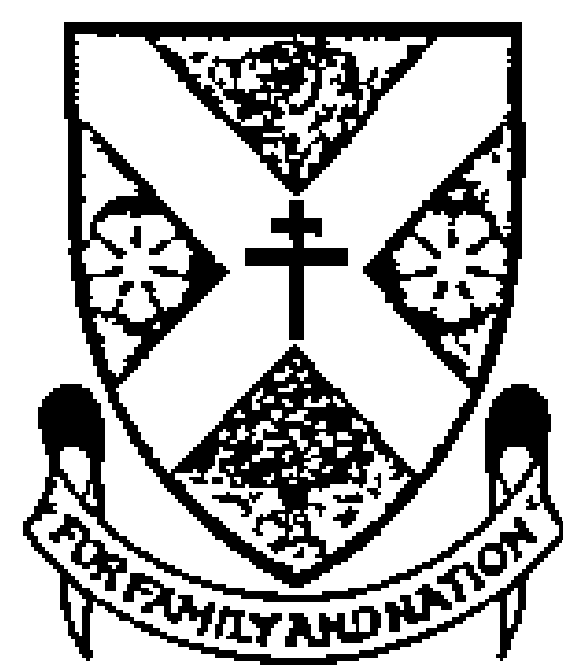

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Vol. XLIX No. 2

June 2002



CONTENTS

The Clan Mackellar Part V:
 The descendants of Neil Mackellar of Daill 35

Indirect English Descendants of Malcolm III ‘Canmore’
 King of the Scots 37

Old Mortality 42

Conservation of Graveyards
 The Role of the Family History Societies 42

A Fund for the Relief of the Poor 44

Testament of Lucretia Jamieson, 28th January 1710 46

The History of Mortality and Fertility,
 and Scottish One-Name Studies 47

The Derivation of the Name Mackellar 48

An Industrial Site Long Forgotten 50

Scots Origins a Review 55

Ochterlonys as Clergymen 56

SGS New Publications 58

Sales Catalogue Update 59

New OPR and Census Films 61

Some Recent Additions to the Library 62

Reviews 64

News in Brief and Editor’s Notes 65

Queries 66

News Release 67

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part V - The Descendants of Neil Mackellar of Dail.

by Duncan Beaton

Despite Duncan Turner's "Lament for the Family of Maam" there were descendants of Neil Mackellar of Dail, who had left Glenshira to live at Stoneskar. His son Neil sailed for Australia, where he married. The couple left a young family when Neil suddenly and somewhat mysteriously disappeared from record, never to be heard of again.

Neil jnr. was baptised on the 3rd April 1769 (1) and was the youngest son of Neil Mackellar and his wife Elizabeth Campbell, by that time living at Stroneskar. He was commissioned as an ensign in the New South Wales Corps on the 21st April 1791 and arrived in the colony with the main body of the regiment in February 1792. He was known in his off duty hours as a reader, interested in new ideas. He had little time for the infamous bachelor roistering of the Sydney set.(2).

He was a member of the court appointed by the Lt-governor of the colony to investigate the disturbances at Norfolk Island during 1794. In the following year he accompanied a detachment of troops to the Hawkesbury where an uprising by the indigenous population was threatening the settlers: this led a few months later to promotion to lieutenant. During the years 1797 - 99 he was in command at the Hawkesbury. Sometime after 1797 he purchased land at Mulgrave Place from John Howell.

He acted as an adjutant on his subsequent return to Sydney but in 1800 he was appointed as an acting magistrate as well as secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor of the colony. He also achieved the rank of captain but was replaced as secretary after only eight months service.

Neil Mackellar also made enemies among the more powerful members of the colony. By acting for a Lt-Col Paterson he earned the animosity of John MacArthur, perhaps the most influential man then involved in the politics of New South Wales. It was while on his way back to Great Britain in 1802, carrying MacArthur's sword and the governor's dispatches concerning the duel aboard the "Caroline", that the schooner foundered. There was a family tradition that Neil survived the sinking and reached the west coast of America: however there are no further references to him.

The ADB states that "a convict woman, named Sarah Cooley, bore him three daughters and two sons in New South Wales, and his will in 1799 divided his property equally between Sarah and the four children who had then been born". This Sarah Cooley had been convicted at the Old Bailey in London on the 14th April 1790 and sentenced to a term of seven years transportation. She left England on the 16th February 1791, as one of 150 convicts aboard the "Mary Ann" (captain: Mark Munroe), and arrived at Sydney Cove on the 9th July 1791. On the 12th November 1799 she had a grant of 25 acres of land at Mulgrave Place, a record which coincides with that of her partner Neil Mackellar. (Ref: Archive Office of NSW; Western Connections Journal No 2, June 1985, pp 27-30; "Convict and Pioneering History", by James McClelland, Book 2, Vol 1).

The only church records found for the NSW of the late 18th century were of the Church of England, and even at that only three of the children of Neil Mackellar and Sarah Cooley are listed. Their marriage has so far not been found.

Elizabeth - baptised on the 4th March 1794 (born on the 9th December 1793) at Sydney.

Duncan - baptised 7th October 1796 (born 4th December 1795) at Sydney.

William

Neal (sic) - baptised 8th August 1802 (born 29th August 1801) at Sydney.

The ADB continues: "His elder son, Lieutenant Duncan Mackellar R.N. (born December 1795), came to New South Wales with three children in the "City of Edinburgh" in 1825 and was granted land in the County of St Vincent". There were two Duncan Mackellars appeared with their families in the NSW parish records. The more likely candidate was the Duncan who was a grazier and, with his wife Margaret, had a daughter called Margaret Jamieson Mackellar born on the 12th April 1831 and baptised on the 3rd January 1832 at Strathallan, St Vincent.

The other Duncan was a settler at Upper Minto and with his wife Janet Leitch had a son Duncan Ellar Mackellar, born on the 9th November 1828 at Upper Minto and baptised on the 8th November of the following year in St Andrew's Parish, Sydney. This Duncan's family are also likely candidates, since they had emigrated from Scotland at the right time, and took with them three children.

The "City of Edinburgh", which in 1825 set sail from Great Britain on the 14th May and made landfall in Australia on the 21st June was owned by the Australia Company and was captained by D. Mackellar. Three years earlier the "Clydesdale", owned by Buchanan & Co of Greenock, had made a similar voyage with the same captain ("Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Sydney, 1788-1825", Roebuck Society publication no 22, 1977, Canberra). The information on the various D(uncan) Mackellars is not conclusive in the search for the son of Neil Mackellar.

Duncan Mackellar the Upper Minto settler and Janet Leitch married on the 9th January 1819 in Kilmodan Parish, Argyll, Scotland. They were both listed as parishioners of Kilmodan, which is mainly centred on the district of Glendaruel. They had three children during their spell in the parish:

Ellar - born on the 20th October 1819 in Strondavan, Glendaruel.

Alexander - born on the 23rd December 1821 and baptised on the 10th January 1822 in Garvie, Glendaruel.

John - born on the 2nd June 1824 in Garvie.

Alexander Mackellar, evidently the son of Duncan and Janet, became a prosperous landowner and grazier. He married as his second wife Mary Maude Garrard on the 12th May 1864 at Moorie on the Richmond River, NSW. Among their children was Margaret, born on the 4th May 1865 at Runnymede on the Richmond River.

Margaret married Harry Chisholm, a stock station agent, on the 23rd June 1886 at St Saviour's Church of England Cathedral church, Goulburn, NSW. While at Goulburn her father Alexander had adopted a coat-of-arms used by other Mackellar families in Australia and New Zealand.

Margaret and Harry Chisholm had a daughter Margaret Sheila Mackellar Chisholm, born in 1895. She became a famous socialite beauty, marrying three times as Lady Loughborough, Lady Milbanke, and Princess Dimitri of Russia. She died in 1969.

Stirling and the S. P. C. K.

With satisfaction we learn that the two Ministers of Stirling have transmitted to the Secretary of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, fifty guineas which they have collected chiefly among the inhabitants of the town, for assisting the Society in carrying on the important work on which they are now engaged, the publication of a new edition of the Old Testament and Scriptures in Gaelic. The worthy Ministers and their liberal Parishioners may assure themselves of the liveliest gratitude upon the part of the Society. It is to be hoped that so laudable an example will be imitated by the well-disposed in other towns of Scotland.

(From the Dundee Weekly Advertiser, November 25 1802)

INDIRECT ENGLISH DESCENDANTS OF MALCOLM III 'CANMORE' KING OF THE SCOTS

by G. M. S. Lauder-Frost, F.S.A. Scot

Many genealogists and family historians will be familiar with the Marquis of Ruvigny's famous series on the Blood Royal of England, both Plantagenet and Tudor. In those volumes he traces mainly indirect descents, and many of the lines end with quite ordinary people rather than just the aristocracy. He extols such genealogical research as equally as important as direct lines. Many, however, will be unaware that there is a Scottish connection and here we begin that with Malcolm Canmore (1031-1093) who is famous for returning to Scotland from exile in 1056/7 and defeating Macbeth, who murdered his father, King Duncan 1st in 1040.

Malcolm's first wife was Ingibiorg, daughter of Finn Arnesson, Jarl of Holland, and by her he had Duncan II King of Scots, born in 1060 and murdered in 1094. Duncan married in 1090 Ethelreda, daughter of Gospatrick Earl of Northumberland, and their son was William Earl of Moray.

Malcolm Canmore married secondly, in 1069, Margaret (later canonised as Saint Margaret) Atheling (1043-1093) daughter of Edward Atheling 'The Exile' (d.1057) Prince of England, by Princess Agatha of Hungary (d. after 1067). Agatha was a daughter of King Stephen (969-1038 and later canonised as a Saint) of the House of Arpad, whose ancestry can be taken back to Atilla the Hun. Malcolm and St. Margaret had six children, and here we shall treat with Princess Matilda (1079-1118) who married in 1100, Henry 1st 'Beauclerc' (b. 1069 at Selby, Yorks. – d. 1st December 1135 in Normandy) King of England. They had William IV Duke of Normandy (1101-1120), and Princess Matilda (1102-30th January, 1164).

Matilda married firstly, in 1114, Henry V (1081-1125) of the Salian House, a Holy Roman Emperor. She married secondly, on 17th June 1128, Geoffrey IV 'Plantagenet' (1113-1151) a son of Fulk V Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem (d. at Acre in 1143.) Details of Fulk's 'career' and end in Palestine can be found in Sir Steven Runciman's epic "Kingdom of Jerusalem." Matilda and Geoffrey had Henry II Plantagenet, King of England (1133-1189) and he married, in 1152, the famed Eleanor of Aquitaine (1122-1204).

Of the five children of Henry & Eleanor, I propose to deal with here the two lines of Princess Eleanor (1162-1214), and her rather notorious brother, John (1167-1216).

- (1) Eleanor married in 1177 Alphonso VII King of Castile (1155-1214) and they had six children of whom Princess Berengaria (1181-1244) married in 1198 Alphonso IX King of Leon (1166-1230). They had Ferdinand III King of Castile and Leon (1200-1252) who married, in 1237, Joan of Aumale (d. 1278). The daughter of Ferdinand and Joan was Princess Eleanor of Castile (1244-1290 Harby, Nottinghamshire) who married in October 1254 at the Monastery of Los Heulgas, near Burgos, Spain, as his first wife, Edward 1st Plantagenet (b. June 1239 at Westminster, - d. 7th July 1307 at Lanercost priory, Cumberland) King of England, from whom descend Kings Edward II and III etc. Their daughter, Princess Joan, was born before September 22, 1272 at Acre, Kingdom of Jerusalem, whilst Edward 1st was on a Crusade there.

Princess Joan of Acre (d. 1307) married on 30th April 1290, firstly, and as his second wife, Sir Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester (b. 2nd September 1243, Christchurch, Hants., - d. 7th December 1295 Monmouth), a prominent nobleman who was a commander for the royal cause at the battle of Evesham. They had, as well as a son Gilbert, 9th Earl; Eleanor, married in 1306 to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester (executed 1326); Margaret, who married Piers

Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall; and Lady Elizabeth de Clare (c.1290,- 4th November,1360 Bardfield, Essex), founder of Clare College, Cambridge. This lady was buried at Ware Priory, in Hertfordshire, with her third husband Sir Roger, Lord d'Amory (d. 1321), and Baron of Armoy in Ireland, who had his first summons to parliament in 1317/8. He was engaged in the wars of Scotland, and was governor at different times of Knaresborough Castle, Gloucester Castle, and St. Briavel's Castle. He joined in the confederacy against the Spencers and with Thomas Earl of Lancaster marched on Burton-upon-Trent, and thence to Tutbury Castle, where he fell ill, never to recover.

