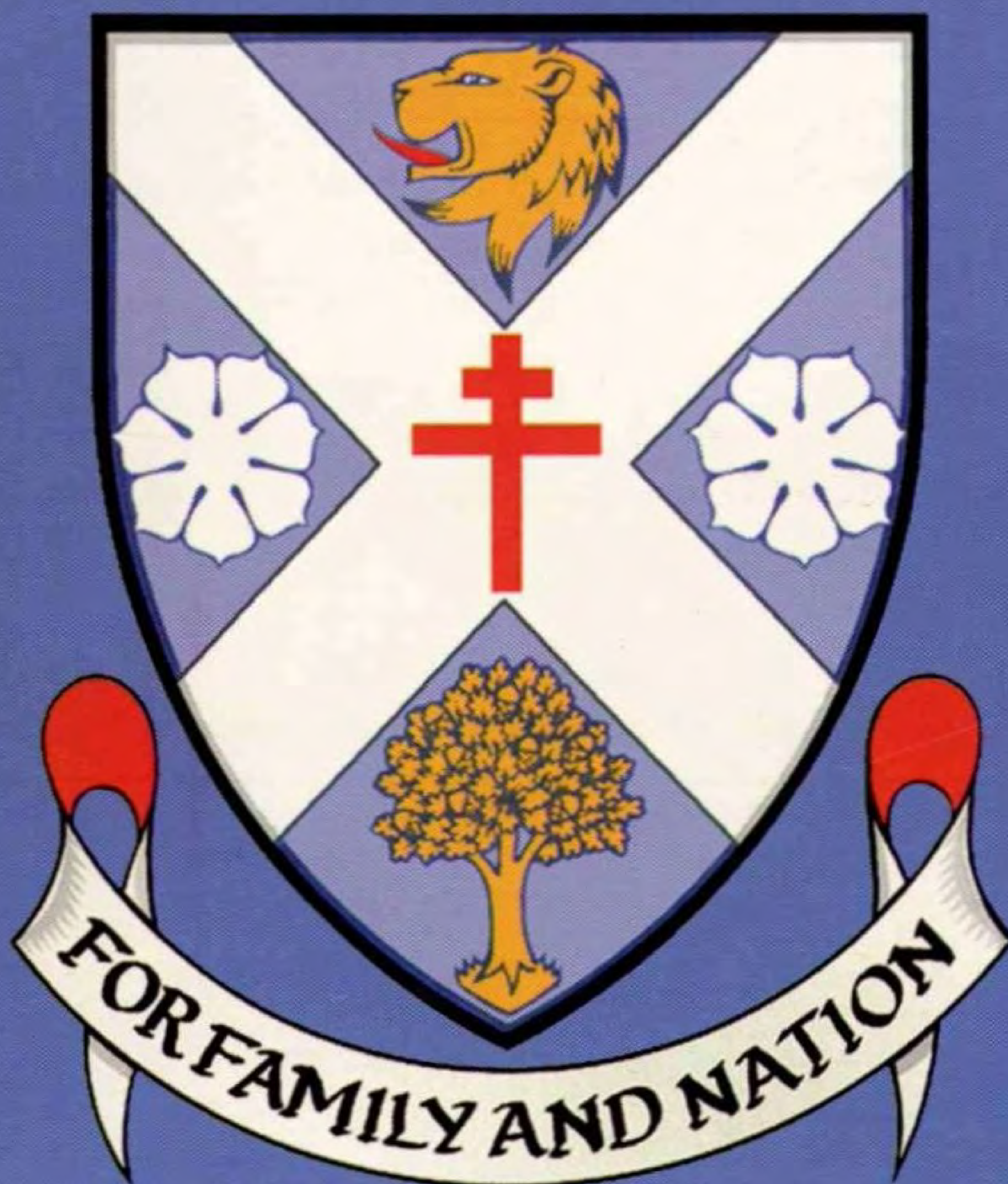

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Vol. XLIX No. 3

September 2002

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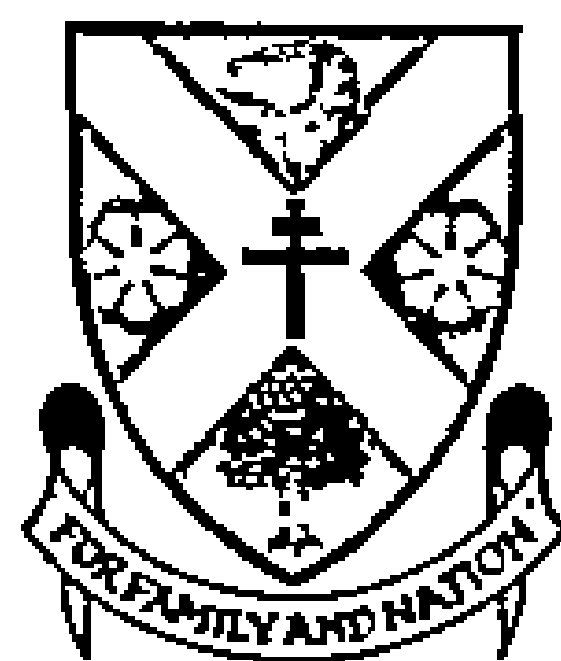
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Thursday 10.30am - 5.30pm

Saturday 10.00am - 5.00pm



CONTENTS

Agatha - The Ancestry Dispute 71

The Clan Mackellar Part VI:
The Mackellars in Kilblaan Post 1700
and Some of their Descendants 73

Forthcoming SGS Publications 81

The Conflict of Glenfruin & its Aftermath..... 82

Did You See Lord Hamilton Around?
A Russian Family Name of Scottish Origin 84

How Many Years in a Generation? - Revisited 92

Some Recent Additions to the Library 94

Additions of Non-Book Material to the Library 95

Review 96

News in Brief and Editor's Notes 97

Queries 99

AGATHA - THE ANCESTRY DISPUTE

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

This article addresses some of the arguments relating to the ancestry of Agatha (d. after 1067), wife of Edward 'Atheling' (d.1057), son of Edmund 'Ironside', King of England, and mother of the Scottish Queen Margaret, 'The Saint' (1045-1093), second wife of King Malcolm III 'Canmore' (1031-1093).

Most will be aware of the stories of St. Margaret's arrival in Scotland, accompanied by her sister Christian, brother Edgar 'Atheling', and their mother Agatha. Also with them was Maurice (possibly an anglicised version of his name), a son of George, a younger son of King Andrew of Hungary who reigned briefly and was killed in 1061. (Maurice later assumed the surname of Drummond and is the common ancestor of that family. See: *A Genealogical Memoir of the House of Drummond* by the Rev. David Malcolm, A. M., Edinburgh, 1808, pp.8-13; and *The Peerage of Scotland* published by Peter Brown, Edinburgh, 1834, p.98). It is the Hungarian connection I wish to address here.

In *The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales, with their Descendants, Sovereigns and Subjects* by Messrs., John & John Bernard Burke (London, vol.1, 1848; vol. 2,1851) it is stated several times that Agatha was a daughter of the Western Roman Emperor Henry II (d.1024).

A. L.Graeme Ritchie (*The Normans in Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1954, p.8) states that that Agatha was a niece of Queen Gisela of Hungary (d.1033). Queen Gisela was sister to Emperor Henry II, as in *The Holy Roman Empire* (James Bryce, London, 1897, p.151) where it is recorded that Emperor Henry II gained feudal superiority over Hungary by confirming the title of King [upon Stephen, later St. Stephen, King of Hungary] by gift of his sister Gisela in marriage. So that would make the Burkes' correct, if Henry II did have any daughters. But *The Shorter Cambridge Medieval History* (C.W. Previte-Orton, Cambridge, 1952, 2 vols.), gives an excellent family tree of the Saxon and Franconian Dynasties (vol.1, pp.424/4) which includes both male, female and illegitimate children. Emperor Henry II is shown with no issue and only one sister. Certainly, when Henry II died in July 1024 the male line of the Saxon dynasty became extinct.

The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Monarchy by Cannon & Griffiths, describes Agatha as the niece of the Emperor Henry II, thus making her a child of Gisela. The Earl of Onslow (*The Dukes of Normandy & Their Origin*, London, 1945, p.161) states that Agatha was "akin to Queen Gisella, the wife of St.Stephen." These comments are all a bit vague, as 'kin' could mean any kind of relation. However, it is usual in Western European terminology to describe your nearest relation as 'next-of-kin'. We now come to the writings of contemporary chroniclers.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle whilst stating that King Cnut exiled Prince Edward 'Atheling' of England to Hungary, and that he had married Agatha "the Emperor's kinswoman," adds that she was "on her mother's side, descended from the Emperor Henry." Emperor Henry II and his sister Gisela, were great-grandchildren of the renowned Emperor Henry 'The Fowler', Duke of Saxony (d.936); (see *The Shorter Cambridge Medieval History*).

This would mean that Agatha's descent from Henry The Fowler was through her mother, Gisela, and her father, as Henry II and Gisela's mother was of the Burgundian House.

The famed mediaeval chronicler, Aelred of Rievaulx, says that Agatha was a daughter of the King of Hungary. Florence of Worcester (d.1118, in *Chronicon ex Chronicis*) records that after being exiled to Sweden, Edward 'Atheling' was sent by the King there to the Hungarian court, and adds that Agatha was a daughter of the brother of the Emperor Henry. But Henry appears not to have had brothers, just a sister, Gisela, leaving one to suspect that Florence actually meant brother-in-law.

It has been a common error in old charters and Mss. down through the centuries to refer to your sister's husband as your brother.

In particular see also the quoted references in *Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers A.D. 500 to 1286* (Alan O. Anderson. London, 1908, pp.88-95), where Orderic Vital (b.1075) states that Edward's wife [Agatha] was a daughter of the King of Hungary. King Stephen reigned from 997 to 1038, covering the period of Agatha's birth (c.1022). He left no male heirs, but he did leave daughters. (A. L. G. Ritchie, quoted above, confuses matters more by saying that it was Edmund, not Edward (Agatha's husband) who married one of St. Stephen's daughters. Maybe the two sons married sisters? Or maybe Ritchie is mixed up.)

The evidence, whilst not conclusive, leads one to the assumption, given the dates of the various personages' lives, that Agatha is in all probability one of the daughters of King Stephen, 'The Saint', of Hungary, as has been thought by many scholars over the centuries.

Alternative arguments and ancestries for Agatha abound. In the booklet *St. Margaret Queen of Scotland, Her Family History and Links with Europe* (Edinburgh, 1993, pp. 20), Wendy Sinclair states that Agatha is a daughter of Liudolf, Margrave of West Friesland, and his wife Gertrudis, daughter of the House of Lower Alsace. This seems to ignore all the above references and appears to be based upon an article by Szabolcs de Vajay (*Agatha, Mother of St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland* in *Duquesne Review* number 7, pp.71-80). Many disagree with de Vajay, saying that he has completely rewritten the chronology of Gisela's marital history, to get sons old enough to be Agatha's father. His result is a pretty tight and unconvincing chronology.

Gabriel Ronay (*The Lost King of England* etc., Boydell Press, 1989) follows somewhat blindly de Vajay's arguments but adds previously unknown complications. In the *New England Historical & Genealogical Register* (number 150, 1996, pp.417-432: *Is the Mystery of the Origin of Agatha, wife of Edward the Exile, Finally Solved?*) Rene Jette strongly disagrees with de Vajay, and states that Agatha is a daughter of Jaroslav of Kiev! Jette is supported in this theory by Norman W. Ingham (in *Russia History/Histoire Russe* Journal number 3, 1998) who states that de Vajay's conjecture is unproven and unconvincing. (Gabriel Ronay subsequently attacked Jette in a letter to *History Today* May 1999).

