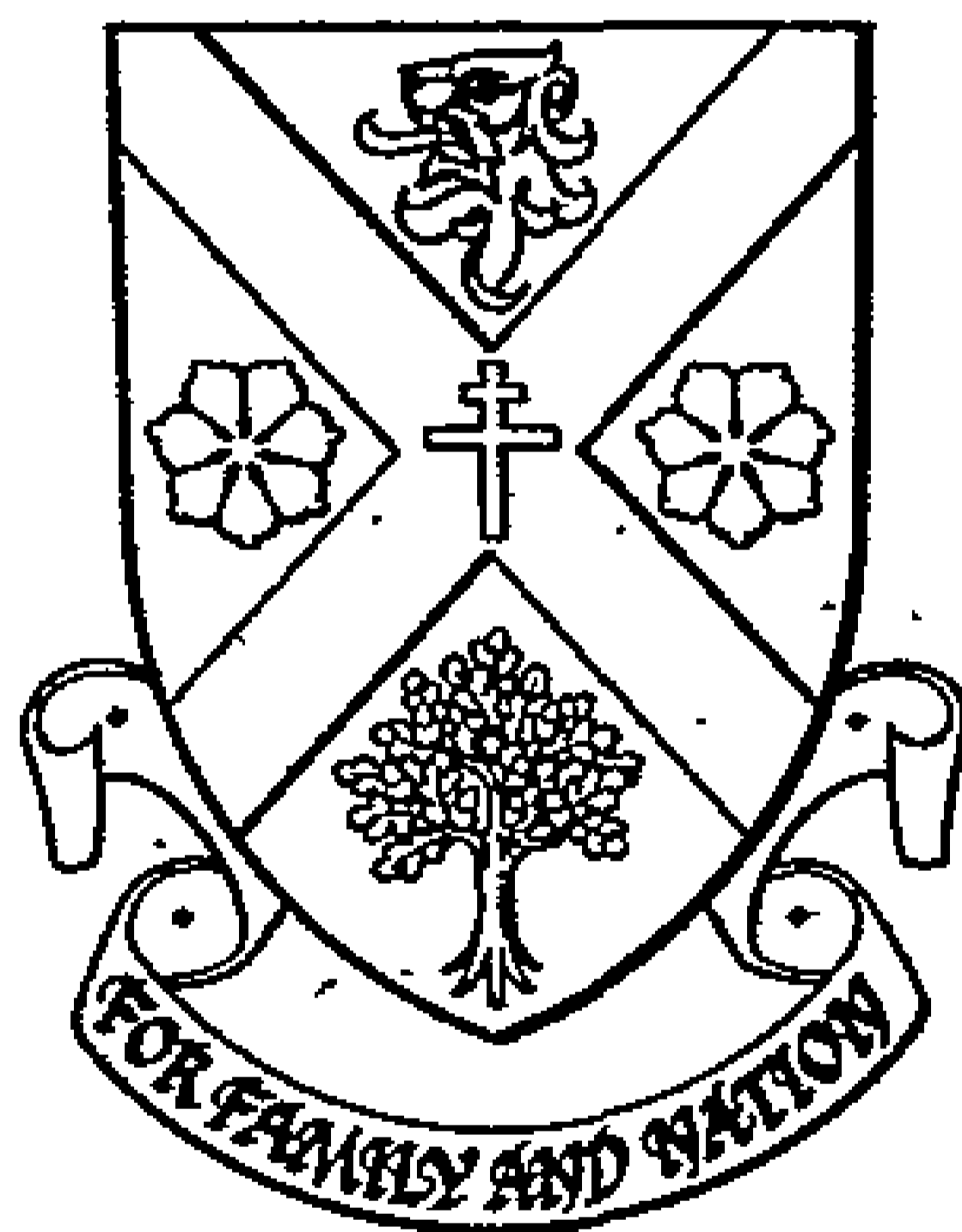


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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 7.00 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 subscription for the forthcoming year shall be £6.50 with an additional £2.50 for those who wish the magazine sent airmail. Family membership will be £7.50 and affiliate membership £8.00. The subscription for US members only will be \$ 18 and an additional \$5 if airmail postage is desired.

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, subscriptions to the Membership Secretary, Mr. A. A. Brack, and 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 Mr. D. R. Torrance, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh.

### **Library**

The Society's Library at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, is open to members on Wednesdays between 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.

## JOHN MCGREGOR OF FORTINGALL AND HIS DESCENDANTS

'S rioghail mo dhream (Royal is my Race)

Blair Castle, Sunday 25th May, 1980. The weather was fine although scudding clouds predicted showers. A fair gathering of spectators were alerted by the near-distant sound of pibroch, prior to the appearance of the Duke's pipe band followed by his highlanders, comprising estate servants, marching with sloped arms. His Grace, the Duke of Atholl, resplendent in highland Murray Kilt and costume, emerged with his officers from the door of the Castle. During the inspection, an annual affair, a sprig of Juniper, the badge of Murray of Atholl, was placed on the bonnet of each new recruit. Thereafter, the band regaled the crowd with marching martial pipe music.

It was to be an auspicious occasion for five particular individuals in the gathering that day. A set of pipes was presented to the Duke's safe keeping, by an Edinburgh family who had possessed them for many years. This prize pipe had been won in 1811 in Edinburgh by John McGregor (5) and was to be placed in Blair Castle Museum beside the Culloden pipes of his grandfather John McGregor (1).

It is several years since my initial meeting with Douglas Dobbie who had remained alert in body and mind. It was through him that I came in contact with his niece Mrs. Audrey Jamieson, and in conversations with this good lady and her husband, the name John McGregor was mentioned frequently. I must confess I did not grasp the significance of this man until research was carried out in primary and secondary sources.

Out of the shadows of history appeared a larger than life figure — a man deeply involved in the '45 rebellion, commencing with the landing of the Prince and the raising of his Standard at Glenfinnan. Sharing in the triumphs of the campaign: on the battlefield, entering the Capital city, and the march south to Derby. Then the reversal of fortune and the retreat north culminating in the abysmal defeat at Culloden. John McGregor (1) served as personal piper to Bonnie Prince Charlie during the fateful years 1745 and 1746. He was wounded at Culloden but although hunted and hounded managed to make his way home to wife and family; thereafter he served as piper to Colonel Campbell of Glenlyon. Probably John was of the Clann an Sgeulaiche, or Race of the Story-teller, a family noted for its musicians, bards and sennachies, who held office as pipers to their chiefs into the seventeenth century. McGregor is not listed among the rebels sought by Government and their agencies. Perhaps he received some degree of immunity under the patronage of Colonel Campbell. Another possible answer is he may have benefited from the reputed mystical qualities of the Clach Bhuidh (Stone of Virtue). Apparently Glenlyon men, before going to battle, who drank water touched by this Stone were guaranteed to return safely. Whatever the reason, we should be glad some survived when so many were cruelly put to death or escaped to North America. Two families in the Parish of Glenmuck in County Aberdeen were not so fortunate. In the baptismal records of August 1746 posthumous children are registered to Duncan Mackenzie and Duncan Fleeming. It is noted that the fathers were killed at the Battle of Culloden.

For certain individuals living today, John McGregor of Fortingall provides the great focal point in their Family History. He epitomises all that Scots and their expatriates' love about ancestry. Stories have filtered down through the generations of this man's personal strength and accomplishments. If he had not survived, one can only speculate

how this would have affected successive generations. Certainly, only one of his four sons was born prior to the Rebellion.

The following article relating to this family appeared in the *Perthshire Courier* of 1857 —

### The Aged Piper and his Bagpipe

There are many incidents of deep interest connected with the attempt to reinstate the Stuarts on the British throne. Since the Rebellion many changes have occurred. A few happily have tended to strengthen the reigning dynasty and to extinguish the Stuarts' last ray of hope. The Stuart family had many friendly and faithful adherents in the Highlands of Scotland, and every attempt was made to obtain the services and the allegiance of the powerful and brave. The subject of this brief notice was a man far-famed in his day for his proficiency in the martial music of the Highlands, and not less for his personal agility and warlike spirit. John McGregor was warmly attached to the Prince's cause. He took the earliest opportunity of joining his Standard and attend the general rendezvous of the clans at Glenfinnan. He became a great favourite with the Prince, and accompanied him in all his movements, ever ready and willing to serve. Charles addressed his valiant piper in kind and familiar terms; but the latter having but a scanty knowledge of the English language, the Prince acquired as much of the Gaelic as enabled him to say "Seid suas do phiob, Iain" (Blow up your pipe, John). When Charles entered Edinburgh, after the luckless Cope and his dragoons took flight at Prestonpans, the Prince loudly called "Seid suas do phiob, Iain". John took part in the march to Derby - was present at Falkirk, and at the siege of Stirling Castle - and finally at the irretrievable defeat at Culloden, where he beheld the last sight of his beloved Prince. After many hardships McGregor made way to his native parish of Fortingall, where he died in 1789. He had four sons and eight grandsons, all of them pipers.

The identical bagpipe with which McGregor cheered the spirits of his Jacobite countrymen is still in the possession of his only surviving grandson, also a John McGregor, a worthy old man in the 72nd year of his life, and residing at Druimchary, by Aberfeldy, Perthshire. The instrument is in excellent preservation and is worthy of a place in some museum. It has but two drones, the third in such instruments being but a modern appendage. Its chanter is covered with silver plates, bearing inscriptions in English and Gaelic. The late Sir John Athol McGregor added one plate to it, on which are inscribed the following words in both languages: "These pipes, belonging to John McGregor, piper to his Grace the late Duke of Atholl, was played by his grandfather, John McGregor, in the battles of Prince Charles Stuart's army in 1745-46, and this inscription was placed on them by his chief, Sir John Athol McGregor, Bart. of McGregor, in 1846, to commemorate their honourable services".

The present owner, John McGregor, was also a celebrated piper in his day, and is still able to play the old pipe with wonderful efficiency. He gained the prize pipe in July 1811 at Edinburgh. He was for many years piper to the Duke of Atholl, and subsequently to Farquharson of Monaltrie, and Farquharson of Finzean. In 1813, he played at the assembling of the Isle of Man Proprietors at Tynwald Hill. He performed at the head of his clan in Edinburgh during the Royal visit in 1822. He was piper to the Athol Highlanders at the Eglinton Tournament in 1839 and had the honour of performing be-

fore her Majesty the Queen at Taymouth Castle in 1842. But John, like his pipes, has now become aged and is unfortunately in straitened circumstances. He has neither brother nor son with whom to leave his favourite instrument. It is therefore to be hoped, should this notice meet the eye of some benevolent antiquary, that it might be the means of preserving that interesting relic of the older times, and of benefiting its venerable owner (Perthshire Courier, 1857).

The subject of the newspaper article, John McGregor(5), died at Drumcharry on 18th July, 1861. On his Death record he is listed as 75 years, single, and occupation given as Piper. His parents are recorded as Alexander McGregor, Crofter and Elizabeth Wilson. Interestingly, the informant was John McGregor, Cousin, Drumcharry. This information seems at variance with the Courier report. The cousin died at Drumcharry in 1870 and it would appear he was the last surviving grandson of John McGregor(1).

Bearing in mind the evidence produced this far together with subsequent readings on The MacGregor Pipers of Clann an Sgeulaiche, a composite Family Tree has been constructed. I have only concerned myself with the individuals who are relevant to this particular story and it by no means covers all the progeny of the said John McGregor(1). It also shows the relationship of the five living descendants who attended the proceedings at Blair Castle on Sunday, 25th May, 1980, and witnessed the handing over of the Competition or Edinburgh Pipes. From John McGregor(1) to his great great grandson Neil Menzies McGregor, this remarkable family won ten prize pipes and twenty-one placements in open piping competition. A fuller account of the McGregor Pipers and their accomplishments is given in the pertinent articles in the Piping Times. The first recorded piping competition was held in Falkirk in 1781. The young Chevalier's personal piper, then aged 73 years, took third prize at the Falkirk meeting; his son Patrick won first prize. On 10th October 1981 a Competition, Champion of Champions, was held in Falkirk Town Hall, to celebrate the event held two hundred years earlier. The Highland Society of London organised this contest and thirteen pipers took part. One prize was donated by Mrs. Audrey Jamieson of Edinburgh, great, great, great, great grand-daughter of John McGregor(1). I suspect John was present in spirit at the bicentenary to cast a critical eye over the modern-day pipers and bagpipes.

Printed material abounds on Clan Gregor and its origins: eponymous or otherwise. An article in a fairly recent Inverness Field Club publication provides interesting comment and observation.

It is difficult to say precisely how long McGregors have resided in the area but tradition states there were McGregors at Drumcharry in the early 1400s. At one time a piping school flourished at Drumcharry and each year the star pupil was sent to Borraig in Skye to further his skills and knowledge under the MacCrimmons. In 1885, Archibald McGregor (1831-1913) with his wife and family left Drumcharry to settle in Glen Moirdart. Thus a known family connection lasting nearly 500 years was finally broken.

