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The Society is an academic and consultative body, whose constitutional objects are to promote research into Scottish family history, and to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish genealogy. Copies of our Constitution are available to members upon request. We assist members with modest enquiries, but do not carry out professional research. Private researchers are available, and we can also provide an ASGRA list upon request.

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

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General correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, and subscriptions to the Membership Secretary, (subs@scotsgenealogy.com). Information about the Society's publications, and back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist*, can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, (sales@scotsgenealogy.com). All correspondence should be addressed to 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland. Email: info@scotsgenealogy.com

The Scottish Genealogist

Relevant articles are welcomed by the Hon. Editor, and should be submitted in MSWord or rtf format via email, or on a CD Rom, only. Paper copies which must then be retyped into a computer are not acceptable. Members queries are also welcomed for inclusion in the magazine; a £2 per entry charge is made to non members.

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Front cover: the Society's Coat of Arms.

CONTENTS

Andrew Barclay, The Complex Life of a Victorian Engineer	99
Family Seats Series: Neidpath Castle	117
Greenock Harbour Trust Wage Sheet	120
List of Queen's Scholars, &c., between 1858 and 1862	122
A Family Historian's Alphabet - Part 6	133
Dates for your Diary	141
Some Recent Additions to the Library	142
Book Review	144
Query	144

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**MY AIN FOLK -
WHO WERE THEY?**

**ANDREW BARCLAY, THE COMPLEX LIFE
OF A VICTORIAN ENGINEER**

by Gordon McFadzean, C.Eng MIEE

One of the delights of Genealogy is the unexpected – the finding of someone or a family about whom nothing was known by the researcher. Such was the case with Andrew Barclay. While researching the family of Duncan McVean (1789-1872)¹ a reference was found in the IGI to Mrs Andrew Barclay who died in 1921. Who was Mrs Andrew Barclay? Why was her married name apparently emphasised? Was her husband someone considered to be of importance? I started on a quest to find answers and I was to find that Andrew Barclay was remembered yet in Kilmarnock and even outside Scotland. Indeed Hunslet-Barclay Ltd operates today from the site of Andrew Barclay's Caledonian Works in Kilmarnock – a direct descendent of Andrew Barclay's original firm.

Andrew Barclay's parents came from Kilbirnie parish in Ayrshire. Andrew's father John BARCLAY was baptised on 9 Feb. 1783 at Bridge, Kilbirnie.² Andrew's grandfather was: *'William BARCLAY [who] was christened on 7 Oct 1744 in Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, Scotland. He died on 31 Jan 1805 in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland'*.³ William married Janet Wilson on the 12 September 1777 at Bridge⁴ in Kilbirnie parish. Their son John became a Wright – a craftsman in wood and metal – and was held in high regard as a clever and inventive man. Kilbirnie OPR states that 'John Barclay in Townshead and Margaret Walker in Kirktown' were married in Kilbirnie parish on 3 Oct 1811.

John and Margaret Barclay's first child was a boy, William, born in Kilbirnie parish on 1 Dec 1812.⁵ By the time their second child, Andrew, was born on 27 Aug. 1814 the family had moved to the adjacent parish of Dalry.⁶ Here John Barclay operated his own mill 'where he is said to have made and maintained his own machinery'.⁷ His reputation as a wright attracted the attention of Gregory, Thompson and Co. carpet manufacturers of Kilmarnock and, around 1817, John was bought out by this firm and moved with his family to Kilmarnock. He became the carpet manufacturer's millwright and engineer for almost 40 years⁸ and is credited with being the originator of the machine for three-ply carpet weaving.⁹ His family was thus brought up in Kilmarnock. His wife, Margaret, gave birth to twins, Robert and Jean, in Kilmarnock on 18 July 1818, a son James on 1 April 1820 and on 6 April 1825 her 5th son, John.¹⁰ From the OPR it appears that John and Margaret had lost a son prior to the birth of the twins. Their son John, in adult life, became closely associated with the business interests of his brother Andrew. They had further children Margaret c. 1826, Janet c. 1830, Hugh c. 1832 and Elizabeth c. 1835¹¹ but the births of the children born after John do not seem to have been registered.

In 1828, at the age of fourteen, Andrew was apprenticed to a plumber, tin- and copper-

smith named Lawson in Portland St, Kilmarnock. He was with Lawson for 12 years. 'During this period he acquired an interest in astronomy and built his first telescope: it was an interest that was to last all his life'.¹² However it is stated in his obituary in *The Engineer*¹³ that Andrew, while an apprentice, spent half his time in the works of Gregory, Thompson and Co. working with his father who seems to have given his son a good foundation in the general practice of engineering.

According to the Kilmarnock OPR, on the 17 August 1835, 'Andrew Barclay in King Street married Janet Campbell in Park Street' – although this date may be that of calling the banns. Janet Campbell was the 4th child of Willie Campbell, a rope spinner, and Janet Richmond. Janet was born in Kilmarnock on 9 September 1813 and was almost a year older than Andrew. John, Their first child, was born in Kilmarnock on 22 September 1835.

Their second (or third child) 'Jannet' was born c. 1839. (There may have been another unregistered birth before that of 'Jannet'). All that is known of Jannet is that she appears in the 1841 census where Andrew Barclay aged 25 is given as a Copper Smith living in Park Street, Kilmarnock, with his wife 'Jannet' aged 25, son John aged 6 and daughter 'Jannet' aged 2. There is no record of 'Jannet's' birth in 1839 and she presumably died before 1851 as she does not appear in later censuses. Unfortunately, Kilmarnock OPRs do not include deaths.

In 1840 Andrew left Lawson and went into business with Thomas McCulloch in Portland St, Kilmarnock, to manufacture shafting for mills and calico printing machinery. In 1840, Kilmarnock was a relatively small town clustered around the Kilmarnock Water – the source of its power. (Steam power was very much in its infancy). The new manufacturing facility was built on a greenfield site on the north-west edge of the town – an area which was to be heavily developed by industry in the years following. However where the work site was, so also had to be the homes of the workers – most workers lived within walking distance of their work.

In 1842 Andrew broke away from Thomas McCulloch and set up a rival business on an adjacent site in Portland St. Two years later, on the 7 March 1844, a son, Andrew, was born to Andrew and Janet in Kilmarnock (their 4th child according to the OPR). On the 26 April of the same year, Andrew's younger brother, John Barclay, married a local girl, Ann Kennedy Boyd. Their first child, Agnes, was born on the 16 July 1844 followed by a son, John, on the 18 December 1846. Also in 1846, on the 30 August, Andrew and Janet had their fifth child, William.

Before 1846 the nearest foundry facility to Kilmarnock was in Glasgow. In 1846 Andrew's former partner Thomas McCulloch, along with two other men, started the Titchfield Foundry Co. The new foundry, situated between what became West Langlands Street in Kilmarnock and the nearby railway, was started with great expectations but was soon to run into difficulties.

In June of the following year, Andrew acquired land from the Duke of Portland for the

first part of the site of the future Caledonia Works in West Langlands Street. Initially the business was concerned with the manufacture of equipment for the calico and carpet trade but soon branched into pumping and winding machines for the mining industry, which was then expanding both locally and elsewhere in Britain. About this time, too, Andrew took his brother John into partnership. However the partnership suffered financial problems. Andrew was due money for the sale of a patent which was not paid and in March 1848 the firm ran into sequestration 'although only a small sum was involved and they obtained a discharge in July of that year'.¹⁴ This was the first of four sequestrations that Andrew had to endure in his business career. Andrew was a brilliant engineer but appeared to be careless in money matters. The last family event of the forties for Andrew and Janet was the birth of their 6th child, James, on the 28 April 1849.

On October 28th 1850, the Cumnock to Gretna line of the Glasgow, Dumfries & Carlisle Railway was opened. This company and the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock & Ayr Railway then merged to form the Glasgow & South Western Railway. However, the manufacturing facility in Glasgow of the new company was soon to prove inadequate. A decision was made by it to build a new locomotive works in Kilmarnock – a decision which was to influence Andrew Barclay. The first locomotive from the new works – and the first locomotive to be built in Kilmarnock – appeared in 1857.

By the 1851 census, Andrew Barclay's business had expanded considerably. He and Janet are living at West Langlands St, Barclay Foundry, Kilmarnock. He is an 'Engineer employing 52 men'. Also there are sons John, an Engineer, unmarried, aged 16, Andrew aged 6, William aged 4, James aged 2 and a servant aged 16. From his address, Andrew had now started his own foundry facility despite the proximity of the Titchfield Foundry Co.

In the same census for Dunlop Land, West Langlands St., is an entry for a John Barclay, an Engineer, aged 27, along with his wife, aged 27, and daughter Agnes, aged 6 and son John, aged 4, are living. His wife's Christian name is difficult to make out – a badly written Anne perhaps? However the children's names and ages agree with the OPR so this would appear to be the family of Andrew's brother, John. John Barclay would be almost 26 by the 1851 census as he was born on the 6 Apr 1825. Perhaps John did not like to admit that he was younger than his wife, who was in fact aged 29 at the time of the census. John and Ann had had a son William in the late 1840s but although registered the date has been omitted from the Kilmarnock OPR. This William must have died in infancy; his name does not appear on the 1851 census. On the 28 December 1852, a 4th child Margaret was born in Kilmarnock to complete John's and Ann's family.

In the 1851 census at Back St, Kilmarnock is the Ingram family. The mother Janet aged 58 is a widow with a son George, aged 22, a Machine Maker, and daughters Ellen aged 20, Susan aged 18 and Jessie aged 16. All three girls are Muslin Sewers. Andrew

Barclay's eldest son John was to marry Jessie Ingram on the 22 Sept, 1854, his 19th birthday.

On 2 June 1853, Robert, their seventh and last child, was born to Andrew and Janet Barclay, in Kilmarnock.

The Middle Years

In 1855 Andrew purchased the land between his existing Caledonia Works buildings and Park Street from Thomas Morton, (c.1783-1862) a fellow engineer and astronomer. The following year, Andrew purchased the Titchfield Foundry Co. which was situated close to the Caledonia Works. Started with such great optimism in 1846, the foundry company had been forced to close around 1852. However Andrew leased the foundry in 1855 to fulfil a contract to make mortars for the army just as the Crimean War (October 1853-February 1856), was reaching its closing stages.¹⁵

In 1856 Andrew's father, John Barclay, by then a widower, died at Bank St, Kilmarnock of 'Apoplexy' on the 25 July, (597 370). John's father, William Barclay, is described as a 'Dyke builder'. When Andrew's mother Margaret Walker died is not known. Alive during the 1851 census, she must have died between the census date of 31 March 1851 and her husband's death in July 1856, probably before the start of civil registration on 1st January 1855.

Along with his business interests Andrew was continuing his interest in astronomy, particularly in making telescopes. He added an observatory to the Caledonia Works to further what seemed, later, to have become an obsession rather than a hobby. Andrew has been described as an able and innovative engineer and between March 1843 and November 1895 took out 75 UK patents.¹⁶ One of these was for 'Improvements in refracting and reflecting telescopes' (UK patent 2008, 15 September 1854). Indeed, a telescope micrometer eyepiece of his is on display in the Royal Museum of Scotland in Edinburgh. In 1856, after a visit to Kilmarnock by Sir John Ross (Arctic explorer [1777-1856]) and Dr John Lee President of the Royal Astronomical Society from 1861-63, Andrew was successfully proposed for Fellowship of the Royal Astronomical Society. Andrew was very proud of this honour – even adding the initials to his name when signing later birth registrations! Andrew seems to have been introduced to his celebrated visitors by Thomas Morton from whom he had purchased land in 1855. Thomas Morton was well-known in Scottish astronomical circles at that time. (He was described in *The Engineer* of April 27 1900, as 'Kilmarnock's famous philosophical instrument maker') He was also a successful manufacturer and engineer and owned one of the only two manufacturing businesses in Kilmarnock at the start of the 19th century. There have been suggestions that Morton and Andrew were not on good terms as Andrew was successfully prosecuted by an Alexander Morton for patent infringement in 1870.¹⁷ (This seems to have been caused by Andrew improving on a patent held by Thomas Morton).¹⁸ But Andrew proposed Thomas Lee, the son-in-law of Morton, for his fellowship of the RAS¹⁹ and as Thomas Morton died in 1862, Andrew's problems

were with the family of Thomas Morton. Alexander Morton may have been Thomas's son.

By 1857, the G&SWR had turned out its first locomotive from its new works in Kilmarnock. This acted as a spur to Andrew Barclay. He, too, started the locomotive construction for which he was to become best-known, producing his first, a saddle tank locomotive, on the 12 July 1859. This was the type of engine which was to be the mainstay of the Barclay Works for the rest of Andrew's life and beyond – industrial locomotives for colliery and shunting use.