Janko Pavsic (*Agaffa ou Agatha?* in *Memoirs de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise* no.226, 2000, pp.287-308) also supports Jette's Russian theories, but M. L. Bierbrier (*New Developments in Medieval Genealogy* in the *Genealogists' Magazine*, vol.27, no.4, December 2001) thinks Pavsic may be a little too speculative on a number of points.

An estimate of Agatha can be found in *From Domesday to Magna Carta* by A. L. Poole (Oxford, 1951, p.267) and Walter Hutchinson's *Story of the British Nation* (London, c.1922, vol.1, p.217) gives a long list of important books of reference on the pre-Norman period worth consulting.

No doubt this subject will continue to be debated for some time.

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part VI - The Mackellars in Kilblaan Post 1700 and Some of their Descendants.

By Duncan Beaton

After following the descendants of the Mackellar family formerly of Maam to 19th century Australia, in part V, the story goes back a couple of centuries to the neighbouring farm of Kilblaan in Glen Shira near Inveraray.

Kilblaan is listed in Valuations of the County of Argyll as being in the possession of Mackellars in 1629 and 1688, but as being the property of the Campbells of Argyll by 1751 (1).

A rental for the years 1702/4 gives four names: Patrick McKellar, Archd. McVicar, Archd. McIlvoil (Bell), and John McIlvoil. They are described as "in" rather than "of" Kilblaan, but this is not too unusual as previous Glenshira tacksmen have sometimes been described in this way (2). There were no Mackellars living in any of the seven single hearth cottages at Kilblaan at the time of the Hearth Tax Rolls of 1691-4, and it is not known if the above Patrick was related to the Dugald Mackellar "of" Kilblaan mentioned in the justiciary records between 1672 and 1693 (3).

By the 1706 rental only one name, Patrick Campbell, is listed, and in 1715 Kilblaan was sett to one Alexander Campbell for 19 years (4). So the Mackellar tenure (and direct tenancy) of the farm ended with Patrick in 1704, although from the Glenaray OPR it has already been seen that families of the name were still living there in the 1740's, probably as farm labourers or cottars. In an undated ledger, possibly from the time of the 2nd duke later in the 18th century, a note against Kilblaan states; "Neither in tack nor proposal given for taking a tack..." The period of great agricultural improvements had arrived, and Glen Shira featured strongly in the Ducal Plan (5).

One of the stories concerning the last Mackellar in Kilblaan is told in Lord Archie Campbell's "Records of Argyll". A young man from Glen Shira was marrying a young woman from Glenaray and a large wedding party had been gathered. Mackellar of Kilblaan was there, and during the dancing a quarrel had taken place between him and some others. As the party was breakimng up in the morning one of the others, a man named Macvicar and presumably from Glenaray, proffered his forefinger to Mackellar to bid him goodbye. Mackellar took this as an insult and, drawing his dirk, he caught the finger with his other hand and sliced it off.

The authorities apparently never caught up with Mackellar of Kilblaan, and after two years in hiding he died. His family had to leave the farm, but the feudal charter was still retained in their possession. A generation or so later an Angus Mackellar came back to Inveraray and found employment as a mason's labourer on the duke's estate. He had two daughters, Ket (Catherine) and Nanny (Agnes), and also involved were two "cousins". The first cousin in the picture was Peter or Patrick Mackellar, who was an extensive sheepfarmer. When he called on Angus one day he said: "Angus, give the title-deeds of Kilblaan to me and I will try and plea the Duke out of it", and offered him money for the document. (In another account, this time in the "Dewar Manuscripts", Patrick is named as the nearest heir to Kilblaan after Angus and his daughters). Angus replied: "No, when I had no work the Duke gave me work, and when I could not work the Duke gave me a pension".

Angus and Ket died. The remaining daughter, Nanny, was visited by another relative, the reverend Dr Mackellar who was a free church minister and was in Inveraray to preach. Nanny gave the title-deeds to him, and he in turn gave them to the duke of Argyll (6).

So, how much of this story or its two reported versions can be proved in record? There was an

Angus Mackellar, mason's labourer in the town of Inveraray, and he did have daughters Catherine and Agnes (7). There was also a Peter Mackellar and a reverend Angus Makellar (sic - in later free church records), both coming from Lochaweside: their families will now be dealt with in more detail.

The Family Of Peter Mackellar, Sheep Farmer

Patrick was baptised on the 9th January 1761 to Malcolm Mackellar and Mary Sinclair at Ardchnnel, Lochaweside (8). At one time it was thought that this Malcolm had been the person named on the tombstone in the little island graveyard of Innis Searamhach (see part 2 of the Clan Mackellar story in the summer 1997 journal of the Clan Campbell Society). The Malcolm of the tombstone had been the representative of the Kincreggan family. However, the son of this Kincreggan Malcolm, also named Peter, was the 45 year-old tenant of Blairgour farm, also on Lochaweside, in 1779 (9).

From the above local traditions it is apparent that Patrick, (later Peter) born at Ardchnnel was descended from the Kilblaan Mackellar line.

Peter Mackellar became tacksman of the farm of Brenfeorline, on the old MacAlister of Tarbert lands near the present day village of Ardrishaig. This part of the old estate became known as Auchindarroch, and was owned in Peter's heyday by a branch of the MacNeills. Brenfeorline is now known as Brenfield (10).

When the land for the building of the town of Lochgilphead was being offered for feu at the end of the eighteenth century, Peter Mackellar was among the earliest feuars. He continued to farm Brenfield (as it was known by 1838) and be involved in dealings with properties in Lochgilphead.

Peter married Margaret (Peggy) Sinclair, and they had:

Malcolm - Born 6th April baptised 7th April 1790 at

Bocaird, Lochaweside. He married Mary MacNeill, supposedly a natural daughter of MacNeill of Oakfield (Auchindarroch), on the 18th June 1812 in South Knapdale Parish.

Malcolm farmed in Kintyre (Saddell & Skipness Parish) before settling on the island of Gigha.

John - Born 1791-6, he married Rachel, daughter of

Thomas Harkness a noted sheep farmer and grazier, "An Gall Ruadh" (the red-haired stranger), a lowlander who had settled in Cowal and acquired a tack of Clachaig in Glen Lean. John and his family lived at Lochead, where Rachel died on the 10th May 1846, and her mother Isabella McKinnon died in November 1848 (11).

Catherine - Baptised 24th January 1797 in South Knapdale

Parish, presumably at Brenfeorline. She married Robert Campbell, saddler and feuar in Lochgilphead.

Jane (Jean) - Born and baptised 4th July 1799, also in

South Knapdale. She married Dugald McPherson, tacksman of Ashens (a neighbouring farm to Brenfeorline), on the 17th January 1818.

Donald - Baptised 22nd August 1804. He married twice:

firstly to Catherine MacCallum of the family at Ardno at the head of Loch Fyne (a farm near to the present-day village of Cairndow); they married on the 17th November 1829 at Ardno; secondly, to Mary Campbell Sinclair.

Margaret - Baptised 2nd October 1807 at Brenfeorline.

Peter Mackellar's son-in-law Robert Campbell fell into financial difficulties in the 1830's. On the 23rd October 1830 it was recorded that Peter Mackellar, farmer in Brenfeorline, redeemed the sequestered property of the estate of Robert Campbell, saddler, merchant and feuar in Lochgilphead, for 510 pounds. This property was described as being 40 ft 6 inches by 81 ft 6 inches, the shorter side fronting onto the Kilmartin road and backing onto the inn garden, and adjoining the property of John Morrison on the north and the inn & square on the south (12).

Acting as trustees to secure property belonging to his daughter and his grand-children Peter Mackellar and his other son-in-law Dugald McPherson took out a loan of 400 pounds on the 14th January 1832: this loan was repaid in full by the trustees on the 31 May 1838. As security of the sum the various properties belonging to Robert Campbell in Lochgilphead were listed:

1. Land in Lochgilphead with house built by Robert Campbell - (measuring) 106 ft 4 inches by 36 ft. From the description of this piece of land it appears to have been diagonally opposite what is now Colchester Square from the previously mentioned portion, facing onto the main Inveraray to Campbeltown road.
2. Garden ground in Lochgilphead on east side of garden ground of Alexander McKillop, 35 falls 34 ells including 12 feet for public passage of 32 falls 22 ells together with dwelling house and others.
3. The land across the square previously mentioned (13).

Peter Mackellar lived to a ripe old age, though not as old as his family believed! He died at Lochgilphead and was buried in the ancient churchyard of the parish at Kilmichael-Glassary. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Sacred to the memory of Peter McKellar late feuar Lochgilphead and farmer Brenfield who died at Lochgilphead (10th) October 1856 aged 99 years (he was actually 95)", followed by a Gaelic inscription, "Gaochladh beatha th ann scha bhas. Cha bhi an t anam ann an cas ced tha n corp a tamh s an jaich" (sic - roughly translated as: "Life has changed for a happy death. The soul will not be in the same state though the body is at rest in the grave").

The Descendants Of Malcolm Mackellar.

In the next generation Peter's eldest son Malcolm Mackellar eventually settled on the island of Gigha, where at least six of his children were born:

Margaret - Born 1815.

Mary - Born 1817.

Ann(e) - Born 1819.

Katharine - Baptised 19th September 1822.

Jean - Baptised 18th June 1825.

Barbara - Baptised 17th June 1827.

Peter - Baptised 11th January 1830.

John - Baptised 17th July 1834 Gigha. He later

farmed at Crossaig, near Skipness, where he died unmarried on the 24th June 1895. He was named by "Fionn" as a representative of the Glenshira Mackellars in his 1908 article on the clan (14).

The Descendants of John Mackellar.

John Mackellar, younger brother of Malcolm in Gigha and second son of Peter the tacksman of Brenfield, followed his eldest son to Australia. His wife Rachel had died on the 10th May 1846 while her husband was the farmer at Lothead, a farm at the head of Loch Coalisport or Killisport in Knapdale. John Mackellar died at Knebsworth, Victoria on the 25th October 1859.

John and Rachel had:-

Thomas - Born 15th June 1819. He emigrated to Australia in 1848 and married Catherine MacColl at Geelong, Victoria on the 20th December 1849.

Peter - Born 1825, he emigrated to New Zealand, where he married Ellen Smith and lived at Gladstone House, Invercargill. They had two sons and one daughter.

David - Born 1829, he emigrated to New Zealand and married Jane Catherine Skene of Hamilton, Victoria, Australia on the 27th November 1867. They were later living at the Nacimiento Rancho in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, and then in New Mexico. They had one son and six daughters. David Mackellar died on the 29th July 1892, possibly at the hands of his Spanish American neighbour. His son married a Miss Scott, of an old Virginian family (15).

John - He also emigrated to New Zealand, where he owned Tapanui station near Otago. He was the first mayor of the newly founded town of Tapanui, but in 1877 he moved to America, where he settled at Sweetwater, Colfax County New Mexico. He married Mary Pinkerton and died at Sweetwater in September 1883 aged only 43. He was succeeded at Sweetwater by his son John, the eldest of his offspring.

Margaret - She married Robert Macintyre at Lochead on the 24th February 1846. They lived at Eastfield House on the isle of Bute and had seven children.

Isabella - She married Malcolm Buchanan on the 26th March 1850 and they had four children. She died on the 3rd April 1874.

Jane (Jean) - Born 1827, she married Joseph Leopold Matt.

Catherine - Born in 1832, she married James Galbraith MD and had nine children.

Anne - Born 1835, she married Joseph Ernest Rogers and they had a daughter Rachael.

Rachel - Born 1837, she married Thomas Skene and they had eight children.

Mary - Born 1842.

Thomas Mackellar And The Campbells Of Lerags.

When Thomas Mackellar married Catherine McColl or MacColl in 1849 he forged a family connection with Clan Campbell. Catherine was the second daughter of John MacColl of Mingary Castle, Ardnamurchan, Argyll and Jean, a daughter of Archibald Campbell of Lerags. The estate of Lerags lies on the north shore of Loch Feochan in Lorn, and Archibald's family was a cadet of Lochnell.

