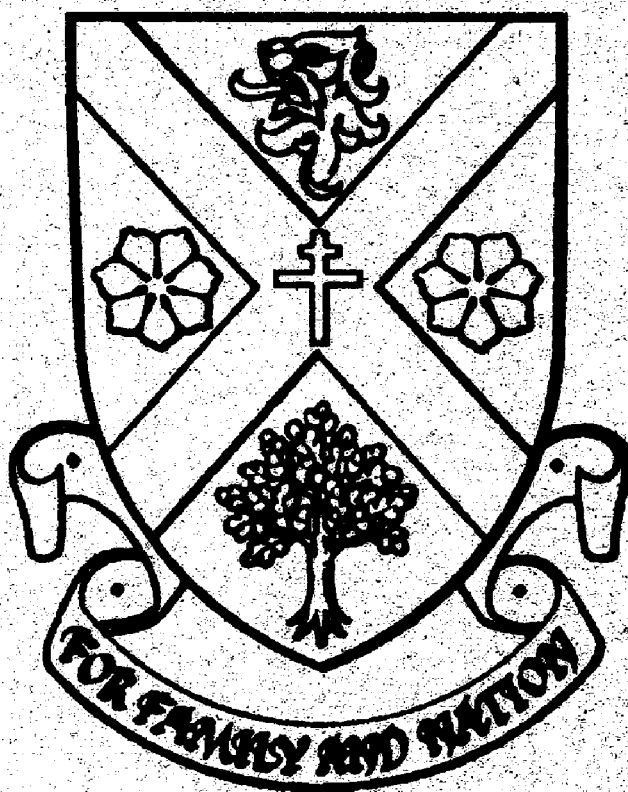


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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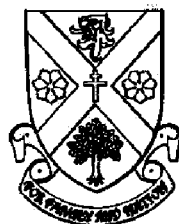
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THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part III : The Scattering of the Family of Maam

by Duncan Beaton

When Colonel Patrick Mackellar died his son John was only nine years old: his brother Neil was even younger. It was therefore natural that the two boys should seek to pursue military careers at an early age.

Admiral John Mackellar

John entered the Royal Navy on the 6th January 1781, as A.B on board the "Romney", Captain Roddam Home, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Johnstone.¹ During that same year he was wounded in the leg in an action with a French squadron under M. de Suffrein in Porto Praya Bay. In April 1782 he transferred to the "Enterprise", under Captains John Willet Payne and the Honourable William Carnegie. While aboard this vessel he acted as midshipman at the capture or destruction of two valuable Spanish polacres, a privateer of sixteen guns and 70 men, the "Compte de Grasse" of twenty guns and 120 men, the "Mohawk" of twenty-two guns and 125 men and six other vessels, all in the West Indies.

On another occasion he was present when a privateer of sixteen guns was destroyed despite the close attentions of several French men-of-war in nearby Boston harbour. When peace was restored the "Enterprise" was back in the West Indies to take possession of Montserrat, Nevis, Saint Kitt's, and Dominica, in consequence of these islands having been restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles.

Between September 1784 and the 22nd November 1790, the date of his promotion to lieutenant, Mackellar worked on the Home and Newfoundland stations, aboard the "Edgar", "Hebe", "Phoenix", "Alcide", "Barfleur", "Salisbury", and "Victory", the last three being flagships of the line. The last named was the flagship of Lord Hood at that time but is now more famous as the flagship of Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

As a lieutenant his appointments were; on the 22nd April 1791 to the "Circe", commanded by Captain George Oates, where he patrolled the waters of the English Channel and off Cork; on the 19th June 1793 to the "Assistance", commanded by Captains Sir Richard Bickerton and Henry Mowat; on the 28th January 1797 as acting commander of the "Rover", a sloop, until being superceded in May of the following year. While serving on the "Assistance" he visited the Cape of Good Hope and shortly afterwards assisted in the capture of the French 36-gun frigate "Elisabeth", off Cape Henry.

After returning home a passenger on the "Saint Albans" he was given a captain's commission on the 5th July 1797. In the February of the following year he took command of the frigate HMS "Minerva", part of a force sent in May 1798 to destroy the locks and sluice-gates of the Bruges Canal.

Mackellar was taken prisoner at Bruges, the unfortunate result of being left ashore with a detachment of sailors who had no other officer with them at the time. He earned the particular commendation of the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Coote, for his actions and on securing his release seven months later promotions followed. First was the command of the sloop "Wolverene", followed by the "Charon". While captain of the latter ship on the Home and Mediterranean stations he was advanced to Post-rank, on the 27th April 1799.

In September 1800 he was given command of the "Jamaica", and while her captain he was engaged in escorting merchantmen to and from the Baltic ports. This involved capturing one or two privateers, and a famous duel with the ship of the notorious Captain Blackeman the pirate, which required the latter to lighten his large ship of her guns in order to effect an escape.

On assuming command of the "Terpsichore" in March 1801 Captain Mackellar was employed in the blockade of the French ports of Boulogne and Calais, and later went to the East Indies. While on the latter station in December 1801 his ship was under repair and he volunteered to take charge of an expedition to assist Britain's Portuguese allies. The plan was to take the 48-gun "Marquis Cornwallis" and several HEICS vessels to transport 1000 troops to the Portuguese settlements of Demau (now Daman) and Diu on the west coast of the Indian sub-continent.

The expedition was an outstanding success and earned him the grateful thanks of the Bombay Government, which was controlled by the Honourable East India Company. The subsequent conveyance of a body of 3000 men from Goa to the relief of the Governor of Bombay, the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, when he was under attack at Surat also gained Mackellar a similar acknowledgement.

He returned to Britain in 1802, after being involved in the blockade of Goa, and in May 1804 was appointed to the Governorship of the Naval Hospital at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a town well known to his late father. Mackellar was at Halifax for about six years, on what must have been a nostalgic tour of duty, but whether any family acquaintances were reconnected is not known.

On the 2nd August 1815 he was back in Britain to take command of his old ship the "Romney", which was then lying at the naval dockyard at Chatham. On the 11th December 1815 he was given the charge of "Salisbury", the flagship of Rear-Admiral John Erskine Douglas at Jamaica. On the 14th March 1817 he was put in command of the "Pique", also on the Jamaica station. In 1818 he returned home with an illuminated address signed by the mayor and the heads of the trades houses of the island.

Captain Mackellar was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral on the 27th May 1825, and made a full admiral on the 26th July 1847. He was awarded a pension of 150 pounds per annum by HM Government to supplement his halfpay on the 1st July 1851. He retired to Cheltenham where he died on Friday the 14th April 1854 at Brandon Villa a "brave old officer, who had been resident in Cheltenham for the last four or five years".² He was buried at the church of St Philip and St James further along the Grafton Road. Among the possessions left in his will were family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Allan Ramsay.³

Admiral Mackellar married late in life: his wife Mary died in Kensington in 1866 at the age of 71. They had children, one of whom, his second daughter Jessie Victoria, married in 1839 the reverend George Osborne Townshend, brother of the 4th Marquess Townshend. She died on the 16th April 1897 and had descendants still living in London in 1993.

The portraits were left to his elder son John Patrick Neil Mackellar of the 8th Madras Infantry but they were in the possession of the husband of the admiral's eldest daughter in 1876. He was Edwin Wyatt, a solicitor in Wrexham who had married Elizabeth Margaret Mary Mackellar in Boulogne on the 24th October 1833. Edwin Wyatt died at Brytirion Hall, Rhosyllen, Wrexham on the 14th January 1876 and the portraits and other belongings were then left to his nephew Major Charles Edwin Wyatt. Their whereabouts today are unknown.

Colonel Neil Mackellar

Admiral Mackellar's brother Neil appeared in the Army Lists, where he was a captain in the 1st Regiment of Foot (Royal Scots) in 1797, having attained that rank on the 26th April 1794 and joined the regiment on the 3rd June 1795.

As Captain Neil Mackellar of the 1st Battalion of The Royals he married Janet, daughter of the deceased Glasgow Merchant Robert Barbour on the 16th January 1804. Their son Robert was born in Glasgow on the 8th February 1806.⁴

By 1812 Neil was a lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment. Not much else is known of this officer, except that by 1829 he was appearing in the Army lists as Colonel Neil Mackellar, late of the 1st Regiment, among the military officers awarded the Order of the Bath. His son Robert matriculated

as a student at the University of Glasgow in 1820. But there is no record of his having graduated.⁵

The later Maam family in Argyll

The uncles of the admiral and the colonel were Neil and John, younger brothers of Patrick the engineer. They seem to have stayed at home, as their appearances in history all occur in papers concerning lands in the Parish of Glassary.

After appearing with his father John Mackellar of Maam in the subset of Kenchruggan in 1749 Neil himself had a tack of the hill and the grazing of Benbhuidhe, at the head of Glenshira in 1751.⁶

However the Mackellar family's tenure of Maam was now nearing its end. The 1749 subset is the last mention in the records of John Mackellar of Maam. He may have died about this time but the decorated tombstone commemorating him and his wife Isabel (sic) Campbell at Kilmalieu bears no date.

The "Journal of Transactions" kept in the Inveraray Castle archives for the year 1753 contains the following: Feb. 23rd: "As my Lord Duke has ordered that Maam and Kilblaan be voided of tenants against Whitsunday next, there will be a good many cows wanted for the outfield grass of them, as the tenants of both of them have ploughed the ground the infield grass cannot be fed until the crop is off the ground...."

Feb. 25th: "Niall (sic) Mackellar has ploughed the lands in Maam tho' soon after His Grace left this, he seemed willing to take payment as birlawman would comprise his loss by not ploughing that year; tho' he said that would be inconvenient".

Apr. 28th: "Niall Mackellar in Maam's dogs were found worrying my Lord Duke's sheep".

May 15th: "This day was waged Duncan Campbell to be herd at Maam, at 40 merks Scots yearly of wages, a hyde of leather, the milk of a cow from the dairy, he being obliged to rear the calf, and two pecks of meal weekly to commence from 26th, this month". ("Birlaw", as in birlawman, the term used above, was local customary law; the Mackellars were empowered to implement these laws).

Neil Mackellar left the Inveraray area that same year and took a tack of Achaghoyle (sic) by assignation as tutor to the heirs of Duncan Fisher of Durren, a son of the late provost of Inveraray. A relative of Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy (his grandmother and Knockbuy's mother were both Grahams) Fisher had held the tack from 1743 but had died in 1747 or 1748.⁷ Rather ominously, considering his later financial affairs, Neil was recorded as paying 18 pounds "per draft on the new Bank of Glasgow" on the 22nd January 1754.

