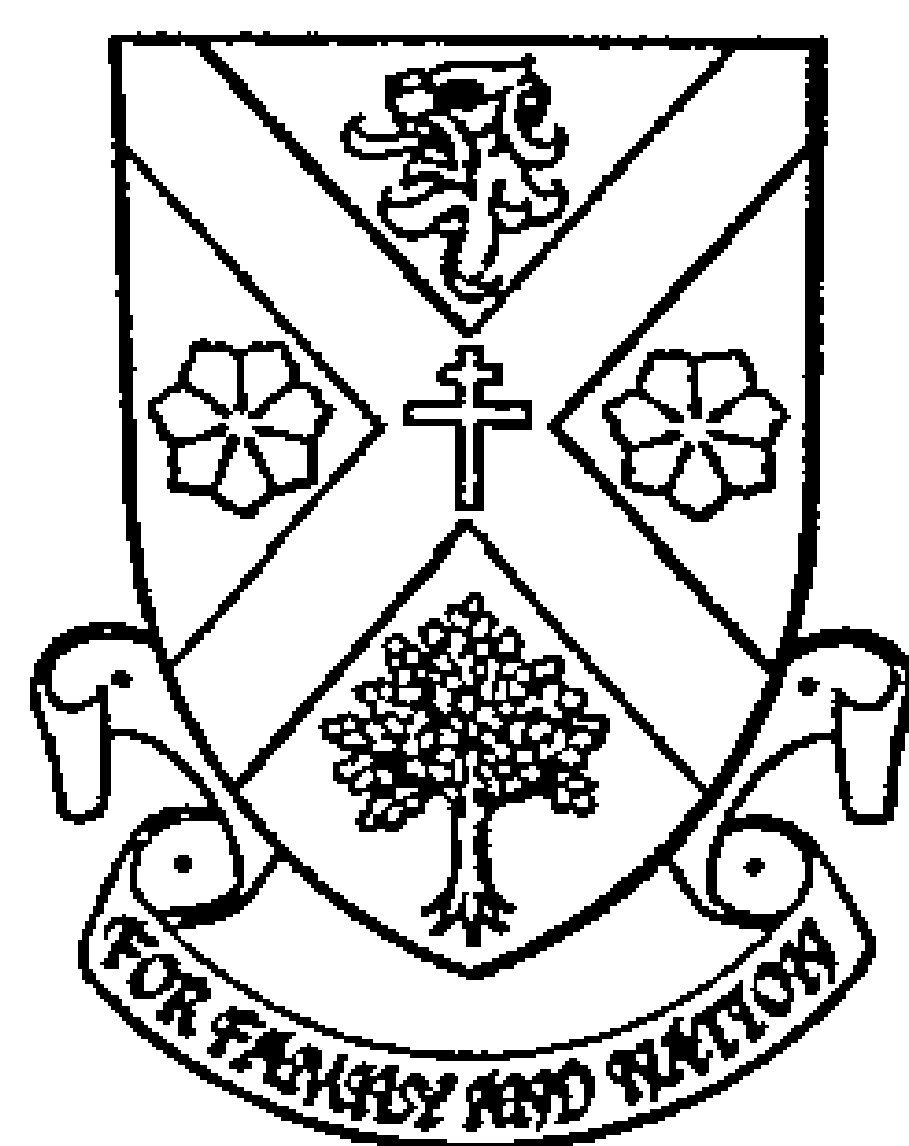


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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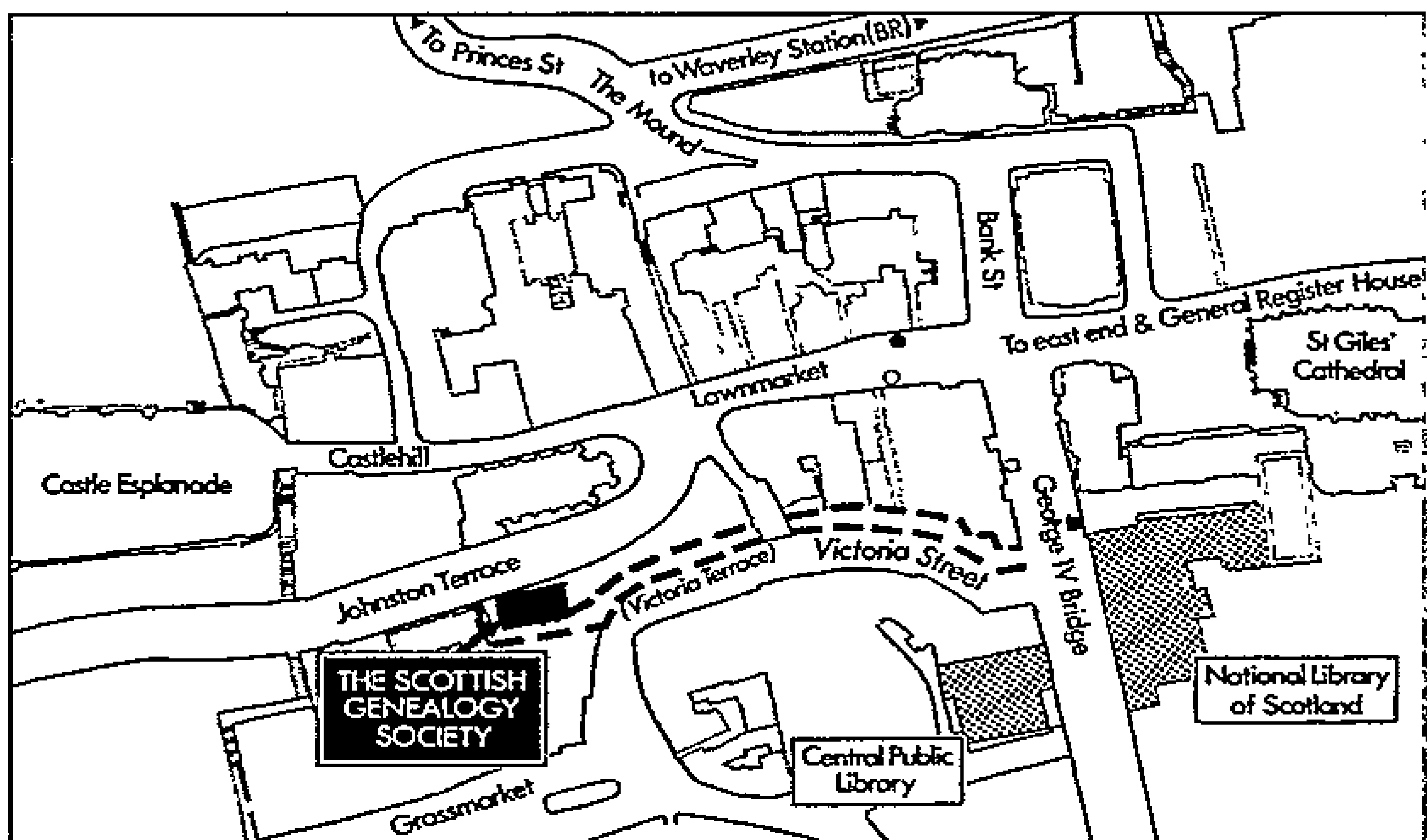
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TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

by D. R. Torrance, F.S.A. Scot.

Many family historians are disappointed when, after locating a parish in which their ancestors lived, try to locate a tombstone and draw a blank. This short article will take a brief look at the cost of dying with particular reference to the parish of Newton, quite a wealthy parish, just to the south of Edinburgh.

The prosperity of Newton parish derived from its good agricultural land, proximity to Edinburgh and Musselburgh, and, increasingly from the eighteenth century, the seams of coal lying just beneath the surface. This prosperity lay very definitely in the hands of a very few land-owning individuals. Next in the pecking order were the tenant farmers, followed by businessmen and tradesmen, farm labourers and lastly coal workers. Of these six categories, the first three were the people most likely to be able to afford to commemorate a relative's death but represented a relatively small percentage of all those living in the parish. A new church had been built in 1742 and the details mentioned below relate to this later kirkyard.

In the early nineteenth century, the heritors of the parish of Newton found it necessary to regulate the use of the burying ground round the kirk, and, in consequence, they appointed a reporter in 1815, who noted that:

".....the place has not been a burying place for more than seventy years owing to the confused manner in which the ground is taken up very indecent and disagreeable quarrels often take place among the present occupiers themselves".

This conjures up quite an interesting picture!

He then goes on to recommend that the kirkyard be divided into one hundred and seventy seven spaces, nine feet square and thirty three spaces round the walls.

"Allowing each of the small spaces to bury two old and two young persons, and the larger to bury an average of three old and six young persons will bury altogether nine hundred and six allowing the ground fit to be opened at the end of fifteen years these spaces would bury sixty persons annually whereas in the year 1814 about thirty five persons were buried".

The surveyor then recommended that the smaller plots should cost 10/6d (52½p) and the larger plots £1.1.0d (£1.05). He further stated that it was customary to donate to the poor, between 5/- (25p) and 20/- (£1) if a headstone was to be erected. Just the cost of a donation to the poor would put a headstone out of the reach of many of the inhabitants of the parish.

In a memorial for John Wauchope dated 1816, it was reluctantly conceded that part of the kirkyard would have to be given over to the burial of, "paupers and others unable to pay". However, the part of the kirkyard appropriated by the colliers was to be regained by the heritors and brought under their strict control. This again would exclude the "lower classes" from receiving a christian burial. As George Montgomery in, *A History of Newton Parish*, points out, in relation to the old Newton kirkyard, "The size of the burial ground is proof that many hundreds of parishioners were not buried there but in unconsecrated ground well clear of the church and possibly in

mass graves". No doubt this practice continued, to some extent, when the new kirkyard was laid out.

The heritors then drew up various standard petitions which had to be submitted to the Kirk Session by anyone wanting to inter a relative or erect a headstone. An appendix set out the list of charges involved, which included certain optional items to deter body snatchers - iron covers.

Table of Fees on Burials in the Kirkyard of Newton

1.	For Petition and Warrant to the sexton to make a grave		£00.01.00
2.	The sexton for making the grave		
	and attending the funeral	largest size	£00.03.00
		second size	£00.02.00
		third size	£00.01.00
	where the iron covers are used one shilling for the largest for second size sixpence for the smallest to be paid additional to the sexton		
4.	For the use of the iron covers when the Party obtaining them furnished the hands for putting on and raising the covers under the direction of the sexton	largest size	£00.02.00
		second size	£00.01.06
		third size	£00.01.00
5.	For the use of the iron cover when the Party obtaining them does not furnish the hands for putting them on and raising them up	largest size	£00.15.00
		second size	£00.10.00
		third size	£00.05.00
3.	For the use of the mortcloths	largest size best	£00.10.06
		second size	£00.04.00
		third size	£00.05.00
		fourth size	£00.02.06
6.	For a grant of the exclusive use of a particular space of ordinary size 8 feet by 9		£01.00.00
	Extra size or next the walls of the Kirk or Kirkyard		£03.00.00
7.	For the rights to put up a headstone in a space next to the Kirkyard wall		£00.05.00
	To inclose in a manner agreed to by the Heritors of Kirk Session and indorsed upon this warrant for Burial or Grant of the space		£02.00.00

Double the fees for the iron plates and the mortcloths to be paid when granted for any person who died out of the parish and likewise one shilling additional to be paid to the bellman.