By the census taken on the 8 April 1861, Andrew and Janet Barclay were living at 5 Portland Terrace, Kilmarnock with their sons Andrew, William, James and Robert and a 22 year old servant. Their house had 9 rooms each with a window – a fair sized dwelling. Andrew is stated to be an engineer employing 1659 men – a claim which seems to be on the high side, or perhaps an unintentional 'alteration' made by a statistician in extracting the census statistics.

Andrew's eldest son, John Barclay (aged 25), his wife Jessie and children Andrew, Jessie and George are living at Titchfield Foundry Cottages, Kilmarnock, in two rooms with one servant. Described as 'Foreman Iron & Brass Foundry', it appears John was the foreman at the Titchfield Foundry now owned by his father.

Andrew's brother, also John Barclay, is living at 23 West George St – an extension of West Langlands Street – in a three roomed house. His occupation is given as 'Engine Smith'. His wife is Ann K.B. Barclay, aged 39, and the children Agnes 16, John aged 14, Margaret aged 9 are all scholars.

On December 30th, 1864, Andrew and Janet Barclay's second son Andrew married 22 year-old Annie Borland in Kilmarnock (597 9). His occupation is given as Engine Fitter and his father's occupation as Engine Manufacturer. One of the witnesses was James W. Barclay which implies that brother James was using the middle name of Wilson by this time – a name he was to use for the rest of his life. (This middle name is not mentioned in the record of James's birth in the parish records. It has been suggested that it came from his Barclay great-grandmother who was Janet Wilson.). On the 30 Oct. 1865 (597 769 and 770) Andrew's wife Annie gave birth to male twins, named Andrew and Robert, at 39 Park Street. Sadly, Robert died at the same address, just two years old, of 'Hooping [sic] Cough' – then a frequent cause of death amongst children – on the 11 Dec 1867 (597 652).

THE SECOND FAMILY

Somewhere in the middle 60s, Andrew Barclay met Euphemia McVean – a meeting which was to have a profound affect on his future family life. How, when and where they met has not been discovered. Effie was the Gaelic-speaking daughter of Duncan McVean, and his second wife Janet (Jessie) Smith. The McVeans were from the Kilmartin area of mid-Argyll where Effie was born on 10 November 1843. Duncan

McVean was a farmer at the time of Effie's birth, the couple's fourth child. Effie's elder sister Christian seems to have died in her teens and her mother, Jessie, died on the 11 May 1858²⁰ when Effie was 14. Both her older brother Archie and sisters Ann and Isabella moved to Glasgow to work. Archie became an Iron Ship Plater in Govan and married Margaret McLean originally from Mull. They had several children, the youngest being Mary (Mairi) born 24 Jan 1886. Mairi married James Dick-Buchanan, a surveyor, and died childless, in Drymen on 11 November 1966. Ann became a domestic servant in Glasgow and married Dugald McCormick from the Ross of Mull on 12 June 1868. They lived in Glasgow for the rest of their lives and were the present writer's great-grand parents. Effie McVean presumably had also left Argyll before she met Andrew Barclay but her occupation and where she was living at that time are not known.

When Andrew met Effie, Andrew would have been in his early 50s and Effie in her early 20s. Andrew seems to have set up Effie in an apartment in Edinburgh. There, their first child was born on September 6th 1867 (685/2 725) at 117 Duke Street Lane (now Dublin St Lane?). The child was named Andrew Duncan Barclay. Both parents registered the child, Andrew signing himself: Andrew Barclay FRAS. The child's middle name of Duncan is presumably after Effie's father.

Effie McVean's elder sister Ann was married to Dugald McCormick at 6 Clifton Place, Glasgow on 12 June, 1868, by Alexander Urquhart, minister of the Free Gaelic Church. Euphemia McVean was a witness at the wedding. Did her sister and brother-in-law – a strict follower of the Free Church of Scotland – know of her liaison with Andrew and her 10-month old son? Had Andrew left Janet Campbell or had he simply established two households? These questions remain unanswered, although the 'two household' theory seems the more likely as Andrew's base remained in Kilmarnock. Whether his wife, Janet, knew of the Edinburgh household also remains unknown.

The Barclay family had other problems. On the 1 January 1869 John, the eldest son of Andrew and Janet, died of chronic alcoholism at 2 Park Lane, Kilmarnock, at the age of 33. His death certificate (597 6) describes him as an Engine Fitter and implies he had been drinking for 'years'. His death left his wife Jessie Ingram with three children: Andrew aged about 14, Jessie 12 and George 10.

In March 1869, the Irvinebank Print Works – named for its site on the River Irvine – was bought by Andrew Senior for his younger brother John (now aged 44) and Andrew's remaining four sons by Jessie Campbell: Andrew (junior) (aged 25), William (aged 22), James Wilson (aged 20) and Robert (aged 16).²¹ The six formed a partnership to convert the former print works into a locomotive production facility separate from the Caledonia Works. John Barclay, previously Works Manager at the Caledonia Works, became the managing partner. On the 29 June, 1869, (597 79), James Wilson Barclay, aged 21, married Helen Robertson also aged 21 at 36 High Glencairn Street, Kilmarnock.

On the 29 December 1869, John Gillillia Barclay (685/2 91) was born to Effie McVean and Andrew Barclay at 5 Dundas Street, Edinburgh. Again Andrew proudly gives his name on the birth certificate as Andrew Barclay FRAS. Where the unusual middle name of the child came from is not known. Was there a scientist called Gillillia around in 1869 as Andrew seemed to favour scientists for some middle names? In later years John called himself John Galileo Barclay – a better known scientist! Perhaps his original second name was an attempt to spell Galileo's second name of Galilei! Andrew certainly remained committed to Kilmarnock, despite his growing Edinburgh family, for in the same year, 1869, Andrew first served on Kilmarnock Town Council. He was to serve until 1878. He was also a magistrate for his first two years²² on the Council.

By the date of the 1871 census (3 April) Andrew's business interests had expanded beyond Scotland. Where was he on the census night? He was not at home in Kilmarnock which was now at 18 Portland Terrace. Here Janet Barclay (Janet Campbell) aged 57 and described as an Engineer's Wife, but not as 'Head' - is living with sons William, aged 24, an Engineer; Robert aged 18, an Engineer, and granddaughter, Jessie Barclay, 13, the deceased John's daughter who is described as a 'Schollar'! The house has 11 rooms. Perhaps Andrew is in England where he now had ambitious business interests. He was certainly not with Effie McVean. Claiming to be Effie Barclay Walker, married, 25, she is now living at No. 5 Dundas St, Edinburgh with her children Duncan B. Walker, 3, and John G. B. Walker, 1. The name 'Walker' seems to have been added to the census form as an afterthought and inserted above the name 'Barclay'. Walker was, of course, Andrew Barclay's mother's name. The 'Walker' family are living in some comfort with two domestic servants.

Jessie Barclay, son John Barclay's widow, is living at 3 Park Lane, Kilmarnock, a 4-roomed house, with sons Andrew (16), George (12) and daughter Alexander (7) all stated to be scholars. The last named should be Alexandria.

Andrew and Janet's son, Andrew Barclay Jnr, now aged 27, an 'Engine Fitter', is at 39 Park St Kilmarnock – a three roomed house - with wife Annie (Borland) Barclay and children Andrew aged 5 a scholar, Elisabeth aged 2 and Janet C. aged less than 1 month. They have a 14 year old female servant. His brother, James W. Barclay, 22, an Engineer, is living in 9 rooms at 1 South Hamilton St, Kilmarnock, with his wife Helen, 23, and one domestic servant. It would appear that James was more comfortably situated than his older brother.

By the 1871 census all was not well in the household of Andrew's brother, John Barclay. Described as 'Manager of Engineer works', John is living at North Hamilton St with his daughter Margaret, aged 18. The number of rooms in the house is not legible. There is no sign of his wife but there is a General Domestic Servant, Agnes F. Caldwell, aged 30. However at 6 Dean St, Kilmarnock, we find Ann Barclay described as 'Head' aged 48, a Housekeeper. As Dean Street is not far from North Hamilton St

it looks as though Ann Kennedy Boyd has left the matrimonial home. There is no indication of what the term 'Housekeeper' means as she is the only occupant of 6 Dean Street.

Towards end of 1871, the former Irvinebank print works, bought by Andrew for his brother John and Andrew's sons, was opened as a new manufacturing facility called Barclays & Co, River Bank Works. However Andrew's financial troubles were again to surface. At the request of the Union Bank, Andrew had to execute a deed of trust in favour of his creditors.

On the 14 February, 1872 a daughter was born to Andrew and Effie in Edinburgh (685/1 472). Called Effie (Euphemia Margaret Barclay) she was born at 15 Cornwall St, Edinburgh. Clearly Effie and her family had moved house once more. Both parents registered the child – Euphemia McVean and Andrew Barclay FRAS.

By 1872 the River Bank Works was in production and its first locomotive was ready on the 16th August. Also in 1872, Andrew became a leading partner in the Lonsdale Hematite Iron Co., at Whitehaven in Cumberland. His son, James Wilson Barclay, was also involved along with some leading businessmen in Kilmarnock.²³ Andrew did not retain an interest in the Whitehaven works for long but he kept an interest in the area and he set out to build a new iron works at nearby Workington. However his outgoings began to exceed his income and in April 1872, Andrew mortgaged the Kilmarnock works to finance the new iron works at Workington. Andrew took up temporary residence near Keswick 'to oversee the construction work'²⁴ at Workington in September 1872 and left his son James Wilson to manage the Caledonia Works.

On the 13 February 1874 at 1 North Hamilton St, Kilmarnock, another alcohol-related death took place in the Barclay family – that of Andrew's younger brother, James. An Engine Fitter, born on the 1 April 1820, he may have worked for his brother Andrew. He married Elizabeth Jane Hill of Dean Street on 23 April 1847 and died on 13 February 1874 at Kilmarnock aged 54 (597 139). His death was caused by 'Natural Causes brought on by excessive drinking'. There appeared to be no children of the marriage.

In the early months of 1874 business was booming and in May 1874, Andrew took his son James into partnership 'having a fifth share'.²⁵ In June 1874, the Caledonia and River Bank Works were conveyed to Thomas Steven, a Glasgow ironmaster and the principal creditor, as security for loans 'and he [Thomas Steven] seems to have had a great deal of confidence in the business and in Andrew Barclay'.²⁶ But trade took a down turn and Andrew once more found himself in serious financial difficulties and on 14th December 1874 the Workington business was forced into bankruptcy followed almost immediately by the Kilmarnock business. In an article in the Ayr Advertiser after his death Andrew is said to have taken 'a leading part in the initiation of iron works in Cumberland, in connection with which he won and lost an almost princely fortune'.²⁷

On 6 July, 1874, Effie McVean had another son, Archibald Newton Barclay, born to at 65 Torphichen St., Edinburgh. His birth was once again registered by both parents Euphemia McVean and Andrew Barclay FRAS but Andrew's address is giving as Jenkin Hill, Braithwaite, Cumberland. This looks like Andrew's 'temporary residence near Keswick'.

On the 29 May, 1875, Ann Kennedy Boyd, wife of John Barclay, Andrew's brother, died of 'Disease of Brain 3 months' at 6 Dean St Kilmarnock (597 386). Her death was registered by her brother, James Boyd. The widower, John, remarried on 15 June 1875 – only a fortnight after his wife's death. His bride was Agnes Ferguson Caldwell, aged 35, a spinster, described as the Housekeeper at River Bank House. Clearly Agnes was the 'General Domestic Servant' of the 1871 census.

Andrew's business troubles continued. On the 7th March 1876, a serious fire took place at the Caledonia Works which, although there was no loss of life, caused considerable damage and loss of design drawings. There were to be more problems ahead; a small engineering business, the Townholm Engine Works, was advertised for sale on 20 April 1876 on the death of its owner. Thomas Maxwell Grant, who was Andrew's works manager at the Caledonia Works and William Ritchie another employee of the Works, took the opportunity to acquire the Townholm Engine Works and start their own business of Grant, Ritchie & Co in competition with Andrew. There was more than a suspicion that the designs which they used for their locomotives were, in fact, Andrew's.²⁸ However, the following year fortune again favoured Andrew and as a result both he and his son James obtained their bankruptcy discharge. This was again due to the efforts and support of Thomas Steven. However the lesson seems to have been lost on Andrew who continued to manage his business affairs in a manner which has been described as 'autocratic'.²⁹

Despite his business difficulties Andrew's Edinburgh family continued to grow. On the 10 June 1877 Jessie Lewis Barclay was born to Effie McVean at 15 Cornwall St (off Castle Terrace) Edinburgh (685/1 1549). Once more Andrew and Effie registered the birth – the father being stated to be Andrew Barclay FRAS. The middle name of Lewis seems to have been pronounced 'Louie' but its origin is not obvious. The following year Effie and family moved from Edinburgh to Glasgow and on 14th October, 1878, Lily Bell Barclay was born to Effie McVean at 4 Rosslyn Place, Pollokshields (644/13 722). Once more both parents registered the birth. Andrew's occupation is described as Mechanical Engineer (Master) – a description which was used on other birth registrations.

