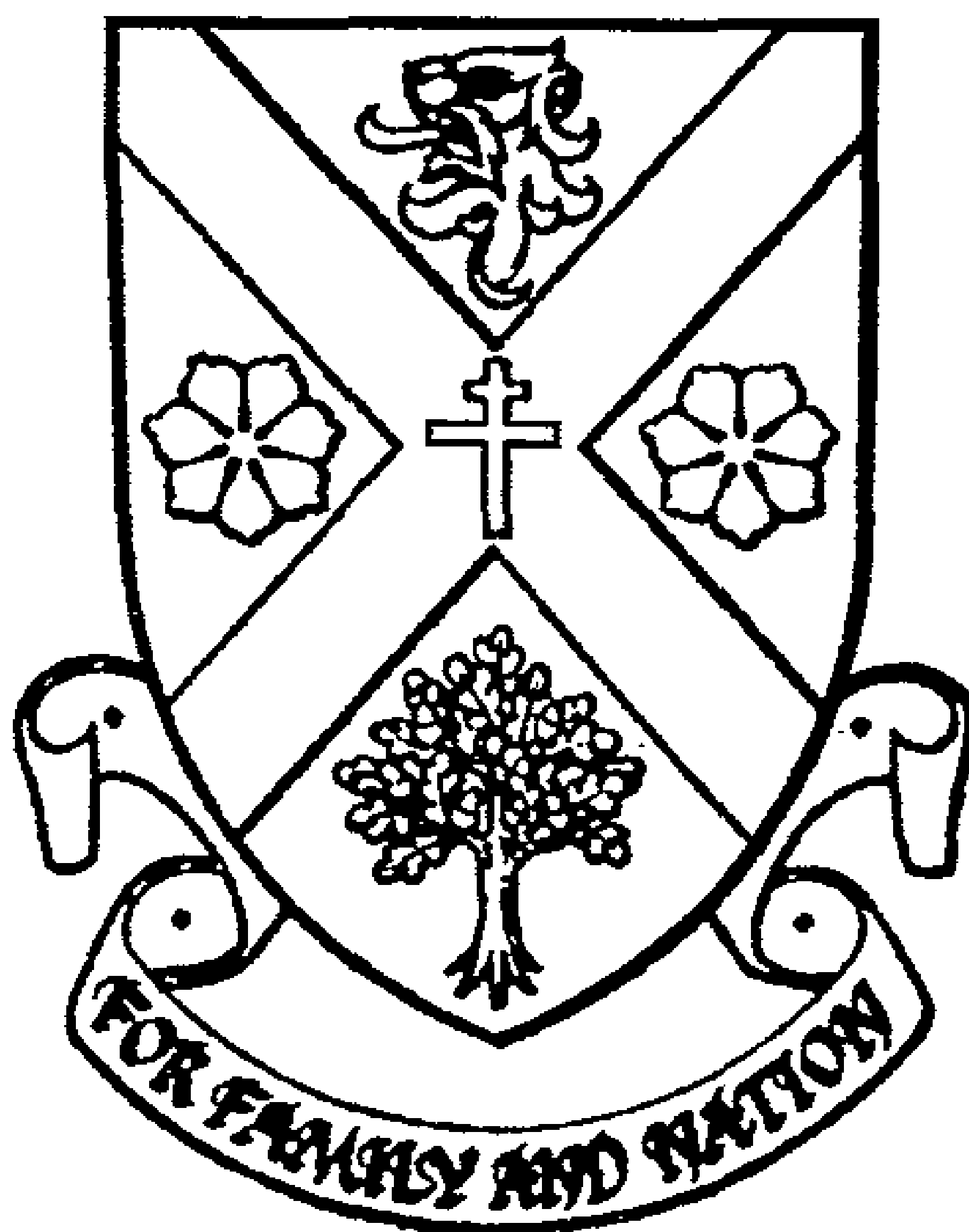


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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The Society is an academic and consultative body. It does not carry out professional record searching, but will supply members, on request, with a list of professional searchers who are also members of the Society.

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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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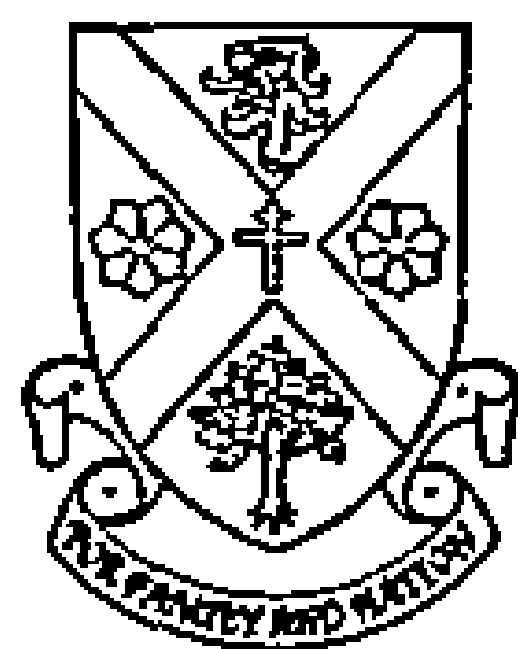
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Tuesday 10.30am - 5.30pm

Wednesday 10.30am - 8.30pm

Thursday 10.30am - 5.30pm

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**CONTENTS**

Whytes in Kilmun - Family Traditions ..... 43

Finding our Fife Forefathers ..... 47

The Clan Mackellar -  
The Early History up to the 18th Century ..... 49

Stop Press ..... 59

Sales Catalogue Update ..... 61

John Adam: The Forgotten Brother ..... 62

William Ritchie -  
A Scottish Emigrant to Canada - From Rags to Riches ..... 71

Letters to the Editor ..... 73

Reviews ..... 74

OPR and Census Films ..... 75

News in Brief and Editor's Notes ..... 76

Some Recent Additions to the Library ..... 77

Queries ..... 79

## WHYTES in KILMUN - Family Traditions

by Donald Whyte, FGH, FSC (Hon)

In a short talk to members of the Scottish Genealogy Society at the Annual General Meeting on the 13 February 2001, I narrated the story of Archibald an Fearcladheimh (Archibald of the Sword): partly historical and partly traditional. In 1685, the Privy Council ordered the Marquess of Atholl to suppress the rising under Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll, in which he was successful; the Earl being captured and executed at the Grassmarket in Edinburgh.

Atholl left his deputy-lieutenant, Stewart of Ballechin, at Inverary all through the winter. The garrison of "*Atholl men*", supposedly protecting the country, took unto themselves the power of "*pit and gallows*", and inflicted great hardships on the people. The Campbells in particular, who themselves had harried the Lamonts, were met with "*retributive visitation*". While ravaging Cowal however, they were not allowed to go unscathed. Archibald Whyte led a guerilla band which hung on the heels of the invaders and he is stated to have more than once diminished their numbers. Tradition says he lopped off their heads with his sword. Curiously, a flat early 18th century stone among a group of Whyte lairs in the kirkyard at Kilmun, uncovered in 1970 by Charles Kinloch Porter of Alderside, bears an incised claymore but no lettering. Who could this be if not the redoubtable "*Archibald of the Sword*"?

Another renowned warrior of the time was Malcolm Whyte, called "Callum Mohr", an expert bowman, who was buried at Glenduairel and is said to have descendants in Kilfinan parish. He harassed the "*Atholl men*", a number of whom were themselves good archers. When they captured him they stood him a bowshot away and gleefully fired arrows around him. According to legend, when they had exhausted their supply of arrows, Malcolm seized a bow hidden in a bush by one of his followers and snatching up the arrows, quickly shot all but one of his assailants. The one who escaped reached a ferry at Loch Long and asked the "*phortair*", from whom some Porters (and possibly some MacNaughtons) are descended, to row him across. The ferryman soon guessed he was an Atholl man and calmly capsized the boat and drowned him.

### *Origin of the name*

There seem to be two stories about the origin of the name White in Cowal. Worthy of acceptance is that they were Macgillebhains, "*sons of the fair gillie*". Whites (or Whytes) appear in farms in Dunoon and Kilmun parish, in the late 17th century, formerly shown as occupied by MacKilvans (not to be confused with MacGilvane, "*son of the servant of St. Beathan*"). Moreover, rent-rolls at Inverary refer of many tenants as Macgillebhains *alias* Whytes. The race was mainly fair haired and the name was changed to White when English began to be taught in the Argyll schools in the late 17th century. Dr. G. F. Black, in his monumental work, *The Surnames of Scotland* (New York, 1946), refers to Whyte as "*an Englishing of Gaelic McIllebhain (MacGhillebhain)*". Clearly those were not related to others of the name in counties such as Lanarkshire and Fife.

The other tradition is attractive but is unsupported by documentary evidence. It is said that Malcolm Macleod, IIIrd of Raasay, had a third son, John, called Macgillichallum. Information about him is conflicting. In *The MacLeods - The Genealogy of a Clan* (Section 4, p. 35) by Alick Morrison, he is said to have accompanied his father in successful raids in Caithness and Torridon, in 1592, and "*appears to have been killed in one of these raids*". This may simply be a convenient way of disposing of a son about whom nothing was known except his name. Another account says he fell fighting against Montrose in 1646 and was buried in the kirkyard of Kingussie. The Dunoon and Kilmun tradition is that he had a son Donald *Ban*, who was forester to the Earls of Argyll in Coire an t-Sith

(perhaps Fairy Glen), on the west side of Loch Eck, between Kilmun (and Dunoon) and Strachur. He and his family had white hair before they were forty years old, hence the name White. There is a table stone in the kirkyard at Kilmun, which bears the initials DB and the date 1670, perhaps for Donald *Ban*. It has been used later for members of the Whyte family of Corrachaive, in Glen Lean. There was one Robert Campbell, deer forester in Coire an t-Sith, contemporary with Donald *Ban*, who was entrusted with the Campbell of Argyll charters during the troubles of 1685.

As the Gaelic *ban* can mean pale, wan, fair or white, it might be argued that the "*fair gillie*" was none other than Donald *Ban* and that his sons were MacGillibhains. However, MacKilvan appears in the records before his time. The bh in Gaelic is often rendered v, hence the surname MacKilvan - in various forms - appearing in the registers. The tradition of descent from a forester in Coire an t-Sith must have been strong as late as 1905, when Duncan Whyte (1841-1928), farmer in Crossaig, Skipness, actually named his first son Duncan Coire an t-Sith Whyte. This man became a sheep farmer or grazier in Glen Masson and died in tragic circumstances on 21st August 1962. He was attempting to rescue a ewe which had fallen into a water-split or feeder, which was in spate, when the peaty bank gave way and he was washed down into the Loch Tarsan reservoir and drowned. Duncan was late in marrying and left a widow, Euphemia MacArthur residing in Kilm, who died in 1965. They are buried in the new cemetery at Kilmun.

### *The Deer and the Dove*

In the Cowal part of the Campbell estates, society was homogeneous and the traditions of the people were aristocratic. This is borne out by the fact that several branches of the Whytes (sometimes called Clan MacIlvan) had armorial bearings, not registered at the Lyon Office, in Edinburgh. The main charges are a deer and a dove, which recalls the old Gaelic tradition regarding a white deer which ranged between Coire an t-Sith and Corrachaive, in Glen Lean. The animal is said to have promised the Whytes that if not shot they would prosper in peace for eight generations and the male line would fail in the ninth. This indicates that the heads of families were tacksmen, as the killing of deer was severely restricted. It is interesting to note that Cosmo Innes, in his *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, Appendix p. 516 (Edinburgh 1861), reproduces letters from King James VI to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, January 1622, concerning a white deer on his estates, which he commanded to be delivered to him. The hind, perhaps an albino, had not been captured by March, when Sir Patrick Murray, on behalf of the monarch, wrote to say that if the animal could not be taken by May or June, and she was in calf, she was to be left until the following year. The remarkable white beast was reported as being in "Corrachaba" but nothing further is known.

A flat stone lying in front of the headstone of Duncan Whyte (1765-1847) in Corrachaive and his wife Catherine McNuir or Weir (1777-1838) shows a shield bearing a deer trippant, with a dove in chief. A small headstone inscribed:

HERE LYES / THE REMAINS OF / ARCHIBALD WHYTE / LATE FARMER IN /  
KILMUN, WHO DIED FEBRUARY 17, 1786 / AGED 76 YEARS / AND IS APPOINTED  
FOR / JANET LITCH HIS SPOUSE / ERECTED BY THEIR SONS.

Below the inscription is a shield parted per fess, in base three quatrefoils, two and one, and in the upper half, a dove. The crest is a stag's head, antlered, below an escroll, with the motto: VIRTUE PARTA. The same arms appear on the back of the headstone of John Whyte (1737-1809) and his wife Catherine Currie (1736-1778). This man was the son of Archibald Whyte, tacksman of Corarsk, Glen Masson, and his wife Christian Turner. There must have been some relationship with Archibald Whyte, husband of Janet Litch, but the arms are not differenced. John Whyte in Corarsk had also a son Archibald, who erected the memorial.



*Memorial of John Whyte, farmer, Corarsk.*

Local surnames of people intermarried with Whytes are Turner, McNuir or Weir, Clark, Black, Currie and Campbell. There is an interesting link with Thomas Harkness, who appeared in Cowal in 1740, droving about fourteen blackfaced sheep, which was their introduction to the district. Before then the small native breed had been housed in the evenings but the new breed flourished on the hills. The late Dr. I. F. Grant, in her fascinating book *Highland Folkways*, London 1961, p. 50, tells us that the old breed were kept in comparatively small numbers for their milk and wool. The fleeces were fine but scant. Agnes, or Ann, a daughter of Thomas Harkness (1718-1808) by his third wife, Isabella, a daughter of John McInven in Clachaig, married in 1824, Archibald Whyte in Ardnadam and had issue. Another child by the same mother was Archibald Harkness, who married in 1818, Catherine, daughter of Alexander Whyte in Ardnadam and had issue. The Harkness family championed the cause of Jean Currie in Corrachave, when she was jilted by an Englishman. She was awarded £1,000 by the Court of Session and later married Archibald Black, a native of Kerry and commander of a revenue cutter. She bore him several children and died at Rothesay in 1872, aged 88 years.