Lord d'Amory and Elizabeth de Clare had two daughters: Eleanor (or Agnes?) who married John de Raleigh, ancestor of Sir Walter; and Elizabeth; who married John 3rd Lord Bardolf (d. 1371), Banneret, of Wirmegay in Suffolk. T. C. Banks (1808) states that he did homage and was summoned to parliament in 1336, but Burke states that he was first summoned in January 1338, and "participated in the glories of the martial reign of King Edward III." They had Lady Rose Bardolf (d. 1441) who married John Glemham, of Glemham, Suffolk, and:

William 4th Lord Bardolf, of Wormegay (1358-1386), who served in the French and Irish wars, latterly under John of Gaunt, and who was summoned to parliament as early as 20th January 1376. He married, after 1366, Agnes (d. after 1386), daughter of Sir Michael Poynings (d. 1369) Lord Poynings of Bures, a veteran of the battle of Crecy. Lord Bardolf and Lady Agnes had two children that we know of: his heir Thomas 5th Lord Bardolf, of Wormegay, who died following the battle of Bramham Moor (& through who's daughter descend the Viscounts Beaumont), and Lady Cecily Bardolf, of whom later.

- (2) John Plantagenet, (1167- d. 19th October 1216 at Newark, Notts), King of England, brother to Princess Eleanor, above, as well as Richard The Lionheart, married as his second wife, in 1200, Isabella (d.1246) daughter of Almar Taillfer, Count of Angouleme. By her he had five children, one of whom was Henry III Plantagenet (1207- d. 16th November, 1272 at Westminster) King of England, whose son was King Edward 1st of England, whom we have dealt with already, above. One of the daughters of King John and Queen Isabella was Princess Eleanor (1215-1275) whose second husband (1238) was Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Simon was born in Normandy in 1209 and died, with their son Henry, at the battle of Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1265.

Princess Eleanor's first husband was William Marshall (d. 1231), Earl of Pembroke, whom she married in 1224. They had a daughter, Isabella (d. 1240) who married after the battle of Lincoln, as her first husband, Sir Gilbert de Clare (d. 25th October 1230, Penros, Brittany; buried in Tewkesbury Abbey), Earl of Clare, of Hertford, and of Gloucester, one of the principal barons who took up arms against King John, and one of the 25 chosen to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. Of their six children, one of particular interest is their daughter Isabel, who married in 1240, Robert de Bruce (1210-1294) Lord of Annandale, grandparents of the famous Scots' King, Robert the Bruce (1274-1329).

But we are concerned here with the heir, Sir Richard de Clare (b. 4th August 1222, - d. 15th July 1262 at Eschmerfield Manor, near Canterbury; buried in Tewkesbury Abbey). Richard was knighted in 1245 and it is said that he was 4th in descent from Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster. He was poisoned at the table of Peter de Savoy, the Queen's uncle, along with his brother-in-law Baldwin Earl of Devon, and some others, and died. He had married on 2nd February 1238 Maud, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and his son and heir was Sir Gilbert de Clare (1243-1295) Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, who married Princess Joan of Acre, of whom, also above.

We return now to Lady Cecily Bardolf, a descendant, as shown above, of two of the children of King Henry II Plantagenet: Princess Eleanor (1162-1214) and King John, plus a descendant of two of King John's children: King Henry III, and Princess Eleanor (1215-1275). Lady Cecily married, before 1409, Sir Brian Stapleton (1379 -17th August 1438), Knight, Sheriff of Norfolk, and son of Sir Miles Stapleton (d.1417), K.G., of Bedale & Ingham. Sir Brian and Cecily's eldest son was Sir Miles Stapleton (d.1466) Knight, of Ingham, Norfolk, of whom presently. Their second son was Brian Stapleton of Kessingland, Suffolk; and they had a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Heath, of Hengrave, Suffolk.

Sir Miles Stapleton (d. 1466) married Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas de la Pole (d. 1433, France), brother of the Duke of Suffolk, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane. Jane Stapleton married (1) Sir Christopher Harcourt, ancestor of the Stanton Harcourt and Abingdon families, and (2) Sir John Hudleston (or Hodleston) also with issue; Elizabeth married three times: (1) Sir John Fortesque, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, (2) Sir Edward Howard, Lord High Admiral, and (3) Sir William Calthorpe, of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk. By Sir William, Lady Calthorpe had five children: Edward; John, of Cockthorpe; Sir Francis, of Burnham Thorpe, who married (1) Elizabeth Wyndham, and (2) Elizabeth Berney, with issue to the latter including Bridget, who married Edward Eden of Martham; Elizabeth, who married Francis Haselden; and Ann, whose body lies in St.Mary's Church, Bury St.Edmunds, Suffolk.

Ann Calthorpe had married Sir Robert Drury (d. 2nd March 1536, at Hawstead) of Thurston and Hawstead, Suffolk, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, Privy Councillor and Speaker of the House of Commons. Sir Robert was present at the funeral of the young Prince Henry in 1511 and is noted as one of the knights who bore the canopy.

Between 1510 and 1513 he was engaged with various colleagues in the attempt to pacify the Scottish border by peaceful methods. He was a witness to the marriage of Princess Mary on 9th October 1514 and was knighted in 1516. He was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520, and has a long list of other important appointments to his credit, too numerous to mention here. The site of his family's London home is still called Drury Lane. Sir Richard and his wife Anne are buried in a splendid tomb in St.Mary's Church, Bury St.Edmunds. They had two sons: Sir Robert, of Hedgerley, Bucks, who married Elizabeth Brudenell with issue; and Sir William (d. 1589) of Hawstead, who married Elizabeth Stafford (d. 1578) with issue, amongst whose descendants can be found the families of Wray, Irby of Boston, Clifford, Ayscoghe of Skelsey and so to the present Lords Sudeley. Sir Robert and Ann Drury also had four girls: Anne, who married (1) Sir George Waldegrave (d. 1528) Knight, of Smallbridge, and (2) Sir Thomas Jermyn (d. 1552) knight, of Rushbrooke; Bridget, who married Sir John Jernegan (d.1556) Knight, of Somerleyton; Elizabeth, who married Sir Philip Boteler; and finally, Ursula (d. 1523).

Ursula Drury (d.1523, Hawstead) married, before 1520, Sir Giles Alington (1500-1586) of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire. According to Burke, this family descend from Sir Hildebrand de Alington, Under-Marshall to William the Conqueror at Hastings. Sir Giles and Lady Ursula had a daughter who married John Spencer of Althorpe, the same family from whom the late Diana, Princess of Wales descends. Sir Giles & Ursula also had a son, Sir Robert Alington (b. 1520-d. 22nd May 1552, Horseheath—buried within Horseheath Parish Church). He married Margaret (c.1552—1598, buried in Holy Trinity Church Bottisham, Cambridgeshire) daughter to Sir William Coningsby, King's Justice. They had a family of eight children: George; Giles (d. 1573) married Margaret Spencer, with issue; James; Alice, who married (1) William Sewster of Steepemorden and (2) Edward Talkerne or Talkhorne; Ann, who married Arthur Breame, in Essex; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Some, of Bradley; Frances, who married John Cooke, of Rochford in Essex, and Beatrix born c.1550.

Beatrix Alington was the first wife of wealthy landowner and armiger, John Killingworth (c.1547 – 23rd May 1617; buried in Pampisford Parish Church, Cambridgeshire.) His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Cheyney, Esq., and by her he left two sons, William and John. By his first wife, Beatrix Alington, John Killingworth had six children: John; Giles, of Pampisford, who married (1) Anne Hewick and (2) Elizabeth Hare; Margaret; Elizabeth; Alington; and Beatrix (d. 1626).

Beatrix Killingworth (d. 19th September 1626, Great Shelford, Cambs.) married John Austin, “a prosperous farmer,” (baptised 2nd February 1572 at St.Mary the Virgin Church, Great Shelford, and died there 5th January 1619). Both husband and wife are mentioned in her father’s Will. They had four children: Robert, b. 1608; Mary, b. 1607; James, b. 1614, who married c.1633 a lady whose Christian name was Grace; and Alington Austin (b. 1601 – 9th February, 1650, buried at Great Shelford) who was left £80 plus gold jewellery and other items in her father’s Will. She subsequently married on 29th May 1622, in the church of St.Mary the Virgin, Great Shelford,

Thomas Howling, also a farmer in that locality. He was baptised at Great Shelford on 26th May 1595 and was buried there on 10th May 1648. Thomas and Alington Austin had three children that we know of: William, born 1624; Mary, born 1626 and married 1643 to John Maris; and Thomas, another farmer (baptised at Great Shelford on 1st February 1623, and also buried there on 27th May 1683). By his wife Sarah, (buried at Great Shelford on 24th October 1654), he had a daughter, Martha, born 15th May 1652.

Martha Howling (d.1702) married, on 24th January 1676, at Great Shelford, yet another farmer, Richard Tunwell (baptised 27th May 1645 at Fulbourne, Cambs.,- d.1713). He owned both freehold and copyhold lands totalling about 160 acres near Great Shelford, and his family is mentioned in Cambridgeshire records as far back as 1316. This couple had two children, Richard (1687-1719) and Thomas, a farmer, but described in his Will as a “gentleman”. This Thomas Tunwell (baptised 26th March 1689 and buried 25th August 1726 both at Great Shelford) married on 21st September 1714 at St.Botolphs Church in nearby Cambridge, Constance Brewster (bapt.21st September 1691 and buried that day in 1714, both in Great Shelford.) They had John, Thomas, Sarah, and Constance.

Constance Tunwell (baptised at Great Shelford on 20th December 1715, and buried there on the 9th May 1775) married on 5th September 1747, in St.Catherine’s Hall Chapel, Cambridge, William Deane, a farmer of Great Shelford. He was baptised on 1st November 1719 at Whittlesford, Cambs., and buried at Great Shelford on 17th April 1763. They had a son John (baptised 2nd December 1753 and buried 21st December 1832, both at Great Shelford), who married 3rd February 1780 at the parish church of Hauxton, Cambridgeshire, Esther Turner, (b.c.1759 and buried 27th April 1817), by whom he had twelve children, all of whom, unless otherwise indicated, were born/baptised, married and died at Great Shelford:

John, bapt. 21st May 1780, d. c.1782;

William, bapt. 23rd December 1781, d. 13th June 1847; married 31st March 1803 Sarah Cock.

John, bapt. 26th October 1783, d. 20th July 1851; married 26th March 1805 Ann Ansell.

Thomas, b.c.1785, d. 5th July 1786.

Constance, bapt. 1st January 1786; married 19th October, 1807 James Butler, with issue.

Thomas, bapt. 20th April 1788; married 23rd January 1810 Sarah Butler.

James, bapt. 12th July 1790; married 31st October 1809 Mary Turner.

Sarah, bapt. 26th May 1793; d. 1830, at Trumpington, Cambs; married 6th April 1815 John Haggis.

Stephen, bapt. 11th July 1796; married 8th July 1817, Sarah Flitton.

Oliver Turner, bapt. 15th July 1798, d. 1st December 1826; married 8th July 1821 Fanny Townsend.

George, bapt. 10th May, 1801.

Elizabeth, bapt. 11th September 1802, d. 3rd May 1804.

The above mentioned James Dean, (who was still alive in 1843 when he is registered in the ratepayer's books for Great Shelford,) and Mary Turner had the following issue:

James, (mentioned with his father in the rates book in 1843,)

b.c.1811, d. 18th January 1867; married 25th March 1832 Sarah Huckle, with issue.

William, bapt. 8th May 1814, d. 19th October 1835.

Mary Turner, bapt. 17th July 1816.

Susanna, bapt. 8th March 1819.

George, a farmer, bapt. 7th July 1821, d. 21st July 1863; married 5th April 1852 Sarah Alexander (1816 - 17th March, 1899) from Belfast, with issue, two girls.

(*George Dean & his wife Sarah are two great great grandparents of the writer.*)

Joanna, bapt. 11th July 1824, d. 17th September 1827.

Elizabeth, bapt. 12th April 1826.

It will be seen from this study that a great many families can claim an indirect descent from royal ancestors and from other illustrious aristocratic houses. Over the centuries and down through the generations families and their wealth have become dissipated and this is demonstrated by the latter families here who were smallholders and farmers whose Wills and other documentary mentions show them to be of modest standing. They are nevertheless of the Blood Royal. Indirect descents remain a fascinating subject.

Sources

I propose here to give only those sources which may be of use to those wishing to verify the above.

The sources on the Plantagenets and other early royal and illustrious families are numerous and can be consulted in any good library, but see in particular:

The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal (4 vols.) by The Marquis of Ruvigny & Raineval, London, 1907.

The Blood Royal of Britain (Tudor Roll) by the same author, London, 1903.

The Dormant & Extinct Baronage of England by T. C. Banks, Barrister, London, 1808.

Baronia Anglica Concentrata, or Baronies in Fee by Sir T. C. Banks, Bt., London, 1844.

Burke's Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited & Extinct Peerages London, 1883.

The Manors of Suffolk by W. A. Copinger, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., London, 1905.

The Visitation of Suffolk 1561.

The Visitation of Norfolk 1563 by William Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms; and 1613 by John Raven, Richmond Herald. Edited by Walter Rye, London, 1891.

The Visitation of Yorkshire 1563/4 by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by Charles B. Northcliffe, M.A., of Langton. London, 1881.

