
THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Vol. XLIX No. 4

December 2002

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on a Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

The current subscription is £16.00. Family membership will be £19.00 and affiliate membership £20.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$32.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under the Gift Aid Scheme so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for the scheme can be obtained from the UK Membership Secretary.

Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, and subscriptions to the Membership Secretary. Information about the Society's publications, and back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist, can be obtained from the Sales Secretaries, all at 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

The Scottish Genealogist

Send articles and queries to the Hon. Editor at the address shown on the back page or e-mail info@scotsgenealogy.com Internet Web Page www.scotsgenealogy.com

A £2 charge is made for queries to non members.

Copyright - All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written consent of the publisher.

Views expressed in articles or correspondence, are those of the contributor, and may not be those of the publisher.

Library & Family History Centre

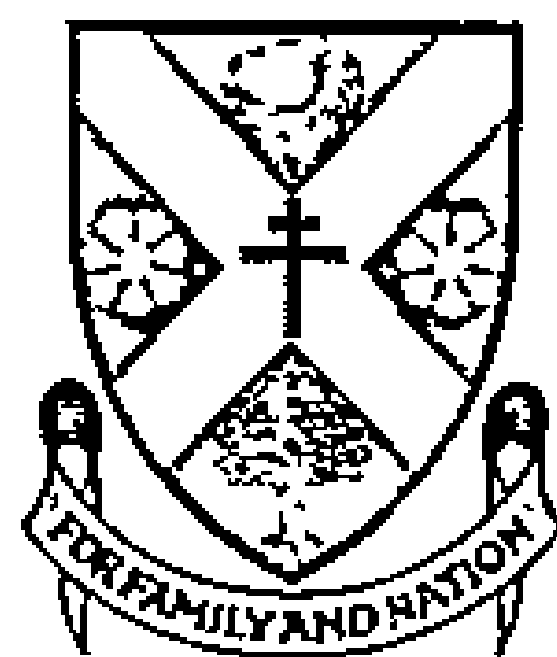
15 Victoria Terrace, EDINBURGH EH1 2JL, Scotland.
Tel & Fax: 0131-220-3677.

E-mails

Sales: sales@scotsgenealogy.com
Subscriptions: subs@scotsgenealogy.com
Enquiries: info@scotsgenealogy.com

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

Monday 10.30am - 5.30pm
Tuesday 10.30am - 5.30pm
Wednesday 10.30am - 8.30pm
Thursday 10.30am - 5.30pm
Saturday 10.00am - 5.00pm



CONTENTS

The Battle of Glen Fruin - Cath Ghinn Freòin
 A Different Perspective 103

Four Ministers of Leswalt 105

The Clan Mackellar Part VII:
 Another Family descended from Kilblaan 109

A Hundred Years Ago in Edinburgh 116

HMS Curacoa: 2 October 1942
 And the Scottish Casualties 120

Replacement of Scots Origins 122

Reviews 123

Annual Report 126

Changing Edinburgh 129

Obituary 130

Sales Catalogue Update 131

Some Recent Additions to the Library 134

News in Brief and Editor's Notes 136

Queries 138

THE BATTLE OF GLEN FRUIN – CATH GHLINN FREÒIN

A Different Perspective

By Peter Lawrie

In 2003 the Clan Gregor Society will hold an International Gathering to commemorate the Quatercentenary of the battle on 7th February 1603. The week before the Clan Colquhoun intends to hold their commemoration of the event. The actual ceremony will take place at the cairn by the roadside above Auchengaich farm. Certain events on that day definitely took place nearby but the fighting began some miles further north. The evidence for this is contained in a traditional Gaelic account of the battle collected in mid 19th century by John Dewar from Robert Scott, a cobbler in Glen Orchy¹.

First of all it is necessary to recapitulate the political situation leading up to 1603. *Gillespie Greumach*, Archibald the Grim, Earl of Argyll had been awarded full powers of Lieutenancy over the Clan Gregor, ostensibly to bring the Clan to 'gude rewle and the Kingis pece'. In fact, Argyll as hereditary Justice General had his own feuds to prosecute and in the context of intense royal disapproval of violence it was far too dangerous for him, a member of the Privy Council, to be implicated in feuding. He had been disciplined by the King for quarrelling with the Duke of Lennox and along with personal animosity he looked with jealous eyes on the rich Lennox lands, including those of Lennox's vassal Colquhoun of Luss. He also had ambitions towards the lands of *Clann Iain Mhòr* (Clan Donald South). His manipulation of his lieutenancy over Clan Gregor was aimed at both these prizes. Several MacGregor-led 'herschips' of the Lennox brought much booty that was surreptitiously reset among Campbell lairds while at the same time damaging the revenues of the Duke.

During the winter of 1602/3 two MacGregor merchants, described as little older than boys, passed through the Luss lands on their way home with goods that they had purchased in Dumbarton. Night was falling and the weather was bad. The local people denied them shelter, food and even ferry passage over Loch Lomond to Craig Throstain where there were MacGregor farms. Cold tired and hungry they took shelter in a goat-hut; they made a fire of some bits of wood and killed a sheep for food. Before break of day a band of Luss tenants arrested them and took them to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun for trial. Colquhoun sentenced the two boys to hang. Hearing of this MacGregor of Glengyle crossed the loch with his men. On the first attempt at hanging the boys the rope broke. Glengyle protested that this, traditionally, was a sign that the law had been satisfied and they should be set free. However, Colquhoun ordered a new rope and proceeded with the executions. Their heads were removed and set on stakes beside the gates of Rosdhu house.

Glengyle informed *Alasdair ruadh* of Glenstrae, the clan chief, of these events. Alasdair in turn, in conformance with the King's instructions went to the Earl of Argyll. Argyll counselled conciliation whereby Colquhoun should be pressurised into giving compensation to the boys' mother, but conflict should be avoided. It was therefore agreed between the two sides that *Alasdair ruadh* MacGregor of Glenstrae and Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss should meet at the head of Glen Fruin, well inside Sir Humphrey's lands, in order to discuss the matter and agree suitable compensation to the boys' widowed mother. This was fully in accordance with contemporary Scots legal practise. By way of security each party was to be accompanied by 100 chosen men.

Fearing that Colquhoun intended treachery, *Alasdair ruadh* took with him his entire fighting

strength of 200 men. However, he scrupulously observed the agreement by stationing 100 of them, under the command of his brother *Eoin dubh* at a stream called *Allt a' chlàith*, just outside the Luss estate. This site was stated to be three and a half miles from the agreed meeting point.

Most modern traffic going north from Dumbarton follows the A82 along the side of Loch Lomond, but in the 16th and 17th century, the road, such as it was, followed the Gareloch and Loch Long to Arrochar and Tarbet and thence to Glen Falloch. This route was known as the Great Highland Road. Many of the names in the Dewar account cannot be located on the modern map and there is no stream named *Allt a' chlàith*. However, we are told that they had passed *Bràigh sròn a' Mhaolanaich*, which can only be Sron Mallanach at map reference NS255975 on 1:50000 Ordnance Survey map 56. Therefore *Allt a' chlàith* must be the stream which flows through Glen Culanach crossing the road and entering Loch Long at map reference NS249963. The outfall today is very close to a Ministry of Defence ordnance depot associated with the Faslane submarine depot. The area is now heavily wooded with overgrown rhododendron bushes. However, several hundred yards from the roadside, a site that closely resembles the description in Dewar's manuscript can be found.

True enough, Sir Humphrey intended treachery. He waited at the head of Glen Fruin with his agreed 100 men and a further 300 hidden in ambush behind a hillock called *Badan Beithe*. The exact site of their meeting is not known but may be assumed to be near Auchengaich at the head of Glen Fruin. The two leaders discussed matters for some time. Alasdair returned to his men and stated that 'there will not be any bloodshed this time'. Instead of taking the anticipated route by which they had arrived, down the hill to rejoin the Great Highland road, Alasdair led his men across the moor directly back towards *Allt a' chlàith*. Thus frustrated, the laird of Luss summoned his men from ambush and gave chase. As has been mentioned, the place-names in the Dewar account cannot be found on the modern map. However, after some examination of the present day landscape, it appears likely that the present road from Auchengaich to Faslane which descends steeply to the side of the Gare Loch and joins the main road close to the gates of the submarine depot may have been the route by which the MacGregors arrived and by which Luss expected them to depart. Their direct route was probably close to the line of the modern electricity pylons, which follow the western side of Glen Fruin, marching across the moorland and from thence alongside the railway line through Glen Cullanach.

The story continues that the MacGregors ran the three and a half miles back to *Allt a' chlàith* where they passed out of the Laird of Luss's lands. The stream, we are told, was full of holes and deep pools. Only at a few points was it easily forded and on the north side was a small embankment. Here the MacGregors made their stand. Soon the Colquhouns, packed together and knee deep in the stream, were taking casualties but having little effect on Clan Gregor. At this point the MacGregor bowmen left in reserve and stationed behind a craig next to the ford began to fire down on the Colquhouns. They killed a number of them, including Lindsay of Bonhill and the sons of the laird of Camstradden. At this the Colquhouns began their flight back down the road. The MacGregors followed, keeping to the higher ground. A stand was made at an unidentified site called *Toman an Fhòlaich*, where more of the Colquhouns were killed. They retreated again to the head of Glen Fruin. At this point, *Eoin dubh*, brother of Glenstrae was killed. He was the first MacGregor casualty of the battle. Traditionally the cairn near Auchengaich - *Clach Ghlas Mhic Griogair* - is the site of his death.

Sir Humphrey's remaining men still outnumbered the MacGregors. There is a large level field at Auchengaich, where Sir Humphrey set his men in battle formation, supported by horsemen. This stage of the fight lasted only three minutes, whereupon, the Colquhouns took to panicked flight down both sides of Glen Fruin. Near the lower end of the glen the MacGregors attacked an armed band of the freemen of Dumbarton, killing some of them. The second MacGregor casualty, and the last man killed that day, was shot by an arrow fired by a Colquhoun that he had pursued to a place called *Eas*

Fhionnglais, or Finlas waterfall.

Alasdair gathered his men together to return home. They had won a significant victory, although severely outnumbered. However, the consequences would be most severe for the clan. Sir Humphrey, thwarted of the fruits of the treachery he had planned, complained to the King in Stirling. He arranged to have bloody shirts paraded in front of the castle. The King's prejudice towards Clan Gregor, the result of many years of misrepresentation by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glen Orchy, among others, led to the most draconian punishments, including the abolition of their name; the forgiveness and reward of anyone who killed a MacGregor – involved at Glen Fruin or not and the branding of women. As late as 1609, Sir Humphrey's continuing vendetta is demonstrated by the series of lists of surviving members of the clan that he had drawn up.

What of Argyll? He had been responsible in law for the behaviour of Clan Gregor. The MacGregors cited various Campbell lairds in 1604 for having benefited from the cattle reived from Glen Finlas and Glen Fruin. As *Alasdair ruadh* stated at his trial in 1604, when he tried to refuse Argyll's instructions, his own lands had been ravaged by MacLeans acting on Argyll's command. Argyll subsequently, became the chief persecutor of Clan Gregor, for which the King rewarded him with the former Clan Donald lands of Kintyre.

Thankfully those days are long past. Today we remember with sorrow the consequences of deceit caused by the ambition and jealousies of great men. As Clan Gregor, we remember the dreadful days of 1603 and 1604 that were repeated with as much venom between 1609 and 1611. However, we should also remember those of the Colquhouns, Buchanans, Lindsays, MacLintocks and men of Dumbarton that were killed and maimed and also, the understandable anger that the tenants of Luss must have felt towards Clan Gregor after the herschip and destruction of Glen Finlas in 1602 and the even greater driving of livestock and destruction of houses that the Clan Gregor visited upon the Luss lands after the battle.

Reference:

- ¹ The translation used was published by Michael Newton in *Bho Chluaidh gu Calasraid* – From the Clyde to Callander, Stornoway, 1999, ISBN 0-86152-265-6. This book was reviewed and strongly recommended in the Clan Gregor Society Newsletter 50.

FOUR MINISTERS of LESWALT

By Gordon McFadzean

Arguably there is nowhere more deserving the title of Scotland's forgotten corner as the northern part of the Rhinns of Galloway. Situated in Scotland's extreme south-west in the former county of Wigtownshire, this peninsula, consisting of two parishes, sticks up like a sore thumb on the map. In the north is the parish of Kirkcolm. Surrounded by water on three sides, its fourth side, to the south, is the parish of Leswalt, which stretches down to meet the parishes of Portpatrick and Stranraer where the peninsula meets the mainland. To the east of both is Loch Ryan; to the west, across the often stormy waters of the North Channel, is Ireland.

Within the parishes of Kirkcolm and Leswalt are farms – and also the villages from which each parish take its name – but no towns. There are no great historical monuments, or battle sites, to attract the tourist. Although the countryside is pleasant, there is no scenery which can be called outstanding.

The nearest town is Stranraer, the ferry terminal on the fringe of Leswalt parish. Now in the administrative area of Dumfries and Galloway, Stranraer itself is as far from its modern county town of Dumfries as Ayr is from Edinburgh. Indeed, as the crow flies, Belfast is the nearest city to the Rhinns – a fast ferry journey away.

The family that dominated this area for many hundreds of years was that of the Agnews of Lochnaw. Lochnaw is a small loch in Leswalt parish with its ancient island castle, once the seat of the Agnews. The Agnews of Lochnaw were lairds of Lochnaw from at least the 15th century. Its best remembered family member today is probably that Lady Agnew of Lochnaw who was wife of the 9th baronet. A London society beauty, (born Gertrude Vernon 1865-1932), her portrait by the American artist John Singer Sargent, painted in 1892, now hangs in Edinburgh in the National Gallery of Scotland and was the subject of a major exhibition at the Gallery in 1997¹. It is also known to some as the face on the paperback front cover of Guy McCrone's novel 'WAX fruit'².

My interest in Leswalt is that it was the parish where one of my ancestors farmed, my paternal great great great grandfather William Cairns. Born in Ireland around 1780³, William Cairns married my great great great grandmother Agnes Culloch on 6th Aug 1799 at Lochnaw in the parish of Leswalt⁴. The minister of Leswalt at that time was the Rev. Andrew MacCubbin who is the first of the ministers we shall look at briefly in this article. Andrew MacCubbin had been ordained into the charge of Leswalt parish of the Church of Scotland on 26th April 1798. It can be assumed he was the minister who conducted the Cairns' marriage ceremony although the minister's name is not given explicitly. Andrew MacCubbin and his successors were to baptise, marry and, presumably, bury many of the Cairns family over a period of 80 years.