#### ***Proof of Descent***

When I was a child I was taught at the hearth that I was Donald, son of John, son of Donald, son of John, son of Donald, son of Donald in Garbhleitter. This fine old descriptive Gaelic name, meaning rough ground sloping down to a point, has degenerated on modern maps to Gairletter and even worse to Gairletter Point. It is now a camping and recreation site. Donald lived on the point, just below

Blairmore, for well over sixty years, supporting his family by spade husbandry, fishing and working casually as a day labourer. He was twice married and the record in the Old Parochial Register of Dunoon and Kilmun (510/2), proves his father was named Archibald. Here is the entry:

*"14th February, 1783: Donald Whyte, Son to Archibald White in Tighnafaolin, Lochneckside and Margaret McGriggor, Daughter to Griggor McGriggor in Cuil of Innischapple, Glenfinnard, of this parish, did ask and had proclamation of their Banns in order to Marriage, & were regularly married together accordingly".*

The surname is given as White in the parish registers up to around 1800, when a new clerk rendered it a s Whyte. It is possible that Archibald in Tighnafaolin was a son or grandson of Archibald of the Sword but proof is lacking. There were several contemporary Archibalds. Archibald in Tighnafaolin died between 1783 and 29th August 1789 when his widow, Ann, married Neil Currie, widower and a tenant in Ballimoinach. She would have to have been born before 1730 to have been the mother of Donald in Garbhleitter, as his age was given in the census of 1841 as 90. This means he could have been over that age, as the enumerators were asked to round down the ages. The official mind works in mysterious ways! Donald must have been born between 1746 and 1751 and Archibald his father was probably born before 1730. Ann, his widow, must have been a second wife. Donald had by his first wife, Margaret McGriggor, eleven children, including an Archibald, born in 1789. This forename did not come down in my line of the family. Margaret died before 13th November 1810, when Donald married Ann, daughter of Duncan Sinclair in Strachur, who worked for a time in Greenock. There were two children of this union: Christian born 1811 and my ancestor Donald born 1815. The latter worked at Blairmore Farm with George Dun, a borderer, who married Euphemia Moffat. Donald (1815-1879) married her young sister, Mary. They were daughters of John Moffat, a gardener at Crossflat, Maxton, Roxburghshire and Mary Thomson. When George Dun's lease expired about 1853, he moved to Laidlawstiel, near Stow and Donald, with his wife and six children, moved with him to become farm grieve.

### **Good Neighbours**

Donald was a shortish man with reddy-fair colouring. According to family tradition he could recite from the works of Shakespeare. Not everybody could read or write in those days and neighbours came to him to have their letters written, often to expatriate Scots in Canada or Australia. Mary Moffat, his wife, was a buxom woman possessed of a very fine character and strong Presbyterian convictions. She often did nursing work and frequently assisted neighbours in sickness or other trouble. The family moved into Galashiels before Donald's death and he was buried in the picturesque churchyard of Caddonfoot, where there is a handsome family memorial. Donald's widow and other members of the family emigrated to New South Wales, Australia.

The son Donald, although commemorated on the Caddonfoot memorial, was actually buried at Ladhope, where there is a small headstone. He was an expert stone mason, who became clerk of works at Hoddam Castle, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire in 1878, supervising extensions planned by the new owner, a Yorkshire man named Edward Brook, who bought the property from the trustees of General Sharpe. The eldest son of Donald Whyte and Mary Moffat was my great grandfather, John Whyte, born at Blairmore in 1845. He married in 1874, Jane daughter of John Spiers, a forester and Agnes Turnbull, sometime proprietrix of Cleekumin Toll Inn, Berwickshire. They had eleven children. Further details of the family may be read in my article, "From Cowal to the Borders: Internal Migration of the Whyte Family", in the *Borders Family History Society Newsletter*, No. 7, June 1988 and in my privately printed work, *Whytes from Cowal to the Borders and Beyond*, revised impression 1995. Some libraries possess a copy.

## FINDING our FIFE FOREFATHERS

by Joan Dodgin

Genealogy is a subject which fascinates an ever increasing number of people. The reasons for researching one's ancestry can be many and varied. We may perhaps secretly hope that we are descended from some illustrious person, either legitimately or illegitimately as the case may be. In all probability our ancestors are likely to have been very ordinary people like ourselves. Many of you will know from personal experience that researching family trees can be a very time consuming and frustrating task. There is also, of course, the possibility that one may come across a "black sheep" of the family or some particularly sad event which, perhaps, we would have preferred not to know of. This is a risk associated with the whole business and which ought to be taken into account before undertaking this type of project. Nevertheless once bitten by the "family tree climbing" bug, it is a case of onward and upward, as the saying goes, or maybe "backwards" would be a more appropriate word in this case. Suffice it to say that once the first pieces of information about our forebears come to light there is an almost insatiable desire to find out more and more about those shadowy figures of the past - our ancestors.

My cousin, Mr. John Cooper, was the person in our family who began the search for our ancestors. A search which started in the early 1980's on Tyneside, England and which led him by many diverse routes, metaphorically speaking, back across the border between England and Scotland to Cupar, the county town of the Kingdom of Fife. The trail then led from there to two small villages, Kingskettle, where our 5x great grandfather, James Dalrymple, was married in 1734, and where his son John, was born in 1737, and Kilmany where his son James was born in 1771. The line John has researched is that of our grandmother, Mary Dalrymple, born in Gateshead, Co. Durham in 1874. The name Dalrymple is an ancient Scottish name that originated in Ayrshire and was first recorded in the 12th century. It is derived from the Gaelic "*Dail a Chrum Puill*" which means, "*in a field beside a winding river in a flat valley*".

The family tree research has been done in three stages over a period of approximately twenty years. The first stage began in the early 1980's, culminating in 1985 with John's first very professional, printed family tree. This tree extended to our great, great grandfather, Thomas Dalrymple, who was born at Warden, near Hexham in Northumberland in 1809. The research up to this point was done entirely by John and involved much painstaking work which entailed visiting places where records were kept, searching old parish registers and studying documents etc. Everyone in the family is so grateful to John for all the effort he has put into this project over the years, not only for those of our own generation but for future generations as well.

A few years ago after the first family tree was produced, another cousin, Mrs. Joan Patten who now lives in Canada, joined John in his search. It was Joan who coined the phrase "family tree climbing". John and Joan spent many long hours in communication, by post and telephone, comparing notes and sharing information; then, latterly, after they both got computers, they were able to access information and communicate much more quickly via the "net".

More names and dates were found and also details of where some of our ancestors lived and their occupations. These gave an insight into the kind of lives they lived so long ago. The second family tree with all the latest information was produced in 1998.

A short time before this Joan and Derry, her husband, came back to Tyneside for a holiday. The four of us, John, Joan, Derry and myself, spent a very pleasant afternoon visiting some of the farms and houses where our ancestors had once lived - it was really quite amazing that they are still standing



and being lived in! We got some strange looks, I can tell you, until we explained what we were about and then people were most helpful. It was at this time that I learned from my cousins that we probably had an ancestor who was from Cupar, all that was known of him at this point was that his name was James Dalrymple and that he was married in Whickham, Gateshead in 1798. We could only guess at his date of birth which we thought might be between 1770 and 1780. It was quite a coincidence really as one of our daughters had been living in Cupar for about ten years!

From 1998 until the year 2000 John and Joan were working hard trying to obtain information which would confirm that "Wor Jimmy", as Joan had affectionately dubbed him, was one of us! The word "wor" means "our" in Geordie (Tyneside) dialect. Whenever I visited our daughter in Cupar I would go to the library to study the old parish registers and old records for Cupar and the surrounding villages. I also visited the library at St. Andrews University and various graveyards to examine the inscriptions on the tombstones. We were all eager to find out more about "Wor Jimmy", who his parents and grandparents were, where he was born and what had made him leave his place of birth to travel all the way to Newcastle - quite a journey in those days. The name Dalrymple was quite common and the difficulty was in finding the right one.

By this time John and Joan were linked to the Internet. A breakthrough came when John received a reply from a Mrs. Sheila Baker, of Vancouver in Canada, after posting a notice on the Dalrymple Genforum Website. This lady was able to confirm that James Dalrymple was our ancestor, who was born in 1771 at Starcotton, Kilmany and who was baptised at Creich. He was her 3x great grandfather and ours also. She and her husband had visited Creich last year but found the church was a ruin. My husband and I had come to live in Cupar in 1999 so we were able to visit the church at Creich. It is indeed a ruin but it has been maintained in a safe condition and the graveyard around it is neat and tidy. Sheila had also discovered that James's parents were John Dalrymple born in Kingskettle in 1737 and Katherine Key born in Leuchars in 1748 and that his grandparents were James Dalrymple and Janet Imrie who were married in Kingskettle in 1734. She also found that "Wor Jimmy", the ancestor that left Cupar to come to Newcastle, had three brothers and two sisters. One sister was born in Kilmany and the other sister and the three brothers were born in Leuchars. One of his brothers, David Dalrymple, also came to Newcastle, probably at the same time as he did. Sheila has told John and Joan that, more recently, she has traced our ancestry back to the 1600's but what data she has found is unconfirmed as yet.

We are all aware that it may be too difficult to go much further in tracing our ancestors but we would like to find out more about those from Kilmany, Kingskettle and Leuchars. It would be interesting to know about their occupations, where they lived and whether the houses are still standing - what the area was like in the 1700's and the social conditions then.

John has just recently produced the third family tree in January 2001, it is, as always, a most professional document.

It would be great if we could find some of our relatives who may still be living in the Cupar area and are descended from James Dalrymple and Janet Imrie or John Dalrymple and Katherine Key.

#### *Archive Sources*

Northumberland County Record Office  
 Durham County Record Office  
 Tyne & Wear Archives Department  
 Newcastle City Library  
 Gateshead Central Library  
 Hexham Library  
 Northumberland and Durham FHS

Family History Society - Edmonton  
 Durham University Library  
 St. Andrews University Library  
 Cupar Library  
 Genforum Website  
 Salt Lake City Genealogist

## THE CLAN MACKELLAR

### The Early History up to the 18th Century

by Duncan Beaton

There is not much written about the Clan Mackellar of Argyll and, indeed, all texts seem to refute the suggestion that they were a clan at all. They operated as a separate entity from their lands on Lochaweside in the 15th century, but whereas other families in a similar position now claim an individual chieftain the Mackellars are always lumped in with Clan Campbell as one of their "septs."

The name Mackellar means "son of Hilary" and not, as some historians believed, "son of the cellarer", an ecclesiastical post. The name Hilary does not sound a Scottish name, but it is Celtic in the wider sense. There was a Saint Hilarius, born about 410 A.D, who in 428 or 429 became Archbishop of Arles in what is now Lorraine in France. This Hilarius or Hilary died on the 5th May 449 and was buried in Arles. His name was used in the ancient provinces of Gaul (France) and also seems to have spread to the Gaelic speaking peoples of Ireland.

In "The Annals of Ulster" there is mention of an Anchorite (hermit) who was known as Elarius, a scribe of Lochrea (now known as Monahincha, two miles south-east of Rosecrea, Co. Tipperary). He flourished about 810 A.D.

About 885 A.D the same source mentions Eloir, son of Ergne, of the family of Aegh, High King of Ulidia (Ulster).

That the Christian or given name Hilary was the source of the name Mackellar is clear from the numerous later occasions when the Gaelic form Ealair was used by the family. It was, however, rarely used with other surnames.

In Argyll, in 1432 a charter by Duncan, Lord Cambel was witnessed by "Felanus Ylarii". Black's *Surnames of Scotland* mentions a letter by the 10th Duke of Argyll in the *Oban Times*, dated the 27th November 1926, on the subject of the family of this Phelan "son of Ellar".

In 1432 a Patrick Mackellar witnessed a charter at the castle of Carnasserie (in the Poltalloch Writs).

The first landed member of the family found was Cristin McCallar of Ardare who in 1470 had a precept of sasine addressed to him by Colin, 1st Earl of Argyle. (Breadalbane Inventory). Six years later Gilchrist Makalere (obviously the same person as Cristin of the previously mentioned sasine) was re-granted, on his own resignation, the lands of Ardare in the Barony of Glassary in a Crown Charter by King James III. In the same charter he received the adjacent lands of "Cragmurgile" (Craigmurail) which had been resigned by Mariot, daughter of Malmorie McKesek (MacIsaac).

It seems likely that Mariot or Marjorie MacIsaac was the wife of Gilchrist, Cristin (or Christopher) Mackellar of Ardare, and the heiress of her father.

The charter, dated the 15th January 1476 at Edinburgh, (reference no. 1219) makes interesting reading. It was witnessed by the leading people in Scotland at the time, and may have been granted at a parliamentary sitting. Among the witnesses were:

Thomas, Bishop of Aberdeen; John, Bishop of Glasgow; William, Bishop of the Orkneys; Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale; Colin Campbell, Earl of Argyle and Lord of Lorne; David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Lord Lindsay; Master John Colquhoun of that Ilk; Master Archibald Whitelaw, Archdeacon of Lothian, the King's secretary:

On the 18th July 1489, at the instance of Thomas Grafton, merchant in London, a safe conduct and protection for the period of two years was granted to "*Archebald Makelar of Argile, Scottyshman*" to come on horseback or foot by land or sea into the (English) King's dominions, with "*almaner goodis*

*and merchaundises and trade within the realms of Scotland and France, and elsewhere beyond the seas, also in Flanders, and other parts of the Duke of Burgundy's dominions - all so long as there shall be truce with these countries*". It was believed that this Archibald was a son of Gilchrist of Ardare (Bain's *Calendar of Writs*, vol IV, no. 1550).

In 1493 one of the witnesses to a sasine of Craigniche (Craignish) to Archibald, Earl of Argyle was a Michael McKallar. Gilchrist or Gilbert Mackellar of Ardare and Patrick Mackellar were at Kilmun in 1496 (Poltalloch Writs). In 1499 Patrick Mackellar, tenant of the crown lands of Ardare and Craigmurrial, was granted sasine of the same lands.

The Exchequer Rolls of 1500 show that Duncan McKallar had sasine of the lands of Ardare and Craigmurrial after the death of his father, Patrick. He also witnessed a charter at Dumbarton in the same year (*Highland Papers*, vol IV, p22-23).

Duncan evidently survived the Battle of Flodden, which savagely depleted the menfolk of Argyll and Scotland at all levels. In 1518 he was one of the deputies of Colin, 3rd Earl of Argyle when Ewen Makcorquidill of Fantellen on Lochaweside received sasine of his lands in the Sheriffdom of Lorne.

On the 27th January 1519 a Duncan Mackellar of "Trochan" was at Ardchattan to sign a bond of manrent. Whether he was the Duncan Mackellar of Ardare of the 1518 sasine, who also received a charter of the lands of Kilmun from Dugal Campbell of Craignish in 1520, or perhaps the first of the Cruachan family to be mentioned is not clear. The first member of the family known to have resided at Cruachan was a Patrick McKellar "of Crowachane" in the early 16th century. He has been confused with Patrick the father of Duncan Mackellar of Ardare who flourished in the first half of the 16th century, but may have been Duncan's "second son" who is on record as parish clerk of "Kildachrenan" in 1527-8.

Duncan McCallar, Makcaller, or Makkellar (the spelling varies from document to document, and from here on will be standardised on Mackellar, the correct form) married Margaret Drummond and had two known sons, Gilbert and Patrick already mentioned. He also witnessed another bond on the 25th May 1520. Other Mackellars appear on record about the same time as Duncan. Martin Mackellar attested an instrument of sasine for the Lamont family in Cowal in 1525 (An Inventory of the Lamont Papers (1231-1897), by Sir Norman Lamont, p36). The Mackellars were soon to become one of the common names in Cowal, on the acquisition of that district by Clan Campbell.

