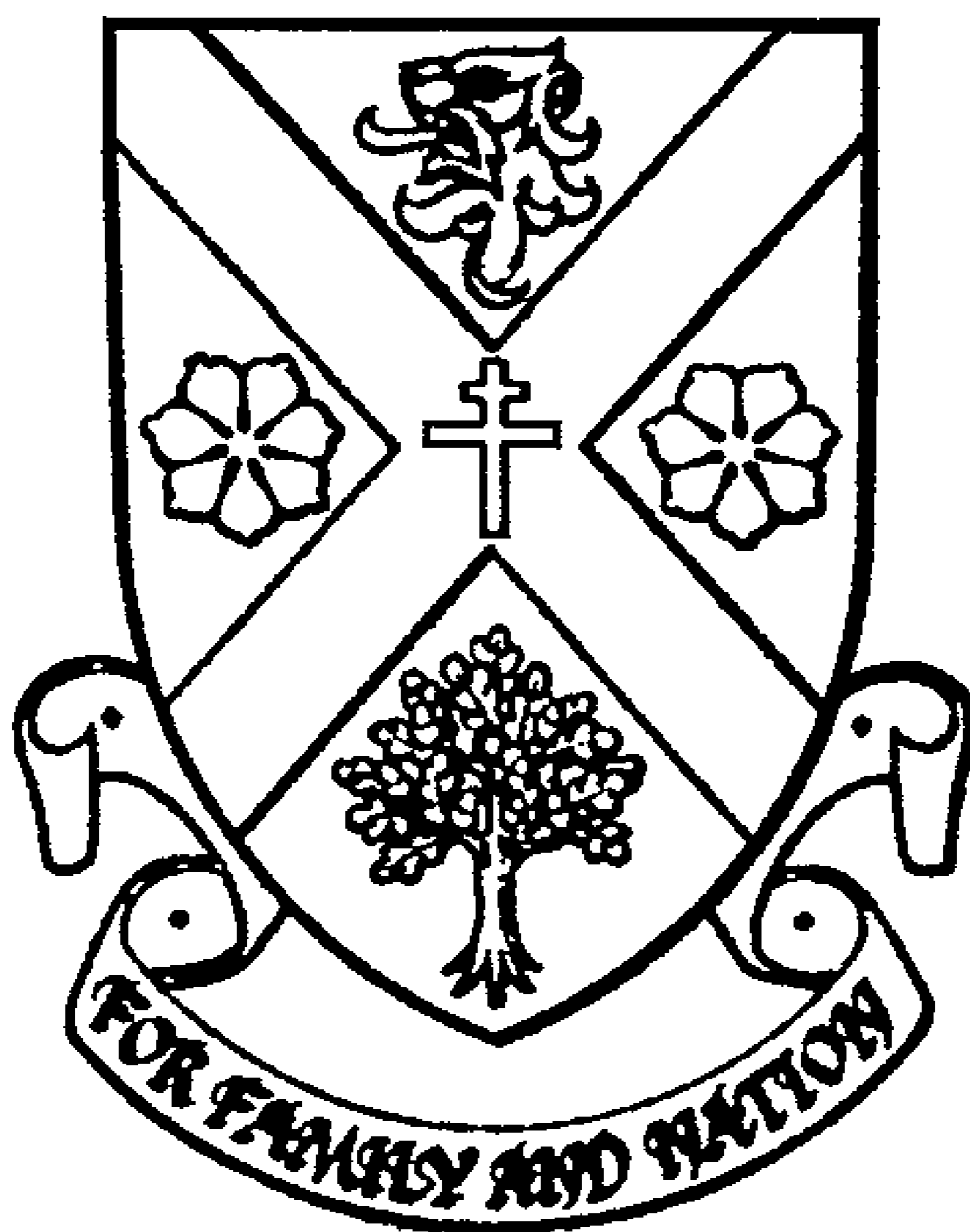


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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The Scottish Genealogist

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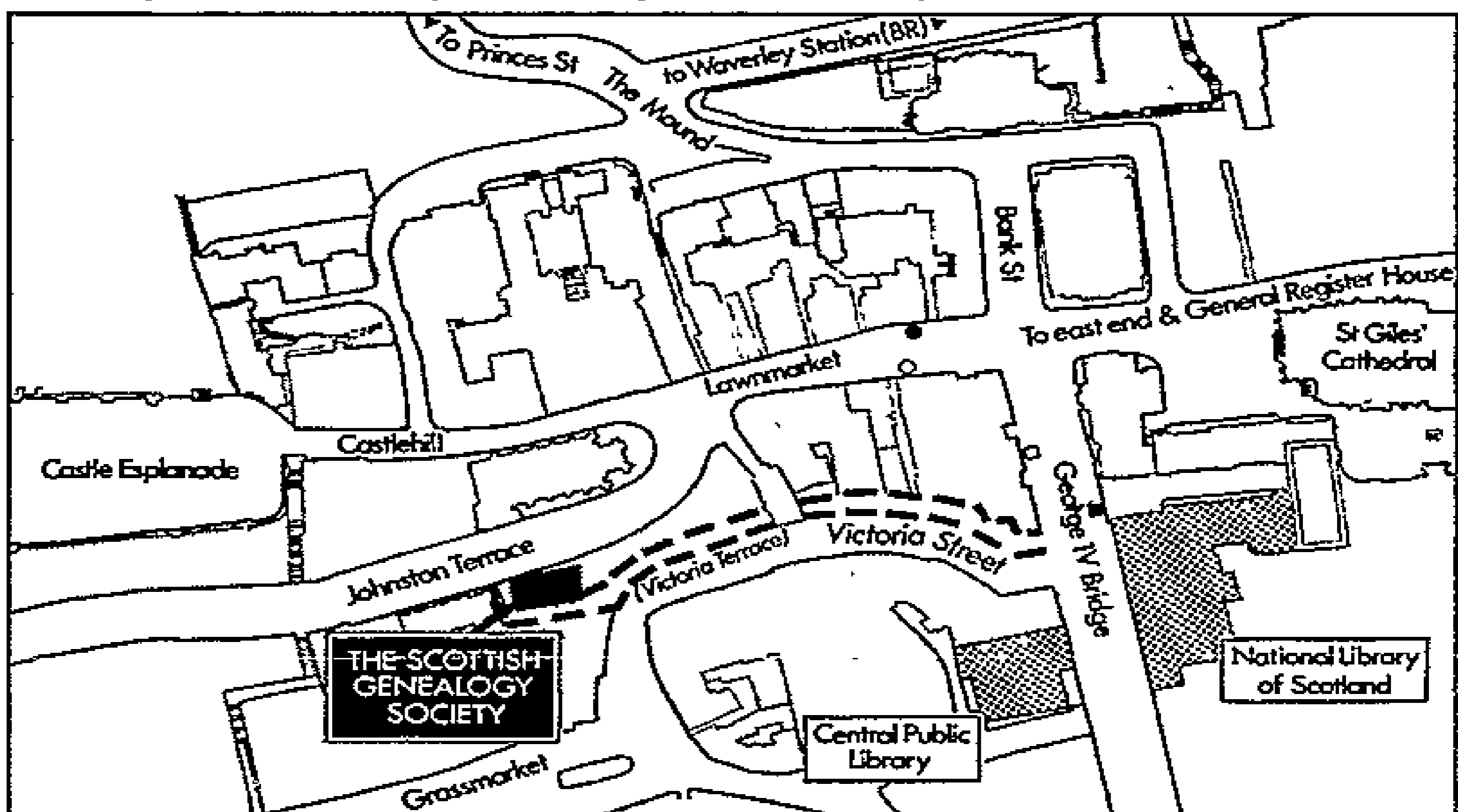
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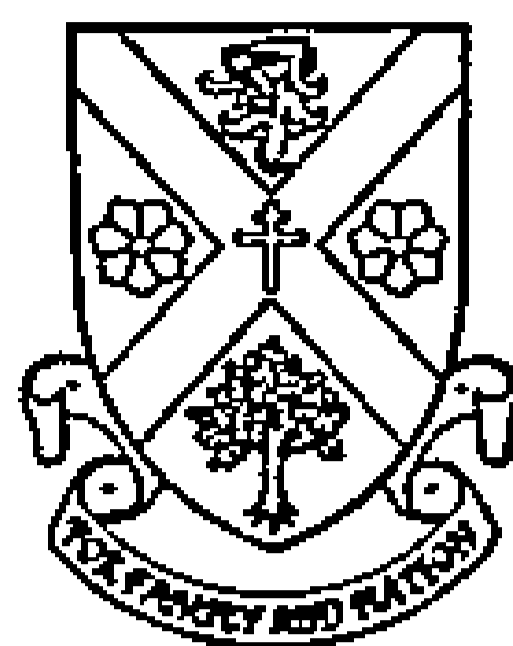
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JAMES CRAIG and an EDINBURGH BAPTISMAL ENTRY

by Alison Mowat, MA

Some years ago, I had been asked to do some research on the genealogy of James Craig, the winner of the New Town planning competition in 1766, for the exhibition, to mark the bicentenary of his death in 1795.

I started with his dates of birth and baptism which I found without difficulty in the OPRs of Edinburgh:

Tuesday 13th November 1744

To William Craig Merchant in Edinburgh and Mary Thomson his Spouse a son named James Witnesses John Gusthart Son of Mr William Gusthart one of the Ministers of the City John Stewart Barber and Wig maker and Patrick Drummond Merchant in Edinburgh. Child was born 31st of October last, and Baptised by the Revd Mr Robert Wallace one of the Ministers of this City.

OPR Edinburgh 685/1/24 fr. 6593

At the time, the above entry seemed fairly straightforward. I took his date of birth to be 31st October 1744, although I had thought how very young he must have been to win the competition for the plan of the New Town in 1766, just twenty two years of age.

In fact my main concern at the time, was to disentangle the life of this James Craig from another. The *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* states that George Craig Dalzie Buchanan, minister of Kinross was the son of James Craig, architect. After some very interesting searching, I found that whereas he would have been the illegitimate son of the Edinburgh James Craig, who never married, he was in fact the legitimate son of James Craig, mason Penicuik and his spouse, Mary Dalsell, and born 3rd November 1772. After an exhaustive and instructive study of the relatives of the two men, I was able to show that this was not James Craig leading a double life, but in fact two separate men. But that is another story.

The exhibition came and went, when Kitty Cruft, retired Curator of the National Monuments Record of Scotland, co-editor of the book on *James Craig* published by Mercat Press in 1995 and co-author of the new DNB entry, wrote to say that they had found new evidence that James Craig had been born on 31st October 1739 and to ask if I would look at the entry again, to see if this were possible, with the births of his siblings?

The new evidence was a photocopy of the relevant page from the "Register of the Names of Boys Elected and Received into George Watson's Hospital". Craig's indenture with Deacon Jamieson registered in the Incorporation of Wrights and Masons (National Library Scotland Dep. 302/1) and consulted by Kitty Cruft, stated that he was a "Boy of George Watson's Hospital", so we knew that he had been educated there. But the relevant register had been temporarily lost in a "safe" place at the time of the Exhibition, only to surface later.

