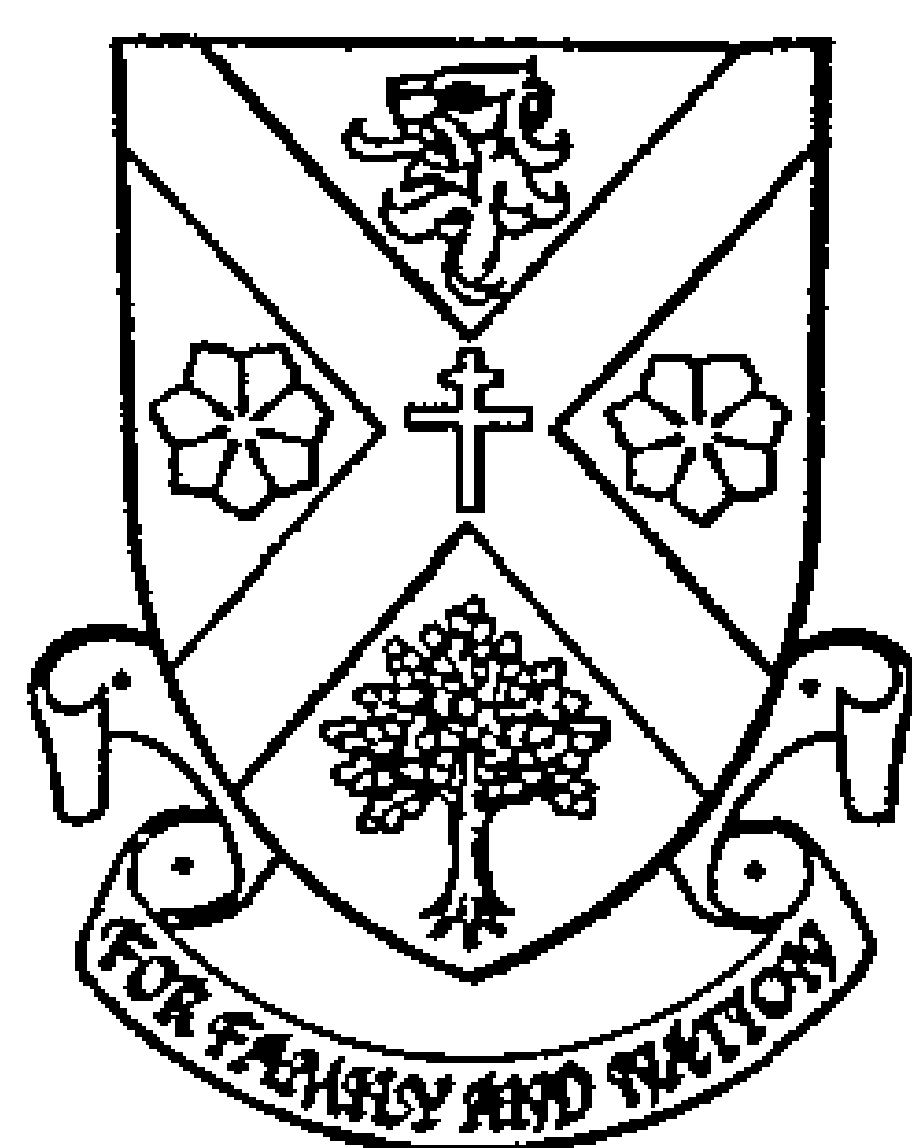


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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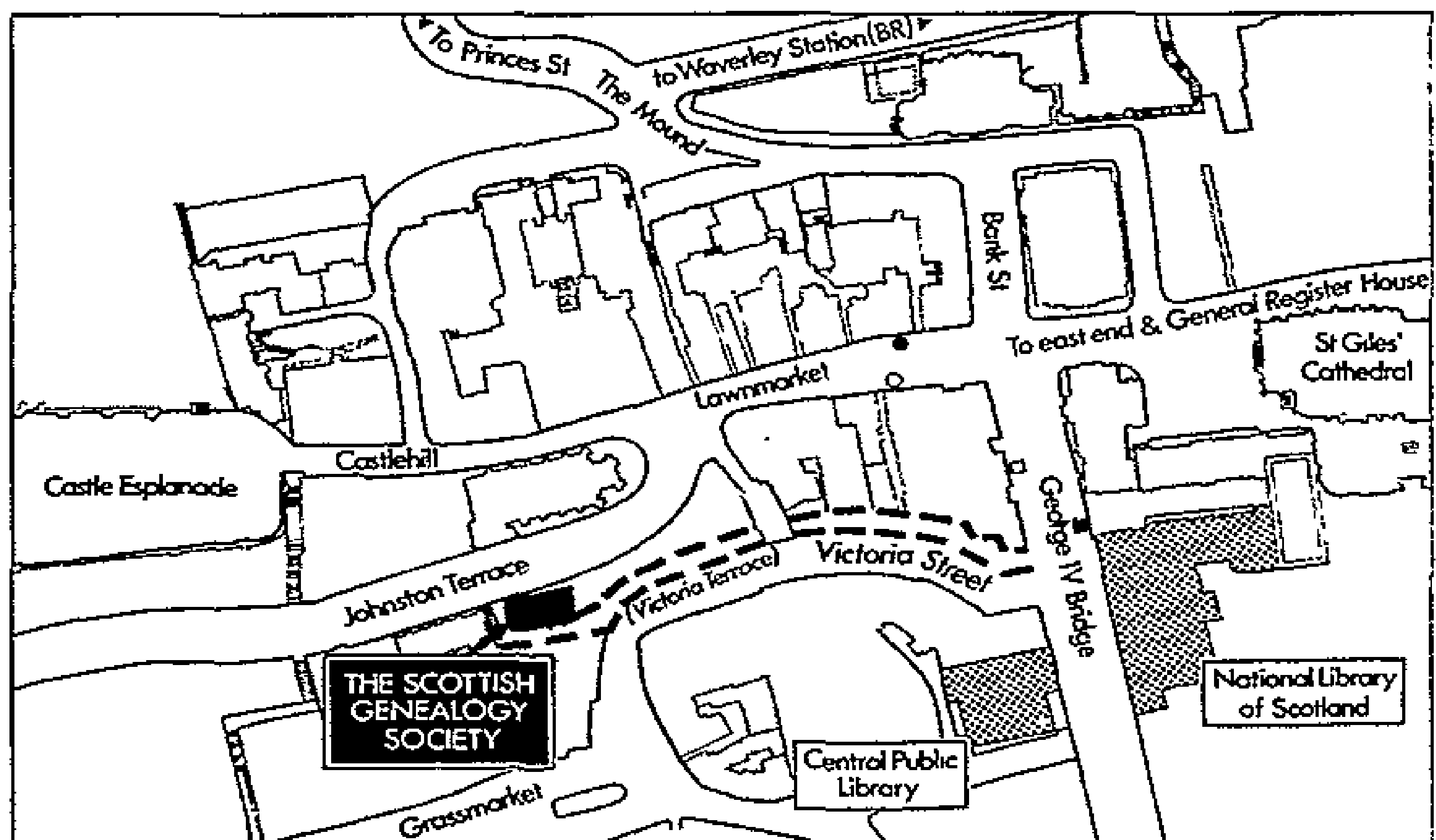
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THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR WILLIAM WALLACE (127? - 1305)

Dr. J. C. Borland

In the past twenty years various arguments have been constructed to show that William Wallace, that most revered Scottish champion, was born in a place called Ellershe in Ayrshire rather than in Renfrewshire, which has been the long accepted opinion. Seemingly, though, supporters of the Renfrewshire view cannot make a good case for their own beliefs. The main argument for the Ayrshire supporters is based around the fact that the place-name Ellershe occurs on the ordnance survey maps for Kilmaurs in Ayrshire not far away from Riccarton where William Wallace's paternal grandfather, Adam, held lands. One recent writer states that Sir Malcolm Wallace, the father of William, held the lands of Ellershe in Riccarton, but no proof is offered. There is less argument as to when he was born, at least to within about 1272-78, and there is no doubt at all when and where he was executed - Monday 23 August 1305, in London.

In saying born, it is, of course, realised that a birth certificate will not be found, nor even a scribbled note, the main emphasis is on proving where his parent's normal residence was and making the assumption that he was born there.

No satisfactory explanations of where Wallace was "born" being forthcoming, the author has reviewed the conflicting opinions and now offers a new assessment, hoping too that many savage breasts may be soothed.

In presenting the various arguments it is important to appreciate the "then" and "now" situation: in terms of language, understanding, people, events and the environment, these should be viewed in the context of the day. Place-names shown on modern ordnance survey maps may not be a good guide as to the spelling of places that existed only two hundred years ago let alone several centuries past. Often, modern Ordnance Survey maps should be disregarded in favour of past oral traditions, charters, sasines, testaments, deeds and other relevant documents. It should be recognised also that past writers referred to events, people and places in a manner that was perfectly understood by their contemporaries. It was usually necessary to describe a place in details, specifying an exact location, when the place was well known and could not be easily confused with another place, particularly when the existence of a similarly named place was not known.

Also, in trying to search for the truth of events happening centuries ago, it is best that the primary sources should be first consulted and where this is not possible because they are missing or lost, then secondary sources by writers who speak with an authority which is respected by their peers and in most cases it must be accepted that commentators have seen that what is now lost.

An important and respected collection of documents, many of them primary sources, is contained in Bower's *Scotichronicon*, the relevant section relating to William Wallace being composed 1442-1444. Some of the work contained in Bower is due to John of Fordun writing in about 1370 and related to Wallace.

Another early compilation of the life of William Wallace is due to Blind

Harry, c. 1440-1493, biographer of Wallace: *The Actes and Deidis of the Illustre and Valleant Campioun Schir William Wallace*, written about 1477 and printed around 1507. A popular and more understandable edition was presented by William Hamilton of Gilbertfield in 1722, and now reprinted by the Luath Press (1998). It appears that Harry was not always blind and had a military background. Some of the statements made by Harry do not withstand a rigorous academic scrutiny but this is no reason for dismissing everything that he says. Some statements made by Harry and rejected have later been found to be true. Harry admits that he gained much of his knowledge from the writings of John Blair, chaplain to William Wallace - unfortunately, again, the whereabouts of the original document is not known.

Predating these compilations are the various contemporary documents relating to Scotland which are preserved in the Public Record Office. These are collected, edited and published by Joseph Bain in 1881.

Very acceptable modern accounts of the family of Wallace and associated families, marred only slightly by a few errors, are due to Joseph Stevenson in his *Documents illustrative of Sir William Wallace, his life and times*, 1841, usually known as the *Wallace Papers*, James Paterson, writing on the *History of the County of Ayr (1847-52)* and his *Wallace: The Hero of Scotland*, undated, and Charles Rogers, compiler of *The Book of Wallace*, 1879. Many charters relating to the family of Wallace are contained in The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. See also *The History of the Shire of Renfrew* by George Crawford and William Semple, 1782, reprinted 1991.

A suitable and reliable starting point for this presentation is the Ayrshire reference to Richard Wallace of Richardton (now Riccarton). He had two sons, Adam and Richard: Adam succeeded to Richardton and Richard got Auchincruive (Hackencrow). Adam's existence is proved by his name appearing as a witness to various documents, particularly in the years 1239-1246 (Chartulary of Paisley Abbey). He had two sons, Adam, the elder who succeeded to Richardton and Malcolm, later to become Sir Malcolm, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Craufuird of Corsbie, and brother of Reginald Craufuird of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr. The result of this union brought forth Malcolm, the eldest, William the gallant champion and, most probably, John executed in 1307. Sir Malcolm

"got the five pound land of Ellerslie, in portion natural, holding by ward and relief of the family of Richardton, and afterwards held, in the same manner of Craigie, after the two families of Richardton and Craigie were joined in one".

This land is called *Ellerslie* by Stevenson and Paterson and *Elderslie* by Rogers, using the modern spelling as he tends to do on most occasions. Malcolm also obtained some land at Auchinbothie in Lochwinnoch.

Adam's son John, who succeeded to Richardton, married Margaret, only daughter and heretrix of Sir John (Sir James, according to Stevenson) Lindsay of Craigie and it was then decided that John Wallace of Richardton should assume the title of Cragie and adopt the castle at Cragie as his main residence. This happened about 1370-71 and is reflected in charters in the Great Seal (G. S.) of that time.

In 1406 John Wallace of Elryste (Ellerslie), with others, is noted to act as a witness at Paisley Abbey to a charter (G. S.) granted to a William Cunningham. The names are clearly of gentlemen in Renfrewshire:

Johanne de Howistone milite, Johanne (Symple) de Eliotstone, Roberto Symple, Roberto et Alexandro Senescalli de Dernle, Thoma de Craufurde de Achnamys, Johanne de (Lyndesay de) Dunrod et Johanne Walays de Elryste, cum multis aliis. Apud monasterium de Pasleto, vicesimo sexto die... anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexto, et gubernacionis nostre anno primo.

As to who this John Wallace was and where he came from there are various suggestions but the most plausible truth is that he was the younger son of John Wallace of Cragie. Since there were no surviving heirs to Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, the land would go back to the Superior, John Wallace of Craigie and then be available for his disposal to his younger son, together with the land at Auchinbothie.

On 28 August 1413, Rogers, but in 1398 according to Crawford, Thomas Wallace got the land of Auchinbothie - Wallace on the resignation of John Wallace of Ellerslie, his father. In 1466 George Wallace of Elderslie is seen to be a Witness to an instrument in which John Lamond of that Ilk conveys the patronage of the church of St. Finians to the monastery of Paisley (Rogers). George Wallace of Ellerslee is mentioned later as a witness to a charter relating to Lord Symple (Semple) of 26 February 1495 (G. S.).