The Mackellar name also appeared in the other county where the Campbell name was prevalent, i.e., Perthshire. In the Black Book of Taymouth a Patrik Mackellar witnessed a bond of manrent in Glenorchy on the 27th July 1528 (p179). A Sir Dowgall Mackellar witnessed another bond to Campbell of Glenorchy dated the 24th July 1549 in Glenorchy. A Thomas Mackellar was a procurator in the town of Perth in 1550. On the 1st October 1551 Marioun Mackellar of Firwell granted "*Colyne Campbell of Glenorchy and Catherine Ruthuen (Ruthven) his spouse, and their heirs, her cessioners and assignees, to a half of all her goods and gear moveable and immoveable, but reserving to herself the use of the same for her reasonable sustenation during her lifetime, and in token of real possession delivers to them a glove*" (p191).

In Argyll during this period Duncan Mackellar of Ardare was again mentioned in connection with the lands of Kilmun (to the extent of one merkland) when he was granted sasine of these same lands by Dugall Campbell of Corruorran (of the Campbell of Craignish family), with the consent of his son Ronald Campbell, at Lochgoilhead on the 7th October 1528. There are several places in Argyll which bear the name Kilmun (church or cell of Saint Munde) and this site mentioned in the charters of 1520 and 1528 was near Loch Awe and Loch Avich. The charter addressees included Malcolm and Duncan McGillepatrick Mackellar of Ardare as bailies, for the investment of Duncan in the above-mentioned lands. (Argyll Inventory).

In 1538 Gilleane (William?) Mackellar was one of the bailies of Archibald, 4th of Argyle (mentioned in the Argyll Charters and the O.P.S., edited by Dr. Cosmo Innes, vol II, p47. Several notes in this paper have been taken from this latter source).

A quarter of a century after the sasine of Kilmun another Duncan McIllepatrick Mackellar was a witness to a sasine in which Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyle granted the lands of Killechane (Killean) and Lealt to Colin Campbell, who was the son of the deceased Angus Campbell of Dunstaffnage. This Duncan may have been a grandson of the previously mentioned Duncan of Ardare. The Dunstaffnage Campbells were at that time hereditary stewards of the Earl's lands in the parish of Glenaray, in the Lordship of Lochow and bounding on the ancient Lordship of Glassary at the Water of Leckan and the south shore of Loch Awe. Also mentioned in this charter of 1553 was Archibald, Master of Argyle, who became the 5th Earl in 1558.

On the 15th November 1555 the Argyll Retours have: "*Gilbertus McKellar, hereas Duncanus McKellar de Ardare, patris in 2 mercatis terrarum de Ardare antiqui extendus in Balliatu de Glassco*", where Gilbert was served heir to his father in the two merklands of Ardare in Glassary.

On the 7th January 1556 Gilbert received a sasine of the lands of Ardare at Edinburgh. "*I demvicecomes respondebit pro 26s 8D de firmis duarum marcatarum terrarum de Ardare antiqui extendus...*" (Exchequer Rolls).

Also in 1556 a Sir Dowgall Mackellar, Vicar of Lochaw, witnessed a charter granted by Queen Mary to the 4th Earl, where the latter had sasine of certain lands resigned by Duncan Makcorkatill of Fantellan.

A few years later, on the 5th May 1561, the Black Book of Taymouth again makes mention of "Colyne" Campbell, 6th of Glenorchy in connection with a Mackellar. This time it was a John "McAllair", who adopted Mergret, daughter of Colin by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Bishop Alexander Stewart. This Mergret or Margaret Campbell later married MacDougall of Raray in Lorne.

On the 31st May 1562 Malcolm Mackellar, son and heir of Gilbert Mackellar of Ardare, resigned the lands of Ewroch (Euraeh) in the Barony of Ardskeodnish to Archibald the 5th Earl, which was then granted by charter of Feu Ferme to John Carswell, Bishop of Argyll.

Gilbert Mackellar of Ardare and Malcolm his son resigned the 4 merklands of Glendan (Glennan) in the barony of Ardskeodnish (Kilmartin) to Argyle in 1564, for which the Earl granted them the 15 shilling lands of Druimdarroch and the keeping of the woods of Dowart (Dubh-ard), free from all duty except hawking, hunting, and the furnishing of a wright for the Earl's work, according to the custom of the country.

In Perthshire Colin Campbell of Glenorchy at his castle of Balloch (now Taymouth) in 1577 granted a tack or lease of nineteen years to his servant "Johne MaKellair", of the lands of Over or Upper Fernoch in the barony of Lochow, which were then occupied by the said John and his sub-tenants. The yearly rent was to be 40 shillings Scots, 2 bolls of bear (barley), a mail cart, 4 stones of cheese, and a kane wedder, with all other dues and service, the tenant being in this case also restricted to the mill of Lochow, and bound to reside upon the lands. The lands of Fernoch are situated on the north shore of Loch Awe, southwest of Kilchrenan.

On the 5th October of the same year, (1577), the Register of the Privy Council minutes record a widow Margaret Mackellar who complained of dispossession of her property.

A John Mackellar was presented to the vicarage of the church of Killespicerrell in the parish of Mukcarne (now Taynuilt, in Muckairn) by King James VI on the 22nd November 1583, this position having been vacant since the death of one Angus McPhail. John Mackellar was apparently deceased by the 28th May 1605.

One of the most infamous cases of this period in Argyll and involving Clan Campbell was the

murder of John Campbell of Cawdor by other members of the clan in 1591-2. The plot was intricate but involved the Campbells of Lochnell, who were the next closest family to the earldom through their descent from the 3rd Earl.

The full story appeared in Sheriff Macphail's *Highland Papers*, vol I, published by the Scottish History Society. The plot was devised by John Campbell of Ardkinglass and John Oig Campbell of Cabrachan, brother of the laird of Lochnell. Cawdor was one of the guardians or tutors of the young Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyle, who was the ultimate target of the plot.

Among the tenantry of John Campbell of Ardkinglass were "Gillipatrick Oge" Mackellar and his brother "Gilliemartine" Mackellar, although the original wording of the account could allow it to be construed that the Mackellars were tenants of Cabrachan in Lorne, possibly even Lochaweside.

The original text is cumbersome to modern eyes but in precis it is as follows:

*"That John Campbell of Ardkinglass, being kin to the now deceased John Campbell of Caddell (Cawdor), conceived a hatred of the latter and sought by any ways possible to deprive him of his life."*

The murder of the laird of Cawdor was planned for several months by the laird of Ardkinglass, in conjunction with the Mackellar brothers, Campbell of Cabrachan, and Duncan Campbell his servant. On the 4th February *"the zeir of God one thousand five hundred four score and eleven yeirs"* (1591) John Campbell of Cawdor was at the house of Knipoch in Lorne, on the east side of Loch Feochan. This house was about 5 miles from Cabrachan and belonged at that time to Dugald McDonochie of Stronchormick (who was also known as Campbell of Glenfeochan). Patrick or Gillipatrick Oge Mackellar, at the behest of Campbell of Ardkinglass but through the direct agency of Campbell of Cabrachan, was informed of Cawdor's proximity and dispatched to Knipoch with a primitive gun known as a hackbut or hagbut.

In the night Mackellar fired three shots through an open window, killing Cawdor as he sat warming himself by a winter fire. For their part in the murder Campbell of Cabrachan and Patrick Mackellar were eventually hanged, after being tricked into going to Dunoon the following June on the promise of a safe conduct by the Earl's servitors.

This was no simple murder plot. The conspiracy had spread through the highlands and involved among others clan chiefs like Maclean of Duart and MacDougall of Dunollie, as well as the Campbell cadet lairds. Apart from the ambitions of Archibald Campbell of Lochnell for the earldom of Argyle the complexities of state affairs ensured that treachery reached as far as the royal court. In 1592 The Earl of Huntly, chief of the Gordons and ally of Campbell of Lochnell, led a party of his clan to Donibristle in Fife, home of James Stewart, *"the Bonnie Earl of Moray"*. There they surprised and killed him, an outrage which was the origin of a famous ballad and led to many repercussions.

In the following year Ardkinglass, by now regretting his part in the affair, made a full confession by implicating the others. By this time the young Earl, who was still only aged about seventeen, had suffered symptoms of poisoning and witchcraft had been suspected. In 1594 the Campbells of Argyle and the Gordons of Huntly met in battle at Glenlivet, with the latter side winning and young Argyle being dragged from the field in tears of rage at the cowardice of his men who had fled in chaos and panic.

Eventually the two Earls were reconciled through the persuasive influence of King James VI. Campbell of Lochnell had died at Glenlivet and Ardkinglass was put on trial in 1596 for his part in Cawdor's death. Partly through his own elusiveness and partly through the good offices of Chancellor Maitland, a leading member of the government but also a confidant of the Earl of Huntly, he remained at large.

In the deposition of Margaret Campbell, by this the widow of John Oig Campbell of Cabrachan (dated the 5th October 1595 at Ardmaddy in Lorne), witchcraft was again mentioned. Her late husband,

she confessed, “*had sundry times consulted with witches, especially when he made a journey from home*”. She also claimed to have been present when “*the said witches promised to procure my Lord’s (Argyle’s) favour to her husband: as namely Katherene NicCleartie and ... Nic na chlerich (Clerk) in Blargour (Lochaweside, near Braevallich), spouse to John Glass McKellar’s son*”.

Also mentioned in Margaret’s deposition was “*Auld McKellar of Cruachan*” that “*Lernit his charms...at the priories of Icolmkill (Iona) and suchlike*”. In keeping with the spirit of the time the Mackellars seem to have been accused of witchcraft to explain their involvement in an evil plan, but no mention is made of the relationship between the Mackellar brothers implicated in the murder of Cawdor and those mentioned in Margaret’s confession.

The Register of the Privy Council minutes makes mention of an Ellar Mackellar, living in Meldaloch, who witnessed a bond to Archibald Campbell, Provost of Kilmun in Cowal, by Dugald McClerich of Bralakane (Braleckan) dated the 8th June 1595. This is only one instance of many where the Gaelic christian or given name Ealair was used by members of the Mackellar family.

The Privy Council minutes contain many mentions of the name Mackellar. In 1600 a complaint by Ludovick Stewart, Duke of Lennox and cousin of the King, and his neighbour Aulay MacAulay of Ardincaple was recorded. It was that in November of the preceeding year John MacNaughton of Dunderave and a body of men numbering about 100 came in the night to the woods of Ardincaple armed to the teeth. There they lay in wait of the arrival of the laird of Ardincaple until they were surprised by a party heading for the house of Ardincaple. Fearing that their plan would be disclosed they made prisoners of the men, including one who was a servitor of the Duke of Lennox.

Eventually a horseman came riding by and the Argyllmen charged out of hiding to apprehend him. Unfortunately he was Patrick Campbell, a servitor to the Earl of Argyle. He managed to identify himself to them and they let him go. From then on they were afraid to remain any longer in the vicinity of Ardincaple and departed, but not before they ransacked two MacAulay houses in Garelohead.

Later that same month the same band made a raid on the Duke of Lennox’s lands of Strone and Auchingairth, carrying off 32 horses and mares, and 24 cows. They also crippled another 8 cows that they could not steal.

Among this band were the MacNaughtons, the brother of Campbell of Strachur, the brother of Campbell of Glenlyon, several Cowal men who were servants of the Campbells of Carrick and associated with the lands of Drimsynie, MacDonalds from Glencoe, Clerk of Braleckan and “*Allane McCellar and ... McCellar his brother in Glenshera...*”.

As a possible addendum to the incident at Ardincaple in 1600 the Privy Council minutes of 1624 noted that Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy was charged to deliver up one Donald Mackellar to MacAulay of Ardincaple and MacFarlane of Arrochar to answer to charges of theft and murder.

On the 4th March 1603 Malcolm Mackellar resigned his lands of Ardare to Neill Campbell, Bishop of Argyll, who was of the original Kilmartin family. The McKellars seem to have retained possession of the lands until the 1620’s, when they finally passed to the Campbells. However there were still McKellars there at the end of the 18th century.

In 1627 Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin was declared heir to his father Master Neil(l) Campbell and two years later, in the “Valuation of the Presbytrie of Argyle”, under “Kilmichael Glasstrie”, he was assessed for the lands of “Ardarie”, which became part of the Kilmartin Estate (Wimberley, *The Celtic Monthly*, August 1906). Master Neill Campbell of Kilmartin, later of Auchinellan, was served heir to Alexander Campbell his father in the 2 merklands of “Ardarie” in 1659 (Service of Heirs).

The Mackellar family foothold in the Parish of Glassary was increased at this time with the purchase of the farm of Letternamoult in the Vale of Glassary from Alexander MacIver alias Campbell of Letternamoult and Barmollich on the 12th May 1636. Letternamoult was one of the group of farms

held by members of the Clan Iver for as long as the Mackellars can be proved to have held their foothold at Ardare. The purchaser was John Dow McIlchallum Bane Mackellar in Braevallich, son-in-law of Alexander MacIver and probably the son of Malcolm the last Mackellar of Ardare.

The Mackellars of Cruachan were another ancient branch of the clan. A story recounted to John Dewar, compiler of the "Dewar Manuscripts", a collection of folktales mainly from Argyll, covers the resettlement of this family in mid-Argyll. Mackellar of Cruachan and four of the sons went to a wedding at Barnaline, a farm between Cruachan and Kilchrenan. A fight broke out and Mackellar and his sons were killed. This led to the outlawing of the people responsible, a family of MacArthurs from Barnaline.

Another son of Mackellar of Cruachan purchased or acquired the farm of Maam in Glenshira, almost a stone's throw from the Clan Campbell strong hold at Inverary. At this time the glen may still have been the property of the MacNaughtons of Dunderave but soon it became part of the Earl of Argyle's estates. Mackellar built his family a house at Maam (the name comes from the nearby hill, and means a lump-shaped hill, and can also mean a cancer). One of the family later acquired the adjacent farm of Kilblaan (which means "church or cell of St. Blaen", from an ancient chapel and burying-ground which was on the site). From these two sites the family spread to Kenacregan and other farms in the neighbouring Glenaray, as well as Stuckscarden, a small farm across the Shira Glen from Kilblaan.

There were apparently several families of Mackellars in Glenshira early in the 17th century. Archibald Mackellar of Maim (or Main, but identifiable as Maam) witnessed a sasine involving the Mackellars of Kilblaan (no. 30) on the 4th December 1618. It was also witnessed by Duncan McPatrick Mackellar of Kilblaan, who on the same day granted the lands of Kenchregan (sic) in Glenaray to his son Malcolm. This Malcolm married that same year Ronalda Mackellar, daughter of either Archibald Mackellar of Maam or Martin Mackellar in Druimfairn, who was also mentioned in this sasine.