The Visitations of Yorkshire 1584/5 by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald; and 1612 by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by Joseph Foster, London, 1875.

The Visitations of Cambridge 1575 & 1619 by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, edited by John W. Clay, F.S.A., London, 1897.

Monumental Inscriptions & Coats of Arms from Cambridgeshire recorded by John Layer, c.1632, and William Cole between 1742 and 1782. Edited by W. M. Palmer, M.D., F.S.A. Cambridge, 1932.

A History of Horstead and Stanninghall, Norfolk by Percy Millican, Norwich, 1937.

Burke's Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland.

The History of the family of Drury by Arthur Campling, F.S.A., London, 1937.

Journals of the Cambridgeshire Family History Society, notably 1984; August 1994; February 1995, but others also not noted here. Articles by B. Lambie, Alan Bullwinke, and Gordon Boundy.

Monumental Inscriptions for Cambridgeshire, available from the above society.

Parish Register Transcripts for St. Mary's, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Mrs Lorraine Freeman, 5 Wolseley Street, Rooty Hill, Sydney, 2766, N.S.W.

OLD MORTALITY

Family history societies were well represented at a conference in Edinburgh on 19 November 2001 to launch the new Historic Scotland Guide on "Conservation of Historic Graveyards". While this guide is mainly intended to give technical advice to local authorities and others concerned with graveyard conservation, it has many illustrations of the fine monuments which we have inherited and of the serious problems that often afflict them. The guide is available from Historic Scotland for £19.50, and would be useful to anybody who plans to record inscriptions for family history purposes.

The conference included 14 talks on different aspects of historic graveyards, such as statutory protection, record-keeping, management and archaeological investigation. I was asked to speak mainly about the role of family history societies, and also about the work of the Greyfriars Kirkyard Trust; my text is shown below.

I was glad that, in a lively discussion towards the end of the conference, somebody asked why family history societies - which have done most of the hard work of recording so far - were not represented on the National Committee on Carved Stone in Scotland; we were told that this suggestion would be considered. At the end we all assented to a (pious?) resolution to set up a new forum to promote graveyard conservation - but I have not so far heard whether this proposition has been taken any further.

Those who attended the conference were helpfully given a printed abstract of all the talks; this can be obtained from Historic Scotland, which also intends to publish a full account of the proceedings. This arm of government certainly deserves credit for what it has done to awaken public interest in an important but neglected sector of our national heritage - although much more could still be done. It was good to see that the new guide and the conference received some attention in the media, including a slot in BBC Scotland's evening news.

CONSERVATION OF GRAVEYARDS

The Role of the Family History Societies

by Dr. J. Angus Mitchell, CB, CVO, MC

I would like first to record warm congratulations to Historic Scotland on publishing this new Guide to Practitioners. While I remain uncertain whether Joe Public will be willing to meet the heavy cost of implementing all its recommendations, I certainly expect that it will help to raise public awareness of this neglected sector of our heritage. When I joined the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland some years ago, I expected to have an uphill task in persuading my colleagues of the importance of old graveyards; but that was no problem, because Ingal Maxwell had got there first and had already shown the way.

While my main topic today is family history, I have also been asked to say something about the work of the Greyfriars Kirkyard Trust. I would like as well to raise some wider issues about graveyards - so I must get my skates on.

Anybody who starts to search for their family tree will soon discover that inscriptions on gravestones and church monuments are a valuable source of information about the lives of our ancestors, especially before registration of births, deaths and marriages became compulsory in Scotland in 1855; family historians usually describe them as "M.I.s", an abbreviation for monumental inscriptions.

This is not simply a matter of listing names, dates and occupations to be studied in a public library;

just imagine the emotions of visitors from Canada or New Zealand who are lucky enough to find a family gravestone with the names of ancestors whom they have heard about but never met. I am not sure why I enjoy taking my own grandchildren to see my grandparents' grave in Cathcart; perhaps I just want them to remember me in the same way.

Because of the wealth of personal information to be found in old graveyards, and the growing interest in family history, people have been recording MIs for many years. A major contribution to this labour of love was made by my late parents, Johu and Sheila Mitchell, who spent over 30 years in systematically recording and publishing MIs across most of Central Scotland.

Other family historians and local history groups have followed their good example, so that the lists which have been published by the Scottish Genealogy Society and other bodies now cover well over half of the graveyards in Scotland. The Society's library also contains an extensive collection of unpublished lists of MIs for other areas. By a happy coincidence the Society has just published a complete index of all these lists, at the bargain price of only £2.50; it lists around 1700 graveyards in Scotland, compared with the 1450 listed in Annex A of the guide published by Historic Scotland, which suggests that our intelligence network is better than theirs! The HS Guide does not, for example, list the pre-Reformation graveyards at East, Mid and West Calder which I recorded earlier this year.

I estimate that between 10 and 20% of the graveyards in Scotland have not so far been recorded, and the Society has been trying to stimulate more local groups in these areas to complete the work. If there is anybody here from Coll, Tiree or Easter Ross, for example, please come and see me after the seminar! Our first advice to any recorders of MIs is to read Betty Willsher's excellent booklet "How to Record Scottish Graveyards", and it is good to see her here today. There is no financial problem, because the recording is nearly always done by unpaid volunteers. The main problem is to find people with enough time and enthusiasm; once they begin recording, they usually get addicted, like me! This is of course a race against time, because of the alarming scale of erosion documented by Historic Scotland in their admirable guide.

My parents thought it best to give highest priority to the recording of inscriptions before 1855, because they are often the only source of information available before the start of compulsory registration. Before 1855 the Old Parish Records were usually accurate for baptisms and marriages, at least for members of the Church of Scotland; but the surviving records were very patchy, and often did not record burials. Many societies, however, now record all inscriptions up to the present date, since these provide a more complete picture of local history. I would hope that the lists so far made for deaths before 1855 will gradually be extended up to the present date. Mass-produced 20th-century gravestones may be of little or no interest to living antiquarians - but who knows what our descendants will think about them in 200 years time?

Some groups go even further and make a complete archaeological record of the kind described in Betty Willsher's booklet - but that takes much more time and effort and yields information of limited value to family historians. A simple list of MIs may be of little interest to antiquarians, but it is a lot better than nothing at all. Where a list of MIs has already been made, it should provide a useful starting point for anybody who has the time to make a complete record as recommended by Betty Willsher.

While family historians have probably done more than any others to record old gravestones, we fully recognise that there are other stakeholders with important interests in this field. I think it is a pity that there is no trade union to promote our common interests. If I were 10 years younger, I would try to start a new Society for the Protection of Old Graveyards in Scotland - SPOGS for short. One useful role for such a body might be to reconcile the conflicting interests of the various stakeholders,

eg as regards the removal of moss or soil which often prevents a gravestone from serving its original purpose - to send a message to the passer-by.

I would suggest that one issue which concerns us all is how to raise public awareness in this somewhat neglected part of our national heritage. That certainly ought to be assisted by the Historic Scotland publication, which should be widely read not only in Scotland but in other countries too; it deserves a review, for example, in the quarterly magazine of the American Association of Graveyard Studies.

Since 1925 most of our graveyards have been owned and maintained by the local authorities, but there has been very little sign of local pride in the monuments - such as the signboards listing dead VIPs at the entrances to Greyfriars and the Old Calton in Edinburgh. How many graveyards in Scotland have an attractive brochure like the one produced by the Friends of the General Cemetery in Sheffield?

How many tourist guides think of including an old graveyard in their itinerary? How many schools have taken pupils on visits to graveyards to whet their interest in local history? Will the continental tradition of meeting at the family grave on All Saints Day ever be replicated here? I would like to follow the example of Perth in Western Australia, where an annual service to commemorate the lives of the early pioneers is enjoyed by many of their descendants.

I shall now put on my other hat as Secretary of the Greyfriars Kirkyard Trust in Edinburgh, which has been fortunate to get grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund and other bodies to carry out first a landscape survey and then a structural survey of the wonderful collection of old monuments there. One of the main achievements of this survey has been to make a priority list of the most important monuments needing urgent remedial work. The Trust has now begun to draw up a long-term Conservation Plan on the lines recommended by Historic Scotland and the Heritage Lottery Fund, and we hope to have this ready next year.

It is already clear from this survey at Greyfriars that over £40,000 will be needed for urgent repairs to a limited number of older monuments, while the cost of conservation for the whole graveyard will run into six figures over a period of years. Will public opinion favour spending of that order on the dead, when so much has to be done to help the living?

50 years ago I suspect the answer to that question would have been in the negative, but now I am a bit more hopeful of obtaining the wider public support which is needed for this neglected sector of our heritage. If we cannot awaken more public interest in this field, I am afraid that the valuable recommendations now given to us by Historic Scotland will simply remain as pious hopes.

A FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR

by Marjorie Stewart, F.S.A. Scot

On the 16th of December, 1773 the Court of Session gave final judgement in a cause, which, in its consequences, was of importance, and particularly opened a fund for relief of the poor, in a way that gave universal satisfaction. The case was:

In January 1769, Messrs. Maxwell of Dalswinton and Blair of Dunrod laid a wager of £200 Sterling, Which of them should ride soonest from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright? which is about twenty

miles. Mr Blair being taken ill on the road, seven miles short of Kirkcudbright, yielded the race at that place, gave bill for the sum lost, and died before the sum became due.

Mr Maxwell sued Mr Blair's heir for payment; who pleaded in defence the Scots statute 1621; whereby it is declared, that all money won at cards and dice, or in wagers at horse races, above 100 merks Scots, belongs to the poor of the parish. Mr Maxwell pleaded, That this statute was in desuetude. But the court, in July, found, That the statute was not in desuetude; and appointed the kirk-sessions of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, and the kirk-session of Kelton, in which parish Mr Blair gave up the race, to appear for their interests. Mr Maxwell gave in a petition against this judgement; to which the kirk-sessions made answer; and, upon advising the matter, one of the judges stated some doubts. He doubted if the statute was still in force; and, even though it were, if this was properly a horse-race in the meaning of the statute; and made several ingenious remarks. Which being fully cleared up by other judges, the Lord President summed up the whole in a masterly manner. He extolled the wisdom of our ancestors, the framers of this law, and showed its superior excellence to the laws of other countries against gaming. He proved by a chain of connected precedents, that actions had been sustained upon this statute, and was clear it remained in full force at present: and then he pathetically expressed his feelings for the ruin of young men, and the destruction of families, which the prevailing vice of gaming was now bringing on this country; and that he was happy in this opportunity to make the law publicly known to all ranks, and wished it might have the desired effect.

The act founded on is that of Ja. VI. parl. 23. 1621. cap. 14. *Anent playing at cardes and dice, and horse-races. viz.,*

'Our Sovereign Lord, and Estates of Parliament, considering the manifold evils and inconveniences which ensue upon carding and dycing, and horse-races, which are now overmuch frequented in this country, to the great prejudice of the lieges; and because honest men ought not to expect, that any winning had at any of the games above written can do them good, or prosper, Have therefore statuted and ordained, That no man shall play at cards nor dyce in any common house, town-hostelrie, or cookes-houses, under the pain of £40 money of this realme, to be exacted of the keeper of the said inns, of common houses, for the first fault; and loss of their liberties for the next. Moreover, That it shall not be lawful to play in any other private man's house, but where the master of the family playeth himself. And if it shall happen any man to winne any summes of money at carding or dycing, attour the summe of 100 merks, within the space of twenty-four houres, or to gaine at wagers upon horse-races, any summe attour the said summe of 100 merks, the superplus shall be consigned, within twentyfour hours thereafter, in the hands of the treasurer of the kirk, if it be in Edinburgh, or in the hands of such of the kirk-session in country-parochines as collects and distributes money for the poor of the same, to be employed always upon the poor of the parochie where such winning shall happen to fall out. And to the effect that either excess in play may be thus restrained, or, at the least, excessive winning may be employed as said is, our Sovereign Lord, by act of his supreme court of parliament, gives full power and commission to the baillies and magistrates of burrows, the sheriffes and justices of peace in the country, to pursue and comveen all such persons for all winning at cardes, dyce, and horse-races, which shall happen to be made by any person, by and attour the said sum of 100 merks money aforesaid. And in case the magistrate informed thereof refuse to pursue for the same, the party-informer shall have action against the said for double the like summe; the one half wherof to be given to the poor, and the other halfe to the party-informer.'

TESTAMENT OF LUCRETIA JAMIESON, 28th January, 1710.

Transcribed by Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG(Hon.)

