
THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



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THE CLACKMANNANSHIRE HAIGS

by Sir Peter Leslie

Tyde what may betyde, Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde

The background to this enquiry on the Clackmannanshire Haigs is that an elder branch of the Haigs of Bemersyde, having been effectively - although in the circumstances fortunately - disinherited in the early 1600s, spent the next 200 years near Alloa and, having risen in the world through the whisky industry, returned to Bemersyde almost 300 years after they had left, when the last Miss Haig died without heirs. She had given Bemersyde to Colonel Arthur Balfour Haig from whom it was acquired by public subscription for his cousin Field Marshal Earl Haig in 1919.

What happened in the 200 Alloa years of the elder branches' "Exile"?

The Haigs of Bemersyde, in Berwickshire¹, were never a family who achieved great fame - at least not until World War I - or land or wealth, but their peel tower in the Borders was unusual in being the continuous home for a family of small Laids from the 12th century until the 2nd Earl Haig today, the 30th Haig of Bemersyde. They were involved in the incessant border wars with England, intermarried with many other local families like the Scotts, the Homes and the Kerrs, but were brought low in the 1600s by debt, litigation, family disputes and religious strife, whilst many of their more successful neighbours accumulated titles, estates and great wealth.

The "disinheritance" resulted from the "turbulent and vindictive" behaviour of James Haig 17th Laird, who inherited in 1602, and his quarrel with his brother William, a successful lawyer, in the slipstream of their cousin Robert Carr, the one time favourite of James VI and I who was disgraced over the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury in London, which is another story.² James Haig, who was deep in debt, denounced his brother, William, to the King and both spent time in prison, shortly after which James died in about 1620, leaving supposedly some ten children, the eldest of whom, Andrew, became the 18th Laird only to die young and unmarried in 1626. In order to protect the estate from creditors, William took over the creditors' debts, with the consent of Andrew's brother, Robert, as "brother and heir, at the least appearand heir to umquihill Andrew" (= Heir apparent to the late Andrew) - who would not have had the resources to save the estate - and became in effect the owner of Bemersyde, which would otherwise have almost inevitably passed out of the Haig family. However, William's career as "King's Solicitor in Scotland" was getting into difficulties owing to his involvement with the religious opponents of Charles I and in 1634 he escaped to the Netherlands with another of his nephews, David, Robert's younger brother, and died there in 1636. He left Bemersyde to David, who had married a wealthy widow, and he finally returned there to claim his much reduced estate in 1646.

At this point the story returns to Robert and his descendants. David and his descendants retained Bemersyde, although it wasn't until 1672 that a fresh Grant to his son Anthony, 21st Laird, put an end to legal doubts about their title to the estate. It is not surprising that the existence of the elder line of Robert and his descendants in the Alloa area was ignored by the Haigs of Bemersyde and rapidly forgotten. In three Haig genealogies³ made towards the end of the 1600's - including one by the grandson of David Haig, who should have known better - Robert and three of his brothers were described as "having been killed in the service of the Prince Palatine, the King of Bohemia about 1630", even though Robert's sons were alive near Stirling in the 1670's. Until the last days of the Bemersyde Haigs in the 1850s, there would appear to be no documentary evidence of contact between the two branches, or knowledge by the Bemersyde Haigs that the Clackmannan Haigs existed.

Whilst the descent of the Clackmannan Haigs from the Bemersyde family was the subject of much research in the 1800's⁴ and can be accepted as broadly correct, there is little in the way of documentary evidence. What is certain is that, shortly after the diaspora of the Haig family and the wicked James's surviving sons - supposedly seven in number - from Bemersyde in the 1630's, this unusual name - in all its many variants in spelling - started to appear in the Forth Valley between Stirling and Alloa and Culross - far from its native Borders. By 1800, when the Whisky Haigs left Alloa and came up in the world, the tradition of the descent appeared well established, the details of which were diligently traced in the ensuing years.

The "Least Appeareand Heir" Robert Haig

The oft repeated story⁵ is that the disinherited Robert entered the service of a family friend, John 3rd Earl of Mar, and subsequently became his tenant at Throsk, in St Ninians parish, just across the Forth from Alloa, the Mar's seat; that he married Jean Grieg and had three sons, John, from whom all subsequent Haigs are descended, and Alexander and Robert, of whom little further is known; and that he died in his 60's in 1664. This is based on the linking by family researchers in the 19th century of various documentary evidence about Robert Haig to the old family tradition of a Bemersyde connection.

- 1) In 1655 the Kirk Session records of St Ninians, near Stirling, record that a Robert Haige and others appeared before them, summonsed for Sabbath breaking, a charge he denied.
 "The witnesses deponed unanimously that they saw the caldron on the fyre, and a stand reiking, and that they heard the goodwife say 'the lasse has put on the caldron and played some afterwort' and she knew not whether her caldron was befor on the fyre on a Sabbath day and had she been at home it should not have been done (for she was byt presently cam'd from Alloway (Alloa) Church. So it being that only some pynts of small drink played by a servant lass neither maister nor mistess accessarie to it upon engadgement of Christian carriage for the future: Rebuked before the session".
 The fact that this was clearly an example of what later was to be "illicit whisky distilling" was obviously not regarded as noteworthy.
- 2) In 1656, a John Haig "of Elphingstone" - an estate in Airth parish - with others appears in the records of Stirling Burgh.
- 3) In 1660 a Robert Haig 'his father' was witness to John Haig's marriage in Alloa to Isobel Ramsay, together with 'Alexander, his brother'.
- 4) and in 1663 at Airth 'Robert Haig the elder' was witness to the baptism of a son to Robert Haig and Margaret Gourlay.
- 5) In 1661 an Alexander Haig of Throsk and Janet Mitchell had a son baptised in Airth called Alexander.
- 6) In November 1664 the will of "Robert Haig of Carsie" in the parish of St Ninians, who died in June that year, was confirmed at Stirling Commissary Court to his widow and sole executrix, Elspeth Abercumbie. Carsie was a farm in St Ninians' parish near Throsk on the opposite side of the Forth to Alloa and Robert was the tenant to Thomas Elphingstone of Calderhall to whom he owed at his death "duties" of Scots£134.11s.8d (funeral expenses were £20) with Farm Stock worth Scots £110 which doesn't suggest a very successful farmer.
- 7) Elspeth 'widow of the late Robert Heige in Carsie in the parish of Airth' died in October 1675 and her will was proven by her son and nearest of kin, William, that month. The inventory including one cow, a boll of corn, some ready money and household possessions were valued at Scots £212 before payment of duties for 1675 of £17.6.8d and a similar amount for

'two years bygone' to Richard Elphinstone. This suggests that Elspeth continued to farm perhaps with the help of William, and at least died with net assets. The cautioner was a Robert Abercrombie in Carsie, perhaps her brother.

The researchers reasonably assumed that this Robert was indeed one and the same as Robert, the second son of James 17th Laird of Bemersyde. However, they then had to come up with an explanation of why he had moved to the Alloa area and surmised that this was due to a connection with the Mar family as evidenced by John, Earl of Mar's name appearing in certain earlier Bemersyde Haig documents concerning James and his brother William.

The researchers were also concerned that the eldest surviving son of a Borders Laird could have become a tenant farmer - not very highly regarded in Victorian society - and concluded rather lamely that this might have arisen from the Haigs' circumstances and have been not unusual in earlier times as well. Some of his brothers appear to have taken the much more fashionable route for younger and landless sons in the period after the ending of the Border wars of becoming mercenaries in the then current 30 Years War in Germany.

The other problem concerned Robert's marriage. Here they took comfort from a family tree of one of Robert's descendants, General Sir William Morison MP, that he had been married to a Jane or Jean Grieg, by whom he had three sons. However later research about 1900 revealed, as we have seen, the will of Robert of 1664 referring to his wife Elspeth Abercrombie, whose own will of 1675 was executed by her son William - with no reference to John, Alexander and Robert. Elspeth was identified - and it is not clear why - as the daughter of John Abercrombie, feuar of Abbot's Throsk and Abbot's Kerse by his first wife Agnes, sister to Sir Alexander Drummond of Carnock. This is all in the right area, although it is noticeable that Robert's cautioner of 1664 was John Abercrombie, wright of St Ninians, a rather less impressive status.

What can we conclude? A reasonable case has been made that Robert of Carsie was indeed the disinherited Robert of Bemersyde, although the reasons for his appearance in the Upper Forth area remain unclear and a connection with the Elphinstones or Abercrombies seems just as likely as the Mars. The Elphinstones, some of whom had land at Airth and were the owners of Carsie farm, were connected by marriage with the Haigs and Lord Balmerino was well known to William Haig, Robert's uncle.

Although no baptismal records have survived for John, Robert and Alexander, as the children of Robert, there is documentary proof of their existence and it is likely that they were born in this order, followed by William, the acknowledged son. Although Robert was - as we shall see - not the only member of this rare name to appear in the area, the coincidence seems conclusive and was indeed accepted by the Lord Lyon in 1898. The fact that he and his wife and two of his daughters-in-law had wills proved locally suggests a social status nearer Laird than small farmer - with one exception it was almost 100 years before we see any Haig wills again.

What are we to make of Robert's two wives? Did Jane Grieg ever exist? The fact that Elspeth's will refers only to her son William lends some support for the idea that there may have been two marriages, although there would not appear to have been a large difference in age between the four sons, evidenced by the dates of their marriages.

Before we return to the "main Haig line in Alloa" of John, his son, we must touch on two other names which have been excluded from the official Haig history and to his two brothers:

- 1) first of all: William - son of Robert and his mother's heir - who married first Margaret Baad in 1670 in Airth; secondly Jean Polog (Pollock?) in Airth in 1675. He next appears in Carsie in 1685 when he proved the will of his wife Jean who had died that April. The inventory was valued at Scots £250 plus a bond £133 of Alexander Turnbull, baxter in Stirling, and

'rent and expenses' giving total assets of £440 before debts to 'the master of the ground (Elphinstone of Calderhall)' of £333, wages to her two servants and £33.6s.8d funeral expenses. The beneficiaries were their children Christiane, William, Katherine, Alexander (baptised 1682 in Airth) and James Heigg. We know nothing further of these except that a James Haig died in Powhouse Rollo in St Ninians in 1733 leaving a will. William appears to have married again in 1686 to Elizabeth Neilson and died in Airth in 1701.

- 2) Richard Haig died in Comrie in Culross, just across the Fife border from Clackmannan in 1701. His will and that of his wife Bessie Gibson and son John who died in 1696 shows an estate of horses, cows and sheep and crops valued at Scots £425 plus creditors of £183, with few debts - a more substantial estate than any of the other Haigs. Who was Richard? We know that he married in Culross in 1665, suggesting that he was the same generation as John, Alexander and Robert. His will gives his children as, William, Richard, Margaret and Elspeth. A Richard Heg married in Alloa in 1692 and had 9 children born there in the next 10 years. It seems too much of a coincidence that there was yet another farming family of Haigs in the area and it can be assumed that, in spite of the rather "unHaig" christian name that he was another member of the "exiled" family.
- 3) Robert's other sons, Alexander and Robert fade from the records after recording a number of baptisms in the decade after their marriages. Robert was probably the Robert Haig "tailor of Alloway" whose children were recorded in a Deed of 1680. The last mention is of an Alexander who appears in the Collectors' accounts in 1699 as having distilled 128 gallons of whisky - perhaps a presage of future distilling success.
- 4) Apart from these, there were only two or three other Haigs found in the sparse records in this period, outside the Borders, which gives support to the likelihood that others of Robert's brothers had settled in the Stirling area.

The Haigs In Alloa

From now on until the early 1800s, when the Haigs disappear from the town, our story centres firmly on Alloa, which was becoming in the 18th century a prosperous trading centre on the tidal Forth on the back of the Mar's coal mines and investment in the harbour and other industries. Between 1660 and 1800 there were some 35 Haig male marriages and 240 Haig births recorded at Alloa Kirk - and only the odd exception outside the parish. The researchers were able to build up from the Kirk records a clear family tree although they still failed to fit in some 6 Haig families who were almost certainly related. The death records did not survive and, given the discrepancy between births and marriages, one must presume that two thirds of those born, died young. One family of 12 children was dismissed by the researchers as "leaving no descendants". No civic, kirk session or other records of the town have survived and, with few exceptions, no Haigs appear in the Wills, Sasines and Retours of Heirs, which suggests that few of them prospered greatly or achieved distinction. We will touch only on the few names of whom something other than their baptism and marriages is known..

- 1) John Haig of Orchard Farm, Alloa was considered to be Robert's eldest son. As we have seen, he married in 1660 to Isabel Ramsay of Alloa. Orchard farm is - it can still be seen almost submerged by the expanding Alloa - situated on the other side of the Forth to Carsie and Throsk in the estate of the Abercrombies of Tullibody. In 1669 his tenancy "rentall" was a non inconsiderable Scots£390. John and Isabel had 6 sons and 3 daughters before Isabel died in 1682. John proved her will at Dunblane Consistory Court in 1684: farm stock (cattle and grain) were valued at Scots£348, against which were set duties for the 1682 crop of £280 and servants wages and funeral expenses of £20. John married a second time in April 1684

in Alloa to Janet Maine by whom he had a further 4 sons and 5 daughters and must have died some time between 1701 and 1709 when his fourth son by Isabel, James Haig, was described as "of Orchard farm". On James' death the tenancy passed to his son and then to his grandson, Henry, who gave it up in 1817 to retire to St Ninians. A younger member of the family, William, moved in 1786 to Dollar, where he established a successful bleaching business which financed the seat of his descendants, the Haigs of Dollarfield.

