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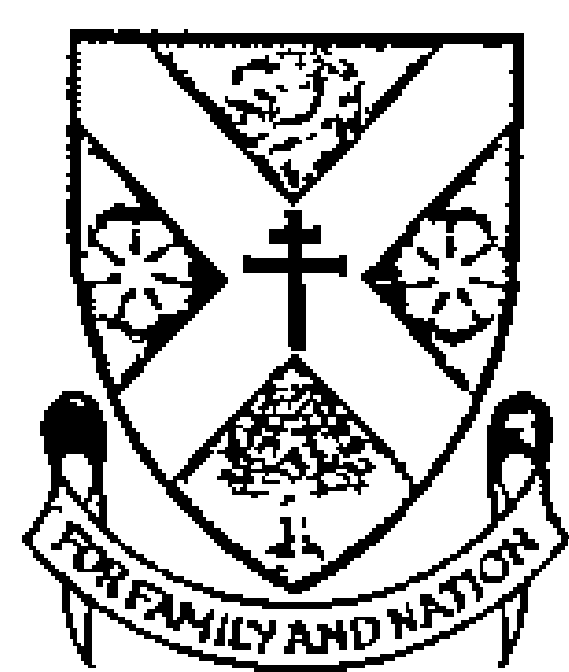
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## THE RECOVERY OF THE CLAN MAC GILLE CHAINNICH OF DALRIADA. A PERSONAL PILGRIMAGE

*Duncan Shaw of Chapelverna  
Donnchadh Mac Gille Chainnich*

I inherited little from my forebears. I had neither family records, from before or since my family left Islay in the middle of the nineteenth century, nor personal recollections of family genealogical information, as my grandfather Duncan, born on 12th August, 1858, in Fife to Neil, a forester and his wife, Euphemia Logan, from Bowmore,<sup>1</sup> both native Gaelic speakers, died before the first World War. An additional handicap was that the occasional use within the family of the Gaelic language had ceased on my grandfather's death in 1912, even although his wife, Sarah Macpherson, born in the Kyle of Lochalsh,<sup>2</sup> had no English until she came to Edinburgh as a young woman. She died shortly before the second World War.

Thus, during my childhood, particularly as my grandmother's practice was never to speak Gaelic in our presence - only spoken, privately in the sitting room, to certain Gaelic visitors from the west highlands - I was neither equipped nor greatly motivated to investigate my Gaelic family roots. However inspiration came from seeds sown some thirty years ago, when I met a fellow Trustee of the Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Major Ian Shaw of Tordarroch,<sup>3</sup> who had become chief of the Clan Shaw of the Highlands, who proposed to enrol me as a member of his clan, but I demurred. Although I knew little about my family tree, as a descendant of the Shaws in Islay and Jura, I was well aware that I was in no way connected with his clan.

Prior to matriculating arms some time later, I received advice from a non-Gaelic speaker to begin the research into the early ancestry of my family by referring to "Epitome of the Origin and Increase of the Mackintoshes," composed in the middle of the eighteenth century.<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately it was of no help in determining the origins of the Shaws within Argyll, i.e. the former Dalriada, as there were only details of the Shaws, a sept of the Macintoshes, i.e. Ian Shaw's clan.

I then attempted to obtain information regarding my ancestry from the Shaws given in the telephone directory for Islay<sup>5</sup> and Jura,<sup>6</sup> in the hope that some distant relative might be of help. I sent out letters asking a few simple genealogical questions, enclosing stamped addressed return covers, but I only received three answers and all of them were incomers, including a Shaw from England.

So I began a wider search, looking first at *The History of the Clan Shaw* by Norman Shaw, published in Oxford shortly after the first world war. The claims made for the Clan Chattan Association even exceeded those of Ian Shaw. George Bernard Shaw was not only claimed as a Shaw for the clan but had joined the clan society.

It proved to be worthless. To give you a flavour of that paperback, I quote what is said about the Shaws of Jura.

There are many Shaws in and from Jura. Mr Finlay Shaw of Gourock has kindly given me details of the traditions of anent their origin.

He says, "At one time there were three varieties of Shaws in Jura.

1. One branch came from the north, probably from the cradle of the clan itself. They were great big stupid sort of folk, fair, blue-eyed and heavy. All have passed away from Jura now. Some of them emigrated to Canada many years ago.
2. Came from Ireland when the Campbells first landed in Jura, being required, as they were

good masons, to build the first mansion, Ardfin. They changed their Irish names from McIllehany to Shaw and McIlleirabhaich to Darroch.

3. My own branch, according to the tradition of my uncle Calum Og, the father of the Jura bard of Ardluscam, three brothers fled from West Fife and sought the protection of the then Earl of Argyll. They were turbulent, though refugees and difficult to control so the Earl placed them as follows:

1. on Garravillich Island.
2. on Scarba (my own lot)
3. on the North end of Jura. They were sailors and became officers of Charles II's navy employed in privateering, in which they made money through prizes. But some were killed; their heirs were sought but none were found, and their money placed in Chancery. They were hard drinkers, happy and gay, honest and straight. Tall and fair.

Perhaps the tradition of the branch coming from Fife shows that they were from the original stock of Shaw. The founder of the Macintosh chiefs. It is interesting to record that John Dallas came in the train of John Campbell of Cawdor in 1614 to Islay, which then became the possession of the Campbells. Dallas was from the neighbourhood of Strathnairn, and some of the Shaws may have come with Cawdor about that time and not from Fife.”<sup>7</sup>

As there seems no recorded evidence for this rambling, far fetched story, I turned to Donald Budge's *Jura*<sup>8</sup> in the hope of finding some useful information. There was the name and a paragraph or two.

“The name Shaw,” says Dr Black (in his *Scottish Surnames*), “means ‘son of the wolf’, from ‘sitheach’ (Middle Irish ‘sidhech’), an old Gaelic name for the animal.”

The earliest of the Shaws were, according to tradition, hereditary wolf-killers to the Macdonalds of Islay, to whom Jura belonged and whose hunting-ground it was. They are consequently among the earliest of the Jura families. Other families of the name of Shaw claim to have come later from North Argyll, but all of the name have a very long connection with the island, and it is hard to believe that they are not all descended from the same stock. From the very oldest records which make reference to Jura we find the name of the Shaws rendered as “Mac ille heanich”. By omitting the Gaelic prefixes “Mac ille” and anglicising the remainder, the name has become Shaw.

The early Jura Shaws were a powerful and influential family and they resented the coming of the Campbells. The Shaws killed John Dubh, brother of Ronald Campbell of Barrichbeyan.”<sup>9</sup>

Budge also draws attention to the “*Manuscript History of Craignish*” which gives further details of the family - including a bond of man rent - more on that later. Budge concludes:

“The Shaws of Jura are still referred to in Gaelic as “Mac ille sheathanaich”; one of the best known of them being Niall Macillesheathanaich, otherwise known as Neil Shaw, for many years secretary of The An Commun Gaidhealach.”<sup>10</sup>

I then looked out the “*Manuscript History of Craignish*”<sup>11</sup> and found a note by Herbert Campbell which revealed that Budge had followed him. viz., “I give the above [i.e. the bond of man rent of 1604] in full as having special interest. I am informed by the Reverend Hector Cameron, [minister of Oban,] that the word Schaw was adopted as a surname by the McGillechaynichs from the Ayrshire surname being not altogether unlike the name by which they had been known in Gaelic, viz., Sitheachair, or rather Mac-Shitheachair - their ancestors have been ‘wolfers’ (wolf-killers) to the Macdonalds. He states that Mac-Shitheach(air) became MacSheathaich, MacSheathanaich, and so MacIlle-sheathanaich, which thus accounts for the Clan name. A branch of the family in Ariskeodnish anglicised to ‘Jackson’.”<sup>12</sup>

Armed with this information, and being somewhat sceptical about the true derivation of the

surname, I sought help from some Gaelic scholars, who accepted the spelling as given by Neil Shaw of Jura, secretary for thirty years, and subsequently president, of An Comunn Gaidhealach, as Mcillesheathanaich. The agreed suggestion at that time was that it was the genitive of John and I accepted this, thus thinking that the name meant the son of the servant of John. It seemed all the more plausible in view of the statement that a branch of the family had anglicised the name to Jackson - which has subsequently proved to be very questionable. -

The next step was to matriculate arms and establish that the family was neither that of Tordarroch nor Schaw of Sauchie. With the most helpful and patient assistance of the then Lyon Clerk, now Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, the former Lord Lyon, I received, in 1982, a grant of arms, the first raiser of the clan of Mac Gille Sheathanaich of Dalriada. However, this Gaelic patronymic, which had been later anglicised as Shaw, was to prove to be incorrect both in spelling and in the origin of the name. This became apparent after I began to collect as many persons as I could find in various sources, who appeared to have the same name.

To begin with, there was the large number of the clan at Craignish<sup>13</sup> and my search widened. The name, in slightly differing spellings, appeared in the papal registers in the fifteenth century and I gradually found the name occurring in various printed sources down to a feu disposition dated 1822.

It was at this stage that I contacted Mr W. David H. Sellar, now Bute Pursuivant, who greatly helped in removing names which were not corruptions of the name in which I was interested. After sifting through the list, he went much further, very kindly researching the matter and revealing something much more significant. In the detailed information, he sent, there was among the extracts, a most important reference, viz., "Writs of and relating to the Campbells of Strachur" where the editor, J.R.N. Macphail, in his commentary, noted: "McOlcheinnich is derived from Giolachennich, son of the servant of St. Chainich or Kenneth."<sup>14</sup> Church dedications and place names within Dalriada indicate a close relationship between Kenneth and that area, where he spent some sixteen years. Mr Sellar had found the answer for which I had been looking and now my roots were ascertained. Macphail mentioned in that note that he had references in his own papers to the Baron McOlchinnich of Chapelverna; unfortunately I have been unable to discover where his papers are now. However, I have managed to gather together some information about this particular family which is dealt with later.

Thus the names I had collected fell into place, Dominic Mac Gille Chainnich, Abbot of Iona<sup>15</sup> from 1421-65. Two other clerical members of the clan appear in the papal registers for that century, i.e. Donald, Premonstratensian Canon of St Mary's, Boyle in the diocese of Elphin, Ireland, from before 1421 until after 1428,<sup>16</sup> and Dominicus appears as Rector of St Conan, Vaternish<sup>17</sup> in 1423. While prior to the reformation, Malcolm was Curate of Strathfillan<sup>18</sup> in 1546. The only member of the clan found thereafter in the church was John, Vicar of Craignish in 1570,<sup>19</sup> who was replaced by a Campbell.

Looking through the many references to the name, it is clear that they came with the Macdonalds and settled in Dalriada from the time of the arrival of that powerful family from Northern Ireland. Duncan, appears in a document, in *The Acts of the Lords of the Isles*, as a witness, in 1456,<sup>20</sup> at Finlaggan;<sup>21</sup> the seat of the Macdonalds of the Isles. As the power of the Macdonalds ceased in 1493, many of them, as supporters of the Macdonalds, would seem to have gradually been removed from their tenancies and replaced by Campbells and others.

In Islay and Jura, there remained a number of the clan after the fall of the Lordship. Duncan, a tenant in Islay, paid, as appears in the exchequer rolls, a rent of five pounds and sixpence to King James IV in 1506.<sup>22</sup> Later in 1531, Donald McIlcallum, in Pubil and Intergy,<sup>23</sup> Ovoy, in Leyl and Leyinstrath,<sup>24</sup> Neil in Carapols,<sup>25</sup> and two having no recorded Christian names, one in Macribeg,<sup>26</sup> and

the other, occupying the lands of Brunerican,<sup>27</sup> etc.

In the sixteenth century, within the rest of the former Lordship, there are Angus, a witness, at Barrichbeyan,<sup>28</sup> 1596, Duncan, at Brunerican,<sup>29</sup> etc., 1596, Duncan More, occupied a merkland of land at Strone,<sup>30</sup> etc., 1596, Gilleis, at Machribeg,<sup>31</sup> 1596, Gilchrist, at Pubil<sup>32</sup> and Innergyl,<sup>33</sup> 1596, Ian Roy, in Strachur,<sup>34</sup> 1598. The family who lived in Chapelverna is dealt with later.

The largest group of the clan, and referred to as such, was in and around Jura from, at least, the sixteenth century. Seventeen are recorded there in a bond of man rent executed on the island of Eilean Dubh, Craidish, dated 21 February, 1605.<sup>35</sup>

1. Angus Macdonchie vekgillehaynych
2. Angus oig m̃akeane vekdōnīl vekillehaynych
3. Donald makangus vekgillichaynych
4. Donald makeane vekconill vekillehaynych
5. Donald oig makdonill vekdowsye vekgillehaynych
6. Duncan oig nephew of the foregoing
7. Duncan oig makdonill vekconchie vekillchaynych
8. Duncan oig makangus vekgillichaynich
9. Gillcallum son of 4 above
10. Gillecallum makangus vekgillichaynich
11. Gillecreist makangus vekgillichaynich
12. John ower makangus vekgillichaynich
13. John oig makangus vekgillichaynich
14. John makconill vekconchie vekillehaynych
15. John dow makean vekdonill vekillehaynych
16. Neill maakdonill vekdonchie vek gillehaynych
17. Neil makangus vekgillichaynich.<sup>36</sup>

In the sixteenth century, there are scattered individuals recorded: Archibald, burgess, Inveraray,<sup>37</sup> 1660, Archibald, in Glenbranter,<sup>38</sup> 1678, Archibald, in Glensluan,<sup>39</sup> 1678, Donald, in Cairndow,<sup>40</sup> 1615, Donald, in Torosay,<sup>41</sup> 1669, Donald, in Craidish,<sup>42</sup> 1685, Donald, in Glenshellich,<sup>43</sup> 1685, Donald, in Kilchrenan,<sup>44</sup> 1692, Donald, in Strone,<sup>45</sup> 1692, Donald, in Strachurmore,<sup>46</sup> 1685, Duncan, in Strachur,<sup>47</sup> 1632, Duncan, in Feorlin,<sup>48</sup> 1672, 1679, Duncan, in Bellanoch,<sup>49</sup> 1685, Duncan, in Strachurbeg,<sup>50</sup> 1685, Effie, widow, in Strachur,<sup>51</sup> 1655, Gilechyniche VcDonnell VcKyniche, Craigdow,<sup>52</sup> 1615, Gillecallum, in Leackmore,<sup>53</sup> 1669, Gilneive, in Feorlin,<sup>54</sup> 1678, John, in Argyll,<sup>55</sup> 1657 and 1660, John McDonel Roy, in Fasnacloich,<sup>56</sup> 1672, John, in Kenchrachen,<sup>57</sup> 1673, John, in Inverneil,<sup>58</sup> 1675, John moir, tailor, in Cregganinver,<sup>59</sup> 1678, John, in Succothmore,<sup>60</sup> 1678, John, in Leanach,<sup>61</sup> 1679, John ban, in Gerfeorlin,<sup>62</sup> 1679, John, in Kilmore,<sup>63</sup> and Kilbride,<sup>64</sup> 1692, John, in Nether Lorn,<sup>65</sup> 1692, Malcolm, in Lailt,<sup>66</sup> etc., 1692, Moir, wife of Archibald MacVicar of Stronemagachane,<sup>67</sup> 1680, Moir, in Eilisteir, Islay,<sup>68</sup> 1698, Neil, in Ballachuan,<sup>69</sup> in Seil,<sup>70</sup> 1669, Neil, in Kilmodan,<sup>71</sup> 1685, Neil, in Kilmore,<sup>72</sup> and Kilbride,<sup>73</sup> 1692, Patrick, burgess of Inveraray,<sup>74</sup> 1663, Patrick in Dowfeorlin,<sup>75</sup> 1678.

In the eighteenth century, the name began to disappear: Angus, in Lochbuie Castle,<sup>76</sup> 1716, Archibald, in Leanach,<sup>77</sup> 1711, Archibald, in Savory,<sup>78</sup> 1727, Donald, in Strone,<sup>79</sup> 1711, Donald, in Scallastle,<sup>80</sup> 1716, Donald, in Lochbuie Castle,<sup>81</sup> 1716, Donald McEan, and John McCoise, in Eoropaidh,<sup>82</sup> 1726, Donald Mc Gille Chainnich VicEan Vane, in Gearin,<sup>83</sup> 1726, Duncan, was in Drumnine<sup>84</sup> now in Appin,<sup>85</sup> 1727, McIllespie Vc Ean Roy, in Argyll,<sup>86</sup> 1750, Neil McDoyll Roy, servitor to Allan McLean of Garmony,<sup>87</sup> 1730, an unnamed member of the clan was servitor to Patrick Campbell, ygr. of Barcaldine,<sup>88</sup> 1711.