Up to about the middle of the 19th century, the parish church of the Church of Scotland was a powerful influence throughout Scotland and not only in a spiritual sense. The kirk session of the parish was responsible for many of the functions today carried out by local government or the state, for example, education, poor relief – even the building of new bridges⁵. From a genealogical point of view its most important function was the registration of births and baptisms, marriages and deaths – the Old Parochial Records or OPRs.

William and Agnes Cairns had nine children, two of whom (both called William) died in infancy, and all were born in Leswalt parish, the first child, Jean, (known as Jane) on the 17th February 1800⁶. My great great grandmother Margaret Cairns, their third child, was born at the farm house of Garchrie near Lochnaw, on the 12th June 1804⁷. The Cairns had moved there between the birth of Jean and that of their second child, David, on 11 April 1802. The 1851 census shows that Garchrie was a farm of only of 80 acres. Margaret was married to John Carter (or McCarter), at Cairnpapple also within the parish of Leswalt, on 10th November 1836 – presumably by Andrew MacCubbin. As it was the custom to be married at the bride's home why she was not married at her parents' home of Garchrie is not known.

The parish minister, Andrew MacCubbin, was a Wigtownshire man born in Kirkinner, in 1766. (There is some doubt about his year of birth. 1756⁸ is the year given in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* but his age in the 1851 census is given as 86 and 1766⁹ seems the more likely). I have found no record of his education but he seems to have spent the early years of his adult life in Argyll where he was licenced for the ministry by the Presbytery of Mull on the 16th December 1791. Presumably it was while in Argyll that he met his first wife-to-be. He married Isobel Maclean from Tiree on 23 Dec 1799 in Leswalt the year after his induction to that parish. In those days ministers were ordained to the parish ministry for life (*ad vitam aut culpam*) and he was to remain minister at Leswalt for the rest of his long life. However he seems to have retired effectively in 1841 when an assistant and successor was appointed. There is no record of children by his wife, Isobel, who died on the 19th Oct 1832.

On 5th January 1837 he married again, his second wife was Alexa MacDougall, daughter of John MacDougall of Ardencaple on the island of Seil. From their ages given in the census of 1851 we can deduce that Alexa was only 24 and Andrew was 71 (or 81, if you take the year of birth given in the *Fasti*) when they married. Like his first wife, Alexa MacDougall came from the county of Argyll. There is no record of any children from his second marriage.

Around the year 1839 the Leswalt parish records were badly kept, the birth of my great grandmother, Agnes Carter, daughter of Margaret Cairns and John Carter, for example, was not recorded. The death of her father John Carter seems to have taken place around this time and it, too, was unrecorded. There is an unsigned entry in the Leswalt Kirk Session records: *'In consequence of the vacancy in the Office of Session Clerk a misunderstanding had arisen between Mr McCubbin and the Kirk Officer by which the List of Marriages and Deaths for 1839 were wholly forgotten to be taken down and therefore cannot be registered.'* There is a list of Baptisms for 1839 but that seems to be incomplete judging by Agnes Carter. Was Andrew MacCubbin now feeling the effects of age? He was now around 73 (or 83!). Perhaps as a result of this incident, Thomas Blizzard Bell, a graduate of Edinburgh University (born Edinburgh on 21 June 1815), and the son of George Bell, an Edinburgh surgeon, was appointed assistant and successor¹⁰ to Andrew MacCubbin on 16th September 1841.

Andrew MacCubbin lived through a period of political unrest and change with church and state politics intertwined. His ministry included the period of the Napoleonic Wars, followed by the period of worker unrest in the rest of the UK which saw the rise of the Chartist movement. Finally came the Disruption of 1843 when the Free Church of Scotland was formed as a result of a major split in the established state-recognised Church of Scotland. This had consequences even for such a quiet parish as Leswalt. 'The Disruption rent the fabric of Scotland's religious and therefore social life, bringing widespread dissension and spiritual suffering. After it, too, nothing could be the same'¹¹.

How much these affairs of church and state affected Andrew MacCubbin we do not know. However his appointed assistant and successor, Thomas Blizzard Bell, was certainly affected. He came out of the Church of Scotland at the Disruption of 1843 and became the first Free Church of Scotland minister in the parish of Leswalt. Perhaps Andrew, too, had Free Church sympathies but his age would have coloured his feelings. He was now around 77 (or 87!). Ministers who came out of the established church lost their home as well as their stipend – a big step at his age. Andrew remained in the established kirk and continued to live in the manse of Leswalt until his death in 1852.

An entry in the established Kirk Session records reads: *The Revd Thos. Blizzard Bell residing at Kirkland Cottage in the parish and Miss Agnes Agnew residing in Lochnaw Castle also in this parish were three times proclaimed this Twelfth day of Oct 1845 in this Church of Leswalt. No objections were offered and were lawfully married at Lochnaw Castle by the Revd Dr Candlish¹² of the Free Church, Edinburgh, on the 16th of said month.* Does this indicate that relations with his former assistant and successor remained cordial – or are we seeing a mere legal statement?

When he died aged 87 (or 97!) on the 4th Feb 1852, Andrew MacCubbin was Father of the Synod¹³ (its senior minister)¹⁴. His wife, Alexa, after 15 years of marriage, would have been aged around 39 and would have had to leave the manse on Andrew's death. She appears to have returned to her native Argyll dying in Oban¹⁵ on 31st Apr 1885. Her death certificate gives her age as 70, which, if accurate, would make her age on marriage about 22.

Thomas Blizzard Bell was aged 31 at the time of his marriage. His bride, Agnes Agnew, who was some 10 years Thomas Blizzard Bell's junior¹⁶, was the daughter of the local laird, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart. After their marriage the Bells continued to live in the parish and went on to have at least five children. The first, Madeline Carnegie Bell, was born c. 1848 then a son George Frederick Bell was born c. 1849 both in Leswalt parish. Presumably they were born in Kirkland

Cottage which, despite its name, was a fairly substantial building and where the family was living in 1851 and 1861. A second daughter Isabella Ross Bell was born c. 1850 in Edinburgh¹⁷, then Eleanora Georgina Bell was born c. 1852 and Andrew Agnew Bell born c. 1855, both in Lochnaw parish¹⁸. George Frederick grew up to be a London merchant and Andrew Agnew Bell became a banker also in London¹⁹. The *Fasti* records that Eleanora Georgina Bell married Leveson Douglas Stewart, Manchester, on the 6th April 1882.

Thomas Blizzard Bell demitted his charge as Free Church minister at Leswalt in 1864 when he was aged 49, perhaps on the grounds of health. He was afterwards assistant at Stirling Free Church but he died on the 10th December 1866 aged only 51. His widow Agnes Agnew never remarried. She died on the 8th March 1893²⁰.

After the Disruption and Bell's defection to the Free Church, David Bennet, born in England²¹ on 8th December 1800 and the son of George Bennet, minister of Strathmiglo in Fife, became assistant and successor to Andrew MacCubbin on 19th July 1844. Bennet was a graduate of St Andrews University and was the minister of Leswalt until he died on 25 July 1873. Late in life on 10 July 1867 he married Julia Maria, the daughter of Thomas Allen, minister of Monivea, Co Galway, and widow of a Captain James Allen²². She died on the 8th July 1881.

All three of these ministers performed marriage ceremonies for members of the Cairns family. My great grandmother Agnes Carter, for example, was married to her first husband Henry Loughman on 12th August 1856 at the Manse of Leswalt by David Bennet. Later in the same year her uncle, William Cairns, a farmer, was married to May Murray, by Thomas Blizzard Bell within Kirkland Cottage on the 24th November. Thomas Blizzard Bell was also her employer as May Murray was a domestic servant at Kirkland Cottage.

It is from 1844 (and presumably with David Bennet's ministry) that the Leswalt parish records become more efficient but, unhappily, less informative. They no longer give the place of birth within the parish and there are no records of deaths from 1844 until national registration started on 1st January 1855. My thrice great grandmother Agnes Culloch died between the censuses of 1841 and 1851 and my great great grandmother Margaret Cairns between the census of 31st March 1851 and 1st January 1855. Neither death is recorded.

William Cairns continued to live at the farm of Garchrie until his death at Garchrie on 28th February 1858. His son, the third to be called William, carried on farming there for a time. However he moved to nearby Blackpark, a larger farm of 160 acres, sometime before the birth of his fifth daughter Margaret on 27th Dec 1865. Garchrie remained in the family, however. Jane Cairns – William's elder daughter – had married Thomas Hamilton at Garchrie on 13th July 1820. Her son, also Thomas Hamilton, whose occupation had been that of mason, took over farming at Garchrie – and was still there with his wife and three children in the censuses of 1881 and 1891. This Thomas, a widower, had married Mary McCredie at Challoch Post Office, Parish of Leswalt, on the 8th April, the date of the 1861 census. The officiating minister was Thomas Blizzard Bell.

Although there is no record of his officiating at any Cairns' family marriages, the minister who followed David Bennet as Church of Scotland minister at Leswalt was Frederick John Bouteville Johnstone whose ministry was short and tragic. Born 12th April 1846, the son of Andrew Johnstone the minister of Kinglassie, Fife, he was educated at the University of St Andrews, licenced by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy on 3rd April 1872 and ordained in Leswalt on 16th April 1874. On the 24th February 1878, after less than four years as parish minister, he fell from his horse in 'the street at Stranraer' and was killed²³. He was unmarried. In front of the church in Leswalt a memorial was erected to his memory. It still stands, but the angel, which originally surmounted it, was broken off and was propped forlornly on the ground behind the memorial when the writer visited the church in

September 1999. The present church, built in the early 19th century²⁴ during Andrew MacCubbin's ministry, was like Mr Johnstone's memorial, showing signs of neglect. The results perhaps of scarcity of money in an area not today on the tourist trail and where even people are rare.

References:

- ¹ The Portrait of a Lady: Sargent and Lady Agnew 1997 National Gallery of Scotland
- ² The Wax Fruit Trilogy B & W publishing 1993
- ³ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ⁴ OPR, Leswalt
- ⁵ Galloway: Andrew McCulloch 2000 p.446
- ⁶ OPR, Leswalt
- ⁷ OPR, Leswalt
- ⁸ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ⁹ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁰ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ¹¹ The Making of Classical Edinburgh, A.J. Youngson, Edinburgh University Press 1988 p.280
- ¹² Dr Robert Candlish (1807 - 1873) was the minister of St George's, Edinburgh.
- ¹³ Synods (now abolished) were ecclesiastical courts each representing a number of presbyteries. Each presbytery represents a number of parish churches, Andrew was therefore the oldest minister over a comparatively wide area.
- ¹⁴ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ¹⁵ New Register House, death certificate, *Alexa MacCubbin 1885*
- ¹⁶ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁷ Census 1851, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁸ Census 1861, parish of Leswalt
- ¹⁹ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²⁰ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²¹ Census 1861, parish of Leswalt
- ²² *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²³ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*
- ²⁴ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*

THE CLAN MACKELLAR

Part VII - Another Family descended from Kilblaan

By Duncan Beaton

Too many Malcolms!

At the same time as Malcolm Mackellar, tacksman of Ardconnel, was appearing on record another Malcolm with Kilblaan connections was living with his family in the area. His wife was Ann MacNicoll. Malcolm was a very common name among the Mackellars, as may be seen from the previous parts of this clan's history, and inevitably some genealogies confuse one for the other. For a time this writer thought that Malcolm of Ardconnel and Malcolm, late of Kenacregan (who is buried on the island of Innis Searamhach (Shir-aach) on Loch Awe - see Part 2) were one and the same. However this point was later rectified (see Part 5). Hopefully this article will prove that the husband of Ann MacNicoll could not have been the tacksman of Ardconnel either.¹

Malcolm Mackellar, tacksman of Ardconnel, and his wife Mary Sinclair had a son Patrick born in 1761.² The Malcolm who was ancestor of the family described in this story had married Ann MacNicoll on the 2nd April 1747 and had a son Duncan baptised on the 17th February 1748 at Kilblaan.³ Details of other children are sparse; the family seemed to move about a lot. On the 25th November 1759 a daughter Margaret was baptised while living at Eredine on Lochaweside, on the 26th November 1763 a son Archibald baptised at Cuilechonnell also in Dalavich Parish, and on the 30th October 1768 their daughter Ann was baptised (born 27th October) while they were living at Creggans on Lochfyneside south of Inveraray - both of the latter post dating the Ardconnel baptism.⁴

Part of the confusion stems from a list of inhabitants of the farm of Tullich in Glenaray in 1779, when among the 76 people scratching a living there was a 60 year-old Malcolm McKellar (sic), his 36 year-old wife Mary Sinclair (!) and their children, some of whom bore remarkably similar names to the Malcolm/Ann MacNicoll family. Perhaps a later marriage, after the death of Ann?⁵

In the next generation the son Duncan (born 1748) married another Mackellar, Mary, on the 24th February 1776 in Inveraray and Glenaray Parish. Both were "in this parish". There are two sons known to have been born to this family:

- Archibald - born 12th and baptised 15th January 1776.
- Malcolm - baptised Malcom, on the 29th November 1779, in the town of Inveraray before the family moved to the isle of Bute.

The Isle of Bute Connection

Malcolm was certainly in Bute by 1804 when he married Isobel Walker at Rothesay on the 9th of February that year. He apparently spent his life on Bute working as a farm labourer. His brother Archibald waited until late in life to take a wife, leaving his 73 year-old father's farm of Cregnal, isle of Bute, to marry Janet Leitch when he himself was in his 46th year.⁶ He had gone to sea, and was thereafter listed as a seaman in the parish register at the baptisms of his children.

Malcolm had five children by Isobel Walker before being widowed. He remarried, to Catherine Sinclair, and had a further two children. One of the more pleasant parts of researching particular families is to hear from people interested in the research who ask for information. Such a person is Mrs Una Fisher, a great-great-great grand-daughter of Malcolm.⁷ She now (1999) lives in Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.

Archibald Mackellar and Janet Leitch had at least four children:

- John - born 20th baptised 27th October 1822 at Largavrechtan.
- Catherine - born 15th May baptised 1st August 1825 in Rothesay.
- Archibald - born 1st June baptised 8th July 1827 Rothesay.
- Anne - born 10th baptised 29th May 1832 Rothesay.⁸

John Mackellar, elder son of Archibald, moved to Glasgow where he became a master plasterer and started out on his own business. On the 16th July 1852 he married Isabella, the Irish-born daughter of Hugh McCartney and his wife Margaret McCurrie.⁹ They had (all born in Blythswood Parish, Glasgow):

- Charles - born c1852, who married, firstly, Janet Smith.
- Archibald - born 16th February 1856, who married Sarah Ashmore.
- John - born 6th March 1858.
- Mary - born 1860, who was a 21 year-old machinist in 1881.¹⁰
- Josephine Leitch - born 15th June 1865, who married John Thomson. She was an umbrella maker in 1881.
- John(2) - born c1868. He was a 12 year-old scholar in 1881.

