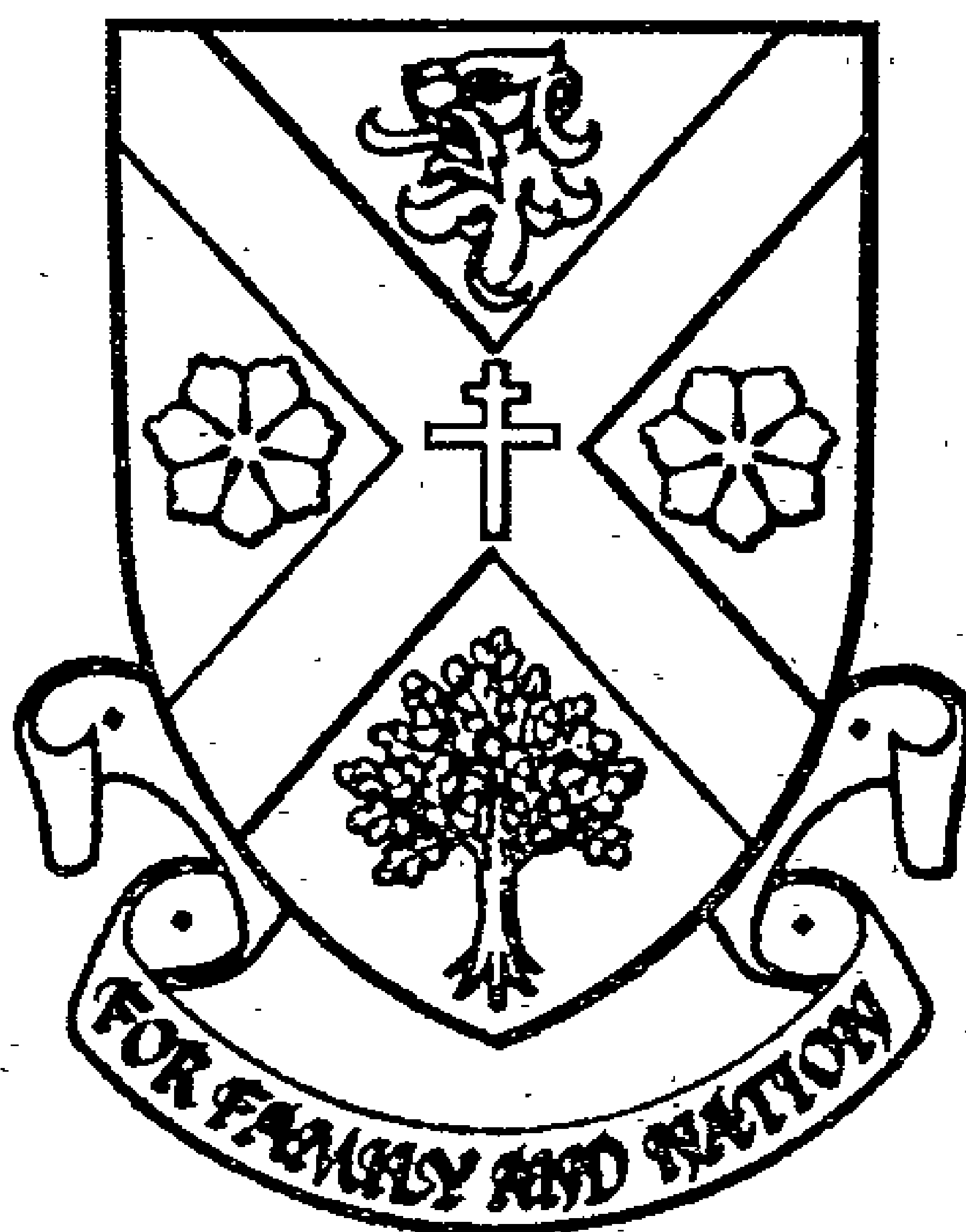


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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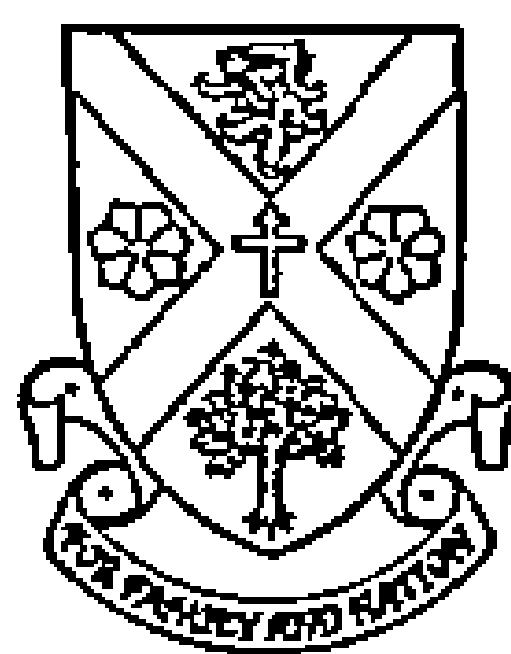
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Wednesday 10.30am - 8.30pm

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Saturday 10.00am - 5.00pm



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Lt. RODERICK MACKENZIE, OFFICER OF BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE

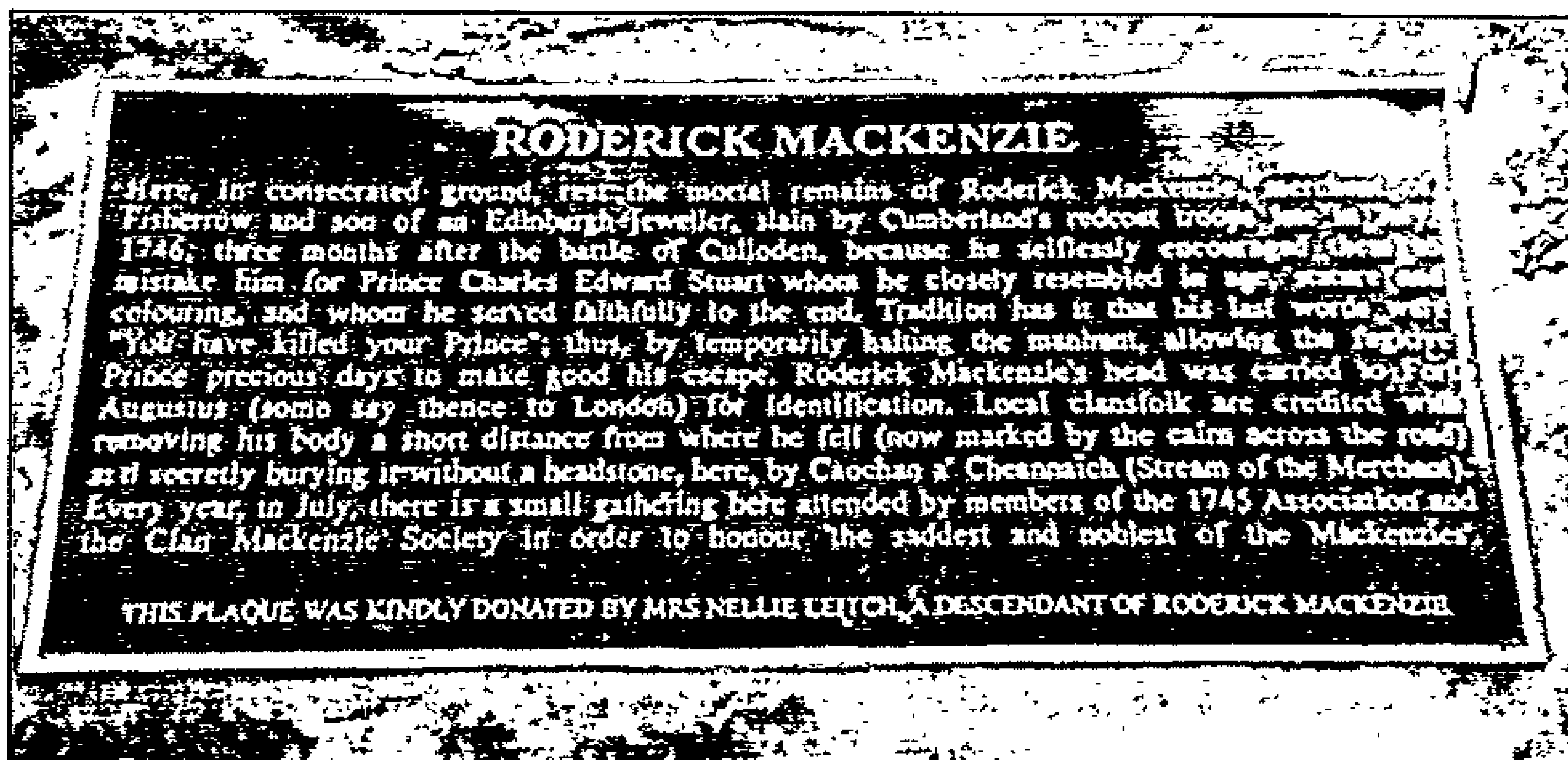
Last summer whilst on holiday and travelling on the A887 road from Invermoriston, I found a Memorial Cairn to Lt. Roderick Mackenzie, an Officer of the Jacobite army who was a merchant at Fisherrow and son of an Edinburgh jeweller. The cairn is located at the side of a lay-by. Across from that cairn, located at the side of the River Moriston, is the grave of Lt. Roderick Mackenzie. The plaque at the grave, which is well looked after, says:

RODERICK MACKENZIE, HERE, in consecrated ground, rest the mortal remains of Roderick Mackenzie, merchant of Fisherrow, and son of an Edinburgh jeweller, slain by Cumberland's redcoat troops late in July 1746, three months after the battle of Culloden, because he selflessly encouraged them to mistake him for Prince Charles Edward Stuart whom he closely resembled in age, stature and colouring, and whom he served faithfully to the end.

Tradition has it that his last words were "You have killed your Prince", thus, by temporarily halting the manhunt, allowing the fugitive Prince precious days to make good his escape. Roderick Mackenzie's head was carried to Fort Augustus (some say thence to London) for identification. Local clansfolk are credited with removing his body a short distance from where he fell (now marked by the cairn across the road) and secretly burying it without a headstone, here, by CAOCHAN A' CHEANNAICH (Stream of the Merchant).

Every year in July there is a small gathering here attended by members of the 1745 Association and the Clan Mackenzie Society to honour the saddest and noblest of the Mackenzies. This plaque was kindly donated by Mrs Nellie Leitch, a descendant of Roderick Mackenzie.

I found this cairn and grave very interesting but sadly I have found no mention in any books relating to the 1745 Rebellion period. Perhaps readers might like to know about the cairn and grave and they too could visit the locus and even do some research on this son of an Edinburgh jeweller.



Plaque at the grave of Jacobite Officer, Roderick Mackenzie

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part II : Some Post-1700 Mackellar Families

by Duncan Beaton

In the early eighteenth century the surname Mackellar was widespread in the county of Argyll. Although there were families still to be found in places such as Ardare the leading members of the name were now settled in Glenshira, under the patronage of the Campbells of Argyll.

The old church at Kilchrenan on Lochaweside was the last resting place of the early Mackellars, who were buried in the chancel to the north side of the altar. Other local families buried there were the MacCorquodales of Phantillands, whose unmarried female members were buried under the "Maiden's Stone" by the east door of the present church. The church was rebuilt after the Reformation and a wall was erected which enclosed the former nave and left the chancel and the Mackellars' graves on the outside.

There is a tradition that Cailein Mor, ancestor of the Clan Campbell chiefs, who was killed in battle at the nearby Red Ford (Ath Dearg) was brought to the church of Kilchrenan and also buried by the altar. This tradition was upheld into the nineteenth century when the 8th Duke of Argyll had a red granite slab erected on the spot in memory of his ancestor. An elaborate incised stone of real antiquity was found at the eastern end of the church and proclaimed as Cailein Mor's tombstone. It was placed in the outer wall above the red granite slab.

It is now known that this early stone actually commemorates a Duncan Mackellar, probably one of the family from Braevallich on the opposite shore of Loch Awe or even the last of the holders of the lands of Ardare, who was alive in the middle of the 16th century (later Mackellars there being described as "in" Ardare, as opposed to being "of" Ardare).

In a letter entitled "The MacKellars of Loch Aweside" which appeared in the "Oban Times"¹ a correspondent explained that Cailein Mor was actually buried on the south side of the altar "or thereabout". His grave was covered by a plain slab, which was usual for the late 13th century. When the church was being rebuilt this slab was removed to be broken up, until it was purchased for five shillings by the local schoolmaster, himself a Campbell, for later use as his own marker.

The Mackellar stone, which was erroneously chosen as that belonging to Cailein Mor but is now known to be of a later period, actually has an inscription which identifies its owner. It is very difficult to read, but "HIC JACIT DUNCANUS MAKKELLAR....." is the first part. The "Oban Times" correspondent was clear in his belief that it commemorated one of a Mackellar family which lived at Braevallich, only a few miles from Ardare.

Mackellars in Cowal

Before considering the origins of the Braevallich family, or families, since there was apparently more than one, it is as well to cast the net wider to look at other districts of Argyll at this time. In Cowal there was a David Mackellar, born in Glendaruel at the end of the 17th century. Again the "Oban Times"² fills in the details that are known. He was blind in his later years and had a reputation as a poet of the Gaelic language. His sacred poem "Laoidh Mhic Ealair", which ran to 132 lines, was praised for its fine poetry and earned him the name Daibhaidh nan Laoidh. "In the old days" continued the "Oban Times" article, "many highlanders learned it off by heart". There was a tradition in Glendaruel that after this hymn was composed the poet's sight was restored.

Another of the name to appear in Cowal at about the same time was Archibald Mackellar who was the tenant farmer at Lephinchapel and lived from circa 1715 to 1789³. As with the aforementioned Braevallich families some of the later Cowal Mackellars are known to have come from the environs

of Inveraray although it has been shown that there was a much earlier settlement of families in the district.