Entered under No. 44 on the Register, with a date of election of April 4 1748, we are told that James Craig was the son of William Craig, merchant burgess, and grandson of Dean of Guild Craig. This was important as it established his identity beyond doubt. Then came the date of birth as 1739 October 31. The second side of the page continued with his "*date of arrival at sixteen years of age, when they must go out, 1755 October 31*", then the actual date of leaving, 1755 May 2 and employment, "*bound Apprentice to Patrick Jamieson Mason in Edinburgh*", and finally, his time of arrival at 25, 1764

October 31. This entry gave his date of birth in three different ways and I doubt very much that they could have been out by as much as five years to fit in with the Edinburgh birth entry of 31st October 1744, particularly in a school situation, when five years was so marked in the life of a young boy. The fact that the actual month date was the same as the birth entry date in 1744 made this all the more credible.

On looking at James Craig's siblings, I found that there was room for him to have been born earlier. No marriage entry was ever found for his parents, William Craig, merchant burgess of Edinburgh and Mary Thomson but we have a record of baptism of six children, which I shall give in brief.

Elizabeth born 25th August bapt. 2nd September 1737 OPR St Cuthberts

Robert born 17th June bapt. 23rd June 1741

Ann born 14th April bapt. 19th April 1743

Then James according to the Register born 31st October bapt. 13th November 1744

Cumberland William born 15th June bapt. 22 June 1746

John born 27th May bapt. 30th May 1750

OPR Edinburgh 685/1

I was fairly happy with this layout, for Robert, the eldest son as I thought, had been named after William's father, Robert Craig, in a traditional naming pattern.

However, there was clearly room for James to have been born in the earlier year of 1739, between Elizabeth in 1737 and Robert in 1741. This then, would make James the oldest son. But he was not named James after his paternal grandfather, or his maternal grandfather Thomas Thomson, minister of Ednam. He must have been called James after Mary Thomson's brother, James Thomson, poet and author of the *Seasons*, who died on 27th August 1748, when James was rising nine. This may have been an additional reason why he emphasised the importance of his uncle's works throughout his life, if he had been named after him, rather than either grandfather or father.

I consulted the 1744 James Craig birth entry again and noted that it was on a small page all by itself, as most of them are in this part of the Edinburgh Register. The other side of the page has Sabbath 11 November 1744. Then I consulted those of November 1739, where I found an entry for Monday 12th November 1739, but none for Tuesday 13th November 1739. As Tuesday in both 1739 and 1744 was a 13th November, I concluded that at some point, this entry had been put in the wrong year. Everything could have been written, except the date of 1739, rather like I have been guilty in marriage entries of taking everything down, except the actual year.

The Detailed List for the Old Parochial Registers, published in 1872, has for the Edinburgh baptisms 685/1 "From Dec 1731 - Jan 1759 the record has not been extended; but a draft or scroll record exists in twelve volumes, 18-29 inclusive embracing the period of January 1729-December 1758. Otherwise the Register has been very carefully kept throughout".

Mr Bruno Longmore, the Departmental Record Officer in the General Register Office, kindly let me see the original entry and pointed out the fine stitching that could still be seen, showing that this leaf had been in a book, which on arrival in Register House, had been carefully cut and pasted into the standard baptismal volumes, which we see today. There is no other record to compare this baptismal entry with, so far as we know. The misplacement probably happened before the book arrived in Register House. Possibly, the baptisms had been recorded on separate leaves and then sewn together to a book and this one had been misplaced or just transcribed wrongly in some way. The session clerk obviously had to find a year in which Tuesday was a 13th November, if that date was written above as the baptismal date, with no year attached. After 1739, the next time that happened was in 1744.

Clearly, the compiler of the *Detailed List*, had his reservations about the correctness of the Register; but up till now, I had thought, that that might lead to entries being mislaid and not appearing at all, rather than being put into the wrong year.

Meanwhile, this 1744 entry for James Craig is still in the index, for, as Mr Longmore wrote in a letter to me earlier this year "*we cannot be sure that the entry for James Craig has been transcribed wrongly - it is very clearly among the entries for 1744 - and have therefore left the index entry as it stands*".

This I think is a fair answer, as the index reflects the Register.

However, with this new evidence, I have no doubt that the 1739 date is the correct one. Kitty Cruft also tells me that, with James Craig five years older, everything in his life is more understandable. A tombstone was erected for James Craig in 1995, in Greyfriars Churchyard where he was buried, to mark the bicentenary of his death, and at least one plaque was put up in Edinburgh, giving his dates as 1744 to 1795, whereas we now know, they should be 1739 to 1795. I hope it will not take another centenary to alter them. Fortunately, the new DNB has accepted the earlier birth date of 1739.

THE SLAVE TRADERS

by Walt Deas, Australia

During research into my surname, I was given a copy of a small poster which dismayed me. On it were a David and John Deas listed as slave traders in 1769. I had already come across a Richard Oswald, another slave trader in the 1700s. He was a Glaswegian merchant based in London, who was said to be "*an outstanding member of a circle of traders*". He owned plantations in Florida and in fact also bred slaves there. His wife Mary Ramsay, inherited land in Jamaica and Oswald supplied her with slaves. He was a prominent dealer in slaves, selling them from Bence Island, in the Gambia River, which he had purchased in 1747 with several London associates. Oswald with Sir Alexander Grant "*estoblished a golf course on the island, served by African caddies dressed in kilts especially woven in Glasgow*".

Slavery was not new, this was the ongoing trade that had been carried out for centuries. However in this period of time slaves were "*required*" to work in the Caribbean and America as it was found that the local Indians just could not last out under the harsh conditions, as a labour force they were a failure. The abomination of slavery became a commercial undertaking which involved the transport of millions of people and was conducted by every maritime European nation.

Most of the negro slaves came from an area bordering a three thousand mile stretch on the west coast of Africa. They came chained, two by two, left leg to right leg, from a thousand villages and towns. They came from many racial stocks and many tribes, from the spirited Hausas, the gentle Mandingos, the creative Yorubas, from the Ibos, Efiks and Krus, from the proud Fantins, the warlike Ashanti, the shrewd Dahomeans, the Bins and the Sengalese.

More often than not, they were being sold into slavery by their own chiefs. Slaves were purchased from brokers at forts and factories or in open markets. They were put into prisons, especially built for this purpose. There they were examined by surgeons, those passed as "good" were branded on the breast with a red hot iron, imprinting the mark of the English, French or Dutch companies.

Eventually they were rowed out to the slave ships and packed like books on a shelf into holds which at times were no higher than eighteen inches. The ships then set out on what was called the Middle Passage, the crossing of the Atlantic. Quite often a number of the slaves died at sea. From then on they were usually auctioned and then for many it became a life of drudgery. Some were treated well as a slave was worth money, not like the countless Irish and Scottish indentured servants who left their homelands seeking a better life. Essentially, the idea of indentured service could be said to involve a temporary period of voluntary slavery. The emigrant contracted either with his/her future owner or a ship's captain to labour for a fixed period, often four to seven years, after which freedom was his or hers. In the meantime it often meant a life of backbreaking toil from dawn to dusk.

After a bit of research on the Internet, I found out that the Deas brothers were in fact Charleston factors, they did not appear to be owners or captains of slave vessels. Their father was a David Deas born in Perth, 16 November 1690 and died c. 1757 in Leith. He married Catherine Dundas, 23 September 1718 in South Leith, Midlothian. It would seem that David was a shipmaster and a merchant, also a co-partner of Leith Ropery and Sailcloth Company. He moved to Leith before 1718.

His father was Henry Deas, born 1660, died 1725 in Perth, mother was Rebecca Key. There were eight children including David.

David and Catherine had twelve children. David, born 22 February 1722 in Scotland, sailed to America in 1738 and John, born 12 July 1735 in Scotland, followed, to the province of Carolina on 28 January 1749 on the ship *Industry*.

David married Mary Michie 12 February 1751 in South Carolina, Mary was a widow. John married Elizabeth Allen 3 May 1759 in South Carolina.

The game of golf arrived in America in 1743. David had asked his father, in Leith, to send him some tools of this new game. The sailing ship *Magdalen* arrived in the British colony with eight dozen golf clubs and three gross of golf balls. The clubs were made of wood and the balls filled with feathers. Still, a national pastime had begun!

It was a gentleman's game then, popular among Masons, John was a member of the Mason's Kilwinning Lodge of Charleston and was the first Provincial Grand Master in America. This was the year prior to the public appearance of Scotland's The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers in 1744. These members had already formed the habit of dining together as freemasons after playing golf as a healthy exercise. So it may have been the enjoyable package of a game and dinner that the Deas brothers wished to introduce to their fellow Scots in Charleston.

David and John probably set up a five hole course near Charleston, similar to the one where the brothers had learned the game back in Leith, also a five hole course. The course was most likely laid out like the spokes of a wheel, with one hole in the centre. The American Revolution wrecked the game of golf in America. It was a game for the wealthy, a game for Scots and most were Loyalists. In 1783 when the British evacuated Charleston, these loyal Scots departed for stability in Scotland.

Today, Deas is a major South Carolina surname of descendants of slaves and former slaves from the Low Country. A number of plantations were owned by people with the surname Deas. The Buck Hall and Pawley plantations were owned by the physician Dr Elias Horry Deas in the Charleston area. At Altamaha, Georgia, a David Deas owned five hundred acres along the Altamaha River. Most of this area was either under rice or cotton.

On the Citadel campus in Charleston is Deas Hall, a physical education building named after Colonel A. "Happy" Deas, Jr. A John Sullivan Deas was born in South Carolina in 1838 and in his early teens, he advertised himself as a tinsmith. In 1860 he moved to California where he had relatives. He later moved to Oregon. He fell in love and married Fanny Harris of Hamilton, Ontario in September 1862. He did well in business and expanded but the long practice of his craft of tinsmith

had ruined his health. He died in Portland 22 July 1880 at the age of forty two, leaving a widow and seven children.

During his lifetime he was well known and popular with colleagues and employees. He never did become rich but did leave his name in Deas Island, Deas Slough and the now re-named Deas Tunnel. And somebody said to me the other day that Deas was an uncommon surname!

I would like to thank the following who were of assistance - Tom Eastop, England; David Eltis, Canada; Becki Bishop, Penny Haley and Jim Ellis, USA.

Further reading:

Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater by Buddy Sullivan. Macintosh County Board of Commissioners. *The Darien News*. Georgia 1990.

Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade to America by Elizabeth Donnan. 4 vols. Washington 1930-33.

Slaves in the Family by Edward Ball. Ballantine Books. New York 1998.

The Slave Trade, A History of the Atlantic Slave Trade 1490-1870 by Hugh Thomas. Papermac. Macmillan Publishers. London 1998.

South Carolina Marriage Records 1641-1799 by Paul R. Sarrett Jr.

Charlestown, July 24th, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the third Day
of AUGUST next,

A CARGO
OF
NINETY-FOUR
PRIME, HEALTHY

NEGROES,

CONSISTING OF
Thirty-nine MEN, Fifteen BOYS,
Twenty-four WOMEN, and
Sixteen GIRLS.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Brigantine DEMBIA, *Francis Bare*, Master, from SIERRA-
LEON, by
DAVID & JOHN DEAS.