The first census of 1841 had a destructive effect in the anglicisation of many surnames and the Gaelic name seems to have disappeared from the records held by the Registrar General after that date.

I have already mentioned that some of the clan were moved and replaced by Campbells, to cite three<sup>89</sup> of those removed in 1669, Donald in Torosay, and Gillecallum in Leochd Mhor, while Neil was removed from Ballachuan to Seil.<sup>90</sup>

Most interesting is the succession of the clan in Chapelverna, a small land holding in the parish of Strachur which early in its history had also been the site of a small chapel almost certainly dedicated to St Ernan, an uncle of St Columba and a contemporary of St Kenneth.<sup>91</sup> No buildings now remain there. The members of the family, so far traced, are Gillespie 1580,<sup>92</sup> Ian Roy, 1598<sup>93</sup> and 1617,<sup>94</sup> Archibald McEan Roy, 1632,<sup>95</sup> Ian McIllespic VcIain Roy, after 1632,<sup>96</sup> John 1678,<sup>97</sup> John c. 1770<sup>98</sup> and John, 1822.<sup>99</sup>

It is worth noting that Susanna, daughter of Archibald McGillespie of Balliemore,<sup>100</sup> (which was a land holding within the parish and later moved to Glensluan, also within the parish), the parish minister of Strachur, 1700-51, married John Mac Gille Chainnich of Chapelverna.<sup>101</sup>

These researches have led to a satisfactory conclusion as I have been able to acquire the superiority of Chapelverna. Thus a family of the clan has returned, at least in name, to where, for some five hundred years, members of the clan lived and died.

However, those who emigrated from the ancestral area left, unaware of their original Gaelic name, while many who remained found that accurate family traditions disappeared as they moved or were moved from place to place: even sometimes to other Gaelic speaking areas where their actual original name was not understood, as I myself have found.

Yet there have been successes. An American state senator, with the name, matriculated arms as being of the clan Shaw, Mac Gille Chainnich of Dalriada. Several correspondents have either had their family tree integrated into my own, while others have found their origins in various records, including the Honourable Mr Justice Duncan Shaw of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and his brother, one from Atlanta, Georgia, and one or two others in North Carolina, whose families emigrated from Jura, Islay and other parts of Argyll in the eighteenth century. Thus the Scotch mist which descended upon some of the family, who have peered through the mirk, now know the name and origins of the clan Mac Gille Chainnich which has remained largely unidentified for centuries.

I am grateful to the editor for accepting this first draft and await with interest any comments or information which members of the Society may wish to offer. While any of the Shaws, from the former Lordship of the Isles, who can give me any early details of their own family, I would be very glad to hear from them.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>. NR3159.

<sup>2</sup>. NG7627.

<sup>3</sup>. NH6735.

<sup>4</sup>. *Genealogical Collections ... made by Walter Macfarlane, 1750-1751*, ed. J.T. Clark. The Scottish History Society, 1900. I. 144-406.

<sup>5</sup>. NR3760.

<sup>6</sup>. NR5379.

<sup>7</sup>. 27-28.

<sup>8</sup>. Donald Budge, *Jura, an Island of Argyll*. Glasgow. 1990.

<sup>9</sup>. *Ibid.* 168-9.

<sup>10</sup>. *Ibid.* 169.

<sup>11</sup>. "The Manuscripts History of Craidish, by Archibald Campbell, Advocate," ed. Herbert Campbell in *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*. Edinburgh. [later referred to as *Miscellany*.] iv. 177-299.



12. *Ibid.* 280.
13. NM7701.
14. *Highland Papers*. ed. J.R.N. Macphail. Scottish History Society. Edinburgh. 1934. [later referred to as *Highland*.] iv. 48.
15. NM2723: for details of Dominic c.f. *Argyll: an Inventory of the Monuments: Iona*. vol. 4. Edinburgh. 1982. 144-5.
16. *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers*, ed. J.A. Twemlow, London. 1906. vii. 173, 1909. viii.50.
17. NG2658. *Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome. 1423-28*, ed. A.I. Dunlop, Scottish History Society. Edinburgh. 1956. 180-1.
18. NN3428. MS. Charters of Campbell of Lawers.
19. *Origines parochiales Scotiae*. ed. C. Innes and B. Brichan. Bannatyne Club. Edinburgh. 1854. II. i. 96.
20. *The Acts of the Lords of the Isles. 1330-1493*. ed. Jean Munro and R.W. Munro. Scottish History Society. Edinburgh. 1986. 92.
21. NR3868.
22. *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, ed. G. Burnett, Edinburgh. 1889. xii. 709.
23. *Ibid.* ed. G.P. McNeill, Edinburgh. 1897. xvii. 617, 638.
24. *Ibid.* 629.
25. *Ibid.* 632.
26. *Ibid.*
27. Brunerican [Bay, NR6907] and Amon Drinterenach, Dalsmeryl, Langnadofe, Innerkewcallach, *Ibid.*
28. NM8007: *Miscellany*. iv. 267.
29. NR6908: *Highland Papers*, ed. J.R.N. Macphail, Scottish History Society, 1920, [later referred to as *Highland*.] iii. 84 and 85.
30. NN1481: *Ibid.* iii. 78.
31. NR6808: *Ibid.* iii. 85.
32. Pubill Burn. NR7126. *Ibid.* iii. 82.
33. not identified: *Ibid.* iii. 82.
34. NN0901: *Highland*. iv. 43.
35. NM7902
36. *Miscellany*. iv. 277-90.
37. NN0908. *The Burgesses of Inveraray, 1665-1963*. edd. E.A. Beaton and S.W. MacIntyre. Scottish Record Society. Edinburgh. 1990. [later referred to as *Inveraray*.] 2.
38. NS1097: *The Justiciary Records of Argyll and the Isles. 1664-1705*. ed. J. Cameron. Stair Society. Edinburgh. 1949. [later referred to as *Justiciary Records*.] 88.
39. NS0999: *Ibid.* 88.
40. In the transcript given as Craigdow but almost certainly Cairndow, NN1711: *Highland*. iv. 46.
41. [Castle, NM7235], *Ibid.* iv. 223.
42. NM7701: *The Commons of Argyll, name Lists of 1685 and 1692*. ed. D.C. MacTavish. Lochgilphead. 1935. [later referred to as *Commons*.] 9, 21.
43. NS 1197: *Ibid.* 16.
44. NN0322: *Ibid.* 31.
45. NN1108: *Ibid.* 52.
46. NN0901: *Ibid.* 12.
47. NN0901: *Highland*. iv. 49.
48. NR6307: *Highland Papers*. ed. J.R.N. Macphail. Scottish History Society. Edinburgh. 1916. [later referred to as *Highland*.] ii. 218 and *Justiciary Records*. i. 105.
49. NR8092: *Commons*. 15.
50. NN0901. *Ibid.* 12.
51. NN0901: *Minutes of the Synod of Argyll, 1652-1661*. ed. D.C. MacTavish, Scottish History Society. Edinburgh. 1944 [later referred to as *Synod*.] 78.
52. As in n. 40.
53. NS0498. *Ibid.* iv. 222.

54. NR9597: *Justiciary Records*. i. 98.
55. Islay or Jura, *Synod*. 161, 229-30.
56. NN0247: *Justiciary Records*. i. 16.
57. no map reference, *Ibid.* i. 31.
58. NR8481: *Ibid.* i. 50, 52.
59. NN0901: *Ibid.* i. 88.
60. NN1201: *Ibid.*
61. NS0497: *Ibid.* i. 100.
62. no map reference: *Ibid.* i. 105.
63. NM8525: *Commons*. 29.
64. NM8825.
65. NN0834: *Commons*. 34.
66. NR6509, etc. *Ibid.* 53.
67. [Strone Point, NN11108], *Index of Particular Register of Sasines for Argyll, etc.*, 161-1780. Edinburgh. 1926. [later referred to as *Argyll Sasines*.] 636.
68. no map reference: *Justiciary Records*. i. 177-78.
69. Ballachuan Farm. NM7514. *Highland*. iv. 224.
70. NM7617.
71. no map reference: *Commons*. 13.
72. NM8525: *Ibid.* 29.
73. NM8825.
74. NN0908: *Inveraray*. 5.
75. NR9597: *Justiciary Records*. i. 88.
76. NM6025: *Inhabitants of the Inner Isles, Morvern and Ardnamurchan, 1716*. ed. N. Maclean-Bristol. Scottish Record Society. 1998. [later referred to as *Inhabitants*.] 55.
77. NS0497: *Justiciary Records*. ii. 270.
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82. NB5164: *Highland*. ii. 320.
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95. *Ibid.* iv. 47-49.
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97. *Justiciary Records*. i. 97.
98. *A Directory of Landownership in Scotland*. C. 1770. ed. L.R. Timperley, Scottish Record Society. Edinburgh. 1976. 44.
99. Deed of 1822 in the possession of the author.
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*Editor's note:- Footnotes such as NR3159 are ordanance survey map references.*

# The 1819 JOURNAL of THOMAS PURVES

## The Emigration of His Family from Angelrow, Scotland to Waddington, St. Lawrence County, New York

*By Rick Hanna*

*Two valuable journals written by Thomas Purves have been handed down through the generations of the Purves Family. One of the journals tell the reasons why the elder Purves left Scotland, of his trip across the ocean and his arrival in America. Thomas is said to have had but six weeks of school, but his journals show that he was a man of intelligence and evidently wide reading.*

*The other volume shows vividly the time and energy that Thomas put into matters not connected with his labor. It is entitled "A Shorthand Dictionary Consisting of Invented Characters for Words and Sentences." Fifty or more pages are carefully ruled vertically with several columns to the page. Words, Sentences, Phrases are given and opposite them are given the shorthand characters to be used in substitution. Chapter 1 is headed "The Signs of the Tenseses, are as Follows." In the back of the book he has written out several Scotch poems and songs, and among them is "Eringobrach." He was evidently fond of epitaphs for he has inscribed several.*

*January 7, 1807, he copied into his book, entirely in shorthand, the Songs of Solomon. On the last page, he copied in script, the Lord's Prayer in three and one half inches, and each line being three and one half inches in long. Whether Thomas ever mastered shorthand is not known.*

*It is in the first volume, that there is something of keen interest. It is the story of conditions in Europe and America, which influenced him to start out on his great adventure and the journal of his voyage and arrival. His journal shows an analytical mind and sturdiness of character.*

### Thomas and Mary Purves Family

The Purves family came from a rural area several miles east of Greenlow, Berwickshire, Scotland. Nearby where they lived is an estate known as Purves Hall.

Thomas Purves was born on September 28th, 1785, at Whitebank, Scotland, and died on January 14th, 1853 at Waddington, St. Lawrence County, New York. Mary, his wife, her maiden name is not known, was born on June 12th, 1782, at Besburgh, Scotland and died on February 28th, 1853. Thomas and Mary were wed on November 17th, 1808.

### ~ Children ~

1. John Purves, 1810- , was born June 18, 1810 in Scotland. He married Margaret Taylor, daughter of Reverend William Taylor and Mary McKeown.
2. Isabel Purves, 1812- , was born February 2, 1812 in Scotland.
3. Robert Purves, 1813- , was born February 14, 1813 in Scotland. He married Barbara Rule.
4. Margaret Purves, 1814- , was born on September 4, 1814 in Scotland.
5. Jean Purves, 1816-1892, known as Jane, was born in Scotland on February 14th, 1816 and died at Casnovia, Michigan on February 12th, 1892. She married Alexander Armstrong Hanna, 4/6.
6. Ann Purves, 1817- , was born on April 13th, 1817 in Scotland. She married John Campbell.
7. Mary Purves, 1818-1884, was born on Dec. 27th, 1818 at Angelrow, Berwickshire, Scotland. She married John Hanna, 4/2. Mary died on Dec. 29th, 1884 at Mapleton, Minnesota.
8. Thomas Purves, 1821- , was born on September 1st, 1821 at Waddington, New York. He went West in 1844, fought Indians, and returned to Lisbon sometime after 1851. Thomas remained single.

9. William Purves, 1823- , was born at Waddington, New York on October 31, 1823. He married Agnes Hanna, 4/6.

**Narrative of Thomas and Mary Purves in Providence and Grace**  
*Giving an Account of What Happened to Them and Their Children*  
*During Their Voyage from Scotland to America in 1819*

After the peace with America and all Europe seemed to enjoy the same blessing, the mechanical part of the inhabitants of Great Britain expected that a wide field would be opened for the production of their industry and to a rational thinker it was not an infeasible conclusion. But before a few years were elapsed, they found to their great disappointment that they had built their hopes on a sandy foundation, for after using their utmost exertions and laying out all their capital to prepare goods of all kinds which were most likely to get the American markets and bringing them across the Atlantic, they found that before they could present them in an American market there was a duty of 25% to pay which more than consumed all their profit.

Many sold off their cargoes for what they would bring. Others brought their goods home to Britain. This put a stop to the industry of the manufacturers and laid many thousands of shuttles at rest and set many weavers to seek a scanty morsel from the half famished inhabitants.

Those that had wherewithal to transport themselves to America embraced the first opportunity. Then it was not the idle drones that burdened the commonwealth, not the dregs of society, but the wealthy, the enterprising and expert mechanics that carried his useful acquirements to enrich that very nation that was likely to supplant his native country in every sphere of useful industry. Thus by lessening the community, things became worse instead of better. The price of all things was diminished and the production of agricultural industry underwent a similar change. Of course the farmer was unable to pursue his plans of improvement for want of money to pay the laborers, of course the laborers' wages were diminished and in many instances they were laid idle and their families left to starve.

After peace was concluded and many soldiers and sailors were paid off, people expected that there would be diminution of taxes and that some of the heavy burdens would be taken off and in their case some alleviation would be afforded to their misery, but in this they were sadly disappointed for instead of some millions of taxes being taken off, there was only a few thousand pounds taken off some certain articles which was never felt by the people at large and it was a hopeless consideration for a laboring man to think how he was to support a wife and a number of small children on a scanty pittance of 1/ or 1/6 per day.

This made many, whose attachment to their friends and love of their native land was deep, sacrifice all the pleasures that flow from the fellowship and company of their relations in hopes that they might be better able to provide for the wants of their families in an easier way in America.

And it was my lot to be so circumstanced, for after following the gardening business for some years I was unluckily out of a place for two years and 1/6 per day was but a poor supplement for the wages I had when in place. I was grieved to see the little that we had acquired by economical industry growing less when the wants of my family were increasing daily.

Those things and the love I always had to the American form of government and the abhorrence I had to the tyrannical measures of the British government made me for plans of transporting myself and family to America.

Consulting with my parents and valuing all my property, I found that God has put into my hands the means of transporting my family to the land of America. Unwilling as all my friends were to part with us and children about them to comfort them in their old age, yet the consciousness that it would



be better for my family to be in America, if it were half as good as it was represented to be, made them show a seeming willingness that we should take this step.

This cost us many errands to the throne of grace for which I have reason to thank God. I would sometimes feel as it were the presence of God going along with us and it was my earnest request that if His presence went not with us to bring us not hence. I was the more strengthened in my plans and it appeared to me that I had a lawful call to leave my native country, though not called by an audible voice as was Abraham, yet I was called by necessity which in many instances act as strongly on the mind of man as it were a voice from heaven.

So I engaged with a Mr. Douglass, ship master in Leith, to carry my family to Quebec for which I paid twenty-one pounds and provided our own victuals. Having sold all our household furniture with two cows and one hog, on the First of June, 1819, we packed up all that we were intending to take along with us.

That evening our parents, my sister Margaret, James and Alexander my younger brothers, and an aunt of Mary's were present. My father could not be persuaded to stay all night with us. He kissed my children one by one, clasping them in his arms while big tears flowed down his aged cheek. He then, taking Mary in his arms, exclaimed, "Oh, but the last of anything is dear. God bless you, my daughter." He kissed her and said "Farewell, my dear children, farewell" and left the house in great haste. I accompanied him some distance from the house. When he had given me his last charge to bring up my children in the fear of God and to set the copy of a holy parent before them in keeping the worship of God in my family morning and evening in all its parts, he flung his arms about my neck and said, "This is the first tear you ever wrung from my eyes and the first pang from my heart. You have been a dutiful son to me, but we must part. God bless you and preserve your sweet family from all evil. Farewell, farewell, my son!"

My mother and brethren staid all night with us. Early on the morning of the 15th day of June, having put all our things on a cart, we left Angelrow. Our friends accompanied us a little distance from the house. My mother said "Children, I must part with you. It is hard for me to be bereft of mine, of my bairns, in a day." Her countenance and voice better testified her condition more than words are able to describe. She then kissed us all and said, "Adieu, bonny babes, adieu, loves adieu, may God bless you, farewell."

