto, Morebattle, Oxnam,
Roxburgh, St. Boswells, Smailholm

1851 Census 806-811, Southdean, Sprouston, Stichell, Teviothead, Wilton,
Yetholm

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

In the first sentence of my article *Borland Clan: Origin and Migration from Scotland* (Vol XL No. 2, June 1993) I suggested that Bourland was an early variant spelling of Borland. I now wish to withdraw that remark: it was based on false information given to me at that time. Looking, afterwards, at the primary sources I find that the contention cannot be supported. The spelling Bowland may be in the same category, but I do know of some persons temporarily having that name and then reverting back to the correct spelling: Borland. I also know that some Bolands have used the name Bowland for a short period. For all this I would be interested to know of any Bourland names that our readers have seen in Scottish records.

Dr. J. C. Borland, 4 Shanter Place, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire KA3 7JB

INTERNET USERS GROUP

The main question being asked just now is: when does New Register House put their indexes on the internet for everyone? I contacted New Register House last week and they said they hoped it would be up and running by the spring, possibly April. So, be a little bit more patient folks! Last spring, a new society was formed on the internet, the International Internet Genealogy Society. Anyone can become a member and it is free to join. For more information and membership form, contact: <http://www/iigs.org>

While you are joining you can choose to join a work team, they are looking for a wide variety of skills and everyone's contribution is greatly appreciated. Now some sites for you if you have not found them already: <http://www/genhomepage.com/> worth a visit to look at and there is access to a lot of other sites.

<http://www.Janyce.com/gene/rootdig.html>

<http://www.firstct.com/fv/tmaps.html>

<http://www/genealogy.tbox.com/>

While in America new databases are increasing all the time where you can search for your family, especially government departments. Maybe the government here should be thinking along the same lines, how do you feel? You can let me know your thoughts and I may publish them in the next issue. Any comments, feel free to contact me. Rcockb2875@aol.com

Happy Surfing!

Russell Cockburn

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY WORK IN PROGRESS

Co-ordinator: Karl Ian Ransome

E-mail: Karl.Ransome@dial.pipex.com

Submissions received by early February 1998. This section is to inform others of substantial Scottish research being done to prevent duplication of effort. One may submit a copy of finished work to the SGS Library from where further information about the following can be obtained. Please continue to use the Queries section to submit ordinary surname interests. *James T. Small* - Smalls of Perth, particularly the family of General John Small.

GRO INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, ENGLAND AND WALES - 1837-1983

Edinburgh Central Library, Reference Department now has this index available on microfiche. There are three sets of records, one for each event, Birth, Marriage and Death; each set is then divided by year and quarter year and within this, by surname.

Access to the index is free; the department is open Monday to Friday from 9am - 9pm and Saturday from 9am - 1pm, you do not require membership of the City Libraries to use this facility.