On 5 March 1499/1500 the superiority of John Wallace of Cragie over the land of Ellerslie is clearly recognised in another charter (G. S.):

REX confirmavit cartam Johannis de Cragy, sub hac forma; - (To all men, & c, - Johanne Wallace of Cragy greting, - Wit ye me to have gevin and grantit to my dearest cousing Patrick Wallace, son and apperant ayre to my dearest eme (uncle) George Wallace of Ellirsle, - for the homag and service of the said Patrik, &c, my landis of Ellersle in the barony of renfrew and the schirefdome of the samyn; - quhilkis landis of before wer of the said George heretably, and the quhilkis be of his own free wll and deliverit mynde, wilfully be staff and bastoun in my handis as oure lord resignit; To BE HALDIN to the said Patrik and hys airis maill quhatsumever, - at Cragie the thrid Februlare, - befor thir witnes, Hew Wallace, William Wallace my broder germane, Robert Wallace....

It is most likely that George Wallace obtained the land of Ellerslie through a marriage to the heretrix of Ellerslie. According to Stevenson it was Hew who married the heretrix of Ellerslie but this suggestion does not fit in with the information presented in the charter; notice that one of the witnesses was Hew without a designation. George was an uncle of John Wallace of Cargie and must have been a brother of a Hew, another uncle of John Wallace. The line of succession through a male descendant of the 1406 John Wallace must have failed. Even so, if this account is not precisely correct the superiority of the Cragie Wallace still holds.

Patrick was the nephew and nearest heir of George Wallace and he needed the intervention of John Wallace of Craigie to effect the lawful transfer of the land. Patrick was succeeded by his son John and he in turn

succeeded by his son William. William Wallace of Ellerslie obtained a precept of Clare Constat in 1554/1556 from his superior, William Wallace of Cragie) Paterson gives Ellerslie, Rogers prefers Elderslie). Somewhat later, through various family lines, the Ellerslie property was gained by the John Wallace “fiar of Ferguslie” and is mentioned in the *Service of Heirs* for Renfrew:

June 9 1656

James Wallace, heir of Allane Wallace son to John Wallace of Ferguslie, his brother - in the 5 pund land of auld extent of Ellerslie, within the barony of Craigens by annexation, under reversion.

The term “extent” refers to the valuation of the land: “auld extent” was conceived under Alexander III, c. 1220, and “new extent” dates from an Act of 1474.

In *The History of the Shire of Renfrew*, William Semple refers to a charter of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderslee which was witnessed by a John Wilson in Overton. The property of Overton lies close to Elderslee (Ellerslie).

Ellersly is shown on Blaeu’s map of 1654 as being near Paisley in Renfrewshire and on William Roy’s map (1747-55) it is shown as Elderslie. There is no mention of Ellerslie or Elderslie in Ayrshire on these maps nor is this place on the Armstrong map for Ayrshire of 1775.

Elderslie in Kilmaurs (Ayrshire), about one mile to the South East of Crosshouse, occurs for the first time as a place-name in the parish registers of Kilmaurs in 1846. It is not contained in the 1841 population census but it is in the 1851 census returns, and according to the Parish Minister, William Sinclair, writing in the enumeration book at the time and referring to the village of Elderslie says ‘Elderslie has been built entirely within the last five years’. Elderslie was still there as a village in the census of 1891 and the place is still there today as evidenced by deeds of the house of that name now owned by Mr and Mrs William Young Frew. On the 1856 Ordnance Survey map and some later maps it is shown as Ellerslie.

An account of Wallace’s early life is due to Blind Harry and he refers to Wallace’s birthplace as Ellerslie but omits to mention Renfrewshire as the county.

There is also a commonsense argument as to what county Ellerslie was likely to have been in that can be argued from Blind Harry’s text. In one reference [unsubstantiated] Harry tells of Wallace killing a young man called Selby, the son of the Constable of Dundee. In summary, the accompanying story is that after Sir Malcolm had refused to sign an Oath of fealty to Edward I in 1291 he and the family fled to the North. Sir Malcolm and his eldest son fled to Lennox; his wife and the two younger sons went to Kilspindie in the Carse of Gowrie to stay with her uncle Sir Reginald Craufurd an Ecclesiastic [an aged man according to Blind Harry]. He persuaded William to go to the church school nearby and it was here it seems that William met John Blair. Fleeing again, this time south because of the killing of Selby, Wallace and his mother returned to Ellerslie. But on arriving there Wallace was persuaded that it would be safer for him to go to Richardton and live with his uncle; this was about February 1292. Now, if Ellerslie was in Ayrshire and close to Richardton this would be well known

to those looking for him after the killing of Selby. A person such as Wallace would be noticeable near his own home and he would find it difficult to disguise himself. According to Bower 'he was a tall man with the body of a giant, cheerfull in appearance with agreeable features, broad-shouldered big boned, with belly in proportion and lengthy flanks. pleasing in appearance but with a wild look, broad in hips, with strong arms and legs, a most spirited fighting-man, with all his limbs very strong and firm.'

It would have been far better to remove himself far away from his own residence and stay with relations where he was less conspicuous, in Ayrshire rather than in Renfrewshire. After all, Wallace was an intelligent man.

SOURCES AND SLEUTHING IN SUTHERLAND

by Alastair Gordon

Sources for family history in Sutherland -

One major source of documentary information about families in Sutherland is private records, especially estate records, mainly held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) in Edinburgh. Since the late 1970s these have included the Countess of Sutherland's family papers¹ which are catalogued in some detail and cover the whole period from 1600 to 1850 but in a rather patchy way; the main documents of interest here are rent rolls, rarely more than a list of names and places, 'tacks' or leases which for legal precision often mention relationships among both the main parties and their witnesses, and correspondence from the estate's factors and legal advisers, sometimes referring to relationships incidentally. Further papers of the Countess's family relating to Sutherland in the early 19th century are held at the County Record Office at Stafford² though the majority of this collection deals with their English estates. Deposited papers of other leading actors on the Sutherland scene, eg Lord Reay or the Sutherland family's lawyers may be found either at the NLS or at the Scottish Record Office (SRO) in Edinburgh. Some researchers may be lucky enough to have written information about their own families stretching back before 1800.

Another major source is the public records mainly held at the SRO. These include sasines and various other kinds of legal document, difficult to read, especially in the earlier years, but with more indexes than there used to be. Since about 1980 they have included the records of the Dornoch Sheriff Court, continuous from about 1730, which I found mouldering and unsorted when I first studied them at Dornoch, and the surviving kirk session records, with plenty of fornication etc! Sutherland wills, of which few survive from before 1820, may also be found here. New Register House in Edinburgh holds the old parish registers prior to the national registration of 1855, for most Sutherland parishes these registers hardly exist before 1800, and the 1841 and subsequent censuses. Military records at the Public Record Office at Kew are an invaluable quarry for officers' careers, their movements both in the service and when on half-pay, and letters recommending them for initial commissions or for promotions;³ my own was rather a military family in Napoleonic times and I have found a dozen letters of my great-great-grandfather there in various series.

Literary information for Sutherland is relatively good. Sir Robert Gordon

(1580-1656), a brother of the 12th Earl, gives a very detailed, though hardly objective, picture up to about 1650;⁴ he also provides useful genealogical tables of which the Gordon parts have been printed by J. M. Bulloch.⁵ For the period from about 1780 to 1830 Donald Sage,⁶ son of the Minister of Kildonan, gives another detailed picture; unfortunately the fuller version of his manuscript, which is assumed to have contained discreditable and other detail about families in Sutherland, went missing in New York early this century.*

Traditional information consists of what any interested members of a researcher's family may have been able to squeeze out of knowledgeable ministers and other local antiquarians and the memories and stories that survive in the family itself. Unless they relate to a family fortune the latter often turn out to have some basis in fact even if exaggerated or distorted!

As will be seen, researching a family that has been based in Sutherland for generations is very different from researching a similarly immobile family in England. I had little difficulty in using wills and parish registers to reconstruct the family of my father's mother in East Kent back into the 15th century. For Sutherland on the other hand there is a large gap from 1650 to 1780 with only patchy material to bridge it. I offer below two examples of the kind of way in which, with more or less plausibility, one can try to bridge this gap.

A particular problem

My own family's known origins go no further back than Adam Gordon (c1750-1831), tacksman of Dallagan in Strath Free and subsequently of Griamachary as we spell it, both in the parish of Kildonan, and his wife Besey Sutherland (c1755-1837). The published version of Sage's memoirs outlines the descent of most of the tacksmen and leading figures he mentions but is strangely silent about Adam's and Besey's. My great-grandfather, Lord Gordon, based his coat of arms as a lord of appeal on his mother's descent from the Munros of Culrain and the Gordons of Embo; he was interested in pedigrees but, asked why it did not draw on the paternal line, his secretary told one of his daughters "Oh we never look on that side". I now think that, at least as far as Besey's side is concerned, I know why.

The trail started with papers of the Dornoch Sheriff Court which showed Adam standing as cautioner for Ann Munro, widow of Adam Sutherland⁷ for the 1792 renewal of her tack of Kintraid in the parish of Rogart, at the other end of Sutherland from Kildonan and also for Lucy and Margaret Muschet Sutherland both in or late in Kintraid when they were in dispute with a neighbour about 1801; the two girls, together with the John and Gustavus Sutherland who appear elsewhere in the Sheriff Court papers, are clearly Ann's children.⁸ As a 'shrewd, worldly-wise' tacksman⁹ Adam Gordon would hardly have given this hostage to fortune unless there were some fairly close ties of kinship.

It was at this point that Allan Gray, one of my regular genealogical correspondents, drew up for me a tree which fitted Besey into the family of the Munros of Culrain.* This was based on the cautions, the occurrence of the rare name Gustavus, associated almost exclusively with the Munros of Culrain since their progenitor Sir George served under King Gustavus

Adolphus of Sweden in the 1630s - as is also to some extent the name Lucy, and the names of Adam and Besey's children, on the normal naming pattern of calling the first daughter and the second son after the mother's parents. I at once started to look for corroborative evidence.

In my search I came upon three pieces of evidence which seemed to me, when taken together, to add considerably to the plausibility of the hypothesis: (a) The career of Besey's supposed younger brother Gustavus would in itself explain the family's shyness about revealing Besey's descent. The Sheriff Court papers show he was constantly in trouble with the neighbours in his younger days and thereafter, while living at Golspie, with a long string of creditors. The climax was his conviction in 1824 as a 'thief by habit and repute' for stealing hay from the farmyard at Drummoy, with a sentence of two years' banishment from Sutherland. Even more to the point, in the course of the case he said he 'got a horse from Griamachary'.¹⁰ Both his own statement in court and an 1810 Golspie list showing militia liability describe Gustavus an innkeeper;¹¹ it is tempting therefore to see him as the 'keeper of a small inn' at Golspie who refused to give George Mackay of Arichlinie a bed for the night or even a seat by the kitchen fire and was subsequently himself benighted while looking for his stots at the foot of Ben Griam More, which overlooks both Arichlinie and nearby Griamachary;¹²

(b) Lord Gordon made payments to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane on behalf of a Mrs Margaret Sutherland or Syme.* She received a legacy in the will of her and Lord Gordon's cousin,¹³ who appears indeed to have died at her tenement in Edinburgh's Canongate. It is significant also that the papers recording her transfer from Edinburgh to the Inverness District Asylum show Golspie as the parish to be charged with her maintenance. The only likely source of the relationship is that she was Gustavus's daughter Margaret who was baptised at Golspie in 1809 (her recorded age at death would indicate a birth in 1806 but a three year discrepancy would not be unusual); the baptism records also show an Alexander there in 1821, who would fit with the brother Alexander who petitioned for her admission to the Asylum.¹⁴

(c) In his notes on our family Lord Gordon's son-in-law and cousin, General Sir J.J.H. Gordon, recorded that Besey was 'the daughter of a minister of the Church of Scotland'.* This could be a slightly inaccurate memory of the fact that, on the basis of a connection with the Munros of Culrain, Besey's grandfather was the Rev John Munro of Rogart.

Further particular problems

Constructing an ancestry for Adam of Griamachary is even more difficult than for his wife Besey. In a letter of 1803 in the Countess of Sutherland's papers Colonel Campbell of the Sutherland Volunteers states that their eldest son John was 'a distant connection' of Captain John Gordon of Carrol.¹⁵ Such a connection has been 'recalled' by a descendant of their son-in-law John Mackay, and by an antiquarian minister who also referred to a tradition of cousinship with the Gordons of Breacachy and Achnamoine in Kildonan, themselves regarded as having branched off at some stage from the Gordons of Carrol.* There were certainly members of the Breacachy family in Strath Free in the 1760s, indeed at Calp, the next-door property

to Dallagan where Adam Gordon first surfaces for sure in 1748 but was probably already living in 1765¹⁶ - and Adam gave one of his sons the typical Breacachy name of Thomas. I am seeking to pin down this relationship through a detailed study of the inhabitants of Strath Free 1750-1800. On the normal naming pattern (eldest son after father's father) one would expect Adam's father to have been a John, perhaps the one who occupied part of Dallagan in the 1750s and 1760s.

On the basis of the normal naming pattern, second daughter after father's mother, one would expect Adam's mother to have been a Marjory. This name occurs a number of times among the Caithness baptisms where some parish records go back almost to 1700, but it is very rare in Sutherland - only three instances up to 1830. Perhaps significantly one of these was the 1798 daughter of Captain William Gordon of Clerkhill in the parish of Farr. Captain William was the son of Charles Gordon of Pulrossie and, after exhausting the normal naming patterns and allowing for dutiful commemoration of the Countess's family, he seems to have named the rest of his thirteen children after close relations of himself and his wife Ann Grant. I have not been able to find any Marjory within reasonable range on the Grant side, so an aunt of Captain William on the Gordon side seems a likely candidate. Could she be our Adam's mother?

As I considered this further, three points of possible relevance surfaced: (a) According to letters of around 1900 Charles Gordon of Pulrossie (1719-90) and his brother Adam of Rhenevy were believed by their descendants to have been uncles of, or at least closely related to, our Adam.* Charles was the dominant figure of the Farr area in his day and, if true, this could help to explain why our Adam was given the rank of sergeant on joining the Sutherland Fencibles in 1779.¹⁷ Charles got this rank for other relations as well.