The 1881 census shows a prosperous Master plasterer employing 16 men and two boys, living at 272 Crown Street, Glasgow. The firm was called McKellar & Mathieson, plasterers, 156 Waddell Street, and was still operating under that name in the 1894 commercial directory. The family was living at 205 Cumberland Street in 1885 and was back in Crown Street, at no 351, in 1891. All of these addresses were in the Gorbals district of the city. When John retired he moved to the residential suburb of Cathcart, where he died on the 4th June 1891.

The family business was continued by John's son Archie, who first appeared in the commercial directory of 1904 as Plasterer, 330 Bath Lane in the city centre, living at 26 Robertson Street. He was not the only offspring of John Mackellar and Isabella McCartney to have children, but the full list would be too exhaustive to cover in one article. Archie's descendants have been selected first because he was the grandfather of a notable member of the clan: his namesake Archie Mackellar the 2nd World War air ace.

Archibald Mackellar married Sarah Ashmore and had four children.¹¹ The youngest was John Mackellar (born 1887), of 970 Pollokshaws Road in Glasgow in 1911 when he married Margaret Craig Crawford on 22nd February of that year. Their only child, Archibald Ashmore McKellar (sic) was born at his parents' home, 4 Southpark Drive, Paisley, on the 10th April 1912.

Acting Squadron Leader Archie McKellar DFC DSO (1912-40)

John Mackellar and his brother Archie ran a successful plasterer's business in Glasgow and in 1915 with the outbreak of war the family moved from Paisley to Glasgow. Young Archie went to Shawlands Academy in the south side of the city from an early age. He was tough, "a great wee scrapper", remembered a school pal. He had to be: born with both legs broken he never grew to be more than five feet four inches tall, but stocky with the fit body of a man keen on all forms of sport.¹²

After spending the first five months of his life in plaster he became a man of action rather than a great scholar. He was remembered as a fine rugby union wing-three quarter at Craigielea Rugby Club where he played. "Guid gear comes in sma' bulk, Archie", his mother told him, and he never let his lack of inches bother him.

On leaving Shawlands Academy Archie wanted to become a plasterer in the family firm but his father would not hear of it. Instead he was to reap the benefit of better education and was to take up a position with city stockbrokers Miller & Cooper, 48 West George Street, Glasgow. However the Great Depression was just around the corner and city stockbroking jobs, especially at a junior level, were not too secure. Eventually his father relented and Archie started as an apprentice plasterer with his father and uncle.

By the end of this apprenticeship Archie had also taken up a hobby that was to shape his destiny: he was training to become a pilot. Initially the suggestion that their only son was to take up flying horrified his parents. "...too dangerous an occupation, Archie", his father told him. However Archie had already made enquiries and had been told that his application was likely to be successful. He went against his father's wishes and enrolled for lessons with the Scottish Flying Club at Abbotsinch Aerodrome (on the site of what is now Glasgow International Airport).

He quickly learned the required skills and gained his "A" licence as a pilot. Always a little over-confident he took his Tiger Moth aircraft low over his parents' house to celebrate and, according to a neighbour, dropped a package containing a birthday box of chocolates for his mother! This was the first his parents knew about his flying.

Archie was a natural flyer and quickly came to the notice of the Commanding officer of the 602 City of Glasgow squadron, the Marquis of Clydesdale (later Duke of Hamilton). He was invited to join and on the 8th November 1936 he was commissioned as a pilot officer of 602 squadron. He got his "wings" in the summer of 1937.

By May 1939 the 602 was equipped with Spitfires, the first Auxiliary Airforce squadron to have this fine fighter aircraft. All was prepared for the Declaration of War in August of that same year and the squadron was called to a state of readiness on the 16th of that month. Archie was quoted as saying: "I didn't join the the squadron for the fighting - I joined for the parties and the dancing!"

In the first few weeks of what became known as the "phoney war" 602 squadron carried out escort duties for shipping in the Firth of Forth area while based at Drem airfield in East Lothian near Edinburgh. However on the 16th October the new radar stations at Drone Hill and St Abb's Head reported the approach of 14 Junkers JU88 bombers which seemed to be heading for the Forth railway bridge, a major link with the north. It was later discovered that the real target for the raid was the Royal Navy shipping at Rosyth dockyard. For the first time in the war mainland Britain was under attack.

602 and their counterparts in the City of Edinburgh (603) squadron were scrambled and the good citizens of Edinburgh watched as the air battle raged overhead. Several bombs fell among navy ships at Rosyth, killing 14 RN personnel. Flying officer Mackellar and his 602 squadron colleague Flight Lieutenant George Pinkerton (another Clan Campbell sept member!) from Houston in Renfrewshire spotted a lone JU88 and chased it away from the city and out over the Forth. After an initial burst of gunfire from Pinkerton both pilots pursued the bomber and attacked it savagely until it hit the water. The pilots of 603 squadron also had success, bringing down another JU88. Although the two squadrons hotly disputed which had been the first the destruction of these aircraft was the beginning of the Battle of Britain.

Twelve days later the squadrons were scrambled again and quickly spotted a Heinkel 111 bomber which they dived to attack. The pupils of Knox Academy at Haddington in East Lothian were surprised to have their rugby practice interrupted by the frantic chase taking place just above their heads. Mackellar had silenced the tail gunner with the Spitfire's Browning machine guns and the bomber finally crashed on the Lammermuir Hills six miles from Haddington. This was the first German aircraft shot down on British soil in the 2nd World War.

Archie's first singular success came on the 29th November when 602 Squadron came across another Heinkel 111 which had been drawing anti-aircraft fire near Tranent. Mackellar attacked and one of the aircraft's engines caught fire. As the German pilot tried to crash land the other pilots of 602 attacked and destroyed the aircraft. Archie was credited with his first solo "kill".

The next few months were never going to be able to keep up this pace and the "phoney war" period began. Into early 1940 the contacts with the enemy were few and far between but after the evacuation of Dunkirk, which 602 was not involved in (being instead involved in the evacuation of Norway), the County of Warwick (605) squadron was posted to Drem. 605 had been severely mauled at Dunkirk and had suffered heavy losses in both aircraft and personnel. On the 21st June 1940 Flight Lieutenant Archie Mackellar transferred to 605 squadron as a Flight Commander.

The battered pilots of 605 squadron took to the diminutive Scot (who by this time had earned the nickname of "the Little Whirlwind") and a colleague remembered him as a "cheerful, effusive, happy-go-lucky guy". His new squadron was equipped with the Hawker Hurricane fighter which would be used with such great effect in the forthcoming Battle of Britain. For 605 this was to start on the 15th August.

On that day a large formation of German aircraft were reported to be approaching the north English city of Newcastle. 605 was scrambled and intercepted about 100 enemy aircraft, Heinkel 111 bombers and ME110 escort fighters. Archie led his B wing into attack and quickly dispatched a Heinkel with machine gun fire, sending it crashing into the sea. Keeping the sun behind him he attacked another bomber, setting one engine on fire before finishing off his ammunition on another two luckless German crews.

All told 605 squadron accounted for 8 HE111's that day, with Archie's personal score being three definite and one more probable. At the end of June he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC). Not long afterwards London was bombed and 605 squadron was sent south to Croydon in the front line on the 7th September 1940.

The next ten weeks saw the height of the London Blitz. On the 8th, the very next day after arriving to defend the British capital, Archie's B wing was involved in a dogfight over Kent, intercepting and harrying a large formation of bombers and fighters. The effect of this foray, and A wing's attack on the port side of the Dornier formation, meant that the bombers turned away from London without dropping their bombs. This exercise was to be repeated next day, with Archie attacking and being credited with shooting down 3 HE111 bombers in as many seconds, and from then on became almost a daily occurrence.

By mid-September the pilots were feeling the strain. On the 15th it was bright and clear and by early morning Fighter Command's intelligence knew the Luftwaffe was planning a major assault. 605 squadron was scrambled at 11:30 am and dispatched to break up a formation of bombers which was attempting to break through. A fierce battle ensued between attackers and the defending fighters across the skies of Kent and Surrey. Archie's personal "bag" for the day was a Dornier bomber and 2 ME109 fighters. That night, or in the small hours of the morning, he brought down the squadron's first night victim, a HE111 picked out by the searchlights over the city of London.

The award of a second Distinguished Flying Cross within a month was no surprise, the citation describing him as a brilliant tactician, displaying an excellent fighting spirit and leading his pilots with great skill and resource. It also mentioned his astonishing 8 enemy aircraft destroyed in only eight days fighting. At the end of the month he was promoted to Squadron Commander.

The pace continued throughout October. By then many pilots had died or been injured and friends of Archie believed that he was losing some of his sharpness to battle fatigue. Still he fought on, and by the 27th of the month he had downed his 17th victim in less than seven weeks, another ME109. At last he agreed to take a short leave to visit friends and family in Glasgow.

Archie never made that last trip home alive. The morning of the 1st November was the last of his life. It was vividly remembered by his fellow pilot Chris "Bunny" Curren. "I had just returned from a few days' rest and was in the bathroom shaving when Archie came in.

He asked why I was up at this time. I said I was getting ready for ops that morning. He said there was no need to, that he was doing my turn and I could rest until the afternoon. He went out of the door and I never saw him again".

At about 7:50 am a warning came through that a small group of German aircraft, a "nuisance raid" designed to harass the already weary RAF pilots, was on its way. "Archie and I and others took off to intercept....." recalled a fellow pilot that day, "and we were somewhere over the Kent side of the Thames estuary..... and I lost Archie, we all lost him, didn't know where he had gone". During the melee the Flight lost contact with Archie and at just after 8:00 am eye witnesses saw his Hurricane fall from high up in a crazy inverted circuit before crashing into the ground. This was near Mayfield and further down the Kent coast so there was speculation that he had gone off after a lone enemy fighter and had been ambushed. Near his wrecked aircraft lay a shot down ME109, thought to have been his final victim.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, had met Archie a few days earlier. "Recently I met a young Scot who was proving himself a leader among leaders. His name was McKellar. It was quite apparent to me that he had the whole Squadron with him. He was regarded with the greatest admiration and respect by his officers....I shall never forget meeting him" he recalled later.

Archie was taken home to Scotland, to be buried at New Eastwood Cemetery off Thornlibank

Road in Glasgow, on the 6th November 1940. The mourners included the Marquis of Clydesdale, his old C.O. at 602 the City of Glasgow squadron, and the then Lord Provost of Glasgow Patrick Dollan. Many of his old friends and colleagues from 602 squadron were there but for operational reasons no member of 605 squadron could attend. Included in over one hundred wreaths was one from his parents in the shape of a DFC & bar, one from the girls in a Glasgow flower shop, and another from the carpark attendants at Glasgow's St Enoch's railway station.

On the 31st October Archie had been mentioned in dispatches by Fighter Commander Chief and fellow Scot Lord Dowding and shortly after his funeral came the award of the Distinguished Service Order (DSO). The citation stated that Squadron Leader Mackellar's magnificent fighting spirit had proved an inspiration to his pilots, and that he led the squadron with outstanding courage and determination. Early in the following year his father John travelled to Buckingham Palace in London to receive the award from King George VI. It must have been a very proud but also profoundly sad episode for him.

During November daylight raids over mainland Britain died away very slowly and on the 28th of the month the aircraft of German air ace Major Helmut Wick was the last shot down in such a raid. The official end of the Battle of Britain was set as the 31st October 1940; approximately 8 hours before Archie died. The final irony of the career of "the Little Whirlwind" was that his name was omitted from the Battle of Britain Roll of Honour.

During the early 1990's a campaign was started to stop Archie from becoming the Forgotten Ace. His neglected tombstone was carefully restored by the Shieldhall Monumental Co-operative and a Paisley newsagent attempted to start a Memorial Trust in his name. A sculpture by the famous British artist Eric Kennington which had been commissioned by his parents was put on display at Glasgow International Airport, near his birthplace of Paisley.

Other known Descendants of this Family

Charles (b1852), the eldest son of John Mackellar and Isabella McCartney, married twice. He was also a plasterer and in 1911 was living at 50 Brownlee Street, Glasgow (13). By his first wife Janet Smith he had a daughter Marion who married Patrick Cassidy. By his second wife Catherine Hannah he had four children, including John Thomson Mackellar (b1885), David Hannah Mackellar (b1887), and Charles Mackellar jnr (b1889). When Charles snr died at Rothesay on the 12th September 1908 his eldest son John, by then also a plasterer, of 1 Rochdale Place, Mount Florida, Glasgow, was executor of his estate (14). John's grandson Charles Mylne is a schoolteacher at Glasgow High School.

Ian Charles Mackellar (b1920), eldest son of Charles jnr, went to Canada where today his son David Graham McKellar (b1952 - the family use the spelling popular since the 19th century) - is a cartographer in Ontario.

References:

- ¹ See "The Clan Mackellar", part 2, in the "Clan Campbell Society (North America)" journal, vol 24, no 3, Summer 1997, pp27-31. Also Part 6.
- ² Ibid, part 6, Patrick was baptised on the 9th January 1761 at Ardchonnell (Glenorchy & Innishail OPR).
- ³ Ibid, part 2, vol 24, no3, p28, and Glenaray OPR.
- ⁴ Baptisms from Kilchrenan & Dalavich, and Glenaray OPR's.
- ⁵ "Inhabitants of the Argyle Estate, 1779", edited by Eric Cregeen MA, Scottish Record Society, p7. Among the 76 inhabitants of the fermetoun of Tullich were:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|
| Malcolm McKellar | - | aged 60 |
| Mary Sinclair (wife) | - | aged 36 |
| Margaret McKellar | - | aged 24 |
| Janet | - | aged 19 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| Catharine | - | aged 13 |
| Ann(e) | - | aged 8 |
| Flory | - | aged 6 |
| Christian | - | aged 6 |

To date no marriage for any Malcolm Mackellar and Mary Sinclair has been found.

It has been argued by descendants that the above 24 year-old Margaret and 8 year-old Ann(e) were the children baptised in Kilchrenan (1759) and Glenaray (1768) respectively. It would seem unlikely that Mary Sinclair was the mother of Margaret, despite inaccuracies of given ages!