Neil Mackellar held the tack of Auchagoyale until 1763, when by that time he had acquired the old MacIver property of Stroneskar in the Vale of Glassary. The exact date of his aquisition is unclear, as a bond of 1757 has him as "Niall Mackellar of Daill, now designated "of Stroneskir". He was a cattle dealer, which probably stood him in good stead with his new landlord Campbell of Knockbuy, a noted "improver" of the period. He eventually had extensive lands in Glassary, some in conjunction with his brother Patrick as already stated. His other brother, John, is mentioned as making payment of monies due by "Collr McKellar or his broyr" ("Collector McKellar" is a term used in the Knockbuy Rentals post-1763, when Neil was first mentioned in connection with a tack of Upper Carron) during the period 1775-80.

Carron was a cattle stance on the junction of the droving routes across the Leckan Muir from the market trysts of Kilneuair and Kilmichael Glassary, where drovers purchased the cattle brought from Islay, Jura, Kintyre and Knapdale, and took them on the week long journey via Inveraray to Falkirk and the southern buyers. Kilmichael in particular was an important tryst in the cattle droving days, and the stock was rested at stances such as Carron before the drive east.

Neil Mackellar was a Commissioner of Supply (1765-72) and his name features in the minutes of that body on several occasions, mostly in connection with his business:

1763. 4th May: Mr McKellar in Auchgoyle tacksman of Arivickintyre, the first stage in driving cattle from Kilmichael to the low country, is appointed to complete his enclosures at public expense - the grass to be preserved three weeks before the mercat - the herd or keeper to charge 1/- a night per score. (Arivickintyre - Macintyre's Sheiling, was on the Leckan Muir).

Petition of Colin Campbell of Ederline and Niall McKellar at Auchgoyle concerning the bridge over the water of Clachandubh, (in) the parish of Glassary the only passage for cattle to the Whitsunday market from Mull, Lorn, and Lochaweside and the most public road in the braes of Glassary. Meeting appoint 30 pounds for the bridge.

1765 2 May: Colin Campbell of Ederline and Niall McKellar of Dail to receive 16 pounds super-expended on the bridge of Clachandubh.

1770 8 June: Mr McKellar of Dail to be paid for repairing the bridge of Kilmichael.

Neil Mackellar followed his brother into the burghal records of Inveraray when he received his burgess ticket on the 4th May 1772.⁸ He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Duncan Campbell of Lochhead, who had acquired Glendaruel in 1749, and they had three sons.

The sad tale of this family is told in the Gaelic poem "Lament for the Family of Maam", and in an article in "The Celtic Monthly".⁹ The author of the latter piece was "Fionn", (Hugh Whyte, a native of Craignish), who acknowledged the source of the "Cumha Teaghlach a' Mhaim" as the book "Memorials of Argyllshire" by Archibald Brown of Greenock. However he incorrectly attributed authorship to one Duncan Macintyre. The error is surprising, considering Hugh Whyte's Gaelic scholarship. The author's Gaelic name was "Mhic an-tuairnear" which is clearly the surname Turner. In fact he was Duncan Turner, one of the family of that name who were millers at Braleckan for three generations. Born about 1766 and brought up at Minard and the old Mackellar place of Craigmurrel he was a contemporary of Neil Mackellar's sons, who were then living at nearby Stroneskar.

The three sons were Duncan, Neil and Alexander (Alasdair). The "Cumha" narrates that Duncan was killed while serving with the army in France, Neil was drowned while returning from New South Wales on leave from the army and Alexander died in the East Indies. There was apparently a wide difference in ages; Duncan and his father Neil were mentioned in an assignation by Captain Duncan Campbell of Kirnan dated the 22nd September 1767 while young Neil was not born until 1769.

However there is more to the story of Neil Mackellar's sons Duncan and young Neil than is briefly outlined in the "Cumha", (see postscript for a translation of the poem by the late Mr Donald Mackechnie, former headmaster of Inveraray Grammar School). They apparently lived on in Australia, and their movements there will be followed in the next part.

APPENDIX

¹ For Admiral Mackellar's career see O'Byrne's "A Naval Biographical Dictionary".

² "The Cheltenham Chronicle".

³ Will of Admiral John Mackellar.

⁴ Glasgow City OPR.

⁵ Matriculation albums for the University of Glasgow.

⁶ Argyll Archives.

⁷ "Knockbuy Rentals", kept by Archibald Campbell of Knockbuy (1693-1790) and kindly lent by the late Miss Marion Campbell of Kilberry.

⁸ "The Burgesses of Inveraray 1656-1963", by Elizabeth A. Beaton and Sheila W. Macintyre, Scottish Record Society, p9.

⁹ "The Celtic Monthly", January 1908.

LADY ANNE HALKETT OF PITFIRrane

&

ABBOT HOUSE - DUNFERMLINE

by Sheila Pitcairn, FSA Scot, LHG

One of the most remarkable occupants of Abbot House, Dunfermline, was Anne Murray, Lady Halkett. Born 1623 in London, she was the younger daughter of Thomas Murray, Provost of Eton College, tutor and later Secretary to King Charles I. Thomas Murray died in 1623. Her mother, Jane Drummond, was Governess to the Duke of Gloucester and later also to the Princess Elizabeth. Young Anne and her brother William were servants to the Royal Bedchamber and despite lacking conspicuous wealth were in day to day contact not only with the Royal Family but also most of the nobility.

Anne and her elder sister Elizabeth were educated by private tutors who taught them to read and write English and French, embroidery, music (the Lute and Virginalls) and dancing, all attainments required as basic to the future marital prospects of a young gentlewoman of the court. Anne, however, had a singularly unfashionable interest in medicine, drugs and surgery and she was an enthusiastic if unofficial student of Sir Theodore Ryeans, the chief surgeon to the King.

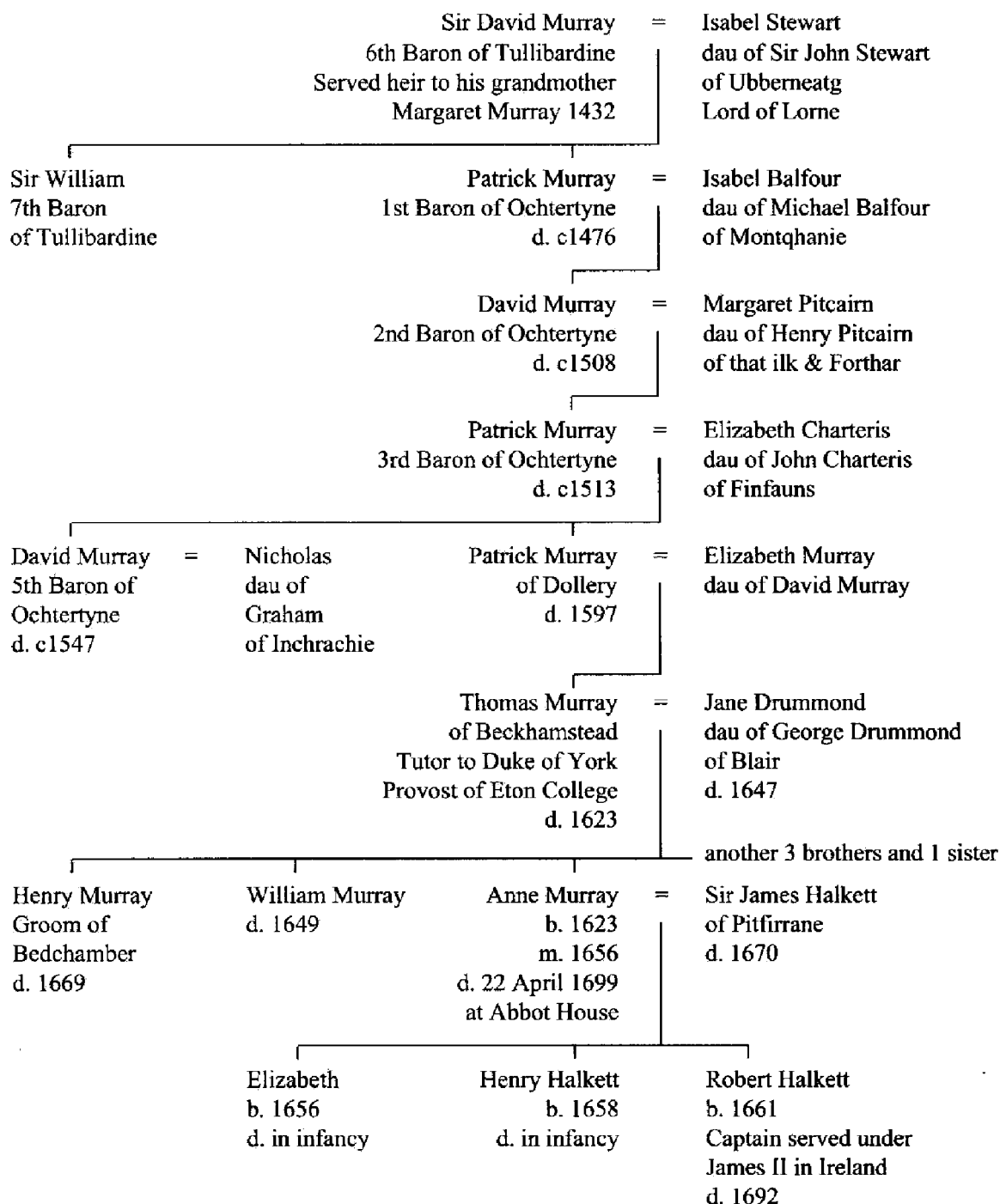
At the age of 19, she fell in love with Thomas Howard, eldest son and heir of Lord Howard of Escrick. After an on off engagement lasting two years, she was abandoned by him in favour of a titled rival, Lady Elizabeth Mordaunt. In 1647 on the death of her mother she resided with her oldest brother Henry and his wife for about a year. In 1648 she became deeply involved in a plot by the royalist secret agent Colonel Joseph Bampfield to effect the escape of the Duke of York, (The future James VII) from the clutches of his Cromwellian guard at St James Palace. Dressing him in women's clothes, Anne and Bampfield succeeded in smuggling him out of the country to France. Impressed by Bampfield's dashing appearance and apparent devotion to the Royal Family, she was tricked by him into a bigamous relationship, and being exposed for her part in the Duke's rescue was compelled to flee penniless to Scotland in 1650.

Once in Edinburgh, her Murray relations and members of the leading Royalist families befriended her. Among these was Lord Dunfermline who invited her to Aberdour and Dunfermline. Here she was introduced to King Charles II who had to be reminded of her role in the rescue of his brother.

Following the defeat of the Royal Forces at the Battle of Dunbar in 1650, Anne joined the enforced exodus north to Aberdeen. While on the road she stopped at Cupar to treat the horrendous wounds of the walking wounded. Her resolute courage in such a situation was again reported to the King at Aberdeen who ordered a gift of 50 guineas from the Royal Purse in recognition of her bravery.