(N.B. the erratic numbering system appears in more than one document)

If a person was burying a family member for the first time then the minimum cost would be £1.4.6 (£1.22½) excluding the iron covers, the right to erect a headstone and no bell man. To include these latter elements would add at

least another 7/- (35p) making £1.11.6 (£1.57½). In addition there would also be the cost of a shroud or coffin, the cost of the headstone and the expense of a wake. Although these costs appear very small by today's standards, they represented nearly a month's wages for some of the poorer parishioners and were, consequently, totally outwith their budget. It is therefore not surprising that some of the parishioners opted to bury their dead in unmarked graves and in unconsecrated ground. The marking of a person's death was very much the province of the better off.

Even if a family was able to afford a burying plot, this did not always guarantee the perpetual memory of those buried there, for the Kirk Session made provision to repossess burial plots if the relatives of the plot owner moved out of the parish or no burials took place within twenty years of the death of the plot owner. Presumably headstones were moved elsewhere in the kirkyard before a plot was re-let. It may be informative to quote from *The Dalkeith Advertiser*, January 31 1884, as this sheds more light on the loss of tombstones which were not restricted solely to Newton Parish.

"Newton Old Churchyard"

Interest has evidently waned in the older Newton Church and churchyard, serious encroachments were made on the sacred precincts. The smaller gravestone would seem to have been entirely removed and rumour says had it not been for a noble lady of the Buccleuch family, who had heard of the sacrilege, the churchyard would have been before the present totally obliterated. As it is, a few massive gravestones are huddled together round the base of the old church tower. We are reminded, from a visit to Old Newton, of what may have been at Barra, near Haddington. There, however, only three tombstones remain, all traces of the church having been removed and inscriptions on smaller stones may be read in a neighbouring drain where the stones have been utilised to construct a channel to relieve the soil of superfluous water.

It would appear that our successors did not necessarily have the same regard for headstones as we do today. Even as recently as 1967, in the parish of Newton, the burying ground of the ancient parish church of Woolmet was "tidied up" and all evidence of church and headstones were removed.

In the neighbouring parish of Inveresk where the kirkyard is well tended we get a glimpse of the number of headstones which have disappeared with the passage of time. In 1857, James Paterson recorded all two hundred and ten visible inscriptions on the headstones. When Sydney Cramer recorded the kirkyard in the 1960s, fifty four of the headstones were no longer extant, representing a loss of twenty five per cent in one hundred and ten years. Whether this is a typical figure or not would have to be determined by further comparisons.

Bearing in mind the costs of burial, the evident indifference of our forebears, the effects of time and the elements, we should be glad that so many stones have survived and extend our thanks to those who are recording the surviving inscriptions for posterity.

LESMAHAGOW to MORAY and ARGYLL, the 13th CENTURY TRAVELS of COLANO MacGILCUNGILL

by Dr. D. C. McWhanell

Colano MacGilcungill

In two previous articles reference has been made to a Colano Mac Gilcungill who was the final witness to a charter issued by Ferchar Mac an t-Sagairt, Earl of Ross to Walter of Moray in 1230.^{1 & 2}

Hitherto unsuspected inferences may be drawn in relation to Colano when an investigation based on the lives of other witnesses to the charter is carried out.

William, the chancellor of the Bishop of Moray

William, the third witness to the charter, was chancellor until 1240 at which time the Bishop of Moray was ordered to conduct an election to fill the vacant See of Argyll. William was then duly elected Bishop of Argyll but was unfortunately drowned in 1241.³ In the 13th century the cathedral of Argyll was on the island of Lismore.

Andrew, Bishop of Moray, 1223 -1242

Andrew, Bishop of Moray, the first witness to the charter, was Walter of Moray's cousin and probably the son of Hugh of Moray, Lord of Duffus. Andrew was parson of Duffus before being raised to the Bishopric of Moray in 1222 and consecrated Bishop in 1223.⁴

The immediately previous Bishop of Moray had been Brice Douglas.

Brice Douglas, Bishop of Moray, 1203-1222

Brice Douglas was the second son of William of Douglas. William of Douglas was probably the Lord of Douglasdale in Lanarkshire and was the progenitor of the later Earls of Douglas. His brother Brice had entered holy orders and is believed to have been Prior of Lesmahgow before becoming Bishop of Moray.⁵

Gillemor son of Gilleconell and the Priory of Lesmahgow

At the beginning of the 13th century Gillemor son of Gilleconell occupied the land of Fincurrocks lying between the lands of the monks of Lesmahgow and the Clyde.⁶ Around the year 1213 Gillemor made a gift, to be paid annually, of half a merk of silver to the Church of St. Machute such that the monks, "received him into their brotherhood and made him partaker of the benefits of their order".⁷ Later, in 1266, a probable member of the Fincurrocks family was steward of Lesmahgow.⁸ Two questions then arise, was Colano Mac Gilcungill a member of the Fincurrocks family and was he brought to Moray by Brice Douglas?

Brice Douglas is known to have installed his younger brothers in the following posts within the Church in Moray:

- (i) Alexander, Canon of Spynie, Vicar of Elgin and Superior to the Maisondieu of Elgin.
- (ii) Henry, Canon of Spynie and clerk first to his brother Brice and later to Bishop Andrew of Moray until 1239.
- (iii) Hugh, Canon of Spynie and Archdeacon of Moray from 1222 to around 1238.

(iv) Freskin, Parson of Douglas, later Dean of Moray first to his brother Brice and later to Bishop Andrew until 1232.

It is likely that the Fincurrocks family and in particular Gillemor or his father Gilleconell will have been known to Brice Douglas from the time when Brice was Prior of Lesmahgow.

The land of Fincurrocks lies close to the mouth of Douglasdale and it is not inconceivable that Colano moved to Moray as a member of the retinue of the newly elected Bishop of Moray in 1203.

Did Colano move to Lismore in 1240?

The proposition that Colano or one of his descendants moved to Lismore with William the chancellor at the time of his election as Bishop of Argyll in 1240 is not unreasonable.

Should this event have occurred then, it would be possible to suggest that the significant numbers of Mac Gille Chonaills (shipbuilders, millers, servitors) found in later times in Lorn, in the neighbourhood of Lismore and in the heart of the old MacDougall Lordship, were descendants of Colano. This in turn would imply that these Mac Gille Chonaills stemmed from Gilleconell of Fincurrocks.

Were Gilleconell of Fincurrocks to be the same person as Gylconell the son of Edgar the son of Duvenald (the son of Dunegal of Strathnith?) then these Mac Gille Chonaills would be descendants of the Upper Nithsdale Duvenaldi or "MacDonalds" and perhaps also "O'Dunegals".

It is necessary to emphasise that there is speculation interwoven with fact in these suggestions. Further investigation into both the descendants and the ancestors of the Upper Nithsdale Duvenaldi is suggested as a potential area of interest for genealogists working on early sources relating to south west Scotland.

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- ¹ McWhannell, D. C., "Mac Gille Chonaills and the Elusive Conall", *The Scottish Genealogist*, March 1997, Vol. XLIV, No. 1, 25-30.
- ² McWhannell, D. C., "A Charter of Uchtred, Mac Gille Chonaills in the Isle of Man and other Conundrums", *The Scottish Genealogist*, Mar. 1998, Vol. XLV, No. 1, 1-7.
- ³ MacDonald, R. A., "The Kingdom of the Isles", 213.
- ⁴ Bannatyne Club, *Registrum Moraviense*, XIII.
- ⁵ *ibid*, XII-XIII.
- ⁶ Bannatyne Club, *Liber Sancte Marie de Calchou*, No. 108, 79-80.
- ⁷ *ibid*, No. 187, 153-4.
- ⁸ *ibid*, No. 200, 166-7.

MORNINGSIDE CEMETERY, EDINBURGH

by Sheila Durham

The Monumental Inscriptions from the grave stones in Morningside cemetery were recorded by members of the Morningside Association and others in 1980-1981, and have been available in various libraries and New Register House. Recently these records have been revised and Professor Gordon Nicoll has put them on floppy disc, so many more people will now have access to them.

Morningside cemetery was opened in 1878, and is still in use today. It was privately owned and flourished for many years, until the growing fashion for cremation and the consequent decrease in sales of plots for burials, and fees for maintenance, caused the owners to look elsewhere for money. The cemetery changed hands several times, and the last owner started to sell off land for building.

Morningside Association objected to houses being built within feet of graves, and after much argument and newspaper publicity, appealed to the Ombudsman. He gave a verdict of maladministration and injustice, as the intention to build had not been properly advertised, or notified to all lair holders. Subsequently Edinburgh District Council took over the cemetery in 1993. Since then there has been a great improvement in the maintenance; brick paths laid, litter bins provided and dogs banned.

Amongst the many prominent people buried in Morningside cemetery, were twelve Fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, including the Nobel Laureate Sir Edward Appleton, famous for discovering the Appleton Layer in the atmosphere, he also has his own "lair" in the cemetery. There are also three Moderators, two Sheriffs, and one Senator of the College of Justice, a first Principal of Heriot Watt University, authors, poets and artists. David Livingston's daughter is buried beside her eminent husband, Alexander Bruce, and also his grand-daughter with her missionary husband. Probably best known of all the graves is that of "Cummy", Alison Cunningham, nurse of Robert Louis Stevenson, whose stone was erected by Stevenson's widow.

Although the cemetery is comparatively modern, many of the burials were of people born before 1855, and in at least two cases were born in the 18th century, and two "Born again", one in Princes Street in 1868, probably at some revivalist meeting, and the other in 1870. An interesting stone commemorates the death of "Kitchener's Bodyguard", killed in South Africa in 1901. There is a handsome stone erected to the memory of George Lichtenstein who was a Hungarian Patriot. After fighting with Kossuth he fled Hungary and eventually arrived in Edinburgh, where he was a "Beloved Professor of Music for forty years, and an honoured citizen of Edinburgh".

Peter Hume Brown, the Historiographer Royal is buried in Section B, but there is no stone to mark his grave. Gourlay Steell, who succeeded Landseer as Queen Victoria's animal painter in Scotland, is in the upper part of the cemetery. He was a brother of Sir John Steell the sculptor. Amongst the sculptured stones are Celtic crosses, winged souls and portrait busts.

The War Memorial is at the East end, and there are also individual graves cared for by the War Graves Commission. The Common Grave contains the bodies of paupers from the city's Poor Houses, and others who were brought from further afield once the railways started.

Since the Morningside Association recorded the graves in 1980, new graves have been dug, and some stones, which were recorded then, have fallen and have been piled up at the wall. We feel under the new ownership of the District Council, Morningside cemetery will be well looked after in the future.