The Culloden and Edinburgh bagpipes lay asleep in a showcase in the Ballroom at Blair Castle. What a startling contrast they made in colour, size and style. The celebrated fiddler, Neil Gow (courtesy of Sir Henry Raeburn) stood guardian: proxy for the absent McGregors. Later, that beautiful summer day, I stood in the farmyard at Drumcharry Hill Farm. On a ridge further up the hill some derelict cottages huddled together. I listened intently for the sound of pibroch drifting on the light breeze but I waited in

vain. The players have long since gone and their musical instruments are now at rest some miles to the north.

David G. C. Burns

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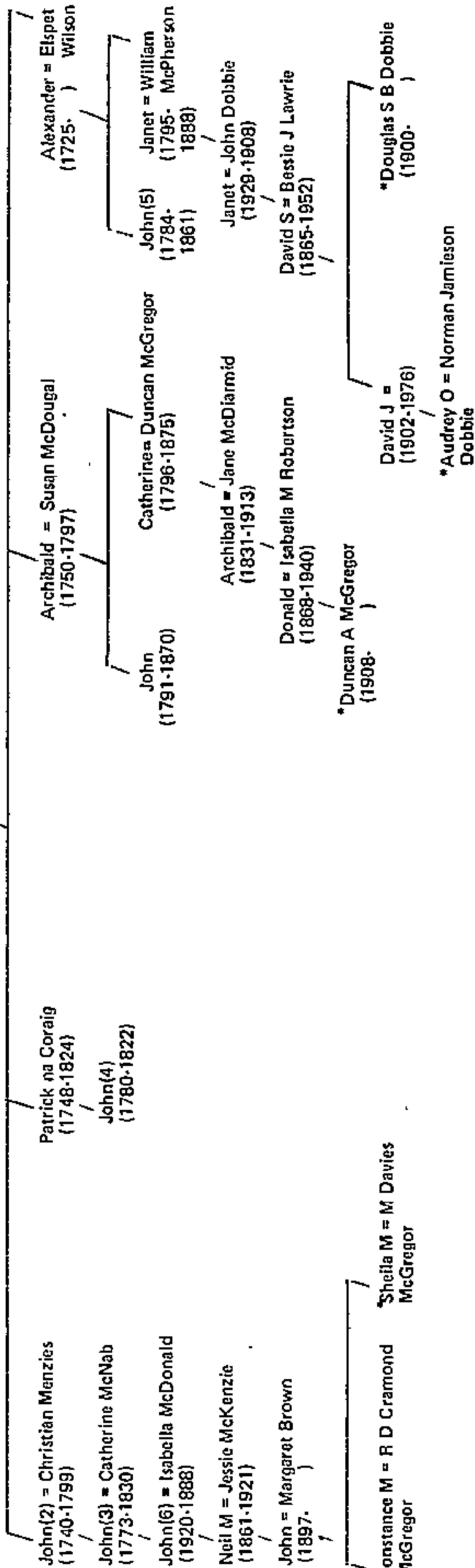
The composite Family Tree has been made up from primary and secondary sources including an extract from a paper on *The History of Piping* later published in *The International Piper* (date not given). This extract provided the numbers 1–6 for the various John McGregors and was kindly supplied by the Custodian at Blair Castle Museum. The writer wishes to thank John McGregor's five descendants for permission to publish this article and is especially grateful to Mr. Dobbie and Mrs. Jamieson for enthusiastic and active support.

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JOHN MCGREGOR of FORTINGALL and his DESCENDANTS

John McGregor(1) = Margaret Cameron  
(1708-1789)



\* THE FIVE DESCENDANTS WHO ATTENDED THE PROCEEDINGS AT BLAIR CASTLE IN MAY 1980

JOHN MCGREGOR(1) WAS ONE OF FIVE PIPING SONS OF PATRICK McIN SKERLICH

## A Distinguished Son of Anstruther, Fife, Scotland

by Alexander Mackie

### Ancestry

Goodsir is not a common Scots name and Black(1) has only a short reference to the name. However the Goodsirs discussed in this paper are not of Scottish origin, but were originally Huguenots, and came from Germany, probably from Brandenburg. This state, which had adopted Lutheranism and then Calvinism, welcomed these industrious refugees.

The family name was 'Gutcher', which became 'Goodsire' and then 'Goodsir'. The Gutchers settled in Anstruther, Fife, in the early 17th century, and continued their weaving. They married and raised large families, some of whom became farmers, schoolmasters, and traders up to the 18th century, after which the professional element developed and ultimately prevailed. The family, in time, was granted armorial bearings and a capital motto "VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE". This motto may have come through the Forbes family (*v. infra*).

The Goodsirs had big features and were very industrious. It was obvious that they were of Teutonic stock, and carried out their work with praiseworthy determination. In the Parish Records of Anstruther Easter baptisms are recorded for an Andie Gutejer (1660) and a ? Goot(ichar ?) (1664). These were probably members of the Gutcher family.

The earliest member of the family of whom there appears to be a definite record is Thomas Gutcher or Goodsire of Pitcruvie, about half a mile north of Largo, Fife, who had tack (lease) of Pitcruvie in 1673. Thomas was very generous and helped his less fortunate neighbours when necessary. His generosity was such that during a food scarcity his gentle spouse, Isobel Bernard of Wemysses (Wemyss), Fife, would remark, "Ay Tammas Gutcher, gie them't a' and tak the blanket on yer ain shouthers". The significance of the last phrase may have indicated that Tammas would impoverish his family, since the 17th century Scottish beggar or "gaberlunzie" probably wore a blanket over his shoulders. Tammas would reply, "My dame, ne'er fear ne'er fear". It was not unusual for a Scotsman to address his wife as "My dame".

As mentioned above the Goodsirs had large families, sons and daughters. Some of the latter took with them substantial tochers (dowries). Thomas Gutcher had three sons and four daughters; the second son, James, was born in 1679, and married Janet Fernie of Auchindownie in 1709. The result of this union was a family of five sons and four daughters. The second son, John (primus), born in 1719, farmed in Muiredge, about one mile north of Buckhaven, Fife, and married Janet Walker, daughter of David Walker of North Falfield, Fife, in 1745. They had a family of six sons and three daughters; the eldest, John (secundus), was born in the Parish of Wemyss in 1746. This John is the earliest Goodsir of whom there is considerable information. He studied medicine and graduated at the University of Edinburgh. He settled in Largo and became one of the best known and most popular men in the East Neuk of Fife. He was a skilful, attentive practitioner and established his reputation not only in Fife, but also in the Edinburgh circle by his essays in Duncan's "Annals of Medicine".



His was a striking personality, possessing the typical features of the Goodsirs. He would set out on the Monday on horseback, booted and spurred, with his medicines and surgical instruments and not return until the Friday. He was a fine example of an 18th century country doctor, and like his ancestor, Thomas, was always ready to help those in need. If he were travelling at night he carried a lantern strapped above his knee.

He left the Established Church and went over to the Baptists in Largo, and acted as their pastor for twenty years. His amiable disposition and steadfastness earned for him as high a reputation as a minister as for a doctor. Fife folk used to say that his success in both callings was due to the fact that his physic was mixed with prayer. A poem on Largo Bay, published in 1792, and alleged to have been written by Lady Anne Lindsay (1750-1825), refers to John (*secundus*). The relevant part is quoted below:—

“If spleen oppresses thy soul, or bod’ly pain  
Hacks every joint, and cramps thy ev’ry vein,  
Here breathe the air which will thy health restore,  
Cheer all thy soul, and open ev’ry pore;  
Or if by slow consumption you decay,  
Come here and live — there’s life in Largo Bay,  
Bathe in the stream which braces every nerve,  
Goodsir declares this will thy life preserve,  
And who can doubt what Goodsir doth declare,  
Whose medicines are always mixed with prayer”.(2)

He must have had a strong physique, possessed an abundance of energy, which was typical of the Goodsirs. He married Miss Agnes Johnstone of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters. His wife was a daughter of Archibald Johnstone and a niece of Sir James Johnstone, Baronet, of Westerhall. His sons became doctors, the youngest of whom, John (*tertius*), settled in Anstruther, where, like his father, he was highly respected. He married Elizabeth Dunbar Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor of Carnbee, Presbytery of St. Andrews. Taylor’s wife was Jean Rose Ross, daughter of Duncan Forbes Ross of Kindeace and Jeanie Rose, daughter of Hugh Rose, 13th Baron of Kilravock. She was also a granddaughter of Grizell Forbes, sister of Lord President of the Court of Session, Duncan Forbes. The motto of the Goodsirs may have come through this connection with the Forbes Family. The union of John (*tertius*) and Elizabeth produced five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John (*quartus*), was born on the 20th March, 1814 in Anstruther. The second son, Joseph, who entered the ministry, removed to Edinburgh, along with his sister, Jane. Harry, the third son, an anatomist and naturalist, elected to join Sir John Franklin’s expedition in 1845 as naturalist and assistant surgeon. This was the famous voyage to discover the north-west passage to the Pacific, but everyone of the explorers perished. Robert, the fourth son, graduated in medicine and sailed twice to the Arctic with Captain Penny in Lady Franklin’s ship in search of his brother. Archibald, the youngest, also studied medicine, but died young. The younger sister, Agnes died in infancy.

John grew up in a very happy home. His mother was a well-educated and accomplished lady. John was reserved, but was obedient, thoughtful, and showed a kind disposition.

The Goodsirs were connected with a number of well-known families, among whom may be mentioned, (1) the Forbes of Culloden; (2) John Monro of Milton, father of Alexander Monro (primus), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh (1720); (3) John Gregory, Professor of Medicine, King's College, Aberdeen, afterwards Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh (1766). His son, James, was Professor of Physiology (1776) and afterwards Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh (1790). He formed family ties with the Rev. Archibald Alison, the "Man of Taste" and William Pulteney Alison, Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh (1842); (4) Dr. Joshua Mackenzie, the father of Henry Mackenzie, the "Man of Feeling". Lonsdale (3) writes, "The genealogical web of prominent Goodsir warp, with its skeins of chivalry and law of the Culloden Forbes, forming an excellent fabric, showed a border of Monro anatomical cord, fringed with the aeshetic Mackenzie and the medico-classical Gregories and Alisons".

### School and University Education

John (quartus) attended the Burgh and Grammar Schools of Anstruther, and proceeded to the University of St. Andrews at the age of twelve. He completed the four year course in Arts, but did not graduate, which was not unusual in those days.

Even in his early years he took a great interest in metaphysics and in the writings of Coleridge. This early interest seemed to influence his thoughts in more mature years. His application to his work attracted attention. He had just turned thirteen and by that time had mastered the first twenty propositions of Euclid. He appeared to have a definite aptitude for the classics and was reading the "Clouds" of Aristophanes at that tender age! In his final year at St. Andrews he attended a class in Natural History, and showed a decided bent towards the study of animals and plants. He read widely at home and was interested in other disciplines, e.g., Art, Chemistry, and Mechanics. He was neat-fingered which skill was of great value to him as an anatomist. "Goodsir used to say that had his family given him free scope he would have turned his abilities to engineering work or the construction of mechanical apparatus," (4).

In 1830 his father apprenticed him to Mr. Robert Nasmyth, F.R.C.S.E., a well-known Edinburgh dental surgeon. It was a five year apprenticeship, but the indenture was cancelled after two years, before the legal term, at Goodsir's request. However, he continued to assist Nasmyth. At the same time he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh and attended medical classes, both within and outwith the University. He took Dr. Knox's class in Anatomy, which was well attended. Incidentally during the session 1829-30, Knox had the largest anatomy class ever known in Great Britain, since it totalled 504! Goodsir admired Knox as an anatomist, and was probably very much influenced by him. He attended Professor Syme's class in Practical Surgery, where Goodsir's genius was soon recognized. Other classes taken by Goodsir were Veterinary Surgery, Practical Medicine, Physiology, Natural History, Chemistry, and Botany.

Goodsir's skill in making Plaster of Paris casts of his dissections and other preparations attracted attention. In 1833 he became a member of the Royal Medical Society, and in 1835 became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh (L.R.C.S.E.). He did not take his M.D., but joined his father's practice in Anstruther.

It was in Knox's anatomy class that Goodsir first met Edward Forbes from the Isle

of Man, who became one of his best friends. During his student days in Edinburgh Goodsir read widely, Coleridge, Milton, and other English writers of that calibre. He took an interest in the theological and other relevant studies of his brother, Joseph, who was preparing for the ministry.