Only five days later, on the 19th October, 1878, Andrew's wife Janet (Campbell), died of heart disease at Portland Terrace (presumably no.18), Kilmarnock, aged 64 (597 414). Her death was registered by her son, James. A month later, on 20th November 1878 at 4 Rosslyn Place, Pollokshields, Andrew Barclay, 64, Widower, married Euphemia McVean, 34, Spinster, by declaration (Warrant of Sheriff) before witnesses

Henry Little, coal merchant and John Wallace, Ironmonger (Master) (644/13 103).

What sort of stir did Andrew's second marriage make in Kilmarnock? For his new wife to arrive in Kilmarnock with six children must have created some tittle-tattle in society!

In 1880 on the 9 June, Andrew Barclay, son of the deceased John and grandson of Andrew, was married (597 94) at Riccarton, now part of Kilmarnock. His bride was Elizabeth Templeton aged 23. Young Andrew, aged 25, is described as an 'Engine Fitter'. Was he too now working for his grandfather?

1881 Census

By the 1881 census, held on the 3rd April, Andrew Barclay, aged 66 an Engineer Mechanical, is living at Springvale House, Kilmarnock, with his wife Euphemia Barclay aged 35, and Effie's sons Andrew Duncan 13, John G., 11, Effie, 9, Archibald Newton, 6, described as Scholars and daughters Jessie Lewie, 3, Lillie Bell Barclay, aged 2. Also living there is Janet's son, William, who is now aged 34 and unmarried. There are two servants.

Andrew Barclay, Andrew's son by his first marriage, aged 37 – described as a Junior Partner Engine Works – is living at 12 Gilmour St Kilmarnock with his wife Annie B (Borland) Barclay, 38, their five daughters: Elizabeth 12, Janet, 10, Annie, 8, Isabella, 6, (all scholars) Helen, aged 4, and their son John aged 2. There is no sign of Andrew the surviving twin although he later appears in the 1901 census living with his mother.

At 8 Portland Terrace is another of Andrew's sons by his first marriage. James W. Barclay, 31, 'Mechanical Engineer Junior Partner' is living with his wife Helen 33 and children Andrew, 11, Elizabeth K., 9, James R., 8, William C., 6, all scholars, with Janet C., aged 2, and 8-months-old Robert R. Barclay. There are also two servants.

From the 1881 census, it appears that in the early 1870s Robert, now aged 28, had lived in England for a time and had married there. His marriage certainly did not take place in Scotland. Was he in Cumberland with his father? His wife, Alice I., (maiden name not known) was born in England and their daughter Alice M, aged 7, was also born there. They are living at Spring Grove, South Hamilton Street, Kilmarnock. Robert's occupation is given as Engineer. They have one female servant aged 23.

At 16 Gilmour St with his wife, Elizabeth (Templeton) is Andrew's grandson, also Andrew, 26, son of the deceased John. He is an 'Engine Fitter At Works'. Married the previous year, they have no children. Presumably young Andrew is working with his grandfather's company.

At River Bank House Kilmarnock is John Barclay, Andrew's younger brother. At this time he was manager of the Riverbank Works employing '61 Men & 13 Boys'. With him are his wife Agnes Barclay, Maggie his daughter by Ann Kennedy Boyd and a 23 year old servant.

By 1882 finance again became a serious problem for Andrew with '...increasing

depression in the engineering trade. By the beginning of 1882 the financial position was again serious and in February Andrew was forced to suspend payments. An offer of 6s 8d in the pound was made to the creditors, and although most accepted Andrew was unable to finalise the arrangement as he could not obtain sufficient financial support from his friends to do so'.³⁰

On June 10, 1882, Andrew Barclay & Sons had to file for another bankruptcy petition. In 1883 agreement between John Waddell, an Edinburgh based contractor, Thomas Steven and Andrew 'was signed in May under which the profits of the Caledonia Works and the Riverbank Works of Andrew Barclay & Co were to be divided pro-rata between Waddell and Steven, the latter holding as security for his loans the property of both businesses. Under the terms of the agreement the necessary finance was provided for Andrew and James to obtain once again their discharge'.³¹

On the March 30 1885, another son, called by the unusual name of Poynter, was born to Effie and Andrew Barclay – the last of Andrew's children (597 245). The birth took place at Argyle House, North Hamilton St, Kilmarnock. Clearly Andrew had moved to Argyle House, his final residence, by this date. But by 1885 there was trouble in the business world; Andrew and John Waddell were increasingly clashing over financial matters. The result was serious: 'the business was reduced to undertaking only jobbing work and small orders for spares, and the work force was reduced from the usual 300 to only 25 to 30'.³² The River Bank Works³³ had to be closed in January 1886. On the 7th April 1886, Andrew filed for bankruptcy and the Caledonia Works had to close down temporarily. However by October Andrew was able to reopen the Works as Andrew Barclay, Son & Co. with the help of Thomas Steven, and on the 31st August, discharge from bankruptcy was once more obtained.

Andrew's second family was growing up. On 26th April 1886, Andrew Duncan Barclay aged 18 (the second son of Effie McVean) married Eliza Brown McNair, aged 17, at Loudoun Arms, Cheapside Street, Kilmarnock the home of the bride. Elizabeth Brown McNair was born on 17 Jan. 1869 at Bellshill Road, Uddingston, the daughter of William McNair, a teacher, and his wife Elizabeth Morton. Both the bride's parents were dead by the time of the marriage.

At the end of the 80s trade had begun to improve and Andrew reopened the Riverbank Works not as an independent company but as a branch of the Caledonia Works.

In the census on the 5th April 1891, Andrew Barclay is now aged 76. He is described as a 'Steam engine maker' residing at Argyle House which has 15 rooms, North Hamilton Street, Kilmarnock. With him is his wife Euphemia Barclay aged 43, John (Galileo) Barclay, Son, age 24 (should be 21) a Steam engine maker (employed), unmarried. Also their son Archibald Barclay age 16, a Steam engine maker, and daughters Effie M. Barclay, unmarried age 18, Lillie B. Barclay age 12, Jessie L. Barclay age 13, Poynter Barclay, son, age 6. There is an 18 year old servant.

Andrew Barclay Jnr is still living at 12 Gilmour St, (a house with three rooms) with

his wife Annie and six of their children, the eldest Elizabeth now aged 22 and a Hosiery Machinist as are Janet and Annie. Ellen (Helen) aged 14 is a net maker. There is a daughter Alice aged 9 but no sign of Isabella who should now be 16. Andrew is employed as an 'Engine Fitter'.

James Wilson Barclay, a Mechanical Engineer, is living at 86 Titchfield Street in a 9 room house with his wife now called Ellen, his daughter Elizabeth, unmarried aged 19, son Jas. C. Barclay unmarried aged 18, son Wm C Barclay aged 16, Janet C., 12, Robert R. 10 and Chas G.R. Barclay 8 all Scholars. Both James and William are 'Engine Fitters' presumably working for their grandfather, Andrew.

In early 1892 the firm was again in serious financial difficulties. Thomas Steven was providing finance but started to have misgivings about its viability. As a result he asked a firm of Glasgow accountants, John Mann & Son, to produce a report on the business. They sent their junior partner John Mann Jnr as he had taken Astronomy as one of his degree subjects and 'it was the amount of money being used by Andrew on the construction of a giant telescope that was giving Steven particular cause for concern'.³⁴

Mann interviewed 'old Barclay' – as everyone called him – and describes him 'as a fine-featured, patriarchal Scots engineer, autocratic, rough and ready, shrewd and quick, but clearly obsessed by his great telescope; he could talk of little else'.³⁵ Mann reported the concern was 'leaking badly', largely through nepotism; there were no less than 23 members of the Barclay family on the payroll and 'discipline amongst them did not exist'.³⁶ The bookkeeper, Francis Allan, eventually admitted to Mann 'that the telescope was draining the business, not only of money but of skilled direction'. Mann recommended the formation of a private limited liability company, with Andrew as Managing Director, two or three principal creditors as Directors and an independent cashier as Secretary. Andrew accepted this proposal very grudgingly. On July 20th 1892 the firm of Andrew Barclay, Sons & Co Ltd was registered. There were three directors: Thomas Steven as Chairman, Andrew Barclay as Managing Director and Joseph Reid, a Glasgow merchant, who was one of the principal creditors. John Mann Jnr became company secretary. The only other shareholders were four of Andrew's sons – John G. Barclay, Andrew Barclay Jnr, Andrew Duncan Barclay (who was by now Works Manager of the Riverbank Works) and James Wilson Barclay. However this did not end the conflict within the company and on 24th October 1892 the Riverbank Works had to be closed. Minutes of company meetings in October 1892 show that James Wilson Barclay was to be refused admittance to works or offices – 'evidently following an attempt to tender for work on his own account'.³⁷ After supervising the transfer of equipment from the Riverbank Works, Andrew Barclay Jnr no longer had a job and was 'suspended'. Steven also insisted that the men's wages be reduced by 7½%. In July 1893, John Barclay lost his job as Works Manager. It is not clear from the records which John this refers to. Was it Andrew's brother or his son John Galileo? The 1891 census shows that John (Galileo) Barclay was at Argyle House – unmarried, aged 21 and employed as a Steam engine maker while Andrew's brother

now 65 was living at Riverbank House. He is described as the 'General Manager over Loco Depot'. He would seem to be the manager in 1891. He is employed and not an employer. His wife Agnes is also there and a 14 year old girl domestic servant. However on his marriage to Maggie Jane Thomson aged 21, on the 3 August 1892, John Galileo is described as a Mechanical Engineer (Manager). Had the younger John taken over from his uncle by 1893?

Which ever John it was, his eyesight was poor and he had failed to impress Mann. He was temporarily replaced by Francis Allen the book-keeper. Two, at least, of Andrew's sons were now no longer working in the Company and whether Andrew Duncan Barclay remained with the Company is not clear.

At about this time Andrew began publishing on astronomical matters. Why did he wait until he was in his late 70s to publish? Was it simply that had he become more interested in astronomy than in running his business? On October 20th 1893 in the *English Mechanic*, a weekly journal, he published an article "The Unrevealed Wonders of the Heavens". In this he 'announced to a disbelieving public his discovery of a number of egg shaped mountains encircling Jupiter, with illustrations' as seen through his 9 inch and 14+ inch telescopes.³⁸ Dr Gavine states that 'Barclay decided to launch himself into the astronomical world around 1893 when he was already an old and irascible man. He got observations published in The English Mechanic between October 1893 and April 1897'.³⁹ The resulting controversy went on for some years and did not improve Andrew's reputation in astronomical circles. It has been dealt with elsewhere by Dr Gavine and others.

On the 18th February, 1894, John Barclay, Andrew's brother, died at Riverbank House, Low Glencairn Street, Kilmarnock, aged 68. It is not clear whether he was with the Company at the time of his death.

On the business front the company struggled. Allen reported in the May of 1894 that the business was still running at a loss. Joseph Reid resigned as a director and was replaced by Thomas Steven Jnr. The stage was now set for a battle between the Steven family and the Barclay family – a battle which Thomas Steven very much regretted. It was the old regime represented by Andrew, now 80 years of age, against the more realistic approach of the Stevens. On November 12th 1894, it was minuted: "grave dissatisfaction was expressed with the conduct of the Managing Director, especially since May, whereby he has forfeited the confidence of his co-directors..."

On 20th November 1894 an Extraordinary General Meeting was called to remove Andrew from office. A.W. Steven was appointed a director and took his place at the meeting. What relationship A.W. had to Thomas Steven is not clear but presumably he was a member of that family. The motion to remove Andrew from office was proposed by Thomas Steven and carried, subject to confirmation by the shareholders. On 5th December, a meeting of shareholders confirmed this as the majority shareholding was held by the Stevens family. Andrew Barclay was no longer the managing director

although remaining a shareholder. In April of the following year Thomas Turner of Shelton in Staffordshire, who had an excellent record of managerial efficiency, was appointed Works Manager and director. He immediately started a reorganisation of the business. The Company now gradually began a return to viability.

Thomas Steven had been associated with the Barclay business for over twenty years. He did not live to see the improvements for which he had worked so hard. He died at Rothesay on the 27th November 1895 aged 78. Of Thomas Steven, Russell Wear states 'there can be no doubt that but for his belief in the practical abilities of Andrew Barclay and the excellent reputation of the products of the Caledonia works, the firm would have ceased to exist many years previously'.⁴⁰ Thomas Steven's brother, Hugh, was elected as the new Chairman. However the story of the Barclay involvement did not end there. In October 1896, Andrew, who remained a shareholder, lodged a claim against the Company for part of his salary which, in order to help out, he had not drawn upon during his time as Managing Director. He also claimed the return of two telescopes held by the Steven trustees. Three years later on the 6th October 1899, matters were finally settled out of court. Andrew and the other Barclay shareholders agreed to sell their shares to the Company. Andrew was sent a cheque for "£513 13s 6d and the Barclay family ceased to have any connection with the firm that bore their name".⁴¹ Presumably his telescopes were also returned to him. There is an example of one of Andrew's telescopes in the museum of the Dick Institute in Kilmarnock. This was presented by Colin Barclay, a grandson of Andrew and son of John Galileo Barclay.