MURRAY of CULLOW : An OLD ANGUS FAMILY

by Jack Blair.

An old monumental inscription at Rescobie directed my lineage to the family of Scrymgeour of Glasswell. As my research into that family progressed, it was to unfold many associations with the family of Murray of Cullow. Katherine Murray who married Walter Scrymgeour about 1525 brought with her not only a half share of Cullow but a heritage from those who had long held Glasswell and virtually all of the other properties which Walter Scrymgeour came to possess in the Braes of Angus. This is a brief genealogical history of that family who were the forebears of Katherine Murray.

Early Possession of Barony of Clova

Cullow lies at the mouth of Glen Clova in Angus. From early times Cullow was in the barony of Cortachy which sometime was held by the Earl of Caithness and Orkney. In the year 1257, Matilda, a daughter of the Earl named Gilbert, married Malise, a Celtic Earl of Strathearn.¹ Through this marriage, the barony of Cortachy was transferred to Strathearn and later that year, Malise granted the advowson of the church of Cortachy to the Abbot and Convent of Inchaffray. A copy of this early document is shown as Plate 20 in the Scottish History Society's Vol. LVI Charters of Inchaffray Abbey 1190-1609".

The Strathearns came close to losing their lands and title. The son of this marriage, Malise (III), was a supporter of Edward I of England and held Perth against Robert the Bruce. However, his son, also called Malise, remained faithful to the Scottish cause and was present at the relief of Perth on 8 January 1312 when we learn from Barbour's *The Bruce* that: "And Malice of Straithern is gane Till his fadyr, the erle And with strenth tuk him and his, Syne for his sak the noble king Gave him his in gouernyng."

Local legend has it that this Earl Malise IV, resided for part of the year at Tom-a-Chastile and that his daughter Mary while looking out from the castle walls saw a goodly young man fishing in the pools of the River Earn. He became aware of her watching him, and with both it became a case of love at first sight.²

The Murray association in this story starts here, for that man was Sir John Murray of Drumsargard who lived at the time of King Robert the Bruce.

Murrays of Drumsargard : Their interests in Cortachy

The lordship of Bothwell and the barony of Drumsargard in Lanarkshire had come earlier by marriage in the mid-thirteenth century to William Murray, grandson of Friskin de Moravia. The forementioned John was very probably the son of Sir William Murray of Drumsargard who appeared among the barons of Scotland in the Convention of Birgham on 17 March 1290.³

Whatever weight we care to give to the legend of Tom-a-Chastile, it is known that a few years after the Battle of Bannockburn and no later than August 1320, John Murray married Mary of Strathearn, daughter of Malise, seventh Earl of Strathearn.⁴

Between the years 1318 and 1322 they received in a series of gifts from Earl Malise, the lands of Abercairney, Ogilvy, Glenservy and others in

Perthshire. Also mentioned among these are “*terris de Egy et Aglismochen in baronia de Curtaw.*” being the lands of Eggie and Eglismachen in the barony of Cortachy in Angus.⁵

The Murray interests in the parish of Cortachy were thus established about the year 1320.

It seems that Sir John had several sons by more than one marriage. The younger sons, Alexander and Walter, were sons of Mary of Strathearn and more will be given on them later. By an earlier marriage John appears to have had two sons. The name of one is not known but he was killed in fair fight by Godfrey Ross, Sheriff of Ayr and Lanark. Sir John's next son, Maurice, would appear to have been heir to the title of Drumsargard but he slew his brother's killer⁶ during the time of the Parliament of 1335 and for this was declared rebel on 2 December 1336 at Perth when the usurper and puppet king, Edward Balliol, granted Drumsargard to Antony de Lucy. At this time King David II was a minor, and Andrew Murray, Lord Bothwell was his Guardian of the Kingdom. The Murrays were playing the major part in winning back Scotland from the English for the young King David. Maurice was credited for his contribution and thus regained the title of Drumsargard and was awarded many others. In 1339 he was Sheriff of Clydesdale and was present at the siege of Perth.

Maurice Murray married Joanna Menteith of Strathearn that year. The dispensation dated 11 July 1339 shows that Maurice could not be a son of Mary of Strathearn as the impediment was his relationship to Joanna's second husband John Campbell in the third degree. This was Joanna's third marriage and formed an unusual relationship in that by her first marriage which was to Malise Earl of Strathmore she had been step-mother to Maurice's stepmother. Maurice and she had only one daughter, Joanna Murray (see Appendix). In 1344 they became Earl Maurice and Countess Joanna of Strathearn when King David II bestowed on him the earldom on the forfeiture of Earl Malise, brother of Mary of Strathearn, Maurice's stepmother.⁷ Other charters show that Maurice amassed considerable wealth with lands in Lanarkshire, Stirling and the Borders.

Maurice died at the Battle of Neville's Cross on 17 Oct 1346 and was survived by his spouse Joanna Menteith who continued as Countess of Strathearn and their daughter Joanna adopted the title of Drumsargard from her father. Joanna Murray married Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell when she was in her teens but she was to see little of him, more of which later.

In 1349 Alexander Murray was served heir to his father Sir John Murray of Drumsargard and succeeded to the lands of Abercairney⁸ probably as he was a son of Mary of Strathearn who had brought these lands in marriage. Some years later he obtained from Robert lord high Steward of Scotland, then Earl of Strathearn, a confirmation of all the grants made to his father by a charter dated 18 May 1358.⁹ In time Sir Alexander styled himself of Drumsargard although his niece was known contemporaneously as Lady Drumsargard, presumably as a life rentrix.

During the childhood of Joanna Murray, in the same battle where her father fell, Scotland's young King David at the age of twenty two was badly wounded and captured at Neville's Cross near Durham in 1346. He was held

captive then in England for eleven years. Terms for his release were eventually agreed in the Treaty of Berwick in October 1357 and a heavy ransom was set to be paid to the English. As security for the payment eight of the great barons of Scotland were selected of whom three were to place themselves in the hands of the King of England as hostages for the payment of the ransom. Sir Thomas Moray, Lord Bothwell was one of the three to whom the lot fell and thus he had to leave his young wife and make his way to captivity in London. Some two years or more later, Sir Thomas fell ill and on 28 June 1360, King Edward granted safe conduct for Walter de Moray with an attendant to travel through England to visit the hostage. This Walter Murray was the uncle of Joanna Murray, young wife of the captive. Whether Walter arrived in time to bring Thomas news from his wife is not known and sadly the illness must have been serious for Sir Thomas died about this time. The young widow appears to have been grateful for the visit made by Walter Murray for shortly after his return, Joanna Murray, Lady of Drumsargard in her free widowhood granted to her beloved uncle, "Walter de Moravia," her whole lands of Artithol and Cullow ("Ardtouchill and Coulowe") in the barony of Cortachy. Walter's sister-in-law, Joanna Menteith as Countess of Strathearn was lady of the barony of Cortachy, having been granted the "lands of Cartachie"¹⁰ by her first husband about 1325, and thus as feudal superior of the lands she ratified her daughter's gift in a charter written about 1362 with witnesses including Sir Robert Ramsay, Sir William of Inverpeffer, rector of the church of Cortachy, Sir Lambert, rector of the church of Lundie, John of Logie and Walter's son, John.¹¹ The designation "Sir" was given to clerics at this time and does not imply here that they were knights. Thus Walter Murray, youngest son of Sir John Murray of Drumsargard was to gain his first interest in the Sherifffdom of Forfar in 1361-2. There is a charter on the lands of "Gellow" (now called Gella), in the Menteith Charters with the original in the Airlie Muniments,¹² undated but with several of the same witnesses to the 1362 document above mentioned but including Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Forfar which places it after 1364 and more probably after 1366. In this charter Joanna of Menteith, Countess of Strathearn for service and homage grants to John, son of Walter all the lands of Gella in Cortachy to be held by him and his heirs. Gella lies mid-way between Cullow and Eggie but on the opposite or east side of the River South Esk. It does not feature in the later holdings of the Murray of Cullow family and thus it seems that Walter's son, John, did not inherit or combine the holdings in Glen Clova but more of this later.

Soon after her grant of Cullow and Artithol to her uncle, the young widow Joanna Murray married Sir Archibald Douglas. Her spouse laid claim to all the Bothwell lands of which she was liferentrix. Sir Alexander Murray, the older brother of Walter, disputed this, being kinsman of the last Lord Bothwell and next heir-male through Sir Andrew de Moravia who died 1297. The Douglasses were then so powerful that Alexander could find no lawyer to plead his cause. In the archives of Abercairney is an indenture executed at Perth on 24 November 1375 between Queen Euphemia and her son Earl David on the one part and Sir Alexander Murray of Drumsargard on the other agreeing that Alexander should marry Lady Janet de Monymusk,

sister to the Queen who with her son promised to assist Alexander in recovering his inheritance and further that Walter Murray, brother to Alexander, should if he please marry the eldest daughter of Lady Janet.¹³ Whether Walter pleased to marry the elder daughter of Monymusk and Lady Janet Ross is not known, but seems very likely given the property acquisitions he was soon to make and the inheritance line of these. On the other hand, Sir Alexander's marriage to Lady Janet did not last long for by 20 April 1378, arrangements were being made at Perth parish church for their divorce.¹⁴

It was probably in recognition of his brother's support at this difficult time of dispute with Sir Archibald Douglas that Sir Alexander Murray granted Walter the lands and barony of Drumsargard by a charter under the Great Seal dated 13 Nov 1375.¹⁵ Quoting Douglas from his "Baronage of Scotland", "it was never in Sir Alexander's power to recover his just right to the lordship of Bothwell; and being determined to live no longer in that part of the country, where he thought he had been ill used, he gave the lands and barony of Drumsargard to his brother Walter, as before observed, and retired to Perthshire, where he had an opulent fortune and where he and his posterity have resided ever since." Sir Alexander thereafter was designed by the titles of Ogilvy and Abercairny. He died at an advanced age about the year 1406.

Perhaps Walter Murray had no desire to live in the shadow of Bothwell either, for at this very time he appears to have used his new found wealth to extend his interests near the Braes of Angus with the purchase of Ardormie in the barony of Bamff, Alyth. This is recorded in a charter of 8 November 1375 at Perth when he is styled Walter Murray of Drumsargard on purchasing the lands from Robert Hall of Ardormie.¹⁶

On 12 January 1382/3, King Robert II granted the annual rent of forty shillings on the messuage of Ardormie to his son Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife.¹⁷

Notwithstanding his Lanarkshire title, Walter appears to have made his base in the north and played his part as an Angus laird. He was a member of an assize held before Sir Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus to settle a boundary dispute between Gilbert Ramsay of Bamff and Alexander of Wolhame about the marches of Woodwrae, Aberlemno on 10 August 1388. The Decreet Arbitral charter which records this is written on parchment in the vernacular.¹⁸ The assize was "of the best and the worthyast of the cuntre" and comprised seventeen Angus lairds. They selected four men, two of them local lairds in Aberlemno who surveyed and divided the land and then the partition was witnessed and approved by the assize and recorded.

