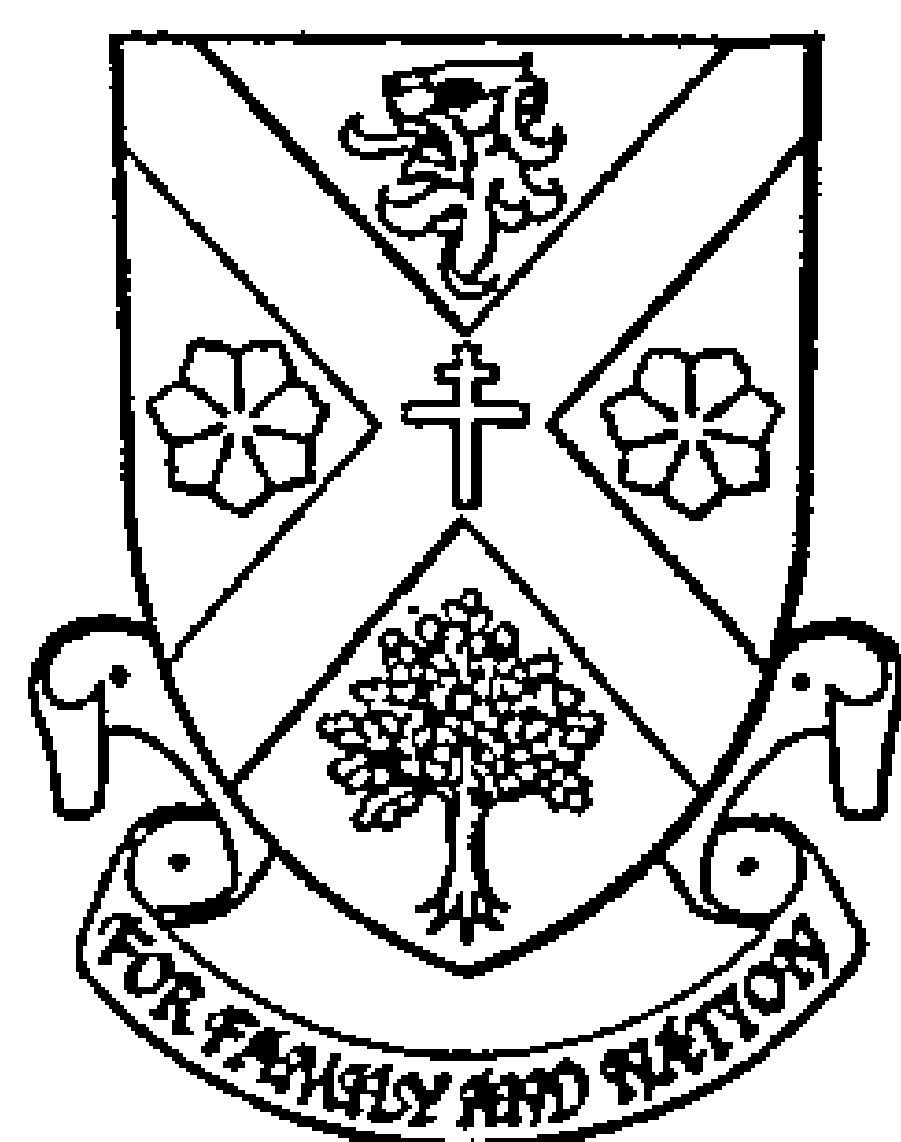


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

The current subscription is £12.00 Family membership will be £15.00 and affiliate membership £18.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$24.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for making a Deed of Covenant can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer.

Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

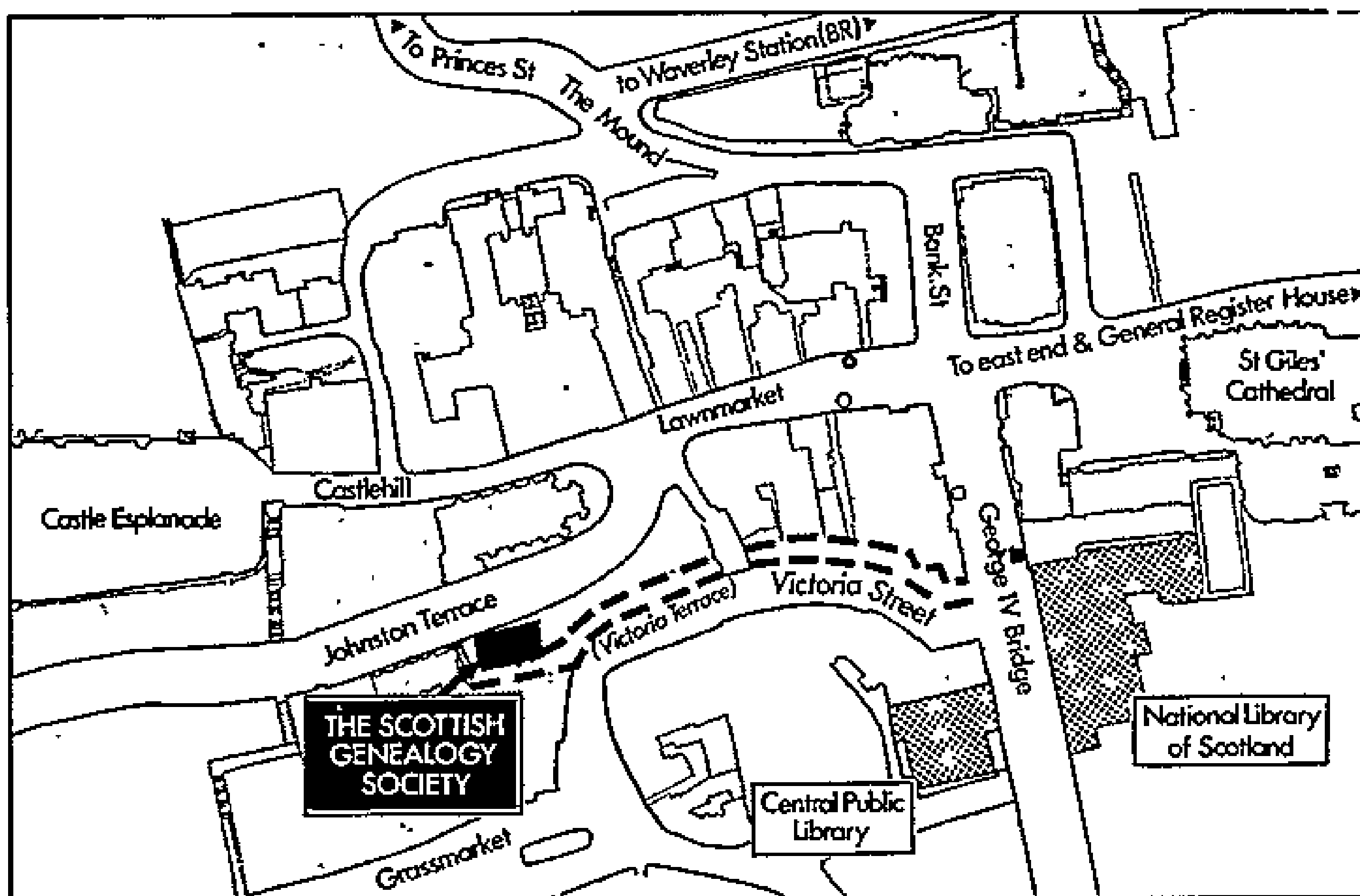
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Library & Family History Centre,
15 Victoria Terrace, EDINBURGH EH1 2JL, Scotland. Telephone: 031-220-3677

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:	Tuesday	10.30am - 5.30pm
	Wednesday	10.30am - 8.30pm
	Saturday	10.00am - 5.00pm



BUSES: ● 1,35,70. ○ 6,34,70. ■ East Scot 23,45. Fife Scot X52,X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,42,45,47,89.
□ East Scot 23,46. Fife Scot X52,X60. Lothian 23,24,27,28,29,40,41,41A,45,46,47,72,89,106

NEWS IN BRIEF

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

- 14 June 1994** Tuesday 6.45pm. Visit to Free Church College, Edinburgh. Numbers are limited to 30. There are many stairs in the building. To book a place write to the Library, or ring 031-220 3677 during opening hours.
- 21-26 August 1994** Researching Scottish Family History, General Course in Edinburgh (see below).
- 28 August - 2 September 1994** Researching Scottish Family History, Workshop Week. (see below).
- 15 September 1994** Thursday - ordinary meeting. 'One Name Societies' - Jess Jephcott.
- 17 October 1994** Monday - ordinary meeting. 'Catholic Post-registration Parish Register' - Mary McHugh.
- 11 November 1994** Friday - ordinary meeting. 'Edinburgh Room, Central Library, resources for family history' - Andrew Bethune.
- 24 December 1994** The Library will be closed.
- 31 December 1994** The Library will be closed.
- 16 January 1995** Monday - ordinary meeting.
- 15 February 1995** Wednesday - A.G.M. NB The Library will shut at 17.30.
- 15 March 1995** Wednesday - ordinary meeting. NB The Library will shut at 17.30.
- 18 April 1995** Tuesday - ordinary meeting.

I.R. GUILD

Mr Guild has retired as editor of the 'Scottish Genealogist' after thirty five years. It is Council's wish to mark the occasion with a suitable gift. If anyone would like to make a contribution would they please send it to: The Treasurer, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL.

LIBRARY OPENING TIMES

The library will now be open additionally from 10.30 on a Wednesday and remain open until 20.30. Anyone who would like to be a library helper, for 2 or 3 hours at a time, should write to the Library or speak to one of the helpers when they visit.

WORK ON THE LIBRARY

Building work on the library will go ahead later in the year. The work inside the Society's premises will not start until after the summer schools in September. The Council have decided that the only way to proceed is to close

the library while the work inside the building is in progress and the books and machines will be put into store.

We hope to have exact information in the September journal and progress reports will be given at the monthly meetings.

Orders and correspondence should be sent to the library where it will be dealt with in the usual way.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS

These will now be sent out with the December journal. The current card will be valid until December 1994 for those members who pay their subscriptions in October. The first three meetings of the 1994/1995 season are noted above.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY

Peeblesshire Monumental Inscriptions. A5, 137pp.

UK & Surface £7.00 / \$11.50 Airmail £8.50 / \$13.50

The Smuggling story of Two Firths (Forth & Tay), Frances Wilkins. A5, 203pp. UK & Surface £9.00 / \$14.50 Airmail £12.00 / \$19.50

The Old Parish Churches of Scotland, Mike Salter, A5, 124pp. Contains many illustrations, locations and background information on pre-1707 churches. UK & Surface £9.00 / \$14.50 Airmail £10.50 / \$17.00

Register of Members Interests, 1994, A5, 52pp.

UK & Surface £5.00 / \$8.00 Airmail £6.00 / \$9.50

Scots Irish Links 1575-1725, D. Dobson. A5, 29pp. A list of Scots who lived and / or worked in Ireland. UK & Surface £3.50/\$5.75 Airmail £4.50/\$7.50

Roll of Apprentices, Burgh of Aberdeen, 1751-1796, F.J. McDonnell. A5, 42pp. UK & Surface £3.50 / \$5.75 Airmail £4.50 / \$7.50

All orders should be sent to: The Sales Secretary, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Street, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society.

held in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh,
9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Monday, 15th February 1993 at 7.30pm.

Present: Mr. D.R. Torrance in the Chair and 81 members.

1. Apologies were received from Mr. C. Ellery, Mrs. B. Willsher, Mrs. J. Coxon and Miss A. Stewart.

2. The Chairman proposed that the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of 17th February 1992, which had been laid on the table, be taken as read; this was seconded by Dr. J. Munro and approved. There were no matters arising.

3. Annual Report of Council 1991-1992: the Chairman proposed that the Annual Report, which had also been laid on the table, be taken as read: it would be published later in the Journal. This was seconded by Mr. N. R. Carstairs and approved. The Chairman referred to 1993, the 40th anniversary of the Society. We were now well established at 15 Victoria Terrace and the Library was growing. Thanks were due to many people including the Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Editor, Membership Secretaries, Library helpers and the Syllabus Secretary and Sales Secretary.

4. Treasurer's Report: Mr. Carstairs spoke to the Statement of Accounts which had been circulated to those present. He drew attention to the repayment of £23,000 to clear the mortgage and that microfilm viewers and books had been purchased. Mr. Munro pointed out that in the Accounts, 'Rent' should read 'Repayment'. The Accounts were approved on the motion of Mr. Macadam, seconded by Mr. A. McLeod.

5. Election of Office-Bearers: Hon. President: the Chairman intimated that Council had received with regret the resignation of Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson. He had served the Society as Hon. President for seven years and it was unanimously agreed that the gratitude of the Society should be recorded in the Minutes. The Lord Lyon, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, had been nominated as President, proposed by Mr. Drummond-Murray, seconded by Mr. J. Carroll and approved. The Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mr. D. McNaughton, Dr. J. Munro, Mr. R. W. Munro and Mr. D. Whyte were proposed for re-election on the motion of Mr. I. Guild, seconded by Mrs. K. Cory.

Mrs. S. Durham, seconded by Mr. A. Mitchell, proposed re-election of the Chairman of Council, Mr. D. R. Torrance; the Hon. Secretary, Miss J.P.S. Ferguson; the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N.R. Carstairs; the Hon. Editor, Mr. I.R. Guild; the Hon. Librarian, Miss M.A. Stewart and this was approved.

One Council Member, Mr. Craig Ellery, was due to retire by rotation from Council but was eligible for re-election. The Chairman thanked Mr. Ellery for his work in designing and preparing the new covers for the Society's publications, including the MI lists and proposed his re-election. This was seconded by Miss Stewart and approved.

The Membership Secretary (UK), Dr. M.S. Fraser had intimated his wish to retire from this post. The Chairman thanked him for his arduous labours over the last two years. Mr. James Carroll had agreed to take on the task. This was seconded by Mr. G. Ironside and approved.

The Chairman then proposed that the thanks of the Society should be minuted in regard to the work of the Hon. Auditor, Mr. W.J. Thomas. This was unanimously approved. Mr. R.W. Munro moved a vote of thanks to the Council Members, the Office-Bearers, and the Chairman for their work during the year.

6. Honorary Members: three Members of the Society had been proposed for Honorary Membership because of their notable contributions to genealogy: Mrs. Sheila Mitchell (now 102) with her husband had been pioneers in the recording of graveyard inscriptions; Miss A.S. Cowper, whose history of Corstorphine had just been published and who had also recorded the MI's of Sutherland and Caithness; Mrs. E.C. Willsher who was the author of several books on gravestones, their history and art. On the motion of Dr. M.S. Fraser, seconded by Mrs. S. Pitcairn, these were approved.