The Mackellars in Glenshira

The Glenshira families already mentioned in part I were much in evidence as the 18th century progressed. In the Old Parochial Registers for Inveraray and Glenaray Parishes eight Mackellar families can be found living at Maam between 1700 and 1734, and there were probably more since the registers are not complete. As well as John Mackellar, elder of Maam, who appeared on the assises up until 1709 there was a John Mackellar, also "of" Maam, on record between 1729 and 1740, and a John Mackellar "in" Maam in 1742⁴.

These John Mackellars may be identified as father and son, and were married to Catherine MacCallum and Isobell Campbell respectively. Catherine (or Katharine, the spelling varies, but as elsewhere in this paper it is standardised to avoid confusion) was of the MacCallum or Malcolm family who were vicars or ministers of Kilchrenan Parish over three generations and related to the Campbells of Auchinbreck.

Catherine's mother was Finguell Campbell, daughter of a Donald Campbell who was descended from Donald Campbell of Kilmory, and her father was Neil Malcolm who was minister of Kilchrenan and Dalavich Parish for the periods 1633-55 and 1671-74⁵.

The second John was effectively the last of the family to have Maam. He had a son Neil, baptised on the 5th October 1730 at Maam, but there was another son, Patrick who was born about 1717 or 1718. He became a noted military engineer. Another son, John, also appeared on record later.

By 1737 John Mackellar was a tacksman of the 2nd Duke of Argyll, holding the 4 merklands of Maam and the croft of Dalvarnock, part of neighbouring Kilblaan⁶. The same source shows that he was also the holder of a tack, along with three MacArthurs, of the 3 merklands of Balliemeanoch that same year, and by the late 1740's he held tacks of parts of Kencreggan in Glenaray.

Of the other families living on the farm of Maam at the beginning of the 18th century (Archibald in 1700, Dugald in that same year, Angus in 1707 and Donald in 1708) only Donald's family is traceable with any certainty in the next generation. He was married to Margaret MacCallum and their son Duncan, baptised at Maam on the 31st March 1708, was probably the man of that name who married a Janet Mackellar.

They in turn had a son Donald baptised on the 1st October 1732, also at Maam. Dugald, whose wife was Mary MacVicar and who had a son Patrick baptised at Maam on the 29th September 1700, may have been the Dugald Ban Mackellar in Maam who was fined 12 pounds Scots for feuding with a neighbouring family of MacKenzies on the 13th September 1692⁷.

The two other families noted from the OPR's in Maam during the early 18th century were both Duncan Mackellars having their offspring in the 1720's and 1730's respectively. It is difficult to ascertain to which families these Duncans belonged, since their own baptisms are not recorded.

Kilblaan Mackellars

In the neighbouring farm of Kilblaan at the same time there were five families mentioned in the parish registers, although none apparently "of" Kilblaan after the 1690's. Alexander Mackellar and his wife Catherine Mackellar were "in" Kilblaan in 1725, Donald and his wife Ann Munro in 1747, along with Archibald and his wife Catherine MacNicoll, Malcolm and his wife Ann MacNicoll in the same year, and another Malcolm with his wife Christian Mackellar in the following year (1748). In addition Mary Mackellar and her husband Nicol MacNicoll had a son John there in 1745 and Christian Mackellar and her husband Archibald Munro also started their family in Kilblaan before moving to Auchindrain.

It is interesting that in every case above the spouse's surname was one historically associated with Glen Shira, where in 1755 Dr Webster recorded a population in excess of 250. Later statistical accounts however mention this as being artificially high due to the political upheavals of the time.

Stuckscarden Mackellars

Although Archibald, Donald, and John Mackellar were recorded in Stuckscarden in the 1691 Hearth Tax the first appearing there in the 18th century was a Malcolm who had three daughters by Anna Macintyre during the first decade. In the next generation Alexander Mackellar and his wife Christian Mackellar had a daughter born in 1728 and Duncan Mackellar and his wife Margaret Mackellar had a daughter Mary born in 1733. As both couples were husband and wife Mackellars by birth, any two of the four spouses could have been offspring of Malcolm Mackellar and Anna Macintyre, or for that matter any of the three residents there in 1691.

Alexander, who became a burghess of Inveraray on the 22nd May 1725 as "tacksman of Stuckscarden", was one of the residents of the burgh issued with a summons of removal in 1746⁸.

Also born during this period was a Robert Mackellar (circa 1719). He was at Stuckscarden with second wife Ann Turner in the 5th Duke's private estate census of 1779⁹. He was the son of Malcolm previously mentioned, as may be ascertained from the update of a 1737 tack of Stuckscarden. This tack was originally granted to Alexander and Malcolm Mackellar, but in 1748 was changed to Alexander and Robert, son of Malcolm, on the death of his father¹⁰.

Although Robert was the last Mackellar to live at Stuckscarden (as far as the old line was concerned) there was a later family living there when Robert's descendants were preparing to emigrate to Australia. By that time Stuckscarden was a shepherd's cottage occupied by a tenant of the Dukes of Argyll and the present house probably dates from the early 19th century.

Kencreggan Mackellars

The earliest Mackellar outpost in Glenarary was the farm of Kencreggan (Kendcregan was a typical spelling in the old records), divided into Upper and Lower Kencreggan. After the tack of Stuckscarden granted to Gilfillan Mackellar in Kendcreggan and his brother in 1671 the next Mackellar mentioned there was a Patrick "of" Kendchregan", along with his son Malcolm in a sasine of 1703. Patrick Mackellar younger of Kendcregan and his wife Mary Munro(e) were followed by Malcolm Mackellar of Kendcregan in sasines between 1712 and 1724. Malcolm's wife was Ann Clerk, a daughter of the laird of Braleckan. In the OPR a Duncan Mackellar in Kendcregan had a daughter Mary born in 1711.

In 1737 a Seumas (James) Mackellar had the tack of Upper Kenchregan¹¹. Malcolm Mackellar of Kenchraggan had by May 1747 set the property to Angus Fisher, merchant in Inveraray, and at Whitsun 1749 he subset the 20 shillinglands to John Mackellar in Maam and his son Neil for a period of three years. This must have been a repeat tack, as John Mackellar and Duncan Munro had held the tack the previous year.

According to "Records of Argyll" by Lord Archibald Campbell the Mackellar family at "Kinachreggan" (from ceann-a-chreagain, the little rocky headland) exchanged their feu for a place called Creag-a-chait (cat's rock) "in Knapdale or Craignish", but which may actually be the place of that name near Auchindrain.

The reality of the transaction seems to have been the sale of the property for 5000 merks Scots to the Duke of Argyll in 1752 and the family renting another farm elsewhere. On the 8th May 1753 John Mackellar in Craigenancat-Auchindrain married Mary, daughter of Duncan Mackellar then in Maam. Mr Edward MacCallum, the last tenant in Auchindrain said that the last occupant of Craigenancat left the area to live on Lochaweside, taking with him several cartloads of lime which

had been extracted from the limestone seam above his house.

Nothing much remains at Craigenancat today; the outline of a few buildings among the larch plantation and a large sycamore of great age, obviously planted by an occupant. It would fit nicely with the tale in "Records" if the Mary Mackellar who married John was the daughter born to Duncan in Kendcregan in 1711. Unfortunately it is now difficult to establish the truth. Whether or not this Duncan and John in Craigenancat were of the family formerly in Kencreggan however, Malcolm, the husband of Ann Clerk certainly moved to Lochaweside.

Craigenancat in the parish of Glenaray was never a farm in its own right, but a part of Auchindrain. Therefore the rentals for Auchindrain would include the tenant at Craigenancat and in the 1752 "Rental of the lands belonging to Dugald Clerk of Braleckan", which included "Auchindrayn", a John McKeller (sic) paid for half of a quarter of the tack of silver rent, his amount being 25 pounds 5 shillings and 6 pence Scots¹².

On the isle of Innis Searamhach (pronounced Inshearrach) on Loch Awe there is an ancient ruined chapel and burial ground. A Malcolm Mackellar was interred there after he died on the 7 February 1776 at the age of 75. His tombstone was erected by a Peter Mackellar, probably his son¹³.

Maam Mackellars

Returning to the Maam family, "Records of Argyll" simply says that the Mackellars sold out to the Duke of Argyll and emigrated. By 1741 John Mackellar of Maam had a house in the old town of Inveraray which 27 years later was the feu of his son Patrick the military engineer¹⁴. This house was almost certainly the house for which John Mackellar "tacksman in Maam and now servant to the Duke" paid a disposition of 45 pounds in 1738, "a house in the Burgh of Inveraray lately built.....the cost to be 75 pounds"¹⁵.

Patrick Mackellar in the French and Indian Wars

Further evidence of Lt Col Mackellar's connection with Maam is forthcoming from the "Journals of the Hon. William Hervey from 1755 to 1814"¹⁶. This youngest son of Lord Hervey had served with Patrick Mackellar in North America and on a visit to Inveraray in 1767 made an excursion to Maam, the birthplace of his acquaintance, in the company of Robert Campbell of Asknish.

Patrick Mackellar entered the ordnance service as a clerk at Woolwich in 1735¹⁷. He was one of the young men of Inveraray who at that time had found favour in the patronage of the 2nd Duke of Argyll, and had been created a burghess of Inveraray at a fairly young age on the 10th October 1732. In 1739 he was sent to the military station at Menorca after being promoted to the office of the clerk of the works. Menorca, one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediteranean, was then an important British naval base.

Other promotions followed, and by the time he appeared back in Inveraray on leave in October 1750 he had the rank of engineer extraordinary. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from Provost George Drummond of Edinburgh, addressed to Lord Milton the former Lord Justice Clerk who was by then the confidant of the 3rd Duke of Argyll at Inveraray. This letter summarised Mackellar's career to date and introduced him as "A Gentleman of Established reputation & caracter (sic).....Thoroughly attached, To the Duke and to his family".

The letter of recommendation was almost immediatly successful. In 1751 Mackellar was promoted engineer in ordinary. Apart from a short period on special duties at Sheerness in England in 1752 he spent his time at Menorca, where he worked on the defences of Fort Mahon and St. Philip's Castle. His talent for architecture and military engineering were especially useful in these projects.

The Dictionary of National Biography continues; "In 1754 Mackellar was called home to join

the expeditionary force to North America, and served in the ill-fated campaign under Braddock, making roads and bridges in advance of the army on the march from Alexandria in Virginia across the Alleghany mountains, through a wild and little known country to Fort Du Quesne, at the junction of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers". On the 11th July 1754 the British force was attacked by the French army and their Indian allies. Mackellar was one of those severely wounded in this fray.

In the spring of 1756 Mackellar was appointed Chief engineer of the frontier forts. Among the forts badly in need of replacement were those at Ontario and Oswego. While at the rebuilding of the former the French attacked and battered the walls with their cannon. The garrison abandoned the fort and crossed to the equally derelict Oswego. Their position was hopeless and they quickly capitulated. Mackellar was made a prisoner of war and was taken first to Quebec, then on to Montreal.

When the prisoners were exchanged in 1757 Mackellar was able to pass on important information on the places he had seen, information which was to help him during his later campaigns.

On his return home he was employed in Scotland, repairing military installations. Promotions followed: on the 14th May 1757 he was commissioned captain in the army in addition to his ordnance rank of engineer, and on the 4th January 1758 he was promoted major and sub-director.

He was second engineer in the expedition which left Halifax NS. on the 28th May 1758. They arrived at Cape Breton Island on the 2nd June and six days later they landed despite fierce opposition. By the 12th they were laying siege on the fortress of Louisburg and on the 27th the garrison of more than 6,500 surrendered. The island of Cape Breton fell to the British for the loss of 523 killed and wounded and Mackellar, who had assumed the position of chief engineer, could take the credit for the proportionally small numbers of casualties.

On the 13th May 1759 Brigadier-General Wolfe, who had been present at Louisburg and was now supreme commander of the British land forces in North America, sailed for the St. Lawrence with Mackellar as his chief engineer. On the 26th June the expedition arrived at Orleans Island opposite Quebec, where a battery was set up to bombard the town. The lower town was quickly reduced to rubble but the upper part withstood and a siege was set up. From the observations made while he was a prisoner Mackellar knew of the pitfalls of an outright attack, but a plan was devised and on the 13th September Wolfe and his army fell on the town from above. During the descent from the Heights of Abraham (the land crossed had once belonged to a Scots-born farmer named Abraham Martin) Wolfe was mortally wounded but the British were victorious and took Quebec.

Wolfe was succeeded by Brigadier-General James Murray and Mackellar remained as his chief engineer. During the autumn of 1759 the town's fortifications were strengthened and in the following April 10,000 French advanced on them. The British, with Murray in command and Mackellar in charge of the artillery, met this force at Sillery but were defeated and withdrew to Quebec. Now it was the turn of the British to be besieged and Mackellar, who had been badly wounded twice in the recent campaign, had to recuperate. When this was done he set about the defences of the town, which was successfully held until the British navy could get up the St. Lawrence.

During the rest of 1760 the conquest of Canada was completed. After the taking of Montreal Mackellar went to Halifax where a large arsenal had been installed, and he was given the appointment of chief engineer there on the 24th November. His role while at Halifax was mainly one of instruction and surveying the environs of the depot.

A year later he was appointed chief engineer with the expedition to the Caribbean island of Martinique, in the French Windward Islands. Under General Monckton the force left Barbados on the 24th December 1761. After disembarking a siege was commenced on Fort Royal on the 16th January and the fort was stormed on the 4th February by Mackellar and his brigade specially trained for that role at Halifax. This was quickly followed by the surrender of Martinique and the other French

Windward Islands.

By this time Mackellar had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (on the 3rd January 1762) and four months later he joined the forces of the Earl of Albemarle off Cuba as they prepared for an assault on Havana. The force landed on the 7th June and set up a siege on the fort of El Moro, one of the main defences of the harbour. Mackellar and his team were once again to the fore in the carrying out of this siege and on the 30th July the walls were finally breached by one of the ingenious mines dug by the engineers. The El Moro fortifications were reduced to rubble and the whole island capitulated.