Malcolm received the liferent of the 5 merklands of Kilblaan, also known as Dungallon, on his marriage to Ronalda. He then witnessed two other sasines, dated the 12th and the 18th February 1622, (nos. 187 and 188) as Malcolm Mackellar, (heir) apparent of Kilblaan, before appearing as Mackellar of Kilblaan in a sasine of 1643.

Archibald Mackellar of Maam acted as bailie in another sasine (no. 547) in 1635, where his two sons Duncan and Malcolm were witnesses. Duncan Mackellar in Maam later acted as bailie in two sasines in the years 1639 and 1644 (nos. 642 and 273 respectively).

By this time there seems to have been more than one family unit at Maam as the Privy Council minutes recorded the arrest of Duncan, son of Patrick Mackellar in Maam, who in May 1662 "*cruelly murdered his brother german*". He was then locked in the Inverary tolbooth but, as was a common occurrence at that time, he "*did shortly after make his escape*".

In 1652 Duncan Mackellar of Maam and Malcolm Mackellar of Kilblaan were deputies for the Marquis of Argyle during the time of Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth. Malcolm, the sasine witness of 1643, sat on the assises (juries) at the Sheriff Court at Inverary from 1664 to 1671. He was followed by Dougal Mackellar of Kilblaan from 1672 until 1693. Dougal was accompanied by his brother Alexander and son Allan in 1677.

With the Mackellars in Stuckscarden the Malcolm who witnessed sasine no. 547 in 1635 as a son of Archibald Mackellar of Maam may have been the Malcolm Mackellar "in" Stuckscarden who witnessed sasine no. 273 on the 12th January 1644. He was followed by an Archibald Mackellar "in" Stuckscarden who witnessed a sasine (no. 1014) on the 12th November 1661. This family was also designated "in" Stuckscarden and never as "of" Stuckscarden. There is no doubt that the property was always held by tack (ie lease) from the heritor of Glenshira, who by that time was the Earl of Argyle.

Archibald Mackellar in Stuckscarden appeared on the assises at Inverary between 1664 and 1691. The farm was apparently divided, as in the 1670 Argyll rentals a 19 year tack was granted to Ellar Mackellar then in Dalrioch and his brother Gilfillan Mackellar in Kenachreggan of the three merklands of Stuckscarden. This was probably the same Ellar Mackellar who, with his wife Mary McNuier, had a son Donald born at Stuckscarden in 1685, although an Ellar Mackellar and his McNuier wife (wife's name and place of birth indecipherable) had two daughters listed in the parish registers in the 1650's.

In the summer of 1679 the county of Argyll was raided by an army of Islesmen principally made up of MacDonalds and Macleans and led by Sir Donald MacDonald of Sleat who had succeeded as the 3rd Baronet the previous year. The episode was called "Donald Gorm's Troubles" by Neil Munro in his book *John Splendid*, although the last MacDonald chief to bear this appellation was the 3rd Baronet's grandfather. A great many Argyll people suffered as a result of this incursion, and their privations are listed in *The Manuscript of the Duke of Argyll*, by Sir William Fraser.

As referenced in the sixth report of the Argyll Mss (as Sir William's document is known), item no. 198, "*Account of the goods plundered by the McDonalds and McClanes party in May and June 1679 from Ellar McEllar and Duncan McEllar his son, and John McEllar inhabitants and tenants in Stukskardan in Glenshire. Amounting to 2,245L 6s 8d.*"

The other Mackellars in Glenshira also suffered at this time. Item no. 193, "*Account of the goods unjustly robbed and taken away from Dugald McEllar of Kilblaan and his tenants by the party of McDonald and McClane who illegally and violently made invasion of the shire of Argyll in May and June 1679. The losses amount in all to 2933L 13s 4d. The special actors in the robbery were the McEans of Glencoe, McDonalds of Keppoch, and the McClanes of the family of Ardgour.*" It was no wonder that from this and other subsequent raids a special enmity existed between the clans of south Argyll and those of Lochaber and the Isles.

About the same time as this raid was taking place the Maam family appeared on record with Patrick Mackellar "in" Maam on the assises from 1664 to 1675, with his brother Ellar accompanying him in the last year. A John Mackellar, also "in" Maam, sat on an assise in 1674, with another(?) of the same name appearing between 1697 and 1705. Perhaps he was the same person who appeared as John Mackellar, elder "of" Maam in the same record between 1700 and 1709.

Although the raid of 1679 had tragic consequences it has been overshadowed in Scottish history by the more famous "Atholl Raid" of 1685. Once again there was a national, even international, root to the events that shook Argyll.

Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyle, was always an opponent of the Stuart Monarchy. When King Charles II died in 1685 he was succeeded by his Roman Catholic brother James, Duke of York, as King James VII of Scotland and II of Great Britain. The succession was opposed by his protestant nephew James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, a bastard son of Charles II. He was supported by the Earl of Argyle.

The Monmouth Rebellion ended with defeats at Sedgemoor in England and a series of minor skirmishes in Scotland. Both leaders were captured and beheaded. The Marquis of Atholl, head of the Murray clan as well as the Stewarts in Perthshire, was commissioned to raise an army and make a foray into the Campbell-held lands in Argyll. Instead of a punitive campaign it was used to settle even older scores. The Stewarts, Camerons, MacDonalds, and Macleans came in three great columns and swept the glens of Argyll, looting, burning and killing as they went. Sixteen principals of the recent rebellion, all Argyllshire lairds, were hanged at the Gallows Farland at Inveraray, and others were detained in the town's tolbooth.

Even the minor participants were listed. Those who had followed their lairds into the fray were



recorded as the "Commons of Argyll" (and published under that title by Duncan C. MacTavish in 1935).

At Ardtare (Ardare) in Glassary there were Duncan and Dougal Mackellar, and nearby at Bra(e)vallich there was a John Mackellar.

In Kilmartin Parish there was another John Mackellar, this time at Achrome. Across Loch Awe from Glassary in Dalavich Parish there was John Mackellar in Kilmacha (Kilmaha). Also listed under Dalavich was Donald Mackellar in Eraden (Eredine) which is about one mile from Braevallich and on the south shore of the loch. In Glenaray Parish only one Mackellar rebel was listed, Gilbert in Auchindrain.

By far the greatest numbers of Mackellars involved in the rebellion lived across Loch Fyne in Cowal. This is probably due more to the enthusiasm of the Campbell lairds there than any true indication of the distribution of families bearing the Mackellar name. By this time they were well established Campbell clanspeople and faithful servants to the chief of the name.

Their presence in Cowal was explained in a letter from the 10th Duke of Argyll to Neil Munro the novelist which went... "*the McKellars of Maam who were cadets of those of Cruachan in Lorne and connected with those of Glaslet near Kinlochgoil (Lochgoilhead) who for generations were our "officers" of Gara- Cowall alias Upper Cowal and I have many generations linked up*". Unfortunately these papers have so far not come to light, but there are many sasines which mention this family.

As early as 1554 there was a tack of One-eighth merkland of Dowlater (Duiletter) in Glendaruel, which had been occupied for 15 years by Duncan Mackellar, granted by Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyle, to Ewin McGillecrist VcCaus and his male heirs (Argyll Transcripts, vol 5, no 76).

In 1558 Dugald Mackellar of Drumsyniemore, son of the late Duncan Mackellar, had sasine of the lands of Currou (Currow) Garweachre and Glascait (Glaslet) from Lord Lorne. Dugald in turn resigned the 40 shilling-lands of Drumsyniemore that same year and in 1561 they were granted to Archibald Campbell, son of Duncan Campbell of Carrick. The 16/8d lands of "Glaslaid" were sold, along with the half of the Searendrie of Lochgoil (the "officier" title described by the 10th Duke), by Dugall McDonachie VcGillespick (alias) Mackellar in 1559. "Dugall" (Dugald, son of Duncan the son of Archibald Mackellar) was undoubtedly the former possessor of Drumsyniemore.

A generation later, in 1601 a Charter of Sale by Archibald McDonachie VcEan More VcKellar, proprietor of one-eighth part of Duiletter in Glendaruel, for a sum paid by Donald Campbell, brother of John Campbell the Captain of Dunoon Castle, stated that the property was "*to be held as freely as was done by the late Duncan McEan Vor VcKellar my father*". The Duiletter Mackellar pedigree (Archibald, son of Duncan, son of Iain Mor, or Big John) suggests that they were a separate branch from the Drumsyniemore Mackellars.

In the 1685 List of Rebels the following Mackellars appeared in Lochgoilhead parish: Duncan and Patrick in Glaslet; Duncan and Donald in Corrive; Archibald in Drumsyniebeg; Duncan in Corivalichen; Archibald in Cuilivick; Donald in Carrick; Neill in Aldrinoman; John and Archibald in Stuck and Patrick in Lochgoilhead.

It cannot be established what the fate of some of these people was, but from later lists it can be seen that there were many who escaped unmolested, or with a fine. There can be no doubt that life was tough during the period of the Atholl Raid but three years later the tables were turned and the Campbells and their adherents were all-powerful. The only Mackellar to suffer severe punishment for his part in the rebellion was Angus, who was sentenced to be transported to New England in 1685. He does not even appear in MacTavish's lists.

If the distribution of Mackellar families by the end of the 17th century was still largely confined to their traditional haunts of Glassary, Lochaweside, Glenshira, and Cowal, this picture was to change

greatly over the next century. This was true of almost all family names, most of which had not even existed in the highlands a hundred years earlier. In the last quarter of the 17th century the number of Mackellar families on record in these traditional areas was on the increase, partly explaining the later expansion. They were not possessors of one of those surnames, like the earlier mentioned McNuier, which was to disappear as the old highland way of life changed.

In 1672, as the last quarter of the century approached, a writ was served in Glassary by a Duncan Mackellar at the instance of Charles Maitland of Halfoun against Archibald McLauchlane of that Ilk and others, including Kenneth Mackellar, John Roy Mackellar, and Patrick Mackellar, tenants in the lands of Fincharne Nedder (nether, or lower) and Kilenuair, and Neill Mackellar, feuar of Letternamalt (sic), for the non-payment of teinds.

The Commissariat Records of Argyll list the wills and testaments of the deceased Mackellars of that period. That of Patrick Mackellar in Fincharn was dated the 26th November 1674, and the testament of Catherine Mackellar, spouse of Malcolm McIver in Auchihoish (Auchoish) in the parish of Glassary, was dated the 15th December 1674. Also in Glassary was recorded the testament of Margaret Campbell, spouse of Duncan Mackellar in Fincharn. All the above had lived in the traditional Mackellar and MacIver lands in mid-Argyll.

In the Cowal district of the county at the same time were recorded Mary McGrigour, spouse of Duncan Mackellar in Cormonichan (Cormonachan, on Loch Goil), on the 12th June 1675, Archibald Mackellar in Pollechroukran on the 30th August 1675, and Christian Mackellar, spouse of Neill McGhoune (Macgowan, or Smith) in Cullimuik (Cuilimuich, halfway between Comonachan and Carrick Castle on Loch Goil) on the 1st September 1675.

The Commissary agents continued their rounds of the county: on the 5th July 1676 they recorded the testament of Donald Mackellar in Kilbryde, in Glendaruel in the parish of Kilmodan. The following month, on the 8th August at "Raskappy" in the parish of Kilmartin, they recorded the testament of one John Mackellar.

This latter part of the 17th century was a period of much disruption, as has been demonstrated already by mention of the raids on Argyll and the background leading to them. Because of the 9th Earl's opposition to the Stuart monarchy the Campbell family and their adherents had to "*gang waurily*" until the overthrow of King James VII and II in 1688. Thereafter it was a different tale.

As part of the campaign for keeping the peace in the highlands prior to the "Glorious Revolution" (as the replacement of King James with his protestant daughter Queen Mary and her husband King William was called) various bonds were required from the lairds and tenants. These involved a bail scheme, where the principal required a cautioner to pledge a sum for his good behaviour. Among these in mid-Argyll were listed, in the Privy Council minutes; John Mackellar in Letternamoult as principal, with John Campbell of Barmolloch as cautioner, penalty, 1,000 merks: John Campbell of Barmolloch as principal with John Mackellar of Letternamoult as cautioner, penalty, 1,000 merks. Both were dated the 19th June 1683. Two generations earlier there had been a bond of kinship between these two families, this John Mackellar being the grandson of John Dow McIllichallum Bane Mackellar who purchased Letternamoult and the son of Neil(I) who appeared on record in 1672.

A similar reciprocal arrangement seems to have existed between near neighbours John Campbell of Auchtherly, near Kilmichael-Glassary village, and Malcolm Mackellar of "Dall" (Dail, near present-day Cairnbaan). Both bonds, for 500 merks each, were dated the 16th August 1683. Exactly who this Malcolm was is not certain, but he may have been the younger brother of Neil Mackellar of Letternamoult. They appeared on record together with their father when he purchased the property in the 1630's. As early as the 16th June 1671 Malcolm had signed an obligation for 300 merks from John McTavish in Barwillan, who had sasine of the 40 shilling lands of Dail as security, granted on

the 2nd June 1674. Malcolm Mackellar of Dail married Isobel, daughter of Archibald MacAllister of Barnakill in Knapdale and a sister of John Dow MacAllister of Barnakill. They had a son John who succeeded to Dail. Malcolm died in July 1686 (Register of Inventories).

With the arrival of King William in 1688 came also the young Archibald Campbell, 10th Earl of Argyll (the modern form of the county name now being generally adopted). The new King was never popular in large northern tracts of Scotland but in Argyll and the lowlands he had many supporters and they were to prosper. However William was a warmonger, as was common among European potentates at that time, and his new kingdom inherited his enemies too.

This has had benefits for future historical researchers in that his armies had to be paid and furnished with fresh recruits. In 1691 a Hearth Tax was arranged, whereby collectors were sent out to count the residents or householders of the United Kingdom, recording their status, number of hearths, etc. Then, in 1692, the Earl of Argyll's servitors compiled the list known as "*The List of the Fencible Men between Sixteen and Sixty in various Parishes in Argyll as given up on 26th May 1692*" (also published by Duncan C. MacTavish in 1935).

Again the distribution of Mackellar families is of great interest as they still at that time kept to their more traditional areas. In the Hearth Tax Rolls (SRO: E69/3/1) there were Duncan and Dougall Mackellar still in Ardarie (who were also there as "rebels" in 1685) and Malcom (sic) in "Dounads Lands", i.e., the lands belonging to MacLachlan of Dunadd in Glassary.

In Glenaray Parish there was listed Archibald, Donald and John Mackellar, all in Stuckscarden, Dougall in Auchenbreck (also known as the Commonmuir of Inveraray), Patrick in Carnus, Alexander in Sallachry and another Archibald in Tullich, all in Glen Aray itself, and Donald in the town of Inverary. There were no Mackellars listed in Maam (3 single hearthed cottages) or Kilblaan (7 single hearthed cottages).