7. 40th Anniversary of the Society: the Chairman announced there would be a Dinner in the City Chambers on Tuesday, 9th November 1993 to celebrate this. The President would be the After Dinner speaker and there would be a limit of 80: tickets would be £20 each; further information would be in the Journal.

8. Any other business: the Chairman reminded those present that the One-Day Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies would be held in Inverness on 25th September 1993 and would be hosted by the Highland Family History Society.

At the request of Miss A. Stevenson of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Chairman intimated that genealogical enquiries to that body would incur a charge of £25. The Meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Professor G. Nicoll.

The Meeting then proceeded to Ordinary Business: "Heirloom Night". The Chairman, Mr. Drummond-Murray, Dr. Hinchcliffe, Mrs. Forrester. Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Smail, Mrs. Pitcairn, Mr. Mitchell and Professor Nicoll spoke briefly about the objects they had brought, which ranged from a life-like 'snake' made of penny blacks and tuppenny blues, to a school prize book.

The Chairman thanked all who had brought something which had made the evening both interesting and entertaining.

Annual Report of Council

October 1992 - September 1993

This report covers a special year in the history of the Society, as 1993 was the 40th anniversary of its inception *see D. Whyte in Scottish Local History, vol. 29, Oct. 1993*. Now, 40 years on, we have our own premises on which this year we have paid off the final instalment of the mortgage. Our Library continues to grow and is attracting more and more readers and inquiries. Our Quarterly, **The Scottish Genealogist**, flourishes and we have an active publications programme with a steadily increasing list. The founder Members were pioneers in the recording of pre-1855 monumental inscriptions and it seems possible that the whole of Scotland will be recorded by the year 2000.

Membership

All this could not be done without our members, many of whom are active workers in many of these fields. The Membership continues to increase in spite of the inevitable deaths, resignations and deletions. Apart from libraries, institutions and exchange members, we now have 1125 members in the United Kingdom and 1500 Overseas.

Meetings

Our meetings continue to be held in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh to whom we are indebted, and attendances are increasing; on several occasions reaching the 100 mark. Six lectures were given during the year comprising: **The Scottish Soldier** by Dr. Diana Henderson; **The Bruces**; a film shown by the Earl of Elgin; **Queen Margaret 1093-1993: Should we commemorate?** by Professor G. Barrow; **Bondagers of the Borders** by Liz Taylor. Our Chairman, D.R. Torrance gave an illustrated talk on his own family history and, following the Annual General Meeting, we had an 'Heirlooms night' which proved both interesting and entertaining. The last meeting of the season in May was a visit to the Court of the Lord Lyon.

President

The visit to Lyon Court was a happy coincidence as Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, the Lord Lyon, had been elected President of the Society at the Annual General Meeting in February. He succeeded Professor Emeritus Gordon Donaldson who had been President of the Society for the last seven years. The latter's untimely death in March was a great loss to Scottish historical studies.

The Library

Our collection of books has continued to grow during the past year with the addition of about 280 volumes - 165 of these being donated. We have also increased our holding of family histories and charts. Once again we must record our appreciation for these gifts.

Films of both O.P.R.'s and Census returns are being added steadily and with the additions of two more film viewers, they are being used regularly. Also, we purchased the 1992 I.G.I. for the whole of the U.K. and are collecting the 1881 census returns on fiche as they are published. So far these have been for some of the English counties but Scottish fiche are expected to be available soon. With all the above additions to the Library more space has had to be found so several shelves have been added and one of the small cupboards has been cleared in order to provide eventual storage for the films. Use of the Library has increased again this year with just under 1800 members 'signing in' and 200 non-members, many of whom join the Society subsequently. Many volunteer members of the Society continue to give their time generously in many different ways and the Council would like once again to record its thanks and appreciation for all their help.

Genealogical Inquiries

During the past year, the Society has received a growing number of diverse inquiries - by post, telephone and personal visits - from members and non-members all over the world; about half of the postal inquiries came from outside the United Kingdom. We are especially grateful to Mrs. Ann Pippet and other volunteers who have answered the requests for information from Library resources. No fees are charged for answering simple inquiries, but many inquirers make donations to the Society and other decide to become members.

In view of the increased costs of postage, the Society would be grateful if all inquirers would enclose stamped addressed envelopes or 3 international reply paid coupons for the replies. Inquirers for information not readily available in the Library are usually given the Society's list of accredited searchers, which includes the names, addresses and special interests of 18 experienced searchers who charge fees for their work; a new edition of this list is now available from the Library. Any applications for inclusion in this list, by searchers with at least two years practical experience and training, should be sent to the Secretary of the Society.

Monumental Inscriptions

The series of lists of pre-1855 monumental inscriptions published by the Society has been further extended by the publication of lists for the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, compiled by Miss Cowper and 4 volumes covering the county of Caithness compiled by Miss Cowper and Mrs. I. Ross. Volumes 3 and 6 of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, compiled by Miss Alison Mitchell (volumes 4 and 5 are in preparation) and a revised edition of her list of inscriptions in Speyside were also published. A new edition of the inscriptions at Dunfermline Abbey, which were originally included in the volume for West Fife, compiled by Mr. and Mrs. J.F. Mitchell in 1972 were also issued. Over 1000 leaflets have been distributed to local groups all over Scotland about the Recording Scottish Graveyards Project, for which the Society received an award from the Glenfiddich Trust. 42 groups and individuals have so far expressed interest in recording their local graveyards, although

some of these have been recorded before. Over two thirds of the graveyards in Scotland have now been recorded, and the aim of the project is to ensure that the remainder are recorded by the end of the century. The extensive collection of unpublished inscriptions in the Library has been further augmented by lists for Cairneyhill (Fife), Crosskirk and Stroma (Caithness), Auchterarder (Perthshire), Beaulieu Priory (Inverness), and Fortrose (Easter Ross). The lists of unpublished inscriptions may be copied for a small charge, where they are not subject to copyright.

Other Publications

The Bathgate Mortality Records 1860-1925, compiled by N.R. and S. Carstairs came out at the end of 1992. A second enlarged edition of **Scottish Personal & Place Names** compiled by D. Richard Torrance was followed by his **The McClellans in Galloway**. This quickly sold out and will be reprinted shortly. A transcript of the 1694 Poll Tax for the Tron Parish, Edinburgh, was also published.

Educational Activities

Some of our Members lecture on genealogy in various centres in Edinburgh and in Fife. A successful summer school, based in the Library, was held in August. Other Members lecture to particular groups or other societies up and down the country and we are indebted to them for giving their time to this.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies

This has been an eventful year for the Association during which your Chairman and Secretary attended three council meetings held in Edinburgh with the SGS hosting two of them. The Secretary also attended a working party held in Perth to draft a new constitution, which was formally adopted in March 1993, to replace the previous set of guidelines. Fife Family History Society, the Victoria Genealogical Society of British Columbia and the Western Australia Genealogical Society have joined the Association. Three further applications to join have also been received. Four new titles have been added to the Association's publications: **Scottish Seafarers of the Seventeenth Century** and **Jacobites of the '15** by David Dobson; **The Parishes, Registers & Registrars of Scotland** and **Scottish Societies & Publications** edited by Sheila Spiers. Thanks to the hard work of Violet Jardine, the Association now publishes a newsletter twice a year containing reports from the member societies. A series of information leaflets designed to help those who serve on committees is planned. The first of these has already been published titled **Taking the Minutes - A Guide for Family History Societies** by Peter Ruthven-Murray. The fifth Annual Conference of the Association was held in September at the Inverness Royal Academy and hosted by the Highland Family History Society. The Conference was a great success. Some 200 delegates attended to hear an excellent programme of talks on highland life and history. Each Society displayed their publications and we owe a debt of thanks to Sheila Pitcairn, Margaret Mackenzie,

Marjorie Stewart and your Secretary who manned our bookstall. At the Annual General Meeting, Peter Ruthven-Murray of the SGS and Campbell Sherwood of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society were re-elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. Alan Macleod of the Association of Scottish Genealogists & Record Agents was elected as Secretary, and Violet Jardine of the SGS as Editor of the **Bulletin**. Sheila Spiers of the Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society was re-elected as Treasurer.

Acknowledgments

The Treasurer produces the Statement of Accounts but here we must thank those Members who, when renewing their subscriptions, donated the generous sum of £550 towards the running costs of the Library. Some 213 Members have taken out Covenants with the Society and Members are reminded that this is of special benefit to the Society financially, and at no extra cost to themselves.

Finally, we must thank the Office-Bearers, the Council Members, Lecturers and everyone who has contributed to the work of the Society during the year.

From The Scots Magazine, April 1774.

On the 21st, 100 emigrants from Strathspey, bound for New York, arrived in Glasgow. They had cash to pay for their passage, except three who were supported by the rest.

From The Scots Magazine, August 1774.

Emigrations continue. - On the 12th of July, Lieut. William Grant, late of the 42nd regiment, took shipping from Fort-William, with his wife and family, and about 150 other passengers, for Mull, where they are to go on board the Moore, Maclarty (capt.) of Greenock, for New York.

Mr Grant rented a considerable farm in the country of Urquhart, Invernessshire, but an extravagant rent has obliged him to abandon it, and retire to America. The highlanders going out with him are chiefly from the country of Urquhart, and the wilds of Glenmorison; and nothing but extreme poverty could have obliged them to abandon their native country. Such of them as had not money to pay for their freight, have indented themselves and families. They have taken out a schoolmaster along with them.

Scottish Genealogy Society

Balance Sheet & Income & Expenditure Accounts for the Year Ending 31 Sept 1993

Balance Sheet			Income & Expenditure Account		
	1993	1992		1993	1992
	£	£		£	£
FIXED ASSETS			INCOME		
Property at cost	47,000.00	47,000.00	Subscriptions	21,536.26	19,580.65
Equip(5 Years Depn.)	6,305.11	7,774.87	Investment Income	2,497.18	9,699.84
Library, Fiche & Films	53,000.00		Stenhouse Bequest	2,000.00	
	<u>106,305.11</u>	<u>54,774.87</u>	Covenant Tax Refunds	3,916.28	921.23
			Sales	15,354.56	12,184.61
CURRENT ASSETS			Donations	1,221.77	5,844.84
Publications for Sale	11,091.26		Sundries	2,676.70	1,567.52
Premium Account	46,805.36	32,781.50		<u>49,202.75</u>	<u>49,798.69</u>
Cash	368.59	412.02	Refund of Sales & Subs	101.50	48.75
Gov. Stocks (at cost)	2,838.32	2,838.32	TOTAL INCOME	<u>49,101.25</u>	<u>49,749.94</u>
	<u>61,103.53</u>	<u>36,031.84</u>			
			EXPENDITURE		
CURRENT LIABILITIES			Library Rates, Mortgage	637.66	27,660.56
Outstanding Cheques	1,038.77	4,460.90	Library Running Costs	2,209.01	2,590.09
			Library Refurb/M'n'tce	1,583.38	2,460.05
NET CURRENT ASSETS	<u>60,064.76</u>	<u>31,570.94</u>	Postage	1,711.30	1,825.17
			Stationery, Typing, Copying	1,325.95	1,387.20
RETAINED SURPLUS			Subs to other Societies	96.00	199.00
B/F + Sale Stock	42,662.23	38,567.86	Lecture Expenses	314.50	398.54
Year's Surplus (Deficit)	17,402.53	-6,996.92	Insurance/Bank Charges	617.83	421.98
	<u>60,064.76</u>	<u>31,570.94</u>	Book Purchases	1,814.97	3,211.90
			Microfilm/Fiche Purchases	1,982.92	1,497.49
Glenfiddich Award	1,704.13		Journal (Print & Dist.)	6,841.61	6,889.60
	<u>61,768.89</u>		Print & Prepare Publ.	6,859.83	4,691.08
			Resale Purchases	3,217.83	1,894.38
			Sundries	2,485.93	1,619.82
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>31,698.72</u>	<u>56,746.86</u>
			SURPLUS FOR YEAR	<u>17,402.53</u>	<u>-6,996.92</u>

I have examined the books of the Scottish Genealogical Society for the year ending 31st September 1993 and to the best of my knowledge and belief they give a true and fair account of the financial affairs of the Society.

W.J. Thomas

Some Recent Additions to the Library

The Bond of Sacrifice Vol.II (Officers Deaths in the Great War)
 The South African War Casualty Roll - The S.A. Field Force
 The South African War Casualty Roll - The Natal Field Force
 Crailing & Nisbet (ROX) M.I.'s
 Roll of Apprentices, Burgh of Aberdeen 1622-99 ed. F.J. McDonnell
 British Red Cross & Order of St. John - Enquiry List 1917
 Roll of Honour - R.F.C. & R.A.F. 1914-18 H.J. Williamson
 The Cross of Sacrifice Vol.I British, Indian & E. African Regts. 1914-19
 The Cross of Sacrifice Vol.II - Navy, Marines, Airforce etc. 1914-19
 Officers Died in the Great War 1914-19
 Casualty Roll for the Crimea 1854-55 comp. F. & A. Cook
 South African Roll of Honour 1914-18
 Miller's Directory for Stirling & Central Scotland 1881-82
 Duncan & Jamieson's Directory (Stirling) 1870-71
 The Incorporation of Tailors of Glasgow - excerpts from the records.
 The Statistical Account of Scotland, 1791-1799 Vol. XVIII ed. Sir J. Sinclair
 Historic Corstorphine, Part 2 A.S. Cowper
 Historic Corstorphine, Part 3 A.S. Cowper
 Historic Corstorphine, Part 4 A.S. Cowper
 Peterhead Parish 1801 Census material comp. G. Moir
 Faces of Leith
 No Whistling on a Sunday - Stockbridge Colonies
 Traders & Shopkeepers of Fife 1820-70 Vol 1 trans. A. Campbell
 Traders & Shopkeepers of Fife 1820-70 Vol 2 trans. A. Campbell
 Traders & Shopkeepers of Fife 1820-70 Vol 3 trans. A. Campbell
 Traders & Shopkeepers of Fife 1820-70 Vol 4 trans. A. Campbell
 Flitting the Flakes - Diary of a Farmer 1789-97 ed. M. Pearson
 Dunkeld Cathedral M.I.s. collated by E. Cox
 30 Years at Portlethen trans. & indexed W. & S. Beverly
 Harris Churches in their Historical Setting Bill Lawson
 Index to Surnames in 1851 Census for Banffshire Vol. 1 M. Shand
 Croft History. Isle of Lewis Vol. 3: Ness part 1 Bill Lawson
 Argyll Colony Plus
 Borthwick Parish Church
 History of a MacPherson Family M. Hambleton
 R.N. Division Roll of Honour, Drake Battalion
 R.N. Division Roll of Honour, Hawke Battalion
 Blood of the Martyrs C. Swan & P. Drummond-Murray
 The Navy List, 1848-49
 Aberdeen Post Office Directory, 1954-55