During a two-year stay with the Countess of Dunfermline at Fyvie Castle she again demonstrated her force of character by protecting her pregnant benefactor from the ravages of a marauding troop of Cromwellian Dragoons. She returned to Edinburgh in 1652 where she was introduced to Sir James Halkett, a widower with two sons and two daughters. Sir James was deeply impressed by the beauty and by now legendary courage of this Royalist heroine, a legend further enhanced by her dangerous night crossing of the Forth to warn the royalist Lord Balcarres and his wife of their impending arrest, thereby enabling their escape to France. In 1656, having finally shaken off the persistent and unscrupulous Bampfield, Anne married Sir James, 2nd March 1656, at the age of 33 and became

MURRAY OF OCHTERTYNE - PERTSHIRE



Lady Anne Halkett of Pitfirrane. Her daughter Elizabeth was born 1656, son Henry born 1658 and son Robert was born 1661, the only one of her children to survive infancy.

Her inability to reclaim her former property in England and the persistence of salacious scandal-mongering regarding her premarital affair with Bampffield combined with her role as stepmother to the Laird's first family made life very difficult for her. After the Death of Sir James in 1670, her ambitious stepson Sir Charles Halkett of Pitfirrane made it quite clear that in spite of the generous

scale of Pitfirrane House the continued presence of the 47-year old dowager under his roof would be an embarrassment. Sir Charles Halkett was created a baronet in 1671.

Once again it was her old friends the Setons and their in-law the Marquis of Tweeddale, now in possession of the Lordship of Dunfermline, who came to the rescue by offering the vacant Abbot House to the widow as a dower house. As her surviving memoirs amply demonstrate, Lady Halkett was a very religious woman, haunted by her past indiscretions and viewed her enforced residence in the Maygate as something akin to a free trip to Sodom and Gomorrah. It was she rationalised, clearly to be a test of her morality and spirituality, and since she was compelled to go there that she would steel her courage and devote what was left of her life to the remembrance of her beloved husband and to the furtherance of good works. She was to be as good as her word – during the 30 years between her arrival at Abbot House and her death, Lady Anne Halkett acquired a widespread reputation as a teacher, midwife, herbalist and provider of charity and good works. Every Wednesday she ran a free soup kitchen and medical service for the poor of Dunfermline, while Sunday was devoted to prayer and remembrance of her dead husband and children.

Despite her misgivings concerning the infidelity of Charles II and irresolution of James VII, she remained an unrepentant royalist and Episcopalian, thereby providing a further source of embarrassment to her stepson, Sir Charles Halkett. In the war of 1690 (Battle of the Boyne) he fought on the side of the House of Orange. Sir Charles Halkett died 1697. Anne's own son by Sir James Halkett, Robert Halkett, came out for King James. Captain Robert Halkett served under James II in Ireland, captured and imprisoned in London until he died in 1692. It was this stalwart support of the Stewart cause and her earlier bravery, which singled Lady Halkett out as the ideal governess for the children of the beleaguered Jacobite aristocracy.

Throughout the 1680s and 90s the Abbot House rang with the sounds of children as Lady Anne eked out an often precarious living as tutor and guardian to a succession of aristocratic boarders who, together with their servants and Governors (a combination of manservant and monitor) filled its 12 rooms to capacity. It is clear that despite the patronage of Sir William Bruce, the King's Architect, Sir George MacKenzie, Lord Advocate and many others, the Halkett family continued to disapprove of Lady Anne's educational and charitable endeavours. Sir Charles Halkett, in spite of his debt to her for running his coal mines during the wartime absences, made no effort to assist her in the 30 years of struggle to clear her debts, and by withholding her annuity quite often exacerbated her troubles. Often she despaired of ever being rid of her burdens and in one moment of despair, resolved to sell off her surviving property, abandon her charitable works and retire to live anonymously in England. By this time her furniture, although no doubt derived from Pitfirrane and therefore of good quality, was old and unfashionable and an attempt to sell some of it in Edinburgh proved a disaster when it was returned to her unsold. Finally in 1698 she struck up a deal with Sir Robert Murray, a relative who in return for the signing over of all her property including her still unreclaimed lands in England, agreed to settle all of her debts. She died in Abbot House on 22 April 1699 at the age of 76. To the very end she had continued to maintain a vigorous lifestyle, attending ordinary and aristocratic patients with her own herbal medications which have preserved a vivid, albeit fragmentary account of her long and extraordinary life.

From The Scots Magazine, 1793

A subscription has been opened at Edinburgh, under the patronage of the magistrates, for supplying the British troops on the continent with Flannel Waist-coats. The Lord Provost began the subscription with £501. for the city and £51. for himself. On the 28th November it amounted to upwards of £1100.1

A HUNDRED YEAR OLD TRAGEDY

by Gordon McFadzean

Family research can be an intriguing business. Indeed much of the interest is in the unexpected. Sadness and pleasure, the trials and sorrows of life are uncovered – often with question marks over some of the events – events which would have been well known at the time but, perhaps, not very well recorded for posterity.

My mother's family was Highland and very proud of that fact. My mother's grandfather, Dugald McCormick, was born at Saorphin near Bunessan on the Ross of Mull on the 28 January 1834. Moving to Glasgow he married Christina McPhun in Dunoon on 20 November 1863.¹ One of the witnesses at his wedding was one Archibald McVean.

After less than two years of marriage, Dugald lost his first wife to that scourge of the time – TB, then known as phthisis. Three years later in Glasgow, on 12 June 1868, he married² my future great grandmother Ann McVean (pronounced MacVane) who came from the Kilmartin area of Argyll. Like Dugald himself, Ann was a native Gaelic speaker. Ann had a younger brother, who lived in Glasgow, called Archibald McVean. Was this the witness at Dugald's first wedding?

At the time of her marriage, Ann McVean was a 28 year old spinster and a domestic servant. Her father, Duncan McVean, was a farmer and a widower. Ann's mother, Jessie Smith, had died of rheumatism at Kilmory Mill, North Knapdale, on the 11 May 1858 at the age of 52 and had been buried in Kilmartin churchyard.³ (I have looked for her grave there without success). Ann's father, Duncan McVean, was born about 1791 in Argyll and died at Kilmichael of Inverlussa in North Knapdale on 24 February 1872⁴ at the age of 81. He was married twice, Jessie Smith was his second wife. He appeared to have lived at Ardfure on the Poltalloch Estate (the estate of the Malcolms of Poltalloch) for a number of years as all his older children were born there. By the 1851 census he seems to have moved from the parish of Kilmartin. Perhaps he was the victim of the Potato Blight of 1846 for he is stated to be an Agricultural Labourer when his eldest son John married in 1855 and Duncan's death certificate gives his occupation as Labourer.

Duncan's first wife was Anne McDonald. The banns of the wedding were called on the 10 March 1824 at Kilmartin. Duncan had three children by his first wife. Anne's first child was John McVean baptised at Ardfure on 14 August 1824, Mary, the next child, was baptised on 16 September 1827.⁵ The third child appears to have died early as its name and sex are not given in the parish records – only the date of its baptism, namely 26 February 1830. Perhaps Anne, too, died as the result of this birth. Anne McDonald certainly died between 1830 and 1834 although her death is not recorded in the parish records. The banns of Duncan's second wedding to Jessie Smith were called on the 2(?) August 1834 at Kilmartin. Their first child was Euphemia, baptised on 22 September 1835, then a daughter, Christian. The next child was Ann baptised 24 August 1839. A son, Archibald, was baptised on 20 December 1841 at Ardfure but does not appear in the 1841 census. He was born, therefore, between 6 June (the date of the census) and 20 December 1841. Euphemia appears to have died relatively young as a second Euphemia was born at Ardfure on 10 November 1843. Again there is no record of the first Euphemia's death in the OPRs. The second Euphemia has some claim to fame as she became the second wife of Andrew Barclay of Kilmarnock (1814-1900) – a Victorian entrepreneur, mechanical engineer, builder of locomotives and keen amateur astronomer.

The census for 1841 shows Duncan Macvane, a farmer, Janet Macvane, John aged 14, Mary aged 12, Christian aged 4 and Ann aged 2 all living at East Ardfuir in the parish of Kilmartin. The ages given for John and Mary do not agree with the parish records and I have found no record of Christian's

birth or baptism at New Register House but www.familysearch.com gives a baptismal date for Christian of 21 July 1835.

Donald McVean's eldest son, John McVean, married Euphemia (Effie) McDonald on 27 December 1855 in North Knapdale. John, his wife and their children remained in the Kilmartin area. One of John's sons was Alexander Macvean who was born on 26 October 1863 at Kilmartin. (Notice how the spelling of the name changes). He married Jane Crawford at Minard, Cumloddan, in Argyll on the 10 May 1888. Alexander and Jane had several children. Peter born 15 September 1889, Archibald born 27 August 1892, Donald born 24 December 1894 and Euphemia on 20 August 1896 – but the family was to know tragedy. The two eldest boys, from Kilbride Glassary were drowned in an accident on 21 April 1901. The following account appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of Tuesday 23 April 1901.

TERRIBLE FATALITY NEAR LOCHGILPHEAD

Drowning of Five Boys

On Sunday afternoon five boys whose ages ranged from seven to twelve years were accidentally drowned in Lochanadd on Kilbride Farm about seven miles from Lochgilphead. Three of them – Donald Gillies, son of Duncan Gillies ploughman, Killinochonoch, and Peter M'vean and Archibald M'Vean, sons of Alex. M'Vean ploughman, Killinochonoch, Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch's home farm – went to Rhudle to inquire for a neighbour who was unwell, and meeting James Anderson, son of Duncan Anderson, fencer, and Malcolm M'Alpine, son of Malcolm M'Alpine, mason, both residing at Rhudle, the five boys proceeded over the moor to the above-mentioned loch. Although nobody witnessed the sad occurrence, it is believed that the boys got into a flat-bottomed canoe-shaped boat kept in the loch, and while sailing about they upset it and were drowned.

About five o'clock in the afternoon Mr M'Callum, farmer, Kirnan, when going his rounds on the hill above the loch, saw an object in the water, and on going near made the discovery that it was the body of the boy Anderson. As the other boys had not returned home the impression became general that they had witnessed the drowning of their companion, and, being afraid to go home, were in hiding, and a search was instituted, but no trace of their whereabouts could be found. As they failed to turn up during the night, it was feared that they might also have been drowned and a party at once proceeded to drag the loch, which is less than half a mile long. During the forenoon two bodies were recovered, and in the afternoon the other two. The melancholy occurrence has cast a gloom over the entire district, and warm sympathy is extended for the bereaved parents and families.

A monument stands in Kilmartin cemetery to this sad event.