Letters dated 30 March 1389 at Tantallon by Margaret Stewart, Countess of Marr and Angus confirmed a wadset made by William Hay of Lochorwort to Walter Murray of Drumsargard of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns ("Glaskule and Turbryne").¹⁹ Clearly Walter had prospered sufficiently to make a loan to William Hay and thus increase his interests in the Cortachy/Kirriemuir area. At Dundee on the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, [29 Aug] 1392, his kinsman Sir Thomas Hay of Lochorwort granted to Walter Murray of Drumsargard, for his homage and service, the lands of

Glasswell and Torbirns.²⁰ These were to be held by Walter and his heirs, in fee and heritage, for one plea to be rendered in the baron court of Kirriemuir. The charter was witnessed by three Lindsay knights, two Erskine knights, William Ochterlony, William Fenton and Patrick Blair. The Lindsays were the major proprietors of the lands to the east of Cortachy while William Fenton's interests were around Baikie and Cardean in Airhie and Patrick Blair held lands around Coupar Angus and Perthshire. The Abbey of Arbroath owned much of the lands in the Braes of Angus but, as explained earlier, the Douglasses by then were entrenched as feudal superiors of Cortachy and thus George Douglas Earl of Angus confirmed this with a charter about 1393 or soon after. In this case George Douglas in default of his own seal attached the seal of his mother, Margaret, Countess of Mar and Angus.

These transactions illustrate the important ceremonies which ensured the proper witnessing of land transfers. The loan which Walter Murray had made in the first instance to William Hay may well have been £248.6s.8d, for that was the sum said to be paid by Walter to Sir Thomas Hay who in turn bound himself to return that sum to Walter Murray in the church of Kirriemuir in the event of Walter or his heirs being disturbed by the superior in their possession of the lands. This obligation was added by a charter signed at Dundee on 2 September 1392.²¹

A very interesting item of genealogy and of ancient law dates from the previous year. On 7 December 1391, Sir Alexander Murray of Abercairney appeared in the court of the High Justiciar held by his deputies at Foulis where Sir Alexander was accused of the murder of William Spaldyne. Alexander pleaded that at a previous trial for this he had claimed the privilege of Clan Macduff and thus was under the jurisdiction of Robert Earl of Fife. The judges did not discharge him but referred the case to Lord Brechin, the principal justiciar. The privilege of Clan Macduff according to Skene was that any man-slayer being within the ninth degree of blood relationship to Macduff, sometime Earl of Fife, could gain liberty if he came to the sanctuary cross above Newburgh beside Lindores and paid nine cattle and one clopindach (a young cow not calved). Among the forespeakers for Sir Alexander at the trial at Foulis were Sir David Cunningham, Maurice Drummond and Walter Murray, both scutifers. Although no designation is given, the rank suggests that the latter was Alexander's brother again offering his support. Be that as it may, this amazing case of law of girth or sanctuary shows that Alexander and thus Walter were related to the famous Macduff. The sanctuary stone is now known as Macduff's Cross²² and besides Skene, it was visited by DeFoe and Sir Walter Scott in their times. Skene's account may be part legendary, as he was not able to decipher the inscription.

A Latin text handed down implies that sanctuary for murder was available only to those born of Macduff's grandson on payment of a fine of one thousand drachms from their lands. This kinship of the Murray brothers was presumably through their gt-gt grandmother, a daughter of Malcolm, Earl of Fife. She married Sir Walter de Moravia, first Lord Bothwell.²³

It is of interest that the earliest and the latest records of Walter are recorded in the Red Book of Menteith. The first of these is a very long charter

dated 17 May 1360 wherein John Drummond, Maurice his brother and Walter Murray made an agreement with John and Alexander Menteith to pay compensation for the slaughter of Walter, Malcolm and William Menteith and for the injuries done by Drummond and his men and adherents.²⁴ Walter and the Drummonds gave their oaths by touching the Gospels. They also appended their seals and thus it may be possible to trace the arms of Walter Murray. The latest record of Walter is when he appeared as the principal witness to a confirmation of a charter by David Stewart, Earl Palatine of Strathearn to Maurice Drummond of the office of Steward of Strathearn dated 14 February 1408. This shows that he had maintained a lifelong association with the Drummonds and that he remained fit enough to travel around Angus and Perthshire in his old age.

Walter had been fairly advanced in years when he acquired Glasswell yet he survived for many more years, dying about 1410 possibly over eighty years of age. It is not known whether he added yet other properties in the Braes of Angus. Although wanting proof, probably by this time he had acquired Eggie and Eglismachen in Glen Clova from his brother. These two properties in the barony of Cortachy were the only lands in Angus among many lands in Perthshire mentioned in the several charters recording his grandfather's Strathearn gift to his parents²⁵ around 1320 and were owned long after by Walter's descendants.

To be continued in December Journal

References

- ¹ Malise II born c.1220 d.1271 see *Charters of Inchaffray Abbey*, Scottish History Society 1908.
- ² Porteous, Alex; *The History of Crieff; Oliphant, Anderson etc.* Edin. 1912.
- ³ Act.Par.Scot. i. 441.
- ⁴ SRO GD 24/5/1/7 Prior to marriage John grants Maria his lands of Balnacrieff.
- ⁵ Charter 25 in Appendix, *Liber Insule Missarum :-Registrum de Inchaffery* Edin. 1847. Original SRO GD 24/5.1.6.
- ⁶ *English Historical Review*, Jan 1909, p128.
- ⁷ *Robertson's Index of Charters* 56, Nos. 1, 11; RGS.1.572.
- ⁸ *Exchequer Roll* Vol. II see notes on page ci.
- ⁹ *Douglas Baronage of Scotland* in Abercairny Muniments.
- ¹⁰ *Robertson's Index*.
- ¹¹ *The Laing Charters* 379.
- ¹² GD16/13.1.
- ¹³ Anderson's Dip.Scot.p.lix; Earldom of Strathearn, Nicolas.
- ¹⁴ Charter 31 in Appendix, *Liber Insule Missarum* Edin. 1847.
- ¹⁵ *Douglas Baronage of Scotland* not found in RGS.
- ¹⁶ RGS Vol.i.501.
- ¹⁷ *Bamff Charters* No.7.
- ¹⁸ *Bamff Charters* No.8.
- ¹⁹ *The Laing Charters* 379.
- ²⁰ RGS Vol.ii.1729 registered in 1488.
- ²¹ *The Laing Charters* No.379.
- ²² Taylor, Rev J. W.; *Historical Antiquities of Fife* ; Cupar 1848. Taylor quotes a 17th century Essayist for the inscription on this stone as follows:

*"Ara, urget lex quos, lare egentes, atria, lisquos
Hos qui laboras, haec fit tibi pactio portus*

*Mille reum drachmas mulctam de largior agris
Spes tantum pacis, cux nex fit a nepote natis
Propter Macgidrum et hoc oblatum accipe semel
Haeredum super lymphato lapide labem."*

²³ Douglas, *Baronage of Scotland*.

²⁴ *The Red Book of Menteith* Vol. ii p.239.

²⁵ *Liber Insule Missarum: Registrum de Inchaffery*. Edin. 1847. Originals: SRO, GD 24/5/1.

HOW I USED THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT PAPERS TO RECONSTRUCT MY SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY

by Judith Eccles Wight, Utah, USA

William Butler Yeats proclaimed that "the history of a nation is not in parliaments and battlefields, but in what the people say to each other on fair days and high days and in how they farm and quarrel and go on pilgrimage." The same is true of family history.

If a family does not have personal journals or verbal traditions and stories on which to draw, the family historian often has little material to use in reconstructing the life events of an ancestor or his family. With a little creativity, that void can be filled by other sources. For example, published local histories, newspapers, and records of various entities such as government, school, church and business contain information about happenings in a community. Events covered in these sources impacted the lives of the people of that community. Using this information, it is possible to reconstruct events that also impacted your family and incorporate the information in writing a family history.

For me, the British Parliamentary Papers have become an invaluable source in understanding, reconstructing and writing the history of my British Isles ancestors, for they "eavesdrop" on many of the historical events in which ordinary people were involved. Records of Parliament have been kept for centuries. Of particular value to the family historian and genealogist are those from the seventeenth century on. The published reports fall into three categories. (1) Sessional papers are the working papers of Parliament and include bills; House of Commons papers detailing deliberations, reports of committees, and accounts of official bodies established by the Parliament; Command Papers; and House of Lords papers and bills. (2) Parliamentary Debates (Hansard) report on what was said in the Parliamentary sessions. (3) Legislation are the rules and regulations passed by Parliament. Information found in these records include the emigration experience, what life was like in the workhouse, the educational offerings in rural society, the employment experience of children who worked in mines or mills, laws governing Sunday observance, and many other facets of life in the British Isles or its colonies (New Zealand, Australia, East and West Indies, Africa and Canada).

The original Parliamentary Papers are located in England. Fortunately, copies of the Parliamentary Papers are also available in other countries

through published reports in book form or in microform. Between 1968 and 1970 The Irish University Press published 1,000 volumes of extracted information from the nineteenth century Parliamentary Papers. This massive reference is a careful selection of information from over 5,000 volumes of Parliamentary investigations, not debates.

To show how information might be used to reconstruct a family history, I will first give a sketchy background of the emigrant generation of my Eccles family followed by items found in the Parliamentary Papers that can be added to my family's story. The background information came from biographical sketches of two of the children and a nephew of my third great grandparents.

William Eccles was born in 1825 in Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. His parents were born in England and were members of the Church of England. Sarah Hutchinson was born in 1820 in Leck parish, Co. Donegal. It is believed that her family attended the Church of Ireland. Since the Leck parish registers were destroyed in 1922, there is no way to prove it although an older brother, his family and other relatives who remained in Co. Donegal belonged to the Church of Ireland. After her parents died, Sarah and several of the younger children in the family went to Paisley, Scotland to live with an older married sister.

It was in Paisley that Sarah met and married William Eccles. The marriage took place in 1843 in the Presbyterian church, the state church of Scotland. None of their children appear in the Presbyterian baptism records.

According to family history, William Eccles joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints (Mormons) in 1842 at the age of seventeen. No early branch or conference records exist that verify this date. Sarah, according to family information, joined the church in 1853. The earliest record of membership found for this couple is in the Calton branch near Glasgow. William's baptism date is listed as 3 September 1860 and Sarah's as 5 March 1861. Both are probably rebaptism dates.

The Eccles family lived in Paisley possibly until 1852 or 1857. William had his own lathe and worked as a wood turner making spools for the weavers in Paisley. Because of the depressed condition of the textile industry there, the family moved to Glasgow. Although William, at some point, went blind, he was listed as such in the 1861 census, he still was able to work as a wood turner as evidenced by the census return.

The children had to help earn money to keep the family solvent. John Hutchinson Eccles, the oldest son and my great grandfather, worked in a coal mine at the age of nine, in a silk factory at the age of ten, and in a brewery by the time he was twelve. He was still listed as a brewer in the 1861 census. William, about 1862, started a business of selling kindling wood. John travelled to Greenock to buy loads of boxes and barrows that were used to ship sugar from the East Indies. William used them to make kindling wood. David Hutchinson Eccles, the second child, had a burro and went all over Glasgow to gather other wood to sell. The younger children helped peddle the wood.