### General Practice in Anstruther

John Goodsir seems to have been a very able and well-liked general practitioner during the five years (1835-40) he assisted his father. During this period he found time to indulge in other pursuits. His first piece of research, and one of his best, was published in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* in January, 1839. The paper, "On the Origin and Development of the Pulp and Sacs of the Human Teeth", had been read in Abstract at the British Association the previous year. This paper was outstanding, since it gave a detailed account of human dentition and established his reputation, both at home and abroad, as a promising scientific investigator.

Goodsir's versatility and energy were illustrated by the fact that he found time, during these five years, to carry out researches in marine biology, geology, and archaeology. In 1839 a barrow was opened at Kingsmuir, Fife, when skulls were found which were examined by Goodsir. From the state of the teeth he was able to deduce the kind of food eaten by those early people. He lectured occasionally at Cupar and at St. Andrews and kept himself abreast of the then modern developments in anatomy and in physiology. By the end of the quinquennium he had collected a considerable number of pathological specimens.

In November, 1838 Goodsir described certain fossil fish which he had found in the limestone and slates of Cornceres Quarry, near Anstruther.

In April, 1839 Knox invited Goodsir to join him in the Anatomy Department as a lecturer, which he would have accepted, but at that time he was communicating with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine regarding the conservatorship of the University Museum. In the same year Goodsir rented a top flat house with attics at 21 Lothian Street, Edinburgh, now demolished, as a residence for his friend Edward Forbes and himself. It was entered by a common stair and gave access to six families. The rental was £17 per annum. At that time Lothian Street provided houses for smaller tradesmen. Incidentally Thomas de Quincey, Prose writer, lived at No. 42 about 1837. The rooms were small and the household must have been somewhat crowded. Goodsir had two of his brothers, Edward Forbes, a George Day, all being tall men, living in the flat, also a housekeeper or cook, two lads, who were assistants in the museum and acted as "grooms-in-waiting" at the house. There were in addition "Jacko" the monkey, who was in the habit of warming his hips in the steam from the potato pan when it was removed from the fire, "Coco" the tortoise, "Caesar" the dog, "Doodle" the cat, caged birds, and occasionally guinea-pigs. Frogs, fish, molluscs, echinoderms, etc. were kept in improvised aquaria and vivaria, housed in the attic. Most of these animals were kept for physiological observation. Besides the furniture, boxes, books, portfolios, archaeological and geological specimens, including fossils, were scattered throughout the rooms. Smaller specimens were kept on shelves. The very fine silver cup, which had been presented to grandfather John by his grateful patients, and the "horned lantern", which was used by him to light his way during the dark nights, were kept in the flat. The lantern stood

at one end of the mantelpiece, and at the other end was a Manx tankard, possibly also an heirloom belonging to Edward Forbes. Harry Goodsir referred to No. 21 as "The Barracks", Edward called it "The Attic" or "Our Palace in Edinburgh". Mrs. ---, the neighbour below, looked upon the new-comers "as spiritually uncanny" nay, as "the chains were broken", had not "the thousand years" ended and here was "Beelzebub himsel".

In June, 1839, Goodsir and Forbes spent a fortnight in Shetland and Orkney, dredging for marine biological specimens. Goodsir read a paper "On the Cephalic Termination of the Sympathetic Nerve" in February, 1840, at a meeting of the St. Andrews Literary and Philosophical Society. Later in that year a joint paper with Forbes on a new genus of Mollusca was read at the British Association, and towards the end of the year Goodsir read a paper to the Royal Medical Society on "Changes produced in the Caecum by Ulcers and Abscesses".

### **Museum Curator and Demonstrator, Edinburgh**

In May, 1840 Goodsir decided to return to Edinburgh and settled in the Lothian Street flat, along with the above-mentioned. The house became a meeting place for a club called "The Universal Brotherhood of the Friends of Truth", and was established on German student lines by Forbes. "it is a Fellowship demanding of its members earnestness, ability, and philanthropy, and recognising among them no distinction of nation, party, rank, or profession."(5). The members wore a rose and black ribbon across the breast at their meetings at which various topics were discussed with the usual concomitant arguments.

For a year Goodsir did not appear to have any definite employment, but in April, 1841 he was appointed Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons at a salary of £150 per annum, out of which he had to pay £30 per annum for an assistant. He gave lectures illustrated by the museum specimens and by his own researches. He showed a particular aptitude in preparing and displaying anatomical and pathological specimens. His casts and models were of very high standard.

In the summer of 1842 and during the following winter he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons on anatomy, physiology, and pathology, embodying the results of his observations and researches. In these lectures he stressed the importance of the cell and, in particular, its nucleus. Although the lectures were never published as such, what was new and important was communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh and appeared as a series of papers in its Transactions. A fuller account was given in the special publication in 1845 entitled "Anatomical and Physiological Observations", in collaboration with his talented brother Harry. This was Goodsir's chef d'oeuvre in which he showed great originality, expressing new views on anatomy, physiology, and pathology. The papers illustrated his great versatility and his intimate knowledge of Schwann's cell theory, which he extended and applied in physiology and pathology. Theodor Schwann (1810-1882), a well-known German pathologist dedicated his work "Cellular Pathology" (1858) to Goodsir as "one of the earliest and most acute observers of cell life".

Goodsir relinquished his position as Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in May, 1843 in order to take up a similar post in the University of Edinburgh, where he looked after part of the museum. In the following May he combined these

duties with that of Demonstrator in the Department of Anatomy of the University, under Professor Monro (*tertius*). In 1845 he became Curator of the entire museum. His brother, Harry, succeeded him as Curator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, but later, in 1845, joined the Frankland Expedition from which he never returned. He was succeeded by his brother Archibald, who held the post of Curator temporarily

John Goodsir became a member of several learned societies at this time:—

- 1840 — The Wernerian Society at which he read many papers on Natural History. This society upheld a theory formulated by the German geologist, Abraham Werner (1749-1817). This theory, called the Neptunian Theory of the origin of the earth, stated that all rocks were formed by aqueous precipitation.
  - The Anatomical and Physiological Society, Edinburgh, President 1841-42.
- 1841 — The Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
  - Royal Physical Society.
  - Senior President of the Royal Medical Society, 1841-42.
- 1842 — Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
- 1846 — Fellow of the Royal Society of London, to which he had previously contributed a paper.
- 1848 — Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
  - Highland and Agricultural Society. For many years he acted as Chairman of the Veterinary Section, and was frequently consulted on agricultural matters.

### Professorship of Anatomy

In 1846 Goodsir succeeded Professor Monro (*tertius*) as Professor of Anatomy. As a candidate for the Chair he presented 27 essays on anatomy. Goodsir had the unenviable task of working up a department which had fallen into an unsatisfactory state. The numbers attending the class had dwindled, but owing to the enthusiasm for his subject and to his outstanding success as a teacher, they rapidly increased to 275 in the first session of his incumbency. In a comparatively short time the class became the largest and best conducted class in the University, the numbers soon rising to 300-400.

The enthusiasm with which Goodsir approached his subject was readily conveyed to his students. His course of lectures included human and physiological anatomy. In addition he delivered lectures on comparative anatomy in the summer, which were very popular and attracted not only students but also professional men and amateurs. His artistic talent made it comparatively easy for him to illustrate his lectures.

His carefully prepared lectures were received with great attention in spite of their delivery, which was a bit hesitant, perhaps dull, and accompanied by monotonous sentences. His statements were not always lucid. He might have been even more successful had there been more brightness introduced. His outstanding success as a lecturer was due to the systematic approach to the subject and to the introduction of new ideas, comparisons and suggestions. All his lectures contained the latest progress in anatomical theory and practice. He stressed the value of practical work and his favourite phrase was "the teaching of science illustrated by practice". He was a skilful manipulator and maintained a high standard, developing the relationship of his subject to histology, morphology, pathology, and physiology. His knowledge of the subjects he professed was extensive, and no professor in the University at that time enjoyed so much affection from his

students. At the end of a course of twelve lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh, Professor Syme said that Goodsir's lectures had been highly instructive and valuable.

Lecturing on Anatomy was his prime interest. His lectures were revised every year, and he spent a great deal of time improving the Anatomical Museum and the dissecting rooms. He was interested in the Tutorial System in addition to the lectures. "His system of teaching when completed came to be looked upon as the best that ever regulated the anatomical department of any British University or Medical School."(6). "His lectures were like finished work from a master's hand."(7).

He showed great skill in dissection and said on one occasion, "I love the horse; I love the horse", with emphasis on "love", and then added without a pause, "I've dissected him twice." The structure of animals, as well as their habits, had been a favourite study from his early years. He assisted Professor Dick in the examination of his veterinary students.

In 1847 he moved from Lothian Street to a large house in George Square, and in the following year applied for the post of Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, but was unsuccessful. He was very disappointed, told the managers that he had not been dealt with fairly, and from that day severed his relations with the Infirmary. His ambition was to become a consultant surgeon. Whether this disappointment had anything to do with his life style after this is not known. He moved from George Square to a smaller house in Charlotte Street. He became very careless in his domestic arrangements. He went to bed at 8.30 p.m. so that he would not have to entertain visitors and rose before 5 a.m. He lived very simply alone, with no help, taking irregular meals, and sleeping on a sofa surrounded by his papers and special preparations.

Goodsir, along with Professor Kelland, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and two other gentlemen, established an Aesthetic Club. The number of members was limited to twenty and included distinguished people, e.g. Professor J. Y. Simpson and Dr. John Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends". The Club met once a month in each other's houses, when they discussed their special subjects.

Professor Robert Jameson of the Chair of Natural History in the University became an invalid, and Goodsir undertook to give a course of lectures on that subject during the summer of 1853. Instead of using Jameson's lectures, he, in spite of indifferent health, delivered a brilliant set of lectures, which were quite original and novel in their presentation. They were remembered long afterwards, but this additional work impaired his health considerably. Symptoms of locomotor ataxia were making their appearance, and he was granted a year's leave of absence.

In August 1853 he went to Wildbad in the Black Forest for consultation on his health. He was advised to spend the winter in Nice, and returned to Wildbad in May, 1854 to use the baths. Goodsir was one of those men who found it difficult to relax, and idleness was completely out of character, "to be idle was to be miserable."(8). At Nice he studied Italian, and German language and literature at Wildbad. However, the year's absence improved his health, and he returned to Edinburgh much refreshed, displaying his former energy, but unfortunately he fell into his former careless ways.

In August, 1857, he visited Berlin and Oxford, early in 1859 he was in Paris, and later in that year in Leipzig, Dresden, Vienna, and Prague. He made good use of his tours spending a good deal of his time in anatomical museums and meeting eminent men of science. When the Austrian Government was organizing a scientific circumnavigation of the world in 1857, Goodsir was consulted on the best methods of dredging, etc.

After residing in Charlotte Street for a short time, he lived at the Trinity Baths, Leith, then for 1½ years took up residence in Edinburgh again. The last decade of his life was spent at South Cottage, Boswall Road, Leith, the house in which Edward Forbes died in 1854. Forbes had just been appointed to the Chair of Natural History, and his death was a great loss for Goodsir.

In his later years his sister looked after him, and although there was some recovery after his year of absence, the old symptoms returned and by 1863 his health had manifestly deteriorated. From then on, his limbs became weaker and he became more of a recluse. However, he still lectured, researched, and examined, refusing to relax. It was a terrible struggle, "the struggle of a strong will and earnest hopeful spirit to accomplish public duty,"(9).

At home he read, or was read to, by his devoted sister, who sometimes played the organ or the piano for his special benefit. He fought the disease with great determination, but his limbs had become very weak. Contrary to advice, he commenced the new session in November 1866 with an outstanding lecture on the different kingdoms of Nature. Before the end of the month he took a fit, fell in the presence of his class, and had to be conveyed to his home. However, in a few days he was back at his post, and continued to lecture till nearly the Christmas vacation, when he was forced to give up. His appearance betrayed his great suffering, but he would continue to the end. Ultimately he was confined to bed, his brain was still active, however, and he could converse intelligently with his scientific friends.

He died peacefully on the 6th March, 1867 at South Cottage in presence of his sister and his brother, the Rev. Joseph. His remains lie buried in the Old Dean Cemetery, and in accordance with his wish, next to the grave of Edward Forbes. His sister, who nursed him to the end, wrote, "Born and reared in a religious atmosphere his public teachings proved the worth of his religious principles ..... As he had been an interpreter of God's works he had been also a diligent student of His revealed Word, and a truly humble Christian."(9) In the obituary, written by Professor Balfour of the Chair of Botany, Edinburgh, appear these words, "By his death science has been deprived of an original thinker, a most zealous and successful worker, and his pupils have lost a warm and devoted friend."(10)

The funeral took place in 11th March, 1867 and was attended by a large number of mourners including professors, medical teachers, Fellows of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and 200 students. A granite obelisk marks the grave with the inscription:—

John Goodsir  
Anatomist  
Born 20th March, 1814  
Died 6th March, 1867

On the 20th March, 1867 a meeting was convened in the hall of the Royal College of Surgeons to consider the founding of a Fellowship in Anatomy and Physiology as a memorial to Goodsir. Unanimous approval was given, and sufficient funds were raised to establish such a Fellowship – the “Goodsir Memorial Fellowship”.