A 1769 poster advertises the sale of slaves.

OLD SCOTTISH FUNERAL CUSTOMS

by Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG (Hon.)

The strong feeling of clanship and kinship comes out prominently in the burial of the dead. There is still a great desire in many families - despite an increase in cremation - to lie beside kindred dust. Probably this is more marked in rural parishes, where tribality and inheritance are more easily identified. Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, 1893-1971, Lord Lyon King of Arms, 1945-1969, in a Vice-Presidential address to the Scottish Genealogy Society in 1955, asserted that the family burial plot, with a memorial stone, went with the hearth at home and the seat in church, as the three fundamental elements in preserving the concept and spirit of the family as an institution upon which the solidarity of the state depends.¹

Previous to the twentieth century, funerals were accompanied with more ceremony and often unrestrained feasting and drinking. When a person died the beadle or a church officer walked through the streets ringing a hand bell, called the dead bell or passing bell, and he would be chanting something like this:

"All brothers and sisters I let ye to wit there is a brother (or sister) departed out of this world at the will of Almighty God, (name and residence), and all are to come to the burial in the kirkyard at two o'clock on Thursday (or whatever day of the week)".

In some places intimation was made by tuck of drum² and mourners met at 10 am.

There was a ceremony called the kisting, when the body was placed in the coffin. In England in 1678, to encourage the woollen industry, it was enacted that corpses should be wrapped in a woollen winding sheet; and in Scotland in 1694 it was decreed that linen should be used.³ Probably to witness that the act was carried out, a clergyman would be present at the kisting and conduct a short service. The coffin was placed on chairs which were tipped back at the "*lifting*" and after a "*lykewake*", (from *lyc*, a corpse and *wician*, to watch), which took place in the night or during several nights intervening between the death and the funeral. As the intimation by the dead bell was understood to be general, great crowds attended and provisions were obtained. Beggars frequently turned up for free food and drink.⁴

Costly Events

The funeral rites of many landowners and clan chiefs were sumptuous affairs and very costly. In 1704, when Sir William Hamilton, Lord Whitelaw, Lord Justice Clerk, died, the funeral expenses were £5,189 Scots (£432.8s.4d.); more than two years salary of a High Court judge.⁵

On the death of Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh the same year, there were funeral entertainments at his home for a whole month. Cooks and confectioners were brought from Edinburgh at great expense to provide for the guests, and liquors were flowing in plenty. On the day of the interment the cortege reached all the way from Dalcross Castle to Petty Churchyard, a distance of four miles.⁶ It has been said that the expense incurred on this occasion proved the source of pecuniary embarrassment to the next generation of the Mackintosh family.

The account of expenses at the funeral of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, who died in March 1710, gives us the anatomy of one of those ruinous ceremonials.⁷ There was a charge of £55.15s. "*to buy ane cow, ane ox, five kids, two wedders, eggs, geese, turkeys, pigs and moorfowl*". Moreover, £40 for brandy; £25 for claret to John Roy in Forres and a further £82.6s. for more claret to Bailie Cattenach in Aberdeen. There was a charge by James Cuthbert, merchant, of £407.8s.4d. for twenty

two pints of brandy at 4s. per pint; eighteen wine glasses; six dozen pipes and three lbs. of cut tobacco; two pecks of apples; one large pewter flagon at £6 and one small one at £3; currants, raisins, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, ginger, confected carvy, orange and citrus peel, two pairs of black chamois gloves for women and other small articles. There was £40 for flour; £39.12s. to the cooks and bakers and for malt brewed from the death of Sir Hugh to the interment, eighteen days! There had been ale for all comers. The outlay for oils, carecloth and frankincense for the body was £60; for two coffins (one perhaps as an inner), tables and other work, £110; for the hearse and adornments, £358. With the expenses for the medical attendant, a suit of clothes for the minister, the whole amounted to £1,647.16s.4d. Scots. This sum, remarks Chambers, indicates a moderate sum for a man of such eminence, compared to the pomp and grandeur of Lord Whitelaw's funeral.

More than a century later, such customs prevailed. The chief of the Chisholms died in March 1817 and invitations to the funeral were widely distributed.⁸ Some two hundred and fifty distinguished guests sat down to a sumptuous meal. In addition, many commoners and retainers were present. Their entertainment consisted of eight bolls of oatmeal, baked into cakes; large quantities of cheese and two hundred gallons of whisky. The liquid refreshment however, failed to satisfy, and the company broke into the caterer's stores and helped themselves to wines and other liquors. Numerous fights broke out and many were hurt. One man and two women died from the effects of intoxication. The aristocratic mourners seem also to have been under the influence, as next day many of them discovered they had ridden home minus their saddle flaps, which had been cut off for shoe leather!

Burial of the Less Affluent

Even families in poorer circumstances conducted funerals on an uneconomical scale. The prevailing custom consisted of a course of whisky and wines, with ale, bread, biscuits and confections. Sometimes pipes and cut tobacco were provided. When the company was large, some were entertained in the open air; if small or in inclement weather, the dwelling house or the barn was in use. For the funeral of William Allan, a seaman at Alloa, in 1725, the following charges were borne:⁹

<i>"Twenty pints eall</i>	<i>£13.6s.</i>
<i>Two pints aquavitae</i>	<i>£02.00s.</i>
<i>Shoribread</i>	<i>£02.3s.6d.</i>
<i>Tobacco and pipes</i>	<i>£13.6s.</i>
<i>Four pounds chees</i>	<i>£00.12s.</i>
	<i>£13.07s.6d."</i>

The funeral of Margaret Bell, wife of Thomas Catherhead, a small farmer in Brounknowe, Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, cost:¹⁰

<i>"To 9 dozen of loaf bread</i>	<i>9s.00d.</i>
<i>To 6 pecks flour at 1s. 6d. per peck</i>	<i>10s. 00d.</i>
<i>To 7 lbs. currans at 8d. per pound</i>	<i>4s. 8d.</i>
<i>To 12lbs. butter at 8d. per pound</i>	<i>8s. 0d.</i>
<i>To seesonan for the curran bread</i>	<i>4d.</i>
<i>To 11 dozen pipes and 1½ lbs. cut tobacco</i>	<i>3s. 4d.</i>
<i>To 1 lb. of sugar</i>	<i>6d.</i>
<i>To 9 pints of wine and the bottles</i>	<i>£1. 7s. 0d.</i>
<i>To 6 pints rum at 3s. 4d. per pint</i>	<i>£1. 0s. 0d.</i>
	<i>£4. 9s. 0d.</i>

The wake, or sitting with the dead was given up many years ago, except by some Roman Catholic families, but is nowadays seldom observed.

At one period, the bodies of the poor were often placed in a parish coffin, let out for about one shilling, and at the grave the hinged bottom was unbolted and the shrouded body plumped into the grave. Three such coffins existed at Abercorn well into the present century. The funeral party was led by the beadle, tinkling the dead bell. For nearly all funerals the Kirk Sessions let out velvet, fringed mortcloths to cover the plain deal coffins. The proceeds went into the poor's box. At Abercorn in 1704, there was a good mortcloth consisting of nine ells of velvet and ten ells of silk fringe purchased in 1700 for £185. 5s. Scots. A second mortcloth consisted of nine ells of velvet and silk fringe bought in 1688 for £152. 0s. 2d. An old mortcloth purchased in 1674 by public subscription for £177. 15s. 8d., was noted as being "*rotten and rendered useless*". There was also "*a little plush mortcloth*" of four ells, for children, bought in 1702. An inventory lists "*a fir chest for keeping the mortcloths*", and "*a hand bell for ringing at burials, & two biers & hand spokes for carrying the corpse to (the) churchyard*".¹¹

Burials in Church

Ms. Sheila Pitcairn, in an article in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. XLV/4, refers to objections of the Church of Scotland to burials within the kirks. Their first motion was in 1576 but the practice continued right down to the close of the eighteenth century as a privilege limited to the persons of rank and distinction. Kirk Sessions made a charge for such burials, condemned again in 1643, as unsanitary by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. On 22 December 1633, Barbara Logan in South Leith parish, was granted permission on her death, to be buried in church beside her husband, Bernard Lindsay.¹² She gave one hundred merks to the poor. On 31 December 1674, the Kirk Session of that place enacted that no person should have liberty to bury in the kirk without paying fifty merks to the poor.¹³ One Alexander Swynton was buried in the church and a minute of 7 January 1675 shows that John Burton, presumably an executor, donated £2,000 Scots. On 31 March 1682, the Session recommended that no ground be broken within the church for burying, before satisfaction was given for relief of the poor. They extended the charge to ringing the bell for funerals. It was noted in 1695 that the poor were carried to the grave on a bier and covered only by a shroud or blanket.

The walls of South Leith Church, previous to the restoration of 1847, were adorned with memorial stones to people actually buried there. The Rev. David Lindsay, the first minister of that church after the reformation, was buried within the kirk in 1613, where no doubt the priests and canons before him, and the ministers who succeeded him, were buried until a particular area of the churchyard was set apart for such use.¹⁴

Added to the charges for funerals of notable and armigerous persons in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries were those of herald painters. Over fifty funeral hatchments are known, mainly in churches and castles. A well researched illustrated article about these by Charles Burnett, Dingwall Pursuivant of Arms, now Ross Herald, appears in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. 116, 1986.

It would seem that in some parishes, church doors were adorned with pear shaped objects, to indicate tear drops, and this would be another item of expenditure. Alexander Inglis, a bonnet laird of Murdoston, in Scotts parish, had the following account after the death of his wife:

"28th June 1742: For colouring and tearing three church doors and lettering them, and colouring and tearing the wall opposite to your burial place, and lettering the same - 8 shillings Sterl(ing)".¹⁵

Highland Funerals

In the Highlands and Western Isles it was usual to bury the dead in the family burial ground, even if it involved a long journey. The funeral of Robin Oig Macgregor, the infamous son of Rob Roy, entailed a journey from Edinburgh to Balquidder. He had married first, Miss Graham of Drunkie, who died about 1750. Afterwards, aided by his brother James Mor, he abducted Jean Key, heiress of Edinbellie, daughter of James Key, deceased, and Janet Mitchell. She was widow of John Wright of Easter Olins, and was forced to marry Robin Oig. He was eventually arrested and tried. Found guilty of hamesucken and abduction, without a verdict on the crime of rape and forcible marriage, he was sentenced to death and executed on 6 February 1754. His kinfolk escorted his body to Linlithgow, where he was met by clansmen who marched silently by the side of the bier. It is said that women "*woke the woodland echoes by wailing the wild notes of the coronach*". Robin Oig was interred in full highland dress at Balquidder, in the same grave as his brother Coil, who died in 1735.¹⁶

In many areas, where a long journey on foot was involved, generally eight bearers carried the corpse. Without interrupting the march, another eight men would slip their shoulders under one of the staves that carried the bier, and the relieved bearers would move to the rear of the cortege. In areas where the men had to be rested and the corpse laid down, the bearers added a stone to a cairn. Those little heaps had a peculiar and pathetic interest. A common phrase was "*Peace to thy soul and a stone to thy cairn*".¹⁷ For long there was reluctance to abolish carrying the dead long distances, even though the horse drawn vehicle was known long before the advent of motorised transport.