Mackellar's reputation was greatly enhanced by the Cuban campaign. Although he was again wounded he quickly recovered and his journal of the expedition and his part in the siege was published by the "London Gazette" in September 1762. His prize money for the taking of El Moro amounted to 564 pounds 14 shillings and 6 pence sterling.

Menorca had fallen into the hands of the French and when peace was restored in 1763 Mackellar returned to the island to oversee the transfer of the munitions and fortifications back to Great Britain. This was completed on the 4th June and on the 30th September he was appointed chief engineer of the island base. He set about improving the works he had built a decade before, as well as the town of Mahon itself, and its harbour. This included a barracks to house a full-sized garrison and render the fortress island impregnable.

Lt-Colonel Patrick Mackellar now also found time to spend at home in Scotland. His family had left Maam and his brother Neil was living in the neighbouring parish of Glassary.

Between the 11th April 1774 and the 6th November 1776 he was mentioned in 10 sasines, five of them with his brother Neil. In the first one, dated the 11th April, he was mentioned in connection with the lands of Stronbanich in Glassary, near the present village of Minard. The liferent was in the possession of an ensign Colin Campbell.

The detail of one, a discharge dated the 20th February 1775, is interesting in that Lt-Col Mackellar was mentioned as the singular successor to Captain Duncan Campbell of Kirman, son of the Reverend Alexander Campbell of Glenaray Parish who died in 1734, and uncle to the wife of his brother Neil Mackellar of Dail. The properties were one merkland of Carron and the half merkland of Kinlochlean, both in Glassary¹⁸.

However most of Patrick Mackellar's energies seem to have been directed to events in Menorca and his Scottish affairs were looked after by his brother. In 1768 a son John was born to him on the island, a young man whose career in the Royal Navy took him to the top of society. A brother Neil followed, their mother Elizabeth being named Miss Basaline¹⁹ or, in Patrick's will, Mrs Lezain a widow²⁰. On the 29th August 1777 Patrick was promoted to the rank of director of engineers and full colonel, but on the 22nd October 1778 he died while still on active service on the island.

APPENDIX

¹ "The Oban Times", dated 17 July 1911.

² *Ibid* dated 14 November 1911.

³ Cowal tombstone notes.

⁴ The OPR's for Inveraray and Glenaray parishes, which were united for most of the first half of the 18th century.

⁵ FES, vol 4, p91. The genealogy of the Campbells of Auchencbreck is in "Highland Papers", vol IV, edited by Sheriff J.R.N. MacPhail for the Scottish History Society.

⁶ Argyll Archives, Inveraray Castle.

⁷ *Justiciary Records for Argyll and the Isles*, The Stair Society.

- ⁸ "Inveraray Papers", edited by Duncan C MacTavish, p58. "The Burgesses of Inveraray 1656 - 1963", by Elizabeth A Beaton and Sheila W Macintyre, Scottish Record Society, p17.
- ⁹ "Inhabitants of the Argyle Estate, 1779", edited by Eric R Cregeen M.A., Scottish Record Society, p17.
- ¹⁰ Argyll Archives.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*
- ¹² Saltoun MSS, National Library of Scotland.
- ¹³ Tombstone inscription. "Here lyes Malcom McKellar of Kanachregan who departed this life 7 Febry 1776 aged 75 years Eriched by Peter McKellar". As this Malcolm was born circa 1700 there must have been two generations of the same name, or he was very young when mentioned along with his father in the 1703 sasine.
- ¹⁴ "Inveraray and the Dukes of Argyll", by Ian G Lindsay and Mary Cosh, p388.
- ¹⁵ Argyll Archives.
- ¹⁶ "Inveraray and the Dukes of Argyll" .
- ¹⁷ "Dictionary of National Biography"
- ¹⁸ General Register of Sasines, National Archives of Scotland.
- ¹⁹ O'Byrne's "A Naval Biographical Dictionary", 1849.
- ²⁰ PRO 611/1055, folios 200-202, Public Record Office, Kew.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The under noted members are researching the surnames listed, and wish to contact anyone with a similar interest.

Bannatyne, Principally Arran and Bute, but general interest in all Scotland, also collect Bannatyne Club publications. *Iain Bannatyne, 8 Burnfoot Road, Fairlie, KA29 0DU, Scotland. Telephone 01475 568302; e-mail iain@icbannatyne.freemove.co.uk*

McQuater, McWhirter, My earliest record for McQuarter is John McQuhertur b.c. 1629, m. Marie Sinklar c.1650 at Straiton, Ayrshire. My records for McWhirter start with John McQuharter b.c. 1579, m. Bessie Robeson, son Gilbert b. 1600, Edinburgh. Reference in extract of testaments for Straiton, to Christian M'Quhyrtor spouse of William Steill, in Meikle-Shalloch, dated 1584. Outline trees for fourteen generations are filed in the Society Library. *Andrew McQuater, 9 The Tithings, Kibworth, Leicester, LE8 0PU, England, e-mail mcquater@ukgateway.net*

Doig Perthshire; **Warden** Falkirk; **McDowall** Edinburgh and of Crichen; **Wardrop** West Lothian & Edinburgh; **Smith** Linlithgow; **Muirhead/Morehead** Hamilton, Lanark; **Bogle** Glasgow; **Brown** of Newmilns & **Campbell** of Waterhaughs both Ayrshire, all pre 1750; **Irvine**, John, Writer Edinburgh 1730s; **Kinnaird**, John, Minister East Calder. Midlothian 1674; **Bogle**, James, Writer, Edinburgh m. 1712; Elizabeth dau. Alexander **Gordon** & Helen Grant, Edinburgh 1722. *Michael Streuli, 163 Elms Crescent, London, SW4 8QQ, England, Tel. 020 8675 6163, e-mail Michael.streuli@ukgateway.net*

MAUSE HENDERSONS IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY EDINBURGH

by Helen Hinchliff, Ph.D., C G

Five men in seventeenth-century Edinburgh married women named Mause Henderson¹: David Fairholme, Henry Charteris, John Johnstoun, Alexander Richie and Andrew Young. Research focusing on the Mause Henderson who married Henry Charteris led to records about the other four marriages. I collected information on all five marriages not only because the Mause Henderson who married Henry Charteris might have remarried and had a second family, but also because later Mause Hendersons might have been near relatives of the particular Henderson family under study. Perhaps the methods and records I have used to differentiate among these women will prove helpful to others trying to differentiate among individuals with the same name.

Analysis

A table showing the dates of marriage, first child, and last child for each of the marriages made it obvious that the Mause who married David Fairholme could not have been the same woman who married Henry Charteris because Fairholme's Mause was still bearing his children when Charteris married his Mause. However, it is possible that the Mause who bore infants between 1625 and 1640 could have been the same woman whose children were born between 1643 and 1644. By the same token, assuming that Henry Charteris died in the latter half of 1641 or early 1642 (which he did), it is possible that his widow remarried soon after his death and was the mother of the children born between 1643 and 1644.

Surnames of Husband, Years of Marriage and Span of Child-Bearing Years for the Five Marriages of Edinburgh Women named *Mause Henderson*

Fairholme Charteris Johnstoun Richie Young

Marriage 1625 1632 1642 1647 1662

First child 1626 1633 1643 1648 1663

Last child 1640 1642 1644 1652

Similarly, the Mause whose last child by John Johnstone was born in 1644 could have been the same woman who married Alexander Richie in 1647 and had children between 1648 and 1652. However, based on the span of years involved, it seems unlikely that the Mause Henderson who married in 1662 and whose last child was born in 1675 could have been the same woman whose last child was born in 1652.

At first, most possibilities seemed equally likely; however, research uncovered facts about the women in these marriages that positively identified the parents of three of them and that proved that I was dealing with four different women named Mause Henderson. The Edinburgh Burgess Register named two men - David Fairholme and John Johnstone - who were granted burgess status by right of their wives. In each case Mause Henderson's father was named. John Johnstone and Alexander Richie were both fleshers, pointing to the highly probable conclusion that they married the same Mause Henderson, *ad seriatim*. At present, the identity of the Mause Henderson who married Andrew Young remains elusive.

Mause and its Variants

The given name Mause does not appear in standard dictionaries of given names²; however, one reported that Mausi is a "North American Indian" name which means "plucking flowers"³, an

unlikely candidate for borrowing into 17th century Scotland. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has produced microfiche indexes to the baptisms and marriages in the Old Parochial Records for both surnames and given names. The latter index allows searches for individuals whose given names are rare or could occur in strangely spelled variants. The name Mause does not seem to be used today⁴, but a search of the OPR given name indexes revealed that in 17th century Midlothian, Mause occurred with surprising frequency. Including such obvious variants as Mausie, Mauss, Maussie, Mauz, Mawse and Mawsie, there were 68 christenings and 82 marriages for females with this given name. However, 85 percent of all christenings and 79 percent of all marriages of women of this name were early. The use of Mause and its variants dropped off markedly after 1650 and the last surviving record dates from 1716⁵.

At first glance one might conclude that the name had died out. However, a closer look at the indexes reveals that during the 17th century, Mause was concurrent with and was then supplanted by Masie⁶, a name that is still in some use. Like Mause and its variants, Masie was used more frequently prior to 1650 than after that date (58 percent of all christenings and 60 percent of marriages of females named Masie or a variant occurred before 1650). Unlike Mause, Masie continued in use into the 18th century and girls were still being christened Masie in 19th century Midlothian. However, the name Mause occurred primarily in Midlothian, secondarily in Fife, and almost nowhere else in Scotland. Masie was more widespread. Perhaps pronunciation was a factor.

The question arises as to whether Masie was actually a variant of Mause. Evidence supporting this idea comes in part from the baptism record for the Mause Henderson who married John Johnstone. As will be seen below, she was christened Masie. This was also true of at least two others⁷.

Genealogical Summary

Here follows a brief genealogical summary of the families of each marriage in chronological order.

A. MAUSE HENRYSOUNE, the daughter of Simeoun Henrysoun, chirurgiane, and — ? — was baptised 24 June 1599⁸. Her date of death is unknown. She married DAVID FAIRHOLME, merchant, on 24 Nov. 1625⁹. In the 17th century, the Edinburgh parish marriage register rarely identified a woman by her father's name; however, direct evidence of this Mause Henderson's identity is in the Edinburgh Burgess Register: on 21 December 1625, David Fairholme, merchant was granted burgess status by right of his wife, daughter of umq. [umquhile; deceased] Symeone Henderson, chirurgiane, burgess¹⁰.

The known children of Mause Henrysone and David Fairholme, all of whom were baptised in Edinburgh¹¹:

- i JOHNNE FAIRHOLME, bap. 18 Aug. 1626; apparently, d. bef. 1628.
- ii ISSOBELL FAIRHOLME, (twin) bap. 18 Aug. 1626; d. bef. Sep. 1634.
- iii JOHNNE FAIRHOLME, (again), bap. 13 Jan. 1628.
- iv CATHARINE FAIRHOLME, bap. 29 Sep. 1629.
- v JAMES FAIRHOLME, bap. 18 May 1632.
- vi ISSOBELL FAIRHOLME, bap. 17 Sep. 1634.
- vii AGNES FAIRHOME, bap. 26 May 1636.
- viii MARGARET FAIRHOLME, bap. 16 Apr. 1640.
- ix ELSPETH FAIRHOLME, (twin) bap. 16 Apr. 1640.

B. MAUSE² HENRYSONE was the daughter of Laurence¹ Henrysone, merchant, and his first wife, Bessie Hamiltoun. She was baptised 26 Sept. 1613¹² and died, perhaps due to childbirth, ca. 29 Mar. 1642¹³. She married at Edinburgh, 14 Nov. 1632¹⁴. Mr. HENRIE CHARTERIS, Writer to the Signet. He was baptised at Edinburgh 3 Dec. 1607, the son of Henrie Charteris, Principal of Edinburgh

College, and Agnes Meassoun ¹⁵. He died in late 1641 or early 1642, prior to the baptism of their youngest daughter Bessie on 29 March 1642 ¹⁶.

Mause Henrysone probably died soon after the birth of her youngest daughter Bessie. We may infer this because John Chartres, minister at Currie, and Henry's elder, half-brother, delayed recording a testament dative for his brother, until after the birth of Bessie. Probably, the delay was to include her name in the testament as a surviving minor child. However, the testament dative names neither mother nor child. Named surviving minor children were Laurence, Henrie, Catharine, Iss[o]bell, Barbara and Rebecca. As heir, eldest son Charles was not named ¹⁷; almost certainly, he was placed under the tutelage of his grandfather, Laurence Henderson, to whom he was formally apprenticed in 1647 ¹⁸. The remaining orphaned children were almost certainly taken into the household of John Charters, the executor dative, and Rebecca Henrysone, Mause's sister. Children of Mause² Henrysone and her husband Henrie Charters/Charteris, all born in Edinburgh¹⁹:

- i CHARLES CHARTERS, bp. 15 Sep. 1633, m. (1) Jonet Marjoribanks, (2) Margaret Rodger, (3) Margaret Nicolson ²⁰.
- ii CATHARINE CHARTERS, bp. 17 Oct. 1634, m. Mr. George Bennet. She almost certainly married at Edinburgh 23 Sept. 1652 as his second wife, GEORGE BENNET, minister at St. Ninian's Kirk²¹.
- iii ISSOBELL CHARTERIS, bp. 23 Sep. 1635; d.y.
- iv BARBARA CHARTERS, bp. 9 Oct. 1636 bur. 14 Nov. 1670 ²².
- v AGNES CHARTERIS, bp. 26 Sep. 1637; d.y.
- vi REBECCA CHARTERS, bp. 20 Sep. 1638; d.y.
- vii LAURENCE CHARTERIS, bp. 22 Sep. 1639; d.y.
- viii HENRIE CHARTERS, bp. 2 Oct. 1640; d. aft. 1707. Never md. He left no testament.
- ix BESSIE CHARTERS, bp. 29 Mar. 1642, d.y.