There are some discrepancies in the account of the *Glasgow Herald*. The Kilmartin memorial gives the loch involved as Loch Corra not Lochan Add. The death certificates of the boys also state Lochon na Corra. The name of the Anderson boy was Alexander⁶ not James, and their ages ranged from 8 to 11. In a modern OS 1:50 000 map of the area there is no mention of Lochan Corra but Lochan Corraich lies midway between the farms of Kirnan and Kilbride. Lochan Add is further away and to the north of both farms. Was Lochan Corraich the actual site of the tragedy? Older maps show Lochan Corraich as Lochan na Corra. It would appear that this was indeed the site of the tragedy.

Later in November 11th of the same year, 1901, Jane Crawford gave birth to a son, Alexander,

and on 4 January, 1904, to a daughter, Catherine Ann. On 30 May 1906,⁷ Alexander and Jane had yet another son whom they called Peter Archibald. It looks as though he was to be a living memorial to their drowned sons.

But tragedy was again to strike the family for their third son, Donald was killed in action in France on the 13th February 1917, aged 22. He was serving with the 167th Coy, Horse Transport of the Army Service Corps.⁸

A headstone in Kilmartin cemetery reads:

In loving memory of Alexander MacVean who died 15th February 1940 also his wife Jane Crawford who died 18th November 1929 also their son Donald killed in action 14th February 1917.

Unlike his brothers, their next son Alexander MacVean, born 11 Nov 1901, lived to the age of 66 and died on the 4 December 1967.⁹ He was buried in Kilmartin Cemetery. Peter Archibald MacVean lived to the age of 75. He died at Lochgilphead on 27 October 1981¹⁰ and he, too, is buried in Kilmartin kirkyard.

The headstones of the other children and some of the grandchildren of Alexander MacVean and Jane Crawford are to be seen at Kilmartin in addition to the memorial to the five boys drowned so tragically.

References

- ¹ New Register House marriage certificate, Dugald McCormick 1863.
- ² New Register House marriage certificate, Dugald McCormick 1868.
- ³ New Register House death certificate, Janet Smith 1858.
- ⁴ New Register House death certificate, Duncan McVean 1872.
- ⁵ Old Parish Record, Kilmartin, Argyll.
- ⁶ New Register House death certificate, Alexander Anderson 1901.
- ⁷ New Register House birth certificate, Dugald McCormick 1863.
- ⁸ Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
- ⁹ New Register House death certificate, Alexander McVean.
- ¹⁰ New Register House death certificate, Peter Archibald McVean 1981.

From The Scots Magazine, 1793

Dundee, 27 April This afternoon, in expectation of seeing a ship launched, a vast number of people were collected at the harbour. About fifty or sixty persons got on board the sloop Leith packet, which was fastened by a rope to a bolt of another vessel. Unfortunately the rope gave way, and the Leith packet being quite light, and the people all being on one side, she overset immediately. Those on the shrouds were thrown into the harbour, and picked up by boats which were instantly manned. Those standing on the deck were thrown into the hold, to the number of about 18, by the rushing of the water. At this instant a gentleman stripped and swam to the cabin door, from whence he drew out five or six persons, who were immediately taken up by boats. He found it impossible to come at more. It was about 50 minutes before the vessel was got righted, when the bodies of 12 or 14 persons were taken out, and means used to recover them, but without effect. Of those taken up by the boats, several have been recovered who were apparently dead.

Much praise is due to Sir Alexander Douglas, Messrs. R. Stewart, W. Rait and Andrew Wilson; the latter gentleman recovered 2 that were in a state of suspended animation.

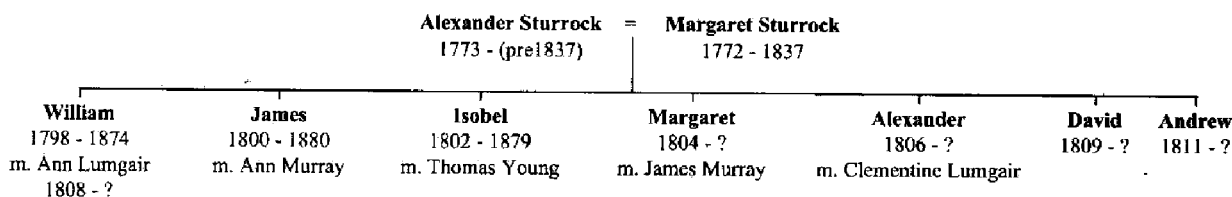
LETTERS FROM MONIKIE

by Marjorie Stewart, F.S.A. Scot

William Sturrock, the writer of the two accompanying letters, was born in September 1798 at Guildy, a hamlet in Monikie parish, Angus, near the Kirkton. He was the eldest of seven children born to Alexander Sturrock, a linen handloom weaver, and Margaret Sturrock, his wife. William's brother David, to whom the letters were written, was the second youngest of his siblings and had emigrated to America sometime previously.

William, who was also a linen weaver living at Guildy, married Ann Lumgair in 1827 and had seven children with her before she died; he then married Mary Petrie in 1840 and had a further five children. By the time of the 1861 census the family - or those who were still living at home - had moved to the Gardener's cottage on the Panmure estate where William had become a gardener.

George Saddler, who was mentioned in the letter of 1837, was married to Isabell Sturrock, sister of William's mother Margaret and therefore aunt to William and David.



Guildy Feby. 5 1837

Dear Brother

I am sorrow that I have to inform you that our mother is dead, which I hope will be sorrowful news to you likewise. about the first of October she was seased with the flux, which weakened her very sore, which relapsed now and then, till about six weeks ago, she was sesed with a swelling in her legs, which continued for two weeks, and then at went over the whole bodey. we called Sargen Ross and he told her it was a dropsy & that he would make her whole in a few days. but his medeson had no efect for she still grue worce & forsaked all maner of food, her bodey grue very yellow all over she was very sore afflicted a week before she departed thise life. She was only 21 days off work & deid on the first of this month. I have no doubts to say but that we may all rest assured, that she is now reigning a happye state, which will not be denyed to one of us if we live a holy happye & peseble life as she has done.

Isbel & Margaret wated upon her about a two weeks before she dyed. I was oying to her £21-4-4 of my prisation. Andrew left behind him £18 which she had to take her use of. At her death she his left £21-4 ading my debt to that makes £42-8-4. £2-10 was counted to Isbel for the Clock which makes £44-18-4. taking of funeral charges leaves £6-18-6 to each of our shares. I borrowed money & paid all ther shares except Alexander & yourself. write me what you are to do with your share. If you desire it and can find out any way to receve it I will try some means or other to gite the monney.

Our mother on her death bead ordered Isbel to git the Clock. but James objected it and said it did

not belong to her. At was valed at £2-10 which I think was very unreasonable, As she did not git a press when she was mared & Margaret did. James semed to be very obstanet & said he could keep me from a share altogether. The rest of us was quit agriable. Death makes a great alteration but it's a blissing when relatives agrees! We ought to live a life as we wish we hade done when we come to die. Ther his been a mortel disese in our countrey thes winter which gos under the name of a bad cold which his taken off a great number reound about us of all ages. George Sadler died abhut a month ago being only two days of work with it. Jeans Mother was very badly with at but is a great deal better. her father sister & brothers are all well. Andrew fairley has been for some time on the thoughts of coming to America but he wishes to know about your Church worshep. If you have as regular worshop with you as we have & Freedom of contions to worshop, & if your church has any law on her side to protect her. we are ver sore surperised how we have not receved an answer to our last letter. we had a very cold wat summer & leat harvest & a very defesent crop. So I conclude by stating that we are all in moderet good health at present, except Ann Morrow a little fraile I hope this will find you all injoying the same good health. I hope we all thank & praise our god for that praicous gift which gold and silver cannot purches. no more at present but remanes beloved brother &tc

William Sturrock

Guildy July 10th 1842.

Dear Sister & Brother

I send these few lines to you with Alexander Balfour another emigrant. he lands at New York. he wished me to give him a letter to you, hoping that you would give him some Asistens to get work, he is a wright to traid. he intends to stop at New York if he can git nay imployment & if not he intands coming forward to you he is a brother of David Balfures that is mared to Jean Patton if he gits no imployment when he coms he is to be poorley off, for I am sensible he has nothing with him

I hope you have receved my letter which I sent with our last emigrant Robert Smart which left us for Rochester I expect you have an answer on the way for me. ther is nothing but misery and starvation through all bretien amoong the working class every trade is at a complet stand at is lamentable to think upon. Myself & such like is not so bad as we have good part of our provesion growing to us. provesion is not scarce but no monny to porchas with. I hope you are all Injoying plenty of work. I have no more particular to give you, but hops you will write me quickly to let me know how trading is getting on with you. Jaine very frail with rumitism & william has the messals at present, All the rest of us is quit well at present & as far as I know the rest of our Brothers & Sisters are well at present. I hope through the blissing of God you are all in good health & trusting to the bountiful giver of all good, for through him we derive all our comforts. The scurging hand (of) the almighty is very weightey on bre(...) at this time, scourging us for our pride & our transgressions. But I relie upon the devine mercy hoping that the scourge will soon be removed, no more at present but remains your beloved brother

William Sturrock

Note: Copies of these letters were sent from America to Mr. Ronald Sturrock of Aberfeldy by Professor Peter Sturrock (now deceased), when they were researching their Sturrock family in Monikie, Carmyllie and Inverarity.



William Sturrock and his second wife Mary Petrie.

Glasgow July 25 1837
 Dear Brother

I am sorry that I have to inform you that our mother is dead, which I hope will be comforted news to you. I have been at the foot of Father who was covered with a sheet, which appeared her very own, which I hope I saw and then, all about a six weeks ago, she was covered with a sheeting in her legs, which continued for six weeks, and then I sent her to the whole body, as well as her legs and to tell her it was a copy of that, he would make her whole in a few days, but her mother had no idea for she still gave some of her old all manner of food, her body gave very little all over she was very much of a place over, I hope, I hope she was only 20 days off work, & since on the 11th of this month, I have no more to say but that every all over now, that she is now enjoying a happy state, which will not be very long to give you if we can only happy & peaceful life as she has now.