Among a bundle of miscellaneous historical papers in my possession there is the testament testamentary of Lucretia Jamison, widow of Harry Jamison of Lochhill, near Garmouth, in Moray (formerly Elginshire). It is not listed in the index to the *Commissariat of Moray Register of Testaments*, 1684-1800, edited by [Sir] Francis J. Grant for the Scottish Record Society, and printed in 1904. Nor has it been recorded in the index to the *Commissariat of Edinburgh Register of Testaments* (third section), 1701-1800. This register often acted as a central record. The document may have been recorded in some local register, which I have not traced. The testament is of interest as it sheds light on a little known branch of the Innes clan, and may be of interest to readers as a good specimen of a Scottish testament testamentary (as distinct from a testament dative, where no will existed and an inventory was drawn up by executors appointed by the Commissary). It is as follows (spelling as in the document):

“I Lucretia Jamison, Sister Lawfaul to Captain William Jamison, Sometime Commander of one of her Majesties Ships of war in the Royal Navie of Great Brittain, And also Widow of the Deceast Harie Innes, sometime in Lochhill, Now lying in my Sick Bed within my Dwelling house in Garmoth, and knowing that there is nothing more certain that Death, and nothing more certain that than the time, manner and place thereof, And therfor make this letter will and Testament, and having first Committed my Soul to God who gave it. I doe ordain my body to be Committed to the Diest and laid in the Church Yearde of Urquhart beside my Deceast Husband.

“In the Second Pleace I herby nominat and appoint Master Harie Innes, Second Lawfull Son to Sir Harie Innes of that Ilk, my Universal Executor and Intromitter with all Sums of Money, Bonds, Tickets, Goods and Gair, moveables, Houshold plenishing pertaining to me and presentlie in my custodie, conform to inventors given up of the Samen. Or also which may by the Laws of Great Brittain appertain to me as the only sister of the Deceast Captain William Jamison, and to which I may have Right either by my deceast Brother his Testament or other ways might lay Claim as being his only Sister, and nearest of Kindred to him.

In the third pleace I respect that Harie Innes my Executor nominat as forsaied is presentlie minor and cannot act for himself, I therfor herby nominat Sir Harie Innes of that Ilk his father and administrator for him, to call for and pursue all Sums of money either resting to me or to my Deceast husband, Or to which I may have Right by the Decease of Captain William Jamison my Brother or by his testament or anie other way whatsoever. In Witness Befor these witnesses, Alexr. Ogilvie in Innes, Walter Stronach in Esle, Mr Andrew Geddes, Schoolmaster in Garmouth, and James Russell, writter hereof, Servant to the Laird of Innes.
Sic Subscribitor:

Alexr. Ogilvie, wittness
Walter Stronach, wittness
And: Geddes, witnes
James Russell, witnes

[Sgd.] Lucretia Jamison”

THE HISTORY OF MORTALITY AND FERTILITY, AND SCOTTISH ONE-NAME STUDIES

by Dr Peter Razzell, D.Phil. (Oxon).

Department of Sociology, The Open University.

In 1934, three Scottish statisticians, Kermack, McKendrick and McKinley, wrote a landmark paper for the medical journal *Lancet*, pointing to the influence of childhood conditions on adult disease mortality. Reviewing nineteenth and twentieth century data for England, Wales, Scotland and Sweden, they found a cohort link between levels of childhood mortality and a later risk of death during adulthood.¹ Subsequently Forsdahl, Buck, Simpson, Barker and others observed a geographical association in a number of countries between infant mortality rates at the beginning of the twentieth century, and death rates from coronary heart disease in the 1960s and 1970s.² Other research has indicated a general link at the individual level between childhood socio-economic conditions and cause specific adult mortality.³

In order to carry out further research on these topics, it is necessary to track individual families over long periods of time, linking information on infant/child and adult mortality. Scandinavian records lend themselves to this type of work because of the existence of detailed family records dating back to the eighteenth century onwards. Some recent research in Sweden has found an association between levels of mortality from infectious diseases in childhood and death rates from respiratory diseases in later adulthood.⁴

Most of the above studies have relied on statistical data at a general level, and have been unable to track patterns of mortality in individual families. This is also the case with demographic research on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, a period when there were major changes in both fertility and mortality. Mortality and fertility fell in most European countries during the late nineteenth century, but the reasons for these changes are not entirely clear, partly because of the lack of data on individual families. English civil records do not fully lend themselves to this type of research as they do not give detailed information on family names, and the original registers are closed to researchers with information only obtained through the purchase of birth, marriage and death certificates.

Scottish civil records are more suitable for this research because they give information on both father's and mother's maiden names in birth and death records, and are open to public inspection for the payment of a fee. The use of the mother's maiden name in birth and death records is particularly useful, as it allows individuals to be tracked from birth through to marriage and eventual death. However, there is the problem that families migrated throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, sometimes emigrating and leaving Scotland altogether.

One solution to this problem is to focus on one-name studies that systematically list all births, marriages and deaths of a particular family name in the civil registers. These systematic listings allow families to be tracked from one area to another, and in some cases, to be traced to foreign countries. An initial study at the Open University of two Scottish one-name studies – on the names Restrict and Ormiston – has indicated that it is possible to successfully trace families from 1855 onwards, although the research is at an early stage.

There is however the issue of the representativeness of one-name studies. It is possible that particular family names were distinctive genetically and sociologically, although it is hoped that a sufficient number of different names will generate a representative sample. In order to evaluate representativeness, we will compare the data from our study with the overall record of fertility and

mortality in Scottish civil records.

We wish to use this article to appeal for information from family historians who have carried out one-name studies in Scotland. The ideal dataset from our point of view is a one-name study extracting all mentions of a particular name in the civil records. An example for Scotland is the one-name study on the name of Ormiston carried out by Lt-Col. Ormiston and deposited in the library of the Society of Genealogists in London. This extracted from the Scottish civil registers the details of births, marriages and deaths on the name Ormiston between 1855 and 1940. It is the systematic nature of this one-name study which is so valuable, and we are looking for similar one-name studies for Scotland from 1855 onwards.

If your own one-name study includes such systematic data we would be very grateful if you allow us access to it. Alternatively, if you know of other studies similar to that of the Ormiston name, we would appreciate any information that you could give us. Naturally we will be observing all rules of confidentiality fully complying with the procedures of the data protection act.

Please do not hesitate to raise any queries that you might have, and you can contact me at my home address, which is: 30 Ingram Road, London, N2 9QA, England. E-Mail: peter.razzell@clara.co.uk Telephone: 0208-883-8795. .

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- ¹ W.O. Kermack, A.G. McKendrick, and P.L. MacKinley, "Death rates in Great Britain and Sweden: some regularities and their significance", *Lancet*, 1934, 698-703.
- ² A.Forsdahl, 'Are poor living conditions in childhood and adolescence an important risk factor for arteriosclerotic disease?', *British Journal Of Preventative Social Medicine*, 31 (1977), pp. 91-95; Carol; Buck and Helen Simpson, 'Infant diarrhoea and subsequent mortality from heart disease and cancer' *Journal of Epidemiology And Community Health*, 36 (1982), pp. 27-20; D.J.P. Barker and C. Osmond, 'Infant mortality, childhood nutrition, and ischaemic heart disease in England and Wales', *The Lancet*, May 10 1986, pp. 1077-1081.
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- ⁴ T. Bengtsson and M. Lindstrom, 'Childhood misery and disease in later life: the effects on mortality in old age of hazards experienced in early life, Southern Sweden, 1760-1894', *Population Studies*, 54 (2000), pp.263-77.

THE DERIVATION OF THE NAME MACKELLAR

by Graeme M. Mackenzie

In the interesting and very thorough account of Clan Mackellar published in "The Scottish Genealogist", Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 2 & 3, Duncan Beaton repeats the derivation of the surname given by Alexander Macbain in his "Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language" and followed by George Black in "The Surnames of Scotland"; i.e. that it derives from *Ealair*, the Gaelic form of the saint's name which appears in English as Hilary and in Latin as Hilarius. While the appearance in later centuries of Ellar as a forename in this clan might tend to support such a derivation, early records in The Lennox, Lorn and Cowal would suggest that this name is actually a variation of the Gaelic *MacChlerich* or *MacClery*, which is more usually rendered in English as "Clerk".¹

On 12th January 1476 a charter for the lands of *Crofftingay and le Chapellcroft* was granted to *Malcolmo Maklery de Gertene*, who elsewhere appears in the Register of the Great Seal as *Malcomo*

M'Clery de Garthdene (1478) and *Malcolmo Makclery de Garthen* (1482). Malcolm MacChlerich was succeeded as laird of Garden by *Walter Makclery* who resigned the lands ...commonly called *Croftingay, Chappelcroft of St. Mackessog and Arngibbon*...in 1495/6, when they were granted to Duncan Forester of Skipinch. A Malcolm and a Walter *Maclery* both appear as witnesses in the Campbell of Strachur Writs in 1470, though whether they are the same men it's impossible to say.²

The very next entry in the RMS for 1476, after the above grant to Malcolm MacChlerich, is the charter for Ardare and Craigmurail referred to by Duncan Beaton which is granted to *Gilchristo Makalere*; the man who had been recorded in 1470 as *Cristin M^cCallar*. The similarity between the names *Maklery* and *Makalere* is obvious, and the missing link that seems to prove they are the same name is to be found amongst records of more MacClery witnesses in the Campbell of Strachur Writs. A *Donald M^cclerych* who is documented in 1563 with *Gilcallum M^cclerich* appears in the same year in another document – and again with *Gilcallum M^cclerich* – as *Donald M^caleryche*.³

By combining some of these records we can see quite clearly how the name is transformed over time, and through the process of the transcription of Gaelic phonetic forms by English speaking scribes: *Maclery/M^cclerich* - *M^caleryche* – *Makalere* - *M^cCallar/M^cKellar*. One can set beside this very striking evidence connecting MacKellar to MacChlerich the paucity of examples of the name appearing in early records as anything like MacElair/McEller. Indeed, with the exception of *Archibald Makelar of Argile, Scottyshman* (1489), *John McAllair/Johne MaKellair* (1561 & 1571) – all non-Argyll records – and *Gilmertine M^cEller or MacEllere* (1594), virtually all the earliest versions of the name have Mac/M^c followed by another “c” or a “k”. This may be reflected in the insistence of Duncan Beaton – presumably reporting the beliefs of modern members of the clan – that the “correct” form of the name is Mackellar, not MacEllar/McEller (though the concept of a “correct” form of any name, let alone of English versions of old Gaelic names, is distinctly dubious).⁴

The likelihood that the MacKellars of Ardare and Craigmurail were in origin MacClerys should not surprise us since the neighbouring estate of Braleckan was owned by MacChlerichs or Clerks; one of whom – *Dugald M^cClerich of Bralakane* – is mentioned by Duncan Beaton in connection with the (first?) appearance of the forename Ellar amongst the Mackellars. It may well be that 16th century Mackellers adopted the personal name Ellar, and claimed it was the origin of their kindred name, precisely to differentiate themselves from their erstwhile cousins; who had by then no doubt become more rivals than relatives.⁵

Sources

¹ *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. XLVIII (2001), 49-59, 84-90. Alexander Macbain, *Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* (Stirling, 1911), 406; George F. Black, *Surnames of Scotland* (New York, 1946), 490 & 524.

² RMS, II, Nos. 1218, 1383, & 1521; J. Guthrie Smith, *Strathendrick and its Inhabitants* (1896), 207; “Campbell of Strachur Writs” in *Highland Papers IV* (SHS, 1934), 21.

³ RMS, II, 1219; “Campbell...Writs”, op.cit., 36.

⁴ Where not given in Beaton's first article, the original spellings of these rare examples of what might appear to be MacEllair are to be found in Black, op.cit, 524. It might also be noted that there are no known instances of a name like MacGille-Ealair (“Son of the Devotee of Ealair”) which would be the expected early form of a surname deriving from this saint.

⁵ For the derivation of MacChlerich, and connections of the same kindred in Lorn and Cowal, see Graeme M. Mackenzie, *The Origins and Early History of the MacMillans and Related Kindreds* (Clan MacMillan International Centre, 2001), Appendix 4, 68-75; and Graeme M. Mackenzie, “An Unfortunate Kindred – The Original Clan Chattan” - a paper given to the Gaelic Society of Inverness on 7th December 2001, which should be published in TGSI, Vol. LXII in due course.

AN INDUSTRIAL SITE LONG FORGOTTEN

by John D. Stevenson, A.M.I.Mar.E.

The Royal Burgh of Kinghorn is now a quiet sleepy town nestling on the southern shores of the County of Fife.

Almost 140 years ago it was a very different story. The town was then home to the Abden Shipyard which had been opened by John Key in 1863 and would go on to employ, at times, more than 800 men and build in excess of 130 vessels ranging in length from 60ft to 400ft and from 70 tons to 6,500 tons, before finally closing in 1922. These vessels were built for owners from literally the four corners of the world.

John Key, son of the local schoolteacher, was born, on 8th November 1819, in the village of Langleys, in the parish of Meigle, Perthshire.

After serving an engineering apprenticeship with James Carmichael, Dundee, like many Scots before and after him, he decided to seek his fortune in London. In 1841 he joined the firm of John Penn & Co., Engineers, based at Greenwich.

He returned to Fife in 1845 to marry his long time girlfriend, Sarah Whyte, while at the same time accepting an offer to become Colliery Manager at the Weymss Colliery.

His first working love, however, was the steam engine and in 1851 he resigned from the colliery and with a borrowed £500 setup in business, in Kirkcaldy, under the name of Whytebank Engineering Works, producing steam engines and later boilers.