After that my brother Sandy and sister Margaret parted with us in great emotion when James drove on with the cart which carried my all. They looked after us till Elwortlow hill fairly separated us from the sight of one another.

We passed through Greenlow about six o'clock in the morning and reached Path-head that evening. Next day we came to Leith where we learned that the *Garland*, the ship that we had taken passage in, was not arrived. The owner put all our things into his warehouse and found a room for us till such time as the ship was arrived and fitted up for the voyage.

We were now in the midst of strangers and in a solitary place of the town. The people were very kind to us and gave us every accommodation their house could afford. Brother James stopped two days with us to see if the ship would come and to see how we were to be accommodated.

June 18th after breakfast as James was obliged to go without seeing the ship on account of the pressure of his business at home, he looked me in the face and said. "Thomas, you have by the grace of God a great charge. Take care to train up your children in the fear of the Lord, setting before them the copy of a Christian parent, at all times evidencing to your family and the world that you love Jesus, and may God bless them and make them a blessing to you and one another." He then kissed them all one by one and said, "My dear children, be obedient to your parents and kind to one another and God will love you and bless you wherever you are." Then turning to Mary he said, "Mary, we must

part," clasping her to his breast his afflicted heart was like to burst and his tears wet her bosom. He was silent for some time, then said, "God bless you my sister, and take care of you at all times and make your family a blessing to you, you shall ever be in my prayer, farewell, God bless you all," and left the room.

Robert Johnson and myself went up Leith Walk with him and went into a public house near the head of it where we had some bread and beer and where he gave his last charge telling me to be sure to train up my family in the way they should go and to live in the love of one to another. Robert Johnson left the room. We then clasped one another in our arms and it was some time before either one of us could utter a word. He then said, "We lay in one womb, was brought up on the same knees and we have had many sweet days together which makes parting the greater task, but I trust it will be for the good of your family and may it be for the glory of God also." I charged him to be kind to our parents and strive to be a comfort to them in their old age and God would certainly reward him for it. I could scarcely get out of his arms, he held by my hand for more than ten minutes and his looks bespoke the agonies of his heart when the faltering tongue and a low voice he bade me adieu, then slipt his hand from mine and left the room.

I stood at the door and looked after him. He cast many a wistful look behind and when he came to the corner of the street he waved his hand and I made him the same return. I returned to our lodging with a heavy heart where I found my family all in tears. I strove to comfort them as well as I could by telling them what they would get when we came to America.

The weather being fine, we had nothing to do but walk about town and seaside and every ship that came up the Firth we expected to be the *Garland*. But the *Garland* did not arrive til the 22nd, in the morning, when she came in full sail. She no sooner reached the wharf than she was crowded by all the passengers. Every one was anxious to see what accommodations they would have for their lives and properties across the Atlantic. Our curiosity was soon satisfied, every one passed his opinion on part of the ship he would like best.

The *Garland* was a fine new brig of 350 tons burden belonging to Sunderland M. Robertson, Captain. She was soon cleaned and fitted up with all expedition for the reception of the passengers, stored with plenty of good beef, pork, oatmeal, biscuit and water sufficient to serve a fifteen weeks voyage.

June 30th, all the passengers were ordered to bring their baggage to the quay when they underwent a slight examination by the custom house officers, where all were put on board.

The ship was fitted up with two tiers of beds on each side and six beds in the middle at each end of the steerage. Our company consisted of eighty-six passengers, eighty in the steerage and six in the second cabin. The ship was manned with a captain, a mate, cabin boy and five seamen, in all ninety-four souls.

We chose the two berths opposite the main hatch on the starboard side in order that we might have plenty of air at all times, but it was very disagreeable in hazy weather as the waves would often break in at the hatch and wet all our bed clothes.

July 2nd, at six o'clock in the evening, the ship slipped her cable and sailed out to the roads about three miles from the shore. Here we had a full view of Edinburgh, Leith and all the adjacent country. We were separated from our friends and confined to the narrow boundaries of the deck for our place of recreation and owing the crowd that was always on it there was little time left to solid meditation, yet here I could not help reflecting on the state of things in Britain that made us leave our friends, acquaintances and everything that was dear to us in our native country and voluntarily imprisoning ourselves for a time, we know not how long, when at every blast our lives and property were in hazard of being sunk in the midst of the surrounding sea, or if Providence should be so kind

as to land us safe on the shores of America, there to be exiles the remaining part of our lives.

July 5th, at nine o'clock in the evening, we weighed anchor and dodged about till two the next morning when the pilot and custom house officer left the ship. There were few asleep that night, all were on deck except a few children. We sailed with an easy wind down the Firth, passed the Bass Rock about 5 a.m. and the Island of May about 7 the same morning. We turned the east hook of Fife with great ease [and] passed the Bell lighthouse about noon. The day was very pleasant, the wind fair though very soft. We had a fine view of the east-coast of Scotland, which I viewed with pleasure and regret as knowing that my eyes should never again behold the green hills and fertile valleys that bedecked the shores of that healthful but oppressed country.

July 8th, at four in the morning, we reached the Pentland Firth where we took a pilot on board and waited for the tide till nine when we entered the Firth with a strong west wind. We passed the Orkney Islands and John O' Groats house in about two and one-half hours. The day was wet, all the passengers except a few were sick, some groaning, others vomiting - - in short, the steerage was a perfect lazaret house and not one able to help another.

My whole family was sick except John. I had been sick for thirty-six hours. My poor wife lay very sick and Mary hung at her breast crying for milk and could get none. I was unable to cook any food for them. When I looked on my family and compared them with what they were at Angelrow it rent my heart and pained my very soul to think what I had willfully brought them to. I often thought that surely God had shut out my earnest though imperfect prayers from Him and His grace from me, yet in faith I could say with Moses, "If Thy presence go not with us, bring us not up hence." With joy it came to my remembrance and in the midst of our distress His word comforted me where He said, "When you are in trouble see that ye call on My name and I will answer you." So our necessity made way for God's mercy.

About two in the afternoon it cleared up and most of us got on deck. Towards the evening it became very calm, we all went to bed and slept very comfortably till about four in the morning when we were awakened by the captain and mate calling to the seamen. The wind began blowing very hard from the southwest and the ship began to roll. This renewed all our troubles, but my wife was not so sick as before. She was now able to attend to the children, which was a great comfort to me.

All the forenoon the ship rolled very much and I could see the waves out at the hatch though I lay in the under berth. The women were very much frightened. At noon it was no better. We were then forty miles to the west of Strumness. The captain thought it would be safest to run back to that port till the storm should be over and the wind fair. Accordingly, he put the ship about and we were safely anchored in the harbor by six in the evening.

Strumness is one of the Orkney Islands. The harbor is very large and capable of containing 1,000 ships. The village consists of about two hundred mean looking houses. They have but one place of worship, the people showed the most Christian deportment I ever witnessed. They are a hospitable and obliging people. They subsist mostly by fishing. The land seems barren and but a small part of it under cultivation.

July 13th, we weighed anchor about three o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded with a norwest wind. Most of us became sick again and continued so for four or five days, some longer.

On the 15th we sighted a ship out from Picton twenty-four days, bound to Scotland. The 16th and 17th a high sea and baffling winds. The 18th the winds were very tremendous, the sea rolled mountain high, most of the passengers became sick again, but happily for us the wind lowered about noon and the face of things rather altered. Most of the passengers got out of bed and began to look more cheerful.

About three in the afternoon a suffocating smoke burst from the hold. Cries of "Fire! Fire!" were

heard from every part of the steerage. The captain and crew flew to the spot. Water was handed from every pitcher but to no purpose, for the more water, the more smoke. The women and children ran from one place to another crying for mercy, expecting to be burned to death in a few moments. Happily for us all the smoke was occasioned by the bursting of a large bottle of vitriol in the hold which the doctor, who was in bed when the alarm was given, soon extinguished with a pailful of lime and water.

I cannot help reflecting to the alarm of most of the passengers though this was a scene more alarming in its nature than any we had seen, it seemed to make little or no impression on most of them. Although it was the Sabbath, the idle talk and foolish jargon was again renewed. How unlike the scene from what might have been expected from people born in a land of light. That day the privilege of sincerity seemed to be denied me till the dead hours of night settled their grating clamors, for it was only then I could enjoy serious or settled thought.

The 22nd, sighted a ship our from Quebec twenty-seven days; had enjoyed fine weather. The 27th Donald Mc——'s wife safely delivered of a daughter. On the morning of the 28th a tremendous wind arose, the sea rolled very high. The 29th, no wind but the sea rolled very high and a heavy rain fell all that day and no fire could be kindled. Women and children kept their beds all day.

August 10th a dead calm in the morning, towards evening the wind rose and it blew a perfect hurricane from nine to twelve at night. The ship rolled so much that I could scarcely hold the children in bed.

The 11th a fine breeze and pleasant sailing all that day and the following night. The 12th, 13th and 14th, baffling winds and the sea pretty rough. The 15th, 16th and 17th, a good breeze and a rough sea.

The 18th, about daybreak, we were on the banks of Newfoundland. About four in the morning first got sight of land a few leagues off Trinity Bay. The shore had a very unfavorable appearance being on the north side of the island. The ship was put about before many of the passengers were called up. The sun was just rising when the alarm was given. We were all out of bed in a few minutes and rejoiced to see the land, a sight we had not been gratified with for thirty-six days. About eight in the morning we hailed a Newfoundland fishing boat who told us we were sixty or sixty-five miles from Cape Race.

We steered a southeast course all day and all night till ten o'clock next day when the ship was put about full eighty miles east of Cape Race. The 21st we came in sight of Newfoundland. Early in the morning of the 22nd, passed Cape Race. About five at night we were becalmed and caught a great many excellent fish, principally cod.

The 23rd, a fair wind and a good breeze, passed Cape St. Margaret at eight in the morning. The 24th, a strong wind but very changeable with a high sea. The 25th, came in sight of Cape Britain, had a full view of it at eleven o'clock p.m. The 26th, in sight of Cape Britain, at ten o'clock p.m. came in sight of the continent of North America. The 27th, came to an anchor in Halifax-harbor all in good health and spirits about ten at night. The night was dark and the lights from the houses added to the cheerfulness of the scene.

The 28th, put all the passengers and their baggage ashore but such as were bound for Quebec or Montreal which consisted nearly of the one-half of us. We took our leave of one another as brethren. Some went to the States, some one way, some another, with little hopes of meeting again.

Halifax is situated on the south and southeast side of a craggy hill, is a full mile long but thinly built as mostly all the houses have gardens yet vegetables are very dear and of an inferior quality. The houses are for the most part wooden buildings, there are however, many good stone and brick buildings built in the British mode. The Governor's house is a handsome stone building. The Province



buildings are large and magnificent, built of free stone brought from Picton. The barracks are large and handsome, capable of containing 10,000 troops. The dock yard is large and convenient. The water is for the most part brackish except the wells on the backside of the town. One-half of the town's inhabitants are blacks or mulattos and a great many Indians frequent the market. They all speak the English language and are very civil. Fish are very cheap here and of an excellent quality. We disloaded what cargo we had for that port and took in eight passengers for Quebec.

September 3rd, a fair wind but foggy, so thick that we could not see 100 yards off. All things seemed to go on well. The captain thought we could not be far from Cape Canso and minding to go up the gut of Canso, he stood in for the shore. The wind southwest and pretty strong. At one o'clock, as all were below at dinner except the man at the helm, myself and my son John. I was cooking at fire when John called, "Father, yonder is the rocks!" I looked up and saw the shore through the mist. The man at the helm called out, "Land on the starboard!" The captain and crew jumped up and brought ship to the larboard. "Pull in your stud sails!" "Down with the sails!" Captain and mate and seamen acted like men and all the passengers that knew anything ran to their assistance.

I was on the bow assisting two of the seamen to haul down the bowsprit sails when the carpenter, who was out in the bowsprit said to the others, "There is the bottom," I looked over the starboard bow and saw the rocks at the bottom. I caught firm hold of a rope, expecting every moment the ship to strike on the rocks. The bowsprit was then appearingly so near the rocks ahead that I thought I could jump off it onto the shore. I looked around to see if there was any of my family on deck. There was none but my oldest boy. I made a sign for him to take hold of a rope.

The ship was then getting about to the larboard. Not a voice heard but the captain or mate. We were no sooner out from the rocks on the starboard tack than we saw the land on the larboard side. So we had land on both sides and knew not if there was any outlet.

The captain stood wringing his hands when the mate was busy heaving the lead, it came to five fathoms water. The captain said, "What shall we do?" The mate made him no answer but bade him mind his business.

A thousand thoughts crowded my mind what I should do if the ship ran on the rocks as on account of the highness of the wind. I knew we could not come to an anchor and the place we were in had every appearance of a bay and there was no way of preventing the ship from being dash on the rocks at the head of the bay. I would fain have left my place and ran down to my family who were sitting below in silent terror, but I thought I was readier on deck to give assistance when the danger came.

For a moment I turned my eyes from the scene and was presenting a few irregular petitions for Divine assistance when the mate called, "Ten fathoms water!" and the man on the shrouds cried, "It is an island. We will be out presently."

Soon we were in twenty fathoms water and our fears began to wear off. I went to the main hatch and called to Mary not to be afraid for we would presently be out to sea. In a quarter of an hour the fog cleared off and we saw where we were. The sails were soon hoisted and all in the ship resumed their wonted cheerfulness.

At 6 p.m., we were off Cape Canso. We were aimed to go up the gut but the wind that was from the [and] made it impossible. So we steered our course for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At 6 o'clock we spoke [to] a ship from Liverpool 42 days bound to St. Mary's river.

Saturday, the 4th, we were in sight of Cape Britain all day. At evening we entered the great Gulf of St. Lawrence, the wind westerly but very light.

Sunday, the 5th, baffling winds. We came in sight of Cape North at the distance of twenty miles. Monday, 6th, passed Cape North at 8 in the morning and St. Paul's Island at noon, the air thick and foggy and the wind light from northwest. Tuesday, the 7th, still foggy and the wind baffling and light.

We passed the Bird Island's at noon.

Wednesday, 8th, a fair wind and good breeze. We came in sight of the hills to the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, [and] entered the mouth of the river at noon. Thursday, 9th, a fine dry and fair wind till five in the evening, when the wind shifted to the west and blew very high. The ship tossed exceedingly all night.

Fridays 10th, much the same, the night clear and very cold. Saturday, 11th, still the same till five at night when the wind died gradually away. We passed the night in tranquillity. We were then driven back 90 miles. Sunday, 12th, a fair wind but light. Monday, 13th, the breeze quickened and got on well. Tuesday, 14th, head winds. We were then in sight of land on both sides of the river.

Wednesday, 15th, and Thursday, 16th, buffeting winds. Friday, 17th, came in sight of the Isle of Beak and a beautiful tract of cultivated land on the south side of the river. Saw a number of smokes rise from the woods which we supposed to be the habitations of Indians. Saturday, 18th, still in sight of the land we saw on Friday. Sunday, 19th, a calm overtook two pilots and their boat about noon. We were then 150 miles from Quebec. A breeze sprang up from the north. We passed the Isle of Beak at sundown. The river then narrowed to 10 or 12 miles.

Monday, 20th, a good breeze and fine weather. Tuesday, 21st, cast anchor at 9 p.m. and waited for the tide. Wednesday, 22nd, a soft but fair wind, we were still obliged to wait for the tide. We were 27 miles from Quebec. The breeze freshened and the tide took us to Quebec where we came to anchor at seven in the evening.

Thursday 23rd, we were all inspected. We then took the steamer for Montreal. Friday, 24th, at four in the morning we started for Montreal where we arrived at eight on Saturday evening. We remained on board till Monday when we were all turned ashore.

We lodged with a Will Lauder from Dunes, Berwick Shire. Provisions were very cheap here but little employment. The place abounded with apples. Tuesday, 28th, we proceeded to LaChean which is nine miles of land where we remained till Saturday morning when we sailed in a Yankee boat for Ogdensburg where we arrived on the 14th of October and where we got free quarters in Mr. Parish's store.

I applied to Mr. Parish's agent to see what encouragement he would give us to go to Rossie. I told him my circumstances and the state of my family. I got a very cold reception. He told me there were too many of my kind there already and that it was needless for us to go to Rossie. I was then at my wits end and knew not what to do. Three of my children sick and unable to care for themselves, our provisions almost gone and our little money reduced to 18 shillings and no work and a number of hardships of which we were not acquainted,

But the goodness of Almighty God endureth ever still! That day I went to a Mr. Bell in Ogdensburg, a countryman of mine, and told him my case. He said he would take me to Mr. Gouverneur Ogden of Waddington, (who was in town at court), next day and he thought he would help me.

