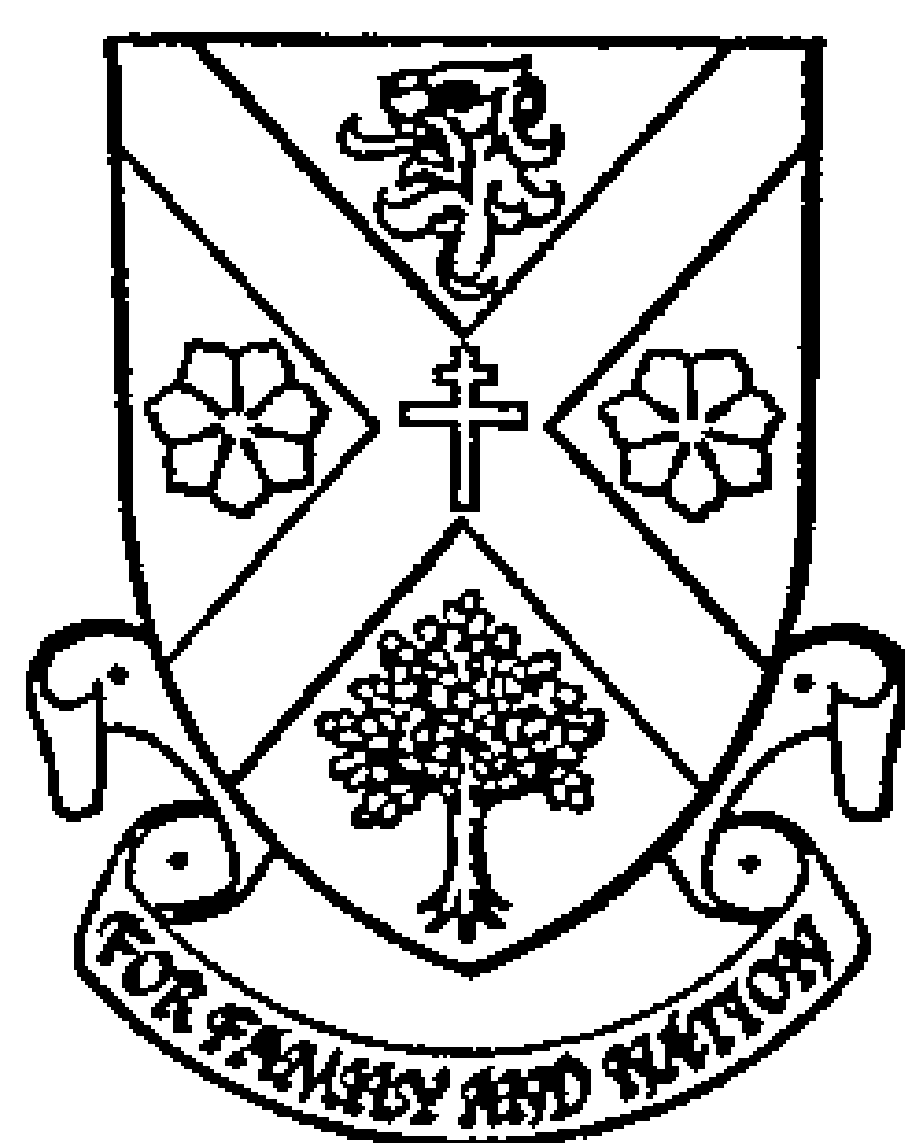


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



Murray of Cullow - final part	109
Stirling University Certificate in Scottish Family History Studies Students' Projects 97/98	116
Was my Ancestor at Bannockburn?	116
Certificate in Scottish Family History Studies 1999/2000 Stirling University	119
Voluntary Subscriptions in Aid of Government	121
Scots in 19th Century Argentina	122
Interment of the Dead	126
Some Recent Additions to the Library	129
Additions to the Sales List	131
Letter to the Editor	132
Microfiche for sale	132
Internet Users Group	132
Scottish Genealogy Work in Progress	133
Review	133
Annual Report	134
New Register House Evening Visits	138
News in Brief and Editor's Notes	139
Queries	141

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

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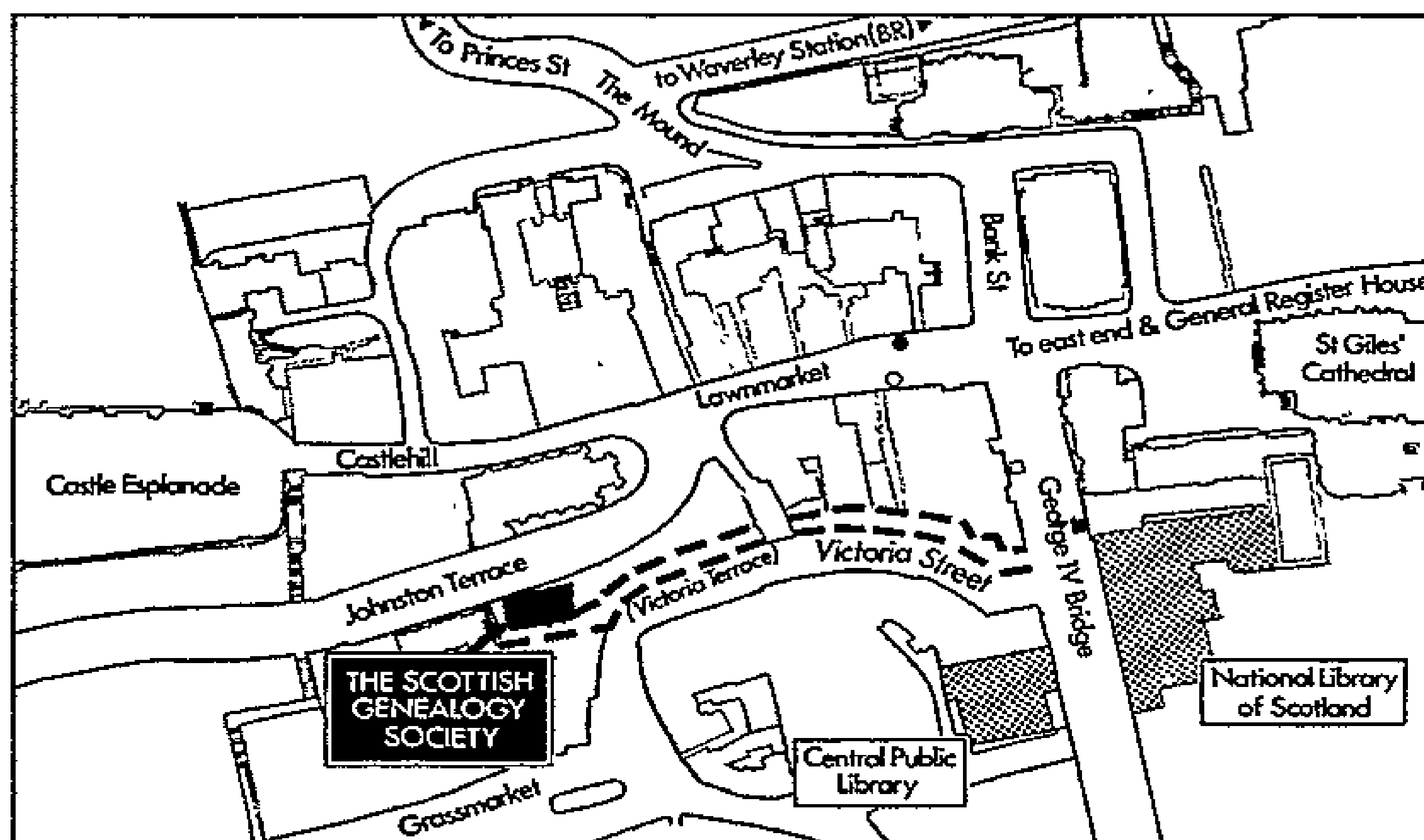
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MURRAY of CULLOW : An OLD ANGUS FAMILY

Final part

by Jack Blair

Fifteenth Century Lairds of Cullow and Glasswell

Walter Murray of Drumsargard had a son John living in the 1360's who was granted the lands of Gella as mentioned earlier. John may have been his heir but evidence of this is lacking. Indeed there is nothing to show John being involved elsewhere in Angus and it may be assumed that the grant of Gella did not entice him to move north but may have assisted his means to prosper. According to Douglas in "Baronage of Scotland", Walter was progenitor of the Murrays of Ogilface in Stirlingshire. The evidence for this is wanting but a John Murray of Ogilface is recorded in the sale of land in Linlithgowshire by a charter dated 10 July 1424 and confirmed under the Great Seal.²⁶ He also appears in a charter of the same date in the Holyrood Charters. Perhaps then Walter's son, John, gained the title of Ogilface but we must yet consider a charter of the disposition of Gella. This was made at Dundee on 20 July 1423 by John, son of Walter of Gellow(sic), to John Auchinleck of that Ilk.²⁷

This seems to be the same John who was granted Gella about 1370 and as he deponed only of Gella, it may be that he did not inherit the other Angus properties. The witnesses are another interesting feature of this charter of disposition for David Guthrie of that Ilk and two others of that family name have signed. This may help explain a later Murray/Guthrie marriage bond.

It seems possible that the Murray estate in Angus was inherited by Alexander Murray who was styled Laird of Glasswell when he witnessed a charter of Andrew Keith to Patrick Ogilvy, son of Alexander Ogilvy Sheriff of Angus signed at Perth on 14 October 1427.²⁸ Whether Alexander was a son of John or of Walter's possible late marriage to the daughter of Monymusk is lacking evidence. This Alexander is described as "Scutifer" which may be in keeping with being a son of Walter, albeit of his old age. The name Alexander would be appropriate for a son of Walter in recognition of his brother's land grants and powerful matchmaking. Furthermore as his eldest son, John, disposed of his lands of Gella but the properties in Angus held by Walter were retained by his heirs, it seems that Alexander was the firstborn of a second marriage which had contracted his rights to these properties.

Alexander is again styled master of Glasswell when witnessing on 8 July 1434 a notorial instrument relative to the Bishop of Brechin's right to a portion of the moor of Montreathmont called Wellflat.²⁹

The next identified laird of Cullow and Glasswell is William Murray who had a sasine of Cullow in 1442.³⁰ His relationship to Alexander Murray, Laird of Glasswell is not known although he may have been his son. It was possibly this William Murray who was witness to an Instrument of Sasine at the port of Stinchindehaven (East Haven) on 20 February 1456 when Thomas Maule granted fishing liberties to Coupar Angus Abbey.³¹ William married Isobel Guthrie. She was probably a daughter or near kinswoman of William Guthrie of Glenquharity who was recorded as a juror on 1 January 1454.³² William Murray and Isobel were infefted in conjunct fee of the lands of Cullow and Artithol at Cortachy on 14 May 1482.³³ when Malcolm Guthrie

was one of the baihies. William was already laird of these properties but resigned his sole right to these to be shared with his wife. Perhaps this was a measure to ensure her income in approaching old age. William Murray was styled of Cullow and also of Glasswell but it is clear that he also held Eggie and Eghismachen in Glen Clova. Besides these it would seem that Ardormie near Alyth and Wester Glenquharity were also in his estate. Wester Glenquharity was acquired by William Murray most probably through his wife Isobel, adding to the estate established by Walter Murray between 1361 and 1392. William Murray had sons Andrew and Thomas. On 2 October 1490, when Thomas Ogilvy was served heir to the deceased Thomas Ogilvy of Clova, the jury for the retour included William Murray of Cullow.³⁴ William died about 1491 and his son and heir Andrew Murray was retoured in the properties of Eggie and Eghismachen. The precept of sasine was given by Thomas Ogilvy of Clova as Baron of Cortachy on 24 August 1491. The installation ceremony was on 30 August 1491 when Thomas Moncur as baihe, passed from the higher house of Eggie, presumably Over Eggie, and there gave sasine of the lands and houses of Eggie and Eghismachen in the usual symbolic form of earth and stone. Moreover, in execution of his office of baihery he took one ox branded with green horns valued at 24 shillings.³⁵ The same day that Andrew was given his precept, Thomas Ogilvy of Clova granted to Findlay of Tethindory (Auchindory?) the lands of Deralande and Andrew Murray acted as witness and signed with the style of Cullow. Another witness was a Walter Murray but no relationship is mentioned.

John, Lord Hay of Yester being the feudal superior of Glasswell gave Andrew precept of sasine and retoured Andrew as heir to his late father in the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns on 3 October 1491. Andrew had a sasine of the lands of Wester Glenquharity.³⁶

It appears that Isobel Guthrie survived her husband William and probably died about 1505 as it was not until 20 September 1505 that Andrew was retoured as heir of Cullow with Precept of Clare Constat by Thomas Ogilvy of Clova.³⁷ The Instrument of Sasine for Cullow and Artithol following this was dated 29 October 1505.³⁸ The bailies for this were William Murray, probably the eldest son of Andrew although not described, and John Guthrie of Tullo. Andrew Murray had married prior to becoming laird. He had at least three sons. His heir apparent however predeceased him, probably about 1506, leaving in turn his son Thomas Murray as heir apparent to his grandfather. He also left daughters Katherine and Elizabeth, more of whom later. Andrew's other sons were David and Alexander. It seems that Andrew may have married twice, his wife in 1498 being Margaret Gardin, widow of Thomas Cramond (Annand?) of Melgund. She brought an action against Lord Glamis and Alexander Cramond to cease occupying and working her widow's terce lands of one third of Balgillo, Baldoukie and Muirton which are in the neighbouring parish of Tannadice.³⁹ In 1498, Andrew Murray of Glasswell brought a successful action against Alexander Barclay of Mathers and his deceased father for their failure to comply with a gift of marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Alexander. The Lords found that Alexander had failed to marry her to a "famous and

fallowlike man" of £40 worth of land yearly in Lothians, Fife, Angus, Mearns or Banff when she became eighteen years of age and thus awarded 200 merks to Andrew from Barclay.⁴⁰ The following year, Andrew returned to this Court pursuing an action against Thomas Annand of Kinkuhirrie whom he claimed was refusing to resign the lands of Eggie and deliver the associated writs and infeftments as he had paid 160 merks against a letter of reversion taken out by the late David Annand, father of Thomas and the late William Murray. Both parties appeared before the Lords but Andrew admitted that he had not paid the whole of the sum of 160 merks on the first day it was due. Thus the Lords found against him and he had to pay by 15 February the sum of 160 merks to Thomas for reversion and had no rights to the mails or rent of Eggie in the Martinmas term.