QUERIES

- 2712 **FERRIER** Alexander Ferrier, b. 1832, Kersebrook, Larbert, Scotland; died ? m. 26 Dec. 1856, Jane Adams (Gray) in Free Church of Scotland, Larbert, Scotland. Son John Adam Ferrier, b. 19 Nov. 1866 Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland. Any information about parents or siblings (David?) to *Brenda Timmons, 126 Chalmers Street, Greenfield Park, Quebec, J4V 3A5, Canada. Tel. 514-672-5894 or e-mail timbren@champlaincollege.qc.ca.*
- 2713 **KELLY** Seeking information on William and Robert Kelly, two of my great-uncles and their ancestors. William b. 1857 and Robert b. 1862, believe both Campbeltown, Scotland, or Dundalk, Northern Ireland. Their parents Michael Kelly and Sarah Guy came from Ireland and settled in Campbeltown, raised family and died there. Wish to contact any living relatives. *Peter Thomson, 73 Elmwood Avenue, Bogota, N.J. 07603, USA.*
- 2714 **MELVIL/PLAYFAIR** Laurance Melvil m. Katherine Playfair, 1781 Errol, Perthshire. Children: Jean b. 1782; Thomas b. 1784; Sarah b. 1787; James b. 1789. Jean my great-great-great grandmother m. John Paterson, 1805 Errol; Thomas m. Ann Shaw, 1807 Inchtute; James m. (1) Clementina Cock, 1817 Errol and (2) Jane Ramage, 1851 Errol. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail to lasmith@skylinc.net.*
- 2715 **DUNLOP/ORR/GRAY** Looking to share all information on James Dunlop b. Barony c. 1766, Janet Orr b. c. 1795, Thomas Lockerby Gray b. Cadder 1818, Mary Dunlop b. Brierbush Fenwick 1821, Janet Douglas Crichton b. c. 1828, m. Bothwell 1846, Archibald McCallum b. Morningside, Midlothian 1843, Jessie McFarlane b. Newmains 1848, Margaret Bell b. Baldernoch 1852, James Bell Gray b. Glasgow 1878, Elizabeth Taylor McCallum b. Portobello 1879, All Gray's RSA. *John Bevis, 57 Kenton Road, Lindisfarne 7015 Tasmania, Australia.*
- 2716 **HOPE/HOWATSON/LUNN** Elspeth (known in later years as Euphemia) daughter of Charles Hope and Margaret ms. Howatson was christened 27 Apr. 1783 at Langholm and m. Robert Lunn circa 1804. Children of marriage were Margaret 1805 Cavers; Elizabeth 1807 Castleton; Walter 1811 England; Thomas 1818; Jane 1820; Divina 1822; Robert 1824; all at Langholm. Elspeth d. 11 Dec. 1864; Robert (Snr) 8 Mar. 1865, both at Townhead, Langholm. Any information on ancestors or descendants gratefully received, *Robert MacGregor, P.O. Box 205, YASS, N.S.W. Australia 2582.*
- 2717 **LINDSAY/LEITCH** Searching for Helen Leitch, m. to John Lindsay, 28 Sep. 1834, Tulliallen, Perth. Children: Francis, m. Mary Forbes Baird, 13 Jan. 1863, whose dau. Helen Leitch Lindsay, became my great-grandmother; John, m. Isabella Laing, 1 July, 1870, also had a dau. Helen Leitch Lindsay; Daniel Leitch Lindsay, m. Marjory Laing 15 July 1869. Daniel said to have died in a ship's launching at Clydebank. Thomas, m. Wilhelmina Forsyth, 10 Aug. 1869. My family lived at 131 Shore St. Kincardine. Helen's parents, believed to

be Daniel Leitch, watchmaker, and Thomasina Thomson. Only record of marriage I found is between Daniel Leitch, cotton manufacturer and Thais Thomson 10 Jun. 1795 Greenock, Old Parish, Renfrew. They had seven children none are listed as Helen. 1841 Census lists her aged 30, but my cousin states Helen died 13 Feb 1878, at age 76, so she either d. 1887, or was only 67. Her husband, John, d. 9 Feb 1895. If I have the correct Daniel Leitch, his parents were John Leitch, weaver, and Agnes Malcolm. Any information on Helen and her parents, Daniel and Thomasina, and their parents would be greatly appreciated, also my uncle, Daniel Leitch Lindsay. *Mary Lindsay Prettyman, 9807 Tailspin Lane, Apt. 1, Baltimore, MD 21220-2624.*

- 2718 **McGREGOR/McANALLY/COLLINS/McMAHON/DAWSON** Patrick McGregor 1820-1900 m. (1) 1840 in Mains, Dundee, Catherine McAnally 1814/18-1871 dau. of John McAnally and Mary Smith; m. (2) 1874 in Dundee, Ramsay Mitchell Gibson nee Stewart. He had 6 children by his first wife all b. in Dundee: (1) Thomas McGregor 1840-1882 m. 1864 in Dundee, Mary Collins b. 1839/41 dau. of Terence Collins and Sarah McKenzie. Issue: Catherine b. 1865; Joseph b. 1867; William Louis b. 1869; John Charles b. 1874; and James Thomson b. 1877 all born Mains, Dundee. (2) Mary McGregor 1841-1865 m. 1860 in Dundee, Philip McMahon b. 1836 son of John McMahon and Bridget Calligan. Issue: Thomas b. 1861 and John b. 1863 both b. Dundee. (3) John b. 1843/44 m. 1867 Dundee, Jessie Russell Dawson b. 1841/44 dau. of George Dawson and Jessie Russell. Issue: Frances Ann Russell b. 1868; George Dawson b. 1870; Alexander Smith b. 1871 and Agnes Mary b. 1880. All Dundee. (4) Ann b. 1845/46. (5) Patrick b. 1848. (6) Hugh b. 1850. Any information about the above and their descendants would be gratefully received. *Mr A. W. McGregor, Valhalla, Wardhouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire, AB52 6YG, Scotland*
- 2719 **SIMSON/SIMPSON** Any information concerning the family of John Simson (Simpson) of Wigtownshire, specifically Newton-Stewart and Skeath (Skaith) would be appreciated. John Simson m. Grizell ca. 1630- a son Hugh m. Margaret c. 1660 - whose son John b. 1685 m. Margaret Jolly (Gelly) 19 July 1703. They had 7 children, a son Andrew b. 19 Dec. 1708 m. Mary McKie (McKee) 25 Nov. 1725. They had 5 children, a third son Andrew bp. 8 Aug. 1736, Newton-Stewart, m. Niculus McKeand of Penninghame 21 June 1759. They had 6 children. Their third son Andrew, bp. 3 Apr. 1766 m. Mary Ann McKaw (Caa), dau. of Thomas and Margaret (Hislop) McCaw of Penninghame 27 Dec. 1785. They had 7 children, including twin girls and a first son John Andrew, bp. 6 Jan. 1800 in Skeath. He m. Susannah (?) and it is believed they emigrated to Canada shortly after their marriage. *Mrs Barbara Berneche, 523 Front Road North, Amherstburg, Ontario N9V 2V6 Canada.*
- 2720 **ADAMS** James Adams, LL.D. (Marischal, 1804); Suffolk grammar school master Eye, 1789-92; Boxford, 1792-1806. At Lynn, Norfolk,