C. MAUSE HENDERSON was baptised as Masie Hendersoun on 15 August 1619, the daughter of Robert Hendersoun, flesher, and Jonet Skirling. As Mause Henrysone, she married on 23 June 1642, JOHNNE JOHNSTOUN, flesher. This Mause Henderson's identity was proved by an entry in the burgh register: John Johnstone, flesher, was admitted a burghess on 6 July 1642 by right of his wife Mawsie, the daughter of Robert Hendersone, flesher, burghess ²⁵. Known children of John Johnstoun and Mause Henderson (Robert), both of whom were baptised in Edinburgh ²⁶:

- i BARBARA JOHNSTOUN, bap. 12 May 1643.
- ii CATHARINE JOHNSTOUN, bap. 20 Oct. 1644.

D. MAUSE HENRYSONE married ALEXANDER RICHIE, flesher, 21 June 1647 ²⁷. He died before the baptism of their third child ²⁸. Maisie Henderson, widow of Alexander Ritchie, flesher, was buried at Greyfriars 26 June 1671 ²⁹. Richie's occupation points to the high probability that he married Johnstoun's widow ³⁰. Known children of Alexander Richie and Mause Henrysone (Robert¹), all of whom were baptised in Edinburgh ³¹:

- i JONET RICHIE, bap. 13 Feb. 1648.
- ii ALEXANDER RICHIE, bap. 27 Dec. 1649.
- iii ISSOBELL RICHIE, bap. 29 Jan. 1652.

E. MAUSE HENDERSON was born perhaps in 1640³² and as Mas Henderson, wife of Andrew Young, cook, she was buried on 25 Oct. 1675 ³³. She married Andrew Young, cook, on 20 Nov. 1662³⁴. He was born perhaps in 1635 and he was buried 22 March 1695³⁵. He married second Issobell McDougall ³⁶ and had two children by her ³⁷. Unlike her namesakes, there is no direct evidence of

this Mause Henderson's identity; moreover, no indirect evidence provides a basis for inferring her identity. She is almost certainly not the same woman who married the fleshers. A span of 32 years of childbearing is highly unlikely; moreover, not one flesher witnessed the baptisms of her seven children. Only two persons named Henderson witnessed their baptisms - Patrick Henderson, maltman, Patrick Henderson, maltman³⁸, witnessed the baptism of Patrik Young on 28 Oct. 1666. Edinburgh OPR, FHL film, 1066663, fr. 1863. and Alexander Henderson, gardener in the Canongate³⁹; however, their background has not been identified. I report the names of her children first and then consider whether these Hendersons might have been relatives. Known children of Andrew Young and Mause Henrysone, baptised in Edinburgh⁴⁰:

- i ELIZABETH YOUNG, bap. 25 Jan. 1663.
- ii JONET YOUNG, bap. 6 June 1665.
- iii PATRIK YOUNG, bap. 28 Oct. 1666.
- iv JOHN YOUNG, bap. 8 Aug. 1669.
- v MAUSE YOUNG, bap. 28 Feb. 1671.
- vi HELENE YOUNG, bap. 4 Aug. 1672.
- vii ALEXANDER YOUNG, bap. 21 Feb. 1675.

Patrick Henderson, Maltman

Based on naming patterns, it seems plausible that Mause was a daughter of Patrik Henderson, maltman; however, no direct evidence of this possible relationship has been found. Moreover, no other direct evidence of a Patrik Henderson, maltman, has been found. No such person appears in the printed extracts of the Edinburgh marriage records, the apprenticeship records, the burgess records, the burial records, the testaments or the deeds. No children appear to have been born to a Patrik Henderson, maltman.

Alexander Henderson, Gairdner

In contrast to Patrik, Alexander Henderson, gardener, left a considerable paper trail⁴¹; nevertheless, aside from witnessing the baptism of Mause Henderson's youngest son, there is little to suggest a relationship. We find him first on 17 Nov. 1646 when Alexander Henrysone, gairdner, married Margaret Watson in Canongate⁴². The record is silent for ten years regarding any children of this couple (suggesting that they might have lived elsewhere); however, it is most unlikely that Mause was their unrecorded first child. Were she born say in 1647, she would have been only fifteen when she married in 1662, too young for most Scottish marriages.

On 6 Dec. 1665, Richard Henderson, son of Alexander Henderson, gardener in the Canongate, was apprenticed to John Greenlees, writer⁴³. Two deeds named Alexander's son Richard as a writer in Edinburgh⁴⁴; however, Richard and any other children must have died before their father in January 1684, because John Henderson in Lauder, Berwickshire, Alexander's "brother-son", (i.e. nephew) was executor dative. John Henderson recorded his uncle's testament and its inventory of £1,474 and 19 s. on 21 June 1695⁴⁵. Since John Henderson was from Lauder, it is plausible to hypothesise that this was also the origin of Alexander (and, possibly also that of Patrik Henderson, maltman, and Mause Henderson, wife of Alexander Young, cook). The surviving Lauder parish register dates only to 1677, so we can expect no help from it.

Although the name Mause has not been found in Berwickshire records, one Mazie Henderson, the daughter of George Henderson, was baptised 9 Dec. 1662 in the parish of Gordon. Obviously, she was a generation younger than the woman who married Andrew Young, but the fact that this is the only recorded occurrence found of the name in that county, suggests the possibility that Andrew Young's wife came from Berwickshire. Further research might reveal a relationship.

Conclusion

The given name although exceedingly rare in 17th century Scotland, occurred with greater frequency than one might suppose, particularly in Edinburgh. Its relative frequency required considerable research to differentiate among those surnamed Henderson⁴⁶. We can conclude that there were four women named Mause Henderson, only three of whom have been positively identified:

1. Mause Henrysoun, *aka* Mawsie, 1599-?, daughter of Simeoun Henrysoun, chirurgiane, burgess, and wife of David Fairholme, merchant, burgess;
2. Mause Henrysone, 1613-1642, daughter of Laurence Henrysone, merchant, burgess, and wife of Mr. Henrie Charteris, Writer to the Signet;
3. Mause Henrysone, *aka* Masie Hendersoun, 1619-1671, daughter of Robert Hendersone, flesher, burgess, and wife of (1) John Johnstoun, flesher, burgess, and (2) Alexander Richie, flesher; and
4. Mause Henderson, *aka* Mas, wife of Andrew Young, cook, and probable relative of Alexander Henderson, gardener (possibly from Berwickshire) and Patrick Young, maltman.

I hope this case study in differentiating among women of the same name provides a useful illustration of how a variety of records can be used to identify genealogical relationships.

References

- ¹ In the late 16th century, the name was usually Henrysoun; throughout the first half of the 17th century it was usually Henrysone; during the latter half of the 17th century it was standardised to Henderson. Spellings in compiled records have been standardised to Henderson; regardless of original spelling. Where it was possible to examine original records, I have spelled all names precisely as found. In the abstract, I use Henderson.
- ² Charlotte M. Yonge, *History of Christian Names* (London: Parker, Son, and Bourn, 1863); Flora Haines Loughhead, *Dictionary of Given Names with Origins and Meanings* (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1974); Leslie Alan Dunkling, *Scottish Christian Names* (Edinburgh: Johnston and Bacon, 1978); Leslie Dunkling and William Gosling, *Everyman's Dictionary of First Names* (London: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1983); Patrick Hanks and Flavia Hodges, *A Dictionary of First Names* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1990).
- ³ Loughhead, *Dictionary of Given Names*, 195.
- ⁴ However, I know of two instances wherein then name is currently used as a nickname for Maureen. A distant English cousin of my late husband is called Maus (her spelling) by her family and the American husband of a Canadian friend affectionately calls her Moze (my spelling; he reports not having a way to spell it). These two isolated instances suggest that Mause and its variants might once have been a nickname for Maureen or for some other similar name) and for a time became formal names.
- ⁵ Mauz Anderson was christened 19 Feb. 1716. Liberton OPR, FHL film 1067782, fr. 483.
- ⁶ Masie also occurs in many variants: Masay, Mase, Maise, Maiss, Mass, Massie, Masy, Mays, Maysie, Mayzie, Maze, Mazie, Mysie.
- ⁷ At least two other Edinburgh women's names were recorded both as Masie and Mawsie. (1) The marriage of Johne Bamaine and Masie Steinsone was recorded 28 April 1608 in Canongate (FHL film 1067743, fr. 3533); their names were recorded as Johnne Balmaine and Mawsie Stevinsoun on 2 May 1608 in Edinburgh (FHL film 1066688, fr. 670). (2) On 6 Sept. 1618 Mawse Hammiltoun and James Sidserf, merchant, had a daughter baptised Mause (FHL film 1066661, fr. 470). The burial of Masie Hamilton, widow of James Sydserf, merchant in Blackfriars Wynd was recorded on 18 Feb. 1666 (Greyfriars Burials, 287).
- ⁸ *Edinburgh Old Parochial Register* Family History Library film 1066661, frame 23. The mother's name was not recorded at this early date.
- ⁹ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066688, fr. 751.
- ¹⁰ Charles B. Boog Watson, F.S. Ant. Scot., ed., *Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses and Guild-Brethren, 1406-1700* (Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1929), 175; hereafter, *Roll of Edinburgh Burg*
- ¹¹ Edinburgh OPR FHL film, 1066662, fr. 757, 812, 880, 988, 1048, 1095, 1190.
- ¹² Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066661, fr. 315.

- ¹³ She was not named in her husband's testament dative, Commissary Court, 8/8/60, FHL film 231,074, 8 June 1642.
- ¹⁴ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066688, fr.795.
- ¹⁵ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066661, fr. 181.
- ¹⁶ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066662, fr. 1236. Henry Charteris was identified as (deceased).
- ¹⁷ CC 8/8/60, FHL film 231,074, 8 June 1642.
- ¹⁸ Roll of Ed. Burg., 103.
- ¹⁹ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066662, fr. 1021, 1050, 1076, 1105, 1129, 1151, 1176, 1201, 1236.
- ²⁰ An article discussing the life, marriages and children of Charles Charters is forthcoming.
- ²¹ Charters-Bennet marriage, 23 Sept. 1652, Edinburgh OPR, CH1 685-1/44, FHL film 1066688, fr. 924. He was identified as Mr. George Bennet, minister at Sanct Ninian's Kirk. Catharine's father was not given; however, four items of evidence combine to support the proposal that Catherine Charters married the Reverend George Bennet: (1) the given name of their only son Laurence, frequently used by Laurence Henderson's grandchildren, suggests the possibility that Catherine was his granddaughter; (2) it seems likely that John Charteris, a minister and Catherine's guardian, would most easily have found a suitable husband for his niece among his associates; (3) the only other Catherine Charters in the Edinburgh OPR married an Edinburgh merchant named James Stevin and was almost certainly the daughter of Thomas Charters, merchant, and his spouse Catherine Udwart; (4) none of Laurence Henderson's progeny witnessed the baptisms of the Stevin children, all of whom were born in Edinburgh, and they were regularly the major if not sole witnesses of the baptisms of other family members.
- ²² Henry Paton, ed., *Register of Interments in the Greyfriars Burying-Ground, 1658-1700* (Edinburgh: The Scottish Record Society, 1902), 117.
- ²³ His name as Mr. Henry Charters, brother german to Charles Charters was recorded in the latter's testament dative as one of his creditors. CC 8/8/83, 21 Mar. 1707, FHL film 331,086.
- ²⁴ Canongate OPR, FHL film 1067739, fr. 416. Initially, no baptism record could be found for this Mause Henderson; however, as we shall see below, the Edinburgh Burgess Register identifies her father. A parent search (using the computerised index titled Old Scottish Records of FamilySearch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) did not yield her name, because the name Henderson and all of its many 17th-century variants are listed in strictly alphabetical order. The surname for the baptisms of her siblings (all baptised in Edinburgh parish) was Henrysone; however, she was baptised in Canongate and the session clerk spelled her name Hendersoun. Her baptism was discovered in a search through the Midlothian given name index on microfiche for the baptisms of all female infants named Mause or any of its many 17th-century variants.
- ²⁵ Roll of Edinburgh Burg, 278.
- ²⁶ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066663, fr. 1280 and 1318.
- ²⁷ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066688, fr. 882.
- ²⁸ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 106663, fr. 1468. Alexander Richie was identified as "umqll flesher."
- ²⁹ Greyfriars Burials, 303.
- ³⁰ In addition, no burial record has been found for a fifth Mause Henderson and she would have been only twenty-eight years old on her second marriage.
- ³¹ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066663, fr. 1377, 1422 and 1468.
- ³² No baptism record survives under any spelling variant. This date assumes a marriage at age 22.
- ³³ Greyfriars's Burials, 304.
- ³⁴ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film, 1066688, fr. 977.
- ³⁵ Greyfriars's Burials, 709. Between 1669 and 1676, seven children of Andrew Young, cook, were buried in Greyfriars. His widow, Isabel M^rquote Dougal was buried 29 March 1696.
- ³⁶ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066688, fr. 1078.
- ³⁷ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066664, fr. 2391 and 2518 (Catharine, bp. 3 Aug. 1677 and Andrew, bp. 20 June 1679).
- ³⁸ Patrick Henderson, maltman, witnessed the baptism of Patrik Young, 28 Oct. 1666. Edinburgh OPR, FHL Film, 1066663, fr. 1863.
- ³⁹ Alexander Henderson, gairdner, witnessed the baptism of Alexander Young, 21 Feb. 1675. Edinburgh OPR, FHL Film, 1066663, fr. 2222.

⁴⁰ Edinburgh OPR, FHL film 1066663, frs. 1753, 1816, 1863, 1991, 2058, 2118, 2222.

⁴¹ I am indebted to Diane Baptie, genealogical record searcher in Edinburgh, for checking on Scottish records naming Alexander Henderson, gardener in the Canongate.