Andrew's natural son, David Murray appears as witness to several charters in the early years of the sixteenth century. He married Elizabeth Scrymgeour, probably a daughter of Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary with whom the family had several transactions. David's only son and heir was Jame Murray.⁴¹ who died without issue.

On 20 September 1509 David was granted sasine by his father of the lands of Artithol and Cullow with its mill while Andrew reserved his liferent out of these lands and an acre of ground near the hill called Torteth (now Tulloch Hill?) and also the lands of Eggie and Eglismachen.⁴² This instrument is unusual as it contains double infeftment for, as mentioned earlier, Andrew Murray was infeft in these same lands on 29 October 1509. David also had a liferent of Glasswell which he occupied. After his death, Elizabeth Scrymgeour continued to have this liferent. She then married Walter Ogilvy and they remained in Glasswell until 1529 when he purchased Whitefield.

Andrew's third son Alexander Murray survived beyond July 1588. He lived in Hedderwick near Montrose and had a son named William⁴³ also there. Alexander was heir to his nephew, the above mentioned James Murray, son of David. The Murray line appears to have continued from William who married Margaret Gardyne of the house of Kellie⁴⁴ and had a son Charles of Smiddiehill who married Marion Ouchterlonie and in turn their eldest son, James married Elizabeth Whitelaw.⁴⁵

Andrew Murray disposed of some of his inheritance to Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary, Guardian of the young Constable of Dundee. On 4 June 1509, Andrew sold to John the lands of Ardormie in the barony of Bamff, Alyth. These lands had been held by the Murray family from 1375. The witnesses to the charter include the grantor's grandson and heir Thomas Murray, the grantor's son David and the grantor's brother Thomas Murray.⁴⁶ This informs us that Andrew's eldest lawful son had died prior to this date. Not long after this, Andrew Murray sold to Master John Scrymgeour his lands of Wester Glenquharity and Balintore, the charter being witnessed at Glasswell on 20 February 1511. Andrew Murray died in the first half of 1518 for his lands of Ardormie were held by the King for the space of two terms up to July 1519 before relief was paid by his heiresses.⁴⁷

The name of Andrew's oldest son has not been discovered but it seems probable that he was called William. In an Instrument of Sasine infefting Andrew Murray in the lands of Easter Torbirns, at a ceremony in a house

there on 6 April 1505, the principal witness was William Murray. In later charters, from 1508 on, Andrew's natural son, David appears to take this principal role. It is known that he, (William?) had the above mentioned son named Thomas and must have had daughters Katherine and Elizabeth Murrays. The reasoning in support of this is that Thomas, although styled heir of Andrew in 1509 does not appear to have survived to inherit the property whereas Katherine and Elizabeth were joint holders of the lands of Cullow, Artithol, Eggie and Eglismachen.

Murray Co-heiresses of Cullow

Katherine was recognised as heir to her deceased grandfather in a Precept of Clare Constat dated 10 April 1519 and was infeft in her share of the lands of Cullow, Artithol, Eggie and Eghismachen two months later on 9 June.⁴⁸ Elizabeth had sasine of her share of half the lands of Ardormie on 5 July 1519 and in a statement on 21 December 1519 it said that these lands had been in the Kings hands from Martinmas 1518.⁴⁹ It was not until 5 June 1522 that Katherine was seized in the other half of the lands of Ardormie when she was obliged to pay the King £4 for relief of the same covering the non-entry of three years and one term.⁵⁰

Katherine Murray married Walter Scrymgeour about 1525. A Judicial ratification at the Dundee Burgh Court on 3 June 1527 records the resignation of Katherine Murray, spouse of Walter Scrymgeour, of half the lands of Cullow, Artithol, Carmyll, Eggie and Eghismachen to Thomas Ogilvy of Clova, superior of those lands.⁵¹ Thereafter these lands appear to have been held jointly by Katherine and her spouse until his death in 1544. She survived to 1567 or later. Thus, Walter Scrymgeour, the burgess of Dundee, and his wife Katherine Murray took possession of the sunny (south) part of lands of Glasswell and Torbirns, multures etc. in the Regality of Kirriemuir when Henry Kempt,⁵² of Thomastoun resigned these. The charter was confirmed by the King on first day of March 1530/1 and from there on Walter is designed of Glasswell. Of interest in the charter is the reservation that Elizabeth Scrymgeour relict of David Murray was guaranteed a liferent of both the sunny and shady halves of these lands, the shady or north half having been purchased at the same time by Walter's brother Master James Scrymgeour, Canon of Lismore. On his brother's death in 1533, Walter fell heir to this other half. Katherine continued to possess Glasswell and Torbirns after the death of her husband and thus their son James Scrymgeour although styled of Glasswell was also styled more correctly of Ardormie until she resigned the title in his favour in 1567. It is interesting to note that Glasswell had temporarily passed out of the Murray hands in the 1520's presumably as a payment to Henry Kempt of Thomastoun who later was to gain the title of Durie in Fife by somewhat dubious means. The value of Glasswell had been reduced by the liferent which Elizabeth Scrymgeour drew from it and thus it is not surprising to see it purchased by the Scrymgeour brothers.

The lands purchased by Master John Scrymgeour from Andrew Murray in 1509 and 1511 had passed from him to John, his son and heir who in a charter of 5 May 1537 transferred Ardormie and also the lands of Wester Glenquharity and Balintore in Lintrathen to his brother Walter of Glasswell.

Thus these former Murray lands came back into the possession of Katherine Murray's spouse.

The co-heiress with Katherine Murray was her sister Elizabeth or Bessie, who married Alexander Ogilvy, a younger son of James Ogilvy and Katherine Gordon and grandson of Thomas Ogilvy of Clova. Thomas was at that time feudal superior of the barony of Clova including the lands of Cullow, Artithol, Eggie and Eglismachen. Elizabeth's spouse thus became known as Alexander Ogilvy of Cullow. We can assume that on his inspection of the old charters of the Murray family he noted that several were well over 100 years old. Probably their age and the need for the joint sharing of the inheritance led him to take action. On 3 July 1529 he approached the Lords of Council and presented sixteen charters from the Murray muniments and requested that transumps or legal copies be made of them. The lords ordered an edict to be placed on the Tolbooth door, inviting persons having interest to appear upon a certain day on twenty days' warning. Following this, copies were made of all the documents and Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen, Clerk of the Rolls confirmed that the original documents had been seen and examined and collated with the copies. After the appointed day and no objections raised, the originals and the copies were read before the lords and the copies were signed by the Clerk of Register on 1 March 1531/2 as having the same effect as the originals. The transumps of these sixteen Murray charters covering the period 1361 to 1505 have survived in the documents held in the University of Edinburgh in the Laing Charters reference 1284, Box 34.

A short time after the making of these transumps, Alexander's father inherited the title of Clova. Alexander Ogilvy and Elizabeth Murray had two sons, Alexander and James. After the Battle of Pinkie, Alexander Ogilvy of Cullow inherited the title of Clova. Elizabeth Murray died about 1552 and her husband probably died about the same time or perhaps a little earlier. In a notarial instrument signed at Cullow on 8 June 1558, regarding the division of the lands of Cullow, James Scrymgeour appeared on behalf of his mother, Katherine Murray, and agreed with James Ogilvy, portioner of Balhary who was agent for his brother, Alexander Ogilvy of Clova, that the sunny or south half should belong to the Scrymgeours.⁵³ The document confirms that the Ogilvy's had the half by virtue that their mother, Elizabeth Murray, was heiress of half of the lands of Ardormie, Glasswell and Torbirns.

Katherine Murray survived Walter Scrymgeour and appears to have possessed all the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns. On the 9th February 1566/7 she resigned these in favour of her son James and her kinsman Alexander Murray. James Scrymgeour was infeft in the sunny half or southern part of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns, Easter and Wester, with half of the houses. By the terms of the contract, Alexander Murray, son of Andrew Murray of Cullow, was infeft in the shady half including the mill and mill lands and the principal house of habitation of Easter Torbirns in February 1565 by the superior, William, Lord Hay of Yester.⁵⁴ He was also provided with sufficient land on Glasswell to construct a house and garden similar to the mansion and gardens which belonged to James Scrymgeour.

This James Scrymgeour of Glasswell in effect never owned the whole of Glasswell for throughout his life, his uncle Alexander Murray was to remain a Portioner or freeholder of part of Glasswell and Torbirns. Following a precept of 19 March 1574/5, William Murray in Hedderwick, son of Alexander was given sasine of the shady half of Glasswell and Torbirns, his father reserving liferent rights.⁵⁵

A witness to this charter, Charles Murray in Hedderwick, had earlier given sasine to Alexander in 1565. He was probably the son and heir apparent of William.

It was not until 1584 when Alexander Murray and his son sold the shady half of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns to John Scrymgeour of Glasswell, grandson of Katherine Murray that the name of Murray was no longer associated with these lands. Indeed it could be said that the final severing of the Murray link came on 30 July 1588 with the signing of the Instrument of Resignation when Lord Hay of Yester accepted that Alexander and William Murray had resigned their portion to John Scrymgeour.⁵⁶ Thus these lands of Glasswell and Torbirns which Walter de Moravia of Drumsargard had been granted in 1392 finally passed out of Murray hands but, like those of Cullow, were still being retained by descendants of his line in the late sixteenth century and were to continue so for many more years.⁵⁷

Summary and End Note

This paper traces the bloodline of the proprietors of some lands in the Cortachy area of Angus from 1257 down to the seventeenth century.

Most of the places named can still be found in the Kirriemuir, Cortachy, Kingoldrum and Alyth area. Torbirns and Eglismachen proved somewhat elusive. From descriptions, Torbirns lay west of Glasswell and south of Kirriemuir. On Ainslie's map of 1794 and Thomson's Atlas of 1825, a house called Tarburn is shown just west of the present location of Webster's Seminary.

Eglismachen was still occupied in the 1630's when it was shown in the testament of David Robbie as Eglismagien.⁵⁸ The earliest form was Aglismochen. These names imply that there was a church in Glen Clova which had been dedicated to a Celtic saint. On a map, based on plans of about 1640 attributed to Timothy Pont and Robert Gordon,⁵⁹ a house called Heglish Macwhin is shown on the east bank opposite Over Eggie. It seems that the map makers had given their phonetic interpretation to this. Writing on the Place Names in Glen Clova,⁶⁰ Edith J Marnie identified Heglish Macwhin as the present day Wheen and suggested that the Gaelic version would be Eaglais Mo Chomghain. This fits neatly with the early fourteenth century form of Aghismochen.

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²⁶ *The Laing Charters* No.101.

²⁷ GD16/13.2.

²⁸ RGS Vol. i 109.

²⁹ Fraser, Sir W.; *History of Carnegies, Earls of Southesk and of their Kindred*, Edin.1867.

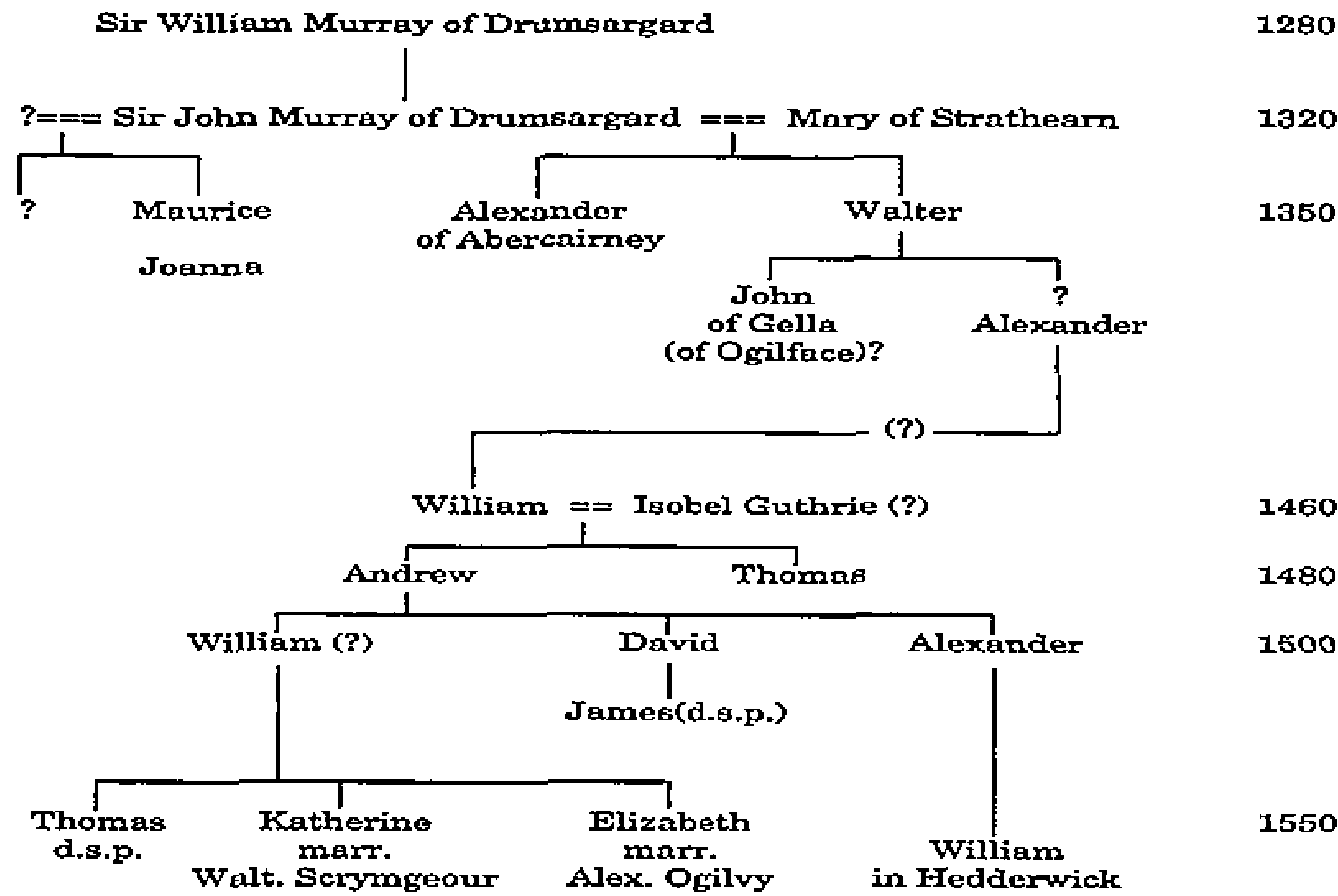
³⁰ *The Exchequer Rolls* Vol.8.