A number of his friends thought it would be appreciated if his anatomical papers could be collected, arranged, and published as a tribute to this great man. “The Anatomical Memoirs of John Goodsir” were edited by William Turner, Goodsir’s successor, with a biographical memoir by Dr. Henry Lonsdale.

### Conclusion

John Goodsir was a tall (6ft 3ins), gaunt, thoughtful, grave looking man, and possessed a striking appearance. His brown hair was combed downwards over his broad forehead. He had a large nose, very deep-set eyes, big mouth and chin, colossal hands, and being tall he was inclined to stoop. When engaged in a scientific or theological discussion he would raise his huge hand to support his argument. In spite of his sombre appearance he had a sense of humour.

Goodsir was considered as one of the first anatomists and physiologists of his time. He was most meticulous in every thing he did, a perfectionist, and did not spare himself to attain his goal. He studied every branch of anatomy in great detail. Unfortunately he did not attain everything he set himself to do. Much of his research work was left unpublished, although he did incorporate this in his lectures. However, accounts of some of his discoveries have been lost. He did not see the completion of his museum of comparative anatomy, which would have been one of the finest in the world. Lonsdale (11) indicates that Goodsir committed the error of attempting too much. He was a tremendous worker, 16-18 hours a day, and frequently at high pressure. “He worked at his science in a high-toned, philosophic and most honourable spirit; and in his scientific and personal relations he strove to be candid and just to all men.”(12)

He had not much time for Thomas H. Huxley’s views, and maintained that no true anatomist could entertain such. He held the view that the mental and moral aspects of man’s nature were as important, if not more so, than the physical. “There was not a shadow of doubt in Goodsir’s mind as to the teachings of science guiding man to the borders of a higher region, and the standard which he held aloft was inscribed Divine Revelation, and no surrender,”(13)

He was a modest, unassuming man, always ready to help anyone requiring assistance. Although he showed simplicity of character, he was strong-willed and possessed a disciplined mind. He took a great interest in his students and knew many of them personally. “They looked upon him as a master of his art and a philosopher in science.”(14) There is no doubt that his students, on whom he had a tremendous influence, had a great affection and respect for him. He set them a high standard of moral conduct. In a concluding lecture of an outstanding series he said, “I would only impress upon you, as students of science, that science properly so called, had its origin within the Christian era; that its progress is one of the results of Christianity; and, moreover, that one of the greatest dangers to which the Christian system is at present exposed is the erroneous tendency to elevate science above other forms of human belief.”(15) He maintained in these lectures that man’s moral and religious constitution should not be separated from that of his ana-



tomical and physiological. On another occasion, when he addressed the graduates in medicine, he said, "....., and I may therefore here remind you how much the comfort of the patient, and the satisfactory progress of his cure, are dependent on the character and demeanour of the physician,"(16)

In conclusion it would be most appropriate to quote the following, since it sums up the life of this outstanding personality. "Nothing mean nor sordid, nothing small nor covetous, ruled him who cared but little for the the allurements of the hour of the glitter of popularity,"(17)

### Acknowledgements

The author's thanks are due to Miss J. P. S. Ferguson, M.A., A.L.A., Librarian, the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, for providing facilities to consult the Memoirs and Note Books of Professor John Goodsir.

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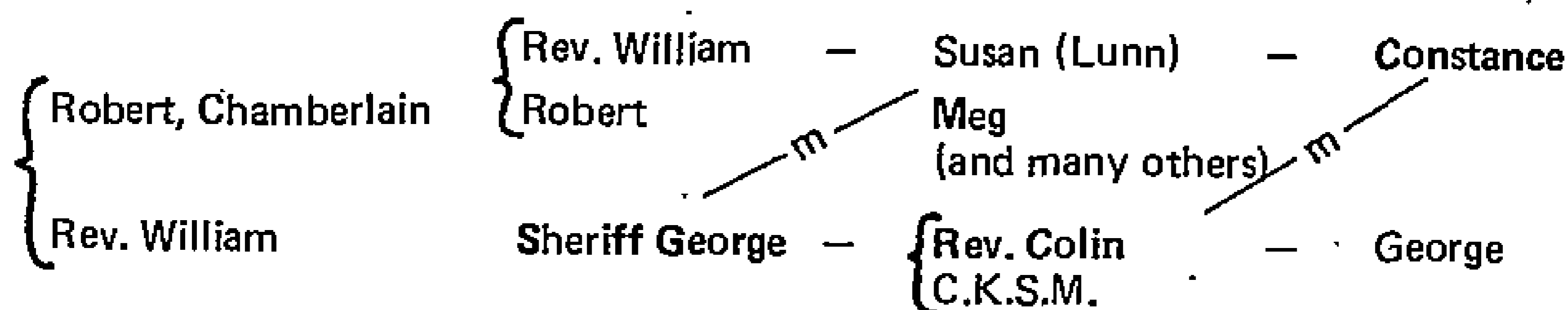
## INK IN THEIR VEINS

Some families take to the sword, some to art or medicine, and some sons rather weakly just do what their fathers did. The Scott Moncrieffs took to the pen, or now the typewriter. It may be of some interest to examine how the trait grew in the family.

The originator of the family was Robert Scott Moncrieff who was born in 1738. His father was a Dr. Scott from Fife and his mother a Moncrieff of Rhynd, near Perth; she was an heiress in a small way and in the Register House there are letters from him to her and from her to him in their early married years, and very pleasant reading they make. She was 'his dearest creature' and they had several children; 'Spinky' falls and bloodies his nose and the other burns his foot trying to roast a potato. Robert starts life as a merchant but seems to lose money, owing no doubt to the war of American independence. He then tries to get the job of collecting taxes in Scotland and journeys to London to see the great Dundas. However he is beaten to it by one Keith Steuart, and one would like to know what Steuart had that Robert lacked; it may have been a few votes at his back. So he goes to Glasgow as the first ever agent outside Edinburgh of the Royal Bank, along with David Dale (the father-in-law of Robert Owen). There he lives for 20 years with a second wife, as his dearest creature dies. He writes almost daily notes to his friend the cashier in Edinburgh along with the balances. Practically every week there is some crisis. One of the young clerks threatens the head teller that he will wynd him with a pirn. Another goes off to America with £2000 he has got from obviously bad bills. Scott Moncrieff sends the clerk who let him have the money after him, and they seem to get the money back. One week they are sharpening pikes to repel Napoleon and another day he is so busy that he has not time to visit the bucket at the back. All these notes are not perhaps a great literary find, but they are well expressed. After making this branch bigger than the head office, Robert retires and the Directors give him slightly critical thanks (his successor went off with £100,000 but they were not to know that yet). He became Master of the Merchant Company and then City Treasurer, and ran the Orphan hospital for some years, getting Raeburn to paint his portrait in the process.

He had a son by his second wife whose only claim to fame is that his wife was painted by Raeburn too; they had no children and only one of the first family survived; so he, William, is the ancestor of all living Scott Moncrieffs just as much as Robert. I fear we cannot trace much literary genius in William, who was very deaf. It is said that he was too deaf to be a W.S. so had to become an accountant. It is in the next generation that we find a tendency to write coming to the surface. William had four sons; the eldest Robert became the Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch and held the post for forty years, and indeed died at the post at Dalkeith. He had a large family who started scribbling at an early age and had a hand-written magazine which they first called 'the Holiday Herald' and then the 'Combustible Gazette'; when they wrote a poem on the lines of 'Hey Johnnie Cope, are you wauking yet' but referring to the Lord Provost Jamie Forrest who was caught asleep by Queen Victoria, it is said that their composition reached the Queen herself, and that she was amused. It must have been the very talented eldest girl, Mary Anne, who was mainly responsible. She was to become quite an authoress in time, but of a very religious nature, and no-one could today be expected to read her works. She was one of four girls and there were seven boys. But only partly was the Chamberlain responsible for the literary tendency in the family. He had a brother William, a mini-

ster at Penicuik, who was more directly so; his son was the Sheriff, and the only way to show how the Scott Moncrieffs combined to store up their literary genius is in a very defoliated family tree:



So it can be seen that the last George had as many as three Scott Moncrieff grandparents and no wonder he wrote books.

Some of the discarded leaves in this tree may be picked up again as the literary tendency was not limited to this branch. Old deaf William had sons other than the Chamberlain; he had David, who took objection to the name of Scott Moncrieff and called himself Dundas Scott (there was some Dundas property in the family as well as Moncrieff); he took to translation as did Charles in due course, but David chose something that today is even worse than Proust to read; he selected d'Aubigne's Reformation, Bungen's Council of Trent and many other books that might perhaps have made some impact on life in those days. French, German or even Dutch seemed to trouble him little. He lived in some poverty out towards Ratho, and my grandfather (his youngest brother) used to go out to see him by canal. He had a little book of poems published in 1833. His family achieved fame other than in writing books; the son built the Cutty Sark but went bankrupt and so got no profit from it. A grandson was a brilliant Egyptologist, but died young. Another wrote rather fugitive poems, and his sister of all improbable things had a handpress at San Remo. The present Scott Moncrieff (they took the name again) in this branch describes himself as a 'Purveyor of Horseless Carriages'. Another was an architect who wrote the life of another architect.

Then there is another branch of the family of whom more is known as they lived in Edinburgh and they were not backward with their pens. Of the Chamberlain's seven sons, two took to the Church of England for reasons we need not examine here. Alec, Robert and Colin went to India, and Colin then dammed the Nile and was knighted. They all wrote, but only in the course of other careers. It was David, yet another David, who settled down in George Square as a lawyer and kept the flame alive. He admitted in very pleasant Memoirs (alas never printed) that he was known as 'young prosperity'; everything came his way. He joined a Mr. Scott in business and so when Mr. Scott died all he had to do was to remove a comma. Mr. Scott also gave him his Archer's uniform. He married a banker's daughter and so became related to the famous (perhaps hardly heard of today) 'Christopher North'. He had no need to write himself, but he did so and lived long to do it; he believed in and wrote of a 'larger faith'. He had a large family (but there are now no Scott Moncrieffs in that branch), and it was the girls who kept up the literary tradition. As their articles had no signatures in magazines like Good Words, it is difficult to trace them, but one branch of the family had a typed copy of all the writings of Joanna Scott Moncrieff. 'The story of an 18th century wooing' is brilliant and should be

resurrected for posterity. Her sister Mabel wrote a great deal about her mother's family, but again it has not been printed. (The early life of Christopher North is really of some interest). These two sisters went off on tours together in a most un-Victorian manner, skating in Holland, and apparently entering a harem in Cairo.

It should be mentioned that there was the 'Elie' branch of the family; one of the Chamberlain's sons, Alec, went to India, died young there and his family lived in the 'Castle' at Elie. There his son became a General in due course and had a great family of girls, all of whom did great things in the world and some of whom wrote. I have collected parts of the General's autobiography from the India office where it had come to rest. Sir Colin has had his life printed, and his time in Egypt is well worth a study. Alec's letters too are printed privately and give a good picture of India in these days. But these are not the literary members of the family.

It is Charles, the translator of Proust, who made the name so well known in the literary world. Charles was the son of the Sheriff, who was properly engaged in his legal work but was good at writing reviews of the most obtruse historical books. His mother Meg Scott Moncrieff, daughter of the Robert who went to India, kept a diary all her life and made a literary affair of it. No 'went shopping' or 'played tennis' for her. Of course there is a lot of the wonderful things little Charlie or little Colin did at an early age, but that is only to be expected. The page of her brother going off to Australia at the age of sixteen is after all these years still a tear-jerker. Charles had a fine First War, but perhaps never regained his health. At any rate off he went to France and Italy and spent his short life with his translations. Volume after volume came out in the 1920, and 30s, and edition after edition came out in the 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s. Now at last someone else has translated Proust, but one may be sure Charlie's is the famous one. I must confess that it was only serious illness which made me actually read Swann and all that. But I can strongly recommend it, ill or well.

But we have still to deal with George who wrote so much about Scotland and particularly Edinburgh; perhaps his Burke Street is the pleasantest of all his books. He had Charlie's brother as his father, Colin, yet another Church of England clergyman with rather an Eastern bias, and Constance for mother. She was a daughter of Susan Lunn who was daughter to the Rev. William Scott Moncrieff, the eldest son of the Chamberlain. He was so much of a Scott Moncrieff that he used a hyphen in writing his name.

