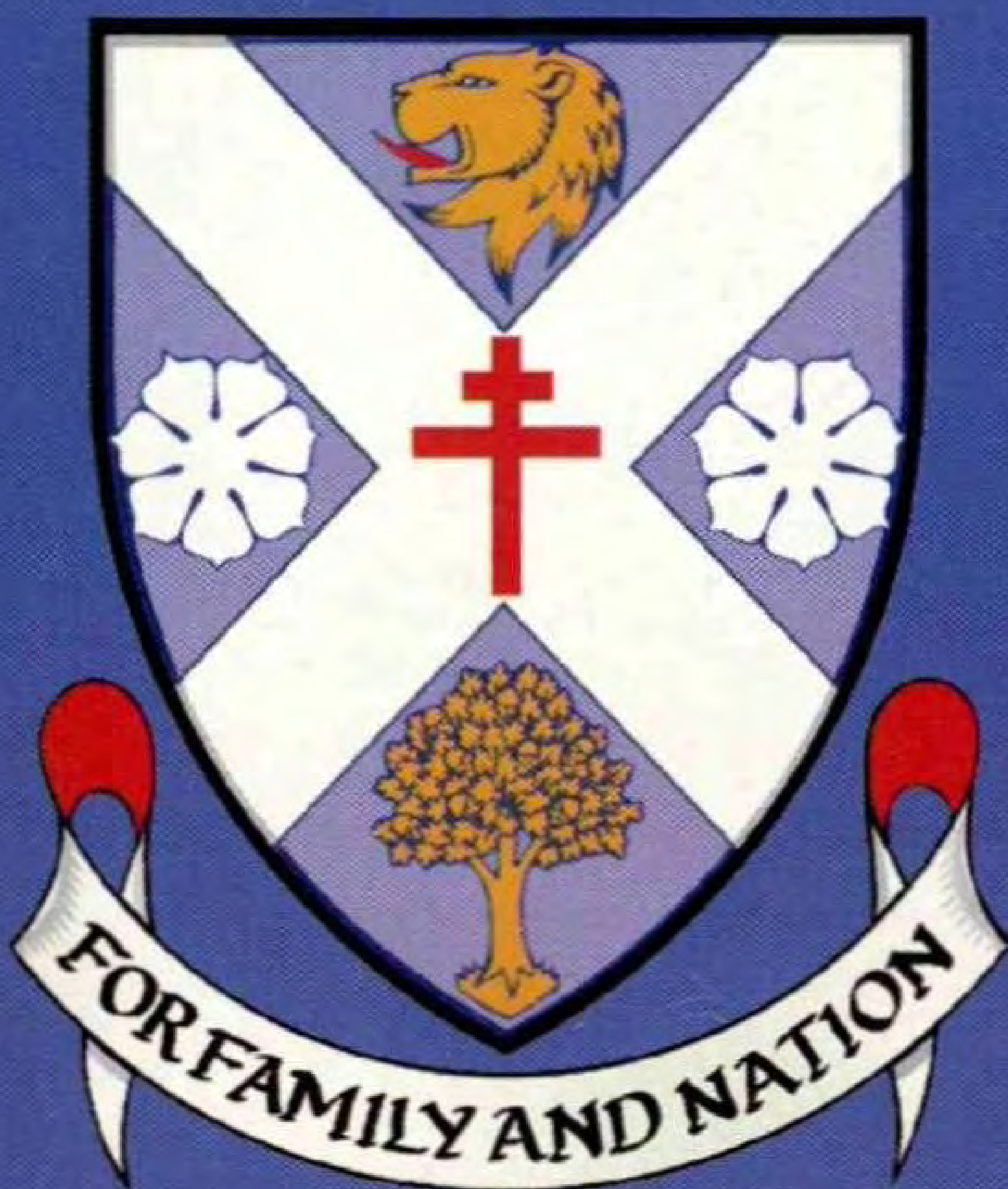

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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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.

Meetings

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

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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

Genealogical Facts and Scottish History	3
A Family Historian's Alphabet - Part 8	14
The Name MacMillan	28
Name This Church	38
International Congress	39
Genealogy Website Unearths Miser Scrooge's Scottish Connections	40
Annual Accounts 2004-2005	42
Dates for your Diary	46
Some Recent Additions to the Library	47

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

GENEALOGICAL FACTS AND SCOTTISH HISTORY

by David Affleck

In March 2005, I gave a talk to the society on the theme, *Revisiting Scottish History through Family History*. It was the third of a series of talks I had given over that winter on aspects of Auchinleck family history in the 16th century. It also took place at the time of publication of an article in the Spring 2005 edition of the Tay Valley Family History Journal on the hidden story of the gravestone 105 in the Howff at Dundee and its link with the Auchinlecks of Dundee, Fife and Balmanno. That last article had attracted the interest of the Lindsay Clan in Australia as it had suggested that the Auchinlecks of Balmanno and Glenbervie and their ancestors were closer to the Douglas family network from at least the 14th century and not the Lindsay clan.

The presentation to the Scottish Genealogy Society had three themes.

The interface between genealogy and local history.

In 1978, Professor Barrow had given a talk on the occasion of the Scottish Genealogy Society's twenty-fifth anniversary when he said

Historians are still regrettably apt to scatter their pages with airy generalisations. They must constantly be brought down to earth with facts and genealogical facts are some of the earthiest facts we have. One of the most important tasks for the genealogist is to maintain the supply and improve the quality of the genealogical data available for the historian. It is then up to the historian to become aware of this.

- An analysis of the background to the Douglas of Glenbervie ancestry and its family network in the early 16th century including the link with James 4th Earl of Morton and Regent of Scotland from 1572 to 1578.
- An account of my research into the genealogy of the Auchinlecks of Balmanno, their links with the Auchinlecks of Glenbervie and a reconstruction of this Douglas /Auchinleck network and its part in aspects of 16th century Scottish history.

There were five key people at the centre of this presentation. Firstly there was Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus, the man later described as *Bell the Cat*. As head of the Red Douglas line and the 5th Earl of Angus, he obtained the remaining lands of the Black Douglas line when, in 1496, Hugh, the last of the Black Douglas line and Dean of Brechin, resigned all claims he had to the earldom's of Douglas, Avondale and Ormond in favour of Archibald. We know a lot about him, a man who tackled an unpleasant job he saw as necessary, a man who disagreed with his King over the battle plan at Flodden and returned north having charged his two eldest sons, George, Master of Angus and William Douglas of Glenbervie to defend the family honour. But as in so much of Scottish history we need to be careful in what is handed down to us, especially when Hume of Godscroft who wrote *History of the House and Race of*

Douglas and Angus was asked by his mother, Alison, to write a history that did credit to the family, and she was a daughter of the 5th Earl. Sir William Fraser in his much more thorough *History of the Douglas Family* was cautious in accepting the account of Hume and the story of the hangings at the bridge at Lauder. Similarly, F. Hume Brown, Fraser Professor to the Chair of Scottish History at Edinburgh University and the key text book historian for many of my generation at school, was also hesitant in accepting the romantic account of the Lauder episode as described by the Fife historian, Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie who lived around 1520 to around 1565, that is, after the events. Yet here was a man who is referred to as having refused to march under King James III at the muster of the army at Lauder in 1482 but by 1488, he is Guardian of the young King James IV and a Lord of Council and in 1492 he was made Chancellor of Scotland, first referred to in that capacity in August 1492. And it was in that year, in the month of September, that he was to receive the gift of the ward of the lands of the deceased James Auchinleck.

In 1999, an earlier aspect of my research into the early Auchinlecks was published in the Society's quarterly journal. This had posed questions on the comments of late 19th century researchers such as Andrew Jervise and his local history references to the Afflecks of Angus and the contrast with the identified list of ministers with the name of Auchinleck as recorded in *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*. Since that time, it became clear to me that to unravel the early Auchinlecks, you had to understand the Douglas network. It was an aspect that Michael Brown had already identified in his work on the Black Douglasses, especially the retinue of notaries. Study of a number of charters and deeds involving the Douglas lands had invaluable information to compile an Auchinleck family network closely linked to the changes in the retrenchment of Douglas power. By the late 15th Century, Glenbervie in the Mearns had become the main power base of the Auchinlecks of that ilk until the intervention of Bell the Cat. About a month after Archibald's appointment as Chancellor of Scotland, Sir John Auchinleck of Auchinleck had been living at his "place" at Glenbervie on the 6th October 1492 when on the King's instructions an order dated 29th September 1492 was proclaimed at his place at Auchinleck and at the cross of Ayr. As a consequence of that action, the twelve year old daughter of the late James Auchinleck was made ward of Bell the Cat and would remain so unless she married his eldest son, the twenty-year old William. The Auchinleck lands of Rogerton in Ayrshire had been invested by Sir John to Giles Ross of Hawkhead on her marriage to his son James, which old Sir John thought he had a right to, and were placed under the wardship of Archibald the 5th Earl who then had the right to their income. Nearly twenty years of litigation were to follow. Firstly, John the second son and parson of Glenbervie acted as procurator for Sir John, his father, appealed to the Lords of the Council to seek an action of reduction for the lands 'gotten betwene him and Giles the Rosse' because

the sade Jhone was nocht summond personaly na yet at his duelling place, the quhilk was at Glenbervie, bot at ther castell of Auchinlec as was allegit' and that

Elizabeth 'took infetment of the King wheras she ought to have held of the same John Auchinlek.

The litigation continued. After John, parson of Glenbervie and the second son of Sir John died, (before 1501,) the claim was pursued by his young son, James, a minor. Earlier, in 1494, an application had been made in to establish his legitimacy. With the help of two tutors, both significant in the Church of the time, Alexander Auchinleck, rector at Glenbervie, and George Hepburn, Dean of Dunkeld, he then sought to retrieve his inheritance but was unsuccessful. The marriage of William and Elizabeth went ahead in 1501, only to be challenged by James and his tutors on the grounds of legal incapacity, a process that went to Rome for determination by the Pope. By the time the Church had resolved the matter with Elizabeth's legitimacy being confirmed by the Archbishop of Glasgow in 1512, William and Elizabeth had two children, James V had granted the Auchinleck estate and barony to a branch of the Boswell's of Fife and the barony of Auchinleck and the later mansion house became associated with the Boswell family. William and Elizabeth eventually agreed that the young James could occupy part of the Glenbervie lands and then 1513 arrived. William, the second son of Bell the Cat, did not return from Flodden field and within eight years, Elizabeth, his widow had become a founder member of the Convent of St Catherine of Sienna at Sciennes in Edinburgh, where she was to remain until its destruction in 1560 at the Reformation.

I had stumbled into the saga of Bell-the-cat and the "gift" of the lands by chance. I had become curious about a man called George Auchinleck of Balmanno who had a place in Scottish history as the chamberlain of James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland during part of the minority of James VI. Described by Hume of Godscroft as an arrogant upstart, he has also been more recently analysed in a study of Morton by Dr. George Hewitt. He was a man I was keen to find out more about but the more I tried to do this, the more errors I came across in the research of previous historians. The trail had become complex through the marital affairs of George Douglas, son of George Douglas, Master of Angus, who was the eldest son of Archibald, the 5th Earl, and later to become Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich. Fraser's major research suggests he had two sons to his wife who was heiress to the lands of Pittendreich near Elgin and that is how he acquired this land. He is also reported to have told Sadler the representative of the English Court that he acknowledged he had only ever made one oath - and he had broken that- it was to his wife. His legitimate sons were to become David the 7th Earl of Angus, (died 1557) and James, 4th Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland; but there were also five illegitimate children, four daughters and one son. The daughters were to play a part in my reconstruction.

George Auchinleck of Balmanno and his father, Andrew.

In the post Flodden era, another Auchinleck family network had emerged and this became even more interesting when I located the will of the father of George

Auchinleck of Balmanno, something missed by previous researchers. In the will of an Andro Auchinlek of Petdreichie in the Parish of Glenbervie who died on the 15th February 1582, he referred to George Auchinlek of Balmanno as his lawful elder son and his four brothers, Archibald, James, Adam and John. Their mother, Andrew's first wife, had previously been identified as a Jane Douglas a daughter of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich. In addition, one of the earliest references to an Andrew in the early 1500's relates to an instrument of redemption of property on the south side of the High Street by William Auchinleck, son and heir of Adam Auchinleck of Pennyland in Kyle to Andrew his son which was dated 13/7/1510. In August 1511, this was then redeemed by Andrew in favour of John Murray of Blackbarony. A deed of 1480 discloses that this land was owned by Gelis the Ross and included land that Adam Auchinleck dwelt in. The reference to Adam, father of William helps to validate the ancestral link with the Auchinlecks of that Ilk.

Understanding of Andrew, father of George, and his significance is enhanced through the reconstruction of his wife's family unit. Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, a descendant through marriage of this Auchinleck/Glenbervie line who died in 1770, was compiler of both the *Baronage* and the *Peerage* of Scotland. His description in page 438 of the *Peerage* of Scotland refers to the marriage of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich to Elizabeth, daughter of and heir of David Douglas of Pittendreich: Sir George, brother to the 6th Earl of Angus and a grandson of Archibald the 5th Earl was a cousin to the children of William Douglas of Glenbervie. Even more significant was the marriage of his brother, Archibald, the 6th Earl of Angus to Margaret, the young widow of James IV, sister of Henry VIII of England in 1514. Their daughter, later to become Lady Lennox, was to become the mother of Lord Darnley, the father of the future James VI of Scotland. The complexity of this network would re-emerge later when Morton was accused of the murder of Darnley.

The natural children of Sir George Douglas were listed by Fraser as follows;

David 7th Earl of Angus.

James, Earl of Morton

Margaret, married to Sir John Carmichael of Carmichael. Her mother was ____ Fowler

Mary, married to Sir George Auchinleck of Balmanno.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Lady Dundas and reported by Nisbet to have married John Hay, 4th Earl of Yester [Lord Yester?].

When the reference to Sir George Auchinleck is replaced with Andrew, other jigsaw pieces come together.

- In 1532, an Andrew Auchinleck was described as an occupant of Smyddeland and Serjanland at Colinton and Redhall and he was a temporary Sheriff for the City of Edinburgh. This land according to the Register of the Great Seal was owned by

James Foulis and Katherine Broun. There is other evidence of a possible network involving people with the name Auchinleck and Foulis in the early 1500's.

- The writ relating to Andrew's appointment as a Sheriff in March 1529 is in the archives of Yester House. That begins to take on a new agenda if Andrew and the Earl of Yester were brothers in law.

Very little is known of the early childhood of James Douglas, Earl of Morton, apart from the view that he was born about 1516. In 1526, his father, Sir George and his uncle Archibald, the 6th Earl, were banished beyond the Spey and their lands forfeited. Hume of Godscroft was the first biographer to suggest that Morton lived with his cousins at Glenbervie and at his mother's home at Pittendreich near Elgin. But there are conflicting commentaries. Professor Fraser identified that Pittendreich was granted by the King to John Stirling of Keir and James Stewart of Moray in 1528 and that they held them until the reversal of the forfeiture of Sir George Douglas in 1542 when James V died. He had noted that Elizabeth, wife of Sir George appealed against the loss of what was her land in October 1528 and in 1535, she won her case to have the life rent (with a reference in the charter to her son James as heir to his mother), along with a promise to ratify the grant when James V attained the age of twenty-four. But Fraser then adds he did not do so, that he revoked the charter to Elizabeth Douglas and granted the land to his brother, James Stewart, the Earl of Moray. A more recent researcher, Dr Michael Kelly, in an unpublished PhD, has suggested that the sisters of the Earl of Angus and their husbands were left alone during the proscription period. The question is not just about the early life of James as apart from his household, there were also two children of the deceased William of Glenbervie (whose widow Elizabeth, entered the convent at Sciennes in Edinburgh as one of its founders in 1519,) and five children of Andrew Auchinleck. And an additional factor must be that they could be educated at Kinloss Abbey where Robert Reid and Thomas Chrystall were building up a library and were to be joined by a scholar of European standing, a Giovanni Ferrerio.