⁴² FHL film 1067743, fr. 3674.

⁴³ Francis J. Grant, W.S., ed., *The Register of Apprentices of the City of Edinburgh, 1583-1666* (Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society, 1906), 87.

⁴⁴ RD4/15 f. 604, and RD/31 f.410.

⁴⁵ CC8/8/20.

⁴⁶ Simeon and Laurence Henderson may have been brothers; otherwise, no apparent relationship among these women was found.

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WHAT DID YOU DO IN EGYPT?

by Ken Nesbit

One of the thrills of family history research is relating your ancestor's lives to particular historical events. In the case of my 3rd great grandfather Paul Macpherson from the Parish of Glenlivet, nephew of Abbe Paul Macpherson Rector of the Scots College Rome, he was taken prisoner of war in April 1807 at the battle of El-Hamet near Rosetta in Egypt.

Paul had joined the 2nd Battalion 78th Regiment of Foot (Rosshire Buffs) on its formation in April 1804. The Battalion was initially based at Fort George before moving to the south coast of England. Paul like many of his fellow soldiers found the change in diet not good for his health and ended up in the Regimental hospital. After recovering Paul rejoined the Regiment when it was shipped abroad to form part of the garrison at Gibraltar. In 1806 the Battalion took part in the successful battle against the French army at Maida in southern Italy, Paul received a wound in this action but unlike some of his comrades it did not prevent him from rejoining the Regiment.

The British government had been observing the action of the French allies the Turkish empire in Egypt with some interest and believing that invasion would encourage the Mamelukes who were opposed to the Turks, a decision was taken to invade the coastal plain in Egypt.

After a rough landing due to heavy seas, the British forces succeeded in capturing Alexandria on 21st March 1807. The action had involved crossing a pallisaded entrenchment with a deep trench in front of it which had been strengthened by three batteries mounting eight guns in addition to a supporting position containing thirteen guns. The resulting action caused the city's garrison to surrender.

Support from the Mamelukes was not forthcoming and the commander of the British Forces Major General Fraser decided to try to capture the town of Rosetta, and part of the supporting forces was the 2nd Battalion of the 78th Battalion

The following letter written by the Sergeant Major A. Watters of the Battalion gives details of the action in which the Battalion were involved.

Cairo 9th May 1807

Dear Cooper

The following (if it reaches you) will give you an idea of our situation on the under mentioned day.

In the morning on the 21st April by daybreak we could perceive a great number of Boats or Germs drawn up on that side of the Nile on which El Hamet stands this appeared too certain to be a reinforcement which the enemy had received during the preceeding night, and in less than an hour, we were fully conceived of it, by the large bodies of both Foot & Cavalry which moved towards us in all directions; our position they knew but too well, as about two hundred of their Cavalry came round our right the night before with no other intention but to reconnoitre our position Their first movement was made towards our left, which as soon as Colonel Macleod observed, he gave instant orders to withdraw the out posts, and prepare for retiring, no sooner had he issued these orders than he rode full speed to the right after giving Maj Vogelsang (who commanded on the left) orders to form square as soon as he considered himself out of the enemy's fire from the Canals; on his arrival at the right, which was a distance of no less than two miles, and where were posted two companies of the 35th Regiment and our Grenadiers he gave orders to call in our out posts, and the three

Companies and a few Dragoons marched along covered by the Canal bank until we joined Major Mohre who commanded a post in the centre of the Canal, as soon as we had joined Major Mohre, the whole moved with the intention to join the Main Body, which had been formed in square as before mentioned, but before this could be effected, our March being much retarded by dragging along with us a six pounder which Maj Mohre had at his post, the enemy's Cavalry had rushed through on both our right and left, those on the latter perceiving the defensive position we had taken up there, heedlessly passed by, observing to keep at sufficient distance from the square, and seeing us on the move to join there, moved direct to cut off our communication therewith, this they completely effected, and what rendered our situation still more perilous was that we were closely pressed in the rear by their Cavalry which had come round on our right.

Now consider our situation for a moment, a small body of no more than three hundred men surrounded and hemmed in close to the Canal by a force no less then in view, than one thousand Cavalry. Being thus surrounded Colonel Macleod instantly formed this small body into a triangular square considering the face towards the Canal covered thereby, but no sooner was this small square generally engaged than we were dreadfully surprised by a heavy and unrelenting fire from the banks of the Canal which we considered our only protection. We had instant orders to man the heights in our rear which was by this time covered by the enemy's foot, who had scrambled across the Canal, and thus completely disconcerted us, but no sooner had we manned those heights and succeeded in driving from their Infantry, than we were closely crammed together by their Cavalry who had by this time obtained every advantage over us and which I may say drove us into literal confusion. Our men were falling like grass before a sharp edge. - It was at this awful moment that the much-lamented Colonel Macleod fell, who was killed on the spot in the middle of the remaining few of the Grenadiers Company. For nearly an hour I can give you little or no account of, for nothing but dreadful shouts of terror & piercing groans of dying men, were to be heard, Capt Mackay of the Grenadiers who took the most active hand in the command after the decease of Colonel Macleod, had received two wounds in this most dreadful crisis. Capt Mackay now saw the impropriety of keeping the men on the heights & immediately gave orders to lead out to a plain in our rear, this was instantly complied with by the remaining few, but to our no small mortification on our arrival on the proposed place we had no more than about four dozen men, many of whom were severely wounded.

Thus situated what was to be done, Capt Mackay resolved to make a desperate rush for our main Body which still remained in Square almost unmolested, but few indeed were so fortunate as to effect their design, amongst this few was your humble servant, who succeeded in gaining the square and thanks be to God. I was enabled to assist in bringing in Capt Mackay who had by this time received a third wound which had nearly foundered him. On our arrival in the Square I considered myself perfectly safe, but as fate had it predetermined, the danger still pursued us, for no sooner had they satiated their bloodthirsty appetites by viewing their prey and beheading the unfortunate sufferers by which this time covered the plain than they instantly bent their course to the place of our refuge, this Square was formed compactly and determined to hold out to the last, but unfortunately it was formed on a hill surrounded by bushes & which the enemy soon succeeding in driving our sharp shooters from which they suffered much in retiring to the Square. The enemy's Infantry now having possession of these bushes from which we could not drive them without diminishing our Square, which their Cavalry were anxiously waiting for, we began once more to consider our

situation perilous, however I had the gratification that the officers were unanimous in their resolution to resist to the last extremity. In this doubtful situation we removed for better than an hour and a half, during which time our Square was much reduced especially in our front face, which was instantly completed from such parts of the Square as was less exposed, and the number of wounded began to crowd the Square very much, many of whom were expiring fast. In this situation we thought to hold out till night when we had some hopes of a reinforcement from Rosetta Lines, but a shot from our own six pounder, followed directly by another which they had every opportunity of laying to their advantage almost totally disconcerted all ranks, still what was to be done, to attempt a ——— would be certain and unavoidable ruin, and to remain where we were was equally the same, however the latter was chosen, but in a very short time thereafter to our great surprise there was a general shout of "cease firing" at this moment we're completely surrounded by the enemy's Cavalry who were still far enough off to be out of reach of our fire although we were suffering much from theirs by reason of their Mussonetts carrying much further than ours.

We were quite astonished and could not perceive what was the intention of this unexpected order, when we instantly observed Major Vogelsang run out with a handkerchief in his hand and embrace the person who carried a flag of truce from the enemy, still most of the Square continued to fire and remained resolute when all of a sudden the enemy both foot & horse rushed in upon us from all directions. I will not attempt to paint to you our ideas at this trying moment. We were seized instantly & individually threatened to quit our arms which many of our men refused not having faith enough to believe we were to receive quarters, however in this we were deceived for although we were roughly handled at first and stripped and plundered, no sooner had they made good their prize, and had all the prisoners conveyed sufficiently to the rear where they knew we were secure, than they began to use us quite differently and to those who showed no symptoms of obstinacy they behaved quite lenient and generous, and thanks be to almighty God who is able to soften the hardest heart, they have continued ever since to use us agreeable to the usual custom of Prisoners of War, and perhaps in some instance even better.

Extract 18th May 1807

The night of the 21st the prisoners were all lodged in tents and boats on the other side of the Nile opposite to the village of El Hamet, and next morning were forwarded in small bodies to this place, the greatest part were conveyed by water, but the party I belonged to, was marched all the way by land a distance of from 130 to 140 miles in 4° days.

We were well used on the march, all the wounded not able to march were furnished with asses, and on our arrival here we were lodged in small apartments until the whole arrived, when our present lodgings were fitted out for our reception to which we were all removed except the sick and wounded which were immediately collected in one place under the superintendence of very careful people of the faculty.

We were allowed plenty of bread and water, and money at the following rate - Sergeant 10 Pasas, Corporal 8, Private 5, and I believe the officers have £5 allowed, they are all in one place, and as far as I can hear well used. The total rank and file of the Regiment when they had embarked at Sicily to Egypt was 734, with 1 Lieutenant Colonel (Col. Patrick Mcleod of Geddes), 4 Captains, 14 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons, and not forgetting 54 women and 55 children. The casualties the Regiment had in the action were 283. The Army Records lists that the prisoners of war in

Cairo, were 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants, and 60 Rank and File, it also states the number who were slaves in Cairo as being 1 Ensign, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Sergeant, 2 Drummers, and 47 Rank and File. The embarkation returns for the Regiment on 23rd September from Aboukir Bay included the prisoners of war numbered as 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 6 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 72 Rank and File.

Paul was included in this number of returned prisoners, perhaps his arm wound had made his use as a slave unlikely. This arm wound was to have the effect of causing Paul's discharge from the army in April 1808 at the age of 22 being 5ft 5½ inches in height with brown hair and brown eyes. Paul was to receive a pension of 1s and 9d a day. He returned to Glenlivet marrying Catherine Christie at Tombae 6th May 1823 and having a large family. He was to die on 19th February 1858 at Scalan Glenlivet, and was buried at Chapelton churchyard. No stone marks the grave of this highland soldier who had served in his country in now forgotten campaigns.

References

No 5157/2 (Paul's Death Certificate)

Various Records from the War Office at the Public Record Office Kew, and National Archives of Scotland.

APPENDIX

WO 121 *Out Pension Book's Chelsea Hospital April - May 1808*

2nd Battalion 78th Regiment of Foot

Paul Macpherson, Private in Captain C.C. Mackay's Company, Inveravon Banffshire, 3 years 8 months, Arm wound received in Egypt, Age 22, 5ft 5½ Brown Hair, Brown Eyes, Fair Complexion.

Hugh Macdonald, Private in Captain Macgregor's Company, Thurso Caithness 3 years 4 months Loss of sight on service in Egypt, Age 20 5 ft 3 Brown Hair, Blue Eyes, Dark Complexion.

John Macgregor, Corporal in Captain C. C. Mackay's Company, Ardchattan Argyle, 3 years 6months, loss of sight on service in Egypt, Age 35, 5ft 10½, Black hair, Grey Eyes, Dark Complexion. (Appointed Corporal 29th November 1806)

James Murray, Private in Captain Mackenzie's Company, Orlig, Caithness, 3 years 8 months, loss of sight on service in Egypt, Age 30, 5ft 4, Brown Hair, Grey Eyes, Brown Complexion. (By occupation a Labourer)

Kenneth Morrison, Corporal in Captain McVean's Company, Contin Rosshire, 3 years 6 months, wounded in the left hand, Age 32, 5ft 7, Brown Hair, Grey Eyes, Swarthy Complexion. (Had formerly served with Fraser Fencibles 1st Nov 1799 to 12th July 1802, (appointed Corporal 25th December 1804)

Alexander Macdonald, Private in Captain Macgregor's Company, Strath, Invernesshire, 3 years 8 months, amputation of the right leg, Age 20, 5ft 7½, Fair hair, Grey Eyes, Brown Complexion.

John Macdonald, Private in Captain Mackay's Company Uig, Rosshire, 3 years 8 months, loss of sight on service in Egypt, Age 21, 5ft 4 Brown Hair, Grey Eyes, Swarthy Complexion.

James Macdougall, Private in Captain Macpherson's Company, Wemyss, Perthshire, 3 years, total loss of left eye, sight being very defective, Age 30, 5ft 8, Brown Hair, Grey Eyes, Swarthy Complexion. (Had formerly served with 79th Regiment for 8 years)

James Moore, Private in Capt Sir O. Gordon's Company, Paisley, Renfrewshire, 3 years 8 months, loss of sight on service in Egypt, Age 19, 5ft 4, Brown Hair, Blue Eyes, Reddish Complexion.

John Stevens, Private in Captain McKenzie's Company Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, 3 years 6 months, loss of sight on service in Egypt, Age 30, 5ft 6½, Brown Hair, Brown Eyes, Fresh Complexion. (Had formerly served with 3rd Breadalbane Fencibles 1st Nov 1799 - 28th July 1802).

Thomas Steel, Private in Captain McGregor's Company, Carluke, Lanarkshire, 3 years 7 months, Chronic Rheumatism and General Debility, Age 20, 5ft 4, Brown Hair, Grey Eyes, Brown Complexion.

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This publication which is a limited edition, comprises a list of over 16,000 individuals who paid, defaulted or were exempt from this Tax. The Tax was collected in Scotland and records compiled between 1691 and 1695, those for Perthshire were recorded between 1st March 1691 and 1st November 1692. Included are indexes of places, people, occupations and titles.

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SEARCHING FOR MCQUEENS:

Questions Answered and Unanswered

by Margaret Learmonth McKinnon

Family history often starts from family legends, and my researches into my McQueen ancestors are no exception. James McQueen, born in Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire, in 1807, came to Canada with his wife, Catharine Goldie Hewitson, in 1833; they had been married in Balmaclellan, Dumfriesshire, the preceding December. After a ten week voyage from Greenock to Quebec, they travelled by boat and cart to "Muddy York", now Toronto. James found land about fifty miles to the west, and they settled in Kirkwall, Upper Canada (later the province of Ontario). There, they cleared land and built a log house, and in 1859 a more substantial one (still standing), raising ten children there. The youngest, David George, was my maternal grandfather.