(b) A descent from Charles Mackay of Sandwood, so named by his royalist father and his last wife Marjory Sinclair during the civil war of the 1640s is the most likely explanation for Charles of Pulrossie's own name, a name which in the aftermath of the 'Forty-five' would in Hanoverian Sutherland need some special family justification. This implies that his father's first marriage was to an unrecorded daughter of Charles Mackay of Sandwood - and she could well have been a Marjory, named after her father's mother. Given the frequency of marriages between first cousins in the area, the fact that Charles of Pulrossie himself married a granddaughter of Charles Mackay as his first wife can be seen as a slight corroboration.

(c) A granddaughter of Adam of Griamachary's daughter Marjory used to say that the latter was 'a granddaughter of the Marquess of Breadalbane'.* Breadalbane is a Campbell title, at present a Scottish earldom rather than an English marquissate, though the latter existed 1806-62 and again 1885-1922 and such a statement cannot have been literally correct as neither Adam of Griamachary or his wife Besey had a Campbell father. It could, however, point to Adam's mother being a Marjory from one of the lesser Campbell or even Sutherland or Sinclair families of Caithness if one could puzzle out the connection. Another possibility is that the statement reflects the far older connection with Marjory Sinclair, the wife of Charles Mackay

of Sandwood and a granddaughter of the 5th Sinclair Earl of Caithness; the Breadalbane reference could be regarded as a garbled version of the fact that Sir John Campbell took over the lands and title of Earl of Caithness for debt when the 6th Earl died in 1676 and was created Earl of Breadalbane in 1681 when the title was restored to the Sinclair family.

I do not set as much store by my Marjory hypothesis as my theory of Besey's Munro descent - other possibilities include the existence of a Marjory on Besey's Sutherland father's side in Caithness or among the McBeaths of Strath Free, for one of whom our Adam also once stood as cautioner¹⁸ - but it may serve as another example of the kind of straws one can try and make bricks with when the clay of hard documented fact is unavailable!

References:

* correspondence and other documents held in the family.

¹ Dep 313.

² D. 593.

³ especially the series WO 17 (monthly returns by regiment), 25 (service records) and 31 (commissions) and various PMG series (half-pay, wounds and widows' pensions etc).

⁴ *A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland from its origin to the year 1630*, with a continuation to the year 1631 (Constable & Co, Edinburgh 1813, published from the original manuscript).

⁵ in volume 2 of *The House of Gordon* (New Spalding Club, Aberdeen 1907), ed Dr J. M. Joass; tables for other families are in Dep. 314/6 (NLS).

⁶ *Memorabilia Domestica, parish life in the North of Scotland* (John Menzies & Co, Edinburgh 1899; Albyn Press Ltd, Edinburgh 1975). References below (as *Mem. Dom.*) are to the 1975 edition.

⁷ Adam Sutherland may well have obtained the tack through the good offices of his presumed brother William who married Margaret Muschet in 1765; the family probably had a fairly lowly Caithness origin. It is worth noting that Adam Gordon of Griamachary had a son William in about 1788 (not long after the death of William Sutherland) and a daughter Margaret in 1796; the names are common enough but I have not found any other particular reason for them being chosen in this case.

⁸ SC 9/28/1 and SC 9/7/50 (cautioner), SC 9/7/34 (John), SC 9/7/30 etc (Gustavus). (Note: these Dornoch Sheriff Court references may no longer be accurate as the SRO have further revised both their allocation of documents to particular series and their allocation of years within these series.

⁹ *Mem. Dom.*, page 208.

¹⁰ SC 9/48/1.

¹¹ SC 9/87/6.

¹² *Mem. Dom.*, page 136.

¹³ SC 70/4/43, page 747 (Adam Gordon, procurator fiscal of Musselburgh).

¹⁴ MC 2/88 and MC 2/216 (SRO).

¹⁵ Dep 313/3529.

¹⁶ Dep 313/1652 (woodworkers' discharges for 1761), 1710 (1784 rent arrears) and 1660 (1765 payments for work on 'fortifying the place of Auldown against the encroachments of the burn'). The latter shows a Thomas Gordon along with Adam, and a Thomas was also there in 1786 (Dep 313/970) - could they have been brothers?

¹⁷ GD 347/49 (company roll). Rearquhar Papers.

¹⁸ SC 9/7/39 (cautioner in 1790 for John McBeath in Dallagan who was accused of dangerously beating the son of George Gunn in Dallagan).

AN ALEXANDER FAMILY IN SCOTLAND AND AMERICA

by Merton Alexander, Michigan, USA.

Alexander is from the Greek meaning, "Defender of Man". Nowhere is the name Alexander so thoroughly national as in Scotland, into which country it was introduced by Queen Margaret, wife of King Malcolm Canmore. Her third son was the first of the three Alexander Kings under whom the country spent its most prosperous days. So popular indeed became the name in Scotland that Alexander in its diminutive form "Sandy" is even more the national name than "Donald".

The name was early adopted into Gaelic, appearing as *Alaxandair* in the Gaelic genealogical manuscript of 1467, now spelled *Alasdair*, and as a patronymic it appears as *M'Alasdiar*, whence the well know *Macalister*, *Macallister*, etc.

The Alexander's of Menstrie claimed to be connected with the Clan Donald and to be closely allied in blood with the Macallisters of the Loup. Gilbert, son of Donald, son of Alasdair Mor, got a grant of lands in Stirlingshire in 1330. Alasdair Mor was the son of Donald, grandson of Ranald, the great grandson of King Somerled.¹ There is no further trace of this family until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when they are found settled in Clackmannanshire.

The Blairlogie/Logie area of Scotland is located in three counties: Perthshire, Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire. The earliest record of Blairlogie is in 1451, when King James II gave the lands to his Queen, Mary of Gueldres, as part of her dowry. Blairlogie has been described as one of the loveliest villages in Scotland, dominated by its 16th century castle, Blairlogie is still essentially an 18th century village. It is the first of the towns and villages stretching east from Stirling to Dollar that constitute "The Hillfoots".²

This area of Scotland has had long history of Alexander's from the 1500's. Sir William Alexander, the first Earl of Stirling was born in Menstrie, a small town located about eight miles northeast of Stirling between Blairlogie and Alva. He later became a poet, translated the King James Bible, for King James VI of Scotland and First of England and founded New Scotland in the new world, which in Latin becomes Nova Scotia. Sir William's ancestry can be traced back to King Robert II of Scotland through the Douglas and Lindsay lines, however, no direct connection has been found between the ancestors or descendants of Sir William Alexander and the Hugh Alexander family of the United States.³

Menstrie Castle, built in the early 17th century, is a stone mansion which was owned by Sir William. The mansion still exists today and is a part of the National Trust for Scotland. Sir William encouraged King James to found the Order of Baronets of Nova Scotia, a scheme which enabled the crown to make substantial cash fortune out of the new colony.

In the late 1950's, when Menstrie Castle was falling into disrepair, it was scheduled for demolition. There was a movement to bring it to Halifax, Nova Scotia and would have been successful if the Scots didn't wake up and realize what they had. Menstrie Castle now contains the Nova Scotia Commemoration Rooms built in memory of Sir William Alexander.

The Alexander Family in Scotland

The Alexander family was settled in Menstrie before 1505. On the 8th of February 1593 the fathers of the Presbytery of Dunblane were deeply concerned because James Alexander in Menstrie had profaned the Parish Kirk of Logy by burying the corpse of Margaret Alexander, spouse of John Stirling, under the floor of the church. On 20th February James Alexander appeared before the Presbytery and pled that he had buried Margaret below the floor of the kirk with the consent of the majority of the elders and deacons of the church. Then ten consenting elders and deacons were thereupon summoned to appear before the Presbytery on 6th March, 1593, and among those summoned were Johnne Bennet in Blair, James Dawsons, William Alexander, elder, and William Alexander, younger. Of those only Johnne Bennet and William Alexander, elder, appeared on 6th of March, and made their peace with the Presbytery. James Dawson and William Alexander, younger, appeared on the 13th of March, when James Dawson confessed his fault, but William Alexander, younger, absolutely declined to admit any wrongdoing. William Alexander, younger, never yielded, and he was deposed for contumacy, but James Alexander, the chief offender, who long held out, ultimately appeared before the Prebytery on 21st August 1593, and submitted himself to the will of the brethren. After this there was no further idea of burying the dead under the floor of the church.⁴

James Alexander appears to have been the brother of Margaret and they were the children of Alexander Alexander of Menstrie. Alexander Alexander was the great grandfather of Sir William Alexander.⁵

Jeonet (Janet) Gentleman wife of Robert Alexander in Menstrie in the parish of Logie died in February 1676. James Alexander in Menstrie was mentioned in her testament recorded at Dunblane in April, 1678.

Mary Henderson spouse of William Alexander in Menstrie and within the Parish of Logie died in November 1679. Her testament and inventory of goods, gear and debts was confirmed 24 February 1681 by Jon Clerk. The estate consisted of one old horse, a cow, twenty seven sheep, six ewes, oats, fodder, barnyard items, beans, and household utensils valued at over one hundred and six pounds. She owed money to Alexander Donaldson in Jervey and owed twenty five pounds to Heugh Alexander in Gerinell (Gairmell, Garnell, etc.) of Menstrie. The expenses of her funeral were twenty pounds.

Janet Littlejohn died in July 1680 or 1681 at Menstrie. Her husband was William Alexander who seems to have predeceased her. Her testament confirmed 2 February 1682 was given up by Jon Alexander their son. John May in Eastertown of Tillicoultry owed her debt of sixty six pounds thirteen shillings. She owed ten pounds to Heugh Alexander in Gerinell of Menstrie, and thirteen pounds and six shillings eight pence to Alexander Donaldson in Jervey.

Malcolm Alexander baker and landowner in Alloa appears to have been an executor on the behalf of William Alexander, husband of Janet Littlejohn, and attested that all the goods and gear shall belong to the heirs of William. The document was sealed by James Don, notary in Alloa and witnessed by Heugh Alexander in Gerinell of Menstrie, Robert and James Alexander lawful sons of Heugh, and Malcolm Alexander.

William Alexander of Menstrie conveyed property to Mr. George Shaw of Logie on 25 January 1683. Hugh Alexander of Middletown of Menstrie was also involved in this transaction on behalf of William Alexander.

The testament datum and inventory of goods, gear, debts and sums of money pertaining in common between Hugh Alexander in Middletown of Menstrie and Agnes Cairnes his spouse was confirmed 22 July 1686 by William Midge of Tullibody. They were married 7 November 1675 at Dunblane.⁶ Hugh Alexander died in May 1686 in the parish of Logie. Hugh Alexander in Gerinell, Robert (perhaps?) Alexander of Tullibody and Thomas Marshall in Menstrie were mentioned in the testament record.

Mr George Shaw, minister at Logie and Joan Keith his spouse, were involved in a land transaction in 1688 with Hugh Alexander in Gerinell of Menstrie for himself and in the name of various tenants of Menstrie. James Holburn⁷ of Menstrie was also mentioned.⁸

William Alexander who previously resided at Menstrie but now resides at Dollar, in Clackmannanshire was involved in a land transaction in 1692. He mentions his brothers Hugh and Robert Alexander as sureties for him. William posted a bond to John Haddin. Witnesses were William Smith, John Galloway and William Forret.⁹

The testament record for Hugh Alexander who died in the month of February in Gerinell of Menstrie was confirmed 4 June 1719 at Dunblane. His inventory was given up by James Alexander, baxter in Dunblane (was in Gerinell) his son. John Alexander was mentioned as the third son of Hugh. In a later testament also given up by James Alexander his son dated 13 December 1722, Robert Alexander son of Hugh, in Middleton of Menstrie was mentioned. Robert Taylor, Alexander Chrystie, and John Galloway were also mentioned.

The testament testamatar, inventory of goods, gear, debts and sums of money pertaining to Alexander, portioner of Harviestown of Tillicoultry in the parish and commissariat of Dunblane was confirmed 8 Nov? 1688 by John Drysdall and Alexander Harrower of Tillicoultry Alexander Alexander died in 1687. His wife was Jonet (Janet) May and they were married about 1675. His children were Alexander, Anna and Catherine Alexander. John Henderson, John May, William Alexander, Alexander Harrower, William Smith, Alexander Dawson tailor in Tillicoultry, John Donaldson, Robert Wright, and Catherin Rutherford were mentioned in the testament. In his will he mentions John may be his brother-in-law, John Burnes, James Gib, Thomas Hall, John Henderson, John Kirk and Alexander Harrower.¹⁰

The father of Hugh Alexander, the immigrant ancestor to the United States was Peter Alexander baptized 14 March 1773, Menstrie, Perthshire, Scotland, occupation wright, married 25 May 1793, in Logie, Perthshire, Scotland, Margaret MacLauchlan,¹¹ born Scotland.¹²

Evidence suggests that Peter Alexander was the son of Hugh Alexander baptized 3 February 1734 and Elizabeth Duncan who would have been married about 1760. This Hugh Alexander was the son of Hugh Alexander, baptized 16 February 1707 and Margaret Leishman who were married in Menstrie and Bessie Allexander (name recorded with two "L's") of the nearby Parish of Tillicoultry in Clackmannanshire.¹³ Robert and Bessie

were married on 9 November 1700 at Menstrie, and they had eight children baptized there as follows:¹⁴

James, 12 July 1701, witnesses Hugh Alexander and David Littlejohn; Katherin, 16 May 1703, witnesses James Johnson and William Alexander; John, 6 May 1705, witnesses Hugh and William Alexander; Hugh, (married Margaret Leishman) 16 February 1707, witnesses Hugh and William Alexander; Adam, 9 January 1709, witnesses Adam Cairns and William Alexander; Katherin, 18 January 1712, witnesses Henry Black__? and Walter Fanness? George, 22 May 1713, witnesses Thomas Henderson and James Galloway; Mary 30 August 1716, witnesses Thomas Henderson and William Smith.

Witnesses are often family members and give leads to the names of the grandparents. Hugh Alexander, William Alexander and Thomas Henderson were witnesses more than once. James Galloway married a Katherine Alexander in 1712 at Logie. Perhaps Katherine was a sister of Robert or Bessie. A William Smith has also been mentioned in previous documents pertaining to William, Robert, Hugh, and Alexander Alexander.