John received a limited education. While working in the brewery, he went to night school. The other children probably attended day school. His

younger siblings, David, Stewart, Sarah, and Margaret, who was only four, had “school” listed in the occupation column of the 1861 census.

In 1863, the family emigrated to America to join other members of the faith of Utah territory. Because there was not enough money to get the whole family there, John left them in Nebraska. He eventually made his way back to Scotland where he worked for a shipping company. It wasn’t until 1870 that John, his wife Mary, and their two young children joined the rest of his family in Utah territory.

Additional information from the Parliamentary Papers.

The following information came, primarily from the 1,000 volume IUP series of extracted records from the British Parliamentary Papers and from the microfiche set of British Parliamentary Papers deposited at the Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. The bibliographic citation used for each numbered section is included at the end of that section. Texts in brackets did not come from the Parliamentary Papers.

1. [Nineteenth-century Scotland was rich in religious non-conformity]. According to the 1851 religious census of Renfrewshire [specific information was not recorded for Paisley], there were 87 Presbyterian and off-shoot Presbyterian congregations. Non-conformist churches in the county included Episcopal (2), Independent or Congregationalist (7), Baptist (7), Unitarian (1), Methodist (6), New Church or Swedenborgian (1), Evangelical Union (3), and isolated congregations (3). Other “Christian churches” in the county included Catholic (7) and Latter-day Saints or Mormon (4). The number of people who attended service at the morning, afternoon and evening services and the number of actual sittings (seats) is recorded for each denomination. The census was taken on March 30, 1851. The Mormon churches in Renfrewshire had a total of 470 sittings with 296 people actually attending service. *Irish University Press Series of British Parliamentary Papers* (hereafter referred to as *IUP Series*). Shannon, Ireland: Irish University Press. 1851 Census Great Britain: Reports and Tables on Education England and Wales and on Religious Worship and Education Scotland. Population, vol. 11.

2. Strict laws governing Sunday observance were in effect in Scotland. Most of the laws passed in the 1500s and 1600s were still observed in the nineteenth-century. Such laws prohibited markets or fairs on holy days or in kirks or kirk yards; the use of handy labour or work; participation in gaming and playing; attending taverns and alehouses; staying away from church attendance; selling meat, drink, goods, gear or merchandize; using any sort of merchandize; fishing; going to salt pans, mills or kilns; hiring shearers; carrying loads; and profaning. Penalties for breaking the laws included being deprived of goods, fines, being put in stocks, and corporal punishment. *IUP Series*. Select Committee Reports and Other Papers on Sunday Trading With Proceedings, Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and indices 1837-71. Social Problems: Sunday Observance, vol. 2.

3. Wood turners, in 1838, made an average of twenty three pence six shillings a week. [It is likely that William earned significantly less as a blind turner. His product was limited to spools for weavers. Since the weaving trade was in a depressed state, he probably was not able to sell as much as

he could produce]. In 1851 there were one hundred and sixty three turners in Renfrewshire. Of that number, twenty two [including William] were between the ages of twenty five and thirty five. *IUP Series. Industrial Revolution. Textiles*, vol. 9.

4. Paisley handloom weavers, in 1838, made eight-twenty shillings a week depending on the type of work they did and the economic situation. Most weavers had their own looms. Those that rented looms paid two-three shillings a week. Children in Paisley were often employed in thread factories and earned an average of four shillings a week. There were many Irish employed as weavers in Paisley [including the Hutchinsons] by 1838. [Sarah Hutchinson and several of her siblings worked as handloom weavers in Paisley. Both her sister and brother-in-law, with whom she lived, were handloom weavers in 1841]. See the previous reference citation. This volume also gives minute detail about the weaving process of various kinds of shawls, wages paid over a period of twenty years and other information pertaining to everyday life in Paisley. Similar information is recorded for other cities and areas in Scotland.

5. Irish weavers were usually worse off than the Scots. They were more content under privation [possibly this assumption was made because of Ireland's overall depressed state]. They also banded together. Two or three families often lived together to save money. When a manufacturer desired to lower wages, the Irish were usually the first to accept his terms. See the reference citation for number 3.

6. The home of the average weaver in Paisley was usually in a depressed condition. Furniture was scatty and miserable. Beds were of straw, and there was typically only one set of bedding. Rent was usually collected once a fortnight. This protected the landlords from unemployed or underpaid renters who would skip out without paying. Renters were also charged for water rent, road money and other assessments by landlords. *IUP Series. Industrial Revolution. Textiles*, vols. 6 & 9.

7. Taxes were also charged on items that a family may have used. An excise tax was charged on tea, soap, paper, starch, sweets, vinegar and other items. A customs tax was charged on sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa, corn, grain, butter, cheese, bacon, ham and beef, currants, raisins, other fruits, nuts, eggs, oil and tallow, pepper and other spices and a number of other things. Because of these taxes, most families could not afford such luxuries. See the previous reference citation (vol. 6 only).

8. The diet of a weaver family, and likely that of the Eccles, was poor due to a lack of finances. A typical breakfast consisted of porridge and buttermilk. Dinner was usually potatoes and possibly herring or any other cheap item of food. Oaten bread, another inexpensive food source, was also included in their diet. Occasionally broth or flesh meat may have been eaten. Most families could not afford to have a third meal (supper) each day. See the reference citation for number 6.

9. [It is not known if my Eccles family or any of the Hutchinson families had to accept poor relief. Given conditions in Paisley and their occupations, it is a possibility]. Distress in Paisley was rampant by 1843. A system of poor relief was developed similar to that of England. Relief was administered by

a Board of Guardians. For sporadic time periods in 1841 and 1842, numbers of people who were on the Relief Lists were reported. The number varied from a low of 2,180 to a high of 14,791. Weavers were more distressed than any other group of people. Their distress also impacted people employed in other occupations, such as William Eccles' wood turning business of making spools for weavers. Relief was issued one of two ways. Tickets were first issued which were traded in for food. The system was abused when tickets were used for alcohol instead. A store committee was next formed. The committee obtained the "necessaries of life" wholesale and distributed them to the destitute. To avoid fraud, ministers had to issue certificates, statements certifying that the claimants were indeed poverty stricken. At one time a motion was passed to strike off the Irishmen who had not lived in Paisley for a specific length of time in order to reduce the number of people on the Relief List. British Sessional Papers of 2 February-24 August 1843 (not part of the *IUP Series*). Reports from Committees: Seven Volumes. -(3). - Distress (Paisley); Labouring Poor (Allotments of Land); Smoke Prevention. Vol. VII. 10. The 1851 census report contains a breakdown of number of people, males and females reported separately, by age groups employed in certain occupations for each county in Scotland. In Renfrewshire, there were four male children under the age of ten employed as coal miners, thirty male children ten and younger employed in the silk manufacturing business, and four male children under the age of fifteen who worked as brewers. *IUP Series*. 1851 Census Great Britain. Ages, Civil Condition, Occupations and Birthplaces (vol. II). Population, vol. 9.

11. By 1851, there were 531 public day schools in Lanarkshire with an enrollment of 53,268 pupils. In Renfrewshire there were 208 day schools with a total attendance of 16,303. Apparently statistics were only kept by counties, not cities. Scotland also had private day, religious, run by various churches, and endowed schools and schools run by various groups such as collieries, orphanages and factories. Given the poverty of the Eccles family, the children likely attended public school. Sabbath Schools were also held by various churches. The Mormons did not offer a Sunday school system of education. In addition to day schools, Lanarkshire had 172 evening schools with a total attendance of 6,811 students of which 4,217 were male. Renfrewshire had 27 evening schools. 1,330 students attended including 775 males. It is not known if John Hutchinson Eccles attended day school. The evening school he attended was probably in Glasgow. Subjects taught in schools in Lanarkshire in 1851 included reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, mathematics, geometry, modern and ancient languages, history, music, composition, bookkeeping, physical science, phonography, sewing and knitting, and religious instruction. Public schools did not offer the full range of subjects. See reference citation for number 1. 12. By 1861 there were 32,547 scholars in Lanarkshire. The ratio of students in that county was 1 out of every 8.9 with a population of 229,638. Statistics were not kept for Glasgow. It was not the custom in Scotland to send children younger than five or six to school. Few remained in school beyond the age of thirteen or fourteen. *IUP Series*. Second Report of the Commissioners on Schools in Scotland with an Appendix and Reports from Assistant

Commissioners, 1867. Education General, vol. 14.

To round out a history of my Eccles family, it may be possible to partially reconstruct their emigration experience. The ones I am familiar with from the *IUP Series* are for emigrants who came during the Irish potato famine and earlier. By the time my Eccles family came in 1863, shipping conditions had vastly improved.

MRS. KOVICH is an ENDLING

by Robert M. Webster, M. D., Georgia, USA

"Mrs. Kovich, you are an endling!"

"I'm a what?!"

"You, Mrs. Kovich, are an endling".

"Endling? I've never heard of an endling. What's that?"

"Well, Mrs. Kovich, you are at the end of your line, the sole survivor.

You are an endling!"

So the conversation went between Mrs. Kovich and Dr. Smith, her physician.

"You see, Mrs. Kovich, you are a sole survivor! That's good! But that makes you an endling, too. "Endling" is the only single word in the English language to describe in one word the last of a line or a sole survivor in a family or a species.

"Yes, Mrs. Kovich. Your husband is dead, rest his soul. You have survived your parents and your brothers and sisters. Your two children have passed on and so have their children. In your family you are the sole survivor and since there is no one left but you, that makes you an endling, the last of your line".

"You know, Dr. Smith, one of my friends, when I asked him about his family, laughed and said, "I am the only one left. I am Omega. I am the end!" Is "endling" any different?"

"Mrs. Kovich, I know people named Omega and there is Alpha and Omega - the beginning and the end. However, "endling" implies a lineage, a family relationship not expressed in ender, omega or the end. Endling is like duckling or gosling; there is a family line expressed in "-ling", so endling distinctly means "the last of a family line". Ender can be anything at an end, it is not specific.

Mrs. Kovich, the word "endling" also applies to the last survivor of a species of animal or plant as when we talk of the extinction of a species. The last Dodo bird or Dinosaur was an endling though we do not know exactly where or when the endling existed. When the last hippopotamus exists and dies, it will be an endling, for example".

"Well, Dr. Smith, you've certainly explained "endling" well and why I am an endling. I'll be using that word proudly when people talk to me about my heritage. That word will be a conversation piece. I'll confound them with it! I will insist that "endling" is put after my name when genealogists get interested in "Who and what was Mrs. Kovich?" And I'll tell the Sierra Club to be sure to call those last of a species they are concerned about, "Endlings!"

"And, Dr. Smith, "Endling" sounds so much nicer to me than "The End!"

MEMBERS COMPUTER

by Karl Ransome, Computer Manager.