Unfortunately, the dates of birth of these children cannot be identified but there is still a significant number to form a family group. It is against that background that Andrew Auchinleck stands out as a possible anchor man for the absent father in the household of the Douglasses of Pittendreich before appearing in Edinburgh in 1529. Not only was he a notary but his will indicates he also owned thirty eight cattle and other animals on part of the Glenbervie estate. Dr Hewitt, in his research on Morton, suggests that it was in the north that Morton learnt the skills of property and estate management he was to use later in life. It is a convincing assessment especially when one of the earliest references to George Auchinleck, eldest son of Andrew, is his appearance as Bailie for the young Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie in 1533 in his court at Kemnay which again suggests the continuity of the wider family in the north while the male Douglas members were exiled.

By the 1540's, the St Andrew's connection was becoming a base for Auchinleck

notaries acting as witnesses. Andrew was certainly there in 1558 acting as sasine director in St Andrews and recording the acquisition of land between a John Auchinleck and his wife Isobel Wood from the Priory of Pittenweem in that year. But I could not find any other evidence of him having property in St Andrews. And then a possible explanation emerged. In a 1923 account of old St Andrews, there is a reference to a house at Dean's Court "which belonged to Sir George Douglas and which is still standing." Using it as a family resource seems perfectly acceptable, after all, St Andrews was not short of Auchinlecks at that time. (A sir John Auchinleck was a Chaplain and notary at Holy Trinity church in 1526 and 1537 before joining the group who captured St Andrews castle and took revenge on Cardinal Beaton in 1546. He was still there in 1554 when he applied for absolution for killing in defence of the castle after the murder of Beaton. Surprisingly, his family links cannot be verified to date.) Understanding the role of Andrew can therefore help to see the link his eldest son George Auchinleck was to Morton and his management his estates and his later office as Regent of Scotland. In his capacity as chamberlain to Morton, we can also understand why he himself had no land but that changed in March 1572 when he was given the grant of the lands of Balmanno by the following members of the Douglas family listed in the recorded deed;

James, Earl of Morton,

Archibald, Earl of Angus,

Alexander, Earl of Glencairn

William of Ruthven, curator of Archibald, son of the deceased seventh earl.

It was not my aim in my talk to develop the fuller evolving picture of this relationship between the Douglasses of Angus and the Auchinleck family network. Professor Gordon Donaldson has already identified the social status of this era which

"might be a bond joining noble with noble or noble with prelate." Just concentrating on the early 16th century alone offers rich material for fuller study, including the role of the women holding the family network together while the male Douglasses were exiled *en bloc*. Indeed the Douglas women of the time can provide superb material that the late Nigel Tranter would have enjoyed using such as the widowed Elizabeth entering the convent after Flodden, the wife of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich having to cope with her husband's absences and affairs, the burning at the stake of Lady Glamis, a Douglas, at the stake in Edinburgh while Andrew Auchinleck held an office as temporary sheriff, and the mother of Hume of Godscroft, also a Douglas, Alison, daughter of Bell-the-Cat, asking her son to write a history that did credit to the family. (Unfortunately, very little is known of the wife of George Auchinleck. She is first referred to in 1572 as an Elizabeth Auchinleck when she and George were granted the lands of Balmanno at Abernethy by the Earl of Morton and three Douglasses. If her family of origin was Auchinleck, one possible link would be with the Auchinlecks of Woodhill and that could explain the involvement with John Auchinleck, the chamberlain

of the Priory of Pittenweem and Andrew, the father of George. The branches were to intermarry one hundred years later.

The search for validation.

If the past evidence from primary sources had been easily available, historians and genealogists might have picked up this family network earlier. The question of using coats of arms of the Auchinlecks at this time to assist my research had been triggered by the talk given by Elizabeth Roads, Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records to the society in March 2002. I had already identified the use of at least two coats of arms, one having a cross embattled and the other having three bars sable. I wondered if these would help to identify the interface between two main sources of this family name, the baronial line associated with Auchinleck in Ayrshire and the other source associated with Affleck Castle in Angus and I wrote to the Lyon Court for their opinion. It was also interesting that in a deed 17/10/1537, when Andrew Auchinleck acts as Sheriff Depute of Edinburgh, there is a note by the archivist that the seal of three bars was that of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, “probably as one of the assize had no seal of his own.”

In her reply, the Lyon Clerk quoted commentary by Nisbet. Volume I of the 1984 reprint of this work on heraldry first published in 1722, linked the Arms of Argent three bars Sable with the Angus branch and the cross counter embattled Sable with the Auchinlecks of Balmanno. The source for the Balmanno reference was given as Sir George Mackenzie in his manuscript *Science of Heraldry*. But Nisbet also commented on the aspect of the separate baronial line said to have been based in Auchinleck in Ayrshire and specifically referred to the acquisition of the lands of Auchinleck by Thomas Boswell of Balmuto in Fife, partly through marriage with a female heiress of Auchinleck of that ilk. Dane Love, the more recent author of the history of the town of Auchinleck, states that for their coat of arms, the Auchinlecks of Ayrshire were granted *Argent, three bars sable* “which still appears in the arms of the Boswell successors.” Jervise and Warden were earlier local history researchers who appear to have based their comments of Nisbet’s authority but I now have no hesitation in challenging these earlier sources.

The Lyon Clerk made two other comments in her advice, firstly that the only early recordings in the public domain relating to Auchinleck showed bars and that many people during the 15th and 16th century changed their Arms throughout their lives. She may have been right on the second but a chance visit to Crathes Castle in October 2002 led to my discovery of the Arms of Auchinleck quartered in the arms of Douglas of Glenbervie. On the painted ceiling of the roof of the Baronial Court were the cross embattled arms of the Auchinleck heiress of Glenbervie incorporated in the arms of her subsequent husband, William Douglas of Glenbervie. The Auchinlecks of Glenbervie were the last of the Auchinlecks to hold the barony and lands of Auchinleck in Ayrshire at the turn of the 15th/16th Century. The jigsaw pieces of the genealogy of the Auchinleck of Ayrshire and Glenbervie and the findings from my local and

national history research were beginning to fit.

The Foulis /Auchinleck network in the 15th and 16th Centuries

This is a much more difficult network to validate but there are indicators of a closeness that deserves more attention. In 1422, a William Foulis was Secretary to the Earl of Douglas in 1422 and was also Archdeacon of St Andrews. Recent research by Michael Brown suggests that some officials like William Foulis were encouraged to enter the service of James Ist. and he became keeper of the privy seal while his service to the Black Douglas family continued. This was also a time when a branch of the Auchinlecks of Auchinleck were also notaries and priests connected to the Black Douglas line and with links to the University of St Andrews. Recent detailed research by John Finlay has shown how complex the Foulis family of lawyers had become in the early 1500's One man stands out and that is James Foulis who returned from Orleans in France in 1513 to become one of the leading advocates of the 1520's. He was appointed Lord Clerk Register in 1532 and Kings Advocate in 1538. He appears to be the founder of the Foulis family of Colinton as a Sir James Foulis purchased Collontown from Lord Kilmaurs, son of the Earl of Glencairn in 1519.

Finlay identifies his father as a Henry Foulis while Margaret Sanderson in her book *Cardinal of Scotland* believed he was a son on a James Foulis, an Edinburgh skinner. Finlay's account is perhaps more accurate and identifies the close network of Edinburgh lawyers before 1532, many who had their education at Orleans. A further complication is the existence of a John Foular. Finlay locates a James Foular as another notary with a mid 16th Century protocol book as being linked to the Foulisis of Linlithgow and also identifies many of this early network as having West Lothian origins. Marguerita Wood, in her introduction to his Protocol Book of 1500 to 1503 refers to his docquet which shows he was a clerk to the diocese of St Andrews and advises he was a notary for thirty three years. The Auchinleck notaries and clergy appear to have moved north to the Inverness area from the late 1400's with the exception of at least one man undertaking work for the Douglas family at Strathaven.

The problem is that Sir William Cuninghame of Redhall and son of the Third Earl of Glencairn, Lord Kilmaurs, sold the land of Redhall about this time although there is a definite Douglas link as the third Earl married Marion Douglas, a daughter of Bell the Cat. But in 1526, the kinship link with the Douglas family was strained as the Third Earl had supported Lennox at Linlithgow against Angus the sixth Earl. So it is the legal link that is probably the main reason for the appearance of Andrew Auchinleck on the adjacent Foulis land. One authority, Stodart, suggests that both Auchinleck and Foulis shared the same arms of three bars sable just to add to the confusion of the use of the seal of Andrew Wood and this also being the arms of Fouls!

But there is also another Foulis link of interest. In 1496, there is a reference to Henry Foulis, Goldsmith. In 1501, a Matthew Auchlek was involved in undertaking silver work at Stirling. By 1504, a goldsmith Matthew Auchinleck was in charge of the mint

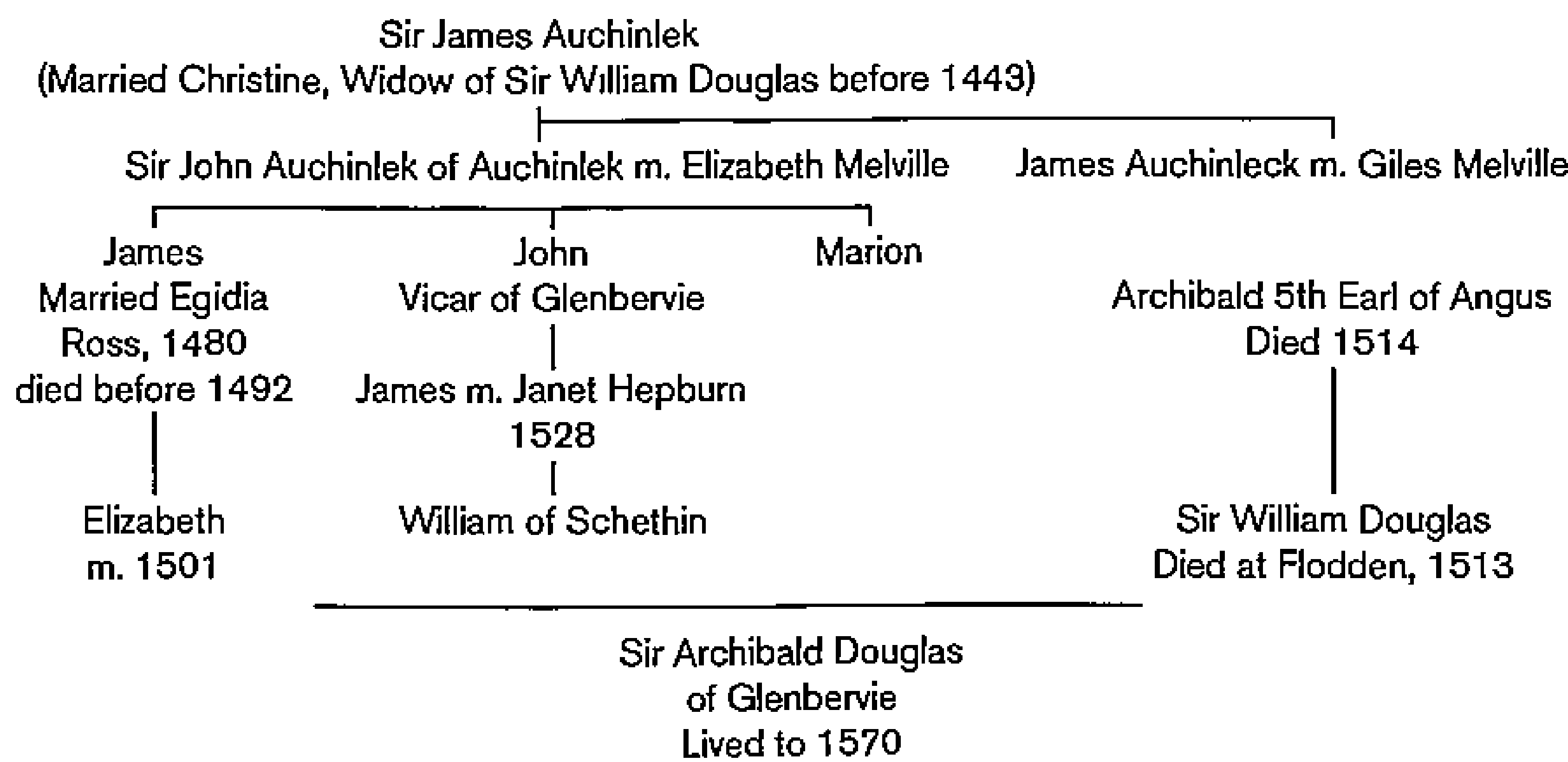
at the Canongate. His brother, Alexander took over in 1507 until 1527. Also in 1502, a John Auchleck was paid for gilding the Queens bridles and harness for her state entry to Edinburgh for her wedding in August 1502. In the University of St Andrews, there is a silver Mazer which is believed to have been made by an Alexander Auchinleck and by a Thos Ewing deacon, probably in 1561-62. It has been described as the oldest fully hallmarked piece of Edinburgh silver but its provenance is not certain.

The wider Auchinleck network.

While this review raises the profile of the Auchinlecks and their contribution to the history of that period, it also raised the question of why some earlier historians, including descendents of Auchinleck of Balmanno like Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, omitted so much or got it wrong. One problem in the research is that some of these early Auchinleck families did not hold on to their estates and therefore there is no significant charter trail. Earlier writers such as Jervise probably did not have the access Sir William Fraser had to the Douglas charter chest. But this research project points up how revisiting previous accounts can benefit from a fresh start and an analysis that looks at the link of family networks and Scottish history and takes advantage of more recent research work on aspects of Scottish history covering the 15th and 16th centuries. And it is almost certain that Vatican archives for the early 1500's will have even more material to offer in relation the network of Auchinleck priests in the Inverness area in the early 1500's and the apparent move north from Ayrshire and Glasgow Cathedral. They should also explain why Alexander Auchinleck, parson of Glenbervie and a prominent member of the Church of the time, was in Rome in 1526 when he died and if this was related to the events in Scotland in that year.

So far as the Auchinleck family history was concerned, those with an interest in Affleck history have been diverted to other places and stories. While there is a significant link with the story of Affleck Castle at Monikie, there is also the early link with Auchinleck in Ayrshire, with Glenbervie in the Mearns and with three other fortified towers, Balmanno in Perthshire, Cunledge near Duns and Affleck Castle near Inverurie, all operational in the second part of the 1500's and all acquired through marriage or kinship. And while this article has looked at the significance of the Douglas family link with its own extensive geographical network at the time, there is evidence of another close link with the important family of Hepburn, which is still being assessed. That will probably feature land ownership through marriage and pre-reformation church involvement in counties Forfar, Aberdeen, Perth and Haddington. Interestingly, the link with the Lindsay family stressed by Jervise, has not been mentioned in this review, nor did it feature in the historical research of the significant gravestone in the Howff at Dundee that brings two and perhaps three branches of Auchinlecks together. The Auchinleck network was to become even more prominent (but perhaps more localised) in the later 16th and early 17th century in aspects of Scottish history but it has become clear that in order to understand that era, the earlier history and genealogy had to be revisited and the link with the Douglas kinsmen analysed.