All the various records and references for this region of Scotland show that there were numerous Alexander families residing in this area during this time.¹³ There were at least two, perhaps more, senior Hugh Alexander families. There was a Hugh Alexander who married Janet Reid, and they had a son Hugh baptized 15 July 1691 and a son Walter baptized 30 October 1692.¹⁴ Hugh Alexander of Gerinell of Menstrie may have been the father of Robert Alexander who married Bessie. If so, he may have been born about 1655 and married about 1680. There was a William Alexander residing in Millhouse of Tillicoultry who married Elizabeth Blaw about 1641. He had children, Charles born 1641 and died 1651, William and Elizabeth who were living in 1674. It is possible that the latter William may have been the father of Bessie Alexander. Bessie is another name for Elizabeth.

Margaret MacLauchlan probably had an uncle named John McLachlane. On 19 February 1835 James Alexander, wright in Blairlogie received a right in his own name from the Kirk Session of Logie to two lairs or graves in the old church yard that formerly belonged to John McLachlane and James his brother, uncles of his mother.¹⁶ This James may have been James Spittel Alexander, brother of Hugh. On June 5, 1775, John McLachlane of Blairlogie was appointed a keeper and constable by the parish. William Drysdale and Hugh Alexander at Menstrie were also appointed.¹⁷

It is not known who Margaret MacLauchlan's father may have been. James McLachlan (possible uncle) was baptized 18 December 1748 at Logie, the son of James McLachlan and Margaret Millar who were married 5 August 1743 at Logie. James McLachlan (the father) was baptized 25 December 1709 at Logie, the son of James McLachlan and Janet Taylor.¹⁴ Janet MacLauchlan, daughter of James MacLauchlan and Margaret Millar in Blair was baptized 12 May 1745. John MacLauchlan of Dunipace and Janet MacLauchlan of Logie were married 22 June 1753. On 26 September 1778, John McLachlane in Blair was buried; Robert McLachlane, aged 24 years or thereby, in Blair was buried 8 December 1779; and James McLachlane in Blair, aged 70 and upwards, was buried 15 January 1786.¹⁸ It is possible

that Robert McLachlane was a brother of John and James, and may have been the father of Margaret, or John McLauchlan of Dunipace and Janet McLauchlan could have had a daughter born about 1773 to 1778.

Children of Peter Alexander and Margaret MacLauchlan all born and baptized at Blairlogie:¹⁵ Hugh Alexander born 18 May 1795; James Alexander born 24 September 1796, baptized 1 October 1796; Robert Bruce Dundas Alexander born 1798, baptized 2 July 1798; John Alexander born 7 February 1800; James Spittel Alexander born 10 January 1803, baptized 7 February 1803, Logie.

James Spittel Alexander appears to have remained in Scotland. The first James, born 1796 may have died because a subsequent son was named James. In the 1841 population Census for Blairlogie, Perthshire, there was a James Alexander, his wife Janet and children John age thirteen, Margaret age nine, Peter age seven, Catherine age three, and James age one. Margaret McLachlan, age eighty (or greater than eighty) was also living with the family. James Alexander and Janet McLachlane were married in Blairlogie on 5 March 1826.¹⁴ Their first son Peter Alexander was born 1 May 1826 in Blairlogie. The first Peter must have died because they named a second son Peter about 1834.

It is not known if the Margaret McLachlan living with the family in 1841 was the mother of James or a relative of Janet McLachlane. No records for James and Janet Alexander can be found after 1841.

The Alexander Family of the United States

Hugh Alexander born 18 May 1795, Logie, Perthshire, Scotland occupation farmer and carpenter, married 3 August 1816, in Troy, Rensselaer, NY¹⁹ Julia Stuart, born 1 April 1796, Massachusetts, daughter of Jeremiah Stuart Jr. and Dorothy Kendall,²⁰ died 14 March 1863, Genesee Township, Genesee, MI, buried: Upton Cemetery, Genesee. Hugh died 3 February 1858,²² Genesee Township, buried: Upton Cemetery, Genesee.²³

The birth date for Hugh Alexander was located in the old parochial records of Scotland. It has not been determined when, how or under what circumstances he immigrated to North America. It is not known if he came with his parents, other relatives or alone. A Peter Alexander has not been found living in the Troy or Albany area of New York. Hugh apparently completed a Declaration of Intention for citizenship dated 2 November 1824 from the Rensselaer County Clerk, Troy, New York, but no information was given on the documents which would have indicated when he left Scotland or arrived in North America.

Julia's father, Jeremiah Stuart Jr., was the son of Jeremiah Stuart and Hannah Stuart and they were first cousins. Jeremiah Stuart was the son of Richard Stuart and Judith Poor, whereas Hannah Stuart was the daughter of John Stuart and Hannah Bailey. Brothers Richard and John Stuart were the sons of Ebenezer Stewart and Elizabeth Johnson of Rowley, Essex, MA. Ebenezer used the Stewart spelling, but his descendants used the form Stuart. Ebenezer Stewart was the son of Duncan Stewart and Ann Winchurst of Newbury, MA. who married in 1654.²⁰ Duncan was born about 1623 in Scotland and died 30 August 1717 at Rowley. Duncan was probably one of the Scottish prisoners taken at the Battle of Dunbar on 3 June 1650 by

Cromwell's forces.²⁴ Many of these unfortunate men were shipped off as indentured servants and sold to the colonists for an arbitrary term of servitude.

Julia's maternal grandfather, Joshua Kendall, served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Colonel Marshall's regiment of Captain William Warner's Company from Massachusetts. He died 29 June 1837 and is buried at Landaff, Grafton Co., NH along with his wife Dorothy Warner.²⁵

Hugh and Julia lived in Troy, New York until about 1828 when they purchased land in Orleans County, NY. The 1830 and 1840 federal population census shows the family living in the town of Ridgeway. Orleans County records show that Hugh and Julia made several land transactions between 1828 and 1850. The last land record was dated 13 May 1850 showing that Hugh Alexander and Julia, his wife, of Ridgeway sold lot #4 and #27 to Sarah S. Hooker of Ridgeway for \$528.15. Genesee County, Michigan land records show that Julia Alexander purchased land from Harrison and Nancy L. Lewis on 16 October 1850 for \$650 and that Dolly Grinman - actually Dolly (Kendall) Stuart Greeman, mother of Julia, also purchased property from Mr and Mrs Lewis the same day. These New York and Michigan land transactions occurred in 1850 and suggests the family moved to Genesee County that year.

Hugh and Julia farmed in Genesee Township until their deaths. According to the 1850 federal agricultural census for Genesee Co., they owned seventy six acres of land valued at \$800, owned \$50 worth of machinery, had one milk cow, two working oxen, seven cattle, fourteen sheep, thirty nine pounds of wool, forty bushels of potatoes, thirty bushels of buckwheat, one hundred and fifty pounds of butter and ten tons of hay. The live stock was valued at \$65 and homemade manufactures valued at \$12.

Hugh died at age sixty two years, eight months and fifteen days per his headstone. His will was dated 21 December 1857, and a copy is shown below:²⁶

"Know all men by these presents, that I Hugh Alexander of the town of Genesee in the County of Genesee and state of Michigan. Considering the uncertainty of this life and being of sound mind and memory do make and declare and publish this my last will and testament.

First: It is my will and I do hereby ordain that my executor hereinafter mentioned shall pay from the avails of my personal property all my just debts and funeral expenses.

Second: I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Julia all the residue of my property real personal or mixed of which I shall die seized and possessed or to which I shall be entitled at the time of my deceased to have and to hold the same to her for and during her natural life.

Third: On the decease of my beloved wife Julia the remainder thereof I give and bequeath to my beloved children and their heirs respectfully as follows, (viz) to Robert, Philo and Margaret one hundred and fifty dollars each, and to my son John one hundred dollars to be paid to them by my executor as follows: first to Robert within two years after the decease of my beloved wife Julia, Philo within four, Margaret within six and John within eight years. I also give and bequeath to

my beloved grand daughter Sahna A. Rogers fifty dollars to be paid to her by my executor when eighteen years of age.

Fourth: On the decease of my beloved wife Julia and after paying off the above named legacies by my executor, I give and bequeath to my sons James and Hugh to be divided equally between them the reversion or remainder of all real personal and mixed property of every name and nature to have and to hold the same to them and their heirs, executors and administrators and assigns forever.

Fifth: I do nominate and appoint Don. C. Rogers to be the executor of this my last will and testament.

In testimony wherof I hereunto set my hand and seal and publish and decree this my last will and testament in presence of the witness named below this twenty first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, (1857),”

Hugh Alexander

Signed, sealed, declared and published by the said Hugh Alexander as and for his last will and testament in presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in presence of each other have subscribed our names as witness hereto -

E. N. Hanwormer - residing at Genesee, Mich.

Wm. M. Rogers - residing at Genesee, Mich.

Julia died at age sixty six years eleven months and fourteen days and is buried next to Hugh in the Upton Cemetery, Genesee Township, Michigan. Julia’s will was dated 17 February 1863 and in it is mentioned her living children, granddaughter Adehne Rogers and beloved aged mother.

The following is the inventory of some of the real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits of Julia Alexander, late of Genesee.²⁷ The inventory was administered by Don C. Rogers, and taken May 8 1863, and included:

Seventy acres of land	\$800.00
Eight acres of wheat on the ground,	\$16.00
Wool from ten sheep	£15.00
Various household items	
A swarm of bees	\$2.00
Totalling	\$1058.55

Children: Robert Bruce Dundas Alexander²⁸ born 5 September 1818; Philo Alexander born 20 March 1823; Margaret Alexander born 25 February 1825; Selina Alexander born about 1827; John Alexander born 4 March 1829, New York, occupation farmer, died 10 July 1901, Tuscola Co., MI,²⁹ buried: Upton Cemetery, Genesee, MI. John fell from a load of hay and broke his neck according to his death record. He never married. In the settlement of his estate, Estate Decree³⁰, the following all received a portion of his estate: Hugh Alexander, his brother in Owosso, MI; Charles and Morris Alexander, children of Philo; Robert B. Alexander, Salina Lossing, and Eugene Alexander, children of Robert Bruce Dundas Alexander; Annie Rogers Chapell, daughter of Margaret Alexander; and Linn, Minnie, Laura, Walter M., Fred, Roy, and Guy Alexander, children of James Alexander. James Alexander born 19 Sept 1836; Hugh Alexander born 25 Jan 1839.

References and Footnotes

- ¹ Clan Donal Society, USA, information.
- ² *Blairlogie: A Short History of Central Scotland's First Conservation Village*, Alastair Maxwell-Irving, from: *Forth Naturalist and Historian*, volume 17.
- ³ Sir J. B. Paul, *The Scot's Peerage*, 9 vols., 1904-14.
- ⁴ *Transactions of the Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society*, 1878-1939, XLVII, page 113.
- ⁵ Register of Deeds, Scottish Record Office, RD4/51, pages 920-921.
- ⁶ Logie Parish, marriage records.
- ⁷ Sir James Holburn of Menstrie later became a Baronet of Nova Scotia.
- ⁸ Register of Deeds, Scottish Record Office, RD2/69, pages 489-490.
- ⁹ Register of Deeds, Scottish Record Office.
- ¹⁰ All the aforementioned records are from the Testament Records held in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- ¹¹ The name MacLauchlan has many spellings including: McLachlan, MacLachlane, McLauchlane, MacLaughlan, etc.
- ¹² Logie Parish, Baptismal and marriage records.
- ¹³ *Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and House of Alexander*, by Charles Rogers, Edinburgh, 1877.
- ¹⁴ Logie Parish, baptismal and marriage records.
- ¹⁵ Logie parish baptismal records.
- ¹⁶ Logie Church grave records.
- ¹⁷ *Logie: A Parish History*, by R. M. Ferguson, 1905, 2 volumes.
- ¹⁸ Logie parish Burial Records.
- ¹⁹ Troy, NY, USA, Presbyterian Church Records.
- ²⁰ Duncan Stewart of Newbury, Mass., Stewart Clan Magazine, vol. 2, 1923.
- ²¹ Genesee Co., MI, USA, Probate Record dated March 18, 1863. Petition for appointment of administrator by Don C. Rogers.
- ²² Genesee Co., MI Probate Record, petition for appointment of administrator by Julia Alexander dated February 10, 1858.
- ²³ Genesee Co., MI Cemetery Records, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)
- ²⁴ Threlfall, John Brooks, *Fifty Great Migration Colonists to New England and Their Origins*, Madison, WI, 1990.
- ²⁵ Revolutionary War Papers and documents, Washington, D.C., USA.
- ²⁶ State of Michigan Archives, Lansing, MI., USA.
- ²⁷ State of Michigan Archives, Lansing, MI., USA.
- ²⁸ Note that Hugh named his first son Robert Bruce Dundas, the exact name of one of his brothers. This brother probably died in Scotland. During this period of time, it was unusual for a person to have a middle name, and even more uncommon to have two middle names.
- ²⁹ State of Michigan death record, Lansing, MI., USA.
- ³⁰ Genesee County, MI Land Records, Vol. 161, page 378.

Elie O.P.R. (427)

Deaths and Burials

7 Dec 1786

A still born child was buried this day, daughter of John Cragie-Smith, shoemaker in Ely by Elspeth Coventry his wife. Cause of death: preternatural labour.

24 Dec 1786

Elspeth Coventry, wife of John Cragie-Smith, shoemaker in Ely died this day and was buried on the 25th ditto. Cause of death: child-bed fever.

THE LAUDER SURNAME

by G. M. S. Lauder-Frost, F. S. A. Scot.

As we reach the close of the 20th century, there are now many books on Scottish Surnames available. The first of note, and still highly regarded, is, strangely, George Black's *The Surnames of Scotland*. Mr Black was American and, it would appear, carried out his research in the New York Library nearly a century ago. How, I wondered, could he have compiled such a book without recourse to the extensive archives in Scotland itself and publications of them? I myself have found many oddities in his book, not least in the entry for the surname Lauder where he queries, without giving reason, that the progenitor of this family received lands etc., and states that the surname came from a territorial designation. I felt it was time to write a new, more extensive article on this surname and its origins.