The Chamberlain's youngest son was my grandfather, John, who not only hardly wrote himself but passed on very little of the skill to his branch of the family. My mother used the name a little; when the newspapers would not publish a letter of hers about some matter that was annoying her under the name of Mary Stuart, she sent it back signed Mary Scott Moncrieff. That did the trick.

M. M. Stuart

## EARLY MACNEILL HISTORY

This article follows a more speculative contribution in September 1979. The author is grateful to readers of the Scottish Genealogist who have corresponded with him.

The first known attempt to write a history of Clan Macneil (apart from the lost Barra Register) is that of R. L. Macneil, 45th Chief, of Barra, in his two books, 'The Clan Macneil' (1923) and 'Castle in the Sea' (1964), both now scarce. M. K. Westmacott 'The Clan Niall in Ireland' (Sydney 1970), second volume promised, follows R. L. Macneil's pattern.

Macneil leans heavily on some Barra traditions, but tends to brush aside others not agreeing with his apparently over-simplified version of history. He postulates twenty successive Clan Niall chiefs in Northern Ireland, from Niall of the Nine Hostages (ca. 400 A.D.), followed by Neil (21st) on Barra (ca. 1030), from which all later septs derive. He unreasonably rejects an evidenced Barra tradition of "Macneils" arriving there before the Vikings and misdates his key Neil 21st half a century early. He seems to believe that all non-Barra cadets derive from a 14th Century Barra Neil (brother to Muirheartach — 27th) despite quoting a charter which bears witness to Macneills on Bute in the 13th century — Macneil (1923) p. 127.

Nevertheless his considerable researches call for study, with some reinterpretation.

The present writer has looked at a wide range of references to, evidences of and traditions about Clan Macneil (up to the 16th Century) seeking historical settings wherever possible.

There are signs of —

1. A series of migrations, Northern Ireland to Argyll,
2. At least three historical occasions when movements to Barra, from Ireland or Argyll, would be congruous,
3. An early movement from Ireland to Bute,
4. A Dalriadic retreat into Galloway from a much pressed Argyll, possibly including Nialls, and
5. A 14th Century movement, from Ireland to Galloway, of O'Neals, who became Macneills or Neilsons.

[This article does not deal with the Galloway problem]

Some of these migrations were by Nialls; other Nialls shared in Dalriadic movements. Outstandingly, St. Columba (6th Century) and many of his companions were of stock Niall Naoi Giallach (Niall of the Nine Hostages).

Variant interpretations of available history and legends are numerous. For example —

Skene (Highlanders, 2nd Ed, p. 250) traces the MacNeills from Ulster to Knapdale to Barra, with Gigha as chief cadet to Barra.

Skene (1836) and James Browne (1838) both deny the chiefship to Barra in 1427.

Sir Iain Moncreiffe ("Highland Clans", 1967 and articles) sees Barra as a late 14th Century acquisition by Gigha, through marriage to a Ruari heiress.

Sellar (*Scottish Studies* Vol. XV finds Gigha and Barra share a genealogy after Anrothan (20th Chief), without suggesting when they parted company.

Donald Gregory (*"History of the Western Highlands"*, 1881, p.80) thinks that Christian name and armorial differences, with sometime conflict between the septs, point to separate Gigha and Barra origins, although he fails to comment on their use of the same badge and warcry — primitive signs — or on the partially shared genealogy.

Duke Niall of Argyll considers Barra and Gigha to be of separate stock, the latter being emphatically of the Hy Neill line.

The classification of Gigha as a broken clan in 1587 (although the same family re-acquired Gigha in 1590) facilitated Barra's claim to the Clan Chiefship, whatever had gone before.

In 1908, James MacKay, Editor of the *Celtic Monthly* (Vol. XVI No. 10 p. 182) believes that the McNeills of Ardnacross and Carskey descend from the McNeills of Gigha, chiefs of the clan in Kintyre "who themselves trace their origin to the McNeills of Barra, chiefs of the whole clan and race of Neill".

If this was correct, Barra opinion had certainly prevailed at that time, although conversation on Gigha today gives little impression of belief in Barra descent.

The most likely solution is that the MacNeills separated into two septs after the Battle of Largs (1263). If the Macneil Chief departed for Barra at that time, the larger Macneill remnant on Gigha, the mainland and possibly Bute, could not have felt much loyalty for him. Their own clan life would have developed separately and in 1531 the Gigha Chief (or chieftan) was recognized by the Privy Council as "Chief and Principal of the Clan and surname of Maknelis", though this Minute might have referred only to Gigha McNeills. (That the chief remained in Kintyre after Largs seems less likely, though evidence is slight either way.)

Like Duke Niall, A. Maclean Sinclair (*Celtic Review* Vol. VI 1909-10) on "The Macneills of Argyllshire" sees two septs of differing origins. He has theories deducing Barra Macneills from the old clan Gilladamnan and Gigha McNeills (or some of them) from 14th Century Macleans. The former theory is entirely gratuitous and the second most unlikely. Sinclair ignores the Hy Neill line of descent. Sellar and Duke Niall specifically contradict Sinclair about Argyllshire McNeills.

R. S. G. Anderson (*"Antiquities of Gigha"*, 1936, Chap. VIII) knows nothing of Macleans and takes Gigha McNeill origins back to ca. 1250, which agrees with Skene's *"Highlander"*, p. 205, where he places the McNeill ancestor in Knapdale after Alexander II's expedition in 1221.

MacBain, editor of Skene's *"Highlanders"* (1902) p. 412, states (like Steer and Bannerman in 1977) that the 1467 Gaelic does not mention Clan Neil. However, he omits mention of the clear reference to Clan Niall Naoi Giallach in common descent with the MacLachlans.

Skene finds no supporting evidence for an 11th Century movement of Nialls from Antrim to Argyll, but he clearly accepts such a migration, as implied in the 1450 (1467) MS.

Leabhar Chlainne Suibhne (The Book of the MacSweeneys), edited by Paul Walsh, 1920, is the only evidence for this movement, but something comparable must have happened.

Moncreiffe argues that the migration to Knapdale and Cowal must have been mainly peaceful, based on a dynastic marriage, as such a large conquest could not have been missed by the sagas.

There would have been little difficulty in uniting a new wave of Hy Neill with small Dalriadic princedoms. They had been neighbours, allies and rivals for centuries. In Scotland, in the 11th Century, the Neills could have been welcome reinforcements in an uncertain world.

A few writers (e.g. J. S. Keltie) link a gift of Barra to Macneills following service at Bannockburn. It is an attractive idea to a Macneil clansman, but no-one gives any evidence or authority for it.

The view already expressed about a Macneill Separation after Largs crystallizes a number of the above views. After this battle (1263), when political loyalties had been strained, those who had supported or sympathised with the defeated King of Norway became liable to severe punishment. A number of rapid clan movements resulted. The Ruaris, who lost Bute, and some Macneills could have moved westward together. Both can be found in Barra in the next century.

Sir Thomas Innes, Lord Lyon King of Arms, in "The Tartans of the Clans" (7th Ed. 1964) accepts as tradition some basic claims of Macneil (1923) e.g.

(i) Arrival of Neil 21st in Barra ca. 1040 (p. 232)

(ii) Neil Og, 6th of Barra, supporting Robert Bruce. (p. 232)

Also (iii) he opines (p. 234) that the arms and crest of McNeill of Gigha and Colonsay seem in derivation from the early Barra matriculations.

Item (i) is impossible, and, to the present writer, (ii) entirely without proof and (iii) the reverse of the truth.

The Neil Og of Bruce's days was, of several possible names, most likely a Campbell.

Innes has an interesting, though debatable, interpretation of the Privy Council's 1531 recognition of Torkill McNeill of Gigha. He sees him as a chief-wardatour during the minority or incapacity of one of the three successive Gilleonan Macneills of Barra. A Barra Chief was indeed imprisoned at this general time, but apparently after 1531.

Such Barra – Gigha co-operation would be exceptional. An equally logical view would be that Chiefs of Gigha had long been officially recognised until Gigha was sold in 1554. The 1531 P.C. minute was caused by the 1530 massacre of Gigha McNeills by piratical Macleans.

In 1587, Gigha was a broken clan and because Barra Macneills had full title to their land, Chiefly recognition passed to them.

McNeills repurchased Gigha in 1590 but the Chiefship was not for sale.

Skene in "Highlanders" (1836 and 1902) pp. 248/9 sees the Chiefship lined to the hereditary keeping of Castle Sween, not with either Gigha or Barra. However, his 1902

Editor (ibid) p. 412 shows that Gigha and the constabulary of Castle Sween both belonged to this Torkill of Gigha (and other Chiefs) for a long time.

The later researches of Steer and Bannerman in "Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture" (1977) pp 146/8 precisely confirm MacBain's view against Skene on this point. When MacBain comments "If there was any chiefship then Gigha had it, he is doubting the "descent from two brothers", like Donald Gregory, but giving the original chiefship to Gigha if the two septs did have common descent.

It seems possible, while Barra would by custom remember the names of their Chiefs that they forgot part of their geography, viz, the survival of some Nialls from pre-Viking days and about two centuries (ca 1065–1265) when some of their ancestors had dwelt in Argyll.

From Niall (1st) to Anrothan (20th) the Irish records are excellent; from 1380 records are good but in the 11th, 12th and 13th Centuries the main line lay through Knapdale and Kintyre, where we are dependent on Barra oral tradition and incomplete Gigha memories.

By 1600 the Chiefship lies with Barra but, we believe, the Gigha–Barra division was non-existent before ca 1265.

Apart from earlier emigrants from Ireland in Galloway, Bute and probably Barra, the main body of Macneills was in Knapdale, Kintyre and Gigha. From this common origin followed a Gigha–Barra separation, but from ca 1265 their clan lives became so separate that any claim to seniority by one would be largely unknown to, contested or just ignored by the other.

The massacre of Gigha McNeills in 1530 led to the failure of the Gigha main line ca 1558, after which, as shown above, Barra claims began to prevail.

The 45th Chief (Robert Lister Macneil) rebuilt Castle Kisimul and the Barra tradition with remarkable zeal. The Gigha–Colonsay Representer lives in New Zealand and the Taynish male heir is not active in clan affairs. Are there any McNeill families who might in some way focus Gigha McNeill affairs? The substantial ruins of Castle Sween stand in mute appeal.

Criticism, information and evidence about Macneill history would be welcomed by:

Donald J. McNeill,  
50 Montrose Avenue,  
EDGWARE, Middlesex



## SIR JAMES SPENS OF WORMISTON

### Note by Rear Admiral Vernon Donaldson

In my note (Volume XXIX No. 2, page 56) I should have written that Sir James Spens had three sons (not two as stated). viz:

1. **James Spens**, who commanded one of the Scots Regiments in the Swedish Services. He accompanied his father to England in 1629 to assist him in raising men for the Swedish Service.
2. **David Spens**, about whom little is known. He visited Stockholm in 1606 and later commanded the first of Sir James Spens' regiments during the journey from Scotland to Sweden and then on to the Baltic Provinces, but then gave up the command and apparently returned to Scotland. Nothing further is known about him.

Both James and David predeceased their father.

3. **William Spens**, born 1604, who succeeded his father as Baron of Orreholm but died unmarried in 1649, when the Barony passed to Axel, eldest son of Sir James's second marriage to Margaret Forath of Forrett.

It was possible that William was born in Holyrood House and that his mother (Agnes Durie) died in childbirth: William was evidently a distinct afterthought, being born more than ten years after the next youngest of Sir James's children by his first marriage.

### NOTE

Re **The Swankies of Arbroath and Auchmithie** (March 1982 issue):— an early example of the surname Swankie occurs in **The Commissariat Record of St. Andrews: Register of Testaments 1549—1800** (S.R.S., Vol. 8) in the shape of "Margaret Swanky, spouse of Robert Forrest, bonnet-maker in the Hill of Dundee", whose testament is dated 30th January 1587—88.

H. D. W.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please note that from November 1982 the Hon. Treasurer has a new address. All correspondence for him should be addressed to:

Mr. Alastair G. Beattie, MSc.,  
14 Inverleith Gardens,  
EDINBURGH,  
EH3 5PS

(Correspondence concerning membership records and payment of subscriptions should be sent to the Membership Secretary, but Deeds of Covenant should be addressed to the Treasurer above).

## NOTE

### CAMPBELLS

Major-General Douglas Wimberley has been compiling his family history and finds that of 56 forebears of his son (56, not 64, due to cousins' marriages) no less than 14 of them were born Campbells, as against one Wimberley. This indicates how often members of the great Clan Campbell were still inter-marrying inside the Clan as late as the early nineteenth century. General Wimberley also points out that it makes evident how little, at all events in Scotland, a man's surname indicates his actual descent by blood.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday, 19th February, 1983, at 2pm in the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.

The Chairman of Council, Mr. Donald Whyte, has intimated that he will not seek re-election.