The bareness of old burial grounds and the absence of memorials and flowers was not regarded as a sign of indifference. Country folk, unused to luxuries at home, felt it natural that the resting place of their loved ones should mingle with long grass and wild flowers.¹⁸ Many people were buried in ruined Celtic chapels, as at Houghmore, in South Uist, and Trumiegarra, not far from Loch Maddy, in North Uist. At Houghmore was interred McCodrum, the Gaelic bard, his grave covered with a flat stone which he is said to have chosen from the shoreline. Another burial ground on the Rye peninsula in Lewis, surrounds an old chapel. Frequently clan members were buried on remote uninhabited islands. The Rev. Norman MacLeod, 1812-1872, in *Reminiscences of a Highland Parish*, 2nd edition, London 1871, mentions such places and states that the most beautiful he ever visited was on a small green island in Loch Shiel, Argyll.

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- ¹⁰ Grossart, W., *Historic Notices and Domestic History of the Parish of Shotts*, Glasgow 1860, p. 207.
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- ¹² Robertson, D., *South Leith Records*, vol. 1. 1568-1700, Edinburgh 1911, p. 23.
- ¹³ *Ibid*, p. 150.
- ¹⁴ Robertson, D., *op. cit.*, vol. 2, 1700-1850, p. 202.
- ¹⁵ Grossart, W., *op. cit.*, p. 207.
- ¹⁶ Miller, A. H., *Gregarach*, Edinburgh 1926, p. 189.
- ¹⁷ Goodrich-Freer, A., *Outer Isles*, London 1902, p. 97.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid*, p. 96.

SOME DUNDEE SHIPS in ENGLISH PORTS on CENSUS DAY, SUNDAY 2nd APRIL 1871

Transcribed by Marjorie Stewart, FSA Scot.

Archer of Dundee at Goole (sub-dist 512:2)

Jas. Love Mar. 48 Master b. Dunfermline
David Love Unm. 25 Mate b. Dunfermline
Thos. Park Mar. 36 A. B. b. Limekilns
Iseca Baikman Mar. 38 A. B. b. Sweden

Lady Duff of Dundee at Tarm (Middlesboro')

Thos. Laurie Wr. 65 Master b. Dundee
Geo. Laurie Mar. 39 Mate b. Dundee
Thos. Goodlet Mar. 41 Cook b. Dundee
John Leggit Mar. 55 A. B. b. Dundee
Chas. Adam Unm. 46 A. B. b. Dundee

Brazilian of Dundee at Stockton

Robt. Crabb Mar. 36 Master b. Dundee
Margt. Crabb Mar. 30 Master's wife b. Dundee
Jas. Forbes Wr. 53 Mate b. Aberdeen
John Allen Unm. 27 A. B. Seaman b. Aberdeen
Alexr. Rankin Unm. 58 A. B. Seaman b. Dundee
Carl Brown Unm. 37 A. B. Seaman b. Sweden

Margaret of Dundee at S. BishopWearmouth

D. Pryde Mar. 43 Master b. Fifeshire
D. Melvil Mar. 23 Mate b. Fifeshire
Geo. Taylor Mar. 20 Cook b. Fifeshire

Thomas of Dundee at Monkwearmouth

Wm. Ireland Mar. 43 Master b. Tayport
Wm.Mar. 39 Mate b. Dundee
Hg. Grant Mar. 52 A. B. b. Dundee
David Adamson Unm. 24 A. B. b. Tayport
Matthew Holiday Mar. 27 A. B. b. Durham
David Kinnimond Unm. 17 Ord. b. Dundee

Osprey of Dundee at S. Shields

Andrew Peterson Unm. 29 Master b. Norway
Jas. Burnett Unm. 21 A. B. Seaman b. Scotland
Thos. Skillen Unm. 17 Ord. Seaman b. Scotland

May of Dundee at Gateshead

Wm. Kennedy Mar. 43 Master b. Dundee
Alexr. Phillips Mar. 45 Mate b. Dundee
John Jamieson (?) Mar. 45 Cook b. Dundee
Richd. Campbell Mar. 40 A. B. b. Dundee
Jas. Mackay Mar. 23 A. B. b. Dundee

Lard Raglan of Dundee at St. Nicholas (Tyne)

Jas. Larkin Mar. 62 Shipkeeper b. Essex

Iona of Dundee at St. Nicholas (Newcastle)

Wm. Kilgour Mar. 30 Master b. Tayport
David Nisbet Unm. 23 Mate b. Forfarsh.
Geo. Bishop Unm. 15 Apprentice b. Tayport
Thos. Coss Unm. 14 Apprentice b. Tayport
Jane Kilgour Mar. 2 Master's wife b. Jersey
Blanche Kilgour - 3 Master's dau. b. Tayport
Florence Gillender - 8 Visitor b. Newcastle
Blanche Gillender - 4 Visitor b. Newcastle

Arba of Dundee at St. Nicholas (Newcastle)

Alexr. Miro (?) Mar. 44 Master b. Arbroath
Alexr. Stran Mar. 52 Mate b. M.....
Jas. Cook Mar. 59 Cook b. M.....

Ceres of Dundee at St. Nicholas (Newcastle)

Andrew Paris Mar. 55 Master b. Forfarsh.
Alexr. Ava-er Wr. 66 Mate b. Forfarsh.
Geo. Shard Mar. 50 A. B. b. Forfarsh.

True Abstainer (?) of Dundee at St. Nicholas (Newcastle)

Andrew Hutton Mar. 54 Master b. St. Andrews
Jas. Lorimer Mar. 38 Mate b. Ferryport

Gipsy Queen of Dundee at North Shields

Jas. Miles Mar. 35 Master b. St. Andrews
Gilbert Scott Mar. 40 Mate b. Arbroath
Andrew B..... Unm. 16 Ord. S. b. St. Andrews

Wave of Dundee at Warkworth

Jas. Holland Mar. 46 Mate b. Gravesend
 Geo. King Mar. 56 A. B. b. Gravesend
 John Knight Mar. 44 A. B. b. Dundee
 Jas. Doeg (?Doig) Unm. 24 A. B. b. Dundee

Lancaster of Dundee at Warkworth (Amble)

Alexr. Smith Mar. 49 Master Mariner b. Dundee
 Jas. Anderson Mar. 31 Mate b. Dundee
 Peter McGregor Mar. 30 Cook b. Dundee
 David Hillton Unm. 20 Seaman b. Dundee

Margaret Reid of Dundee at Islandshire (Holy Island)

Adam Mustard Mar. 49 Master b. Dundee
 Jas. Cockerill Mar. 30 Mate b. Dundee
 David Craig Mar. 40 A. B. b. Dundee
 Francis Robertson Mar. 23 A. B. b. Dundee
 John F..... Mar. 21 ord. Seaman b. Grimsby

Maria of Dundee at Islandshire (Holy Island)

John Lee Mar. 49 Master b. Tayport
 Alexr. Spink Mar. 48 Mate b. Dundee
 Jas. Beattie Mar. 60 A. B. b. Dundee
 John Mair Mar. 28 A. B. b. Aberdeen

Betty Davison of Dundee (off Grimsby) at Gt. Grimsby (sub-dist.42371)

Donald McLennon Mar. 35 Master b. Ross-shire
 Jas. McIver Mar. 40 Mate b. Ross-shire
 Alexr. McLennan Unm. 37 A. B. b. Ross-shire
 Wm. J. Allain Mar. 31 A. B. b. Oxford
 Angus McDonald Unm. 20 Ord. b. Ross-shire

Emphemia of Dundee at Gt. Grimsby (Grimsby Rd.)

Geo. Walsh Unm. 28 Master b. Dundee
 Geo. Walsh Mar. 52 Mate b. Inverness
 David Walker Mar. 41 A. B. b. Falkirk
 Wm. Hackett Unm. 20 Ord. b. Rotherham, Yorks.

Harkaway of Dundee at Dalton (sub-dist. 481:4)

Jas. Leed Unm. 35 Master b. Scotland
 Duncan McRae Mar. 31 Mate b. Inverness
 John McKenzie Unm. 30 A. B. b. Ross-shire
 Murdoch McBeal Unm. 18 Ord. b. Scotland
 Norman McDonald Unm. 18 Cook & Ord. b. Scot.

John of Dundee at Holleleaf(?) Bay, Suffolk

David (Cooks) Unm. 31 Master b. Fifesh.
 David Gorman Unm. 30 Boatswain b. Plymouth
 (-igo) Martin Unm. 19 Steward b. Guernsey
 Jas. Ward Unm. 30 A. B. b. London
 Frank Louis Mar. 26 A. B. b. Jersey
 Jas. Webster Unm. 26 A. B. b. Jersey
 Edwin Paris Unm. 21 A. B. b. Jamaica
 Edward (Marney) Unm. 15 Apprentice b. Surrey
 Jas. Woodthorpe Mar. 32 Apprentice b. Essex

Rinion of Dundee at Thames (St. Olave sub-dist. 22.1)

Jas. Baird Mar. 45 Master b. Tayport
 Jas. Matheson Mar. 43 Mate b. Dundee
 David Bowrie Mar. 31 A. B. Seaman b. Dundee
 Geo. Kilgour Unm. 18 Ord. Seaman b. Perthsh.

Nimrad of Dundee at Thames (St. John sub-dist.)

Thos. Brodie Mar. 48 Master b. Sunderland
 Wallace Brodie Mar. 40 Mate b. Sunderland
 Robt. Smith Mar. 58 A. B. Seaman b. Sunderland
 John Parlu (or Carlu) Mar. 26 A. B. Seaman b. Dundee
 Wm. Thompson Unm. 21 A. B. Seaman b. Sunderland
 John Milton Unm. 22 Ord. Seaman b. Dundee

Wm. Thrift of Dundee at Thames (St. John sub-dist.)

Wm. Anderson Mar. 41 Master b. S. Shields
 John Williams Mar. 37 Mate b. Pembroke
 Thos. Thompson Unm. 17 Ord. Seaman b. Dundee
 Wm. Maxtead Unm. 18 Apprentice b. Whitstable, Kent
 Wm. Greenwell Unm. 29 Cook & A... b. Seaham, Durham

Jane Sawyer of Dundee at Yarmouth Rds.

Jas. Smart Mar. 41 Master b. Panbride, Forfar
 Jas. Cooper Mar. 30 Mate b. Dundee
 Thos. Gordon Unm. 29 A. B. b. Dundee
 Wm. Beere Unm. 29 A. B. b. Scarbro'
 Fredk. Rickman Mar. 28 A. B. b. Prussia-naturalised

Early Morn of Dundee at Cardiff (sub-dist. 583:2)

Nicholas Pursman Mar. 31 Master b. Brixham,
Devon

Wm. Curtis Mar. 31 1st Mate b. Bideford, Devon

Edwd. Parish Mar. 43 2nd Mate b. Greenock

Thos. Potts Mar. 45 Carpenter b. Fife

Geo. Phillips Mar. 41 Sailmaker b. Aberdeen

J. Scandrett Unm. 29 Steward Leominster

Oscar Jones Mar. 25 Cook b. Lichfield, Staffs.