- 2) John's eldest son, George, was born in 1662 and married in Alloa in 1684 Janet Anderson by whom he had 11 children. He was tenant at another Abercromby farm at nearby Newbigging. A gravestone in Tullibody's ruined church dated 1715 was restored by two of his lineal descendants in the late 19th century, so one presumes that he died in that year and was sufficiently prosperous to have a gravestone - the only member of his family to be so recorded in the area. His eldest son, another George, was described as "at Newbigging" in 1719, so it would appear that the connection continued well into the 1740's. This George and his brother James of Orchard farm appeared in a law case of 1724 since they had in 1703, with Andrew Stein, been guarantors of a bond of their brother Alexander, shipmaster of Alloa, which they refused to settle at the Sheriff Court "and taking no fear and no regard therof daily and openly haunt frequent and resort to kirk mercat and other public places as if they were free leidges in high and proud contempt".
- 3) Most of George's descendants appear as "Merchants" or "Tobaconnists" with the odd "Writer" or "Surgeon" or "Baxter" or "Shipowner" in the teeming and rapidly expanding small town. A number were also involved in the Mar's coal trade as contractors. Most would probably have lived over their shops or business premises which they would usually have rented, often from the Mars. The only records surviving concern frequent cases of debt in the Sheriff Court. They intermarried into a network of similar families, but not with others. There appear to have been no marriage links with the local landowners, such as the Abercrombies. Shared religious membership may have played a part, particularly after the Secession, or perhaps politics, although we know nothing of their views - it is supposed that the Jacobite sympathising James Anthony Haig, 23rd Laird of Bemersyde visited Alloa to try and get his Clackmannan "family" to come out in 1745 to be greeted by a very cold shoulder by Hanoverian Alloa. In the second half of the 18th century, some were beginning to be numbered more amongst the professions but the younger members of large families often found little local opportunities and an increasing number went "out east" with the East India Company, often to die: "William Haig drowned in the Ganges 1795". Few returned and even fewer with the hoped for fortune. By 1834 there were none left in Alloa.
- 4) The Reverend William Haig stands out as an exception - and a rather mysterious one. He is described⁶ as a son of James Haig of Orchard, but was probably his nephew, born in 1709. In 1749 he was presented to the parish of Biggar by the Trustees of the Earl of Wigtown, but rejected. After considerable argument and to save face, he was swapped with the Chaplain at Edinburgh Castle, where he died in 1761, leaving an estate of £73, much of which consisted of his large library in Latin, Greek, French and Italian - a remarkably learned Haig. Administration was given to a John Haig "merchant in Alloa" who, following William's aborted Biggar appointment, was described as his principal creditor.
- 5) Another exception was George of Newbigging's grandson, another George, who went as Deputy Surveyor-General to South Carolina where he married and was killed by Creek Indians near Charleston in 1748, leaving two small children. They remained in South Carolina as land and slave owners, but retained their Scottish links: one was retoured as heir

to one of his Alloa great uncles and two, in successive generations, came to Glasgow University to train as Doctors. In the late 19th century contact was re-established and it was discovered that the American branch were using the Bemersyde coat of arms, although all knowledge of the families had long since ended.⁷ Details of the American Haigs appear under "Haigs of Blairhill" in Burke's Landed Gentry. The contemporary General Alexander Haig is probably of this line.

- 6) George's brother, James, was the founder of a dynasty of doctors in Alloa and a number of letters survived between him and George in Carolina, telling of his ambitions - eventually successful - to become a surgeon in the Navy in 1740. He subsequently married and returned to practise in Alloa until his death in 1786 when he was succeeded by his son John, a bachelor and well known Alloa worthy, who died in 1834, the last male Haig to die in Alloa, leaving his practice to his nephew McGowan.
- 7) The main line of the Alloa Haigs, however, comes from James, the third son of (2) George of Newbigging. In the Kirk entry of his marriage in 1718, he is described as "Mr" which is normally a mark of higher status. He was described as "merchant" and appeared to have flourished from the lease of Sir Robert Stewart's coal mines in Tillicoultry. He married Mary Mackenzie of a family of Alloa shipowners who intermarried several times with the Steins, another old established local family. They had 6 children, of whom the eldest George, also a merchant, was retoured as heir to his father in 1749. The second son, John "of the Gartlands" - see below - was the founder of the whisky dynasty. Surprisingly this is the only Retour recorded for the Clackmannanshire Haigs, which suggests that only James had succeeded in establishing a substantial business. Equally surprisingly no other Haigs appear amongst the witnesses listed in the Retour, although there would appear to have been several appropriate names. Was there some family quarrel or differing religious view? Of his relatives only Andrew Mackenzie, shipmaster, and Andrew Stein, tenant in Ferrytown, are named together with Henry Bruce of Clackmannan, a local landowner, and Henry Robertson, Chancellor to William Earl of Dumfries, and a some 11 local commercial names.

The Last of the Alloa Haigs

George, having inherited his father's business in 1749, married in 1752, aged 33, his first cousin, another Mary Mackenzie, by whom he had three daughters. George and his family are not recorded in subsequent publications in Burke and other sources. This is possibly due to the fact that he died young, that he left no male heirs or, perhaps, to family disagreement. Yet, George was, with one exception, the only Haig in the 18th century to leave a will when he died in January 1759 aged 40. His widow, Mary, with "John Haig merchant in Alloa and John Haig junior, tobacconist there" as cautioners applied to the Consistory Court in Stirling in May 1759 and listed his Inventory valued at £46, confirmed by "George Haig, merchant in Alloa and George Junior, tobacconist there"..

The inventory of household furniture suggest a modestly prosperous establishment: some "mahogany tables; 6 chairs 2 elbowed and 2 footstools in beech £1.15.0, an 8 day clock: £6, pewter plates, 6 silver table spoons: £2.7.6, a bed with blue lamblet curtains: £1.5; 3 feather beds, 2 bolsters, 5 pillows: £3; 10 blankets; 10 pairs of sheets: £2.10; a large number of napkins, and a cow and a young pony £3"

However, it appears that all was not going well with the business. A year later in 1761, George Peirson, husband of his sister Janet, launched a case against George's heirs, his three infant daughters, and his brother John, "tobacconist of Alloa" claiming the payment of Janet's dowry of £1000 and a share of the profits of the coal lease which George and John had continued after their father's death

until they had been obliged "through mismanagement" to give it up. George had to leave the town to flee his creditors and died "abroad". John rejected the claim on the basis "that he never had any intromission with his father's affairs" and that there had been no profits left from the coal lease. We do not know if the Peirsons had any greater success against the curators of the three infant daughters, but the atmosphere in the family and the upbringing of the girls must have been rather clouded by these events.

We know nothing further of Mary, George's widow, once she had taken over his estate, and from the fact that she was not named in the law case, it is possible that she did not long survive her husband. Of their three daughters, one died young, one never married, but the eldest Mary Haig we shall see later as the last Haig to die in Alloa. Whilst the absence of records makes it difficult to be sure, George's brother John, whom one might have expected to be the obvious cautioner and support of his sister-in-law and her orphaned family is not mentioned and, indeed, as we have seen, subsequent generations appear to have written them out of history.

Mary Haig died in 1838 aged 82. Orphaned at 5, she was presumably brought up by Haig relatives but that might explain why she was married at the unusually young age of 16 in 1771 to Robert Henderson, of whom we know nothing except that he was a baker and baillie in Alloa and died in 1799. They had eleven children of whom 5 died young. It appears that Mary continued the baker's business on her own after her husband's death, later with her younger son, Thomas. The family's life must, however, have been transformed by the return of her elder son Robert from India with a "fortune". A new house was built in Bedford Place - still there today - very much the up and coming area of Alloa, and his mother and brother William and sister Janet moved there. Unfortunately, soon afterwards, Robert died in 1824 aged 50, with much of his money still in India.

We know little as to how Robert made his money. He appears as "Captain Henderson, late of Bombay" and the only record of this name found in the East India Register is of a civilian mariner, suggesting that he was a successful shipowner and trader. During this period there were some 10 Haigs recorded in India, mostly as mariners, for which Alloa with its successful coastal trade was well known. His will shows a Scottish estate of £1226, but in the following years a further £5326 was remitted home from India - substantial sums for that time. His will, dated 1823, leaves as trustees his cousins John McGowan "late of London" and Dr John Haig of Alloa with Robert Jameson, writer in Alloa - of an old Alloa family who handled much of the legal work of the town and intermarried with the Haigs. He left the new house to his sister Janet, with a life interest to his mother, and the rest of his estate "as soon as my funds in India can be conveniently brought home" half to his mother for her lifetime and half to his surviving brothers and sisters, after forgiveness of his loan to his brother Thomas for purchasing his house.

Mary Haig or Henderson continued to live at Bedford Place until her death in 1838. Her own will shows assets of £799, but reveals that her son's Trustees had invested her life interest in Promissory Notes of local landowners: £2000 being a Note of George 2nd Lord Abercromby and £116 of the bankrupt John Earl of Mar, of which only 12% was paid to creditors. In the days before a widespread banking system, investment in the paper of local landowners at a good rate of interest - Lord Abercromby paid 4%- would appear to have been an acceptable - but as we see from the Mars, not risk free- outlet for surplus funds. She also left to her Henderson grandson the "13 roods in John St. which she had acquired in 1795 from her cousins John and James Haig the distillers, who were Trustees of the illegitimate daughter of another East Indian Haig.

The last surviving child of Mary, her daughter Janet Henderson, lived to a good old age, unmarried and died in 1875 still at Bedford Place. When the Whisky Haigs came to start their researches into their origins, it was to the Hendersons and their other local Haig descendants that they

turned for records and memories of their ancestors.

With the deaths of Dr John and Mary, the name of Haig after 150 years disappears from Alloa as suddenly as it came.

The Whisky Haigs

As we have seen, John "of the Gartlands", younger brother of our George, was born in 1720 and was married in 1751, 18 months before his elder brother, to his cousin Margaret Stein, member of a long established family who had already built up a business in nearby Kennet, involving farming and distilling. John, described as "tobacconist" in 1761 in the Peirsons' case, subsequently appears to have joined the Steins in their business and lived near his brothers-in-law at an old, if modest, Laird's house which had belonged to the Bruces of Kennet, called "Gartlet" or "The Gartlands". The baptismal records of his later children refer to him as "Mr" John Haig and it seems likely that he played a full part and shared in his Stein in-law's growing prosperity. He died in 1773 but he left a large family of dynamic young sons, 5 of whom founded their own distilling businesses, whilst two daughters also married to distillers, one a Jameson and another a Philp. With the help of their Stein uncles, they had built up their own businesses in Edinburgh, Fife and Dublin, not without many vicissitudes. So successful were the two families in their domination of the spirit market that in 1788 they attracted the jealous attention of the Government, whose change of excise duty provoked their bankruptcy, the largest that Scotland had seen since the Darien disaster, with debts of over £250000. Such was their reputation and abilities, that in the space of 10 years, the creditors were largely repaid and the Haigs and the Steins were all in business again developing the use of Grain Whisky, with even greater success.

Whilst they did for a time preserve some links with Alloa, acting as Trustee for one cousin, disposing of their smallholdings in the town to others, these interests soon died out. Landed estates were acquired: Haig Of Blairhill, Haig of Ramornie. Haig of Pen-Ithon, Haig of Roebuck, and Alloa almost became a distant memory until the dying out of the Haigs of Bemersyde suddenly focused attention on the need for documentation of their family origins.

The Return To Bemersyde.

Whilst the Alloa Haigs had died out without male heirs, the descendants of John of the Gartlands had flourished and multiplied. As good Victorians they were anxious to trace their ancestry and establish the link with the Haigs of Bemersyde and a number of family members with the help of a number of both amateur and professional genealogist researchers - see * Note 4 - worked hard on the limited records available. In 1881 an amateur historian, John Russell published the scholarly "The Haigs of Bemersyde" based on the Bemersyde "Charter Chest" and other records and sketched in the link with the Clackmannanshire Haigs. (He rightly dismissed a descent from "Druskine last King of the Picts who was defeated seven times in one day in 839!")

But by then there was an added incentive: James Haig the last male owner of Bemersyde died in 1854 leaving the estate to his 3 unmarried sisters, who had moved to the "Villa Haig" in Rome for reasons of health. Bemersyde itself was let to Lord Jarviswood. In the 1860's, according to the family story, the Miss Haigs were attending a service at the Scots Church in Rome at which a personable young officer was presented to them as Captain Arthur Balfour Haig, a grandson of John Haig, second son of John of the Gartlands, who was serving in Malta as equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Victoria's second son. In 1866 the three sisters decided that Bemersyde should be left to him on the death of the last survivor. In 1878 Miss Sophia Haig died and in 1879 Colonel Arthur Haig moved into his new inheritance and established himself as the new 28th Laird, Bemersyde having been

vacated by Lord Jerviswood's death. The estate, never large, was now of 1357 acres and was valued at £2010 pa. He subsequently applied to the Lord Lyon for a grant of the arms of Haig of Bemersyde. For this further research was required and in 1898 Lord Lyon accepted the strong, if unproven, assumption that Robert of St Ninians was indeed the senior representative of the Bemersyde Haigs. Arms were granted, appropriately differenced, to a number of the new Haig lines and the pedigrees appeared in Burke's Landed Gentry.

A final twist to this happy story took place in 1918. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, a member of the younger branch of the Whisky Haigs, on his retirement at the end of the First World War was seeking to find a home for himself, his wife and family. At that time Colonel Arthur Haig, then almost 80, made it known that as two of his sons having been killed in the War and the survivor having other interests he wished to leave Bemersyde. So Bemersyde was acquired and presented to the new Earl Haig, Viscount Dawick and Baron Haig, of Bemersyde" by his fellow countrymen in the Empire, in recognition of his services in the World War".⁸ Many of the numerous descendants of Robert of St Ninians, including the American Haigs, joined together in the Presentation to him made in 1919 "to the illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in testimony of their gratitude for his magnificent leadership and self-sacrifice and their pride in the great fame he has brought to their name."