We have made available a computer in the Library for the use of members. Please ask at the desk to book a session, (of thirty minutes duration), for instructions and the keyboard to be unlocked.

We are regularly adding files of census indexes, hearth taxes, one name studies, family histories, poll taxes etc., many as yet unpublished.

The files are read-only and members are not allowed to copy to floppies (there is a disk lock in place). If members have data or family histories on disk that they wish us to have, please request that your disk be placed in my in-tray, so that I can virus check them and incorporate the information into our databases.

Many of the files are in Word format, so a simple search will indicate whether your name exists or not in a file. Family trees are being added regularly. We also have some popular programs for demonstration purposes such as Family Tree Maker and Brother's Keeper. We are adding some CDs to the collection which need to be signed for at the desk, such as a Biography Database. We also hope to have the new edition of the Latter Day Saints CDs when they become available.

INTERNET USERS GROUP

by Russell Cockburn

For the first time I tried Origins, the site for New Register House, I was pleasantly surprised as to how good it was, despite certain reports condemning it. It is a great advantage to those overseas and anybody who is out of reach of Edinburgh.

I also found it an advantage for those of us who can go into Register House on a regular basis. I did some of my ground work before my visit and saved some time while I was there.

If you are searching for a birth you enter a year and five years either side and you get a ten year search for that one name. Also in most cases you get the parents names as well. Which the computer index does not give you. I thought it was a good deal for £6.00. Why not try it for yourself and see.

There are now a lot of Surname Lists on the web to see who is researching your surname, you can also submit your entries and see who contacts you. Genweb at <http://www.genweb.com> have lists for most Scottish counties plus it gives you a description of that county. Another is <http://pages.prodigy.net/RICHROB/midlothian/midlothian.htm>.

I have now in the library for sale an updated and revised edition of "Web Sites for Genealogists" it is bigger than before at seventy pages but still the same price of £7.00. Also another book which contains some web sites is "How to find Shipping & Immigration Records in Australia" at £9.00. Both are worth considering. You will find them in the sales list. Good luck in your searching.

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compiled by Marjorie Stewart, Hon. Librarian

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Campbells of Baliveolan	Jesse H. Grant
Index to Fordyce, Bruce & Clarke Families at Uyeasound, Unst, Shetland	John Clarke
Genealogical Research for Campbells of Lismore, Argyll	J. H. Grant
Sinclair Family of Belfast, N. Ireland and their descendants 1660-1964	
Story of a Scottish Family	James George Fife
Allens (David) History of a Family Firm 1857-1957	W. E. D. Allen
Family of Colt of that Ilk & Gartsherrie	
McEachern (Daniel V.) Story	Dr. E. C. Nance
Scotts Bluff	Merrill J. Mattes
Family of Pringle	Hall T. McGee
Music in my Life	Lola Craig McDonald
Chalmers and Burns Roll of Honour Oct. 1916	
Family of Thomas Scott and Martha Swan Scott	George Tressler Scott
Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists	
Family History of John Bishop of Whitburn, Scotland, Robert Hamilton Bishop of Oxford, Ohio; Ebenezer Bishop of McDonough County, Illinois	
Munro Tree 1734	R. W. Munro
Grant Genealogy for Ross and Cromarty	Jesse Herbert Grant
Blairlin Vol. 1	
Blairlin Vol. 2	
Blairlin Vol. 3	
Burns (Henry & Lexer Grant) Family	Crawford H. Burns
Munro (R.W.) Centenary 1884-1964	
Callans in Muirkirk Parish	J. Callan Anderson
Beaton (William) 1774-1834 & Catherine McFee 1814	
Bruces of Airth and their Cadets	
Barclay Family in Scotland	
Middletons of Fettercairn & Clermont	H. Middleton-Hands
Directory of Barbour Families in the Parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland c. 1660s-1855	N. A. Barbour
Descendants of Wm. Aitchison 1796-1881 & Agnes Young 1799-1882	
Notes on the Livingstone Family of Lanark, Scotland & Detroit, Michigan & Related Families	David Sanders Clark
Identification of Elizabeth, Wife of Roger Bruce of Malborough & Southborough, Mass	
Bruce (Thos.) of Sudbury and Marlborough, Massachusetts	
Strictly Personal, a Teacher's Reminiscences	Kenneth W. Cameron

History of the Quarrier, Laidley, Bicker, Eskew and Allied Families	Rodrick Koenig Eskew
Our Young Family in America	Prof. Edward H. Young
Souter Family Book of Remembrance	Jennie Souter Wolgamott
Historical and Genealogical Account of the Clan Maclean	
Sloan, Origin of the Name and Family History	Thomas A. Sloan
Ochterloney Family of Scotland and Boston in New England	Walter Kendall Watkins
MacKenzie Saga	A . N. Wilson
Genealogy of the MacKenzies of Ross and Cromarty Fochabers and Aberdeen in Scotland and of Johannesburg, South Africa	
Historical & Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton	John Anderson
Lyons of Cossins and Wester Ogil	Andrew Ross
Los Maclean en el Peru, Chile y Bolivia	A. Maclean
Family Register of the Melvill's Family	
Rendezvous at Racine Life and Times of the Janes and Taylor Family	Ralph M. Colburn
Stewart (Alexander) 1816-1904 Pioneer and Pastor	Elizabeth H. Stewart
Ancestry of William and John Johnson	Lorand V. Johnson
Nicoll	
Notes on Historical References to the Scottish Family of Lauder	James Yount
Spring Tide Flood, Genealogical History from 1750-1980 of a Wallace Family, Formerly of Glasgow	Lt. Col. C. S. Wallace
Memorials of the Stewarts of Fothergill	Charles P. Stewart
Descendants of Duncan Reamhair	
Riddel, Riddle	
Great Clan Ross	John Robert Ross
Twigs and Branches	F. C. W. Wolfe
Lauderdale Correspondence	
Memoirs of the Fairweathers in Menmuir	Alexander Fairweather
Letters of Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies	H. D. MacWilliam
Booher-Shepard and Collateral	Gracie Booher Shepard
Quest for the Ancestors of Walter Ker (1656-1748) of New Jersey	R. & D. V. Karr
Houston (Christopher) 1829-1892	Kenneth Houston
Records of the Family of Cassels 1980 Supplement	D.K. & F. K. Cassels
Miskimmins	Robert Barnes
Random Notes on Long Ago People	Robert Waterston
Family of Loch	Gordon Loch
Maxwells of Scotland	Ruth Maxwell Graham
Meston Genealogy	Gordon Meston
Kelton Family Items	Edwin C. Kelton
Oor Ain Folk	James Inglis
Kaim(es) and Kames(s) Scotland Vol. 1	G. Kaim
Kaim(es) and Kames(s) Scotland Vol. 2	G. Kaim

Semi Centennial & History of the Hill Rodger & Brodie Families
McDougal Genealogy Revision
With Love and Affection Vol. 1
Elmira Centennial & Scottish Pioneers
Sandeman Genealogy

David Peat

NEW MICROFICHE ADDED TO THE LIBRARY HOLDINGS

Berwick Marriages 1572 - 1700
Berwick Baptisms 1574 - 1700
Berwick Holy Trinity Burials, 1813 - 1841
Berwick Holy Trinity Baptisms, 1844 - 1856
Berwick Holy Trinity Baptisms, 1856 - 1874
Index to Ardrossan Poor Applications 1859 -1900
Cornwall F.H.S., Directory of Members Interests, June 1998

NEW OPR and CENSUS FILMS added to the LIBRARY

O. P. R. Films

Abernethy, Kincardine
Kirkmichael, Banff
Coull, Aberdeenshire
St. Cyrus, Angus
Craig, Angus
Dun, Angus
Eassie & Nevay, Angus
Lunan, Angus
Lundie & Fowlis, Angus
1 - 5 St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh
6 - 8 St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh
9 - 11 St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh
12 - 14 St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh

Census Films

1841 Census Corstorphine, Midlothian
1861 Census Corstorphine, Midlothian

The above films, many of which have been sponsored by members, have recently been added to the Library. These films cost £50 each and members can sponsor a film of their choice by paying half the cost. For further details contact Marjorie Stewart, Hon. Librarian at the Library.

Elie O.P.R. (427)

Marriages

2 Dec 1786

John Cragie-Smith, shoemaker in Kilconquhar, eldest son of the late George Smith Weaver in Balchristy by Mary Dykes his wife, was this day contracted in Order to Marriage with Elspeth Coventry, only daughter of the late Patrick Coventry Weaver in Ely by Mary Hutchison his wife. They were proclaimed thrice on the morrow and married on the eighth ditto by Mr. Pairman. N.B. Neither of them married before.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITORS NOTES

Dates for your Diary

- 10 September Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 September Monday - Ordinary meeting, *Educational Aspects of Family History* - 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, *Taking the Queen's Shilling - Army Records for the Family Historian* - Edith Philip.
Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
29 October Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
12 November Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
18 November Wednesday - Ordinary meeting, *Genetics and Family History* - Aileen Crosbie. The Library will close early at 5.30pm.
26 November Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
10 December Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

Annual Subscriptions

Members are reminded that subscriptions for 1998/99 are due on 1st October 1998; members will be pleased to note that they remain the same at £16 for Individual and £19 for Family memberships. A new style renewal form is attached to the outer cover of this issue of the Journal.

Library - New Opening Day

In response to members requests for additional hours, the Council is pleased to announce that the Library is now open every Thursday from 10.30am until 5.30pm. Additional volunteers are still required to cover for holidays etc., if you wish to help, please contact Marjorie Stewart, Hon. Librarian.

Victoria Terrace - Restoration

Members will be pleased to note that the restoration work on Victoria Terrace and approach steps is scheduled to be completed by the end of September.

National Library of Scotland

With further reference to the temporary closure of the Library, members should note that the main building will be opening in September, but only for rare books and manuscripts. The annexe is staying open until April 1999. Full information can be obtained by telephoning the Closure Hotline 0131 226 4531 ext. 2100, or fax 0131 459 4532 and e-mail, enquiries@nls.uk

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 9 to 10am, followed by three seminars before lunch and three more in the afternoon; these will appeal to genealogists and historians alike. On Saturday evening there will be a Ceilidh from 7.30 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. 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.*

Computers in Family History Conference

The Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society and the Society of Genealogists are jointly holding "A Computers in Family History Conference" at the University of Salford, on Saturday 24th April 1999. There will be a programme of lectures, demonstrations of genealogy software and workshops on many aspects of genealogical computing, including the Internet. Software, books and equipment will be on sale. The cost, including refreshments and a buffet lunch will be £18.50. For further details and an application form, please send an SAE, 9" x 4" to *The Conference Manager, Manchester & Lancashire FHS, Clayton House, 59 Piccadilly, Manchester M12 AQ.*

Glasgow University Archives & Business Records, Centre

The University archive collections move from the West Quadrangle to Thurso Street, has enabled better and more comfortable reader facilities to be provided for researchers. These include more space, a large plan/map table, and a coffee room with tea and coffee making facilities, where researchers can take a break or eat their lunch. There are also new display boards in the entrance hallway for display of exhibition material.