Joseph Smith Unm. 21 Able Seaman b. Guernsey

Robt. Watson Mar. 49 Able Seaman b. London

Alexr. Cook Unm. 32 Able Seaman b. Liverpool

J. Burns Mar. 35 Able Seaman b. Liverpool

Wm. Jones Unm. 26 Able Seaman b. Newcastle

Iven Olifer Unm. 21 Able Seaman b. Ulen, Sweden

T. Callender Unm. 23 Able Seaman b. Stockholm

Augt. Taylor Unm. 21 Able Seaman b. (-) Germany

Geo. James Unm. 23 Able Seaman b. Gt. Oakley,
Essex

John Brannan Unm. 39 Able Seaman b. Manchester
Edwd. Brien Unm. 24 Able Seaman b. St. John's,
New Brunswick

John Roach Unm. 39 Able Seaman b. Sligo

Joseph Martin Unm. 29 Able Seaman b. Oporto

Fredk. Puller Unm. 22 Able Seaman b. Copenhagen

Joseph Connor Unm. 17 Boy b. London

Amelia Pursman Mar. 27 Master's wife b. Plymouth

Nicholas Pursman Unm. 10 Master's child b. Cape
of Good Hope

Sophia Pursman Unm. 5 Master's child b. Cape of
Good Hope

Ruby of Dundee at Yarm (Middlesboro')

Wm. Cowper Mar. 46 Master b. Dundee

Peter Trail Mar. 46 Mate b. Dundee

Thos. Cowper Mar. 25 Cook b. Dundee

David (—) Mar. 47 A. B. b. Dundee

Wm. Donaldson Unm. 25 A. B. b. Dundee

FAMILY HISTORY - IT'S SOCIAL ASPECT

by Ken Nisbet

As the Open University Course in Family History and Community Studies states, the collecting of a list of names and dates makes for a very poor family history. Once one has completed or filled out the pedigree chart it seems logical to look beyond this chart and to see how your relatives interacted with their environment and the events of the period they lived in.

One way that can be used to do this is by making use of census returns, local newspapers and local directories in order to create a picture of the community your ancestors lived and worked in.

Within our Society Library, we are fortunate enough to have the 1881 Census on both CD Rom and on fiche for the whole of the UK as well as a large collection of directories both national and local, covering most of Scotland. Although the Library does not have a collection of local newspapers these can be accessed at many local libraries or as I did purchased from the British Newspaper Library in London.

Newspapers are a much underutilised source for family historians, especially those numerous local newspapers that were very common in the 19th century. I have found adverts detailing what an ancestor was selling in his shop. Details of a wedding and a list of the guests and what wedding presents were given. They are especially useful for details of local political events and what economic life was in the community.

The project I did was on the effect of tourism on Nairn and its inhabitants in the mid Victorian period. Before tourism began to have an impact there were three main areas of employment for the town's population. One was the fishing industry that involved a distinct community within Nairn who lived within almost a separate community. It was this community that had been responsible for the only increase in the town's population in the early part of the Victorian period.

While the New Statistical Account and the Gazetteer state the importance of the fishing industry, for actual employment figures one must turn to the census employment tables produced in the census report of 1851. As Nairn was the only port in the county it can be assumed that all the fishermen lived in the burgh. The tables show that 198 Fishermen and 57 Seamen lived in the town and that 33 females were described as Fishmongers.

The main industry in Nairnshire was agriculture and this provided the majority of the employment for the male population. In 1851 the male population of Nairnshire aged over 15 was 3107 and over 49% of the employed males in the county were employed in the agriculture industry.

Breakdown of Males employed in the Agriculture Industry in Nairnshire in 1851.

Farmer	354	Shepherd	24
Farmers' son, grandson, brother etc.	192	Farm Servant (indoor)	394
Farm Bailiff	20	Gardener	22
Agricultural Labourer (outdoor)	520	Total	1526

Source: *1851 Census Population Tables Volume II p. 993*

The report also shows that 328 females were employed as agricultural labourers in the county. The other occupations providing employment were those associated with retailing and trades such as carpentry, building and blacksmiths. The report shows one hotel keeper and 9 male innkeepers, 4 female innkeepers and 12 female lodging housekeepers.

In order to gain a more accurate picture of the number of tradesmen operating in Nairn before the commencement of the tourist industry, the trade directory for the town was examined. This shows:

Bakers 5	Blacksmiths 5	Boot and Shoemakers 8	Coopers 3
Drapers 10	Fish Curers 2	Fleshers 5	Grocers 12
Hairdressers 2	Ironmongers 3	Joiners and Carpenters 6	Masons 4
Ship Owners 2	Shopkeepers 2	Tailors 8	Timber Merchants 2
Tinplate Workers 2	Vintners 13	Watch and Clockmakers 3	

Source: *Pigots Directory 1837 p. 645-646*

The Directory only shows one hotel in the town, run by James Anderson who was still running the hotel in 1851 and employing 6 male and 3 female servants. The occupational profile that can be created from these sources shows a community dominated by two industries, agriculture and fishing, with its role as market town for Nairnshire also providing employment through retailing and trades.

The Effect of Tourism

An obvious example of the impact of tourism is the increase in the number of hotels and boarding

houses in the town. The 1881 Census Report tables show 12 Hotelkeepers and Innkeepers (8 male and 4 female) and 28 Lodging House Keepers (all female).

A supplement to the local newspaper, *The Nairnshire Telegraph*, 20 April 1881, was a "List of Hotels and Lodgings in Nairn". It lists 8 hotels and 35 boarding houses giving a brief description and number of rooms available in the case of the lodgings.

The hotels varied from the largest the Royal Marine Hotel with over 70 beds which was run by John McDonald, the census shows John and his wife with 4 living in servants, Leith's Royal Hotel run by George Leith with 7 servants; his son George, age 20, occupation given as Boots and there were 4 unmarried daughters aged over 16 who have no occupation who may have assisted in running the hotel. The Clifton House Hotel, one of the smaller hotels run by Elizabeth McIntosh, had only 2 servants, a cook and a housemaid, although Elizabeth's 2 unmarried sisters also lived at the address and may have assisted in the hotel.

A study of those who gave their occupation as boarding house or lodging house keepers shows them as likely to be single or widowed females with no male family members in employment.

A breakdown of their ages is given in the occupation tables of the 1881 Census Report, p. 445.

Total of all Ages	20 -	25 -	45 -	65 -
28	1	8	15	4

This matches with Simpson's finding in his study of Aberdour, where he found women gained employment from running boarding houses and hotels. However from a study of those addresses given as being for let in the local newspaper, it can be seen that people were using tourism as additional source of income or employment. Of the 26 addresses that could be matched with the information in the census enumerator's volumes in only 2 cases was the occupation of Lodging House Keeper given as the occupation for the head of the house. (A table showing details is given in appendix 1).

In two cases the advertisement in the newspaper indicates that the wife of the occupier should be contacted for booking, that may indicate that it was primarily female members that were involved in the running of the boarding houses.

As well as the employment created by the running of boarding houses, the retailers and merchants of the town benefited by providing services for the visitors as can be seen from the table showing the increase in number of people employed in various retail occupations.

Occupation	1851	1881
Butcher	15	18
Baker	21	42
Confectioner	-	3
Grocer	36	60
Milliner	65	82
Draper	15	29
Photographer	-	3

An article in the *Nairnshire Telegraph*, 20 July 1881, on "Nairn and its Baths" stated "*Few towns in the North have extended so rapidly. Twelve years ago there was not a single house on Viewfield or Seabank. Now these lands are crowded and have become what we may call the fashionable corner of the town*". The building of the houses, many of which were used for letting purposes, created income and employment for those involved in the building and associated trades.

Appendix 1

Table showing list of houses for let in Nairn in April 1881, head of household, occupation and number of bedrooms:

Name of Property	Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Bedrooms
Seapark House	William Arras	Retired Farmer	4
Drummond Cottage	Robert Russell	Solicitor	3
Gordounsville	Annie Gordon	-----	10
Carron Cottage	Richard Jamieson	School Master	5
Teviot Cottage	Mary A Campbell	Lodging House Keeper	5
Alma Cottage	Hector Mcpherson	Pensioner	5
7 Gordon Street	David McLean	Baker	7
Rawcliffe Villa	Josephine Thomas	Interest of Money	7
Elderslie Place	Hugh Mann	Farmer	10
Laural Cottages	John McRae	Railway Porter	4
Achagairn Villa	Alexander McLean	Retired Grieve	3
Lorne Villa	Jane Bruce	Annuitant	7
Abbotsford Cottage	William Innes	House Carpenter	3
Dunolly House	Archibald McDougall	Draper	6
Mount Lavinia	John Spark	Watchmaker	4
Woodcliffe Villa	Farquhar McRae	Minister Free Church	3
Links No. 2	Ann Fraser	Lets Lodgings	4
Links No. 9	Catherine Jenkins	Lets Lodgings	4
Cluny Cottage	James Mcpherson	Farmer	7
Bath Street No. 2	Alexander Simpson	Blacksmith	4
Sunnyside Cottage	Jane McKenzie	Merchants Widow	2
Thistle Cottage	George McIntosh	Carpenter and Farmer	7
Kessock Cottage	Margaret D Cumming	-----	3
Cawdor Place No. 1	Elizabeth Clunas	Income from Houses	4
No. 7 Acre Street	John MacDonald	Fruit Merchant	1
Ivy Cottage	Mary McIntosh	Lodging Housekeeper	3

Source: *Nairnshire Telegraph* and 1881 Census for Nairn

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
SUITABLE FOR TOWN, COUNTRY, AND SEASIDE WEAR, ARRIVING DAILY.

As the Season is now well advance, Mrs MACINTYRE will clear out her large and beautiful Assortment of LADIES' SILK and SATIN BONNETS at Greatly Reduced Prices. Misses' Trimmed HATS, JACKETS, &c., all Reduced.
Summer Dress Goods in Light and Dark Material from 6d upwards.
MILLINERY, MANTLES, JACKETS, and DRESSES done on the Premises under first-class management. Charges Extremely Moderate.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'
Grain Elastic Boots, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, and 8s.
Calf Kid, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 10s 6d.
Buttoned Boots, every variety.
Walking Shoes.
Lorne Shoes.
Cashmere Boots, 2s 9d, 3s to 4s 6d.
Slippers from 2s 3d.

Gentlemen's
Elastic-side from 8s to 20s.
Balmoral Boots, 8s 6d to 10s 6d.
Great variety of Lorne Shoes, 7s a pair upwards.
Bluchers from 7s.
Tacketed Boots from 9s.
Boys' Boots.
Lacing and strong Boots, all kinds.

122 HIGH STREET (OPPOSITE THE BRIDGE).

LIST OF APPLICATIONS for CERTIFICATES for the SALE of EXCISEABLE LIQUORS within the BURGH of NAIRN, for NEW PREMISES, by new Tenants or Occupants, and for Renewal of TRANSFERRED CERTIFICATES.

Name, Designation and Residence of Applicant.	Number of Street of Burgh of Premises.	Class of Certificate applied for.	Name and Address of Landlord or Factor of Premises.
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FOR NEW PREMISES.
None.

BY NEW TENANTS OR OCCUPANTS.
None.