³¹ Maule, Harry; *Registrum de Panmure*. Edin. 1874.

³² Warden, A.J.; *Angus* Vol.4 p.213.

³³ *The Laing Charters* No.379
³⁴ SRO: GD16/2.16
³⁵ *The Laing Charters* No.379
³⁶ *The Exchequer Rolls* Vol. X.
³⁷ *The Laing Charters* No.379 (5),(6).
³⁸ SRO: GD16/4/1.
³⁹ *Acts of Lords of Council in Civil Causes* (1496-1501) p.183, 28 Apr 1498.
⁴⁰ *Acts of Lords of Council in Civil Causes* (1496-1501) p.137, 12 Mar 1497-98.
⁴¹ *The Laing Charters* No. 796.
⁴² SRO: GD16/4/2.
⁴³ *The Laing Charters* No. 1163.
⁴⁴ *Reg.Episc.Brechinensis Chrtr.* CCCXLVI 20 Oct 1585.
⁴⁵ RGS Vol. vi No.1008.
⁴⁶ *Bamff Charters* No.28, confirmed in RGS 24 Apr 1510.
⁴⁷ *Exchequer Rolls* Vol. XIV.
⁴⁸ SRO: GD16/4/3.
⁴⁹ *Exchequer Rolls* Vol. XIV.
⁵⁰ *Exchequer Rolls* 1522 Perth Fol.170.
⁵¹ SRO: GD16/4/4.
⁵² A Henry Kemp, the Laird of Durie, Fife was also known as Henry Durie about this time; see McFarlanes *Genealogical Connections*.
⁵³ SRO: GD16/4/8.
⁵⁴ *The Laing Charters* No.796, 9 Feb 1566.
⁵⁵ *The Laing Charters* No.980.
⁵⁶ *The Laing Charters* Nos.1081 and 1163.
⁵⁷ The 17th Cent. Ogilvys of Cullow and Ogilvys of Glasswell were descendants of the Murrays.
⁵⁸ Commissariat of Brechin 1637.
⁵⁹ *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis*: Vol.2, frontispiece.
⁶⁰ Abertay Historical Society Publication No.11 *Aspects of Antiquity*.

APPENDIX
 (Persons mentioned in text)



STIRLING UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATE in SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY STUDIES STUDENTS' PROJECTS 1997/8

by Rosemary Bigwood, M.A.

Another most interesting and valuable contribution has been made to the Scottish Genealogy Society Library with the deposit there of the final projects of the latest set of students to achieve their Certificate in Scottish Family History Studies from Stirling University.

The latest collection of research assignments covers a fascinating range of topics which will, one hopes, be of interest and value to of the Society and visitors to the Library. Each project is based on a study of three generations of a family, following out its genealogy and its social environment. The story of the Hodge family of Banff deals with those in the fishing and distilling trades and provides insight into sea-faring life in voyages to the Far East and Australia. The McNairs of Glasgow are a chapter of history showing the rise of the middle class and the life and work of a grocer. The Trails of Rattar and Hobbister - minister, landowner, agriculturist, politician - present a most interesting picture of an eminent family in Caithness in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The account of the experiences of a woman doctor illustrates the trials of women seeking entry to the medical profession in the early years of this century and there is an in-depth study of the family history of John Henry Alexander - actor, manager and proprietor of the Theatre Royal in Glasgow. Tanners in Inverkeithing, weavers in Ayrshire, a younger son of one of the tobacco trading families in Lanarkshire, tambourers, tailors and labourers in Campsie and north Lanarkshire, wrights and jewellers in Perth, shovel makers, the Burns family of Falkirk and three generations of Highland shepherds and gamekeepers are all topics which have been studied in depth, using a wide range of original source material.

It is to be hoped that visitors to the Library will make full use of this growing collection of interesting material relating to Scottish family history and that readers will then be encouraged to write up the results of their own researches.

WAS MY ANCESTOR AT BANNOCKBURN?

by Michael G. McDowall

Being attracted occasionally into Edinburgh's wonderful book shops, I noticed recently that three books have now been published which reproduce on the cover, part of an illustration of the battle of Bannockburn. The books are of course, historical studies of that period in Scottish history.¹ It is encouraging to find that high quality academic publications of this kind are now available which, through careful interpretation of primary sources, shed new light on an old story.

There must be many Scots who wonder whether their ancestor fought at Bannockburn, popularly acclaimed as the climax to the wars of Scottish independence, securing the crown for Robert Bruce and ultimately the Stewart dynasty. While this question was not the motivation or even the direction of my own research, this period of history was included in my general study of the McDowall family.²

Analysis of the circumstantial evidence, of which there is a great deal, as well as earlier studies on the subject, confirms in my view,³ a very positive link between the ancient Galloway lordship, the McDowalls and the McDougalls of Lorn. This relationship also explains why later events took the course they did.

With the death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, on her way from Norway in 1290. Edward I of England, who had been involved in earlier arrangements, was invited by the Scottish government to assist in determining the Scottish succession. The government or 'Guardians', comprising mostly of members of the Comyn family, had for a time successfully resisted the formidable interventionist policy of Edward I, but in 1291 he called an assembly of Scottish Lords at Norham, just west of Berwick, to assert and obtain acceptance for his claim of overlordship. By clever political manoeuvring the concessions which Edward I wished to obtain, were given. All thirteen claimants to the throne, then all the Guardians of the realm and other Scottish nobles swore fealty. This was followed by a general swearing of fealty to Edward at Perth, Ayr, Inverness and in Galloway.⁴

The 'Ragman Roll' dated 7 July 1292 is subscribed by 'Fergus Macdowald and Dougal Macdouyal, Del Count de Wigtoun', as well as other Galloway landowners.⁵ Despite Robert Bruce's earlier attempts to obtain favour with the English King, Edward I awarded the crown to John Balliol, the Guardians' choice. He had little power or support to do anything other than submit to Edward's domination. It has little been suggested⁶ that John Balliol has been unfairly treated by history. The nickname 'Toom Tabard' or empty coat (of arms) referring to the act whereby Edward I had the Scottish Coat of Arms cut from Balliol's coat⁷ has been misinterpreted. His initiative in establishing an Alliance (in later years the 'auld alliance') with France prompted Edward I, who had finally overcome the Welsh, to turn his attention to the troublesome Scots. In April 1296 the Scots were defeated at Dunbar. By the end of the summer Balliol had surrendered and abdicated the throne, at the same time formally rejecting Edward I's overlordship.

It is therefore in the context of divided loyalties and repression following the Scots defeat at Dunbar, that the leaders of the 'war of independence' emerged - Wallace (1297-1305) and Bruce (1306-1329).

As kinsmen of both the Comyn and Balliol families, the McDowalls and the McDougalls of Lorn remained true to King John (Balliol) and Edward, his son, and more importantly, the Scots Comyn government. The people of Galloway suffered from both the demands of the occupying English forces and from the effects of Robert Bruce's guerrilla war. There was perhaps the beginning, in parts of Scotland, of some support for Bruce and his rebels against the English presence but in Galloway, Bruce's murder of John Comyn at Dumfries church in 1304 brought instant opposition to his claim of kingship.

There is insufficient information in extant sources to identify all the McDowalls mentioned at this time or to clarify with any certainty, the family relationships. Various spellings of Dougal and Duncan confuse the picture.⁸ However it is evident the Dougal McDowall who first appears in 1305 with some regularity was 'one of the greater men of Galloway' and leader of an

army.⁹ He was almost certainly the same Dougal who signed the roll of fealty. As well as Dougal, there was Fergus,¹⁰ and possibly Andrew¹¹ present at this time. There is also evidence of Donkan Maddowell (*sic*) with others, providing eight thousand one hundred foot soldiers from Carlisle, Galloway, Nithsdale, and the northern and midland counties, to fight in Scotland, about 1298, against William Wallace.¹²

Dougal McDowall is recorded as having captured Robert Bruce's brothers, Thomas and Alexander, when they landed at Loch Ryan in 1307, with Sir Reginald de Crawford and an invasion fleet.¹³ The brothers were taken to Edward I at Carlisle where they were hanged and beheaded.¹⁴ Dougal was given a knighthood and his younger brother (or son) a gift of marriage.¹⁵

He and his kinsmen continued to support the Government army.¹⁶

In 1311 Dougal McDowall was appointed constable of Dumfries castle¹⁷ which he eventually surrendered to Bruce in 1313,¹⁸ probably after being starved out. In retrospect the fortunes of the McDowall family might have been better served if Dougal had agreed to join Bruce, but Bannockburn was a year away and the Comyn government in exile was still a reality.

According to one later record, there was at least one McDowall present at Bannockburn. In his petition to Edward III, Duncan, Sir Dougal's son, included the statement that his brother 'the eldest son of Sir Dougal, was also killed in the King's service at Stirling, all as well known in England'.¹⁹

It is entirely possible that other members of the family, including Sir Dougall himself, his son Duncan and six brothers, were present at his decisive battle. On the English/Scots government side.

And what of the illustration reproduced on the book covers? It is in fact, part of one of eight murals by William Hole RSA who won the commission in 1896 to paint various episodes from early Scottish history on the walls in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh.

In the midst of battle a footsoldier is attempting to unseat a cavalry soldier, by hold of his tunic. William Hole is said to have been a careful researcher.²⁰ Examination of the whole mural reveals a number of shields, crests and headgear which identify the participants.²¹ The heraldic device of lion rampant on a blue background²² borne by the cavalry soldier on his shield and garments while not providing an indisputable identity, allows sufficient doubt to believe that he might be none other than my ancestor, Dougal McDowall.

References

- ¹ The publications are: Roberts, John L. *Lost Kingdoms Celtic Scotland and the Middle Ages*. Edinburgh 1997; Scott, R. McN. *Robert the Bruce, King of Scots* Edinburgh 1982; Young, A. *Robert the Bruce's rivals: The Comyns 1212-1314* East Linton 1997.
- ² McDowall, M. G. *The Copper Inheritance* A history of the kinship of McDowall of Scotland (to be published).
- ³ McDowall, M. G. *McDowall and the Lordship of Galloway* *The Scottish Genealogist*. vol XLIII No. 3 Sept. 1996.
- ⁴ Young, A. *Robert the Bruce's rivals: The Comyns 1212-1314* East Linton 1997 p112.
- ⁵ Nesbit, Alex. *A System of Heraldry* - Prynn's History, p172.
- ⁶ Young, A. *Robert the Bruce's rivals: The Comyns 1212-1314* East Linton 1997 pp122, 129.

- ⁷ Burnett, C. J. and Dennis, M. D. *Scotland's Heraldic Heritage-the lion rejoicing* Edinburgh 1997 p53.
- ⁸ Various records show: Duugal, Dungal, Douegal, Dowgall, Donegal and Dunkan.
- ⁹ CDS vol iii no. 15.
- ¹⁰ CDS vol ii no. 824 and the Ragman Roll.
- ¹¹ The Ragman Roll - Andrew de Logan, may have been a McDowall.
- ¹² CDS vol ii no. 1049.
- ¹³ Maxwell, Sir H. *A History of Dumfries and Galloway* Edinburgh 1896 p90.
- ¹⁴ Maxwell, Sir H. *Chron. Lanercost* in SHR Vol. VIII p169.
- ¹⁵ *ibid.* p171 and CDS ii 1905.
- ¹⁶ Scott, R. McN. *Robert the Bruce* Edinburgh 1982 p93, and McDonald, R. A. *The Kingdom of the Isles 1100-1336*. SHR 1997 p175 and CDS vol v nos. 572, 614a.
- ¹⁷ CDS vol iii nos. 235, 274, 278 and vol V nos. 572, 614a.
- ¹⁸ CDS vol iii nos. 281, 304.
- ¹⁹ CDS vol iii n. 1522.
- ²⁰ The interpretation board in the National Portrait Gallery describing the murals.
- ²¹ On the Scots side, Stewart (FitzAlan), and Keith. The English side is more difficult to determine but possibly includes the Bishop of Durham. The artist, despite his wish for accuracy, may have made minor changes to tinctures so as not to cause offence.
- ²² The heraldic device was that borne by the ancient Lords of Galloway and adopted by the McDowall family (Nesbit p283). I am indebted to the Lord Lyon King of Arms and particularly to Kintyre Persuivant for his assistance in identifying the number of possible English families who could claim a similar (though not identical) device.

CERTIFICATE in SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY STUDIES **1999/2000 STIRLING UNIVERSITY**

by Rosemary Bigwood, M.A.

The course starting in the summer of 1999 will be held at Stirling University. Over one hundred students have now completed the one-year distance learning course carrying an award of two undergraduate credits which can be counted towards a BA degree, full time or part time in the University of Stirling.

Those attending the course have come with varied aims and interests. Some have wished to extend their genealogical expertise so that they can achieve more in research on their own families: others have been working as librarians, archivists or helpers in Family History centres - positions which call for a wide knowledge of source material and methods of research. A number have used the course as a training towards becoming professional researchers. The Certificate is recognised by the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents as one of the qualifications in applying for membership of the Association.

The course is open to all who have an interest in Scottish family history in its widest sense - studying not only the genealogy of the family, but also the community in which the family lived - in putting flesh on the bones. Beginners, as well as those who have already built up some experience in this field, are welcome on the course.