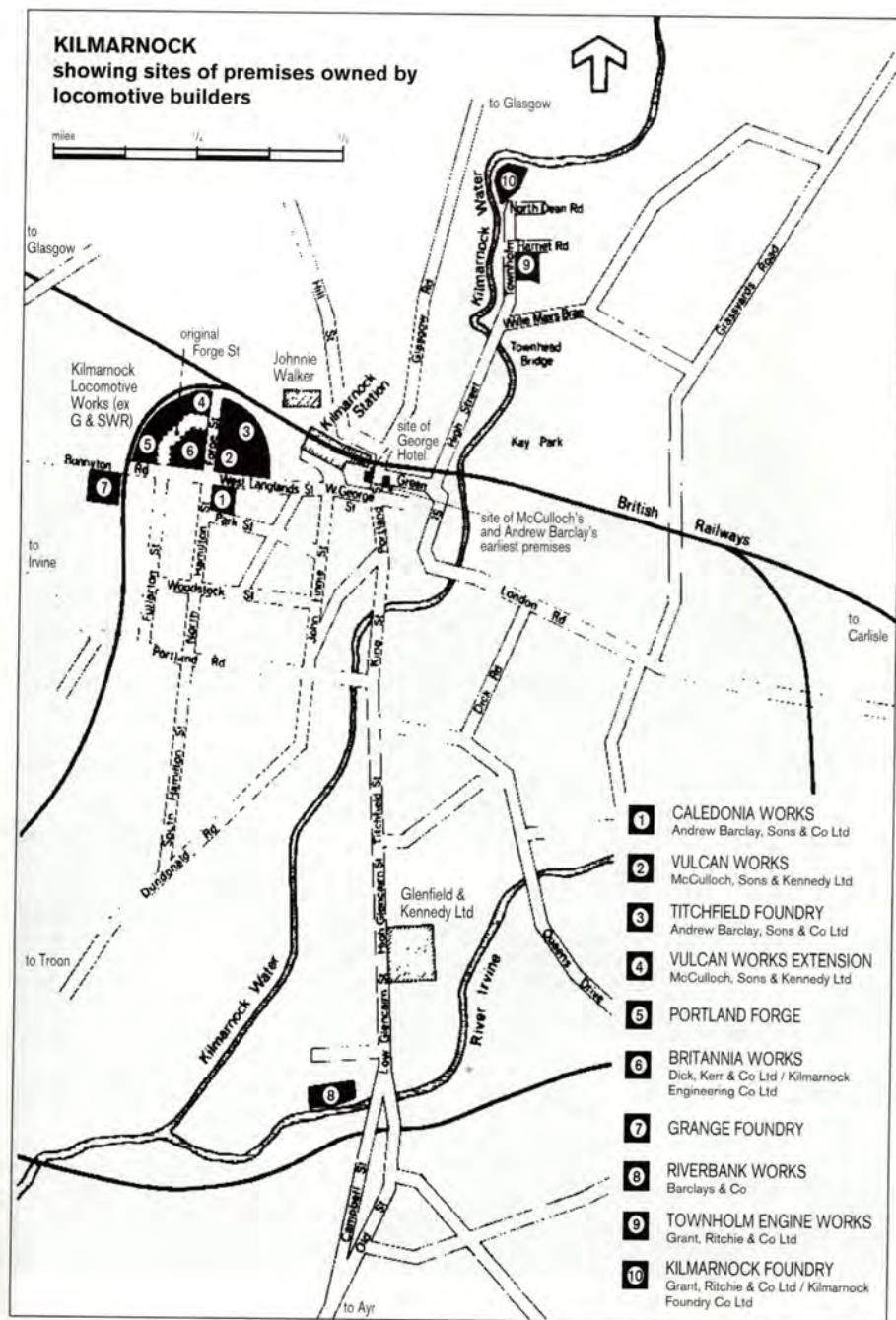
The end of the century and the beginning of the new proved to be unhappy times for the Barclay family. Andrew Barclay Jnr took seriously ill in the summer of 1899 possibly as the result of a stroke. He seems to have been left paralysed and he had to be moved from Kilmarnock to a hospital or nursing home near Ayr. Jessie Lewis Barclay was also unwell suffering from 'Phthisis' (TB).

Andrew Barclay himself died on 20 April 1900 at Argyle House, North Hamilton St, Kilmarnock, three months short of his 86th birthday (597 192). His death was registered by his son John (Galileo) Barclay. Andrew Barclay Jnr also died the same year on 5 December, aged 57 (Ayr 578/1 600). Jessie Lewis, aged 23, died at Argyle House on the 22 March 1901 (597 139). By the census on the 31 March 1901, Effie Barclay was left at Argyll House with her two younger children Lilly Bell now 22 and 16 year old Poynter, classed as an Apprentice Engine Fitter.

Of Andrew's other sons, some details are known. Archibald Newton Barclay had married Mary Clleland Steele on 12 Mar 1897 in Kilmarnock. Andrew Duncan Barclay, husband of Elizabeth Brown McNair, died on the 2nd April 1908 at 36 Mill Lane, Kilmarnock (597 175) of 'Apoplexy Syncope' at the age of 40. His occupation is given as Draughtsman. His death was registered by his son Andrew A. Barclay. John Galileo Barclay died 6th May 1931.



Andrew Barclay, F.R.A.S. 1814-1900



Effie Barclay, widow of Andrew Barclay, died on the 10th Nov 1921 at 35 Glebe Rd, Kilmarnock, at the age of 77 (597 417). Her death was registered by her son Poynter Barclay.

Andrew Barclay was a complex individual but there is no doubt that his company's goods, particularly industrial locomotives, were examples of excellent engineering which were exported worldwide. Railway and transport museums in many parts of the world have examples of Barclay products. Whatever his other faults Andrew Barclay was a first class engineer.

Mairi Buchanan, Effie's niece, and widow of James Buchanan, Surveyor, died on 11 Nov 1966 at 6 Conic Way, Drymen (477 10) at the age of 80. There were no children nor had she left a will. Her solicitors instituted a world wide search for the descendents of her siblings in order to divide out her estate. By that time all of Effie's sons had died except, possibly, Poynter, whose whereabouts the solicitors were unable to find. Many Barclay descendents of Effie McVean appeared on the subsequent writ. Some were in Scotland but others were traced to England, to Perth in Western Australia, and to Ohio USA. Perhaps the wider interest in Andrew Barclay outside Scotland is also to some extent caused by the farflung nature of his descendents' whereabouts.

I am indebted to Russell Wear of the Industrial Railway Society for much of the information on Andrew's business interests and for some family information. More detail on Andrew's business life can be found in Russell Wear's work.⁴² I am indebted also to Dr David Gavine for information on Andrew's astronomical interests and to Anne Geddes of East Ayrshire Council for information on obituaries.

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Family Seats Series: Neidpath Castle

by Gregory Lauder-Frost

A mile to the west of the burgh of Peebles stands Neidpath Castle. It stands on a rocky narrow gorge on the north bank of the Tweed. The original building was a 14th century Pele Tower, which was enlarged and evolved into the present L-plan structure, about 22 feet to the parapet with walls 11 feet thick. It is vaulted to the third floor, and was enlarged in 1654 while retaining its ancient character. New stables and terraced gardens were also built that year.



Neidpath Castle on the north bank of the Tweed.

The earliest owners of the castle were the Frasers, a family said to have originally come from Hungary, whose feudal seat was Oliver Castle, now a heap of ruins on the hillside facing Tweedsmuir. They were the first and greatest of the feudal barons who lived in Peeblesshire, and sat in the Scottish parliaments from the time of King Malcolm IV. One of the family was Bishop of St. Andrews in the time of King Edward 1st of England; but the most distinguished was Sir Simon Fraser who, in 1303, defeated the English three times in one day at Roslin, and thrice saved the life of the Bruce at the battle of Methven. He was ultimately taken prisoner and executed in London. One of his

daughters, Mary Fraser, was heir to both Oliver and Neidpath castles, and married Sir Gilbert Hay. The male line of the Frasers removed to the Highlands.

One of Sir Gilbert Hay's descendants, Sir William Hay, who lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century during the Regency of Albany, married Jean Gifford, their heiress of Yester in county Haddington (East Lothian). For some time the Hays made Neidpath their chief residence, and for many long years they were hereditary Sheriffs of Peebleshire. In 1587 King James VI visited Neidpath with a view to settling a dispute between the Hays and the Stewarts of Traquair. King Charles 1st made John Hay, the 8th Lord Yester, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646.

In 1650, after Dunbar, a detachment of Cromwell's forces, said to be commanded by General Lambert, besieged Neidpath. The Earl had put the castle into good order for withstanding a siege, and it held out for some time under his son, Lord Yester. But the old Pele Tower was no match for artillery, and the garrison "who behaved with great courage and energy" eventually surrendered that December.

The Earl of Tweeddale added to the family possessions by obtaining the estates of the Tweedies of Drummelzier, whose ruined castle stands surrounded by a farm steading near the village of that name. In 1694, John Hay, the 2nd Earl, was created Marquess of Tweeddale. Because of the expenses incurred by these purchases, coupled with the very costly extensions, improvements and modernisations at Neidpath, as well as those at Yester, the Tweeddale family were forced to part with their Peebleshire estates in 1686, with a sale to the 1st Duke of Queensbury, for over £23,000.

The Duke's son, William, was created Earl of March and he and the next two generations occupied Neidpath, which was then in the zenith of its glory. This line failed and the castle reverted to William Douglas, 4th Duke of Queensbury (1724-1810), Earl of Ruglen, who also became Earl of March. Despite being a famous patron of the Turf, and infamous for his shameless debaucheries, he died unmarried worth over a million pounds sterling (which, important to remember, did not include land). Being issueless, and annoyed that Neidpath would now descend to a distant cousin and heir of entail, the 8th Earl of Wemyss (whose descendant, the present Earl of Wemyss, and March, still owned it in 1950), he cut down the timber around the castle in order to impoverish the estate, hence the reason for its 'bare' appearance today.

The castle is open to the public.

Relevant, reasonably well composed and sourced articles are welcomed by the Hon.Editor and should be submitted in MSWord or rtf format. If articles have photos/graphics/logos etc. please include the original scans/files separately. Email direct to scotsfirfirstoots@btopenworld.com or on a CDRom addressed c/o the society's library.



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The (3) car ferry approaches Glenelg from the Isle of Skye on 24 Sept. 1997, the last day of their summer run, before closing down for winter.

[illegible]

The lists below are taken from the First Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Schools in Scotland, 1865.

Appendix D.

LIST OF MALE STUDENTS (Queen's Scholars)

who left the

EDINBURGH NORMAL SCHOOL

between 31st December 1858 and 31st December 1862,
with their present Occupations.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS of 1857-58.

Barton, J. Ebenezer—Calcutta Civil Service.
Brown, Alexander—Crail Burgh School.
Browne, John—Junior Master, Stranraer Academy.
Brunton, William—Teacher, Mertoun Parish School.
Coutts, Alexander—White's Free School, Montrose.
Deans, James—Adam's Row School, near Millerhill, Edinburgh.
Dick, George H.—Private Teaching and College.
Dickson, George—Assistant, Perth Academy.
Duthie, James—Gala Subscription School.
Duthie, Robert—Bombay Orphan Asylum.
Ferguson, Lachlan—Assistant, Dochgarroch School.
Gow, John—Crofthead School, Whitburn (left lately).
Jolly, William—George Watson's Hospital, Edinburgh.
King, William—Stewart's Hospital, Edinburgh.
Martin, William H.—Edinburgh, St. Stephen's School.
Matthew, William M.—Left profession.
Maxwell, Robert—Roxburgh Parish School.
M'Donald, Peter—Kinlochbervie Parliamentary School.
MacEwan, Thomas—Assistant, Bushig, Glasgow.
M'Leod, Duncan—Strone of Cally School.
Oliver, George—Cairn Ryan School.
Pitblado, Charles—Cowdenbeath School, Fife, now Civil Service.
Pye, Alexander—Trade.
Rankine, Adam—Carronshore Assembly School.
Robertson, John—College.
Scott, Andrew—Menstry Subscription School.
Shedden, William—Alexander's Institution, Duke Street, Glasgow.
Sloss, George—Dead.
Smith, William—Bad health.
Stewart, James—Assistant, Forfar Academy.

Wilson, James—Gartsherrie Academy.
Wilson, Robert—Dead (late Assistant, Hume Parish School).
Ferguson, William—Dead.
Walker, John—Spettesburgh School, Blandford, Dorset.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS of 1858.