According to oft-repeated family stories, some of which were written down (giving them the semblance of hard truth), James's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had been lairds of Whelphill and Stoneyburn, Crawford parish, Lanarkshire. Some of the first-generation Canadian family had even visited the Scottish farms, adding seeming truth to these claims. After the death of James's grandfather, Robert McQueen (b. 1723), in 1795, the farm went out of the family, but James had supposedly stood to get it back if he hadn't been in the wilds of Canada. One of my grandfather's older brothers even came to Scotland in 1867 and wrote back that, indeed, there seemed to be a claim but no way (and no money) to pursue it.

Over the years, those of us willing to listen picked up many family "facts". My mother and her sisters were great talkers and packrats, as were various of their cousins, and several members of my generation who showed the most interest received books, notes, diaries, and letters (or copies) from them for safekeeping.

Being lucky enough to spend several extended periods in Edinburgh, starting in the late 1970s, I decided to try to track down, verify, and reconcile what details I had with what I could find in Register House, the National Archives of Scotland, the National and Edinburgh City Libraries, and the Scottish Genealogy Society. Thanks to a willing chauffeur, my husband, we visited all the various farms around Crawford, imbibing atmosphere and hoping there might be people there with historical knowledge (we didn't find any). Properties mentioned in family records include Bellfield, Castle Mains of Crawford (sometimes called Castle Crawford, which gave rise to another family legend, the noble family), Glengeith, Glespin, Midlock, Nunnerie (Nunnery, Nunnrie), Stoneyburn and Whelphill - all near Crawford.

Crawford parish records and Lanarkshire monument inscriptions, plus various legal documents, turned up a lot of other McQueens in the vicinity, as well as down to Dumfriesshire, but I haven't been able to connect them definitively.

I thoroughly enjoyed my researches, met many very helpful and interested people, and even - thanks to a file in the SGS Library - found a distant cousin, Elizabeth Allison, living in Cheshire. Between us, we feel we've filled in as many gaps as we are likely to fill. With only male lines recorded, it's almost impossible to fill in complete families. Parish records for this area of Lanark are very incomplete (no deaths, almost no marriages). Monument inscriptions were a great help; bless the SGS for having them recorded! But perhaps someone reading this article will have insights or suggestions, or even blood ties, that would carry us further.

My searches started from Robert McQueen of Whelphill and Stoneyburn, Crawford Parish, who was there by 1715. He had three sons, John, William and Robert. John was the father of Robert

Macqueen, Lord Braxfield. William's son Robert and Robert's daughter Elizabeth married; these are my great-great-great-grandparents.

The earliest McQueens

It does seem odd that a Highland name should be found so far south well before the out-migrations of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1914, one of my grandfather's brothers wrote: "*It was from Inverness-shire that our Forbears [sic] migrated to Crawford, probably between 250 and 300 years ago*" [i.e. 1614-64]. I have not been able to pinpoint any particular event, natural or otherwise, that would have sent them south. It could have been because of famines in the 1670s [see T.C. Smout's *A History of the Scottish People 1560-1830*]

One unattributed scrap of information, written in a Victorian hand, notes: "*Two Macqueens came from the Water of Endrick Dumbartonshire to Whelphill in Crawford date not known but supposed to be about the time of the reign of Charles the second [1660-85]. One of their descendants in Whelphill had three sons besides daughters*". These could be John, William and Robert mentioned above.

Some references note that MacQueens had lands in Corrybrough, Inverness-shire, and three of them (Donald MacQueen of Corrybrough, John MacQueen in Little Corrybrough, and Sween MacQueen in Raigbeg) signed the Clan Chattan Bond of 1609.

John McQueen, father of Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield (1722-99), is sometimes listed as "*a cadet of the Corrybrough family*". Since the bond was signed in 1609 and Braxfield wasn't born for more than a century, his father John obviously has to be three or four generations later than the one signing the bond. This line is well documented; I'll leave it and concentrate on William's and Robert's line.

The first deed recorded for Robert McQueen in Lanarkshire is in 1694 at Wholphill [sic], with subsequent deeds in 1699, 1700, and 1705. My great-uncle who visited Scotland in 1867 (see page 1) noted a stone in Kirkton cemetery near Crawford to the memory of James McQueen who died in 1680. [However, this is not included in *Monument Inscriptions of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire*, by Sheila Scott]

William had five known children; the oldest, Robert (b. 1723), married his cousin Elizabeth of Douglas (or Lindsay). The third brother, Robert, had four children, including the daughter who married Robert. Robert and Elizabeth had fourteen children, born between 1750 and 1776; their oldest, Robert (1750-1808), is my great-great-grandfather. Late in life, he married Agnes Fingland, supposedly in Grenada in 1805, though their only son, James (1807-89), was born in Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Children of John, William and Robert

A handwritten family "pedigree", original source unknown but copied in my grandfather's hand, lists the family thus (corrections from my researches are in square brackets):

This is a correct statement of Robert McQueen Stonyburn and Whelphill family and pedigree.

Robert McQueen tenant of Whelphill had three sons, John, William and Robert.

John, was educated for the law and became Laird of Braxfield by Lanark and had a son Robert who became Lord Justice Clerk and Laird of Braxfield, Hardington and Broughton Estates, and had issue Robert, John and two daughters [and four or five others].

William, his second son was bred to the farming and became tenant of Cowhill, Crawford Parish, and had issue two sons and three daughters, Robert, William, Elizabeth, Grizzel and Janet. Robert became Laird of Whelphill and Stonyburn, Crawford Parish. He was born July 13th 1723 and died Dec. 25th

1795. He married his cousin Elizabeth daughter of Robert McQueen Sept. 1st 1750.

He had by his wife issue

1751 April 18th Jean born 2:15 o'clock morning at Castle of Crawford and died young.

[OPR says born 1750]

1752 Robert born 1:30 o'clock afternoon at the Castle of Crawford. [OPR says born 1751]

1753 Dec. 12th Grizzel born 9:45 forenoon at the Castle of Crawford.

1755 Dec. 21st Jean born 11:45 forenoon at the Castle of Crawford.

1757 Nov. 4th William born between 10 and 11 o'clock evening at Castle of Crawford.

1759 Oct. 23rd John born 5:30 afternoon at the Nunnery of Crawford.

1762 April 5th Elizabeth born 3:30 forenoon at the Nunnery of Crawford and died young.

1764 Feb. 13th James born at the Nunnery of Crawford.

1766 July 13th George born at the Nunnery of Crawford and died young.

1768 March 25th Alexander born at the Nunnery of Crawford.

1769 Oct. 8th Thomas born 10:40 forenoon at the Nunnery of Crawford.

1771 June 9th Loudon born at the Nunnery of Crawford.

1773 June 28th David born at the Nunnery of Crawford.

1776 Dec. Douglas born at the Nunnery of Crawford and died young.

These are all Robert's children. His brother William went to the West Indies and died there.

Robert, his third and youngest son was bred to the farming and became tenant of the Castle of Crawford and left issue Robert, William, James and Elizabeth. Robert entered the army and was wounded at the taking of the Fort Louisburg in America in 1759. He came home to London at the peace and died there.

William, his second son was bred to the farming and became tenant of Glengeith, Crawford Parish, and left issue six daughters [only a son and a daughter found in OPR].

James, his third son was bred to the law and became Laird of Belfield, Crawford Parish, and left issue Robert, John, and two daughters.

Elizabeth, his daughter, as before mentioned, married her cousin Robert McQueen of Stonyburn and Whelphill. [To be married by 1750, she would have had to be born first of Robert's children, by 1730 or earlier.]

I now leave off the oldest and youngest branches of the family [i.e., John and Robert] and hold by the second branch, William, my grandfather and then by Robert his son and by my father's family.

Robert, his eldest son, was married [in 1805, to Agnes Fingland; supposedly in Grenada] and had issue one son Robert [should be James, born 1807] who went to America. He [i.e. Robert, the father] died at Coldchapel, Wandel Parish. [I can't verify this; Coldchapel is still a farm, near Lamington, but why Robert would have left Stoneyburn before his death doesn't make sense; none of his children lived there.] After his death, Stoneyburn was sold, Whelphill being sold before. [In May and September 1796, Whelphill was advertised for sale in the *Edinburgh Advertiser*: "*To be sold by private bargain / The lands of Whelphill, lying in the parish of Crawford, and shire of Lanark. These lands are well known to be dry and healthy pasturage, and, independent of a considerable portion of arable and meadow grounds, part of which is inclosed, form one of the best small Sheep farms in that country. For further particulars, application may be made to Robert McQueen, at Stoneyburn, or James McQueen, at Bellfield, by Leadhills*".]

William, his second son, became tenant of Midlock and Glespin and was married and had issue

Robert, Alexander, Francis and two daughters [Caroline and Janet], and one natural son, James [by Margaret Cranston, in 1778; this is the famous geographer].

John, his third son, was married and became a miner at Leadhills and died Master of the Mills there. He had issue Robert, Thomas, George, James, John and two [four] daughters. [James's son John went to London and became very prosperous in the manganese trade.]

James, his fourth son, was bred to the law and died at Belfield, Crawford Parish, unmarried and without issue. [He was a writer in Edinburgh and carried on a correspondence with his brother Robert back on the farm; I have copies of about sixty letters they wrote between 1780 and 1799, with fascinating observations on everything from new farming methods - which they were trying to encourage their father to take up - to the building of the New Town to why slavery should be abolished.]

George, his fifth son, died young.

Alexander, his sixth son, was bred a baker and died at Sanquhar without issue.

Thomas, his seventh son, was bred to the farming and was in Birkcleugh, Crawford-John, and in Patieshell Pennycuik and then was herd to the Duke of Hamilton and then to Sir James Stewart, Coltness, and then became a labourer around Wishawtown, Carnethan Parish. He was married and left issue, one son James, three daughters and one natural son Thomas [two: with Margaret Forsyth, in 1794, and Helen Jardine, about 1796].

Loudon, his eighth son, became a merchant in Liverpool and was drowned there. He was married and left issue two daughters and a natural son, John [with Jean Watson, in 1797].

David, his ninth son, was bred to the farming.

Trying to check out the "facts"

Crawford parish records, plus various legal documents, have turned up a lot of other McQueens in the vicinity. Some may belong to my family, but with different locations affixed to them. For instance, Robert McQueen, porshner (portioner) in Crawford, died aged seventy-three in 1733, would be a proprietor of a small piece of land resulting from the division of an original larger property; therefore, he could also be at Castle Mains, Nunnerie, Stoneyburn, or Whelphill. There are extra Jameses, a couple of Thomases, and a Robert McQueen who died in Castlemains of Crawford in 1748. (It seems likely he's the third brother, but the children I found for him didn't jibe with six daughters claimed on the pedigree. However, he could have had a second marriage.)

Because some of these seemingly unrelated people use James, Laird of Bellfield, and Robert McQueen, Lord Braxfield, for legal work, it would seem they should be connected. Is it possible there was a fourth brother to John, William and Robert? Or (perhaps more likely) that the original Robert had one or more brothers? I've tried making time lines, grouping people by names, and recombining families without finding any obvious solution. Elizabeth Allison made some plausible conjectures, but so far there's no way to connect with certainty.

The kirk session records for Crawford, available in the National Archives of Scotland, turn up ancestral details that some descendants might rather not know about, but which are interesting nonetheless: irregular marriage (that is, no church marriage, just mutual consent) and natural children, among other sins, not unusual for the times. Since names repeat so frequently, these happenings can't all be laid on particular people, though Robert McQueen in Stennyburn was accused of being the father of a child born in 1788, Thomas in Stonyburn of one born in 1794, Loudon of one in 1797. A Grizzel McQueen was warned from the pulpit to adhere to her husband David

Williamson and was the subject of an advertisement by him (telling her to return or else) in the *Edinburgh Advertiser*. However, it's not certain she's Robert and Elizabeth's daughter Grizzel, since another Grizzel of the same approximate age was married to David Denham and had children by him.

What happened to the Lanarkshire McQueens?

As noted, my great-grandfather James McQueen emigrated to Canada in 1833, but his life from birth to marriage is a mystery. His father must have left Crawford after Whelphill was sold, then at some point have gone to Grenada, returning shortly after his marriage, in 1805, to Dumfriesshire, where he died shortly after James's birth, in 1807. In 1832, James married Catharine Goldie Hewitson (Hoatson), whose family lived around Thornhill and Durisdeer.

Of the rest of the family, there are few traces. As noted, one branch was in London, and there was communication between them and the Canadian branch at least till the 1870s. Visiting Scotland in 1904 and again in 1912, my grandfather met various relatives, but on the Hewitson side of the family. Census and other records from the 1820s on show that, with few exceptions, most McQueens had disappeared from the Crawford area. The 1840 census lists a few McQueens as servants at Hardington House, on the Braxfield estate, and some descendants remained at Midlock farm into the 20th century. (King Edward VII had lunch there on a shooting trip with the then owner of the lands, Lord Colebrooke.)

Where did the rest of them go? In 1998, through an internet genealogy posting, I learned that some had gone to Australia in the 1820s, to Victoria and Western Australia. But the most likely route of disappearance would be into Glasgow or down to England.

McQueens in Canada

James McQueen and Catharine Goldie Hewitson took up land in Kirkwall, Beverly township, a Scottish settlement centred around a stone church and village that wouldn't be out of place in Scotland. They built first a log house and later a substantial stone one for their ten children. James was not a farmer; family lore says he came out without tools but with linen shirts and many books, including editions of *The Spectator*, some of which others and I still have. His wife was the practical one who knew the ways of farming and self-sufficiency. James was known as a conservative in religion and a liberal in politics, and his counsel was sought on both local and national matters.