As the demand for places on the course has been high, in the summer of 1999 two parallel one-week summer schools will be offered (attendance at only one is required) - the first to be held from Sunday 18 July to 30 July 1999

and the second commencing on Sunday 1 August and ending on 6 August. These summer schools are held at Stirling University, residential or non-residential, and are an essential part of the course.

The week's programme includes lectures on source material, exercises in understanding legal documents, guidance in route finding and problem solving and there will be an introduction to reading Old Scots handwriting. The emphasis is on practical training and experience, and workshops will provide opportunities to work with original documents. One evening will be spent in New Register House in Edinburgh and a short visit will be made to the Scottish Record Office to provide an introduction to finding the way round this rich archive.

In mid-course, in March/April 2000, a three-day workshop, non-residential, will be held in Edinburgh. This is optional for those from abroad or others who cannot attend. During the rest of the year, students receive four packages of distance learning material - which provides a basis for further reading and home study on four different themes. Three essays on set topics are submitted by students during the year (each about 2500 words). The final project, of about 7000 words, on a subject of the student's own choosing - is a study of three linked generations which must include both genealogical information and research on the social environment in which members of these families lived and worked. It is the task of the tutors to offer help, guidance and encouragement throughout the year!

Students from abroad are most welcome and essay questions are set which offer scope for comparison of the lives of Scottish ancestors with conditions experienced by these Scots who emigrated or moved to England. As, however, the basis of study is Scottish family history, those from abroad who wish to join the course should make sure that they have access locally to libraries, such as LDS libraries, or archives which contain Scottish source material.

Application should be made to Margery Stirling, Summer School Office, Airthrey Castle Annex, University of Stirling, Scotland FK9 4LA. Telephone: 01786 467951 Fax: 01786 463398 E-mail: m.f.stirling@stirling.ac.uk.

Domestic Annals of Scotland

Aug 23 1583

All previous efforts at the finding of metals in the country having failed, a contract was now entered into between the King and Eustachius Roche, described as a Fleming and mediciner, whereby the latter was to be allowed to break ground anywhere in search of these natural treasures, and to use timber from any of the royal forests in furthering of the work, without molestation from anyone, during twenty-one years, on the sole condition that he should deliver for his majesty's use, for every hundred ounces of gold found, seven ounces; and for the the like weight of all other metals - as silver, copper, tin, or lead - ten ounces for every hundred found, and sell the remainder of the gold for the use of the state at £22 per ounce of utter fine gold, and of the silver at 50s the ounce.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS in AID of GOVERNMENT

Made in these the United Parishes of Cortachy & Clova
in Summer 1798 when threatened with French Invasion

by Marjorie Stewart FSA Scot.

	£	Sh	D		£	Sh	D
The Revd. Mr Ramsay, Minister	2	2	-	William Adamson, Farmer, Kinrue	10	6	
John Watt, Farmer, Colow		10	6	David Wilkie, Taylor, Burn of Colow	1	-	
James McNicoll,				John Stormont at Scobshaugh	3	-	
Ground Officer, Buckhood		10	6	David Guthrie, Hyndhaugh	1	-	
Alexander Falconer,				William How, Milton, Cortachy	2	-	
Overseer at Cortachy		10	6	Mr Wm. McDonald,			
James Thomson, Gardener at Cortachy		10	6	Servant to the Earl of Airly	10	6	
Thomas Steil, Wright at Cortachy		10	6	George Sim,			
Alexander Lindsay, Merchant, Wellhill		5	-	Servant to the Earl of Airly	2	6	
David Lewdon, Tenant, Holl		5	-	John Cuthbert,			
John Watt, Tenant, Clash		2	-	Cook to the Earl of Airly	2	6	
Duncan Watt, Farmer, Coliamy		5	-	James McDonald, Musician	1	6	
James Cossens, Farmer, Braeside		5	-	Andrew Millne, Muirskeich	2	-	
William Nicoll, Smyth at Dykhead		5	-	David Millne, Scobshaugh	5	-	
James Lindsay		1	-	James Lindsay, Cross Milln	1	-	
Robert Ogilvy, Wagglehead, Rottal		1	-	James Findlay, Lethnot	2	-	
Alexander Robie, Ballochs		2	6	Alexander Low, Muiralchouse	1	-	
John Michie at Wheen		1	6	Alexander Lindsay of Clachnebrain	3	-	
John Lindsay, Taylor, Muriebalk		1	-	James Ogilvy, Taylor, Gella	1	-	
Robert Lindsay, Roughtaith		1	-	Charles Hendry, Gella	1	-	
James Wilkie, Farmer, Braemonzion		2	6	David Robie, Broclass	1	-	
John Lindsay, Merchant, Lethnot		2	6	David Howe, Crossbog	2	6	
John Ogilvy, Farmer, Middlehill		2	6	Hendry Rob, Todholls	1	-	
James Thomson,				Robert Stormont, Servant at Kirrue	1	-	
Schoolmaster, (Writer hereof)		5	-	James Cattenach, Servant at Glenmoie	1	-	
James Lindsay, Miller, Rottal		2	-	James Espelon at Achmour	1	-	
David Simson, Servant at Coliamy		2	6	William Bearn, Servant, Glenmoie	1	-	
James Nicol, Servant at Colow		2	6	John Bearn, Servant, Glenmoie	1	-	
David Nicoll, Servant at Colow		1	-	William Christie,			
Thomas Addison, Servant at Coliamy		2	-	Gamekeeper, Glenmoie	2	-	
James Nicoll,				George Lindsay, Dalmullon	1	-	
Weaver, Bankhead, Artuthle		1	-	James Whytt, Braedunie	2	6	
Andrew Wilkie, Holl		1	-	Andrew Lucas, Kirkton, Clova	5	-	
John Smith, Wright at Artuthle		1	-	John Gordon, Caldam, Clova	5	-	
James Wat, Burnside, Colow		1	-	John Leighton, Woordhead	1	-	
William Donald, Artuthle		1	-	Charles Duncan	1	-	
James Ogilvy, Weaver, Artuthle		1	-	James Duncan, Miller, Clova	1	6	
Alexander Findlay, Burnside, Colow		1	-	Andrew Robie, Kirkton	1	-	
John Fentone, Showmaker, Dykehead		1	-	James Ogilvy, Mains	2	6	
Thomas Esplon,				David Stormonth, Doal	2	6	
Journeyman Smith, Dykehead		1	-	Alexander Whytt, Braedunie	5	-	
Chirstan Buchan, Sc-ling, (?) Wynd		2	-	David Whytt, Clayleith	2	6	
Peter Rattray, Milton, Cortachy		2	6	John Ogilvy	1	6	
David Millne, Kirk Officer		1	-	James Ogilvy, Attan	2	-	
Thomas Stewart, Servant at Cortachy		2	-	David Ogilvy	1	-	
William Reid, Servant at Colow		1	-	Alexander Whytt, Clayleith	1	6	
John Winter, Smith at Kinrue		1	-	David Fythie, Burn (?) Lucy	2	6	

	£	Sh	D		£	Sh	D
Donald McIntosh	1	6		James Duncan, Wheen	1	-	
James Frazer	2	-		Mary Ogilvy, Adilin	1	6	
Jean Findlay, Hillocks	1	-		James Peter, Smith, Rottal	1	-	
James Donald	2	6		John Shaw, Weaver, Rottal	1	-	
John Stornmonth	1	6		Andrew Dickson, Taylor, Rottal	1	-	
James McKenzie	2	-		Joseph Robie, Adilin	1	-	
Walter McAndrew	1	-		John Lindsay, Craigrood	1	-	
Alexander Whytt, Acharn	5	-		William Kandow, Newbigging			6
Alexander Whytt	1	-		George Lindsay, Newbigging	1	-	
John Robie	1	-		John Robie & Son, Wester Egie	1	-	
Charles Clerk	1	-		James Fenton, Little Egie	1	-	
John Whyte	1	-		John Findlay, Little Egie	1	-	
John Clerk	1	-		David Crichton & Robert Lindsay,			
David Lindsay	2	6		Rough (Leith)	2	-	
William Egie	2	-		Donald McDonald, Fetter Egie	1	-	
William Clark		6		Charles Duncan, Tarrybucha (sic)	1	-	
Charles Duncan	1	-		James Cram, Fitchell	1	-	
Alexander McAndrew	1	-		James Lindsay, Fitchell	1	6	
Charles Findlay	2	6		Jas. Lindsay, his Servant	1	-	
John Reach, Wheen	1	6		Walter Ogilvy, Tarrybuchle	1	6	
James Ogilvy	1	-		David Ogilvy, Glaslet	2	-	
Charles Duncan	1	6		Jas. Lindsay, Knowhead, Rottal	1	6	
Charles Egie	1	-		Thos Mitchell, Whitehillocks	1	-	
Donald McPherson	1	-		James Mitchell, Sweetwell	1	-	
Thomas Lindsay, Rottal	2	-		William Low, Bank	17	-	-
Alexander Ogilvy, Finnichreich	2	-					

Source: S.R.O. CH2/561/3

SCOTS in 19th CENTURY ARGENTINA

by Arnold Morrison

One of the pleasures of researching Scots ancestry is surely the way in which one is led to unexpected places and then to the exploration of hitherto unknown sources of information. In this case, an 1868 testament registered in Rothesay Sheriff Court, together with related correspondence, traced a forebear to Patagones, a remote and somewhat lawless frontier settlement on the Rio Negro in northern Patagonia. What follows is an account of the search for sources on the Scots who emigrated to Argentina in the 19th century; a search which has involved archives in Buenos Aires, contacts on the Internet and visits to libraries and record centres in Scotland and England.

The first quarter of the 19th century saw the beginnings of the modern state of Argentina, with the struggle for independence from Spain and subsequent internal conflicts. Buenos Aires was established as the capital and central and provincial government extended over those parts of the former colony already occupied by inhabitants of mainly Spanish descent. But beyond these areas stretched the vast pampas westwards to the Andes and to the south of the Rio Negro some thousand miles of Patagonia, virtually unexplored and occupied by Indian peoples, many of them singularly hostile to Argentinian and European incursions.

The new state was a place of huge contrasts. Buenos Aires and other cities in the north had inherited the culture and Roman Catholicism of the former Spanish empire. Buenos Aires in particular had a wealthy, sophisticated and increasingly cosmopolitan society and was attractive to European commercial and property interests. In contrast, the vast lands to the south and west were potentially open to cattle and sheep raising and agriculture, especially on the pampas and in the fertile valleys of the great rivers that ran across Patagonia from the Andes to the Atlantic. These lands were a magnet to Argentinians and immigrants alike, either moving outwards from the already settled parts of the province of Buenos Aires or entering from settlements at the mouths of the great rivers, such as Patagones on the Rio Negro. For many years the push westwards was hindered by the Indians but they were pacified, dispossessed and sometimes brutally exterminated in major military campaigns in the 1830's and 1880's, so encouraging further immigrant settlement.

Some historical background to Argentina is helpful both in understanding the kinds of records available and the patterns of settlement and employment of immigrants of different nationalities. Thus, prior to the introduction of civil registration in the mid-1880's, the parochial registers of the Roman Catholic parishes are the principal source on life events. However, one may expect that immigrants of Presbyterian and Anglican persuasions would wherever possible use their own churches and missions, the Scots Church in Buenos Aires being one such case. Secondly, and perhaps as a consequence of the way in which the country developed, censuses begin late, the first important one for family historians being in 1869 followed by another in 1895. Patterns of immigrant settlement tend to reflect both the reasons for going to Argentina and desire on the part of particular nationalities to maintain their languages, churches and traditions. The Scots and English formed a distinctive community in Buenos Aires, and Chascomas, south of Buenos Aires, was a largely Scots community, while Welsh immigrants established a colony on the Rio Chubut in Patagonia. At the same time, reasons for travelling nine thousand miles to a strange country played a part in where people settled, so that men who went to work British owned railways went to particular places; men with commercial, banking and insurance interests might well be found in Buenos Aires; and the prosperous immigrants of all nationalities might be found anywhere on great estancias on the pampas and in Patagonia, while the less prosperous might be found in areas of the new territories where the government laid out standard plots of land.

From small beginnings in the 1830's, immigration from Western Europe developed rapidly, so that by 1900 nearly one third of Argentinian citizens had been born elsewhere. Like the other nationalities, the Scots, wealthy and poor, were attracted by commerce, professional opportunities and land. Some went to Buenos Aires and stayed there - although they might also be landowners in the provinces. A Scots Church was established there in 1829, followed by provincial congregations and in 1838 the members of the Scots Church established a small school on the premises which later became the famous St. Andrew's School, still in existence as a college and business

university. Many of these Scots ran commercial houses, shops, banks and insurance companies, forming a growing and wealthy sector of society.

However, as the Indians were dispossessed and the government encouraged immigration, so settlers came in abundance to raise animals or grow crops. Such was the enthusiasm for cheap land that one observer writing of Patagones in 1868 said, "Englishmen arrive at Patagones by every steamer, to lay down wheat, as land is very cheap and there is no fear of Indians". Major landowners in the valley of the Rio Negro in the 1860's included names such as Kincaid, Adamson, MacGregor and Wilson. Kincaid must surely have had moments of nostalgia for the west of Scotland when he named his vast estancia, Balcleuther! Others arrived with little more than personal possessions and enough capital to buy some sheep, such as William Halliday from Dumfriesshire, via the Falklands/Malvinas, who was deposited with his family on the deserted banks of the Rio Gallegos in Patagonia in 1885; they lost most of their possessions in the river and started life there in the shelter of some bushes, forty miles from the nearest neighbour, a German. Yet by 1900 the Halliday's Hill Farm had become one of the principal estancias in Patagonia. Lastly, there were the professional immigrants, doctors, ministers and missionaries, mining and railway engineers, settling variously in Buenos Aires or in the provinces.