6. "Archibald McKellar, son of Duncan McKellar, tenant in Cregnal and Janet Leitch, daughter of John Leitch, tenant in Largavrechtan, booked 22nd and married 24th inst (September 1821)". (Bute OPR's). Largavrechtan, or Learg-a-bhrechtan, is near Ettrick Bay.
7. Malcolm Mackellar married Isobel Walker on the 9th February 1804 at Rothesay. Their children were:

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Archibald | - | born 2nd baptised 9th December 1804 in Rothesay. |
| Colin | - | born 1807. |
| Angus | - | born 1809. |
| Malcolm | - | born 1812. |
| Mary | - | born 25th baptised 30th January 1814, by which time the family were living at Brecknock (breac-cnoc - "the speckled hillock") in Rothesay, Bute Parish. |
- Mrs Fisher is the great-great grand-daughter of this Archibald (b1804), who married Grizal (Grace) Stirling on the 15th January 1828. Malcolm remarried, on the death of his first wife, Catherine Sinclair and had:

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| Neil | - | born 7th baptised 18th February baptised 3rd March 1816 in Lighcreachdach. |
| John | - | born 21st baptised 26th July 1818 in Breachdnock (sic). |
8. Rothesay Bute OPR.
9. Glasgow City Parish OPR.
10. 1881 census - Gorbals (644/12) book 39.
11. Archibald Mackellar and Sarah Ashmore had:

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Isabella | - | born 1881. She married Andrew Letham. |
| Julliet | - | born 1882. She married Philip Goldie. |
| Archibald | - | born c 1887. He married Marion Jane Hutcheson. |
| John | - | born c1887. He married Margaret Crawford. |
12. Much of the biographical details of Squadron Leader Archie Mackellar was taken from "The Forgotten Ace", by Jim Foley. Copies are available from the Rolls-Royce Heritage Trust, Scottish Branch, which may be contacted through the writer. The assistance of Roddy MacGregor and Bill MacConnell of the 602 City of Glasgow Museum was also greatly appreciated.
13. Glasgow Valuation Rolls.
14. Register of Testaments of Wills and Inventories held in the NAS, Edinburgh, with copies in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow..

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

Volunteers are required to assist in the running of the Society Library.

Can you give a few hours on a weekly or monthly basis?

No experience required.

Meet interesting people from all over the world who visit our Library.

Make new friends.

*If you can assist or wish further information please contact our Hon. Librarian
Dr. Jim Cranstoun in the Library or telephone 0131 220 3677*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO in EDINBURGH (Part 1)

by Gordon R. Nicoll

Was your ancestor a prominent member of Edinburgh society a hundred years ago? If so there may be a photograph, and a brief biography, in:- *Contemporary Biographies - Edinburgh and the Lothians – At the Opening of the Twentieth Century*, by A. Eddington. [Pike’s *New Century Series*, No. 12, Published by W. T. Pike, Edinburgh.,1904.]

Copies can be found in our own Society’s library, and a number of other Edinburgh libraries.

The first hundred or so pages consist of topographical material about places in and around Edinburgh, accompanied by many interesting photographs.

The biographies, themselves, consist of a paragraph descriptive of the individual’s career and accompanied by a photograph. The name of the father, and the early education or training, is usually given, together with the marriage, where appropriate, and surviving family.

The biographies, at about three to the page, are grouped in Sections as follows:-

| | Page | | Page |
|-----------------------------|------|---|------|
| Offices of State, etc. | 107 | Art, Literature, Science, Scholastic, etc. | 255 |
| Members of Parliament | 116 | Architects | 269 |
| Nobility and Gentry | 119 | Engineers, Civil and Mining, etc. | 275 |
| Clergy | 131 | Commercial, Banking, | |
| Legal | 161 | Insurance, Official, etc. | 283 |
| Medical | 213 | Accountants | 313 |
| Dental | 243 | Vetinary Surgeons | 321 |
| Volunteers | 247 | Obituaries | 323 |

Index To Contemporary Biographies 1900.

| | |
|---|-----|
| ADAM, E., LL.B., 11, Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh | 166 |
| ADAM, J., 16, India Street, Edinburgh | 166 |
| ADAM, Lord, 34, Moray Place, Edinburgh | 161 |
| AGNEW, Sir A. N., Bart., M.P., Locknaw Castle, Wigtownshire | 116 |
| AGNEW, Sir S., K.C.B., 22, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh | 166 |
| AINSLIE C., 5, Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh | 255 |
| AITKEN, Rev. A., 1, Merchiston Gardens, Edinburgh | 131 |
| AITKEN, T., 5, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh | 283 |
| AITKEN, T., J.P., 12, Claremont Park, Leith | 283 |
| ALLAN, C. J., Oakmount, Cockpen | 213 |
| ALLAN, W., Azledale, Bathgate | 188 |
| ALLISON, A., M.D., Inveravon, Loanhead | 213 |
| ALMOND, The Late Dr. H. H., Musselburgh | 323 |
| ANDERSON, A. M., LL.B., 9, Great King Street, Edinburgh | 167 |
| ANDERSON, D., LL.B., 10, India Street, Edinburgh | 167 |
| ANDERSON, G., J.P., Beechmount, Murrayfield | 284 |
| ANDERSON, J., Armadale, Linlithgowshire | 214 |
| ANDERSON, Sir R. R. Allemuir House, Colinton | 269 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| ANNANDALE, T., M.D., 34, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh | 214 |
| ARMOUR, R. W., J.P., 27, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh | 284 |
| ASHER, A. G. G., 2, Belford Park, Edinburgh | 188 |
| AYLING, J., 22, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh | 255 |
| | |
| BADER, Rev. J., S.J., 28, Lauriston Street, Edinburgh | 131 |
| BAIN, J. H., 1, Leopold Place, Edinburgh | 243 |
| BAIRD, J. G. A., M.P., D.L., J.P., Colstoun, Haddington | 124 |
| BAIRD, Sir W. J. G., J.P., Saughton Hall, Midlothian | 120 |
| BAIRD, W. A., J.P., Erskine, Bishopton | 125 |
| BALFOUR, A., M.D., J.P., 23, Abercorn Terrace, Portobello | 214 |
| BALFOUR, I. B., Inverleith House, Edinburgh | 256 |
| BALFOUR, Right Hon. A. J., M.P., P.C., Whittinghame | 125 |
| BALFOUR, Rev. R. G., D.D., 33, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh | 111 |
| BALLANTYNE, J. W., M.D., 24, Melville Street, Edinburgh | 215 |
| BANNERMAN, W., M.D., 30, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh | 215 |
| BARTHOLOMEW, J., LL.B., Edinburgh | 167 |
| BAYLIS, H. M., 63, Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh | 215 |
| BEATTIE, G. J., J.P., 11, Greenhill Place, Edinburgh | 284 |
| BEATTIE, G. L., New House, Aberdour | 269 |
| BELL, Rev. A., 3, Ravelstone Dykes, Edinburgh | 132 |
| BELL, A. B., J.P., 17, Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh | 168 |
| BELL, J., 22, Wilton Road, Edinburgh | 275 |
| BELL, J., J.P., Edinburgh Hydropathic, Slateford | 285 |
| BELL, J., M.D., D.L., J.P., Melville Crescent, Edinburgh | 216 |
| BELL, M. M., J.P., 72, Great King Street, Edinburgh | 188 |
| BENNETT, J. B., 12, Hill Street, Edinburgh | 275 |
| BENVIE, Rev. A., B.D., 18, Chalmers Street, Edinburgh | 132 |
| BERRY, G. A., M.D., 31, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh | 216 |
| BILTON, L., 5, Abinger Gardens, Edinburgh | 189 |
| BLACK, A. D. M., Inveresk House, Musselburgh | 189 |
| BLACKSTOCK, R. H., The Elms, Eskbank, Dalkeith | 216 |
| BLAIKIE, W. B., 6, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh | 256 |
| BLAIR, A. S., 36, India Street, Edinburgh | 189 |
| BLAIR, H., 15, Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh | 313 |
| BLAIR, Rev. R., D.D., 10, Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh | 132 |
| BLYTH, B. H., M.A., 17, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh | 276 |
| BORLAND, Rev. W., B.D., The Manse, Dunbar | 133 |
| BOULTBEE-WHALL, W., Linkfield, Musselburgh | 285 |
| BOW, J. M., M.A., 5, Hill Street, Edinburgh | 190 |
| BRAND, D., 42, Coates Gardens, Edinburgh | 168 |
| BRANDER, Capt. P. B., 12, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh | 247 |
| BRECHIN, M., Craigielea, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh | 285 |
| BREWIS, N. T., 23, Rutland Street, Edinburgh | 217 |
| BROWN, A. C., M.D., 8, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh | 217 |
| BROWN, G. M., M.P., 20, Moray Place, Edinburgh | 116 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| BROWN, J. M., M.D., J.P., 9, Walker Street, Edinburgh | 217 |
| BROWN, M. J., Mansfield House, Musselburgh | 190 |
| BROWN, R., 22, Chester Street, Edinburgh | 313 |
| BROWN, W. S., J.P., Edinburgh | 286 |
| BRUCE, A., M.D., 8, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh | 218 |
| BRUCE, E., J.P., 20, West Mayfield, Edinburgh | 286 |
| BRUCE, J., J.P., 59, Great King Street, Edinburgh | 190 |
| BRYSON, R., 15, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh | 286 |
| BUCHAN, M., 67, George Street, Edinburgh | 276 |
| BUCHAN-HEPBURN, Sir A., D.L., J.P., Smeaton-Hepburn | 120 |
| BURNET, JAMES, M.D., 20, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh | 218 |
| BURNETT, Rev. R., B.D., The Manse, Liberton, Edinburgh | 133 |
| BURNS, Rev. T., Croston Lodge, Edinburgh | 134 |
| BURT, W., LL.B., 30, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh | 168 |
| | |
| CADELL, Major H.M., Grange, Bo'ness | 247 |
| CADELL, L. I., M.A., 15, Murrayfield-Avenue, Edinburgh | 191 |
| CADENHEAD, J., 15, Inverleith Terrace, Edinburgh | 256 |
| CALDER, Rev. J., M.A. 10, Priestfield Road, Edinburgh | 134 |
| CALDERWOOD, Rev. R. S., Tolbooth Manse, Edinburgh | 135 |
| CALLENDER, D. A., 180, Ferry Road, Leith | 218 |
| CAMPBELL, A., 6, Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh | 191 |
| CAMPBELL, Sir A., S.L., D.L., J.P., 23, Moray Place, Edinburgh | 120 |
| CAMPBELL, D., 7, Merchiston Park, Edinburgh | 191 |
| CAMPBELL, P. W., 25, Moray Place, Edinburgh | 192 |
| CARFRAE, G. S., 10, Garscube Terrace, Edinburgh | 276 |
| CARGILL, A., Lillyville, Ferry Road, Edinburgh | 257 |
| CARMICHAEL, E. W. S., 32, Rutland Square, Edinburgh | 219 |
| CARMICHAEL, S., J.P., Windsor Place, Portobello | 287 |
| CARMICHAEL, T., 2, Strathearn Place, Edinburgh | 192 |
| CARMICHAEL, Sir T. D. G., D.L., J.P., Malleny House, Balerno | 121 |
| CARRICK, Rev. J. C., B.D., The Manse, Newbattle | 135 |
| CARTER, F. W., J.P., 24, Ainslie Place. Edinburgh | 314 |
| CARTER, W. A., 32, Great King Street | 277 |
| CHESSER, J. W., J.P., 14, North Park Terrace, Edinburgh | 192 |
| CHEYNE, H., J.P., 4, Moray Place, Edinburgh | 193 |
| CHEYNE, Sir J., K.B., K.C., 13, Chester Street, Edinburgh | 169 |
| CHRISTIE, J. A., LL.B., 19, India Street, Edinburgh | 169 |
| CHRISTIE, J. R., LL.B., 3, Gloucester Place, Edinburgh | 169 |
| CHURCHMAN, C. H., Royal Hotel, Dunbar | 287 |
| CICERI, Lieut.-Col. J., V.D., 59, Frederick Street, Edinburgh | 287 |
| CLARK, A., 11, Blacket Place, Edinburgh | 277 |
| CLARK, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. M., Bart., V.D., J.P., 14, Rothesay Place, Edinburgh | 248 |
| CLARK, S., D.L., J.P., Dundas Castle, Linlithgowshire | 125 |
| CLARK, T. B., J.P., Newmills, Midlothian | 314 |
| CLARKE, J., LL.B., 10 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh | 170 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| COCHRAN-PATRICK, N. J. K., J.P., LL.B., 34, Heriot Row, Edinburgh | 170 |
| COCKBURN, Gen. H. A., J.P., Duddingston House, Duddingston | 126 |
| CONNELL, I., St. Heliers, Lygon Road, Edinburgh | 193 |
| CONSIDINE, Rev. H. P., Edgehill, Ravelston Place, Edinburgh | 135 |
| CONSTABLE, W., 3, Hill Street, Edinburgh | 270 |
| COOK, C., 11, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh | 193 |
| COOK, Sir H., M.A., D.L., J.P., 22, Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh | 194 |
| COOK, W. H., 11, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh | 314 |
| COOKE, J. H., 1, Lochrine Place, Edinburgh | 258 |
| COOPER, F. T., LL.B., 41, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh | 170 |
| COUPER, C. T., J.P., 3, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh | 171 |
| COUTTS, Rev. A., B.D., St. John's Place, Leith | 136 |
| COWAN, C. W., D.L., J.P., Dalhousie Castle, Bonnyrigg | 288 |
| COWAN, J., D.L., J.P., 6, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh | 288 |
| COWLEY-BROWN, Rev. Canon G. J., M.A., 9, Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh | 136 |
| CRAIG, Major J., 27, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh | 248 |
| CRAIG, R. A., Colinton Road, Edinburgh | 315 |
| CRAIG, W., M.D., 71, Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh | 219 |
| CRAIGIE, J., LL.B., 9, Wemys Place, Edinburgh | 171 |
| CRANSTON, Sir R., V.D., J.P., Dunard, Grangelloan, Edinburgh | 114 |
| CROALL, R. D., Craigcrook Castle, Midlothian | 288 |
| CROCKETT, S. R., M.A., Bank House, Penicuik | 257 |
| CROLE, G. L., LL.B., 1, Royal Circus, Edinburgh | 171 |
| CROMBIE, Capt. J. F., Park House, North Berwick | 248 |
| CROMBIE, J. L., M.D., North Berwick | 219 |
| CROSS, R., West Port House, Linlithgow | 220 |
| CUMMING, Capt. R., 99, Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh | 249 |
| CUNNYNGHAME, Rev. J. M., M.A., 9 Rosebery Crescent, Edinburgh | 136 |
| CURRIE, J., M.A., Larkfield, Wardie Road, Edinburgh | 289 |
| CUTHBERT, D., 17, Tantallon Place, Edinburgh | 194 |
| CUTHBERT, Major S., 62, Stirling Road, Edinburgh | 249 |
| | |
| DALMAHOY, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., 50, Manor Place, Edinburgh | 249 |
| DALRYMPLE, Sir C., M.P., Newhailes, Midlothian | 121 |
| DARLING, A., J.P., 17 Crawford Road, Edinburgh | 289 |
| DARLING, T. B., M.D., 13, Merchiston Place, Edinburgh | 220 |
| DAVIDSON, Rev. G., 7, Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh | 137 |
| DAVIDSON, Rev. J., M.A., 8, Rillbank Terrace, Edinburgh | 137 |
| DEAS, A. O., LL.B., 7, Forbes Street, Edinburgh | 172 |
| DENHOLM, G., J.P., Eastmount, Bo'ness | 289 |
| DEUCHAR, The Late D., J.P., Hope Terrace, Edinburgh | 323 |
| DEWAR, J. R. U., 18, Drummond Place, Edinburgh | 321 |
| DICKSON, C. S., M.P., P.C., 22, Moray Place, Edinburgh | 165 |
| DICKSON, D., 4, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh | 290 |
| DINGWALL-FORDYCE, A., 15, Melville Street, Edinburgh | 220 |
| DOBBIE, J., M.P., 21, Murrayfield Avenue, Edinburgh | 194 |