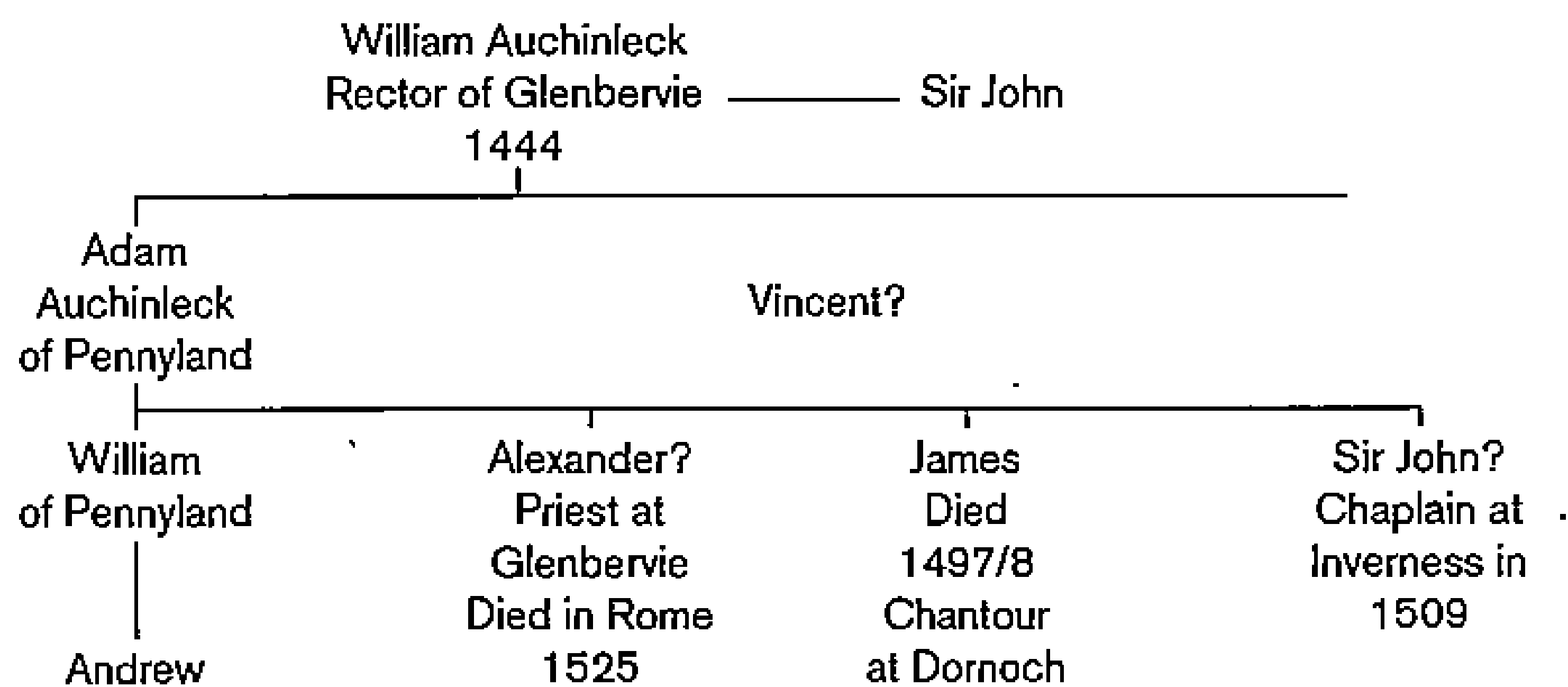
Diagram to illustrate the links between the family of Sir John Auchinleck of Auchinleck and Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus



The Barony of Auchinleck and the Boswells.

The first grant of the lands of Auchinleck was made by James V to Thomas Boswell, a close friend, in 1503. He had married an Annabel Campbell, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Louden. One source has suggested a second marriage of Marion Auchinleck, daughter of Sir John Auchinleck was to a Campbell of Louden and it was this link that led to the Boswell’s acquiring the Auchinleck estate and Barony. In 1627, William the eleventh Earl of Angus attempted to reclaim the Auchinleck estate and there is a letter from a Sir George Auchinleck expressing his support and views on the action within the Douglas archives. An extract is printed in Fraser’s book on the Douglas family.

Auchinleck of Pennyland, ancestors of the Balmanno line.



Notes

- Sir John had a brother named William who is mentioned in a 1444 deed as Rector of Glenbervie. By 1467, he could also have been Canon of Brechin. (It is worth noting that the usual minimum age for the office of canon was thirty.) This is probably the same William who was Clerk of Glasgow in 1467 and is referred to as being of baronial race on both sides. In 1462 to 1464, a William attended St Andrews University. He was licensed to teach after two years in 1464 and signed the Declaration in 1469 along with an Alexander Auchinleck. Both are also listed as teachers at St Andrews University in 1470.)
- In 1480, William and Adam act as witnesses to the marriage contract of James Auchinleck and Gelis Ross when William is described as parson of Glenbervie.
- In April 1497, there is a reference to a “sir” William as Chaplain of the Choir of Dornoch Cathedral Church.
- A William Auchinleck succeeded to his father, Adam of Pennyland in Kyle. Later, there is a charter of 1510, which grants the lands of Pennyland to his son, Andrew, which in 1511, Andrew disposes to a John Murray of Blackbarony.

James Morton
Regent of Scotland
Circa 1516-1581

The background to his execution and exercise of power in his last years is still a subject for detailed debate and his most recent researcher, George Hewitt notes that little is known of his early life and career. Hume of Godscroft wrote that “he lived obscurely and lurked for fear of the king” after 1528 until the death of James V. In 1559, he was described in an English account during the Regency of Mary of Guise in 1559 as being vacillating.

“Some feel he doth it partly fearing which party shall prevail and partly in respect of the great benefit he hath received at the dowager’s hands.”

It is hard for us to assess his personality against our standards of today but these observations and his probable early closeness to George Auchinleck can explain the later dependency summed up by Sir James Melville of Hallhill

*As he had lost the favour of England, so did by such ways, the hearts of all
Scotland, but only of George Auchinleck and Alexander Jordin*

The explanation for the designation “sir” is given in *Works* by John Knox

Priests who were appointed as chaplains were chiefly persons who, either from want or means had not been able to prosecute their studies full time at a University to obtain the higher rank as Master of Arts and therefore the title of “sir” was given to them.

A Family Historian's Alphabet

(Part 8)

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.

M –

Magazines – Scottish family history societies have been at the forefront of magazine or journal publication for over 50 years. The S.G.S. has a complete run of virtually all of the Scottish family history society journals. In recent years several commercially published magazines have appeared on the market and have a distinct leaning to records south of the border. However, *My Family Tree*, *Family History Monthly*, *Practical Family History*, *Ancestors*, *Family Tree Magazine* do carry occasional articles with a Scottish interest frequently written by members of the Society, but all of them carry news of latest developments in the genealogical world, a wealth of internet sites and reviews of new books and CDs. Most of the commercial magazines include a CD on the cover with useful digitised books, software and software trials. The S.G.S. library subscribes to some of these titles.

Many hundreds of magazine titles have been published over the years from the well-known *Scots Magazine* first published in 1739 to trade magazines such as the *Engineer* and more frivolous publications like *Lika Joko* – a humorous magazine from the 1890s, which today would be hard pressed to raise a smile on the face on the most easily amused person. *The Border Magazine* dedicated to Biography, History, Literature and Folklore has more interest, whilst *Fairplay: A weekly review of Shipping, Harbours & Docks, Insurance, Shipbuilding, Marine Engineering* from the 1890s may have a less general appeal. It is worth spending time looking through on-line library catalogues to see what journals are available for a given trade or interest. Magazines can be a mine of information featuring descriptions and diagrams of inventions, to reports on working practices in a given industry or trade, to politics, to local events, to fashion, to biography etc., and they can also give an insight into the humour and leisure reading of our ancestors.



Manuscripts – All family historians are looking for manuscripts relating to their family, but in this digital age are we leaving manuscripts for future generations to research? It is so easy to store everything in electronic form and to communicate in a way that leaves no paper trail so that archives of primary material may not exist within the modern family for future generations to draw on.

With manuscripts that are hard to read there is no substitute for perseverance. Try transcribing a document and leave blanks for those words or phrases that cannot be read at first. Return to the transcript at a later date and read what you have written, it may then be apparent what should be written in the spaces. Look at word and letter shapes and see if they appear in words that you can transcribe. The more time spent transcribing the better you will become. Most local libraries and museums as well as county and national archives have manuscripts. Try the internet to see if they have an on-line catalogue. 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. *Scottish Handwriting, a self help pack*, an SRO guide is available through the Society's on-line shop. *Exploring Scottish History*, Michael Cox, 1999 gives a brief outline of libraries' holdings and also contact details. See Handwriting under the letter 'H' in *Scottish Genealogist* LII no.3 September 2005. Although essentially a site relating to English documents <http://www.a2a.org.uk> is worth searching as many documents relating to Scottish people are to be found listed. The Scottish equivalent is <http://www.scan.org.uk> For online help with handwriting recognition go to Scottish handwriting <http://www.scottishhandwriting.com/content/>

Maps – It is useful when preparing a family history to have a map to show where an ancestor lived. It will give a feeling of the remoteness of a location, or the overcrowded nature of some of Scotland's cities. Antique maps are available from a variety of dealers and range from a few pounds to many hundreds. Local libraries are good at providing copies of maps in their collections, as is the National Library of Scotland's Map Library which has the best collection of Scottish maps. Those with an interest in Edinburgh may be able to purchase a CD of many of the early maps and one or two pre-1900 ordnance survey maps from West Port Books. If you are not sure of where a place is situated Groome's *Gazetteer of Scotland* is a good place to start. For the larger cities and towns there are directories that may be consulted and for the rural areas the *County Directory of Scotland*, 13 vols, 1843-1912, is particularly useful.

ROADS FROM
EDINBURGH
to MOFFAT & DUMFRIES by
Peebles, & also by Linton.
Miles measured from the
Chapel of Eale Edinburgh.
on the Peebles Rd
1/4 Mile distant from the Cross



This map is part of Skinner's 1775 road map from Edinburgh to Dumfries.

Mariners / Merchant Navy – If you have the name of a merchant vessel upon which an ancestor served or the ship's Official Number (ON) then it should be fairly easy to obtain the crew lists for that ship. If you do not know the ON it may be obtained by consulting Lloyd's Register covering the period. The National Library of Scotland has a good run of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Armed with an ON you will be able to order the crew list, which is effectively a signing on and discharge document that contains other useful information. The down side to this is that the majority of the crew lists are in Newfoundland. As the series of ship's crew lists was so large, storage became a problem and nearly 90% of them were acquired by St. John's University, Newfoundland, from whom copies may be obtained. The National Maritime Museum has no records relating to merchant seamen before 1860, but they do hold crew lists for the following years only: 1861, 1862, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1955, 1965 and 1975. The contact for the archive is:

The Maritime History Archive, University of St Johns, St Johns, Newfoundland
Website: <http://www.mun.ca/mha/holdings/crewlist.php>

When researching the career of my great-grandfather I knew that he had served on the *Diamond*. Having found the ON, I applied for the crew lists which duly came and contained the following: *Diamond* of Glasgow, captain's name, owner's name and address, port of departure and destination port. Then details of the crew employed for the voyage amongst whom was my ancestor.

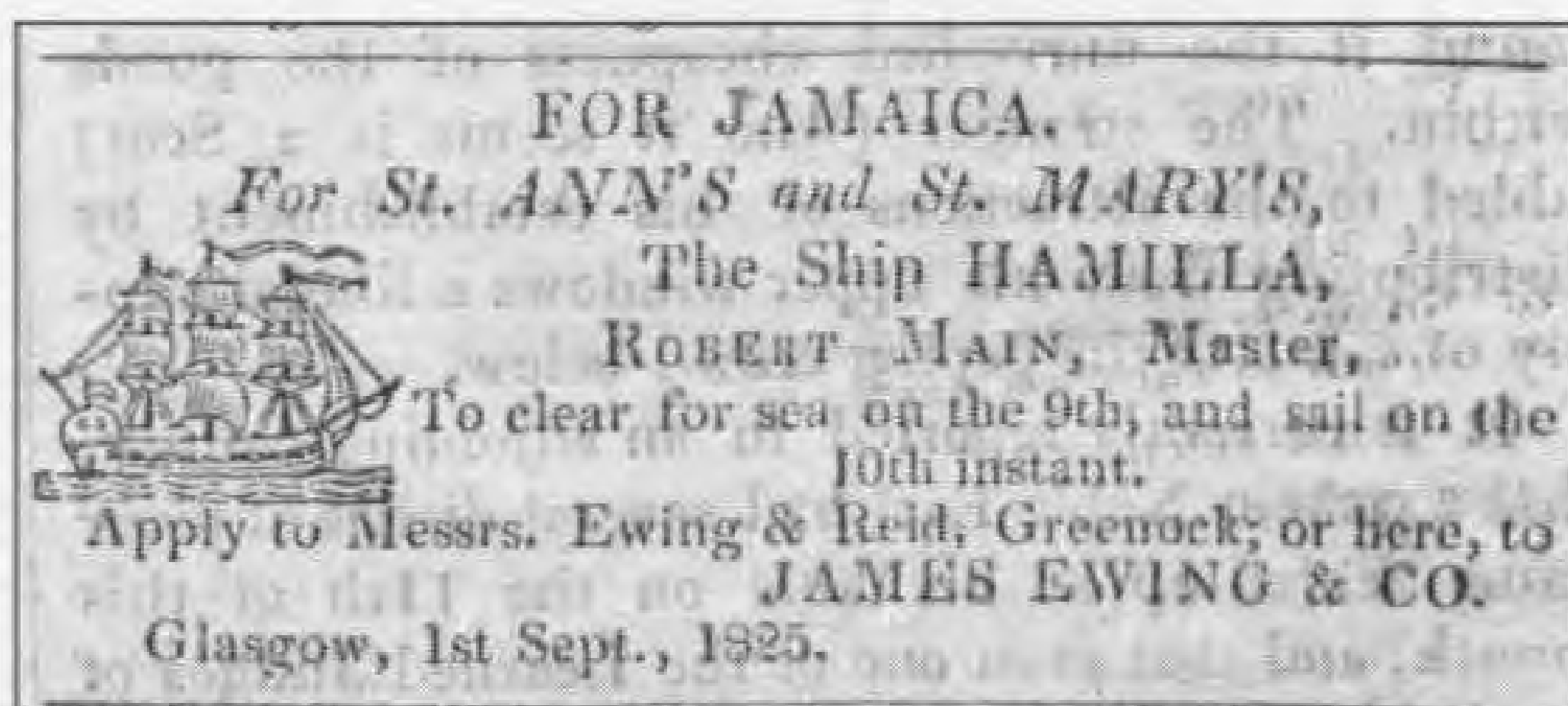
William Allan, age 26, born Dundee, last served on HMS Dragon, discharged July 1863 at Sheerness. 2nd engineer, left Diamond 19 August at Nassau, ability and conduct good.