Searchers for Scottish forebears in Argentina face the difficulty of obtaining information from records held in archives in a Spanish speaking country. However, a start can be made by looking for sightings in published works available in major libraries in Scotland and England. The Mitchell Library in Glasgow holds several of the books referred to here. The 1869 and subsequent editions of M. and E. Mulhall's "Handbook to the River Plate" are important, both for the excellent descriptions of Argentina and for the listings of principal inhabitants in various parts of the country. They are a "must" for anyone interested in owners of estancias and leading figures in commerce, industry and provincial affairs, with hundreds of names of English and Scots in its various editions. Edward Mulhall was the editor of the English language "The Standard" in Buenos Aires and published a book of obituaries for the newspaper entitled "Saudades", available in the Guildhall Library, London. These publications can be backed up usefully by commercial directories, for example Kelly's "Directory of Merchants of the World", 1903. Particularly important for sighting Scots is James Dodds' "Scottish Settlers in the River Plate and Their Churches", published in Buenos Aires in 1897, not only for the general information on the history of congregations but also because of extensive lists of names. Original records of the Scots Church survive and information may be sought from Arnoldo Dodds, currently living in Buenos Aires. Other publications either deal with particular families, such as Michael Mainwaring's "From the Falklands to Patagonia", 1983, which tells the story of the Halliday family but also mentions other British settlers in Patagonia, or are reports of travellers in which people they met are mentioned. George Musters' "Life among the Patagonians" mentions, for example, his stay with Kincaid on the Rio Negro as well as describing the landscape, estancias, Indians and Patagones.

In addition to books, there are other possibly useful sources. The IGI on

CD-ROM has some births and marriages for Argentina and these are likely to increase since the LDS Church in Buenos Aires apparently now holds extensive material from various denominational registers of baptisms, births and marriages. Consular Returns for British subjects overseas may be consulted in the Public Record Office and New Register House, although it should be remembered that many immigrants for one reason or another did not inform Consuls of births, deaths or marriages. Lastly, the testaments of some Scots who died overseas may be found in the Scottish Record Office.

Since maps play such an important part in family history, it is most disappointing to find that there are few 19th century maps of Argentina available. The Map Library of the National Library of Scotland seems only to have maps forming parts of books - and some of these are poorly reproduced. The only really interesting find is an 1863 map of Patagonia in West Register House which gives a splendid sense of that territory before major settlement.

Eventually one will need to seek information by other means. e-mail provides access for those making an initial (free) subscription to a site at SOUTH-AM-EMI-L-request-in@rootsweb.com where one can correspond with others who are interested in emigrants to South America. This is a lively and helpful site, at which one may contact people in Argentina and elsewhere about people, places and records. Furthermore, some correspondents have produced listings of British professionals in Argentina and elsewhere in South America in the late 19th and early 20th century - doctors, Anglican clergymen, miners, consuls and Aberdeen University graduates, amongst others. The Internet itself will provide general information on the country, addresses of government archives and on-line access to the current telephone directory, so that one may check on the current existence of people with Scottish surnames. Finally, you may be fortunate enough to contact someone in Buenos Aires who, for a fee, will search the records mentioned below.

If a sighting has been made by one or other of the means mentioned already and one wants further information, then records in Argentina have to be searched. These government and parish records are good but obviously present difficulties in obtaining extracts from them. Contact with archives has to be made by normal mail, information on name, place and date needs to be quite precise, requests should, if possible, be made in Spanish, although many Argentinian professionals speak English, return envelopes and international reply coupons should be included.

Since the registros parroquiales of the Catholic Church are a basic source before civil registrations begin, they may include some Scots, especially where there were marriages into Argentinian families. A more generally useful source, however, is the census from 1869 onwards. The 1869 census itself gives surnames, personal name (in Spanish form), age, sex, marital status, nationality (Scots may well be given as English!), place of birth (blank unless born in Argentina), occupation/profession, whether the person can read and write, and "condiciones especiales" which includes orphans, invalids, illegitimates, insane etc. Considering the nature of Argentina at that time this is a remarkable census. I have not seen subsequent censuses,

so do not know whether they contain more detail. In addition to the censuses there is CEMLA, a database of information on immigrants between 1892 and 1925, held in Buenos Aires. Beyond these basic sources there are the records of land grants, newspapers, publications of missionary societies, such as the Anglican South American Missionary Society, listings of former pupils of St. Andrew's School, wills and cemetery records, but searching these is really dependant upon having an e-mail contact or help from someone in Buenos Aires.

Inevitably, my personal pursuit has produced a somewhat selective and only partly informative set of findings on primary and secondary sources on Scots in Argentina. Consequently, it would be valuable to find out more about the actual content of particular records, such as parochial and civil marriages, the information on CEMLA and the contents of later censuses. Also, there may well be other sources in Scotland. Perhaps, for example, the Church of Scotland holds some relevant records on ministers, missionaries and congregations in South America. Also, it would be most interesting to know how Scots came to know of the opportunities in this distant land, since this might lead one, for example, to the records of companies operating in Argentina. But these matters will have to wait for a while. In the meantime, I hope this article has given a taste of the possibilities for research, a sense of the available records and something of the fascination of this vast land and its immigrants.

Requests for information should be directed as follows:

Civil Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths

Archivo de Registro Nacional Civil, Jean Jaures 970, 1215 Capital Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Censuses, Church Records, Land Records, Cemetery Records and Directories

Archivo General de la Nacion, Avenida Leandro N. Alem 246, 1003 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Immigration Records

Some may be held at the Centro de Estudios Migratorios Latinamericanos, Avenida Independencia 20, 1099 Capital Federal, Argentina.

INTERMENT of the DEAD

by Sheila Pitcairn, F.S.A. Scot. L.H.G.

As the civilised Pagan nations, Greeks, Romans etc., considered it unlawful to bury their dead within the precincts of their cities, lest their sacred places should be defiled, and generally interred them in the suburbs, and the sides of the highways, the early Christians followed the practice. But in the fourth century, from a mistaken feeling of piety, an attempt was made by them to have their churches used as repositories for their dead, especially for such as had been of eminent Christian reputation. This was resisted by the Emperor Theodosius in that century, who issued an ordinance, that all who should be guilty of this practice "should be fined in one third part of their patrimony". From the superstitious notion, however, that interment in a place of sanctity would be beneficial to the souls of the deceased, aided by

the introduction of the Popish tenet of worshipping and doing homage to the dead and their relics, as well as from the idea of its being a great honour to be buried within a church or chapel, or near an alter, the custom, of so burying became almost universal among the great, and all who could afford to purchase the privilege. In the thirteenth century and afterwards, it was much prized by the Roman Catholic population, and the once-lettered pavement of our old church, of which some remains still exist, show the prevalence of the custom.

Soon after the Reformation, the Church of Scotland saw the evils of the custom not only in a religious point of view, but as regarded the health, comfort and convenience of the living, and sought to put an end to it. As early as 24th October 1576, a question was proposed in the General Assembly, as to its propriety. Sessio 7. "Whither if burrials sould be in the kirk or not? Ansuerit. Not ; and that the contraveiners be suspendit frae the benefites of the kirk, quhill (till) they make public repentance". The enactment, however, does not seem to have been always strictly observed ; for in the General Assembly held in April 1577, there is this record :

Sessio 9a. "Anent the complaint made be David Fergusone vpon Mr James M'Gill, Clerk of the register, to the zong Laird of Rossyth, that agains the actis of the Kirk they causit burie the vmquhill Laird of Rossyth in the Kirk of Dumferling, albeit the said David made them foirseine of the said act. The kirk ordainit Johne Durie to warn the Clerk-Register to ansuer heirto, the first of May nixt to come.

"The Clerk-Register beand present, declareit that the Proveist and Baillies of Dumfermling agriet to burie the said Laird of Rossyth in the Kirk ; that he was not the cause thereof, submittand himselfe allwayes to the judgment of the Kirk, if any offence be found done by him". *Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland*, Ban. Club Edit., part 1., pp. 378, 388(1839).

Nearly a hundred years after this, an unseemly affray took place in the churchyard, by an attempt to inter another Laird (Stewart) of Rosyth within the kirk, which is thus recorded in the session minutes. The affray is remarkable for the very early hour at which it took place, and the fidelity and alertness of the then ministers in being at their post to oppose the meditated interment, by a forcible entrance into the kirk, and which even a writer was brought from Edinburgh to render legal :-

"24th April 1660 - The act and instrument following, being produced this day, Mr Rot, Kay and Mr Wm. Oliphant, present ministers of the kirk of Dunfermline, desirit yt it myt be insert in the session-book for yr exoneration, which was consented to be the session. Off the qlk act and instrument the tenor follows:- "At Dunfermline, the 20 day day of Aprile Jajvic and thrie score yeirs - "The wch day, in presence of me, notar publick, and witnesses, efter-nait compeirit ps~nlie at the kirk-dore of Dunfermhine - betwixt 4 and 5 hours in the morning, Mr Rot. Kay, and Mr Wm. Oliphant, ministers yr who declaired, they were certainlie informed yt the friends and kinsmen of the Laird of Rossyth, deceist, were of intention to bring the corps of the sd laird within the sd kirk of Dunfermline, and yt the keys of the kirk-dores were not in the kirk-officer's hands, but had bein taken fra him yetngt. And yrfore did send and direct yr kirk-officer to Rot. Walwood bailie of the sd brut

(who had taken the keys fra him, as they were informed), To desire and require him to give bak the keys of the sd kirk-dore, yt they might have ym in yr cistodie, who accordinglie went, and made report of his comission thus; that the baillie said he had not the keys for the present, but had left ym with the toun-officer, that he might open the dore this morning to ring the 5 hor bell. Thairfor, beore 5 o'clock came, Johnne Laurie, officer, wth the keys, fra whome the sds mr Rot. Kay and Mr Wm. Oliphant demandit the sd keys, wch he altogedder refusit, saying yt yr eth he was to open, the dore to ring the 5 hor bell. And, in the meantyme George Carmichell srvitor to the Laird of Buchanan, and Alexr. Crookshank, writer in Edinburghm came to the kirk-dore, at whom th sd minister desyred to know yr erand yt tyme of day? Who ansrd yt they intendit to keip ye Laird of Rossyth's old buriall-plaic. To the which it was replyed by the ministers, yt all burying within the kirk was discharged be the General Assemblie in August 1643. And yt hade nevir bein any in this kirk since yt tyme. And desyrit ym to forbear fra breaing the kirk-floore, and burying w'hin the kirk. Which they wilfullie refused. And with 5 or 6 men thrust ymseles in at the kirk-dore. Qrvpon, and vpon the refusal of the sd toun-officer to delyver they keys in manner foirsaid ; And all and sundrie the premisses, the saids Mr Rot. Kay, and Mr Wm. Oliphant, ministers, askit act and instrument, ane or ame, in the hands of me, notar-pubhct, under subcrywand ; And protestit yt as they were frie, and had no accession to the sd irregular fact, so they myt be frie fra all the evils and consequents yt myt follow yrvpon.

"Thir things were done day, yeir, and plaic foresaid, betwixt 4 and 5 hors in the morning. Before James Marshall. Patrik Anderson, Archibald M'Craich, burgess (es) of Dunfermline ; George Befrage, srvitor to the sd Mr Wm. And Arthere Kay, sons laull to the sd Mr Rot, witness (es) to the premises called and requyred, sicsubscibitur. I, henrie elder, notar-pubhct, Doe testifie and declare the haill premisses before set down to be trewlie done, as is above exprest, be this my subscription usuall, H. Elder. Quhilk act and instrument being red, Peter Walker, Provost, declairs yt they medled with no keys bot yt which properly belonged to the toun. And desyred this to be marked".

There was published in 1610, 4to an interesting book entitled "The Blame of Kirke-Buriall, tending to perswade Cemiterialle civilitie, by Mr William Birnie, minister of Lanrk". "First preached", it is added on anothr page, "then penned and now at last propyned to the Lord's inheritance in the Presbyterie of Lanerk by Mr W. B. the Lord his minister in that Ilk, as a pledge of his zeale, and care of that reformation. Matth. Viii.22". This book was reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1834, edited by W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq. Advocate.

Source:-

Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline by Rev. Peter Chalmers
Vol. 1 P. 490

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

compiled by Marjorie Stewart, Hon. Librarian

Sheriff Court Practice in Civil Causes	J. D. Wilson
The Sheriff Court Code	T. A. Fyfe
Scotland's Heraldry	C. R. Mackinnon
The Edinburgh Stock Exchange 1844-1944	
The Manual of Heraldry	ed. F. J. Grant
Isles of Home - Sixty Years of Shetland	G. Donaldson
Scots in the Old Dominion 1685-1800, Virginia, USA	C. H. Haws
Organs in Edinburgh	D. A. Stewart
The Scottish Macs	J. B. Johnston
Emigrants from Scotland to America 1774-5	V. R. Cameron
Scottish Covenanters & Irish Confederates	D. Stevenson
Inventory of Documents - Scrymgeour Farm Estates etc.	
History of the Landed Gentry of G. B. & Ireland Vol. 1	Sir B. Burke
History of the Landed Gentry of G. B. & Ireland Vol. 2	Sir B. Burke
Dictionary of the Peerage & Baronetage 1892	Sir B. Burke
A Manual of Conveyancing	J Hendry
Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage & Companionage 1925	Whitaker
Handbook of Court of Session Practice	D. Balfour
The Law of Land Ownership in Scotland	J. Rankine
Wills & Succession (Scottish law) Vol. 2	J. McLaren
University & Kings College, Aberdeen 1596-1860	ed. P. J. Anderson
Scotland's Cultural Heritage Vol. 1	ed. S. Devlin-Thorp
Scotland's Cultural Heritage Vol. 2	ed. S. Devlin-Thorp
Methven Parish Church Perthshire, 1783-1983	
Social Life in Scotland Vol. 3	C. Rogers
The History of Dumbartonshire	J. Irving
Population of Scotland 1755 - Webster's Account	
Emigration Committee Report Vol. 1; Vol. 2; Vol. 3	
Edinburgh Poll Tax Roll 1694 - College Kirk; West Kirk; Tron Kirk; Greyfriars; Canongate; Lady Yester's; Tolbooth; Old Kirk	
Poll Tax Roll 1694 - N. Leith & S. Leith; Colinton & Currie; Cramond; Duddingston & Inveresk; Dalkeith & Lasswade; Borthwick, Crichton, Heriot, Stow & Temple; Carrington, Cockpen, Carnston, Fala & Newbattle; Kirknewton, Midcalder & Ratho; Liberton; Penicuik	
Sandeman Genealogy	D. Peat
Mull Family Names for Ancestor Hunters	J. Currie
The People of Skene & Kinellar 1696	
Eccles, Leitholm & Birgham	
An Index of Scots Immigrants from Galloway	B. Horbury
1841 Census Records - Parish of Lerrick; Kells; Twynholm; Anwoth	D & G F. H. S.
A History of the Scotts of Milsington 1854-79 Vol. 3	K. W. Stewart
S. A. F. H. S. Members & Publications - 3rd edition	
The Kirkyard of Braemar	comp. G. Ewen
The Kirkyard of New Deer	comp. S. Spiers