On the 16th May 1889 Catherine's second cousin John Beverley Campbell of Lerags sold the estate of Lerags, to the extent of 9 merklands of Upper Lerags and 9 merklands of Lower Lerags, plus other lands in Kintyre, to her husband Thomas Mackellar (16). At that time Thomas owned the estates

of Strathkellar and Croxton near the settlement of Hamilton, Victoria, Australia.

Thomas Mackellar and Catherine MacColl had:-

John - Born 28th October 1850. He married Edith

Rutledge at Christ Church, Warrnambool, Victoria, on the 1st June 1875. John and his family (they had five sons) lived at Tarrone, Victoria, although he died in Saltram, near Torquay, Devon, England on the 5th August 1885.

Thomas - Born 4th December 1853. He married Mary

Trotter Urquhart on the 18th January 1877 but died on the 22nd October of that same year. His posthumous son, also Thomas, was born on the 28th December.

James Allen - Born 29th July 1855, he lived at Raglan

Station, Queensland, and died at Rockhampton in that state on the 30th August 1888. He was unmarried.

Campbell

Duncan - Born 3rd March 1859. He became an author.

Near the South Pole there is a Mount Mackellar, named after C D Mackellar by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Also in the Antarctic is a group of islands named the Mackellar Isles after this same man by Sir Douglas Manson and his Australian expedition. On the 12th May 1921 he was living on Jersey at the home of one of his sisters (17).

Ernest

Edward - Born 5th March 1863. He also lived at Raglan, Queensland.

Jane

Campbell - Born 1852.

Rachel

Harkness - She married Henry Clifford Brock-Hollinshead, a member of an old Lancashire (England)

family, at St John's Cathedral, Brisbane, on

the 5th April 1890. Henry was then of Planet Downs, Queensland. By the 12th May 1921 she and her husband were living at "Joanville", Upper King's Cliff, St Helier, Jersey, one of the British Channel Islands (18).

Catherine

Hamilton - Born 1860.

Mary Jane

Grange - Of whom we have no further information at present

The Lochgilphead Campbell Connection

When Catherine Mackellar married Robert Campbell, saddler in Lochgilphead in January 1816, the future must have looked secure for the family of a tradesman in the new burgh. However, fourteen years later the saddler was in deep financial difficulties and his wife's relatives moved to protect the family. By 1839 we know that there were five children; Margaret, Donald, Peter, Helen, and Malcolm. It is not known if they remained in the vicinity of Lochgilphead or moved away; they simply disappear from this story (19).

The Descendants Of Donald Mackellar

Donald Mackellar, 3rd son of Peter Mackellar and Peggy Sinclair, married Catherine MacCallum at Ardno on the 17th November 1829, and had:-

Peter - Baptised 23rd October 1830 at Brenfeorline. He

was living at the old family home of Kilblaan at the time of the 1851 census. His father was a tenant of the duke of Argyll. He presumably died before the 1861 census, as he does not appear in his father's will (Donald died on the 10th January of that year). Peter had been the recipient of the Ardkinglas Bursary and matriculated as a student of theology at Glasgow University in 1845 (20). However he never graduated.

Duncan - Baptised 25th May 1832 at Brenfeorline. He

attended Glasgow University and became Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) minister of the parish of Tarbert, Loch Fyne, between 1856-58 and Craignish, 1858-60. He died unmarried on the 26th March 1860.

Janet - Baptised 2nd April 1834 at Brenfeorline, in

common with most Highland Janets she was known as Jessie. Her brother Duncan married her to Dr Archibald Campbell from Brenchoille in 1857 at Kilblaan. She died in 1860.

Daniel - Baptised 11th January 1836 (& born on the 23rd

November of the previous year at Brenfeorline), he was probably known as Donald. Living with his Father, step-mother, and other members of the family at Kilblaan in 1851, he was missing from the 1861 census. There is a family tradition that he went to Cuba. In his father's will he is called "...my eldest surviving son Donald Mackellar presently in North America" (21).

Hugh - Baptised 26th July 1837 at Ardno, he died on

the 9th January 1862 at Kilblaan. He was one of the executors of his father's will, the others being Donald's nephew brother-in-law Dugald Macpherson, tacksman of Ashens, Dugald's son John Macpherson, and Robert McIntyre, tacksman of Escart (22).

John - Baptised 6th June 1839 at Ardno, he was living

at Kilblaan with the family in 1851. He emigrated to New Zealand and married Heloise Frances Rose Utting (nee Lette) at Waikaia on the 26th May 1880.

Malcolm - Baptised 16th May 1842 and also at Kilblaan in

1851, he emigrated to New Zealand and married Louise Campbell Orr at Duntroon, Australia, in 1875.

Alexander - Baptised 8th July 1843 at Ardno. He was not

with the rest of the family in 1851, nor was he mentioned in his father's will, presumably he died young.

Margaret - Baptised 10th March 1846 at Ardno. Although

she was mentioned as "my only surviving daughter" in her father's will she died before the end of 1861.

Some time between the baptism of Margaret and the census of 1851 three significant events happened to Donald and his family. His wife Catherine died; he remarried; and they moved to the ancestral home of Kilblaan in Glen Shira. The farmhouse had been rebuilt by the Argyll Estates (the date 1847 was recently found on a lintel) and Donald probably became a tenant of the duke about that time.

The Family In New Zealand

John and his brother Malcolm continued the family in the New World. John Mackellar, who married Heliose Frances Rose Utting, had seven children: John Francis (23), Peter Alexander, Margaret Louisa, Florence May, Beatrice Lily, Edith Ivy, and Isabel Maud.

Malcolm Mackellar forged yet another Campbell connection with his marriage to Louisa Campbell Orr in 1875. She was the neice of Ann Orr, wife of Robert Campbell, tertius, of Duntroon, Canberra, Australia, and Buscot Park, Oxfordshire, England. Robert was of the Campbells of Ashfield, a cadet branch of the old family of Duntroon in Scotland, and he had made a fortune in the mercantile trade in the New World.

So Malcolm Mackellar's children were cousins of the later generations of Campbells. They were: William Orr (24), Herbert, Hugh, and Alice Louise (who died in 1897).

The Reverend Angus Makellar

Angus Mackellar was born on the 22nd June 1780 at Braevallich on the south/east shore of Lochawe. His parents were Duncan Mackellar, a tenant farmer, and Catherine Mackellar, both Mackellars by birth (25). There were Mackellar families at Braevallich at a much earlier date, it is only seven miles from the ancient homestead of Ardare, but it seems likely from later events that at least one of Angus's parents was off the old Kilblaan line.

Angus attended the University of Glasgow, where he matriculated in 1796, and was licenced to the Presbytery of Glasgow (Church of Scotland) on the 27th June 1810 (26). He was ordained as minister of the Parish of Carmunnock near the city on the 30th April 1812. At that time the Established Church was not the "People's Church" that it is today and wealthy sponsors were required: in Angus's case they were Mr and Mrs Campbell of Shawfield, and he was admitted to the charge of the Parish of Pencaitland in East Lothian on the 29th June 1814 (27).

Angus Mackellar returned to the University of Glasgow to study and graduated Doctor of Divinity on the 27th February 1835. He continued as parish minister at Pencaitland throughout this time, and beyond. His political involvement with the church saw him appointed Moderator of the General Assembly on the 21st May 1840.

However, 1840-50 was a decade of change for the Established Church. The old practice of sponsorship or patronage was unpopular with an increasingly large number of ministers, and the church was drifting away from the ordinary members of the population.

The result was a schism in the Church of Scotland, the Disruption of 1843, when dissenting ministers walked away from the assembly to form their own presbyterian church. One of those ministers was the reverend Angus Mackellar (who was increasingly using the slightly anglicised version of his name, Makellar). He held no charge in the new church, being followed at Pencaitland in the new Free Church of Scotland by his eldest son William. Angus became Moderator of the Free Church Assembly on the 20th May 1852.

The reverend Angus Makellar married Helen Stirling (born 14th February 1783), eldest daughter of William Stirling of Keir, on the 31st August 1814, shortly after becoming minister at Pencaitland.

They had:-

William - Born 29th August 1816. He followed his father when he matriculated at Glasgow University (in 1833). He graduated BA in 1838. He also followed his father as minister of the Parish of Pencaitland, albeit in the newly formed Free Church. He later reverted to the Established Church, but had no charge there. He died while at Biarritz on the 5th November 1896, leaving 61,373 pounds 16 shillings and eleven pence in his will, a fairly significant sum in those days. William also studied at the University of Edinburgh and married Margaret M C Graham, a daughter of William Cunninghame-Graham of Gartmore (28). They lived at 8, Charlotte Square in the fashionable Edinburgh New Town. There were apparently no surviving children.

John

Archibald - Born 26th September 1817. He matriculated at Glasgow University in 1834 (29).

Jane Ann - Born 2nd September 1820.

The reverend Dr Angus McKellar died at the home of his son, 8 Charlotte Square, on the 10th May 1859. His wife died about a month later. At present it is not known if there are any living descendants of this branch of the family.

Appendix

- ¹ Valuations of the County of Argyll, Argyll and Bute Archives, Lochgilphead. Many thanks to Mrs Laura Clark for this and other information used in this article.
- ² List of Tacks - Argyll Archives, Inveraray Castle. The unavoidable implication was that the farm was the property of the Duke of Argyll by the time of the tack.
- ³ "Justiciary Records of Argyll", the Stair Society. Hearth Tax Rolls, E69/3/1, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.
- ⁴ Argyll Archives.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ "Records of Argyll", by Lord Archibald Campbell, p39. The other version appears in the "Dewar Manuscripts", edited by John Mackenzie.
- ⁷ Angus McKellar and his wife Catherine Sinclair married 4th March 1774 in Inveraray and had:-
 - Agnes - Baptised 3rd January 1775.
 - Malcom (sic) - Baptised 5th December 1776.
 - Katharine - (Ket) baptised 5th December 1776, twin of Malcom.
 - Ann - Baptised 10th February 1780.
 - Mary - Baptised 14th April 1782.

Either Agnes or Ann could have been "Nanny". (Inveraray OPR). Ann, then a pauper, daughter of Angus McKellar (sic), mason's labourer, and Sinclair, died unmarried and aged 83 (sic) at Cross Houses on the 4th January 1856 (Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Inveraray, 513/1, No 1).

⁸ Kilchrenan and Dalavich OPR.

⁹ At Blairgour on Lochaweside in 1779 were:-

Peter McKellar, tenant	aged 45
Sarah Munro, his wife	aged 35
Malcolm McKellar, their son	aged 12
Dugald McKellar, ditto	aged 9

There was a total of five families, 33 persons including farm servants, on the farm at the time ("Inhabitants of the Argyle Estate, 1779", edited by Eric Cregeen MA, Scottish Record Society, p18).