By 1861 he was producing mainly marine steam engines and boilers and was employing some sixty men and boys. He now decided to try his hand at shipbuilding and after a number of abortive attempts to obtain land he was offered, in late 1862, a tract of land at Abden, Kinghorn.

This was part of the lands of the Stock family of Abden House who were operators of linen mills, in the surrounding area.

The first vessel, *SOUTH AUSTRALIAN*, built for Samuel White & Co., Adelaide, was launched on 7th April 1864.

John Key died of a liver disorder, age 56, on 26th May 1876, the business being carried on by his sons until September 1879 when they were declared bankrupt.

A year later, with the help of a London financier, the Key brothers reopened the yard. In 1884 it once more closed its doors due to insolvency.

A shipbuilder from Aberdeen, bought and reopened the yard as John Scott & Co in 1886 it being sold and renamed as John Scott & Co Ltd in 1901.

Once again financial difficulties brought about its closure in 1909. The yard opened again in 1919 before finally closing its doors for the last time in 1922.

The final ship built, *KINGHORN*, of 412ft and 6,500 tons was launched in May 1921.

This brought to an end the life of one of the most innovative and technologically advanced Scottish shipyards of the second half of the nineteenth century.

It is now a caravan park although there is still evidence to be seen of the yard's existence even eighty years after its closure.

I have spent ten years researching the story of the Abden Shipyard and for the Local History Researcher the story is a fascinating one, at times stranger than fiction.

Using extracts from the 1871, 81 & 91 Census, see lists, it is possible to show the number of people, living in the town, who worked in the yard.

LIST OF JOHN KEY EMPLOYEES LIVING IN KINGHORN IN 1871

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
George Addison	18	Appr. shipbuilder	Forfar	Robert Haggart	14	Rivet heater	Kingorn
James Anderson	42	Labourer	Largo	Alex Harkness	27	Iron ship finisher	Renfrew
James Anderson	16	Rivet heater	Kinghorn	James Hastie	19	Labourer	Burntisland
David Anderson	30	Fitter	Kinghorn	William Hastie	40	Labourer	Ireland
Thomas Anderson	20	Labourer	Abbotshall	Andrew Henderson	30	Turner	Kinghorn
Andrew Annan	58	Labourer	St Andrews	Colin Haycock	28	Labourer	Kinghorn
William Armit	29	Timekeeper	Longforgan	Harry Hilcock	25	Boilermaker	Falkland
William Arnot	21	Joiner	Kinghorn	John Innes	18	Appr. riveter	Kinghorn
Robert Arthur	25	Plater	Aberdeen	David Isaac	23	Labourer	Kinghorn
George Aytoun	19	Appr. carpenter	Kinghorn	Andrew Knox	40	Labourer	Kirkcaldy
Andrew Bell	15	Labourer	Kinghorn	Alex Livingstone	29	Riveter	Dundee
James Bell	20	Labourer	Largo	George Lockhart	16	Labourer	Kinghorn
James Black	19	Labourer	Kinghorn	John Lockhart	19	Labourer	Kinghorn
Robert Black	22	Labourer	Leven	Alex Lonie	32	Labourer	Kinghorn
James Blackadder	20	Plater	Kinghorn	James Low	26	Caulker	Kinghorn
Henry Bonar	20	Labourer	Glasgow	Alex McGlashen	55	Engine fitter	Cullen
George Bowie	20	Boilermaker	Dairsie	Andrew McGlashen	17	Appr. joiner	Burntisland
James Brown	41	Labourer	Burntisland	James McGlashen	20	Joiner	Kirkcaldy
James Brown	14	Labourer	Burntisland	James McGregor	22	Fitter	Kinghorn
Lawrence Brown	16	Labourer	Burntisland	John McIlrany	32	Riveter	Greenock
Alex Bruce	21	Labourer	Dysart	Thomas McKenzie	24	Carpenter	Leven
Robert Buist	58	Engine Fitter	Burntisland	John McMan	23	Labourer	Dundee
Robert Buist	30	Engine Fitter	Kinghorn	John McPhail	32	Riveter	Greenock
Michael Burges	34	Fitter	Kinghorn	John Mathew	21	Appr. draughtman	Kirkcaldy
Ralph Cairns	20	Labourer	Kinghorn	William Mathewson	63	Gate porter	Leven
William Campbell	28	Shipbuilder	Glasgow	Andrew Melville	19	App. boilermaker	Cairnhill
John Cawthorn	41	Night watchman	England	James Mercer	29	Boilermaker	Methil
James Christie	64	Furnaceman	Burntisland	John Millen	50	Labourer	Ireland
George Christie	27	Foreman riveter	Wales	James Mitchell	30	Engine fitter	Falkland
John Clark	31	Iron caulker	Clydebank	George More	22	Carpenter	Dysart
Burnet Cockburn	22	Labourer	Ireland	Alex Morrison	31	Carpenter	Weymss
Harry Crawford	19	Carpenter	Dunfermline	James Morrison	26	Riveter	Buckhaven
John Crawford	26	Riveter	Markinch	Henry Mowbray	19	Labourer	Kinghorn
John Cromb	37	Stock keeper	Aberdeen	James Neal	46	Labourer	Kinghorn
David Cummings	17	Appr. riveter	Kinghorn	Henry Neal	15	Labourer	Kinghorn
Robert Cummings	19	Appr. riveter	Kinghorn	Robert Niven	22	Labourer	Kinghorn
John Dailly	35	Iron ship fitter	Glasgow	John Niven	30	Iron ship fitter	Markinch
William Develen	30	Labourer	Montrose	Luke Oats	25	Labourer	Ireland
Morris Docherty	30	Labourer	Ireland	John Reid	23	Head riveter	Govan
David Downie	25	Riveter	Kinghorn	James Robertson	67	Labourer	Carnock
John Dryborough	15	Appr. shipbuilder	Kinghorn	Peter Sangster	19	App. riveter	Kinghorn
David Duncan	28	Joiner	Errol	John Sinclair	13	Apprentice	Kinghorn
Thomas Duncan	13	Storekeeper	Kinghorn	Peter Sinclair	19	Appr. boilermaker	Cupar
William Duncan	20	Joiner	Kinghorn	John Smith	30	Labourer	Neilston
John Findlay	26	Boilermaker	Dundee	Thomas Smith	48	Labourer	Dundee
George Fisher	32	Tinsmith	Kinghorn	Thomas Smith	29	Iron turner	Markinch
Andrew Fortune	49	Labourer	Markinch	William Stewart	26	Engine fitter	Kinghorn
Alex Fraser	20	Labourer	Carnock	David Swan	26	Engine fitter	Kinghorn
James Grieve	22	Riveter	Kinghorn	John Thom	29	Riveter	Greenock

Name	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	Name	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Adam Thomson	35	Carpenter	Inverkeithing	Duncan Wilson	40	F/man shipbuilder	Greenock
George Wardhaugh	16	Appr. shipbuilder	Kinghorn	James Wilson	20	Fitter	Forfar
John Watson	17	Labourer	Aberdeen	David Wood	36	F/man blacksmith	Burntisland
David Whitton	24	Labourer	Kinghorn	David Wood Jr	12	Keeper of steam mach.	Dysart
William Whitton	30	Labourer	Leslie				

LIST OF JOHN KEY EMPLOYEES LIVING IN KINGHORN IN 1881

Name	Age	Occupation	Birthplace	Name	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
Arthur Abbie	14	Rivet heater	Crail	John Fisher	21	Shipyard apprentice	Burntisland
Peter Abbie	17	Rivet heater	Crail	Peter Fisher	38	Labourer	Kinghorn
William Abbie	19	Riveter	St Andrews	Thomas Fisber	24	Plater	Burntisland
David Aitken	17	Appr. riveter	Kinghorn	William Fisher	22	Iron labourer	Kinghorn
James Anderson	25	Riveter	Kinghorn	Robert Forrester	16	Iron heater	Kinghorn
William Armitage	24	Blacksmith	Leith	William Forrester	42	Engineers labourer	Kinghorn
William Barron	29	Joiner	Edinburgh	John Fraser	17	Appr. carpenter	England
George Beath	44	Carpenter	N. Queensferry	Joseph Fraser	14	Iron labourer	Kinghorn
William Beattie	25	Riveter	Kinghorn	Thomas Grierson	44	Rigger	Dysart
James Bell	31	Labourer	Lundin Mill	Robert Haggart	34	Riveter	Kinghorn
Alexander Bisset	19	Labourer	Kinghorn	William Harty	48	Labourer	Ireland
James Blackadder	35	Plater	Kinghorn	Colin Haycock	37	Labourer	Kinghorn
Andrew Brown	19	Labourer	Kinghorn	Mitchel Heggie	60	Carpenter	Newburgh
George Brown	35	F/man iron shipbuilder	Glasgow	Alex Henderson	37	Boilermaker	Kinghorn
James Brown	50	Labourer	Burntisland	William Henderson	28	Ships blacksmith	Dunfermline
Alexander Bruce	39	Labourer	Pathead	Alex Hillock	24	Boilermaker	Kinghorn
Andrew Bruce	17	Appr. draughtsman	Kinghorn	Andrew Hillock	26	Boilermaker	Kinghorn
James Bruce	16	Appr. fitter	Kinghorn	Thomas Hugh	27	Joiner	Kinghorn
James Bruce	28	Carpenter	Unst	James Hutcheston	38	Blacksmith	Burntisland
William Bruce	39	Clerk	Longforgen	John Jackson	27	Labourer	Govan
Peter Buchanan	44	Boilermaker	Kirkcaldy	George Johnston	42	Engine fitter	Burntisland
Michael Burgess	42	Plater	Kinghorn	David Jordan	26	Carpenter	Rhynd
Walter Campbell	23	Carpenter	Renfrew	John Laing	36	Engine fitter	Kinghorn
Walter Campbell	23	Carpenter	Greenock	John Lamond	41	Blacksmith	Greenock
Thomas Cairns	36	Joiner	Cockpen	William Lamond	16	Appr. watchman	Partick
William Cation	56	Loftsman	Inverkeithing	Alex Lawrie	41	Labourer	Kinghorn
Alex Chalmers	41	Shipwright	Methil	David Leitch	20	Joiner	Kinghorn
James Collier	45	Carpenter	Wemyss	James Lochtie	51	Blacksmith	Aberdeen
Andrew Colquhoun	33	Riveter	Lanarkshire	William Lochtie	18	Appr. blacksmith	Kinghorn
Peter Crosson	28	Riveter	Kirkcaldy	Thomas Lonie	20	Blacksmith	Edinburgh
John Davidson	19	Riveter	Leslie	James Low	36	Foreman riveter	Kinghorn
Thomas T. Dick	15	Appr. draughtsman	Kinghorn	Roger Martin	36	Carpenter	Clackmannan
Andrew Dickson	33	Timekeeper	Galashiels	Angus McDonald	52	Labourer	Inverness
David Downie	36	Boilermaker	Kinghorn	John McDonald	39	Carpenter	W. Wemyss
David Downie	45	Blacksmith	Abbotshall	George McGregor	32	Engine fitter	Wemyss
James Downie	17	Appr. carpenter	Kinghorn	Robert McGregor	32	Engine fitter	Wemyss
James Downie	38	Boilermaker	Falkirk	William McGregor	34	Stoker	Kinghorn
Thomas Duncan	23	Joiner	Kinghorn	Thomas McKenzie	36	Caulker	Kinghorn
William Duncan	30	Joiner	Kinghorn	John McLintoch	28	Shipbuilder manager	Govan
John Ferguson	50	Labourer	Dunshall	James McNaught	32	Blacksmith	Greenock
James Fisher	25	Iron labourer	Burntisland	John McPhail	42	Riveter	Greenock

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
William Millan	14	Appr. carpenter	Kinghorn	William Stark	41	Iron turner	Kinghorn
George Miller	18	Labourer	Edinburgh	John Steel	28	Boilermaker	Dysart
James Miller	51	Sawmiller	Kinross	James Stevens	36	Boilermaker	Glasgow
James Miller	17	Sawmiller	Kirkcaldy	James Stewart	26	Iron labourer	Leslie
Thomas Miller		Draughtsman	Dunfermline	James Stewart	51	Iron labourer	Midlothian
William Moonie	21	Hammerman	Denny	Thomas Taylor	20	Draughtsman	Lanark
Annan Morris	21	Labourer	Kinghorn	Adam Thomson	46	Carpenter	Inverkeithing
David Morris	24	Carpenter	Kirkcaldy	David Thomson	16	Appr. plumber	Kinghorn
John Morris	23	Riveter	Kinghorn	James Thomson	24	Engine keeper	Linlithgow
Alexander Morrison	41	Carpenter	Dysart	John Thomson	20	Engine keeper	Salsburgh
James Morrison	25	Riveter	Linktown	Peter Thomson	22	Riveter	Granton
John Nicol	17	Appr. riveter	Kinghorn	John Tod	63	Caulker	Inverkeithing
Henry Reid	16	Appr. joiner	W. Wemyss	Lauchlan Tosh	55	Labourer	Kinghorn
James Reid	55	Shipwright inspector	Whithorn	David Tulloch	45	Carpenter	Elie
James Ross	39	Labourer	Leven	George Urquhart	56	Labourer	Dunfermline
George Scott	30	Shipyard worker	Kingsbarns	Peter Walker	45	Labourer	Cupar
William Sinclair	25	Riveter	Burntisland	James Wallace	28	Joiner	Peat Inn
John Skinner	37	Tinsmith	Dysart	Archibald Welsh	15	Shipyard worker	Kinghorn
David Smith	14	Labourer	Kinghorn	John Welsh	36	Labourer	Paisley
John Stark	19	Joiner	Kinghorn	Robert Welch	27	Blacksmith	Tayport