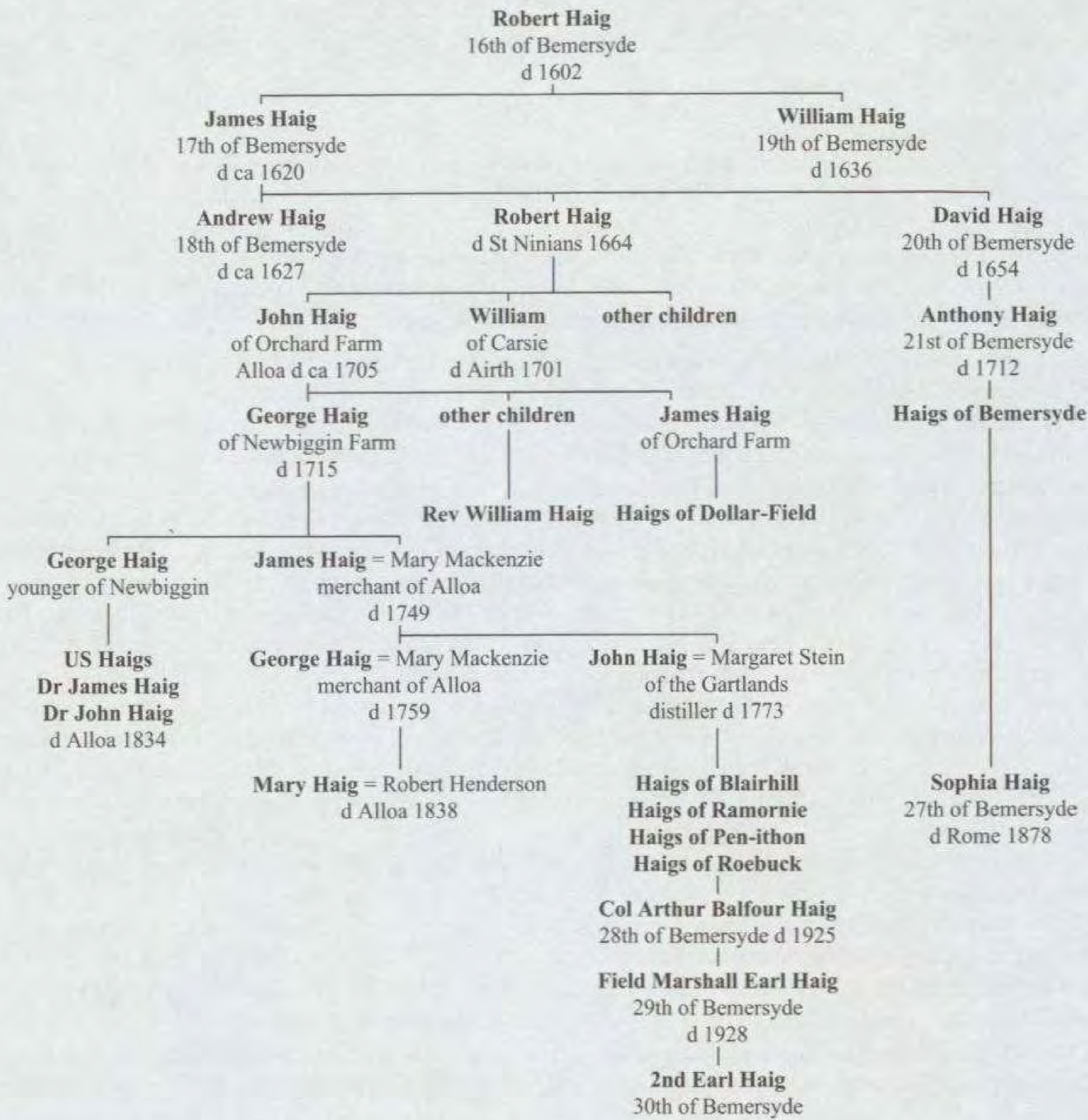
Notes and Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Earl Haig, for his interest, comments, and advice and for putting at my disposal the Haig Charter Chest; to the Lyon Clerk and Keeper of the Records and to National Archives of Scotland for their patience and help; to the National Library of Scotland and Edinburgh Central Library; and to Mrs Rosemary Bigwood for her help with interpreting documents. Above all, I must acknowledge the help of my cousin David Jamieson, whose research on the Alloa families has been invaluable, but for which and the Query that he put in The Scottish Genealogist in 1999, this research would not have been undertaken.

- ¹ Bemersyde was only "transferred" to Roxburghshire following 20th century boundary changes.
- ² "The Haigs of Bemersyde". John Russell. Edinburgh 1881 Chapters vii and viii.
- ³ These were i) R Mylne's manuscript ca. 1690 "Account of the familie of Haig of Bemersyde which is the onlie familie exstant of the pictish nation in Scotland and undoubted representative of the last King of the Picts"; ii) Ruddiman's pedigree for inclusion in "Douglas's Peerage" of 1764 which appears based on the former and iii) Obadiah Haig's 1699 Tree of the family of Haigs of Bemersyde - still at Bemersyde- showing their descent from Druskine, the last King of the Picts. Obadiah was the nephew of Anthony Haig 21st of Bemersyde who visited his uncle in 1699 from New Jersey where his family were now established. Unfortunately he died in the West Indies on the return journey. The fact that he accepted the story that his great uncle Robert Haig had died in the 30 Years War "about 1630" suggests that his family either did not know to the contrary or that it suited them to erase all mention of the existence of an elder branch.
- ⁴ Apart from Russell's book, Miss Margaret Haig 1793-1876, a granddaughter of John of the Gartlands, undertook much detailed research of Parish Registers with the help of other Alloa Haig descendants. Charles Edwin Haig of Pen-Ithon continued her work in the 1880's and 1890's and printed a Pedigree of the "Haigs of Bemersyde, Co. Berwick" in 1883. A family magazine "Tyde What May" appeared in 5 issues edited by Margaret Stuart - now in Edinburgh Central Library - and recorded the results of increased and more professional research, probably linked to Colonel Arthur Balfour Haig's inheritance of Bemersyde in 1878 and the application to the Lord Lyon for grants of Arms for the main Haig families. This was supported by the Reverend Walter Macleod, a well know genealogist, and 7 grants were made by the Lord Lyon in 1898 on the basis of an acceptance of the descent of the Clackmannanshire Haigs. A revised Pedigree was printed in 1908. All these form the basis of entries in "Burke's Landed Gentry". The Henderson descendants of George Haig (d 1759) printed a further Tree covering the various female descendants in Alloa.
- ⁵ Russell p.176 The Erskine's Earls of Mar were the Proprietors of Dryburgh Abbey near to Bemersyde and their names appear with that of various Haigs on sundry 16th and early 17th century documents. John 2nd Earl died

- in 1634 and his son, John 3rd Earl in 1653 and either or both might have been Robert's supposed benefactor. However no reference has appeared in the Mar papers in the National Archives of Scotland to Robert Haig being either in service to, or a tenant of, the Mars.
6. "Fasti Ecclesiae Scotianae"; Scottish Documents:Testaments,
7. Fox Davies "Armorial families" describes Alexander Ritchie Haig of South Carolina (born 1844) as being the "Heir Male and Senior Representative of the Haigs of Bemersyde" although these arms are not recorded in the Lord Lyon's office. In 1948 Earl Haig was recognised by Lord Lyon as Chief of the name of Haig and and his right to the undifferenced arms of Haig of Bemersyde recognised - see "The Earl Haig : My Father's Son" 1999.
8. In fact there was only enough money to acquire the house and immediate surroundings of 100 acres since the valuation reflected recent purchases of rather better neighbouring land. There was not even enough to buy the fishing so that the "hat" had to be put out again - successfully. It was only in 1940 that it proved possible for Lord Haig to acquire the farms which had formed part of the original estate.

HAIGS OF CLACKMANNANSHIRE



AN INDOMITABLE MARINER

Captain Roderick MacKenzie.

Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Scotland and Sydney, Australia

by Donald J. MacLeod

Roderick MacKenzie was born in Sandwick, Isle of Lewis, Western Isles, Scotland, and at an early age went to sea. Like most island boys of this period he would have learned basic seamanship skills in open boats fishing the stormy waters around the coast of the Isle of Lewis.

MacKenzie's seafaring career began in 1892 when he made his first voyage on an old fishery cruiser, the *Vigilant*. After spending two years on a sailing yacht he entered the service of Gibsons of Liverpool. He made two voyages on board their fully-rigged ship, *West Riding* before sailing on the *East Riding*, belonging to the same company.

On his first trip on the *East Riding* MacKenzie was struck down with yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro. Being seriously ill and with no medical care available on board his ship, he was left behind in a hospital in Rio. In these days conditions were not good in South American hospitals. However, after some weeks MacKenzie recovered from the fever but was then left stranded in a foreign country without a job and almost penniless.

He roamed around the waterfront of Rio de Janeiro looking for employment, and eventually he was fortunate in securing a berth on an Italian barque bound for Marseilles. He was the only foreigner amongst the non-English speaking crew and as a result he learned quite a lot of Italian. He found Gaelic to be helpful when conversing with the Italians as there were some Gaelic words they understood. MacKenzie was paid off in Marseilles and once again was left stranded in a foreign port without work and with little money. In the French seaport he secured a berth on a Swedish ship outward bound for Antwerp. After paying-off in Antwerp he was fortunate to obtain work on a ship that eventually docked in Glasgow.

Shortly after landing in Glasgow he sailed on the fully-rigged ship, *Regent Murray*, for a voyage from the Clyde to Mauritius and on to Australia. In a fierce storm the *Regent Murray* was wrecked on the Newcastle Bar, New South Wales. A lifeboat managed to take the crew off the ship just before a huge wave swept away the deck-houses from the wrecked vessel.

After being rescued from the *Regent Murray*, MacKenzie joined in Sydney the four masted *City of Adelaide* for a voyage to Shanghai, Puget Sound (USA) and back to Sydney. The 791 ton *City of Adelaide* was built in 1864 for Devitt & Co., London, and was designed for the Australian trade.

MacKenzie later sailed with the famous Auckland Shipping Line of J.J. Craig on their ships the *Jessie Craig* and the *Selwyn Craig*. Craig was a great admirer of sailing ships and having named many of his ships after members of his family his fleet became known as the "Craig Family". The main cargo carried by the Craig vessels on the New Zealand to Australia run was white pine, the larger vessels loading around half a million feet each trip. Under sail, passages from Auckland to Melbourne averaged between eight and ten days. Steam was taking over from sail and many of Craig's sailing ships were converted to hulks around 1913.

MacKenzie also sailed on the *Timaru* the well known clipper of P. Henderson's Albion Line, Glasgow. The ship was mainly engaged in transporting emigrants from the UK to New Zealand. The *Timaru* was notable for fast passages and under sail sometimes averaged around 270 miles a day.

After spending sixteen years in sailing ships MacKenzie joined his first steamship, the SS *Mercedes*, a government transport, which joined the fleet on the China Station for the duration of the

Russo-Japanese War (1904-05). During this time he met many of his fellow islanders serving with the Royal Navy and stationed at Wei-hai-wei, China. He was pleased to hear news from home and converse with his compatriots. He served on the *Mercedes* until her three year commission was completed.

MacKenzie then joined the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, a shipping line with its pedigree deep in the history of New Zealand, founded in 1875 by James Mills of Wellington. The Union Steam Ship Company initiated the first ferry service from Port Chalmers to Dunedin.

After five years service with the Union Steam Ship Company the New Zealand Government offered MacKenzie a post to develop the harbour at Westport, Nelson, New Zealand. He worked on this project until 1914.

On the outbreak of World War I MacKenzie was given command of an ex-German ship which is believed to have been managed by the Aberdeen & Commonwealth Line. He sailed as Master of this ship for the duration of World War I.

In 1922 MacKenzie was given command of the new twin-screw Aberdeen & Commonwealth passenger ship, the 14,204 ton *SS Esperance Bay*. He commanded this ship for many years voyaging between the UK and Australasia. After nearly half a century at sea he retired and settled in Sydney.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, he offered his services to the naval authorities but was told he was far too old for war service. However, the chance to serve in World War II came when his old shipping line, Aberdeen & Commonwealth Line - Shaw Savill & Albion, asked him to take command of a French ship they had taken over after the collapse of France, the steamer *Commissaire Ramel* (ex-Cie des Messageries Maritimes). The ship's engines were in a very poor condition and a lot of repairs had to be done before the ship was seaworthy. MacKenzie supervised the work on the ship and in September, 1940, the *Commissaire Ramel* sailed from Sydney bound for the UK.

On 20th September, 1940, on a pitch black night in the southern Indian Ocean, the *Commissaire Ramel* was overtaken by the disguised German commerce raider *Atlantis*. The Germans were anxious to capture the ship intact to serve as a prison ship as the *Atlantis* was grossly overcrowded with prisoners of war.

Captain MacKenzie had other ideas and did not want to give the Germans the opportunity to seize his ship. Though the raider was heavily armed, MacKenzie tried to escape and used his wireless to signal his position and report his ship was under attack. For using the radio, thereby alerting their position, the *Atlantis* was compelled to sink the *Commissaire Ramel* although it would deprive them of a beneficial prize. The heavy fire from the German ship set the *Commissaire Ramel* ablaze fore and aft.

All the port life-boats were destroyed and three engine-room ratings killed. Despite the ship sinking fast the rest of the crew managed to get away in the three life-boats on the starboard side.

MacKenzie and the other survivors were picked up by the German raider. He spent five weeks as a prisoner on board the *Atlantis* where discipline was very strict. Despite the heat of the Indian Ocean they were only allowed on deck for two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, except on drill days when they were not allowed on deck at all.

On board the *Atlantis* were survivors from other British merchant ships the raider had sunk including men from the passenger-cargo liner, *SS Kemmendine* (P. Henderson & Co., Glasgow). One of them was Second Officer Kenneth I.R. MacLeod who, after the war, became Head of the Navigation Department at Lews Castle Technical College in Stornoway.

The prisoners were later transferred to the *Durmitor*, a Yugoslav ship which had been captured by the Germans. Conditions on board this ship were deplorable with over three hundred prisoners as well as the Yugoslav crew of twenty-eight and German prize crew of seventeen. There was

a shortage of water and despite the heat they were only allowed a cupful a day. The food was meagre: flour and water made into a paste and sprinkled with a little cocoa, like paste for wallpapering. The rat-infested ship was carrying a cargo of salt and tarpaulins were spread over it in Number 1 and Number 2 holds. The prisoners slept on these tarpaulins with the rats scurrying around them.

The prisoners did not know the destination of the *Durmitor*, but eventually they arrived at a small port around fifty miles north of Mogadishu in Italian Somaliland. The Captain took the vessel inside a reef and grounded her around two and a half miles from the shore. They managed to lower the lifeboats and landing in the surf everyone was soaking wet. The only Europeans in the area were an Italian Lieutenant and his wife. There were no provisions at the outpost for so many people. However, the next morning the Italian acquired a goat and some pots from a native village and made a kind of stew. The prisoners thought this food was delicious after the fare on the *Durmitor* and they called it 'Mogadishu Stew'. Later the prisoners were transferred to an Italian prison camp.

In February, 1941, the British captured Mogadishu and the prisoners repatriated. MacKenzie made his way home to Stornoway. He attributed his survival as a prisoner to the hard upbringing he had endured in the old sailing ship days. On the sailing ships his staple diet was bully beef and bully soup on Thursdays and Sundays and salt horse for the rest of the week. Salt horse had some taste when it was hot but when it was dry it tasted like cork. MacKenzie sometimes carved a bit of salt horse and preserved it in a bottle, as sailors did with model ships. Many people live to eat but those on the sailing ships with all the physical activity they had to perform had to eat to live. Some of the old sailing ship men said their life was only worth living when they reached the NE Trades.

As a prisoner of war Roderick MacKenzie had spent approx. 80 days on board the *Atlantis*, 28 days on the *Durmitor* and 96 days in the Italian prisoner of war camp at Mogadishu, a perilous and forbidding experience for a man of his age.