Aberdour Port Book	comp. M. A. Stewart
Burial Grounds in Glasgow	J. A. Willing & J. Scott Fairie
How to find Shipping & Immigration Records in Australia	C. Num
Coalmining in West Fife (Bibliography)	
Scotland's Penultimate Duel	J. M. Leggett
North East Repositories II	M. Southwick
American Data from the Aberdeen Journal 1748-83	D. Dobson
Scottish Quakers and Early America 1650-1700	D. Dobson
The Descendants of William Hynd 1774-1846	E. S. Yanicks
The Kirkyard of Crathie	comp. S. M. Spiers
Scottish Coins	N. Holmes
The People of Crathie & Braemar	L. Diack
Cumbrian Ancestors - notes for searchers 3rd edition	
Diocese of Carlisle Marriage Licence/Bonds 1668-1739 Vol. 1; 1740-1752 Vol. 2	
The History of Auchinleck Village & Parish	D. Love
Sources in N. S. W. State Library - B. M. & D. in N. S. W.	
Sources in N. S. W. State Library - B. M. & D. in Victoria	
Guide to Sources for F. H. in Westminster Archives	E. Cory
Placenames of the Monklands	P. Drummond
Wills with Sheriff Court of Fife at Cupar 1824-92 Part 4, Robb - Z	
Penninghame - the Story of a Parish	
Family Annals Vol. 3	J. E. Russell
The Macleod Family of Lynchburg, Virginia	D. C. Macleod
Scottish Fam. Hist.Resources in Queensland, Australia	ed. A. Henderson
Our Brooks Lineage 1750-1997	L. B. Watson
William & Mary Ducat	R. Higham
The Veitvches of Dawyck	I. H. Veitch
Kinnaird Churchyard M. I.s	
Nevay Kirkyard M. I.s	A. R. Nicoll
Forgan Kirkyard M. I.s	comp. W. Owen
Kinross-shire 1861 Census Name Index Part 1 A-L: Part 2 M-Z	
1841 Census for Borgue KKD; Castle Douglas KKD; Colvend & Southwick KKD; Dalbeattie KKD; Irongray KKD; Kirkcudbright KKD; Urr KKD	
The Third Statistical Account, Berwick Vol. XXIII	ed. J. Herdman
The Third Statistical Account, Roxburgh Vol. XXVIII	ed. J. Herdman
Argyll and Bute - Sources for Family History	
List of the O. P. R.s (revised 1997- photocopy)	
Just a Minute or Two: Western Medical Club 1845-1902	A. A. Clark
McDougal Genealogy	D. McDougal
Gamrie Kirk Session Minutes & Acc. Index 1756-1814/5	comp. M. H. Shand
Stewarts in W. Ulster and Antrim	comp. M. S. Kyritsis
History of the Weems Family	D. A. Weems
The descendants of William & John Johnson	L. V. Johnson
Noble of Ardmore and Ardkinglas	A. Noble
Scottish Clans and Family Names	R. Martine
Nat. Lib. of Scotland: Catalogue of MSS Vol. 1	

ADDITIONS to the SALES LIST

SECTION A

OTHER ITEMS

Aberdour Port Book 1852-1862. Marjorie Stewart. A5, 21pp.	£2.00	75 grams
An Index of Scots from Galloway who died in England or the West Indies. A5, 43pp.	£5.00	130 grams

SECTION B

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLISHERS

Register of One Name Studies 1998. A5, 96pp.	£3.50	150 grams
Tracing Scottish Ancestors Using the Computer at N.R.H., David Webster. A4, 47pp.	£4.99	180 grams

ABERDEEN & N.E. SCOTLAND F.H.S.

Kirkyard of New Deer M.I.s. A5.	£2.25	80 grams
Walking Backwards in Rhynie. R.G. Troup. Memories of the Village. A4, 96pp.	£4.50	300 grams

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY F.H.S.

1841 Census Index to Kirkcudbright Parishes.

Borgue	£1.80	60 grams	Castle Douglas	£2.20	75 grams
Colvend	£2.00	75 grams	Dalbeattie	£2.00	70 grams
Irongray	£1.40	60 grams	Kelton	£1.80	65 grams
Kirkcudbright Burgh	£3.00	100 grams	Urr	£2.20	75 grams

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

A Short Guide to the Records. A4, 24pp.						£2.50	140 grams
Scottish Handwriting, a Self Help Pack. A4.						£8.00	300 grams
Hatches, Matches & Despatches. Exhibition Text. A4, 19pp.						£3.75	120 grams
List of American Documents, held in the S.R.O. A4, 167pp.						£5.00	550 grams
The Scots in America. A4.		£4.25	170 grams	The Scots in Canada. A4.		£4.25	120 grams
The Scots in Australia. A4.		£4.25	130 grams	The Scots in New Zealand. A4.		£4.25	125 grams
The Emigrants. A4.		£4.25	180 grams	The Crofters. A4.		£4.25	125 grams
The Peoples of Scotland. A4.		£4.25	200 grams				

TAY VALLEY F.H.S.

1851 Census Indexes - County of Fife (No Binding - Loose Leaf)

Anstruther Easter	£2.50	50 grams	Anstruther Wester	£1.50	40 grams
Auchtermuchty	£5.00	110 grams	Balmerino	£4.00	50 grams
Creich	£2.00	40 grams	Dunbog	£1.00	40 grams
Dunino	£1.00	30 grams	Elie	£2.00	40 grams
Flisk	£1.00	30 grams	Forgan	£2.50	50 grams
Kemback	£2.50	50 grams	Kilmany	£2.00	40 grams
Logie	£2.00	40 grams	Monimail	£2.50	50 grams
Moonzie	£1.00	30 grams	Newburn	£1.50	40 grams
Ferryport-on-Craig	£4.00	80 grams	Auchtertool	£2.00	
Ballingry	£2.00	50 grams	Beath	£2.50	70 grams
Crail	£3.00	75 grams			

1851 Census Indexes - County of Kinross

Whole County - Part 1. Surnames A-L.	£8.00	170 grams
Whole County - Part 2. Surnames M-Z.	£8.00	170 grams
Parts 1 & 2 Purchased as a set.	£15.00	340 grams

1851 Census Indexes - County of Angus

Fearn	£1.50	50 grams	Glenisla	£2.50	60 grams	Guthrie	£2.00	50 grams
Kingoldrum	£2.00	50grams	Arbirlot	£2.25	60grams	Glamis	£3.25	85grams
Kinnell	£2.00	60grams	Kirkden	£2.75	75grams			

1851 Census Indexes - County of Perth

Aberdalgie	£1.00	50grams	Glendevon	£1.00	50grams	Inchture	£2.00	60grams
Kinfauns	£1.00	60grams	Kinnaird	£1.00	50grams	St.Madoes	£2.00	50grams
Don	£1.50	50grams	Longforan	£3.00	80grams	Kirkmichael	£2.50	70grams
Clunie	£1.75	50grams	Findogask	£1.50	50grams	Rhynd	£1.00	50grams
St.Martins	£2.25	60grams	Tibbermore	£2.50	75grams	Amgask	£2.00	50grams

Monumental Inscriptions

Kinnaird Churchyard	£3.00	75grams	Nevay Churchyard	£3.00	75grams
Forgan	£4.50	125grams			

LETTER to the EDITOR

In my article "Lesmahagow to Moray and Argyll, the 13th Century Travels of Colano MacGilcungill," which was published in the September '98 issue, Vol XLV, No. 3, 80-81, the second sentence of paragraph four on page 80 relating to Brice Douglas, Bishop of Moray, should have the words "His brother . . ." deleted.

The sentence should have started "Brice had entered holy orders . . .". This mistake is entirely my fault and I would appreciate you printing this correction and apology.

Dr D. C. McWhannell, 8 Seaforth Road, Dundee DD5 1QH

MICROFICHE for SALE

The Scottish Genealogy Society has produced the following set of microfiche for sale:

Edinburgh General Directory 1808-09 3 fiche £3.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1822/23 5 fiche £5.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1842/43 5 fiche £5.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1851/52 5 fiche £5.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1858/59 5 fiche £5.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1861/62 5 fiche £5.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1875/76 8 fiche £8.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1884/85 9 fiche £9.50

Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory 1904/05 12 fiche £12.50

East Preston Street, Edinburgh M. I.s 1 fiche £5.50

Gray's Edinburgh Directory 1832/33 3 fiche £3.50

INTERNET USERS GROUP

by Russell Cockburn Rcock2875@aol.com

As this year is the 80th anniversary of the First World War, there are many sites available regarding servicemen who were casualties in the campaigns. The first you should look at is by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, you can find it at: <http://www.cwgc.org>. This is a searchable database, however when I used it, the search register was down for maintenance. I suspect it may be overloaded with requests.

For those researching Canadian servicemen there are the six Books of Remembrance at: <http://schoolnet2.carleton.ca/books/books.htm>

For Australian Roll of Honour at the Australian War Memorial for many different wars try: <http://www.awm.gov.au/>

One more site on war is Australian servicemen in the Second World War who were buried in cemeteries in southern England, these are being indexed but not yet complete: <http://www.beavis.co.uk/auswg.htm>

For more general sites try: <http://cam.org/~hopkde?abney.html> This is the site for Abney Park Cemetery, London.

Stanhope Marriage Register 1613-1749 Durham at: <http://cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Transcriptions/DUR/STP/613.html>

For passenger lists to Canada try: <http://www.ingeneas.com>

I hope you have a lot of success with this month's sites and good luck with your research.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY WORK in PROGRESS

Co-ordinator: Karl Ian Ransome e-mail Karl.Ransome@dial.pipex.com

Submissions received by October 1998. This section is to inform others of substantial Scottish research being done to prevent duplication of effort. One may submit a copy of finished work to the SGS Library from where further information about the following can be obtained. Please continue to use the Queries section to submit ordinary surnames interests.

Vivienne S Dunstan - CAVERS one name study, all periods, worldwide.

REVIEW

No More Corncraiks: Lord Moray's Feuars in Edinburgh's New Town,

Ann Mitchell, xiv, 223, illus. Edinburgh, Scottish Cultural Press, 1998.

ISBN1 84017 017 4 £12.95

This book describes the feuing by the 10th Earl of Moray of the site of his house and its thirteen acres of ground at the West End of Edinburgh for house building from 1821 and describes with biographical details some of the people who took a house there. ('Feu' = "a holding in which a vassal has the exclusive possession and use of heritable property in return for the payment of a 'feu duty' to a superior", *Concise Scots Dictionary*, 1985. In this case the Earl of Moray was the superior and the householders the vassals).

His house, demolished in 1822, stood where Randolph Crescent garden is now and its surrounding ground where Lord Cockburn had been wont to hear "the ceaseless rural corncraiks nestling happily in the dewy grass" was soon covered by a polygon, Moray Place, an oval, Ainslie Place and a crescent, Randolph Crescent, by the direction of the architect, James Gillespie Graham. These streets were linked by Great Stuart Street and with the area of the New Town west and north of Queen Street by Randolph Crescent, Cliff and Place and Glenfinlas, St. Colme, Forres and Daraway Streets and Albyn and Wemyss Place respectively.

Each street is gone through numerically with biographical details of those owners the author found most interesting but at the end of each section there is a full list of the owners of each house up to around 1900. At the end of the book there is a General Index of those whose biographies have been included with names of Institutions mentioned and some general references. For instance, we can find some descriptions of several of the houses: the house which the Earl intended for himself at No. 28 had 'eleven bedrooms with closets' on the two upper floors alone, was 'abundantly supplied with water', and had two staircases. At the end of the section on Moray Place, there are paragraphs dealing with the social standing of the householders there: predominantly lawyers - based on a comparison of the Census Indexes 1841-1891; Children: eighty one in 1841 and twenty five in 1891; Governesses; Resident Servants: two hundred and nineteen in 1841; two hundred and sixty four in 1871. Church Lane and Wemyss Place Lane where lesser folk lived are also described.

This is a fascinating book whether 'dipping in' or pursuing the history of a particular street or individual with snippets of all sorts of information. Clementine Hozier who was to become the wife of Winston Churchill went

to school with her sister at 20 Moray Place. The school was run by the nephew of Friedrich Froebel, the exponent of kindergarten education. No. 1 Forres Street's basement housed a chair office in 1827-29 from which sedan chairs could be hired. 13 Randolph Crescent was the home of Louisa and Flora Stevenson who were pioneers in the education of women: the first in the field of university education and the latter had a school named after her in Comely Bank. Artists and architects, like David Bryce who built Fettes College and the Bank of Scotland on the Mound, also lived in the area, at 8 Great Stuart Street. The clerk who rose to be editor and proprietor of The Scotsman, John Ritchie Findlay, lived at Darnaway Street and then at Rothesay Terrace.

The illustrations are interesting and there is even a pedigree chart of the Moncrieff family who seemed to have occupied houses all over the feu!

ANNUAL REPORT

October 1997 - September 1998

The Library

The Library continues to be very busy throughout the year with many people arriving regularly to consult the reference material we hold and as a result of several members volunteering to help, we have been able to open for an additional day - Thursday - from 10.30am until 5.30pm each week. This day has proved to be as popular as the others.

Earlier in the year we had some improvements made inside the Library to ease working space and to add more bookshelves which were badly needed. Already the extra space has almost been filled, mainly due to a large purchase of books from the Scots Ancestry Research Society which closed in late Spring. In addition the Society gave us a large collection of their Family Histories and Pedigree Charts. Most of these books are now in the Library but quite a few have gone to be repaired before they can be used.