LIST OF JOHN SCOTT EMPLOYEES LIVING IN KINGHORN IN 1891

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
William Abbie	29	Riveter	St Andrews	Henry Burt	30	Ship fitter	Abbotshall
John Abdie	19	Riveter	Kinghorn	George Cairns	14	Labourer	Kinghorn
David Aitken	26	Riveter	Kinghorn	Thomas Cairns	46	Joiner	Cockpen
Andrew Anderson	24	Labourer	Largo	Thomas Cairns	15	Appr. joiner	Kinghorn
John Anderson	30	Labourer	Largo	Daniel Campbell	35	Labourer	Donegal
James Armitage	31	Labourer	Burntisland	George Campbell	29	Labourer	Auchenderran
John Balfour	17	Rivet heater	W. Wemyss	Hugh Campbell	30	Labourer	Dundee
Andrew Beatson	14	Labourer	Kinghorn	Peter Carney	22	Riveter	England
James Beatson	22	Labourer	Kinghorn	Ed. Cbance	16	Rivet heater	England
Walter Beatson	16	Labourer	Kinghorn	Mathew Collier	56	Carpenter	E. Wemyss
Alex Beattie	14	Labourer	Kinghorn	Henry Colversole	39	Marine engineer	England
Andrew Bell	17	Appr. joiner	Kinghorn	<i>(overseeing the building of a new vessel)</i>			
James Bell	41	Labourer	Largo	Charles Cook	52	Labourer	London
John Bell	13	Labourer	Kinghorn	James Cook	39	Caulker	Droitwich
John Bett	38	Joiner	Abdie	Thomas Cowan	42	Joiner	Burntisland
Robert Beveridge	30	Labourer	Kinghorn	Peter Crossan	41	Riveter	Kinghorn
David Braid	37	Joiner	Kennoway	Ralph Crowe	24	Riveter	England
James Braid	14	Labourer	Kinghorn	John Dagg	20	Riveter	Sunderland
James Brown	61	Labourer	Burntisland	Andrew Dickson	49	Timekeeper	Galashiels
James Brown	33	Labourer	Burntisland	James Dickson	18	Appr. joiner	Kirkcaldy
William Brown	17	Appr. carpenter	England	James Downie	47	Riveter	Camelon
Alex Bruce	49	Labourer	Dysart	William Duncan	40	Joiner	Kinghorn
Alex Bruce	20	Ship draughtsman	Kinghorn	Robert E. Ellis	28	Mgr. in the shipyard	Ireland
David Buchanan	18	Appr. joiner	Kinghorn	Robert Fairbairn	49	Shipwright	Sunderland
Peter Buchanan	21	Blacksmith	Kirkcaldy	William Fairlie	24	Riveter	Sunderland
Peter Buchanan	21	Joiner	Inverkeithing	John Fisher	31	Plater	Burntisland

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
Peter Fisher	49	Labourer	Kinghorn	Stewart Mathieson	48	Labourer	Kinghorn
Thomas Fisher	15	Labourer	Kinghorn	Stewart Mathieson	18	Appr. caulker	Kinghorn
Hugh Flynn	27	Boilermaker/plater	Millwall	Andrew Meldrum	36	Riveter	Kinghorn
Thomas Fraser	38	Joiner	Dunfermline	Andrew Meldrum	16	Appr. joiner	Kinghorn
Archibald Frew	34	Driller	Coatbridge	David Meldrum	34	Labourer	Kinghorn
Archibald Frew	13	Storekeepers assistant	Kinghorn	Peter Meldrum	18	Labourer	Kinghorn
Daniel Frew	40	Blacksmith	Edinburgh	John Miller	23	Riveter	Kinghorn
James Frew	16	Labourer	Leith	Alex Morrison	23	Plater	Kinghorn
William Frew	19	Appr. caulker	Leith	James Murphy	19	Labourer	Dundee
Hugh Gardner	27	Labourer	Kinghorn	Patrick Murphy	44	Labourer	Ireland
Alex Gibb	46	Labourer	Burntisland	Robert Niven	44	Labourer	Kinghorn
Alex Gilbertson	31	Labourer	England	William Parker	39	Carpenter	Anstruther
John Gilbertson	14	Labourer	Govan	Peter Paterson	19	Appr. ship fitter	Alloa
George Greig	24	Plater	Burntisland	James Penman	30	Engineer fitter	Dysart
John M. Hall	34	Mgr. in the shipyard	England	John Penman	22	Engineer fitter	Kirkcaldy
William Hardie	33	Labourer	Kinghorn	Archibald Pomphrey	16	Appr. draughtman	Kinghorn
James Hay	30	B/smiths hammerman	Kinghorn	Andrew Porock	30	Labourer	Fordell
Colin Haycock	48	Labourer	Kinghorn	Robert Pratt	36	Carpenter	Kinghorn
Colin Haycock	15	Rivet heater	Kinghorn	William Proudfoot	17	Rivet heater	Kinghorn
Robert Henderson	21	Foreman boilermaker	England	Robert Purves	39	Blacksmith	Tranent
George Hepburn	19	App. ship draughtsman	Kinghorn	John Reekie	35	Carpenter	St Monance
David Hutton	34	Joiner	Dysart	John Robertson	39	Riveter	Sunderland
William Innes	14	Appr. engine fitter	Dundee	Samuel Robertson	28	Plater	Nairn
John Jackson	37	Labourer	Govan	John Russel	22	Riveter	Shotts
William Jeffrey	35	Engine fitter	Nairn	William Shanks	20	Engineer fitter	Dundee
James Kinkill	30	Riveter	Kinghorn	David Smart	31	Riveter	Kinghorn
Joseph Latimer	42	Riveter	North Shields	James Smillie	24	Plater	Newcastle
Andrew Lessels	21	Labourer	Dysart	David Smith	24	Labourer	Kinghorn
John Lessels	62	Labourer	Dysart	Thomas Smith	34	Riveter	England
William Little	46	Shipwright	Sunderland	William Stark	52	Iron turner	Kinghorn
Alex McAndrew	19	Labourer	Burntisland	Charles Stewart	29	Marine engineer fitter	Kirkcaldy
William McAndrew	19	Labourer	Burntisland	Thomas Strachan	16	Labourer	Edinburgh
Joseph McCormick	30	Labourer	Dundee	Thomas Syers	20	Riveter	England
Donald MacCowan	38	Joiner	St Andrews	John Taylor	38	Carpenter	Pittenweem
David McIlrevie	14	Appr. blacksmith	Kinghorn	Joseph Thomas	25	Riveter	Buenos Aires
John McIlrevie	63	Riveter	Ireland	David Thomson	33	Joiner	Dunfermline
John McIlrevie	22	Labourer	Kinghorn	Peter Thomson	33	Riveter	Cramond
James McKenzie	56	Labourer	Markinch	Robert Thomson	45	Carpenter	Wemyss
John McMain	18	Rivet heater	Kinghorn	David Tulloch	18	Appr. carpenter	Kinghorn
Andrew McNaught	13	Labourer	Kinghorn	Peter Tulloch	23	Plater	Dysart
James McPherson	29	Iron driller	Kirkcaldy	Robert Tulloch	25	Plater	Dysart
James Mackie	28	Riveter	Sunderland	Joseph Valentine	13	Engine cleaner	Forgan
James Mar	38	Riveter	Kinghorn	Henry Wallace	45	Caulker	Inverkeithing
William Marr	50	Labourer	St Monance	John Wardhaugh	44	Labourer	Kinghorn
Henry Martindale	41	Plater	Sunderland	Edward White	16	Labourer	Burntisland
Robert Martindale	19	Appr. carpenter	Sunderland	James White	31	Carpenter	Dysart
James Mason	56	Ship fitter	Paisley	John White	18	Appr. joiner	Sunderland
Charles Mathieson	16	Appr. ship fitter	Kinghorn	John White	41	Boilermaker	Burntisland
David Mathieson	20	Carpenter	Kinghorn	George Williamson	23	Labourer	Kinghorn
James Mathieson	23	Ship fitter	Kinghorn				

SCOTS ORIGINS A REVIEW

by Ken Nisbet, B.A.

As one of the organisers of the regular Thursday night evening visits by members of the Society to Register House (see Journal for dates and details). I have on occasions been asked what my opinion is regarding the Scots Origins web site, how useful it is, and as the site was upgraded in February of this year, and the facility to see the 1901 census for Scotland is now available, it now seems appropriate to review this genealogy tool.

The web-site address is www.scotsorigins.com it is commercial pay on line site. Access to the database costs GBP6.00 or equivalent, which, can be paid by Switch, Mastercard, Visa, Delta. Solo

For this you get 30 page credits, which can be accessed within a 24-hour period. If you do not use all your credits within this period, they will be credited until you next access the site. In order to access the census you will use six credits, one to access the index and five to see the entry. Although the site allows you access the 1881, 1891 and 1901 census for Scotland, it makes more sense to use it for the 1891 and 1901 census with the 1881 census being freely available on the CD's produced by the LDS, a copy of which is available within the Society's library. If you know your local library has the fiche index for the 1891 census and has microfilm copies of the census, it might be worth considering using only the index and the census entries for the 1901 census. The digital image produced of the census entry can be enlarged and easily printed.

You can also look at previous searches you have requested without having to pay a new fee.

Births and Christenings (1553-1901), this is not the IGI index but the Register General's index of baptisms taken from the parish registers, it covers the baptisms for those baptised in the Church of Scotland, and may included some Free Church baptisms (after 1843) if they were included with the Church of Scotland records; this happens for example with Cawdor in Nairnshire, but does not include baptisms for those baptised in the Catholic Church or the smaller non conformist churches such as the Cameronians. The pre 1855 search facility allows you to enter the parent's names if you want to look for all their children and you can also request all the siblings of a particular individual, but like the existing fiche index it does look for exact spelling of surnames for example if you ask for the baptism of a Thomas Nisbet in Kirknewton in 1828 it will only come up with the surname Nisbet rather than other varieties such as Nisbett or Nesbitt

For the period 1855-1901, it gives access to the indexes of birth certificates held at New Register House, Edinburgh

The index can be searched by surname for the entire period and will bring up fifteen names at one time. You can also ask for the surname within a specific county or parish. If you ask for Mac surnames, it will also bring up the Mc i.e. if you ask for McPherson's born in Cawdor Nairnshire in 1881 it will also bring up the Macphersons born that year. As in the index at New Register House for births between 1855-1860, the index shows the mother's surname. It does not offer the facility to search for siblings. You can then order the appropriate parish register entry or the appropriate certificate. For the parish registers it is worth noting that you can order the appropriate parish register films through your local LDS library or they may be held in your local library or can be seen at the society's library where we have approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of films of the parish registers for whole of Scotland (you can sponsor purchase of a film for the library if we do not hold it and this also applies to census films.)

The index for marriages covers the period 1553-1901, the period 1553-1854 again coming from the parish register index and the 1855-1901 index from the New Register House index. You can enter both parties names if you know them but you can also ask for all the marriages for a particular name

again either all of Scotland a particular county or parish, if you know the full name of one of the parties but only the surname of the other you can also do a search.

The death index covers the period 1855-1926 and offers the same search facilities as birth and marriage certificates the index for the period 1861-1926 does show the age at date of death.

In conclusion is this site worth the cost. If you are looking for information pre 1855 it is worth bearing in mind that the fiche indexes are available in many libraries and family search the LDS site gives free access to the IGI index, www.familysearch.org

If you are looking to order only one particular entry then cost may be justified but in practice most people will be looking for multiple entries it would be more economical to look at the whole film in libraries such as the Society's where we have both index and films.

For the 1891 and 1901 census, it has the advantage of being able to see the actual entries without having to visit libraries or New Register House and to print off copies at home. For the post 1885 indexes, it is a most useful tool as it is the facility, which allows one to check the indexes without having to visit New Register House, and offers the facility to order certificates from home. The ability to know what certificates you want to look at before using New Register House is very useful in that it saves time and it is this facility which I find most useful.