Lauder, a surname from which family the town in Berwickshire, Scotland, takes its name. Sir Edmund Burke says "the surname of Lauder, anciently de Lavedre, is of Norman origin".¹ Sir Robert de Lavedre, latin manuscripts often have the 'u' written as a 'v', was a Norman knight recruited at the English Court, already under heavy Norman influence, by Malcolm Canmore, 1058-1093, to assist in the recovery of the Scottish throne from MacBeth, c1040-1057.

In *The Grange of St. Giles* (Edinburgh 1898), J. Stewart Smith tells us that "after the coronation Malcolm Canmore granted lands to all those barons who had assisted him to recover the throne. One of those Anglo-Norman barons who signally distinguished himself by his prowess in the field at Birnam Wood in 1056 was Robertus de Lavedre. For these services he was rewarded with large grants of land in Berwickshire and the Lothians, and also a portion of MacBeth's lands in Morayshire (Quarrelwood).² He fixed his seat in the beautiful dale of the Leader Water, naming the district, by Royal Command, after his own surname - Lauder - dale; henceforth he became known as Lawdre of that Ilk. Of these lands he and his heirs were appointed hereditary bailes by the King at the Parhament of Forfar".³

Although some, such as Anderson in *Scottish Nation*, and Cosmo Innes in *Concerning some Scot's Surnames*, have suggested a connection between the name of the Leader Water and the Lauder surname, old documents and charters clearly show a distinct difference. For instance, a glance at the ancient *Liber Sancte Marie de Melros* show that the entries made circa 1153 refer to the 'acqua de Leder' and 'fluvius de Ledre', yet another entry in a Royal charter of the same period refers clearly to 'terras in territorio de lauuedir'. And, in 1208 there is a charter of arable lands west of the Leder, between the road going towards Louueder and the Leder. James Young's conclusions in his excellent book of 1884 should leave the reader in no doubt about this surname's origins.

Burke states positively that Lauder's name was given to his lands and goes on to say that about 1000AD Normans had begun assuming family surnames. M. A. Lower, writing in his *Patronymica Britannica* said that "many of the Norman noblesse who had brought family names across the channel, transferred themselves to North Britain and of course did not drop those designations into the River Tweed".

Mr Lower goes on to tell us that whilst Malcolm Canmore did call a General Council at Forfar in 1061 in which he directed his chief subjects without surnames to adopt names from their territorial possessions, there were no territorial surnames in Scotland before the twelfth century and that they were unusual before the thirteenth. Moreover, Alexander Nisbet in his famous *Systems of Heraldry* clearly identifies the ancient arms of the Lauders - a griffin rampant - as being something that they brought into the country with them, its origins being either Flemish or even German.⁴ What information we have points to the Lauder surname being brought into Scotland, as is the contention here.

The lands of Hugo de Morville (d. 1162), which later passed to the Douglasses, did not extend as far north as present-day Lauder. A. Thomson, in *Lauder and Lauderdale* (Galashiels 1902) says of these families, and the Maitlands, that "the Lauders of that Ilk were the earlier family". Also, Sir Herbert Maxwell, in *The Story of the Tweed* (London 1909) states "previous to the Maitlands obtaining ascendancy in Lauderdale, there was another family of landowners there named Lauder of that Ilk. They had several towers in the district".

In 1629 Messrs C. Lowther, R. Fallon and Peter Manson wrote in their *Journal of their Tour in Scotland* "in Lauder dwell many of the Lauders, one of whose houses is a very fine one". This is almost certainly a reference to the ancient Lauder Tower, which according to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in *Scottish Rivers*, "had massive walls and towering buttresses". Further evidence of this is provided in the *Lauderdale Accounts* where it states that the massive foundations were dug up between December 1699 and February 1701 by the mason employed in the demolition, Mr James Bennett. The position of the tower is mentioned in Robert Romanes' *Papers on Lauder* (1903) and in *The Grange of St. Giles*. It is thought that the present-day town grew up around this original keep. Other Towers of the Lauders were at Wyndepark [Winepark] and Whitslaid, both near Lauder in Berwickshire.

Thomas Hannan, who researched considerably for his book *Famous Scottish Houses* (1928), tells us that the Tynninghame Manor in East Lothian existed "as early as 1094 when it was owned by the lairds of the Bass". According to *The Bass Rock* (Edinburgh 1847) the Lauders are the earliest recorded proprietors of the Bass Rock or Island, off the coast of North Berwick.

In 1188 Sir Robertus de Lavedre was among the Scottish nobles who accompanied the Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion,⁵ on the Third Crusade. (*Grange of St. Giles*). Black correctly tells us that a Sir Robert de Lavedre witnessed a charter by John de Mautelent [Maitland] to the Abbey of Dryburgh although no date is given. This is probably in the 12th century.

In 1251 a William de Lowedre of Lowther was Sheriff of Perth⁶ and there is a Writ extant dated 'anni gratiae MCCLXX' which concerns an Alexandro de Lavedre filius de Popil and haeres Johannis de Lavedre de Popil [today's Papple] in Haddingtonshire. According to *The Grange of St. Giles*, p. 155, Abercromby's *Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation* (Edinburgh 1711, volume 1, p. 529, folio) and Blind Harry's *Wallace*, book VIII, Sir

Robert de Lawedre, Laird of Congalton and Bass, was the “inseperable associate of Sir William Wallace”, was at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297 and died in May 1311.⁷

His son, also a companion of Wallace, was Sir Robert de Lawedre of Bass and was appointed Justiciary of the Lothians by King Robert the Bruce and made a plenipotentiary to sign the English-Scottish truce on the 3rd May 1323.⁸ The same Sir Robert de Lawedre was again ambassador for Scotland 17th March 1327⁹ and in 1328 at Northampton. John Scott, in *The History of Berwick* notes that he was Governor of Berwick Castle 1329-1330. He was noted at an Inquest at Aberdeen on 10th September 1333 as Chamberlain of Scotland¹⁰ and was present as an aged observer at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.

His eldest son was designated Sir Robert de Lawdre of Quarrelwood, part of the MacBeth lands already mentioned, and Captain of Urquhart Castle. He fought at the Battle of Halidon Hill (1333) and afterwards Urquhart Castle.¹¹ Sir Robert had been appointed Justiciary of the North of Scotland in 1328 and was a Scottish peace treaty commissioner in 1335.¹² He was granted a pension by David II on 1st October 1363.¹³

In Chalmers's *Caledonia* vol. II, p. 488, there is mention of a confirmation of 1359 of property to the nuns of Haddington of some land granted by Patrick, son of Roger de Lawdre of Popil. Sir Alan de Lawedre of that Ilk went with Lord James Douglas taking the heart of The Bruce to the Holy Land in 1330 and subsequently fought the Moors in Spain. He was Constable and Keeper of Tantallon Castle¹⁴ and received many charters of lands including Haltoun in Ratho on 26th July 1377.¹⁵ Sir Alan was Clerk of the Justiciary Rolls and received a pension for that in 1374.¹⁶ Sir Alan received “una protectione perpetua” from King Robert II who seems to have held him in high esteem. He had sons, Robert of Bass, William, Alexander, Alan, and George of Haltoun (fl. 1392. Another, John de Lawedre, was maternal grandfather to the first Lord Home (fl. 1420).

Master William de Lawedre (d. 1425) and son of Sir Alan, was firstly Archdeacon of Lothian and later Bishop of Glasgow and Lord Chancellor of Scotland.¹⁷ In May 1440 his brother Alexander de Lawedre became Bishop of Dunkeld.¹⁸ Their brother, Sir Robert of Lawedre¹⁹ afterwards Sir Robert de Lawedre of Lawedre and Bass appears also in 1384 as Robert Lawider Dominus de la Basse²⁰ and was present at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388 and Governor of Edinburgh Castle 1425-1433. His seal is featured in *Ancient Scottish Seals* by Henry Laing (Edinburgh 1850).

His son, yet another Sir Robert de Lawedre of Eddrington, knight, endowed an altar to St. Mary in North Berwick Kirk on 4th March 1435²¹ and the same “Sir Robert of Lauder of Edrington, knight” is mentioned by Bain. His son, Sir Robert of Lawder of Edrington, was Keeper of the Castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed 1460-1474 and 1476-1477²² and conveyed Princess Cicely's dowry to the English Court.²³

In the *Privy Seals*, 29 Henry VI, File 5, P.R.O., there is mention of a warrant of Safe Conduct through England for William Lauther [of Haltoun] and an Alan of Lauther, already mentioned, dated 9th November 1450. However in File 2, in a further warrant dated 23rd April 1451, they are spelt

as William of Lauwdre of Halton and Alane of Lawdre. In 1464²⁴ there is mentioned Sir John of Lawidir of Hawton [Halton] and in 1470 Robert Lauder²⁵ we find Robert Lawdir of Edrington son and heir apparent to Robert of Lawdir of the Bass in another safe-conduct through England, already mentioned, spelt differently in another source.

Since recorded notes began the Lauder surname has been spelt in a variety of different ways, as Black rightly notes. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find the surname spelt differently in several places on the same ancient document! As Nisbet remarks, it was written "according to the customs of ancient times, and the different apprehensions of the writers".

Almost certainly the original spelling was with a 'u', printed as 'v'. Later spelling variants had 'uu' and also 'w'. Again, it nearly always depended upon the writer. Variations in the spelling of Scottish surnames are common and no doubt will continue to be a cause of many future arguments! However, I hope that I have given here what I perceive to be the origins of the surname Lauder with a brief resume of some of the earlier ancestors.

References

- ¹ Quoted in *Notes on Historical References to the Scottish Family of Lauder*, edited by James Young, Glasgow, 1884.
- ² *The Lamberton Charter*, and Peter Ellis's *MacBeth* (1980).
- ³ *Holinshed* pp. 277/278.
- ⁴ Young.
- ⁵ Nisbet's *Heraldry* folio, p. 351.
- ⁶ Burke's *Baronage*.
- ⁷ Also Nisbet, p. 443, folio 1722.
- ⁸ Rymer's *Foedera* vol. III, p. 1022.
- ⁹ Robertson's *Index* folio, p. 101.
- ¹⁰ *The Douglas Book* by Sir William Fraser, volume II - *The Douglas Correspondence* p. 587.
- ¹¹ *Boethius* Book XV, chapter 5; also Hailes' *Annals* vol II, p. 168
- ¹² *Foedera* v. IV, p. 677.
- ¹³ *Great Seal 1306-1424*, number 67, p. 32.
- ¹⁴ Burke's *Baronage*.
- ¹⁵ Refer *Great Seal 1306-1424*, p. 48, No. 104.
- ¹⁶ *Great Seal 1306-1424*, pps. 82 and 101, nos. 281 and 29.
- ¹⁷ *Documents Relating to Scotland in the PRO London*, Edited by Joseph Bain, F.S.A. (Scot), Vol. IV 1357-1509 (Edinburgh 1888).
- ¹⁸ Milne's *Vitae Dunkeldensis Ecclesiae Episcoporum*, p. 19.
- ¹⁹ 26th October 1398 - Bain.
- ²⁰ Jamieson's *Illustrations to Slezer's Theatrum Scotiae*, p. 123; Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. I p. 344.
- ²¹ *The North Berwick Story* by Walter M. Ferrier, North Berwick, 1981.
- ²² *Great Seal 1424-1503* number 1276.
- ²³ Chalmers's *Caledonia* vol. II, p. 283; and Rymer's *Foedera Anglica*, volume XIII, p. 41 and Bain, volume IV, p. 1445.
- ²⁴ Bain, number 1346.
- ²⁵ Bain, number 1388; Bain, number 1445.

MAPS, AND PLANS FOR FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

by Margaret Wilkes,

Head of Map Library, National Library of Scotland.

I have looked at the role of maps in tying one's ancestors down to a particular place; a place which can often be identified on a map contemporary with a particular ancestor, allowing us to take part in a time-warp effect, staring at the map as if to turn the clock back to that ancestor's time, and in some measure sharing their milieu. Writers, in books, diaries and newspapers can describe a place, sometimes evocatively, but it is the graphic image, be it the old photograph, the old map, the painting or engraving which lends that third dimension of place, allowing us to envisage something of what the place really looked like.

I have created a twenty-two year old postgraduate history student at Edinburgh University, Iain Kenneth Maxwell McScott, who owes much to my overactive imagination. Iain rents a fictitious flat with several student friends. One evening, when the friends are out, Iain is desperately trying to finish his research into one of the principal figures of the Scottish Enlightenment. Suffering from lack of inspiration, he gazes out of the window and wonders what Edinburgh actually looked like during his chosen period of research. Though he has read widely on Edinburgh in the early 19th century, he has never thought about the then layout of Edinburgh's streets, or the building progress in the New Town itself. Was his present flat in existence then? While Iain is brooding, his father, phones from his home in Auchterarder, and Iain mentions his present preoccupations. They draw the immediate response that one of Iain's paternal ancestors in the late 18th century was a printer and engraver in Edinburgh, and that one of this printer's descendants took his trade to Canada at the end of the last century after working an apprenticeship with an Edinburgh publishing house. The flyleaf of an old Family Bible records details of this, and Ian's father has always meant to look into it further. He eagerly encourages Iain to look into the family history, both as adjunct and antidote to his research.

Iain Kenneth is smitten by the family history bug, visits endless great aunts, uncles and cousins he hadn't known he had, and scribbles down all they can remember about the family and its members. As a history postgraduate student he asks his tutor for help, and is advised to consult the reference librarians in the university library for source books, and also the excellent resources of the public library system, the Scottish Record Office - which has many excellent leaflets and guides on the subject, the Scottish Genealogy Society and, finally, the National Library.

A few month's later, Iain's father's fiftieth birthday is coming up, and Iain Kenneth has no hesitation in deciding on the ideal birthday present. By now he has researched back some three hundred years into his father's father's family and has also looked into his mother's family. The latter were involved in the West Lothian oil shale industry, settling round Broxburn and Bathgate, though a number of relatives emigrated to Canada, New Zealand and the USA in the late 19th century. In contrast, his mother's grandmother was Orcadian, and his mother's mother came from Ross-shire, near Dornie.