There were no Mackellars in the lists covering Kilmartin or any part of Kintyre. By far the greatest number were to be found in the Parish of Lochgoilhead, with other families in the Strachur area.

At Glashyne (Glaschoine, near the village of Cairndow at the head of Loch Fyne) was a Donald Mackellar. In the village of Lochgoilhead there was a Patrick Mackellar, in all probability the same person who was there in 1685. Others were: John in Craig; Donald in Dounans; John and Archibald in Corremonechan; Donald in Cullemuick; Gilmartin (Martin) in Ardnahir; a Donald at Ardgartan; another Donald at Strongartan and Duncan who was living near the mansionhouse of Ballemeanich, which had five hearths. All the Mackellar families were living in single hearth cottages.

In Strachur Parish there was a John Mackellar at Baliebeg, a Donald at Balemor and a Duncan at Arinangown on the shores of Loch Fyne opposite Inverary.

The other list from the 17th century, the Fencible List of 1692, did not include the Lochgoilhead area or the parishes of Glenaray and Inverary, and Strachur and Stralachlan. However there were some parishes in Cowal listed. In Kilfinan there was a John Mackellar, and in the neighbouring parish of Kilmodan (Glendaruel) there was Donald and John in Kilbrydmor, Archibald in Stronardron, and Duncan in Strondavan.

One of the more densely populated parishes in Cowal is that of Dunoon and Kilmun. At that time it was still fairly rural, and Mackellars recorded there were John in Dergachie (Dearg-achadh, -"the red field", pronounced "Gerrygachie", an old Campbell barony), "Malcum" in Bearnish (Bearnais, on Loch Eck), and Donald in Blairmore, on Loch Long.

In the traditional parish of Glassary there were the expected numbers of bearers of the Mackellar name. In Ardarie there was still Duncan and Dougall, in Bravallich there were now three Johns, called John "Dow" (black-haired, or dark), John "roy" (red-haired, or faced), and John the cottar. At Over "Ffincharin" there was Hew, or Hugh. Malcolm was still at Dunadd, and at "Auchigdrom" there was

a John. As this last was presumably Auchichrome, a now deserted township above Slockavullin and near Raschoille in Kilmartin Parish, it is difficult to see why it should appear in the Glassary list. The 1685 list showed it as "Achrome", and John Mackellar living there, in Kilmartin Parish.

On Lochaweside, in the parish of Kilchrenan there were still significant numbers of Mackellars. At Cuillcherrellune there was an Angus Mackellar who, apart from the transported rebel of 1685, was the first bearer of this Christian or given name found on record. It was to become a popular name among the Lochaweside families.

At Keames (Kames) there was a Patrick, at Durran an Ellar, at "Eriden" a Donald and Duncan. At Ballegowin there was an Archibald and another Ellar, and at Kellag there was another John.

For the first time there were Mackellars in the Kintyre area, with Patrick in Brackley, between the present day villages of Lochgilphead and Ardrishaig, and John in Craiglassan and Dail. Both were in Knapdale Parish, the nearest Kintyre parish to Glassary. John Mackellar of Dail was the son of Malcolm previously mentioned and died in March 1699 leaving a son Alexander and a daughter who was married to Patrick Fisher in Inverary.

At the close of the 17th century another lawless member of the family appeared on record. He was Dugald Ban Mackellar, "*a broken man*", who in 1697 took refuge with the MacDonalds of Glencoe who themselves had been subjected to rough justice five years before. The glen was far from being the impregnable fortress it was claimed to be and Dugald, who had robbed a man of 800 pounds Scots before cutting his victim's throat, was captured, tried and hanged.

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This publication will be available end of June 2001.

## 1861 CENSUS PERTH

Boys & Girls Schools of Industry in King James the Sixth Hospital. Parish of West Church, Perth.

*compiled by Marjorie Stewart, FSA Scot.*

Thomas Thomson	Head of Family	Mar 53	Hospital Master	b. Dysart, FIF
Janet Thomson	Wife	Mar 51		b. Perth, PER
Robert Imrie Thomson	Son	Unm 19	Assistant Registrar	b. Perth, PER
Christina A. Thomson	Dau	Unm 16	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Alex. Thomson	Son	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Duncan Duff	Head of Family	Mar 70	School Master	b. Little Dunkeld, PER
Christian Duff	Wife	Mar 61		b. Dalguise, PER
Jane Duff	Dau	Unm 20	Teacher of Music	b. Perth Hospital, PER
Elizabeth Duff	Dau	Unm 15	Scholar	b. Portmoak, FIF
Mary Ann Fraser Todd	G-dau	Unm 9	Scholar	b. Perth Hospital, PER
David Harris	Head of Family	Mar 75	Lab. in Seed Store	b. Blairgowrie, PER
Margish Harris	Wife	Mar 60	School Mistress	b. Kinnoul, PER
Peter Ferguson	Head of Family	Mar 57	Industrial School Master	b. Dunfallandy, PER
Agnes Ferguson	Wife	Mar 40	Industrial School Matron	b. Edinburgh, MLN
Susan Maria Ferguson	Dau	Unm 17	Scholar	b. Toronto, CAN
William Ferguson	Son	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Toronto, CAN
Margaret Campbell	Servt.	Unm 26	Housemaid	b. Blair Atholl, PER
Charles Abernethy	Pupil	Unm 9	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
William Armstrong	Pupil	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James Anderson	Pupil	Unm 9	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James Cameron	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Cameron	Pupil	Unm 14	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
William Cameron	Pupil	Unm 15	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Cassady	Pupil	Unm 11	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Donald Dewar	Pupil	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
William Donaldson	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Dow	Pupil	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Ferguson	Pupil	Unm 9	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Barney Gaffney	Pupil	Unm 9	Scholar	b. Rattray, PER
James Gow	Pupil	Unm 6	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
David Hall	Pupil	Unm 11	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Alex. Henderson	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
William Glendinning	Pupil	Unm 10	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
William Imrie	Pupil	Unm 11	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James Keilor	Pupil	Unm 8	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Thomas Kinnock	Pupil	Unm 8	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James McDonald	Pupil	Unm 6	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Daniel McDougall	Pupil	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Alex. McLagan	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James McFarlane	Pupil	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Aberfeldy, PER
James Meldrum	Pupil	Unm 7	Scholar	b. Perth, PER

Robert Malloch	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
William Morton	Pupil	Unm 7	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Nairne	Pupil	Unm 8	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Ogilvie	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Forgandenny, PER
William Pitkeathly	Pupil	Unm 10	Scholar	b. Forgandenny, PER
John Riley	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Forgandenny, PER
Thomas Rooney	Pupil	Unm 8	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Daniel Sime	Pupil	Unm 11	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Small	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Robert Small	Pupil	Unm 9	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Thomas Spence	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James Smith	Pupil	Unm 7	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James Stewart	Pupil	Unm 7	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
John Stewart	Pupil	Unm 10	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Thomas Tindall	Pupil	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
David Thomson	Pupil	Unm 11	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
David Watson	Pupil	Unm 11	Scholar	b. Perth, PE
Thomas Watson	Pupil	Unm 10	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
George White	Pupil	Unm 11	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
James Clark	Pupil	Unm 6	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
Walter Black	Pupil	Unm 12	Scholar	b. Perth, PER
William Chalmers	Pupil	Unm 13	Scholar	b. Perth, PER

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## JOHN ADAM: THE FORGOTTEN BROTHER

*by Ian R. M. Mowat, M.A., BPhil*

The name of Adam is as closely linked to 18th century architecture as that of Mozart is to the music of the same period. Each of these names epitomises a cultural achievement which, with the work of other contemporaries, made the second half of the 18th century one of the great periods of human endeavour. It is commonplace to attribute almost any later 18th century British country house to an eponymous "Adam" - frequently on the flimsiest of evidence - and to extend the attribution beyond the basic architecture to include furnishings and fitments as well. Tables and desks, mirrors, candles, sconces and fireplaces - all are thought to be enhanced if they can be prefixed with the magic descriptor "Adam". Although there were those in the 19th century who felt Adam design to be effeminate and hardly serious, today there are many who would argue for the inclusion of the Adam oeuvre in the highest rank of design achievement.

Those who know their 18th century music know there were two Mozarts, father and son, but the general public has never been confused by the existence of an elder Mozart. The genius of Wolfgang Amadeus has long since eclipsed the lively but less accomplished creations of Leopold, his father, and the Mozart of the popular imagination is the childhood prodigy who conquered the musical heights only to fall victim to an early and tragic death.

In the case of the Adams, there is no such detailed awareness of the reality behind the name. The existence of not two but no less than five 18th century Adams in the same family, (not to mention a couple of cousins), all of whom laid claim to the practice of architecture at some stage in their careers, has led to the appreciation of their individual contributions being clouded in a sea of uncertainty and confusion. The partnership of Robert and James Adam which helped to revolutionise the architectural perceptions of London society in the 1760s, it is true, is widely known and amongst those with more than a passing interest in architectural history can be found many who can reel off the greatest creations of these two brothers: Kedleston and Kenwood, Syon and Osterley, Mellerstein and Culzean. A number of 20th century writers have put flesh on the bones of both Robert and James (more especially the former).<sup>1</sup>

Yet, despite the best efforts of scholars, no one Adam has risen completely above the others and, even before they were all dead, contemporaries started the practice which has not yet ceased, of confusing one with another. Henry Mackenzie, the popular novelist of the early 19th century and younger contemporary of the Adam brothers, for example, in his manuscript autobiography, transposed the name of the eldest son to become the father of the other brothers.

William, the father of the more famous brothers, understandably has been mixed up with William, his youngest son. But for that confusion, the younger William, the runt of the litter who made a habit of failing at everything he tried, would not figure at all. Father William has also been confused with Robert, his second son. Robert, the member of the family to have gained most from the cross transference of names and identities has been credited with the work of both his father and his brothers but, occasionally, has lost out to those brothers himself.

John the eldest brother, and successor to William père in the family estates and fortune, has all but disappeared in the welter of more famous relations, although, from time to time, he has benefited from all the confusion, being given credit, for example, for Portland Place in London (actually by his brother James) and for Jamaica Bridge in Glasgow (in fact by his cousin, another John Adam).<sup>2</sup>

John had more than his share of misfortune in his own lifetime and, since his death, undoubtedly has suffered most in the submersion of individual identities into the composite Adam whole. A cruel

paradox has deprived him of his due. Because his name was Adam, he has been remembered by many who might otherwise have forgotten him, but because he shared his name with his brothers, he has been remembered only as an aside, leading a footnote existence in works dealing at much greater length with the fortunes of Robert and James. He is widely remembered, only to be almost as widely dismissed. Any positive reassessment of John Adam inevitably, to a greater or lesser degree, must diminish the reputation of his younger brothers. It is no part of this article, however, to stand accepted thinking on its head: to suggest that John was artistically superior to Robert, or that Robert was in any way less than an architect of outstanding ability.

Nevertheless, there are reasons, other than that of relative talent, which have been responsible for John's position in the Adam firmament being so much more lowly than that of Robert. Robert made his career in what was probably, at the time, the wealthiest and most important capital city in the world, thereby ensuring both a steady flow of rich patrons who could afford the egotistical exuberances of a great architect and a central position from which his influence could spread throughout the world. John, by way of contrast, after some dithering, made the decision to stay in Scotland, despite strong inducements to follow the golden trail to London.<sup>3</sup> He thereby found himself restricted to clients of relatively limited means and forfeited any opportunity of making his mark on a wider stage.

William Adam, the father of the more gifted sons, has been brought back to life in recent years and his contribution to Scottish architecture reassessed.<sup>4</sup> His eldest son, John, still has some way to go before the same can be said of him. Certainly, there has been a significant switch in opinion amongst some leading scholars in recent years. This can be illustrated, for example, in the enhanced treatment which John gets in the second, as compared to the first edition of Howard Colvin's magisterial *Dictionary of British Architects*.<sup>5</sup> Some earlier errors and misconceptions have been corrected by authorities such as Dr. James MacAulay.<sup>6</sup> Nevertheless, there remains a substantial ignorance.

Such ignorance has been fostered by those who might have been expected to know better. Robert Adam's biographer, John Fleming, for example, has written that "*no dated drawings by John Adam have survived from these years [i.e. from the early 1750s] and it seems likely that by 1753 he had withdrawn from the drawing office and concerned himself mainly with the administration and general management of the Adam firm, relying on Robert and later James to provide the artistic direction*".<sup>7</sup>

Sir John Summerson, the most noted recent author on the work of Robert Adam, was even more damning in an article in the *Observer* some years ago referring, slightly, to "*John, who...married...and did little in architecture*".<sup>8</sup> Clearly an architectural historian takes a more critical view of marriage than genealogists.

In general, writers on the Adams consign John to a lowly position as a dull business man with no artistic or intellectual pretensions.

John was born in 1721, seven years before the birth of Robert and nine before the third brother, James. As befitted the heir of a man of property, John was sent, not to the local school, but to what was acknowledged, at the time, to be one of the finest schools in Scotland - Dalkeith Grammar School. From Dalkeith, John proceeded to Edinburgh University, matriculating in the Humanity Class for the session 1736/7.<sup>9</sup>

His university career was a short one but it was quite common in 18th century Scotland for students to fail to complete a degree for reasons other than lack of ability. Only those intending to pursue careers in the Church, Law or Medicine required a degree and many others were satisfied with a one or two year period of university study. There is near contemporary evidence that John was withdrawn from university because his father urgently needed him to cope with an ever expanding



architectural practice. In any event, John made his first appearance in an architectural capacity, as assistant to his father at the construction of Mavisbank House, by Loanhead, in 1737.<sup>10</sup>

It is significant that John cut his architectural teeth on what is held to be the finest Palladian villa ever to be built in Scotland, under the patronage of a man who has some claim to be considered the Caledonian Lord Burlington. Although John, like the rest of the family, was never firmly bound to one architectural style, he may, in general, be thought of as a second generation Palladian, willing to depart from the rigidities of the canon in search of variety and new ideas but still working within the overall framework defined by Campbell and Burlington. Indeed, Burlington himself gave John his approbation for an early design for Dumfries House in Ayrshire.<sup>11</sup>

John's work for his father, at Mavisbank, Inverarey and Hopetoun, for example, is the first piece of supporting evidence. It is commonplace for writers on the Adam family to assume that both John and Robert became apprenticed to their father at approximately the same time in the mid 1740s. The truth of the matter, of course, is that, by the time Robert began his training, little more than two years before his father's death, John had already had almost a decade of experience behind him. By the second half of the the 1740s, as William's health declined - partly in consequence of a bitter feud with Lord Braco over the bills for Duff House - John was playing an increasingly important part in the practice - standing in for his father at meetings with clients and on business trips to London.<sup>12</sup> It might not be too fanciful to speculate that the increasing refinement which some critics have detected in William's later style may be attributed to John's involvement in design work as well, although no dated drawings of John's from this period survive.