Auld Reekie, A History of Chimney Sweeping	M. McLenaghan
Officers, British Forces in Canada 1812-1815	L. Homfray Irving
Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea	G.A. Brown
To What End Did They Die? (Gallipoli)	R.W. Walker
The Old Parish Churches of Scotland	M. Salter
The Smuggling Story of Two Firths	F. Wilkins
Roll of Apprentices, Burgh of Aberdeen 1751-96	ed. F. J. McDonnell
Roll of Apprentices, Burgh of Aberdeen 1700-50	ed. F. J. McDonnell
The Mariners of Aberdeen & N. Scotland 1700-1800(part 1)	D. Dobson
Nesbitology, A Monograph	O.B. Nesbit
Peeblesshire M.I.'s	comp. Sheila A. Scott
The Tyne Cot Memorial Passchendaele, Belgium, Part 10	
Soldiers Died in the Great War, Part 66 - The Queen's Own (Cameron Highlanders)	
Soldiers Died in the Great War, Part 70 - Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Soldiers Died in the Great War, Part 74 - The Rifle Brigade	
Soldiers Died in the Great War, Part 75 - Machine Gun Corps & Tank Corps	
Soldiers Died in the Great War, Part 79 - R.A.M.C.	
Soldiers Died in the Great War, Part 78 - R.A.S.C.	
Soldiers Died in the Great War, Part 80 - Various	
Labour Records in Scotland	I. McDougall
The Invasion of the Crimea	A.W.Kinglake
The Kings Own Scottish Borderers (booklet)	-
Fort McLeod - The Mounted Police	ed. H. G. Long
A Soldier's History - Royal Highland Fusiliers	-
The Army in Australia 1840-50	M. Austin
'Wha Daur Meddle Wi' Me' bibliography of Scots Military History in Mitchell Library	
Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, No. 3.	-
Who's Who in Glasgow in 1909	comp. G. Eyre-Todd
Makerstoun (Rox) M.I.'s	-
Reg. of Members' Interests 1992 (S.G.S.)	comp. N. & S. Carstairs
Guide to Biographical Sources in the India Office	-
Some Orkney Genealogical Research Sources	-
Staffordshire Record Office List, Part 1-Church Records	
The Descendants of Donald Bannerman & Barbara McGregor of Kintradwell, Sutherland, Scotland.	by: V. M. DeRoo

List & Index Society, Special Series Volume 23

With regard to the note in the March Journal about the above publication, I would point out to members that we have had a copy in the Library for some time. It is to be found in bookcase L on the bottom shelf.

" A SCOTTISH SOLDIER OF THE GREAT WAR" LIEUTENANT PATRICK W. ANDERSON.

By Patrick W. Anderson

Patrick Wright Anderson was born in Arbroath, then in the County of Forfarshire on 7 October 1892, the son of Patrick Wright Anderson, accountant, and grandson of Captain Patrick Wright Anderson, Ship owner of Arbroath.

Pat, as he was called, attended the High School in the town and in 1910 was awarded the Science Medal. In 1911 he began a four year course at the University College, Dundee, then part of St. Andrews University. During his time at the College he joined the St. Andrews University Officers Training Corps and in 1913 attended the large O.T.C. Camp at Ilkley in Yorkshire, the Ilkley Gazette even reported that people came out into the streets to watch the Scottish Contingents march from the railway station with their pipe bands to the camp site. The camp lasted for two weeks and the newspaper also reported that the Wireless Section even passed messages over a distance of four miles. During the period 1913/14 Pat was a Corporal and his Section won the Fleming Challenge Trophy for the Best Section and this trophy is still awarded annually to the Tayforth Universities O.T.C.

On the Outbreak of the Great War, Pat volunteered for a commission in the Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch and on 1 September 1914 was appointed Temporary Second Lieutenant and posted to the 8 (Service) Battalion, Black Watch then in training at Aldershot. During his time with that Battalion he would meet Capt. The Hon. Fergus Bowes-Lyon, a brother of the present Queen Mother. Sadly he has no known grave after being killed in action at the Battle of Loos in 1915. During January 1915, Pat transferred to the 10 (Service Battalion), Black Watch then in training at Bristol. Then on 1 March 1915, he was appointed Lieutenant in the same Battalion and during April of that year the Battalion moved to Sutton Veny, Wiltshire for further training, joining other Regiments to form part of the 26 Division (77 Infantry Brigade). Around August 1915, Pat must have gone on an Instructor's Course in Grenades at the School of Musketry at Hythe, Kent because soon afterwards the Battalions of the 26 Division were sent overseas to France for active service duties; but Pat appeared at Villers - Brettoneux, near Amiens as Chief Instructor of a new Divisional Grenade School. He had several other Lieutenants from other regiments as Assistant Instructors. Then during November 1915 they were mobilised for active service in the Balkans, so Pat and his Instructors moved there too. On 28 December 1916 Pat was reported to have been sharing a room in billets at Aivatli near Salonika with a Forfarshire Officer, Lt. Archibald W.R. Don whose parents were textile manufacturers in Forfar. Pat was gazetted with the temporary rank of Captain during the period April to 26 July 1916 as he was still the Chief Instructor and Divisional Bombing Officer. At the end of that period Pat and his Instructors returned to their Battalions and active service duties. Sadly on 11 September 1916, Pat's colleague Lt. A.W.R. Don died in Salonika, but on the night of the 22/23 September 1916, Colonel Harvey sent out a fighting patrol consisting of Lt. R.M. Don, brother of Lt. A.W.R. Don,

with twenty men from 'B' Company, Lt. Duffy with a Lewis Gun Section and Pat with ten men of 'C' Company for the purposes of getting prisoners and identification. Don's party met with resistance from the post, but being reinforced by Lewis Gun Section they eventually captured the hill where they were joined by Pat's party. Pat and his 'C' Company met about twenty Bulgarians and after an exchange of rifle fire at close range they moved across a gully only to find that the enemy had fled. A total of five men were wounded on this operation. Lt. R.M. Don was later sent out on a night raid during May 1917 and was killed in action and sadly he has no known grave. Then on 1 October 1916, Lt. Macdonald of 'A' Company and twenty men took up a position to form a flanking party for Lt. Duffy, who with a Lewis Gun and two men from 'C' Company under Pat's command were to capture the garrison. Pat's party was fired on by five Bulgarians and then they were fired on by thirty Bulgarians. Pat's group met heavy fire which caused them to withdraw, then they were attacked by about eighty Bulgarians causing them to retire. It seems that both Pat and Lt. Duffy carried in a mortally wounded man. These men would be Pte. Thomson and Pte. Melville both of 'C' Company. Five men had been wounded and it seems that the enemy's losses were heavy.

On 27 November 1916, Pat and Second Lt. J.M. Watson left the Battalion base to go to Egypt to be transferred to the R.F.C. Then on 27 May 1917, Pat was posted to the No. 1 School of Aeronautics at Reading. This school used the University buildings for the training of prospective Pilots and Observers. On 19 June 1917, Pat was then posted to the No. 1 Auxiliary School of Aerial Gunnery at Hythe, Kent. The School used the Imperial Hotel at the sea front for its training. Then on 27 November 1917, Pat was posted overseas to France and joined the 18 squadron R.F.C. then stationed at Auchel. Major G. Ranald M. Reid, later Air Vice Marshall Sir Ranald Reid, the Sqn. Commander, had just been replaced a few days before Pat's arrival. Both Pat and Major Reid continued to wear their Highland Officers Uniforms during that period of the Great War. Pat, as an Observer, saw active service flying DH4 aeroplanes. They flew to a height of around 17,000 feet and their duty in the War was bombing daytime targets. On 2 February 1918, Pat's 18 Squadron R.F.C. was moved to Treizennes (Aire) but after a short time moved to another aerodrome at Serny.

On 21 April 1918, Pat with his Canadian Pilot, Lt. A.C. Atkey, M.C. went on a bombing/photography duty in their DH4 and about 2p.m. that day they were attacked by three Pfalz Scouts near Aubers. Both Pat and his pilot opened fire on them and one of the Scouts spun down completely out of control. Both Pat and his pilot were named in the R.A.F. Communique and in the main War Diary as the R.A.F. had only been formed on the 1 April of that year. That date was the day that the German Air Ace, Capt. M. Von Richthofen, The Red Baron, was shot down and killed at a different location. Lt. Atkey moved soon afterwards to 22 Sqn. R.A.F. so Pat had another regular pilot, Lt. Reginald C. Bennett, another Canadian.

At 8.55a.m. on 27 June 1918, Pat and his pilot, Lt. Bennett, went out to their usual DH4 aeroplane A8048 on their last bombing duty together and

after bombing the targets they were in combat with enemy aircraft and Pat was seriously wounded in what the R.A.F. reports as "wounded during indecisive combat with E.A.". Other crews of the flight reported that they saw five enemy aircraft but they had been driven off but another DH4 crew reported seeing ten enemy aircraft. Lt. Bennett managed to get back to the airfield at Serny at 11.10 a.m. and Pat was taken to a casualty clearing station. The Arbroath newspapers reported Pat's serious wounding, and that the Arbroath family doctor, Major J.E.G. Thomson had visited him in the casualty clearing station on several occasions as he was in the R.A.M.C. in the area. It appears that Major Thomson, M.C., was acting Assistant Director of Medical Services for the 29 Division. Pat was struck off the Squadron's strength and for some unknown reason Lt. Bennett was also classed as hospitalised on that day of Pat's wounding. Lt. Bennett was flying the DH4 (A8048) on the evening following Pat's wounding with a different observer. The DH4 had in fact been out with a different crew on a dawn reconnaissance the following morning so there must not have been anything wrong with it after the Aerial Combat when Pat was wounded. Pat was then hospitalised in a B.E.F. Hospital in France and on the 24 July 1918 was admitted to Eaton Square Hospital in London. On 1 April 1919, Pat was then admitted to the Swanage Hospital and on 14 October 1919 was discharged home to Arbroath, arriving there by ambulance, but on the same train was a younger brother of his who had been discharged from the Army and active service in France.

On 22 October 1919, Lt. R.C. Bennett, D.F.C., having been released from a P.O.W. camp at the end of the War visited Pat at his home in Arbroath and there gave him a silver hip flask engraved P.A. 22 October 1919. The gift was from the Officers of 18 Sqn. R.A.F. then based at Weston on the Green. Lt. Bennett was later discharged from the R.A.F. and for a few years after the War lived in Canada. He later lived in London during the 1960's.

Pat had to dress his wounds each day and have visits from the family doctor, Dr. Thomson, who had been discharged from the R.A.M.C. to continue his civilian duties in the town of Arbroath, after War service in Salonika and in France. Pat was unable to return to his University studies due to the serious wounds he had received, and it seems that his health deteriorated during the following months. He must have realised he would not be able to return to the R.A.F. and on 28 November 1919 he relinquished his Commission due to wounds, but the London Gazette authorised that he could retain his rank of Lieutenant. His name does not appear on the list of persons entitled to vote for the town of Arbroath for the period from April to November 1921, so it seems he must have been in the Arbroath Infirmary during this time and my enquiries have found that persons in hospitals and institutions during that period of time were not allowed to vote under the Representation of the People's Act 1918. Pat died in the Infirmary at 6a.m. on 2 November 1921 aged only 29 years.

The newspapers for the area recorded Pat's obituary and one mentioned that he was a schoolboy member of the Arbroath Angling Club, that he had an interest in birds and flowers, and during his schoolboy days

had found a fine specimen of a Great Dodder in a field near the town. The obituaries mentioned that the family doctor, Dr. Thomson, was one of the mourners and that Major Holmes and Officers of the R.A.F. had sent a massive wreath. He was buried in the family grave at the Western Cemetery in Arbroath.

Pat's name appears on the War Memorials of Arbroath, Dundee University, and now in the main R.A.F. Roll of Honour 1914/18 at the Scottish National War Memorial, The Castle, Edinburgh. The latter Roll mentions his service in the Black Watch.

DESCENDANTS OF SOMERLED'S KIN IN NORWAY?

by David Jackson

As a descendant of Kintyre Scots who included both Stewarts, at the Park or Skeroblinraïd farm, and McDonalds, at Barliadh farm, I have long taken pride in the thought that somewhere back in the family tree there might have been not just a Scottish king or two, but also the great Lord of the Isles himself, Somerled. Imagine my surprise, then when I discovered that I could claim unbroken descent from Somerled through an entirely different side of my family! I had always known my maternal grandfather to have been of pure Norwegian descent. But it took me by complete surprise to learn one day that his family too claims Somerled among its ancestors. If that tradition is to be believed, one of Somerled's great-great grandsons went back to Norway and settled in the hilly upland county of Oppland where he served as an important local official.

On a purely personal level I was pleased to learn this information because I knew that I could then tease my parents, telling them they were 25th cousins, my father via his Kintyre McDonald line. But it also occurred to me that this information might be of wider interest for those interested in Somerled, since it seems to show the existence links between his descendants and Norway.

These later connections with Norway maintained by Somerled's descendants are illustrated by the following list, said to have been culled from Norwegian sources by some very distant cousins:

Somerled (II), 1st Lord of the Isles, ruler of Argyll, Kintyre, Bute and Arran. Somerled married the Norwegian princess Ragnhild Olavsdatter in 1140. Their sons included: Reignald (Ragnvald) Somerledssen, King of Kintyre and 2nd Lord of the Isles (d. 1207). He married Fonia of Moray, granddaughter of Ruaidhri (Roderick) O'Connor, King of Connaught. His son: Ruairdhri (Roderick) Reignaldson of Garmoran. Ruled over North Kintyre, Bute and the Isles. Founder of Clan Ruidhri. Father of: Dugal Ruaidhrison of Kintyre, Lord of the northern part of the Hebrides. Appointed ruler of this district in 1249 by King Hakon Hakonson of Norway. His children: 1. Asle Dugalsson, served as a prefect (Sysselmann) in Valdres, Oppland, Norway. Married a sister of Knight Sigvat pa-Kvien. 2. Gjertrude Dugalsdatter til Tomb. She married the knight Guttorm Gydsson (d. 1306). 3. Eirick Dugalsson, a knight. Served as a Lendermann (judge) in Norway; d. 1287. He was father of Pal Eirickson (Skidor), (b. ca. 1260, d. 1342), a powerful knight who served as the King's

Standard Bearer, the King's Chancellor (Riksråd), district judge, treasurer and revenue officer.