Three Members of Council, Mr. A. A. Brack, Mr. J. R. Seaton and Mr. J. Thompson, are due to retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Brack has also intimated that he does not wish to stand for re-election.

Nominations for Council, containing a proposer and seconder, and having the consent of the nominee, must reach the Hon. Secretary by 7th February, 1983.

The nomination of Mr. John Kinnaird has been received and it is proposed that he take the place of Mr. Brack.

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

ANGUS vol. 2 — Seacoast. An index to the Gravestones in and about the towns of Arbroath and Montrose. Paperback. 300pp. Maps. Index.

EAST FIFE — A reprint of the Society's 1971 volume. 397 pp. Maps. Index. Looseleaf.

(Only a few copies of East Fife are available. Orders will be dealt with on a first come first served basis).

The price of each volume includes packing and postage. Please send your cheques, money orders, etc. with your order to: The Scottish Genealogy Society, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, EH1 3LT.

	G. B.	CANADA	N. Z.	AUSTRALIA	U. S. A.
SURFACE	£6.50	£9.60	£6.50	£10.25	£6.50 or \$13
AIR	—	£10.00	£11.00	£13.00	10.00 or \$20

**SCOTS ON THE DIJK: THE STORY OF THE SCOTS CHURCH, ROTTERDAM**, by Jean Morrison. Illus. Paperback, viii + 118pp. (Obtainable from the author, at Craig, Kirkpatrick Durham, by Castle Douglas, DG7 3ND, at £3.30, including p. & p.)

Scotland has had a long association with the Netherlands. Merchants, scholars and sea-farers had known Rotterdam before the Reformation, but the Scottish connection was strengthened during the 17th century when the famous Scots Brigade was on the Dutch military establishment. In their wake came tradesmen and a workforce for the breweries, wharfs and warehouses.

As the Scots put down roots many found various answers to the question of religious observance. Some attached themselves to the Dutch church, while others attended services by chaplains of the Scots regiments or the merchant companies. National sentiment however, remained strong, and by 1642 they decided to have a kirk of their own.

The first congregation petitioned the States General for a stipend for a minister and a suitable meeting place. They secured the use of a warehouse in Wijnstraat, and in 1646 the earliest consistory or kirk-session was organised by the Rev. Alexander Petrie, from Perthshire. The congregation multiplied and in 1658 the town authorities made available the ancient chapel of St. Sebastian. Soon it became known as the Schotse Kerkje. Exiled Covenanters worshipped there, and Richard Cameron was ordained in the old building.

The author — whose husband was lately minister of the Scots Church — tells how a new church was built on the Vasteland about 1697, largely of stone from the Firth of Forth area of Scotland. This structure stood until destroyed by German bombs in 1940. With it went the Covenanters' pulpit, saved when the venerable St. Sebastian's was demolished in 1911; the organ installed in 1895, and many other historic treasures (including incidentally a portrait of the Rev. John Hoog, 1614–92, brother of the Rev. Thomas Hoog of Delft, and both descended from the Hogs of Blairdrine, ancestors of the remarkable dynasty of clergymen). The war of 1939–45 scattered and weakened the congregation, but remarkably, a small but determined group raised money to rebuild in 1952, and to carry on the Scottish tradition:

Mrs. Morrison has researched assiduously in the archives of Rotterdam, to tell the story in detail and the book is well written. An ISBN would probably have helped with the marketing of her attractive product.

DONALD WHYTE

## REVIEW

**Monumental Inscriptions for King Edward Old Churchyard** by Sheila M. Spiers. ISBN 0 9507828 2 3. Aberdeen, 1982. £1.00 + 20p postage.

The Aberdeen and North-East Scotland Family History Society, founded in 1978 and affiliated to the Scottish Genealogy Society, has now over 300 members, and they continue the great literary traditions of the north-east with their excellent **Newsletter**. Local members have also been at work transcribing monumental inscriptions, many of which record particulars of the humbler folk which will be sought in vain in official records.

Now the Society reaches a 'milestone' with the publication of a 40 page booklet in golf-head typewriter script, covering King-Edward Old Churchyard. This neat publication is the compilation of Sheila M. Spiers, who acknowledges the help of Monica Anton, Jean Cowper and Dr. P. Margaret Brown. It includes the inscriptions from the Urquhart enclosure and contains a map of the churchyard.

Copies may be obtained by post from the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Miss B. J. Cowper, M.A., A.L.A., 31 Bloomfield Place, Aberdeen, AB1 5AG.

SENNACHIE

## KINROSS-SHIRE NOTES

The following brief notes may interest those of your readers who noticed the Query (No. 434 in your last issue) about the Schoolmaster at Cleish, which stated that a list of subscribers to his retirement testimonial in 1848, is lodged in the Society's Library. Because the family archive of another Cleish family came into my possession several years ago I did some research into the life of this man, Peter Craig, and subsequently gave his violin and a couple of short letters written by him, with other things to Perth Museum. These notes are taken from a paper I wrote which was not published.

The patrons of Cleish school included the Adam family, who also founded a school at Maryburgh and attended Cleish parish church. In 1821 the population of Cleish was 564 and forty years later it was 649. The teacher, who also held the offices of Inspector of the Parochial Board, Registrar, and Session Clerk, was Peter Craig, who came from Glendevon in 1819, with a reputation as a brilliant Mathematics teacher. The school was a good one, and he succeeded the reliable James Johnston, who had encouraged thrift among his pupils by becoming the Collector for the new Savings Bank. An earlier teacher there had been "Ebenezer" Willie Michie whose epitaph was written by his friend Robert Burns. Like many mathematicians Craig was musical, and his violin was cherished by the family of one of his pupils in later years. This pupil's lesson books are full of long sums and elegant theorems, and his handwriting was a great deal better than Craig's own, which was very poor! His personal letters are full of blots and scratches, excused by such comments as "A scholar laid his slate on here ..."

Peter Craig was a very keen gardener and won many prizes over the years at the Kinross Horticultural Society Shows. Not only flowers — marigolds, asters, stocks, calceolarias and carnations — but magnificent vegetables also came from his garden. The gentlemen's sons who came to board at the school must have dined well on his carrots, beans and peas, and strawberries, but his specialities seem to have been china roses and single sweet-williams.

When Peter Craig had been twenty-nine years at Cleish School, i.e. in 1848 he applied for a job, teaching at an "Institution of greater importance." The job went to a younger man, but the Cleish folk made him a presentation of a very handsome silver tea-service, "As a memorial of their high esteem for him as a scholar, friend and teacher." It is the subscription list for this presentation which is in the Society's Library. At a moving ceremony kind speeches were made by Sir Charles Adam and by Mr. Ross, the minister, who also congratulated the pupils on their appearance and conduct. A "supply of fruit" and a blessing were their rewards. In reply Peter Craig said:

"in no other parish in Scotland, is education more highly valued, nor are parents more alive to its importance; while at the same time, it has been my superior good fortune, to have had, as I still have under my care, a set of children, endowed with mental faculties of the highest order, and who have most cheerfully, and diligently gone along with me in acquiring the rudiments of knowledge which it has afforded me, not more pleasure to communicate than I trust and pray it may afterwards yield them, profit and satisfaction in their riper years." He continued by thanking everyone concerned and concluded with a quotation:—

"Education best supports Religion's cause,  
And States depend on morals more than laws."

For twenty-four years more Peter Craig continued in the job at Cleish, assisted latterly by David Wilson, until he retired in 1872, with a pension of £50 and the occupancy of his house and garden, which he enjoyed for several years before he died. He and his wife, Agnes are buried at Cleish. He had been Parish Schoolmaster for fifty-three years, and the local newspapers during those years contain frequent testimonials to him, like the report of the School Examiners of the Presbytery of Dunfermline, in April, 1847, who wrote:

"It is seldom that one is refreshed with the sight of a school in all respects so efficiently taught; in which there is so much to praise and so little to blame. Mr. Craig undoubtedly belongs to the very class of teachers, as with superior talents and high scholarship, he possesses in an eminent degree, the power of communicating instruction to others,"

Two other Kinross-shire schools benefitted from exceptional teachers. In 1765 Michael Bruce, a weaver's son from Kinesswood, taught the school at Gairney Bridge established by the Secession Church, lodging with the family of David Grieve, farmer at nearby Classlochie. It was there that he wrote not only his pastoral "Lochleven" and other poems but also the amusing verses about the collapse of the school table, and a minor epic about the fate of a mouse called Lambris. The school at Kinross itself was taught for over fifty years, until 1873, by Robert Burns Begg, senior, the third son of the youngest sister of Robert Burns, the poet.

Most of my information came from private papers in my possession or from the Kinross-shire Advertiser, Nos 1—36, February 1847 — December 1849, of which my copies may be the only ones in existence. As my notes may be of interest to Local Historians, rather than to Genealogists, I include an index of the births, marriages and deaths, which appeared in the newspaper between those dates.

## BIRTHS

Bogie, Mrs. a son, 24th Sept. 1848 at East Brackly  
Boosie, Mrs. a son, 14th Feb. 1848 at Burleigh  
Brough, Mrs. John, a son, 18th May, 1848 at Kinross  
Cumming, Mrs, a daughter, 27th Dec. 1848 at Kinross  
Henderson, Mrs Robert, a son, 23rd Oct. 1849 at Kinross  
Laird, Mrs. Hugh, 11th May 1848 at Kinross  
Peters, Mrs, twins, son and daughter, 24th Jan 1848 at Manse of Kinross  
Robertson, wife of Mr. John, twin sons, 18th Oct. 1849 at Swansacre, Kinross  
Steedman, Mrs. Alexander, a daughter, 4th Dec. 1849 at Kinross  
White head, Mrs, a daughter, 19th Aug. 1848 at Cupar  
Young, Mrs Andrew, a daughter, 10th Dec. 1849 at Cockairney

## MARRIAGES

Annan, Janet, see Whitehead, James  
Barclay, Mr. Ebenezer, Confectioner, to Mary dau of late Mr. Peter Henderson, merchant, Glasgow, 13th June 1848, by Rev. Dr. Hay, at Kinross  
Begg, Eliza, see Hogg, James  
Berry, Alexandrina, see Green, Andrew  
Beveridge, Mr. Alexander, Baker, to Jane youngest dau of late Mr. W. Brand, portioner, Kinross, 20th June, 1848, by Rev. Mr. Leishman, at Kinross  
Beveridge, Robert Barrie, Edinburgh, to Christian, youngest dau of Mr. Blackwood, tanner, Kinross, 1st August, 1847 by Rev. Dr. Hay at Kinross  
Blackwood, Christian, see Beveridge, Robert Barrie  
Brand, Jane, see Beveridge Alexander  
Glass, Mr. John, farmer, Hatchbank, to Miss Euphemia, second dau of late David Robertson of Touchie, 28th March, 1848, by Rev. Mr. Little at Touchie, (Clearly this was superseded by the entry above.)  
Gray, Christian, see Henderson, Robert  
Green, Andrew, Esq. Capt. 48 Reg. to Alexandrina Haig, youngest dau of late Andrew Berry Esq., 18th July, 1849 by Rev. Wm. Robertson, at Blairhill, Perthshire  
Henderson, Isabella Low, see Simpson, James  
Henderson, Mary, see Barclay, Ebenezer  
Henderson, Mr. Robert, Draper, to Christian, youngest dau of Wm. Gray, Esq. Surgeon 26th January, 1847, by Rev. Mr. Leishman at Kinross  
Hogg, James, Esq of Pittendreich, to Eliza, eldest dau of late Adam Begg, Esq. Lumphinans, 18th December, 1849 at 38 Castle Street, Edinburgh  
Keltie, Christina, see Laurence, Andrew  
Keltie, Mr. David, Junior of Craiglaw, to Christian, dau of Mr. Saunders, farmer, 26th January, 1847, by Rev. Mr. Campbell of Fossoway, at Keppoch  
Kerr, Cathrine Kinross, see Steedman, Rev. John  
Laurence, Mr. Andrew, Carnbo Mills, to Christina, youngest dau of late Mr. David Keltie, farmer, Craiglaw, 19th October, 1849, by Rev. Mr. Walker, at Dunfermline  
Lowe, Mr. Robert William, of Edinburgh, son of Mr. Lowe, Writer, Kinross, to Mary youngest dau of late Mr. James Young, merchant, Dumbarton, 6th August, 1849 by Rev. Mr. Gray at Dumbarton  
Parsons, Sarah Ann see Wallace, William

Robertson, Eúphemia, see Glass, John

Saunders, Christian, see Keltie, David

Simpson, James, Esq. of Mawcarse, to Isabella Low, only dau of Wm. Henderson Esq. of Blairstrue, 14th August, 1849 at Blairstrue

Steedman, Rev. John of 1st U.P. Congregation there, to Cathrine Kinross, eldest dau of James Kerr, Esq. Writer, Stirling, 20th September, 1848, by Rev. David Stewart, at Stirling

Wallace, Mr. William, to Sarah Ann, eldest dau of late R. Parsons, Esq. Norfolk, 15th February, 1848, at St. Pancras Church, London

Whitehead, Mr. James of the Herald Office, Cupar, to Janet, second dau of Dr. Annan, Kinross, 21st September, 1847 by Rev. John Wright, Kinross at Royal Hotel, Kirkcaldy.