The ship with the same crew then went on to run the blockade during the American Civil War. I also had another ON reference which turned out to be for his last ship and was able to trace back. The last ship on which a sailor served is mentioned on the crew list, and using this I discovered several other ships upon which he sailed.

Some useful books:

My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman, C.T. and M.J. Watts, London 2004;
Using Merchant Ship Records for Family Historians, P.L. Hogg, Oxford 1999;
Scottish Maritime Records 1600-1850, D. Dobson, St Andrews.

David Dobson has produced a large number of booklets on Scottish mariners prior to the nineteenth century. Some of these are still available through the Society's on-line shop, but there is a good run of titles in the Society's Library.



Glasgow, 2d Sept., 1825.

STEAM BOAT FOR SALE.

To be sold, by public roup, within the Lyceum Rooms, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next, at two o'clock afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain.)



THAT well known Steam Boat **DUMBARTON CASTLE**, (at present lying at Dumbarton), 84 feet keel, 16½ beam, and Engine of 32 horse power, the hull having undergone a complete repair about a month ago. The engine was in good working condition when laid up, and at a trifling expense, from her size and construction, could be converted into an excellent vessel for Goods and Passengers.

For particulars inquire at Mr. John Wilson, tallow-chandler, Tradestown; and Mr. Duncan McArthur, engineer, Broomielaw.

Glasgow, 24th August, 1825.

Two adverts from the *Glasgow Herald*, Friday 2 September 1825. Steam boats were largely used for coastal trade at this period.

Marriage certificates – Much has been written about marriage certificates and reference to the following works will furnish the reader with a good idea of what is to be found on a marriage certificate: *Tracing Yours Scottish Ancestors*, - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003; *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry*, Kathleen B. Cory, 3rd edition, Edinburgh 2004, revised and updated by Leslie Hodgson. Prior to statutory registration, marriages were recorded in the old parish registers and often give very little more information other than the names of the parties being married. Sometimes the name of the bride's father is given and the groom's parish if different from that of the bride. If you are lucky the couple may have registered a marriage contract in one of the registers of deeds. Sometimes a marriage contract may be mentioned in a testament or testamentary papers and it is worth tracking down the original contract as it may give more detail about the marriage settlement and immediate relatives.

Medals – If these are engraved it will certainly help the family historian identify to who was the recipient of the medals. If you do not know for which campaign the medals were awarded, it would be worth consulting the *Medal Yearbook*, published annually by Token Publishing, Devon. Although aimed at the collector's market it has a section on the different medal ribbons, printed in colour, which will help with the identification of medals or those illustrated in portraits.

Sometimes if the pattern is distinctive enough medal ribbons in black & white photographs may also be identified. To see if a family member was awarded any medals go to <http://www.documentsonline.nationalarchives.gov.uk>, then search for one of the two published medal rolls: - World War I medal cards or Merchant Seamen's medal records. The index may be consulted for free but a fee is payable to access all the details concerning an individual's medal card. I knew that my great uncle Henry Adam Watson was a sergeant in WWI (see photo in *Scottish Genealogist* LII no.1 March 2005, page 27), but on obtaining his medal card I found that he had gone to France on 29 December 1915, was commissioned on 18 May 1917 and was later

promoted to Captain in the Royal Engineers. The *Army Directory* showed that he stayed in the army until 1921 in the heavy bridge building section of the R.E. Many Medal Rolls for various campaigns have been published and many are listed in *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*, D.R. Torrance, 1998.

Medical records - Where these survive, and access permitted, they will provide a picture of life's ups and downs for an ancestor. A glimpse of a terminal illness may be gleaned from a death certificate or an old parish register burial record and may give an idea of the way a household had to be organised for a period of time before a death. Depending on when an ancestor died it may be worth consulting herbals or medical texts to see what treatment was advocated – some cures may seem a little startling by today's standards.

Dr John Adam, Forfar to Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, November 28, 1807.
I would not be an advocate for immediately giving her chalybeats or other Dec...struents, but would recommend a few brisk purges of compound powder of Jallape, or aloes & calomel at proper intervals, with daily moderate exercise on horseback (when the weather permits) except the day she takes the purgative.

Culpeper's Complete Herbal, 17th century
Cuckoo Pint – The berries or roots beaten with hot ox-dung, and applied, easeth the pains of the gout. The leaves and roots boiled in wine with a little oil (of roses) and applied to the piles, or the falling down of the fundament, easeth them, and so doth sitting over the hot fumes thereof.

To get a more detailed picture of seventeenth century medicine in Edinburgh, Helen Dingwall's *Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries*, Scottish Historical Review Monograph, Tuckwell Press, East Linton, 1995, is worth reading.

Even more recent remedies are by today's standards a little quaint – anti-asthma cigarettes? These come from the Army & Navy catalogue for 1926.



Kruschen Salts	bot.	-/6, 1/-	1/9
Kutnow's Anti-Asthmatic Cigarettes	box		2/-	
"	"	Powders	"	2/-
"	Carlsbad Powder	.. bot.	2/9	
Lactagol	bot.	1/9, 3/3,	5/6
Lacteol, Boucard	box	2/4	
Lactic Oats	packets	-/4,	1/6



Mezzotints – Although this method of engraving was invented on the continent about 1640 it was taken up by the British who became some of the best exponents of the art. The advantage that mezzotints had over traditional engraving techniques was that they came *nearest to nature*, and great subtlety of shade could be achieved from very rich black to white. For those with prominent ancestors, a likeness of whom would add greatly to a family history, it may well be worth checking catalogues of mezzotints and other engravings. Indeed it may be possible to find a mezzotint likeness of the owner of land or property tenanted by a forebear or the owner of a factory in which they laboured. One of the best sites to visit and search is that of the National Portrait Gallery in London <http://www.npg.org.uk/live/search/> and the Scottish National Galleries <http://www.nationalgalleries.org/collections/>

Some other useful reference works are:

British Mezzotints Portraits. London 1882-1884. John Chaloner Smith.

British Prints. A Dictionary & price guide, 1987, Antique Collectors Club. Ian Mackenzie.

Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, 6 vols. 1908+, British Museum. ed. Freeman O'Donoghue F.S.A.

Original Portraits. 4 Vols. 1837 Edinburgh. John Kay

Scottish Engravers to c.1820. O.U.P. 1949. George Herbert Bushnell.

There are many other works on the output of individual engravers and mezzotinters such as *Valentine Green*, Alfred Whitman, London 1902, which lists 325 plates. A search of art library catalogues is the best way to track down these books.



Mezzotint
of

William Johnstone Hope Esqr.
1766-1831

MP for Dumfriesshire.

Captain in the Royal Navy.

One of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Knight of Malta.

Imperial Order of the Crescent.

Fellow of the Royal Society.

Great grandson of the 1st Earl of Hopetoun.

Painted by G. Watson

Engraved by C. Turner

Published 24 July 1812 by John Steel carver & Printseller, No.2 Low Terrace, Leith Street, Edinburgh

Military records – The records and publications available to the researcher are numerous and justice cannot be done to the subject in one short paragraph. For records held at the National Archives of Scotland consult *Tracing Yours Scottish Ancestors*, - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003. Most military records are held at the National Archives at Kew and they have issued a series of guides to facilitate access to the material.

Readers' Guide

No 10 *Record of the Royal Marines*, Garth Thomas, Richmond, 1994.

No 21 *Airforce Records for Family Historians*, William Spencer, Richmond, 2000.

No 19 *Army Service Records of the First World War*, William Spencer, Richmond, 2001.

First World War The Essential Guide to Sources in the National Archives, Ian F.W. Beckett, Richmond, 2002.

Second World War A guide to Sources in the PRO, J.D. Cantwell, Richmond, 1998.

It is worth consulting local library catalogues to see what titles they hold, as it is often possible to consult a volume written about the regiment or battalion in which a relative served. Whilst this may not mention the ancestor by name it may well indicate the campaigns in which he served and under what conditions. Due to the popularity of the subject new books and CDs are being published all the time of a general nature and also lists of military men, so it is necessary to regularly check to see what has become available. One good source of contemporary military books and some reprints of older works is Military & Naval Press at <http://www.naval-military-press.com/>. This company has also set up a site <http://www.military-genealogy.com> where the researcher, for a fee, may look up the death of a relative in the two World Wars. Another site which will be of use for tracking down soldiers that were killed is the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website at <http://www.cwgc.org>

Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories, D.R. Torrance, 1998, lists many military works that may be of use to the searcher. This volume and others of a military nature are available through the Society's on-line shop.

Militia – the NAS holds militia records which begin in the 1790s and run until the mid 19th century. These records may supply more information of genealogical value than the muster rolls. *Tracing Yours Scottish Ancestors*, - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003, will provide more detailed information. A few published volumes of militia-men are available through the Society's on-line shop.

Colonel Patrick Crichton directing the Edinburgh Royal Volunteers on Bruntsfield Links. John Kay, 1794.



Miniatures—Those lucky enough to own a portrait miniature of an ancestor will know how much their family history is enhanced by having a likeness to which to relate their research. More tantalising are the family miniatures with no names and no dates. It may be possible to narrow down the likely candidates by careful research into the artist and the period in which he flourished, as well as the costume/cloths worn by the sitter. Look very closely round the edge of a miniature portrait and you may find a signature or initials that will help you identify the artist. The best work for identifying miniature painters is *Miniatures – Dictionary and Guide*, Daphne Foskett, Suffolk, 1987. The Scottish National Portrait Gallery has an excellent collection of portrait miniatures and the author has had success in identifying the painter of a miniature, on stylistic grounds and palette used, by reference to one on display. Sometimes details are to be found on slips of paper behind the miniature, but great care must be exercised if you intend to investigate. It may be best to employ a professional to open a miniature frame/case, if this is feasible. Most 18th and 19th century miniatures were painted on thin wafers of ivory that may react badly to being unframed. The paint surface is also very fragile and careless handling may result in paint loss and unsightly fingerprints.



If you are lucky a miniature may have a glazed back panel which gives the details of the sitter and unusually in this case his age and his wife's name. *John Rothead aged 23 years to his wife Catherine Gibb aged 18½ years on their wedding day, Feby, 1806, Edin- J.R.* The artist was Alexander Gallaway who worked mainly in Edinburgh.

Minutes – were recorded by a variety of organisations and they often give valuable background information to the life and times of our ancestors. If you are lucky an ancestor may be mentioned in the minutes. Many minute books relating to parish and church matters are to be found in the National Archives of Scotland in repertories CH2 & CH3 and may furnish information on parish life. My ancestor was an elder of Liberton Kirk and had shown his ability to get repairs done for the church: in 1849 when the heating in the church was deemed inadequate, Thomas Torrance was one of those charged *to get the evil remedied*. Another ancestor, Samuel Lockhart, in concert with other parishioners, was in dispute over the size of the minister of Borgue's glebe.

Samuel put his views anent Rev David Forbes' glebe to the Presbytery in 1752 in the following terms: *He has a very good maintenance, one of the best in the bounds, and fully sufficient for any presbytery clergyman of moderate avarice and ambition.* Town Council minutes can be another good source of information. Most burgh minute books are still held by the burgh to which they refer. For a list of burghs where published transcripts exist consult Scottish History Society, fourth series, volume 23, Edinburgh 1987, *Scottish Texts and Calendars*, D. & W.B. Stevenson. The *Kirkcudbright Town Council Records*, C.M. Armet & M.B. Johnston, Edinburgh 1939, records on 3 September 1601 that William McClellan of Barscobe and 11 ladies *be expellit out of the toun for confessit and tryit fornicatiounes and adulterres committit be thame and ordanis thame to be poindit for thair penulteis conforme to the actes of the Kirk.* One wonders exactly what went on!

Company minute books may also provide details of how an ancestor's employer succeeded in business and may give an indication of how the workmen fared. In November 1867 the North Eastern Engineering Company's, Sunderland, minute book reveals that my great grandfather, William Allan, was to be appointed head foreman for a trial period of 6 months but was to remain on the same wage of £12 per month. He must have been successful for six months later his salary was raised to £230 per annum. In January 1869 he received a £15 advance in his salary. Under William Allan's direction the company progressed so well that in 1870 he asked for and received a £200 advance in his salary. In two and a half years Allan's salary had gone from £144 to £445 per annum. Where else is information like this to be found?

Money – Particularly Scottish money can throw up some problems for the Scottish researcher. The first Scottish pennies or Sterlings were minted in 1135 and in value were on a par with the English penny, but over the centuries the Scottish currency was devalued and ended up being worth about one twelfth of its English equivalent by 1707. When looking at Scottish documents that mention currency care has to be taken to ascertain as to which currency is being used. Helpfully, documents often have the suffix *scots* or *sterling*, sometimes abbreviated to *sc* or *st*, after a sum. An ancestor may, on paper, look very wealthy but when the sum is divided by 12 to give a rough idea of the sterling equivalent the picture can be quite different. Remember though that wealth is relative and if an ancestor appears to have been rich, then he most probably was, in Scotland.

A site that is worth visiting to find out what an ancestor's nest egg would have been worth today visit <http://eh.net/hmit/ukcompare/> At present this site will only do calculations covering the years 1830-2004. It is to be hoped that the years covered will be extended. Many books have been written on coinage and the Scottish monetary system and these are just the tip of the iceberg:

Mediaeval Scotland, R.W. Cochran-Patrick, Glasgow 1892. Has a chapter on revenue.

Scottish Coinage, Ian Halley Stewart, London 1955. Lists virtual all Scottish coins and has images of many of these. It also contains a reign by reign discussion of Scottish coinage.

Scottish Coins, Donald Bateson, Shire Album 189.

Weights & Measures, D. Richard Torrance, SAFHS, 1996. (Available through the Society's on-line shop)

Weill Wrocht & Cunyeit: The Edinburgh Mint and its Coinage, Nicholas M. McQ. Holmes, Edinburgh 1982.

Monumental Inscriptions – One of the first projects undertaken by the Scottish Genealogy Society was the recording of monumental inscriptions. In 1953 several founder members of the Society began the mammoth task of recording the often unique information to be found on tombstones, many of which were showing signs of distress due to the effects of pollution and age. Over the years the Society has published a large number of monumental inscription lists and others are available in manuscript form only at the Society's Library. Many other Scottish Family History Societies have taken up the challenge and the coverage in Scotland is very good. To see which graveyards have been recorded and are for sale please visit our on-line shop at <http://www.scotsgenealogy.com>

A few graveyards had been recorded prior to this date and the results published. Several miscellanies of interesting monumental inscriptions had also been published:

Jervise, A. – *Memorial of Angus & the Mearns*, 1885, 2nd edn.

Monteith, Robert – *An Theater of Mortality*, Edinburgh 1704.