- ¹⁰ Brenfeorline was MacAlister property until sold to "Black Pat" Campbell of Kilduskland on the 4th June 1708. Later it formed part of the estate sold to Archibald Campbell of Barnacarry on the 27th March 1739. As part of the estate called Auchindarroch it was sold to John MacNeill of Gigha on the 31st December 1791. ("How the Tarbert Lands passed from the MacAlisters to the Campbells", in the winter 1997 journal of the Clan Campbell Society, pp14-18).
- ¹¹ Tombstone inscriptions in Kilmichael-Glassary Churchyard.
- ¹² General Register of Sasines, RS10/62, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh.
- ¹³ General Register of Sasines, RS3/1939.
- ¹⁴ "Cumha Teaghlach a' Mhaim", ("Lament for the Family of Maam"), by "Fionn", "The Celtic Monthly", vol 16, no 4, January 1908, pp78-9.
- ¹⁵ From a letter written to Senator Kenneth D McKellar by Campbell Duncan Mackellar on the 12th May 1921. My thanks to Clan Campbell Society (NA) member Douglas McKellar for this information.
- ¹⁶ General Register of Sasines, RS3/2281-84.
- ¹⁷ Letter - C D Mackellar to Senator K D McKellar, dated 12th May 1921.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ General Register of Sasines, RS3/1939.
- ²⁰ Matriculations of the University of Glasgow.
- ²¹ Testament of Donald Mackellar, farmer in Kilblaan, dated 8th August 1861. (Scottish Record Office, SC51/32/11).
- ²² Ibid.- Robert McIntyre may also have been a relative; the husband of Donald's neice: (Margaret, daughter of John Mackellar and Rachel Harkness, married Robert Macintyre - McIntyre in the popular usage of the day - on the 24th February 1846. See above text). The surname spellings are as they appear in the will.
- ²³ My thanks to Alistair John McKellar FCIS, FCA, CMA, formerly of Nelson, New Zealand, a son of John Francis McKellar, for providing much of the later detail used in the compilation of this article. Another grandson of John Mackellar is Dr Malcolm McKellar of Blenheim, New Zealand.
- ²⁴ Ian E. O. McKellar, a son of William Orr McKellar, contributed family information for a book entitled "Glenaray -Southland's Largest Pastoral Run", which contains much more genealogical information on the Mackellars.
- ²⁵ On the 8th July 1779 marriage banns were called for Duncan "McEllar", son to Donald McEllar in Tighnafaolin, Ardnabloach Upper, and Catherine "McEllar", a young woman from Strathlachlan (Dunoon & Kilmun OPR). Duncan McKellar (sic) in the parish of Kilmun, and Catherine McKellar in Strathlachlan were married on the 22nd July 1779 (Strathlachlan OPR). Of course, it is not certain that this Duncan and Catherine were the parents of the reverend Angus.
- ²⁶ FES, vol I, p387.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Matriculation albums of the University of Glasgow. William Cunninghame-Graham was the son of Robert Grabam of Gartmore, Stirlingshire, who succeeded to the estates of relatives and other members of his family to become the first Cunninghame-Graham. He succeeded his cousin Nicol Bontine to the estate of Ardoch near the town of Dumbarton in 1757, his father Nicol Graham of Gartmore in 1775, and another cousin the last earl of Glencairn (family name Cunninghame) to the estate of Finlaystone in Renfrewshire in 1796.
- ²⁹ Ibid.

Forthcoming SGS Publications

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THE CONFLICT OF GLENFRUIN & ITS AFTERMATH

The 7th February 1603 is memorable as the date of an event of great importance in the history of the West Highlands, and especially in the history of the Clan Macgregor. It is known as *The Slaughter in the Lennox*, from the district in which it occurred, or, with greater topographical precision, as *The Conflict of Glenfruin*, the scene having been in the glen of that name between the Gare Loch and Loch Lomond.

Calderwood's summary account of it (vi. 204) is as follows:- "Upon the 7th February a great company of sorners and brokin Hieland men of the Clan Mackgregore, to the number of foure hundred men, came down to Lennox, to reave and spoyle. The people of the countrie convened to make impediment. There were slaine of the countrie people, speciallie of the surname of Cahowns [Colquhouns], to the number of fourscore persons or thereby, of which number twentie-foure or threttie were landed men of good ranke. The Laird of Luce himself, cheefe of the Cahowns, escaped narrowlie."

The following, extracted from the indictment afterwards preferred against MacGregor of Glenstrae, the chief of the offending clan, and his associates in the business (Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* ii. 432), tells the story in great detail;- "Haifing concludit the distructione of Alexander Colquhoun of Luse, his kyn, freindis, and alya, and the haill surname of the Balquhannanis, and to herrie thair landis, they convenit to thameselffis the Clanhamroune [Clan Cameron], the Clananverich [Macdonalds of Glencoe?], and diverse utheris brokin men and soirneris, to the number of 400 ment or thereby, all bodin in feir of weir, with hagbuttis, pistolettis, murrionis, mailzie-coittis, pow-aixes, twa-handit swoirdis, bowis, darloches, and utheris wappones invasive, in contraire the tennour of the Actis of Parliament; And, for the performance of thair wicked conclusioun, upon the seventday of Februare last bypast, come fordward in arrayit battell to the lanis of Glenfrune, pertening to the Laird of Luse, - quhair the said Laird of Luse accompaneit with certaine of his friends, war convenit, be vertew of our soverane Lordis commissioun, to resist the saidis persones crewall interpryses;- And thair set upone him, his kyn and freindis, and crewallie invaidit thame for thair slauchteris; schamefullie, crewallie and barbaruslie mordreist and slew Peter Naper of Kilmahew, Johnne Buchannane of Buchlyvie, Tobias Smallet, bailzie of Dumbarten, David Fallesdailis, his sons, Walter Colquhoun of Barnehill, Johnne Colquhoun, fear thairof, Adame and Johnne Colquhones, sones to the Laird of Captstradden, Johnne Colquhoun of Dalmure, and dyverss utheris persones, our soverane lordis leigis, to the number of sevin scoir personis or thairby, - the maist pairt of thame being tane captives be the saidis McGregouris befor thai pat violent handis on thame and crewallie slew thame: And tressonabillie tuik Williame Sempill and diverse utheris, our soverane lordis fri leigis, and convoyit thame away captive with thame; And, be way of maisterfull strouthreif, straw, reft, and away-tuik sax hundreth ky and oxin, aucht hundreth scheip and gait, fourteen scoir of horse and meires, with the haill plenissing, guides and geir, aff the fourscoir pundland of Luse; And at the samyn tyme tressonabillie raisit ffyre in the houssis and barne-yairdis thairof, brunt, waistit, and distroyit the samyn, with the cornis heing thairin."

The glen where the conflict took place is now very solitary and peaceful, but retains its name of *Glenfruin* or "the Glen of Sorrow" and the memory of the sad slaughter. There are indeed legends of special atrocities committed by the MacGregors in and after the fight. For some of these see Sir Walter Scott's introduction to his *Rob Roy*. Some of the legends seem to have been inventions of the local imagination after the fact; but the fact was fearful enough. The MacGregors, under the pretext

of following out their feud with the Colquhouns of Loch Lomond, had done a deed of armed violence the like of which had not been heard of in those parts for many a day, and which the Scottish Government could not let pass without severe notice.

There were questions at the time whether the MacGregors were really the principals in the affair, or whether they had not been made tools of by the Earl of Argyll on the one hand and the Duke of Lennox on the other, between whom there was a competition of jurisdictions in the Loch Lomond district, and both of whom had ends to serve by fomenting feuds among the Clans under their control. The Earl of Argyll, in particular, by virtue of his commission of lieutenancy in the West Highlands, including as it did a special charge of the lawless Clan Gregor, had for several years been all but absolute master of that clan, with MacGregor of Glenstrae, the chief of the clan, wholly at his bidding. Whatever, the *Conflict of Glenfruin* had completed the tale of the misdeeds standing to the account of this specially reckless or specially ill-fated clan.

On Sunday 3rd April 1603 the famous Act of Council proscribing the Clan MacGregor came into effect and even abolished their very name. A preamble to an Act of Parliament relating to the MacGregors in 1617 reads:- "Oure Soverane Lord and Estaittis of this present Parliament remembering how that his sacred Majestye being verie justlie moved with a haterent and detestatioun of the barbarous murtheris and insolences committed be the Clangregoure upoun his Majestyes peciable and goode subjectis of the Lennox at Glenfrone in the moneth of Februaire 1603, and how that the bair and simple name of McGregoure maid that haill Clane to presume of thair power, force and strenthe, and did encourage thame, without reverence of the law or fear of punischement, to go fordward in thair iniquities: Upon the consideratioun quhairof his Majestie, with advyse of the Lordis of his Secreit Counsell, maid dyvers actis and ordinances agains thame, - especiallie *one Act upoun the third day of Apryll* 1603, whereby it wes ordaint that the name of McGregoure sulde be altogidder abolisched, and that the haill persounes of that Clan suld rununce thair name and tak thame sum uther name, and that they nor nane of thair posteritie suld call thameselffis Gregor or McGregoure thairefter, under the payne of deade," &c. (Acts of Parliament of Scotland iv. 550).

In January 1604 the Privy Council was still occupied with severe measures against the MacGregors in consequence of the conflict or slaughter in Glenfruin. On the 20th January 1604, Alexander MacGregor of Glenstrae, the chief of the Clan, with eleven of his chief retainers, were hanged and quartered at the market-cross of Edinburgh. The unfortunate chief of the doomed Clan, it appears, had been in sore straits since the affair of Glenfruin, skulking about in his Highland region, and chased by all the authorities there, but especially by the Earl of Argyll, as the responsible lieutenant for the King in those parts, and charged with the rule of the MacGregors in particular.

In October 1603 MacGregor had been actually taken by Campbell of Ardkinglas, as deputy for the Earl; but having then escaped (in a romantic fashion, very like that in which Scott makes his descendant, Rob Roy, escape from his captors in the novel), he had remained at large till the beginning of the present month, when he had been induced to surrender to the Earl of Argyll himself. He had been induced to this, the contemporary accounts say, by various promises of indemnity for the past, one of them being that the Earl would see to his being set safely on English ground. This "Hieland-man's promise," the accounts go on to say, was kept to the letter, but not in spirit; for MacGregor, having been brought to Edinburgh by Argyll on the 10th January, was immediately, by order of the Council, sent off, under the convoy of the new armed Guard of the Council, to Berwick, so that he might touch English ground, but was immediately brought back again.

He and four of his clansmen were tried by an Azzize at Edinburgh on the 20th January, and were hanged the same day, with seven other MacGregors already in pledge, - Glenstrae himself being hanged his own height above the rest. His pathetic declaration before his death, throwing the whole

blame of his own misdeeds and of the miseries of his clan upon the Earl of Argyll, may be seen in Pitcairn, mentioned above. Within the next six weeks a number more of the MacGregors were hanged in Edinburgh also.

Notes from The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, (edited by David Masson, Edinburgh, 1884, vol. VI, 1599-1604), selected and extracted by Gregory Lauder-Frost, F.S.A., (Scot).

DID YOU SEE LORD HAMILTON AROUND? A RUSSIAN FAMILY NAME OF SCOTTISH ORIGIN

By Nikolai Iur'evich Khomutov, Moscow

For a good half of my life—and I am going on 80 now—I had had no problem with my family name. It is as good as any other. I have always thought that it carries positive information about a person of this name [*khomut* means yoke in Russian] since everything to do with horses has from time immemorial been regarded with favor in Russia.

True, in the mid-1940s, as an undergraduate at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), I came across a book by Academician M.S. Derzhavin, a prominent Soviet philologist, titled *Proiskhozhdenie russkogo naroda. Velikorusskogo. Belorusskogo. Ukrainskogo* (The Origin of the Russian People: Great Russians, Belorussians, and Ukrainians), saying among other things, that in some instances the Russian sur-name Khomutov had originated from the Scottish family name Hamilton. I decided that that had nothing to do with me. It did not occur to me to ask my mother about it, while my father was dead.

Strange as this may be, neither did I try to check on the scholar's assertion in Scotland itself, where I went in 1950 and 1955.

I still recall with great pleasure the magnificence of Edinburgh; the austerity of Glasgow; the village of Alloway, Ayrshire, where Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet, was born; and the breathtaking beauty of a chain of mountain lakes. Sure, if I had gone to Scotland once again, I would probably seen everything differently – not as aloofly as before.

But this lyrical digression only goes to show that the path to the truth is not always so straight.

And then, quite unexpectedly, some 20 years later, the question about of the origin of my family name came up. Some time in mid-July 1964. Volodiasher, a very good friend of mine phoned, addressing me as Lord Haimilton. Asked what he meant by that, he referred me to the latest issue of the *Nedelia* weekly (#30, July 19-15).