FOR RENEWAL OF TRANSFERRED CERTIFICATES.

Alexander Main, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, 11 Park Street, Nairn.	11 Park Street.	Grocer and Provision Dealer's Certificate.	Applicant, Proprietor.
Mrs Jessie Hall M'Intyre, residing in Nairn, widow of Peter M'Intyre, Grocer, and Wine and Spirit Merchant, Nairn.	1 Bridge Street.	Grocer and Provision Dealer's Certificate.	James Asher, Baker, Nairn.

The Statutory Meeting of the Magistrates for disposing of the above Applications will be held in the TOWN HALL, NAIRN, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER current, at 12 o'clock noon, when applicants are requested to attend.

WM. LAING, Town Clerk.

Nairn, 1st October, 1889.

OCTOBER 16, 1889.

NAIRN BURGH LICENSING COURT.

The statutory meeting of the Magistrates for disposing of applications for renewal of transferred certificates was held on Tuesday.

Provost Mackintosh moved that Mrs Main's application for transference of certificate be granted on the distinct understanding the court was not committed to renew it in April next. That in his opinion would depend on the feeling in the Seatown regarding this license.

The other magistrates concurred.

Provost Mackintosh moved that Mrs M'Intyre's transfer be continued until April. Whether they would continue it would depend on the way the business was conducted, and the Magistrates would then take Mrs M'Intyre's circumstances into consideration.

This was also agreed to by the court.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be Sold by Public Roup on THURSDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1890, at Two o'clock p.m., within the Office of H. T. DONALDSON, Solicitor, Nairn, The Property in Simpson Street, Nairn, consisting of DWELLING HOUSES, STABLE, &c., which belonged to the late Mr Peter M'Intyre, Grocer, Nairn. Rental £7 10s. For further particulars apply to Mr Donaldson, who will exhibit the Title Deeds and Articles of Roup. Nairn, 1st April, 1890.

MILLINERY AND DRAPERY.

Owing to the great success attendant on our First Millinery Display, we have been obliged to order a Second and Third Consignment of really FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting of all the New Colours in TULLE, FEATHERS, &c.

The Latest Novelty, CHERRY RIPE HATS, to be had here. LACE FICHUS, FRENCH CASHMERES, SILKS and SATINS to Match.

AT THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN.
122 HIGH STREET, NAIRN.

April 9th 1890

An application for a transfer of the license of Mrs M'Intyre, Bridge Street, to George Mackenzie was then read.

Mr Lamb appeared in its support. Sympathizing with the remarks made regarding grocer's licenses, Mr Mackenzie was quite prepared to give up the grocery department and conduct the business as a wholesale and retail wine-merchant's business, but he would require a reasonable time to dispose of the stock, and had authorized him to state that in two years he would be prepared to do so. Having acquired this business he could not afford to break off the connection all at once by dropping the grocery department.

Provost Mackintosh thought Mr Lamb's remarks very reasonable. His (the Provost's) first consideration was the character of the applicant, and he knew Mr Mackenzie to be a very respectable man. Since they must have licensed houses, it was their duty to see that they obtain suitable men. There was a great deal of feeling against grocer's licenses, and if it were a purely wine and spirit license that was sought they would have no difficulty, still it seems reasonable to ask for time to clear off the grocery, and if he undertook to do it in one year, he would grant it on that understanding.

Bailie Gordon said he quite agreed with the Provost. He had known Mr Mackenzie perhaps longer than any one present and knew him to be a most respectable man. He had no doubt Mr Mackenzie would conduct the business in a first class manner. But he would like Mr Lamb to undertake for him that the grocery business should be disposed of in a shorter time than two years.

Bailie Reid said they could not make a bargain of that kind. They might not be there next year to grant it. He approved of the license being granted.

Bailie Gordon said he was quite prepared to grant a spirit license, but he could not agree to grant a grocer's license.

Mr Lamb said he would not like to be a party to any understanding that might become a misunderstanding afterwards. He thought two years was only a very reasonable time for him to make a stock and dispose of it. He would leave the matter in the hands of the Court.

Provost Mackintosh said it would be granted on the understanding he would drop the groceries as soon as he possibly could.

Bailie Hendrie dissented.

Nairnshire Telegraph 15 October 1890

Marriage Celebration in the Free Church of Croy

An unusual sensation was experienced in the district of Croy on the occasion of the celebration of the marriage of Miss Mackintosh, Rose Valley to Mr Alex Mackintosh, tea planter South Sylhet India which took place in the Croy Free Church on Wednesday forenoon. The area of the church was tastefully done up for the event and the fact of the bride being well known and universally esteemed, attracted a large number of spectators in addition to the company who attended by invitation and witnessed the performance with much interest. The bride wore a cream coloured silk dress, trimmed with Honiton lace and orange blossom, and the bridal veil beautifully trimmed with orange blossom. Her jewels were a diamond brooch and pearl bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's bouquet was made of white hycanthia. She was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Mary Ann Mackintosh (sister of the bridegroom) who was dressed in figured silk, her jewels being necklace, brooch and bracelets of Indian construction also the gift of the bridegroom. Mr McLennan, Drumore acted as groomsman and Mr Hugh Mackintosh, Rosevalley, brother of the bride, gave her away. The Rev Adam Gordon Macleod acting as officiating clergyman performed the ceremony in his well known naive manner, enlivened the audience by jokes peculiarly his own by which he interspersed the proceedings. Luncheon was held at Rosevalley at 12 o'clock, when Mr McLennan presided and proposed the health of the newly married couple in glowing terms other toasts followed and in the evening a dance was held.

The bride's presents were numerous and costly and they included

Mrs Mackintosh mother of the bride cheque; Mr and Mrs McCombie Carnoch, silver teapot, vases and handkerchief satchel; Mr Hugh Mackintosh Rosevalley, cheque; Mr and Mrs McIntosh Dumbarton, breakfast and teaset; Miss McIntosh do, ivory brushes and handglass; Miss Mary Ann McIntosh, silver teaspoons and sugartongs; Mrs and Mrs McGillivray Nairn, silver water jug; Miss and Miss Maggie McGillivray do, dressing jacket and lace handkerchief; Mr and Mrs McBean Glasgow, silver cruet stand; Hugh Rose of Holme Rose Esq., brooch with Cairngorm stone; Mr John Rose do, silver egg stand; Mr McLennan Drumore, silver sugar basin; Mr John Gordon McLeod F. C., silver cream jug; Miss McLeod do, toilet mats; Mrs Macleod and Miss McLennan Fortnightly, silver butter cooler; Mr James Laing Keith, silver biscuit box; Miss Laing do, fish knives and forks; Mrs and Misses McBean Essich, cheques; Miss Tait Elgin, tea cosy; Miss Smith do, cushion and hand painted picture; Mr G Brown Midcoul, toilet set; Dr M McDonald Inverness, silver egg stand; Mr J McKenzie Jeweller Inverness, silver salt cellars; Mr and the Misses Dallas Cantray Brae, dressing case; Mr J Marr and Miss Marr Cullaird silver salt cellars; Miss McGregor Rose Valley House, album; Miss Robb do, feather fan; Miss McIntosh, work basket and pictures; Miss McGregor Cantray House, plush frames; Miss McKedie Inverness, beaded jersey; Miss Kate Cameron, Japanese tray and silver fruit knife; Miss McGillivray Holme Rose, photograph album; Mr and Mrs Speed W Galcantray, pair brackets; Dr and Mrs McCombie Aberdeen, silver teaspoons and sugartongs; Mr and Mrs Munro Strathpeffer Hotel, gold dessert spoons; Mr and Mrs McGlashan Contin, book of views; Mr and Miss Watt Inverness, pair of silver candlesticks; Mr John Legie Galcantray, book of views; Mr Jonathan Ross, table napkins; Mr P McLeod Inverness, silver butterknife and jelly spoons; Mrs McDonald W. Galcantray, silver teaspoons; Miss McDonald do silver egg stand; Mrs McGregor Easter Galcantray, book; Mrs McCombie, hand painted cups and saucers; Miss Euphemis McGillivray Nairn, suspenders; Mr J McGillivray Forres, silver jelly stand; Mr Hugh McIntosh Dublin, silver salt cellar; Mr McIntyre Sittingham Andross, cheque; Mr and Mrs Smith Cantraydown, silver egg boiler; Mrs Hardy Rosevalley Cottage, bath towels; Mrs Marr Cullaird, Bible.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary.

09 March	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
13 March	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>The Baronage of Scotland: the history of the Law of Succession and of the Law of Arms in relation thereto</i> , Sir Malcolm Innes, The Lord Lyon King of Arms.
23 March	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
25 March	Saturday - East Lothian Millennium Family History Fair, Haddington, details below.
13 April	Thursday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Future Developments for the Archives of Scotland</i> , Patrick Cadell, Keeper of the Records of Scotland, also Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
06 May	Saturday - SAFHS 11th Annual Family History Conference, Edinburgh, details below. The Library will be closed all day.
07 May	Sunday - The Library will be open 10am to 4pm.
10 May	Wednesday - Member's visit to The Mitchell Library, Glasgow for 10am; restricted to 15 members only. Start time probably 8.30am, and cost of the coach will advised later.
11 May	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
25 May	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
08 June	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 September	Thursday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Family History and the Internet</i> , Cameron Cunningham.
16 October	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>The Contact of Scotland with the Low Countries</i> , Percy Douglas (Holland).
16 November	Thursday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>19th Century Midwife: The Career of Margaret Bethune of Largo 1852 - 1887</i> , Barbara Mortimer, Senior Lecturer Queen Margaret University College.

Library - Special Opening

Members should note that as the library will be closed on Saturday 6th May during the SAFHS Conference it will be open instead on Sunday 7th May from 10am to 4pm.

AGM Report

The AGM was held on Monday 14 February with seventy eight members in attendance.

The Chairman resigned his office. Alan MacLeod and Mrs Heather Rose retired by rotation from the Council. Dr. Joyce Holt was elected and Craig Ellery re-elected. Richard Torrance, a former chairman was elected as Hon. Vice President.

A survey was conducted before the AGM, by The Publications Committee regarding the Journal and 57% were of the opinion that it was excellent or very good, 32% good, 7% fair and 4% poor.

After the AGM, Geoffrey Mowlam, Area Manager, Latter Day Saints on his organisation's hopes and aspirations on moving into the new millennium gave a very informative and helpful talk.

East Lothian Millennium Family History Fair

This Family History Fair will take place on 25th March 2000 with Lectures and Workshops in the Town Hall and an Exhibition in the Corn Exchange. Tickets: Full day Conference £10.50; Individual Talks £2.50; Exhibition only £1.00. Further details can be obtained from *Veronica Wallace, East Lothian Library and Museums HQ., Dunbar Road, Haddington, East Lothian, EH41 3PJ, Telephone 01620 828209, or Chris Roberts, Local History Centre, Haddington Library, Newton Post, Haddington, EH41 3NA, Telephone 01620 823307.*

Scottish Association of Family History Societies - 11th Annual Family History Conference

The Scottish Genealogy Society is to host the Association's 11th Annual Conference at The Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday 6th May 2000. Full details are contained in the leaflet enclosed with this issue of the Journal.