When William Adam died in 1748, John succeeded to both his fortune and his practice and immediately, as is well known, took Robert into partnership.<sup>13</sup> The underlying assumption has been that John, recognising his own limitations and his brother's talents, was, from the start, willing to concede artistic leadership to Robert.

Given the difference in age and experience between the two brothers, as well as John's continued design output in later years, this assumption - based rather on the hindsight knowledge of the relative importance of the two brothers in subsequent centuries than on hard fact - would seem unlikely. A closer examination of four buildings, dating from the 1750s, for which Robert has been given the lion's share of the credit, reveals that the assumption is indeed based on uncertain foundations.

First in interest is the Adam family mausoleum in Greyfriars church yard in Edinburgh. John Fleming has no doubt that the tomb was a joint design by both Robert and John. No designs for the tomb have survived and Fleming's attribution appears to be based on the supposition that, since Robert became a famous architect, he must always have taken the lead in such matters.<sup>14</sup>

However, the actual evidence for Robert's involvement is decidedly weak. The inscription on the tomb itself states that it was built by John alone and John is the only member of the family to be named in the records of Edinburgh Town Council in connection with the work.<sup>15</sup>

The only link which exists with Robert is the water colour sketch which survives with the inscription on the back "Robert Adam, Architect, 1753". The inscription is not, in itself, a claim to the authorship of the design - Robert used the same inscription on some of his non architectural sketches - and the quality of this particular sketch, which totally misrepresents the scale and nobility of the composition, hardly suggests that Robert was involved in its creation. Indeed, it is tempting to conclude that the sketch is an attempt to belittle the achievements of his elder brother - by no means the only indication of fraternal feuding on matters relating to their relative professional merit. If the survival of a drawing by one of the brothers was to be taken as evidence of design, attribution to James would be more properly made.

If the problem of attribution for the mausoleum stems from the absence of sufficient evidence,

the problems at Yester House, in East Lothian, arise because there is almost too plentiful a source of documentation. The Tweeddale papers in the National Library of Scotland contain a wealth of information on building work and it is clear that, as might be expected, John and Robert, as partners in the Adam firm, were both involved in continuing the work of their father, who, himself, was building on the work of others.

John and Robert worked on the reconstruction of the old parish church of Yester as a family mausoleum - the first known example of their indulgence in Gothic architecture, and on building new gates and a Chinese temple in the estate in the early 1750s.<sup>16</sup> During this period, discussions took place on the great salon but the work on this, the finest room in the house, did not take place until the very end of the decade. John Dunbar, who might, with some justice, claim to be the most scholarly and precise living authority on Scottish architectural history, has postulated that this delay was because the Marquis of Tweeddale, for whom Yester was being built, had no faith in John, and had stopped work on Robert's departure for Italy in 1754, only to recommence on his return in 1757.<sup>17</sup>

Dunbar quotes a letter from Matthew Brettingham, the East Anglian architect, as evidence that the Marquis was looking round for an alternative to the Adams in the mid 1750s. However, the letter itself is a speculative and unsolicited enquiry by Brettingham, touting for work. Far from there being evidence that the Marquis took any positive steps to change his architect, a letter of 16th June 1757, which came to light only after Dunbar's research had been concluded, reveals that during the period when it was thought that work had ceased at Yester, John had been busy fitting out one of the pavilions as family accommodation.<sup>18</sup>

A letter of 1764 from John survives in which he lays claim to the design of the salon itself and there seems little reason to doubt his assertion as the recipient, Lord George Hay of the Tweeddale family, would have known the truth of the matter.<sup>19</sup>

It is at Hopetoun House, built for the first Earl of Hopetoun by Sir William Bruce and substantially remodelled by William Adam from the 1720s, that the surviving evidence for John's contribution is strongest. As at Yester, John and Robert were both involved but the existing sources reveal that John was the principal contributor and that Robert was very much the junior partner. Clerk of Eldin, the late 18th century author of an incomplete manuscript biography of Robert Adam, wrote that when William Adam was engaged at Hopetoun, Robert had been "*called on to give his advice before anything could be done*". John Fleming concludes from this that "*It seems likely, therefore, that the Earl relied on Robert, rather than John, to complete their father's work*".<sup>20</sup>

Unfortunately, Clerk of Eldin was writing half a century after the events he describes. Historians of the twentieth century have had ample opportunity to discover how fallible human memory is and how frequently people adjust their recollections to fit in with later developments. In Clerk of Eldin's case, the half century gap had seen Robert's rise to a position of pre-eminence, while John's importance had declined. It would not be surprising if the experience of these later years had tinged Clerk's hindsight with a bias in Robert's favour.

However, if Robert was the one who was constantly consulted by his father and the Earl, it seems a little odd that it should have been John to whom the Earl made a present of fifty guineas when he paid William Adam in settlement of work completed between 1736 and 1746.<sup>21</sup> Such a gift at least hints that John may have had some part to play in work during that period.

The surviving accounts for the years following William's death and the contemporary correspondence relating to design work are overwhelmingly concerned with John's activities at the grandest mansion in Scotland. Derived at least in part from the printed sources available in the library which John inherited from his father and to which he made substantial additions over the years, the exterior and the interior decoration of the staterooms were completed in the late 1750s at a time when

Robert was in Italy.<sup>22</sup> Although there is some evidence that Robert amended a design for a fireplace which John had sent out to Rome, with the request that it be carved from Italian marble, it is impossible to believe that, immersed as he was in Roman antiquities, Robert would have been responsible for the chinoiserie design of the ceiling in the red drawing room.<sup>23</sup>

There is further written and physical evidence to support the case for John as the principal architect at Hopetoun. It was John, for example, who was praised by the Earl of Hopetoun in 1748 as being "*a lad of very good parts and sense unwearied application and perfectly sober. Of knowledge in business far beyond his years*". The Earl's reference to Robert as a "*clever lad and well advanced*" and one who "*will be a great assistance*" to John, although recognising Robert's talent, also makes clear his subordinate role in the scheme of things at that date.<sup>24</sup>

If this was the position in 1748, the relative status of the brothers in relation to Hopetoun does not appear to have changed during the next decade and a half while the house was completed. It was John, rather than Robert or James, who provided the designs for Moffat House, a mansion built in 1762 to enable the Earl of Hopetoun to reside close to his mineral rich estates in the south west of Scotland.<sup>25</sup>

My fourth example is Dumfries House, built in the 1750s for William, 5th Earl of Dumfries. Here again, a lethal combination of the contemporary Clerk of Eldin, with the twentieth century John Fleming has been at work to slant the evidence in favour of Robert. Fleming quotes Clerk as stating that Dumfries House had been "*more particularly superintended by Robert as a friend of the Earl*" and goes on to suggest "*it seems likely...that [the plans] were mostly by Robert and that he was responsible for the scheme of interior decoration as well, even though this was not executed until after he left Scotland for Italy*".<sup>26</sup>

In fact, a reference back to Clerk's manuscript reveals that the "*more particularly superintended*" is contrasted with the planning of the house, suggesting that Robert's role, as one might imagine of the junior partner, was to take over as clerk of works on the site when the major business of design had been completed. This indeed, appears to be the role taken on by James Adam after Robert's departure for Italy in 1754.<sup>27</sup>

However, there is a difficulty with allowing Robert even this level of involvement at Dumfries. The contract for the construction at Dumfries House was signed by John, Robert and James on the 24th April 1754. A grand ceremony for the laying of the foundation stone followed on July 18th and a mere three and a half months later Robert set out for Italy. Given that it took five years to complete the house it would not seem that Robert's involvement was of crucial importance. Nor should it surprise us that John should quote Lord Dumfries in 1757 as saying that "*I [John] must be sensible that it was me he trusted, as both my brothers were young when he begun, and that it was in my experience that he trusted still*".<sup>28</sup>

Certainly, as at Hopetoun, the surviving documentary evidence relating to the design and construction of the house points to John as the principal architect. The drawings for the interior were completed only in 1756 and the surviving memoranda on interior details are in John's handwriting. John was also responsible for the construction of a number of additional buildings on the estate, after the house itself was completed.<sup>29</sup>

I hope that these four examples will have demonstrated that loose assumptions on the relative roles of Robert and John Adam do not stand up to scrutiny.

A case still remains to be made that John was an architect of ability. Even if he did design the buildings which have just been considered, do they, or any of his other designs, demonstrate talent or do they reveal merely the dullard that so many believe him to have been?

Unlike his father and his brothers, John was the little piggy who stayed at home. Certainly he

travelled regularly and extensively in England and a surviving notebook of one of his journeys indicates that he was alert to the various buildings he saw. He was particularly enthusiastic, for example, about the Mansion House at Doncaster, which he saw in 1749.<sup>30</sup> He was not able, however, to get the stimulus which the others derived from seeing for themselves what other architects in different environments had made of the classical tradition. His knowledge of buildings in other countries had to be culled from his exploration of the volumes of pattern books and treatises by the great architects to which he had access in his own library and, no doubt, in the libraries of his friends and clients.<sup>31</sup>

In the circumstances, therefore, it is not surprising that he was unable to anticipate the innovatory approach to interior decoration which caused Robert and James to become the sensation of the 1750s. Nor, it must be confessed, do his surviving plans and designs show the marked originality of thinking demonstrated by his two siblings or even the more idiosyncratic individuality of his father's work. It is important to remember, however, that much of Robert's most striking departures from the humdrum commonplace of mid eighteenth century architecture appeared only later in his career. Who knows how John might have developed if he had continued to practice for as long, instead of abandoning architecture for other pursuits at the end of the 1760s.

As it is, he has left sufficient evidence in the work of over two decades as head of his firm to demonstrate that he was an architect of considerable quality. His work at Hopetoun and Dumfries, Paxton and Touch, for example, certainly is superior to anything else in Scotland at the time and bears comparison with English contemporary work. Beyond that, and despite the handicap of his narrow experience, he demonstrated an originality which frequently surprises. It is possible to identify him as the first architect to introduce to Scotland quite a number of major architectural features.

At Douglas Castle, a major commission begun in 1757 but never completed because of the death of the Duke of Douglas without direct heirs in 1760, John demonstrated that he could take the still new Gothic style and improve upon the original model from Inverarey. Where Inverarey clearly is a standard Palladian box with the thinnest veneer of Gothic ornament, John's introduction of an additional storey and of semi-octagonal towers at Douglas present much more of the authentic castellated image. Of even greater importance were the Gothic interiors, which, if they were designed by John, would certainly have been the first of their kind in Scotland. It is possible, however, that they were the result of later alterations by James Playfair.<sup>32</sup>

John's designs at Broomhall, for the Earl of Elgin, more especially the plans, show an interesting similarity to Robert Adam's exactly contemporary work for the Earl of Bute at Luton Hoo.<sup>33</sup> It would be easy to put this down to fraternal co-operation but for the fact that a letter from Robert to James survives in which one brother admonishes the other on no account to reveal new designs to John, for fear that he may steal a march on them.<sup>34</sup> Unfortunately, relations between Robert and James and their elder brother were seldom on a happy footing after 1754.

At Largo House, built in the early 1750s, John appears to have introduced the bow as a feature to the Scottish country house, while his design for a round church at Inverarey was unparalleled since the middle ages. John's alterations to his father's plans at Arniston can now be clearly seen again for the first time in about half a century since the splendid restoration of the two main public rooms a few years ago. The main change which John introduced was to abandon the two floors intended for the north end of the main block. Instead he inserted two double height rooms of considerable dignity and presence.<sup>35</sup>

It would be easy to suggest that being the first to introduce architectural conceits to Scotland was not perhaps the most testing of qualifications but in at least a couple of instances, John's originality is capable of standing comparison on a wider British stage. His partiality for curves rather than

straight lines, demonstrated at a number of country houses, manifested itself most spectacularly in his speculative development of the family property in Edinburgh. Anticipating the Adelphi in London, if on a much smaller scale, John in the mid 1760s designed and built Adam Square, a small terrace of houses which used to run north from where Adam House now stands in Chambers Street. Unfortunately, no adequate illustration of the terrace now survives, although a print which does exist reveals the first palace front terrace in Scotland and one of the first in the United Kingdom as a whole. The plans show the bow windows which again must rank amongst the earliest manifestations of this feature in a post medieval urban setting in Britain.<sup>36</sup>

John's feeling for the curve is further evident in the bridge he designed at Dumfries House. At first sight it is most noticeable for the obelisks with which it is adorned but its really distinctive features are the elliptical arches which mark it as one of the first, if not the very first, of that type to be built in Britain.<sup>37</sup>

The lie is also given to any suspicion that John was an unimaginative designer by his planning of the suburban villa of Hawkhill which used to be located close to Meadowbank Stadium in Edinburgh, for Lord Alesbury, a judge of the Court of Session. His imaginative use of different floor levels is very 20th century in feel.<sup>38</sup>

As befitted the successor to his father as Master Mason to the Crown in Scotland, John's buildings are generally distinguished by the quality of their stonework. The building medium in which he worked and the limited purses of his clients usually prevented displays of exuberance, although the carving on the pediment at Auchinleck, the home of James Boswell, is particularly fine. There is no traceable documentary evidence that John designed Auchinleck but John was linked to Lord Auchinleck, the builder of Auchinleck, through the design of the Great Inn at Inverary and Auchinleck itself, of course, is near neighbour to Dumfries House.<sup>39</sup>

John's artistic sensibilities may have been restricted by a sense of honesty and obligation to his clients. The final costs of Dumfries House came to within pennies of the original estimate.<sup>40</sup> Robert Adam's clients were seldom so lucky. Sadly, it would appear that great architects have to ignore the size of their clients' purses in the pursuit of their artistic genius.