HMS CURACOA: 2 OCTOBER 1942 AND THE SCOTTISH CASUALTIES

by Patrick W. Anderson

On a recent holiday my wife and I were on the Isle of Skye and I mentioned to our Guest House owners that we had looked at the local War Memorial and they told us about a few war graves from a cruiser that was sunk in the last war when escorting the Troopship Queen Mary. That was their full knowledge of the story! The next morning we visited the local cemetery at Ashaig Cemetery, Strath which is near Broadford and found sixteen war graves from this cruiser, HMS Curacao all with a casualty date of 2 October 1942. Only three of these war graves were unknown from the cruiser. I did some research on the sinking but before long we again found more graves from the cruiser located at Stronuirinish Cemetery, Portree, Isle Of Skye then more located at Kilmory Old Churchyard, Arisaig and one named casualty from the cruiser at Morar Cemetery. A later visit to Pennyfuir Cemetery, Oban revealed many WW2 war graves from all HM Forces and including the Merchant Navy. This Cemetery has two named crew from the cruiser and three unknown all buried in the same plot. I have since heard of other HMS Curacao graves located at Glenelg, Argyll, Roshven Burial Ground (near Loch Ailort, Inverness-shire), Port Mor Cemetery, Isle of Muck, and it would appear that there are HMS Curacao casualties lying in graves on the island of Eigg and at Knoydart too.¹ There are other locations of burials of named crew members of the cruiser at Gambie Parish Churchyard, Banffshire, Sandwick Cemetery, Stornoway and at locations around England² but these casualties would have been exhumed for reburial after the end of the war in their home area in the UK.

It seems that HMS Curacao was a Ceres class light cruiser built at Pembroke Dock and launched on 5 May 1917 and completed 18 February 1918. Later she was re-fitted as a light anti-aircraft cruiser and during 1940 was in constant action in the Norway Campaign where she was heavily damaged by Stuka bombers losing her bridge with many casualties including P.O. Roderick MacLennan from Tong, Isle of Lewis.

During the years 1942-1944 the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, Cunard White Star liners, transported about a million American troops from New York to the Clyde. These two ships were never attacked by enemy aircraft and only once did a U-Boat Commander have the Queen Elizabeth in his sights. They were unescorted across the Atlantic except at either end. The "Queens" relied on their high speed and zig zag No 8 course. During the winter months they carried only 10,000 US troops each but during the summer months they carried up to 15,000. Between August and September 1942 the Curacao was the cruiser escort with destroyers from Londonderry to counter U-Boats. The Curacao moved from its base at Greenock to Belfast and had escorted both "Queens" several times before, so on 30 September 1942 she left Belfast to join the six destroyers for this escort. HMS Curacao was commanded by Capt. John W. Boutwood, (later DSO), and on 2 October 1942 took up a position just ahead of her Convoy. The Queen Mary had crowded decks as she was carrying 10,000 US troops that would become the 29th US Division in the D Day Landings. At about 2pm that day it seemed that she was bearing for the HMS Curacao, striking her, which caused the loss of the cruiser's stern. The Queen Mary, commanded by Capt. C. Gordon Illingworth, sailed off without stopping but of course on board there were 10,000 US troops and the "Queens" crew of 900. There were scores of men in the sea and no "Abandon Ship" was ever ordered. The ship went down in a very short time so up came the oil which covered everyone in the water and there were 150-200 in the water



HMS Curacoa war graves taken at Ashaig Cemetery, Strath, Isle of Skye (near Broadford)

with many trapped below decks. Eventually the survivors were rescued by HMS Cowdray. Nineteen survivors were picked up and HMS Skate picked up ten. Some of the rescued were taken to the Clyde and some to Northern Ireland by the rescue vessels that arrived hours after the sinking.

On 4 October 1942 a Naval Court of Enquiry was held on board an old aircraft carrier, Argus. The Queen Mary was damaged to the bow above and below the waterline. This was given a temporary concrete patch in Gourock before being repaired in the Boston Naval Shipyard on its return to the USA.

During 1945 the Admiralty Division Court was held and Capt. J.W. Boutwood, DSO attended this court. His Navigating Officer, Lt. Tony Johnson, DSC, RN had been one of the casualties in the sinking. The Admiralty did not officially announce the loss of the HMS Curacoa until May 1945. Even when the 1939-1945 War Memorial to the Royal Navy Men Missing in Action was unveiled at Chatham during the 1950's the next of kin present were not aware of the real story of the action in which their next of kin were lost. Some of the missing from the HMS Curacoa are listed on the Chatham Naval Memorial, Kent and some are listed on the Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Hampshire.

The crew appears to have come from Scotland, England and Wales. 25 Officers and 313 ratings lost their lives that fatal day off Bloody Foreland north of Ireland. Sub Lt. Patrick Holmes (Air Defence Officer) and Capt. Boutwood were the only officers to survive. Among the survivors was P.O. Gunlayer, John D. MacIver from Swordale who never fully recovered from his ordeal in the cold oily waters some of which he swallowed before his rescue.

I hope that readers of this article whose relatives were lost in the sinking will be able to locate some of the books mentioned in the sources list and since hearing of the fatal story recently, I laid a Poppy Cross at one of the Unknown graves of the HMS Curacoa at Ashaig Cemetery, Strath, Isle of Skye in Memory of all the Officers and Men who gave their lives in the sinking.

They will Not Be Forgotten.

Sources:

Scottish Disasters by Donald M. Fraser, published by Mercat Press, Edinburgh (1996).

Ships Monthly, September 1992 Vol. 27 No. 1 "The Curacoa Disaster" an eye witness account by Patrick Holmes.

Queen Mary & The Cruiser by David A. Thomas & Patrick Holmes, published by Lee Cooper, Barnsley (1997).

Roll Of Honour For Skye & Lochalsh 1914-1947 Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service. Reference only. Copies held Portree Public Library & Inverness.

Dundee Courier - Craigie Section: 9 January 2002.

Stornoway Gazette: 3 October 1992 - An Ocean Tragedy 50 years ago.

Lewis & Harris Seaman 1939-1945.

Acknowledgements:

Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

The Curator, War & Peace Exhibition, North Quay, Oban, Argyll.

Alf & Rhoda Pawsey, Wooler, Northumberland.

Graham Ross, Braes, Isle of Skye & Staff of Portree Public Library.

Points to assist:

1. Graves located at Londonderry City Cemetery, Ireland. These would have been taken there by the rescue ships based in Ireland.
2. Graves from crew of the HMS Curacoa in the UK at other location are: viz
 - a. Greenside (St John) Churchyard, Durham.
 - b. Drayton (St Margaret) Churchyard, Norfolk.
 - c. Erith (Brook Street) Cemetery, Kent.
 - d. Lowestoft (Beccles Road) Cemetery, Suffolk.
 - e. Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery, Kent
 - f. Chatham Cemetery, Kent.

REPLACEMENT OF SCOTS ORIGINS

by Ken Nisbet, B.A.

In September of this year the Scottish National Archives served their link with Scots Origins and have now an arrangement with Scotland on line at www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

As with Scots Origins a fee of GBP 6.00 has to be paid to access the information held on the site and this allows 30 credits for a period of 24 hours. One Credit will display 1 page from the indexes or 5 credits will give you a digital image of the entries. At present (November 01) the site has the indexes for Births and Christenings from 1553-1901 and you can get a digital image of birth certificates from 1856-1901, marriages from 1553-1926, and deaths from 1855-19951, for the death certificates one can get digital images from 1856-1951. The census images and indexes for 1891 and 1901 are also available. For the future, there are plans to index the death entries in the Old Parish Registers and also to index the 1841, 51, 61 and 71 Census.

As stated in a previous article, if you are looking for a couple of entries in the official records the cost might be justified, or if you live outside Scotland and cannot get access to Register House the site is very useful. However, Family History does not just include the information from official documents and the Society's library, which you can all visit as members freely, has much other source material such as our large collection of monumental inscriptions, published and unpublished family trees.

REVIEWS

Seaman's Crewlists, 1851 (PRO BT : 98) CD-ROMs by Liz Hore.

Four CD's are presently available covering the ports of Cornwall, Aberdeenshire, Angus and South East Scotland.

Many of us had seafaring relatives who were alive at the time of the 1851 census but have found difficulty in tracing their whereabouts because they were not at home to be enumerated.

The volumes relate to where the vessels were registered and about 30% of those listed were born out of the country covered.

The details given include age, place of birth, rank and ticket number, previous and current ships with port of registration, dates and places of joining and leaving, reason for leaving.

Produced in a clear easy format these CD's are a "must" for anyone with a local, social or family history interest in mid-19th century shipping.

Available from Family History Indexes, 14 Copper Leaf Close, Moulton, Northampton NN3 7HS. £9.99 each + P & P. Website: www.fhindexes.co.uk. *John D. Stevenson, A.M.I.Mar.E.*

Discovering Your Scottish Ancestors

Jonas, Linda & Paul Milner, Betterway Books ISBN 1-55870-559-6

This recent addition to the many books written to help people carry out genealogical research on Scottish ancestors is aimed at an American audience to help it to use the holdings of the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City. Undoubtedly the copious references which it gives to the sources which are in that library will be helpful to people who cannot come to Scotland. It might have been wiser, however, if the authors had stopped there and not tried to give us 'helpful' information about Scotland and the documents which they were encouraging their readers to consult.

What is sad about this book is that, although it does give good advice by times, it is full of the most incredible errors and mis-statements, which makes one seriously call in question the qualifications of the authors to write on this topic. They claim to have consulted on the information which they have produced but it is quite remarkable that only one of the people they list among those who commented on it, actually lives in Scotland and none belong to the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents. They claim to have read many books about Scotland but do not appear even to know about Bell's Dictionary and Digest of the Law of Scotland which might have helped them to understand what testaments and retours are and to put their descriptions of land records in a proper context of feudal land-holding. Perhaps the most worrying thing about the book is the number of internal inconsistencies in which correct explanations may appear on one page and incorrect explanations of the same thing on another.

The book contains many statements to which the only comment can be "Really?": "Scottish geography is different"; "In 1690 the Reformation in Scotland came to an end"; "The salaries of the Lords of Session were raised by levies on the estates of those dying" (surely they mean the Commissaries.); "The kirk sessions are the records of the local parish court"; and, in a paragraph about spelling "You may find words and names spelled with a ch that you expect to find spelled with a j" (Shades of Para Handy!).

There are more serious errors, omissions and weaknesses. On p.24 one finds the statement (about the name Smith); "If you look at a probate or lands record written in Latin, you may find the name translated into its Latin form, Faber." That is exactly what you will not find, as surnames (and place names) are not translated into Latin, although Christian names are, and, if the word *faber* occurs, it must refer to the person's trade. In the paragraph on spelling on p.27 there is no mention of the very common *y* for *th* or *the* which many people find very puzzling when they meet it. On p.28 there is a paragraph headed Ecclesiastical Dates. The impression is given that these were only used in documents recorded by church officials. Nothing could be further from the truth. Three of the dates mentioned, Candlemas, Lammas and Martinmas, are major term dates – although the most important, Whitsunday, (which was actually given a fixed date for this purpose) is omitted – and are constantly referred to in documents of all kinds, because they were days on which leases were taken up and payments made and from which servants were hired. On p.192 there is a translation of a *retour*, which is correct apart from two important points. *Feudifirmarius* ought to have been translated *feuar*; and to insert *tenant* in the translation of *Thomas Brough residents in Crieff*, when there is no word for tenant in the Latin, seems perverse and is in fact very misleading when the Latin simply means *residing in Crieff*.

– However, the most inexcusable section of the book is that which deals with land and probate records which, for some unaccountable reason, have been linked together. In the case of testaments, what the authors have done is to provide their own definition of will and testament and have not checked whether these are the definitions in Scots law. They say that "The will is used to designate how a person wants his real property...to be distributed after his death. A testament is used to describe who gets his personal (moveable) property." They then go on to make the statement that "...your ancestor could not write a will before that date (1868)." In fact, in Scots law a testament is: "a deed or a writing by which the granter appoints an executor (to deal with his moveable property)." In a testament testamentar the deceased person appointed the executor before his death; in a testament dative a court appointed an executor, after the next of kin, widow or a creditor had raised an edict of executry, a process which the book describes correctly. When the deceased person nominated his executor, he very often added his wishes for the apportionment of what was called 'the dead's part' of his moveable goods. This, from the earliest times, was his *Latterwill* or *Legacy* – in other words a 'will'. The authors say on p.189 that you may find a testament among family papers or in a Register of Deeds. What they should have said is that you may find a *Latterwill* or a *Disposition*. As for the statement that "until 1868 your ancestor had no choice about who would get his land", we have to wait until p.209 for a sentence tucked away in a totally inadequate section on Registers of Deeds at the end of this chapter to show that this was not entirely true.

In the case of land records the existence of charters is completely ignored, although a charter was an essential element of land-holding in Scotland, either a royal charter recorded in the Register of the Great Seal or a charter from a subject superior. What the reader is to make of the references to charters in documents which they quote, for example on p.204, is not at all clear. The authors wax very enthusiastic about *retours* and describe the process in terms which suggest that they think that they have uncovered a wonderful new genealogical source. (The Society's CD ROMs containing indexes have been available for some time!) They also commit themselves to the statement that "Service of heirs registers should be complete". They are apparently unaware that there were other ways of granting the rights in land to an heir than by *brive* of mortancestry and *retour*; one of them was by the issue by the subject superior of a precept of *clare constat* declaring that it was 'clearly established' that the person involved was entitled to take *sasine* of the lands. *Retours* are undoubtedly a useful genealogical source, but the registers of *retours* certainly do not record every transfer of inherited

land. The authors devote very much less space to sasines than they do to retours. They seem to be unaware that, of all the Scottish records, sasines can be the most difficult to interpret and the Abridgements can be particularly difficult, unless one has a good key to the contractions used. This the book totally fails to provide. There is also no indication that sasines may be in Latin or that not all minute books to sasines are as informative as that quoted on p.202.