That night we tried to comfort one, another as well as we could. I cannot help remarking when I opened the Bible that night the first passage that I turned my eyes on weds the 42nd Psalm, verse 5 and downwards. I read it over to my wife and children and we thought we got present comfort from what it contained. We spent that night, though a sleepless one, yet not a prayerless night.

In the morning, Mr. Bell took me to Mr. Ogden and represented our case to him. He readily told us that if we chose to go to Waddington, he would pay our passage down the river and we might settle in any place of the town that we chose, and he would get a house for us, and give us provisions till we could raise them for ourselves. I gladly accepted his offer.

He came along with me and visited my family and ordered a surgeon to visit my children and told

me to go to Mr. Parish's house and get what provisions we wanted while there and come down with the first boat we could get that would carry us to Waddington. Our prospects began to look a little brighter and we got new grounds to bless God for all His goodness to us.

We, accordingly on Tuesday following got a boat to carry us down the river to Waddington, Which place we reached next day being the 20th of October, just seventeen weeks and three days from the time we left Angelrow.

Mr. Ogden and Mrs. Ogden showed us great kindness and like good Christians performed every part of their engagement. Our children soon recovered. I entered to work next day and continued in his employ for sometime.

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## THE CLAN MACKELLAR - Final Part

### The Mackellars in Glassary Parish (2) - Emigration to Canada.

*By Duncan Beaton*

#### *The Prime Reasons for Emigration.*

By the late 18th century there were considerable changes in population distribution and land use in the Scottish Highlands. Private armies raised by clan chiefs were no longer permitted in the wake of the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion and this, combined with the enclosure of fields to help with the separate management of crops and stock, had an irreversible effect on the people and the landscape. Better drainage and crop rotation helped to produce more fertile and productive ground but also needed fewer people to look after it. Arable land became more profitable than the people.

New uses were then found for much of this land. The Industrial Revolution supplied some of the means of getting more out of the soil, and the grim, new industrial cities created a demand for more agricultural produce. On top of all this Edward Jenner's new vaccine against smallpox meant that infant mortality was considerably reduced within five years of its introduction in 1796, and better hygiene practices all but obliterated cholera. Families continued to be large, however, and as a result the population rocketed.

The new factories of the Industrial Revolution attracted many of the surplus young people, who saw this as a way of making money and an escape from the harshness of trying to eke a living from the land. For some it was the first opportunity to possess property of their own: the farms that the bulk of the highlanders lived on belonged to someone else, the laird. For most however it was the same old grind of living in squalid conditions owned by someone else, paying rent to a person who was often also the employer. The landlord replaced the laird.

The desire to be free of this perceived oppression was strong in some people, who later moved on from city life and emigrated. For others it was emigration directly from the Highlands. There is no evidence of widespread evictions, the infamous "Clearances", on mainland Argyll: but the economic conditions leading to the people leaving the land were the same.

There were also considerable religious upheavals in early 19th century Scotland. A strong Baptist congregation had flourished in mid-Argyll and, in the early 1840's, the Established Church of

Scotland was split asunder over the question of patronage. By the time of the formation of the splinter Presbyterian free church congregations many Baptists in Argyll had decided to move on. Ultimately, in 1831 under the leadership of the Reverend Dugald Sinclair, a native of Knapdale and a Baptist minister in Lochgilphead, about seventy members of the church emigrated to Lobo in Ontario to join their predecessors there. To them Canada was to be the Promised Land.<sup>1</sup>

Mackellar families formed part of the waves of emigration from Argyll in the early 19th century, the main ones being in 1831 and earlier, in 1818. This is the story of some of the families involved.

### *The 1818 Wave.*

In 1818 thirty-six families arrived at Quebec from Argyll and in the following year a further thirty-two families joined them from the same area. Although there were Presbyterians in the first lot the second group was from Argyll's Baptist population, the Church of Christ's Disciples.

Among the Mackellar families emigrating in 1818 was Dugald (1788-1854) and his wife Christian (Christina), or Christy (c1791, possibly baptised 3rd October 1790- died 1854). Both were Mackellars by birth and of the Presbyterian faith. They settled in Aldborough Township, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada, a settlement that had been founded in 1816 by retired British army officer Colonel Thomas Talbot. By the time of the 1820 Aldborough Assessment Roll 87 families, all from Argyllshire, were recorded.<sup>2</sup>

Dissatisfaction with Talbot's methods of land distribution led to many of the Scottish settlers moving from the mid-1820's onwards to Ekfrid (later Metcalfe) and the adjoining Mosa in the County of Middlesex, also in Ontario. Among them were Dugald and Christian Mackellar. There they acquired the by-name the "Gore McKellars" (sic) due to the topography of the land they settled. (A "gore" being an irregular, usually triangular-shaped but uneven piece of land).

Dugald was a son of Dugald Mackellar and his wife Anne, also a Mackellar by birth, and was born at Ballimore in Glassary Parish, Scotland on the 13th September 1788. He was one of a family of six children.<sup>3</sup> The elder Dugald, one of the Mackellars whose family lived at Fincham (usually at that time spelt "Finchorran") on Lochaweside, was "of the Parish of Kilmichael Inverlussa" (ie, North Knapdale) when he married Anne "of Dalavich Parish" on the 8<sup>th</sup> July 1779.<sup>4</sup>

The younger Dugald, still "in Finchorran, Parish of Glassary", married Christian Mackellar on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1815. She was from "Durrans, Parish of Dalavich", on Lochaweside and not too distant from Fincham. A group of Mackellars lived on the adjoining farms of Braevallich and Durrans, or Durren, and Christian may have been related to her new mother-in-law Anne.

The only Christian Mackellar listed in the local OPR's who may conceivably have been the wife of Dugald Jnr was born on the 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1790 at one of the places named Fernoch in Glassary, daughter of Duncan Mackellar and Anne or Agnes Macintyre.<sup>5</sup>

Dugald and Christian had a son Dugald, born on the 25<sup>th</sup> December 1815 at Fincham. The next son, Alexander, was born in 1819 after the family had arrived in Canada.

Also in the the 1818-19 immigration into Canada was John Mackellar from Torbhlaren in Glassary and his wife Elizabeth (sometimes known as Euphemia) Black. John had been a Presbyterian in 1798, when his son John was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1798 and entered in the Glassary OPR. However later that year he and his family had broken with the Established church and joined the Baptist Congregation. This meant that further children's baptismal records have been lost to the scrutiny of future generations. It is known from Canadian records that they had six sons surviving when they settled in Canada, and a daughter Mary died on their arrival at York.<sup>6</sup>

After their arrival in Ontario they moved from York to Aldborough by 1819, and appeared there on the 1820 Assessment Roll. By 1831 all the members of the family had moved to Mosa, but John Snr did not live long enough to receive the crown deed to his claim. Instead it was his son John Jnr,



the boy born in Torbhlaren, who took up two farms with the Bear Creek (later Sydenham River) meandering between them. His family became known as the "Bear Creek McKellars".<sup>7</sup>

Then, about 1818-19 or shortly afterwards, members of the family of Alexander Mackellar and his wife Mary Muir (Moor, or Moore, also used) arrived in Canada from Over- or Upper Fincham in Glassary.

Alexander and Mary had settled in Upper Fincham by the time of the birth of their son Archibald on the 4<sup>th</sup> August 1798, and three more children followed during their time there.<sup>8</sup> However from records of the family in Canada it is apparent that they had 2 older sons, John, born c1789, and Duncan, born c1795, whose births are not recorded in the Glassary OPR. The family settled in Caradoc, and Lobo Township, Middlesex County, Ontario.<sup>9</sup>

A son of John (born c1789), Alexander (born about 12<sup>th</sup> July 1824 at Lobo) married a Catharine Mackellar in Lobo on the 6<sup>th</sup> March 1849. According to family tradition they were full cousins, but of John's two brothers who went to Canada Archibald and Duncan both had daughters named Catherine and both are already accounted for in the family history.<sup>10</sup>

From another emigrant Mackellar family's descendants comes the tradition that this Catharine was in fact a daughter of their ancestor Peter Mackellar and his wife Mary Paul, born circa 1827 in Lobo. Peter had married Mary Paul on or about the 31<sup>st</sup> January 1825 at Duaig, a farm near Kaimes on Lochaweside and close to the present-day forestry village of Dalavich. Kaimes has in fact all but disappeared in the commercial forest planted along the lochside. It therefore seems more likely that Alexander and Catharine were "cousins" in the old Highland sense, where it denoted kinship rather than a close blood relationship.

According to what records there are available Peter and Mary emigrated to Canada in the year of their marriage.<sup>11</sup> They had eight children, the eldest being Catharine, who died on the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1864 leaving her husband with four young children.<sup>12</sup>

Peter and Mary's arrival in Canada was met with a similar experience to the other families from Argyll. They settled in what was then a wilderness of woods, cleared the land, and made a farm. Their seven other children survived and grew to adulthood.

Duncan, the oldest, was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1828 at Lobo. He married firstly Margaret MacCall in 1853 and they had 8 children. During his marriage to Margaret Duncan and his family moved to Franklin County, Kansas, on account of his wife's failing health. It was to no avail: within two years she died, in May 1871.

In 1879 Duncan returned to Canada where he married his second wife Mary O'Neil on the 16<sup>th</sup> December that year. Mary was of a prominent old Ontario family: her father had settled on the site of London in 1819 and helped survey the new town.

At first during his time in Kansas Duncan was a farmer, but later he was involved in a sawmill and lumber business. A year after his first wife's death he had moved to Jewell County, Kansas and homesteaded land in the south eastern corner of the county. He added to his lands in 1885, but sold up in 1893 to concentrate on his real estate, loan and insurance business set up in Jamestown eight years earlier.

He also became the county's first Justice of the Peace, and helped with the establishment of the first Post Office, in Allan Township, later the town of West Hope. The first postmaster was his mother's brother Archibald Paul, who died in 1901.

On the political front he was one of Governor Lewelling's delegates representing Kansas at a Congress in Chicago in 1892. He was a Democrat, whereas his more conservative father and brothers had been "Tories" (equivalent to Republicans). He was town clerk of Jamestown and eventually served as mayor for three terms.

The Honorable Duncan Mackellar died on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1922 at San Antonio, Texas. He was survived by a son and a daughter of the first marriage, and a daughter of the second.<sup>13</sup>

By the evidence of their bynames Duncan's brothers were also notable: John (c1833-64) married and remained in Canada. His byname was "Crazy John", for whatever reason is not known. The next brother was William (c1836-99). He served in the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the British army, eventually reaching the rank of major. "Major William" married Lottie Armstrong and had two children, Mary and William.

Major William Mackellar had retired from the army and returned to Ontario when he was killed in a tragic accident in London. A cable or tram car reversed over him, killing him instantly, on the 11<sup>th</sup> October 1899.

The next brother, Archibald "Railroad" Mackellar (1837-70) was a hardware merchant in Lobo and joined the militia in 1867. His early death was attributed to a fever caught while he was in the service of his country.

The other brothers, Peter "Roaring" Mackellar (1840-1919), a blacksmith in Lobo, Malcolm (c1842-69), a Lieutenant in the militia, and Dugald (c1844-93), also served in the militia. Peter and Dugald married and left descendants.

### *The 1831 Wave.*

In 1831 Agnes (Nancy) Mackellar and her husband Archibald Mackellar emigrated to Canada to join the growing colony of Argyllshire-Scots settlers there. Nancy, born on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 1786 at Ballimore in Glassary Parish, was a sister of Dugald of the "Gore". As was a common practice among the Argyllshire Mackellars she married one of her own clan, if not her immediate family, on the 16<sup>th</sup> January 1808.

Archie and Nancy Mackellar arrived in Aldborough before proceeding to Mosa. Once at Mosa they became known as the "Ardare McKellars", with Archie either claiming descent or at least acknowledging a connection with the old ancestral home. From the family history Archie should have been born about 1776, but there are no Archibalds in the baptismal records that year in mid-Argyll.<sup>14</sup>

Another of Nancy's brothers, Dr Angus Mackellar, arrived in Canada in 1838 and set up a practice in Wardsville. He was also born on the 27<sup>th</sup> April 1798 at Fincham on Lochaweside.

Also in this wave was Duncan Mackellar and his wife Janet Campbell from Kilmartin Parish, Argyll. Duncan was born at Stroneskar, Kilmichael Glen, on the 25<sup>th</sup> February 1805 to John Mackellar, a tenant farmer, and his wife Ann Smith.<sup>15</sup> Before emigrating they had lived at Scotstown in Kilmartin, where their first born, a daughter Anne, was born and baptised on the 14<sup>th</sup> February 1830. After immigration into Canada they lived at Galt, Ontario, where at least four other children were born.<sup>16</sup>

The connection with Stroneskar farm, an old MacIver place in Kilmichael Glen (the Vale of Glassary in old descriptive parlance), to a family of Mackellars from Maam in Glen Shira was made in previous parts of this history. However the descendants of the Ardare Mackellars had lived at nearby Letternamoult in the 17<sup>th</sup> century so many of the Kilmichael Glen Mackellars were almost certainly of that branch of the family.

It seems certain that some of the Mackellars in Glassary Parish were of Glenshira/Inveraray Parish origin, but just as certainly the bulk of them stemmed from the older Ardare/Cruachan lines.

### *The Origins of John Mackellar and Ann Smith.*

The North American descendants of Duncan Mackellar believe that John, who married Ann, daughter of John Smith and Janet Campbell from Kilmartin in 1799, was a son of John Mackellar and his wife Mary Carswell (Carsal). If this is so he was born on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 1777 at Achalick on

the river Add, the eldest recorded child of John and Mary, who were married on the 12<sup>th</sup> December 1771.<sup>17</sup> However this family moved to Kilmacha (Kil-ma-haw) on Lochaweside, across the parish boundary in Dalavich, a site now covered in commercial forestry. The forest there also covers the site of an early Christian church and rock-cut icon, a dedication to St Anthony.<sup>18</sup>

John Mackellar was from Kilmichael Beg when he married Ann Smith in 1799. This farm is on the west shore of Loch Fyne, near Minard (or Knockbuy as it then was). In the Knockbuy Rentals quoted in Part 9 there was a John Mackellar who had half of the tack of Kilmichael Beg and Achabhialich with his father, also John, in 1780. The rentals say that this John died in Jamaica, but it is possible there was a family connection.

Achalick was held in tack by Neil Mackellar of Daill, representative of the Maam family; for the period 1769-77 (also from the Knockbuy Rentals), and Neil was later at Stroneskar. So could the first John Mackellar of this family have been the brother of Neil of Daill, also mentioned in the rentals?

### *Other 1831 Emigrants.*

Another Dugald Mackellar and his wife Mary Weir were among the 1831 emigrants, settling first in Dorchester Township, Elgin County, Ontario.

Dugald's wife Mary had undergone a surname revision between her marriage and date of emigration. When she married in Kilfinan Parish, across Loch Fyne from Glassary and in the district of Cowal, on the 6<sup>th</sup> April 1819 her name was Mary Macnair. Both were given as being of Kilmichael-Glassary, although Macnair is a Cowal name. The original spelling in Argyll, especially around Inveraray, was Macnuir, but after Gaelic names became unfashionable in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Lowland and supposedly better-sounding Weir (a totally unrelated surname) was used. The Macnuirs/Macnairs are a sept of Clan MacFarlane.

Dugald Mackellar and Mary Macnair had a daughter, Catherine, born on the 10<sup>th</sup> September (baptised 26<sup>th</sup> November) 1820 in Kilfinan. Thereafter the family disappears from record, although from the Canadian end it seems they had a further two daughters in Scotland, Isabella, born c1823, and Euphemia (Effie - the old Gaelic name Aife) born c1828.

Isabella married another Mackellar, Duncan (c1814-80). They moved, with Isabella's parents and their five children then born,<sup>19</sup> to St Clair, Michigan in 1857. A further five children were born to them in America.

The parents of Isabella's husband Duncan are unknown as, by another stage twist, are those of the Dugald Mackellar who married her sister Effie.<sup>20</sup> Mackellars continued to marry Mackellars, even in the New World!

In the next generation Duncan and Isabella's son, another Duncan (born 1852) had married Elmira MacDowell, whose sister Julia (1852-1932) married yet another Duncan Mackellar (1843-84).

Duncan and Julia farmed Lot 36, Concession V in East Wawawnoosh Township, Huron County, Ontario in 1867.<sup>21</sup>

The 1867 map of East Wawawnoosh shows the two neighbouring lots to be inhabited by an Angus Mackellar and Donald Turner. Donald also had a Mackellar connection: his wife Margaret was a daughter of yet another emigrant family from Argyll, Archibald Mackellar and his wife Effie Macintyre.