Beveridge, James—Cupar Madras School, English Teacher.
Cain, John—Assistant, Stirling Academy.
Calder, William—Mathematical Teacher, Corporation School, Berwick-on-Tweed.*
Cumming, Thomas—Traquair Subscription School, now Clerk.
Doig, William—Insch School, by Brechin.
Fleming, Ebenezer—Muasdale, Glenbar, Argyle.
Hunter, George—Inchmarlo School. (lately left for College).
Kidd, Patrick—Balmoral School.
MacIntyre, James—Assistant, Marykirk Parliamentary School, subsequently Clerk.
Mackay, William—Tongue General Assembly School.
Muckersie, David—Jedburgh Sessional School.
Melville, David—Assistant, Dairsie Parliamentary School.
Moir, James—Earlsferry School.
Owler, William—Watterton-of-Echt School, Aberdeen, now gone to College.
Reid, Thomas—Edinburgh, George Watson's Hospital.
Scott, James—Assistant, Henderson's Academy, India Street.
Strachan, Andrew—East Plean Subscription School, Stirling.
Thomson, Alexander—Civil Service, Liverpool.
Thomson, John—Holyrood Parish School, Dumfries.
Thomson, Charles—Trade.
Wallace, George—Thorburn's School, Leith.
Watson, John—Clerk.
Williamson, David—Dailly School, Ayrshire.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS of 1859.

Beveridge, William—Assistant, M'Lean's School, Dunfermline.
Brown, John—North Parish School, Aberdeen.
Brown, Robert—Kinloch Parish School.
Calder, Robert—Selkirk Grammar School.
Cameron, William—Balquhider Parish School.
Carmichael, John—St. Bernard's School, Edinburgh.
Crockart, William—Dundee, Butterburn School.
Dunlop, William—New Street United Presbyterian School, Beith.
Duncan, William—Assistant, Burgh School, Dunbar (left lately).
Gladstone, Robert—Assistant, Hawick Parish School.
Gordon, Peter—Kinbuck Village School, Dunblane.

Graham, Walter—Rescobie Parish School.
 Grieve, Thomas—Hawick Parish School. (Assistant).
 Gunn, William B.—Civil Service.
 Henderson, James B.—Colinsburgh Subscription School.
 Henderson, Robert—Dead.
 Hynd, Robert—Corbridge, Northumberland.
 Jones, John—Waenfawr National School, near Carnarvon.
 Louden, David—Assistant, Forbes Academy.
 M'Neill, Nicoll—Slitrig School, Arran.
 Mercer, Joseph—Went to Minto House Training College for second year.
 Mitchell, James—Assembly School, Edingight.
 Moody, Adam—Assistant, Arbroath Academy.
 Monro, John—Assistant, Campbeltown Parish School.
 Murray, George—Assistant, Redgorton.
 Newlands, Kenneth—Parish School, Stobo.
 Pringle, Robert—Forfar, Northend School.
 Robertson, David J. W.—London, Caledonian Asylum.
 Saunders, John—St. David's Sessional School, Dundee.
 Shand, Alexander—Colmonell, Girvan.
 Sinclair, Duncan—Assembly School, Lochaline, Morven.
 Sutherland, Kenneth—Brora Assembly School.
 Thomson, Robert—Dead.
 Walburn, Edmund—Principal Resident Master, Walton College, Liverpool.
 Sinclair, John—Aultbea School, Poolewe.
 Winton George—Glenfoudland General Assembly School, Inch, Aberdeen.
 Wood, Thomas—Left profession.
 Blackburn, George—Unknown (belongs to England).
 Murray, William—Inverary Parish School. (Second Master).
 Bain, John—Dead.
 M'Kay, Donald—Knockarthur School.
 M'Neil, Malcolm—Melvich, Caithness (lately gone abroad).
 Scott, John—Aberuthven School, by Auchterarder.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS of 1860.

Anton, Peter—Inchmarlo Assembly School.
 Bain, Alexander—Dead.
 Beaton, Angus—Ill-health.
 Black, Simon D.—Fairnington Assembly School.
 Brown, Archibald—College.
 Cameron, Duncan—Glencross Parish School.
 Collie, Colin—Edinburgh Normal School. (Assistant).
 Dewar, James—Dunbar Burgh School. (Assistant).

Dick, James—Charleston School, Glamis, now College, St. Andrews (Assistant).
 Fairbairn, George—Isle of Man, Douglas, Athol Academy.
 Ferguson, Daniel—Dead.
 Ferguson, William—Missionary, New Greyfriars Parish.
 Fraser, John—Lanark Burgh School. (Assistant-Teacher).
 Fyffe, Alexander—Kineff, Side School.
 Gray, John—Elgin, Bishopmill General Assembly School.
 Jolly, Andrew—College, St. Andrews.
 Kerr, Robert—Newington Sessional School. (since dead).
 Livingstone, Arthur—Isle of Man, Douglas, Athol Academy. (Assistant).
 Law, Charles—Friockheim West School.
 M'Connachie, George—Grammar School, Portsoy.
 M'Dougal, William—Moffat Academy. (Assistant).
 Mackay, Duncan—Arnshean Sessional School, Barrhill.
 Millar, James—Edinburgh, Picardy Place School. (Assistant).
 Neil, Thomas—Dead.
 Nisbet, Robert—Ill-health.
 Philip, Thomas—Dollar Academy; one of the Junior Masters.
 Pow, Robert—Dead.
 Boss, Donald—Wishaw Public School.
 Shed, James—Milne-Graden School.
 Sime, John—College.
 Smith, Alexander—Demerara, Teacher.
 Swanston, James—Edinburgh, Niddry Street, Dr. Bell's School. (Assistant).
 Tait, John—New Sauchie School, Alloa.
 Taylor, Robert—Australia.
 Thorn, Andrew—Newton-Grange School, near Dalkeith.
 Tweedie, George—Swinton Parish School.
 Vallance, David—Dead.
 Wood, John—Falkirk Parish School. (Assistant).

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS of 1861.

Those marked with * are still waiting appointment

Aird, John—Christian Knowledge Society School, Delnies, parish of Nairne.
 Anderson, James.*
 Arnott, James—Edinburgh, Merchiston School, Writing-Master.
 Bauchop, Charles—College.
 Berry, Boswell—Bathgate Parish School. (Assistant).
 Crockart, David—Montrose Academy. (Assistant).
 Dear, James—Inch, by Fettercairn.
 Dunnet, John G.—Luss Parish School.
 Eddington, John H.*

Leslie, George—Leith High School, Mathematical Master.
 Malcolm, Richard—Ratray's School, Aberdeen.
 Nisbet, John—Liverpool Mercantile Academy. (Assistant).
 Paton, John—Ill-health, at home.
 Pringle, Alexander—College.
 Russell, Robert—Edinburgh Normal School. (Assistant).
 Scott, Peter—Crieff, Taylor's Institution. (Assistant).
 Sinton, Robert J.—College.
 Smith, Ebenezer J.—Glasgow, St. Enoch's School. (Assistant).
 Smith, John—Lunanhead Assembly School.
 Stewart, William—Greenhill School, Crofthead, Whitburn.
 Watson, William.*
 Wyllie, George—Techmuiry, by Fraserburgh.
 Beaumont, Christopher.*
 Brown, Charles—Glencross Parish School. (Assistant).
 Brown, George—Newington Sessional School. (Second Master).
 Cameron, Hugh—Arnisdale Assembly School, Glenelg.
 Colville, James—St. Andrews, Madras College. (Assistant).
 Davidson, John—Montrose, Straiton's School.
 Dick, Thomas—Lasswade Subscription School.
 Duncan, William—Civil Service. (Excise).
 Durward, John—Edinburgh, Young Street School. (Assistant).
 Fairnie, Alexander—General Assembly School, Glenrinnies.
 Fergie, George—Hawick Parish School. (Assistant).
 Ferguson, James—Tranent, Steel's Hospital. (Assistant).
 Finlay, William—Redding Colliery School.
 Gorrie, James—Strathloch Assembly School.
 Henderson, D.—Edinburgh, Morningside School.
 Home, Robert—Ill-health, at home.
 Hutchison, Robert—Lismore (Rhynie) Assembly School.
 Knox, Hugh—Buittle Parish School. (Assistant).
 Laing, Thomas—Newhaven School. (Trinity).
 Lyon, David L.—Dundee, General Sessional School.
 Mason, David—Paxton School.
 Matthew, David.*
 M'Lean, Alexander—Lochearnhead School.
 M'Pherson, Charles—Dunvegan, Duirinish School.
 M'Rostie, Henry—Lendal School, near Girvan.
 Nicoll, David—Haddington Parish School. (Assistant).
 Riddoch, John—(unknown).
 Tosh, James—Sheffield (Boarding School).
 Towns, Hector—Shetland, Whiteness School.

Young, John—Lennie Side School, Cramond Parish.
 M'Quarrie, James—Bedding Colliery School; now College.
 Scott, John—Innerleithen, Walkerburn Subscription School.

NB – The above Students concluded their attendance in December last, 1862.

**GLASGOW TRAINING COLLEGE, DUNDAS VALE, GLASGOW,
 April 6, 1863.**

**LIST of SECOND YEAR, MALE STUDENTS who left the
 GLASGOW NORMAL SCHOOL at Christmas 1858.**

1. John Beckton—Glenluce, Church of Scotland School; Crown Court School, Covent Garden, London.
2. James Diamond—Free Church School, Glenluce.
3. Hugh Dickie—Airdrie Academy; Girvan Parish School.
4. John Fraser—Helensburgh Public School.
5. John Hannah—Corrie School, Brodick, Arran; Crossmichael Parish School. (Kirkcudbright).
6. William Logan—Airdrie Academy; Dalmonach Public Works School; now Dalry Parish School.
7. Peter MacNicol—St. Mark's Sessional School, Anderston.
8. Lachlan MacTavish—Assembly School, Greenock.
9. Robert Marshall—Tarbolton Parish School; Dalmonach Public Works School.
10. Quintin Pringle—St. George's-in-the-Fields Sessional School.
11. George Rae—Clyde Iron-Works School.
12. James B. Robertson—St. Luke's Sessional School.
13. Joseph Schindler—Assistant m Burgh School, Stirling.
14. James Stafford—Alloway School, Ayr.
15. Thomas Stobo—Assistant, Annfield School, Glasgow.
16. James Thompson—Dundonald Parish School; now Assistant at Stirling High School.
17. William A. Williamson—Boys' Institution, Aberdeen.
18. Hugh Young—Airdrie (Assistant); Paisley Neilson Institution (Second Master); now Dailly Parish School.

**LIST of SECOND YEAR MALE STUDENTS who left the
 GLASGOW NORMAL SCHOOL at Christmas 1859.**

1. John Alexander—Kersland Barony School, Dairy.
2. James Andrew—Pinwhirry, Church of Scotland School, Colmonell, Girvan.
3. Hugh Baird—Lugar Iron-Works School.
4. James Barles—Corrie School, Brodick.
5. Thomas Biggar—Bluevale Sessional School, Glasgow.
6. William Brodie—Left the profession; Coal Merchant.
7. Robert Brown—Assistant, Annfield School, Glasgow.

8. George Dick—Earl of Zetland's School. (Clackmannan); now in Paisley.
9. David Douglas—Irongray Parish School.
10. James Dunlop—Lendalfoot School, Girvan.
11. Robert Finlayson—Whiteinch Public Works School, Partick.
12. Neil Fleming—Peninver School, Campbeltown.
13. John Gavin—Situation in Ayrshire, Dalquhairn Coal-Works School.
14. Archibald Gillespie—Emigrated to Canada.
15. Lewis Graham—Friockheim School, Forfarshire.
16. Andrew Gray—Assistant, Parish School, Lanark.
17. William Kirkland—Initiatory Department, Normal School, Glasgow (E.C.).
18. Charles Kirkwood—Whitlett's Feuars' School, Ayr.
19. John MacCrimmon—Newton-in-Ayr School. (Assistant).
20. John MacParlane—Eglinton Iron-Works School.
21. Alexander MacLintock—Lugar Iron-Works School.
22. David Oswald—Abingdon Endowed School. (Lanarkshire).
23. Robert Pool—New Brunswick, Dalhousie Grammar School.
24. John Pryde—Knockderry School, Kilcreggan.
25. James Reid—Assistant, Newcastle Public School.
26. John Simpson—Sessional School, Greenock.
27. James Smellie—Assistant in Dairy Parish School; now Ashkirk Parish School.
28. Samuel Somerville—Assistant, Alexander's Institution, Duke Street, Glasgow.
29. Robert Young—Langbank School. (now dead).