Mr. James Stewart
 Glasgow by Glasgow
 D. J. Stewart
 1837
 America 20 1/2

told Mr. Murray that before you say about a two each
 before she died, I am going to her £21-6-4 of my
 parents. Andrew left I think him £10 which I told
 her to take her use of, at her death she left
 £21-6-4 along my sister's that makes £62-2-8-4
 £9-10 was another bill for the debt which makes
 £62-12-4 taking of funeral charges leaves £54-10-4
 is each of our shares, I borrowed money & paid
 all the share except Alexander & yourself, but
 what you are to do with your share, if you give
 it I shall save out my way to receive it I will freedom of returns to worship, & if your church be
 try some means or other to give the money.
 Our mother on her death leave orders I told to
 get her debt, but James objected it and said
 it did not belong to her, at our sale of £2-10
 which I think was very unreasonable, as the same
 got a prop when she was more or Margaret she
 James seemed to be very obstinate & said he
 could keep me from a share altogether
 the rest of us can get agreeable; that makes a
 great attention but it is a blessing when relations
 agree, we ought to live a life as we wish we had
 done when we come to die. Then his last account
 shows in our country the money which I told you was
 the name of a last will which he taken off your
 number round about as of all ages, James had
 died about a month ago being only two days of age
 with it. James Mother was very badly with at her
 great deal better than she had been for some time
 ill with. Andrew finally has been for some time
 on the thoughts of moving to America but he can't
 to know about your church and worship, if you
 have as regular worship with you as we have on
 a regular freedom of returns to worship, & if your church be
 any less on her side to protect her, we are very
 sure surprised how we have not received an answer
 to our last letter, we had a very old sat-dinner on 8
 but harvest is every different crop, we concluded
 by stating that we are all in perfect good health
 at present, except Ann James a little frail
 I hope there will find you all enjoying the same
 good bye Mr. I hope we all thank & praise
 our god for that precious gift which gold &
 when cannot purchase, no more at present
 but remains beloved brother, Wm. Murray

Glasgow July 10th 1862

Dear Sister & Brother

I send these few lines to you with Alexander Balfour another emigrant, he landed at New York. he wrote me to give him a letter to you, hoping that you would give him some letters to get work. he is anxious to travel. he intends to stop at New York if he can get any employment & if not he intends moving forward to you he is a brother of David Balfour that is known to your father if he gets no employment when he comes he is to be sent off for Java. I am sorry he has nothing with him

Wm David Cameron Esq
 Willbros Togo County
 Pennsylvania
 America

I hope you have received my letter which
 I sent with our last emigrant packet
 I haven't asked left as for Rochester. I
 expect you have an answer on the way
 for me. This is nothing but money and
 starvation through all direction among the
 working class every hand is at a complete
 stand, as is lamentable to think upon
 myself I such like is not so bad as
 we have good part of our provision
 growing to us. provision is not scarce for
 no money to purchase with. I hope you
 are all enjoying plenty of work. I have
 no more particular to give you. but hope
 you will write me quickly to let me
 know how trading is getting on with you
 I am very glad with' susannah & John
 has the money at present

tell the rest of us is just well at present
 & as far as I know the rest of our brother
 & sisters are well at present. I hope through
 the blessing of God you are all in good
 health & trusting to the bounty given
 of all good. for though there be some
 all our comforts. the surgery here
 the abingbury is very wealthy in the
 at this time. struggling as for our pride &
 our transportation. but I rely upon the
 heaven's mercy hoping that the surge
 will soon be ~~overcome~~ ^{no more} at
 present but remains your
 affectionate son

W. Thos. Shumway

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

The Naming & Numbering of Scottish Regiments

- of Foot Cavalry & Militia

A comprehensive list of Scottish regimental names and numbers and their changes.

Argyllshire, Vol. 1, Lismore & Appin MIs (pre 1855)

Ballachulish, Ben Churalain, Duror, Eilean Munda, Keil Chapel,
Kinlochlaigh, Lismore and Portnachroish.

Liddesdale Monumental Inscriptions, 1669 to 1995 -

St. Mary's Chapel, Saughtree. Ettleton and Castleton.

*The above publications will be available
from the Society Sales Department shortly.*

Early Steam Navigation on the Forth

A letter from Falkirk, dated 24 June, says:

I had the pleasure this day of being on board a steam boat, which was, with ease and dispatch, navigated from Carronshore to Grangemouth, which in the course of the river, is from two to three miles. It is intended, by the power of steam, to drag vessels up the canal between the Clyde and Grangemouth, which it appears well fitted to do. Whatever diminishes the number of horses, and performs the labour with equal advantage, must always be of importance, and especially at this time when the price of provisions is so high. The nice and effectual manner in which the machinery is applied is an additional proof of the merit of Mr. Symington, the engineer, and the whole plan is highly honourable to Lord Dundas the patron and promoter.

(From the Dundee Weekly Advertiser, July 3 1801)

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

by Ken Nisbet

When I attended the christening of my brother's second son recently I brought along a family tree and noted the fact he was the twelfth Thomas Nisbet (as far as I knew) and the first one with a middle name. The intention of this article is to explain the practices and customs associated with Scottish families and in order to do so I will use examples from my own family research. I should therefore state that the accepted naming pattern associated with Scottish families is found as follows:

- 1st son named after his paternal grandfather
- 2nd son named after his maternal grandfather
- 3rd son after his father

- 1st daughter named after her maternal grandmother
- 2nd daughter named after her paternal grandmother
- 3rd daughter after her mother

This naming pattern continued in almost universal use until after the Second World War and has largely died out today, although the use of second Christian names and surnames as middle names may give some link to the past. Also the Christian name itself can give an indication to the era from which children were likely to be born, for example, Diana as a girl's name became much more common at the time of the Royal marriage and at the date of death of the Princess.

My own name is Kenneth Alexander Macrae Nisbet, according to the name pattern I should be plain Thomas Nisbet (my grandfather was not pleased at the choice of names) but my middle names refer to previous ancestors, the Christian name Alexander appearing on both sides of the family and the surname Macrae appearing on my mother's side (my maternal grandmother was a Macrae also her grandfather was Kenneth Macrae).

The reason my grandfather was slightly put out about the choice of names was that the Nisbet family up to that date had been very observant in sticking to this naming pattern. As can be seen in the following family tree covering two generations.

1st Generation:

John Nisbet married Christina or Christian Wilson

Children:

Thomas (1), Mary James (1)

2nd Generation:

Thomas (1) m. Agnes Pirret (daughter of James Pirret and Barbara Weir)

Children:

John, Barbara, James, Christian, Thomas, William and Jane

James (1) married Janet Stevenson daughter of Jasper Stevenson and Barbara Glendinning

Children:

John, Barbara, Jasper, Thomas (2), Christian and Agnes

My 2 x great grandfather was Thomas (2) born 28 April 1828 at Kirknewton, he married in 1861 at Dunipace, Elizabeth McRorie (this was his second wife his first wife Ann Waddell dying in 1856 shortly after giving birth to their son named James after his paternal grandfather). The first child of Thomas and Elizabeth was my great grandfather Alexander named after Elizabeth's father Alexander



The photograph shows my great grandfather, Alexander Nisbet named after his grandfather and his wife Barbara Anderson Darge (named after her grandmother) with their children:

Thomas, in army uniform, eldest, named after his grandfather Thomas Nisbet

James, in naval uniform, named after his grandfather James Darge

Helen Binnie named after her grandmother Helen Binnie

Alexander McRory named after his father and also his great grandfather,
note the mis-spelling on the second name.

McRorie the other children of this second marriage were Annie, Thomas, John and Robert. All the first male children of Alexander, John and Robert were named Thomas (thus four Thomas Nisbets in one generation).

This illustrates one of the problems that can present itself with naming patterns in that if you don't know who the eldest child is, this could sometimes lead to false assumptions being made - for example, if one did not know my 2 x great grandfather had an older brother called John it might be assumed that Jasper was the ancestor after whom he was named, this illustrates the point that you must look for all children of a marriage.

In another example the informant to a death certificate to my 4 x great grandfather Thomas Wilson, a master blacksmith who died at Riccarton Linlithgow aged 92 on 30 September 1862, gave his parents as Thomas Wilson and Elizabeth Yellowlees. When the parish register for Linlithgow was checked it showed that the first male child of Thomas and Helen Denholm, his wife, was called Robert and by checking the parish records for the parish of Earlston a marriage of Robert Wilson to an Elizabeth Yellowlees was found along with their children including the birth of Thomas. So the use of naming patterns along with the other information was able to correct an error made by an informant, (it was his son in law).

Another indication of the desire to maintain the family names can be seen if children died in infancy. The above Jasper Nisbet had two sons both named Thomas who died in infancy, thus one can see a desire to maintain family names, his first son being named James.

When I speak to people about naming patterns I am asked if it was particular to a geographical area or religion. The answer being that it was found throughout Scotland and in families who emigrated from Scotland thereby taking the tradition to Australia, Canada, New Zealand etc., and also found in both Protestant and Catholic families.

From The Scots Magazine, June 1793

The Bason at the Pettycur harbour near Kinghorn, designed and carried on under the direction of Captain Rudyard, royal engineer, is completed, and found fully to answer the purpose for which it was constructed, as the five sluices are so directed, that they cannot fail to remove the vast quantities of sand that has from time to time accumulated, and which has been the cause of the Ferry-boats being so long detained from going out of the harbour.

From The Scots Magazine, 1774

A letter from Scarborough about the end of September says, "The ship *Prince George*, which sailed from hence for Nova Scotia the beginning of April last, with about 150 emigrants, is returned to England with nearly the same number of passengers she carried out. Many more would have gladly returned, but could not have paid for their freight, the country not being in any respect equal to the favourable idea they had formed of it".

ANNUAL REPORT

1 October 2000 - 30 September 2001

Society Meetings

During the year we had six lectures on a variety of topics. The season started with Percy Douglas, our long-standing member from Holland, speaking on "*The Contact of Scotland with the Low Countries*"; Barbara Mortimer of Queen Margaret University College told us about a "*Nineteenth Century Midwife: the career of Margaret Bethune of Largo 1852-1887*"; David K. Affleck from Fife described "*Pittenweem in the early 1800s: using local archives to unravel networks*"; Ian Mowat, the Librarian of the University of Edinburgh, spoke about "*John Adam: the forgotten brother*" of the famous family of architects; K.A.M. Nisbet, who is also our Membership Secretary, gave us "*Genealogy and the First World War*". The September speaker was to have been Mr J. Shirer of Aberdeen who, unfortunately, became ill. His place was taken by Mr A. Dowsey, the Archivist at Fife Archives based in Markinch who talked about "*Fife Archives*". The Annual General meeting was followed by short presentations on "*My Famous/Infamous Ancestor*" by K.A.M. Nisbet and Sheila Pitcairn. All these Meetings were held in the Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother Conference Centre at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Our annual 'visit' in May was to South Leith Parish Church and Churchyard where Members spent a fascinating afternoon and where the knowledge and enthusiasm of the guides made everyone forget the freezing wind blowing around the tombstones.

Council, Committees and Administration

The Council met ten times during the year and the Publications & Library Committee met seven times. In addition, there was a meeting to attend a 'Digitalisation' presentation and a small committee has been set up to consider 'Genealogy & Tourism' and will meet again with Mr Brian Adam MSP who came and spoke to the Council in October.

The Society is approaching its 50th Anniversary - in 2003 - and since its conception it has been managed by volunteers from the Membership acting as Office-Bearers and, since we acquired Library premises, volunteers manning the Library which is now open 5 days per week. The Society is indebted to all these individuals who man the Library, attend to the sales orders and despatches (Mr & Mrs John Stevenson, Nancy Douglas, Jack Ritchie), and to a legion of typists and proof-readers who prepare work for the printers. The Syllabus Secretary (as from 2002 Mrs Carol Stubbs) arranges the programme of lectures and visits and the Editor, apart from compiling *The Scottish Genealogist* oversees its despatch four times a year to Members at home and abroad.