The emphasis of this article has been on John's architectural career because it has been so badly misinterpreted. Architecture was only one of many interests which John pursued however. His contribution to the town planning movement in Scotland was considerable and, again, has received very little recognition. At Inverary he finalised the plans for the new town which stands today and several of the finest buildings are also his, including the Town House and The Inn, Invergordon, which now contains nothing earlier than the early 19th century, stands on a site not dissimilar to Inverary and its street plan - a regular grid, may have resulted from John's contacts with Sir John Gordon of Invergordon who envisaged the town, as early as the mid 18th century, as becoming both a naval port and a seaside resort. John was also involved in planning a new entrance to Musselburgh from Edinburgh. It is even possible that John's involvement at Yester extended to some redesign of the estate town of Gifford. Everyone knows that James Craig provided the winning design for the new town of Edinburgh. What is far less well known is that Craig's initial design was not accepted by the judges and that the final design was a result of considerable improvement by John Adam who, with John Clerk of Eldin, was one of the two experts called in to give advice.<sup>41</sup>

Like his father, John was also a prominent businessman. He was involved in coal mines, quarrying, canals and banking. He continued his father's work as Master Mason to the Crown in Scotland working, in particular, at Fort George, near Inverness, from the late 1740s through to the late 1760s.<sup>42</sup> For those who remain convinced of his brothers' superior merits as architects, it may be that his greatest contribution was as supplier of funds to keep the rocky finances of Robert and

James from collapsing altogether in the twenty years following the disastrous outcome of the Adelphi speculation in the early 1770s. The youngest brother, William, eventually went bankrupt in the early 19th century without John's guiding hand to help him but, well before that, relations between John and his brothers had taken a very serious turn for the worse because of the inability of the London based brothers to repay the funds which John had supplied. John, naturally enough, was greatly concerned of the impact that this would have on his children's future and the family correspondence from the later years of his life make unhappy reading as continual cash crises forced John to live in reduced circumstances.<sup>43</sup> In that context, it certainly gives me great pleasure to note that the only significant part of the Adelphi, that great attempt at civilised town living on the banks of the Thames, to survive is John Adam Street with its centrepiece of the Royal Society of Arts.

But of equal, if not greater importance, was John's time as Praeses - what we might now call Chairman of the Board - of the Carron Iron Company. His was not just a titular involvement. Carron was at the heart of the development of good industrial design in 18th century Britain - an 18th century version of Olivetti in the 20th, perhaps. A major contribution to that good design came from John who, for example, was requested by William Caddell, the managing partner at Carron, to "*please refer to the plain Grate which we have sent you fitted up & which is calculated to prevent smoke, to prevent dust from the ashes and to save coals. We wish you to put some mouldings or ornaments upon it, to prevent it looking like mere plain plates*".<sup>44</sup> One of the most interesting reminders of that partnership remains today at Blair Adam, still the family home in Kinross-shire, where one wall in one of the main public rooms is covered with cast iron fireplaces. It is hardly the most beautiful interior decoration to be produced in the 18th century but it certainly stands out for its uniqueness.

It is far from clear if John had any professional involvement as a landscape gardener but as an enthusiastic amateur he made his mark here too. He was a contemporary of William Shenstone in the development of the *ferme ornée* and his house and garden at Merchiston provided a welcome evening retreat in summer for the Edinburgh intellectuals.<sup>45</sup> Nothing now remains of Merchiston but some sad remnants of the garden architecture at Blair Adam give a fair impression of the affection which John devoted to his gardens.

John's friendship with the Edinburgh intelligentsia was fostered through his membership of several of the Edinburgh clubs which served as a forcing house for the city's contribution to the Enlightenment. The true extent of his involvement with figures such as David Hume and Adam Smith is hidden by the fact that he saw them so often that correspondence between them was unnecessary.<sup>46</sup>

To recap, I have attempted to demonstrate that generally accepted pecking orders of merit can be constructed as much because of the prejudices and knowledge, or lack of it, of the public as on account of objective assessments of talent or recorded fact. With respect to the Adams, I am pleased to be able to argue the case, not that Robert and James Adam were in any sense inferior to other members of their family but that John is worthy of a greater account than that with which he is normally credited.

It is claimed that no member of the Adam family, descendants of John - the only one of the brothers to have children - has been christened since 1792 with the names of Robert or James.<sup>47</sup> This is a reflection of the way in which the family itself considers that these two brothers exploited and damaged John. Although he ably assisted his brothers by bringing them on in their youth, by offering support during their sojourns in Italy and in backing their London schemes, he received back from them no money and precious little thanks. After two centuries we can all help the process of family reconciliation by at last giving John his due.

### Acknowledgements

I am indebted to all those who have assisted me in my researches and, in particular, to those who have given me access to their manuscript collections, Keith Adam of Blair Adam, Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, the Dowager Marchioness of Bute and the Marquis of Linlithgow.

### Abbreviations

ECA = Edinburgh City Archives

NAS = National Archives of Scotland

NLS = National Library of Scotland

NMRS = National Monuments Record of Scotland

ms = manuscript

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## WILLIAM RITCHIE - A SCOTTISH EMIGRANT TO CANADA - FROM RAGS TO RICHES

*by James Bogle*

William Ritchie's grandfather, James Ritchie, was a tenant farmer at Langton, near Mearns, in Renfrewshire. His son, David, Born in 1765, in due course took over his father's tenancy. David and his wife Barbara Gilmour had a family of eight children; William was the fifth, born in 1804. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century Scottish tenant farmers with large families rarely had money to spare, though some were 'canny'. If 'rags' is something of an exaggeration for William's



early life, it is not likely to have been luxurious or marked by free spending, even if in later life his father was able to buy his own farm at Auchintiber, just north of Neilston. William was sent to school at Mearns and sat on the same bench as his cousin Allan Gilmour.

With Allan Gilmour he went to work in Glasgow at the office of Pollok, Gilmour and Co and they shared a lodging in the city. At the age of seventeen he went to Grangemouth to learn ship design, while Allan Gilmour went to join his uncle in Canada. After only a year, however, William too went to Canada, to Miramichi, on the river of that name, in New Brunswick. It is natural to think that he put his ship building skills to use, but it was not long before he turned to merchanting and became fully occupied in that. In 1828 he became a partner in the firm of Allan Gilmour and Co and later set up his own firm, William Ritchie and Co, in Montreal dealing in dry goods, groceries and timber; in due course he became banker for the group of family firms which had been established in Canada.

In the same year, with his close friend Allan Gilmour and Allan Gilmour senior, he made a journey from St. John's, New Brunswick, along the coast to Boston and New York, and thence inland back to Quebec. The three took a great interest in the shipping. They left a pleasing, if fairly economical, account of the journey, including a description of Boston.

*In front of the State House there is a Park as a common, on the border of which there is a very special promenade, called the Mall, beautifully shaded by three rows of large trees, mostly of elm, and fronting this walk there is a row of gentlemen's lodgings very neatly finished. ..On entering the State House the statue of Washington presents itself, and it is allowed to be a piece of good workmanship.<sup>1</sup>*

William Ritchie married in 1834, Mary Strang, one of five sisters known for their beauty. The Strang family had been known at Kirkton, East Kilbride, at least since the end of the seventeenth century. James Strang, born in 1721 worked as a shoemaker, not the best remunerated of trades. His son John Strang combined that calling with the office of postmaster. His son John took work as a clerk in Glasgow, where he married in 1809 and at once emigrated to St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, where he set up as a merchant. Mary was born in St. Andrew's in 1813. John Strang died young at the age of 38, well before Mary's marriage.

Trading went on vigorously until 1841, when the partnerships broke up, not without acrimony. The Ritchies decided to return to Scotland. William was by this time a very wealthy man and when he reached the home country he purchased Middleton Hall, some twelve miles south of Edinburgh at Borthwick. The house was substantial, with a central block and two wings. The extensive grounds were very attractive and there were very pleasing views up towards the Pentland Hills. William also had a house at Lambhill, Barony, Glasgow and further house in Clifton, Bristol. Two children had been born in Canada and four more were to be born at Borthwick. The 1851 census records the parents and two children, all bearing the designation 'Landed Proprietor'. William Ritchie even merited a fleeting mention (15th edition 1937 only) in *Burke's Landed Gentry*. Not bad for a farmer's boy!

Mary Ritchie died in 1851 and William in 1856. His older son, also William, inherited the Hall but his wife, Jane MacIver, is said not to have cared for the property and it was sold in 1898.

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<sup>1</sup> John Rankin, *A History of our Firm* Liverpool 1921 p 292.

## LETTERS to the EDITOR

I am writing to you in some desperation hoping that you might be able to give me some useful advice and, better still, point me to some members, one of whom may be able to help!

The Clan Fraser Society of Scotland and the United Kingdom (CFSSUK) was started with the support of Lady Saltoun, Chief of the Name of Fraser, in about 1996. It was in practice run as a one person operation by a Mrs. Susan Boag. When her husband was posted to Germany last December, she searched desperately for volunteers to carry on the Society. Her younger brother, Hugh Fraser, agreed to take over the quarterly Newsletter, (the main benefit for the Society's members), but he has since found himself unable to continue owing to pressure of work. I volunteered at the time to look after the accounts but I have finished up holding all the files and trying to find someone willing and able to sustain the Society by editing the Newsletter.

I am not able to do this, although I have the time, as the editor needs ideally to be based within reach of a library containing relevant material and also needs to have a reasonably sound understanding of the Scottish clan system, its history and the genealogical research procedures in Scotland. Although my name is Fraser, I haven't been able to trace my roots further back than about 1779 and all my ancestors have been born and lived in England! I simply do not have the knowledge base to begin to offer my services in this role without irritating the members with my ignorance!!!

I discussed the problem with Lady Saltoun and she supported the idea of approaching you in the hope that, together, we may be able to find someone who can help. This wonderful person probably should have identifiable links with the Clan Fraser, although in the circumstances, I think this is probably far less important than a willingness to undertake the task, and the enthusiasm to carry on the good work done so far. Lady Saltoun, certainly, feels it would be a pity for the Society to be wound up if such a step could possibly be avoided.

The editor would also be able to receive extensive help from Clan Fraser Societies in Canada (especially), Australia and New Zealand.

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## CALL FOR ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANTS WHO RETURNED TO SCOTLAND

The Ellis Island Oral History Programme contains 1,750 interviews with people who passed through Ellis Island and it is ongoing. The interviews contain individual accounts of life before emigration, the experiences of deciding to leave, leaving, the voyage, Ellis Island, initial impressions of the U.S., adapting to a new life and a sketch of later life. In an effort to make the collection more complete we are looking for people who came to the U. S. through Ellis Island and after staying for a period of time, returned to their country of origin. If you or someone you know immigrated to the U. S. through Ellis Island and then returned to Scotland, please contact *Dr. Marjory Harper at the Department of History, University of Aberdeen, Crombie Annexe, Aberdeen AB24 3FX. Tel: 01224 272202, e-mail: m.harper@abdn.ac.uk*

The interviewer from Ellis Island, Janet Levine, will be conducting interviews in Scotland in July 2001. She will audio tape the interview and a copy of it will be preserved in the Ellis Island Oral History archive and be available to the public as well as researchers in the Ellis Island library. A copy of the interview tape will be sent to the University of Aberdeen History Department and each person interviewed will also receive a copy.

It is not necessary that anybody interviewed remembers all the details. Questions will be asked and whatever is remembered will be of interest.

## REVIEWS

Two useful booklets on Scottish clock and watchmakers have just been published.

*Clock and Watchmakers of the Scottish Borders, 1556-1900*, by the author and publisher, Donald Whyte, is available from him at 4 Carmel Road, Kirkliston, West Lothian EH29 9DD, Scotland, at £3.45 including p. & p. It covers the old Counties of Berwickshire, Peebleshire, Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire.

*Clock and Watchmakers of South West Scotland, 1576-1900*, by the same author, is published by Dumfries & Galloway Family History Society and can be ordered from their Family Research Centre at 9 Glasgow Road, Dumfries DG2 9AF, Scotland. The price is £3.40 including p. & p. It covers Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Wigtownshire and South Ayrshire (the area once known as Carrick).

Soon to be published by the Scottish Genealogy Society is a much larger work, *Clock and Watchmakers of Edinburgh & the Lothians*, also by Donald Whyte. Hon. Editor

**The Copper Inheritance: A History of the Kindred of McDowall of Scotland**  
by Michael G. McDowall, 2001. Card covers. Openflat binding. xi + 130 pp. Illus. and Index.  
Oakleaf Works, 41 Echline Park, South Queensferry. £16.95 + p. & p. £1.60 (UK);  
overseas (surface mail) £3.00

An odd title? It is explained that about 1296 Dougal McDougall obtained a charter of his lands in Galloway from John Baliol, King of Scots, to whom he may have been related and the text was engraved on a copper plate which survived in the church of Stoneykirk until the close of the 17th century.

Dr. G. F. Black, in his *Surnames of Scotland* (New York, 1946) gives the meaning of the name as "son of Dougall" but Michael McDowall prefers *Mac Dubh Gael*, "son of the black stranger [Gael]". Some authorities state that the clan is descended from the ancient Lords of Galloway, the first of whom, Fergus, witnessed a charter in 1136. Conclusive proof is lacking, largely because the line ended in co-heiresses, one of whom was Devorgilla, who married John de Baliol in 1233. She is famed for endowing Baliol College at Oxford and for building a bridge over the Nith at Dumfries. She also founded New Abbey, better known as Sweetheart Abbey, in Galloway. However, the McDowalls may have descended from the same stock as the Lords and their armorial bearings are similar.

Among the earliest McDowalls on record are Fergus McDuhile in Wigtown, who was a juror on an inquest at Berwick in 1296 and the same year Dougal McDowyl and Fergus McDowylt signed the *Ragman Roll*. The McDowalls came to own large tracts of land in Galloway, which included Kirkcudbrightshire, part of Dumfriesshire and in early times Carrick. Their estate names, Garthland, Logan, Freuch, Mackerson and others, run like a bright gold tapestry thread through the history of Galloway. The Garthland McDowalls are chiefs of the surname. The present representative is Fergus D. H. MacDowall, residing in North Sannich, British Columbia, Canada.

McDowalls in Scotland and overseas will have cause to thank Michael McDowall for this meticulously researched book, which covers the main family groups and their cadets. It is profusely illustrated with photographs, drawings (the author is an architect) and genealogical charts. This work also provides an insight into the life, politics, religion, wars and drama that is Scotland's history. The price is very reasonable considering the detailed information the author has amassed and presented in such an attractive way. Sennachie

## The following OPR and CENSUS films have been added to the Society Library

### OPRs

*Aberdeen:* New Deer.

*Argyll:* Craignish; Dunoon & Kilmun; Glassary; Glenorchy & Inishail; Inveraray & Glenaray; Inverchaolain; Kilbrandon & Kilchattan; Kilcalmonel & Kilberry; Kilchreman & Dalavich; Kilfinnan; Killeen & Kilchenzie; Kilmallie; Kilmartin; Kilmodan; Kilmore & Kilbride; Kilninver & Kilmelford; Saddell & Skipness; Southend; South Knapdale; Stralachlan & Strachur.

*Banff:* Marnoch.

*Kincardine:* Banchory Devenick & Ternan; Bervie; Dunottar; Durris; Fettercairn; Fetteresso; Fordoun; Kinneff & Catterline; Maryculter; Nigg; Strachan.

*Kinross:* Cleish & Tullibole; Fossaway; Kinross; Orwell; Portmoak.

*Lanark:* Cambusnethan; Carluke; Carmichael; Carnwath; Carstairs; Covington & Thankerton; Crawford; Crawfordjohn; Culter; Douglas; Dunsyre; Shotts; Wandel & Lamingto; Wiston & Robertson.