OCHTERLONYS AS CLERGYMEN

by Sennachie

The Ochterlonys (many variants, but more commonly Auchterlonie – favoured by Dr George F. Black – Ouchterlownie and Ouchterlonie) are well-known as a very old family associated mainly with Forfarshire or Angus. According to tradition they were of Pictish origin. Certainly the name is ancient. Walter, son of Turpin, is believed to have exchanged his lands of Kenny for those of Ochterlony, near Forfar, belonging to John of Ochterlony, ca. 1230. Wauter de Oghterloveny rendered homage to Edward I of England, in 1296. In 'Remarks on the Ragman Roll', appended to Nisbet's *Sytem of Heraldry*, vol. ii (1742), and attributed to George Crawford, he is identified with Walter Ochterlony of that Ilk. The Ochterlonys intermarried with many old Angus families, including the Maules, Scrimgeours, Ramsays, Mercers and Guthries. Those of Pitforth in Ayrshire, who descended from those of Kelly, attained to a baronetcy in 1816, but it became extinct in 1825.

An interesting group of Ochterlonys were parish ministers during a time of religious controversy. John Ochterlony, Provost of Brechin, had at least two sons who were clergymen:

Rev. John, 1623-95, was educated at St. Andrews, and graduated M.A. in 1643. He was admitted minister of Aberlemmo (linked with Auldbar from early in the 17th century), in Angus, before 1655. He presented to his congregation in 1683, a silver communion cup, long in use. Rev. John married Mary Lindsay, who died in January, 1678. They had one child, who married Rev. James Thomson, 1647-81, minister at Kinnell, 1675-81.

Rev. Alexander Ochterlony, brother of the above, graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1661, and was recommended for license in 1665. He was admitted minister of Carnyllie, in the Presbytery of Arbroath, 6th May, 1666. Rev. Alexander died before 2nd May, 1683, aged about 42. He married Helen, daughter of David Mudie of Bryantown, and had issue: (1) John, of whom presently; (2) Robert; and (3) Jean.

Rev. John Ochterlony, 1667-1742, graduated M.A. at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1685. He was assistant to his uncle, Rev. John, at Aberlemmo, ca. 1690, and was chamberlain of the Melgund estate. In 1690, he succeeded his uncle. Adhering to Episcopacy, he was accused in 1701 of withdrawing the people from the parish church, and preaching to them in a meeting house at Flemington. He regained possession of the parish church in 1703, but was ejected by the Justices of the Peace. Rev. John intruded again in 1716, and was prosecuted, with others, before the Lords of Justiciary in 1717, for praying for Prince Charles, and other offences. These fell "in respect of His Majesty's Act of Grace". In 1722 the Kirk Session requested that Rev. John give up the poor's box, and the mortcloths, with a list of those for whom they had been used since 1714. On 29th November, 1726, at Edinburgh, he was consecrated a bishop of the Non-jurant Church, and had the diocese of Brechin assigned to him. He died in May, 1742. He has been described as "a man of piety and prudence, orthodox in his principles", but has also been said that "never perhaps was there a more credulous, nor more illiterate man advanced". Rev. John married Margaret, eldest daughter of John Graham, merchant and bailie of Dundee, with issue a son Alexander, merchant in Montrose, who emigrated to Philadelphia.

Another Ochterlony clergyman was Rev. George, brother of David Ochterlony, burgess of Arthroath. He graduated M.A. at St. Andrews in 1605, and was admitted minister of Carmyllie, ca. 1609. He was still there in 1616, when he was accused of having caused scandal by his marriage.

Rev. David Ochterlony, son of John Ochterlony, "a citizen of Brechin" graduated M.A. at St. Andrews in 1642, and as 'a sticket minister', became a schoolmaster. However, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Forfar, in 1646, and the following year the Presbytery appointed him chaplain to Lord Carnegie's Regiment. He became minister of Fordoun before 1658. Rev. David died in February, 1691, aged about 68. He married (i) Margaret Carnegie, who died in September, 1647, having had issue: (1) John, his successor; (2) David, apprenticed to Charles Durie, Dean of Guild, Aberdeen, 27th March, 1678; (3) Agnes, married James Farquarson of Tullochcoy; (? 4) Catherine, who married Rev. Alexander Arbuthnott, minister of Arbuthnott, 1569, and Principal of Kings College, Aberdeen. Rev. David married (ii) Mary Erskine, who died before 1672.

Rev. John Ochterlony, son of the above, was admitted to Balmerino in 1682, and left before 21st March, 1690. He intruded at Fordoun after his father's death in 1691. Rev. John died on 27th January, 1712. He married, 15th October, 1704, Margaret, daughter of John Barclay of Johnston, with issue: (1) Mary, baptized 22nd September, 1704; (2) John, bapt. 7th May, 1707; (3) Peter, bapt. 24th March, 1709; (4) Margaret, bapt. 24th March, 1711.

Yet another Ochterlony minister was Rev. Robert, of the Guynd family, born 1662. He passed trials before the Presbytery of St. Andrews, and was recommended for license, 5th June, 1684. He was presented to Garvock, in the Presbytery of Fordoun, by George, Earl of Panmure, and admitted, 20th May, 1685. He was deprived by the Privy Council in 1693, for not reading the proclamation of the Estates, and for not praying for William and Mary. Rev. Robert was deposed by the Presbytery of Brechin in 1716, for intruding at Montrose during the Jacobite Rising. He was, with others, prosecuted before the Lords of Justiciary, for intruding into parish churches, praying for James, the Old Chevalier, but the Solicitor-General consented to desert the diet, 29th July, 1717, in respect of the King's Act of Grace. He retired to Montrose, and died there, 9th January, 1750, the last survivor of those settled previous to the abolition of Episcopacy.

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Scottish Genealogy Society

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	Wanlockhead	£1.40	50 grams

CENSUS - 1851

Angus	Kinnettles	£1.00	40 grams
	Lethnot & Navar	£1.00	40 grams
	Lochlee	£1.50	50 grams
	Menmuir	£1.50	50 grams
Caithness	Parish of Halkirk	£2.70	100 grams
Fife	Dalgety	£2.75	55 grams
	Inverkeithing	£3.50	125 grams
	Strathmiglo	£3.00	90 grams
Perthshire	Auchterarder	£3.25	125 grams
	Blair Atholl	£2.75	75 grams
	Blairgowrie	£3.95	125 grams
	Dowally	£1.00	40 grams
	Logierait	£3.25	90 grams
	Madderty	£1.50	50 grams
	Redgorton	£2.75	75 grams

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Aberdeenshire	Newmacher	£2.25	75 grams
Clackmannanshire	Clackmannanshire Monumental Inscriptions	£12.00	260 grams
Dumfriesshire	Wanlockhead, Graveyard at Meadowfoot	£8.50	200 grams
Fifeshire	Pathhead Feuars, Sinclairtown Feuars, Boarhills,		
	East Wemyss, Anstruther Wester	£3.00	125 grams
Kinross-shire	Blairingone Churchyard, etc	£5.50	125 grams
Inverness	Greyfriars Cemetery	£2.40	110 grams
Ross-shire	Parish of Logie Easter	£1.80	60 grams
	Parish of Rosskeen	£3.00	125 grams
Roxburghshire	Liddesdale	£12.00	260 grams

PEOPLE AND POLL TAX LISTS OF 1696

Glenbucket Cabrach & Invernochtie (Strathdon) 1696	£2.25	100 grams
Leochel, Cushney & Kinbetach (Towie)	£2.25	100 grams

SOURCES & GUIDES

Dating Old Photographs. Robert Pols 2nd edition. A5, 91pp	£4.95	175 grams
Dictionary of Old Trades & Occupations (2nd edition), Andrew & Sandra Twining	£6.50	190 grams
Looking at Old Photographs. Robert Pols	£5.95	200 grams
My Ancestors were English Presbyterians or Unitarians	£4.95	150 grams
My Ancestors were in the Salvation Army. Ray Wiggins	£4.95	130 grams
Photography for Family Historians	£4.95	175 grams

PRICE CHANGE

Census	Fifeshire - 1851		
	Forgan	£3.50	60 grams
	Stirlingshire - 1851		
	Aberfoyle	£1.00	45 grams
	Baldernock	£1.00	55 grams
	Balquhidder	£1.25	55 grams
	Bothkennar	£1.75	60 grams
	Callander	£1.75	70 grams
	Campsie A - L	£2.50	110 grams
	Campsie M - Z	£2.50	110 grams
	Dollar	£1.50	65 grams
	Drymen	£1.50	55 grams
	Dunblane	£2.50	110 grams
	Fintry	£1.00	50 grams
	Gargunnock	£1.00	50 grams
	Killin	£2.00	70 grams
	Kilsyth	£3.00	150 grams
	Larbert	£3.00	130 grams
	Muckhart	£1.00	50 grams
	Muiravonside	£2.50	90 grams
	Port of Menteith	£2.00	50 grams
	Stirling A - L	£3.00	145 grams
	Stirling M - Z	£3.00	145 grams
MI's	Aberdeenshire		
	#Upper Donside. Pre-1855 MI for Strathdon, Glenbuicheat, Towie, Kilrummy, Auchindoir & Kearn, Tullynessie & Forbes, Alford, Leochel-Cushnie, Touch and Keig, A4, 120pp	£6.00	180 grams
Sources & Guides	Crofters, SRO Guide. A4, 24pp	£4.50	115 grams

AMENDMENT

Poll & Hearth Tax #Perthshire Hearth Tax 1691-1692

DISCONTINUED PUBLICATIONS

Emigrants from Glasgow & the West of Scotland, pt. 1. A5, 28pp
Directory of Scottish Newspapers. A4, 155pp

CURRENTLY OUT OF PRINT

Census - 1851 Dumfries - Canonbie

NEW OPR AND CENSUS FILMS IN THE LIBRARY

Old Parish Registers

Invernessshire: Croy & Dalcross, Daviot & Dunlichty.

Banffshire: Cullen, Rothiemay.

Aberdeenshire: Longside.

Perthshire: Dunbarney, Dunblane, Dunning, Errol, Glendevon, Inchtute, Kenmore, Killin, Kilmadock, Kilspindie, Kincardine, Kinclaven, Kilfauns, Kinnaird, Kinnoul.

Clackmannanshire: Dollar.

Midlothian: Edinburgh Births 1642-1855, Edinburgh Marriages 1801-56; St Cuthberts Marriages 1655-1818; Cannongate Index to Deaths 1834-62.

Lanarkshire: Bothwell, Cambuslang, Cambusnethan, Glassford, Old Monkland, Pettinain, Rutherglen.

1841 Census

Argyll: Southend-Kilchoman; **Lanarkshire:** Lanark-New Monkland.

1851 Census

Inverness: Abernethy-Abertarff, Croy & Dalcross-Glenelg; **Kincardineshire:** Arbuthnot-Banchory Devenick; Banchory Ternan-Fettercairn; Maryculter-St Cyrus.

Clackmannanshire: Dollar-Tillicoultry.

1861 Census

Banff: Marnoch-St Fergus; **Argyll:** Bowmore-Coll; **Dumfries:** Annan-Dryfesdale; Dumfries-Gretna.

1871 Census

Banff: Inveraron-Marnoch; **Argyll:** Bowmore-Coll; **Midlothian:** North Leith; South Leith.

1901 Census

Banff; **Clackmannanshire:** Clackmannan-Tillicoultry; **Dumfries:** Ewes-Keir.

For a full list of microfilms holdings please see the film catalogue in the library.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian

The Kirkyards of Keig	Robert W. Pirie
The Tivoli Theatre Aberdeen	J. H. Littlejohn
Tillicoultry in Olden Times	Clackmannan District Libraries
Wappenrolle: Munchner Herold	
William and Christina: One Woman's Search for her Ancestors	H. Forrester
Alder Bough, Descendants of Thomas Fernie	Keith D. Sharp
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Aberlemno	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Arbirlot	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Dun	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Fearn	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Glamis	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Glenisla	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Inverarity	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Kingoldrum	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Kinnell	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Kirkden	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Lethnot & Navar	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Lochlee	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Lunan	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Maryton	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Menmuir	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Oathlaw	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Rescobie	
Angus 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Kinnettles	
Ballantynes of Walkerburn	Kenneth J. Nichol
Borthwick Parish Church	Margaret McLean, comp.
Burgesses of Perth 1600-1699	David Dobson
Calendar of Annandale Emigration	R. A. Shannon
Canada: Immigration and Colonization 1841-1903	Norman MacDonald
Cardoness Castle and Carsluith Castle	Doreen Grove
Charles MacDonald and his Family: A Study of Three Generations	Dorothy M. Dickson
Coghill's of Caithness	R. F. Coghill
Coghill Family of Caithness, Part 2	R. F. Coghill
Complete Scotland 2002	
Congregational Memoirs: Larne and Kilwaughter	
County of Dumfries: Census Records of 1841, By Surname: Sanquhar Burgh	
County of Dumfries: Census Records of 1841, By Surname: Sanquhar Parish	
County of Dumfries: Census Records of 1841, By Surname: Wanlockhead	
Craigies of Breck, Deerness, Orkney	David Craigie Armstrong
Debrett's People of Today 1998	Jessica Hailstone, et al editors
Dewars	P. Beauclerk-Dewar
Dictionary of Old Trades & Occupations	Andrew & Sandra Twining