Young, Mary, see Lowe, Robert William

## DEATHS

Bethune, infant son of Mr. John B, baker, Kinross, 21st February, 1848

Beveridge, Mr. Thomas, aged 82, 18th September, 1847, at Easter Fossoway

Beveridge, Mr. William, late of Hillhead, 16th May, 1848, at Avenue Gate, Kinross

Boag, Mr. John, 23rd October, 1849, at Kinross

Brand, Mr. William, portioner of Kinross, at an advanced age, 16th January, 1847 at Kinross

Briggs, William, Esq. of East Blair, 15th October, 1849 at Bertha Cottage, Perth

Burleigh, Margaret Gray, wife of Mr. James B, Star & Garter Hotel, 18th December, 1849 at Linlithgow

Condie, Mr. 22nd June, 1849 at Ledlation

Dick, John, portioner, 3rd January, 1848 at Sandport, Kinross

Flockhart, Mr. David, aged 57 (of a lingering illness born with much Christian meekness) 15th September, 1847, at Cocairney

Gordon, Mrs. widow of late William G. tailor, Milnathort, at the advanced age of 87, 19th November, 1847 at Kinross

Gray, Christian, see Henderson, Robert

Gray, Margaret, see Burleigh, James

Grieve, Andrew, aged 65, 12th November, 1847, at Kinross

Guthrie, Mr. John, manufacturer, in his 79th year, 6th February, 1849 at Milnathort

Hardie, Miss, suddenly, 15th February, 1848, at Kinross

Hay, Rev. James, D.D. in 80th year, and 55th of his ministry, 14th June, 1849, at Kinross

Henderson, Christian, wife of Mr. Robert, Draper, 11th December, 1849 at Kinross

Henderson, Margaret, dau of Mr. Robert H. manufacturer there, 25th January, 1848, at Milnathort

Hoggan, Charlotte, youngest dau of Mr. H, 22nd June, 1849 at Kinross

Laird, Rev. Hugh, D.D. in 86th year of his age and 49th of his ministry, 28th May, 1849, at Free Church Manse, Portmoak

Lambert, Mrs. Innkeeper, after short illness, 23rd January, 1848 at Damside, Kinross

Leslie, Rev. Mr. A. W. 25th December, 1848 at Milnathort

May, Mrs, 23rd July, 1848, at Cocairney Feus

Miller, Mrs Christian, 27th June, 1848, at Drum of Tullibole

Morison, Mr. Robert at an advanced age, 3rd October, 1847, at Kinross

Pearson, Mr. John, farmer there, 19th September, 1848, at Dalqueich

Pearson, William, Esq. of Hardiston, aged 63, suddenly, 17th September, 1847, at Alloa  
 Reddie, Mr. James, 24th October, 1849 at Kinross  
 Reid, Francis, aged 13, son of Mr. R. farmer, suddenly, 1st January, 1848, at Hilton of Aldie  
 Rintoul, Mrs, after a long illness, 27th April, 1848 at Holton  
 Robertson, David, Esq. 31st October, 1847, at Touchie  
 Sands, Miss Joan, dau of Mr. John S. Wright, 16th December, 1849 at Kinross  
 Saunders, Mr. John, farmer there, 23rd April, 1848, at Maidenwells of Aldie  
 Simpson, Mrs, aged 89, ? November, 1847 at Milnathort  
 Skinner, Mrs, 12th April, 1848, at Kinross  
 Steedman, Mr. William, son of Mr. Steedman, farmer there, at a premature age, 3rd February, 1848, at Gairney Bridge  
 Stenhouse, Mrs, after a short illness, 20th August, 1848 at Gateside  
 Syme, John, in his 85th year in the employment of Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, and his son, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, by whom he was deservedly respected and esteemed as a conscientious servant, and who at all times during his long term of service, uniformly evinced the most lively concern in everything that had a tendency to further and promote the best interests of his employers, 3rd December, 1849, at Kinnaird, Estate of Blair Adam, Kinross-shire  
 Thomson, Laurence, son of Postmaster, at premature age of 23, 19th November, 1847, at Milnathort  
 Thomson, Mr. Peter aged 83, 9th July, 1849, at Milnathort  
 Watt, Alexander, infant son of Mr. Allan W. 24th February, 1848, at Hopefield, Kinross  
 Whyte, Mr. David, 20th October, 1849, at Balgedie  
 Whyte, Mr. Robert, (retired from public life some time ago, and carried along with him the respect and esteem of all who knew him,) 23rd January, 1847, suddenly at Westhall, Kinross

The subsequent numbers of the Kinross-shire Advertiser are in the office of the Fife News Herald, at Cupar, and it may be that a member of the Scottish Genealogy Society living near there could get permission to index the births, marriages and deaths from 1850–55.

Hilary Kirkland,  
 August, 1982

### QUERIES

- 522.A STEWART—CLARK. Walter Stewart, seaman, born 1755 or '56, earliest available reference 5th December 1783 when he married Ann Clark (South Leith Parish) daughter of David Clark, wright of Tranent. Walter served on brig Diana in the 1790s on voyages to London and Southampton, owners Ritchie & Co., Leith, captain James Campbell. Children, Ann b. 1784, Marion Archibald, b. 1786, Margaret, b. 1789, d. 1790, Charles, b. 1791, South Leith. Walter's mother's name probably Marion Archibald. Possibly a brother George, carter in Leith.



Walter buried 1803 in South Leith churchyard in Wright's Ground. Information please, on antecedents of Walter Stewart, or any other person mentioned. Would also like to hear from anyone engaged on research connected with 18th century Leith. Walter Stewart, The Steppings, Rowelton, Carlisle CA6 6PW, Cumbria.

522. McLEOD — Alexander McLeod married Margaret McDonald. They lived at 28 The Shore, Leith, and at the time of the birth of the first child he was described as labourer, later as policeman and then again as labourer. Any information welcomed by Clive Williams, 7 Bogan Place, Wahroonga, N.S.W. 2076.
523. SIM — Seeking information on family of John Sim, blacksmith, Perthshire, b. 1811, m. Agnes Donald. Children: Margaret, Thomas, James, Agnes, Janet, John, Alexander, and David. John emigrated with wife (Isabella Cameron) to U.S.A. in 1887; one or more of others probably to Australia. John Sim Sr. died in Glasgow 1875, Agnes Donald Sim in 1885. Reply to John Cameron Sim, 2901 29th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406, USA.
524. CRAIGDALLIE — Would like to contact anyone researching the Craigdallie family of Perth, 16th century to mid 19th century. B. Hayes, 17629 Osborne Street, Northridge, Ca., 91325, USA.
525. FULLERTON — Elizabeth Fullerton inherited the estate of Carberry, Musselburgh about 1774 and married William Fullerton Elphinstone, Chairman of Honourable East India Co. Her father was William Fullerton of Carstairs. Who was her mother ?
526. RICKARD — Anne Rickard married James 3rd Earl of Tyrone about 1693. She was the co-heiress of Andrew Rickard of Dangan Spigoe. Who was her mother ? Mrs. Rosemary Montgomery, The Old Manse, Lochgilphead, Argyll, PA31 8LE.
527. OGILVIE — Mary b. 1817 in Castletown, Scotland. Came to Canada age 16 years m. John Bell Grieve in Westminster Twp., Middlesex Co., Ont., Canada. Died May 16th 1904, 87 years in McKillop Twp., Huron Co., Ont. Ch. John, Jane, Mary Ann, Walter, Robert, Thomas, Elliot, Grace. Information needed on parents, brothers and sisters of Mary by Myrtle Grieve, 209B 1419 — 22 St., Brandon, Man. Canada.
528. GRIEVE — John born August 12th, 1781, Castletown, Scotland. Son of John Grieve and Elizabeth Paizley, m. Jane Bell daughter of Thomas Bell and Robina Nichol abt. 1802. Jane born abt. 1782. Information needed: Dates of death of John and Jane also brothers and sisters of John and Jane. Requested by Myrtle Grieve, 209B 1419 — 22 St., Brandon, Man., Canada.
529. WILSON — Samuel born 22nd August 1843 in Paisley, Scotland. Son of John Wilson weaver and Margaret Alexander. For sometime he served as a bandsman in the Renfrew Militia. He migrated to Australia about 1863. I am seeking any information about the family particularly if he had any brothers or sisters and who they were. Mr. J. A. Hume, 49 Clovelly Avenue, Glenroy 3046, Melbourne, Australia.
530. RUST/CORSON — Robert Rust, birth marriage, death and same for his wife Margaret Corson (or Carson) who had a son James born 26th May, 1790 in parish

of Kirkcudbright. Son James later a Master Mariner; suspect father may have had similar occupation, but was only in Kirkcudbrightshire for a short time. Any information greatly appreciated. R. S. Rust, 811 Adams Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1G 2Y1.

531. McFETRIDGE — Sarah McFetridge born in early 1800's, late 1700's in Paisley, Scotland; m. James McVey of Antrim County, Ireland. Ballinger, Von Stovesburg, Gallacher other family names. Information greatly appreciated by Ronald S. Rust, Ph.D., 811 Adams Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1G 2Y1.
532. COCKBURN — Andrew Cockburn (born Kelso 1871 died Southampton 1955), chief engineer on the old Mauretania and a survivor of the Lusitania, compiled his own family's genealogy and kept it inside a copy of 'Records of the Cockburn Family' (1913). Any information about his descendants would be welcomed by Andrew Cockburn, 50 Hillview Crescent, Edinburgh, EH12 8QG.
533. TREMAIN — Jonathan born 24th April, 1742 in Portsea, Hampshire Co., England. He had four brothers Joseph, James, Richard, and Benjamin. They left England for New York City in 1764. The last name could be spelled Tremaine, Tremayne, or Tremayn. It is believed information on this family dates back to Edward III (1312–1377). Anyone who has information on Jonathan, his brothers, or ancestors please contact Ms. Gail D. Judge, 6058 Pepperell St., Apt. 32, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 2N7, Canada.
534. MCDANIEL — James believed born in Scotland or Ireland c. 1760–68. He arrived in Halifax c. 1780. It is not certain whether he was married prior to his arrival in Halifax, his wife's name was Elizabeth. Please contact Ms. Gail D. Judge, 6058 Pepperell St., Apt. 32, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 2N7, Canada.
535. JUDGE — Peter born c. 1824 Irvine, Ayrshire (Strathclyde) Scotland to James and Drusilla Judge. Peter had at least one brother James. Both Peter and his brother left Scotland c. 1840–44 and it is assumed they were on a ship owned and operated by the Williams or Hire families. Anyone with information pertaining to Peter and his family please contact Ms. Gail D. Judge, 6058 Pepperell St., Apt. 32, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 2N7 Canada.
536. NICOL — Mary, daughter of Peter Nicol and Ann Hendry, was born 15th January 1844 at Crossford, Dunfermline and died 20th December 1930. She married John Arnot (1824–1910) on 12th April 1870 at St. Carnock Mills, Carnock, Scotland. They moved in the summer of 1870 to Coaticooke, Quebec City, and later Winnipeg, Man. Information on Mary Arnot's parents and their children would be appreciated. Mrs. E. M. Arnot, 25 Montgomery Road, Regina, Sask, Canada, S4S 5C5.
537. SHAW — Elizabeth, born c. 1854, daughter of Samuel Shaw, Joiner in Glasgow, and Isabella Armstong, married (1) Alexander King in 1875, (2) Joseph Hewitt, and (3) Alexander Auld. She died in 1913. Was her sister, Jeanne Mary Jamieson, mother of Sir James Williamson Jamieson. Mrs. Helen Bulch, Stella, Ontario, Canada K0H 2S0.
538. KAY — Robert Kay born in Glasgow 1876, son of Alexander Kay and Elizabeth