Iain locates the site of his present flat on a town plan of Edinburgh surveyed by John Ainslie, published in 1780, which he finds in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland. He learns there are many early maps of what is today central Edinburgh, but that maps of the areas outwith the central core are few and far between before the mid-19th century. Iain is bewitched by these early Edinburgh plans, which open his mind to their value in terms of background to his own research project. But he also realises that he has found the ideal gift for his father's birthday. He draws up his family tree, and adds to it a folder of map photocopies, each map illustrating a particular ancestor's life in some way. Later, he intends digitally to scan his photocopies into the text he creates about his family history. He consults further local maps in the Edinburgh and Scottish Rooms of the Central Library, gets further help from Edinburgh University Library's Map Area, and returns to the vast map resources in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland in Salisbury Place, where he picks up a new leaflet on 'Maps for Local and Family History'.

In order to illustrate what maps and plans are likely to be available for family history research we will look through Iain Kenneth's map folder before he gives it to his father.

His first map photocopy is of Auchterarder in 1866. Iain wants to show his father's family roots in the context of the local Perthshire countryside in the mid-19th century, and discovers that the National Library of Scotland Map Library has complete coverage on a county basis of not only Scotland, but also England, Wales and Ireland as first mapped during the mid 19th century by Britain's official mapping agency, the Ordnance Survey, at the large scale of six inches to one mile. He discovers this is the largest scale for which the whole of the British Isles was mapped during that period, and notes the fine engraving as well as all the detail that he wants: parish boundaries, roads, names of most of the farms and smaller settlements, as well as railway lines, inns, churches and chapels, and the extent of woodland. His grandfather, who still lives in Auchterarder, has told him that one of his ancestors had been involved in the construction of the railway line to Perth, and lived at Dunning, both of which are shown on the map.

Iain asks if there are other maps from the 19th century which might show Auchterarder itself in greater detail. He is introduced to the first edition of the Ordnance Survey's Large Scale plans at twenty-five inches to the mile, produced on a county and parish basis from the mid 19th century for those parts of the country which were populated and settled, but not for mountain and moorland areas where the six inch scale has to suffice. The Ordnance Survey surveyors reached Perthshire in the later 1860's, and Iain is delighted to see that the twenty-five inch scale maps, unlike the six inch maps, are hand-coloured.

He is told that the Ordnance Survey also produced Books of Reference to accompany the first Edition of these twenty-five inch to the mile maps, and that these exist for most counties in Scotland, the exceptions being Fife, Midlothian, East Lothian, Lewis, Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire. On inspecting one of these Books of Reference he finds that the numbers shown on the map within the various enclosures, correspond to entries in the

Books of Reference. From these he can tell what the land use was in the 1860's, and realises that his father's family, though involved in cloth-manufacture themselves - tartan to be exact - were surrounded by large areas of arable land and woodland.

While looking at these Ordnance Survey maps, Ian checks if there is a twenty-five inch map for the part of West Lothian from which his mother, Kirsty Maxwell, came dating from the 1920's. She was born in 1949 in Broxburn, and her father, who was born in 1925, still lives in Broxburn, and often speaks of his own father's arrival in West Lothian in the early 1900's, from the family home in Wigtown. One of a large family, he and several brothers moved to where there was work available in the oil shale industry in West Lothian. Iain finds there are editions of the Ordnance Survey twenty-five inch to the mile map for that area of West Lothian published in both 1916 and 1938. He is told that the number of editions which exist was closely related to the degree of change in the landscape, and if there was little change, there was unlikely to be another edition. He understands there is no guarantee that what may exist in the way of O.S. map editions for the industrial landscape of West Lothian, will be reflected in the more rural areas where landscape change may have been less rapid. He is intrigued to see that West Lothian was called Linlithgowshire on some editions, and that on the 1938 edition of the twenty-five inch to the mile map much detail is shown of the remains of the oil shale workings. But when he looks at the 1916 edition he finds there are large blanks which look strange and do not fit in with the facts from some of the texts he has seen in the local public library. He is told that the 1916 edition was produced during the First World War, and information had been deliberately left out. Iain realises for the first time that maps do not necessarily tell the whole truth, and that what is shown on a map is dependent on a wide variety of factors including the selection process of those compiling it, the space in which to include information, which in turn is partly dependent on the scale of the map.

Iain also looks at the twenty-five inch to one mile first Edition maps for Orkney, because his mother's paternal grandmother came from near Kirkwall, before leaving home for Edinburgh's New Town where she worked as a chambermaid prior to the First World War, then moving with her employers to their country seat near Wigtown, not far from where her future husband was born. Iain ordered a colour photocopy of a small part of the sheet showing Kirkwall, though he was disappointed that O.S. maps do not give information about land or house ownership.

He also asks if there are town plans of Wigtown during the later 19th century, so that he can trace his Maxwell ancestry further, and is delighted to find that as well as the six inch and twenty-five inch surveys, the Ordnance Survey produced a series of very large scale town plans for those towns which had a population of over four thousand by the mid-1840's. This was due to government pressure in the light of public health concerns of the period. The O.S. mapped Wigtown at the large scale of sixty inches to the mile in both the late 1840s and the 1890s, but Iain finds that Auchtermoidie did not have the necessary four thousand population to justify an Ordnance Survey town plan. Iain orders a photocopy of central Wigtown in 1895, and

notes with amusement that not only are all the public houses shown, but also the number of seats in the kirks. Iain also remembers the family tale that one of two of his family, when living in Wigtown were involved in illicit smuggling, notably in the vicinity of Loch Ryan north of Stranraer. He asks if there are any specific sea charts of the Scottish coasts, and is shown a 19th century example of an official British Admiralty Chart of Loch Ryan in 1841, produced by the Hydrographic Office, itself founded in 1795. Although he realises that its function is for the safe navigation of the coastline and seaways, it has a use for the family historian in that some Admiralty Charts precede the mapping of the Ordnance Survey, and the earlier ones may contain considerable topographic information around the coasts.

His final portion of an early twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey map is of Dornie in Ross-shire in the late 1870's, for his mother's mother was a Matheson, and born nearby in 1927. Iain is pleased to find that his chosen extract includes the castle of Eilean Donan, and the then ferry across the neck of Loch Long. This ferry, not replaced by a bridge until 1939, features in his grandmother's diary.

Turning back to his father's side of the family, Iain asks if the National Library Map Library has mapping of overseas locations. He is astonished to find there is extensive coverage of all parts of the world, both early and modern, amounting to some five hundred thousand map sheets, and is told that the foreign map collection policy reflects the movements of Scottish people overseas as emigrants, administrators, soldiers, missionaries and explorers, and that the Library is interested in all maps and atlases with Scottish associations. He also finds that the total map collection numbers over one point five million items. In terms of foreign associations, both his grandfather, born in 1918, and his great-grandfather, born in 1887, were involved in the Second and First World Wars respectively, and Iain is thrilled to locate amongst the collection of Trench Maps relating to northern France and southern Belgium in the First World War, one showing the situation at Neuve Chapelle in 1915. His great-grandfather had been severely wounded there by shrapnel in his right arm, and was one of the lucky few invalided home. His grandfather spent some of the Second World War out East where, after the fall of Singapore and his capture by the Japanese, he was forced to work on the Burma Railway. Again, Iain is delighted to pore over a map printed on silk showing parts of Burma, which had actually been printed out there in the field by an Edinburgh man working with the Survey of India. This Edinburgh man later gifted it to the National Library, which is always pleased to accept gifts of this type.

Iain asks to look at modern maps of Virginia, for some of his great-great grandfather's brothers emigrated there, and he intends making contact with their descendants. He looks for the town of Dumfries, Virginia, on a U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 map - a series which the National Library receives as a deposit via the U.S. Department of State - and learns that U.S. official documents are in the public domain and have no copyright, unlike their UK counterparts, which means they can be photocopied freely.

He also looks at maps of New Zealand, for some of his mother's ancestors emigrated there in the 1860's. He is shown a map specially produced in 1876

for intending emigrants, which includes text inside its borders describing the virtues of New Zealand, not least its climate. Iain is amused to see that the publisher is W. & A. K. Johnston of Edinburgh, for this firm employed both his great-great-great and great-great grandfathers McScott as engravers in the mid and later 19th century. They lived in Sylvan Place, Edinburgh, on the south side of the Meadows, in the 1860's, and Iain is shown a feuing plan of the Grange area in 1864 which includes that portion of Sylvan Place where his family lived. He had never seen one of these, and is intrigued to note that it shows projected roads which were never built, as well as those still in existence today. His great-great-great grandfather was born in 1820, and in looking through a folder of maps and plans of Edinburgh, Iain comes across an extraordinary plan by William Moffat, dated 1837, and dedicated to members of the Highland and Agricultural Society. This plan shows important Edinburgh buildings in terms of their respective heights above sea level. He soon finds the kirk his family attended, and has a large photocopy made of the entire plan for his bedroom wall.

One of his engraver ancestors emigrated to Canada, and on informing one of the Map Library staff of this they bring out a neat hand-drawn map, not of Canada, but of Antarctica drawn at the end of the 19th century by Thomas Grindlay, an apprentice who worked for both John Bartholomew and Co. and W. and A. K. Johnston before emigrating to Canada.

Iain thought he should include a few photocopies relating to his father's mother's family. She was a Barrie, from Dalkeith, and her ancestors were involved in the coal mining industry. He asks if there are early geological maps showing the coal bearing strata in Midlothian, and is delighted to be shown a map of 1857, beautifully hand-coloured, produced by the Geological Survey, but on a topographical base published by the Ordnance Survey. Iain orders a colour photocopy of that part of the map round Dalkeith. His mother's father had had a shop in the main street of Dalkeith, and previous generations of the family lived in the town too. Iain asks if there are town plans of Dalkeith around 1800, and is shown a plan by John Wood, a Yorkshire surveyor, who produced plans of most Scottish towns during the period 1817-1830, with a few later ones in the 1840's for Galloway. Wood's plan of Dalkeith in 1822 proves an exciting find, for it shows the surnames of many of the owners of the properties, and the surname 'Barrie' actually occurs on the town plan several times. Again, Iain takes a photocopy.

Iain's researches show that his father's family had migrated south to Auchterarder after the '45. He asks what maps are available for the 18th century and pores over a superb map of Perthshire by the land surveyor, James Stobie, published in 1783. He is told that many of the old counties of Scotland were mapped at this time at around a scale of one inch to one mile, and that the land-surveying profession emerged after the '45, given impetus by the more settled conditions, the rise of the landed estates, the craze for improvements to existing properties, as well as by the necessity of making some of the highland estates more productive by substituting sheep for people. James Stobie, like other land surveyors, not only produced maps of the counties, but also plans of some of these estates, and was one of a family of surveyors.

Iain was told that a Military Survey of Scotland had been made between 1747 and 1755, and family tradition had it that one of his father's ancestors had been a military draughtsman employed in the Board of Ordnance. This particular McScott was known to have draughted maps of the fortifications round Stirling Castle in the early 1740's and of the country around Braemar in 1748. Iain is shown examples of the exquisite manuscript mapping produced by the Board of Ordnance at that time, but none of the plans he saw had attribution to a McScott. However he ordered colour photocopies of both of them, and then reflected that no folder chosen for his father could be complete without a plan of Culloden where one of his McScott ancestors fought on the Hanoverian side, and where another was known to have fought on the opposing side. He is shown a recent gift to the Library of a previously unrecorded plan of Culloden drawn by a Jacobite officer who inscribed it, in French, with the note that he was present at the battle. Iain is told that after the battle this plan had passed into a Franco-Irish family, possibly the family of the map's creator, and that they had emigrated to the eastern seaboard of the United States in the late 18th century, where the plan remained until 1995 when it was gifted to the National Library by a direct descendant of that Franco-Irish family. He is told that this kind of discovery is not uncommon.

Battle plans seemed an unlikely source for family history, but Iain notices that the Culloden plan includes drawings of houses and names of the Regiments involved, both possibly of use in fleshing out ancestry research. He is told that this is true of other battle plans.

Iain decides to end his folder of map photocopies at Culloden, but wants to find out just for interest if there are earlier maps of Scotland which might be useful for family history research. He learns that maps of Scotland as a separate entity go back some further two hundred years, and is shown the first printed map of Scotland on its own, as opposed to being shown attached to England and Wales, which dates from around 1560 and was printed in Italy.

To act as ornament on the covers of his father's birthday gift, Iain orders a few additional photocopies choosing those which seem to illustrate best the range of pre-1750 maps available. He looks at an early 18th century printed map of Strathearn, Stormont and the Carse of Gowrie, produced by John Adair, one of a range of maps and sea charts which Adair made, and is then shown Adair's original manuscript map of the same area, dating from the 1680's. Iain is warned of the pitfall of accepting, without further research, that the date of publication of a map is also the date of its information content. In the case of the two versions of the Strathearn map, there was a thirty years gap between them in terms of production, yet the information content related in both instances to the 1680s. Iain learned too that many map makers are guilty of plagiarism from both their contemporaries and from earlier maps, and that this plagiarism can introduce error, not least to the place names, by faulty copying from one map maker to another.

He asks if there are maps showing different parts of Scotland earlier in the 17th century, and is shown the first atlas of Scotland, published initially in 1654 as one in a sequence of atlas volumes covering the world, and

published in Amsterdam by the famous publishing house of Blaeu. Iain is aware from his undergraduate studies of the close cultural, educational and trading links between Scotland and the Low Countries during the 17th centuries but had not been aware that this period was also the golden age of Dutch and Flemish map making, when many of the maps and sea charts depicting Scotland were produced by the Dutch.

It is also explained to him that the maps in the first atlas of Scotland owed their source material to the extraordinary map making activity of a young Scot, Timothy Pont, who after graduating from St. Andrews University around 1583, travelled through Scotland mapping it as he went, though his purpose remains uncertain. Pont's only dated surviving manuscript map is of 1596, and his mapping activity appears to have ceased around that time. Iain becomes aware that the maps published by the Blaeu publishing house in 1654, do not actually show information about Scotland necessarily as it was in 1654, but in so far as the maps are based on the manuscript maps of Timothy Pont, much of the information must relate to 50 years earlier. He is shown a photograph of Pont's original manuscript map of Strathearn, and then invited to look at much blown-up images of the map, a result of digitally scanning the surviving Pont manuscripts, in order to make them better known as historical sources, and part of a five year initiative by the National Library to publicise the work of Pont, exactly five hundred years after his only dated map.