When Archibald Mackellar married Euphemia Macintyre on the 16<sup>th</sup> January 1830 in the Glassary OPR he was from that parish, and Effie was from Kilmartin. They apparently moved to Canada in the mass emigration of the following year and settled in East Wawawnoosh. They had no children born in Scotland, and there were six children born after their removal to Ontario,<sup>22</sup> including

Duncan the husband of Julia MacDowell.

### *Epilogue.*

It has not been possible to include all the Mackellars who made what was one small step for mankind but one giant step for them and their posterity by uplifting from Glassary in Argyll to Ontario in Canada. This has been the story of some of them. They have enriched their new homeland as much as their going depleted Scotland: but the link is still strong and this monograph will hopefully help to maintain that link.

### *Appendix*

1. "Tayvallich and North Knapdale", by the Reverend Alexander Fraser BD, p71, quoting from "The Argyllshire Advertiser" newspaper of the 8<sup>th</sup> April 1903.
2. "Ardare McKellars", a booklet describing the circumstances of the first settlers from Kilmichael-Glassary to Mosa Township, Upper Canada, by D. Kenneth McKellar, Kilmartin, Ontario, published in 1980.
3. The six children of Dugald and Anne were:-  
 Anne - born 10<sup>th</sup> November 1786 Ballimore (probably actually Agnes, as she was later known as Nancy).  
 Dugald - born 13<sup>th</sup> September 1788 do.  
 Mary - born 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1791 do.  
 Malcolm - born 29<sup>th</sup> July 1793 do.  
 Archibald - born 6<sup>th</sup> October 1795 Finchornan (Fincham, Lochaweside).  
 Angus - born 27<sup>th</sup> April 1798 do.
4. Kilchrenan and Dalavich OPR. This parish covered both sides of Loch Awe.
5. Duncan Mackellar "in the Parish of Kilmartin" married Anne Macintyre "in the Parish of Dalavich" on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1785 (Kilchrenan and Dalavich OPR). They had (all Glassary Parish):  
 Mary - born 27<sup>th</sup> July 1788 Fearnoch. (*sic*).  
 Christian - born 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1790 do.  
 Duncan - born 14<sup>th</sup> May 1793 "Phernoch Lochlian" (*sic*). This Fernoch was apparently in Kilmichael Glen, near to Loch Liathan. The placename "fearn-ach" - the place of the alder trees, is a common enough description in Argyll even today.
6. The six sons of John Mackellar and Euphemia/Elizabeth Black were:  
 Archibald - who married Janet Black in Canada and had 8 children.  
 John - born at Torbhlaren, who married thrice and had 7 children.  
 Dugald - married Mary Brodie and had 11 children, nine daughters and two sons. The family moved to Missouri in 1855 and the 2 sons, John & Donald, died as soldiers in the American Civil War.  
 Peter - remained unmarried.  
 Duncan - who married Margaret Brodie and had 10 children. This family also moved to the US before returning to Thunder Bay in 1863 and, finally, to Fort William, Ontario in 1886.  
 Neil - who married Isabella McCallum and had 11 children.
7. Quoting from "Kilmartin Pioneers 1815-1855, a Tribute to Our Argyllshire Ancestors and A Record of Their First Two Generations in the Forest", by D Kenneth McKellar, 1991. This book includes all the families involved in the emigration from Argyll to Mosa. Without the help of the author Mr McKellar this section of the clan history could not have been so fully documented.
8. The children of Alexander Mackellar and Mary Muir listed in the Glassary OPR are:  
 Archibald - born 4<sup>th</sup> August 1798, who married Nancy McLean and had 7 children in the Caradoc area.  
 Flora - born 9<sup>th</sup> September 1800.  
 Donald - born 25<sup>th</sup> January 1802.  
 Catherine - born 6<sup>th</sup> March 1803.  
 All born at Upper Fincham.  
 The two elder sons:  
 John (born c1789) married Margaret McColl and had 5 children in Caradoc and Loho.  
 Duncan (born c1795) married Elizabeth Rothwell and had 7 children in Caradoc.
9. There are descendants of this family living in Toronto and in Long Valley, New Jersey today (2001).



10. "Little" Alexander Mackellar (who would undoubtedly have been called Alasdair Bheag in the Gaelic had his family remained in Argyll) actually married twice. The only way his first wife Catharine Mackellar (mother of his five children) could have been his first cousin was if she was an untraced daughter of the Donald Mackellar who was born in Upper Fincham on the 25<sup>th</sup> January 1802. Of his first cousins Catharine/Catherine already known, the daughter of Duncan (c1795-1882) in Caradoc was born in 1838 and died unmarried in 1903, and the daughter of Archibald ("Big" Archie, or Gilleasbuig Mor in the Gaelic; 1798-1852) was born in 1828 and died in 1881. She married John Gillies and had a daughter named Christy. My grateful thanks to Ian D "Sandy" McKellar in Toronto for his help with much of the information on this and other Canadian immigrant families.
11. "Biographical History of Cloud County, Kansas - Biographies of Representative Citizens", by Mrs E F Hollibaugh, Biographer and Historian, published 1903. This book contains a monograph (pp750-52) on the Honorable Duncan McKellar, eldest son of Peter Mackellar and Mary Paul, who was born in Lobo on the 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1828.
12. Alexander and Catharine Mackellar had:
  - Margaret - 1850-51.
  - Mary - (1852-1932). Married Charles Blair and had 3 children.
  - Malcolm - (c1856-96). He married Sarah Jane Erskine and had 4 children.
  - Peter - (1860-1916). He married Catharine Shanklin and had 1 child.
  - Catherine - (1862-99). Unmarried.
13. Duncan was predeceased by 7 of his 9 children by his first marriage; Peter, Margaret, Sarah, John, Janet, Christy, and Nancy. He was survived by:
  - Donald Peter - born 17<sup>th</sup> December 1854 in Lobo, a prosperous landowner near Jamestown and, in 1903, salesman for the J C Gibson Granite and Marble Works, Atchison. He married Adele Hockett on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 1879 in Jewell County and they had 8 children. Donald died on the 4<sup>th</sup> February 1937 in Jamestown. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs Jane Tavasci of Clarkdale, Arizona, who supplied much of the above information.
  - Mary Ann - born about 1859, she married Andrew Jackson Certain, a produce buyer in Clyde, Kansas.
  - Frances - the daughter of the second marriage to Mary O'Neil accompanied her mother to Canada in 1898. There she took a course in music but in later years assisted in her father's office before marrying a man named Linville.
14. Two Archibald Mackellars born in Kilmichael-Glassary in the 1770's were to parents John and Mary Mackellar. At first it looks like they were the same couple and the first child must have died. However it is possible there were two couples John and Mary (all Mackellars by birth), one living in the vicinity of present-day Minard and the other in the Add valley. The first Archibald was born 21<sup>st</sup> February in "Pheorlin" ("Feorlin", or "feorling" - the quarter pennyland, or farthingland). This farm was on the Knockbuy estate near Minard. The second Archibald was born on the 15<sup>th</sup> July 1773 at Glasvar in Kilmichael Glen.
15. John Mackellar "in Kilmichael Beg" married Ann Smith "in Kilmartin Parish" on the 27<sup>th</sup> July 1799 (Glassary OPR). They had 10 children:
  - John - born 21<sup>st</sup> May 1800 in Kilmichael Beg.
  - Alexander - born 16<sup>th</sup> July 1801 in Stroneskar, Kilmichael Glen. He was a matriculated divinity student of the University of Glasgow in 1817 (Matriculation Albums) but never graduated. He was ordained as the Church of Scotland missionary minister at Ballachulich in North Argyll (a Presbyterian missionary was needed in this staunchly Episcopalian district) 1843-6. Thereafter he was minister at the Gaelic Parish (St Oran's) Edinburgh 1846-9, followed by Kirkmichael in Perthshire 1849-66. He died there unmarried on the 15<sup>th</sup> April 1866 (FES, vol I p31; vol IV pp129, 165).
  - Neill - born 29<sup>th</sup> May 1803 Stroneskar.
  - Duncan - born 25<sup>th</sup> February 1805 Stroneskar. He married Janet Campbell and went to Canada.
  - Archibald - born 14<sup>th</sup> February 1807 on the Isle of Lismore. He married Mary Campbell on the 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1831 and also emigrated to Galt, Ontario. He died on the 1<sup>st</sup> December 1850.
  - Jannet - born 1<sup>st</sup> January 1809 Lismore. She married Dugald Colquhoun on the 13<sup>th</sup> October 1839. Their family included Alexander, born 6<sup>th</sup> December 1840 in Lochgilphead.
  - Donald - born 25<sup>th</sup> February 1811 Lismore.

Mary - born 10<sup>th</sup> October 1813 Stroneskar.

Angus - born 12<sup>th</sup> November 1815 Stroneskar. He married Marion Bone and they lived in Pusblinch Township, Wellington County, Ontario. He died on the 29<sup>th</sup> January 1886.

Dugald - born 8<sup>th</sup> February 1821 in Kilmartin.

16. Anne, the child born in Scotstown, Kilmartin, Argyllshire evidently did not survive into adulthood. The children born to Duncan Mackellar and Janet Campbell in Canada were:

Alexander - born c1833 in Galt. He married Elizabeth Scott in Pusblinch on the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1867 and had 4 children. Alexander died on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 1923 on a farm at Islay, Alberta, Canada.

Mathilda - born c1839.

Archibald - born c1843.

Ann - born c1847.

My thanks to Mrs Alice Soligo of Kelowna, BC, a great-granddaughter of Alexander Mackellar (1833-1923) and Elizabeth Scott for the above information on her family.

17. John Mackellar and Mary "Carsal" had:

John - born 20<sup>th</sup> April 1777 at Achalick.

Malcolm - born 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1779 Achalick.

Marion - baptised 18<sup>th</sup> July 1785 at Kilmacha, Parish of Dalavich.

Margaret - baptised 27<sup>th</sup> March 1788 Kilmacha.

Elizabeth - baptised 27<sup>th</sup> March 1788 Kilmacha, but not called "twins" in the OPR

Margaret(2) - baptised 28<sup>th</sup> April 1792 Kilmacha.

Angus - baptised 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1796 Kilmacha.

18. "Argyll the Enduring Heartland", by Marion Campbell, p187.

19. Duncan Mackellar (1814-80) and Isabella Mackellar had:

Dougald - born 1846 in Canada. Died 1862.

Mary - born 1850 in Canada. She married William Hackett.

Duncan - born 1852 in Canada. He married Elmira MacDowell.

Katherine - born 1854 in Canada. She married John Teague.

John - born 1856 in Canada. He married Ella Patterson.

Margaret - (1861-1927) in America.

Jeanette - who married Frank Hartwell and died in 1897.

Neil - (1863-1936). He married Edith Lewis.

Edward - born 1865. He married Anna (surname presently unknown).

Isabell - born 1868. She married Jack Turnbull.

20. Dugald and Effie Mackellar had: Rachel, a Mrs Cole; Katherine, a Mrs Wilson; another daughter who married William Sly; Duncan (1851-1922); Dugald, (or Dougald); and Alexander.

21. Duncan Mackellar and Julia MacDowell had:

Pheobe - born 1870.

Effie - born 1873.

Mary - born 1875.

William - born 1878.

Albert - (1881-1964).

Margaret - born 1883.

I am indebted to Robert McKellar, of Midland, Michigan, for the US background to his family. Robert is a son of the above Albert McKellar.

22. Archibald Mackellar and Effie Macintyre had:

Catherine - (1833-1900)

Margaret - (1835-1928). She married Donald Turner, East Wawawnosb, Ontario.

Angus - the neighbour of Donald Turner in East Wawawnosb, 1867?

Archibald - & John - of whom no other information is presently known.

Duncan - (1843-84). He married Julia MacDowell (information from their marriage certificate in Ontario).

They were the grand-parents of Robert McKellar, of Midland, Michigan (see 21 above).

## MURDERED, DET. INSP. D.A. FRASER - JULY 1951

*By Patrick W. Anderson*

During the summer of 2002 my wife and I visited Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness (The Hill of the Fairies) and we visited the grave of Detective Inspector Duncan Alexander Fraser, West Riding Constabulary murdered on duty at Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, West Riding of Yorkshire on 15 July, 1951 aged only 46 years. The headstone in the well kept cemetery is of white marble and it records, viz In Loving Memory of a beloved Husband and Daddy Det. Inspector Duncan A. Fraser, died 15-July, 1951 at Kirkheaton, Huddersfield.

It would appear that Duncan Alexander Fraser, known as Sandy to his family and friends was the son of Duncan Fraser, Proprietor of the Northern Hotel, Inverness. Duncan A. Fraser attended the Inverness High School and in 1919 joined as a boy the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the famous local Regiment. For most of his Service he was either with the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment or at the Regimental Depot at Cameron Barracks, Inverness. The Battalion seems to have moved in 1919 to Dreghorn Camp, Edinburgh before moving to Aldershot as Home Service Battalion of the Regiment in September, 1919. During May, 1920 the Battalion moved to Queenstown, Ireland with detachments in the small towns around Cork. In February, 1922 when the Republic of Ireland came into being the Battalion moved to Aldershot where the Battalion formed part of the 1st Guards Brigade. In October, 1923, the Battalion left Aldershot for Germany for service with the British Army of the Rhine and they were stationed at Mullheim near Cologne and from the end of 1924 they moved to Wiesbaden. During November, 1926 the Battalion returned to Redford Barracks, Edinburgh providing the Guard of Honour when the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle was opened by HRH The Prince of Wales on 14 July, 1927 in the presence of HRH King George V and HM Queen Mary. During February, 1928 the Battalion and the Scots Greys formed the ceremonial procession for the funeral of Field Marshall Earl Haig. They carried out, during June 1928, an interesting exercise when they embarked at Edinburgh on the battleship HMS Rodney and the battle cruisers HMS Renown and Repulse and landed near Fort George. After the exercises with the 2nd Battalion The Black Watch the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders returned to Edinburgh on foot. In Lochaber the Battalion paraded before Lochiel at Achnacarry and visited Eracht, the famous home of Lt General Sir Alan Cameron, who raised the 79th Foot in 1793. The Battalion arrived at Edinburgh having marched 250 miles! In 1929 the 2nd Battalion Queens Own Cameron Highlanders provided the Cermonial troops for the re-union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church but Duncan Alexander Fraser may not have attended this Duty as he was demobbed that year and that would mean that he was transferred to the Reserve.

On 15 April, 1929 after his Army Service Duncan Alexander Fraser was appointed Police Constable 1457 in the West Riding Constabulary and he was posted to Huddersfield Division and promoted to the rank of Sergeant in January, 1941 transferring to the County Police Headquarters in Wakefield in July, 1945 and a year later moved to the No 3 District Police Training School, Pannal Ash, near Harrogate and promoted soon after in February, 1946 to the rank of Inspector moving to Harrogate during 1947. On 23 November that year he was appointed Detective Inspector at Huddersfield moving to a police dwelling house there.

During the months of 1951 many premises (viz. Mills, warehouses, offices and shops) had been broken into during the night so Detective Inspector Fraser, Head of Huddersfield Divisional C.T.D. had his suspicions so a farmhouse was to be put on observations during the night of Saturday, 14 July, 1951. A briefing at 11pm that evening was held at the Divisional Police Headquarters in Huddersfield



*The Grave and Headstone of Det Insp Fraser is located in Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness Class 4, Section H 17, Lair No 58.*

At 2.00pm on Wednesday, 18 July, 1951, a memorial service for Detective Inspector Duncan Alexander Fraser was held at Kirkheaton Parish Church conducted by Dr G.G. Dawson, Rector of Kirkheaton Parish Church. The Cortège was headed by twenty two police officers marching slow time. They were met at the Church gates by Superintendent Foster and the bearers were six Police Inspectors from the West Riding Constabulary. Lt Colonel Sir Frank Brook, H.M.I. of Constabulary represented the Home Secretary. He was accompanied by Capt. Sir Henry Studdy, Chief Constable of the West Riding Constabulary and other officials. Following the Service the body conveyed to Inverness.

Police Constable 1117 Arthur Gordon Jagger who died of his injuries a short time after the death of the Detective Inspector had a funeral service in his native town of Penistone and he was interred at Netherfield Cemetery.