The students on the Distance Learning Course have once again generously donated copies of their final project to the Society and many gifts of members' work on their Family Histories have been received. These are all greatly appreciated and contribute to a very popular section of our collection. We have also acquired over thirty films during the year and several microfiche.

Work on Victoria Terrace eventually got under way in early Summer and made approaching the Library very difficult - and at times hazardous - for some time but we are at last nearing the end of the work and the steps up to Johnston Terrace have been lifted and re-set, the railings have been repaired and the paving stones have all been re-laid, giving a much safer walkway along the Terrace than we have ever experienced.

I am sure that all Society Members will join the Council in thanking those who continue to give their time and expertise in so many ways to keep the Library running so smoothly and in welcoming the new volunteers who have recently offered their help.

Society Meetings

The Society met six times during the year as customary in the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Conference Centre of the Royal College of

Physicians of Edinburgh. Five lectures were given. These comprised: *Maps, charts and plans as aids in the quest for roots* by Margaret Wilkes (see *The Scottish Genealogist*, XLV, 2, June 1998 pp 58-64); *Fenced within the flood mark (Admiralty Records)* by Sue Mowat; *James Hutton, Scientist* by Norman Butcher; *Cross Border Research* by Marnie Mason; *Bank Archives* by Alan Cameron.

The Annual General Meeting was followed by a short session on *My Famous Ancestor* when the audience was entertained by Mrs. Julie Coxon who revealed Edward I 'the Hammer of the Scots' was her ancestor, twenty four generations back and Richard Torrance whose famous forebear was an eighteenth century great-aunt, a portrait painter and traveller in France and India.

There were two visits in May for Members: one to the Royal College of Physicians' Library to view how records and archives are conserved and the other to the mediaeval Rosslyn Chapel, famous for its 'Apprentice Pillar'.

New Register House Visits

These visits on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month are still popular and places tend to be filled well in advance. The surplus proceeds of these visits enabled us to purchase seven microfilms of O. P. R.s this year (at £50 per film).

There has been, however, a problem with people not notifying the Society until the last minute when they cannot attend. This affects getting a replacement to fill the space. This can, hopefully, be rectified next year. Dates for next year's visits are now available in the Library.

Council and Committee Activities

Meetings of Council and Meetings of the Publications & Library Committee were held in the Library at 15 Victoria Terrace, nine times and six times respectively throughout the year. A major problem during the year has been the search for a new Treasurer following the resignation of Mr. E. Notman in November 1997. The Chairman, Mr. Ruthven-Murray, undertook the burden of overseeing and managing our financial affairs and completing the programme of transferring the Membership records onto computer during the year. Office-Bearers and other members were involved in transporting goods for sale and in manning our sales table at the SAFHS Conference in Dumfries in April, the Ayr Family History Fair in June and the Kirkcaldy Family History Fair in September.

From time to time, we have groups of visitors from overseas who come to see the Library: this year we had a party from the Institute of Genealogy & Historical Research of Samford University in Birmingham, Alabama in July and, in August, a group from the Odom Genealogy Library of Georgia. Two of our Members, Rosemary Bigwood and Sheila Pitcairn, are much involved in lecturing in genealogy, the former at Stirling University and the latter in Fife. The Hon. Secretary gave a talk to the Borders Family History Society in Melrose in September.

Genealogical Enquiries

Our Hon. Editor, Stuart Fleming, indefatigably produced four issues of *The Scottish Genealogist* during the year and at the same time continues to mind the Society's Web site on the Internet on which enquiries and requests for

Membership come in steadily at the rate of thirty to forty per week. New Register House where all the Scottish records of births, deaths and marriages are housed, went on the Internet itself in April (see *The Scottish Genealogist*, XLV, 3, p. 95, September 1998 for a report) and this may have an effect on our mailbag in the future as more and more individuals take to the Internet. Ann Pippet and Craig Ellery who reply to queries from our Members sent to the Library, report a diminution in numbers over the year but as the total was over four hundred, they have hardly been idle! The bulk of these are almost equally divided between the United Kingdom and the USA and Canada but include enquiries from a wide range of countries including the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and from Brazil and South Africa.

The Hon. Secretary has also to report a reduction in her mail bag with fewer enquiries from America and Canada but a small increase from Australia and New Zealand. Her enquiries from European countries included Poland. The Scots have always been travellers!

Publications and Sales

Craig Ellery, the Chairman of the Publications & Library Committee reports that during the year the Society has produced a number of revised and updated publications, namely the series of seven volumes compiled by Alison Mitchell of Kirkcudbrightshire Monumental Inscriptions which also includes a Cumulative Index volume. The same compiler has also produced three volumes of Perthshire MIs. A fourth and last volume will be published in 1999.

We have also published two new works over the summer: *The Aberdour Port Book* compiled by Marjorie A. Stewart, our Hon. Librarian and *Scottish Immigrants from Galloway who died in England and the West Indies*, extracted and compiled by a Member of the Society, Barbara Horbury. The latter volume complements the Kirkcudbrightshire M. I. volumes from which many of the extracts came.

Another new item is *East Preston Street M. I.s* which has been produced on microfiche. This and all our other publications are available from the Library: for details please see the current Sales List.

We have also continued our ongoing republishing programme of popular M. I. volumes. These have included *Bute & Arran*, *Upper Deeside*, *Lochaber and Skye*, *East & West Stirlingshire* (2 volumes), *Renfrew* volumes 1 & 2, *Kilmun and Speyside*.

More recently we have increased our microfiche stocks of Edinburgh and Leith Post Office Directories. We now have those for the years 1822-23, 1832-33, 1842-43, 1851-52, 1858-59, 1861-62, 1875-76, 1884-85 and 1904-05, and for 1808-09 The Edinburgh General Directory. These sets of microfiche are all available for sale in the Library.

Russell Cockburn, our Sales Secretary, reports no diminution in orders for publications: in fact these have increased to some five hundred and thirty five parcels being despatched all over the world during the year. Apart from the UK, orders were received principally from the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand but other countries were represented: Eire, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Zambia and Bermuda.

Monumental Inscriptions

Over the past year, we have started a project to computerise the M. I. records for the Counties of Fife and Berwickshire, with a view to re-publishing them in three volumes for each county. Many members, and some non-members are engaged in this project and as the copy and discs arrive back, other members are checking them. To date all the parishes of West Fife, most of the Berwickshire parishes and many from the North East of Fife have been completed. This is just the start of what we hope will be an ongoing task to computerise many of the manuscript documents in our holdings. Monumental inscriptions at Newington Cemetery, Edinburgh and Prestonkirk, East Lothian and a new index of all burial grounds in Scotland are now being prepared for publication. The Society is always glad to hear about any plans to record inscriptions in the many burial grounds not yet recorded. Our M. I. Co-ordinator of Recording will be pleased to assist and can be contacted at the Library at Victoria Terrace.

Scottish Genealogy Work in Progress

Karl Ransome who is the Co-ordinator of this project, welcomes information from Members on substantial research projects they are engaged in so that duplication may be avoided. Details of such projects are given in *The Scottish Genealogist*. Mr. Ransome may be contacted at the Library or by e-mail: Karl.Ransome@dial.pipex.com

Computers

Karl Ransome has also become the Society's Computer Manager. He reports that we started this year with one computer for administration use only. Because some new software and hardware we acquired only ran under Windows 95, we required to upgrade, this necessitated buying a new PC. We've kept the "old" computer for use by Members.

The Members' computer holds many documents containing gravestone records for newly transcribed or re-transcribed cemeteries. Most of the *Newington* gravestone inscriptions are now on (although not yet ready for publication). Many *Fife* and *Berwickshire* MIs, and others, are also becoming available as they are typed up. There are also other valuable sources of information such as the *Perth Hearth Taxes* and *Perth Poll Taxes* of the 1690s (many thousands of names) which are in the process of being indexed; indexes to the *Kirkcudbright* and *Wigtown 1851 Census*, *Donegal Vital Records* (fifty parishes so far); the *Biography Database* on CD; *One Name Studies* and many other files being added regularly.

Various Members have already submitted family trees in electronic form and we are able to accept them in Gedcom, Brothers Keeper or Family Tree Maker formats.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies

Our Chairman, Peter Ruthven-Murray and Craig Ellery attended the Spring and Autumn Council Meetings held in Edinburgh with the SGS hosting a buffet lunch and tea on both occasions.

The Association has continued to represent its Members' interests with the GRO Scotland, concerning the Scottish National Burial Index and the future sale of the Scottish 1881 Census Indexes. Mr. Ruthven-Murray, in his capacity as Chairman of the Association, attended two meetings of the

British Genealogical Record Users Committee in London concerning the preservation and availability of public records in the UK; and a reception given at the Houses of Parliament to launch a report by the PRO on Local Authority Services, designed to help the Heritage Lottery Fund in assessing grant applications. He was also present at the launch of the GRO Scotland Internet server system last April.

This year the association welcomed East Ayrshire FHS and Alloway & District FHS as Full Members; the British Columbia Genealogical Society of Canada, the Scottish Historical & Genealogical Group of Ballarat, Australia and the British Isles FHS of Los Angeles as Associate Members.

Three publications have been added to the Association's book list: *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records & Directories*, a revised edition of Richard Torrance's *Scottish Trades & Professions*; a new *SAFHS Members & Publications* handbook giving full particulars of all the Scottish Societies and a 3rd edition of *Scottish Census Indexes*, covering the 1841-1871 civil censuses, both compiled by Peter Ruthven-Murray. All three publications are available from our Sales Secretary.

The Association's 9th Annual Conference was held in April at the Easterbrook Hall, Dumfries and was admirably hosted by the Dumfries & Galloway FHS. The Conference, attended by two hundred delegates, was held in an ideal venue, with excellent speakers and catering facilities. The programme of talks ranged from the history of the Crichton Hospital & Museum, Covenanter Memorials, Dumfries Castle & Families, Social History in Galloway and the Migration of Scots to England in the 18th and 19th centuries. SGS joined the other Societies in selling publications and we are indebted to Sheila Pitcairn, Craig Ellery, Joan Ferguson and Russell Cockburn, who set up and manned our bookstall.

Acknowledgments

Once more, at the end of a busy year, the Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have contributed to the work of the Society during the year. Office-Bearers and Members, Lecturers and Library Helpers, Journal Contributors and Compilers.

NEW REGISTER HOUSE EVENING VISITS FOR 1999

The 1999 dates for these Tuesday and Thursday evening visits are now out in the library.

Please contact the Library and Family History Centre at Victoria Terrace (tel: 0131-220 3677) for further details and to make a booking. There will also be a poster in the Library giving the dates for the year.

You can also contact Russell Cockburn (tel: 01501-740 306) or Craig Ellery (tel: 0131-332 6339) for details.

As stated in September journal, members must pay for each visit at least a week in advance. A place will not be confirmed until payment is made. Cancellations must also be made a week before a visit. Otherwise payments cannot be refunded. Payment can be made by sending cash or a cheque (payable to "Craig Ellery") to the library.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

1999

05 January	Tuesday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
07 January	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
15 January	Friday - Ordinary Meeting; <i>The Inventory of Gardens & Designed Landscapes in Scotland</i> - Caroline Kernan.
19 January	Tuesday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
28 January	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
02 February	Tuesday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
11 February	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
16 February	Tuesday - Annual General Meeting followed by sessions on <i>How to Formulate a Family History</i> .
16 February	Tuesday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
25 February	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
02 March	Tuesday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
11 March	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
16 March	Tuesday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
22 March	Monday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Sir William Wallace: Warrior or Monk?</i> - John McGill.
25 March	Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
12 April	Monday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Sources for Genealogy at Glasgow University Archives</i> - Simon Bennett.
24 April	Saturday - S. A. F. H. S. 10th Annual Conference to be held in Hamilton Town Hall. For details see below.
24 April	Saturday - <i>A Computers in Family History Conference</i> , to be held at Salford University. For details see below.
12 May	Wednesday - Visit to Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historic Monuments of Scotland, 2.30pm. For details see below.
15 September	Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Poles apart - together again</i> - Mike Jodeluk. The Library will close early at 5.30pm.
18 October	Monday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Oral History Techniques</i> - Ian MacDougall.
16 November	Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Scottish Whaling: a chill reminder</i> - David Henderson.

Festive Season Library Closures

Members please note that the Library will be closed on the following dates:
26th December and 2nd January.

Annual General Meeting

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday 16th February 1999, in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh at 7.30pm. One member of Council, Mr. Karl Ransome, is due to retire by rotation but is eligible for re-election. There are two other vacancies on the Council. Nominations for these, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee, must reach the Hon. Secretary no later than Saturday 16th January 1999.

Evening Visits to New Register House

Due to the popularity and great demand for places on the Members' evening visits to New Register House on Thursday evenings, arrangements have been made for visits to also be made on Tuesday evenings, for dates see above, for details see notice on page 138 of this issue of the Journal.

Visit to Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historic Monuments of Scotland

This visit to the Commission at 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, is to be conducted by Rebecca Moloney and will be limited to twelve members. However, if we have more interest, we can arrange for a second group of twelve at the same time. Please make your bookings at the Library as usual.