Iain Kenneth's final map photocopy, for the back cover of his map folder, is of a rare Italian printed map of the world, published in 1570. He is shown the original in the Map Library, and feels it is a fitting way in which to end his family history, a family, like that of so many other Scots, with members who travelled and settled in other parts of the world.

I end the McScott saga here. By taking a hypothetical case, albeit with snippets of truth culled from my own and from other's family trees, I have tried to illustrate some of the ways in which maps can enliven a family tree, and some of the main categories of maps available.

Editor's note:- This article is based on a lecture given to the Society in October 1997 by the author.

The Domestic Annals of Scotland

9 September 1580

One Arnold Bronkhurst, a Fleming, had found his way into Scotland, as one of a group of adventurers who were disposed to make a new effort for the successful working of the gold-mines of Lanarkshire. The account we have of the party is obscure and traditional. One Nicholas Hilliard, goldsmith in London, and miniature-painter to Queen Elizabeth, is said to have belonged to it, and to have brought Bronkhurst as his servant or assistant. The story is, that, being disappointed of a patent for the mines from the Regent Morton, Bronkhurst was glad at last to remain about the Scottish court as portrait-painter to the King. He received a gift of a hundred merks "as ane gratitude for his repairing to this country".

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS to the SALES LIST

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Angus Mls. Complete set of 4 Volumes.	£42.00	UK £3.65 Air/Surface
Caithness Mls. Complete set of 4 Volumes.	£20.00	900 grams
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Kirkcudbright Mls. Cumulative Index to Volumes 1-7.	£4.00	76 grams

SECTION B

Miscellaneous Publishers

Records of the Militia & Volunteer Forces 1757-1945. Revised and Updated by William Spencer. A5, 85pp.	£7.99	280 grams
Old Edinburgh, A Walk Through History. Maxwell J. Wright. A5, 61pp.	£5.50	125 grams

Microfiche

1851 Census Index for Lanarkshire

Avondale, Dolphinton, Symington & Culter. 2 Fiche.	£3.70	15 grams
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Aberdeen F.H.S.

Grange 1703-1710. Kirk Session Register. A4, 101pp.	£5.10	331 grams
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Deaths Recorded 1855-1870. Vol. 3. A4, 68pp.	£4.50	242 grams
Price Changes to Aberdeen Publications. All Aberdeen Mls now £2.25		
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People of Auchredie (New Deer) 1696 Poll Tax.	£2.25.	
People of Old Machar & Old Town Aberdeen 1696. Vol. 2.	£2.25	
North East Roots, A guide to sources.	£2.25	
The Black Kalender.	£2.25	
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Scottish Goldsmiths 1600-1800. David Dobson, A5, 45pp.	£4.00	87 grams
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Kirkgunzeon	£1.20	36 grams	Kirkcudbright	£1.40	47 grams
Lochrutton	£1.20	36 grams	Kirkmabreck	£1.40	46 grams
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Midlothian F.H.S.

Census records of 1841, Indexed by Surname

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Eccles, Berwickshire Mls. A5, 94pp.	£7.00	156 grams
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**STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY THE GENERAL
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND FROM 1 APRIL 1998**

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1. Issue of an extract of an entry in a statutory or an abbreviated certificate of birth or an extract of an entry in a parochial register	8.00
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b. by post	5.00
c. by electronic mail	7.00
4. Particular search for each period of 5 years or part thereof in the parochial registers where specified entry is traced or not and application is made -	
a. in person	5.00
b. by post	5.00
c. by electronic mail	7.00
5. Internet search - per Internet search session	6.00
6. Inclusive general search in both the parochial registers and in the indexes to the statutory registers -	
a. Payment made not less than 14 days in advance - limited accomodation	
per day or part thereof	13.00
b. in any other case:	
per day or part thereof	17.00
per afternoon or part thereof	10.00
(being any time after 1300 hours)	
per week	65.00
per four weeks	220.00
per quarter	500.00
per year	1,500.00
7. Recording change of name, or change of name or surname, or alternative name	34.00
8. Recording change of name, or change of name or surname or alternative name for second or any subsequent members of the family intimated at the same time	10.00

**STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY THE GENERAL
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND FROM 1 APRIL 1998**

ANNEX II

Type	1998-9 Fee £
1. Issue of an extract of an entry in a statutory or an abbreviated certificate of birth	8.00
2. Special certificates of birth, death or marriage issued under certain enactments eg -	
Savings Bank Act 1887	8.00
Factories Act 1961	8.00
Education (Scotland) Act 1980	8.00
Social Security Administration Act 1992	8.00
3. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry is traced or not -	
- for each period of 5 years or part thereof	5.00
4. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers -	
- for the first hour or part thereof	10.00
- for a second or subsequent hour or part thereof during the same day	
5. Preliminaries to marriage under Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 -	
per person	12.00
6. Solemnisation of civil marriage -	
per couple	40.00

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

compiled by Marjorie Stewart, Hon. Librarian

Historical Sketches of Highland Families and the Highlands	J. MacLean
The Elgin Fencibles, 1794-1802	D. McNaughton
Scottish Goldsmiths, 1600-1800	D. Dobson
The Original Scots Colonists of Early America, Supplement, 1607-1707	D. Dobson
Ships from Scotland to America, 1628-1828	D. Dobson
History of the Scottish Regiments	W. P. Paul
Second Battalion Scots Guards	ed. M. Bence-Trouer
Wills with Sheriff Court of Fife at Cupar, 1824-1892, (Di to Kn)	
The Protocol Book of Sir Ninian Brydin, 1536-1564	ed. T. Maley & W. Elliot
Historic Corstorphine & Roundabout - Index	comp. A. S. Cowper
St. Catherine's in Grange Church, 1866-1966	T. Maxwell
Jaarboek, 1997	
Pettyvaich - History of an old Mortlach Farm	S. Mitchell
Murray Families of Sutherland	C. F. (M). Stokes
Parton, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Kirkgunzeon, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Crossmichael, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Carsphairn, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Tongland, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Lochrutton, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Buittle, Kirkcudbright, Index of Surnames in 1841 Census	
Records of the Militia & Volunteer Forces, 1753-1945	W. Spencer
Grange, 1703-1710, from Kirk Session Records	trans. D. Merson & M. & N. Wallace
Genealogical Research Directory, 1998	
A History of the Clan MacGillivray	R. & G. B. MacGillivray
Who's Who in Scotland, 1998	
Crerar Compendium	ed. D. A. Crerar
Wills with the Sheriff Court of Fife at Cupar, part 3	Knox-Ritchie
History in Birse - Index	comp. E. A. Bailey
History in Birse - No. 3 - Index	comp. E. A. Bailey
Tracing your Scottish Ancestry	K. B. Cory
The Grier & Allied Families - Directory, 1998	W. M. Grier, Jnr.
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary Deaths Recorded, Vol.3, 1855-1870	
1841 Census Index - Borthwick, MLN	MLN F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Carrington, MLN	MLN F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Cockpen, MLN	MLN F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Colinton, MLN	MLN F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Fala/Soutra, MLN	MLN F.H.S.
1841 Census Index -Glencross, MLN	MLN F.H.S.
1841 Census Index -Heriot, MLN	MLN F.H.S.
Inscriptions in Barr Kirkyard & Barr Village	D. Hunter
1841 Census Index - Largs, Ayrshire	comp. H. W. & A. M. Noble

1841 Census Index -Balmaghie, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Creetown, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Dalry, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Girthon, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
1841 Census Index - Minnigaff, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
1841 Census Index -Terregles, Kirkcudbright	D. & G. F.H.S.
Index to Coldingham Mortcloth Records, 1694-1759 comp. V. S. Dunstan	

NEW MICROFICHE in the LIBRARY

The following microfiche have recently been added to the Library collection.
1851 Census Index for the Lanarkshire parishes of Avondale, Dolphinton, Symington and Culter - 2 Fiche.

INTERNET USERS GROUP

Well at long last Register House went on line on the 6th April. It was opened by Scottish Minister Henry McLeish and attended by our Chairman Peter Ruthven-Murray. While I have not yet used it, if anybody has used the service any comments would be appreciated.

Some other sites worth a look are as follows:

<http://www.ellisland.com> - this is a database of immigrants into the USA, however you have to pay by credit card to see the database and to search for your surnames.

<http://www.clan.com>

<http://www.archives.ca/db/cef/index.html> - this is the site for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, it is an index to personnel files held by the National Archives.

Another useful site is:

<http://www.eos.tased.edu.au/pioneers> - this is the site for the Tasmanian Family Link Search.

Any useful sites that you come across, please pass them on to me and I will include them in the next journal.

Good luck with your searching!

Russell Cockburn

Domestic Annals of Scotland

Marriages

15 Oct 1791

John Cragie-Smith, shoemaker in Ely, a widower, eldest son of the late George Smith Weaver in Balchristy in the parish of Newburn, by Mary Dykes his wife was contracted in Order to Marriage with Elizabeth Cragie, third daughter of James Cragie Weaver in the parish of Largo, by Ehiz. Disher his wife. They were proclaimed once on the 16th and twice on the 23rd and married on Friday the 28th by the Rev. Mr. Robert Paterson, Minister of the Relief Congregation in Nether Largo.

N.B. He was once married before but she was not.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

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.
13 August	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
27 August	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
10 September	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 September	Monday - Ordinary meeting <i>Educational Aspects of Family History</i> - Dr. Don Witherington.
24 September	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
26 September	Saturday - Fife Family History Fair, Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy, details below.
15 October	Thursday - Ordinary meeting <i>Taking the Queen's Shilling</i> - <i>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.

Victoria Terrace - Restoration

Work has commenced on the much needed restoration of Victoria Terrace, this will continue until September of this year. Members may find that one or both ends of the Terrace may be temporarily blocked by this work, but the contractors will keep open access from Upper Bow, which leads from Johnston Terrace to midway along the Terrace. This project is spearheaded by the Old Town Renewal Trust as Victoria Street and Terrace are part of a World Heritage Site.

Yorkshire Family History Fair

The third Yorkshire Family History Fair will be held on the 27th 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 Organg 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 27th and 28th June 1998 at the Middlesex County Show, which is held in the showground at Park Road, Uxbridge. Family History Societies from Middlesex and the surrounding area 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 Fair in the Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy on Saturday 26th September 1998. Registration is from 9am to 10am followed by three seminars before lunch and three more in the afternoon, which will appeal to genealogists and historians alike. On Saturday evening there will be a Ceilidh from 7.30pm to 11.00pm. On Sunday there are many other events, including a graveyard walk and visits to libraries and museums in Fife. A weekend ticket costs £12.50, tickets for Saturday are £10.50, which includes coffee on registration and a ticket for the exhibition only is £1.00 For a booking form and further details of the Fair and associated events over the weekend contact *Una White, telephone 01592 412934 or Janet Klak, telephone 01592 412399 or fax 01592 412941.*

LETTER to the HON. SECRETARY

The content of each of the Society's quarterly Journals always makes interesting and excellent reading, those of March 1998 issue certainly not an exception where I am concerned.

When researching the background of my Brackenridge ancestry, I considered Dr. Black's *Surnames of Scotland* from which I listed those of sundry other families of interest to me. My father had been Minister of the United Free Church at Colmonell in Ayrshire during the 1930s and I had always been fascinated by the ancient history of the Old Parish Church, known as Kirk - Colmonella in the 12th and 13th century. The Cell, originally founded by Saint Colmon of Ella around 555 A. D. and reputed to be a nephew of the great Columba of Iona, grew to be a church and a small clachan, the present building has a plaque "Heir is ane hous bult to serve God, 1591". Under MacDowall in Dr. Black's book, I found the following statement "Mactheul witnessed a charter by Uchtredus Filius Fergust of the church of Colmanele in the reign of Malcolm IV, 1156-67", this extract ties up with Dr. McWhannell's article in the latest Journal. For me it made interesting reading as I am familiar with that area from my school days at Dumfries Academy.

I have now compiled a Brackenridge Tree back to the 16th century in the parish of Kirkoswald, where ancient tombstones and names of farms give rise to excitement in the grandsons who continue the traditional forenames of the past five centuries.

With appreciation of the pleasure given by the quarterly Journal and your efforts and those of your colleagues.

Jessie A. Linton (nee Brackenridge), 16 Burges Court, Station Road, Thorpe Bay, Essex SS1 3EP, England.

REVIEWS

Historical and Traditional Sketches of Highland Families and of the Highlands.

John Maclean, 191pp, soft-back. Heritage Books Inc., 1540 E. Pointer Ridge, Suite 300, Bowie, Maryland 20716, USA. £18 plus p & p.

This is a facsimile reprint of the second edition of a book published originally in 1848 in Dingwall. It consists of stories related by John Maclean to his son, Finlay - a compilation of the recollections of John, who lived from 1747 to 1852 in Inverness.

The sketches, writes Finlay, "have no pretension to literary excellence", but "are interesting to Invernessians as pictures of bygone manners and customs". The stories indeed have the merit of not only amusing, but also "contain historical and traditional tales of stirring times and of important personages". They paint a picture of Scotland in the 1600s and 1700s.

This is a book which will give great pleasure in the reading. It contains a number of amusing stories but as the footnotes indicate, reliance should not be placed on them for historical accuracy. In many instances, where records can be checked, it is found that the stories are without substance; they remain, however, good stories and the book can be recommended for relaxed reading, with moving tales of the Mackintoshes, Mackenzies and Forbes.

Ivor Guild

Scotland's Penultimate Duel.

by Joan M. Leggett, vi + 74pp. Paperback, 1998. £8.50 inc. UK post and packing; £9.80 airmail, direct from the authoress, at Crossmount House, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire PH16 5QF, Scotland.

This book containing twenty illustrations, maps and photographs is the result of research by Joan Leggett into her own family history. It tells an intriguing and fascinating story of one of her ancestors who was killed in a duel near North Queensferry in 1824 at the early age of forty one; this tragic event and its aftermath gives us an insight to the lives and times of those involved. This publication will appeal to genealogists and historians alike.