During the morning of Friday, 20 July, 1951, a memorial service was held at the West Church, Inverness attended by Superintendent Foster, West Riding Constabulary and Lt Colonel Sir Frank Brook, H.M.I. of Constabulary, family members as well as former school members from his old Regiment, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Major D.M. Geddes, represented the Regiment. Other Officers who attended were Major General I.C. Grant, Brigadier I.C. Cameron,

attended by Detective Chief Inspector Arthur Jenkins, head of Area C.I.D., Detective Inspector Fraser, Detective Sergeant Butler, and seven uniformed police constables. The cordon was in position around Whinney Close Farm, Kirkheaton by 11.45pm. All was quiet for the first two hours and then just before 2.00am voices were heard followed by FIVE SHOTS. Detective Chief Inspector Jenkins flashed his torch in the direction of Detective Inspector Fraser but there was no answering signal. Police Constable Sellick heard the shots and ran and noticed there was no sign of Detective Inspector Fraser and he then ran to where Police Constable 1117 Jagger should be and found Detective Inspector Fraser dead with his lighted torch beside him and close by Police Constable Jagger clutching his stomach in pain. Police Constable Jagger told him they had been shot by a man called Moore. Police investigations continued and the Police Constable later died in hospital of his injuries.

Lt Colonel H.C. Methuen, whose soldier servant Duncan A. Fraser had been in Germany and at the Depot. R.Q.M.S. J. Cameron, C.Q.M.S. W. Eccles and Sgt J. Taylor, all of the Depot headed the funeral procession from the Church to the Cemetery. Pipe Major R. Mackay, played a lament at the graveside at Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness.

Detective Inspector Fraser had been very proud of his Military Service in the famous Regiment, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and continued to be involved with the Regimental Association during the years after his Military Service in 1929 and was involved in establishing a Regimental Club in Inverness. It was his intention to complete 25 years service in the police in 1953 and retire to his roots and then run the family hotel in Inverness but sadly this was not to be the case. His widow, Catherine Fraser, a daughter of the late John Fraser, Glenalbyn Hotel, Inverness and their 13 year old daughter, Patricia survived the Detective Inspector.

On Monday, 10 December, 1951, Alfred Moore was tried for the Murder of Detective Inspector Fraser at Leeds Assizes. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

#### *Acknowledgements*

Jack Alderson, Formerly Chief Superintendent, West Yorkshire Police.

Barbara Hicks, Media & Press Dept., West Yorkshire Police Headquarters, Wakefield.

Edwina BurrIDGE, Reference Librarian, Inverness Library.

Lt Colonel (Rtd) A.M. Cumming, OBE., The Highlanders, Cameron Barracks, Inverness.

Fiona Morrison, Cemeteries & Crematorium Section, Highland Council, Inverness.

#### *Sources*

A History of the West Riding Constabulary 1856-1968 by Jack Alderson (Privately Published 2001).

The 79th News; Journal of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders: September 1951.

1st Camerons/2nd Camerons 1919-1939.

Inverness Courier 17 July 1951 & 20 July 1951.

Quarterly Journal of the West Riding Constabulary: Autumn 1951.

Killed in the Execution of their Duty by Colin Jackson.

National Police Officers Roll of Honour - compiled by Sgt Anthony Rae, Lancashire Constabulary.

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## **THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (AND KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS) IN SCOTLAND**

*By Alastair M.R. Hardie*

A visitor to the quiet picturesque village of Temple in Midlothian would not suspect that early in the 12th century this area had been the first and most important Scottish headquarters of the Knights Templars an order of knights who were dedicated to keeping open the roads to the Holy Land.

It was during the Middle Ages that Orders of Knighthood fell into two classes - religious and secular. Founded in 1119 the first class including the Templars and Knights of St John consisted of a religious order devoted to military service against the Saracens or other non-Christians. They played a distinguished part in the Crusades of the 12th and 13th centuries. The second class - secular orders - probably arose from bands of knights engaged in the service of a prince or great noble and wore his badge or the emblem of his patron saint.





*View of the 14th century ruin of the Church at Temple on the site of the original Knights Templars building.*

Obscured from the view of passers-by on the main street in Temple by a high wall is the site and origin of the Scottish branch of Knights Templars now a remarkably well preserved ruin of a rebuilt church of the early 14th century, but for many years church, residential headquarters, graveyard and hospice of the Order.

In 1128 during the reign of King David I (1124-1153) the Order of Knights Templars was granted, by the Temple of Jerusalem, these lands on the banks of the South Esk in Midlothian on which to build a hospice. In medieval times the parish was first known as Balantradoch, then Temple of Balantradoch. This was later contracted to Tempill in 1618 or Temple as it is known today.

To discover more about the Order however we must go back in time to its foundation in 1119 as mentioned earlier. A knight

by the name of Hugh de Payens or Hugo de Paganis, founded a religious Order of Knights at Jerusalem where they were given a dwelling near the temple by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem. Their proximity to the temple earned them the title of "Templars". They followed the rule of St Augustine and the constitution of the canon-regulars of Jerusalem, taking religious vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

The dress of a Knight Templar consisted of a white mantle - the emblem of innocence - to which Pope Eugenius III later ordered a red fabric cross to be added to the breast as a symbol of willing martyrdom. This dress was adopted in order to distinguish them and not to confuse them with their rivals in the older Orders of Knights, such as the Knights of St John of Jerusalem or Knights Hospitallers, instituted in 1099 who wore the green cross or the Teutonic or other orders which had their own distinctive insignia.

The Order in Scotland was very rich and the order as a whole is believed to have had over 9000 houses in Christendom. There appears to have been scarcely a parish in which they did not possess lands, farms or houses. The figure of 9000, however, is very much open to doubt since in some places it is mentioned as 19,000. When any of these buildings was feued out the Templars were careful to ensure that the possessor displayed the cross of the Order as a token that he was subject and answerable to them. Contributions to the estates of the Templars came from all parts of the country. The Templars made it their business to gather in the annual revenues from rents, wool, cattle

and grain, and supplemented this by income from teinds, church burial grounds and religious donations.

During the time the Templars enjoyed popularity in Britain it seems to have been customary for them to have had a man called a "hospis" or guest - "free from tallage and exactions" - in each burgh who lived feu and heritage-free and could not be prosecuted in local courts or subjected to the usual dues and taxes.

About 1308 trumped up charges of heresy, infidelity and immorality were brought against the Order of Knights Templars in France by King Philip IV ("Philip the Fair") who was envious of the Templars' enormous wealth, and by Pope Clement V, who was Philip's tool. After torture the Master of the Order of Templars and many brethren publicly confessed "before my Lord King of France and the clergy and people" that for 60 years and more he and his brethren had performed mock worship before the statue of a certain brother of the Order and had trodden the image of Christ, spitting on its face. They also "confessed" to having habitually committed sodomy among themselves and perpetuated many other iniquities against the faith. As a result, all Templars in France were arrested and imprisoned and their goods confiscated. Many were put to death.

The destruction of the order was not felt in England until 1311 when Templars at York were tried on charges of infidelity and immorality, which they denied. In London, however, three Templars pleaded guilty to charges, although no convictions appear to have been obtained. Torture was again introduced at the urgent request of Pope Clement V, who held council with his cardinals, archbishops and bishops and in 1312 finally abolished the Order of Templars for their "supposed" crimes. He commanded King Edward II to hand over their houses, goods and substance to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem - the Knights Hospitallers.

The Scottish Templars were not above reproach however. Although the Order was originally founded for Christian endeavour, rapacity and avarice were soon to join courage and wealth as proverbial attributes of the Templar. This is illustrated by Edith Simon in "The Piebald Standard" where she describes an act of cruelty and violence performed by the Scottish Templars. Robert the Scot held a piece of land at Eperstoun, Midlothian, which was conveyed to his daughter, Christina, when he died. Her husband, William Simple, being a lazy man, handed over his wife's inheritance at Balantradoch to the Templars in order to live as a pensioner in their preceptory there. When he died the Master of the Temple claimed the property from Christina by force, even to the extent of hacking off one of her fingers. Although she appealed to the King of England and had her property restored to her, the Master of the Temple later returned with a body of Welsh mercenaries and evicted her. Her eldest son was later murdered.

King Robert I, however, refused to abolish the Templars in Scotland as did the King of Portugal in his country. After the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 the Order of St John was amalgamated with the Temple to become the Order of the Temple and St John. In Portugal the Order became the basis of the Order of Christ.

The original property of the Knights of the Temple and St John, together with the new lands they acquired, were designated Temple Lands (*terrae templariae*). This has caused considerable confusion in the attempts that have been made to discriminate between the lands formerly held by the Templars and those held by the Knights of the Temple and St John - the Knights Hospitallers.

The chief seat of the new Order in Scotland was at Torphichen Preceptory, West Lothian, five miles south of Linlithgow - the only Scottish house of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem established during the reign of David I. Their church, nave, aisle, transepts, and central tower was started about 1200 and completed by the mid-13th century and held the right of sanctuary or "refuge".

Although Templars possessed lands, farms or houses in most counties, so little detailed



knowledge of their history in Scotland is known that it has been difficult to list in full the Temple lands there. Settlements are known, however, to have been made at a number of places.

At Leetside, in Berwickshire, a spring was known for many years as The Temple Well, and houses nearby as Temple Hall. They owed their origin to 40 acres of Templar-owned land at Myreside nearby, which formed part of the Blackadder estate and was known as the Temple lands.

A Templar establishment consisting of a priest's house, garden, chapel and burial ground, was situated at Drem, in East Lothian.

The village of Manner, or Manor, now Kirkton Manor, in Peebleshire, was generally called Temple House, part of the adjoining lands having at one time belonged to the Templars.

The fine sloping grounds on the east side of the bay of Urquhart in Inverness-shire belonged to the Templars, some of whom were probably constables of the adjoining King's castle and the founders of a small religious house which stood on the point called Temple on the farm of St Ninians.

A little below the village of Culter, in Lanarkshire, on the west side of Culter Water, was a place called Chapel-hill, where once stood a house belonging to the Knights Templars which was founded by one Walter Bysset in the reign of David II.

South of Turriff, in Aberdeenshire, a piece of ground called Temple Brae and a house called Temple Feu are believed to have been Templar property. It is also understood that a family called Bissett gave the lands of Aboyne in Aberdeenshire to the Templars. Until the early 19th century some

fields there bore the Gaelic name Tiran Teampull, or Templar Ground.

The old chapel of St Mary at Peterculter, near Aberdeen, was built by the Templars in the 13th century on lands granted by William the Lion in 1187 but almost nothing survives today.

St Anthony's Chapel, a two storey ruin on the lower slopes of Arthur's Seat in Holyrood Park was erected about 1450 as a beacon for mariners on the Firth of Forth. The chapel may have been connected with St Anthony's hospital, a preceptory



*The Maltese Cross of the Order of St John on the road in Edinburgh's Canongate below St John's Close.*

of the Knights Hospitallers in Leith founded by James I about 1430.

In Edinburgh's Canongate a Maltese Cross of the Order of St John of Jerusalem is painted on the roadway just below St John's Close. The medieval Knights of St John of Jerusalem owned land and property next to the cross during the Middle Ages. The Priory of Scotland of the Most Venerable Order of St John still exists in St John Street and is mainly concerned with fund raising for charity. The Maltese Cross of the Order is also displayed above the door and on the gate of the building.

Embedded in the window-sill of the Session house of Currie Kirk, Midlothian is the Templar Stone, dating back to the 13th century. This stone measures 4' 10" x 1' 4" x 6 1/2" bordered by an angle panel in articulated relief. Beneath was incised a sword with depressed quillon in rounded pommel and on the left of the sword there appears to be a scabbord. The workmanship is crude.

But let us return to our ancient building at Temple surrounded by old gravestones. The existing



church was rebuilt early in the 14th century for use by the local people, possibly soon after the Knights Templars were suppressed "unfroked and put under ban" in 1312.

It is an unusually ambitious building for its period and includes some notable fine architectural detail.

Particularly worthy of mention and inspection are:-

1. The Sedilla which flank the site of the high altar being seats on which the clergy rested at parts of the services.
2. The Piscina - a stone basin in the niche next to the altar for washing the vessels used at mass.
3. The geometrical Traceried windows in the south and east walls dating from after 1309. The stone circles in these windows are carved from a single stone and are a fine example of this work.
4. The Tomb recess - originally this would have contained a single tomb probably of the man who paid for the church.
5. The Bellcote - a thin groove can be seen worn into the stonework from the bellrope and on the outside of the bellcote can be seen the letters - W E S A C R I I M I H M.

In their time, the Knights Templars made a valuable contribution towards the progress of civilisation in Europe. Despising learning through book-lore - "action" was their strong point - and placing great events before great thoughts, they helped to stem the rising tide of Moslem power and took their place in history for their services in the field during the Crusades. They became the bankers of Europe and their house in Paris became a cosmopolitan exchange which dealt with international monetary transactions.

In the East they came into contact with, and gained first hand knowledge of, old and in some respects more advanced civilisations. They became pioneers in spreading toleration, a concept which Christians have been slow to learn, and they advanced civilisation to the point where man ceased to take extreme measures against his fellows on the grounds that their religious thinking was different to his own.

Sadly today in many places throughout the world their aims, ideals and examples appear to have been largely overlooked and forgotten.

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## BOOK REVIEW

### **Discover Your Scottish Ancestry, Internet & Traditional Sources**

By Graham S. Hilton & Jack Winch, pp.180, plus Bibliography and Index, ISBN 0 7486 1864 3,  
Published by the Edinburgh University Press, June 2003, £7.99.

The perfect guide to tracing your Scottish ancestors. Combining the traditional methods of researching family history with new methods offered by information technology and the Internet, this book is an essential resource. There are examples of family history research and lists of useful web sites. Also provided are a list of useful names and addresses; but unfortunately no e-mail information, of relevant offices, organisations and societies. A detailed bibliography is included for those who wish to expand their searches further.

This is a useful book both for those starting their research as well as the more experienced family history researcher.

Copies may be purchased from our Society sales department at [sales@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:sales@scotsgenealogy.com)

*Hon. Editor.*

Scottish Screen Archive ran a continuous film presentation from their holdings during the day. Barbara Revolta planned the layout of the tables and stalls and produced plans in her usual meticulous fashion.

Meanwhile, by advertising in various media we had done our best to interest the general public. Our advertising was organised by Craig Ellery who also was responsible for all our posters and fliers. We arranged to fly the Saltire flags on the building outside and Sheila Pitcairn and the Secretary had fun "dressing" one of the Assembly Room windows with suitable genealogical memorabilia. On the day, the indefatigable Richard Torrance ran round tying posters to every railing in the adjoining streets. Sheila Pitcairn handed out leaflets in George Street to the early passers-by. However, we were happy to find that from the beginning there was no shortage of the general public and the affair went with a "buzz" all day. Our own stall, manned by the Sales Secretaries, the Librarian, Dr Cranstoun and many helpers from the Library, had a very busy day - which pleased our Treasurer! Several Members, including Elizabeth and Gordon Nicol, Anne Pippet and Margaret Thorburn dealt with queries, of which there were many, throughout the day. Ken Nisbet had a corner devoted to military matters.

The end of the day came at 4.00pm when we had another mad scramble to get everything packed up and back to the Library at Victoria Terrace and the Office-Bearers down to Queen Street to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery's Reception at 5.30pm. This was much enjoyed by all who attended: a pleasant end to a memorable day!

## MEMORIES OF OUR 50th EVENT

*(Photographs by Sheila Pitcairn)*



Ivor Guild, Joan Ferguson, Laurence Burness, Bill Lawson and Donald Whyte  
with their citations for their contribution over the years to genealogy.



**Scottish Genealogy Society**  
**50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION**  
**Saturday 14th June 2003**

*By Joan P.S. Ferguson, Hon Secretary*

This was to be a notable day in the annals of the Society: the culmination of nearly six years of discussion and planning. It was early in 1998 that Sheila Pitcairn, a Member of Council, was asked by the then Chairman to chair a small committee to produce ideas and generally plan for the Celebration. From that time, this Committee (Sheila Pitcairn, the Hon. Secretary (Joan Ferguson), Richard Torrance, Ken Nisbet, the Hon. Librarian (Dr J. Cranstoun), later joined by Liane Cumming and Barbara Revolta), met regularly and, during the last two years, increasingly frequently. Meetings were also held from then on with other bodies and institutions, VisitScotland, Scottish Enterprise, to name two.