Later in the war the *Esperance Bay* was commanded by Captains R. MacKenzie and J.W. Johnson. At first the ship was used on auxiliary cruiser duty and afterwards as a trooper. To begin with, her trooping was mostly to Durban en route for the Middle East or India. On one voyage the *Esperance Bay* was on passage to Singapore with Australian troops when the Japanese captured that city and the ship was ordered to head for Colombo. The troops were later landed back in Australia. The *Esperance Bay* also took a garrison to the Falkland Islands and under difficult conditions landed the troops and their equipment at Port Stanley. The ship then continued trooping between the UK and the Middle East often returning with prisoners of war. On at least three occasions the German radio claimed she had been sunk with all hands. Near the end of the war the *Esperance Bay* was engaged on the trans-Atlantic run with US troops.

Captain MacKenzie was a very old man before he stopped ploughing the Seven Seas. He had survived two World Wars and many hardships on sailing ships and steamships.

The contribution made in the development of British maritime enterprises by men from our small coastal communities has never been acknowledged. Seamen from the Western Isles have provided skills and courage on the oceans of the world; their seafaring culture inherited from their Norse ancestors has carried them to every corner of the globe.

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The WORLD'S GREATEST ELEPHANT HUNTER

By Donald J. MacLeod

Western islanders, like many Scots, have traversed the earth and have been engaged in many unexpected occupations in foreign countries. However, few people would expect that the world's greatest elephant hunter would be a native of Stornoway, Isle of Lewis. He was James Sutherland, the son of James Sutherland, Fishcurer, Lewis Street, Stornoway. Sutherland arrived in Capetown in 1896 and had various employments; recruiting labour for the Beira railway, agent for African trading companies and was also a noted prizefighter. He appears to have wandered around Africa before finding his true vocation in Portuguese East Africa, as an elephant hunter. The stirring tales of his encounters with elephants are related in his book, *Adventures of an Elephant Hunter*, published in 1912. I believe it was in 1912 that he visited Chicago, where he made headline news and was interviewed by the Inter Ocean Magazine. At the time of writing his book he had killed 447 bull elephants but he took no account of the number of cows he had killed. To the Africans he was known as Tembo! Bwana (Elephant Master). In one encounter a rogue elephant, Kom-kom (the mighty one) had not only destroyed crops but also killed a number of villagers. To the Africans this elephant became a mythical creature and they believed he was the reincarnation of one of their murdered chiefs. Sutherland agreed to get rid of this elephant. He tracked the elephant and as he was closing in, Sutherland's guide sneezed. The elephant turned and charged, and at close range, Sutherland fired both barrels into the elephant's face. The elephant swerved and then charged again. Sutherland had barely time to re-load but managed to fire. The momentum of the elephant's charge carried it past Sutherland but as it passed it threw him over and buried him under some vegetation. Looking out from under the vegetation Sutherland saw the elephant sniffing the air. Some distance away trackers began to shout to distract the elephant and, as a result Sutherland retrieved his gun and reloaded. His next shot frightened the elephant and Sutherland chased him and shot him dead. The killing of the elephant pleased the villagers but the local medicine man declared it was a disaster that would bring bad luck.

On the outbreak of World War I Sutherland was hunting in German East Africa and the Germans tried to keep him as a prisoner of war. However, he eluded them and after making a detour of 500 miles through Portuguese East Africa he made it to Fort Johnston in Nyasaland and joined the Nyasaland Field Force where the Governor engaged him as an Intelligence Officer. He was awarded the Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Chevalier, for conspicuously good service as Special Guide to the Nyasaland Field Force and was several times Mentioned in Despatches for his services in the field.

In June 1915, he was severely wounded when a German sniper shot him in the abdomen with an explosive bullet.

When it was decided to attack German East Africa, Sutherland was made Chief Intelligence Officer and Provost Marshall on the staff of Brigadier General Northey, with the rank of Lieutenant but was soon promoted to the rank of Captain.

He was reputed to have had more extensive knowledge of Central and Eastern Africa than any white man of his generation. He died in 1923 and his death made headlines in British, American and African newspapers.

His father had been a gold miner in Australia where he probably got the money to start a fishcuring business in Stornoway. After the father died, Mrs Sutherland went to Hull where she resided with a married daughter.

I wonder if any Scottish library has a copy of the book "Adventures of an Elephant Hunter"?

OBITUARY

ROBERT WILLIAM MUNRO

1914-2004

At the A.G.M. of the Society in February, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, the President, made special mention of the passing of Robert William Munro, known to his friends as 'Billy', and to members of Council simply as 'R.W.'

A native of Kiltarn, Ross-shire, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy, and joined the editorial staff of *The Scotsman* newspaper in 1933. He wrote notably about Scottish matters, but recalled three weeks in Greenland in the retinue of the King of Denmark. He was with *The Scotsman*, 1933-59, again from 1963-69, following a spell, 1959-63, as Editor-in-Chief of the Highland News Group, based in Inverness. He was chairman of the Edinburgh Press Club, 1955-57, and President, 1969-71. He was proud of these offices, voted in by his peers. Other organisations with which he held office were the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, being a Trustee of the Museum, 1982-85, and he was a member of the Scottish History Society. A founder member of the Scottish Genealogy Society, he served as Deputy Chairman, 1958-59, and as an Honorary Vice-President, 1987 to 2004. He made many contributions to *The Scottish Genealogist*.

In 1940, Billy was commissioned in the Seaforth Highlanders, and while in India, published one of his first books, *Lachlan MacQuarrie, XVIth of Ulva*. Later he contributed a series of articles on the MacQuarries to *The Scottish Genealogist*, but this is not the place for a complete bibliography of this erudite historian. His output was impressive, ranging from a pamphlet, titled *Rullion Green: In the Pentland hills*, to *Acts of the Lords of the Isles, 1336-1493*, co-authored with his wife, Dr Jean Dunlop, and issued by the Scottish History Society, in 1986. Other notable works were (co-author) *The Glorious Year: A History of The Scotsman*, in 1967, and *Highland Clans and Tartans*, 1977, probably the best illustrated book on the subject.

Much sympathy has been extended to his widow, Dr Jean Munro, a Highland historian, whom he married in 1958.

Donald Whyte

THE BURT AFFAIR

compiled by Marjorie A. Stewart, FSA Scot

Aberdour Parish Kirk - 9 Sep 1781.

Appeared Margaret Burt a married Woman, being interrogate confessed She was with Child and named John Burt, Sailor, also Married. She was properly exhorted and the said John Burt, being at Sea, she was appointed to attend the Session when called.

7 Nov 1781.

The Officer reported that he had summoned John and Margaret Burt. Margaret being interrogate adhered to her former Confession in accusing John Burt as guilty with her. She was seriously exhorted to tell the truth but still persisted in accusing John Burt, says that the guilt was committed on the Tuesday or Wednesday before he sailed and he sailed on the Saturday. She cannot condescend the time but thinks it above Six Months ago. John Burt being interrogate if he was guilty with Margaret Burt declared he never was guilty with her. He was exhorted to be ingenuous, but still persisted in denying ever being guilty with her in his life. The Session delay this affair till this day eight days.

14 Nov 1781.

Compeared Margaret Burt, being interrogate if she adhered in accusing John Burt as guilty with her, answered she did. She was seriously exhorted to be ingenuous and to tell the Truth, but persisted in accusing John Burt. Compeared John Burt, being interrogate if he persisted in denying guilt with Margaret Burt, answered he did. He was exhorted to be ingenuous but still persisted in refusing all guilt with her. They were Summoned *Apud Acta* to attend the Presbytery on the last Wednesday of this Month.

5 Jan 1782.

The Minister reported that he had laid the above affair of John and Margaret Burt before the Presbytery, that the Parties had attended Presbytery and after being ...anely exhorted were remitted to the Session. John and Margaret Burt being summoned, compeared, Margaret being exhorted to be ingenuous and interrogate if she persisted in accusing John Burt as guilty with her (vs) the Father of her child answered She did and declared in the most solemn manner that she never was guilty with any other. John Burt as strenuously persisted in denying all guilt with her. Margaret Burt being asked if she could adduce any Circumstances to ascertain her charge, answered she could condescend upon no circumstances there being no person but a child with her in the House when John Burt came in, only that Mary Aitken saw him in her house that day as he came out of the back room and had got no further than the Kitchen Table where he was standing speaking to Mary Aitken when she herself (Mary (sic) Burt) was coming out of the Back Room and thinks it was about the Wednesday or Thursday before he sailed. John Burt in his defence replies that Mary Aitken could not see him coming out of the back room as he was opening the outer door when Mary Aitken was coming in and desires that Mary Aitken may be called and examined.

Mary Aitken being called, appeared, being interrogate if She saw John Burt in Margaret Burt's House at the time she speaks of Answered she saw him there sometime before he sailed. Was asked if she saw him coming out of the Back Room that day Answered no he was Standing at the Kitchen Table when she was opening the outer Door. Was asked if she saw Margaret Burt coming out of the Back Room Answered She did not.

Margaret being asked if she had nothing else to add answered she had nothing only that he had several times attempted this before to her, particularly one day when she went upstairs to bring some Letters



to show him. He followed her upstairs and after reading the Letters he behaved so towards her that She threatened to call down to her Sister which she was accordingly obliged to do. John Burt answered that he did read such Letters, and has no objection to her Sister being called and examined. Mary Burt being called compeared and being asked if ever She knew any improper behaviour of John Burt towards her Sister, Answered Yes that John Burt came to enquire for a Letter which her Sister went upstairs to bring him a Sight of and that John Burt followed her, that upon hearing a more than ordinary noise She rose and went to the Back Door and called what they were about. Was asked if her Sister called down to her answered She thinks She did and that she was willing to give oath as to the truth of the above. To this John Burt has nothing to reply but conceives it to be a Story made up betwixt the two Sisters. John Burt being asked what he had further to State in his defence answered that he had reason to believe that Margaret Burt had been seen at untimeous hours and alone at Hillside Dykes with Robert Marshall, Dyer in this place, And further that the said Robert Marshall on the evening of the Saturday before Cairny Hill Sacrament whether his wife was gone to attend, was seen to go first into Henrietta Collin's House and then into Margaret Burt's House and that early on the Sunday Morning Mr Coventry saw him come out of the Back door of said House and go through the Yard by another door to the Street. That the people who saw him go into Margaret Burt's house were John Henderson, Anne Cree, and Katy Wardlaw and that James Miller was the person that saw him and her in Company at Hillside Dykes. Margaret replies that she did not see Robert Marshall on the Evening John Burt alludes (to) but that she had gone out to Hillside Dykes to look for her child and saw no person but Theodore Morrison's Son with a Gun and as to the other She denies that Robert Marshall was in her House on the foresaid Saturday Night and Sunday Morning. The Session delay this affair till Wednesday 9th Curtt. at 4 O'Clock afternoon and appoint the Officer to summone Mr Coventry, James Miller, John Henderson, Anne Cree Senior, and Katy Wardlaw to attend the Said meeting.

16 Feb 1782.

Margaret Burt being delivered of a Child on the 9th of last Month, the day appointed for the Session to meet, the Session was deferred to this day and the parties and Witnesses appointed to be summoned anew.

Compeared John Burt and Margaret Burt. Both parties persisted in adhering to their former declarations. John Burt requested that Anne Bruce be summoned as another evidence in his behalf. Compeared James Miller, being interrogate if ever he saw Margaret Burt and Robert Marshall together at Hillside Dykes at untimeous hours answered he never did but only saw Margaret Burt by herself there about ten O’Clock at Night.

Compeared Jean Henderson, being asked if she saw Robert Marshall go into Margaret Burt’s House on the evening before Cairny Hill Sacrament answered she did not but saw him go into Henrietta Colin’s house and saw him no more that night.

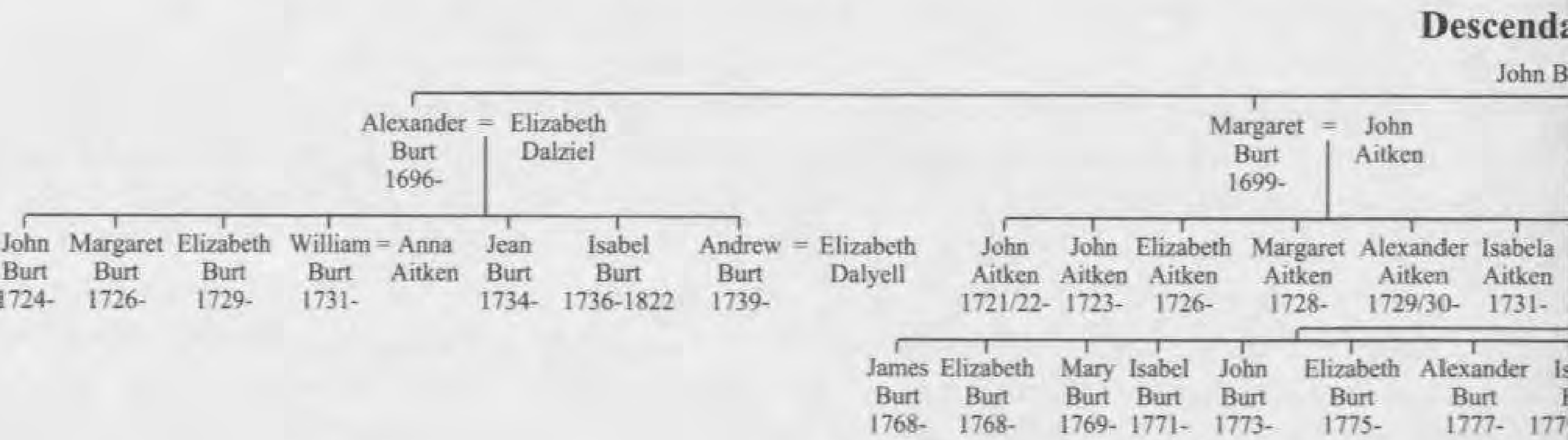
Compeared Katy Wardlaw, being interrogate as above, if she saw Robert Marshall on the Evening of the Saturday before Cairny Hill Sacrament go into Margaret Burt’s house answered that Robert Marshall came into her Mother’s House that night about 10 O’Clock and went out but she did not know where he went.

Compeared Anne Cree Senior, being interrogate in like manner answered She did not see Robert Marshall that Evening.