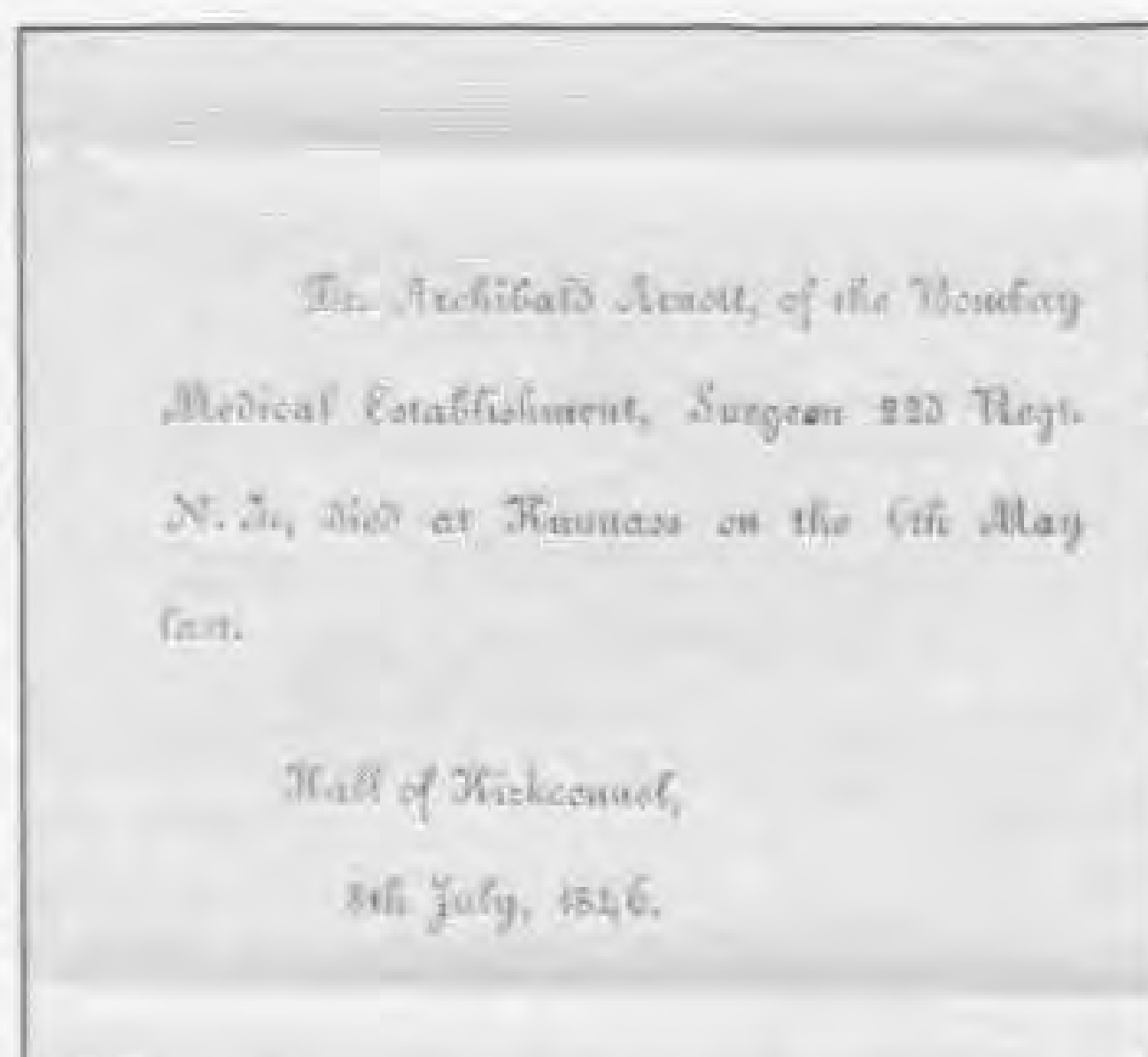
Monteith, Robert – *An Theater of Mortality*, Edinburgh 1713. (Contains additional monuments)

Rogers, Rev. Charles – *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland*, London 1871.

Mortcloth – Defined by Dr. John Jamieson in his dictionary as the pall carried over the coffin at a funeral. There was often a range of mortcloths that could be used at a funeral but the richer and better the mortcloth the higher the charge for its use. In some parishes there were small mortcloths for use at children's funerals. It appears that velvet was a common material used in the making of a mortcloth and entries in the old parish registers may refer to the *best velvet* sometime preceded by an adjective such as *large*. The description was sometimes reduced to *lbv* for large/little best velvet. Care has to be taken with some of the old parish burial registers as they are really accounts for the use of the mortcloth and don't give an accurate date of death for the person being interred.

Mourning items – most of these items took the form of rings and brooches, see an example in the Scottish Genealogist LII no.4 page 152, under *Jewellery*. Intimations

of death were often sent out on note paper with black borders and can be a valuable source for the researcher. (See intimation for Dr. Archibald Arnott of the family of Kirkconnel Hall, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire) Occasionally, in the middle of the 19th century, photographs were taken of recently deceased persons, especially children. Some carte de visite and cabinet photographs include a copy of an earlier image of a deceased relative. They are usually quite easy to spot as the clothes may not be of the period, the tonal values may be wrong and the perspective does not quite match up.



Muster Rolls – These are the main source of names for the Scottish Army prior to 1707 and are found at the National Archives of Scotland in repertory E.100. The rolls are arranged by regiment and if you do not possess the name of an ancestor's regiment then the task of searching all the rolls is enormous. The rolls will furnish name, rank, date and place when the roll was taken, but little else. For more information consult *Tracing Yours Scottish Ancestors*, - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003.

N –

National Archives of Scotland – are situated at the east end of Princes Street, Edinburgh. For details about the Scottish National Archives, the records held, publications, opening times and on-line material go to <http://www.nas.gov.uk> Later in the year the Scottish Family History Centre is due to open offering new facilities to the researcher.



Register House
Drawn by Thomas Shepherd,
engraved by A. McClatchie, *The Register Office, Princes Street, Edinburgh.*

Naturalization papers – The National Archives at Kew, Surrey hold all the naturalisation and change of name papers for the United Kingdom. <http://nationalarchives.gov.uk>

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY
Catalogue amendments from 1 September 2005 TO 20 November 2005

NEW ITEMS

CENSUS	Population Lists of Strathnaver, Strathy and Strath Halladale 1667-1811		£2.00	125 grams
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	The Assynt Clearances, Malcolm Bangor-Jones		£3.50	175 grams
	Kirkcudbright - An Alphabetical Guide to its History, David R. Collin		£6.75	600 grams
	Lands and People of Moray Part 22 Kinloss, Findhorn, Muirton, West Grange, East Grange, Struthers, Blackslob and Halton, prior to 1850 forming the Parish of Kinloss		£5.00	175 grams
MARINERS & SHIPS	The Shipping of Perth 1717 to 1767, Ships, Shipmasters and Voyages		£3.00	125 grams
MIs	Aberdeenshire	Foveran	£2.25	125 grams
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	Lanarkshire	South Dalziel Parish Churchyard	£2.00	100 grams
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		Essil Old Churchyard, Parish of Speymouth	£2.25	125 grams
		Forgotten Tombstones of Moray (Bellie Old Churchyard, Kinneddar Churchyard, Burghead Old Churchyard)	£5.99	175 grams
		Chapelhill Graveyard & Logiealmond Cemetery	£3.00	75 grams
TRADES & PROFESSIONS	Clockmakers and Watchmakers of Scotland, 1453-1900, Donald Whyte		£35.00	1600 grams

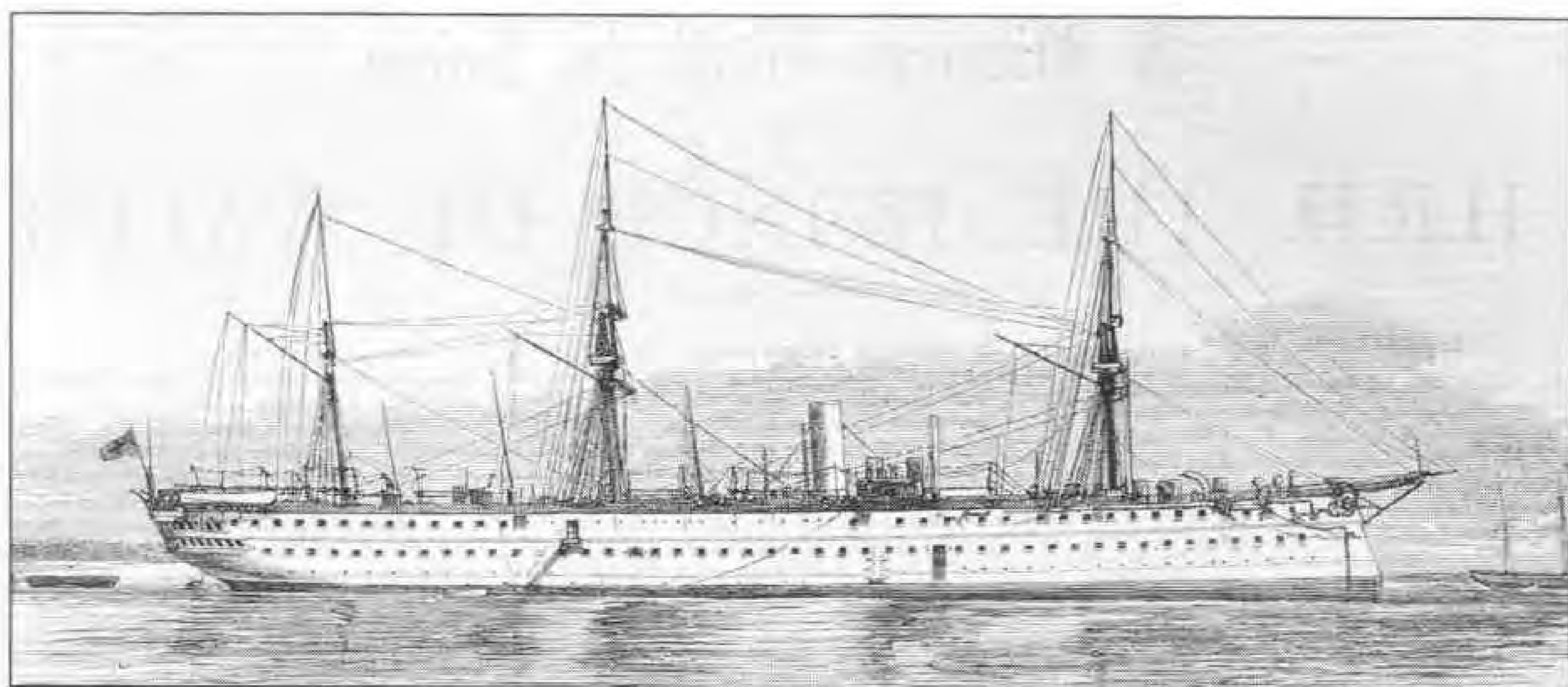
VITAL RECORDS	Deaths Crawfordjohn Death Records	£3.00	100 grams
	Douglas Death Records	£5.00	175 grams
	East Kilbride Death Records	£2.50	100 grams
	West Perthshire Burials pre 1855	£6.00	450 grams
	Alloa & Hillfoots Burials pre 1855	£7.00	550 grams
	Stirlingshire Burials pre-1855 (Parishes of Bothkennar, Buchanan, Denny, Drymen, Dunipace, Fintry, Gargunnock, Kilsyth, Larbert, Slamannan and Strathblane)	£6.00	450 grams

DELETED ITEMS

1851 Census	Renfrewshire <u>East</u> for Neilston, Mearns, Eaglesham, Eastwood, Cathcart, Paisley Abbey, Renfrew. Over 150,000 names. 5 fiche
HISTORY	Pittyvaich, History of an old Mortlach Farm includes family charts of past residents. A4, 66pp.

Naval Records – There are a few pre-1707 items to be found in the Exchequer Records at the National Archives of Scotland – see repertory E90. Other information may be found in the Privy Council Records, but it is patchy and may not be very detailed. *The Old Scots Navy 1689-1710*, James Grant, London, 1914, is well worth consulting. All records post 1707 are held at the National Archives at Kew. William Allan mentioned above was an engineer in the Royal Navy. The records (ADM22) list all the ships on which he worked, his appointment date, his pay, his income tax, clothing allowance, notes of his conduct, transfers to other ships, the work he undertook and his discharge from the Navy. It was relatively easy to locate existing log books for the ships upon which he served and then glean further information.

PRO Guide No 24 *Tracing Your Naval Ancestors*, Bruno Pappalardo, Richmond, 2003.



HMS Serapis- *Illustrated London News* 20 October 1875

Newsletters (family) – with Christmas now a fading memory many of the family newsletters that dropped out of the cards will have gone the same way as the cards themselves. Indeed many people do not look forward to their annual appearance as they talk about the achievements of increasingly distant relatives, but for the family historian one letter a year can build up into a reasonable biographical resource for relatives both close and more distant and will be a valuable resource for future generations, so perhaps we should keep them.

Newspaper clippings – One thing to remember when taking a newspaper clipping is to also clip out the name of the newspaper and the date as nothing is more annoying than a wedding announcement that lacks the year and location where the marriage was solemnised. It is worth getting a scrapbook and immediately sticking in the clippings, for if they are put into a drawer or envelope to be attended to later, they have a tendency to mix up and then the dilemma comes as to which story goes with which date and which newspaper title.

Newspapers – Not only may details of an ancestor be found in a local newspaper but also useful background information on local events that our forebears witnessed or took part in. It is always worth checking local newspapers around the date of a birth, marriage or death to see if details have been recorded. If the person had any local prominence then an obituary could have been written. Inquests and details of court proceedings may also be recorded. During the week the *Scotsman*'s allowed free access to their digital archive the author discovered that his great-grandmother was mentioned in the class lists of Edinburgh Ladies' Institution for the Southern Districts as taking piano-forte lessons and obtaining a medal for her arithmetic. The indexes to the *Scotsman* may be consulted free of charge but to see the relevant articles requires the payment of a fee. Enter <http://www.scotsman.com> then select

the digital archive section. The best work to consult to see what Scottish newspapers have been published and for what period is *Newsplan*, Alice Mackenzie, London 1994. Another work is *Directory of Scottish Newspapers*, J.P.S.Ferguson, Edinburgh 1984. Some indexes to newspapers are available, most notably:

Dalkeith Advertiser Index, 1951 - 1954. [ms. at Roslin Library].

Index of the Dumfries & Galloway Standard & Advertiser & its predecessors, 1777 - 1930. 8 vols., James Urquhart, Dumfries, 1980 - 1989.

Index to the Glasgow Herald, 1906 – to date. Glasgow.

19th Century Indexes to Inverness Newspapers are held at Inverness Library.

Midlothian Journal selective index, 1890. [ms. at Roslin library].

Index to the Stirling Journal & Advertiser, 1820 - 1970; & Stirling Observer, 1836 - 1856. District Library, Stirling, & University of Stirling, 1978 - 1988.

Index to the Times. 1785 – to date. London.

Wigtown Free Press, 1843-1925, 4 vols, Dumfries, 1982-1987.

Nobility – most researchers are familiar with the Peerages and Landed Gentry volumes published by Burke (1826 – to date) and Debrett (1769 – to date). Burke is now available by subscription on-line at <http://www.burkes-peerage.net> The Scottish searcher will be familiar with the authoritative *Scots Peerage*, 9 vols. Sir James Balfour Paul, Edinburgh, 1904 – 1914, which is available on CD from the on-line shop – <http://www.scotsgenealogy.com>

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF VISCOUNTESS MELVILLE.

THE PROMENADE and SALE of LADIES WORK at LEITH, for the BENEFIT of the FAMILIES of the SUFFERERS in the RUSSEK UZAR, takes place in the Assembly Rooms there To-morrow, at one o'clock.