Two lines of descent from the oldest son, Asle Dugalsson, are said to exist in Valdres district, Oppland, Norway, one from an older son John Aslesen and the other from my ancestor, a younger son Gudmond Aslesen pa Strand, in Valdres. According to findings attributed to one Ola Robole Hegge in Norway: Gudmund Asleson married Gjertrude, and was father of:

Asle Gudmundsen pa Kvale (pa Kvale = "on the Kvale farm") (d. before 1335).

His son: Sigurd Aslesen pa Kvale. His son:

Asle Sigurdsen pa Kvale. He married Bryngeira Aslesdtr. in 1376, and their son was: Sigurd Aslesen pa Kvale (ca. 1435-1496). from him the male line of descent was:

Asle Sigurdsen Kvale

Oluf Aslesen Kvale (b. ca. 1500)

Ulf Olufsen Kvale (ca. 1525-ca. 1574)

Arne Ulfsen pa Kvale. Arne married Anne Jonsdtr. (d. 1636)

My maternal grandfather on his mother's side was descended from at least four of this last couple's numerous children. This ancestry from Arne Ulfsen pa Kvale is evidently not rare in Valdres, and many people can claim it. The line above him back to Somerled remains a bit "conjectural" for me, since I have not been able to check the original documents, and none were listed by my sources, but still the interesting fact remains that according to certain Norwegian sources, three children of Somerled's great-grandson "Dugal Ruaidhrison of Kintyre" are said to have returned to Norway where they occupied influential positions.

From this it is hard to infer that Somerled and family were exclusively heroes of Gaelic culture who did their best to drive out the nasty old Vikings, as some Scottish sources would lead one to believe. It seems the family kept links with their Norsemen cousins very much alive for at least four generations. Otherwise how could his descendants have gone back from the Hebrides to responsible posts in Norway three generations later?

These discoveries kindled in me an interest in my Norwegian ancestry. As I began to investigate further I learned that in comparison with many parts of Scotland the Norwegians have for the most part managed to preserve local parish records very well. And what is even more marvellous for the family or local historian is that in the central and western districts of Norway, most families were land-owning, and they can thus be traced back through the land and other similar records to the early or mid-1600's without too much trouble. Where my ancestors came from in Valdres, for instance, many families have been on the same farms since the earliest recorded times, not as tenants on some great nobleman's estate, but as land-owning independent farmers. The saying that these families were in the old times each small lords thus has some justification. This state of affairs held less in the southeast, where many Norwegians were tenants on the estates of Danish nobles.

In my case, through the help of several very helpful distant cousins, I could track most of my line of Valdres ancestry back to the 1600's. And now, to make things even easier, most districts now have published local histories

listing the families farm by farm! The one for the parish that most interested me, Vang parish in Valdres, appeared in 1991. I cannot help but think that this care devoted to the local histories reflects their continuing deep emotional ties to the original farms. I had the occasion to visit Norway in 1992, and was told by distant cousins that to this day it remains a point of family pride that the old farm be kept within the family. If at all possible, it will not be sold to an outsider.

A similar attachment to the family farms probably existed in ancient times and might even have existed among many Kintyre families in the 1700's, even among the tacksmen class. But then again, there was always the limitations of the 19 year lease dangling over their heads, at least on the Duke of Argyll's estates. I doubt we shall ever see the day when a series of local histories for Scottish parishes is published for Argyll, with a farm-by-farm account of families. The social, political and economic realities in Scotland were, and are, not conducive for producing or expressing that kind of widespread link with the farms.

But that is not to say the loss of ties were any the less poignant for the Scots, including my ancestors, who in great numbers were forced to leave the farms of their birth in the 1800's. And the Norwegians too were by no means immune to such traumas: many, like others of my ancestors, had to leave for lack of enough farmland for younger sons. In per capita terms, Norway was second only to Ireland in the numbers lost through emigration in the 19th century.

No doubt Somerled himself played a big role in establishing or cementing the more dependent relations of most farmers to the one big lord in Kintyre. His overlordship, like most political innovations, was probably a mixed blessing for those who had to go on tilling the fields. But still I am grateful to that old Viking warlord: first for giving me the occasion to learn about the Norsemen through Scottish eyes, and now for allowing me to reverse the viewpoint and to see Kintyre through Norwegian eyes.

Postscript

Since writing the above note, a very relevant article has appeared which supports on a much wider scale one or two of my limited hunches as a family historian. This is the article by R. Andrew McDonald and Scott A. McLean: "Somerled of Argyll: A New Look at Old Problems". The article was published in *The Scottish Historical Review* (Vol. 71-1,2: Nos. 191/2 (Apr., Oct. 1992), and it gives a very useful re-interpretation of the events surrounding Somerled's life. The authors assert "That Somerled's actions must be viewed in both the context of the feudalism of Scotland in the twelfth century and from the perspective of Somerled's pre-eminent position within an 'Atlantic Community' off the west coast of Scotland". They take pains to mention his Celtic-Norse ancestry and to establish accurately the place of him and his family among the ruling Celtic-Norse chieftains of the Western Isles in the 1100's. In their numerous footnotes the authors also refer to the basic article of W.D.H. Sellar, "The Origins and Ancestry of Somerled", *The Scottish Historical Review*, Vol. 45 (1966), and to many other essential sources and secondary studies. I am much indebted to Mr. Ian Stewart for bringing this article to my attention.

In the meantime, I have also tried to document and substantiate on the Norwegian side the "family tradition" about Asle Dugalson, though with much less success. The main later secondary source for the tradition among Norwegian-American genealogists seems to have been the chart "Ancestral Forefathers of Pal Eirikson and Asle Dugalson" compiled by Carl M. Ringen Gunderson (manuscript no. 320). The compiler of the chart, without citing his sources, stated that the descent from Gudmond Aslesen pa Strand, to Arne Ulfesen pa Kvale depended upon the findings of "Ola Robole Hegge of Norway". However, further inquiries to specialists in the local history of Valdres district such as Ingar Ranheim, museum archivist at the Valdres Folkemuseum in Fagernes, have led to decidedly less rosy conclusions regarding the existence of Asle Dugalson, who must be considered the key link between the Isles and Norway. I quote from the letter of I. Rahheim, 17th November 1993:

"I have found a genealogical book in our library where this name, Asle Dugalson, is mentioned (J.T. Nepstad, *Riksråd Pal Eriksens oett i Valdres*, Gjøvik 1962), but it is not confirmed in the more authoritative writings on Valdres history, like Andres Froholm's article on the Valdres political history in *Valdres Bygdebok*, vol. III, Gjøvik 1972. Very few sysselmenn are historically known from Valdres, and none of them bore the name Asle Dugalson. There is a possibility, though, that the brother of the mentioned Pal Eiriksson, "Paal Eriksen", Asle Eiriksson, might have been sysselmann around 1307".

In a more recent letter, 9 Feb. 1994, Ingar Ranheim mentioned a critical discussion of this tradition in an article by Anders Stilloff in *Tidsskrift for Valdres Historielag* (1934), where the tradition is traced further back to an early important collection of Norwegian historical traditions by A. Munthe. According to Ranheim, the article of Stilloff explained that:

Pal Eirikssons' father is not known to us today, apart from the fact that his name must have been Eirik. Dugald Rudriksson was the last Norwegian "underking" of the Hebrides. He had a son named Eirik, who was held in Norway as a kind of hostage for several years.

In his great work *Samlinger til det norske folks sprog og historie* (date not mentioned by Stilloff), A. Munthe suggested that Pal's father and Eirik Dugalsson could have been the same person. This was an attractive idea, and it has spread to many later publications.

Munthe had no sources behind this suggestion, however, and later research has not confirmed his guess. On the contrary, Stilloff shows that this link is most unlikely. Stilloff's main source is a will written by Jertrud, a sister of Pal's father. Asle was another brother of Jertrud. If Pal's father Eirik had been a son of King Dugal, Asle must also have been, hence the unsubstantiated idea of "Asle Dugalsson".

I suppose it is all part of the family historian's task to investigate and re-evaluate such "received traditions"; whatever the consequences. In this case the tradition seems to go back ultimately to a suggestion made by A. Munthe in an early publication, a suggestion which does not, however, stand up to critical scrutiny. The more careful modern local historians in Valdres suspect here an over enthusiastic and "imaginative" use of the scanty available

sources. Yet even should our "Asle Dugalsson" turn out to be a purely imaginary character, as now seems to be the case, it remains a telling fact that Somerled turns up at all in a Norwegian genealogy.

Beyond the Parish Registers - an explanation of source material for Scottish family history

by Rosemary Bigwood

The scope of source material which can be used in research on Scottish family history is enormous but once you have exhausted the content of statutory registers, census returns, Old Parochial Registers, with perhaps some reference to testaments, it is not always easy to know where to go next and how to explore this gold mine on your doorstep. You may find that, in fact, you are ploughing through a morass. It is therefore important once you pass this first stage in your searches to take stock and to look around for what source material there may be which might be profitable to consult.

To enable you to do this, it is helpful to have some knowledge of the structure of administration in Scotland as it is only by having some understanding of this that you will be able to gain a sense of direction in locating source material for your own particular needs.

To start the general survey with the Church - this presents a clearly understandable hierarchy. At the most local level, there is the Kirk Session, mainly concerned with the keeping of good moral order within the parish but also having a wide influence and interest in the general welfare of the community. Above the Kirk Session is the Presbytery, acting as a place of appeal, with other more general duties, and higher still the Synod and then the General Assembly.

The other Church authority was the Commissary Court - best known for its duties in the confirmation of testaments till about 1823 and the appointment of executors in cases of intestacy but in fact it was a court having a very wide remit and with activities that resulted in some interesting records which will be mentioned later.

The lay government of the country is very much more complex. Starting with central government, there is the Crown, Parliament and the various departments such as the Exchequer, Chancery, Privy Council, Court of Session and the Justiciary. From the time of the twelfth century onwards a system of government was developed whereby the Crown gave authority to sheriffs who dealt at a more local level with the general administration of the area in matters both civil and criminal. At the same time, under the feudal system, heritable rights were granted to certain vassals of the Crown. These regalties (as their lands were termed), as well as stewartries and bailiaries which also were responsible only to the Crown, were administered by lords temporal or ecclesiastical (after the Reformation the church dignitaries were replaced by appointees of the Crown) who had jurisdiction within their own districts, both civil and criminal, which equalled - and cut across - the jurisdiction of the sheriffs. In addition to these franchises, there were the baronies which were the lesser franchise courts administered by landowners who held their lands of the crown with limited

rights to deal out justice within their domains. Finally there were the Royal Burghs erected under crown charters to encourage trade and the upholding of local good order. Their administrative rights also to some extent cut across the jurisdiction of the sheriffs as they could hold courts, trade, elect burgesses and councils, and record deeds and sasines. The franchise courts were abolished after the 1745 rebellion though the baronies and Royal Burghs continued. For the family historian, the importance of this map of administration is that each of these units had its own rights and produced its own series of records which offer a certain degree of parallelism.

Finally, one has to bear in mind the more modern divisions of administration - county councils, district and regional authorities. In many cases, this is more important in having a bearing on the location and storage of older documents rather than in the actual documentation they produced.

So much for an aerial view of documentary scope. Having identified all the possible material for a particular area - under the headings of crown and state, sheriffdom, regality, stewartry, bailiary, burgh, barony, parish, presbytery and commissary court, one then has to evaluate each source in the light of a particular case history. Is a certain class of record likely to be relevant to the rank of society to whom your ancestor belonged? What sort of information is likely to be forthcoming, how reliable, how biased and how much? Does it cover the required time span? How easy is it to access - are there indexes, is it very bulky, is it written in Latin or an unreadable hand?

These are questions to which many family historians do not know the answers till they have plunged courageously and headlong into the fray - but some prior thought to the matter may save hours of labour and subsequent confusion.

First - the matter of evaluation of the sort of information which may be forthcoming from any document. This may be divided into two classes which can be termed "sightings" and "scents". A "sighting" can be regarded as a mere occurrence of the name of an individual which is or might be the sought after ancestor: a "scent" is a reference which includes some supporting detail - a relationship, date or other identifying information - which provides a clue in linking one person with others in the same family of the same or a different generation. Obviously "scents" are more valuable but the importance of "sightings" should never be understated.

The following case illustrates how one single reference may provide a key to solving a problem. Mr. Alexander Innes was said to have belonged to Aberdeenshire, became a clergyman in England and subsequently emigrated to America. The only clue to his Scottish connections was that in his American will of 1710 he named his niece, Margaret, daughter of John Innes, termed "of Shethin". A search of testaments recorded in Aberdeen Commissary Court and in Edinburgh Commissary Court, as well as of the register of sasines for Aberdeenshire, produced no reference to an Innes family of Shethin but on going through the annual indexes to the Books of Council and Session from 1660 to 1697, one reference was found which described John Innes as "of Shethin - late of Tibbertie". A renewed search of the register of sasines for Aberdeenshire under Innes of Tibbertie

produced a great deal of information on the Innes family, identified Alexander, brother of John Innes and uncovered earlier generations of the family.

Another sighting which also opened doors was in the case of Robert Cochrane, a tenant farmer who married in Newbattle in 1707. There was no entry of possible relevance for his birth in any parish in Midlothian before 1690, but on searching the Hearth Tax returns for that parish, taken in 1694, there was one Cochrane listed - also Robert, but unlikely to be the farmer who married in 1707. The record only gave a name. Two years later the tax collector was back, this time levying a Poll Tax on families - not only on the possessor of the hearth or head of the household, but on the wives and sometimes the children. Robert Cochrane was again listed but this time his wife's name was also included, as well as his occupation - a cap (or cup) maker. This additional information made it possible to find the marriage entry in Haddington in the adjoining county, locate the birth of Robert junior who moved to Newbattle and then discover details of the family in the burgh records of the wrights' craft in Haddington which have survived back to the early seventeenth century¹.

The richest source for sightings is in listings of persons and there are many places where you may come across lists of various kinds. Most people have used the Hearth² and Poll Taxes³ of the last decade of the seventeenth century - not all have survived and some are more detailed and more comprehensive than others. Kirk Session records often include listings - communicants lists (sometimes giving details of death or movements of parishioners from one parish to another or abroad), examination rolls, names of those who may be liable for balloting for service in the militia at the end of the eighteenth century, subscribers for this and that, lists of those who paid pew rents⁴. Less well-used are the man lists given in the records of the General Assembly⁵. Whenever there was a disputed vacancy in the parish or some other matter of great debate, lists were drawn up of the names of parishioners on either side.