Compeared Mr Coventry, being interrogate as above, answered that he was not in his Stack Yard the Sunday Morning alluded to nor ever saw Robert Marshall come out of the Back or Fore door of Margaret Burt’s House. John Burt still insisting to have Anne Bruce examined She was called and Compeared and being interrogate as above answered she never saw Robert Marshall go into Margaret Burt’s House that or any other night. John Burt being asked if he had anything else to add that might tend to *assoilize* him from this Charge Answered he had not. Margaret Burt being asked in like manner answered that she had nothing further to add in support of her charge. The Session remit this affair to the Presbytery against the last Wednesday of this Month and summon the Parties *Apud Acta* to attend the Presbytery said day.

23 May 1782.

The Minister reported that John Burt and Margaret Burt appeared at the Presbytery, both persisted as before the Session, She in accusing and he denying all guilt with her. That the Presbytery appointed the Oath at his desire to be put into his hands, Which has been accordingly done and the Session are impowered to grant or refuse him the priviledge of said Oath as they shall see Meet and for edification.



28 Dec 1782.

John and Margaret Burt were ordered to be summoned. The Officer reported that John Burt was not at home. Compeared Margaret Burt, being interrogate in the usual way if she adhered to her former declaration in accusing John Burt as guilty with her, persisted in the most Solemn manner in accusing John Burt and no other Man as guilty with her and the father of her Child. The Session considering that the Oath was put into John Burt's hands a considerable time ago, agreeable to appointment of Presbytery, and he had made no application to them to claim the Priviledge of it, although he had been at home within these few weeks, therefore appoint Margaret Burt to be taken under Church Discipline and reproved as guilty of Adultery without naming any person.

22 Mar 1783.

Compeared Margaret Burt mentioned in former Minutes and having made Several appearances before the Congregation as guilty of Adultery, She was seriously exhorted and appointed to attend the Presbytery on Wednesday in order to receive their Directions for Absolution.

17 May 1783.

Margaret Burt after Several Appearances she had made having attended the Presbytery as appointed last meeting of Session, was upon her next public Appearance, absolved.

Source:

Aberdour Kirk Session Minutes - CH2/3/4.

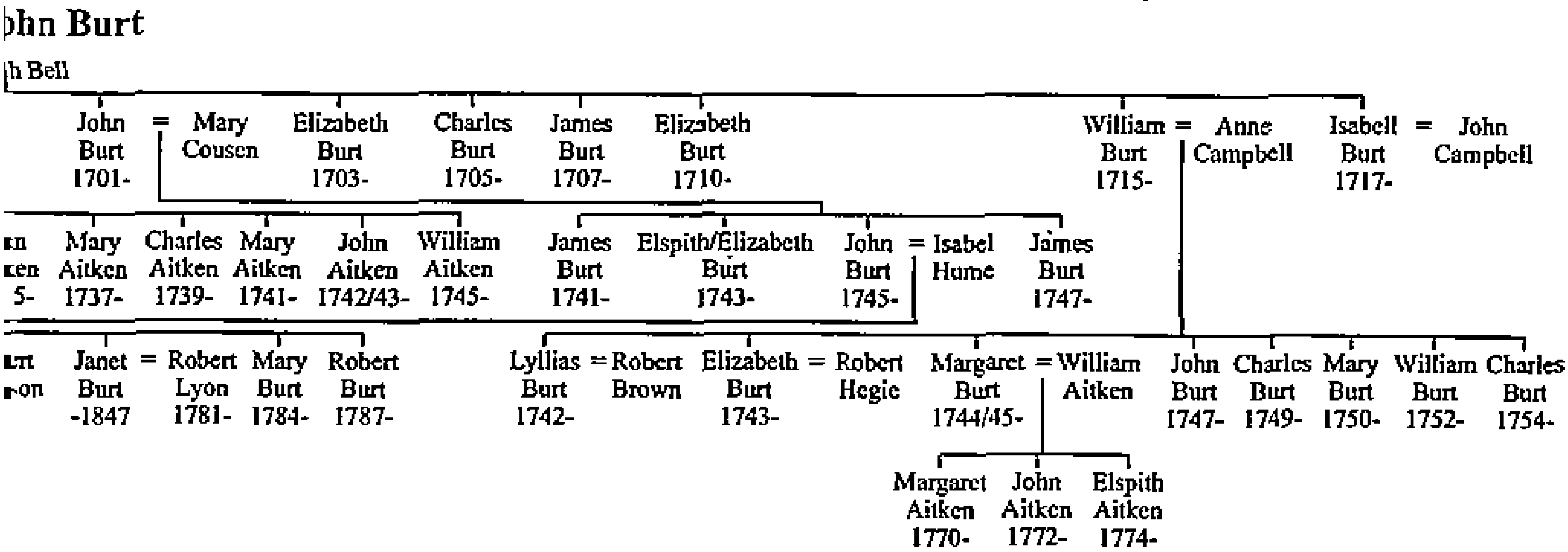
Notes:

John Burt and Margaret Burt appear to have been cousins, their grandparents being John Burt, a mason in Easter Aberdour, and Elizabeth Bell.

John Burt, mariner, (the accused) was the son of John Burt, sailor, (Bap. 3.9.1701) and Mary Cousen who were married in Aberdour on 11.12.1736. He was baptized 29.11.1745 and married Isabel Hume, baving eleven children between Feb. 1768 and Nov. 1787.

Margaret Burt was the daughter of William Burt. Dyer in Wester Aberdour, (bap. 30.12.1715) and Anne Campbell, who were married in Aberdour on 30.1.1741. She was baptized on 1.2.1745 and subsequently married William Aitken, brewer. She had three children between August 1770 and October 1774 but seems to have had no more children and was very probably a widow for some time before September 1781. Her younger sister Mary was baptized 30.9.1750 and seems to have died in January 1793.

The name and sex of Margaret Burt's child born 1782 are not known and no entry of baptism has been found. The burial of a Margaret Burt, widow, was recorded in the Aberdour register of burials for 5.12.1820 but no age was given. If this is the correct Margaret Burt then she would have been about 75 when she died.



McINTYRE and McPHERSON FAMILIES

By Ken Nisbet, B.A.(Hons)

Many people will be aware that over last two years the National Archives of Scotland have made available through the internet, the Wills and Inventories covering the period 1500- 1901 with over 520,000 documents being made available, which can be downloaded at a cost of GBP5.00 per document at: www.scottishdocuments.com

The intention of this article is to show how such a document can be used to link families together and support information taken from the parish registers, census returns, newspapers and statutory records held in New Register House, even when the will is not of a direct ancestor.

In this case the will is of Peter Macintyre who died at the Royal Hotel Ullapool on 11th February 1874 aged 66¹ the widower of Mary Masson cause of death Hemiplegia

The informant to his death was his brother Charles Macintyre of Nairn.

Peter was the second child and oldest son of Hugh McIntyre, Farmer, Foynesfield Auldearn, Nairnshire and his wife Margaret McIntosh, born 19th March 1808 and baptized the same day.²

Peter married Mary Masson and all their children died in their infancy including the eldest son Hugh Henry who drowned in the Blackwater River at Contin, Rosshire on the 13th February 1850 aged 7.³

Peter was an Innkeeper and Farmer at Contin Inn, Contin, Rosshire.

1851 Census

Peter McIntyre	Head	40	Innkeeper & Farmer Of 60 Acres Employing 2 men & 1 boy	Auldearn Nairnshire
Mary	Wife	35		Edinburgh
Charles	Son	6	Scholar	Rosehill Dumfries
Christian	Daur	3		Contin Rosshire
Hugh H.	Son	1		Contin Rosshire
Margaret McPherson	Niece	11	Scholar	Cawdor Nairnshire
Ann McIver	Servant	20	House Servant	Contin Rosshire
Ann McKenzie	Servant	19	House Servant	Ullapool Rosshire
James Simpson	Servant	45	Farm Servant	Nairn Nairnshire
Alexander Cameron	Servant	18	Farm Servant	Contin Rosshire
John McKenzie	Servant	13	Herd	Contin Rosshire
James McKenzie	Visitor	60	Farmer	Lochbroom Rosshire
Roderick McLennan	Visitor	35	Cattle Dealer	Contin Rosshire
John McKenzie	Lodger	40		Contin Rosshire

1861 Census

Peter Macintyre	Head	49	Innkeeper & Farmer Of 60 Acres	Auldearn Nairnshire
	Widower		Employing 2 men & 1 boy	
Christina	Daur	13	Scholar	Contin Rosshire
Hugh	Son	12	Scholar	Contin Rosshire
Isabella Whyte	Servant	23	Housekeeper	Auldearn Nairnshire
Margaret Cameron	Servant	22	Housemaid	Auldearn Nairnshire
Margaret McPherson	Servant	21	Cook	Nairn Nairnshire
William McLeod	Servant	21	Ploughman	Ardersier Invernesshire
Hector McKenzie	Servant	20	Ploughman	Lochbroom Rosshire
William McKenzie	Servant	15	Herd Boy	Contin Rosshire

The Margaret McPherson shown as Niece in the 1851 census and Servant in the 1861 census was the daughter of Alexander McPherson and Janet McIntyre (Janet was the older sister of Peter McIntyre).

At some point Peter moved to Ullapool to run the Royal Hotel, his youngest son Hugh Henry McIntyre died there on 17th April 1869 aged 19, cause of death Gastric Fever. ⁴

What is shown below is a transcribed copy of the inventory of Peter's estate and details of his will. The inventory shows what amounts Peter had in his bank account as well as who owed him money.

At Tain the eleventh day of March 1874 which day the following Inventory of Personal Estate of the late Peter Macintyre was presented by James Dunbar Lamb Solicitor Nairn and the same is recorded as follows:-

Inventory of the Personal Estate wheresover situated of Peter Macintyre, Hotel Keeper, Ullapool, who died there on the eleventh day of February 1874.

Scotland						
Cash in the house				42	-	-
Household Furniture, Stock in Trade, Farm Stock, Crop And Implements belonging to the deceased confirm to Appraisement				350	17	6
Cash in Bank						
Balance in deceased's account current with the Caledonian Banking Company at their Ullapool Branch	331	16	4			
Interest there on to date of death	2	6	8			
Interest to date of Oath of inventory	2	4	10			
Amount in said Branch Bank, Deposit Receipt No 8/266 Dated 11 June 1873 in favour of the deceased	6	-	8			
Interest thereon to date of death		2	10			
Interest to date of oath of inventory			2			
Amount in said Bank's Dingwall Branch, Deposit Receipt No 14/552 dated 11 th June 1873 in favour of the deceased	2303	17				
Interest thereon to date of death	50	-	5			
Interest thereon to date of Oath of inventory	4	5	1	2704	14	-
Bank Debts due to the deceased by the following parties						
Revd William Cameron Manse of Lochbroom	3					
Mr Machardy, Gamekeeper Braemore	2	15	6			
John Cameron, Shepherd Glashich		2	6			
John Macleay, Gamekeeper Inverbroom		2	6			
Duncan Davidson Esq. of Tulloch	1	14				
Thomas Laing Inverbroom		12	6			
D Mackenzie Auchindeau		6				
W Chisholm Braemore	2	10				
D MacIennan Langwell		15				
Ullapool Volunteer Corps		7				
M Grant, Ullapool	3	8				
D Mackenzie Braemore		14				

"Black Donald" Leckinelm	5		
M Macnineu, Teacher, Scaravig	2	6	
James Munro, Factor Ullapool	1		
Mrs Fowler of Braemore	6	18	10
John Mackenzie Farm Servant, Braemore		19	
Donald Maclean, Keeper Ardenair	1	10	
Roderick Mackay, Gamekeeper Invercaul	1	15	
R Campbell, Crofter Leckinehm	1	10	
Duncan Campbell, Rappach		3	
Sir James Matthesau, Baronet, for value of			
Wooden sheds	10		
	40	2	10
Valued at 10/per £ 20 1 5			
Amount of Personal Estate in Scotland	31	17	12 11

At Nairn the eleventh day of March 1874 in presence of Alexander Grant Esquire one of Her Majesty's Justices of Peace for the County of Nairn

Appeared Charles Macintyre, Douglas Street, Nairn, Executor of the deceased Peter Macintyre, Hotel Keeper, Ullapool, who being solemnly sworn and examined, deposes that said Peter Macintyre died at Ullapool on eleventh day of February 1874 and the deponent has entered upon the possession and management of the deceased's Estate as Executor nominated by him along with Hugh Macintyre, Saw Miller presently in Banff and Lachlan Macintyre, Gamekeeper at Scatwell, Rosshire. In a last Will and Testament executed by him upon the fourteenth day of January 1874 which is now exhibited, and signed by the Deponent and the said Justice of Peace of this date as relative hereto that the Deponent does not know of any Testamentary Settlement or Writing relative to the disposal of the deceased's Personal Estate or Effects or any part thereof, other than the said Last Will and Testament. That the foregoing Inventory signed by the Deponent and the said Justice of Peace is a full and complete Inventory of the Personal Estate and Effects of the deceased Peter Macintyre wheresover situated.