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1998	Robin Turner, editor
Family Study of John Dewar, Collector of Traditions	Carol Miles
Fife 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Dalgety	
Fife 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Inverkeithing	
Fife 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Strathmiglo	
Fifeshire Family: The Descendants of John & Thomas Philip, Vol. 2	Peter Philip
From Banffshire to Glasgow (By way of Aberdeen, Nigg and Kilmarnock)	Paul Hudson
Girl I Left Behind	David Mull
Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments	
Hunter Family of Thurston: Three Generations and their World	Jean McKinnon
Index to 1851 Census: Parish of Edderton, Ross & Cromarty	
Index to 1851 Census: Parish of Halkirk, Caithness	Billy & Margaret Mackay
Index to 1851 Census: Parish of Logie Easter, Ross-shire	
Irvings of Yescanabie, Orkney	James Irvine
Kirkyard of Birse	Sheila M. Spiers
Kirkyards of Glenmuick, Glentanar & Kirkton of Aboyne	Sheila M. Spiers
Lands and People of Moray... Prior to 1850.	
Part 5: The Burgh of Elgin Prior to 1600	B. B. Bishop
Lands and People of Moray... Prior to 1850.	
Part 6: The Burgh of Elgin in the 17th Century	B. B. Bishop
Lands and People of Moray... Prior to 1850.	
Part 7: The Burgh of Elgin in the 18th Century	B. B. Bishop
Lands and People of Moray... Prior to 1850.	
Part 8: The Burgh of Elgin in the first half of the 19th Century	B. B. Bishop
Leslie Family in Airlie and Kirriemuir: A Social History	Peter Leslie
Liberton Parish Magazine: Births, Marriages, Deaths 1898-1927 (3 Vols in 1)	
Lives of Three Miners' Wives: An Initial Investigation	Maureen M. Noble
Lorraines in Berwickshire, Scotland and their Descendants, Vol. 1	A. G. Lorraine
Lorraines in Berwickshire, Scotland and their Descendants, Vol. 2	A. G. Lorraine
Loves of Knowes, Lochwinnoch	David Jamieson
MacAskill Ladies:	
Mary MacAskill, Janet Hobart MacAskill, Frances Tolmie	Marjorie MacInnes
Monumental Inscriptions, Old Churchyard, Petty	Harry & Joan Clyne
Naming & Numbering of Scottish Regiments of Foot Cavalry & Militia	David W. Webster
Origins and Early History of the MacMillans and Related Kindreds	Graeme M. Mackenzie
People of Touch (Tough) & Keig: Taken from List of Polable Persons... 1696. Vol. 1	
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Auchterarder	
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Blair Atholl	
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Blairgowrie	
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Dowally	
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Logierait	
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Madderty	
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Parish of Redgorton	
Photographers in Lanarkshire to 1914	Richard D. Torrance
Photographers in Western Scotland to 1914	Richard D. Torrance

REVIEWS

The Naming & Numbering of Scottish Regiments of Foot, Cavalry & Militia

by David Webster. Card cover, 48pp. ISBN 1-904060-04-08.

Edinburgh: Scottish Genealogy Society, 2001. £6.00 + £0.50 by post (UK).

This is a very useful book. Changes in regimental names, numbering and mergers - in some cases a minefield - are all set out clearly. Not since the publication of *Clans, Septs & Regiments of the Scottish Highlands* by Frank Adam, revised by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney (8th edn., Stirling, 1984), has the numbering been set out so skilfully, along with regimental names.

Webster's book however is not a history of the regiments, only summaries being given, but the regiments of Foot, Cavalry, Militia and Yeomanry are all listed from their commencement to the present time, with commendable economy of words. For most researchers the data relating to infantry regiments of the two world wars of the 20th century will be advantageous. Scottish Commonwealth regiments are also listed: Canadians, South Africans, Australians and New Zealanders.

There is a worthwhile bibliography. For those interested in uniforms, A H Rowling's book, *Scottish Regiments and Uniforms* (Malden: Almanack Publishing Co. Ltd., 1970 and reprints) does not appear but is notable for the fine representations of uniforms, useful to model makers. A helpful feature of Webster's book is the listing of the regimental museums, with the addresses. The book is reasonably priced.

Sennachie

A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation

vol. 3 (Supplement to Vols. 1 and 2), by Donald Whyte. ISBN 0-7779-2119-7.

vi + 137pp. \$21 (US Dollars) incl. postage. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society,
40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 102, Toronto, M4R 1B9

When Donald Whyte published the first volume of his emigration project in 1986, he was quoted as saying "I will not be tackling anything as big as that again". Now, sixteen years later, the Ontario Genealogical Society has published a third volume of *A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation*. The project had already given us basic data on 23,214 Scots [and many dependants], bringing the total to just over 25,000.

Jack Bumstead has estimated that 185,000 Scots emigrated to Canada before 1870. Remarkably, one scholar working without institutional support has chronicled more than one in eight of these elusive and historically ephemeral people. Donald has been a friend and supporter of the Centre of Canadian Studies (University of Edinburgh), for many years, and it is a pleasure to salute his achievement. His *Dictionary* is of major value to family historians and academics alike. Dr Stephen Hornsby, a former lecturer at the Centre, used Donald's research for an important article in the *Journal of Historical Geography* in 1992 to establish a group portrait of the emigration: who went whence and where.

Donald Whyte was born in Newtongrange in 1926. He is a founder member of the Scottish Genealogy Society (1953) and president of the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents. He served on the former West Lothian County Council, and is a Justice of the Peace (now on the Supplementary List of Edinburgh District). At the age of 76 he insists this is his last offering and that others must carry forward the story into the post Confederation period. But Donald has said that kind of thing before!

Professor (Emeritus) Ged Martin

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

13 June	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
22 June	Saturday - South Ayrshire History Fair, Walker Halls, Troon, details below
27 June	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
11 July	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
25 July	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
08 August	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
22 August	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
30 Aug - 01 Sept	Friday - Sunday - Clan MacInnes Society International Gathering, Glencoe
12 September	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
17 September	Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Army Genealogy in the 19th century</i> , K. A. M. Nisbet, B.A.
15 October	Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>The emigrant experience: published and unpublished accounts of emigration, from the National Library's collection</i> , Dr. Kevin Halliwell, Curator US & Commonwealth Collections, National Library of Scotland.
15 November	Friday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>The History of James Thin, Booksellers, and a few other matters</i> , D. Ainslie Thin.
26 April 2003	Saturday - S.A.F.H.S 14 th Annual Conference, entitled "On The Move" will be hosted by Tay Valley Family History Society in the Bonar Hall, Dundee University.

New Computer System

A new Networked Computer System has been installed in the Library, complete with bar code reader and Electronic Point of Sale software to assist with sales, cash reconciliation and stock control, there are also two terminals for the use of members and visitors.

South Ayrshire History Fair

This Fair will be held on Saturday 22, June 2002 in the Walker Halls, Troon from 10am till 4pm. The speakers are David Caldwell, Duncan Dornan, Richard Oram and Derek Alexander. There will be a large range of stalls, including family history societies, local and national history groups and a specialist Scottish book shop. Costs are £10.00 full day conference and £17.00 full day plus lunch. Booking forms and further details can be obtained from: South Ayrshire History Fair, Library H.Q., 26 Green Street, Ayr, KA8 8AD, or telephone 01292 288820.

Clan MacInnes Society International Gathering

This gathering will take place in Glencoe during the weekend Friday 30th August to Sunday 1st September, 2002, in Glencoe. Further information may be obtained from Mr Colin McInnes, "Kinlochaline", 2 Knockard Crescent, Pitlochry, Perthshire, Telephone 01796 472800, e-mail colin.mcinnis@freeuk.com

QUERIES

- 2919 **SMITH-LONIE** Naomi, born 1874 Edinburgh, father Samuel Smith, Shoemaker, mother Mary Ann nee Paton. Naomi was said to have married a Spanish sea captain, although this could have been one of those family tales that become elaborated over the years. Naomi had two brothers William and Samuel, also two sisters Jane and Elizabeth (my gt. Grandmother). Any info on Naomi or her brothers and sisters gratefully received. *Mrs B. Tatham, 12 Furness Close, Ainsdale Southport, Merseyside PR8 3UF England.*
- 2920 **HERIOT** Who was Heriot's mother? I am writing a new biography of George Heriot (1563-1624), goldsmith and jeweller to James VI & I and Anna of Denmark, a principal character in Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Fortunes of Nigel" and, most importantly, the founder of the famous school in Edinburgh. In the last major biography of my subject, published in 1872, a "History of George Heriot's Hospital" by Dr Frederick William Bedford, LL.D. DCL, a headmaster and inspector of Heriot foundation schools, the author gives Heriot's parents as George Heriot elder and an Elizabeth Balderston. In evidence Bedford quotes a deed: 21.2.1553/4 "George Heriot and Eliz. Balderston his spouse are infeft in that land, on the north side of Canongate, bounded by Alex. Johnstone's land." The problem is that if this document refers to the correct Heriot then Heriot elder would have been thirteen or fourteen at the time! Perhaps Bedford has misdated the deed. The writing of the time can be very difficult to decipher. Or perhaps it refers to yet another George Heriot. Exhaustive searches in the National Archives of Scotland and the school records have failed to unearth the document. I have employed a very expert professional researcher and appealed directly to the Register General himself but nothing has been found. Can any of your readers help? Bedford must have found the document somewhere. I have a belief that the Balderstones came from Linlithgow. Again any information on this family of the period would be welcome. *A R M Murray, 5 Turner Avenue, Balerno, Edinburgh EH14 7BS, Scotland. Tel: 0131 449 3004.*
- 2921 **McLAREN** My mother was Ann Murdoch McLaren, 1884-1964; her father Andrew McLaren 2.10.1860-1890; her grandfather Andrew 1834-; great grandfather Andrew McLaren married Euphemia Lillie at Dunfermline, Fife in 30.10.1828. An aunt of mothers was Euphemia Lily (1875-1953) was born at Dunfermline, Fife. Other siblings of her family were born or registered in Glasgow. My interest is with the East window behind the pulpit of Dunfermline Abbey, erected 1904 and gifted by William and John McLaren. Could anyone tell me the story of these 2 brothers and of course it would be interesting to hear of any connection to my mother's family. *Nina Waddell, PO Box 38, (1 Woodside Rd), Nairne, South Australia 5252.*
- 2922 **McCALLUM/CRICHTON** Hugh McCallum, Coachman, son of Hugh McCallum and Christina Crawford, and Margaret Cameron, daughter of Hugh Cameron and Margaret McCallum, married in 1854 at Kilmun, Argyll. They had at least eight children, Christina, Helen and Margaret (twins), Jane, Catherine, Hugh, Colina and Alexander, born in Row, Greenock or Glasgow. Hugh died in 1909 and Margaret in 1912, while living at 83 Edington Street, Glasgow. In 1876 their daughter Christina married William Shiress Crichton, Composer, born in Dundee about 1850 and son of James Crichton and Annie Greig. They had six children, Margaret Cameron, Annie Greig, Janet Walker (Jessie), William Shiress, Helen (Nelly) and Christina, born in Glasgow or Dunoon between 1877 and 1887. Any

information on these families or descendants would be very welcome. *Deirdre McClure, 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh EH3 6RN. E-mail: dfg@gevers.demon.co.uk*

- 2923 **TORRANCE/SMILLIE** Seeking information on Robert Torrance born circa (1841) parents Robert Torrance and Janet McLeod and his wife Elizabeth Smillie born circa (1850) parents John Smillie and Jane Bell. Married in Greenock (1871) although both thought to have been born in Edinburgh (possibly Liberton area). Any information on those mentioned or related family would be gratefully received: *Lorna Munro, 4F1 8 Great Junction Street, Edinburgh EH6 5LA or e-mail: lornamunro@ic24.net*

NEWS RELEASE

MSP CALLS FOR RECOGNITION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

SNP MSP for North East Scotland, Brian Adam, has tabled a motion in the Scottish Parliament urging the Scottish Executive to support the family history societies to deliver their services within the niche market of genealogy tourism.

Speaking from his Aberdeen constituency office, Mr Adam said:

“I believe it is time to recognise the great work that is being done throughout Scotland by the network of local family history societies. The societies are an excellent and essential part of the tourism services, which Scotland has to offer those visiting Scots who want to learn about their family history. However, many of the societies provide this service under conditions, which are wholly inadequate.

I challenge the Scottish Executive to recognise the work done in the past and that done now. The Scottish Executive must find a way to increase funding and support for this work. As a result, family history will become an increasingly valuable part of the tourism industry in Scotland.”

The Motion reads:

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES SUPPORT

That the parliament recognises the excellent work being done by the many volunteer genealogists within the network of family history societies throughout Scotland, despite facing problems of unsuitable accommodation, lack of funding and support; and asks the Scottish Executive to consider how it might best support this network as part of the genealogy tourism niche market strategy.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Hon. President	Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG (Hon.) R W Munro, FSA Scot. Dr Jean Munro, FSA Scot. Ivor R Guild, CBE, FRSE, MA, LL.B, WS D Richard Torrance, BSc., FSA Scot.
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