Often these included the names of most of the heads of families, with an occasional bonus of details of occupation, description of "senior" or "junior" or place of residence.

The wide ranging listings that can be found for a particular place can be illustrated in the case of Campbeltown - a small Argyllshire town, first burgh of barony and then elected into a Royal Burgh in 1700: mid seventeenth century - a series of lists of inhabitants of the town in the records of the Regality of Argyll⁶: 1685 list of rebels within Campbeltown and in 1692 lists of fencible men in the burgh⁷: 1700 - a list of the inhabitants of the burgh bound up with the first pages of the town council minutes, probably relating to a few years earlier but giving a street by street directory of the householders⁸: 1754 - petition in the General Assembly papers with several hundred signatures of heads of families in the Lowland Congregation of Campbeltown and in the neighbouring parish of Southend pleading that they should not be deprived of the sermons on the day before and the day after the dispensing of the Communion⁹: 1767 - a long list of those who left

the Established Church of Scotland and set up a Relief Church in the town (including most of the better off merchants)¹⁰: 1792 - a list from the Duke of Argyll's muniments of inhabitants in the town who were his tenants (recently published by the Scottish Record Society) and details to be found among the Exchequer Records of all those who owned farm horses in 1797 (a most useful source of reference to tenant farmers which covers the whole of Scotland, county by county)¹¹. To these lists may be added the names of all those who were engaged in local trade taken from the quarterly customs accounts for the port, eighteenth century registers of Campbeltown ships with details of every owner, and details of men who between 1770 and the 1790's took part in the west coast herring fisheries, including details of parish of birth, age, colour of hair and height.

It is, however, very important to consider how much or what portion of the community was likely to be included in a listing. If your ancestor was not included in a particular list, was it because he did not live there or because he did not come within that special classification or because the listing was not complete? Many people managed to evade the collectors of the hearth and poll tax (the tax collectors often had to have armed escorts in performing their duties) and sometimes the terms of a list are not quite clear. There is an interesting mid-eighteenth century list among the General Assembly Papers entitled "List of Inhabitants of South Knapdale". It provided a mini-census of the families and though there were several hundred people named, this number did not tally with Webster's estimation of 1755 of the total population of the parish. Further research made it clear that the list only referred to families living within a certain number of miles of the church - which made it of limited value.

Having given some examples of the value of "sightings", attention can next be focused on "scents", in taking the subject of testaments or wills which also illustrates the parallelism of some classes of records. Wills are a fascinating and rewarding source which may supply invaluable information about various branches of the family, as well as details of their worldly wealth in the inventories of their moveable possessions. The printed and manuscript indexes to testaments recorded in the Commissary Courts before 1824 and to testaments and inventories recorded in the Sheriff Courts after that date make access relatively easy - but often one is frustrated by finding no reference to the person whose history one is researching. There are, however, a number of other places where that missing testament may be found. A will may be termed a disposition or settlement and such was regarded as a deed which, with deeds of all kinds such as marriage settlements, leases, apprentice agreements, loans, and factories, might be recorded by any competent court. The selection of the court in which a deed was registered was a matter of choice and such documents may be found in the Books of Council and Session, in the Sheriff Court registers of deeds, in the registers of deeds of the Royal Burghs, in the registers of deeds of the Regalities and Stewartries or in the registers of deeds of the Commissary Courts. Such a diversity of choice may seem a little overwhelming. How do you know which register to select as the most likely

one? The answer, as is so often the case, is that it is often just a matter of luck but there are certain guide lines to follow in making your choice. This brings one back to the matter of assessment mentioned earlier and introduces one of the basic rules of using source material - take the cream first. In other words, where a register is indexed, search that first. The Books of Council and Session (also known as the Register of Deeds) form a massive series running from 1554 (though there are some earlier registered deeds) onwards and comprise several thousand volumes. Indexing is sporadic and one would need to be very dedicated to tackle the unindexed periods.

On the whole, it was the better off members of society who registered deeds here - merchants, landowners, the professional classes - but particularly in the seventeenth century, people of all kinds were represented. The register of deeds kept by each Sheriff Court is rarely indexed before the start of the nineteenth century but it is more manageable in bulk and more localised in scope. If, therefore, you know the approximate date of registration of a particular document (which in the case of a disposition could be a number of years after the death), it is not impossible to tackle these records and there may be minute books as a searching aid. Coming down to the burgh registers of deeds, these (occasionally indexed) can be a mine of information and if your ancestor was a burgher or craftsman in a Royal Burgh, then this is perhaps the place to start, being the most concerned with a particular locality.

It is worth remembering that up till the first part of the nineteenth century the Commissary Courts also kept registers of deeds concerning testamentary and matrimonial matters and in fact dealing with a wide range of other affairs. There are manuscript indexes for most of the Commissary Courts Registers of Deeds but they should not be relied on. Finally, there are the deeds of the higher franchise courts, regalities, stewartries and bailiaries. In many cases only fragments of records relating to these courts have survived but it is worth checking the repertory of local records in the Scottish Record Office - RH11 - to see what is extant.

In most of these series of registers, there are some gaps which may be filled by looking at the Warrants of the Deeds. These were the original documents later copied by the clerks into volumes - often dusty, filthy, tied in bundles, but sometimes invaluable in filling an important gap or loss of a register.

When all these possibilities have been exhausted, it is worth seeing, if there is a register of probative writs for a Sheriff Court or Commissary Court - sometimes bound in with the regular register of deeds but sometimes comprising a separate series. These were documents which did not contain in them a clause consenting to registration as in other deeds but were matters requiring registration so that legal action could be taken. They cover a wide range of subject matter and were sometimes of a very personal nature, such as private letters. John Glover was a shoemaker and was "privately married" to Margaret Dalgleish - a situation which the couple subsequently wished to regularise in the eyes of the law. As proof that the couple were man and wife, John Glover in 1787 submitted for registration

in the Dumfriesshire register of probative writs (which forms part of the Sheriff Court records of that county) a series of letters written to his wife in Dumfries when he was away working in Langholm. He mentioned a number of members of the family and various personal matters such as the trouble he had when he had the misfortune to cut his thumb "very sore". He was clearly concerned about Margaret, writing "Peggy, now as I am absente, I hope you will be advised bay your mother in takinge her counsall in evirey thing you goa about, and be not so hied strong as you have been baypast and you may be shoar to be still mor and more beloved by mie" In fact, it was perhaps John who needed the good counsel as while he was away he became involved with another girl named Violet. He upbraided his wife for continuing to be so jealous of this woman but it is clear that there were grounds for her suspicions. The final letter of the series recorded in the register was - unlike the others - spelt with greater correctness and written grammatically and one suspects that it was written with someone breathing down his neck. "I am very sory that any misunderstanding should have taken place betwixt you and me for since our Marriage in June last, I have had a hearty desire that we should have lived together in a publick manner in terms of our marriage.... but some misfortunate circumstances with respect to Violet Ferguson have prevented me hitherto. But now I herby declare publicly and solemnly that I have given up all manner of connexion with the said Voilet Ferguson or anyother woman and will adhere to you as my only lawful wife"¹². Ten months later a daughter was born to them - the seal of their reconciliation.

There is a similar choice of places to look for records of land ownership. A sasine might be registered in the General Register of Sasines, in the Particular Register of Sasines, or if the land was within the bounds of a Royal Burgh - in their records. The recording of early sasines was the main business of the notary public and registered in his protocol books, while the Register of the Great Seal is a mine of information about those who held their lands of the Crown - who were not just the great but often quite minor lairds. It is also worth remembering that the Exchequer Records, printed and indexed from 1265 to 1600, may also contain valuable details of land inheritance with entries concerning the dues paid by an heir on taking up his inheritance, details of non-entry and gifts of marriage.

Having now quoted a few examples of listings and of parallel sources, a few individual classes of records which may be useful or intersting to the family historian can be examined.

The first of this selection - Parliamentary Reports - are easy to use and access. From the eighteenth century onwards one of the remits of Parliament was to produce reports. The subject matter was enormously varied - emigration, education, famine, fisheries, conditions in the mines, religious education, the poor, railway labourers, roads and bridges. These reports and copies of the evidence which was collected in their compilation have been printed and many libraries have copies. They have been indexed by P. & G. Ford in their Lists of Parliamentary Papers.

The primary value of these reports is in the picture that they provide

of a particular class of society. One of the best known reports is that produced by the Napier Commission set up in 1883 to enquire into the life of the crofters in the Highlands and Islands. Meetings were held at sixty one different places and seven hundred and seventy five people gave evidence. Many of them were old and looked back on the conditions of life of half a century earlier. This body of evidence gives a wide ranging and vivid picture of the social conditions in the Highlands - the work of men and women, what they ate, how they farmed, their house, the relationships with those who owned the land.

Equally vivid pictures of life among the poor emerges from the 1844 report on the Poor Law. Again evidence was heard throughout the country, producing heart-rending stories of destitution and distress. Many of the reports include lists of persons which can be of direct genealogical value. The nine reports on opportunities of public religious worship made between 1837-39 contain details of interest of a rather different kind. The Commissioners went through the whole of Scotland and analysed the religious composition of a number of parishes in each county. Details were given of the dates of building of all the churches in that parish - of congregations of the Established Church of Scotland, Relief, Catholic, Associate Synod and others, estimates of the numbers who attended each church, and in the case of dissenting congregations where members came from outside that parish. This report gives valuable clues as to the proportion of people in the parish who might have been expected to have registered their births and marriages in the parochial registers and where dissenters might have gone to worship.

One can only wish that such evidence was available for every parish in Scotland. As it is, less detailed information can be gained from a study of the parish reports given in the Second Statistical Account.

Another series of records - also government based - which contains much useful material concerns the administration of the Forfeited Estates¹³.

Fifty two estates in Scotland came into the hands of the Exchequer after the 1745 rebellion and the resulting documentation of the work of the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates is vast. They reported on conditions when they took over, and these reports give a most interesting contemporary view of the estates. A number of these factor's reports have been published by Scottish Record Office.

There are many reports on the day to day work of dealing with the estates, in the encouragement of local industry such as weaving or fishing, the spread of education, building of roads and bridges, but from the point of view of the family historian the most important aspect of the work of the Commissioners was the contact of factor with the tenants and cottars. Among the Forfeited Estates papers are many rentals which often include a lot of detail - names of possessors of lands, numbers in each family, how many sheep, goats, swine or black cattle they possessed and crops sown on their lands. Some of these rentals have been printed by the Scottish Record Office in "Statistics of the Annexed Estates 1755-1756" but there were many others. The huge accumulation of claims, reports, orders and correspondence

for each estate is a rich source of information about ordinary people.

For the majority of people, the records of the Commissary Court mean testaments and inventories: edicts of executry are a source generally overlooked by those on the family history trail¹⁴. In a case of intestacy, a relative or creditor might apply to the Court to be confirmed as an executor. The commissary of the court concerned then issued an edict and "lawfully summoned warned and charged the executors. testamentars, spouse, bairns if any be and intrometters with the goods and effects of the within designed.... all to compear before the Commissary.... to answer at the instance of the within designed". "This I did" (says the officer concerned) "by crying of three several oyezses, making open proclamation and public reading of the said edicts at the most patent door of the parish church immediately after divine service in presence of the congregation". The edict might also be proclaimed at the market cross of the nearest town on market day.

The edict in itself contains useful genealogical information - the fact of the person's demise, often with some description of his or her place of residence and occupation and the name of the executor - who was usually a relative. Edicts are all the more valuable because in many cases the actual testament was never recorded and edicts therefore, provide a supplement to the register of testaments.

There are, however, a number of cases where the edicts are much richer in the details they give. Sometimes an account of the funeral charges is tied up with the bundle submitted so that the creditors can be paid out of the proceeds of the moveable estate - the costs of hire of the mortcloth, expenses of ringing the bell and making the grave, money laid out on providing a funeral feast with brandy, tobacco, meal and ale, gloves for the mourners, medicines and doctor's fees during the last illness of the deceased. In one edict recorded in Clackmannan in 1724, the deceased found ale a good substitute for medicine and his widow claimed the not inconsiderable sum of £1 15s. 6d. for money for ale when her husband was lying on his death bed, for his use.

When someone died intestate, it was usual for the widow or son or daughter - or sometimes a creditor - to request to be appointed as the executor dative, but as the edicts show, there were a number of occasions when the right to be appointed as executor was in dispute. Ann Ross was the daughter of a tailor in Pittenweem who died about 1780. William Young - a writer by profession - and his sister, Christina, came forward and claimed to be the nearest of kin to Ann and that they should therefore be appointed as her executors. Unfortunately it was not easy to prove who were her relatives "there being chasms in the register of 11 or 12 years at a time" as it was stated. The neighbours, however, began to talk and though some came forward and said they had known Ann's father, and also her sisters, Janet, Elizabeth and Mary, none seemed to be able to explain how the Youngs were related to the deceased - except that one person volunteered the information that the Young's uncle married a sister of Ann's father. The Commissary officer asked for confirmation from the Youngs of their relationship to which

they replied that “they will be under no difficulty of providing a satisfactory proof” but every witness whom they did put forward seemed to be related to the Youngs and could not therefore be regarded as unbiased. At last the Youngs found someone who was allowed to testify on their behalf, but when this witness appeared before the officer and was told that she was under oath to tell the truth, “she deponed that she might have said in a frolick that she heard Ann Ross say that Baillie and Christian Youngs were related to her... but now that she is under oath she cannot say she remembers to have heard the defunct say so”. The final judgment of the Commissary was that William and Christian Young had not “been able to adduce the least shadow of evidence in proof of their alledged propinquity”¹⁵.

The bundles of edicts often include edicts of tutory or curatory, though in some courts such edicts have been tied up separately. These documents deal with cases where the executor was still a minor and the commissary chose tutors or curators to look after the interests of the minor, naming two persons on the child’s mother’s side and two from the father’s side who were nearest of kin.

The scope of “source-searching” is enormous. No mention has been made of the pleasures of reading town council minutes, the fascination of customs letter books, the unexpected information to be gained from trade and business records, the value of having a black sheep in the family, with a trail and tale of debt and disaster in the courts. Family history becomes a journey of discovery, not only of a particular genealogy but of the life of the times, enabling that family to be viewed in its proper context.

This article was presented by the author as a lecture, at a meeting of the Society on 15th April last.