Of course I got a copy of that issue, and in an article headlined *Iniurkollegiia razyskivaet* (Iniurkollegiia Is Looking for...), among other things, pertaining to succession cases, read the following: "It has yet to be established conclusively whether the English family name Hamilton, in Russia, initially transformed into Gamentov and then into Khomutov. Much has yet to be cleared up and proved for our fellow citizen to be able to inherit the legacy of Lord Hamilton. This is why a photocopy of a British genealogical tree lies on the table of solicitor Evgenii Aleksandrovich Kulichev. One of its branches carries the coat of arms of Mary Stuart while somewhere further down the line, descending from Mary Stuart, are contemporary Khomutovs—Soviet citizens, the offspring of Scottish Kings."

The weekly also provided a photo of that genealogical tree, drawn on a parchment about three meters long and one meter wide. It also bore the King's seal and a date 1712.

When I read the *Nedelia* story, I told my mother, who was still alive at the time. But since this is not only about myself but also about my parents, it would not be amiss to speak about them briefly.

My mother, Evgeniia Nikolaevna Nevskaaia, was born in 1888, in the town of Sudzha, the Kursk Governorate. Her father was a priest and her mother was a housewife, keeping house and bringing up the children: There were five girls and two boys. After leaving the Sudzha high school, my mother entered the Petrograd Women's Medical Institute, graduating with top honors in February 1915 World War I had begun, and she was immediately called up as a medical specialist. She was senior physician in a mobile squad. Then, at a hospital in Kiev; after the October (1917) Revolution, she joined the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army (RKKA) and was assigned as a physician to a special communications Battalion at the 14th Army staff and then to the 162nd Regiment. Later on she was demobilized, moving to Petrograd.

My father, Georgii (Iurii) Aleksandrovich Khomutov, was born in 1884, in the town of Mologa, the Iaroslavl Governorate, to the family of a nobleman, a retired cornet and tax inspector in the Mologa district. In addition to him, there were two brothers and two sisters in the family. When he left school (possibly a cadet school), he was sent to the front in World War I. After the October Revolution, he joined the RKKA. His last position; battalion commander with the 1st Reserve Regiment of the Western Front. He as demobilized, also moving to Leningrad. My parents met in the army. They married in January 191, in the town of Dorogobuzh, the Smolensk Governorate.

Unfortunately, the relationship between my parents, who lived at a luxurious apartment #12 at 60 Sergievskaaia Street, Petrograd, which prior to the Revolution belonged to Countess Shakhovskaaia, did not work out. My mother was a certified pediatrician, and she immediately got a job as a manager at the Olginskii children's hospital. Then she took an advanced course in pediatrics at the State Clinical Institute. And so it went on throughout her life – work inter-spersed with studies, be it in Petrozavodsk, Stalinabad, or Pushkin.

It is to her that I owe my passion for work and knowledge and the ability to work consistently toward a set objective, at the same time remaining a straight forward and open person. As for my father, the change in the mode of life, quite the contrary, before long broke him. Not having a decent civilian profession and presumably not particularly keen to acquire one, he was unable to kick his gambling habit, playing cards and roulette. That caused serious discord within the family, leading to a breakup. My parents divorced. My father moved to the town of Dankov, in the Smolensk Governorate, to live with his father, a pensioner, where he worked as a clerk, dying suddenly at age 35.

From my father's painful, bitter experience I drew yet another important lesson: The firmness of a man's character should manifest itself not in taking many liberties but in denying oneself many things.

And so, when I asked mother whether father's ancestors were really of Scottish descent and related to the Hamilton family, she recalled that father had once tried telling her something to that effect but she stopped him, saying she was not interested. Asked what I should do in that situation, she advised me to go to Iniurkollegia (attorneys at law dealing with cases involving foreign citizens) and find out to what extent that applied to me as a possible Hamilton descendant and, therefore, claimant to the legacy of the late Lord Hamilton.

I realized that such a move on my part, in the absence of any evidence pointing to my Scottish origin and descent from the Hamiltons, would be rather naive and even reckless. And so I abandoned my intention. At the same time I became obsessed with the idea of tracing my real lineage in that

historical connection between the Scottish Hamiltons and the Russian Khomutovs, which prompted me to act. Moreover, I was also urged by my daughter, Marina, and my grown-up grandchildren, Kostia and Andrei.

Unfortunately, as a law-abiding citizen versed in the basic principles of private civil law, for some reason I assumed, erroneously, that what was not expressly allowed in our country was therefore forbidden, not vice versa. And so I was not particularly eager to ask anyone's permission to make inquiries at the State Archive of the Iaroslavl region. I decided to try looking for the truth from the other end – in Scotland. I recalled that *Izvestia* once, in connection with some complex genealogical problem, had referred to Sheila Pitcairn, a great expert on such things. I wrote her a letter stating my case and asking for assistance. Not knowing her exact address (presumably), somewhere in the Edinburgh area), I addressed my letter to the Edinburgh town hall, public relations department, and started waiting.

Several months had passed, and when I decided that nothing would come of it, sometime in mid December 1992, I received registered mail from Britain, Sheila Pitcairn, as indicated on her letterhead, was a genealogist, family Historian “modern/old parochial records, legal services, and also a member of The Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents. Unfortunately, she was unable to tell me anything interesting, or new. She only sent a copy of Holdings in the Scottish Record Office with mention of Bruce Hamilton Papers GD152.53.1 (apparently Bruce Hamilton visited Russia in the early 19th century), and a copy of a book titled “Lines of Succession: Heraldry of the Royal Families of Europe,” published by Orbis in London.

That was not exactly what I wanted to know. Sheila understood that. she wrote “I look forward to hearing from you and trust I can be of some help. Kind regards and Seasons Greetings to you and yours.”

Sure, I replied to her kind letter without delay, thanking her for her help. In so doing, I apparently made a *faux pas*, inviting her, on my own behalf and on behalf of my wife, Marina, to come to Moscow and to pool our efforts to solve the genealogical conundrum. I do not know whether she received that letter, but unfortunately, our contacts ceased after that.

The impression was that somewhere in Britain there was a fairly comprehensive record of relationship between the Scottish Hamiltons and their descendants in Russia, the Khomutovs. Yet I did not know where to look for it. Presumably, apart from the aforementioned parchment certificate issued, on direction from British Queen Anne, in 1712 to representatives of the Khomutov family, there would be other documentary evidence of those ties of relationship, so I only had to keep on looking.

So I set out on yet another round of the search in Russia, which, before long, proved fairly fruitful in the results that it yielded. Someone advised me to go to the secretariat of the Assembly of the Russian Nobility. So one day, feeling a little skeptical, I went to 5 Marks/Engels Street, a house where the editorial office of the *Svobodnaia Mysl* (Free Thought) journal, formerly *Kommunist*, shared premises with the secretariat of the Assembly of the Russian Nobility. I went to the heraldry department, where I was received by an affable young man. I stated my case in brief. He listened very attentively, saying, first, that as of that time there were no people related to English or Scottish nobility among members of the assembly, and that they would welcome my joining it. Second, he referred me to the Brokgauz and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary, which had an entry on three Khomutov titled families, established in the 16th century.

I had no difficulty getting hold of a copy of a relevant volume of the Encyclopedia. It was sitting on the top shelf of the library at our editorial office, covered with a thick layer of dust. Volume 37A, sub-volume 74 of the encyclopedia, published in 1903, in St. Petersburg, page 542: “Khomutovs

– three ancient noble families. The first family, recorded in Part 6 of the family register of the Tula, Samara, and Moscow governorates, by legend descends from Thomas Hamilton, a Scot, who came to Russia from Great Britain with his little son, Peter...”

Then the encyclopedia went on to mention several related Khomutov families who in some way or other distinguished themselves in Russia. The family coat of arms is described in Part 7 of the Heraldry Book.

The second Khomutov family, recorded in Part 6 of the family register of the Orel Governorate, goes back to Iuda Ivanovich Khomutov, who owned the estate in 1627. His son, Martin, was, in 1679, commander of a *strelets* troop. The family coat of arms is included in Part 8 of the Heraldry Book.

The third Khomutov family, recorded in Part 6 of the family register of Iaroslavl and Kostroma Governorate, descends from Ivan Vasil’evich, who in 1760 owned estate in the Iaroslavsk district. Its coat of arms is included in Part 7 of the Heraldry Book. The last sentence in the entry proved by far the most unexpected and surprising: “See: Khomutov lineage in *Iaroslavskie gubernskie vedomosti*, 1889, #37.”

From then on the situation began to develop with lightning speed. At the Lenin Public Library archives of newspapers and dissertations, located not far from the Levoberezhnaia station of the Oktiabr’skaia Railway Line, I not only got a *Iaroslavskie vedomosti* file but was also allowed, for a symbolic fee, to have a photocopy made. Material published on page four and five was titled *Khomutovy: dvoriane Ryhinskogo uezda* (The Khomutovs: Nobility of the Rybinsk District). It was a list of noblemen of the Rybinsk district, Iaroslavsk Governorate from 1636 up to the late 19th century, comprising 44 representatives of the family, nine generations. At the top of the list was Grigorii Petrovich, a member of the town gentry (1611). According to family legend, he was Scottish, a descendent of the Hamiltons.

First-generation figures are principal elements in the history of the relationship between the families of the two countries: Petr Grigor’evich Khomutov (1626-1654), whose wife was Evdokia Stepanova-Gorikhvostova; and Kuz’ma Grigor’evich Khomutov and his three daughters. The youngest daughter, Evdokia Grigor’evna, was married to Artamon Sergeevich Matveev, a boyar and keeper of the Tsar’s seal, who in 1671-1676 was in charge of Russia’s department of foreign affairs.

Matveev’s advancement up the career ladder was to a very large extent facilitated by the fact that Nataliia Kirillovna Naryshkina was brought up in his home in the spirit of European culture and mode of life.

That cordial relationship was strengthened also by the fact that Evdokia Grigor’evna’s niece, Evdokia Petrovna Khomutova, was married to Fedor Poluektovich Naryshkin, Natalia Kirillovna’s uncle. It was at the Matveevs’ home that Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich met Natalia Kirillovna and later on married her. Natalia Kirillovna Naryshkina became Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich’s second wife, giving birth to Petr Alekseevich, who became Peter the Great, the Emperor of all the Russias.

Now in possession of material given a rough idea about the Khomutovs’ genealogy, I sent a letter to the State Records Office of the Iaroslavsk region, enclosing a copy of the Khomutovs’ family tree and asking for information about my father, Georgii (Iurii) Aleksandrovich Khomutov and his next of kin.

Shortly after, I received a detailed reply from the Iaroslavsk Regional Council of People’s Deputies. It was titled An Extract from Official Records re: the Khomutov Family. It said in part: “It follows from the State Records Office of the Iaroslavsk Region that the titled family of Khomutovs was fairly large and that Georgii Aleksandrovich Khomutov that you have inquired about belonged to the branch of the Khomutov family descending from Nikolai Alekseevich Khomutov.” So, according to the aforementioned genealogical table, N.A. Khomutov was the fifth holder of the title.

As far as I am concerned, he was my great-great-grandfather.

In November 1899, based on a decision by the Assembly of the Iaroslavl Nobility, my father, brother and sister were included into the Khomutovs' titled family, as recorded in Part 6 of the Genealogy Book of the Iaroslavl Governorate.

Now, at last, I had not only legal grounds but also a moral right to apply to *Iniurkollegia* and ask to be briefed on materials pertaining to Lord Hamilton's legacy. As a matter of fact, a whole 30 years had passed since I became interested to clear up the circumstances behind the case. So now I wanted to find out who had initiated it, what objectives were sought, and how it ended. I called *Iniurkollegia*, asking to be put in touch with Evgenii Aleksandrovich Kulichev, whose name was mentioned earlier in this article. It so happened that he was still with *Iniurkollegia*, kindly agreeing to show me the case file as soon as he got it from the archives. Several days later I phoned him again and we arranged for an appointment.