CD Rom Acquisitions

The Society has recently acquired a CD-ROM of *Soldiers who died in the Great War, 1914-1918* and a complete set of sixty five CD-ROMS from the L. D. S. containing the I. G. I. for the British Isles and the rest of the World; Ancestral File; U. S. Social Security Death Index; U. S. Military Index; Scottish Church Records and Family History Library Catalogue. These will add considerably to our research facilities.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies 10th Annual Conference

The Association's 10th Annual Conference is to be hosted by Lanarkshire Family History Society in Hamilton Town Hall, Lower Auchingramont Road, Hamilton on Saturday 24th April 1999. The conference will run from 9am until 5pm, costing £8, with lunch a further £9. The programme will consist of four presentations; "New Lanark - People and Cotton" by Lorna Davidson; "Rural Life and Industry" by Gavin Sprott; "Growth of Industry in North Lanarkshire" by Neil Ballantyne and "Working Memories - Archives in Business" by Frank Rankin. There will also be the usual book stalls, for further details write to:- *Conference Secretary, Mrs. Golda Morrison, Alltna-Strubban, 10 Loudon, Valleyfield, East Kilbride G75 0QT or telephone 01355 908055.*

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 M1 2AQ.*

From our Postbag

Family Historians are familiar with the difficulty non Family Historians have in spelling GENEALOGY, often replacing the A with an O. Recently the Society received a letter which put a whole new twist on the subject. Although inaccurate, it did convey the address and at the same time it contained a possible grain of truth. The letter was addressed to: THE SCOTTISH GENE ALLERGY SOCIETY

QUERIES

- 2767 **FINDLAY/MacDONALD/McKAY/CAMPBELL** Require information on families of the following. 1. William Findlay and Jane Brown, lived in Irvine, Ayr c. 1874. They had at least four children who went to the USA. William Brown Findlay b. 1873; John b. 1870; James C. b. 1871 and Joseph b. 1878. 2. William John MacKay b. 1816 and Charlotte Campbell b. 1816, m. c. 1835. They had six children b. in the Ayrshire/Glasgow area: David b. 1836; Thomas b. 1838; George b. 1841; James C. b. 1848; Ellen b. 1851 and Margaret b. 1853. 3. James C. MacKay b. 6 July 1848, Ayrshire and his wife Agnes MacDonald b. c. 1847, Glasgow, m. 1870. Any information on ancestors or descendants appreciated; we have a lot of info to share. *Vincent Green, 5188 Meadowlark, Bulverde, TX. 78163, USA e-mail margreen@swbell.net*
- 2768 **ALBIN** My g-g-grandfather, Thomas Albin b. c. 1849 in Ireland, m. Agnes McNiven, Glasgow, Carlton, Nov 1868. Their son Thomas, eldest of ten children, d. under unusual circumstances in his late twenties. A nephew of his, named Robert Albin, was a reporter with a Campbeltown, Kintyre newspaper and did extensive research into his death, which resulted in a half hour play, that was heard on BBC Radio in the early 1950's. I wish to hear from anyone who can supply further information on this occurrence, or any other facts regarding ancestors or descendants in the Albin family. Any reply greatly appreciated. *Alexander Albin Abernethy, 94 Southdale Drive, Markham, Ontario, Canada L3P 1K2.*
- 2769 **KERR** Patrick and wife Ann listed as Merchant on marriage certificate of my great grandfather Charles Conway Kerr b. Glasgow 1820. Charles emigrated to Australia in 1850 with possibly a brother Peter Kerr. and wife Elizabeth Neat. The Conway as a second name originates in Lisburn, N. Ireland. We do not know if by marriage or association with the Conway estate of Lisburn. Have failed to find any trace of Charles's birth or any of his siblings. Many descendants in Australia as Charles had nine children mostly in Victoria and Peter's children in S. Australia. Any information would be most welcome, all postage refunded. *Mrs W. A. Wynn, 84 Werin Street, Tewantin Q, Australia 4565.*
- 2770 **BLAIR** Would like to know about John Blair, "The Spy". There is a collection of his letters during the Jacobite Period [1689-1746?] at the National Library of Scotland. Who was this John Blair? Why was he called "The Spy?" What family did he descend from? If possible, I would like copies of his letters. *Edward P. Blair, 20 W. College Ave., Brownsburg, IN 46112-1253, USA or e-mail: EPBlair@aol.com*
- 2771 **CLABON** I am keen to find the birth date and place of two sisters: Elizabeth Clabon b. c. 1822 and Mary Clabon b. c. 1820 whose parents were Captain Edward and Catherine Clabon. Depending upon the source of information, they give their place of birth as Glasgow or the Isle of Wight! *Anthony J. D. Cooke, 7 Ravenscourt Road, Canterbury, Kent CT2 9DH.*

- 2772 **BROOKMAN** In 1875 James Brookman, a lawyer with R. & J.S. Haldane W. S. of Edinburgh, was living at 18 Gardners Crescent, Edinburgh, with his wife Annie m.s. Buchanan. Annie was b. in Strathyre, Perthshire. James was b. c. 1844 - place not known. Eager to share information with anyone with knowledge of James Brookman's birthplace and ancestry. *Catherine St. John, 6521 Glen Erin Drive, Apt. 618, Mississauga, Ontario L5N 2X2 Canada.*
- 2773 **FINDLAY** I would like to hear from anyone who is researching the name Findlay. I am a descendant from the Findlays from Loudoun/Glaston parishes of Ayrshire in the 1600s since then, there are branches spread across Scotland and the World. Would love to swop information with anyone who is researching this name. *Cynthia Gregg, The Jolly Anglers Inn, Burnside, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 6QS or e-mail: cynthia.gregg@ukonline.co.uk*
- 2774 **ALEXANDER/SMITH** Seeking information on two of my paternal great grandparents. Matthew Alexander b. 15 Aug. 1826 perhaps in Glasgow. Shown to have lived in Newcastle on Tyne in the 1851 and 1871 Census. m. Jane (?) b. 22 June 1827 in Newcastle. Charles Smith b. about 1845 probably Musselburgh, Scotland, m. Jane Ann Kay of Musselburgh, Scotland. *Note: The Smiths eventually moved to Newcastle, probably after 1871, as they do not appear in the 1871 Newcastle census. Lowell Alexander, 5848 N. Sunnypoint Road, Glendale, WI 53209, USA.*
- 2775 **SMEATON** Trying to locate my living Scottish descendants or relatives. My grandfather Alexander Porteous Smeaton b. 16 April 1870 at Tulliallan Manse, Kincardine, son of Rev. John Smeaton, Minister of Tulliallan - Kincardine and Mary Drummond Smeaton, m. s. Wright m. November 1856, Muthill. My grandfather had the following brothers and sisters: Patrick Walker Smeaton b. 12 Nov. 1857, d. Edinburgh 1896; Thomas Wright Smeaton b. 15 May 1859, d. Canada 1909; Helen Porteous Smeaton b. 2 Aug. 1860, d. Wimbledon 1916; Jane Davidson Smeaton b. 18 Aug. 1862; Mary Wright Smeaton b. 28 Dec. 1864; John James Seaton b. 13 Dec. 1866; Margaret Petrina Smeaton b. 29 March 1872; William Andrew Smeaton b. 3 Nov. 1876 d. Edinburgh 1928. Any information greatly appreciated. *Julio Chavarria Smeaton, 12 Calle 1-61, zona 2, Zapote Ciudad de Guatemala. Tel/Fax: 289-5514 - 254 1380.*
- 2776 **WALLACE/HOWIE** John Wallace and Jean Howie m. 14 Sep. 1800, Riccarton, Ayrshire. Their children, all b. Riccarton, were: James b. 30 Apr. 1801; Agnes b. 27 May 1802; Janet b. 7 Jan 1804; Elizabeth b. 29 Dec. 1807; and Jean b. 10 May 1818. Janet m. Alexander Wyllie 29 May 1825, Galston, Ayrshire. John Wallace's parents are suspected to be James Wallace and Janet Neil; and Jean Howie's parents are suspected to be James Howie and Agnes Lambie - both families from Riccarton, Ayrshire. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail: lasmith@skylinc.net*

- 2777 **REID/FLEMING/BONE/McAULEY** Information about ancestors and families of Reid, Fleming, Bone, McAuley. Thomas Ferguson Reid b. 1884 and Annie Fleming b. c. 1883, m. 6 Apr. 1906 Johnstone, Renfrew, Scotland (both died in Australia). Information taken from certificates show Thomas's parents were John Ferguson Reid and Agnes Bone. Annie's parents Matthew Fleming and Mary McAuley. Thomas and Annie lived in Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland from the 1880s until 1922 when they came to Australia. Their children were James, Robert, Mary, Agnes, Thomas, John, Gilbert, Matthew, William, Magnus, Isabella, Percy, and Alexander. Any information would be appreciated. *Mrs L. McIlhatton, 23 Bursaria Crescent, Ferndale 6148, Western Australia, Australia.*
- 2778 **THOM** I am endeavouring to trace the parents and grandparents of my gt, gt, gt, gt, grandfather Archibald Thom, 1762-1832. He, his wife Margaret McCandlish, 1766-1837 and some of his eleven children, emigrated from Dalrymple? to present day Toronto, Canada c. 1830. Possible names of interest are Archibald Thom and Margaret McCletchie m. c. 1721, John Thom and Mary Reid m. c. 1754, Charles Thom and Agnes Wallace m. Coylton 17 July 1751, Charles Thom and Jane McFadyen m. c. 1754, James Thom and Jean McFadyian m. 9 Nov. 1754, Dalrymple? I am particularly interested in making contact with anyone who has already researched into any of the above. *Derek M. Thom, 11 Northfield Grove, Finchfield, Wolverhampton WV3 8DW.*
- 2779 **BOYD/HILL/BRYCE/GRAHAM** My g-gf, William Boyd was b. Linlithgow 16 May 1802. He m. my g-gm Wilhelmina Minnie Graham at Inverkeithing 3 Feb. 1827. His father was William Boyd, b. 22 Nov. 1775 Linlithgow who I believe m. Mary Hill of Kirkliston there on 26 June 1801. Mary d. 1808 having borne four children, including g-gf William. William, the widower, subsequently m. Margaret Walker and had a further four children. My researches suggest that g-g-gf William Boyd was the son of William Boyd of Ochiltree who m. Elizabeth Bryce on 27 Nov 1774 at Linlithgow. Elizabeth was probably the daughter of John Bryce and Janet Stark, b. Linlithgow 19 Feb. 1756. Any confirmation (or otherwise) of that information as well as any information about earlier ancestry and also the relationships of the various Boyds living in and about Linlithgow in the decades either side of 1800 please to *John James, 10 Ellington Road, Sandy Bay, Tasmania 7005, Australia.*
- 2780 **McCAUL** Seek information on William McCaul baptised 6 Feb. 1843 Barony, Glasgow, son of William McCaul, Merchant in Glasgow and Lucy Sloane. Believed to have married and died outwith Scotland before 1888. Any information appreciated to *M. B. McCaul 2776 Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria, B.C. V8R 5J8 Canada.*
- 2781 **VIETCH/FINDLAY** Robert Vietch and his wife Agnes Findlay moved to Edinburgh from the Loudoun parish of Ayrshire around 1865 with their children John b. 1862, Francis Findlay b. 1864, Agnes Cameron b. 1869, Robert b. 1867 and Elizabeth Currie b. 1873. Any

information on this family would be much appreciated. *Cynthia Gregg, The Jolly Anglers Inn, Burneside, Kendal, Cumbria, England or e-mail: cynthia.gregg@ukonline.co.uk*

- 2782 **PATERSON/SHARP** John Paterson and Christian Sharp m. 2 Nov. 1776, Errol, Perthshire. Their children, all b. Errol, were : Betty b. 7 Dec. 1780; John b. 27 Oct. 1782; Ann b. 13 Aug. 1786; Henry b. 6 Dec. 1789; and Andrew b. 12 Aug. 1791. John m. Jean Melvil 2 June 1805 Errol, Perthshire. Any information on ancestors or descendants to - *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail: lasmith@skylinc.net*
- 2783 **BROWN/PURCELL** Grandfather and grandmother John Cousins Brown and Margaret (Purcell) Brown, m. in Scotland. John was b. in Edinburgh and Margaret in Falkirk, Stirlingshire 10 July 1878. (John's birthdate as yet not located - probably same approximate time). Three sons were born - James married and lived in England. John Cousins Brown Jnr., my father, came from Greenock, Scotland on *SS Columbia*, 21 Oct. 1921. Sydney H. Brown immigrated to America with his mother Margaret Purcell Brown between 7 Oct. 1919 and 4 Dec. 1919 at Southampton on the *Adriatic* or a substitute. All deceased except Cousins. Are any relatives still in Scotland? I would enjoy hearing from them. *Nancy Lee B. Greco, P.O. Box 654, Etna, California 96027, USA.*
- 2784 **McKILL** Seeking info. on members of the McKill family, Tailors in 18th century Dumfries, descended from Robert McKill, residing Carruchan, Troqueer in the late 17 early 18 centuries, particularly on James McKill son of Robert, b. 1690, m. Janet Garmony 1713, Burgess 1714; James McKill son of James, b. 1715, possibly same James as m. Mary McVittie, 1731, likely d. 1758; Robert McKill possibly son of preceding James, likely b. 1732, m. Jannet Dobbie, 1756, possible still alive 1792, Burgess 1759; James McKill likely son of preceding Robert, likely b. 1760, m. (1) Ann Ferguson, 1785, (2) Margaret Thomson, 1804, Burgess 1784, sometime Deacon of Tailors; Alexander McKill shoemaker, son of James, b.c. 1797, m. Agnes Urquhart, originally from Dysart, Fife, lived in Glasgow 1828 onwards, d. 1870, Glasgow City Poorhouse. *Alex Wood, 49 Acredales, Linlithgow, West Lothian EH49 6HY. Tel: 01506 848259.*
- 2785 **GORRIE/McFARLANE/THOMSON** Wish to share research with other descendants of John Gorrie, b. 1794 in Kincardine, m. 1816 Edinburgh, Margaret McFarlane, b. July 31 1786, Polmont, dau. of William McFarlane and Helen Thomson both buried in Polmont. Children of John and Margaret (McFarlane) Gorrie were Agnes Russel bapt. 1816, emigrated to New Zealand with husband William Christie; Helen bapt. 1819 in Polmont; John bapt. 1824, who is our Canadian ancestor; Margaret Russell bapt. 1828. Other known children of William and Helen (Thomson) McFarlane were John bapt. 1781; Richard bapt. 1789; and James bapt. 1795 all in Polmont. *Mrs Fern Muirhead, Box 50, Dunmore, Alberta, Canada T0J 1A0 or e-mail: fmuirhea@memlane.com*

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

Hon. President	Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS Lord Lyon King of Arms
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG R W Munro, FSA Scot. Dr Jean Munro, FSA Scot. Ivor R Guild, CBE, FRSE, MA, LL.B, WS.
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