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- ³Poll Tax 1693-1699 - SRO repertory E.70
- ⁴Kirk Session, Presbytery and Synod Records of the Established Church of Scotland -SRO repertory CH2, Similar records for secession churches CH3. Such records may also be found in regional and local archives and some are still in private hands or with the parish concerned.
- ⁵General Assembly Papers - SRO repertory CH1
- ⁶Regality of Argyll rentals - RH11/6/2 - SRO
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Some Gentlemen of Sutherland in Colonial Georgia

by Allan P. Gray

continued from March 1994 Journal

SAMUEL MACKAY as noted before, was most likely the young nephew of Hugh Mackay Sr. whom he mentions in his letter to the Trustees in 1735 as being 13 years old and living in London. He was commissioned Ensign in Oglethorpe's Regiment, 5 Aug., 1742 and Lieutenant, 30 July, 1745. Upon the dissolution of the Regiment in 1749 he continued as Lieutenant in one of the three Independent Georgia-South Carolina Companies, that of Captain Raymond Demere. By 25 Nov. of 1754 he had transferred to the 40th Foot where he was promoted to Captain, 20 November, 1755. He is last reported in the Army Lists as a Major in the 60th. Foot, (Royal Americans), 30 Sept. 1761.

Ensign Samuel Mackay participated in the 1743 Expedition to the gates of St. Augustine along with Lt. Mackay (Charles) and Captain Mackay (James), but he receives no particular mention. In fact, aside from a charge of having molested a servant girl along the high road in 1745, Samuel's career in Georgia seems to have been relatively uneventful.

PATRICK SUTHERLAND first appears in the Army Lists as Adjutant in Oglethorpe's Regiment in place of Hugh Mackay Jr., 24 Sept., 1740. But as Williams points out in his *British American Officers ...* his commissions were "jumbled up badly". Patrick was an ensign in the Regiment well before this appointment. In January, 1739, he participated in a duel with Ensign Leman and is mentioned frequently in Oglethorpe's reports of his military activity during this year. On 12 May, 1741, he was promoted to Lieutenant; 30 July, 1745, to Captain Lt. and 25 April, 1747, to Captain. After the disbanding of the Regiment Sutherland went to the 45th Foot and received a Captaincy therein, 24 Feb., 1750.

Patrick, like Hugh Mackay Sr., was frequent correspondent of the Earl of Sutherland. In a letter of 29 Jan., 1741, (17) he reported that he had been made Ensign in General Oglethorpe's Regiment; Adjutant, 24 Sept., 1740 and that he "expects to be a Lieutenant."

Patrick was a younger son of James Sutherland of Clyne and Jean Gordon, both well connected in the hierarchy of Sutherland, and descended from the Sutherlands of Duffus, the Earls of Caithness and the Gordon Earls of Sutherland. Patrick's older brother, Alexander of Clyne, came into the property of Kinminity in Moray by virtue of his marriage to Mary Sutherland, daughter and heiress to Captain Alexander Sutherland of Kinminity. But Patrick's brother, while conducting troops to Newcastle, and staying overnight at Fochabers, leaned too heavily on the bannister of an external staircase and pitched into a courtyard, landing directly and fatally on his head. The deceased Alexander was succeeded by his son, James, who later came into the further estate of Pulrossie through a connection with the Murrays of those lands and became known as James Murray Sutherland. But

all these properties were burdened with debt and the heir struggled against the creditors for the rest of his life. His heirs in 1784 were his two sisters, Henrietta and Elizabeth, whereupon this branch of the Sutherlands passed into extinction.

As we have already noted, Patrick Sutherland's platoon was the only unit of Oglethorpe's regular troops to stand fast at Bloody Marsh in July 1742. He was quick to publicize the event, being the author of a *Narrative of the Invasion of Georgia* printed in the Scots Magazine of 1742 and elsewhere. Shortly after the engagement Patrick embarked for England aboard the *Two Brothers* bearing dispatches from Oglethorpe "of the greatest importance", but the ship was captured by a Spanish Privateer "in the chops of the Channel" and taken as a prize to Brest. Patrick reported this incident to the Earl on Jan. 15, 1743, (7) "I was taken prisoner last summer by a Spanish privateer off Lands End and taken to Brest."

During the '45 Patrick obtained leave to return to Sutherland where he commanded one of two Independent Companies formed to oppose the invasion of Charles Stuart, the Sutherlands being among the Loyalist Clans in the Highlands. Although they were marched to Inverness and received the highest approbation of senior officers for their appearance and deportment they saw no action. However, they did participate in the infamous rounding-up of the rebels in the aftermath of Culloden. On Sept. 24, 1746, Patrick, writing from Dunrobin, informed the Earl that he was going to London and that "all the Regiments are disbanded the 15 Sept. except Culcairn's and Gunn's which were the first to go to Inverness."

In 1748 Captain Patrick Sutherland successfully petitioned the Board for the Colony of Georgia for further land grants amounting to 1000 acres. He continued his land dealings in Georgia right up to 1764 but it appears he was an absentee landlord. Patrick had been commissioned a Captain in the 45th. Regiment and found himself in Nova Scotia where, as far as can be determined, he remained for the rest of his life. The Dictionary of Canadian Biography fails to connect this Patrick with the hero of Bloody Marsh, but does relate the story of his career subsequent to his joining the 45th. It appears that Patrick was virtually the founder of the settlement at Lunenburg in Nova Scotia and the highest ranking individual in that territory in both civil and military capacities. This was the time of the famous expulsion of the Acadians and it was the task of Sutherland to assist in the objective of populating the countryside with permanent English settlers. In this he succeeded in spite of numerous and continuous problems of supply and administrative neglect from Halifax.

In the spring of 1758, Sutherland was temporarily relieved of his duties at Lunenburg and joined the expedition against Louisburg. On the 22nd of March, 1761, he received a commission as Major in Montgomerie's Highlanders (the 77th). This appointment was somewhat mysterious as he was never called upon to join the Regiment, although, at the head of a battalion from Halifax, he participated in the taking of St. John's, Newfoundland in September, 1762. He continued in Nova Scotia and in the Army Lists up until 1766 when it is presumed that he died.

JOHN GRAY received a commission as Ensign in Oglethorpe's Regiment, May 12, 1746. He was thus a late arrival and missed the historically significant military engagements in Georgia. However, he was one of the officers to transfer into the Independent Companies of Georgia and South Carolina and was to participate in actions of even greater significance in the history of Colonial America.

That John Gray was a Gentleman of Sutherland is known from the granting of the Administration of his estate in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury -

On the twenty second day of August, 1770, administration of the goods, chattels, etc., of John Gray, late Captain of an Independent Co. in Georgia in South Carolina and Commander or Governor of the fort there, Esq. - was granted to Henry Davidson Esq., the lawful attny of Robert Gray Esq., the natural and lawful brother and next of kin of the said deceased for the use and benefit of the said Robt. Gray, now residing at Creich in North Britain.

As Robert Gray of Creich was a notorious character in Sutherland, and probably the most litigious personage in all of Scotland for his time, we know this family well. John Gray was the youngest son of William Gray of Lairg. His oldest brother was Alexander of Inverbrora who was in fact to turn up in Georgia, escaping from the creditors of his failed business in cattle dealing. Robert of Creich was the second son of William of Lairg, a longtime factor for the Earl of Sutherland and famous for besting his fellows in the courts.

In the '45, as noted above, two Independent Companies were mustered in Sutherland and marched to Inverness - one under Capt. Patrick Sutherland. The other was commanded by Alexander Gunn who, on Nov. 26th., 1745, wrote the Earl from Inverness (18) -

My Lord I cannot omit to tell you that William Gray in Lairg's youngest son has listed in Captain Sutherland of Fforses Company and your Lordship may remember that you sent his father's letter to me telling he was not to part with him, tho the young man and his brother assured Lieut. Gordon he would carry to my company. What makes me trouble your Lordship with this affair is that I hear that interest is making for him, he got recommendations from great people in this part to your Lordship in his behalf. I thought it my duty to give your Lordship a hint of this or any thing that comes to my hearing that has a tendency to your Lordship's interest.

John Gray's father, William of Lairg, died April 29, 1746, shortly after Culloden, leaving the young man free of his father's restrictions. No doubt with the advice and assistance of Patrick Sutherland and/or Hugh Mackay Sr. he opted for a commission on Oglethorpe's. After this relatively brief service John became Ensign in Captain James Mackay's Independent Company with Thomas Goldsmith and Peter Mercier as Lieutenants - all transferred from Oglethorpe's. In this company John Gray was present with Washington at Fort Mifflin in 1754 where Lt. Peter Mercier was killed (not with Braddock as asserted by Williams in *British American Officers* -). Upon the resignation of James Mackay, Paul Demere was promoted from another Company to Captain in his stead and John Gray to Lieutenant replacing Mercier.

Paul Demere's Company was with Braddock in the following year and

John Gray was listed as among the numerous wounded. But he also receives a particular and rather amusing mention in an account of the debacle written by an unknown British Officer designated "British D" by Kopperman in his *Braddock at the Monongahela* (19) -

I was wounded in one leg, and in the other Heel, so could not go, but sat down at the Foot of a Tree, praying of every one that run by, that they would help me off; an *American Virginian* turned to me, Yes, Countryman, says he, I will put you out of your Misery, these Dogs shall not burn you; he then levelled his Piece at my Head, I cried out and dodged him behind the tree, the Piece went off and missed me, and he run on; Soon after Lieutenant Grey, with a Party of Dumary's [Demere's] Company came by, who brought up the Rear; the Firing was now Quite ceased, he told me the General was wounded, and got me carried off.

Throughout the ensuing and escalating French and Indian War the South Carolina Independent Companies had more than enough to do in their own territory putting down recurrent rebellions of the Cherokees, sometimes assisted by Regular Regiments of the British Army and sometimes not. In August, 1760, Captain Paul Demere's Company had been under siege at Fort Loudon for some time and were in desperate circumstances. Mongomerie's Highlanders had been dispatched to Carolina to assist against the Cherokees but after a few engagements and the destruction of some Indian settlements they withdrew for New York without coming to Demere's relief. The officers were forced to negotiate a surrender but were betrayed and ambushed along the trail from the Fort. Paul Demere was killed and scalped and/or burned to death [depending on the account] along with most of his officers. It is not known if Lt. John Gray was present on this occasion but, if so, he survived.

In any case, John Gray found himself with a new Commander of the Company - none other than the famed Robert Rogers of the Rangers who was appointed 25 Oct, 1760. In spite of his heroic deeds on behalf of the Crown, not being a regular member of the British Military Establishment, Rogers had been viewed by his superiors as unworthy of being paid either his stipends or his expenses. The appointment in South Carolina in an officially approved capacity was in part to allow him a regular income. But his financial situation became overwhelming and the Southern weather unbearable. Rogers saw no action and little opportunity in Carolina and sold out his Captaincy in 1763. (14,20).

In the meantime the Captaincy of Raymond Demere, brother of Paul, and successor to the command of one of the other Companies, became available, and John Gray, mustering all his resources and those of several of his friends, purchased it for £1200. He officially became Captain on 20 Aug., 1761, but in little more than a year [Oct. 20, 1762] while Commander of the Fort at Frederica, he died.

His creditors, in something of a panic, and somewhat disingenuously, wrote directly to General Amherst asking that the purchase money for his Captaincy be returned on the grounds of "... his long and faithful service as a brave and experienced officer to his Majesty, the short time he bore his commission etc." They refer to "... his brother and other near relations

standing much in need of assistance and having great dependence on relief thereby will be disappointed and left necessitous." The creditors listed the amounts owing them and since the total far exceeded the amount paid for the commission it seems that little of the funds recovered would have trickled down to the "necessitous" relations. This letter appears among the Amherst Papers (W.O. 34/47) but, as Henry Laurens was one of the creditors, it is reprinted in *The Papers of Henry Laurens*. (21)

John Gray received numerous land grants in Georgia - in October, 1759, five different parcels totalling nearly 1400 acres were allowed. In 1751, the then Governor of South Carolina appointed him Commander of Fort Moore. He apparently had some skills in military engineering. Captain Demere wrote from Fort Loudon to Governor Lyttleton in 1759 - "I enclose you two plans done by Lieutenant Gray. A Fort built agreeable to either of them would have answered every intended purpose and have saved a most considerable expense to the Province." Documents in Sutherland show that on at least one occasion, in 1756, John had returned to recruit for the Independent Companies.

Alexander Gray of Inverbrora, John's eldest brother, joined him in Georgia *circa* 1759. Dozens of letters in the *Dugald Gilchrist Collection* in the Scottish Record Office detail Alexander's financial problems and it is clear that his appearance in Georgia was motivated by a need to distance himself from his creditors. Alexander witnessed at least two documents in Georgia, one in 1761 having to do with affairs of our Captain James Mackay and another in 1765 pertaining to those of Patrick Mackay. Clearly Alexander survived his brother John but it appears, again from Sutherland correspondence, that he died *circa* 1766 presumably in Georgia though this is not certain. Although the letter to Amherst previously quoted refers to "other near relations" there is no information as to who these might have been.

The Inventory of John Gray's estate is in the Colonial Records of Georgia. He had household furniture and sundry possessions at Frederica but also a substantial estate in the Parish of St. Andrews which he called "Brora." He apparently had a classical bent - among his books were *Sully's Memoirs* and *Reveries on the Life of the Romans*.

JOHN GRAY OF ROGART in Sutherland was the "Scotch Gentleman" who appeared before the Earl of Egmont in London offering his services as a recruiter of new settlers for Georgia. In Egmont's Diaries of 24 April, 1741, we find the following entry -

One Gray, a Scotch Gentleman, attended to know our pleasure concerning the bringing of 40 Scotch from the Highlands. He said it would cost £50 to engage them and clothe them, 6d a day to maintain them until put on board to Gravesend, 20 shillings a head to the Captain to carry them from Scotland thither and 6d to keep them until Captain Thompson should take them to Georgia. He said he could not well get them thither until July and he would conduct them from Scotland to Georgia for £30. That if when in Georgia he should like to stay there he would like 500 acres and the £30. If he should choose to come back - we should pay him the money here.

Gray came with a recommendation from Hugh Mackay Sr. and his offer

was accepted. But later we find the following recorded in the minutes of the Georgia Committee -

That Mr. John Gray having laid out in the procuring subsisting and bringing to Gravesend the forty heads of Highlanders the sum of £23 and six pence more than the sums computed for him; and having represented that it was owing to the dearness of provisions, and his being obliged to subsist several of them longer than the month proposed, and having had extraordinary trouble with them. The committee were of the opinion that the said sum of £23 and six pence ought to be paid him on his making oath before a Master in Chancery that the same was really expended.