*Perth:* Abernethy; Abernyte; Auchterarder; Auchtergavern; Blackford; Caputh; Collace; Crieff; Dowally; Dull.

### CENSUS

*Dumfries 1861 & 1871:* Half Morton; Hoddam; Holywood; Hutton & Corrie; Johnstone; Keir; Kirkconnel; Kirkmahoe; Kirkmichael; Kirkpatrick-Fleming; Kirkpatrick-Juxta; Langholm; Lochmaben.

For the full list of film holdings please consult the catalogue in the Library.

## LIBRARY OPENING HOURS

*Members are reminded that the Library opening hours  
have been extended, and now include*

**MONDAYS - 10.30am until 5.30pm**

## NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

### *Dates for your Diary*

14 June	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
22-24 June	Friday to Sunday – Clan Hunter Gathering, details below
23 June	Saturday – Sixth Yorkshire Family History Fair; details below
28 June	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
12 July	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
26 July	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
09 August	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
23 August	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
01 September	Saturday – Fife Family History Fair, Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy, details below.
13 September	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
18 September	Tuesday – Ordinary Meeting. <i>On the Shirers and their connections.</i> J. Shirer.
27 September	Thursday – Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
15 October	Monday – Ordinary Meeting. <i>Genetics and Genealogy.</i> Bryan Sykes. Professor of Human Genetics, University of Oxford.
10 November	Saturday – Yorkshire Coast Family History Fair, Spa Grand Hall, Scarborough; details to follow.
19 November	Monday – Ordinary Meeting. <i>Guild of One Name Studies, the Scottish Connection.</i> Dr. J. D. Floyd.

### *Clan-Hunter Gathering*

The Clan Gathering will take place from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> June at Hunterston Castle, near East Kilbride. Madam Pauline Hunter of Hunterston will officially re-open the Castle after its renovation; there will also be piping, archery, story telling and historical battle re-enactments. Further details may be had from Robert Hunter, Tel. 01698 825804.

### *Sixth Annual Yorkshire Family History Fair*

The Fair will be held in the Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, York Racecourse, on Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> June from 10am until 4.30pm. The cost will be £2.00 payable at entrance, car parking is free. There will be all the usual interesting stalls, and catering on site. Further details may be had from Mr Alex. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 4ND, Telephone 01642 4866155.

### *Fife Family History Fair*

Entitled "Flesh on the Bones" will take place on Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> September from 10am until 5pm in the Adam Smith Theatre, Bennoch Road, Kirkcaldy. Cost for the day is £12 or £3 per lecture, £2 for the Exhibition only. There will be the usual selection of stalls from various societies and organisations. This fair is held by Fife Library Services; for further information contact Janet Klak, telephone 01592 412 883 or e-mail [info@kirkcaldy.fifelib.net](mailto:info@kirkcaldy.fifelib.net)

*Family Bible of James Smith Mack*

A member of the Society, Mr David Paterson has written to say that this family bible has come into the possession of a neighbour, who would like to pass it on to any descendant or other relative of the family. The bible appears to have been purchased in 1865 by James Smith Mack, Solicitor, Eskbank, who married Hughina Morrison at Leith on 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1852, and remained in use by the family until 1935 and contains a wealth of information. Any reader requiring further information, please write to the Hon. Editor or e-mail [info@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:info@scotsgenealogy.com)

*Fife Council Archive Centre*

The Archive Centre is located at Carleton House, Haig Business Park, Balgonie Road, Markinch. Sources available include Valuation Rolls, Burgh Records, Minute Books, Witchcraft Trials, Estate Papers and the Archives of Glenrothes Development Corporation which cover the towns history including plans and photographs. For further details of the archive holdings telephone Lisa Wood or David Dowsey on 01592 413256.

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## SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Militia List Alness	S. R. O.
Royal Family Genealogy	
Militia List for Killearnan	S. R. O.
Duddingston MIs & Poll Tax	Richard Torrance
Extracts for Misc. Registers in Ayrshire & Glasgow	
Population Information for Great Cumbrae, 1821-1874	
Registers of the Knox Presbyterian Church Toronto, 1826-29	
Dunbartonshire Hearth Tax Record	Sheila Mitchell
S. G. S. Seminars, 1987	
S. G. S. Conference, 1974	
Lady Genorchy Kirk Session Records	
Edinburgh O. P. R.	
Militia List for Nigg, 1790	S. R. O.
Extracts of the O. P. R. of Gorbals, Glasgow	
Emigrants to Jamaica	
Emigrants to Nova Scotia from Fort William, 1801	
English Baronies	I. J. Sanders
Enquiry into Heritable Jurisdictions	
Entertainment World	
Epistolary Review of the Lennox by Wm. Fraser	Mark Napier
Scottish Tourist Board's Map of Scotland	
Coatbridge, East Bute, Kirkintilloch, Shettleston 19c MAO	
Second Map of Scotland	
Extracts of the O. P. R. of Barony, Glasgow	

Extracts of the O. P. R. of Fenwick	
Extracts of the O. P. R. of Mauchline	
Extracts of the O. P. R. of Paisley Abbey	
Extracts of the O. P. R. of Tarbolton	
Bartholomews Map of Scotland, Border Country	
Bartholomews Map of Scotland, Moray & Black Isle	
Bartholomews Map of Scotland, Atholl & Badenoch	
Falkirk & Callander Regality Court Book, 1656-58	
Families in Scotland, 1750-1751, 2 Vols.	Walter MacFarlane
Motoring & Cycling Map of Scotland	
Scottish Settlers in Otago, New Zealand	
Early Church Records, Australia	
Early Pioneers in the County of Middlesex, Canada	Hugh McColl
East Kilbride Old Parish Church Bi-centenary, 1774-1974	
Royalty Scottish	
Of the Stuart Family	
Edinburgh Diary	H. W. Meikle
St. Peter's, Redcar, Cleveland, Burial Register	
St. Michael's Church, Cleveland, MIs	
Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory, 1940-41	
Tracing Map of Folkstone Harbour	
Newspaper Cuttings	
Cumberland Strays from the 1851 Census	
Scottish Settlers in Southland	M. E. Moreton
Scotch Prisoners at Block Island	G. A. Moriarty
Cockburns in the U. S. A.	
Scottish Soldiers Serving in the Netherlands, 1574-1655	
Cuttings from <i>The Leader Post</i> relating to Canada & Saskatchewan	
Stirlingshire, 1820	
Callander, Dunblane, Dollar etc. O. S. 1900	
Edinburgh Evening Courant, 1800, Deaths, Marriages	
Monumental Inscriptions for Monymusk Churchyard	James Shewan
St. Mary's Church, Cleveland, MIs	
Militia List for Roskeen	S. R. O.
Stirling (Robert) Sermons	James Aitken
Stewarton O. P. R.	
Stewart Family in Sweden, 1634-1646	
Steuarts Letter Book, 1715-52	Wm. Mackay
Statutes of the Scottish Church, 1225-1559	David Patrick
Glasgow, Misc. Births, Marriages & Deaths	
Edinburgh Births, Vols. 1 & 2	
Papists in Kirkmichael	S. R. O.
Unruly Papists in Mar	
Royalty Europe	

## QUERIES

- 2898 **JARDINE** Isabella m. s. Doran or Donald b. c. 1830, m. (1.) Walter Jardine c. 1847. They lived at 38 St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow. He was a dealer in old clothes, was a pawnbroker and had an interest in an Accomodation Union - money lending? Their children were: John b. c. 1848, m. 1871 Eliz. McCafferty at 5 East Nile Street, Glasgow; Walter b. 1855; William b. 1858; Margaret b. 1860 and Janet b. 1864. Walter Jardine, sen., d. c. 1866. In February 1868 Isabella (widow Jardine) m. (2.) John Grant MacDonald and had one son, Alexander b. Dec. 1868. In 1870 John Grant MacDonald d. Glasgow of typhoid. Isabella m. in 1872 (3.) William Gibson. They lived at 44 Trongate Street, Glasgow. In August 1898 Isabella (widow Jardine, MacDonald) Gibson d. at 170 London Street, Glasgow. Any information welcome on the Jardine family of Isabella's first marriage to Walter and their descendants. *Mrs. Sandra Train, 11/10 Mid Steil, Edinburgh EH10 5XB, Scotland, tel: 0131 447 3721 or Dalhalvaig, Halladale, Sutherland KW13 6YT, Scotland, tel: 01641 571 233.*
- 2899 **MILLIGAN/MOFFAT** John Milligan & Euphemia Moffat m. June 1804 Canongate, Edinburgh; were they parents of Rubina Milligan who m. 1st at Canongate John Stewart and m. 2nd Alexander Young in 1834? Rubina's marriage record listed her father as John with no mention of mother. Thanks! *Barbara K. Tuck, 28 Ruhlig Court, Saginaw, MI 48602-5027, USA. E-mail: barbaratuck@webtv.net*
- 2900 **DOUGLAS** I am seeking the following information on my father Robert Douglas b. Winchburgh, West Lothian 1901, m. Martha Jane Clarke (Jean) 1927. His parents names were William Douglas and Mary Ritchie of Kirkliston, West Lothian. He was employed by the Edinburgh and Dumfriesshire Dairy, Harrison Road, Edinburgh as a lorry driver. Last known address was 4 Caledonian Crescent, Edinburgh. I would like to find the date and place of his death and where he is buried. Information to *Norman L. Douglas, 7 Edouard Street, Chateauguay, Quebec, Canada J6J 4H3. Tel: 450 691-6193.*
- 2901 **MCDONALD/WALTERS/COLLINS/HOOD/DAVIS/BELL/RITCHIE** I am researching ancestors from Ross-shire and Fifeshire who emigrated to Australia during the 1850s and mid 1860s. Ross-shire - Peter McDonald b. c. 1830 blacksmith d. ?, m. (1) 26 March 1857 at Wesleyan Chapel, Auckland, NZ to Dorcas Walters b. c. 1838 d. 1861. Issue: John b. 1859 Auckland became cheesemaker Aus. then returned to NZ, m. (2) 27 April 1864 at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland to Margaret Collins b. c. 1843 Co. Cork, Ireland d. 8 June 1828 Sydney, Australia. Issue: Henry (Harry) and Helena b. NZ. Nine or ten more b. N. S. W., Australia. Searching for parentage of Peter McDonald and possible siblings. Fifeshire - James Hood b. c. 1803 (poss. Dundee) Malster d. 13 July 1886 Melbourne, Vic., Australia, son of James Hood and Margaret Davis m. 11 Nov 1825 Scoonie/Largo, to Margaret Bell chr. 3 March 1805 Largo d. 2 Aug 1880 Melbourne, Australia, dau. of Thomas Bell and Catherine Ritchie. Issue: app. nine b. Fifeshire. Searching for b/chr and parentage as well as siblings of the above. Would be delighted to hear from descendants of any of the above. I have quite a lot of info on the Australian descendants. *Mrs. Joyce Ramage, 7650 E. Inverness Ave., Mesa, AZ USA 85208. E-mail: joypacky@aol.com*

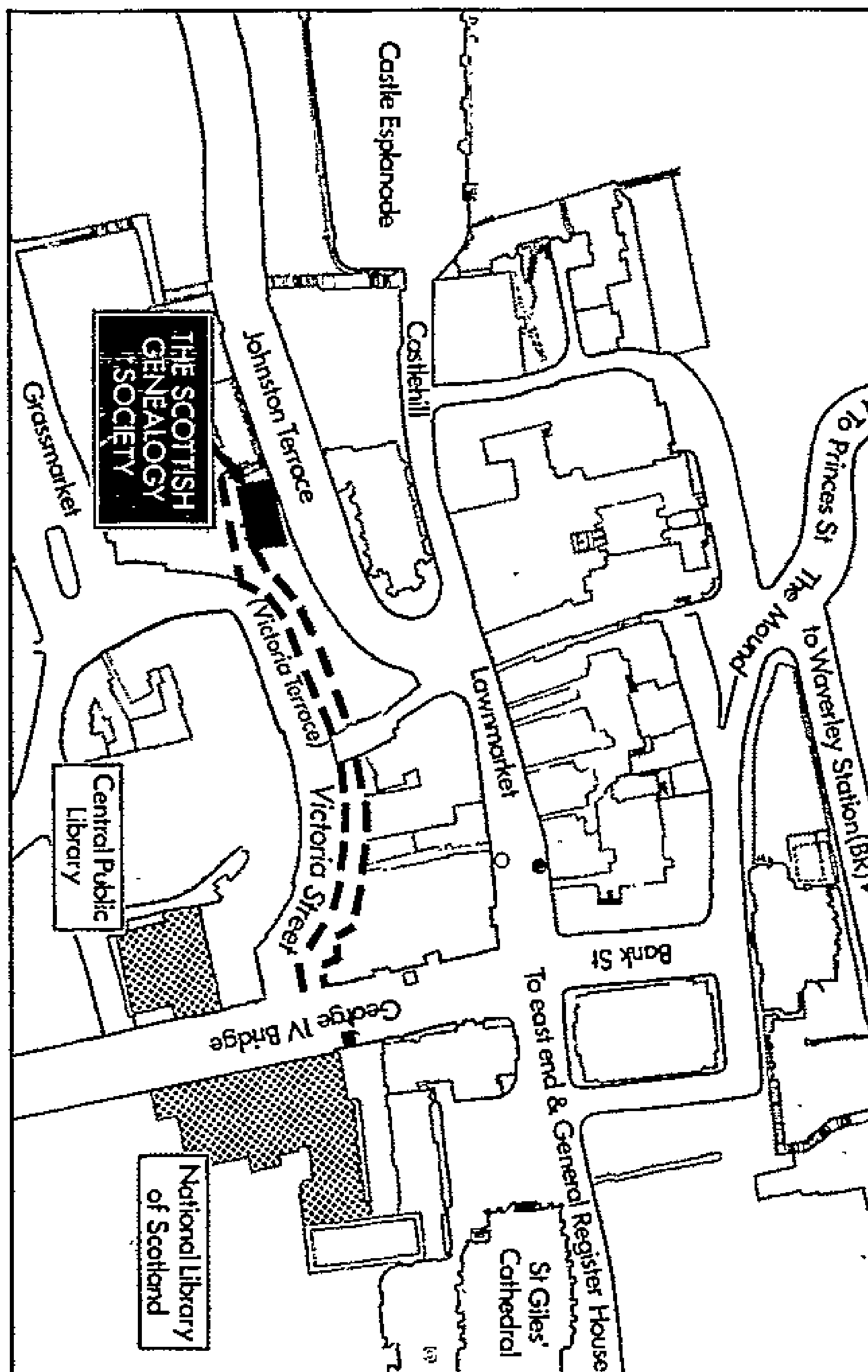


**THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

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## **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, 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.



BUSES: ● 1, 3, 5, 70. ■ East Scot. 23, 45. Fife Scot. X52, X60  
Lothian 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 41A, 42, 45, 47, 89.