This is a disappointing book in which a considerable amount of misinformation invalidates what is correct and good. In addition, the limitation of records discussed to those in the Family History Library brings us very close to the dangerous assumption that these are the only records worth consulting. This guide to discovering Scottish ancestors cannot be recommended.

Frank Bigwood

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AT A RECENT FAMILY HISTORY EVENT



Sheila Pitcairn, Dr. Jim Cranstoun and Joan P. S. Ferguson.

ANNUAL REPORT

1 October 2001 - 30 September 2002

Obituaries

We have to record with great sadness the death of two prominent Members of the Society during the year: Mrs Sheila Durham, who was a stalwart worker in the Library and Mrs Kathleen Cory, a former Council Member and Syllabus Secretary. A full obituary of the latter appears elsewhere in this journal and an obituary for Mrs Durham was published in the March 2002 issue of the journal.

Society Meetings

The first monthly lecture of the season, given by Professor Bryan Sykes, Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Oxford, on *Genetics and Genealogy* ensured that we were off to an excellent start. Our own Member, Dr J. D. Floyd, followed with an interesting talk on his research with the 'Goons': *The Guild of One-Name Studies: the Scottish Connection*. This was followed in the New Year with *The Living History of the Museum of Edinburgh (formerly Huntly House)* by the Keeper of Education & Outreach Services, the Museum of Edinburgh, Sandra Marwick.

Following the Annual General Meeting, our Member, Mr John Stevenson gave an illustrated talk on the history of the house at 35 *St. Andrews Square*. This was followed in March by the Lyon Clerk & Keeper of the Records, Elizabeth Roads, on *Clues to identity: the role of heraldry*. Another Society Member and expert on his subject, Peter Stubbs, talked on *Edinburgh's 19th century photographers & family photographs*.

Following our visit last year to South Leith Parish Church and graveyard, Members had been intrigued by Trinity House which stands in the Kirkgate opposite the Church. This is now being looked after by Historic Scotland and a visit was arranged in May: The tour of the building with its nautical collections, portraits and other memorabilia proved fascinating.

The last talk of the season was given by our Membership Secretary and army history expert, Ken Nisbet. He spoke on *Army genealogy in the 19th century*.

Our thanks are due to Mrs Carol Stubbs, our Syllabus Secretary, for arranging the programme.

New Register House Visits

During 2002, regular visits to New Register House were arranged on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month. These have been very well attended and continue to be popular. Twenty-three evening visits have been booked for 2003. The arrangements for these visits are supervised by Messrs. C. Ellery and K. Nisbet.

Family History Fairs

Our first expedition this year, at the end of April, was to Glasgow where the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society - it was their 25th Anniversary - were hosting the annual meeting of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies in The Mitchell Library. Our stall, ably manned by Jim Cranstoun (Hon. Librarian), Craig Ellery, Sheila Pitcairn and the Hon. Secretary had a very busy and lucrative day.

A new departure for us was to go to the Leith History Fair (arranged as part of the nation-wide Local History Week) in May. This was successful, particularly from the point of view of making fresh contacts and our stand aroused much interest.

The following month, at the end of June, Sheila Pitcairn and the Hon. Secretary went down to Troon for the now annual event of the South Ayrshire History Fair. We were joined on the day by Barbara Revolta whose help was much appreciated.

Council, Committees and Administration

During the year, the Council met eight times, the Publications & Library Committee seven times and the Committee set up to discuss genealogy and tourism and also consider plans for the Society's 50th anniversary in 2003, had twelve meetings. We are grateful to Mr Brian Adam MSP for his help and advice. Mr Adam has been very active in the Scottish Parliament in the promotion of genealogy and we are also obliged to his assistant, Miss Liane Cumming, who continues to work with us in connection with the preparations for our 50th anniversary in 2003. (Miss Cumming graduated at the University of Aberdeen in the summer and the subject of her dissertation was on the history of the Society).

Mrs Pitcairn and the Hon. Secretary were invited to attend the launch of VisitScotland's new website - www.ancestralscotland.com - which is a new genealogy tourism website to encourage people with Scottish roots to "come home to Scotland and walk in the footsteps of their ancestors".

Appropriately, this launch, presided over by Mike Watson, the Minister for Tourism, was held on board the tall Ship, the Glenlee, which is moored at Glasgow Harbour, not far from where many emigrants sailed to America and Canada.

We were very sorry to lose Mary Leadbetter, our Administrative Assistant, in July because of ill-health. She had been with us for more than a year and her work, both in output and accuracy, was impeccable.

In April new state-of-the-art computers were installed in the Library. These are enabling us to mechanise much of the work relating to stock and sales and, when completed, should make the life of the Sales Secretaries, Mrs Rhona Stevenson and Mrs Nancy Douglas, somewhat easier. It should also be of benefit to the Membership Secretary, Ken Nisbet, in regard to his records.

Our website has undergone an upgrading during the year, thanks to Mr Graham Milne who undertook to give it a face-lift. It has been expanded and contains a secure payment facility. Requests for publications have increased and the Sales Secretaries are busier than ever.

Publishing/Printing

During 2002 there has been an extensive publishing and reprinting programme. New publications printed by Sprint Repro in Fife were *The Naming & Numbering of Scottish Regiments* by David Webster; *Liddesdale MIs*; *Clackmannanshire MIs*; *Argyllshire MIs vol. 1*; *A List of Published & Unpublished MIs held by the Scottish Genealogy Society*.

Publications reprinted during the year were *Caithness MIs, vols. 1-4*; *Bathgate Mortality Records*; *Angus MIs vols. 1, 2 & 4*; *West Lothian MIs*; *Upper Donside MIs*; *Kilmarnock & Loudon MIs*; *South Perthshire MIs*; *Sutherland MIs*; Donald Whyte's *Scottish Clock & Watchmakers*.

The Society has also had reprints made of the microfiche of the *Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directories* by Micromedia (formerly Bell & Howell) for the years 1832-33; 1851-52; 1858-59; 1978-79 & 1904-05.

The Library

The Library and Family History Centre has had to face new challenges during the year but has dealt with these successfully due to the dedication and good humour of our Volunteers. We lost a valued colleague with the passing of Sheila Durham, who is sorely missed, but our phalanx of helpers has been considerably augmented during the year. The main hurdle for our Volunteers was to become accustomed to the new computer system and, in particular the Electronic Point Of Sale system for logging sales items.

The Library has continued to acquire books and other items, partly by sales and partly through donations. We should particularly note the donation of a portion of the library of the late Kathleen

B. Cory by her family. During the period of October 2001-September 2002 we acquired 400 new books and pamphlets, eleven sets of CD-ROMS, and numerous microfiche and microfilms. The Library now possesses 78% of the microfilmed Old Parish Registers of Scotland and our collection of Census films is also increasing, largely due to the generosity of Members who participated in our sponsorship scheme.

We continued to receive visits from outside groups, which included staff from the National Library of Scotland and the Ulster Historical Foundation, and our regulars the Family History evening classes. Special thanks are due to the Volunteer helpers who continue to maintain a high level of service to our Members and other users.

Advertising

The Society has advertised during 2002 in a wide variety of publications, namely:

1. A block advert in the *What's On* publications from March 2002 to March 2003. The Society also has a Weblink with them which has been renewed for a year from December 2002.
2. Bi-monthly advertising in *The Scots Magazine* from August 2001 to August 2002.
3. A half page advert in *The Clan Donnachaidh Society* magazine.
4. A half page advert in *The Scottish Genealogical Services Directory*.
5. An advert in the December 2002 issue of *YELL* (Yellow Pages).
6. Three inserts in *History Scotland* magazine ($\frac{1}{32}$ page). To date, two inserts in September and November.
7. *Scottish Memories* magazine: half page in October issue and in November issue.
8. *Scottish Daily Mail*: half page on Friday, 20th September 2002.
9. *Scottish Daily Express*: half page on Friday, 11th October 2002 and Saturday, 12th October 2002.
10. *The Scotsman*: quarter page colour advertisement in Alba Supplement paper (Leisure section) in November, December 2002 and January 2003.

Membership Report

As most of you will be aware Membership now lasts for a year from the date of joining the Society rather than running from September to September, this move appears to have ironed out the problems of charging people for a half year's Membership if they joined during the year. The New website with its secure access for credit cards has a large volume in Members joining the Society using this method. There has been an increase in the number of Members to the Society in particular from the Edinburgh area and it is hoped the 50th Anniversary events next year will encourage more local interest in the Society.

The Membership Secretary would like to thank all those who helped over the year especially those who helped iron out the problems with the transfer of data to the new computer system.

Acknowledgements

Once again it is a pleasure to record our thanks to all those who contribute to the work of the Society: to those who transcribe MIs in the field and to those who type them up; our particular thanks go to Miss Alison Mitchell who, in spite of difficulties, has completed a revised edition of Perthshire and has offered further help; to all the many volunteers who man the Library including Mrs Ann Pippet; to the Lecturers and those Members who attend the monthly Meetings and to the Council, the Committees and the Office-Bearers.

Publications CommitteeCraig Ellery (*Chairman*)

Dr Jim Cranstoun

Joan P. S. Ferguson

Stuart E. Fleming

Dr Betty Iggo (*Co-opted*)

Sheila Pitcairn

Sales Secretaries - Nancy Douglas
Rhona Stevenson**Genealogy & Tourism/50th Anniversary Committee**

Sheila Pitcairn

Dr Jim Cranstoun

Liane Cumming (*Co-opted*)

Joan P. S. Ferguson

Ken Nisbet

D. Richard Torrance

CHANGING EDINBURGH

In 1763 Edinburgh was almost confined within the city walls, Nicolson's Street and Square, Chapel Street, a great part of Bristo Street, Crichton Street, George's Square, Teviot Row and Buchleugh Street, St. Patrick's Square, etc. To the south were fields and orchards. To the north there was no bridge, and, till of late, the New Town with all of its elegant and magnificent buildings, squares, streets, rows and courts etc. did not exist. It is perhaps moderate to say, that two millions Sterling have been expended on building in and about Edinburgh since 1763.

People of quality and fashion lived in houses, which in 1783, are inhabited by tradesmen, and people in humble and ordinary life. The Lord Justice Clerk Tinwald's house was lately possessed by a Schoolmaster; Lord President Craigie's house is at present possessed by a Rousing-wife or Saleswoman; Lord Drummore's house was lately left by a Chairman for want of accommodation.

In 1763 there was no profession known as haberdasher. In 1783 the profession of a haberdasher (which signifies a Jack of all trades, including the mercer, the milliner, the linen draper, the hatter, the hosier, the glover, and many others). Is nearly the most frequent in town. In 1763 there was no such profession known as a perfumer. Barbers and wigmakers were numerous, and were in the order of decent burghers. Hair-dressers were few, and hardly permitted to dress on Sundays; and many of them voluntarily declined it. In 1783 perfumers have splendid shops in every principal street. Some of them advertise the keeping of bears, to kill occasionally, for greasing ladies' and gentlemen's hair, as superior to any other animal fat. Hair-dressers are tripled in number and there is a professor who advertises a hair-dressing Academy and lectures on that noble and useful art.

In 1763 there were no oyster-cellars, or if one, it was for the reception of the lowest rank. In 1783 oyster-cellars are numerous, and have become places of genteel and fashionable resort, and the frequent rendezvous of dancing parties or private assemblies. In 1783 there are also dancing schools for servants and tradesmen's apprentices.

From The Scots Magazine, December 1783

OBITUARY

Kathleen Beatrice Cory, F.S.A. Scot.

It is with great sadness that we have to report the sudden death of Kathleen Beatrice Cory, aged 78, on Friday 23 August 2002.

Kathleen Cory was a long-standing member of the Scottish Genealogy Society and was also very well known throughout the genealogical world as an authority on Scottish family history. Her genealogical career started over thirty years ago when she returned to Edinburgh with her three daughters, after the death of her husband, the Reverend Paul Cory. In the words of her daughter Maggie: "She went to an employment agency, they asked her what her qualifications were and she said that she had been a torpedoman in the Wrens during the war and she knew how to set depth charges." There were no vacancies for these skills, at that time, and Kathleen decided to pursue a career as a professional genealogist.

Kathleen was self-taught but quickly built up a reputation throughout the World as one of the leading family history researchers in Scotland. As her reputation grew she was invited to lecture in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Latterly she was invited to lecture on Scottish genealogical research on the cruise liner *The Queen Mary* when at Long Beach, California.

It was on these lecturing tours that Kathleen realized that there was a gap in the market for a work on Scottish genealogical research that not only gave information on the sources to be searched, but how to go about doing a search. The Polygon Press in Edinburgh eventually agreed to publish the work, *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors*, and was surprised when the first print run sold out in three months. Over the years many tens of thousands of copies of Kathleen's book have been sold world-wide which is testimony to her great knowledge of Scottish records and how to search them. At the time of her death Kathleen was working on a third edition.

Kathleen Cory served the Scottish Genealogy Society for many years as Syllabus Secretary from 1979-84, introducing members to a wide range of interesting speakers with a wealth of knowledge on all aspects of genealogy. As a Member of Council from 1986-89; and latterly as the Strays Index Coordinator where many thousands of index cards bear witness to her hard work and dedication. Kathleen was also a committee member and latterly Chairman of The Heraldry Society of Scotland.

Kathleen Cory will be sadly missed but fondly remembered by her friends in the Society and the multitude of people around the World who knew her only through her book, but who are profoundly thankful for such a wonderful introduction to family history.

Kathleen Cory, is survived by her two daughters Mrs Maggie Murray and Mrs Alison Kozowyk and six grand-children. A funeral service was held at St Phillip's Church, Joppa, on Friday 30 August 2002.