**LIST of SECOND YEAR MALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SCHOOL at Christmas 1860.**

1. Robert Boyd—Assistant, Comrie Parish School; now Barr Parish School, Ayr.
2. Thomas Douglas—Port Logan, Wigtown; now Carstairs Railway Company Schools.
3. Thomas Ferguson—Dalkeith.
4. Alexander Gillespie—Assistant, Parish School, Beith.
5. James Henderson—Nitahill Public Works School.
6. James Howatson—Gleneslin School, Dunscore. (since dead).
7. James Hutton—Assistant, Highland Society School, Glasgow.
8. Robert Lewis—South Queensferry Parish School.
9. John J. MacEwan—Gartsherrie Academy. (Classical Department).
10. Johnston MacGunn—Caledonian Road School, Liverpool.
11. John MacNicol—Summerlee Public Works School, Coatbridge.
12. Duncan Montgomery—Southend Parish School.
13. Andrew Morgan—Kilmaurs Parish School (Assistant); now Tarbolton Parish School.
14. Robert S. Muir—Parish School, Penpont.
15. James Speirs—Assistant St Enoch's Sessional School, Glasgow.

16. John Stevenson—Assistant, Parish School, Bowmore, Islay.
17. Thomas Stevenson—Assistant, Parish School, Bowmore, Islay.
18. James Ure—Camelon School, Falkirk.
19. John Wilson—Assistant, Neilston Parish School; Lecropt Parish School, Bridge of Allan.
20. Andrew Young—Sessional School, Greenock.
21. Hugh MacLachlan—Ladies' Association School, St. Catherine's, Cairndow.
22. James Porteous—Assistant, Parish School, Cathcart; now Lynedoch Street Academy, Greenock.

John Gregor and Archibald Hastie were Second Year's Students, but failed at their last examination.—J. D.

**LIST OF SECOND YEAR MALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SCHOOL at Christmas 1861.**

1. Alexander P. Brown—Assistant, Burgh School, Stirling.
2. David Calderwood—Tolcross Subscription School.
3. Gilbert Campbell—Hume Parish School, Kelso; now Assistant, Highlander Academy, Greenock.
4. James C. Christie—Assistant (Partick Institution); now Assistant, Alexander's Charity School, Duke Street, Glasgow.
5. Duncan M. Doak—Whitlett's Feuars' School, Ayr; now Blair Iron-Works.
6. George Forbes—Earl of Zetland's School, Clackmannan.
7. John Fulton—Assistant, Blair Iron-Works School, Dalry.
8. James Hamilton—Brodict Parochial School, Arran.
9. James S. Kelly—Assistant, Parish School, Gladsmuir.
10. John Kennedy—Clyde Iron-Works School.
11. Malcolm Lamont—General Assembly School, Melvich, Thurso.
12. Robert MacDonald—Kilchornan Parish School, Islay.
13. John MacLeod—Assistant, High School, Glasgow.
14. John MacWhannel—Assistant, Muirkirk Iron-Works School.
15. Robert B. Mantle—Whinnyligate Parish School, Kirkcudbright.
16. James Moodie—Assistant, Kilmaurs Parish School.
17. Alexander Murray—Duntocher Public Works School.
18. John Preston—Lennoxton Public School, Campsie.
19. Gilbert Smith—Emigrated to United States.
20. James Smith—Assistant, Riccarton Parish School.
21. Alexander Thompson—Assistant, Dundryan Public Works School.
22. Thomas Weir—Assistant (Mathematical Department), Greenock Academy.
23. Robert Wilson—Orphan and Charity School, Hamilton.
24. William Wilson—Assistant, Comrie Parish School.
25. William Young—Chalmers' Church Sessional School, Glasgow.

**LIST OF SECOND YEAR MALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SCHOOL at Christmas 1862.**

1. James Andrew-Assistant, Eglinton Iron Works School.
2. Ruthven Angus-Tutorship, Erskine Manse Renfrew.
3. Walter Beaten-Assistant, Newton-on-Ayr Parish School.
4. Robert Bell—Assistant, Dunnotar Parish School.
- 5.* James Beveridge—Tutorship (with Mr. Macfarlan, distiller, Port-Dundas).
6. James Crerar—Bridgend School, Islay.
7. Allan Gillespie—Port Logan School.
8. William Hodge—Assistant, St. David's Sessional School, Glasgow.
9. Henry L. Home—Assistant, Airdrie Academy.
10. Malcolm Macgregor—Poll School, Strachar. (Subscription School).
11. William Macintosh—Assistant, Parish School, Bowmore, Islay.
12. Colin Mackay—Assistant, St. James's School, Glasgow.
- 13.* John Macnee—Tutor, Barkerland House, Dumfries.
14. Charles Marshall—(Interim) Teacher, Dunoon Parochial School.
15. Archibald Morton—Assistant, Parish School, Dunipace, by Denny.
16. Archibald Miller—Whinnyliggate Parish School, Kirkcudbright.
17. Alexander Tagg—Assistant, Abbey Parish Church, Paisley.
18. James H. Young—(Interim) Teacher, Parish School, Hamilton.

Eleven still wait for appointments to Schools.—J. D.

* Wishes to be appointed to a School.

**GLASGOW TRAINING COLLEGE, DUNDAS VALE, GLASGOW,
April 7, 1863.**

**LIST OF SECOND YEAR FEMALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY at Christmas 1858.**

1. Mary Barclay—Industrial School, Eaglesham.
2. Mary Brown—Industrial School, Lochgilphead.
3. Elizabeth Burns—Industrial School, Lochwinnoch; but since married and gone to Australia.
4. Christina Campbell—Industrial School, Ceres.
5. Catherine Craik—Infant School, Episcopal Church, Glasgow.
6. Jessie Drysdale—Cumberland Industrial School; lately removed to White-Insh Industrial School, Partick.
7. Margaret Hunter—Industrial School, House-hill.
8. Helen Laidlaw—Industrial School, Meadowbank.
9. Margaret Lang—Industrial School, Clackmannan.
10. Isabella Newett—Female School in connexion with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Liverpool; now married.
11. Jane Ramsay—Emigrated to Melbourne.

12. Elizabeth Robertson—Assistant, Tillicoultry Parish School.
13. Margaret Watson—School in Liverpool.

**LIST OF SECOND YEAR FEMALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY at Christmas 1859.**

1. Margaret Dale—Industrial School, Kilbirnie.
2. Janet Simpson—Industrial Girls' School, Caermarthen.
3. Elizabeth Smith—Industrial School, Kilwinning.

Two others, Margaret Dale and Charlotte Campbell, failed in their second examination. Dale was appointed to an Industrial School at Kilbirnie; Campbell to an Industrial School, Crieff.

**LIST OF SECOND YEAR FEMALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY at Christmas 1860.**

1. Isabella Biggam—Infant School, Thornliebank. (near Glasgow).
2. Eliza Boyd—Motherwell Industrial School; then removed to Annan, which she has left on account of bad health.
3. Mary Craig—Died before receiving an appointment to a School.
4. Anne Dick—Industrial School, Ringford, Castle-Douglas.
5. Margaret Dick—Countess of Seafield's Industrial School, Glen-Urquhart.
6. Margaret Edwards—Assistant in St. John's Industrial School, Glasgow.
7. Hannah Howat—Industrial School, Cardross.
8. Eliza Hunter—Industrial School, Thornliebank, Dumbarton.
9. Isabella Irvine—Industrial School, Wishaw.
10. Margaret Kelly—Married before being appointed to a School.
11. Agnes Leckie—Industrial School, U.P. Church, Renfield Street, Glasgow.
12. Elizabeth MacLellan—Industrial School, Pollokshaws; now Industrial School, Stranraer.
13. Mary G. MacQuaher—Sessional School, Girvan.
14. Marion Masterton—Infant School, Alloa.
15. Lilly Robertson—No appointment; is waiting for one.
16. Ann Steven—No appointment; is waiting for one.
17. Catherine Stewart—Gaelic Church School, Greenock.
18. Catherine L. Stewart—Infant School, Ironbridge, Shropshire.
19. Mary Wellwood—Industrial School, Lauder.

**LIST OF SECOND YEAR FEMALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY at Christmas 1861.**

1. Isabella Bain—Industrial School at Milngavie.
2. Frances Beattie—Glentyane Industrial School, Kilbarchan.
3. Maria F. Brown—Industrial School, Annan.
4. Agnes Carbarns—Industrial School, Stewarton.

5. Anna M. Duncan—Ladies' Institution, Calcutta.
6. Elizabeth M. Ferguson—Industrial School, St. Mark's, Glasgow.
7. Eliza Grant—Industrial School, Blantyre.
8. Christina Kinloch—Industrial School, Anderston, Glasgow.
9. Margaret Liddell—Emigrated to New Zealand.
10. Margaret Lithgow—Assistant, Industrial School, Castleton.
11. Isabella MacCall—Assistant, Eastmuir School, Shettelson.
12. Margaret Macdonald—Industrial School, Sutherland.
13. Isabella M'Kellar—Industrial School, Bowmore, Islay.
14. Agnes M'Killop—Public Works School, Stevenston.
15. Augusta MacNaughton—Public Works School, Auchinheath.
16. Margaret Mantle—Industrial School, Bellshill.
17. Janet Millar—Industrial School, Crossbill.
18. Jane Millar—Industrial School, Lochwinnoch.
19. Jane Richardson—Industrial School, Maryhill.

**LIST OF SECOND YEAR FEMALE STUDENTS who left the
GLASGOW NORMAL SEMINARY at Christmas 1862.**

1. Jessie F. Craig—Caermarthen Lancasterian Infant School.
2. Mary Ann Macdonald—Female Teacher, Larbert Parish School.
3. Elizabeth Morton—Southwick Female School, Sunderland.
4. Eliza Patrick—Female Teacher, Maxwellton Burgh School.
5. Elizabeth Slessor—Female Teacher, St. John's School, David Street, Glasgow.

Eighteen are still waiting for appointments to Schools.—J. D.

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Why not visit?

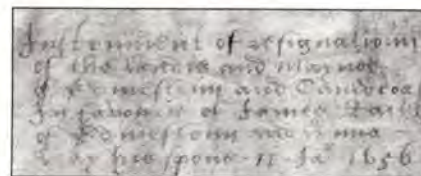
A Family Historian's Alphabet

(Part 6)

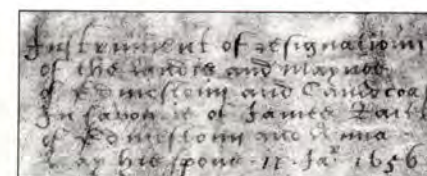
This list of sources compiled by D. Richard Torrance is by no means exhaustive and details of further sources would be welcomed by the editor.

H -

Handwriting – There is no substitute to sitting down and transcribing difficult handwriting. The more you do the better you will get. Be prepared to ask others for their opinion. Write down the words you can read and leave spaces for those you cannot immediately read. Come back to the transcript later and the missing words may become evident from the context. If you come across strangely formed letters, groups of letters or words scan the document for other occurrences as they may be easier to decipher. Sometimes strangely formed letters that have thrown you will appear in words already transcribed. Documents may often contain abbreviations usually indicated by short lines above or below a word. Be aware that part or all of old documents may be written in Latin. Legal documents tend to follow a set pattern, so it is worth looking at transcribed documents as this can be a useful way of determining what phrases might be expected. See *Scottish Historical Documents*, Gordon Donaldson, Edinburgh, 1970. The best book for the Scottish hand is *Scottish Handwriting 1150-1650*, Grant G. Simpson, East Linton, 1998. The latter is available through the Society's on line shop.



Straight scan



After some level adjustment

Instrument of resignatioun of the landis and Maynes of Edmestoun and Cauldcoats In favouris of James Raith of Edmestoun and Anna Hay his spouse 11 Ja^r 1656

Hearth Tax – This was a tax granted by Parliament in 1690 and was to be paid by Candlemass (2 February) 1691. The tax amounted to 14/- (shillings) on every hearth within the kingdom for one year and was to help pay off debts, and the arrears of the army. The tax was payable by owners and tenants, the only exemptions being hospitals and those living on the charity of the parish. The Hearth Tax records are to be found at the NAS, in repertory E69, and are arranged by county and parishes within the county. The best lists give a name and designation with the number of hearths from which the size of the property may be guessed. Some hearth tax lists have been published in: *West Lothian Hearth Tax 1691*, with county abstracts for Scotland,

Duncan Adamson, Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh, 1981; *Rothsay Town Council Records, 1653-1766*, Bute Scottish Record Series, 1935, contains a list of hearths, 1693.

Heirs – The system of land-holding in Scotland was a feudal one which meant that an heir of a deceased vassal needed to prove his right to inherit. All the original records concerning these proofs are held at the National Archives of Scotland. The family historian will find consulting these records relatively easy as the *Inquisitionum ad Capellam Regis Retornatarum Abbreviatio* which is a summary of retours of heirs to 1700 has been published in three volumes. The first two volumes published in 1811 are the retours arranged by county; the third volume published in 1816 contains separate indexes of names and places by county. The work is in Latin but it is relatively easy to extract the date, the names of the heirs and the lands they claimed. After 1700 there is a series of volumes up to 1859 known as *Indexes to the Service of Heirs in Scotland* which summarise the retours and are in English. Care has to be taken when searching these printed indexes as they are arranged in sections of 10 years and it is easy to miss out a 10 year period. Both of these works are available on CD from The Scottish Genealogy Society at <http://www.scotsgenealogy.com> For fuller information consult *Tracing Yours Scottish Ancestors*, - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003.