Follows the Last Will and Testament before referred to:

I Peter Macintyre, Hotel Keeper, Ullapool in order to provide for the management and disposal of my moveable estate after my death do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my three brothers, Charles Macintyre, residing in Douglas Street, Nairn, Hugh Macintyre, Saw Miller, presently in Banff and Lachlan Macintyre, Gamekeeper at Scatwell. Rosshire and the accepters or acceptor Survivors or Survivor of them (the majority which more than two being alive and acting being a quorum) to be my sole Executors with full power of interest with my whole moveable Estate and Executer of every description to give up inventories, there of to confirm the same and generally to do everything in the premises competent to an Executor. Declaring that always my said Executors or Executor shall be accountable to the Residing Legatee herein after named for their or his Intermissions in minute hereof, after payment of all my lawful debts, deathbed and funeral charges, the necessary expenses to be laid out in confirming and recovering my Estate and Executry and the Legacies herein after appointed to be paid; and my said Executors or Executor at the first term of Whitsunday or Martimmas happening six months after my decease, to pay and deliver the following Legacies (free of Legacy duty) to the persons after named and designated viz:

To each of Margaret Elizabeth Macintyre and Johanna Catherine Macintyre daughters of the said Charles Macintyre and their respective Heirs, Executors or Successors exclusive always of the Jus Mariti and right of administration of any Husbands, whom they, or either of them, may marry the sum of Two Hundred Pounds Stirling (£200). Item to each of the said Hugh Macintyre my brother, Peter John Macintyre, son of the said Lachlan Macintyre my brother; and Mrs Janet Macintyre or Macpherson my sister a widow now lately residing at Broomhill of Cawdor, Nairnshire and their respective Heirs, Executors or Successors the sum of One Hundred Pounds Stirling (£100): Item to each of the four daughters of my uncle David Macintyre, residing at Nairn the sum of Twenty Five Pounds Stirling (£25). Item to Isabella Whyte my Housekeeper the sum of Two Hundred Pounds Stirling (£200): Item in the event of my sister Margaret Macintyre surviving me. I ordain my Executors or Executor to pay to my said brother Charles Macintyre the sum of Fifty Pounds Stirling (£50) to be applied by him at his discretion, in increasing the comforts of the said sister Margaret But declaring that if the said Charles Macintyre shall deem necessary or inexpedient to accept of said Legacy, or to apply it for the said purposes, and of this he shall be sole judge, then it shall lapse and fall into the residue of my Estate and I hereby nominate constitute and appoint the said Charles Macintyre to be my presiding Legatee, and direct whatever Residue there be of my said means and Estate. Falling under this Testament shall be accounted for and paid over to him, failing, to his said daughters equally but exclusive as aforesaid. And in the event of my Estate from any cause whatever proving insufficient to pay aforesaid general Legacies in full I direct that they shall all suffer a proportional abatement; and I consent to the registration hereof, and of any Codicils which I may afterwards annex or execute relative hereto for presentation. In Witnesses, thereof these presents consisting of the two preceding pages and this page are written by Hugh Munro, Schoolmaster of Ullapool and subscribed by me in the Royal Hotel Ullapool on this the fourteenth day of January 1874 in the presence of the Rev. James Grant, Minister, Ullapool, residing in Ullapool and Walter Grieve Mundell, Esquire, Farmer, residing at Invercauld. Witnesses :

Signed

Peter Macintyre; James Grant; W. G. Mundell.

The will shows details of Peter's family, the executors being three of his brothers, Charles born 1st April 1810, Hugh born 25th September 1816 and Lachlan born 20th February 1819. Charles the main executor died 23rd October 1893 at Glenoe House, Douglas Street, Nairn⁵

Nairnshire Telegraph 25th October 1893

Death of Ex Baillie McIntyre

Ex Bailie Charles McIntyre died on Monday after a brief illness. Although declining in health for sometime back, he was able to be out on Saturday, but on that day, he was seized with apoplexy from which he never rallied and passed away peacefully on Monday shortly after midday.

Bailie McIntyre was the oldest Burgess in Nairn having been elected a merchant Burgess and Guild brother about the year 1832. He conducted business in Nairn as a draper, and afterwards went to Canada, where he was successful in acquiring a competency. On returning, he set up in business in Elgin and Nairn but retired from both businesses a good many years ago. He was long a member of the Nairn Town Council and occupied the position of magistrate for twenty-one years. He was most

diligent and attentive to any duties he undertook, and his decisions on the bench were invariably sound and just. He took a great interest in the improvement of the Links and was one of the originators and members of the committee of the Nairn Games. He was for many years an enthusiastic member of the bowling club, and was a good friend of all local institutions for the promotion of innocent recreation and amusement. Bailie Macintyre was a most genial intelligent man, his long experience and a large acquaintanceship affording him a large fund of anecdotes and personal reminiscence. He was an attached member of the Free Church. His death removes an old landmark from our midst and he will be greatly missed by the many friends who were wont to enjoy an agreeable chat with a gentleman so well informed, and kindly in his disposition. He is survived by his eldest daughter Mrs. Ellis for whom much sympathy is felt. The funeral takes place on Thursday at one o'clock to the Nairn Cemetery.

Mrs Ellis is the Margaret Elizabeth McIntyre mentioned in the will, her husband being an accountant for the Highland Railway Company and her descendants owned two of Nairn's most well known hotels the Newton and Golf View. Johanna Catherine Macintyre the second of Charles daughter mentioned in the will died 17th March 1879 15 Ardconnel Terrace, Inverness⁶ aged 22 cause of death Pthisis Pulmonalis, the informant being her brother in law James Ellis

Hugh McIntyre who was a Saw miller had lived at Contin in the 1850's and 1860's has been a general merchant and Saw-miller, died at 101 Haddon Street, Woodside on 8th December 1889.⁷ Lachlan McIntyre the third mentioned brother was a Gamekeeper at the Scatwell estate Contin from the 1850's to the late 1880's. He died at Clarence Cottage, Drummond Street, Inverness on 8th December 1902.⁸ Hugh the eldest son of Lachlan had like his cousin and namesake Hugh drowned in the River Conon on 19th May 1864.⁹

David Macintyre who was Peter's uncle was a Plasterer in Nairn died aged 80 years on 19th April 1869 at Seabank Cottage, Nairn.¹⁰ He had married his wife Margaret Grant at Nairn on 9th August 1817 and the four daughters who were unnamed in the will were, Christina born 11th May 1818; Jane born March 1820; Henrietta Grant born 21st February 1822; and Margaret born 6th March 1828. Only Henrietta married, the other daughters ran a school for girls in Nairn, the advertisements for which appeared in the Nairnshire Telegraph.

The Nairnshire Telegraph August 1890

BOARD and EDUCATION

The Misses MACINTYRE will (D.V.) RE-OPEN their school for the Board And Education of Young Ladies on Tuesday, 2nd September. The Course of Instruction will include English, French, Music, Drawing and Painting.
Railway Terrace Nairn

Nairnshire Telegraph 29th August 1911

The Late MISS JANE MACINTYRE, CHATTAN DRIVE

This estimable lady passed away on the 22nd and the funeral attended by a number of attached friends took place on Friday to the old churchyard of Nairn. Services were conducted in the house by the Reverend Robert Wilson, United Free Church of whose congregation the deceased was an esteemed member and at the grave by the Reverend Alexander Lee of Edinburgh, an old friend of the family. Miss Macintyre was one of our oldest residents having attained the age of 92 years, spent entirely in Nairn. She was descended from a family who go back several generations previous. To the very end of her long life Miss Macintyre retained a wonderfully attentive memory and was an authority on all matters relating to events and persons connected with the town during the period of her recollection. Of a bright and happy disposition she had many friends and her death severs one more link with

the past. Among the pall bearers at the funeral were Mr James, Rector, Huntly, Mr Inglis, Elgin, and Mr Macintyre of the Crofter Commission.

Mr James was the rector of Gordon Schools Huntly and had married Christina Macintyre. Mr Inglis a Draper in Elgin was the husband of Margaret Grant Ingram daughter of Henrietta Grant Macintyre. Mr Macintyre was Peter Brown Macintyre, Farmer of Findon Parish of Urquhart Rosshire and one of the first commissioners of the Crofter Commission. At present I have not yet linked his family to the Macintyre family of Nairnshire.

Janet Macpherson nee Macintyre the sister of Peter is my 3*Great Grandmother

She married her husband Alexander Macpherson on 22nd April 1831 the Banns being read both in Auldearn and Cawdor churches.¹¹ Janet and Alexander had eight children and lived at Newlands of Broomhill, Cawdor where Alexander was a tenant farmer. Sometime after Alexander died on 6th November 1871 at Newlands of Broomhill¹² (he was born at Ardersier in 1797) Janet emigrated to Australia possibly with her son Charles as he was the informant to her death at Bribie Crossing, Caboolture District, Queensland on 31st August 1893.¹³ The death certificate stated that Janet had been 19 years in Queensland. Her daughter Margaret who appeared with Peter in the 1851 and 1861 Census also emigrated to Australia with her husband David McIntosh (who she married at Cawdor on 3rd June 1864).¹⁴

The information above has shown that its worth while, checking the wills of relatives even if they are not direct ancestors as it can help to bind the information from other sources together to complete a full family picture.

Sources:

¹ Death Certificate No 8 Lochbroom (75/1)

² Old Parish Register Auldearn 121/3

³ Family Gravestone Contin Churchyard (Interred Peter Macintyre here of family and his wife Mary Masson also of their children Hugh Henry Peter John Charles Alexander Hugh Henry Family Burial Ground of Peter Macintyre)

⁴ Death Certificate No 16 Lochbroom (75/1)

⁵ Death Certificate No 95 Nairn (123)

⁶ Death Certificate No 98 Inverness (98)

⁷ Death Certificate No 124 Woodside (168/3)

⁸ Death Certificate No 524 Inverness (98)

⁹ Family Gravestone Contin Churchyard (In Memory of Hugh eldest son of Lachlan Macintyre Scatwell

who was drowned in the River Conon while bathing on the 19th of May aged 13 years and 11 months a youth beloved by all who knew him also the said Lachlan Macintyre who died at Claridge Cottage Inverness 8th December 1902 aged 83 years also of his wife Christina Mcleod born 3rd June 1826 died 14th February 1905)

¹⁰ Death Certificate No 50 Nairn (123)

¹¹ Parish Register Auldearn 121/4 and Cawdor 122/2

¹² Death Certificate No 8 Cawdor (122)

¹³ Death Certificate No 747 Caboolture Queensland Australia

¹⁴ Marriage Certificate No 4 Cawdor 122.

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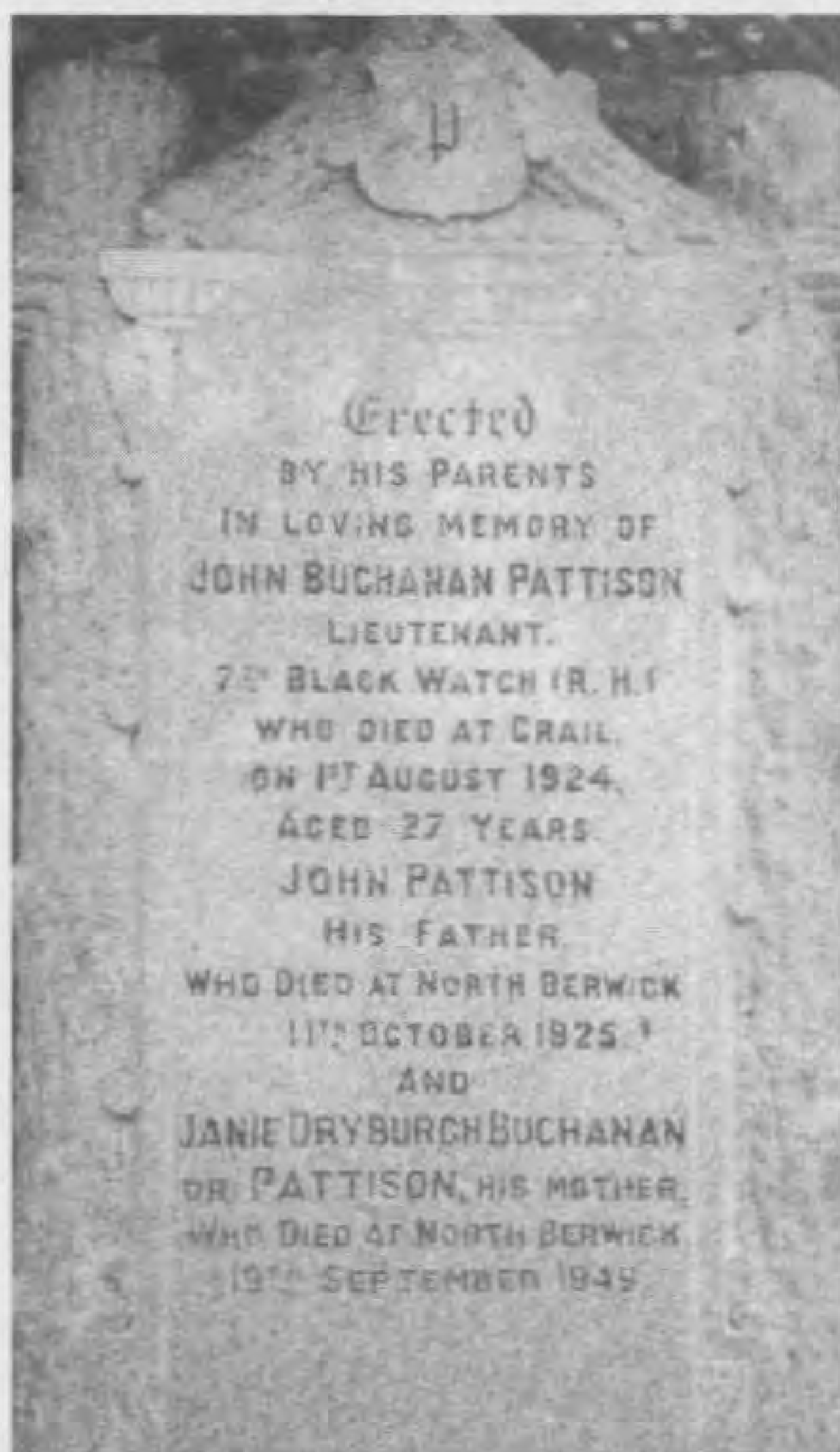
W. Lawson, 2000

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LIEUTENANT J.B. PATTISON, 7th BATTALION THE BLACK WATCH

By Patrick W. Anderson

Last year my wife and I visited Crail in the Kingdom of Fife intending to look at the dwellinghouse at 39 Shoregate, Crail where my late mother, Roberta T. Finlayson was born. The upper part of that property was my grandparents living accommodation and the lower floor was a Public House known as "Harbour Bar". My grandfather, Robert Finlayson was a crew member of the Crail Lifeboat during the Great War and during these emergencies my grandmother, Jean Veitch or Finlayson would take over running the bar.



Headstone of John Buchanan Pattison, Lieutenant, 7th Battalion The Black Watch died at Crail on 1 August 1924 aged 27 years.

Headstone located at Lair no. 19, Section A, Crail Cemetery, Fife.

After visiting the Shoregate address we visited the Crail Parish Church and saw on the pillars at the entrance to the churchyard the town's War Memorial of both World Wars. These casualties came from a variety of Regiments such as The Black Watch, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, Highland Light Infantry, Seaforth Highlanders, Lovat Scouts, Scots Guards and the Royal Scots. We walked around the churchyard and into the newer sections known as the Crail Cemetery to find Commonwealth War Grave Commission headstones for both the Great War and the Second World War and family headstones listing family members lost in action in these Wars. There were many Commonwealth War Grave headstones relating to HMS Jackdaw, the former Fleet Air Arm airbase.