As the Membership grows, there is an increasing work-load for the Membership Secretary. The advent of the computer has been a boon but has produced its own problems and this year we have also been stretched by illness: our UK Membership Secretary, Dr Joyce Holt, was forced to resign in October. During this crisis we were indebted in particular to Barbara Revolta, Professor and Mrs Nicoll, Margaret Thorburn, Ken Nisbet and the Treasurer (Jim Herbert) for coping with the flood of subscription renewals. We were forced to consider other ways of dealing with the membership subscriptions and we trust that the 'rolling' membership system we have now put in place under the supervision of Mr Nisbet will achieve results.

This, and the fact that the Hon. Secretary was in convalescent mode for some months after the New Year encouraged the Council to be receptive to some ideas put forward to them at a meeting with a Management Consultant. As a result, the Council explored the "Work Placement" field and were fortunate to find a suitable candidate in Mary Leadbetter. She came to Victoria Terrace initially for

a 14-week placement. This was very successful and she has been taken on in a part-time capacity for a period of six months. Her expertise has speeded up the process of preparing work for the printer, which in turn means more sales and increasing income for Society projects.

Premises

We continue to keep a lookout for larger premises. We have contacted Edinburgh City Council: they are aware of our needs and have promised to keep us informed about property in our neighbourhood. We feel our situation in the centre of the Old Town is good, just round the corner from the National Library of Scotland and Edinburgh Central Public Library, near the Castle and the tourists and not far from the Bus and Railway Stations.

During the year an approach was made by two other societies with a view to acquiring joint premises but this came to naught as they favoured going out of Edinburgh.

Printing/Publishing

The year has seen an increasing demand for the Society's Monumental Inscriptions' publications to the extent that we have had to undertake a huge reprinting programme.

To date we have reprinted *East Stirling*, *West Stirling*, *Kirkcudbrightshire* volumes 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, *Angus* volumes 1 & 2, *Caithness* volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4, *Dunbartonshire*, *Kilmarnock and Loudon*, *Sutherland*, and *Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard*.

Reprints currently in process are *Angus* volume 3, *Carrick*, *Speyside*, *Kincardine*, *Inverness East*, *Inverness West* and *Kirkcudbright* volume 6.

New publications this year comprise Donald Whyte's *Scottish Clock & Watchmakers - the Lothians*, Karl I. Ransome's *Perthshire Hearth Tax* and Richard Torrance's *Lady Glenorchy's Free Church Baptisms*; *Fifeshire Monumental Inscriptions*, volume 1 & 2, *Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions*, volume 3.

Work continues on recording in several areas around the country. In Edinburgh, *Newington* has been completed and Karl Ransome is working on the index. The recording of *Warriston* has been completed and much of it has been typed up. The publication of *Liddesdale* nears completion and other projects are under way. We are indebted to the many who have recorded, typed and indexed over the years on these large graveyards.

Fairs and Workshops

In May, the Secretary and Sheila Pitcairn set up the SGS stand at the South Ayrshire History Fair in Troon and had a successful and interesting day. In September we attended the Fife Family History Fair in Kirkcaldy. This was a very well attended event and we were kept very busy all day. The Treasurer, Jim Herbert, also assisted and was pleased with the results! These occasions, though busy, are enjoyable and many new contacts are made. We should be very pleased to have more Society volunteers coming forward to help!

Mrs Pitcairn took time off from her busy programme of lecturing to come to Edinburgh to hold a series of weekly workshops in the Library. These were of much benefit and enjoyment to the Members who attended.

Advertising

'It pays to advertise' and this year we have arranged advertising in *The Genealogical Research Directory*, *The Genealogical Services Directory*, *The Clan Donnachaidh Annual*, *The Scottish Field Magazine*, *What's On* (including the Web site) and *What's On Fife*, the *Edinburgh & Lothians Travel Guide*, the *Scots Magazine*, the *Book Publishers' Directory*, the Edinburgh & Lothians Tourist Board and VisitScotland Websites, and the Yellow Pages.

The Library

For the Society's Library the year has been one of consolidation rather than innovation. The resignation of Miss Marjorie Stewart in February, and Mrs Heather Rose later in the year left gaps which will not be filled easily. However, the work of the Library was continued with no diminution of effort or efficiency. The volunteer helpers remain the most effective resource of the Library and Family History Centre, and continue to provide help to Members and other library users in their usual competent and friendly manner. But we still need more volunteers. The Library remains busy, with visits from regular Members and visitors from overseas. An enhanced service to Members was provided by the decision to open the Library on Mondays, from 10.30 to 17.30, as from April 2001.

The major items of equipment to be purchased this year included two computers and a Bell & Howell fiche/microfilm reader printer. During 2001 we have concentrated on the acquisition of essential family history items, including census indexes and monumental inscriptions. In the year to September 2001, 691 books and pamphlets were added. Sixty-three new OPR and Census films were purchased together with the microfiche index to the 1891 Census for the whole of Scotland. Around twenty microfilm of the films were bought as part of the Society's sponsorship scheme, whereby Members pay half the cost. A number of CD-ROMs were added to the Library's stock.

We continue to host evening visits to the Library for the benefit of family history society evening classes - three groups have made visits this year. We also received a visit from a group from the Royal Commission for Ancient & Historical Monuments, who were interested to examine the resources we provide.

Acknowledgements

Finally, as always it is our pleasant duty to acknowledge our indebtedness to all those who have contributed to the work of the Society during the past year: our Lecturers and the Members who attend the meetings, the Librarians and the Library Volunteers, Mrs Ann Pippet and the Sales Secretaries, Council and Committee Members, our representatives who attend the S.A.F.H.S. meetings on our behalf and the Office-Bearers.

REVIEWS

GARGUNNOCK: PARISH, VILLAGE AND GUEST HOUSE

By Ian McCallum. 136pp. Illus. ISBN 0-9542263-0-0. Gargunnoch: the author, Trelawney Cottage, The Square. £12.00 + p&p UK £1.30; Overseas £2.09 Surface.

This is a lavishly illustrated book, with black and white and coloured photographs, paintings and plans, but it is not simply a work filled with these. The letterpress is extensive, covering the history of the parish from early times to the present; the church; Guest House (Trelawney Cottage, home of the author); and a detailed picture of the lives and times of the inhabitants.

For the genealogist and family historian researching this area of old Stirlingshire, which lies off the Drymen road between Stirling itself and Buchlyvie, the appendices are of special interest, including war dead; parish ministers; voters' rolls; members of the Gargunnoch Farmers' Club, 1794-1917; place names from the ordnance survey maps, and the details of the 1881 census. There is a glossary, and explanation of weights and measures; also linear and square measures and Scottish coinage.

Considering how well illustrated the book is, the price is very reasonable.

Sennachie

CHESHIRE: THE BIOGRAPHY OF LEONARD CHESHIRE V. C., O. M.

by Richard Morris, 2000. 530pp. Viking, London. £20. ISBN 0-670-86736-7

Why review a biography of Leonard Cheshire in *The Scottish Genealogist*? Son of an Oxford law professor, Cheshire was a famous Bomber Command pilot who established a chain of homes for the disabled. The answer lies in the prologue. Primrose Barstow, Cheshire's mother, came from an army family. During the first world war her father was living in the New Club, Edinburgh. The family home in India Street had been closed down. It would have been good to learn more about this Scottish background. The family connection proved to be significant because a Barstow aunt made available the property of Le Court in Hampshire, the first Cheshire home.

Other references to Scotland include a brief posting at Prestwick while attached to Coastal Command and a visit to Lord and Lady Lothian after inspecting a possible Cheshire home at Kingussie. The description of J F Roxburgh, headmaster of Stowe, may remind some readers of Gavin Maxwell's *The House of Elrig*. The fascinating story of Cheshire's determination to put his wartime experience to good use is well told. Married to Sue, Baroness Ryder of Warsaw, he sought to achieve a family atmosphere in the homes which he established. Indeed the spirit of this book is perhaps suitably reflected in the words of the Scottish Genealogy Society's own motto: "For Family and Nation".

DMAbbott

IN AND OUT OF COURT**- THE LEGAL LIFE AND MUSICAL TIMES OF SHERIFF NIGEL THOMSON**

Dunedin Academic Press. 163pp. £11.95

In Scottish families it is amazing how often ministers alternate with lawyers. The author is the son of a minister of Mayfield North in Edinburgh and the grandson of another minister; indeed, on entering St Andrews University he himself intended to follow in their footsteps, but found that he did not have the appropriate level of emotional commitment. Instead he was called to the Bar and began a distinguished legal career, ending as Sheriff in Edinburgh.

After war service in the Indian Grenadiers he started as devil to Ian Robertson. His entry into the Faculty and introduction to Parliament House show how much things have changed over the years. Divorces and other civil work, before the concept of criminal legal aid, kept the wolf from the door but left plenty of time for him to develop his other interest of music. He became a leader in the Harpic Players, effectively the comic opera company of the Faculty of Advocates and in that company met and married Lolo, the sister of Magnus Magnusson. "Her singing was the most beautiful sound I had ever heard".

In a gentle and lighthearted way he writes of his experience at the Bar and as Sheriff, first at Hamilton and then in Edinburgh. His great concern in criminal cases was to make the punishment fit the person and the crime and he obtained notoriety by requiring some young offenders to write essays on the dangers of drink and drugs and, where a youngster was found guilty of stealing a recorder, to learn to play the instrument and to display his skill to the Court. Some of the essays written are produced as an appendix, their depth and sophistication would justify this form of penalty.