Heraldry – This is a huge subject in its own right and justice cannot be done to it in a short paragraph. The best place to visit to find out more about Scottish Heraldry is the Heraldry Society of Scotland website <http://www.heraldry-scotland.co.uk> In Scotland the Lord Lyon is the final arbiter in all matters heraldic. The Court of the Lord Lyon is situated in New Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh and they issue a leaflet giving general information concerning armorial bearings. A coat of arms is granted to an individual and may not be used by any other person than the grantee. Much has been written on heraldry and it is worth consulting the catalogue at your local library to see what they hold. *Scots Heraldry* by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms, K.C.V.O., second edition 1956, is a very useful work for those wishing to find out more. Knowing the heraldry of the family being researched can be of great use as was the case when I was researching the McClellans of Barmagachan. I could find no monumental inscriptions, but while looking around an old graveyard noticed an enclosure with a coat of arms I recognised – the double chevron for McClellan, and either side of the shield the initials EMcL and GL – Ephraim McLellan and Grisel Lindsay, his wife. I had found the Barmagachan burying ground.



Heritors – They were owners of heritable property in a parish, who from the 17th century until 1925, were responsible for the maintenance of church and manse and, until the mid-19th century, the school. The records that survive can be patchy but where they exist can throw an interesting light on parish life. There were often disputes over how much each heritor should contribute to the upkeep of these facilities and each was calculated in direct proportion to the value of the lands they held which gives some idea of the standing of an ancestor in a given parish. To find out what records are available for a parish consult the HR repertory at the National Archives of Scotland.

Hornings – Letters of horning were raised with the intention of making a debtor pay his debts or comply with instructions issued by a court. If the debtor did not comply the next step was to register the letters of horning which would then open the way for imprisonment or forfeiture of the debtor's goods. The registered letters of horning could appear in the General Register of Hornings covering the whole of Scotland, or they could be registered in a Particular Register of Hornings kept within a county or regality. The records in the National Archives of Scotland should be consulted to find out what is available. There are no indexes but there are usually minute books that list the names of creditor and debtor and varying amounts of additional information: consult NAS repertory (DI). If a debtor attempted to dispose of his heritable property an Inhibition could be obtained to prevent this, and there are indexes of inhibited parties in the Register of Inhibitions. If a creditor wished to satisfy a debt by obtaining a debtor's property, he had to obtain a decree of apprising, or later, adjudication against the debtor. There is a register of these adjudications in abbreviated form at the NAS. To obtain a fuller picture of these *Diligences* consult *Tracing Yours Scottish Ancestors*, - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003. Available through the Society's on-line shop.

Hospital Records - Where these exist they may throw an interesting light on the life of our ancestors. Most records are to be found in the archives of Local Health Boards and they should be contacted in the first instance to ascertain what is available and where it is located. Where they exist, the registers may supply information such as name, age, date of admission, parish, condition/disease, treatment and outcome. Although the latter was not always death, a series of 4 volumes of *Aberdeen Royal Infirmary Deaths*, covering the period 1743-1897 has been produced by Aberdeen & N.E. Scotland FHS. To get an overview of medical practice in the 17th century and to get a glimpse of what our ancestors went through consult, *Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, Medical Practice in Seventeenth-Century Edinburgh*, Helen Dingwall, Scottish Historical Review monograph, East Linton, 1995.

House history - At some point in time all non-moveable Scottish property should be registered in the Register of Sasines, as well as securities held over these properties. It should therefore be a relatively easy job to trace back the owners of a property. It should be remembered that much property was rented in bygone days so your ancestor

may not appear in the sasine register as they were tenants of a property rather than the owner. When a property is purchased outright or the mortgage finally paid off papers concerning the property may become available. It is worth asking your solicitor for a photocopy of these papers and it may well be that all the papers no longer required will be willingly handed over, as storage space is often at a premium in solicitor's offices. These papers may give a much clearer picture of the history of the house and how the value has changed over the years. For those living in town centres or scenic villages it may be possible to find an image of a house in the old photographs of George Washington Wilson, James Valentine or another local photographer. Local libraries and archive centres are a good place to start the search for photographs and postcards. Another source for house or street images is postcard dealers. Postcards of main streets can be relatively inexpensive but the back streets and residential areas can be rather pricey. Books of reproduced postcard images are available for many parts of Scotland and this may be a more economical way of obtaining an image of your house.

I -

Identity cards - Where these survive they may furnish details such as name, address, age, place and date of birth, occupation, rank or profession - all grist to the mill for a family historian.

Images - See **Internet**

Income Tax - Modern income tax was introduced in the 1790s for people with annual incomes of £60 and over. This meant that a large proportion of our ancestors were exempt! Not a great deal of material has survived but that which has is to be found at the NAS in the Exchequer Records (E.326/14 & E.327/18-31) and covers the period 1799-1802. In 1803 income tax was replaced by a property tax based on income derived from land, investments, trade and offices. (E.327/78-121 - Midlothian only). The following example shows the Consolidated Assessed Taxes for 1811-12, and the type of information that might be contained therein.

	Duty/Tax
John Carfrae, coachmaker, assessed on 15 windows	£ 6.18.0
property with a rental value of £20	£ 2.05.0
one 4 wheel coach for hire	£11.05.0
one 2 wheel coach drawn by one horse	£ 5.18.0
one dog	£ 0.07.0
hair powder	£ 1.03.6
total	£27.16.6
Deduct: 3 children @ £1.02.05 each	£ 3.07.3
Amount due	£24.09.3

India - A great number of Scots sought their fortune in India or were sent there to defend the empire. Several works listing Indian army officers and Civil Servants have been published and a list of these, and directories covering India, are to be found in *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*, D.R. Torrance, published by SAFHS, 1998. Many local archives hold material relating to India and it will be necessary to consult their repertories. A great deal of material is held in the India Office Library, part of the British Library, including official papers and registers of birth, marriage and death. They produce *A Brief Guide to Biographical Sources* which is very useful for the researcher. Visit <http://www.bl.uk/collections/prientaloffice.html> this will provide a route into general information on their holdings for India and the far-east in general. The Families in British India FHS have a website <http://www.fibis.org>

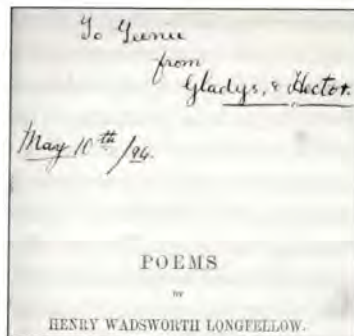
Inhibitions - see **Hornings**.

Initials - If the genealogist has enough family information initials can be of great value. In the author's case I knew of the existence of John Thomas Laing and when I inherited some unlabelled photographs I was able to identify a picture of him which I otherwise would not have been able to do. If initials can be identified remember to write the information down and label the photograph or object. It is frustrating to inherit initialled family pieces and not know to whom they belonged: rings, love tokens, silver, glass, pocket-watches, ID bracelets, boxes, cases etc.



Insane People - Prior to 1857 records relating to insane people are relatively scarce. Most of the records that do survive concern those insane people who owned property which needed to be administered. Details of those appointed on behalf of the insane prior to 1700 are to be found in volume 3 of *Inquisitionum Retornatarum Abbreviatio* (available on CD through the Scottish Genealogy Society's on-line shopping facility). After 1700 the NAS has an *Index to Tutories and Curatories in Record of Retours 1701-1897* which should be consulted. From 1857, after the establishment of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, records are much more complete. There is a register of all lunatics from 1857 to 1962 at the NAS in the Mental Welfare Commission repertory (MC). The records are closed for 75 years. When the register commenced it listed all those surviving lunatics in the asylums in 1857 so it may be possible to trace a lunatic before 1857 using these records. The records contain details such as the admittance and discharge of an individual several times in the course of a few years. For more information consult *Tracing Yours Scottish Ancestors*, - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003.

Inscriptions – Like initials they may refer to some person, event or place which, through the passage of time, may be lost. If you know to what or whom an inscription refers write it down and keep it with the article or book. In this example it was a 21st birthday present to my grandmother from her brother and sister, who were twins.



Insurance policies – give an idea of what property our ancestors possessed and what they considered valuable and worth protecting, opening up a new avenue of research. Some early policies have very attractive vignettes incorporated.



Vignette from *The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company*, 1900

Internet – With the rapid expansion of the internet a wealth of material has become available to the family historian. The researcher must exercise a great deal of caution when using the internet for several reasons. The information on the internet is only reliable if it is referenced so that sources may be checked. Unreferenced work may contain flights of fancy and incorrect assumptions. These occur in written works, but too much credence is given to work that appears on the internet – *if it is on the internet it must be true!* There is much scholarly information available out there but common sense must prevail. Some sites will give the researcher vital leads to sources they had not originally considered worth checking or others that they did not know existed. Another assumption that some researchers make is, if it is not on the internet it does not exist – how wrong they may be, as much source material still lies in the various repositories round the world untranscribed and undigitised. Scotland is fortunate in that the GRO & NAS have made great efforts to get information onto the internet and open Scotland's records to more researchers: Statutory records, indexes & images to OPR, to censuses, towills and testaments and work is being undertaken on the Kirk

Session Records. On-line library catalogues are available for searching enabling scarce works to be tracked down. The internet can also be a great source for images of people, places and objects – try using the image search in Google at <http://www.google.com> but be prepared for some unanticipated images even when doing a genuine search!! Another useful search engine is <http://www.vivisimo.com>. Down the left hand side of the screen it clusters information into categories. So if you enter the name of an ancestor you may get a *genealogy* and *family history* category. Simply click on that category and it will display a list of those websites only. Maps are another useful resource on the internet try: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk> or <http://www.yourmapsonline.org.uk>. For those whose finances permit, a subscription to SCRAM might be worth considering. Scottish Cultural Resources Archive Network has many tens of thousands of images of Scottish documents, books, photographs, plans, maps, business ephemera and much more drawn from most of the main Scottish repositories.

Be aware that Copyright applies to material on the internet. Unless a site clearly states that the material is copyright free one has to assume that the copyright to text and images belongs to someone else and their permission should be sought before the material is used in any illustrated talk or publication. It is worth bearing in mind that material may appear on a site as copyright free but if the copyright does not belong to the site's creator it is not for them to give permission to use a third party's work. This is a tricky area, for further information visit <http://www.bl.uk/services/information/copyrightfaq.html>

Inventions – will be covered under Patents.

Inventories – In Scotland these are largely connected with testaments: testamentary where a will was left, or a testament dative where there was no will. In both cases an inventory of the moveable estate of the deceased was prepared, including debts owed to and by the defunct. These inventories can be very informative as they may list household items, clothes, furniture, books, watches and other items of value. A picture can be built up as to the relative wealth of the deceased and his family and the style in which they lived. The lists of debts may indicate how the deceased spent his money. The debts owed to the deceased, if a businessman or shopkeeper, give an idea of his clientele and the value of the work he undertook. In the case of Dr Alexander Torrance of Edinburgh who died in 1833 we get an idea of his patients and how much they owed: Mr Pollock, smith and ferrier, Rose Street, £4-4-0; Miss Walker, dress maker, South Charlotte Street, £1-15-6; Trustees of the estate of R. Clark, Leithwalk £100-2-7. Inventories may occasionally survive that have been compiled by collectors of items such as books, pictures, or when a house or estate was to be sold.

Invitations – Where these survive they give a glimpse of the interests and social milieu in which our ancestors lived. They may provide valuable information of dates and

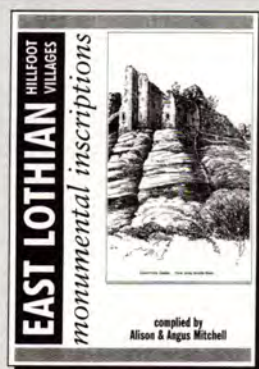
places, especially in the case of wedding and birthday invitations. It is worth considering keeping an envelope or folder into which these invitations may be placed with any supplementary information.

The invitation illustrated here came in a very grand envelope, protected by embossed tissue paper, with instructions all protected by two very substantial boards. However, this event was not to be, as two days before the coronation Edward VII was taken to hospital and operated on for appendicitis.