So at last I was at *Iniurkollegia*, the final destination of my genealogical research, so extended in terms of both geography and time. Sure enough, I was most interested to see photocopies of fragments of the aforementioned parchment and the legends and inscriptions made by the artist under each of them. It goes without saying that the question of how the parchment ended up in the possession of the Khomutovs now living in Moscow did not come up.

Artamon Sergeevich Matveev's son – Count Andrei Artamonovich Matveev, a prominent statesman – in 1699-1712 was Russia's ambassador to Holland, and in 1712-1715, ambassador to the court of the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in Vienna. Often visiting Britain, he asked Queen Anne to issue him a certificate to the effect that his mother, Evdokia Grigor'evna Khomutova, nee Hamilton, was indeed a descendant of the Scottish Hamiltons. Luckily for me, the case file included a genealogical reference and comment, Khomutovs/Hamiltons, prepared by J.M. Kartavtsov.

"This genealogy (the Hamilton family tree), "is based on historical acts of England and Scotland and was prepared and drawn by Queen Anne's court artist. Every member of the Hamilton family is depicted on the parchment with the familial coat of arms accompanied by a legend in Latin. In addition, the coats of arms of all known families that were related to the Hamiltons are presented here."

The material included a large photograph of the genealogical tree and 20 smaller photos of the most relevant genealogical elements.

Details about the artist who drew the genealogical table were at the bottom (photo #20). Photo #19 provided information about Bernard Hamilton, the progenitor of the family, related to the Duke of Normandy, who ruled Normandy in 1112 during the duke's minority. Photos #14 and #15 show Thomas Hamilton, the Duke of Damgoberg, from whom Evdokia Grigor'evna Matveeva, nee Hamilton, descended. Photo #4 shows Evdokia Grigor'evna's coat of arms with a legend under it indicating that she descends from Thomas Hamilton (the second brother of Jacob Hamilton), whose house began to prosper in the Moscovy state under Ioann Vasil'evich. The year of 1504 presumably refers to the time she arrived in Russia.

In Russian records, Thomas Hamilton's arrival in Russia was sometimes dated 1542. Yet, judging by the genealogy, he apparently arrived in Russia in 1504, under Grand Duke Ivan Vasil'evich the Third (1440-1505).

Although this genealogical table does not provide a continuous line of generations from Thomas Hamilton to Evdokia Grigor'evna, the fact that the British issued A.A. Matveev a genealogical certificate, confirming his descent from the Hamiltons of Scotland, is conclusive evidence that Evdokia Grigor'evna Matveeva descended from Scottish ancestors.

An observant reader, guided by the maxim that you should not always believe what is written,

will of course have every reason to ask how the Scottish name Hamilton transformed into the Russian name Khomutov.

This problem was solved, by A. Iazykov, in an article titled *Famili Gamil'ton* (Hamilton Family Name), published on June 21, 1860, in *Severnaia Pchela*, a St. Petersburg based political and literary journal.

Unfortunately, the article itself does not make it quite clear what prompted it in the first place. Even so, obviously, Russification of members of the Hamilton family and their rise to positions of prominence in Russia remained a point of interest in Russian society, especially considering that 16th century and earlier Moscow records were severely damaged in the early 17th century, in the course of Polish intervention and civil disturbances. As is known, they sustained even greater damage in a 1626 fire, which destroyed a substantial part of earlier records at the Kremlin.

In his article, A. Iazykov provides some details about the aforementioned Khomutov genealogy. In particular, he describes Evdokia Grigor'evna's family coat of arms. "A purple-shield with a golden heart between three silver roses, surrounded by golden lines." And he also provides a description of the Khomutovs family coat of arms. "A shield divided into four parts, with a small purple shield in the middle with golden heart surrounded by golden lines, between three silver roses. In the first and fourth parts, on a golden field an oak tree with acorns in each. In the second and third parts, on a blue background, two lions holding a mace in their right and left paws, respectively."

Representing the Hamilton family name in Church Slavonic letters, the author shows how it was distorted in writing and pronunciation: Gamelton, Gamenton, and finally, Khomutov.

As, at *Iniurkollegia*, I was first browsing through the Lord Hamilton legacy case file, I was primarily interested in whether I was indeed a descendant of the Hamiltons of Scotland and what my place in the lineage was. I managed to resolve the question in full. Later on, however, another question came up: Exactly where in Britain there were records about Hamilton descendants living in Russia, so that Lord Hamilton could at some point have remembered and included them into his last will and testament. Back then, I had no time to go into that.

But when I started writing this article, I realized that it would not be out of place to study that aspect of the case and set the record straight. Some seven years later, I am once again at *Iniurkollegia*, whose office seems to have become larger and more visitor friendly, I find that E.A. Kulichev no longer works there, and is not in this world anymore. At my request and, in the spirit of the time, for an appropriate fee, the Lord Hamilton legacy case file (now owing to its importance, it is stored at the Russian State Archive) has been sent back to *Iniurkollegia*. In the presence of lawyer Tatiana L'vovna Mikhailova, I not without some trepidation, leaf through the familiar/unfamiliar pages.

This new study of the case enabled me to make some very important conclusions. First of all, there has never been a place in Britain where the Hamilton families could have kept records about their descendants living abroad. Second, none of the Lord Hamiltons have ever, partially or fully, bequeathed any of their property to descendants living in Russia. So I will venture to say that the case that *Iniurkollegia* worked on in 1960-1964 was not only rather dubious but also clearly adventurist.

The gist of it is as follows. One of the Khomutovs, a descendant of the Hamiltons of Scotland – namely, Dmitrii Dmitrievich Khomutov – for some reason decided that he was the only legal claimant to the legacy of Lord Hamilton who died in Scotland, in the late 19th century.

His confidence arose from, among other things, the conversations between his parents about the legacy that was purportedly bequeathed to them, and their intentions to go to Britain and get it. His parents died early, and Dmitrii Dmitrievich had virtually no way of checking on the accuracy of their account. So when the situation in the world changed for the better he decided to go into action.

In August 1960, he sent *Iniurkollegia* a statement addressed to N.S. Khrushchev, chairman of the

USSR Council of Ministers: "I request that my application be considered as going beyond my personal interest. I am aware that there are cases pending on legacy bequeathed to Soviet citizens." He wrote in his application. "These legacies are a matter of state interest since assets are thus moved from capitalist countries and brought into circulation in our socialist Country. In this connection, I request that you issue instructions that inquiries be made into one fairly large legacy in Britain, which has to do with our family of Khomutovs (Hamiltons).

"A short background to this is as follows: Lord Hamilton died in Britain some time in 1880, bequeathing a very large legacy (millions of pounds) to Lord Hamilton's descendants living in Russia (the Khomutovs)...

"I ask you to take into consideration the fact that I am an old, sick person and that I have authentic documents showing my relationship to the Khomutov descendants of the Hamilton family (an authentic genealogical certificate issued in 1712 by British Queen Anne, etc.)"

Considering the very high level that D.D. Khomutov addressed, *Iniurkollegia* decided to act without delay. It sent an inquiry to the USSR Central State Historical Archive concerning the origin of the Russian Khomutov family, Their descent from the Hamiltons of Scotland and in particular D.D. Khomutov's descent from that family. "According to reference books stored in the archive," a reply from the USSR Central State Historical Archive, dated August 31, 1962, read, "said Hamilton family is among the oldest Scottish and Danish Families.

One of the branches of this family moved to Russia in the mid-16th century. Some members of this family entered into Russian government service, naturalized, and were known as Gamiltons, Gamentons, Khamentovs, and, owing to Russians' tendency to distort foreign names, even Khomutovs" (*Russkii biograficheskii slovar'*, Gamil'ton, Moscow, 1914). A comparison of the coats of arms of the Hamilton family in Britain and those of the Khomutovs in Russia showed that all of these coats of arms have one feature in common – viz., silver roses arranged in the form of a triangle" (*A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the British Empire*, London 1854; *Obshchii gerbovník Rossiiskoi imperii*, Part VII, p.37).

The letter went on to say that in March 1910, D.D. Khomutov applied to the Senate Heraldry Department asking to be advised whether there were as of the moment other Khomutov noblemen in Russia, descending from Grigorii Petrovich Khomutov, and whether it would be possible to get the family genealogy and coat of arms. A certificate issued to D.D. Khomutov by the Senate Heraldry Department listed all Khomutovs descending from that family up to the 1850s, indicating that "there is no documentary evidence showing that Dmitrii Dmitrievich is related to the aforementioned Khomutov family."

Iniurkollegia also turned to Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, a London based group of solicitors, asking them to set the record straight. "We find," the English solicitors wrote in their letter dated September 8th, 1960, "there are at least four well known titled families in this country with the name Hamilton, either as a surname or as part of the title. These families do not appear to be related to one another, except that two of them had a common ancestor in the 16th century."

The letter also said that only one instance was found where a head of these four families died during the 1880s that death having occurred in 1885 and that a head of another of the families died in 1895. The solicitors asked to let them have a photostat copy of the Hamilton/Khomutov family tree which would probably assist in identifying the family concerned.

Having thoroughly analyzed the photocopies that they received as well as other reference materials at their disposal the solicitors, in a letter of February 28, 1964, wrote that the head of a Hamilton family who died in 1895 was the twelfth holder of the title. He directly descended from the main stem of the family shown on the genealogical tree prepared early in the 18th century.

The lawyers also said that they had completed their perusal of the Will and Codicils that they had obtained through their Scottish agents. The will was very long and complicated and very difficult to decipher. But they could trace no provisions for descendants of any person other than the Testator and his male heir to the title. As the Testator died three years after making the will leaving one child, a daughter, the title passed to the male heir who was a distant cousin. And finally, the most important part: "It seems to us that the descendants of a collateral branch stemming from a common ancestor in the 15th century are not included in any way in the Will of the 12th holder of the title who died in 1895."

Lady Hamilton was very popular among the Russian public, especially following the release of a moving British film Lady Hamilton. As a matter of fact, *Spraavochnyi entsiklopedicheskii slovar* ed. By A.N. Chudinov (1901, St. Petersburg), p.302, reads: "Emma Hamilton (1761-1815), a notorious adventuress, wife of Sir William Hamilton, the British envoy at Naples. As a close friend of Queen Maria Carolina and the mistress of Nelson, she wielded strong political influence. She died in 1815 in Calais, whereupon her memoirs were published."

As for the real Hamiltons, this ancient Scottish family, which gave Scotland, England, the United States and other countries a large number of outstanding politicians, military commanders, and thinkers. During the minority of Mary Stuart, James Hamilton was Regent. William fought valiantly against Cromwell and died of his wounds. Alexander Hamilton, an American statesman and founding father, was George Washington's close associate and secretary of the treasury. Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-1865) and outstanding mathematician, was president of the Irish Royal Academy and corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Patrick Hamilton (1504-1528, a theologian, friend of Luther, and Protestant martyr in Scotland, was not so lucky: He was burned as a heretic.

That took care of the Lord Hamilton legacy case that was investigated by *Iniurkollegia* in 1960 through 1964.

To be sure, in light of its far-reaching objectives and far-fetched legal grounds, there are several ways of looking at the case (the legal expenses involved in initiating it were a mere 72 rubles). At the same time, had D.D. Khomutov not initiated it, neither I nor other Hamilton descendants in Russia would probably ever have learned about their famous ancestors or how the Hamiltons had evolved into the Khomutovs.

Unlike other well-known representatives of Scottish families, who preserved their primogeniture and became famous for their feats of arms in Russia Patrick Gordon, Samuel Graig, Barclay de Tolly, Jacob Bruce, and Alexander, Leslie as well as Ogilvies, Mounseys, Collies, Elliots, Sheplaws, and Scotts, - the contribution made by the Hamiltons/Khomutovs, who served it faithfully for centuries, is little known. But they did serve Russia.