Life centred around the church and school - which go together in Presbyterian communities - and the first schoolhouse was on McQueen land. The oldest son, Robert, taught school for thirty-two years and was also clerk of the Kirkwall session for sixty-four years. He hoped one of his brothers would go into the church but it was my grandfather, the youngest, who taught school for six years, then studied mathematics at the University of Toronto in the 1880s - the only child to go to university - who found the calling. After graduation from divinity school, he was sent to Western Canada as a missionary in the tiny frontier outpost of Edmonton. He remained there until his death, forty-three years later, shepherd of an increasing flock. The church where he preached is one of the few older buildings left in that city of nearly a million.

Others of James McQueen's children stayed on the farm or farmed nearby; some headed to Western Canada. The Kirkwall farm remains in the family, though rented for many years to tenants and increasingly surrounded by urban development. The land is about as rocky as what they left in Scotland. By now descendants to the sixth or seventh generation are scattered far afield. Some branches are no longer in touch, but known descendants number several hundred. The name McQueen lives on.

Some mysteries still remain, which may be how it should be in genealogy. If we knew everything about our ancestors, would they retain their fascination?

PICTISH LAW OF INHERITANCE

by Sheila Pitcairn, L.H.G.

The Picts were in the north divided into the Orc (boar) and Cat (cat) clans and Orkney was known to the Irish as *Inse Orcc* (Isles of the Orcs) while Shetland was *Inse Catt* (Isles of the Cats). There were also "Cats" on the mainland. When the Norsemen imposed their place names, they called the north east extremity of Scotland "Katanes" (Cat Cape) and the sea between it and the "Isles of the Orcs", the "Pictland Firth" (pettaland-fjordhr), now the Pentland Firth, obviously being aware that the "Cats" and "Orcs" were Picts. The sea from Orkney to the north of Ireland was in Irish *Muir n-orc* (Sea of the Orcs). A headland on the Pentland Firth is referred to as "Cape Orcas" by Diodorus Siculus, who had it from Pytheas or his contemporary Timaeus (fourth century B.C.). Modern place names in Sutherland refer to Pictish occupational areas.

The Picts had not only dual organisation but descent by the female line. Bede gives an explanation current in his day of this peculiar custom by stating that the Picts were under agreement to take their wives from Ireland. Apparently Pictish dualism and mother right were accompanied by the custom of exogamy, the prohibition of marriage within blood or clan kinship. In the lists of Pictish kings the names of fathers given include Picts, Irishmen, Britons and one Angle, Anfrid elder brother of Oswald and Oswy who reigned in turn over Northumbria. Some modern writers would have it that this Pictish law of succession is indicative of a primitive state of society but a similar system prevailed in ancient Egypt throughout its long history.

The Caledonians appear to have likewise had a system of "mother right" with the custom known in Indo-Aryan literature as "svayamvara" - the selection of husbands by young women. Dio Cassius tells that when the Emperor Severus was in Scotland his wife, Julia Augustus, had a conversation regarding the Caledonian custom with a local lady. He says that at the time adultery was so common in Rome that he, when Consul, found a list of no fewer than three thousand cases.

Dio writes:

A very witty remark is reported to have been made by the wife of Argentocoxus, a Caledonian, to Julia Augusta. When the Empress was jesting with her, after the treaty, about the free intercourse of her sex with men in Britain, she replied, 'We fulfil the demands of nature in a much better way than do you Roman women; for we consort openly with the best men, whereas you let yourself be debauched in secret by the vilest'

The custom here referred to may be connected with that of "handfasting", which was formerly common in the Highlands and other parts of Scotland. In Wales, where the custom was also known, it has been recorded of some couples that *"they do not engage in marriage until they have previously tried the disposition and particularly the fecundity of the person with whom they are engaged"*. Campion² states that *"they can bee content to marrie for a yeare and a day by probation and at the year's end to return to her home uppon any light quarrels, if the gentlewoman's friendes bee weake and unable to avenge the injurie"*.³ The custom known as "bundling" is another associated custom.

That there was Caledonian as well as Pictish dualism is suggested by reference to the "Dicalydone",⁴ the twin tribes of Caledonians. Ultimately the Caledonians were incorporated in the extended Pictish kingdom with other peoples. Bede, as stated, refers to the two sections of the Pictish subjects as the "northern Picts" and the "southern Picts". To what extent the Pictish law of descent by the female line contributed to the change of dynasty in the ninth century is not certain. It is generally assumed that the succession of King Kenneth mac Alpin, a Galloway Scot, to the throne

of the Picts was due to his descent from a royal Pictish heiress. He reigned as "King of the Picts" and not as "King of the Picts and Scots", as some have assumed. The royal succession of son to father was, according to Fordun, introduced by King Kenneth II (971-95).

References

- ¹ Dio's Roman History Book LXXVII (translation in Loeb Library series by Earnest Cary, Vol. IX, p. 275.
- ² Histories of Ireland, p. 23.
- ³ Gomme, Exogamy and Polyandry, pp. 390 *et seq.*
- ⁴ Ammianus Marcellenus, XXVII, 8; J. Rhys, Celtic Britain, pp. 297-9.

The Domestic Annals of Scotland

Apr 1569

The Regent Moray made a raid to the Border against thieves, accompanied by a party of English. "*But the thieves keepit themselves in sic manner, that the Regent gat nane thereof, nor did little other thing, except he brint and reft the places of Mangerton and Whithope, with divers other houses belonging to the said thieves*".

In the same month, a number of the most considerable persons in the southern counties entered into a bond at Kelso, agreeing to be obedient subjects to the Regent Earl of Moray and to do all in their power for the putting down of the thieves of Liddesdale, Ewesdale, Eskdale and Annandale, especially those of the names Armstrong, Elliot, Nickson, Croser (Grozart?), Little, Bateson, Thomson, Irving, Bell, Johnston, Glendoning, Routledge, Henderson and Scott; not resetting or intercommuning with them, their wives, bairns, tenants and servants, or suffering any meat or drink to be carried to them, "*where we may let*"; also, if, "*in case of the resistance or pursuit of any of the said thieves, it sall happen to ony of them to be slain or brint, or ony of us and our friends to be harmit by them, we sall ever esteem the quarrel and deadly feid equal to us all and sall never agree with the said thieves but together, with ane consent and advice*".

From The Scots Magazine, 1774

Aberdeen, 22 Nov. Last Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, there was one of the loudest claps of thunder ever remembered in this country, accompanied with most terrible lightning. It broke into a subtenant's house in the land of Dudwick, and did dreadful havok in the poor man's small habitation. It seems to have come down the chimney, the crook probably serving as a conductor, tore up the hearth-stone, and made a hole five or six feet deep, where the country people are positive, according to the prevailing notion among them, that the bolt lies buried. Though this no doubt weakened the force of the lightning a little, yet it made its way through the house, drove the roof entirely off, demolished the furniture, and drew the nails out of some chairs and seats that were otherwise not much damaged. The family were all in bed; and though the sides of the beds that were next to where the lightning entered, were all shattered to pieces, and drove through and through the house; yet it pleased God that the people's lives were preserved; which philosophers will account for, by supposing that the woollen cloathes under which they lay, had impelled the electrical fire. Every thing of glass in the house was ground to pieces, and a window carried away, of which not a remnant can be found. Opposite this window, and to the door of the house, which was also entirely broke to pieces, were the doors of two byres, in each of which they had a cow killed, though some other cattle near them were not hurt.

THOMAS JONES - MISSIONARY AND MAVERICK

by David B. Macadam

Wales in the nineteenth century was a centre of religious mission to far flung parts of the Empire and no one more exemplified that particularly Welsh zeal than Thomas Jones of Montgomeryshire. But Thomas Jones has for many decades faded from the nation's sight and until recently was little remembered.

Not so, however, in the hills of Khasia in the district of Northern India where he did his work and preached the gospel. Here he is remembered with affection not just for bringing them the word of God but for rendering their own words, previously an unwritten language, into a script. Many Khasi today see Jones not just as a spiritual leader and founder of their own rather Welsh form of Methodism but as a figure who helped them define their own nationality and preserve their distinct identity in today's modern India.

When the 150th anniversary of his coming to the hills of Khasia was celebrated on a golf course in Shillong in 1991 he managed to attract two hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children from all parts of the Khasia hills. Fully one quarter of the Khasi came there that day. Even the Pope had not managed that when he came to a similar meeting in 1980.

It is therefore interesting to see that at last one of Wales's favourite sons is beginning to attract the attention he deserves. In recent years some considerable interest has again been turned on Jones. Two television programmes, one in Welsh ¹ and one in English ², two novels ^{3,4} and a modern biography ⁵ have considerably raised his shares. He has at last started to attract academic interest here and in Australia as well as in India.

His was a short if spectacularly colourful career. He attracted controversy and attention at every turn and eventually was relieved of his post shortly before his death. He was constantly in trouble with the authorities of the mission who wished him to deal firstly and only with the spiritual needs of his new congregation. Jones was far too practical a man to allow his talents to be wasted in this way. He argued that the needs of the material man should be met too and that this would show the Khasi the value of the mission and of God. He could see that by improving the lot of his fellow man by practical works of the faith he could bring many round to the benefits of Christianity too. So he set out with a will not just on rendering their language into a script so that he could translate the Bible for them, but to teach them the skills of western joinery as he was a good carpenter. He single handedly revolutionised their lime industry by introducing them to the use of coal rather than the wood fired kilns. His masters in the mission were appalled at what he was doing. They saw his attempts to improve the life of his congregation as ventures into "trade". And trade was to be abhorred. They wished their visions of evangelising to be entirely spiritual in style untainted with the ways of the world. Here Jones and the mission collided. Jones was not popular at home.

He was not popular with the trading and commercial classes in the local area either. They vigorously resisted his forays into welfare for the local population. Like many of their class and time they saw the missionaries as interfering people with little understanding of local conditions and who inflamed the workers with inappropriate ideas and generally as just a form of trouble maker.

In Jenkins book "Gwallia in Khasia" which is admirable at every turn there is but one weakness. Jenkins interest lies with the man, his actions and times rather than with his family and genealogy. Jenkins makes some errors of fact with what he does cite and further states that no descendants of Jones exist or if they do cannot be found.

In the light of the increasing interest being shown in the life of Jones and the legacy of his works,

both religious and secular, it is the aim of this short article to correct the genealogical material currently in the public domain and show that Jones did indeed have descendants and that they are both numerous and findable.

Thomas Jones was born the second son of ten children to Edward Jones, carpenter, of Melfod and Mary Owen from Penllyo of Llanfichangle at Tamyffrid in the parish of Llangyguion, Montgomeryshire in Wales on 24th January 1810.⁶

He was ordained in a presbytery at Bala on New Year's Day 1840 and sailed as a missionary, for the Welsh Presbyterian Mission⁷, for India on 25th November 1840 with his wife Anne who was already pregnant. Anne gave birth just after arriving in India but the child died the same day. She became pregnant again and this time her second child, Anne Jane Jones, survived. Despite continuing ill health she became pregnant for a third time and the child, a boy, was born in August 1845. She died ten days later and the boy died some weeks after her.

Persistent stories are repeated that Jones had an illegitimate child during this time, based largely on the existence of the grave of a small child which reads:

*To
A Child Fondly
Call'd Camilla
"Softly Silken Primrose fading Timelessly"
1843*

No surname and no age. Very little it seems to indicate Jones as the father other than the fact that the quotation is from Milton.

*"O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose fading timelessly"*

The implication given, that no one else in India at that time could have had the literary knowledge or taste to quote Milton, is thin at best. I think that until some much stronger evidence can be brought forward, we can leave this be.

His daughter Anne (by his first wife) married Henry Halford Brownlow⁸, a tea planter. Now this is where it gets complicated. Jenkins insists in his book that Brownlow's first wife Emily⁹ was a native girl and that their daughter Ellen¹⁰ (who was to marry the wonderfully named John Pengyne Jones) was therefore of mixed race. I am sorry to disappoint readers of the book but Henry's first wife was a Cattell. Emily was a daughter of George Cattell¹¹ and Susan Halford^{12 13}. The Halfords came originally from Rutland and were Low Church religious dissenters, probably Quakers. As Ellen Brownlow and her husband John Pengyne Jones were founders of a home and school in Mauvie for the education of Eurasian children of planters and local girls, confusion here may have given rise to this somewhat romantic story. In fact, Emily Cattell can be seen to be the elder sister of Thomas Jones's second wife Emma Jane Cattell!

Anne Jones and Halford Brownlow were to have five children: Henry Halford Brownlow Jr. 1867 who married his cousin Frances Mable Fleetwood Brownlow; Ethel Mercy Brownlow 1868; Edith Emily Brownlow 1866; Annie Violet Brownlow 1871 and Nina Brownlow who married a tea planter Mr. Blewitt (sp?). Only Henry and Nina are known to have had children. Both sets of families in time moved away from India and their descendants are now found in Australia, Britain and America. The latest count the writer has made puts the number of these descendants at around forty in number and they are now into the 6th generation¹⁴.

Henry Halford Brownlow Jr.'s daughter Dorothy Brownlow married the magnificently named Alfredo Rampazetti who was a magistrate in Calcutta. They moved, presumably after his retirement

(or maybe his death as he was considerably older than Dorothy) to Parramatta near Sydney. Their daughter, Joy, who was born in India around 1928, married a Mr. Mills. However, even with the aid of a surname like Rampazetti, the author has been unable to trace this family further.

Henry Halford Brownlow's son Eric became an engineer who worked on copper mines in Australia. He married Maria Beck and had three children - Joy Brownlow, Neville Brownlow and Aenid Brownlow. Each of these children in turn had family and are to be found in the USA and Britain. Thomas Jones married a second time and this was the source of the greatest controversy of his career. The girl, according to Jenkins, appears to have been only fourteen or fifteen at the time of the marriage. Whilst it might have been true that early marriage was condoned in many western societies at this time, and indeed even today in West Virginia marriage may be contracted at thirteen, it most certainly was not condoned by Jones's masters in the mission who, had it been true, would have taken a very dim view indeed of the matter. To modern eyes it might constitute child abuse and this may very well have been the view of his contemporaries. However, if we look in the India Office Records we find that she is described as follows:

*"Emma Jane Cattell, spinster, aged 15³/₄, residing at Cherrapoonjee, daughter of George Cattell married at Sylhet Cherrapoonjee on 16th September 1846".*¹⁵

She had one child, a boy, Thomas who took the surname Cattell-Jones. This change of surname may have thrown Mr. Jenkins in his search for descendants. I do not feel that we should see anything in this change which would give one to believe that the name was changed because they or their families wished to disassociate themselves with Jones.