Hon. Editor

The Scots Magazine, March 1763

On Friday, March 18th, about two o'clock in the morning, the postboy riding with the north mail, was attacked, four miles north of Inverkeithing, by a person unknown, who pulled him from his horse, bound him with ropes and carried off both the horse and the mail. The boy having soon after found means to disengage his arms, cut the ropes from his legs and walked to a neighbouring village. The night being very dark, he could discover nothing of the robber but that he was a big stout fellow, with a great coat and a blue bonnet. At daybreak the horse was found but not the mail. The morning of the 19th, the mail was found in the moor of Inverkeithing but emptied of its most valuable contents. A reward of £50 is offered by the Postmaster-general for apprehending the robber.

QUERIES

- 2731 **ROSS/DOUGLAS** Jean Ross (Rose, Roose), b. c. 1590; m. c. 1609 Robert Douglas, b. c. 1584-1588; children christened at High Church, Glasgow: James, William, Robert, James, Elizabeth 1610-16. Was Jean Ross the daughter of William Ross, a burgess of Glasgow, late 1500's? Who were the parents of Robert Douglas? *C. Vance Allyn, 36 Main Street, Farmington, Maine 04938.*
- 2732 **POLESON/POLSON/SCOTT/MUIR/KING/BRUCE/BROWN/DUNCAN** any information on descendants of George Phillips Poleson and Mary Miller Scott m. 1904 Leith, son George Phillips Poleson, lived Tolbooth Wynd in 1935. William Muir born 1827? m. Margaret King, Peebles 1864, lived Riddles Close, Leith, son John King Muir b. 1872 and Jessie Maxwell Muir b. 1862. Robert Bruce m. Helen Brown, Wigtown 1872, lived Brickwork Close, 1891 Leith, son Halbert Bruce m. Jane Duncan 1903, Elizabeth Bruce b. 1872, Robert b. 1876, Helen b. 1880, Edward 1891, all born Leith. *Joan Keddie-Earle, m. s. Polson, 28 James Road, Ferntree Gully, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3156.*
- 2733 **ARCHIBALD/WILSON** Research enquiry regarding: my ancestors Laing Archibald and Eliza Wilson (1814) from Fifeshire, Crail area, m. probably in 1836 in Edinburgh. Anyone researching this family since then or their antecedents can contact *Dr D. R. Laing, Apartado Aereo 25470, Lake Coloradian, South America.*
- 2734 **MANSON/ROBERTSON/GARROT/KENNOWAY** John Manson b.c. 1760- d. aft 1814) of Greyfriar's Parish, Edinburgh, So. Leith m. Margaret Robertson in Edinburgh, 1790. Their children: Adam, Alan, James, Mary, Christian, and John, all b. between 1791-1803. John, Jr., a ship's blockmaker, m. Mary Garrot, 1826 So. Leith. This Manson family apparently lived in South Leith on Sheriff Brae for the better part of 60 years in the 19th century. One of John and Mary Manson's sons, Robert, d. in Sheriff Brae, 1896. We have nothing on Robert's 2nd wife, Catherine Kennoway. Any information as to where the family was originally from, descendants or references *Brian Manson, 4008 125 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6J 2A3, e-mail: mansonb@v-wave.com*
- 2735 **INGLIS** of Cramond, looking for information especially the descendants of Cornelius Inglis d. 1603. His children were James, d. April 1637 m. Barbara Cant; Patrick d. April 1639 m. Helen Blakiston; Walter, John b. April 1596 and d. December 1637 m. Margaret Thomson; Andrew, b. April 1597; Bessie b. May 1598; Thomas b. July 1599; Cornelius b. November 1600; William b. November 1602 and Cornelius of Barnes b. December 1603, m. Janet Kelly April 1630. *William Inglis, Khyber Pass Farm, Takapau, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 2736 **DUTCH/EDIE** My G-Grandparents, John Dutch m. Isabell Edie 15 March 1847. She was from Parish of Leslie, Fife. Not known where he was from. They sailed from Liverpool to America 14 November 1848 and settled in Pittsburgh, PA. Wish to know if there are any

other Dutch or Edie family members that can be located in Scotland. Any help will be appreciated. *Marie Scruggs, PO Box 1211, North Palm Springs, CA 92258-1211, e-mail: Mariescr@aol.com*

- 2737 **HENCHER** Thomas is listed in *Old Scottish Clockmakers* by John Smith and other references as being in Musselburgh in 1776. Can anyone advise me of any evidence to justify this inclusion or of any example of his work. Was he the same Thomas Hencher a soldier, possibly 8th Regt. of Foot, who with Giles Paterson had a dau. Geilles bap. at Dunbar 17 July 1752. later children were Mary bap. 1754 Norfolk and John bap. 1758 Bedford, others not yet traced. What was the connection with Thomas Hencher who m. Mary Charles at Inveresk 1778, their children survived in Musselburgh and Tranent as fleshers and bakers into early 1800s. Another Thomas Hencher/Henshaw m. Mary Higby in Bedford St. Mary in 1778, was he the son of Thomas and Giles? Any information please to *Derek Hencher, 4 Claverhouse Drive, Edinburgh EH16 6BS Scotland.*
- 2738 **NICOL(L) / MORRIS (MORRICE) / MELDRUM / ROLLO / DONALDSON** Thomas Nicol and his wife Elspeth Morris (Morrice), had 3 children all b. Leuchars, Fifeshire: Euphem b. 1682; Jean b. 1684; Andrew b. 1687. Andrew m. Jean Meldrum and had 4 children all Leuchars: Thomas b. 1715; Margaret b. 1716; John b. 1718; Andrew b. 1725. John m. Elizabeth (Elspeth or Isabel) Mitchell (b. 1719) in 1745 at Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Fife. They had 5 children, all b. Ferry-Port-on-Craig: Andrew b. 1746; Thomas b. 1748; Alexander b. 1750; John b. 1753; Jean b. 1757. Alexander Nicol became a weaver and m. Euphan Rollo 1780 at Ferry-Port-on-Craig. They had a son Walter b. 1786 in Ferry-Port-on-Craig. After death of his wife Euphan in 1786, Alexander m. again to Elspeth Duncan in 1788. Walter Nicoll became a church sexton and officer in Mains Parish Church, Dundee, Angus in 1805 at Mains, he m. Jane (Jean) Donaldson b. in 1770/71 at Newtyle, Forfarshire and d. in 1853 in Mains. They had 5 children, all b. in Mains: William Fenton b. 1808; Margaret b. 1810; David b. 1812/13, who became a tailor; Jean b. 1816/17 who became a bleachfield worker and another dau. who m. ? Fury and had 2 children both b. Mains: Jean b. 1840/41 and Catherine b. 1844/45. Any information about the parentage of Elspeth Morris; Jean Meldrum; Euphan Rollo and Jane Donaldson plus any other facts about any of the above person would be most gratefully received. *Mr Alec McGregor, Valhalla, Wardhouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire AB52 6YG Scotland.*
- 2739 **MILNE/DUNCAN** John Henry Milne. During August 1895 was a Corporal, 2nd Battn. Scots Guards, and Musketry Instructor at the Guards Depot, Caterham, Surrey. Served in the South African War as Sergeant-Major, 2nd Battn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, and was awarded the DCM for his actions at Pieter's Hill, Natal, on 27 February 1900. Between 1914 and 1918 he was Lieut.-Col. at the Royal Military Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin. In the Army List of 1920 he is given as Quartermaster and Lieut.-Col., Royal Scots Fusiliers. Between

- 1919 and 1922 he was a Commissioner at Kilmainham Castle, Dublin. m. Margaret Isabella Duncan b. 1867. Children were Duncan John, b. 1895 at Woking, Surrey, Hilda, Vera and Hugh. Any further information on this person and his ancestry would be gratefully received. *Dr William K Steele, 18 Rishon Avenue, Blackburn South, Victoria 3130, Australia, e-mail: research.projects@raou.com.au*
- 2740 **ARMSTRONG/SCOTT** Walter Armstrong m. Janet Scott about 1800 in Roxburghshire. Children: William b. 1802, Wilton, Elizabeth b. about 1805, Robertson or Hawick. Elizabeth m. George McGregor in 1830. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail: lasmith@skylinc.net*
- 2741 **DOUGLAS/HOPE** James Douglas, occupation Brassfounder, m. Margaret Hope in Glasgow 7 February 1847. Two known children: Jane Paterson bpt. 23 January 1848 and John Foulds bpt. 17 May 1857, Glasgow. The 1881 census lists a James Douglas, aged 57, brassfounder, b. Oban, Argyll. Was this Jane's and John's father? Would appreciate any information on birthplaces, ancestors of the above. *Mrs Alice Younger, 16 Hepburn Avenue, Beaumaris, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3193.*
- 2742 **KAY/HOGG/SPRINGALL/WILKIE/HIGGINS** John Kay m. Georgina Hogg 27 August, 1874, Midlothian. Their son Robert was my great grandfather. John was a tailor. In the 1881 Census he was 35 years old and b. in Edinburgh. John's father was Robert Kay, a carriage painter, and his mother was Isabella Jack. They were m. 16 December 1839 in Edinburgh. Georgina Hogg gave her age as 31 on the 1881 Census and was b. in Had, Beattie, Kins. Georgina's parents were Charles Hogg, a coal miner, and Ann (Smith?). They possibly m. 14 May 1841 in Gladmuir, East Lothian, Scotland. Any information to *D. A. Miles, PO Box 335, Modbury North, S. Australia, 5092.*
- 2743 **GRIEVE/WEIR** Descendant of Walter Grieve and Elizabeth Weir m. 2 February 1797 at Inveraray, seeks others with any information prior to the date or any family records - probably Dumfriesshire connections. All expenses reimbursed. *Rex Grieve, 7 Dale Court, Heswall, Wirral, L60 7SH, England. Telephone: 0151 342 4335.*
- 2744 **FIFE/FYFE** Need birth, marriage dates and parents of a James Fife/Fyfe possibly from Govan or Barony, Lanark, Scotland. He was married to Anna Whyteside, b. 25 December 1698 in Glasgow. They had a son James Fife/Fyfe b. 6 June 1731 in Govan. Any information would be appreciated. *Daniel Vincent, 2019 Shadow Cliff, San Antonio, Texas 78232-3124 USA, e-mail: JazzSpurs@aol.com*
- 2745 **THOMSON** David, b. c. 1588, Scotland. Mr David Thomson settled in Piscataqua, New Hampshire, USA in 1623 under a 6,000 acre grant from the Council for New England. He d. c. 1628 on Thomson's Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. At the time of his death, he was acting Over-Governor of the Colonies under the Council. Though David married Amias Cole in Plymouth, England in 1613, his contemporaries called him a Scotsman. He was associated with Sir

- Ferdenando Gorges and Sir William Alexander, Lord Stirling. Please contact e-mail: *gcfraser@tiac.net* or via mail: *Genevieve Cora Fraser, 7 Natty Brook Road, Hubbardston, Massachusetts 01452 USA.*
- 2746 **DUNLOP/GRAY/McFARLAN/McCALLUM** Looking for information on James Dunlop m. Janet Orr at Graigie by Kilmarnock, Ayr 1814; Thomas Lockerby Gray b. Cadder 1818 m. Mary Dunlop b. Brierbush 1821 c. 1850; James McFarlane m. Janet Douglas Crichton at Bothwell 1846; Archibald McCallum b. 1843 m. Jessie McFarlane b. 1848 at Newmains 1866; Andrew Gray b. 1850 m. Margaret Bell b. 1852 at Balmore, Baldernock 1871; James Bell Gray b. Glasgow 1878 m. Elizabeth Taylor McCallum b. Portobello 1879 at Glasgow 1897, all Gray's RSA and their siblings. *John Bevis, 57 Kenton Road, Lindisfarne 7015 Tasmania, Australia.*
- 2747 **BLAIR** Searching for the family of Robert Blair, RAF Pilot, b.c. 1921 Scotland, killed July, 1944, when his Mosquito aircraft crashed in Konda Jungle, India. Also killed in the crash was Harry Tatchell. The plane was on "special assignment" from the 82nd Bomber Squadron, and left from a maintenance unit in Allahabad. Blair and Tatchell buried near village of Kuarpur. The RAF has agreed to exhume the bodies and re-inter with a Christian burial in Delhi, subject to obtaining permission of any Blair relative. If you are related to RAF Pilot Robert Blair, please contact: *Edward P. Blair, 20 W. College Ave., Brownsburg, IN 46112-1253, USA or E-mail: EPBlair@aol.com*
- 2748 **DOUGLAS** Robert Douglas, (my father) born 1901, Winchburgh, Parish of Kirkliston, West Lothian. Last known address, 4 Caledonian Crescent, Edinburgh, at that time employed by the then former Edinburgh and Dumfriesshire Dairy, located at Harrison Road, Edinburgh, 1940s-50s. Would like to know when and where he passed away, and the church yard where he may be interred. Any information would be appreciated to *Norman L. Douglas, 7 Edouard Street, Chateauguay, Quebec, Canada J6J 4H3.*
- 2749 **BRAID/KIDD** seeking information and contact with any relative of George Younger Braid b. 1889, Ladybank, Fife. Wife: Elizabeth Kidd b. 1887, Croft Dyke; Father: Andrew Braid b. 1859, Elie; Mother: Margaret Younger b. 1859, Cults; Children: Jean, Isabel, Margaret, David, George, Agnes, Andrew, John, Peter. *Gordon Braid, 10 Tara Court, Woodvale 6029, West Australia. Tel: 08 93094579, E-mail: coleen@networx.net.au*
- 2750 **McAULAY/THOMSON/SCOTT** James MacAulay in Kilwinning m. Janet Conn c. 1825 and had a son John and daughters Elizabeth and Agnes. Elizabeth had a son, James, in 1846 by John Thomson but nothing more is known of John. James MacAulay Thomson's mother-in-law, Jane Scott, came from a seafaring family in Old Kilpatrick. Her father and brother were both called Gabriel, the father having married Janet Dougal in early 1800's. Any information appreciated. *Miss M. F. Brown, 3 Penda House, Saxon Close, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 6BP.*

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 main 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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