REVIEWS

Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions, V: Eccles. Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 94pp. Card covers. ISBN 1 87432 010.

Available from Miss Jean Sanderson, 12 Woodside Park. Kelso. Roxburghshire TD5 7RE. £7 + 50p postage (UK). Members £1 discount. Overseas air mail £2.50.

The parish church of Eccles lies on the A699 Greenlaw to Kelso road, about seven miles from the latter town and part of the parish lies on the Scotland/England border. There are three villages: Eccles, Leitholm and Birgham and burial grounds at each. Anciently the parish was divided into four parts, called the Quarters of Eccles. St. Andrew's Quarter in the west was attached to the parish church. The others were connected with the chapels of St. John, on the north at Mersington; Our Lady on the east at the Chapel Knowe of Leitholm and St. Magdalene on the south at Birgham.

There are in all seven hundred and forty readable inscriptions. An index shows the most prolific names to be Robertson (26), Scott (25), Wilson (23), Bell (20), Young (19), Paterson/Patterson (18), Dickson (17), Jeffrie/Jeffrey, Purves and Turnbull (all 16 names). There is a brief introductory history. The Hearth Tax list (1691-95) and a Militia List (c. 1797). Many of the names recorded appear on the monumental inscriptions and on War Memorials at Eccles and Leitholm.

This well produced booklet contains lists of the ministers of Eccles parish and of Leitholm Church, (originally a Relief Congregation), from 1835. There is a location map and some illustrations, including a cover drawing of Eccles Church.

Donald Whyte

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Congratulations to Margaret Wilkes for her innovative presentation of "Maps, and Plans for Family History Research" in the June 1998 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*. It was a most interesting way to illustrate the wealth of information which can be found at the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland.

The initiative of the Library to publicise the work of Timothy Pont is welcomed. Since becoming aware of a map of Old Angus and the Mearns based on the drawings of Timothy Pont and Robert Gordon, I have been able to identify the location of places in Craigisla and Glen Clova which formerly eluded searches in 18th century maps. In Craigisla, that map shows "Or., M. and Nr. Drumshloinge" to the west of Kilry and thus confirms the work of Sir James Ramsay of Bamff in his commentary on the Charters where he identified Drumslognie as the present Drumheads.

In Glen Clova, Eggie and Eglismachen were long held by the Murrays of Cullow and then through marriage by the Scrymgeours of Glasswell. Eggie still exists mid-glen. Aglismochen as spelt in the earliest charter to the Murrays c. 1320 was latterly given as Eglismagien in 1637 in the Commissariat of Brechin. Timothy Pont's work gives this as "Heglish Macwhin" and shows it on the east side of the glen opposite "O. Eggy". The present farm of Wheen is there. Only the ending of the name has been retained, dropping the reference to the church and the term of endearment of the Celtic saint. This would have remained too elusive a corruption without the aid of Pont and Gordon. *Jack Blair, "Inver", Heughfield Road, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire PH2 9BH, Scotland.*

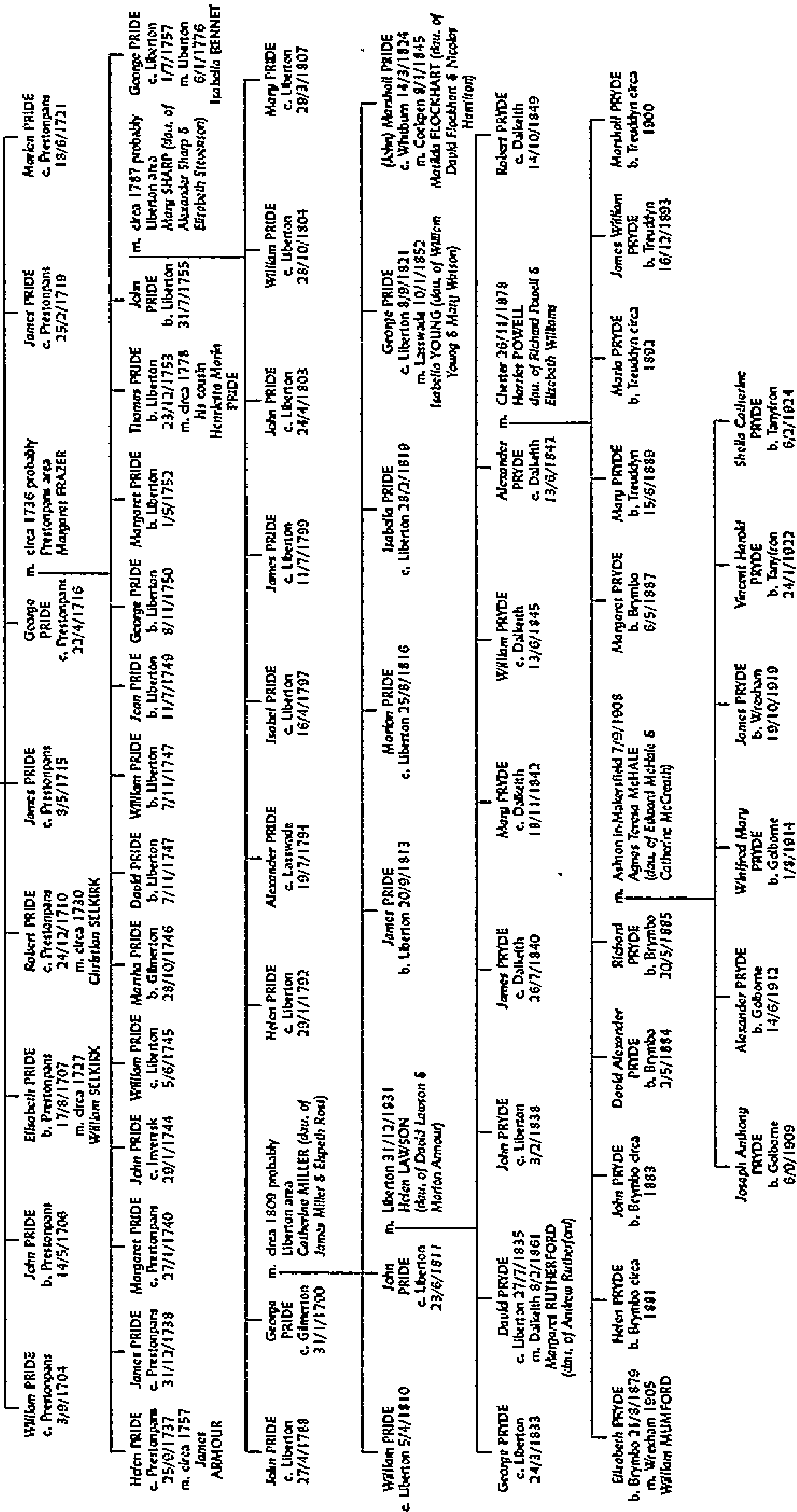
Following publication of my article about the Scottish Coalmining ancestry of my father, Joseph Anthony Pryde, in the March 1998 issue of the journal, the enclosed Tree shows the direct ancestry referred to. (See following page).

The family moved within the Lothian areas of Scotland, from East Lothian, to Midlothian, West Lothian and back to East Lothian. Families associated with my Pryde Tree are, amongst others, Sharp, Armour, Young and Cossar and I have traced present day descendants in America, Australia and New Zealand.

I would be delighted to be contacted by anyone who feels they may have a connection. *Eve Pryde-Roberts, Gwynt-y-mynydd, Fford Uchaf, Gwynfryn, Wrexham LL11 5UN or by e-mail at jonever@gwynfryn1.demon.co.uk*

Pryde Ancestors of Joseph Anthony Pryde (1909 - 1985)

James m. circa 1703
PRIDE Helen SELKIRK



NEW REGISTER HOUSE EVENING VISITS

These research evenings on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month are still proving very popular and are booked up well in advance for 1998.

However recently some members have not been turning up on the night, without giving the Society prior warning.

This means that these empty places cannot be filled at such short notice and the Society is subsidising the empty places. **If you decide you cannot attend, please contact either Russell Cockburn (tel: 01501-740 306) or Craig Ellery (tel: 0131-332 6339) at least four days prior to the visit. This will give us a chance to phone people on the reserve list.**

In future we would like members to pay for each visit at least a week in advance. This would doubly ensure that they do not forget to attend, and a place will not be booked until payment is made. Payment can be made by sending cash or a cheque (payable to "Craig Ellery") to the library.

ANY MEMBERS WHO FAIL TO ATTEND WITHOUT WARNING MORE THAN ONCE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO GO ON FUTURE VISITS.

PROPOSED EXTRA EVENING VISITS

In order to meet the demand, it has been proposed to book two further visits per month starting in January 1999 in addition to the Thursday visits.

The extra visits would probably be on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays each month. Members who are booked on the Thursday evenings will not be able to book on the Tuesday visits on the same month, and vice versa. This will hopefully give members a better chance to get a place sooner rather than later.

Further details and dates for all future visits will be available later in the journal and in the library.

QUERIES

- 2751 **REID** Searching for the James J. Reid family that resided in Liverpool area c. 1875. He was born in Scotland c. 1850. Employed by the Mersey Docks as chief time & book-keeper. His wife Mary McQuire Reid was b. in England. They had five children: James J. b. 1872 in Scotland; Fannie b. ?; Theresa Rose b. 26 Dec 1883 supposedly in Liverpool; Mary b. ? and Mildred b. 15 Nov 1889 in Liverpool. Theresa was my mother. The family left England and arrived in the USA in 1890. James J. 3rd lived in the State of Michigan until approx. 1898, where Bessie, his first child, was born. The other children were born in Erie, Pa. James b. 1900; William b. 1901 and Dorothy b. 1905. James J. Reid b. 1850 had a brother Sir Robert Reid, born in Scotland and knighted by Queen Victoria, for his work with railroads. *James A. Sanders, 20631 Tiller Circle, Huntington Beach, California 92646-6519, USA. e-mail: JSAND57658*
- 2752 **BRAID** 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, Fife. Mother Margaret Younger b. 1859, Cults, Fife. Children of parents: Jean; Isabel; Margaret; David; George; Agnes; Andrew; John and Peter. *Gordon Braid, 10 Tara Court, Woodvale 6026, West Australia. Tel: 93094579 Fax: 93093538.*
- 2753 **BLAIR/DUNCAN** Would like to correspond with any Blairs who descend from James Blair, b. c. 1745, Perth, Scotland. He m. 29 June 1770 Barbara Duncan b. c. 1749, Perth. Their known children: James b. 24 Jan 1773, Cragie, Perth, m. 24 Jan 1803 Margaret Gardiner; Alexander b. 19 Jan 1775; George b. 12 Oct 1777; Lawrence b. 2 Aug 1779; Margaret b. 6 Dec 1781 and Bertha b. 2 Nov 1783. Some of these dates are baptism dates rather than birth dates. *Edward P. Blair, 20 W. College Ave., Brownsburg, IN 46112-1253, USA. e-mail: EPBlair@aol.com*
- 2754 **LYALL/POLSON/BRUCE/BROWN** John Lyall b. Wick 1814 and Janet Duncan b. Lerwick c. 1810, m. 1833 SHI. Second wife Elizabeth Williamson b. Lerwick 1826, m. 1855 SHI lived Glover St., Leith. Children: William b. 1848, m. Jessie Shearer 1873, Edin.; Arthur Anderson b. 1846, m. Eliza Leith 1874, in Leith; Janet b. 1858, m. John Riddell 1877, Leith; John b. 1847, m. Euphemia Bowie 1865, RFW., their son James b. 1878, Leith, d. Edin. 1956, m. Janet Paterson 1899. Children of George Phillips Polson b. 1870, Leith and wife Mary Miller Scott: George Phillips b. 1907, lived Tolbooth Wynd, Leith 1935; Margaret King b. 1893, Leith; John b. 1898, Leith; Robert Bruce b. WGT. 1851 and Helen Brown b. WGT. 1852, m. 1871 Wigtown, lived in Leith, children: Robert b. 1876; Elizabeth b. 1872, m., lived Newhaven?; Edward b. 1890; Halbert b. 1885, m. Jane Duncan 1903, Leith. Any information appreciated. *Joan Keddle-Earle, 28 James Road, Ferntree Gully, Victoria, Australia 3156 or e-mail: fwe@alphalink.com.au*