The committee would have been considerably more suspicious of Rogart's claim had they known something of his reputation. When John Gray died in 1766, Rob Donn Mackay, the Gaelic Bard of the Reay Country, was moved to compose the following tribute (22) -

Satan is sad as the dead man was so bad he knows none fit to occupy his place. In Sutherland and Caithness the people feel they cannot be too thankful to Death for being the first to outwit a man who had full five hundred times outwitted others. Death has stole a march on the Prince of Rogues; and the old judge of evil has selected him because of his long experience in dark and deadly deeds; he had the best right to this bad eminence.

But the people of Sutherland were somewhat ambivalent in their feelings towards John Gray of Rogart. At a time when the Highlanders were commonly viewed as illiterate savages there was a sort of local pride in his frequently demonstrated ability to bamboozle the Edinburgh merchants and lawyers. He even confounded the British House of Commons when he was brought before it as a witness to the events of the '45. He had been arrested under suspicion of complicity with the Rebels and the House attempted to elicit evidence against the Clan leaders who had sided with Charles Stuart. Rogart's testimony, which is printed in *The Lyon in Mourning* (23), is a masterpiece of evasion. It was said that after his appearance before the Commons he returned to his lodgings and collected an unmarked envelope containing £50.

John Gray of Rogart was but distantly related to the Captain John Gray who was briefly commandant at Frederica and, of course, he did not settle in Georgia. He was of the family known as the Grays of Newton. In fact his Grandfather, John Gray of Newton the Elder, was the second husband of Isobel Ross who was the Grandmother of our Hugh Mackay Jr.

JOHN POLSTON of Navidale in Sutherland came to Georgia in 1761. While aboard ship at Stromness in the Orkneys he wrote a letter to John Mackenzie of Delvine, the Earl of Sutherland's Law Agent in Edinburgh, April 9, 1761, (24) -

... I have two sons abroad that helped me pay my rent. I am invited now by them to serve the seven children I have at home with my stocking and accept a small berth in Carolina. I take shipping here first fair and enjoined my eldest daughter to make the best she can. ...

The Polsons were a Sept of the Clan Mackay and, as we have seen, John had been married to Janet Mackay, a first cousin to both Patrick Mackay and

Hugh Sr. but at this time was a widower. The two sons abroad were John and Hugh. His eldest son, William, as a Captain in Washington's Virginia Regiment, had already been killed, shot directly through the heart by "friendly fire", with Braddock at the Monongehela. William had been in Philadelphia in 1750 but apparently became a resident of Williamsburg as his widow, Rebecca, was living there immediately after his death. She was well acquainted with several of the leading merchants of the town who are mentioned in her will of July, 1755 (proved, December, 1773). The homes and business establishments of these gentlemen are among those beautifully restored in modern "Colonial Williamsburg".

These Polsons are frequently mentioned and footnoted in the papers of George Washington. Letters were exchanged over many years concerning the lands granted to the Officers of the Virginia Regiment who were with Washington at Fort Necessity. John Polson Jr. was severely wounded on the Braddock Campaign and was commissioned as Ensign in Washington's Regiment, 18 Sept., 1755. He shortly transferred to Gage's 44th. at Albany and ultimately to the Royal Americans as Lieutenant in 1757. This last was a fortunate choice, for the Regiment was transferred to Jamaica where it remained during the Revolutionary War, and John was able to claim that he had not fought against the Americans. His claims of compensation for his confiscated lands were on this point allowed.

John Polson Sr.'s "small berth in Carolina" was as a Justice of the Peace in Georgia. Coincidentally, in November of 1762, he was one of the officials appointed to undertake the inventory of the estate of his countryman, Captain John Gray of Frederica. His signature appears on the documents. He is mentioned in the Papers of Henry Laurens of July, 1767, as Justice of the Peace in the Parish of St. James, Georgia.

The son, Hugh, had emigrated to Jamaica sometime before 1766 and was reunited with his brother when he arrived with the Royal Americans. At some point the father joined them. In 1773 he transferred his Georgia properties to his sons and died in Jamaica in 1778. Hugh became a substantial planter and ultimately retired to Devon in England where he died in 1795.

John Jr. continued with his military career in the West Indies. In February, 1780, he commanded an expedition from Jamaica to the Central American mainland with the object of striking up the San Juan river to displace the Spanish from the region of Lake Nicaragua (25). The expedition was accompanied by H.M.S. Hinchinbrooke, a 28-gun frigate, under command of a 21 year old Royal Navy Lieutenant. Polson was to write of this officer, "A light-haired boy came to me in a little frigate. In two or three days he displayed himself, and afterwards he directed all the operations." The young lieutenant, Horatio Nelson, volunteered himself and his crew to accompany the troops in their arduous journey up the unfamiliar San Juan. Although successful in all their military operations the men were decimated by disease and the territory could not be held. Of the Hinchinbrooke's crew of 200, fewer than 10 survived, and Nelson was recalled to take a new command. *The Book of Mackay* relates that John Polson Jr. was afterwards a Major in the Gordon Highlanders and died at Exeter, Devon, July, 1815.

There must have been few other men, if any, who in their old age could reflect upon the fact that they had fought at the side of both the first President of the United States and the greatest naval hero in the history of Great Britain.

REFERENCES

The records of Colonial Georgia and South Carolina are, for the most part printed, indexed and readily available. Moreover, the events of the period are covered in detail in numerous texts. A comprehensive bibliography and very detailed notes as to sources are provided by Larry E. Ivers in his *British Drums on the Southern Frontier*. For these reasons and for the sake of simplicity and brevity only those references of particular pertinence to our subject or those not previously noted elsewhere are provided.

- (17) *The Sutherland Papers*, National Library of Scotland, Dep.313/671/883.
- (18) Ibid. Dep.313/1233.
- (19) Kopperman, Paul E., *Braddock at the Monongahela*, Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, 1977.
- (20) Cuneo, John R., *Robert Rogers of the Rangers*, Oxford Univ. Press, N.Y., 1959.
- (21) *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, Vol. 3, 1759-1763, Univ. of South Carolina Press, Columbia, 1972.
- (22) *The Celtic Magazine*, XIII, p.537.
- (23) Paton, Henry, Ed., *The Lyon in Mourning*, Scottish History Society, 1895.
- (24) *The Delvine Papers*, MS. 1487, National Library of Scotland.
- (25) Oman, Carola, *Nelson*, Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London, 1947.

From The Scots Magazine, June 1774.

For several years past, a project has been in agitation, of erecting a Register-office, or General Repository for the Records of Scotland. The place at last fixed upon was a spot a small space to the north of, and fronting, the Edinburgh bridge. On Monday, June 27, the foundation-stone was laid, by Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Register of Scotland; Thomas Miller of Barskimming, Esq; Lord Justice-Clerk, and James Montgomery, Esq; Lord Advocate, three of the trustees appointed by the King for carrying the design into execution; attended by Robert Adam, Esq; member of parliament for Kinrossshire, the architect. There were present, the Lord Provost and other members of the town-council of Edinburgh, the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer; Henry Dundas, Esq; Solicitor General; Alexander Lockhart, Esq; Dean of the Faculty of Advocates; John Mackenzie, Esq; Deputy-Keeper of the Signet, and many other persons of distinction.

...The Lord Register, in presence of the Hon. persons above mentioned, placed in a glass vase, hermetically sealed up, and let into the foundation-stone one piece of each kind of coin, which has been struck in gold, silver, or copper during his Majesty's reign; together with a gold medal, struck upon his coronation.

**CHANGES FROM 1 APRIL 1994 IN
STATUTORY FEES CHARGED
BY THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (SCOTLAND)**

Type	1993-4 Fee £	1994-5 Fee £
1. First or only extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	8.50	10.00
2. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	6.00	7.00
3. Any extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for within one month from the date of registration	6.00	7.00
4. Extract of entry following general search	6.00	7.00
5. First or only abbreviated certificate of birth applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	8.50	10.00
6. Second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration	6.00	7.00
7. Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for after one month from the date of registration at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search	6.00	7.00
8. Any abbreviated certificate of birth applied for within one month from the date of registration	6.00	7.00
9. Abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	6.00	7.00
10. Special certificates of birth, death or marriage issued under certain enactments e.g. -		
Savings Bank Act 1887	5.50	7.00
Factories Act 1961	5.50	7.00
Education (Scotland) Act 1980	5.50	7.00
Social Security Administration Act 1992	5.50	7.00
11. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers within one month of the event	Free	Free
12. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers after one month of event, where specified entry untraced - for each period of 5 years or part thereof	2.50	3.00
13. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers - per 2 hours or part thereof (Min. 2 hours)	10.00	10.00
14. Preliminaries to marriage under Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 - per person	10.00	10.00
15. Solemnisation of civil marriage - per couple	30.00	40.00

**CHANGES FROM 1 APRIL 1994 IN
STATUTORY FEES CHARGED
BY THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (SCOTLAND)**

Type	1993-4 Fee £	1994-5 Fee £
1. First or only extract of entry following particular search of statutory registers where application made -		
a. in person	8.50	10.00
b. by post	11.50	12.00
2. First or only extract of entry following particular search of parochial registers where application made -		
a. in person	11.00	12.00
b. by post	14.00	12.00
3. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for at the same time	6.00	7.00
4. Extract of entry following general search	6.00	7.00
5. First or only abbreviated certificate of birth following particular search where application made -		
a. in person	8.50	10.00
b. by post	11.50	12.00
6. Second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for at the same time -	6.00	7.00
7. Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search	6.00	7.00
8. Abbreviated certificate of birth following general search	6.00	7.00
9. Particular search for each period of 5 years or part thereof in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced and application made -		
a. in person	2.50	3.00
b. by post	5.50	5.00
10. Particular search for each period of 5 years or part thereof in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced and application made-		
a. in person	5.00	5.00
b. by post	8.00	5.00
11. Inclusive general search in both the parochial registers and in the indexes to the statutory registers -		
a. Payment made not less than 14 days in advance - limited accomodation per day or part thereof	N/A	12.00
b. in any other case:		
per day or part thereof	15.00	16.00
per week	55.00	60.00
per four weeks	170.00	185.00
per quarter	385.00	420.00
per year	1200.00	1250.00
12. Recording change of name or change of name or surname or alternative name	30.00	30.00
13. Recording change of name or change of name or surname or alternative name for second or any subsequent members of the family intimated at the same time	10.00	10.00

REVIEWS

Victorian and Edwardian PERTSHIRE from Rare Photographs

by R. Lamont-Brown and Peter Adamson.

Alvie Publications St. Andrews

Foreword by The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Perth, P.C.

This book comprises twelve chapters and 173 photographs; it shows that photographs in this context are social and historical documents, with subjects as diverse as Local Characters, Working the Land, Sport and Leisure and Historical Events.

Every photograph is full of interest, people, places, crafts, styles of dress and modes of transport, all now in the past, but captured here for ever. From the genealogists point of view the prints in which the subjects are described and named, are of special interest.

To students of early photography in Scotland this is a rare collection of photographs which are mainly held in private collections, and is something to which the reader will return again and again.

Cramond Kirkyard - Memorial Inscriptions

compiled by Jean M. Crichton and Valerie E. Dean pp88.

Cramond Heritage Trust £3.50 + post 50p

There has been a Church at Cramond since the 6th century, or earlier, but the earliest surviving stone, of John Stalker of Easter Drylaw, is dated 1608. The Kirk Session Minutes record the rivalries between the local landed families for burial ground. Now none remains, but there is a Garden of Remembrance.

This booklet lists the memorial inscriptions; a numbered plan and indices of surnames, occupations and places enable the 400 lairs quickly to be identified and found. A complete research Manual containing photographs and detailed descriptions of all the stones can be consulted at Cramond Heritage Trust, The Maltings, Cramond Village, Edinburgh, at the Scottish record office, H.M. General Register House or at the Edinburgh Room, Edinburgh City Libraries, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. The Burial Register can be seen at the Heritage Trust, which has an index of monumental masons, sculptors and stained glass craftsmen, when known.

There is also contained in the booklet a list of the Post Reformation ministers of Cramond Kirk and details of the War Memorials for the two World Wars.

Consanguinity and Affinity

Stewards of Scotland to Campbells of Lochow

with many dispensations

by Thomas Alan West

The persons included in this 200 page genealogical study qualify in two ways. They are descendants of Alexander, the 4th Great Steward of Scotland and they are ancestors of Archibald Campbell, 10th Earl and 1st Duke of Argyll. It involves 257 men and women, includes 77 inter-marriages ranging

from 1st cousins to 5th cousins three times removed. For each marriage or otherwise, the closest kinship, as it involves persons included in this study, is tabulated.

The span of the study is anywhere from 14 to 22 generations (1 @ 14, 12 @ 15, 46 @ 16, 58 @ 17, 30 @ 18, 17 @ 19, 4 @ 20, 4 @ 21 and 1 @ 22) depending upon the genealogical route, covering about 450 years.

In the pedigree of Archibald, the 1st Duke of Argyll, Alexander the 4th Great Steward, appears 146 times because of these inter-marriages.

The text of this study provides some brief history of the early middle ages leading up to the time of the immediate Stewart ancestors of Robert II, King of Scots. The sections following the text, comprising the bulk of the work, include:

1. Cross Reference Guide, indicating the Noble House of all the family names.
2. Grand Chart of Relativity, showing all inter-relationships as well as a key diagram.
3. Selected Campbell Pedigree, leading to the 4th Great Steward.
4. Beginning with the House of Stewart, detailing some events in the life of the 257 with specific inter-relationships.
5. Deaths, chronologically tabulated and associated with battles.
6. Bibliography, listing reference texts and material.
7. Index of Names, alphabetically listing the 257 plus "kin, friendis, allyus and partakkaris" mentioned in the work.

The presentation is a methodology for organising information regarding people and events included in the study. Those interested in the subject may write to: Thomas A. West, B. Eng., P. Eng., 7 Cloverdale Close, Devonshire, Bermuda FL01., with a stamped addressed envelope.

Blood of the Martyrs

by Conrad Swan and Peter Drummond Murray

Sovereign Order of Malta pp67

This book is about the Martyr Ancestors of the British Knights of Malta, a religious, military and traditionally nobiliary Order of the Catholic Church founded after the fall of Jerusalem in 1099 to care for pilgrims to the Holy Land. There were about 400 English Martyrs, of whom 42 are Saints, 221 are styled "blessed" and 30 "venerable". Their pedigrees and arms are clearly set out and depicted.

After a history of the Order the authors give a brief history of the penalties imposed on Catholics since the Act of Supremacy in 1534. This is followed by a brief career of the Martyrs, after a general description of the times in which they lived and the penal laws under which they laboured. Then follows the pedigrees, beautifully printed and extremely clear in a volume of folio pages.