A number of most worthy people could be named. These include Lt. Gen Grigorii Apollonovich Khomutov, member of the Senate: and Gen. Mikhail Grigor'evich Khomutov, *altaman* of the Don cavalry army,. Incidentally, it was under his command that Mikhail Iur'evich Lermontov served as cornet in the Garde du Corps Regiment, in 1834-1837. One of the poems, *Slepets stradan'em vdokhnovlennyi*, was dedicated to Mikhail Grigor'evich's sister, A.G. Khomutova.

Such is the ancestry of a descendant of the Scottish Hamiltons.

HOW MANY YEARS IN A GENERATION? - REVISITED

by John E. Pattison, University of South Australia

The recent article by David Johnston¹ 'How many years in a generation?', was of particular interest to me. It is a question to which I have also given some thought over the years. My curiosity started with an article by Jeff Stevenson² concerning the familiar Genealogy Paradox. This paradox is the apparent conflict between the following observations as we go back in time.

- (i) the number of ancestors in each successive generation doubles, and
- (ii) the population steadily decreases.

Sooner or later, we have more ancestors in a generation than people in the country of interest or, further back, in the whole world. The solution to this paradox is that a considerable amount of inbreeding has occurred in past generations so that the number of unrelated ancestors in each generation does not, in fact, double each generation.

It occurred to me some ten years ago that there might be some useful information to be gained on the rates of inbreeding in human populations by quantitatively modeling this paradox. Contrary to common belief, inbreeding is rarely bad: farmers have been using inbreeding to produce improvements in crops and animals for thousands of years. However, 'bad' genes do exist and they can be detrimental to the offspring if both parents carry the same 'bad' gene. Medical geneticists are interested in inbreeding in the study of certain recessive hereditary diseases. To this end I have spent the past ten years, on and off, researching inbreeding and examining methods used for estimating it in our ancestors. Although there are a number of methods used by anthropologists to estimate levels of inbreeding in populations, none has been based on the Genealogy Paradox. One method, of side interest, is the method of isonymy – meaning 'same name'. This method produces estimates of inbreeding by looking at the rate of occurrence of the marriage of people with the same surname, such as in parish records. The method was first suggested by George Darwin³, son of the famous Charles Darwin, developed by J Crowe and A Mange⁴, and subsequently applied and extended by many others.

But I digress. While pondering the above paradox, I began developing a model that allowed estimates of inbreeding in human populations, and a paper describing the method has recently been accepted for publication⁵. The point is that, in developing my model, I had to have an estimate of the number of years in a generation. Most of what I read confirmed that the generation length is usually taken as 30 years, although on a few occasions it had been taken as 33 years. Stevenson assumed 33 years per generation in his article. However, very little evidence was given for using 30 years, while 33 years was used apparently for convenience so that there were exactly three generations per century.

I initially developed my model using generation length of 27, 30 and 33 years. This range of years made a substantial difference to the estimation of the rate of inbreeding, so it was important to get the generation length correct. As rightly pointed out by Johnston, many demographic factors, such as age of parents at marriage, life expectancy, fertility, number of children born per mother etc, come to mind which could affect the generation length. This, together with antidotal stories of very short or very long generations, confuses the issue further. As true and interesting as the antidotal stories are, they do not provide any indication of their relative frequency of occurrence and must be treated cautiously. It was only last year that I came across an earlier study on generation lengths by eminent Professor of Anatomical Sciences, Maciej Henneberg⁶. This study had been reported in a Polish journal, although it was written in English.

Henneberg's study is very interesting and relevant. He notes that mother's average age at childbirth, hence female generation length, are easily obtainable for most populations, but there is less certainty with the male generation length. Henneberg studied the interdependence between average age at childbearing of the female and other demographic factors in present day populations. The various demographic factors studied were combined to give an indicator of 'degree of technological and organisational development' of the populations studied. He believed that this would allow his results to be applicable to past, as well as present, populations. He studied information on 200 countries of the world, covering many millions of people, contained in the 'World Population' (US Bureau of Census, 1978) referring to the third quarter of the 20th century. This publication provided the median age of mother at childbearing, newborn life expectancy, median number of children per mother, etc. It was found that, on all of the demographic factor examined, the average over many countries stayed in the range 25.5 to 27.5 years. In terms of the 'levels of development' of the countries, it was found that in developed countries the median female generation length was between 25.5 and 26 years, for medium developed countries between 26.5 and 27.5, while for undeveloped countries it was about 26 years. These results with various levels of development may be thought of as reflecting the sequence of events occurring through time during human demographic and cultural evolution in any given country. Note that, albeit for different reasons, undeveloped countries have about the same female generation length as developed countries, that is, about 26 years. This is in agreement with the research by Peter Laslett, reported by Terrick FitzHugh⁷, who found that the average marriage age of an Elizabethan or Jacobean woman did not differ greatly from that in our own time. The peak of female generation length, circa 27 years, was apparently during the 19th century for Britain/Europe; the period from which a lot of the antidotal stories originate. The overall average round figure for the female generation length would appear to be about 26 years for the greater part of British/European history.

What about the male generation length? Unfortunately, this is not so well founded. John Harrison⁸ supports the assumption, made by both Henneberg and FitzHugh, that the father was only a few years older than the mother in previous centuries. The great majority of fathers were in the range of to 8 years older than the mothers. Taking the father to be, on average, 4 years older than the mother, gives the male generation length as about 30 to 31 years. Combining the female and male generation lengths, gives an average generation length of about 28 to 29 years. In conclusion, if this is correct, then 30 years is looking good as an overall round figure for the number of years in a generation. The figure of 35 years, recommended by FitzHugh, would appear to be somewhat excessive.

References:

- ¹ Johnston, David *How many years in a generation?*, *The SA Genealogist*, Vol 28, No 3, pp5-7, 2001.
- ² Stevenson, Jeff *Believe it or not*, *The SA Genealogist*, Vol 11, No 2, pp36-37, 1984.
- ³ Darwin, George *Marriages between first cousins in England and their effect*, *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol 38, pp153-182, 1883.
- ⁴ Crowe, J and Mange, A *Measurement of inbreeding from the frequency of marriages between persons of the same surname*, *Eugenics Quarterly*, Vol 12, pp199-203, 1965.
- ⁵ Pattison, John E, *A New method of estimating inbreeding in large semi-isolated populations with application to historic Britain*, *Journal of Comparative Human Biology*, Vol 52, No 2, 2001 (in print).
- ⁶ Henneberg, Maciej *Generation length variability among human populations*, *Przegląd Anthropologiczny*, Vol 49, No 1-2, pp161-167, 1983.
- ⁷ FitzHugh, Terrick TV *The Dictionary of Genealogy*, Sherborne: Alphabooks, Revised Ed 1988.
- ⁸ Harrison, John FC *The Common People: A History from the Norman Conquest to the Present*, London: Fontana, 1984.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian

1851 Census Index Lanarkshire, Vol. 22, Parish of Carnwath	
Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson, Vol 9	R. L. Johnson
Ayer family history folder	
Ayrshire in the age of improvement	ed. David McClure
Ballantrae Old Graveyard MIs and OPR death Records	
Census Records of 1841, Dumfriesshire - Annan, A-J	
Census Records of 1841, Dumfriesshire - Annan, Johnston-end	
Census Records of 1841, Dumfriesshire - Annan, landward	
Census Records of 1841, Dumfriesshire - Annan, outskirts	
Census Records of 1841, Dumfriesshire - Kirkmichael	
Census Records of 1841, Dumfriesshire - Kirkpatrick-Juxta	
Census Records of 1841, Dumfriesshire - Westerkirk	
Census Records of 1841, Wigtownshire - Kirkinner	
Croft History: Isle of Lewis, Vol. 7	Bill Lawson
Croft History: Isle of North Uist, Vol. 3	Bill Lawson
Dick family history folder	
Dictionary of phrase and fable	E. C. Brewer
Directory of Irish family history research, No. 18, 1996	
Fallin: tales from a mining village	Gugh G. kerr
Families of Wanlockhead	Gilbert H. Nicol
Finding genealogy on the internet	P. Christian
Identifying your World War One soldier from badges and photographs	Iain Swinerton
Indexes to marriages... in the Parish of Barvas, Isle of lewis, 1810-1855	Bill Lawson
Isles of home, seventy years of Shetland	G. Donaldson
Kirkpatrick Irongray Kirkyard: MIs and Uncommemorated burials, 1815-1900.	M. Aitkem
Kirkyard of Alvah (MIs)	Monica G. Anton
Kirkyard of Dunottar (MIs)	Alena L. Bathie
Lamont Clan: 1235-1935...	Hector McKechnie
Largo testimonials and communicants...	E. K. Collins
Macdonalds of Sutherland:	
the descendants of Alexander Sinclair Macdonald	Robert G. Bartholomew
Mary, Queen of Scots,	
an address delivered in Westminster Abbey on 6 October 1987	Gordon Donaldson
Mining from Kirkintilloch to Clackmannan...	Guthrie Hutton
My ancestor was a policeman	Antony Shearman
My ancestors were gypsies	S. S. Floate
My ancestors were Methodists	William Leary
Newsplan, Scotland 1994	A. Mackenzie
People of Clatt and Kinnethmond, 1696	
People of Glenbucket, Cabrach and Invernochtie, 1696	
Plaisterers, Publicans and Punchbowls: The Albums of Wandersknow	Marion Wood

ADDITIONS of NON-BOOK MATERIAL to the LIBRARY

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Census Indexes on Microfiche

- 1821 Orkney: Orphir, Sandwick, South Ronaldsay & Burray, Stromness.
1851 Orkney: Birsay, Deerness, Eday & Pharay, Harray, Kirkwall & St Ola, North Ronaldsay, Orphir, Rousay & Egilshay, Sanday, South Ronaldsay & Burray, Stromness, Stronsay.
1861 East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire, South Ayrshire.

Old Parish Register Microfilms

Banffshire: Rothiemay; Morayshire: Duffus.

Census Microfilms

- 1841 Argyllshire: Kildalton-Coll; Banffshire: Inverkeithny-Ordiquhil.
1851 Argyllshire: North Knapdale-Bowmore, Gigha-Kilfinichan, Kilmeny-Coll;
Lanarkshire: Biggar-Bothwell, Cadder-Carlake, Carmichael-Dalziel, Dolphinton-East Kilbride.
1861 Aberdeenshire: Leochel-Cushnie-Monymusk.
1881 Argyllshire: South Knapdale-Kilchoman, Kildalton-Kilmeny, Kilninian-Coll.
1891 Argyllshire: Saddell & Skipness-Colonsay, Kilchoman-Kilninian, Oa-Coll.

New CD-ROMs

Artists of Scotland (W.T. Johnston)
The Deserter Index
Grierson Great Ancestral Register
Manchester City Battalions Book of Honour
Pigot's Directory, Scotland, 1825.
Scots living in England and Wales in 1851.
UK Info, Digital Phone Directory 2001.

*For full listings of the Society's
microfilm and CD-ROM holdings please ask in the Library.*

REVIEW

A biographical dictionary of Mull people: Macleans - mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Comp. Jo Currie. Brown & Whittaker, 2002. £4.95.

This is the latest publication by Jo Currie on the history of Mull, dealing mainly with Macleans who lived in Mull, Iona and the small islands from 1700 to 1900. It follows Mull family names for ancestor hunters and Mull: the island and its people. In the Foreword she explains that it is an extension of the index to the latter which covered the history of Mull from 1600 to 1875, encompassing some 40,000 families. She warns about the shortcomings in Mull records and the great difficulties in trying to find accurate dates, most parishes having gaps in their records for various reasons. There was also the problem of the inhabitants taking years off their ages and the censuses are "full of people up to ten years too young". She touches on other sources of information, for example, the MacLaine of Scallastle papers in the Gloucestershire Record Office, and the sources, together with abbreviations and acknowledgements are listed at the beginning of the book. In the centre fold there is also a map showing the place names mentioned in the text.