By permission of Colonel Ross, the Band of the 4th Dragoon Guards is to attend.
Leith, 4th March 1831.

ORIGINAL
MILITIA INSURANCE OFFICE,
102, SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH,
Established 24th Nov. 1799.

MR SIEWRIGHT respectfully informs those liable to serve in the EDINBURGH MILITIA, that they may now be protected against the ensuing GENERAL BALLOTS, for Six Hundred and Forty-three Men! upon paying a premium of **TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS**.
102, SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH,
February 26, 1831.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR MACKENZIE, SURGEON-DENTIST, ROSE COURT, by St ANDREW'S CHURCH, solicits attention to his Improved MINERAL TEETH, which, for natural appearance, durability, and comfort, have already given complete satisfaction. The colour, which is unchangeable, can be suited to the teeth which remain in the mouth; and as they are substantially fastened to the gold sockets which he has recently introduced, they are warranted to supersede every other substitute. They may also be fixed on the ordinary gold plates in present wear.
Jan. 19, 1831.

Part of a front page column of
The Edinburgh Observer,
Friday March 4, 1831

However there are other peerages that may not be so familiar that may be of use to the family historian:

A short view of Families of the Scottish Nobility, Mr Salmon, London, 1759.

Baronage of Scotland. Sir Robert Douglas, Edinburgh, 1798.

Burke's Extinct Peerage. John Burke, 1840, 1846, 1866 & 1883.

Burke's Extinct Baronetcies. 1838 & 1841.

Complete Peerage, 13 vols. George Edward Cokayne, London, 1910 - 1940.

Complete Baronetage, 1611-1800, 6 vols. George Edward Cokayne, Exeter, 1900-1909.

Court Guide & Royal Blue Book, Scotland. London, 1905; 1st edition.

Scots Compendium or Pocket Peerage of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1826

Jacobite Peerage. Marquis of Ruvigny & Raineval, Edinburgh, 1904.

Lodge's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage & Companionship of the British Empire, c.1830-1912+, Saunders and Otley, London.

Peerage of Scotland. James Carmichael, Edinburgh 1791.

Peerage of Scotland. George Crawford, Edinburgh, 1716.

Peerage of Scotland. Sir Robert Douglas, Edinburgh, 1764.

Peerage of Scotland. Sir Robert Douglas. 2nd ed. John Philip Wood, 2 vols, Edinburgh, 1813.

Peerage of Scotland, including dormant, attainted and extinct titles. Broun, Edinburgh 1834.

Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of the British Empire, Joseph Foster, London, 1879-1883.

Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom, originally *The County Families of the United Kingdom*, Edward Walford, London, 1860-1920

Notebooks - I have all my research notebooks going back many years. I regularly go back to my original jottings and sometime find gems that I thought were interesting enough to jot down but did not find useful at the time. I very quickly discovered that one had to be meticulous in recording sources, repertory numbers, dates, books titles, authors, publication date, page number, film number etc. as it was all too easy to rush on and then regret it later. Most material I type up. I write general categories of research contained in a notebook on the cover and to make it easier to locate odd items that I have not typed up I turn the corner of the page over. I always put a line through anything that has been typed up. Using this system enables me to quickly refer back to research notes. If a consistent approach is used to note taking then it makes life easier for those who come later, but perhaps the miniaturisation of the computer, digital cameras and voice recognition, will put an end to the need for notebooks.

THE NAME *MACMILLAN*

by Graeme M. Mackenzie

MacMillan is one of the oldest surviving clan names in Scotland. A form of the patronymic from which it springs (i.e. *mac molini*) occurs in the mid-12th century marginal notes in the Book of Deer – the earliest known example of written Scots Gaelic – and the surname itself appears twice in the 13th century: in Badenoch in the 1220s (as *Macmallon*) and amongst an inquest jury at Dumbarton in 1263 (as *MacMolan*). There are two entries – or two spellings of the same entry – relating to lands in the Glenkens in the early 14th century (*McMalene* and *Makmolene*), and another in Galloway later in the same century (*McMolyn*). From the 15th century onwards the name is relatively common, being recorded most frequently in Galloway and around the Moray Firth – though this merely reflects the fact that at this time surnames and written records were more commonly used in these areas than in those parts of the Gaidhealtachd where the bulk of the MacMillans are supposed to have lived (i.e. Lochaber, Knapdale, and Kintyre).¹

Most of the 15th century records, like those in earlier centuries, have versions of the Gaelic *MacMhaolain*; e.g. *McMullane* (c.1431), *Macmolane* (1452), *McMelane* (1484), *Makmulane & McMwlane* (1486), *Makmyllane* (1488), *McMilane* (1490). The record in 1492 however of *Huchone Makgillemuil* in Nairnshire is the first appearance of the alternate form, *MacGhillemhaoil*, and most, but by no means all of the subsequent 15th and early 16th century records of clan members around the Moray Firth are of versions of that form of the surname; e.g. *McGillemule* (1498), *McGillemoyll & McGilmwell* (c.1502), *McGillemoill* (1514). This appears to support the tradition that while *MacMhaolain* was used in the south (Knapdale, Kintyre, and Galloway), *MacGhillemhaoil* was favoured in the north; though the main line of the later Lochaber Macmillans, who can be traced back on Loch Arkaigside to *Duncane Beane McFinlay* in 1547, appear with patronymics only – until 1684 when their chieftain is documented as *John McGillliveille in Muirlaggan*. The fact that the Macmillans of Murlagan used this phonetic form of *MacGhillemhaoil*, which stems from the pronunciation of the Gaelic “mh” like the English “v”, was noted in 1723 by William Buchanan of Auchmar who records it as *M’Gilveil*.²

Auchmar’s chapter on the MacMillans in his “Historical and Genealogical Essay upon the Family and Surname of Buchanan” is the first modern account of the clan; and in relation to the name he tells us that the MacMillans themselves had “... *a fond opinion obtained for some time, of their obtaining that denomination from their ancestor’s being bald, in Irish Maoilain, and thence MacMailans, or bald-man’s sons...*”. Modern dictionaries of Scots Gaelic confirm that a bald man would be *Maoilean* or *Maoiline*, and given that the name first appears as “*Mac-Molini*” a derivation from *Mac-Maoiline* appears to make sense. Auchmar however reports this origin only to decry it, asserting instead that the name comes from one “*Methlan...Brother to the*

First who assumed the Surname of Buchanan...” and claiming that “...it is clear that MacMethlan can be no otherwise pronounced in Irish than as MacMillans pronounce their name...”. His somewhat dismissive reference to the “Irish” language suggests that Auchmar would not have been aware that the name by which he knew the Lochaber branch of the clan was a version of the Gaelic *MacGhillemhaoil* – which is maybe just as well, since he’d have had a hard time trying to derive it from the name Methlan. It does however leave the process of them “...changing their surnames a little from M’Millan into that of M’Gilveil...” unexplained, and one can only assume that he relied on the ignorance and contempt of his fellow lowlanders for the “barbarous Erse” to allow him to get away with it.³

Given the obvious incompatibility of these two names as defined by Auchmar, it’s significant that the Buchanan historian never asserts, as some later non-MacMillan historians were to do, that the MacGhillemhaoils and MacMhaolains were separate clans. Indeed he takes care to relate their own account of how a son of the “*Great Macmillan of Knap*” fled to Lochaber and became the ancestor of the “*M’Gilveils of Murlagan, of Caillie [i.e. Callich] and Glenpean*” – who he says, “...are close Dependants upon the Laird of Locheal, and upon all Expeditions make up a Company of an Hundred Men, with Officers, all of that Sept...”. Despite being regarded in the 18th century throughout the highlands as a sept of the Camerons, *Clann ‘ic ‘illemhaoil Abrach* remained sufficiently connected to the rest of the MacMillans that in 1746 the officers of their company of Lochiel’s regiment followed the example set in 1728 by Duncan MacMillan of Dunmore (head of the wealthiest family of the Knapdale clan) and joined the Buchanan Society in Glasgow. The close connections at this time between the Dunmore family and the Buchanans may help explain why the MacMillans appear to have accepted Auchmar’s claims about their clan’s ancestry – so much so that Dunmore matriculated arms in 1742 based on those of Buchanan. That being the case, it’s easy to see why the other leading MacMillans in Knapdale and Kintyre (the lairds of Baillie and Cour) also signed up for Auchmar’s pioneering clan society; but the only explanation for the Lochaber *McGilvailes* (as their name is spelt on the membership register) doing likewise has to be a firm conviction on their part that the two MacMillan kindreds did indeed belong to the same clan – or as Auchmar would have it, sept! It’s difficult to know what’s more amazing: the willingness of both MacMillan chiefs in the Gaidhealtachd (and indeed some of the leading MacMillan gentry in Galloway too) who chose to ignore the traditions of their own clan as to the meaning of their name, or the audacity of Auchmar’s sept-napping efforts – since he cites as a reference for Methlan Buchanan a document that certainly seems to exist, but in which no such person appears!⁴

One of the leading proponents of the idea that the MacMillans of Knap and those of Lochaber were independent clans was Alexander Macbain, the greatest authority in the early 20th century on the origin of clans and their names. In his “Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language” in 1911, Macbain has Mac-Millan deriving from

both *M'Mhaolain* and *M'Ghille-mhaoil*, but translates only the second of these – as “Son of the Bald Gille”. This accords with the judgement he’d previously given in the editorial “Excursus and Notes” to his 1902 edition of Skene’s “Highlanders of Scotland”; though on that occasion he also says that “*Mac-Gille-mhaoil ... probably stands for Gille-na-maol, which means ‘Gille of the Saints’ ...*”, and that “*...shortened in the usual way, it appears as Maolan*”. This second suggestion appears somewhat problematical since the translation of *maol* as saint[s] is, so far as I’m aware, unknown; though it often appears within a name as “servant” or “devotee” of a saint (e.g. *Maol-Coluim* for Servant of St. Columba). By way of explanation Macbain points to the appearance in Ireland of *Gille-na-naomh* – also “Gille of the Saints” – and seems to suggest that *M’Gilnef* (i.e. MacGhille-naoimh) should be taken as coming from it. In his Etymological Dictionary however, in explaining Mac-Niven, there is no mention of *M’Ghille-na-naoimh*, just a straight derivation from *MacGhille-naoimh*. More importantly so far as M’Ghillemhaoil is concerned, there is no record in Scotland of any version of *Gille-na-maol* or *MacGhille-na-mhaoil*; though there was once a form *Mac-na-maoile*. Macbain himself alludes to this last version, in another article on Gaelic names in the Celtic Review of 1906, but he does so without any suggestion that it was an abbreviated form of MacGhille-na-mhaoil – explaining it as simply a “side form” of MacMillan meaning Son of Baldness.⁵

In his 1906 paper Macbain says that *Maolan*, the stem of M’Millan, and *Naomhan* (from which M’Niven) are “diminutive” or “pet” forms of *Gille-maol* and *Gille-naomh*. Unfortunately while pointing to various other examples of given names where *an* at the end replaces *gille* at the beginning – such as *Gille-Brighde* and *Bridean* (from which M’Bride) or *Gille-glas* and *Glaisean* (from which M’Glashan) – Macbain makes no attempt to explain this substitution in terms of meaning. Indeed he almost seems to suggest, as in fact he appears to say explicitly in the 1902 passage quoted above, that in this context “diminutive” should be taken simply as an abbreviated form of the name. This contradicts the perhaps more common belief that a “diminutive” or “pet” form of a name refers to the person in question as “little”; with the implication, at least as far as saints’ names are concerned, of it really meaning “dear little” or “beloved” (as suggested by Andrew McKerral in Appendix 1 of his “Kintyre in the Seventeenth Century”, and discussed in my article on Clann Challuim in Lorn in The Scottish Genealogist, Vol. LI, No. 3). Thus Macbain would seem to be saying that M’Mhaolain is simply an abbreviated form of MacGhille-Mhaoil, and that both therefore mean “Son of the Bald Gille”.⁶

Since *maol* can mean shaven-headed as well as bald, many MacMillan historians have read it in the context of their name as “tonsured”; and with a *gille* in medieval times being more a servant than the “lad” of modern usage, *MacGhillemhaoil* has emerged as “Son of the Tonsured Servant” – the service being by implication to God or the church. The fact that the first two modern historians of the clan were churchmen may of course have influenced this interpretation.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh Macmillan, who was elected “chief” of The Clan MacMillan Society at its inauguration in 1893, reports that “...the name is supposed to be derived from the Celtic tonsure, known as St. John’s...”. This in turn has led some to interpret the name as *Mac-Mhaol-Iain* – “Son of the Tonsure of John” – and though this might seem to be supported by the occasional appearance of phonetic forms such as *MacMillian*, as a patronymic surname it seems nonsensical. As an alternative form of *Mac-Ghille-Iain*, “Son of the Servant or Devotee of (St.) John”, it would make sense, but since that’s the original Gaelic form of the surname MacLean – with *Iain* then more usually rendered in the form *Eoin* – it’s hardly likely to apply to MacMillans.⁷

The Rev. Somerled MacMillan, the author in 1952 of the first comprehensive history of the clan, interpreted *MacMhaolain* as “Son of the Little Tonsured One” – agreeing with Macbain in taking *maolan* to be a diminutive of *maol*, but following McKerral in making the diminution refer to the meaning of the name rather than just its length. He also refers to *An Gille-Maolan*, which he translates as “the little tonsured servant” but which, if it existed, might perhaps be “the servant of the little tonsured one”. Though this is a transitional form such as that implied by Macbain in the process of diminishing *Gille-Maol* to *Maolan*, it’s one for which there appears to be no historical justification. The clan’s eponymous appears in the genealogies either as *Gillemaol* or as *Maolan* (see below) and there are no known examples, amongst over 200 recorded versions of the two forms of the clan’s surname, of anything that might stand for *MacGhillemaolain*.⁸

Whether or not Macbain and Somerled MacMillan are right about the derivation of *MacMhaolain*, there are other surnames which clearly do derive from a diminutive form of *Gille-Maol*, or indeed of *Maolan*: i.e. Mulligan and Milliken. Their evolution from *Maolagan* (“little bald or tonsured one”), and their connection with the MacMillans, is evident in Perthshire, where at least one *McMhaoiligan*, and a number of *Mulikyns*, are recorded living amongst MacMillans on Loch Tayside. In Galloway, the Brithonic form of the patronymic – i.e. *Ap Maolagain* – originates a surname whose early versions such as *Amilligane*, *Ameligane*, *Amulykin* etc. give way in due course to *Mullakane*, *Mwlikyn*, *Milligane*, *Mulligan*, *Milliken*, etc.; and their leading family, the Amuliganes/Millikins of Blackmyre, occupied lands that marched with, and some that were indeed later owned by, the local MacMillan chieftains. A similar form of diminutive can be found amongst the MacLellans, who are another kindred connected at one time with the MacMillans. In their case, while *Gille-Fhaolain* – “Devotee of (St.) Fillan” – is the origin of *Mac’il’aolain* or MacLellan, the alternate form *Gille-Fhaolagain* (“little servant/devotee of Fillan” or “servant/devotee of little Fillan”) gives the surnames MacGilligan, MacKillican etc.⁹