In the cemetery we came across a family erected headstone recording the death of John Buchanan Pattison, Lieutenant, 7th Black Watch (R.H.) who died at Crail on 1 August, 1924 aged 27 years. The headstone in Section A (lair 19) was erected by his parents, John Pattison and Janie Dryburgh Buchanan¹ who died over the following years at North Berwick but interred in that plot. At first I immediately thought Lieutenant Pattison was a late Great War casualty just like my uncle, Lieut Patrick Wright Anderson, Black Watch, RFC & RAF who died of wounds received in action.²

On our return home I started to do some research and found that John Buchanan Pattison was the only son of John Pattison and his wife, Janie and they

were grocers in the town of Crail trading under the name of Messrs Buchanan and Pattison and they lived at 1 Toolbooth Street, Crail. It would seem that John Buchanan Pattison attended the Waid Academy, Anstruther and played Rugby in the Academy's team of 1912 so on completion of his

studies he joined the Clydesdale Banking Company (now the Clydesdale Bank). On the outbreak of the Great War on 4 August, 1914 he remained on the bank staff in the Anstruther Branch due to his age. During August 1915 he joined the Colours in the the Ranks of the Motor Machine Gun Service at the age of 18 years. This MMGS later became the Tank Corps in the British Army. On 5 September, 1916 he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant into The Black Watch (Territorial Force) and joined the 7th Battalion then on active service in France on the 12 December, 1916. That battalion was part of the 51st Division formerly the Highland Division and he was posted to the Trench Mortar Battery on 14 July, 1917.

On 30 July, 1917 it would appear that 2nd Lieutenant Pattison was wounded to the neck, leg and right heel when serving with the Trench Mortar Battery. The newspaper report stated that 2nd Lieutenant Pattison's father had received intimation that his only son was wounded in action and that he was 20 years of age. There is nothing to cover how serious the injuries were and if he needed medical attention at a Casualty Clearing Station or at a Base Hospital.

On 5 March, 1918, 2nd Lieutenant Pattison was appointed Lieutenant remaining with his Battalion in France on active service until the end of the War on 11 November 1918 when the guns fell silent. The Battalion returned home and on 15 April, 1919 was disembodied at Kinross and if Lieutenant Pattison was there he too would have returned to his home in Crail. His health may have been good at that time so he may have returned to his civilian occupation in the bank in Anstruther as employers kept positions open for the return of their staff who had gone off to fight for King and Country during the 1914-1919 war.

It would appear that around June, 1921 that John was diagnosed with Tuberculosis and I would have expected that he would have been a patient in a hospital in that area of Fife but on the 1 August, 1924 he was at his family home when he died in the presence of his father, John Pattison. John was only 27 years old when he died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

On Tuesday, 5 August, 1924, the funeral of Lieutenant John Buchanan Pattison, took place at Crail and he was buried in Crail Cemetery. Sadly there is no obituary notice in the Red Hackle Magazine of the Black Watch regarding the death of Lieutenant John Buchanan Pattison, 7th Battalion The Black Watch. It would appear that the parents of Lieutenant Pattison must have moved to North Berwick as John Pattison died there in 1925 and Janie Pattison died there in 1949 but both were buried in the same plots as that of their only son, John B. Pattison in Crail Cemetery.

I can not prove if Lieutenant John Buchanan Pattison died as a result of contracting an illness on active service in the Great War but it would appear that T.B. was found in the Coastal areas of Fife and around Great Britain during these days of the early 20th Century. His name is not listed in the Roll of Honour for The Black Watch at the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle.

Notes

Serving with the 7th Battalion The Black Watch were:

2nd Lt. J.B. Salmond who joined the Battalion during August 1916. He was later Editor of the Scots Magazine, (a cousin of my late father, William A. Anderson).

Also 2nd Lt. James Whittinghame Robertson, 7th Bn. Black Watch who had been a student at St Andrews University and OTC member until 1913 when he left to become a probationer Minister in the Church of Scotland at Whittinghame, East Lothian. His father was a Dundee Minister, his elder brother a Minister and his uncle a Minister at Whittinghame. On the outbreak of the war he joined the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in the ranks and after his younger brother, Lt. William S. Robertson MC, 10 Bn. The Black Watch attached 4/5th Bn. Black Watch was killed in action in 1916 in France he was commissioned into the 7th Bn. The Black Watch but was killed in action on 23 April 1917. 2nd Lt. J.W. Robertson, Black Watch is listed on the Whittinghame War Memorial and on the Roll of Honour for Church of Scotland & Free Church Ministers and Probationer Ministers in St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.³

References

- ¹ 1881 British Census, Crail, Fife, Scotland: Marketgate: John Buchanan, Head of household, Grocer & Wine Merchant, Married, age 40 years, birthplace Leslie, Fife & Elizabeth Buchanan, wife, grocers wife, age 46 years, birthplace Duddingston, Edinburgh with the following family: Jane D. Buchanan, daughter, 16 years, birthplace Edinburgh; John G. Buchanan, son/scholar, 10 years birthplace Edinburgh and Alexander Buchanan, son 5 years, birthplace Crail.
- ² Scottish Genealogy Society Journal: Vol XLI No 2 (June 1994) page 60: Lt. P.W. Anderson.
- ³ Scottish Genealogy Society Journal: Vol XLI No 3 (Sept 2000) page 88: Lt. W.S. Robertson MC.

Sources

1881 British Census, Crail, Fife.
 "The Black Watch casualties of the Great War" by Fred J. Carss. ———
 "Karail" Church Magazine June 2003 for Crail and Kingsbarns Parish.
 Waid Academy Magazine June 1913 - Boys Rugby Team.
 "Coast Burghs Observer" Thursday 9 August, 1917.
 Crail Cemetery Register, Fife Council, Cupar.
 "A History of the Black Watch in the Great War 1914-1918" edited by Major General A.G. Wauchope CB.
 "Officers of the Black Watch Vol 11" compiled by Major General Neil McMicking.
 "British Regiments 1914-1918" by Brig. E.A. James OBE, TD.
 The Commonwealth War Grave Commission - Casualty Index.
 Officers died in the Great War 1914-1919.
 Soldiers died in the Great War 1914-1919: The Black Watch.
 Scottish National War Memorial, Roll of Honour: The Black Watch.

Acknowledgements

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 The Rev. Mike Erskine, Crail & Kingsbarns.
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 Thomas B. Smyth, Archivist, The Black Watch RHQ., Perth.
 Shirley Murdoch, Cupar Library, Cupar, Fife.
 Margaret A. Campbell, Cemeteries Dept., Cupar, Fife.
 Lt. Col. (Rtd) S.J. Lindsay, The Black Watch RHQ., Perth.
 Clydesdale Bank PLC, Glasgow.

Scottish Genealogy Society

New Publication

Argyllshire Monumental Inscriptions

Volume 2

Islands of Mull & Ulva

Edited by Stuart Fleming,, F.S.A. Scot.

This publication covers the following 15 places of burial in Mull, namely: Calgary Bay, Calgary Burial Ground (Cladh Mhuire), Glen Aros Graveyard (Cille an Allainn), Kilfinichan, Killeen Old Parish Church, Killunaig Graveyard, Kilmore Dervaig Churchyard, Kilpatrick Duart Graveyard, Kilpatrick Graveyard, Kilvickeon Graveyard, Knock Burial Ground, MacQuarrie Mausoleum, Pennygoun, Tobermory Graveyard and Torloisk Graveyard and Kilviceuen Churchyard on the Island of Ulva.

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Dunfermline Abbey & Churchyard	ed. S.E. Fleming
Edinburgh from the air: 70 years of aerial photography	M. Cant
Fife 1851 Census Name Indexes: Parishes of Dysart, Kinglassie	Tay Valley F.H.S.
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Orkney Poll Taxes of the 1690s	J.M. Irvine
Memorial inscriptions, Logierait Churchyard	
M.I.s Langholm Old, Staplegorton, Wauchope	B. Morrison & R. McCartney
Some Fife Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen	Fife F.H.S.
Parson of 'Wattirys'... Mackintoshes in Skye	A. MacIntosh
Perthshire 1851 Census Name Indexes: Parishes of Collace, Forteviot, Lethendy & Kinloch, Meigle, Muthill	Tay Valley F.H.S.
Scots in Canada	J. Calder
Scottish Clans and Tartans	Cunningham

THE AULD HOOSE:

O, the auld hoose, the auld hoose,
 What tho' the rooms were wee,
 O, kind hearts were dwelling there,
 And bairnies fu' o' glee.
 And wild rose and the jassamine
 Still hang upon the wa
 Hoo mony cherished memories
 Do they sweet flow'rs reca'.
 O, the auld Laird, the auld Laird
 Sae canty, kind and crouse.
 Hoo mony did he welcome there,
 His ain wee dear auld hoose.
 And the leddy, too, sae genty,
 There shelter'd Scotland's heir,
 An' clipt a lock wi' her ain han'
 Frae his long yellow hair.

The mavis still doth sweetly sing,
 The bluebells sweetly blaw.
 The bonnie Earn's clear winding still,
 But the auld hoose is awa'.
 The auld hoose, the auld hoose
 Deserted tho' ye be,
 There ne'er can be a new hoose,
 Will seem sae fair to me.
 Still flourishing the auld pear tree
 The bairnies liked to see.
 And oh, hoo often did they spier
 When ripe they a' wad be?
 The voices sweet, the wee bit feet
 Aye rinnin' here and there.
 The merry shouts oh, whiles we greet
 To think we'll hear nae mair.

Carolina Oliphant, (Lady Nairne), 1766-1845

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 September 2003 (Subject to audit)

		2003	2002
Income:	Subscriptions	31064	23495
	Investment Income	470	312
	Covenant Tax Refund	1240	1432
	Donations	1735	1020
	Legacies	17573	0
	Sales	37182	28323
	Cost of Sales	16776	14256
	Sales Surplus	20406	14067
	A: Total Income	72488	40326
Expenditure:	Journal (Print & Dist.)	11413	10036
	Lecture Expenses	1977	2382
	Library Running Costs	7544	5599
	Wages	-136	6362
	Computer Expenses	555	1816
	Postage	4556	2938
	Stationery, Typing etc	2072	1983
	Affiliations	99	74
	Insurance/Bank Charges	1894	1452
	Depreciation	4767	6303
	Advertising	5031	2026
	Telephone & Trav. Expenses	1186	507
	50th Anniversary Costs	5390	34
	Sundries	80	145
	B: Total Expenditure	46428	41657
	Surplus/(Deficit) (A - B)	26060	(1331)

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2003

FIXED ASSETS:

Property at cost	53063	53063
Equipment (Net)	6629	11096
Books, Microfilms etc	112243	107698
	171935	171857

CURRENT ASSETS:

Stock	30230	26875
Bank	48720	25043
Glenfiddich Fund	1848	1836
Cash	<u>88</u>	<u>75</u>
	80886	53829

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Creditors & Accruals	<u>1752</u>	<u>1663</u>
Net Current Assets	<u>79134</u>	<u>52166</u>

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Report and Notes on Financial Statements as at 30 September 2003

FIXED ASSETS

	Property	Equipment	Computer Equipment	Library Assets	TOTAL
Net Book Value at 30 September 2002	53063	6361	4735	107698	171857
Purchases in year to 30 September 2003					
Equipment			300		300
Books				615	615
Microfilm, Microfiche & CDs				3930	3930
	<u>53063</u>	<u>6361</u>	<u>5035</u>	<u>112243</u>	<u>176702</u>
Depreciation for year to 30 September 2003	-	2172	2595		4767
Net Book Value as at 30 September 2003	53063	4189	2440	112243	171935

The property has not been depreciated as it is considered that its value is likely to have appreciated.

Equipment is to be depreciated over five years.

Computer equipment is to be depreciated over three years.

Library assets of books, microfilm and computer data base should appreciate in value and should be replaced if unable to be used.

STOCK

Stock was valued at the lesser of cost or net realisable value on 30 September 2003.

CREDITORS & ACCRUALS

All Creditors and Accruals are payable within normal trading terms.

BANK

The Bank Balance includes the McNaughton Fund of £5000 for Library acquisitions. Until now the interest only has been used for this purpose.

BOOK REVIEWS

Family Feuds: An introduction to Chancery Proceedings

By Susan T. Moore, ISBN 1 86006 163 X. Bury Lanes, 2003;

Federation of Family History Societies, 2003. Obtainable from the publishers at Units 15-16,
Chesham Industrial Estate, Oram Street, Bury. £5.95.

This attractive work describes in detail the records of The Court of Chancery, The Court of Requests, The Court of the Star Chamber, and The Court of Exchequer, and cover England and Wales. Colonial disputes were sometimes brought to the Courts, as were cases relating to Scotland and Ireland.

The book is divided into two parts: The first describes the records themselves, and intended to whet the appetite of amateur family historians, and to convey the worth of the records. The second part describes the records themselves, and the indexes and calendars that enable the reader to use them effectively.

Chancery records are different in Scotland, and are ably described in Cecil Sinclair's splendid book, *Tracing Your Ancestors In the Scottish Record Office* (Edinburgh: HMSO), 1990.

Susan T. Moore is a graduate of St Andrews University, and worked for a time in Scotland as assistant to our Vice-President Donald Whyte, who introduced her to the complexities of palaeography, and later she succeeded to his business. She hailed from south-east England, and eventually she married and settled in Somerset. This well illustrated book is a tribute to her abilities and dedication.

SENNACHIE

British Military Graveyard Ballincollig, Co. Cork, Ireland, 1810 -1922.

By Anne Donaldson, M.Phil. pp.128 inc. 4 Appendices. ISBN 0-9545075-0-9

Published by Ballincollig Enterprise Board, 2003. £10.00 inc. p. & p.

Many ordinary men of the Royal Forces and their families served in British military depots throughout Ireland. This book outlines human interest aspects of one such depot, Ballincollig. It helps us to understand military life in Ireland during this period, and encourages an appreciation of the heritage value of this graveyard. The book gives a short description of the regiments associated with this graveyard and of the general development of the British Army up to 1922, from a general Irish perspective. These regiments have through their long history of service in Europe and world-wide, contributed much towards the formation of a modern Europe. There is a comprehensive list of cause of death, plus background information of many of these men and their families. The appendices list the surnames and first names of known interred, inscriptions from gravestones and names of regiments represented in the graveyard, with their dates.

This is one of the first books that enquire into the social life of the British army in Ireland as distinct from Irish men in the British army.

Hon. Editor

It is with great regret that we intimate the death on Tuesday 17th February 2004 at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, of Mr. Lawrence Ruxton Burness, F.R.G.S., F.S.A. Scot. of Arbroath, aged 93 years. An obituary will be published in the June issue of the Journal.