Other families of Jones were abundant in eastern India and Calcutta at this time. A good number of these were Welsh Missionaries. A glance through the *Dictionary of Welsh Biography* can quickly show the casual reader how many of the name Jones were involved in the mission.

A number of these Jones changed their names at this time becoming, like the Cattell-Jones, rather double barrelled in the process. The Llewelyn-Jones and Prys-Jones families were just two further examples. Their family traditions say that the local governor had become so utterly confused by all these Joneses that he insisted that they "*sort themselves out*" and add an extra defining part to their names. The Cattell-Jones, however, say that the hyphen was inserted there when Thomas Cattell-Jones was a medical student in London. They say there were so many Joneses in the hospital that they were asked to do something to distinguish each one, so Thomas put the hyphen in then. Whatever the truth of this delightful picture, many Jones families now became translated.

The Cattell-Jones married into other families of missionaries including that of Thomas Jones's successor Thomas Jones. (One begins to see the local governor's point). Dr. Thomas Cattell-Jones married Jean Margaret Jones and had a large family : Gwendoline; Ellis Glyne; Margaret; Halford; Arthur; George and Evan. The author is only aware of children from Gwendoline and Ellis Glyne.

Gwendoline married a Mr. McLean in 1922 and had several children including Sibely May who, on a visit to Bala in North Wales, was overwhelmed with the warmth of the reception she received as a descendant of not just Thomas Jones I but also of Thomas Jones II. Which reception rather gave the impression that Jones was still remembered and was well regarded in and around Bala where he had first become ordained.

Ellis Glyne Cattell-Jones, the last surviving grandchild of the missionary, was born in 1897, married and had a family. Ellis lived until well into his nineties only dying very recently, in Fife, in 1991.

So we see that we can trace the descendants of Thomas Jones with accuracy and that the descendants are numerous.

Sources

- ¹ *Gwallia yng Khassia*, S4C, 1994.
- ² *Gwallia in Khasia*, BBC Wales 1996.
- ³ Rev. Ednyfed Thomas, *Bryiau'r Glaw* (The Rain Hills), 1988.
- ⁴ Merfyn Jones, *Ar Frymau'r Glaw* (On the Rain's Hills), 1980.
- ⁵ Nigel Jenkins, *Gwallia in Khasia*, 1995.
- ⁶ *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*, 1959, page 518.
- ⁷ John Hughes Morris, *The History of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist's Foreign Mission to the end of the year 1904*. Published 1910.
- ⁸ Richard Williams, *Collections Historical and Archeological relating to Montgomeryshire XVI* (1883), pp223-4.
- ⁹ Henry Brownlow married Emily Cattell 1861. Bengal Marriages, Vol. 99 Fol. 72.
- ¹⁰ Ellen Marion Brownlow (always known as "Poor Nellie" due to a life punctured by disasters) b. 1st June 1862 at Cachar, bap. 16 Nov. 1862. India Office Records, Vol. 102, Fol. 558.
- ¹¹ George Cattell was Depute Registrar, General Department d. Kidderpore 23 August 1838. India Office Records, L/AG/34/29/61.
- ¹² Baptised 5 April 1802 at Oakham Bargate Meeting House, Rutlandshire. Married 24 December 1827 at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta. Returned to Britain and died at "Cherrhurst", Weybridge 6 February 1876.
- ¹³ Further information about Susan Halford is found in Frank Hardie's excellent article "A young woman called Susan Halford". *Genealogists Magazine* Vol. 22, No. 5 March 1987.
- ¹⁴ The author is grateful to Neville Brownlow, Winnipeg.
- ¹⁵ India Office Records N/1/70,59.

Smuggling in the Stirling District

While we lament that private distillation should be obstinately persisted in in times like the present, we have much pleasure in noticing so frequently the exertions made for its suppression, and to see the laudable and determined resolution of the Justices and Magistrates of several counties to put a stop by enforcing the laws to so alarming an evil. On the 27th ult., Mr. William Walker, Supervisor of Excise, accompanied by Messrs. Scott, Macfarlane and France, discovered on a farm a few miles to the westward of Stirling an extensive private distillery, where they found two stills, a considerable quantity of malt, wash and low wines, with suitable apparatus, which was demolished and they instantly apprehended and conveyed the persons discovered in the still-house before a Justice of the Peace, who, on the delinquent refusing to pay the legal penalty, granted warranty to commit him to prison for six months. On Monday, the 2nd instant, the other persons concerned in carrying on this illicit work were cited at the instance of the Collector of Excise in Stirling before a quorum of the Hon. His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the western district of Perthshire at their monthly meeting held in Dunblane, when an opulent farmer was convicted and fined £300, and another person concerned in £50, and one of the farmer's servants was imprisoned for prevarication on oath. Such prompt proceedings, and proper application of the law, cannot fail to have a most salutary effect in suppressing practices so injurious to the community.

(From the Dundee Weekly Advertiser, February 20 1801)

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

13 September	Thursday - Members' 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 - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
04 October	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
11 October	Thursday - Members' 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.
25 October	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
08 November	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
10 November	Saturday - Yorkshire Coast Family History Fair, Spa Grand Hall, Scarborough.
19 November	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Guild of One Name Studies, the Scottish Connection.</i> Dr. J. D. Floyd.
22 November	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
13 December	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm

Library Opening Hours

The Council of the Society has decided that the Monday opening of the Library is to become permanent, after a very successful six months trial period.

Society Web Page

Members may be interested in a new facility on our Web page; you may now download back issues of *The Scottish Genealogist*, there are five issues with contents listed. It is hoped to extend this service in the near future by including the Journal indexes and other issues.

General Register Office

A new telephone number has been introduced for GRO certificate enquiries and applications. This new number 0870 243 7788 is staffed from 8am to 6pm, Monday to Thursday, 8am to 5pm on Friday and 10am to 4pm on Saturday.

Ross of Mull Historical Centre

If your family came from the Ross of Mull, the peninsula at the south-west end of the Island of Mull in Argyllshire, then this centre could well be of help to you. The dedicated volunteers who run it are building up a resource of their local history and heritage, This includes not only ancestry and emigration but how people lived in the area, the songs and stories, archaeology, crofting, wildlife and geology. The Centre is located in Pier Road, Bunessan, Isle of Mull and is open 10am till 4.30pm Monday to Friday, other days by arrangement, from April to the end of October. Admission £1.00. Telephone and Fax 01681 700659 e-mail: enquiries@romhc.co.uk

QUERIES

- 2902 **BLAIKIE** John, carrier run Peebles - Edinburgh, m. Lillias Watson, Lasswade Nov 1808. They had 2 sons, William b. 16 Feb 1810 Lasswade and Thomas b. 16 Apr 1812 Lasswade. William m. Margaret Nicol, Innerleithen 28 June 1843. They had 2 children, John b. 1844 and Janet b. 1846 Peebles. After William died in 1873, John, Janet and his mother Margaret and fiance Jane Berry emigrated to Dunedin, NZ. I am interested in any information or possible links with John Blaikie and Lillias Watson and also their son Thomas who presumably remained in Scotland. *Lesley Pengelly, PO Box 26, Kirwee, Canterbury, NZ.*
E-mail: lpengelly@xtra.co.nz
- 2903 **MURRAY** William Murray Brewer of Tranent m. Mary White, 9 Aug 1803 at Tranent. Family: Mary, m. Francis Sinclair; Alison, m. Walter Finlay (our Australian family's ancestors); John; William d. in infancy and George Murray, m. Agnes Russell. I would welcome any information on ancestors of William Murray and Mary White and any descendants of Mary and Francis Sinclair and George and Agnes Murray. *Mrs Margaret Rhodes, Avonlea, PO Box 144, Kootingal 2352, NSW, Australia.*
E-mail: kootylib@mpx.com.au
- 2904 **McDONALD** Joseph b. c. 1847 probably Govan. Parents Patrick McDonald and Ellen nee Cassidy, m. Mary McGill 10 May 1864 Bridgeton, Glasgow. Was an iron puddler at Parkhead Forge also a well known prize fighter who later had a boxing booth at Glasgow Fair and possibly other Scottish fairs. D. 28 Dec 1910 at 10 Society Street, Glasgow. Bd. St. Peter's Cemetery (Dalbeth), Glasgow. Son Patrick b. 1870s, also pugilist and publican who emigrated to New York after 1910. Probable other issue: Joseph b. 1865 d. in infancy; Sarah Janes b. 1867; Edward b. 1869; Joseph b. 1870 and Mary b. 1874. Any information on Joe or Pat would be gratefully received and I would be especially delighted to hear from any descendants. *Tony Gee, 8 Berkeley Close, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire EN6 2LG, England.*
Tel: 01707 651407.

Gargunnock Farmer Club

The Gargunnock Farmer Club had a ploughing match on the 4th curt. in a field of General T. Fletcher Campbell's at Boquhan. The weather being unfavourable occasioned the number of ploughs that appeared to compete to be smaller than it had been on some previous occasions. The ploughing, however, gave great satisfaction to the judges, and also to the Club and spectators, as affording strong evidence of the great improvement in ploughing produced in this district by the institution. The first prize was adjudged to Duncan McGlashan, servant to Mr. Stewart, farmer at Redhall; the second to Robert Crystal, son of William Crystal, tenant in Boquhan; the third to William Clark, servant to General Campbell; the fourth to William Adie, servant to Mr. McGavin, farmer at Coldock. The prize proposed to the farm servant who had continued longest in his present place, and behaved well, was gained by Alexander Urie, servant to General Campbell.

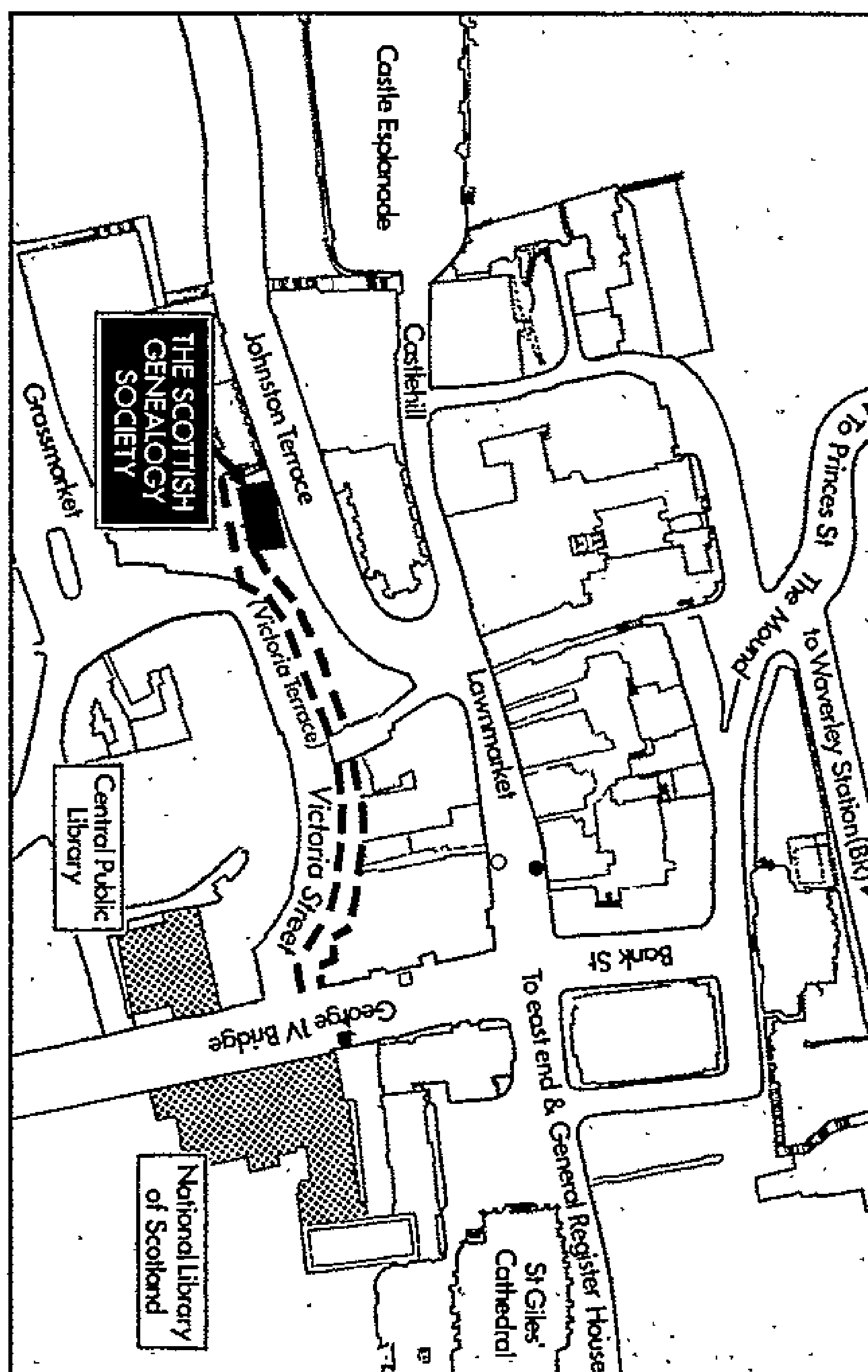
(From the Dundee Weekly Advertiser, March 19 1802)

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, Secunder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the Convener, Vice Convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**
If the main management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.



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.