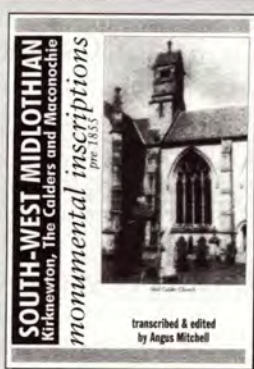


Irregular Marriage—These marriages were perfectly valid but were termed *Irregular* as no Banns were read and were also called *Clandestine* marriages. The Kirk Sessions did not approve of these marriages and often reprimanded, fined and then forgave the couples so married. The Scottish Record Society's volume, *Calendar of Irregular Marriages in the South Leith Kirk Session Records 1697-1818*, contains a fuller explanation of irregular marriage. Several volumes of those married irregularly at Annan (1797-1854), Lamberton Toll (1833-1849), Portpatrick (1759-1826), in the Chapel and Rules of Fleet Prison (1680-1754), and in London before 1754, are available through the Society's on-line shop at <http://www.scotsgenealogy.com>

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DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2005

- 15 September Thursday - Ordinary Meeting: Catholic Records in Scotland from 18th to 20th century Andrew Nicoll, Scottish Catholic Archives.
- 17 October Monday - Ordinary Meeting: What's in a surname? - The perpetuation of a surname through the female line Leslie Hodgson, Dipl. Arch., F.S.A. Scot.
- 14 November Monday - Ordinary Meeting: The Story of the 16th Royal Scots (McCrae's Battalion) Jack Alexander, author of McCrae's Battalion.

The SGS will attend the following fairs.

- 10 September Saturday - National Family History Fair, Gateshead, co.Durham.
- 17 September Saturday - Anglo-Scottish Family History Society, Bolton, Lancashire.
- 22 October Saturday - Fife Family History Fair, Rothes Hall, Kingdom Centre, Glenrothes, Fife.
- 29 October Saturday - Biggar Heritage Fair (Friends of Biggar Museum).

New Register House Research Evenings:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| September: 8th & 22nd | November: 3rd, 17th & 24th |
| October: 6th, 13th & 20th | December: 8th & 15th. |

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Compiled by Carol Stubbs

Agents of change: Scots in Poland 1800-1918	Mona Kedslie McLeod
Ayr 800: 800 th anniversary 1205-2005: brochure	Ayr Guildry
Ballantrae Kirk Session Records 1723-1733: a summary	A.H. Dinwoodie
Baptismal Registers: Episcopal: St. Peter's Kirkcaldy/Holy Trinity, Dunfermline & Assoc. Congregation, Inverkeithing	Andrew Campbell, comp.
Battle of Sheriffmuir: based on eye-witness accounts	Bill Inglis
Beatons: a medical kindred in the classical Gaelic tradition	John Bannerman
Berwick Journal Roll of Honour 1914	Elizabeth M. Doley
Blast from the past	Andrew Paterson
Border by-ways & Lothian lore	T. Ratcliffe Barnett
Caithness: 1841 Census Returns: Halkirk, Reay	Caithness F.H.S.
Canals & Campaigns: an engineer officer in India 1877-85	George Scott Moncrieff
Church chronicles of Nigg	John Martin, comp.
Clackmannanshire: from ice to glass	Jannette Archibald et al
Classified Telephone Directory: Edinburgh, Jan. 1940	B.T.
Clockmakers & watchmakers of Scotland 1453-1900	Donald Whyte
Death records: Crawfordjohn, Douglas, East Kilbride	Lanarkshire F.H.S.
Debrett's Peerage & Baronetage 1990	C. Kidd & D. Williamson, eds.
Dumfriesshire: 1851 Census: indexed transcription:	
Dryfesdale, Johnstone, Keir, Kirkconnel, Kirkmahoe	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Dundee whalers 1750-1914	Norman Watson
Dunscore Old Graveyard M.I.s	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.R.C.
Earlston, Berwickshire: M.I.s	Borders F.H.S.
Early transatlantic trade of Ayr 1640-1730	Tom Barclay & Eric J. Graham
Errie/Kirkcolm Parish Church and Churchyard M.I.s	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.R.C.
Fast sailing & copper-bottomed: Aberdeen sailing ships & the emigrant Scots they carried to Canada 1774-1855	Lucille H. Campey
Fife Baptism Registers: Roman Catholic 1793-1854...	Ewen K. Collins, comp.
Fife deaths abroad 1855-1900: Pt. 4: Kirkcaldy & St. Andrews	A.J. Campbell, comp.
Forbears of David Le Cren (born 1922 at Fairlie, New Zealand)	David Le Cren
Genealogist's internet	Peter Christian
Glasgow Cathedral New Burying Ground: M.I.s & Lair owners/St Mungo's Burying Ground: Lair owners	J. Scott Fairie & Susan Miller
Glass workers of Scotland	Diana Connell
Hard-bitten times: historical aspects of unemployment in Clackmannanshire	Andrew Gallagher
Highland Dress	George F. Collie
History of the Celtic place-names of Scotland	William J. Watson
Holywood Old Kirkyard M.I.s and historical notes	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.R.C.
Industries of Scotland (reprint of 1869 ed.)	David Bremner
Introduction to Aberdeenshire's historic kirkyards	Aberdeenshire Council
Inverness-shire: 1851 Census Index: Glenelg	Highland F.H.S.
Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed & Official Classes 1954	Kelly's Directories

Lands & People of Moray Part 20: Alves South & East	Bruce B. Bishop
Lands & People of Moray Part 21: Alves North & West	Bruce B. Bishop
Local railways...1850-1885 (Clackmannanshire)	Adrian Ure
Moulin Church M.I.s	N. Perthshire F.H.S.
Nairn in darkness and light	David Thomson
Noblest work of God: episodes of my life...James Craig ...Toledo, Ohio & Memoirs of James Lough, Eyemouth	Peter Aitchison, editor
Old Clackmannanshire: a description of old buildings...	A.I.R. Drummond
Old Leith	Guthrie Hutton
Peeblesshire: 1841 Census: indexed transcription:	
Drumelzier, Innerleithen	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Pigeon holes of memory: life & times of Dr John Mackenzie (1803-1886)	Christina B. Shaw, editor
Pottery & tobacco pipe workers of Scotland	Diana Connell
Pre-history of Orkney	Colin Renfrew, editor
Register of titles of the Units of the H.E.I.C. & Indian Armies 1666-1947	Chris Kempton
Researching Down ancestors: a practical guide for the family and local historian	Ian Maxwell
Researching Scots-Irish ancestors: the essential genealogical guide to early modern Ulster 1600-1800	William J. Roulston
Researching your graveyard: prepared on behalf of the Carved Stones Adviser Project	Gareth Wells & Bruce Bishop
Rosyth Old Churchyard Lairs (1774-1896)	A.J. Campbell, comp.
Routes to/from Southern Ayrshire 2005: expansion of the Millenium Project	Sheila Dinwoodie, editor
Roxburghshire: 1861 Census: indexed transcription:	
Castleton, Cavers, Crailing	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Scotland & the Low Countries 1124-1994	Grant G. Simpson, editor
Scottish emigration to Colonial America 1607-1785	David Dobson
Scottish handwriting 1150-1650: an introduction to the reading of documents	Grant G. Simpson
Scottish Highlanders in Colonial Georgia...1735-1748	Anthony W. Parker
Scottish pioneers of Upper Canada 1784-1855: Glengarry & beyond	Lucille H. Campey
Seventeenth century in the Highlands	Inverness Field Club
Skipness: memories of a Highland estate	Angus Graham
Stirlingshire & Clackmannanshire's lost railways	Gordon Stansfield
Telephone Directories: Borders 1979 & 1990, Central Scotland & Trossachs 1991, Clyde Coast 1990, Edinburgh 1977 & 1996, Fife & Kinross 1980 & 1990, Glasgow North 1996, Tayside 1985	B.T.
Tombstone inscriptions, Geddes churchyard, Nairn-shire	Highland F.H.S.
Two hundred years of ministry 1781-1981: The story of Douglas St. Bride's Parish Church	Olivia Scott
Who's Who: 1956 & 1974	A. & C. Black
Wishaw: life & labour in a Lanarkshire industrial community	Robert Duncan
Yellow Pages: Glasgow North 1990	B.T.

Book Review

Berwickshire Monumental Inscriptions, XI: Earlston.

ISBN 1 8744232 95 4. 134pp. Published by the Borders Family History Society, and available from Ronald Morrison, Buchan Cottage, Duns Castle, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3NW. £8.50 (members £1 discount). P. & P. in the UK £1.

This well produced book is due to the efforts of several members of the Borders F.H.S.: Miss Betts and Mrs Murray, Earlston, who recorded the kirkyard, and Elspeth Ewan, Jean Fleming, and Miriam Fish, who recorded the extension. Editorial work was done by Miss Sanderson, and the drawing on the front cover is by Chris Dodds.

The publication covers 1049 gravestones. The earlier ones are generally more informative, giving occupation and places of residence. There are a number of memorials inside the church. The most prolific surnames in the book are Scott (56), Smith and Thomson (32 each), Bell and Pringle (25 each), Fairbairn and Dickson (24 each) and Kerr (22).

The Hearth Tax (National Archives, ref. E69/5/1) is reproduced, also a list of men ballotted for the militia. The ministers of the Parish Kirk are given, from 1567; the Associate Church, 1751-86; the Relief Church from 1779 to 1885, when united with the Associate Church to form the United Presbyterian Church of St. John's, which was joined to the Parish Church and Ercildoune in 1946.

There are location maps. Altogether this book is a credit to all concerned in its production, and it will be of material help to genealogists and family historians.

Donald Whyte

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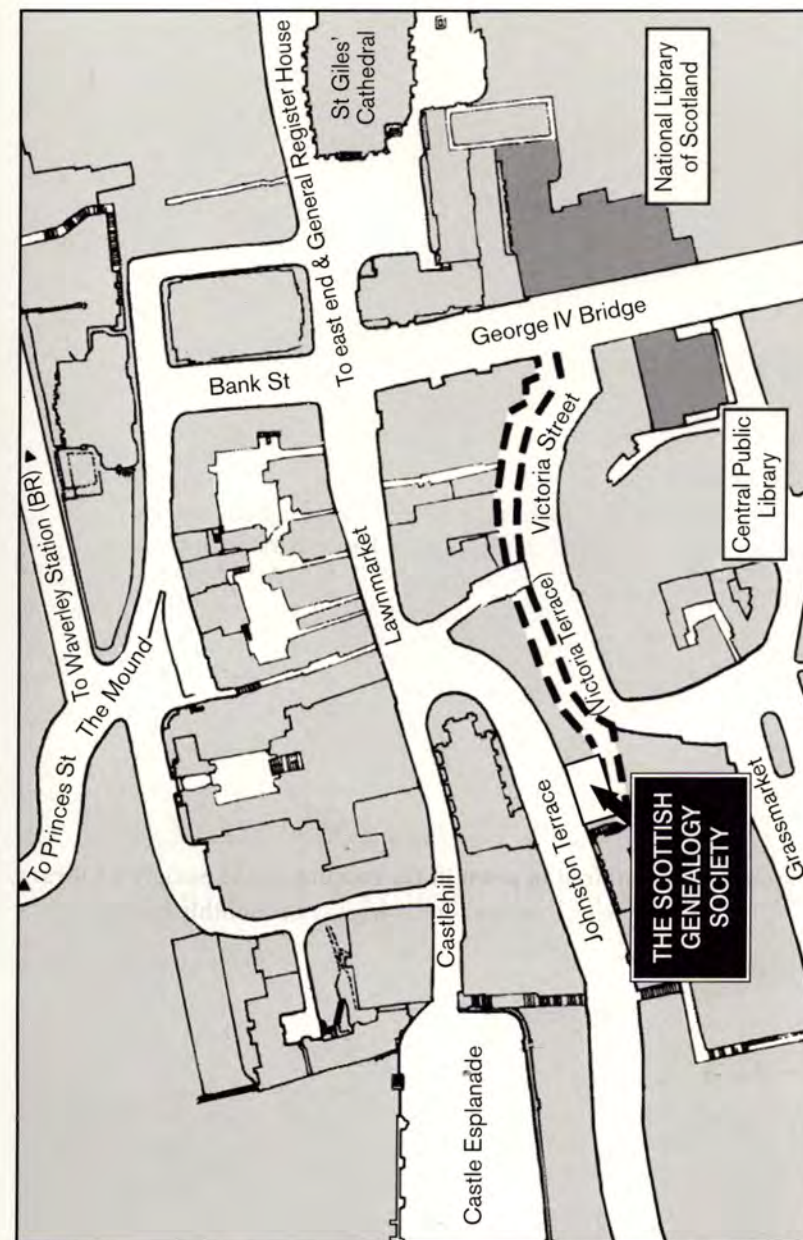
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Hon. Librarian Dr. Jim Cranstoun in the Library or telephone 0131 220 3677

QUERY

- 2962 **John MOSS**, a soldier, married Mary ROBERTSON (b. c1800, Kenmore Perth). They had at least 2 children, both b. Edinburgh. Margaret born about 1826 and John 1823 or 1833 (depending on census info). In 1841 Mary was described as a widow, and was living with her father in Auchterarder, Perthshire.

Contact: Linda Etty. Email: spag.h.etty_2177@primus.ca



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