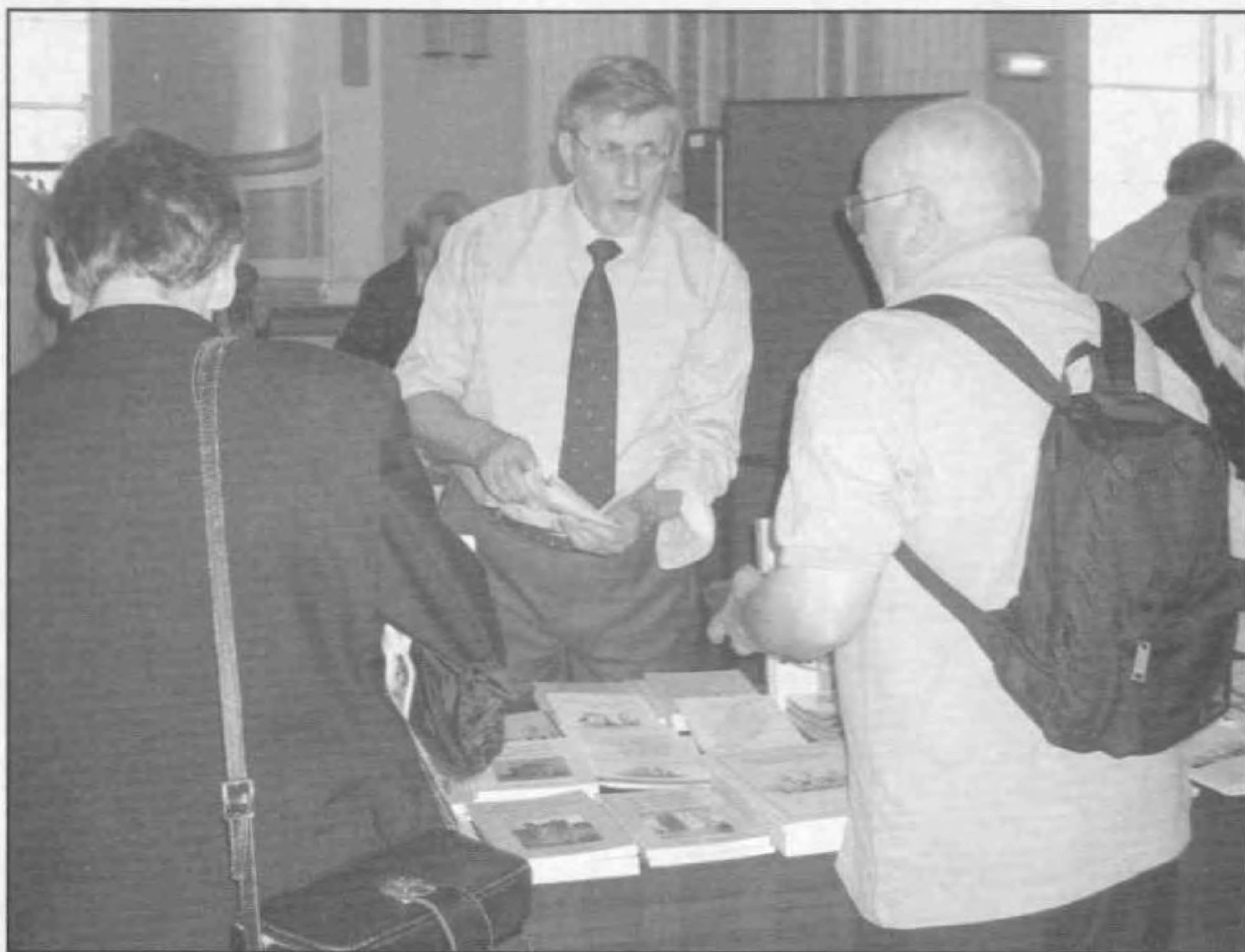
At a later stage, Brian Adam MSP for Aberdeen who is very interested in genealogy and tourism put down several motions in the Scottish Parliament on the subject of genealogy in the run-up to 2003. His Assistant, Liane Cumming, was working on her degree thesis at the University of Aberdeen on the development of genealogy in Scotland and was given permission to work on our records. She was later co-opted to the Celebration Committee and was of great assistance.

The City Chambers were contacted and several meetings were held. The National Library of Scotland promised a Reception during the week of the Celebration as did the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. We felt that the Society itself should provide an event and so we came to the 14th of June 2003.

It was decided to hold the event in the 18th century Assembly Rooms in George Street as this would give us space for the stalls of the Family History Societies and other Institutions. The stalls were located in the Ballroom, with its magnificent chandeliers, and in the Music Hall on the same floor. Light refreshments were provided all day in one of the side drawing rooms.

Doors opened at 8.00am and it was a scramble to get everything shipshape by 9.30am when the Lord Provost, the Rt. Hon. Lesley Hinds, was to attend a Civic Reception in the West Drawing Room (She arrived early!) At the Civic Reception, scrolls were presented by our President, Sir Malcolm Innes, to several long-standing Members present for their contribution over the years to genealogy: Laurence Burness, Ivor R. Guild, William M. Lawson, Donald Whyte and - to her great surprise - to the Hon. Secretary. Richard Torrance read the citations.

A novel accompaniment to these proceedings was the performance by the BA(Hons) students of the Queen Margaret University College, Edinburgh of songs and scenes with a genealogical content prepared by themselves. They had a programme of about 20 items, each lasting for one to three minutes which they performed moving throughout the rooms during the morning. Most of the visitors thoroughly enjoyed these performances though some did look a little bemused as "Young Lochinvar" galloped, closely pursued, through the crowd from time to time! The students provided a "fanfare" of song to welcome the Lord Provost into the Ballroom where she addressed the participants and officially declared the Fair open. She then toured the stalls: there were some 40 including most of the Scottish Family History Societies, two Clan Societies and the Leith History Society, the National Library of Scotland, the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, New Register House demonstrating DIGROS Scotland's People, the Ulster Historical Foundation and several Antiquarian Booksellers. Calligraphy and maps were also represented. The



Stuart Fleming, Hon. Editor



Tay Valley F.H.S.



The Heraldry Society of Scotland





Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS, Hon. President  
and Miss Joan P S Ferguson, MBE, MA, ALA, FRCP Edin., Hon. Secretary



Glasgow and West of Scotland F.H.S.



Larry Hutchison and Benny Gillies, Antiquarian Books



Fife Council Libraries



David Reid of Fife Mining Heritage with Australian visitors



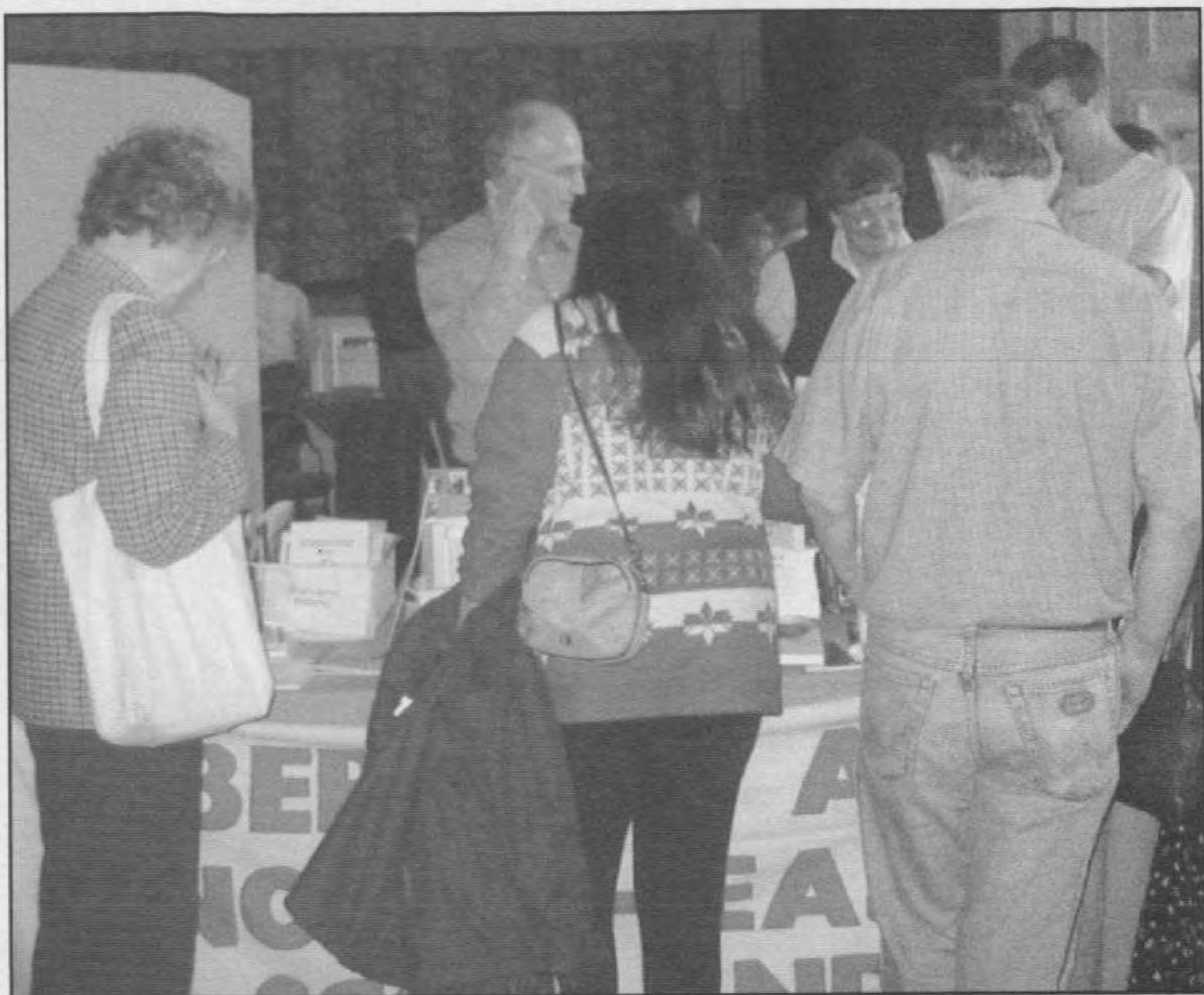


Ayrshire Council Libraries



Performers from Queen Margaret University College, Edinburgh

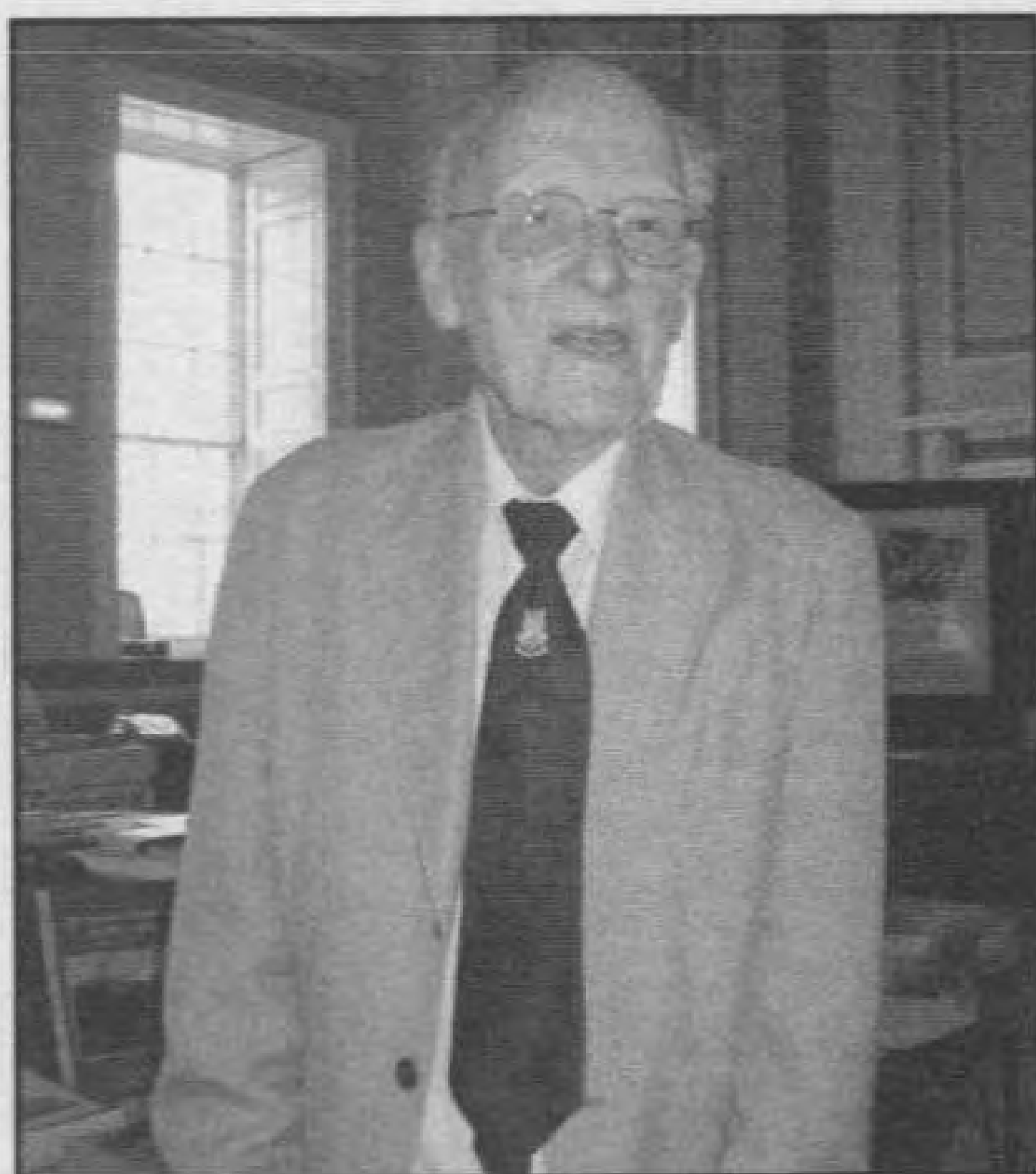




Aberdeen F.H.S.



Dr Susan Buckham, Carved Stones Advisor Project



Mr Ainsley Crawford

## OBITUARY

### ALEXANDRINA STEWART COWPER,

B.A.Hons.(London) F.L.A. F.S.A.Scot.

Miss Rena Cowper, an Honorary Member of the Society, a contributor over the years to *The Scottish Genealogist* and a compiler of the monumental inscriptions of Caithness and Sutherland, died on 26th May 2003.

Miss Cowper, a lady of character, was both a teacher and a librarian by profession. She had worked in Edinburgh in the Central Public Library under the aegis of its renowned Librarian, Dr Savage, and after obtaining her Librarianship qualifications, she studied for her B.A.Hons. (in those days, studying and working at the same time) then took the course at Moray House Teachers' Training College. She taught in Leith Academy and then in Trinity Academy where she became Principal Assistant in the English Department. She then went back to librarianship and was appointed Librarian of the English Department. When the College amalgamated with Napier College of Science & Technology, now Napier University, she became Head of Library & Business Information, from which post she retired in the 70's.

As a "retirement ploy" as she described it, she and a friend whilst on holiday up North started to record the gravestone inscriptions in Sutherland and then in Caithness. These were published by this Society in 1989 and 1992 respectively: Caithness in four volumes.

Her last contribution to *The Scottish Genealogist* was "Lasswade to Toronto" in 1995 where she told the story of a brother of her great-grandfather who emigrated to Toronto in 1852 and set up there the St Lawrence Foundry Engine Works & Machine Shop to produce steam engines - successfully.

The Corstorphine Trust was set up in 1970 and Miss Cowper joined it as she had an interest in the village which had become an expanding Edinburgh suburb. She was invited to write its history and this she accomplished after twenty years of painstaking research and in 1991-1992 she published, initially in conjunction with the Corstorphine Publishing Company, *Historic Corstorphine and Roundabout* in four volumes. Her research earned her the warm congratulations of H.M. Historiographer in Scotland, the late Professor Gordon Donaldson. It is fitting that the Corstorphine Trust, of which she was an honorary president, are publishing a new edition of her work, the first volume of which was launched on 26th July 2003.

## SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

*Compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian*

Ainslie family of Lasswade...	J.R. Ainslie
Argyll and the Western Isles	G. Ritchie and M. Harman
The Blackstocks of Burnside	I. Guise
Borders... A history	A. Moffat
Brachlich Cemetery, Gollanfield, Inverness, M.I.s	A. Bethune
Broomknoll Parish Church, Airdrie, M.I.s	J. Wallace ed.
Census, 1851, Roxburghshire, indexed transcriptions: Ancrum, Ashkirk, Bowden, Hawick, Hownam, Minto, Wilton, Yetholm	G. and M. Maxwell
Census Indexes, 1851, Alva, Dollar	Central Scotland F.H.S.
Census Index, 1851, Clyne, Sutherland	M. and B. Mackay.
Census Index, 1851, Loch Carron, Rossshire	A. Bethune
Census Index, East Lothian, 1841, North Berwick	Lothians F.H.S.
Census Indexes, Midlothian, 1851	
Parishes of Colinton, Corstorphine, Cramond, Kirknewton & East Calder	Lothians F.H.S.
Census Indexes, Midlothian, 1861	
Parishes of Carrington, Cockpen, Fala & Soutra, Heriot	Lothians F.H.S.
Census Records, 1841, County of Dumfries:	
Parishes of Middlebie and St Mungo	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Census returns, Orkney, 1851:	
Parishes of Birsay, Deerness, Eday & Pharay, Evie, Rendall and Gairsay, Harray, Holm & Paplay, Kirkwall & St Ola, North Ronaldsay, Orphir, Rousay, Egilsay & Wyre, Sanday, Sandwick, Shapinsay, South Ronaldsay & Burray, Stromness, Stronsay	Orkney F.H.S.
Chapel Street, Graveyard, Airdrie, M.I.s	J. Wallace.
Children of the Sea: story of the Eyemouth disaster	P. Aitchison
Clan Maclaren: a brief history.. to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century	
Courage and Opportunity: 1760-2000: History of the Boyd family	D.H. Boyd.
Dalserf Old Parish Church Graveyard, M.I.s	J. Leonard
The Douglas Story	
Douglas Heritage Society	
Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions (pre 1855)	
v. 1, Old & New Calton	J.F. Mitchell & S. Scott
v. 2, Canongate & Holyrood Chapel Royal	J.F. Mitchell
v. 3, St John's Episcopal, Buccleuch, Jewish Burial Ground	J.F. Mitchell
v. 4, Greyfriars	J.F. Mitchell
Genealogical Research Directory, 2003	
Good company: the story of Scottish and Newcastle	B. Ritchie
Hamilton Rechabite Voters; Roll, 1923	J. Wallace
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## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I read with great pleasure the article in the June 2003 issue by Donald John MacLeod on mariners of Stornoway. I do wonder, however, whether he might be mistaken as to the date of Captain John Ryrie's celebrated success in the China tea race.

Basil Lubbock in *The China Clippers* and Andrew Shewan in *The Great Days of Sail* both tell of the race of 1858. During one or other of the Opium Wars, the Canton River had been closed to European traffic in 1857 and 1858, but it was reopened in the autumn of 1858 following the Treaty of Tientsin. This brief interruption in trade led to unusually keen competition to bring home the first tea to market, and this led to the award of an unusually large bonus – some £200 – to the master of the first ship home. Of the five ships which made their way to Whampoa, *Cairngorm*, recently under command of John Ryrie, succeeding Captain Robertson in that post, was heavily favoured, but was unexpectedly strongly challenged by the *Lammermuir*, under Captain Andrew Shewan (father of the author of *Great Days of Sail*). The outcome was that *Cairngorm* came in after 92 days, *Lammermuir* in 93 (per Lubbock) or 92 (per Shewan), and the delighted tea brokers paid the bonus to each ship.

One particular incident fixes the memory of that year's contest. Early on, while the two ships were running alongside in light wind, Ryrie invited his friend Shewan to dinner. While the two captains were thus engaged on the *Cairngorm*, the first mate of the *Lammermuir* took it upon himself to take his ship ahead and sail it across the bow of the other. The latter's officer of the watch brought the two captains on deck. They watched together as the *Lammermuir* performed a complete circuit of the *Cairngorm*, much to Ryrie's disgust, which Lubbock says "was expressed in some very forcible language". The younger Shewan renders this as "Well I'll be jiggered!... By the Powers!". but he was writing in 1926.

However, I depart from the theme of MacLeod's admirable article.

Andrew Shewan, 1175 York Avenue, Apt. 16G, New York, NY 10021 USA

Tel: (212) 838-8781 E-mail: [afshewan@att.net](mailto:afshewan@att.net)

## NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

### *Dates for your Diary*

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 11 September | Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.  |
| 13 September | Saturday - The Great North Fair 2003, Gateshead International Stadium, details below.   |
| 17 September | Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Neil Gunn's Landscape &amp; People</i> , Lt. Cdr. Dairmid Gunn, OBE. The Library will be closed that evening.                          |
| 25 September | Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.  |
| 26 September | Friday - S.G.S. 50 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Dinner will be held in the Royal Scots Club, 30 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, 7pm for 7.30pm. Tickets £30.00.               |
| 27 September | Saturday - East Lothian Family History Fair, Haddington, details below.   |
| 09 October   | Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.  |
| 16 October   | Thursday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>The Newhaven Heritage Museum: depicting a community</i> , Denise Brace, The People's Story, Canongate Tolbooth.                         |
| 23 October   | Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.  |
| 13 November  | Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.  |
| 17 November  | Monday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>The History &amp; Development of the Feudal Barony &amp; its Court</i> , S.G.S. Hon. President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS. |
| 27 November  | Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.  |
| 11 December  | Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.  |

### *S.G.S. 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Dinner*

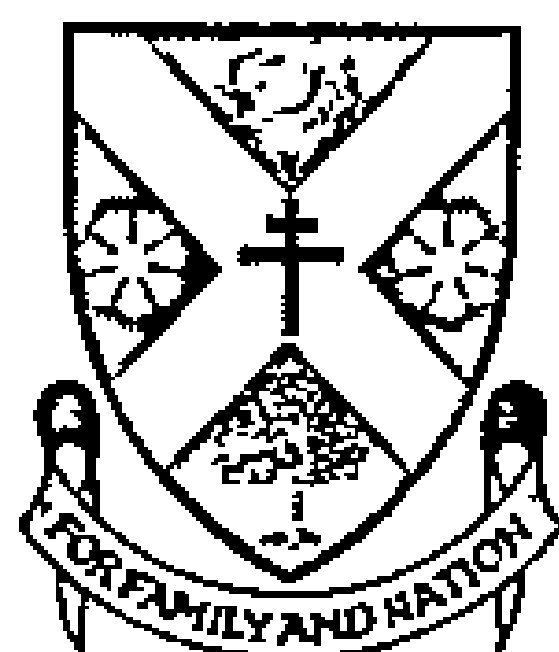
A dinner to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our Society will be held on Friday 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2003 at the Royal Scots Club, 30 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh, 7pm for 7.30pm. Tickets £30.00. Please make your cheques payable to: The Scottish Genealogy Society and send with your application to Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson, Hon Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY.

### *The Great North Fair*

This Family and Local History Fair will be held in the Gateshead International Stadium Exhibition Halls, Neilson Road, on Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> September 2003, from 10am to 4.30pm. Free car park. For further details telephone 01670 353605. Our Society will be represented at this Fair.

### *East Lothian Family History Fair*

This Fair, hosted by East Lothian Council Library Services, is to be held in the John Muir House, Haddington on Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> September from 1pm until 5pm. Many interesting stalls. Our Society will be represented at this Fair.



*Scottish Genealogy Society*

**50<sup>th</sup>**

# **Anniversary Dinner**

will be held in

**The Royal Scots Club**

30 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh

on

Friday 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2003

7p.m. for 7.30p.m.

Tickets £30.00

*Send your application to the Hon. Secretary, Miss J. P. S. Ferguson,  
21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY.*

*Cheques made payable to The Scottish Genealogy Society,*

## Notes from the Hon. Treasurer

### *Gift Aid:*

Gift Aid was introduced from 6<sup>th</sup> April, 2000 to replace the former Covenant scheme with a much simpler arrangement. I thank all our members who pay their subscriptions through the Gift Aid scheme and would commend the scheme to all those who do not use it. In the current financial year the Society has benefited by recovering Gift Aid Tax of more than £1200. If all eligible members signed the Gift Aid form this figure would be close to £5000.

If you pay UK tax and sign the Gift Aid form, the Society can treat your subscription as if it had been paid net of tax and can recover basic rate tax from the Inland Revenue. For every £16 subscription paid under the scheme we can recover a further £4.50 *at no cost to the member*. In fact, if you are a higher rate taxpayer and declare your Gift Aid payment in your tax return, you will recover about £3.69 at current tax rates on a £16 subscription.

The tax paid does not need to be on earned income. Tax credits on dividend income and tax deducted from interest received (so long as you have not reclaimed it) are available for use. You may make Gift Aid payments to as many charities as you wish. The only limit is that total tax recovered may not exceed the total amount of tax you pay. Inland Revenue booklet IR65 – “Giving to Charity by Individuals” – gives much more detail of the scheme and can be obtained from your tax office or can be seen on the internet at: [www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/pdfs/ir65.htm](http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/pdfs/ir65.htm)

Please! Do sign the form, which is with your Subscription renewal form

### *Legacies:*

The Society is very grateful to members who have bequeathed money to the Society. It should be noted that, since the Society is a registered charity, all such legacies are completely free of inheritance tax

### *Examiner:*

The Constitution of the Society states that: “A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts.” Mr. W. J. Thomas, to whom the Society owes a debt of gratitude, has filled this post for many years. Mr Thomas has recently moved away from this area and has intimated his resignation. A successor is essential and I should be glad if any volunteer who is willing to fill this vacancy would contact the Hon. Secretary, Miss J. P. S. Ferguson, as soon as possible.

## 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.

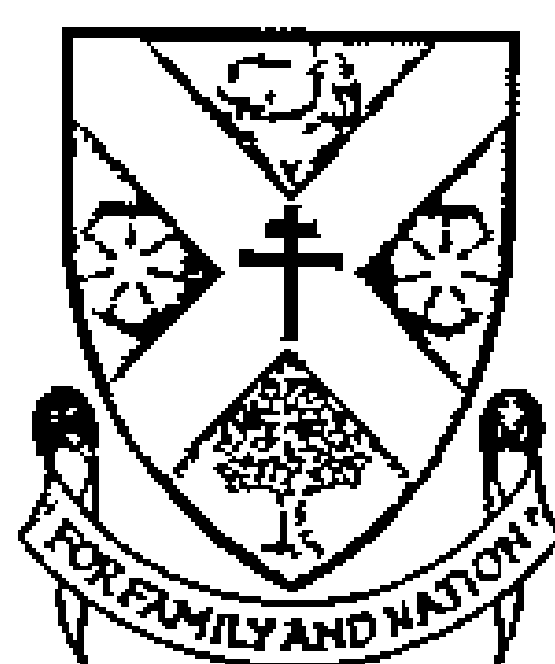
Meet interesting people from all over the world who visit our Library.

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*

## QUERIES

- 2940 **FORBES/TAILOR/McDOUGALL** Duncan Forbes, farmer, Glenhead, Glendevon, Perthshire married Mary Tailor. Their known family were: Margaret - born at Blackford on 8th September 1751; John - born at Blackford on 5th November 1753, married 9th October 1794 Elizabeth McDougall (his cousin) died 8th June 1822. John Forbes and his wife Elizabeth McDougall farmed at Glenhead Farm. Details of their issue are known. It is understood that the Church records for the parish of Blackford, Perthshire were destroyed. Glenhead was in the parish of Blackford in the 1750's. I would appreciate hearing from any person who may have details of the above families in their records. Especially the place and date of birth of Duncan Forbes and names of his parents. *Bruce Forbes Chalmers, 90 Lansdowne Crescent, Carlisle CA3 9EP, England. Email: bcha@clara.net*
- 2941 **ELDER** Seeking descendants of Lt Thomas Elder b. 1731 Polworth, Merse, enlisted 1756 age 25. Hoping to connect with William b. 1762 enlisted 1771 age 9, and James b. 1768 enlisted 1779 age 11. All served in 2nd Batt. Royal Artillery. Also any Elder that worked for the Royal Family, Scotland or England. Postage and photocopying re-imbursed. *Mrs June Farrow, Clinkhill, New Road, Bawburgh, Norwich NR9 3LZ, England. Tel: 01603 743495.*
- 2942 **GUTHRIE/MOLLISON** My interest in the family of James Guthrie, b. circa 1846 in Brechin, Scotland. He was the son of John and Dinah (nee Mollison) and I feel sure that there must be some of his sibling's descendants still living in Scotland. James came out to New Zealand circa 1880 and became a teacher. Although he married and had rather a large family, he died in his early 40's. If there is anyone else out there researching this family could they please contact: *Bev Clarke, Trickets Road, West Melton 6 RD, Christchurch, New Zealand. Email: clarkex2@xtra.co.nz*
- 2943 **HOWAT/MAIR** Andrew Howat and Margaret Mair were my great-great-grandparents and I am trying to find out more about Andrew's descent. He was born between 1779 and 1789. He was a farmer, probably first at Sorn, then in New Cumnock and finally Burnhead, Galston; this information based on where his children were born. He died between 1835-41; recorded memory says that he died when his youngest child was still unborn, which would make it in about 1835. He does not appear in the 1841 census. There is no clue in either OPRs nor MIs for the relevant areas. *Patrick Howat, 14 Alwyne Grove, York YO30 5RT, England. Tel: 01904 626990. Email: pwhowat@beeb.net*



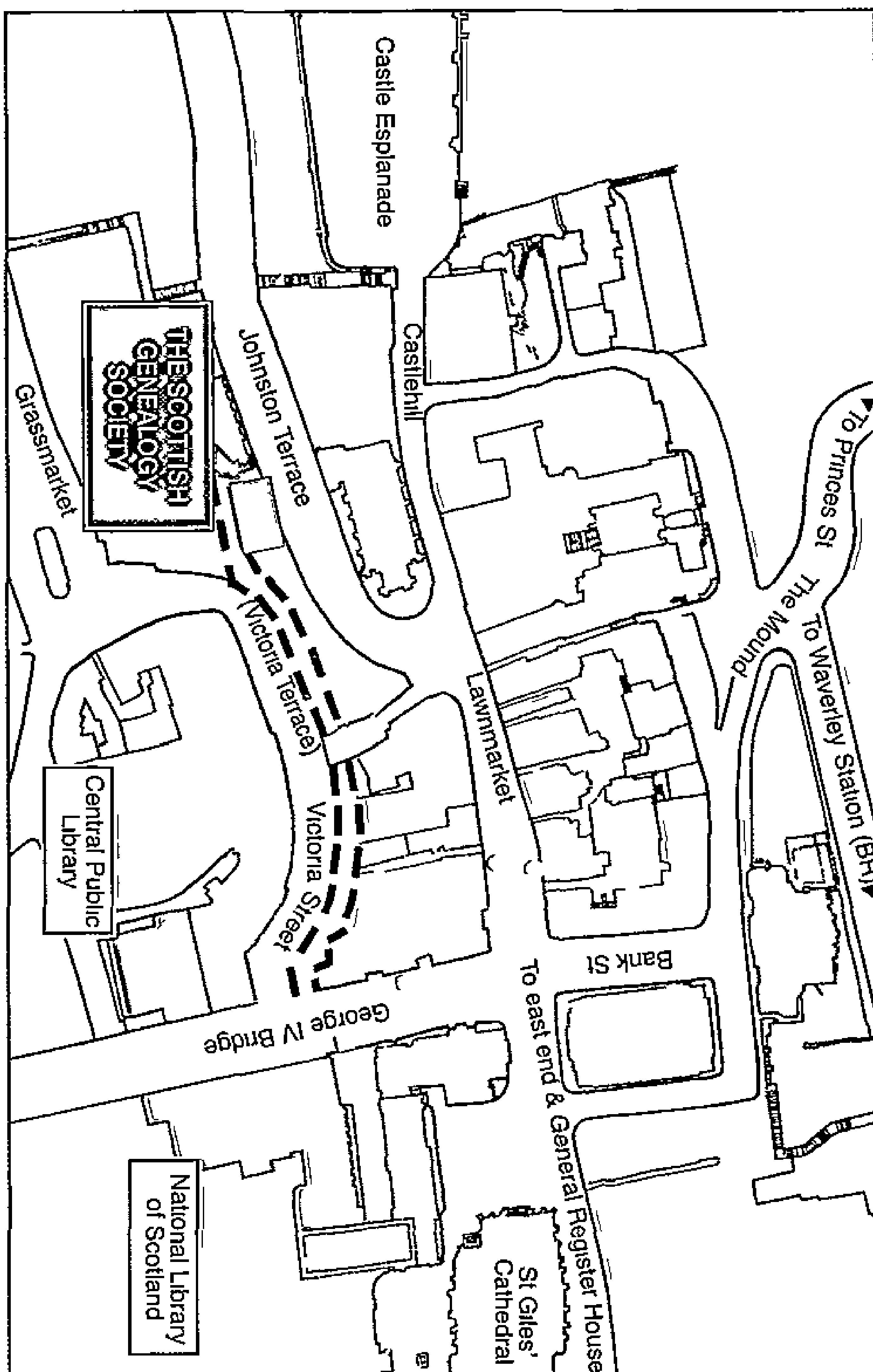


## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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## **THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION**

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



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