Unlike so many legal memoirs no harsh words about colleagues or judges are found in the story. It is a useful history of legal life after the Second World War as well as a delightful tale of a warmhearted lawyer, piano player and humorous after dinner speaker. With characteristic modesty he under-rates his charitable work with the Scottish Association of Counselling, Tenovus-Scotland and the Council for Music in hospitals. There is likewise no mention of his serious heart attack and

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| People of Glen Tanar, Aboyne and Birse 1696 | Aberdeen & N.E. Scotland F.H.S. |
| Kirkyard of Tarves | Sheila M. Speirs |
| Burial Grounds in Glasgow | J.A. Willing & J.S. Fairie |
| 1841 Census Index Argyll: | |
| Parish of Kilbrandon & Kilchattan | Glasgow & W. of Scotland F.H.S. |
| Maryhill Old Parish Church Burial Ground | J.S. Fairie & Others |
| Directory of Landownership in Scotland c. 1770 | Loretta R. Timperlerly |
| The Heads of Religious Houses in Scotland | |
| from 12th to 16th Centuries | D.E.R. Wat & N.F. Shead |
| Lochmaben Court and Council Book 1612-1721 | John B. Wilson |
| 1851 Census Index Kincardine 364 | Central Scotland F.H.S. |
| 1841 Census Index Argyll: Duror Ballachulish & Glencoe | Glasgow & W. of Scotland F.H.S. |
| Carmunnock Parish Church Monumental Inscriptions | Glasgow & W. of Scotland F.H.S. |
| A Memoir of my Great-Grandfather John Campbell of Greenock | John Colquhoun Campbell |
| Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions: 1. The Border Parishes | David Cargill |
| Fifeshire: South East Parishes Monumental Inscriptions Vol. 1 | J.F. Mitchell & Sheila Mitchell |
| Fifeshire Monumental Inscriptions | |
| Pre 1855 Vol. 2: The Western Parishes | J.F. Mitchell & Sheila Mitchell |
| Lands and People of Moray: | |
| Part 1: Estate in Parish of Elginwest of River Lossie | Bruce B. Bishop |
| Lands and People of Moray: Part 2: Parish of Spynie | Bruce B. Bishop |
| Lands and People of Moray: Part 3: Parish of Spynie | Bruce B. Bishop |
| Lands and People of Moray: Witchcraft Trials in Elgin | Bruce B. Bishop |
| Students from the British Isles at Dutch Universities: 1575-1811 | R.K. Vennik |
| The Droughly Book | George H.B. Gordon |
| Ancestors in Archives | State Records of South Australia |
| Kilmarnock & Loudon District Monumental Inscriptions Pre 1855 | A. Beattie & M.H. Beattie |
| 1861 Census Street Index Edinburgh & Leith | |
| 1871 Census: Glasgow | |
| Street Index 1891: Glasgow | |
| 1861 Census Street Indexes: Glasgow, Old Monkland, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark | |
| 1861 Census Street Indexes: Glasgow, Old Monkland, New Monkland, Paisley, Greenock | |
| 1861 Census Street Indexes: Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Dumfries | |
| 1861 Census Street Indexes: Edinburgh & Leith, Street Indexes | |
| Alphabetical List of Streets in the City of Glasgow 1851 | |
| Monumental Inscriptions Index [New Register House] | |
| Mudies of Dundee, Scotland to St. Croix, Danish West Indies 1550-2000 | John Howard Mudie |
| Diary of Forty-One Days at Sea | Rosamond Hayes Mudie |
| Liberton Kirk: A Guide to the Churchyard | John Rennie |
| Greyfriars Cemetery, [Perth] | Scottish Urban Archeol. Trust |
| James Steven, Janet McGaan & Their Families | Ken Steffenson |
| Census Records of 1841: Parish of Dornock | Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S. |

Family of Angus McPherson and Agnes Pollock	R. Donald
Monumental Inscriptions: Abdie, Cairneyhill, Dalgety, Markinch, Newburn, Auchterderra	Fife F.H.S.
Lands and People of Moray: Population Listings for Dallas	Bruce B. Bishop
Old Dailly Churchyard & New Dailly Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions	Troon & Dist. F.H.S.
Death and Burial Records in South Ayrshire	Louise Ruthven
Dundonald Burial Register	Troon & Dist. F.H.S.
The Mariners of Aberdeen and Northern Scotland, 1600-1700	David Dobson
No Road this way after Dark	George Harkness
Population Lists of Strathnaver, Strath Halladale 1667-1811	Malcolm Bangor-Jones
Clock and Watch Makers of the Scottish Highlands and Islands 1780-1900	Donald Whyte
History of Ann Street	Andrew Kerr
Index of Midlothian Censuses 1851 Parish of Fala/Soutra	Lothians F.H.S.
Upper Deeside Monumental Inscriptions Pre 1855	A.G. Beattie & M.H. Beattie
Memorials of Old Ayr Churchyard	G. Gilchrist & A. McCracken
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841: Stoneykirk	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841: Parish of Mochrum	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841: Parish of Leswalt	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841: Parish of Kirkcowan	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841: Parish of Inch	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841: Burgh of Stranraer	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Census Records: 1851: Dumfriesshire: Parish of Canobie	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Using Wills	Public Records Office
Using Navy Records	Public Records Office
My Ancestors were Londoners	Cliff Webb
Scottish Historian's Glossary	L.R. Burness
1851 Census Index: Parish of Killin	Central Scotland F.H.S.
County of Dumfries: Census Records of 1841: Parish of Mouswald	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Lands and People of Moray: Part 4: Estates in the Parish of Elgin of River Lossie	Bruce B. Bishop
Peggy and Isabella	Ian Hustwick
A Guide to Glasgow Adresses Part 1: The merchant City 1700-1825	Susan Miller
A Guide to Glasgow Adresses Part 2: Industrial City 1826-1950	Susan Miller
SAFHS Members and Publications	
Jock Thomson's Bairns	Cecil Sinclair
Alice Cadenhead's Letters from Dollar Academy 1868-70	ed. Gillian Carter
Old Graveyard Girvan (St Cuthberts) MIs	Troon & District FHS
Telephone Directory Edinburgh Area January 1937	
Visitation of Ireland: Six volumes in one	F A Crisp & J J Howard
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Keir	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Kilpatrick Fleming	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Gretna	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Penpont	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Census Records of 1841: Parish of Hutton & Corrie	Dumfries & Galloway FHS

SCOTTISH COINAGE

by Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG (Hon.)

At several meetings in the early days of the Society, the question of the Relative values of Scots and Sterling money was discussed (See *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. ix/2, 17).

In ancient times coins were minted at various places. For example a Mint at Ayr is noted in *Numismatic Chronicle* (6th series, vol. vii, 1948). By the 16th century, coining was concentrated at Edinburgh. In 1547 the Mint was situated in South Gray's Close, adjoining the Cowgate. By the Treaty of Union a Scottish Mint was to continue, but it ceased to exist in the latter part of the 18th century.

The following short bibliography may interest readers and collectors:

ALLEN, D.J. *The Coins of the Ancient Celts*. Illus. and maps. Edinburgh, 1980.

BURNS, Edward. *The Coinage of Scotland: Illustrated from the cabinet of Thomas Coats, Esq., of Ferguslie, and other collections*. 3 vols. Illus. Limited edition, Edinburgh, 1887.

CARDONNEL, Adam de. *Numsmata Scotiae or a Series of the Scottish Coinage from the reign of William the Lion*. Illus. Edinburgh, 1786.

COCHRAN-PATRICK, R.W. *Records of the Coinage of Scotland from the earliest period to the Union*. 2 vols., illus. Edinburgh, 1876.

GORDON, Thomas. *Description of Ancient Coins, from the cabinet of Thomas Gordon, F.S.A.Scot.* Illus., N.D. (ca. 1880).

HOLMES, Nicholas. *Scottish Coins: A History of Small Change in Scotland*. Edinburgh, 1998.

HAZLITT, W, Carew. *The Coinage of the European Continent*. London, 1893.

LINDSAY, John. *A view of the Coinage of Scotland, with copious tables, Lists, descriptions and extracts of Acts of Parliament, and an account of the numerous hoards of coins discovered in Scotland and Ireland*. Illus. Cork, Ireland, 1845. With a Supplement to the Coinage of Scotland, illus.

PURVES, Sir William. *Revenue of the Scottish Crown, 1681*, edited by D. Murray Rose. Edinburgh, 1896.

ROBERTSON, J.D. *A Handbook of the Coinage of Scotland, from Alexander I, to Anne Stuart*. London, 1878. Reprinted at Chicago by Argonut Inc., 1968.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. *The Coinage of Scotland*. Illus. pamphlet N.D. [ca. 1978].

SEALBY, P. Frank. *Coins and Tokens of Scotland*. London, 1972.

STEWART, Ian Halley. *The Scottish Coinage*. Illus. London, 1955.

WINGATE, James. *Illustrations of the Coinage of Scotland, drawn from specimens existing in the author's cabinet, with short biographical notes of the various Kings*. Glasgow, 1868/

LETTER to the EDITOR

Location of Torbirns near Glasswell, Kirriemuir

In the article "Scrymgeour of Glasswell" printed in the March 2001 journal, I made mention that the exact location of Torbirns was lost. Enquiries in and around Kirriemuir and references to early maps had failed to reveal other than a Tarburn to the south west of that town on an old map.

On 25th April Professor James Caird was delivering a talk on "Maps and Plans of Dundee and District" to Tay Valley FHS, when to my amazement what should appear on the screen but an 18th century plan of the Estate of Glasswell surveyed for John Brown Esq. Later he informed me that this plan had been photographed at Dundee University when submitted for conservation. As the plan was in private hands, my interest was passed on to the owner who readily agreed to let me view it. We then discovered that he had been in my wife's class at Primary School proving yet again how small a world it is.

Having examined closely that plan and two others from the same source, I can now state that Torbirns is now known as Whitelums. The old plan shows "Tirbirns" with two outhouses just to the west and a tree bordered garden where Whitelums now is found. Furthermore the lands of Torbirns extended west from there on the south side of the Garie Burn to the top of the Den of Kirrie where they bordered on the lands of Herdhill. This extreme point is roughly where "Tarburn" was shown on Ainslie's map although the old plan does not show such a place. Interestingly too, the plan showed "Dremdrive" which satisfies completely the description of Drumdevy aiker mentioned in the same context in the published article. On the plan, it is shown on what is now called The Moon and the adjacent part of Webster's High School. Furthermore, at Glasswell itself, the plan shows a group of four houses shown in elevation and shaded artistically. They are all single storey but one is more substantial than the others. Adjacent to them on the south is a small tree bordered park called Castle Yard with the ruins of Glasswell Castle. The thumbnail sketch of the castle is probably representative of the state at that time depicting a roofless tower house with little of the north wall remaining. It may have been a laird's fortalice similar to the nearby Ballinshoe Castle.

I for one have no difficulty in agreeing with Professor James Caird that there is a wealth of material to be found on old maps. How fortunate it was to hear him.

Post Script

Following submission of the above I visited the Pont Map digital site at www.nls.uk/digitallibrary I was delighted to find that on Map 29, Torbirns is shown between Kirriemuir and Glasswell. Furthermore that the thumbnail sketch of Glasswell shows a four story tower house with diagonal wings of two storeys surrounded by a courtyard wall and an enclosed garden with trees adjoining to the south. A short way to the south east, a smaller though substantial tower house is shown at East Ballinshoe. The National Library of Scotland is to be congratulated for making this information so readily available. This is a top class addition to the tools of the Scottish family historian.