The many spellings of the name Maclean are explained and the difficulty of so many people with the same name. For example, in the 1851 Census "there were 305 John Macleans, many of them married to a woman called Mary Maclean" - not encouraging for the ancestor hunter!

The Foreword is followed by a short Historical Preface which succinctly sets out the background history of Mull, the reasons for emigration at different times, the effects of the Jacobite rebellions and the clearances of the 1840-1860s.

Brief biographical notes are given on the Chiefs of the 18th and 19th centuries but the author points out that the book deals mainly with "the tacksmen, tenants, sub-tenants, cottars and "connections" of the principal players in the clan story and not with the chiefs". The entries themselves vary in size but most give a great deal of information and interesting details in many cases. Dr Alexander McLean of Pennycross married Una McGillivray of Pennyghael who cooked "a very good dinner" for Johnson and Boswell in 1773. Jane Jarvis MacLaine, youngest daughter of Murdoch MacLaine of Lochbuy was born in 1802. She was "in her youth a colourful character who rode horses and generally behaved in an unladylike manner". She married Andrew Scott of Ettrickbank (in Selkirkshire) and died in Edinburgh in 1882 of heart disease. There are several references to Macquarie connections. Jean McLean (c.1815-1878) married Allan Lamont (c.1810-1897) in 1836 at Lagganulva in the parish of Kilninian & Kilmore and lived at Oskamull which had been the home of Major-General Laclan Macquarie later Governor of New South Wales. They emigrated with their family to Australia in 1853 and from Australian records it was found that Jean McLean was a natural daughter of Major Murdoch McLean, nephew of the Governor.

For the ancestor hunter with Mull connections, this is a must.

Joan P. S. Ferguson

It is with great regret that we intimate the death on Friday 23rd August 2002, of Kathleen B. Cory, F.S.A. Scot. Kathleen a well known genealogist and lecturer was for many years a member of the Council and Syllabus Secretary. An obituary will be published in the December issue of the Journal.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

- ✓ 12 September Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- ✓ 17 September Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting, *Army Genealogy in the 19th century*, K. A. M. Nisbet, B.A.
- ✓ 19 September Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- ✓ 28/29 September Saturday & Sunday - Society of Genealogists Fair, Coventry, details below
- ✓ 10 October Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- ✓ 12 October Saturday - The 2002 Gathering of the Martins Family History Society Leicester, details below.
- ✓ 15 October Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting, *The emigrant experience: published & unpublished accounts of emigration, from the National Library's collection*, Dr. Kevin Halliwell, Curator US & Commonwealth Collections, National Library of Scotland.
- ✓ 24 October Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- ✓ 14 November Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- ✓ 15 November Friday - Ordinary Meeting, *The History of James Thin, Booksellers, & a few other matters*, D. Ainslie Thin.
- 28 November Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- 12 December Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- ✓ 26 April 2003 Saturday - S.A.F.H.S 14th Annual Conference, entitled "On The Move" will be hosted by Tay Valley Family History Society in the Bonar Hall, Dundee, University.

Society Sales Department

Our Sales Secretaries, Nancy Douglas and Rhona Stevenson would like to extend their grateful thanks for all the help various volunteers have given them over the past six months, and hope their assistance will continue. Without their help we could not have coped. An increase in orders through the Society's new web site has kept us on our toes.

2002 Gathering of the Martins Family History Society

This Gathering will take place on Saturday 12 October, 2002 in the LDS Meeting House, Wakerley Road, Leicester from 10am to 4pm. Members and non-members are cordially invited; the cost is £8.00, that includes lunch. There will be various demonstrations and displays.

For further details telephone Adrian Martin on 0121 708 2202 or e-mail adrian.martin@o2.co.uk

Society of Genealogists Fair

The Society is holding a two day Fair entitled "Family History Experience" on Saturday and Sunday 28th and 29th September 2002, 10am to 5pm, both days, at the English National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh Park, Coventry. Tickets cost £6.00 at the door or £4.00 if booked in advance. The Fair will have something for everyone interested in genealogy or local history, with many stalls and other societies and commercial specialists in attendance. There is free parking and a shuttle bus from Coventry Station. Telephone 020 7553 3290 or e-mail events@sog.org.uk for further details.

Scottish Genealogy Society*Newly revised and enlarged edition of***A List of Published & Unpublished
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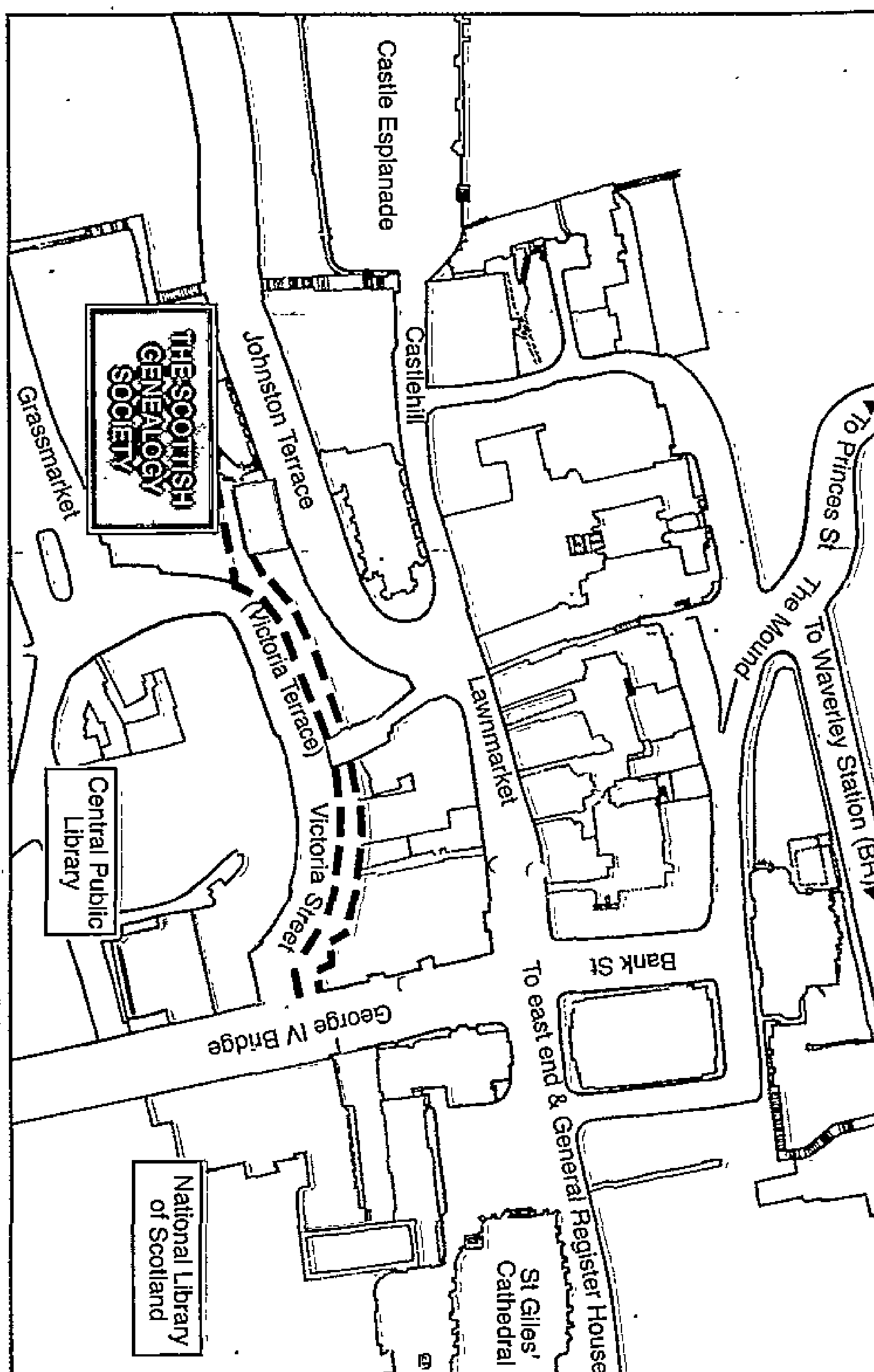
- 2924 **CHISHOLM** I am trying to trace my grandmother's brothers. My g. grandparents, John Chisholm (1834-1883) and Margaret Rankin (1837-1919) had seven of a family i.e., Johnston Chisholm (1861-1864); James Rankin Chisholm (b. 1864); Isabella Rattray Chisholm (1868-1916); Marion Rankin Chisholm (1870-1954); John Rankin Chisholm (b. 1873); Jane Lind Chisholm - my grandmother (1877-1964) and Anthony McTaggart Chisholm (b. 1881). They lived at 1 Fleshmarket Close, Edinburgh, where all the children were born. I have been unable to trace James, John and Anthony. All the family are recorded there in the 1881 census, but only Anthony in 1891 and 1901. In 1901, Margaret, now a widow, was living at Craig's Close, 265 High Street, Edinburgh when she is stated to be a 'Turnkey at Police Office'. Anthony is also there, aged 20, and described as a Builder. None of the family reported Margaret's death in 1919. John, the father, was a Mason to trade. So, what happened to James, John and Anthony? *Alasdair D. Macintyre, Ivy Tree Cottage, Pencaitland, East Lothian EH34 5DN, Scotland.*
- 2925 **PATTEN** Mungo. Shoemaker. Married Jean Donald in Old Kilpatrick in 1763, buried Duntocher 1817.
M'CALLUM Alexander. Farmer, of Castles, Glenorchy. Father of Duncan, Measurer and Wright' born Glenorchy 1763, who married Margaret, daughter of Mungo Patten above, and died in Glasgow 1822.
ANDERSON Rachel. Born circa 1748. Married Henry Duncan, clothier, in Edinburgh in 1774. Marriage records say her father was John Anderson, farmer of Ettrick, but our family tree says she was the daughter of Robert Anderson of Cramilt and Janet Grieve.
GORDON William. Damask Weaver and sometime Deacon of Weavers. Merchant Burgess, Edinburgh 1748. Married (date unknown) Jean (Jane) Martin. Children Janet, Margaret? Sybilla, Christian, John, Marmaduke, Marion? and Robert between 1736 and 1755. Any information about parents/birth of the above would be much appreciated. *Joan Jago, 606 Nelson House, Dolphin Square, London SW1V 3NZ, England.*
- 2926 **HOME** Jean m. James Carmichael in Edinburgh on 29 August 1798. James Carmichael was a Merchant from the Tron Parish as was Jean Home. Jean's father is quoted as Francis Home a Planter in the island of Grenada. I am seeking help to trace his antecedents. The only Francis Home of an appropriate age is the son of Alexander Home, however Francis is reported as being unmarried. Any assistance would be very much appreciated. *Brian Holcroft, 115 St. Ann's Road North, Cheadle, Cheshire, England. e-mail: brian.holcroft@ntlworld.com*
- 2927 **WEIR** Looking for any descendants of James Weir and Agnes Gibson, m. 10 March 1854 in Edinburgh. They had two children born in Edinburgh, Margaret in 1864 and James in 1867. By 1881 husband James was deceased, but the family still in Edinburgh.
McCAUGHIE James McCaughie died 25 October 1907, buried in Glencairn, Dumfriesshire. He was "nephew of Mungo". Unable to trace death certificate. Who were his parents? *Mrs Beverley Raeburn, 21A Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh EH3 6QE Scotland. e-mail: beverleyraeburn@hotmail.com*

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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:-
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to six Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be ex officio members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, ex officio Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts.
4. Office Bearers, apart from the Hon. Treasurer shall be elected annually. The latter shall be appointed by the Council. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Secunder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the Convener, Vice Convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**
If the main management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.



Published by The Scottish Genealogy Society.

ISSN 0330-337X

Printed by Sprint Repro (Scotland) Ltd., Dunfermline, Fife.