- 2755 **DICKSON/GREIG** Dickson, Thomas m. ? Greig 22 May 1818, Dairsie. Children: Robert b. 7 Aug 1825; Thomas b. 14 Oct 1827 and dau. b.? A Thomas Dickson, 1827 m. Biddelia Blake 1853, Errol?, Scotland. Came to Australia 1858. Trying to establish if the above are indeed the correct parents of Thomas who came to Australia. Have been told that a brother and sister came to Australia around the same time but have no further information on them as yet. Have history of Thomas and Biddelia from their arrival in Australia. Would appreciate any help. *Beryl Dickson, P. O. Box 676, Busselton, Western Australia 6280.*
- 2756 **FISHER/LINDSAY/SCRIMGEOUR/McKENZIE** Peter (Patrick) Fisher, a weaver Innerbuist, Scone, Perthshire had two children both b. Innerbuist: David b. 1751 and Catherine b. 1753. Catherine m. David Lindsay, farmer, Oatside, Perth 1785 in Perth. They had a dau. Jane(Jean) b. 1794 Oatside. Jane m. James Scrimgeour, a master shoemaker, Tibbermore, Perthshire 1819 in Redgorton, Perthshire. They had a dau. Catherine b. 1821/22 Almondbank, Redgorton. After the death of James Scrimgeour, his widow Jane m. Alexander McKenzie, a bleacher 1830, Mains, Dundee, Angus. He already had a son Andrew. Jane McKenzie d. 1873, Claverhouse, Mains. Any information about the birth, death and parentage of Peter Fisher, David Lindsay and James Scrimgeour plus Peter Fisher's marriage and the death of David Lindsay's wife Catherine or any other facts gratefully received. *Mr. Alec McGregor, Valhalla, Wardhouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire AB52 6YG, Scotland.*
- 2757 **ARNEIL** "The truth is out there" as they say in the X Files and I believe someone out there can tell me the truth about my grandmother's brother Robert Arneil b. 7 Little Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow 11 July 1874 and was the second illegitimate child of Ann(e) Arneil, domestic servant. Neither Anne or her son appear on the 1881 Name Index for Scotland, although my grandmother does. I know he did not die before that date but I have no other information until Anne's death in the Eastern District Hospital, Glasgow on 21 April 1908, age 60. Her own mother, Sarah, died two years later, age 93 but she is a completely different puzzle. My grandmother, the widow of James Cuzen and the mother of ten children, d. 1933 so I assume, all being well, that her brother would have died after that date also having produced a family. Whether my grandmother knew she had a brother I do not know but my father, her ninth child, was given the name of Robert. If anyone knows where Anne and her son Robert went after his birth in 1874 and what became of Robert in later life, please contact *Miss Jean Cuzen, 408 Hedgemans Road, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6BU, England.*
- 2758 **CHALMERS/CLARKSON** Looking to share information on the family of John Chalmers and Jean Miller Clarkson m. Barony, Lanarkshire 9 Aug/Sep 1804. Their children: Hugh b. 1806; Clarkson William b. 1807; William b. c. 1807; Margaret b. 1809; John b. c. 1812; Jean b. 1814; Hugh b. 1816; George Clarkson b. 1819; Ann h. 1822;

Frances or Francis b. 1825 and Agnes b. 1828 all Barony, Glasgow. My g-g-grandfather George Clarkson m. Ann Minogue. Their children b. in Australia were William Thomas Minogue b. 1865; Margaret Jane/Harriet b. 1867; John Francis b. 1869; William McMahon b. 1870 and Ann Clarkson Chalmers b. 1872. *John Bevis, 57 Kemton Road, Lindisfarne 7015, Tasmania, Australia.*

- 2759 **McNICOL/RUTHVEN** Archibald McNicol m. Sarah Ruthven, father John Ruthven, 1806, Craignish, Argyllshire. Children: Mary b. 1807; Duncan b. 1809; Mary b. 1810; John b. 1812 and Euphemia b. 1815. Duncan m. Catharine Campbell, formerly McVean, 1846, Craignish. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail lasmith@skylinc.net*
- 2760 **BLAIR/NEILSON/BUCHANAN** Looking for information on ancestors/descendants of Robert White Blair b. 1868, Old Monkland, Lanark, Scotland, m. 1891 Bellshill, Lanark, Scotland, to Elizabeth Neilson, d. 1951 Rosewell, Midlothian. His parents were James Blair and Margaret Buchanan, m. 1852. Am particularly interested in his children as I believe my grandfather, Kenneth Neilson Blair had seven brothers and two sisters. *Edward P. Blair, 20 W. College Ave., Brownsburg, IN 46112-1253, USA or e-mail: EPBlair@aol.com*
- 2761 **GRAHAM** Duncan Graham m. Jean McGilchrist 3 Sept 1805, Campsie, Stirling. They had six children; David bpt. 16 May 1806; Elizabeth bpt. 22 Nov 1807; Agnes bpt. 27 July 1809; William bpt. 28 July 1811; Mary bpt. 17 Oct 1813 and John bpt. 26 May 1816 all Campsie, Stirling. The 1841 Census indicates Duncan was not born in Stirling. Were his parents John Graham and Agnes Carse m. 2 Feb 1766 Glasgow? Would appreciate any information regarding the above. *Mrs. Alice Younger, 16 Hepburn Ave., Beaumaris, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3193.*
- 2762 **McQUEEN/McVICAR/SHAW** Alexander McQueen m. Mary McVicar c. 1795, Killearnadale, Jura, Argyllshire. Child: John b. 1796, m. Flora Shaw 1841, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan. Any information on ancestors /descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail: lasmith@skylinc.net*
- 2763 **WILSON/MUCKENDUE** David Wilson m. Isabelle, possibly Muckendue, c. 1800 Paisley. Both d. in Renfroe Co; Isabelle d. 1842. David Wilson is believed to have been a ships merchant. They had two sons John and Hugh b. 8 Nov 1803 in Renfroe Co. Hugh was a weaver/ships merchant who went to the US before he was 20 and stayed ; probably apprenticed as a weaver in Paisley, since that was later his trade. John did go to the US but may not have stayed. They were related to Hugh Muckendue, possibly Isabelle's brother. Any relevant information to *Marilyn Green, 5188 Meadowlark, Bulverde, TX 78163, USA or e-mail: margreen@swbell.net*
- 2764 **FINDLAY** John Findlay 1758-1850, tenant Farmer Baggerton, Rescobie Parish, Angus and his spouse Martha Milne 1765-1852, had

eleven children between 1788 and 1809. The eldest Charles 1788-1872, was a writer in Edinburgh, Clerk to Lord Justice Hope, and later Assistant Clerk of Session. He m. Sophia Morris, niece of David Octavius Hill. Photographer, and lived, first in 6 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh and later at 40 York Place, where his son John Hope Finlay resided, and where he d. 21 June 1872. Charles and Sophia Finlay had seven or eight children: 1. Sophia Patricia Finlay, h. 1836, d. 13 Feb 1937, unmarried aged 101 years, at 15 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh. Her obituary said she was "the eldest of eight" and she outlived her siblings. 2. Charles, bapt. 1837, d. in infancy. 3. John Hope, h. Edinburgh 13 Jan 1839, W.S., Keeper of General Register of Sasines and Hornings. M. first, 1878. Jane Bertram Ronaldson, secondly, 1883, Jane Ferguson Annandale, d. 11 Jan 1907. 4. Arthur, bapt. 1840. 5. Herbert Blakey, or Blackie, b. 1845, Indian Civil Service, District Judge, retired 1896. 6. Constance, bapt. 1848. 7. Morris, bapt. 1848. Sophia "Sophy", John Hope and Arthur Finlay as children were favourite subjects of their great-uncle, David Octavius Hill. Any further information about this family or descendants would be gratefully received. *Dr. Donald Emslie-Smith, 48 Seafield Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee DD5 3AN Scotland.*

2765 **CRUIKSHANK** My Gt-gt-grandfather John Cruikshank from Kingussie, Scotland m. Janet Black from Peterculter, Scotland, 31 Oct 1851?; they had a son John Cruikshank, b. 14 Feb 1852. John senior left Janet soon after son's birth, he may have gone to Canada or America. Janet then m. in 1854 Duncan Kennedy, b. 16 May 1826, d. 5 Feb 1908; he adopted Janet's son John - John Cruikshank Kennedy. Duncan and Janet had a son, Duncan Cruikshank Kennedy, b. 27 Feb 1873, Dunfermline at Town Hill, d. 22 Sep 1947, Winston Salem, NC. He is my grandfather. All males in our line keep Cruikshank as our middle name. Duncan C. Kennedy Jnr., b. 15 Oct 1911, Charleston, WV., Duncan C. Kennedy III, b. 20 May 1938, Lynchburg, VA, and Duncan C. Kennedy IV, b. 10 Mar 1965, Lynchburg, VA. I will reimburse any reasonable costs. Any information to *Duncan C. Kennedy III, 230 Ruby Road, Arnold, MD, 21012, USA* or e-mail: *duncank385@aol.com*

2766 **KENNEDY** Trying to find information on my ancestor, William Kennedy, who came from Ayrshire, Scotland to Virginia before the American Revolution. I have two dates for his birth, 1730 or 1736. I need to know who his parents were in order to acquire association to the Kennedy Clan. The information I have is; William Kennedy, b. 1730 or 1736, d. 1790 in Bear's Creek, Union, SC., m. 1753 or 1754 to Mary Ann Brandon, sister of General Thomas Brandon, of the American Revolution. Any information greatly appreciated. *Dwight Joiner, 604 Pine Street, Dimmitt, Texas, 79027, USA*

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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