Society of Genealogists Family History Fair 2000

The SOG Family History Fair will take place at the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London, SW1 on the 6th and 7th of May 2000, Saturday 10am to 5pm and Sunday 10am to 4pm. Further details can be obtained by contacting the *Society by Tel: 020 7253 5235, or Fax: 020 7250 1800.*

Yorkshire Family History Fair

The 5th Yorkshire Family History Fair will be held in the Knavesmire Stand, York Racecourse, on Saturday 24th June from 10am to 4.30pm; admission £2.00; there are Cafeteria facilities and free car and coach parking. There will be all the usual stalls, books, computers, research aids, microfiche etc. Further details can be had from *Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 4ND, Tel. 01642 486615.*

WANTED

Transcribers, Typists, Proof Readers.....

We have many projects in the pipeline and urgently need members willing to give a little time to help with typing, proof reading and the recording of gravestone inscriptions and lair records. As mentioned in the September 1999 Journal we need help in updating and typing the Midlothian MIs, started by Mr. Conrad Nystrom, on to computer. The graveyards and lair records involved are:

- BOLTON • BORTHWICK • CARRINGTON (OLD & NEW) •
- CHANNELKIRK • OLD COCKPEN (DALHOUSIE) •
- CRANSTON • CRANSTOUN • CRICHTOUN • DALKEITH •
- EAST SALTOUN • FALA • GIFFORD • GLADSMUIR •
- OLD GLENCORSE • HARVIESTON • HAWTHORNDEN •
- HERDMANSTON (CHAPEL) • HERIOT • HUMBLE •
- KEITH MARISCHAL CHAPEL • PENICUIK ST. MUNGO •
- PENCAITLAND • PENTLAND • ROSEBERY • ROSEWELL/ROSEDALE •
- ROSLIN • THE SOUTRA ISLE • STOW

If you have an interest in any of these or would just like to give a hand, we would love to hear from you. Contact either Stuart Fleming or Craig Ellery, through the Library, for more details.

.....Articles, Volunteers

Also, we need more articles by our members for the Journal. The more variety the better. These can be about individuals, families and places, or any unusual stories or anecdotes, including any scandal!! In fact anything of interest unearthed in the course of your research. There must be lots of fascinating stories out there waiting for publication. These should be sent to the editor, Stuart Fleming.

Finally, the Library at Victoria Terrace is run by an enthusiastic army of volunteer members. Whether it's sorting books, helping new members or helping with the paperwork, the Society couldn't continue without them. But we need more people to help out and spread the load. If you have any spare time, even if only a couple of hours now and again, please contact the Librarian, Marjorie Stewart. We would love to hear from you.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY - SUBJECT to AUDIT

Report + Notes on Financial Statements as at 30 September 1999

FIXED ASSETS

	Property	Equipment	Computer Equipment	Library Assets	TOTAL
Net book value at 30 September 1998	53063	14001	753	93696	161513
Purchases in year to 30 September 1999					0
Equipment		299	351		650
Books				643	643
Microfilm, Microfiche + CDs				1042	1042
	53063	14300	1104	95381	163848
Depreciation for year to 30 September 1999		5377	493		5870
Net book value as at 30 September 1999	53063	8923	611	95381	157978

The property has not been depreciated as it is considered that its value is likely to have appreciated.

Equipment is to be depreciated over five years.

Computer equipment is to be depreciated over three years.

Library assets of books, microfilm and computer data base should appreciate in value and should be replaced if unable to be used.

STOCK

Stock was valued at lesser of cost or net realisable value on 30 September 1999.

CREDITORS + ACCRUALS

All creditors and accruals are payable within normal trading terms.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY - SUBJECT to AUDIT

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 30 September 1999

	1999	1998
INCOME		
Subscriptions	20957	28033
Investment income	895	1482
Covenant tax relief	1910	1729
Donations	335	713
Sundries	0	0
Sales	20094	22756
Cost of sales	10898	11419
Sales surplus	9196	11337
	33293	43294

EXPENDITURE

Journal (printing + distribution)	10889	8304
Lecture expenses	1008	932
Library running costs	3657	3002
Library refurbishment/maintenance	7113	1864
Computer expenses	587	534
Postage	2573	2595
Stationery, typing etc.	1468	2143
Affiliations	113	149
Insurance/bank charges	946	798
Depreciation	5870	6353
Advertising	847	0
Telephone + travelling expenses	1401	0
Sundries	142	1298
	<u>36615</u>	<u>27972</u>
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	(3322)	15322

BALANCE SHEET as at 30 September 1999

FIXED ASSETS

Property at cost	53063	53063
Equipment (net)	9534	14754
Books + microfilms	95381	93696
	<u>157978</u>	<u>161513</u>

CURRENT ASSETS

Stock	17143	18650
Debtors	0	1770
Bank	25464	27874
Glenfiddich Fund	1721	1721
Cash	171	98
	<u>44499</u>	<u>50113</u>

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Creditors + Accruals	1258	2645
	<u>43241</u>	<u>47468</u>
	<u>201219</u>	<u>208981</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Retained surplus	173182	175074
Increase/(decrease) in stock	(1507)	11864
Surplus/(deficit) for year	(3322)	15322
Glenfiddich Fund	1721	1721
McNaughton Fund	5000	5000
	<u>175074</u>	<u>208981</u>

COMPUTING with CALDRIS

Library Catalogues

The National Library of Scotland

www.nls.ac.uk

Scotland's largest library with a stock of about seven million printed and new media items, about 120,000 volumes of manuscripts, 25,000 periodicals and 1.6 million maps. Items are reference only. The online catalogue contains over two million records and covers all printed material acquired by the library since 1978 as well as a summary index to the library's major manuscript collections and named manuscripts. Information about services and opening hours are also given. The rest of the collection is accessible through other catalogues available on-site to visitors to the Library. The Unity database gives access to over five million entries of many libraries in Scotland (including public libraries) and the rest of the UK.

The British Library

opac97.bl.uk

The largest UK copyright deposit library, the online catalogue gives details of material held in the major Reference and Document Supply collections of the British Library.

Scottish University Libraries

www.niss.ac.uk/lis

These libraries often contain biographical, historical and local history material. UK Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACS) are arranged by region or in alphabetical order, links are provided, with additional details about each catalogue and site (e.g. postal address).

UK University Libraries

www.copac.ac.uk

The COPAC database contains over six million records, with over twelve million holding statements. These records are currently supplied by fifteen libraries and new libraries catalogues are being loaded on a regular basis. Included are the University of Edinburgh, the University of Glasgow and Trinity College Dublin.

UK Public Libraries

dspace.dial.pipex.com/town/square/ac940/ukpublib.html

This site lists and links UK public libraries with Internet access to their catalogues. Only a few public libraries currently have their catalogues online, and none are Scottish.

www.earl.org.uk/familia

This site gives information about UK public libraries and their family history collections. Good Scottish sites: Dundee, South Ayrshire.

www.edinburgh.gov.uk (The search term: libraries results in very many hits. To refine it add Edinburgh Room or Scottish plus Bridge [part of the address]).

Edinburgh Central Library contains the Edinburgh Room, a collection of reference material on most aspects of life and culture in the City of Edinburgh, including maps, photographs, prints, newspaper

cuttings and pamphlets as well as books, and the Scottish Library, with a range of lending and reference material covering most aspects of Scottish life and culture, including maps, videos, photographs and prints, as well as books.

For Your Bookmark

Genuki

www.genuki.org.uk

The premier UK genealogy site arranged by topic and region. General sections include: Getting started in genealogy, Researching UK and Irish genealogy from abroad, World genealogy, newsgroups and bulletin boards, etc. For Scotland over forty topics are listed, each one providing both explanations, reading lists and links to other sites. Topics range from archives to taxation. In the regional section, over thirty areas are listed. Each one has a short description, parish names, general information, lists of printed material, details of family history societies and links.

In The Bookshop

Computer-aided genealogy; a guide to using computer software for family history. Nigel Bayley. 2nd ed. S&N Publishing, c. 1998. ISBN 1861500076 Includes one CD.

All features of adding information, file management, and report output are discussed. There are brief mentions of scanners, making a CD-ROM, restoring old photographs, the Internet, modems and Internet service providers. The book has a comparative chart of genealogy programs and a CD of ten shareware and commercial genealogy program demonstrations. It gives a valuable overview to those making that important choice of a suitable program. It also provides an easy way of viewing a range of software to suit all levels of use. This is particularly important considering the cost of some of these programs. Inevitably some of the information becomes superseded, however, this book provides a solid basic introduction to the subject.

Any comments please contact me, Maureen Kvebekk at: calidris@btinternet.com

LETTER to the EDITOR

Over the last seven years I have undertaken the role of Syllabus Secretary for the Society, a position which has been interesting and one which I enjoyed. Unfortunately I will be unable to do it for much longer.

I am filled with dismay however, that after one year of searching for a member to take over this role, no-one has volunteered. It is very disappointing that there is no interest from members to undertake a fairly minor task for their Society - i.e. approximately fifteen hours per year plus attendance, where possible, at ordinary meetings and I wish through your letters page to express my dismay.

If after reading this, any member wishes to take on this role, he or she would be most welcome to contact me and I shall be glad to assist them. As there is a full management system for the syllabus which is very easy to use, it would be a relatively simple task for someone to take on.

It is only by members being willing to give a little of their time that the Society can continue to function effectively in the manner befitting a prestigious Society such as SGS.

Julia Gordon Coxon, MA

REVIEW

Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions, VI: Gordon, Nenthorn & Westruther, edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 122pp. Illus. and maps. ISBN -1-874232-04. Published by the Borders FHS and available from Miss Jean Sanderson, 12 Woodside Park, Kelso TD5 7RE. £7 + 85p post and packaging. Members £1 discount. Air mail £3.

This is the seventh book on Berwickshire burial grounds issued by the Borders FHS, there is a very positive link between the three parishes: the same surnames appearing in the inscriptions, as in The Hearth Tax Records, 1691-95, reproduced. There are five hundred and twenty inscriptions for Gordon; eighty nine for Nenthorn and three hundred and twenty two for Westruther: in all nine hundred and thirty one. The most prolific name being Henderson, showing fifty one times. Other common surnames are Scott, thirty three inscriptions; Wood, twenty four; Robertson, McDougal and Wilson, twenty two; Purves, Paterson/Patterson and Allan, twenty; Hogarth, nineteen; Waldie, Johnston and Hunter, eighteen; Smith and Trotter, sixteen.

Gordon is an agricultural parish and at the centre of the village is the crossroads where the Edinburgh-Kelso road intercepts the Greenlaw-Earlston road. The parish was the original home of the noble family of the same name, whose interests eventually lay in the north east. Nenthorn is a small parish, with the River Eden crossing its narrowest point and the Kelso-Gordon road runs through its centre. Westruther village and parish are on the slopes of the Lammermuir Hills, a few miles east of Lauder. All three parishes have interesting histories. Militia Lists for them are reproduced, as well as names on War Memorials and the names of the clergy. The back cover has a photograph of Nenthorn War Memorial and the front a drawing of Gordon Church, curiously at odds with a photograph facing page one.