- 1806-1819 (at least). Possibly from Fordyce, Banffshire: instituted Marischal bursary for Fordyce lads. More biographical facts needed for annotating texts. *Dr John Oddy, 25 Shelford Drive, King's Lynn, PE30 3AS England.*
- 2721 **CHALMERS** William Chalmers, b. ?; d. prior to 1887, Miner (Collier Hags 1854), m. 3 June 1854, Agnes Thomson, Denny, Stirling, Scotland. Daughter, Janet Chalmers, b. 1 Jan. 1867, Stirling, Scotland. Any information about family to *Brenda Timmons, 126 Chalmers Street, Greenfield Park, Quebec, J4V 3A5, Canada. Tel. 514-672-5894 or e-mail timbren@champlaincollege.qc.ca.*
- 2722 **WILLIAMSON/ROSS/DAGGER/GRIEVE** Trying to locate my Scottish ancestors. Grandmother Elizabeth Clark Dagger b. 11 March 1882, in Edinburgh to John Howard Dagger, Coachman and Elizabeth Grieve Dagger who were m. 2 June 1881. Other children: Agnes and George. The family resided at 6 Hawthorne Terrace, Edinburgh at time of Elizabeth's birth. Elizabeth m. Robert Ross Williamson, b. 1877?, Assistant Inspector of Poor, son of Peter Williamson, Coachman and Mary Ross Williamson, 31 July 1903 at Maitland Hotel, Shandwick Place. At time of marriage Robert resided at 20 Canning Street and Elizabeth at 21 Dean Path. *Robert Glenn Williamson, 5817 North 30th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85016, USA or e-mail gwilliam@wavephore.com*
- 2723 **TAYLOR/ORR** Peter Taylor m. Julia Orr, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, 6 June 1818. He d. before 1877. She was b. c. 1791, the dau. of Robert Orr and Ann Newlands, and d. Glasgow, 29 Mar 1877. Three sons born in Kilwinning, James Burns Taylor, 5 Aug. 1818, Robert Burns Taylor, 27 Jul. 1823, and Peter Burns Taylor, 13 Oct. 1825. Three daughters born in West Kilbride, Ann Taylor, 26 Dec. 1827, Elizabeth Taylor, 22 Apr. 1830, and Joanna Taylor, 21 May 1832. Further information would be appreciated. All costs gladly reimbursed. *Martyn Taylor, Chadwicks, Rhinefield Road, Brockenhurst, Hants, SO42 7SR, England.*
- 2724 **HOOD** My grandfather b. 12 April 1870 at Munday, in Aberdalgie, Perthshire. He was originally registered as David Hood, son of Robert Hood, Gamekeeper, and Euphemia Hood ms McLennan, m. 1 Feb. 1853 at Windyedge Park, Aberdalgie by Rev. Mr Sharp. BUT, and this is the intriguing part, his name was changed, and he was re-registered on 12 Aug. 1871 as George Drummond Hay Hood. His mother, Euphemia Hood, had died as a result of this childbirth, and Robert Hood (his 'father') had re-married a Dinah Dear on 24 Aug. 1871. They lived at South Lodge, Dupplin Castle. My grandfather became a River Pilot on the River Mersey. He died 1953. Can any of the existing family help? *Mrs Norah Jackson, Trehaye, 7 Saffron Close, Fowey, Cornwall PL23 1EU, England.*
- 2725 **BORLAND/FINDLAY** Archibald Borland m. Catherine Findlay c. 1770, Riccarton, Ayrshire. Children: Thomas b. 1770; John b. 1772 Galston; Elizabeth b. 1774; Jean Smith b. 1777 Dundonald; James b. 1779, Riccarton; William b. 1781 Galston; Mary b. 1783; Hellin b.

- 1785; Archibald b. 1787; Martha b. 1790. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail to lasmith@skylinc.net.*
- 2726 **SPRINGALL/WILKIE/REID** Joseph Springall m. Jane Young Wilkie, 24 Sep. 1883, Presbyterian Church, South Leith, Scotland. Joseph b. 31 Oct. 1858, Carluke, Lks. His father Henry Springall, a bricklayer turned spirit merchant. Henry b. c. 1830/31 Hounslow, Mdx, England. Henry m. Jane Reid 18 June 1854 Carluke, Lks. This was Jane's second marriage. Formerly m. Alexander Brown 11 Feb. 1849, Carluke, had one son to him. She had two sons to Henry. Jane Reid b. c. 1820, Carluke, Lks. Jane and Henry in 1881 Census. Any information appreciated. *D. A. Miles, P.O. Box 335, Modbury North, South Australia 5092.*
- 2727 **ALLAN/MARSHALL/STUART** Robert Allan and his wife Elspeth a.k.a. Elizabeth m/s Stuart of Kelso, Rox., had between 1761 and 1781, twelve children: James, William, John, Isabel, Agnes, Alison, Robert, John, Gilbert, Elizabeth, Helen and Isobel. Their eldest son James (1761-1832) m. Margaret Marshall at Kelso, they had nine children: Robert, Catherine (sic), Adam, Elspeth, Agnes, James, Thomas, Richard, Marshall and Nichol, between 1794 and 1815. Margaret died and buried Kelso in 1846. Any information on ancestors or descendants greatly appreciated. *Robert MacGregor, P.O. Box 205, YASS, N.S.W., Australia 2582.*
- 2728 **WOOD/DAVIDSON** Alexander Wood was my G. G. G. G. G'father, his wife Agnes Davidson. Resided in parish of Markinch in village of Thornton, Fife. My G.G.G.G. G'father died 1873 aged 65, he was the son of Margaret Patrick. My G.G.G.G. G'father, a master joiner, with his son founded a firm of Robert Wood and Sons (1820-1980). Seeking information on their marriage. My G.G.G.G. G'father was known locally as the Provost. Any information welcome and of his wife Agnes Davidson. *R. J. Wood, 3 Kingfisher Road, Worle, Weston-Super-Mare, North Somerset BS22 8UX, England.*
- 2729 **WILKIE/HIGGINS/YOUNG** Duncan Wilkie m. Erskine (Catherine) Higgins on 8 January, 1858, Edinburgh. Duncan b. c. 1826/8 (1861/81 Census he was 35/54 years old) in Tranent, East Lothian, Hadd. He was a coachman, warehouseman. Erskine Higgins b. 6 November, 1825. Her parents were George Higgins and Jane Young. They m. 1 July, 1818, Edinburgh. Duncan and Erskine had 2 children - Jane Young (my descendant) and Robert Binnie. Any information to: *D. A. Miles, P.O. Box 335 Modbury North, South Australia, 5092.*
- 2730 **DALGLIESH/BURNET/LUNN** John Dalgliesh m. Hannah Burnet 2 June 1802, Yarrow, Sel. John died before 1851 Census. His wife, Hannah Dalgliesh b. c. 1779, Selkirk, was living by then with her brother-in-law, Joseph Dalgliesh b. c. 1791, Yarrow, a landed proprietor and two of her children Agnes b. c. 1817 and John, b. c. 1822. Another dau. m. Walter Lunn in Yarrow, 8 March 1829. Any information on ancestors or descendants appreciated. *Robert MacGregor, P.O. Box 205, YASS, NSW, Australia, 2582.*

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

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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