- Shaw. Alexander born c. 1854 was the son of Robert Kay, Mason, and Helen Kay, and grandson of James Kay and Harriet Rodger of St. Andrews, Fife. He had brothers and sisters, James born c. 1852, Harriet born c. 1856, Peter born c. 1860, Helen born c. 1862, and Robert born c. 1865. Information appreciated by Mrs. Helen Bulch, Stella, Ontario, Canada K0H 2S0.
539. GORDON — In December 1773 at Ayr James Gordon married Margaret Campbell, a Dalmellington girl. He may well have been that same James Gordon whose absence in Galloway in November 1773 had delayed his appearance before the Ayr Kirk Sessions as a witness in an adultery case. In any event four years later in November 1777 a son, also James, was born to James and Margaret at Ayr. Was this son, born in 1777, the same James Gordon who was butler to Hugh Baillie at Newfield and who married at Ayr in June 1801 Grace McNish, a fellow servant? He claimed descent from the Gordons of Kenmure and his father, again James Gordon, is said to have inherited a plantation in Jamaica. Any information would be much appreciated. Thomas J. Gordon, 11 The Ridings, St. Mary's Lane, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.
540. GALLOWAY — Patrick Galloway, wife unknown, had at least one son, George, about 1740, of Mounie, Aberdeenshire who married M? or Isabel? Gray of Cranford. Their children: Peter 1774, Ann 1776 m. Thomas Knight, \*George 1781 m. 3rd wife Catherine Philip on 27th May, 1824. George was provost of Inverurie from 1842 to 1851. Any information on this family would be welcome by Barbara Rimmer, 1854 Stelly's X Rds., Saanichton B.C., Canada V0S 1M0.
541. SCOTT — Margaret Scott, heiress of Killearn, Stirling, married c. 1760 Sir James Montgomery, 1st Bart. She was daughter of Robert Scott. Who was her mother?
542. PAUL — Anne Paul married Thomas Graham in Calcutta in December 1783. Her father was Henry Paul. Who was her mother?
543. FLECKFIELD — Mary Sinclair was born in Glasgow in 1778, to John Sinclair and his wife Susanna Fleckfield. Can anyone shed any light on the name Fleckfield.
544. MacLEAN — Does anyone know if the Angus MacLean who married Mary Sinclair in Glasgow in 1808 was Angus the son of Neil McLean, Kilvickeon, Isle of Mull, listed in *Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate, 1779*, edited by Eric R. Cregeen. Donald W. MacLean, 30 Parkside Drive, Fredericton, N. B. E3B 2T2 Canada.
545. MACDONALD/McDONALD — Charles born c. 1794 Culloden Inverness shire, married Margaret Williamson (born Wick, Caithness shire c. 1811.) He was first a tin-smith and then a farmer in the Shebster area in 1851. Their children:— Ann born 1829, Assynt, Sutherlandshire (married Frederick George Anderson.) Charlotte born Orkney Islands (married Robert McDonald.) John born Orkney (married Elizabeth McLachlan in New Zealand 1860.) Sally born Orkney (married Thomas Drew.) Margaret born Orkney. Sarah born Port Gower 1838 (married William Nicholson.) Betty born 1841 Helmsdale. James born 1843 Helmsdale. Williamina born Halkirk and Mary and Charles born Parish of Reay, Caithness. Some of these girls went to Shetlands after marriage. Information welcome on any of this family. Mrs. Doreen McDonald, 61 Awarua Street, Ngaio, Wellington 4, New Zealand.

546. CORSON — James d. 22nd April, 1865 at Barfil Farm, Urr Parish, buried Urr Churchyard, m. Margaret McMurdo (dau. of John McMurdo and Isabelle ..... ) and had 7 children. Who were his parents? Where born?
547. McMURDO — John farmed Barfil Farm, Urr Parish, m. Isabelle ..... c. 1825. She died Barfil Farm 13 May 1875, buried Urr Churchyard. Were Wm. McMurdo (d. 6 May 1829) and Janet Grierson (d. 11th July 1806) and Stephen McMurdo (d. 28 March 1813) and Janet Baird (d. 24th March 1860), who were all buried in Urr Churchyard, any relation?
548. McGEORGE — Elizabeth b. c. 1736; d. 20th December 1792, buried Kirkpatrick-Durham Churchyard. She had a brother Thomas who died before 1804 and a brother who went to New York before 1804. M. William Haighle and was buried with him and two daughters. Who were Elizabeth's parents?
549. HAIGHLE — William b. c. 1729; d. 15th January 1765. Buried with wife above. He was a farmer probably a tenant. Old German name anglicised to Hitchell in England and may be found in Scotland. Believed to have been in Scotland since 1600s. Would like to know parents and time family came to Scotland. They had two sons: John, who was a plantation owner in Jamaica by 1804 and had been there several years, then died 1813: William, who was born about 1765/66 married Helen McLachlan c. 1798. At date of Will (25th November 1842) he was at Newark of Milton. Were also at Heritage, Urr in 1816 and 1817. d. January 10th 1847, and wife d. March 4th 1822: buried Kirkpatrick-Durham Churchyard. Willing to exchange information on the Haighle descendants in Canada and England; any information on any variation of the name would be appreciated.
550. McKELLAR — Archibald (Ardarie) b. 1776. m. Nancy (Annie) McKellar 16th January 1808. Emigrated to Canada 1831 from Kilmichael, Glassary, Argyllshire. Children — Duncan (1812); Catherine (1815); Dugald (1817) Malcolm (1826); Nancy (1809); Christina (1810); Betsy (1821); Mary (?); Believed to have lived in Loch Awe area. Would like to know parents of Archibald and Nancy. Mrs. Florence M. Denning, Box 505, Turner Valley, Alberta, Canada, T0L 2A0.
551. IRVINE — William Irvine pressed into the Navy in 1799 aged 21 from Aberdeen, also born Aberdeen. Married to a Mary (?) possibly an Allen, Taylor or a Hammond. Any information please baptism, marriage, parents. E. C. Irvine, 11 Castle Way, Hanworth, Middlesex, TW13 7NW.
552. GORDON — Alexander (1808–1873) born in Aberdeen. Served in 78th Highlanders 1826–1827, and in the British Auxiliary Force in Spain 1835–1837 and resided in Monymusk, Aberdeenshire from early 1840's. Secretary of Hecklers Union. Editor of Scottish paper in earlier years. Any information about intervening years appreciated.
553. GREEN — Doctor in Stonehaven. Referred to in report of son's marriage in Aberdeen Journal of 30th September, 1812; 'Ralph Green only son of the late Dr. Green of Stonehaven. Any information appreciated. T. G. G. Smith, Boysmeade, Oxford Road, Newbury, Berkshire.

554. TIDMAN — Jane (Jean) b. 1819, Eskdale Manor, Dumfries. Address Tushilaw 1838. Was she the daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Tidman who appear on the 1841 Census for Crople (Cowplee) ? Any information on the above would be appreciated by Mrs. G. B. Hooks, (Joan), 137 Stewart Street, Oakville, Ontario, Canada L6K 1X8.
555. FALLA — Robert born probably in Borders 1744 died Stirling 1822, had a daughter Elizabeth b. 1781 d. 1825 Stirling married James Smith of Jedburgh, wool-spinner; founder of Smith & Sons Cambusbarron Mills, Stirling. Information on Falla, Fala or Fallow in Borders wanted.
556. KIRKALDIE — Thomas, manufacturer of Dunfermline married 1773 Mary Thomson and had a family of daughters; one Helen b. 1788 m. 1813 Thomas Henderson of Alloa. Information on this family in Fife wanted. Peter Leslie, 151 Sutherland Avenue, London, W9 1ES.
557. SHEWAN — Jane Samuel b. August 8th 1879 Peterhead. Father, Alexander Shewan; Mother, Catherine Sim. She married James Anderson 19th January, 1912, Peterculter. They had at least one son, who is buried in Trinity Cemetery, Aberdeen, 1916. Information on her death and family wanted.
558. YULE — Robert married 22nd May, 1776 in Nigg Parish, Kincardineshire Margaret Smith b. 1740 d. 1820. He was a sub tenant farmer at South Loirstone Farm. Information wanted. Mrs. Paul N. Pryor, 441 Brookview Drive, Hurst, Texas 76053 USA.
559. RIDDELL — John Riddell born 28th July, 1853 in ?, Scotland to William Riddell, gardener & ?, Married in Liverpool, England on December 20th, 1871 to Elizabeth Ann Smith daughter of John Scot Smith & Eunice Horrabin. In Liverpool they had 1. William b. 2nd June, 1873, 2. Edith Sarah b. 6th January, 1878, 3. John Wilson b. 17th October, 1880, 4. Mabel Eunice b. 7th April, 1884 and in Montreal, Quebec, Canada 5. Ruby Alice Lane b. 9th November, 1886. Elizabeth Ann Smith died 26th June, 1888 and John Riddell married his sister-in-law, Alice Smith 3rd March 1889 and they had 6. Edna Avis b. 18th November, 1889, 7. Lucy Winnifred b. 1st January 1892, 8. Albert Horrabin b. 13th May 1894 and 9. Edgar Fieldhouse b. 14th September 1900. I would like to know birthplace of John Riddell, his mother's name and any other information. Mrs. H. Thomas Lee, Box 12, Vercheres, Quebec, J0L 2R0, Canada.
560. JAMIESON/DUFF — Archibald (Born c. 1801) married Je(a)nette Duff about 1829 near Glasgow; they had four children Jennet (b. c. 1831) Archibald (b. c. 1834), James (b. 1838) and Isabella (b. c. 1840). They all emigrated to Canada c. 1850. Who were the parents of Archibald Jamieson and his wife and where were they married ? Thomas L. Hawkins, 660 Bay Street, Midland, Ontario, Canada, L4R 1L9.
561. RULE — John Rule, Warper, married Elizabeth Ferguson and had a son William born at Barony, Glasgow on 5th June 1824. He enlisted in the Army at Glasgow on 9th October, 1843 and was sent to India in 1844, where he remained until he died at an advanced age. Information wanted by R. A. Prior, 21 Owens Street, East Doncaster, 3109, Victoria Australia.

562. FINLAY — William Finlay, a soldier in the Stirlingshire militia, married Elizabeth Archibald in Dundee on 17th August, 1806. They had a son William born on 5th June, 1807, and baptised on 12th July, 1807 who joined the 78th Regiment in Glasgow, on 16th August, served in Ceylon and other places before being discharged in 1847. In 1860 he came to Australia with his family as a guard on a convict ship. Information wanted by R.A. Prior.
563. MARSHALL — John Born 1807 married Nicolas Young born 1809 — Crieff. John was a saw miller. They resided at Meckphin Farm, near Methven and Fowlerwester. Five children were born — William (later Dr. William, Physician to Queen Victoria) — Betsy — Anne — John — Jane. Betsy married a William Rose and went to Australia. John's only daughter went to Canada.
564. MARSHALL— William born 1781, handloom operator. Lived at Meckphin Farm near Methven. Married an Emilia from Fowlerwester; three children being John (1807), James (1821), Betsy(1823). Any information about these families can be forwarded to Mrs. D. Keuris, 10 Stevens St., Portarlinton, Vic. Australia 3223.
565. STEPHEN/MASSON — John Stephen b. 1781 d. 1865—6 buried at Montrose, lived on a farm called "Bowtowie" around the Mount Rose area. His son John was born on 2nd September, 1861 to Christina Lawson. Christina has two more children under the name of Stephen — one Alex Stephen a railway worker (who had 2 sons — 1 named Alex also); the second Sarah who later married a Jeweller called Barkley (Christina later became a Mrs. Masson). My grand-father John married Margaret Mitchell about 10th August, 1886. They had nine children three of whom Barbara, Agnes and Henry came to Australia. Any information about the Stephens, Masson or Mitchell please contact Mrs. D. Keuris, 10 Stevens St., Portarlinton, Australia, 3223.
566. BINGAY/BENGOUGH — John Bingay, born about 1792, married 1818 Johan Jackson in St. Andrews, Fife. Children: John, Robert, Janet, James, William, Christina, Harriet born 1819—1830 in St. Andrews, some christened Bingay, others Bengough. By 1845 family in Toronto, Canada. Any information greatly appreciated, especially : (a) Birthplaces, parents, possible siblings of John and Johan (b) Location, date of Janet's marriage, death, (c) Location of family at time of 1841 Census. Larry Driffield, 46 Parkview Hill Crescent, Toronto, M4B 1P9, Canada.
567. GIBSON — William Gibson married Mary Gemmill at Stewarton, Ayr on 27th April, 1802. They had nine children at Kilmaurs, Ayr: John born 1803, Hugh 1805, Thomas 1806 (married Jane Jamison at Kilmaurs on 5th June, 1830), Mary 1809, Janet 1811, William 1813, Margaret 1816, Agnes 1818 (later Mrs. Urie) and Jane 1821. Thomas and Jane along with their two sons William and Archibald emigrated to Australia in 1838. One of Thomas's brothers accompanied them. Information is sought about this family, their ancestors and descendants by Andrew Gibson, 6 Glenmore House, Richmond Hill, Richmond, TW10 6BQ, Surrey or after 1983 c/o Box 3947, G.P.O. Sydney, N.S.W. 2001, Australia.

# 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 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. Three ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the Members. The Council may elect a Deputy Chairman.
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.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to those whose subscriptions 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 2 copies of each issue of the *Scottish Genealogist*, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). 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. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

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