In Ireland there are a number of clans in different parts of the country bearing surnames such as O’Millan and O’Mullan, and while it’s acknowledged that some of these probably are versions of *O’Maolain* from *maol* for “bald”, it’s asserted that others may be versions of *O’Maelain* from *Maelan* meaning “warrior”. Further possible origins are *O’Meallain* from *Mell/Mella* meaning “lightning”, or *Meall* meaning pleasant; and

O'Maol-Eoin from “Servant of (Saint) John – though this is generally assumed to be the origin in Ireland of the name Malone rather than of (O’) Millan or (O’) Mullan.¹⁰

Alexander Macbain also points out in his 1906 article in the *Celtic Review* that in some Gaelic names an element appearing to derive from *maol* may actually have come from *mál* meaning “prince”; e.g. Muldoon from *Máil-dúin*. The last of these possible alternative meanings may seem initially attractive for MacGhillemhaoil since *Gille-Máil* – “Servant of the Prince” – saves having to struggle with the potential tautology of *Gille-Maol* (Gille and Maol being synonymous in a number of Gaelic names, such as the given name *Gille/Maol-Domhnuich* and the surname *Mac-Maol/Gille-onfhaidh*; i.e. MacGillonie); but there’s no trace of tradition within the clan in favour of such an origin to set against Auchmar’s clear report of the MacMillans’ own opinion about their name’s meaning. The symbolic importance of the sword within the MacMillan kindred might point, on the other hand, to the possibility of the name deriving from *Maelan* (“warrior”) having to be taken seriously. Against this however is the evidence that “Maolan” and many of his immediate descendants, along with other members of the wider kindred to which they belonged – MacKinnons, MacPhees, etc. – shared strong religious connections in the middle ages, which would tend to support the traditional explanation of the clan’s name(s).¹¹

Given the strength of these traditions, and the circumstantial evidence about the early members of the kindred supporting them, the search for an alternative meaning of one or other of the original Gaelic names would only seem appropriate if one believes, along with Macbain, that *Clann ic ‘illemhaoil Abrach* and *MacMhaolain Mor a Chnap* belonged to completely separate kindreds (with the many MacMillans in Galloway, who are usually left out of such reckonings, presumably connected to the latter). If that was so, however, it would leave the Englishing of *MacGhillemhaoil* as MacMillan looking not merely odd – and there are plenty of distinctly odd English versions of Gaelic surnames (such as Graham for *MacGhillemhearnaig* and Livingstone for *MacDhunnshleibhe*) – but rather stupid. Why choose as the English appellation for a separate clan a surname that, wherever it came from, had been used by an existing kindred since at least the 13th century? Furthermore, when Englished surnames became required in the highlands, why would a tribe of staunch Jacobite followers of Lochiel in wild Lochaber want to take the name of a by then none too great Whig laird firmly attached to the cause of the Campbells if they did not actually belong to the same kindred? The fact that they did share a common origin is supported not only by Auchmar’s faithful reporting of the clan’s own traditions – despite their contradicting his theories and leaving him unable to explain how M’Gilveil came from M’Methlan – but, most significantly of all, by clear evidence from the earliest surviving genealogies of the clan.

MS1467, which is now thought to have been compiled at the beginning of the 15th century, includes the oldest account of the MacMillans. It takes the chiefs of the clan back from about that date through five generations to “...*Gillacolum mhic Gillacrist*

dar comhainn an Gillamaol agus Clann an Mail mhic Cormaic mhic Airbeartaigh..."; which can be translated as "...*Malcolm, son of Gilchrist who was called Gillemaol from whom the MacMillans, son of Cormac son of Airbertach...*". Since Cormac mac Airbertach is shown in MS1467 to be the ancestor of no less than ten highland clans he must have been a very significant figure in his time (although most modern authorities doubt that more than four or five of the pedigrees of clans shown to be his descendants are likely to be reliable – the MacMillans being one of them). Gilchrist the shaven-headed son of Cormac appears on the record in 1132 as *Gilchrist mac Cormaic* in an entry in the Book of Deer that suggests who his father was, since the principle in the deed he's witnessing is Cormac bishop of Dunkeld; and, as previously noted, it's in a later entry in the same source that his son appears as *Malcolm mac Maoiline*.¹²

These same individuals appear in the second oldest genealogy of the clan, the mid-16th century family tree of the Lenys, as "*Colmin mac Maolan mac Gilespic Moir*" and as "*Colmin mac Gilibile mac Gilespic*". Colmin is another form of Gille/Maol-Coluim or Malcolm, and Gilespic is *Gille-easbuig* meaning here "Bishop" (*Gille-easbuig Mor* – "Great Bishop" – presumably because Cormac's diocese of Dunkeld then encompassed all of Argyll from Kintyre in the south to Glenelg in the north). This double appearance of the clan's eponymous, with in each case the same father and son, is particularly significant. A branch on the Leny tree from "*Maolan*" leads to the "*Macmillans in Airgile & Braedalbin*" (Breadalbane, where, according to Auchmar, the chiefs of the clan resided before settling in Knapdale); while "*Gilibile*" is shown as the progenitor of the "*Macgilbiles in Lochaber*". Gilibile is another phonetic form of Gillemhaoil, based on the fact that in Gaelic the letter "b" aspirates in the same way as the "m" – to sound like the English "v" – and this is the root of the Englishing of (*MacGhille*)*mhaoil* through (*M'il*)*veil* to *Bile/Bell*, a process previously discussed in these pages in my article on the name MacGill.¹³

The third oldest genealogy of the MacMillans relates specifically to the Lochaber branch which were at one time part of the original Clan Chattan confederation, and it also shows "*Gilmiell*" to be the son of "*Gillespick*". It then goes on to relate that when Mackintosh, who'd become the Captain of Clan Chattan by marriage "...*left off to have his habitation & residence in Lochaber, and preferred the corn country as the more civill place, the clan vick Gillmiol (having their possessions in Lochaber) in process of time took the protection of the chief of Clan Chameron...*". Though the Ardross MS, from which this comes, was written in 1687, it appears to have been taken from an original which was probably composed at least a century before. As such it confirms what the Leny tree indicates – that the Macmillans in Lochaber were already known as *Clann Mhic Ghillemhaoil* by the 16th century; though, as we've already seen, none of the known leading members of this branch of the clan appear in contemporary records with any form of the clan surname until 1684. In some 17th and early 18th century records the Macmillans of Murlagan actually appear with the surname Cameron – along with the chieftains of other clans subordinate to Lochiel (such as the

MacGillonies, the MacMartins, the MacSorlies of Glen Nevis, and the local MacPhees). It's not until after Culloden that they appear regularly with the surnames MacGhillemhaoil or Macmillan; and both forms are to be found amongst clan members on Loch Arkaigside claiming compensation for their losses at the hands of Cumberland's troops in 1746 – a number of individuals in fact appearing as *M'Ilveil* *M'Millan*, with in some cases an "alias" between the two surnames.¹⁴

According to another tradition related by Auchmar, after the flight from Knapdale to Lochaber of the founders of the M'Gilveils, some of their descendants returned to Argyll to settle at the head of Loch Fyne; and contemporary records do show many MacIlvoils/McIlvoyles living in Glens Aray and Shira in the 17th and early 18th centuries. The Inverary OPR then records the most ruthless transformation of them all into Bells – presumably at the behest of the Minister or Session Clerk – so that within two decades in the mid-18th century not one MacGhillemhaoil remained. Some MacMhaolains however continued to appear; and they are reported, by no less an authority than the Duke of Argyll himself, to have always been associated in origin with Knapdale and Kintyre; while the Mac'illemhaoils were known to have come from Lochaber.¹⁵

Such a clear cut distinction relating to the use of the two forms of the surname is not however entirely supported by the records of the clan elsewhere in Scotland. As we've already seen, all the earliest records of the clan surname are of the form MacMhaolain – including the one in Badenoch, whose bearer is assumed to have been an ancestor of the original Lochaber branch of the clan, which was wiped out by the Mackintoshes at the "Battle of the Clans" in 1396 and the "Palm Sunday Massacre" in 1430. It's not until a mention of the death in 1411 of *Lochluinn MacGillemhaoil* at the battle of Harlaw that we find any mention of the other form of the name – but since it occurs in a literary account written in the 17th century it can hardly count as a contemporary record. Most clansmen appearing in the 1400s continue to bear versions of Macmillan, and the name is spelt *MacMulen* on the famous late 15th century crosses in Knapdale. The first contemporary record of the other form comes, as previously reported, at the end of the 15th century; and though it seems to be largely confined in the 16th century to the Moray Firth area, a *Duncan McEwan McGillemoill* is recorded on Loch Tayside in 1549, and a *Robert McIlwail* appears in Ayrshire or Galloway in 1554. MacGhillemhaoil is not the only form used in the north however, since versions of Millanson (e.g. *Mulensone*, *Melansone* and *Millansoun*) occur from time to time, alongside a single *McMilane*. All the other records so far found in the 16th century, which mostly relate to Knapdale, Kintyre and Galloway, are of forms of Macmillan – though as previously noted the Leny family tree has *Macgilbile* (for MacGhillemhaoil) as well as *Macmillan*.¹⁶

The third Gaelic form of the name, *Mac-na-maoile*, is said to have been associated particularly with the Loch Tayside branch of the clan, but there are few surviving records of it. Black found the one instance in 1707 with the spelling *McNomoille*.

Another phonetic version – *MacNamell* – apparently existed at one time on the isle of Jura where its bearers became a sept of the MacDougalls. Clann Somerhairle acknowledged however that the MacNamells belonged in origin to a separate kindred, and traditions on the nearby mainland provide an explanation – with MacMillans expelled by MacAllisters from part of Knapdale being marooned on rocks in the Sound of Jura before being rescued and taken in by the MacDougalls. If *Mac-na-maoile* was once used by the Knapdale clan it would support the contention that the name *MacMhaolain* was, like *MacGhillemhaoil*, associated with baldness or a shaven head. Furthermore, given that the MacMillans belonged to a kindred descended from a bishop, which included the hereditary abbots of Iona (MacKinnons) and priors of Oransay (MacPhees), the chances are that Gilchrist mac Cormaic’s shaven head was indeed a tonsure – though why it, in a family full of priests, should have been so particularly memorable is still a mystery.¹⁷

These days we are told that the kindred name for the *Maolanach* (“MacMillans”) is *Clann nic Mhaolain* or simply *Clann Mhaolain*, but it seems originally to have been *Clann an Mhaoil*, *Clann na Mhaoil* or *Clann ‘ic Mhaoil*. The first form appears as “*Clann an Mail*” in MS1467, while the other two seem to be the basis of the mangled names that appear in the 15th century Scots and Latin accounts of the 1396 “Battle of the Clans” (i.e. “*Clachynnhe Qwhewyl*” and “*Clanqwele*”). However, another form of the kindred name was once common, to judge by the frequency with which it appears in the histories of localities or other clans – where it is often not recognised (and not always innocently one suspects) for what it was. When Lochiel’s daughters travelled to the Black Isle and Strathspey to marry Mackenzie and Grant lairds, they went with companions or bodyguards known as *Clann Ghille Mhaoil Dubh*, who are described as bonnet-less or steel-helmeted “Camerons”; and, as I recounted in my article on the MacGills and Bells, in Lorn the *Gillean Maola Dubha* at Craginish were explained as “...*Gillean Dubha* (utter, or out-and-out servants) from the servile work they were called upon to perform, and *Maola* not because they were bald, as the term might be translated, but from their habit of going always about bare-headed”. This deliberate down-grading of the MacMillans is probably a reflection of the fact that their kindred had once been the masters both in Lochiel’s lands in Lochaber and Campbell’s possessions in Craginish. The former is a tale already told elsewhere, and the latter is a story for another time.¹⁸

NOTES:

¹ Kenneth Jackson, *Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer* (Cambridge, 1972), 35 & 70-1; *Moray Reg.*, Bannatyne Club No. 58 (Edinburgh, 1837), 84; APS, I, 92; RMS, I, App. 2, 530, No. 315; *Rotuli Scotiae* (London, 1819), Vol. II, 2.

² Somerled MacMillan, *MacMillans and their Septs* (Glasgow, 1952), 39 & 99; Lag Charters, Nos. 34 & 40; ER, IX, 380 & 460; RSS, I, 1, No. 1; ADC, II, 273; ER, XII, 664 & 673; NAS: GD.80/168; William Buchanan of Auchmar, “Account of the MacMillans” in *Historical and Genealogical Essay upon the Family and Surname of Buchanan* (1723), 128.

³ Auchmar, op. cit., 125. The meanings of *Maol/Maoile/Maoilean/Maoiline* are culled from

The Highland Society of Scotland, *A Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* (2 Vols., Edinburgh, 1828), 621; and Malcolm MacLennan, *A Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* (Edinburgh, 1925), 221.

- ⁴ R. M. Buchanan, *Notes on the members of the Buchanan Society* (Glasgow, 1931). The family connections between the MacMillans of Dunmore and various Buchanans are set out in Somerled MacMillan, *The MacMillans...*, op. cit., 45-48 (see update and corrections on the Dunmore family in *Clan MacMillan International Magazine*, No. 2, June 2004). The charter in which the mythical Methlan is supposed to appear is given in William Fraser, *The Lennox* (2 Vols., 1874), 402-03.
- ⁵ Alexander Macbain, *Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* (Stirling, 1911), 408; Alexander Macbain, "Excursus and Notes" to William F. Skene, *Highlanders of Scotland* (Stirling 1902), 417; Alexander Macbain, The Study of Highland Personal Names in *CELTIC REVIEW*, VOL. II (1906), 73. *Gille* names in general are discussed in John MacQueen, *Gaelic Speakers of Galloway and Carrick* in *SCOTTISH STUDIES*, XVII (1973), No.1.
- ⁶ Andrew McKerral, *Kintyre in Seventeenth Century* (1948).
- ⁷ Hugh Macmillan, *The Clan Macmillan* (London, 1901), 1.
- ⁸ Somerled MacMillan, *The MacMillans...*, op. cit., 14; Somerled MacMillan, *Bygone Lochaber* (Paisley, 1971), 54. Most of the 200+ spellings of the various forms of the surname M'millan are listed in Graeme M. Mackenzie, *Origins and Early History of the MacMillans...* (Clan MacMillan Centre, 2001), 94.
- ⁹ The origin of the name *Amuligane/Millikin* is given in George F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland* (New York, 1946), 600; while the records of a McMhaoiligan and various Mulikyns living amongst M'millans on Loch Tayside appear in William A. Gillies, *In Famed Breadalbane* (Perth, 1983), 84 & 366-7. For (Mac)Gille-Fhaolagain see Graeme M. Mackenzie, *Origins of the MacLellans* in *SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST*, Vol. XLIX, No. 1 – now reprinted as an appendix to the new edition of Richard Torrance's "The McClellans in Galloway".
- ¹⁰ For the Irish names see M.A.O'Brien (ed), *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae* (Dublin, 1962); Donnchadh O'Corrain & Fidelma Maguire, *Gaelic Personal Names* (Dublin 1981); Robert Bell, *The Book of Ulster Surnames* (Belfast 1988).
- ¹¹ Macbain, *Study of Highland Personal Names*, op. cit., 72. The significance of the sword as a symbol in the history of both the MacMillans and their cousins the Lenys is discussed in Graeme M. Mackenzie, *The de Lanys or Lennies of that Ilk* in *SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST*, VOL. L, No. 1 (March 2003), 22-23. The MacKinnons' and the MacPhees' religious connections in the isles are shown in Kenneth A. Steer & John W. Bannerman, *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands* (1977), 100-109 & 119-122.
- ¹² NLS: MSS/MS 1467/r e29-34 – translation in W. F. Skene, *Celtic Scotland* (3 Vols., Edinburgh 1880), Vol. III, Appendix VIII, 489. A discussion about the reliability of these pedigrees can be found in W.D.H.Sellar, "Highland Family Origins" in *The Middle Ages in the Highlands*, ed. L.Maclean, (Inverness 1981), 103-115. For the Book of Deer entries see Jackson, op. cit.
- ¹³ The Leny tree is in NAS: GD.161/Box 17, with copy in J. Guthrie Smith, *Strathendrick and its Inhabitants* (1896), 290. Graeme M. Mackenzie, *Names M?Gill and Bell* in *SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST*, VOL. LII, No. 4 (Dec. 2005), 158-164.
- ¹⁴ The Ardross MS, which is to be found as NAS: GD.80/965, is discussed at length in Graeme M. Mackenzie, *For Ever Unfortunate – The Original Clan Chattan* in *TGSI*, LXI (1998-2001), 332-370. The *John McGillivieille in Muirlaggan* of 1684 referred to previously, who's

first recorded in 1642 as *John vic Ewen vic Wm.in Murlagan & Ark* (Celtic Magazine, Vol. XIII, 469) appears in 1661 as *John Cameron in Murlagan* (RPC, 3rd Ser., I, 55), in 1662 as *John M'Ewen alias Cameron in Murlagan* (RPC, 3rd Ser., I, 179), and in 1678 as *John Cameron alias McKewin in Murlagan* (RPC, 3rd Ser., VI, 43). The 1746 compensation claims are in NAS: E.768/41.