SALES CATALOGUE UPDATE

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|-------|-----------|
| A list of published and unpublished M.I.'s held by S.G.S. Revised Edition | | £3.60 | 100 grams |
| Kincardineshire | Cowie, Kirkyard of, St Mary of the Storms | £2.25 | 130 grams |
| | Marykirk | £2.25 | 100 grams |
| Ayrshire | Ballantrae Old Graveyard and | | |
| | Old Parish Register Death Records | £5.00 | 100 grams |
| Morayshire | The Michael Kirk at Gordonstoun School, Parish of Drainie | £2.25 | 100 grams |
| Invernesshire | Croy Church | £2.70 | 100 grams |

SOURCES AND GUIDES

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|-----------|
| The Kirk Yetholm Gypsies | | £2.00 | 100 grams |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|-----------|

CENSUS

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|-----------|
| Midlothian - 1811 census, 1821 census and 1831 Communion Roll of the established church: | | | |
| | Dalkeith | £5.00 | 150 grams |
| Midlothian - 1841 | Humbie | £2.25 | 150 grams |
| Midlothian - 1851 | Humbie | £2.50 | 150 grams |
| | Ratho | £3.00 | 200 grams |
| Ayrshire - 1861 census index on microfiche to the following areas: | | | |
| | East Ayrshire 15 fiche | £15.00 | 60 grams |
| | South Ayrshire 12 fiche | £12.00 | 60 grams |
| | North Ayrshire 12 fiche | £12.00 | 60 grams |
| Ayrshire - 1841 census index in book form to the parish of: | | | |
| | Kilbirnie | £4.50 | 125 grams |
| | Largs | £4.50 | 160 grams |
| Caithness - 1851 | Latheron 3 fiche | £2.40 | 20 grams |
| Dumfriesshire - 1841 | Kirkmahoe | £2.00 | 70 grams |
| Lanarkshire - 1861 | Douglas and Carstairs 1 fiche | £1.80 | 20 grams |
| Ross & Cromarty - 1851 | Logie Easter, Parish of | £1.80 | 125 grams |
| | Rosskeen, Parish of | £3.00 | 150 grams |

PEOPLE AND POLL TAX LISTS OF 1696

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|-----------|
| Alford, Forbes and Tullynessle | | £2.25 | 125 grams |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|-----------|

HISTORY - FAMILY AND LOCAL

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|-----------|
| The Sims of Gourdas Thomas, George and William Sim from Fyvie 1834-1916 | | £5.40 | 475 grams |
|---|--|-------|-----------|

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|-----------|
| Clock and Watchmakers of Aberdeen and North East Scotland 1453-1900 | | £3.60 | 100 grams |
|---|--|-------|-----------|

VITAL RECORDS

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------|-----------|
| Deaths | Largs Burial Index | £3.50 | 125 grams |
| | Death and Burial Records in South Ayrshire | £2.70 | 75 grams |

WEIGHT CHANGE

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| MI - Angus | St Vigeans, A5, 97pp. | £5.00 | 170 grams |
|------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------|

AMENDMENTS

HISTORY - family and local

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Family Record, The. A4, 32pp. | £3.00 | 130 grams |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|

CENSUS

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1851 Stirlingshire | Muckhart - should be in Perthshire |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|

PRICE CHANGE

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------|------------|
| MIIs - Aberdeenshire | Upper Donside | £6.50 | 180 grams |
| MIIs - Angus | Angus Vol. 1 | £14.00 | 440 grams |
| | Angus Vol. 2 | £13.50 | 400 grams |
| | Angus Vol. 3 | £8.50 | 200 grams |
| | Angus Vol. 4 | £13.00 | 415 grams |
| MIIs - Ayrshire | Carrick | £14.00 | 315 grams |
| | Kilmarnock & Loudoun | £9.50 | 265 grams |
| MIIs - Caithness | Caithness Vol. 1 | £7.00 | 220 grams |
| | Caithness Vol. 2 | £7.00 | 255 grams |
| | Caithness Vol. 3 | £7.00 | 215 grams |
| MIIs - Dunbartonshire | Dunbartonshire | £9.50 | 300 grams |
| MIIs - Inverness-shire | Speyside | £12.00 | 230 grams |
| MIIs - Kincardineshire | Kincardineshire | £14.00 | 435 grams |
| MIIs - Kirkeudbright | Kirkcudbright Vol. 3 | £6.50 | 185 grams |
| | Kirkcudbright Vol. 4 | £6.50 | 200 grams |
| MIIs - Lothians | West Lothian | £8.50 | 270 grams |
| MIIs - Perthshire | Perthshire South Vol. 1 | £10.50 | 320 grams |
| MIIs - Sutherland | Sutherland | £14.50 | 440 grams |
| Census - 1851 | Lanarkshire: Wiston & Roberton | £2.00 | 50 grams |
| | Lanarkshire: Shotts - Part 2 LEIT-Y | £4.50 | 100 grams |
| | Lanarkshire: Carluke - Part 1 A-J | £5.00 | 100 grams |
| | Lanarkshire: Carluke - Part 2 K-Y | £5.00 | 100 grams |
| | Lanarkshire: Cambuslang | £5.00 | 110 grams |
| Census - 1841 | Midlothian: Stow | £2.25 | 110 grams |
| Census - 1851 | Clackmannanshire: Alva | £2.50 | 100 grams |
| Mariners and Ships | Using Merchant Ship Records for Family Historians | £1.75 | 70 grams |
| Sources and Guides | Tracing Your Ancestors | | |
| | at the P.R.O., 6th revised edition 524pp. | £15.99 | 1000 grams |
| Emigrants | Scots in New Zealand | £4.50 | 105 grams |
| | Scots in Australia | £4.50 | 120 grams |
| | Scots in Canada | £4.50 | 105 grams |
| | Scots in America | £4.50 | 150 grams |
| | Emigrants, The Historical Background | £4.50 | 180 grams |

REVISED POSTAL CHARGES

Prices charged in the catalogue DO NOT include the cost of packaging & postage. The tables below set out the postage rates for Small Packets & Printed Papers in the UK, Airmail Canada & America and Australasia; plus Surface Mail to all destinations. European rates are for Printed Papers only. All quoted rates are in accordance with the Royal Mail UK, International letter, parcel prices and services as from July 2002.

For Canadian, USA & Australian customers the choice of dispatch by either airmail or surface mail is offered because of the obvious financial difference. Please note that delivery time is greater by surface mail than airmail.

TABLE 1

AIRMAIL to EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA and AUSTRALASIA

| Weight Grams | Europe | North America | Australia & New Zealand |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 0-100 | £0.78 | £1.20 | £1.21 |
| 120 | £0.86 | £1.37 | £1.41 |
| 140 | £0.94 | £1.54 | £1.61 |
| 160 | £1.02 | £1.71 | £1.81 |
| 180 | £1.10 | £1.89 | £2.01 |
| 200 | £1.18 | £2.07 | £2.21 |
| 220 | £1.27 | £2.25 | £2.41 |
| 240 | £1.36 | £2.43 | £2.61 |
| 260 | £1.45 | £2.61 | £2.81 |
| 280 | £1.54 | £2.79 | £3.01 |
| 300 | £1.63 | £2.97 | £3.21 |
| 320 | £1.71 | £3.15 | £3.41 |
| 340 | £1.79 | £3.33 | £3.61 |
| 360 | £1.87 | £3.51 | £3.81 |
| 380 | £1.95 | £3.69 | £4.01 |
| 400 | £2.03 | £3.87 | £4.21 |
| 420 | £2.11 | £4.05 | £4.41 |
| Additional 2000 | 8p per 20g £8.47 | 18p per 20g £17.89 | 20p per 20g £20.21 |

TABLE 2

SURFACE MAIL

| Weight Grams | Surface Rate |
|--|--------------|
| 0-100 | £0.60 |
| 101-150 | £1.00 |
| 151-200 | £1.10 |
| 201-250 | £1.20 |
| 251-300 | £1.40 |
| 301-350 | £1.60 |
| 351-400 | £1.80 |
| 401-450 | £2.00 |
| 451-500 | £2.20 |
| 501-550 | £2.40 |
| 551-600 | £2.60 |
| 601-650 | £2.80 |
| 651-700 | £3.00 |
| 701-750 | £3.20 |
| 751-800 | £3.40 |
| 801-850 | £3.60 |
| 851-900 | £3.80 |
| 901-950 | £4.00 |
| 951-1000 | £4.20 |
| For Each Extra 50g up to 5kg max Add 20p | |

TABLE 3

UNITED KINGDOM - Letter and Parcel Post

| Letter Post | | |
|----------------|-----------|---|
| Weight (grams) | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
| 0-60 | £0.27 | £0.19 |
| 61-100 | £0.41 | £0.33 |
| 101-150 | £0.57 | £0.44 |
| 151-200 | £0.72 | £0.54 |
| 201-250 | £0.84 | £0.66 |
| 251-300 | £0.96 | £0.76 |
| 301-350 | £1.09 | £0.87 |
| 351-400 | £1.30 | £1.05 |
| 401-450 | £1.48 | £1.19 |
| 451-500 | £1.66 | £1.35 |
| 501-600 | £2.00 | £1.60 |
| 601-700 | £2.51 | £1.83 |
| 701-750 | £2.69 | £1.94 |
| 751-800 | £2.91 | Items over 750g Cannot be sent Second class |
| 801-900 | £3.20 | |
| 901-1000 | £3.49 | |

| Parcel Post | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Weight (kgrams) | Cost |
| Up to 1.0 | £3.15 |
| Over 1.0 to 1.5 | £4.05 |
| Over 1.5 to 2.0 | £4.35 |
| Over 2.0 to 4.0 | £6.55 |
| Over 4.0 to 6.0 | £7.15 |
| Over 6.0 to 8.0 | £8.15 |
| Over 8.0 to 10.0 | £8.75 |
| Over 10.0 to 30.0 | £10.20 |
| 30kg Max | |

For each extra 250g or part thereof Add 85p

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1841 Census Index for Kilbirnie, Ayrshire | H.W. and A.M. Noble |
| 1841 Census Index for Largs, Ayrshire | H.W. and A.M. Noble |
| Alexander Peden: Prophet of the Covenant | J.C. Johnston |
| As God is my Witness | B.J. Orr |
| Ayer Family History folder | |
| Ballantrae Old Graveyard M.I.'s and O.P.R. Death Records | |
| Census Records 1841 County of Dumfries: Parishes of Kirkmahoe, Kirkmichael, Kirkpatrick-Juxta & Westerkirk | Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S. |
| Dick Family History folder | |
| Dictionary of Phrase and fable | E.C. Brewer |
| Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation, vol. 3 | D. Whyte |
| La Double Ascendance Ecossaise du docteur Gerard Sevegrand | G. Sevegrand |
| Edinburgh & Leith Post-Office Directory 1938-39 | |
| Emigrant Scots | M. Brander |
| Fife 1851 Census Name Indexes: Parishes of Pittenweem, St Andrews & St Leonards, & St Monance | Tay Valley F.H.S. |
| Fifty Years Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters: 1638-1688 | J. Dodds |
| History of Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh | W.M. Bryce |
| Huntly Parish & Town Name Index to 1851 Census | M. and J. Alexander |
| Inscriptions on the Tombstones and Monuments erected in Memory of the Covenanters | J. Gibson |
| Irish Family History on the Web: a directory | S.A. Raymond |
| Kirkyard of Cowie: St Mary of the Storms (M.I.'s) | |
| Kirkyard of Marnoch, part 2 (M.I.'s) | S.M. Spiers |
| Kirk Yetholm Gypsies (from <i>Borders F.H.S. magazine</i> , nos. 31 & 32, 1996) | |
| Lamont Clan 1235-1935 | H. McKechnie |
| Largs Burial Index: O.P.R. 602/1 & Sexton's Book | |
| Letters from the Glen: Glen Clunie, Braemar, 1839-1871 | W. McLeod, et al. |
| Life of Principal Harper, D.D. | A. Thomson |
| List of Published and Unpublished M.I.'s held by the Scottish Genealogy Society | |
| Local Street and Place Names of Balerno, Currie and Juniper Green | B. Dagg, et al. |
| Makers of the Kirk | B.T. Ratcliffe |
| M.I.'s Croy Churchyard | Highland F.H.S. |
| M.I.'s East Perthshire, vol. 1 | A. Mitchell |
| M.I.'s South Perthshire, vol. 1 | A. Mitchell |
| M.I.'s of Liberton Kirk Churchyard, May 2002 | J. Rennie |
| NEWSPLAN 1994 | A. Mackenzie |
| Ochils: Place names, History, Tradition | A. Watson |
| Old Families of Downpatrick and District | R.S.J. Clarke, ed. |
| Old Families of Newry and District | R.S.J. Clarke, ed. |
| O.P.R. References to Officers and Seamen of the Cumbræ | |
| Outline of Heraldry in England and Scotland | R. Innes-Smith |

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| People of Alford, Forbes & Tullynessie, 1696 | Aberdeen & North East F.H.S. |
| Postcard from the Past: | |
| A Sea Captain and Three Generations of Schoolteachers | Maureen Whitelaw |
| Pottery & Tobacco Pipe Workers of Scotland | Diana Connell |
| Railway Records: a guide to sources | C. Edwards |
| Reformation in Scotland | D.H. Fleming |
| Register of emigrants from the | |
| Western Isles... 1750-1900, vol.3, Parish of Barvas, isle of Lewis | Bill Lawson |
| Register of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet | |
| Religious Controversy in Scotland 1625-1639 | David George Mullan, editor |
| Reminiscences of Yarrow | J. Russell |
| Researching Armagh Ancestors | I. Maxwell |
| Revenue Cutters | H.W. and A.M. Noble |
| Road to Ruin | Valerie A. McKay |
| Ruins and remains: Edinburgh's Neglected Heritage | et. al. Anne Boyle |
| Salmon for the Schoolhouse: | |
| A Nairnshire Parish in the Nineteenth Century | John Love & Brenda McMullen |
| Salmon, Herring Boats and the Electric Telegraph | Alison Allighan |
| Scots in New England 1623-1873 | David Dobson |
| Scottish Gypsies and Other Travellers: A Short History | Donald Whyte |
| Scottish Local History | D. Moody |
| Scottish Population Listings prior to the 1841 Census...Dalkeith | B.B. Bishop |
| Servants in Ayrshire 1750-1914 | Jean Aitchison |
| Shepherd Remembers: Reminiscences of a Border Shepherd | Andrew Purves |
| Shetland Minister of the 18th century... Rev. John Mill | J. Willock |
| Shetland: pre 1855 parish sources for family historians | Alan M. Beattie |
| Shetland documents: 1195-1579 | J. Ballantyne and B. Smith |
| Shillinglaw: Edinburgh to Chicago | Jean S. Ridley |
| Short History of Alloa | G. T. Crouther |
| Sims of Goudas: Thomas, George and William Sim from Fyvie, 1834-1916 | Ian J. Beaton |
| Smith Family 1792-1985 | David Cameron |
| Some Families of East Ayrshire... | |
| Related to the Cameron Family of Loudounhill | Cecily Cameron |
| Study Covering Three Generations | Maureen Kenyon |
| Tarmac Papers: | |
| The Archives... of Tarmac Heavy Building Materials, Vol. 2 | R. W. D. Fenn, et al editors |
| Tarmac Papers: | |
| The Archives... of Tarmac Heavy Building Materials, Vol. 1 | R. W. D. Fenn, editor |
| Three and a Half Times | |
| William = Wrought Iron, Machinery, Men and Maths... | Margaret Robertson |
| Three Generations of a Family | R. Gilmour |
| Three Generations of a Family in the Royal Burgh of St Andrews 1753-1869 | Caroline Makein |
| Three Generations of Mackenzies | Hilary J. Aitcheson |
| Three Generations of the Dougan Family | Ian A. McClumpha |
| Three Generations of the Telfer-Smollett Family | Mary Byrne-Leitch |

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

12 December Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm

2003

09 January Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

13 January Monday - Ordinary Meeting, *Jim Gilhooly's Edinburgh Database*, Dr. Ian Galbraith, Origins.net.

23 January Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

13 February Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

17 February Monday - Annual General Meeting, followed by Brains Trust. 7.30pm.

27 February Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

13 March Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

17 March Monday - Ordinary Meeting, *Some Descendants of Robert the Bruce*, Gregory Lauder-Frost, F.S.A. Scot.

27 March Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

07 April Monday - Ordinary Meeting, *The Borders*, Alistair Moffat, Author & Broadcaster.

26 April 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.

16 May Friday - Members visit to Soutra Aisle Medieval Hospital, 1.30pm. Further details in March issue of Journal.

25 May Sunday - A Family History Day, The Gallery, Elgin Library, 11am till 4pm. For more information telephone 01343 549509.