NEW O.P.R. AND CENSUS FILMS IN THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Dr James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian

OPRs

Aberdeenshire

Aberdeen, Aboyne, Alford, Auchindor, Auchterless, Belhelvie, Boutrie, Carbach, Cairney, Clatt, Crimond, Culsalmond, Daviot, Drumblade, Drumoak, Dyce, Echt, Fintry, Fyvie, Gartly, Glass, Glenbuchat, Huntley, Inch, Inverurie, Kennethmont, Kenmay, Kildrummy, Kinellar, Kintore, Leslie, Logie Buchan, Longside, Methlick, Midmar, Monquhitter, Monymusk, New Deer, Newhills, New Machar, Old Machar, Old Meldrum, Rayne, Rhynie, Skene, Slains, Tarland and Migvie, Tarves, Tough, Towie.

Fife

Abbotshall, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Auchterderran, Auchtermuchty, Beath, Burntisland, Cameron, Carnbee, Carnock, Ceres, Collessie, Crail, Creich, Cults, Dunbog, Dunino, Ferry Port on Craig, Flisk, Forgan, Inverkeithing, Kemback, Kennoway, Kettle, Kilmany, Kilrenny, Kinghorn, Kinglassie, Kingsbarns, Kirkcaldy, Largo, Leslie, Leuchers, Logie, Markinch, Pittenweem, St Andrews & St. Leonards, St. Monance, Saline, Scoonie, Strathmiglo, Torryburn, Wemyss.

Lanarkshire

Glasgow - Ramshorn & Blackfriars, Calton.

Morayshire

Alves, Bellie, Birnie, Boharm, Cromdale, Dallas, Drainie, Dyke, Edinkillie, Elgin, Forres, Kinloss, Knockando, New Spynie, Rafford, Rothes, St. Andrews Llanbryde, Speymouth, Urquhart.

These additions to the library mean that we now have a complete collection of Old Parish Registers for the whole of Scotland.

CENSUS FILMS

1841 *Aberdeenshire*: Lonmay-New Deer, *Perthshire*: Aberdalgie-Alyth.

1851 *Aberdeenshire*: New Deer-Old Deer.

A.G.M. 2004

Some fifty stalwart members of the Society braved thunder, lightning and torrential rain to attend the A.G.M. on Thursday 5th February.

A minutes silence was observed in memory of R. W. Munro, an Honorary Vice President and longstanding member of the Society, who died in December.

The President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, presided assisted by Richard Torrance in the absence, due to ill health, of Ivor Guild, Acting Chairman of Council. The latter was retiring and the President paid tribute to his service to the Society, as Editor of the Journal for some 34 years, Chairman of Council for many years and Acting Chairman for the last four years. Dr. J. Cranstoun succeeds him.

Other office bearers of long standing were also retiring; the Editor, Mr Stuart E. Fleming who has held that post for the last 10 years producing the Journal punctually and seeing the cover blossom into full colour. He had also compiled and edited for the press, sixteen volumes of Monumental Inscriptions from our unpublished collections.

The Honorary Secretary was also demitting office after 42 years. She had served the council and a proliferation of committees especially during the preparation for the 50th Anniversary celebrations and Dinner last year, she had also been involved with other Society activities such as the increasing number of Family History Fairs. On behalf of the Society she was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Mr. Ken A. Nisbet succeeds her.

Other members of Council to retire by rotation, but eligible for re-election after the lapse of a year were Dr. James Floyd and Mrs Sheila Pitcairn. Dr. Floyd is a member of the Heraldry Society and our representative on that Society's committee organising the International Heraldry Congress to be held in St. Andrews in 2006.

Mrs Sheila Pitcairn is a longstanding pillar of the Society having first served on the Council in the 1970s. A professional Genealogist and Lecturer, she has been an active ambassador for the Society for many years, travelling around the country giving lectures and bringing the Society to the attention of those interested in genealogy.

After the formal business was over Mrs Pitcairn gave an interesting talk on the family of Halkett of Pitfirrane, this was illustrated and she also had a display of documents, pictures and books relating to the family and it's five hundred year history.

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***

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

- 11 March Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 15 March Monday - *Birthlinking: Searching for the families of adopted people* Gary Clapton, Birthlink Social Worker & Angus Mitchell, Volunteer Searcher.
- 18 March Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 25 March Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 8 April Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 22 April Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 23 April Friday - *Newspapers & Genealogy*, Ken Nisbet, BA.
- 24 April Saturday - S.A.F.H.S. 15TH Annual Conference the theme of which is "In Loving Memory" to be hosted by Central Family History Society in the Albert Halls, Dumbarton Road, Stirling, 10am until 4.30pm.
- 6 May Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
- 14 May Friday - Members Guided tour of St Giles' Cathedral, 2pm.
Numbers limited to approx. 20 people. Cost £1 per person to Cathedral funds. Please book at the library counter. Refreshments in café.
- 3 June Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 17 June Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 19 June Saturday - South Ayrshire History Fair 2004 to be held in the Walker Halls, Troon. Details to follow.
- 24 June Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 15 September Wednesday - *Neil Gunn's Landscape & People: the Near and the Far*, Lt. Cdr. Dairmid Gunn OBE (*Postponed from 2003*).
N.B. The library will be closed that evening.
- 15 October Friday - *Genealogical Sources in the National Library of Scotland*, Janice McFarlane, National Library of Scotland.
- 8 November Monday - *The Districts of Marchmont, Sciennes and the Grange in Edinburgh*, Malcolm Cant.

Legacy

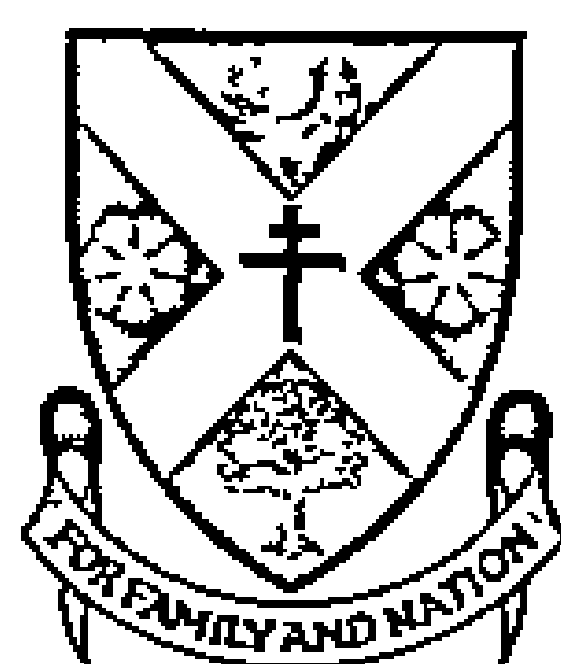
The Society has been left a legacy by our late member Mr. George Ian Melville of Camberley, Surrey, England who died on 15 October 2003.

The Council of the Society is very grateful to those who remember the Society in this way.

QUERIES

- 2948 **MacQUARRIE/McQUARRIE/all spellings:** One set of gggg grandparents are Lachlan MacQuarrie and Christian MacDonald. Lachlan was born at Kilninian and Kilmore Parish circa. 1750 and married Christian on February 5, 1777. Their family seemed to consist of John b. 1790; Hugh b. 1780; Donald 1782-1858; Charles 1785-1790; Charles b. 1790; Allan b. 1792 and Ann b. 1800. John seemed to have married Catherine MacEachern; Hugh married Marion MacLachlan; Allan married Catherine MacKay and went to Australia; Ann married Archibald MacArthur. Donald, my ggg grandfather married Catherine MacDougal/McCuilken/McQuilken/McUilken on October 4, 1803. Their family consisted of Hector 1804-1881; Angus b. 1806; John b. 1808; Lachlan b. 1810 and Mary b. 1812 Hector, my gg grandfather married Catherine MacLeod circa. 1832. Their family consisted of, at least, Mary b. 1832; Charles 1834-1897; Flora/Flory b. 1836 and Neil b. 1847 although this date is in question. This family seems to have left Kilninian and Kilmore sometime in the late 1830's or early 1840's. My g grandfather, Charles, appears in Neilston, Renfrewshire where he met his wife to be, Jean/Jane Gills. They were married there in 1862. They started their family there with the birth of James in 1863. By 1865 they had relocated to Govan where the birth of their next son, Charles 1865-1866 was recorded. This birth was followed by, John 1867-1869; Robert 1869-1877; John 1870-?; Hector 1873-1878; Charles 1875-1948; Robert 1877-1917; Neil 1879-1945; Mary 1883-? and Jeanie 1886-? Robert married, first, Barbara Adamson in 1904, and second, Agnes Mitchell in 1908. Neil seems to have died unmarried. Mary married Alexander Goodwin in 1916, and Jeanie married Archibald Robertson in 1907. My grandfather, Charles McQuarrie, and family emigrated to Canada sometime around 1911. He married Mary Creighton on July 12, 1900. At the time of emigration their family consisted of, James b. 1902; Margaret b. 1904; Hector - my father, b. 1906 and Archibald b. 1908. If any of the above individuals are in your family tree I would really appreciate hearing from you. I seem to have gone as far as I can from both the parish and the centralised records and I think that only through contact with other descendants from this tree can the full extent of this family be established. *Charles Alan McQuarrie, 4045 Carey Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8Z 4E9. Tel: 250-479-6515. Email: camcq@shaw.ca*
- 2949 **OMAN/BURN** Trying to trace the ancestors of Charles Oman, vintner and hotel keeper of the Waterloo Hotel, Regents Bridge, Edinburgh, died Edinburgh in 1825, and his second wife Grace Burn, died Edinburgh 1845 (my g-g-grandparents). Charles Oman may have been born in Edinburgh about 1765 and married first Jean (or Jane) Cochrane in 1790. In 1807 he married Grace Burn who is recorded as the daughter of a merchant, Hugh Burn, of Aberlady, East Lothian. Any information relating to any of these persons would be greatly appreciated and any costs incurred in replying will be re-imbursed. Please contact *Peter Longstaff, Home Farm, Horsecastle Close, Yatton, North Somerset BS49 4AY, England. Tel: 01934 834006 or email: kplongstaff@btopenworld.com*
- 2950 **MITCHELL/GALLACHER** Information about the children of marriage between Edward Mitchell, son of Archibald Mitchell & Kate Gallacher and Elizabeth Pickett, dau. of Adam Picket and Annie Docherty married St. Laurence R.C. Church June 28, 1929, Greenock, Scotland. *Grace Caulfield, 909, 132 Kingston Road West, Ajax, Ontario, Canada L1T 3W5. Email: www.gcaulfield@sympatico.ca*

- 2951 **SMELLIE** Seeking help in locating a family portrait painted by Henry Raeburn. The great grandmother of my wife's brother-in-law, Georgina Smellie b. 1822 was last daughter of Captain Peter Smellie (1780-1829) of the 51st Foot Regiment, son William Smellie m. 1778 Helen Lang of Addiewell Estate, West Calder. When Captain Smellie and family sat for Henry Raeburn, he also resided in Ann Street and his wife was Wilhelmina Conradi, daughter of a diplomat in Ceylon. Their living children probably included in the painting were Mary Ann b. 1807, Jane b. 1809, Helen b. 1811, Caroline Ellen b. 1812, William John b. 1820 and Georgina 1822. Captain Smellie was strikingly tall for the period. When it was photographed in 1910 by Wilhelmina's nephew, an engine pattern - maker and artist, the portrait hung in 24 Warriston Crescent, Inverleith, home of Captain Smellie's spinster granddaughters Smellie. When the last of these, Ellen died in 1946 she bequeathed the main part of her estate to her niece Margaret Huggins (Higgins?) at Home Garth, Little London, Rawdon by Leeds. Margaret was born in Hartlepool about 1874 daughter of above William John Smellie, timber importer m. about 1873 widow Porter who resided at 24 St. George's Road, Hull (1886) and later at 1 Somerset Road, Harrogate (1901). From the time of this bequest, trace of painting has been lost and the photograph was lost in Australia. Does anyone with Huggins/Porter connections or with a Regimental interest know where it is? Is the Addiewell family related to William Smellie (1740-1795) of Encyclopaedia Britannica fame? Captain Smellie's widow died in 1858 at Jessfield House, Portobello close to Bellefield where William's grandson, master printer John Smellie d. 1863, resided. *David Paterson, 23 Gordon Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, Scotland. Email: PATERSONdbpat@aol.com*
- 2952 **GARTSHORE/RANKIN** Alexander Gartshore married Jean Rankin 1806 in New Monkland. In 1808 had a daughter Margaret Hamilton Gartshore who married Robert Gartshore. Later four more children Janet, Jane Duncanson, John and Ann were born to this couple. Was Margaret's middle name of Hamilton in reference to her mother's Rankin family? *Barbara K. Tuck, 28 Ruhlig Court, Saginaw, Michigan, 48602-5027, U.S.A. e-mail barbaratuck@webtv.net*
- 2953 **GRIEVE/PRINGLE** George Grieve born 1759, Dirleton, East Lothian, married Marion Pringle, had children born in Dirleton: Elizabeth b. 1786, married James Merrylees; Marion b. 1788, married John Young; Margaret b. 1791 married John Pringle; Samuel b. 1794 unmarried; George b. 1796 married Elizabeth Young; Ann b. 1801 married Thomas Munro. Did Munro descendants remain in Scotland or immigrate. *Barbara K. Tuck, 28 Ruhlig Court, Saginaw, Michigan, 48602-5027, U.S.A. e-mail barbaratuck@webtv.net*



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Hon. President	Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS
Hon. Vice-Presidents	Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG (Hon.) Dr Jean Munro, FSA Scot. Ivor R Guild, CBE, FRSE, MA, LL.B, WS D Richard Torrance, BSc., FSA Scot.
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Chairman of Council	Dr James Cranstoun
Vice Chairman of Council	-
Hon. Secretary	Ken A Nisbet, BA (Hons), Dip. MSHR
Hon. Editor	Stuart E Fleming, FSA Scot. “The Learig”, Kirkton of Balmerino, Fife DD6 8SA
Hon. Treasurer	James Herbert
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Membership Secretary	Ken A Nisbet, BA (Hons), Dip. MSHR
Sales Secretary	Mrs Rhona Stevenson
Syllabus Secretary	Mrs Carol Stubbs

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:-
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to six Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be ex officio members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, ex officio Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts.
4. Office Bearers, apart from the Hon. Treasurer shall be elected annually. The latter shall be appointed by the Council. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office-Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the Meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee. Nominations for the re-election of Office-Bearers and Members of Council may be made by the Council and do not require the signatures of the Nominee. Notice of such Annual General Meeting shall be given at least 3 weeks in advance by notice contained in *The Scottish Genealogist*.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but copies 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.