¹⁵ The Inverary Old Parish Register is GROS: OPR 513.

¹⁶ For "The Battle of the Clans" and "The Palm Sunday Massacre" see Graeme M. Mackenzie, *The Rarest Decision Recorded in History - The Battle of the Clans in 1396* in TGSi, LIX (1994-96). *Lochluinn MacGillemhaoil* appears in the "Book of Clanranald" (translated in Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, op. cit., III, 409), and the inscription on the MacMillan Crosses at Kilmory Knap is discussed in Steer & Bannerman, op. cit., 152. The *Mcgillemoill* at Lawers can be found in Highland Papers, IV, 32; and *Robert McIlwail* in RSS, IV, 420-1, No. 2509. The Millansons around the Moray Firth, along with Gillemichaell McMilane in Balcony, Ross, all appear in the Exchequer Rolls (ER, XII, 673; XIII, 590 & 594; XVII, 668).

¹⁷ Black, op. cit., 549. The form *Mac na Maoile* apparently appears in the *Maclagan MS* and is referred to in Hugh Macmillan, op. cit., 8-9. The MacDougall sept of MacNamel is noted in Frank Adam, *Clans, Septs and Regiments of Scottish Highlands* (Edinburgh, 1975), 320, and the traditional explanation for it is given in Somerled MacMillan, *Families of Knapdale* (Paisley, 1960), 30, and in a letter of 27th Oct. 1934 to the Oban Times from "D.M.I., Glasgow". A possible explanation for the fame of Gilchrist mac Cormaic's tonsure is that it commemorates his role as a pilgrim or crusader in the Holy Land – see Mackenzie, *Origins and Early History of the MacMillans...*, op. cit., 26.

¹⁸ For the modern versions of the kindred name see Macbain, *Etymological Dictionary ...*, op. cit., 408, and Henry C. Dieckhoff, *A Pronouncing Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic* (Edinburgh 1932), 177. The explanation for the equation of the 1396 names with these forms of MacMillan are given in Mackenzie, *The Rarest Decision...*, op. cit., and references for the various appearances of *Clann Ghille Mhaoil Dubh* can be found in Mackenzie, *M'Gills and Bells*, op. cit. The story of MacMillans' decline and fall in Lochaber can be followed on from "The Rarest Decision..." in Mackenzie, *For Ever Unfortunate...*, op. cit., which also touches on the parallel process in Lorn – a matter I hope to return to in due course in a more detailed account of *Clann Dhugaill of Craignish*.

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GENEALOGY WEBSITE UNEARTHS MISER SCROOGE'S SCOTTISH CONNECTIONS

Whether it's merited or not, Scots have often labelled as being tight-fisted and now one of the world's leading genealogy websites has unearthed records which prove that the miser Scrooge did indeed have Scottish roots. In adding a further 100,000 records to its site *ScotlandsPeople* has discovered that there were in fact four people alive and well in Scotland of old who shared their surname with one of the most famous literary characters of all time – Ebenezer Scrooge.

Following the release of New Year data, visitors to site www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk will be able to access records from the Statutory Register of Births for 1905, the Statutory Register of Marriages for 1930, and the Statutory Register of Deaths for 1955.

ScotlandsPeople, which was launched in 2002 by leading IT company Scotland Online in partnership with the General Register Office for Scotland, has also added corresponding images for the 100,000 records. Dr Richard Callison said: "*ScotlandsPeople* now contains over 46 million database records and we regularly uncover some peculiar facts and figures. We discovered four entries dating back to 1898 for people with the surname Scrooge which is a rather unfortunate name to have.

"Every year we are able to add new data to *ScotlandsPeople* which has grown in popularity at a phenomenal rate and we fully expect this to continue as more and more people discover an interest in genealogy." It contains the most comprehensive online set of family history information for any country in the world and is currently one of the largest single information resources on the web.

Raymond Evans, Internet and external services manager at the **General Register Office for Scotland**, added:

"With over 20 million US citizens alone claiming Scottish ancestry it's hardly surprising that the website has proved to be so popular. In *ScotlandsPeople* we have helped to create an extremely valuable resource and we will continue to develop it over the coming years." *ScotlandsPeople* has proved popular with both home-based and exiled Scots from America, Canada and Australia who are seeking basic information on their background or carrying out in-depth research on their family tree.

With over 320,000 registered users the site also includes a number of free features, including a free surname search where the user can see how many entries there are under their name on the indexes. The website provides an easily accessible route to the unrivalled store of Scottish history which is preserved for the nation by the General Register Office for Scotland. Amongst the material available are Old Parish Registers from 1553, indexed digital images of the statutory registers of births for Scotland, 1855-1903, the statutory registers of deaths for Scotland, 1855-1955 and the statutory

registers of marriages for Scotland, 1855-1930. The Wills and Testaments are available from 1513-1901 and the census data from 1861-1901.

About GROS

The **General Register Office for Scotland** is an Associated Department of the Scottish Executive (formerly the Scottish Office), and forms part of the Scottish Administration. One of its functions is to make its genealogical database available to members of the public. The provision of birth marriage and death registration images online on ScotlandsPeople, together with the earlier release of and 1871-1901 census data, is part of the GROS's major digital imaging of genealogical records of the people of Scotland (DIGROS) project. This project includes the digital imaging of all the records held by the GROS including all open census records, statutory registers of births, marriages and deaths and parish registers of the Church of Scotland – some of which date from the 16th century.

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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Annual Accounts as passed at the AGM 16/02/06

Income & Expenditure Account for Year Ended 30 September 2005

		2005	2004
Income:	Subscriptions	24232	25281
	Investment Income	1684	738
	Gift Aid	1666	1729
	Donations	1917	1411
	Legacies	0	1250
	Sales	32534	29924
	Cost of Sales	16294	14444
	Sales Surplus	16240	15480
	A: Total Income	<u>45739</u>	<u>45889</u>
Expenditure:	Journal (Print & Dist.)	11381	11046
	Lecture Expenses	2072	2142
	Library Running Costs	8317	5605
	Computer Expenses	389	369
	Postage	4311	3504
	Stationery, Typing etc	1672	1599
	Affiliations	119	142
	Insurance/Bank Charges	3367	1845
	Depreciation	3724	4453
	Advertising	3507	3870
	Telephone & Trav. Expenses	902	866
	Sundries	<u>50</u>	<u>25</u>
	B: Total Expenditure	<u>39811</u>	<u>35365</u>
	Surplus/(Deficit) (A - B)	<u>5928</u>	<u>10424</u>

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2005

FIXED ASSETS:

Property at cost	53063	53063
Equipment (Net)	2662	5584
Books, Microfilms etc	124475	120611
	<u>180200</u>	<u>179258</u>

CURRENT ASSETS:

Stock	30007	29001
Bank	55411	51466
Glenfiddich Fund	1880	1861
Cash	77	77
	<u>87375</u>	<u>82406</u>

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Creditors & Accruals	<u>1138</u>	<u>1156</u>
Net Current Assets	<u>86237</u>	<u>81250</u>

Report and Notes on Financial Statements as at 30 September 2005

FIXED ASSETS

	Property	Equipment	Computer Equipment	Library Assets	TOTAL
Net Book Value at 30 September 2004	53063	5484	100	120611	179258
Purchases in year to 30 September 2005					
Equipment		458	344		802
Books				1443	1443
Microfilm, Microfiche & CDs				2421	2421
	<u>53063</u>	<u>5942</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>124475</u>	<u>183924</u>
Depreciation for year to 30 September 2005		3509	215		3724
Net Book Value as at 30 September 2005	<u>53063</u>	<u>2433</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>124475</u>	<u>180200</u>

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

Equipment is to be depreciated over five years.

Computer equipment is to be depreciated over three years.

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

STOCK

Stock was valued at the lesser of cost or net realisable value on 30 September 2005.

CREDITORS & ACCRUALS

All Creditors and Accruals are payable within normal trading terms.

Subscriptions are treated on a receipts basis.

McNaughton Fund

The Mcnaughton Fund of £5000 for Library acquisitions was used last year to complete the Society's collection of microfilm copies of the Old Parish Registers.

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DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2006

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 14 March | Tuesday - Genealogy of the Clan MacLeod, Ruari Halford-MacLeod. |
| 18 April | Tuesday - Sunday Best in the 19th century, Catherine Doman. |
| 17 May | Wednesday - 6.30pm - Visit to Dean Cemetery.
(More details later. Library closed on that evening) |
| 14 September | Thursday - Dynasties and clusters, Dr Maurice McCrae, F.R.C.P.E. |
| 16 October | Monday - The Top Twenty Pre-1855 Sources for Family History, Peter Wadley. |
| 13 November | Monday - Recording Rosebank Cemetery, Ken Nisbet, B.A. |

New Register House Research Evenings:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| March: 9th, 23rd | July: 13th, 27th | November: 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th |
| April: 13th, 27th | August: 10th, 24th | December: 14th |
| May: 11th, 18th, 25th | September: 7th, 14th 21st | |
| June: 15th, 29th | October: 5th, 19th | |

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 originals, scans or files separately. Email direct to scotsfirstroots@btopenworld.com or on a CDRom addressed c/o the society's library.

Acknowledgments

“The Princeton Connection” (Dec 2005). I would like to acknowledge the valued input by the Hon. Editor with regard to interesting facets surrounding Yester Kirk and the Kirk at Gifford. David G C Burns.

The Society wishes to acknowledge the laborious and very considerable transcribing and typing of further Minute Books in the Lauder Burgh Records Project, by Evelyn Dodd and Elizabeth Law.

Book Donation

The society would like to express its gratitude to Louisa Cross, Secretary of the Clan Chattan Association, for their donation to the Society's library of *The Tartans of the Clan Chattan* by James D. Scarlett, MBE.

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Sixteenth & Seventeenth Century Handwriting Series 1	Ann Rycraft comp.
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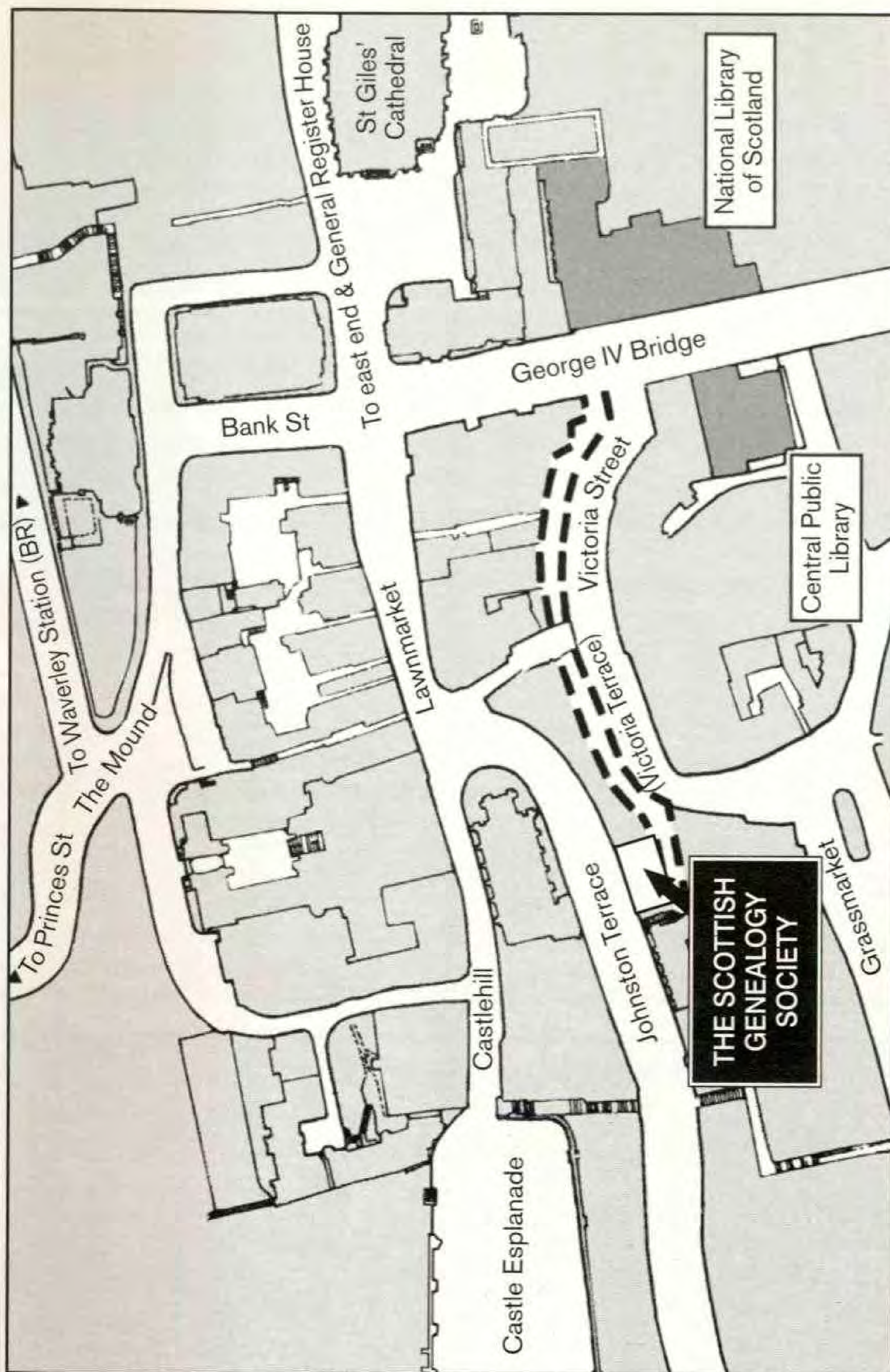
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