Sennachie

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY WORK in PROGRESS

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

Brian J Orr, 47 Heatherways, Formby, Merseyside L37 7HL
e-mail Orr@one-name.org

ORR & VARIANTS - database of over 100,000 in Scotland and colonies

John Torrance, 5 Twemlow Avenue, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH14 8AL
TORRANCE - in Midlothian and descendants worldwide

Dr. Joyce C Holt, 1 Esdaile Bank, Edinburgh EH9 2PN
Index to volumes 1-12 of the Sasines of the Royal Burgh of Rutherglen

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Census Index 1851 Lanarkshire Vol. 11/1 (A-GORD)	Hamilton Parish Lanarkshire FHS
Census Index 1851 Lanarkshire Vol. 11/2 (GORE-MLD)	Hamilton Parish Lanarkshire FHS
Lest We Forget the Parish of Canisbay	ed. Anne L. Houston
History of Orkney	William P. L. Thomson
Old Orkney Yarns (Stronsay vol. 2)	W. M. Gibson
Orkney's Legionnaires	Andrew S. Wylie
Orkney Days	Christine Muir
Kirkwall in the Orkneys	B. H. Hossack
Genealogical Research Directory 1991	K. A. Johnson & M. R. Sainty
Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder	Donald F. Begley
Scottish History Society 1888-1966	Scottish History Society
Biggar St. Mary: A Medieval College Kirk	David S. Rutherford
Genealogical Tables of the Clan Mackenzie (Mackenzie Genealogies)	Maj. James D. Mackenzie
Monikie Story	Douglas W. Chisholm
Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage	
Oliver & Boyds Edinburgh Almanac	
Index of Charters etc. 1309-1413	
Osler Genealogical Chart	David Couper Thomson
Thomson, Couper, Yule, Sinclair Genealogical Chart	
Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire 1851 Census Returns	
Born to Coal: History of the Wingate Family of Scotland 1778-1878	comp. Guy A. S. Wingate
Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow 1728-1858	Innes W. Addison
Orkney: An Illustrated Architectural Guide	Leslie Burgher
Family of William Stewart of Blair Atholl Parish, Perthshire	Mrs. Stewart
Murrays of Touchadam and Polmaise	
Two McJannet Family Trees	Malcolm Sutherland
Scottish Wills 17th Century District of Auchterarder, Perthshire	P. Burnett
Directory for the City of Aberdeen and its Vicinity 1837-38	
Aberdeen Directory 1835-36	
Orkney Dictionary	Margaret Flaws & Gregor Lamb

Wilson Family: Shepherds & Gamekeepers in Scotland in the 18th-20th Centuries	Muriel Sheldon
Munro, John, of Speymouth	Helen MacDonald
Croall, John & Sons Ltd.	Norman McLachlan
Three Generations of Sugar Boilers: The McNairs of Glasgow 1704-1832	Anne Escott
Stirling Journal and Advertiser, A Local Index Vol. 3 1920-1970	University of Stirling
Royal Society of Edinburgh: Medical Fellows Elected 1841-1882	Flora Bennet and Others
Royal Society of Edinburgh: 100 Medical Fellows Elected 1765-1844	Jack, Gary and Others
Three Generations	Jean Moore
Flying Shuttles and Superior Shovels: Story of the Gartshore Families	Patricia McNaughton
Three Generations of a Stoddart Family	Jan Malloch
Spiers Family 1714-1917	Fiona Boyd
Burns Family, Falkirk 1735-1894	
Three Generations, Study of the Family History of John Henry Alexander	James M. Carmichael
Triall Family of Rattar and Hobbister Vol. 1	Christine Glover
Triall Family of Rattar and Hobbister Vol. 2	Christine Glover
Leaving the Land	Sylvia Young
Hodge Trilogy	Elizabeth M. Riddell
Century of Tanning, History of the Inverkeithing Tan Works	Roderick W. Greig
Three Generations of a Scottish Family	Margaret McGarry
Scots in Africa Part 1	David Dobson
Lest We Forget: A History of Westray	Elsa Rendall
Norn Language of Orkney and Shetland	Michael P. Barnes
Old Orkney Trades	Sheila Spence
Orkney Feuds and the '45	R. P. Fereday
Mobile Scot, Study of Emigration and Migration 1851-1911	Jeanette M. Brock
Lithuanians in Scotland	John Millar
McAlpin(e) Genealogies 1730-1990	Doris McAlpin Russell
Day of Small Things	
Directory of the Lake District 1855 (Index)	R. Grigg
Family and Genealogical Sketches	Thos. Sinton

QUERIES

- 2846 **CARMOUNT/DUNNETT** Seeking information about James Carmount, an Assembly teacher and his wife Elizabeth, nee Dunnett. Their son David was b. in Wick in 1772 and graduated at Aberdeen 1795. David m. Margaret Stormont in Glasgow in 1815. He was a minister of religion, first in Glasgow and then in Rosskeen where he was buried in 1856. David's son John Cramount was b. Glasgow 1817 and became President of the Society of Solicitors in the Supremem Court of Scotland. Any details would be gratefully received by *Jeane Shirley, 18 Chaworth Road, Ottershaw, Chertsey, Surrey KT16 0PE, England.*
- 2847 **HOY/MOORE** Seeking information about the family of James Hoy and allied Moore family in vicinity of Scotlandwell, Kinross in the mid 1700s. Both families migrated to Ireland and later to America. Are there any cousins left? *Warren Fishbaugh, 1000 Kuttruff Road, Walworth, NY 14568, USA.*
- 2848 **COCHRANE** Seeking information on the following family's ancestors. William b. 6 Dec 1776, Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, m. Margaret Dick of Kirkoswald, Scotland. Emigrated to the Gaspé District, near New Richmond, Canada c. 1823. William's father Hay Cochrane b. 23 September 1944, Margaret's father William Dick. Hay's father was John Cochrane of "Armillan", Girvan, Scotland and had five other children. *Mr. E. T. Cochrane, 14 Poplar Street, Gleniti, Timaru 8601, New Zealand.*
- 2849 **CAMERON** Robert, of Prospect Hill, Gourrock, b. Rannoch 1809, m. in 1840 Jessie, dau. of Lieutenant John McDonald. Issue: John, J. P. Argyllshire; Ewen; Ann; Christina; Duncan, Indian Civil Service; Robert and William Dickenson. I would be interested to hear from any descendants of the above. *D. Wilkinson, 4 Laud Avenue, Ellerslie, Auckland 5, New Zealand.*
- 2850 **MITCHELL/KAY/NICOL** Thomas Mitchell m. Isobel Kay, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Fife 1706 and had five children all b. Ferry-Port-on-Craig: James b. 1707; Thomas b. 1709; William b. 1712; David b. 1716 and Elizabeth (Elspeth or Isobel) b. 1719. Elizabeth m. John Nicol, b. 1718 Leuchars, Fife in Ferry-Port-on-Craig, 1745. Any information about the parentage of Thomas Mitchell senior and Isobel Kay plus any other facts about any of the above would be gratefully received. *Alec McGregor, Valhalla, Wardhouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire AB52 6YG, Scotland.*
- 2851 **ROSE/SMITH** Information sought re Gordina Rose b. 5 June 1855 Portmahomack, m. 23 May 1884 Riego St., Edinburgh to Geo. Smith, 30, bachelor, resident at Edinburgh Castle, Lance Corporal 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Gordina Rose, 30, domestic servant, address 382 Castlehill, Edinburgh. Parents of G. Smith, Henry Smith, vanman and Hannah Williams, deceased. Parents of G. Rose, Donald Rose, shoemaker and Jessie McKenzie. Witnesses to marriage, George Rose and Margaret Scott. Any information to *Miss B. A. Chadwick, 93 Campion Grove, Marton in Cleveland, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS7 8SL, England.*
- 2852 **HAY/WARDROP** Seeking information on the Hay family from Inverkeithing, Fife. Andrew Hay was b. 8 November 1848 in Edinburgh and m. Martha Wardrop 24 November 1891, dau. of Robert Wardrop, school master, Inverkeithing, Fife. They had two daus. both

b. Inverkeithing, Sarah Craig Hay b. 13 May 1899 and Dorothy Martha Hay b. 11 May 1901. The last trace of the family was around 1910 when the family business the Inverkeithing Tannery owned and operated by Jas. Hay & Co. (Edinburgh) Ltd. went into compulsory receivership. *R. W. Greig, 41 Clermiston Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh EH12 6XD, Scotland or e-mail: Roderick@thegreigs.fsnet.co.uk*

- 2853 **HAY** Seeking information about sisters Sarah Craig Hay b. Edinburgh 28 February 1881 and Harriet Mary Hay also b. Edinburgh 3 September 1882. Their parents were James Craig Hay and Grace Fairley m. Edinburgh 13 June 1878. James C. Hay was a director of Jas. Hay & Co. (Edinburgh) Ltd. which was a tanning business operating from premises in Guthrie Street, Edinburgh. The company also owned the Inverkeithing Tannery that was run by his brother Andrew Hay, see query 2852, Hay/Wardrop. *R. W. Greig, 41 Clermiston Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh EH12 6XD, Scotland or e-mail: Roderick@thegreigs.fsnet.co.uk*
- 2854 **ANDERSON** I am researching the Andersons of Whitburgh, Windygoul and Winterfield all in East Lothian, earliest traced generations are early 17th c. In the 19th c. the family spread world wide, mainly through the army though one branch were merchants in Edinburgh, London and the Island of Dominica. The main branch intermarried with Hamiltons and Dalrymples. Is anyone else looking at this family? If so *e-mail: Mrs. J. Michaels jenmic44@aol.com*
- 2855 **GIBSON/BROWN/ANDERSON** Is anything known of the Gibsons, Browns and Andersons in the county of Peebles? Properties included Harehope, Boreland and Brewlands. They were certainly there in 18th c. and probably earlier. *e-mail: Mrs. J. Michaels jenmic44@aol.com*
- 2856 **KNEELAND** I am trying to document the emigration to Massachussets of John and Edward Kneeland, spelled variously Neland or Nealand. According to the book *Seven Centuries in the Kneeland Family* by Stillman Foster Kneeland, publ. 1896, they were supposed to be the sons of Capt. John Kneeland b. c. 1550 at Kneland Manor in Lanarkshire, who died at sea. He apparently captained a ship that brought supplies to the colony, which would mean that he was then already over seventy years old!? His wife, Mary Dunbar, and two of her sons, John and Edward are said to have emigrated to Massachusetts c. 1630. Two other sons, Philip and William and perhaps Samuel followed later. William is supposed to have been born in Glasgow c. 1583. Capt. John's parents are supposed to have been Major William Kneeland, or Cleland or Cleiland, and Miss Stewart, perhaps the aunt of Mary Dunbar. According to another source, this William Cleiland was Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland. Stillman Foster Kneeland gives no sources and I wonder just how rigorous his research was. I occasionally go to Europe. I'd be quite willing to dig through old church or other records, if I even knew where to go. Any clues or suggestions as to how to go about verifying the above connections would be much appreciated. *Rose-Marie Ullman, 10 Pemberton Place, San Francisco, CA 94114, USA or e-mail rosmari@bigfoot.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 six 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, Secunder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the Convener, Vice Convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex 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.

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