14 June Saturday - The Society's 50th Anniversary Celebrations, The Assembly Rooms George Street, Edinburgh, Further details below & in March issue of the Journal.

30 August Saturday - Fife Family History Fair, Adam Smith Theatre, Bennoch Road, Kirkcaldy. Further details to follow.

17 September Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting, *Neil Gunn's Landscape & People*, Lt. Cdr. Dairmid Gunn, OBE. The Library will be closed that evening.

16 October Thursday - Ordinary Meeting, *The Newhaven Heritage Museum: depicting a community*, Denice Brace, The People's Story, Canongate Tolbooth.

17 November Monday - Ordinary Meeting, *The History & Development of the Feudal Barony & it's Court*, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS.

Festive Season - Library Closure

Members should please note that the Library and Family History Centre will be closed from 23rd December until re-opening on 6th of January.

Annual General Meeting

Members of the Society are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Conference Centre, of the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Monday 17th February 2003 at 7.30pm.

Of Council Members, Mr. Craig Ellery has served two terms and is not eligible for re-election until the lapse of one year, according to the terms of the Constitution. There is one further vacancy on the Council. Nominations for these vacancies, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee must reach the Hon. Secretary no later than Monday 17th January 2003.

SGS Golden Jubilee

The Scottish Genealogy Society was founded in 1953 and so our 50th Anniversary falls next year, 2003. Plans for suitable celebrations are in hand. Events will be concentrated in the week ending Saturday 14th June 2003, please note this in your diary now! Full details will be forthcoming soon.

Legacies

The Society has received a legacy from the estate of our member Mr. Paterson C. L. Gifford of Bishopton, Renfrewshire, and is also included in the will of the late Mrs. M. I. M. Gilmour, of Edinburgh.

The Council of the Society is very grateful to Members for remembering the Society in this way.

Russian Connections

In a follow up to an article by Nikolau Iur'evich in the September 2002 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist* regarding the Russian surname Khomutov and connections with the Scottish surname Hamilton, the editor has been approached by a representative of the Russian Consulate General in Edinburgh, on behalf of the Russian Embassy in London. They have expressed an interest and are willing to assist in any Scots/Russian connection members may have.

The Scottish Daily Mail

Members may have noticed a half-page advertisement in this national paper on Friday, 20th September. We think this is a first for a genealogy society.

QUERIES

- 2928 **HUTTON/McKENZIE** In mid-1892, William Hutton, grocer and spirit salesman, wife Christina (m.s. McKenzie) and six children aged from 9 years to six months lived at 21 Belgrave St. (later Beltane St.) Glasgow. Wish to share information with descendants.
- BUCHANAN/McKENZIE** In 1877 at her parents' farm, in Strathyre, Perthshire, Margaret Buchanan (b. 1842) m. Donald McKenzie, shepherd (b. 1854 Dalmally, Argyll). Margaret died in 1885 at High Dykes Farm, Dumbarton, leaving sons Peter b. 1878 in Strathyre, Hugh b. 1881 in Dunblane, Per. and William b. 1884 in Callander, Per. In 1891 Donald was living at Dumbarton Moor, Dumbarton with 2nd wife, Mary (age 29, b. Drymen, Stirlingshire), the 3 boys, and daughter Jessie (aged 1 year, b. Dumbarton). Eager to trace descendants, to share information.
- McLAREN** Dugald McLaren, born 1823 Appin-Lismore Parish Argyll, was in Balquhiddar Perthshire in 1890, assisting his late brother Donald's widow as Innkeeper at Strathyre. Dugald, widower is known to have had grandchildren named Mary and Archie McKechnie, born c. 1885-90, but the identity of his wife and children is unknown. Seek help to fill this generation gap.
- EDMOND/BROWN** On 31.12.1878 Andrew Edmond, mason & builder of Glasgow, widower age 29 married Mary Brown of Drip Bridge, Kincardine Parish, Perthshire. Family lore suggests that he had an "understanding" with Mary Brown, but married someone else and ran off to "America" either before or after the event. The first bride evidently died soon after. How can I find the details of Andrew's first marriage? *A and C St. John, Apt. 618, 6521 Glen Erin Drive, Mississauga Ont. L5N 2X2 Canada.*
- 2929 Researching the family of "OGILVY'S" of Edinburgh, Scotland. Have found Alexander (Skinner) as Father for David (Paper and Paperhanger) in the listing of "Midlothian: Edinburgh Roll of Burgesses and Guild Brethren 1761-1841 (Abercrombie-Huie)". Am trying to find David's birth date and his mother. David Ogilvy (Painter and Paperhanger) of Edinburgh who married Catharina Spence on 2nd July 1801 at Tollbooth Church Parish Edinburgh. Father for Catharina shown on marriage certificate as John Spence (Painter). I have David's Will. David and Catharina's children: Alexander Ogilvy b. 17th November 1802 (Occupation being Warehouse Keeper of the Stamps for Scotland Inland revenue) Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, married 1835 to Isabella Williamson. Their children's christian names: David, Isabella, Catharine Spence, Georgina Williamson. David Ogilvy b. 26th June 1804 Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland married 9th September 1841 Melbourne, Australia to Elizabeth Aitchison Williamson (sister to Isabella) (Appointee to Australia by British Government as Crown Solicitor). Elizabeth's mother = Isabella Bathgate married James Williamson, Solicitor, Edinburgh. (The Bathgate family owned "Bathgates Candlemaker Co" in Edinburgh). William Spence Ogilvy b. 28th December 1806, Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, came to Australia with his brother David in 1839 and must have later returned to the British Isles and found him buried in Abney Cemetery, London, 24th October 1866. John Spence Ogilvy b. 1806 Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, came to Australia in 1856. (First Chartered Accountant in Australia), married Catherine Blatherwick. Catharine Ogilvy b. 16th December 1808, Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Thomas Davidson Ogilvy b. 1st October 1813 Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Catharine Ogilvy b. 7th March 1811

Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, married in Melbourne on 16th July 1850 to John Wood-Beilby. Require the mother for David and mother and father and siblings for Catharina and family information on William Spence Ogilvy and Thomas Davidson Ogilvy. *Colin Darby, e-mail: colnet@optusnet.com.au*

- 2930 **COL. LAWRENCE and the BATTLE OF SHERIFFMUIR 1715** Col. Lawrence was said to have ‘...fought valiantly in the Battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715’. I have seen in the Public Record Office in Kew London the original correspondence following the battle written by General Wightman where he said that Col. Lawrence ‘had the misfortune to be taken prisoner on the left of my first brigade where the Highlanders made a dreadful slaughter...’ I also have an account of the battle which states that there were eight battalions of foot under the command of Major-General Wightman. I know also from various sources that Col. Lawrence was a prisoner of the Earl of Mar, on the Jacobites side, and held in Perth for eighteen days. He was sent by Mar to the Duke of Argyll who commanded the opposing Hanoverian army to seek terms, but Argyll pleaded he had no authority from the King. Subsequently I know that a John Lawrence born in about 1690 lived in a farm now called Tillytoghills in the Parish of Fettercairn SW Kincardineshire on the left bank of the River Esk 1½ miles N of Edzell. I believe John Lawrence is a direct ancestor of mine, and I am anxious to know whether the Col. Lawrence and our John Lawrence are one and the same person. Also I would be very interested to know the basis on which the ownership of tenancy of the farm was established. Many estates were forfeited after the battle and was this one of them and was this the prize for fighting valiantly in the battle? It would also be interesting to know the identity of the eight battalions of foot under the command of Major-General Wightman. I would be extremely pleased to hear any information that enlarges on the basic information set out above. *Peter March Lawrence, Hampton House, Coleshill, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England. e-mail: Peter.Lawrence@Hemscott.net*

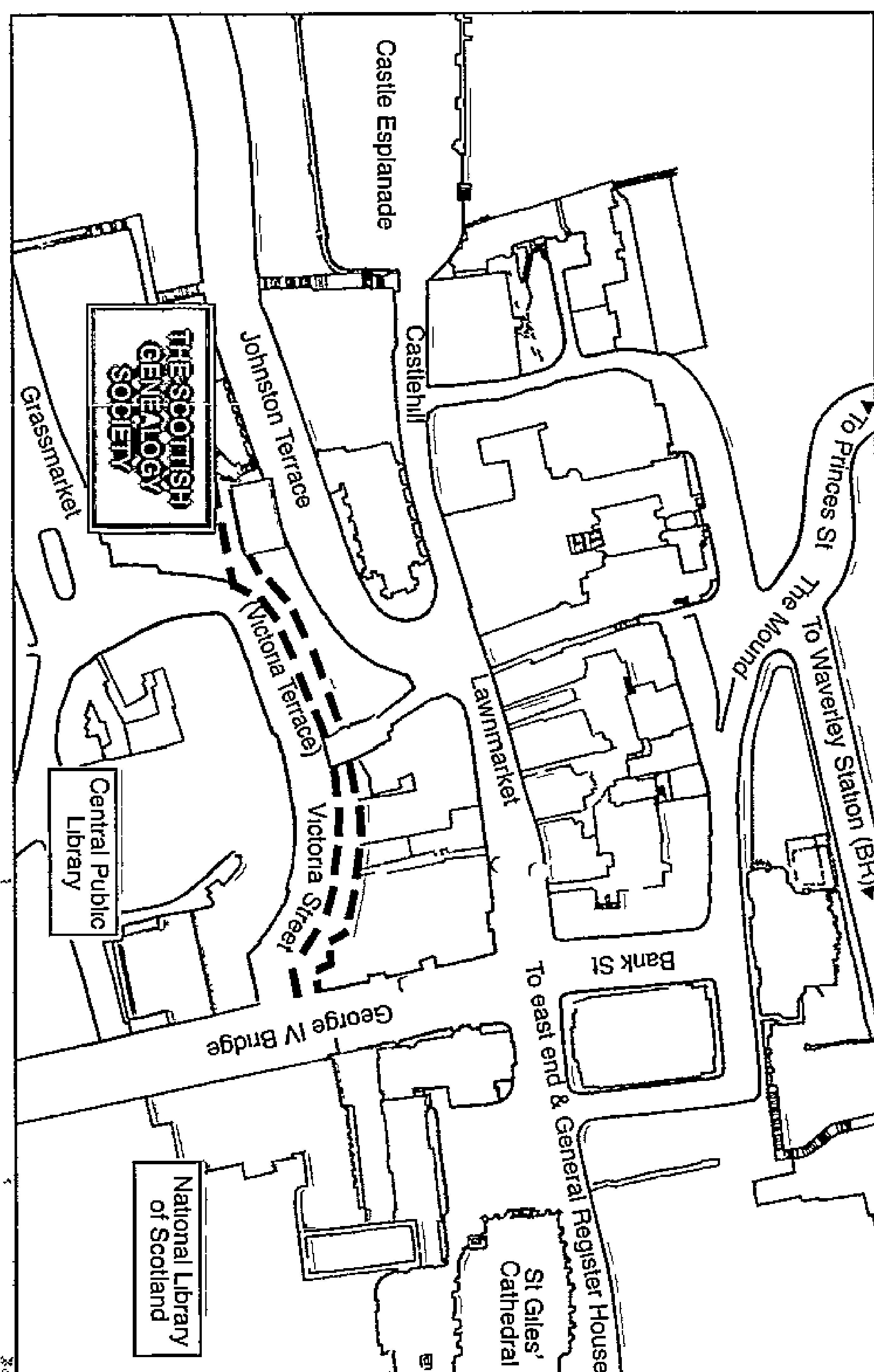
- 2931 **McADOO** The McAdoo name appears in army muster lists in County Donegal, Ireland, as early as 1630. By the nineteenth century, there are McAdoos in Cork and Tyrone in addition to the stronghold of the family in Donegal, but the name was never numerous - perhaps 40 or so families bore the name at that date. The name is now rare in Ireland. Almost without exception, the McAdoos were Presbyterian, from which it has been deduced, without any apparent evidence, that the family came to Ireland from Scotland at or about the time of James VI’s Plantation of Ulster. The name appears to be Gaelic in its origin - Mac Aodh Dubh - “son of dark Hugh”. Many branches of the family became established in North America from the 1700’s, and “Devil John McAdoo” had a price on his head during the American Revolution. Does anyone have any instance of the name in the Scottish records? One theory among the Canadian McAdoos is that they may have been descended from the MacGregors, having assumed the name McAdoo in consequence of the proscription in 1603 of the MacGregor surname. No evidence for this has appeared. I would be pleased to hear from anyone having information on the McAdoo surname in Scotland. *Simon Elliott, East Above Park, Selside, Kendal, Cumbria LA8 9LA England. e-mail: simon_elliott@btinternet.com*

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Hon. President | Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS |
| Hon. Vice-Presidents | Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG (Hon.) R W Munro, FSA Scot. Dr Jean Munro, FSA Scot. Ivor R Guild, CBE, FRSE, MA, LL.B, WS D Richard Torrance, BSc., FSA Scot. |
| Acting Chairman of Council | Ivor R Guild, CBE, FRSE, MA, LL.B, WS |
| Acting Hon. Secretary | Miss Joan P S Ferguson, MBE, MA, ALA, FRCP Edin. 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh EH3 5JY |
| Hon. Editor | Stuart E Fleming, FSA Scot. "The Learig", Kirkton of Balmerino, Fife DD6 8SA |
| Hon. Treasurer | James Herbert |
| Hon. Librarian | Dr James Cranstoun |
| Independent Examiner | W J Thomas |
| Council | Craig Ellery, BA Dr James D Floyd Gregory Lauder-Frost, BA (Hons), FSA Scot Ken A Nisbet, BA Mrs Sheila Pitcairn, FSA Scot., LHG Jack Ritchie, BSc. (Eng.) Carol Stubbs |
| Membership Secretary | Ken A Nisbet, BA |
| Joint Sales Secretaries | Nancy Douglas Rhona Stevenson |
| Syllabus Secretary | Carol Stubbs |

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

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



Published by The Scottish Genealogy Society.

ISSN 0330-337X

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