For anyone interested in matters genealogical and in particular those of the Catholic faith, this authoritative book written by Garter principal King of Arms and Slains Pursuivant of Arms can be strongly recommended.

Copies can be obtained from the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Brampton House, 60 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, London NW8 9NH.

Far from Owenreagh - Memories of John Graham (1899-1983)

IV + 36pp Moyola Book £4

These are the memories of a man born in County Derry at the end of the last century to a Northern Ireland farmer. They recall the house in which he was born, his brothers and sisters and their way of life. It is the story of the simple rustic routine which must have been shared by many farming families at the time, an uneventful routine now long since forgotten; work in a draper's shop followed, then enlistment in the R.A.F. for a pay of 1/6d per day in the last months of the Great War. After a return to a drapery store, the author went to Australia, where a brother had preceded him. A variety of jobs followed before he re-enlisted, this time in the Australian infantry during World War Two. On being discharged he got employment as a driver in the Repatriation Department till retiral. He lived to celebrate his golden wedding before dying at the age of 83.

No heroics, no highlights but an interesting record (with photographs) of a typical farmer's son who emigrated.

The book can be obtained from G. Mawhinney Labby, Draperstown, Northern Ireland BT45 7BE.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The article, "The Lipetzes: A Jewish Family in Edinburgh" (The Scottish Genealogist Dec 93), states that Solomon Lipetz died on 21 Aug 1909 at 48 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh, and that his wife had predeceased him. His wife's name is variously given as Zelda or Gelda.

The "Jewish Chronicle" of 9 Dec 1910, however, carries the following death announcement:

LIPETZ: On the 5th December 1910, corresponding with 4th Kislev 5671, at 39, Montague Street, Edinburgh, Zelda, the widow of the late Solomon Lipetz, in her 81st year. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren and great grandchildren....American and African papers please copy.

Thus it would appear that she was still alive at the time of Solomon's death, and that the forename by which she was normally known was Zelda.

Dr. Beverly P. Bergman Melville, 58 Strensall Park, Strensall, York.

NOTES

An offer of reciprocal research in Dublin, in exchange for research in the Scottish Record Office, has been received from Mr. G. Duffy of 4 Mulgrave Street, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland. Information required on George Lavery, his spouse Margaret and their son William, born c. 1829/31 in Scotland.

Offer of help - Mr. Gerald Thomas of Wales has offered to help any member who has an interest in his area. Please write to him at: 57 Granby Close, Llanelli, Dyfed, Wales.

EDUCATIONAL

Scottish Genealogy Society Summer School - All places are now filled on the Workshop Week but there are still a few places available on the General Course which runs from 21-26 August 1994. This is designed to give practical guidance to beginners and those with some experience in carrying out research and to help members to extend their knowledge of source material which can be used in the study of Scottish family history. There will be lectures on various aspects of genealogy, an evening at New Register House, visits to archives and time for personal research. The fee for the course, covering tuition and visit to New Register House is £110. For further particulars and application forms write to: Summer Schools, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

Family History Open Day - Tay Valley FHS are holding a family history open day on Saturday 3rd September 1994 at Meadowside, St. Pauls' Hall, Nethergate, Dundee, (opposite the Angus Hotel). Registration is at 9.30am. Workshops start at 10am and finish at 12.30pm. In the afternoon from 2pm - 3pm Frances Wilkins will talk about smugglers and smuggling in Scotland. From 3.30pm - 4.30pm Graham Smith will talk about Community and family history. There will also be bookstalls and displays. The fee is £10 and includes the cost of morning and afternoon tea/coffee and a light but sustaining lunch. Further information from: Open Day Secretary, Tay Valley Family History Research Centre, 179 Princes Street, Dundee DD4 6DQ.

2nd Irish Genealogical Congress 22-28 September 1994

At this Congress, to be held in Trinity College, Dublin, there will be 57 lectures on almost every aspect of Irish and Scots-Irish family history; there will be workshops on computers and picture restoration/document conservation and video presentation of folklore and excursions to historical sites. A free research advisory service will be provided for attenders. There will also be an alternative programme of sightseeing and other daytime activities. A non-refundable reservation fee is payable for those attending of IR £10, or IR £30 for those wishing full accommodation, which will be offset against the fee for participating. Further information can be obtained from Robert C Starrat, 7 Allanfield, Edinburgh EH7 5YH. Tel. 031 557 2824.

QUERIES

- 2321 McWILLIAM Monumental Inscription, Rexton, N.B. Canada. William McWilliam a native of Galloway, Scotland, died Sept 16 1898, aged 91 years. His wife Christina McIntosh, died Dec 7 1899, aged 86 years. Their son Alexander, died Aug 10 1892, aged 52 years. Also son John McWilliam 1853-1933, and son Archie McWilliam, buried

- Nashwauk, Minnesota, USA. William is my great grandfather, John my grandfather, Alexander and Archie are great uncles. Any relatives or information. **Mr. Melvin David McWilliams, 1020 Cotton Wood Road, Banning, California, 92220-4310 USA.**
- 2322 **Mc/MacDONALD** Alexander b.c. 1760, m. Ann/Agnes Gray c.1792-3, children James 1794, Alexander 1795, William 1797, Jean and Agnes 1799, Ann 1803, Margaret 1805, Janet Gray 1808, all born Auchterhouse, County Forfar. Alexander m. Janet Duncan, b.1794 County Forfar; children Alexander b.1816 Ross & Cromarty, born in Nairn, Donald 1818, Peter 1820, Ann 1825 and James 1829, John 1831 Inverness. Donald m. 1842 Barbara Wylie b. Ayr, children, born in Ayr, Alexander 1844, Janet 1847; born in Roxburgh, Thomas 1855, Barbara 1860 and Jane 1866. Jessie? m. Thomas Mabon, Missionary, Glasgow. Looking for any descendants. **Angus D. McDonald, 88 Todman Street, Brooklyn, Wellington, New Zealand.**
- 2323 **ROBERTSON** John Robertson b.c. 1845, son of John Robertson and Elizabeth Carson, farm servants in Haddington area, other children were George, who married Johanna Johnston, and came to Australia in 1864; William, Isabelle, Janet, Mary, Elizabeth and Grace. c.1910 John Jr. was living at 5, West Montgomery Place, Edinburgh, and had children John, Jamie and one daughter. Any information greatly appreciated. **Mrs. B.M. Hitchins, P.O. Box 397, Maffra 3860, Victoria, Australia.**
- 2324 **THOMSON** William Thomson b. 10 Aug 1769, Linlithgow, St.Cuthbert's, Midlothian, soldier Light Dragoons, m. 18 Jun 1791, Christian Liston, dau. of William Liston and Christian Combe. Information about the Dragoons and where he served. **Mrs. Robert S. Tolles, 8951 Pte. Charity Road, Pidgeon, Michigan 48755 USA**
- 2325 **McGREGOR/MAGDELEINE** Information about a McGregor who may have been raised by the Magdeleine family at St. Hilaire, Cognac, Saintes, Saintonge, France, in the early 1600's. His parents may have been killed in a carriage accident, and the son raised by the Magdeleine family. Jean Magdeleine and Elizabeth Parrisis had a child, Vivier b.c. 1635; either Vivier or Jean may be this child. Reward for documented proof, or information that will help my research. **Joseph McGregor, 6260 Muskrat Bay Road, Brewerton, New York 13029 USA**
- 2326 **INNES** Duncan Innes b. 8 Dec 1857 at Dall Rannoch, m. Mary Dryburgh and had five children - Lewis, b. 14 Feb 1879, Helen, b. 4 May 1880, George, b. 24 Nov 1881, Robert, b. 1 July 1883 and Duncan, b. 19 June 1886; d. 8 Dec 1926 at 86 Albert Street, Edinburgh. Wish to contact descendants. **Matthew Innes, 27 Alexandra Terrace, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire AB43 5PR**
- 2327 **KNOX** John Knox, b.c.1831, m. on 9 Apr 1854 at Barony, Lanark, Janet Gilmour (b. Dec 1834 to Robert Gilmour and Janet Young, and Chr 31 May 1835 in East Kilbride). They had eight sons and two

- daughters, going to America c.1871 with seven sons. Their children were:- William, b.11Dec 1854, Robert, b. 14 Oct 1856, at New Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, John, b. 15 Oct 1858 at Bothwell, Lanark, John J, b. 13 Apr 1860 at Bothwell, James, b. 27 Jan 1862 at Milton, Glasgow, Benjamin, b.30 Dec 1863 at Cadder, Lanark, David, b. 9 Nov 1865 at New Kilpatrick, Janet, b. 13 Jan 1868 at New Kilpatrick, Jessie Ann, b. 6 Aug 1869 at Renfrew, and Archibald, b. 21 Dec 1870 at Renfrew. Information sought about family. **Caryl Shill, 1219 Notre Dame Ct., Livermore, CA 94550-4930 USA**
- 2328 **PETCH/McVEAN** Walter Edward Petch m. Florence Mabel Hodgetts. Their daughters were, Florence Mabel (Queenie) Webster, b.1907; whose daughter, Josephine m. Charles Winter; and Betty b. 1919 m. Hugh (Gordon) McVean in 1938 at Paddington. They lived at Northampton, then Scunthorpe where in 1945 Gordon was a steelworker. Their children Ian W.G. McVean, b. 1939 and Christopher Edward McVean, b. 17 June 1944 are sought. **M.D. Winter, 38 Fair Acres, Prestwood, Great Missenden, Bucks HP16 0LE**
- 2329 **BUCHANAN** John Buchanan and Catharine Meldrum, believed to be parents of Thomas Buchanan who married c. 1860 Katharine Morrison (b.c. 1841 Isle of Skye), and emigrated to Canada and had four children. Information wanted about them and their ancestors. **Alan B. Hepburn, PO Box 727, Ridgeway, Ontario, LOS 1NO, Canada**
- 2330 **HEPBURN** Peter Hepburn, b.c. 1815 near Edinburgh, m. Maria Frances Hughes (b.c. 1824 in England) and has a son , b.c. 1843 in Upper Canada and 15 other children. They lived at Ops Township, Ontario. Information wanted about family. **Alan B. Hepburn, PO Box 727, Ridgeway, Ontario, LOS 1NO, Canada**
- 2331 **SEATON** Andrew Seaton and Margaret Black, whose marriage was regularised in Glasgow in 1842, had eight sons of whom the youngest were Andrew , b. 1842 in Glasgow, James, b. 1846 and William, b. 1852 in Glasgow. Wish to find names, dates and birthplaces of five elder sons. **Patricia J. Smith, 760 West Lomita Blvd., #186, Harbor City, CA 90710-2512 USA**
- 2332 **TURNER** John Turner and Maria Turner had a daughter Mary, b.c. 1846, m. James Seaton in High Street area of Glasgow in 1872, d. 1879 in Blackfriars district of Glasgow. Wish information on siblings and parents of Mary. **Patricia J. Smith, 760 West Lomita Blvd., #186, Harbor City, A90710-2512 USA**
- 2333 **GUTHRIE** Alexander Guthrie of Burnside, Menmuir, Angus, b. 1747, d. 1801, m. Margaret Guthrie (his cousin, b. 1755, d. 1839). Their children were (1) David, b. 1776, d. 1832; m. Catharine Grant (d. 1869) and had issue, Margaret, d. 1885 aged 79 at Brechin; (2) Margaret, d. 1841 m. Rev Alex Aitken, (3) James, b. 1788, d. 1830. Margaret married Francis Stewart. (b. 1801, d. 1851). When and where were the Stewarts married? Any information about the families greatly appreciated. **Mrs. Graechen B. Stewart, 1083**

- Canterbury Road, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236 USA**
- 2334 **STEWART** James Stewart, tenant farmer at Balhall, d. 1826 aged 63 at Menmuir, Angus, m. Margaret Stewart (d. 1845). When and where were they married? Their children were Margaret, b. 1786, d. 1823, James, b. 1800, d. 1844, also a tenant at Balhall; John, tenant at Bellfield (he had a son James) and Francis, b. 1804, d. 1851, tenant at Candy. Any information about the family greatly appreciated. **Mrs. Graechen B. Stewart, 1083 Canterbury Road, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236 USA**
- 2335 **MILNE/TOUGH** John Milne, blacksmith, m. Helen Tough, had at least two children; Ann (bapt 10 Apr 1776 at Fortrie) and Alexander (bapt 26 Dec 1777 at Longside), d. 19 Jan 1860 at Tassethill, Logie Buchan, m. Mary/Ann Daniel 26 Jan 1800 in Cruden; possibly buried Cruden. Seek information about John. **B Scott Inch, 372 Hartford Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2V 0W6**
- 2336 **MILNE/DUTHIE** John Milne, m. (?) Duthie and had a son, James, bapt 18 Apr 1725 in Fetteresso, m. Helen Duncan (b 1728, Aberdeen, d. 9 Apr 1806 Fetteresso). Seek information about John. **B Scott Inch, 372 Hartford Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2V 0W6**
- 2337 **MOIR/ROBB** James Moir, crofter, m. Catharine Robb (b. 1784 at Dunottar) and had issue: Elizabeth (b.? 1815, d. 8 Mar 1880 at Cookney), Mary (b.? 1818), and James (b. 1829). Seek information about James Sr. **B Scott Inch, 372 Hartford Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2V 0W6**
- 2338 **CLAN ROBERTSON SOCIETY** What is the address of the Society? Would appreciate information about Robertsons of Inshes. **B Scott Inch, 372 Hartford Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2V 0W6**
- 2339 **CLARK/BARTON/MARSHALL/CROSBIE** Jardine Clark and Elizabeth Marshall had a son, John Clark, b. 1818 at Dalbeattie. He married Jane Barton (b. 1818 at Tinwald to John Barton and Janet Crosbie) at Tinwald in 1840. Their children were Mary Henery, b. 1846 at Keir, Jane, b. 1850, John, b. 1852, John, b. 1855 at Irongray, and Andrew, b. 1859 at Irongray. Would like to hear from anyone researching any of these. **Mrs M.G. Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6PL**
- 2340 **CAMPBELL** John Graine Campbell, b.c. 1847 in Scotland, migrated c. 1874 to USA where he married Mary Ellen Easternmann (sp?) c. 1874. They had four sons and lived at Nashville, Tennessee from 1896-1901. Information welcomed about them. **Juanita Patterson, 3806 Claridge Road North, Mobile, Alabama 36608 USA**
- 2341 **CAMPBELL** William Shaw Campbell, b. in Scotland, was in Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels and in Dresden in July/September 1867. Information about him welcomed. **Juanita Patterson, 3806 Claridge Road North, Mobile, Alabama 36608 USA**

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

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

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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