Mr Jack Blair, "Inver" Heughfield Road, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

From The Scots Magazine, Jan 1793

The New Theatre of Edinburgh (formerly the Circus), under the management of Mr Stephen Kemble, was opened with the comedy of the Rivals. This theatre is most elegantly and commodiously fitted up; and is considerably larger than the Theatre Royal.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

13 December Thursday – Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

2002

10 January Thursday – Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

15 January Tuesday – Ordinary Meeting, *The Living History of the Museum of Edinburgh (formerly Huntly House)*, Sandra Marwick, Keeper of Education & Outreach Services

24 January Thursday – Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

14 February Thursday – Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

15 February Friday – Annual General Meeting, followed by "35 St. Andrews Square" John Stevenson.

28 February Thursday – Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

14 March Thursday – Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

19 March Tuesday – Ordinary Meeting, *Clues to Identity: the role of Heraldry*, Elizabeth Roads, Lyon Clerk & Keeper of the Records.

28 March Thursday – Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

18 April Thursday – Ordinary Meeting, *Edinburgh's 19th Century Photographers & family photographs*. Peter Stubbs, ARPS.

15 May Wednesday – Members' Visit to Trinity House, Kirkgate, Leith, for details see below.

17 September Tuesday – Ordinary Meeting, *Army genealogy in the 19th century*, K. A. M. Nisbet.

15 October Tuesday – Ordinary Meeting, *The emigrant experience: published & unpublished accounts of emigration, from the National Library's collection*, Dr. Kevin Halliwell, Curator US & Commonwealth Collections, National Library of Scotland.

15 November Friday – Ordinary Meeting, *The History of James Thin, Booksellers, & a few other matters*, D. Ainslie Thin.

Festive Season - Library Closures.

Members should please note that the Society Library will be closed from Monday 24th December until re-opening on Tuesday 7th January 2002.

Annual General Meeting

Members of the Society are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Conference Centre, of the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Friday, 15th February 2002 at 7.30 p.m.

Three members of the Council are due to retire by rotation, K. Ransome, Mrs E. J. Mortimer and K. A. M. Nisbet. Mr Ransome has served two terms and is not eligible for re-election until a year has elapsed. Mrs Mortimer does not wish to continue for a second term. Mr Nisbet is eligible for re-election. There are therefore two vacancies. There is a further vacancy due to the resignation of Mr John Stevenson in September last.

Nominations for these vacancies, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee must reach the Honorary Secretary no later than Tuesday, 15th January 2002.

Members' Visit 15 May 2002

Numbers for this visit to Trinity House, Leith are restricted to two groups of 15: 11am-12 noon or 2pm-3pm There may be a small charge for this visit. Please book at the Library.

Correction

Readers please note that Patrick W. Anderson was author of the article "Lt. Roderick Mackenzie - Officer of Bonnie Prince Charlie" which was published in the September issue of the Journal.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE SALES LIST

Fifeshire Monumental Inscriptions, pre 1855

- Volume 3, *The North-East Parishes*, J. F. & S Mitchell

Abdie, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Boarhills, Cameron, Ceres, Collessie, Culps, Cupar, Creich, Dairsie, Dunbog, Dunino, Falkland, Flisk, Forgan, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Kemback, Kilmany, Kingskettle, Leuchars, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburn, St. Andrews, Strathmiglo.

pp220, £16.00, 450grams.

**Clock and Watchmakers of
Edinburgh and the Lothians, 1539 - 1900**

Donald Whyte

A comprehensive list of people engaged in these trades in Edinburgh and the Lothians during that period.

pp92, £12.00, 202grms.

Photographers in Southern Scotland to 1914

compiled D. Richard Torrance.

pp30, £3.00, 70grams.

Photographers in Edinburgh & The Lothians to 1914

compiled by D. Richard Torrance.

pp65, £6.00, 100grams.

The above new publications are now available from the Society Sales Department,
they can be ordered by mail, telephone, fax or by e-mail online at
sales@scotsgenealogy.com

QUERIES

- 2905 **REID**, General John, (1722-1807), founder of the Reid Chair of Music at the University of Edinburgh. As we approach the bicentenary of his death, I hope to follow up my *New DNB* article on Reid (forthcoming) with a fuller study of his life and music. With this aim in view, I should be particularly grateful to hear from any reader who happens to know the present location of documents used by the late Duncan McNaughton for his article 'The last Baron Reid-Robertson of Straloch' (*The Scottish Genealogist*, ix/1-2 [1962]). Mr McNaughton described this material, which had lately come into his hands, as 'a miscellaneous correspondence on the Robertsons of Straloch' collected in the early nineteenth century by John Small, librarian to the University of Edinburgh. It seems that it included a number of letters and memorials written by General Reid and his father, Alexander Robertson of Straloch, Baron Reid. I suspect that Mr McNaughton's documents are the same ones as belonged in 1908 to Miss J.L. Small, and as were used by Lady Tullibardine when writing her chapter on General Reid for *A Military History of Perthshire*, but I've so far failed to trace their whereabouts. Also greatly appreciated would be advice from anyone who has come across letters from, or documents pertaining to, General Reid in the United States, for example among the papers of his wife's brother General William Alexander (claimant to the Earldom of Stirling), or of her brother-in-law Major Walter Rutherford, who befriended Reid's daughter in New York in the 1790s after her estrangement from her father. Information will be gratefully acknowledged. *Dr Christopher Field [Honorary Fellow, Faculty of Music, University of Edinburgh], 2 Maynard Road, St Andrews, Fife KY16 8RX Scotland. Tel: 01334 472580.*
- 2906 **STEWART** James b.c. 1843, Glasgow or Paisley. Parents Robert Stewart and Ann nee Fairley, m. Sarah McLay 22 Dec. 1865 Blythswood, Glasgow. Originally a butcher, later a well-known pugilist and owner of an oyster bar in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. d. 5 Jan. 1908 at 72 Pollockshaws Road, Glasgow. Bd. Sighthill Cemetery, Glasgow. Probable issue William b. 1866; Robert b. 1868; James b. 1870; and John b. 1873. Any information 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.*
- 2907 **MACLEOD/SUTHERLAND/MACRAE** In 1877 a Roderick MacLeod had his wicked way with Janet (Jessie) Sutherland, aged 29, a local girl of Lower Brora, Brora, Clyne, Sutherland. It is not known if Roderick MacLeod was a local man or not. Roderick, realising what a villain he had been, offered to take Janet away but she refused. Roderick then fades from the scene and I cannot identify him in the 1881 Census. Ten years later in 1887 Janet Sutherland married Donald Macrae and moved to Lossiemouth. The son of Roderick and Janet was born in May 1878 and baptised as John Sutherland the illegitimate son of Janet Sutherland - no father's name was given. John was brought up by the wider family in Brora and remained in Brora after his mother married and moved to Lossiemouth. It seems that at quite an early age his name was changed to John MacLeod reflecting his true parentage. From John MacLeod's 1908 marriage certificate it would appear that he knew his father and that his father was still alive at that time as his parents are given as "Roderick MacLeod Crofter, Jessie Sutherland Fisherwomen". I would appreciate suggestions as to how I can identify the wicked Roderick MacLeod. *Mr W J O'Brien, Ardassie, Harbour Road, Brora KW9 6QF Scotland. Tel: 01408 621431, e-mail: bill@obrien.u-net.com*

- 2908 **DONALD/MILNE/SINGER** Donald Alexander born on 21.8.1863 in Fintray, Aberdeen to John Donald and Agnes Milne, she was also known as Agnes Singer. On the 1881 Census Alexander was a farm servant at Alford, Aberdeen. He arrived in Australia on the 14th Sept. 1882 on the *Renfrewshire* ex Glasgow, he was 18 years old. On the *Renfrewshire* with him was his half-brother George Singer aged 21. This is all I know about them, any information gratefully received. *Mrs V M Jell, Site 5, Devon's Caravan Park, Goondiwindi 4390 Qld, Australia.*
- 2909 **YOUNG/RICHARDSON** William Young and Euphan Richardson m. in Gladsmuir, East Lothian, 1 June 1770. Known children Thomas b. 23 Feb. 1771 and John bpt. 15 Feb. 1778. Any information on parentage of William Young and Euphan Richardson would be most appreciated. I can supply info on son John. *Barbara K Tuck, 28 Ruhlig Ct., Saginaw, Michigan 48602-5027, USA. E-mail: barbaratuck@webtv.net*
- 2910 I am seeking information about the occurrence of deaf-mutism in Scotland in the 19th century. More particularly, I would like to know the state of medical understanding of the inheritance of the condition - clearly associated with "consanguineous marriages" - and the theory behind the practice of educating such children and adults in the various Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb. Members have no doubt discovered that deaf-mutes can be traced in the 1881 Census by tracking the word "dumb". Has anyone come across the use of the phrase "So-So children" in this context? *Mrs R Jennings, 3 St. Georges Road, Hexham, England NE46 2HG.*
- 2911 **JOHNSTON/SMITH** Archibald Johnston. Licenced grocer, Kelso. b. c. 1723 d. Kelso November 1815 aged 92. His wife Elizabeth Smith must have been much younger, as 6 children born 1772-1792. John, James, Robert, Margaret, Thomas and Andrew. Can anyone confirm or refute that the following is Archibald's family, or offer any information at all? John Johnston, Smith in Lanton, m. Elizabeth Hislop 14.11.1717, Jedburgh. Three known children baptised Jedburgh, William bpt. 12.11.1718; James bpt. 20.11.1720; Archibald bpt. 12.9.1723. *Mrs Sheena Mars, 19 St Quintin Park, Bathpool, Taunton TA2 8TB England. Tel: 01823 412487.*
- 2912 **GLENN** James - Waterloo Medal Holder. R.H.A., born 1791 in Dunnichen, m. Elizabeth Cameron c. 1824, had 8 children all born in Brechin. Their eldest son John C Glenn m. Marianne Morton in 1851 in Kirriemuir and had 11 children. His oldest surviving son James Glenn m. Hope McKenzie Currie in 1883 in Chelsea, London. I would be grateful for any information regarding my 3 x gt-grandparents and these families and especially delighted to hear from any descendants. *Mrs J M Clarke, 30 Sherwood Road, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 3EH England. Tel: 01323 893282.*
- 2913 **MCDONALD/BURNS** Seeking marriage of Hugh McDonald, carpenter, to Sarah Keys Burns. My gt-grandfather James Frederick was b. Jan 1858 so marriage should have been before this date. Unable to find in Family Records Centre, London. Any other information on my gt-gt-grandparents would be much appreciated. *Mrs B A Hagan, 43 Maple Way, Canvey Island, Essex SS8 9JH, England.*
- 2914 **STEWART** Wanted: the name and address of any person surnamed Stewart who believes he is a patrilineal descendant, proven or otherwise, from King Robert II for possible DNA analysis and testing. Please send correspondence to *Cameron R Stewart, PO Box 3011, Long Beach, California 90803, USA or 225 So. Washington, New Ulm, Minnesota 56073, USA.*

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:-
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to six Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be ex officio members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, ex officio Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts.
4. Office Bearers, apart from the Hon. Treasurer shall be elected annually. The latter shall be appointed by the Council. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the Convener, Vice Convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.

11. **Dissolution**

If the main management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects