

Diary

23rd February

ANESFHS A.G.M

2.00pm The Unitarian Church, Skene
Terrace, Aberdeen

16th March

ANESFHS Aberdeen Meeting

*The Constable and the Gordon
Highlanders*

Joseph Sutherland

2.30pm The Unitarian Church, Skene
Terrace, Aberdeen

19th March

**ANESFHS Moray/Banff Group
Meeting**

A General Discussion Meeting

6.30pm, the Local History Dept. of the
Library (Grant Lodge), Elgin

16th April

**ANESFHS Moray/Banff Group
Meeting**

*Witnesses and Informants (to
marriages, baptisms, deaths, etc.) How
important are they to the family
historian?*

6.30pm, the Local History Dept. of the
Library (Grant Lodge), Elgin

20th April

ANESFHS Aberdeen Meeting

The Victorian Schoolmistress

Alison McCall

2.30pm The Unitarian Church, Skene
Terrace, Aberdeen

27th April

Saltmarket to Salt Lake

13th SAFHS Annual Conference

Mitchell Theatre Complex

Granville Street, Glasgow

Details: The Conference Secretary

6 Sutherland Drive, Glasgow G46 6PL

18th May

ANESFHS Glasgow Group Meeting

*Members' Day: annual opportunity to
hear fellow members' inspirational
tales*

2.00pm Renfield St Stephen's Church
Centre,
260 Bath St., Glasgow

18th May

ANESFHS Aberdeen Meeting

Birse Community Trust

Details to be arranged

18th May

NW Region of the Federation of FHSs

25th Annual Conference

Hosted by North Cheshire FHS at

Woodford Community Centre

Woodford, Cheshire. £15.00 inc. lunch
and refreshments.

Details, SAE to Mrs Rita Walters,
Windy Ridge

Jacksons Lane, Hazel Grove,
Stockport, Cheshire SK7 5JW

June

ANESFHS Aberdeen

Annual Graveyard Outing

Details to be arranged

8th June

*Family Tree Day - Oxfordshire Record
Office*

10.00am - 4.00pm

Further information from the

Oxfordshire Family History Society's

website at:-

www.ofhs.org.uk

or e-mail:- publicity@ofhs.org.uk

29th June

7th Yorkshire Family History Fair

10.00am - 4.30pm

York Racecourse

Knavesmire Exhibition Centre

Scotland
Mose
2.4

Articles

Burgesses of Inverurie**OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY**

The following list has been compiled from the entries in the Inverurie Council Register (B36/6/3). Some, like the later ones (see 1996 Journals nos. 59 and 60), are entered wherever there is a space in the volume while a fair number can be found at the end of the register, although not necessarily in chronological order.

- Adam, William, servitor to Sir John Keith of Keithhall - 28 August 1674
- Anderson, Mr Alexander, advocate in Edinburgh - 11 May 1671
- James, servitor to Mr Alexander Anderson, advocate in Edinburgh - 11 May 1671
- James, glazier, burges of Aberdeen - 11 December 1671
- John, sometime in New Milne - 9 October 1668
- John, son to the deceased Robert Anderson, burges of Inverurie - 7 April 1674
- William Anderson, weaver, eldest son to the deceased George Anderson, sometime in Auquhorthies - September 1665
- Androw, William in Pittodrie - 12 August 1665
- Angus, John, domestic servant to Lord Balquhynne - 3 January 1678
- Bainzie, Patrick in Newplace of Isaakstoune - 9 August 1672
- Barker, William, writer in Aberdeen - 18 August 1679
- Blachrie, James in Badachash - 10 January 1681
- Bodiwell, John, son of the deceased Alexander Bodiwell, burges of Inverurie - 23 April 1646
- Brown, George, apprentice to James Elm(slie?) in Inverurie - 8 December 1677
- John, merchant and brother to Mr Alexander Brown in Inverurie - 26 August 1674
- Craighead, George, servitor to Mr Alexander Milne, minister of Glasgow - 23 August 1675
- Cruickshank, Robert, in Wraes - 8 May 1672
- Davidson, George, wright in Inverurie - 7 September 1677
- Davidson, Michael in Kirktown of Oyne - 16 July 1661
- William, his eldest son - 16 July 1661
- Elmslie, George in Inverurie - 27 December 1662
- James (Elm(slie?)) in Inverurie - 8 December 1677
- Elphinstone, Henricus, servitor to the Laird of Cardarha - 12 June 1677
- Mr James, writer in Edinburgh - 8 April 1669
- James, of Glack - 18 May 1671
- James, eldest son of James Elphinstone of Glack - 18 May 1671
- Erskine, John, brother to the Laird of Pittodrie - 8 November 1678
- William, Laird of Pittodrie - 1 March 1672
- Farfie, Robert, indweller in Dorlethen - 15 August 1665
- Farquhar, George, servitor to Sir John Keith of Keithhall - 23 December 1673
- Ferguson, George, town officer - 10 June 1671
- John, son to the deceased John Ferguson, burges - 30 September 1675
- Fergus, Robert in Inverurie - 4 December 1645
- Ferrar, William, writer in Aberdeen - 16 August 1679
- Forbes, Alexander, son of the deceased Alexander Forbes sometime of Logie - 21 September 1672
- Alexander, second son to Alexander Forbes of Auquhorthies - 17 May 1680
- Hew, merchant in Daviot - 23 March 1668

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
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- Forrest, Alexander, in Kinguidie, merchant - 11 November 1678
Gib, John younger in Inverurie - 27 December 1662
Gordon, Alexander, brother-in-law to John Johnstone, late bailie of Inverurie - 11 September 1671
 Alexander, son to Mr James Gordon of Petendreich - 27 December 1673
 John, at Mill of Bourtie - 18 May 1671
Grant, Alexander, son to John Grant of Ballandallach - 27 December 1673
Grub, John, eldest son of the deceased George Grub, sometime burghess of Inverurie - 28 April 1646
Hunter, John, brother to William Hunter in Inverurie - 23 January 1674
Hutcheon, James, merchant in Inverurie - 2 July 1667
Jack, James, eldest son to the deceased James Jack sometime in Inglisstone - 28 November 1678 in the parish of Montkegie
Jackson, George, merchant at Chapel of Garioch - 29 July 1676
Jamieson, James in Inverurie - 20 March 1667
Johnston, Thomas, son to the deceased Walter Johnston, sometime burghess of Inverurie - 21 February 1677
Keith, George, in Kirktown of Montkegie - 30 October 1675
Keith, Mr George, minister of Montkegie - 9 August 1682
 James, servitor to Sir John Keith of Keithhall - 8 April 1674
 James, chamberlain to the Laird of Glenkindie - 8 October 1678
 John, servitor to Sir John Keith of Keithhall and brother to James Keith, ground officer there - 23 January 1674
 William, servitor to George, Earl Marischal - 22 October 1674
 William, ground officer to the Earl of Kintore - 27 September 1677
Kenard, Alexander, merchant in Fyvie - 1 July 1674
Kilgour, Thomas son to the deceased John Kilgour, burghess of Old Aberdeen - 30 June 1677
Kingour, William, servitor to Sir George Gordon of Haddo - 7 October 1668
Leisk, Patrick, servitor to Mr Alexander Anderson, advocate in Edinburgh - 11 May 1671
Leith, Patrick, in Laichmuir - 8 May 1672
Lesly, Andrew, son to James Lesly of Custestoune - 22 August 1674
 George, indweller in Inverurie - 28 August 1674
 James, of Buchanston - 2 October 1677
 Patrick, servitor to Mr Alexander Anderson, advocate in Edinburgh - 11 May 1671
Logie, Thomas, indweller and burghess of Old Aberdeen - 20 November 1677
Mar, Alexander, in Kemnay - 8 December 1675
Mathie, William, indweller in Raine - 8 April 1675
Matheuson, James, son to the deceased William Matheuson and Marjorie Smith sometime in (blank) - 14 June 1681
 William in New Craig, portioner of Inverurie - 15 January 1661
Meirns, Alexander, nephew to George Mearns, late Dean of Guild - 16 March 1682
 Androw, merchant in Inch, brother german of George Meirnes, burghess - 20 July 1668
 George, merchant in Inch - 13 April 1667
Meldrum, John, at the Mill of Westhall - 7 April 1674
Melving, Robert, in Netherton of Knockingliewis - 9 February 1666
Middiltoune, James, in Tarves - 10 April 1673

- Milne, Mr Alexander, minister of Glasgow, lawful son of the deceased Very Reverend James Milne, sometime minister of Inverurie - 23 August 1675
 Mr James, Doctor of Physick, lawful son of the deceased Very Reverend James Milne, sometime minister of Inverurie - 23 August 1675
 Patrick, merchant in Inverurie - 3 August 1672
 Robert, in Newkirk of Upper Machar - 9 August 1668
 William, at the Milne of Keithhall - 19 October 1677
- Murdo, Alexander, son to the deceased Paul Murdo in Ailhous a well - 29 October 1678
- Murray, Mr William, minister of Inverurie - 9 August 1682
- Panton, John, in Inverurie - 27 December 1662
- Paterson, Alexander, in Inverurie - 4 December 1645
- Paull, George, in Inverurie - 22 March 1665
- Petindreich, Adam, chamberlain to Sir John Keith of Keithhall - 3 September 1673
- Riach, Adam, servitor to Mr Alexander Anderson, advocate in Edinburgh - 11 May 1671
- Reid, Alexander, younger, son to Alexander Reid elder in Inverurie - 11 November 1676
 James in Ailhous of Well - 7 June 1667
 John, indweller in the parish of Inch, son to William Reid in the parish of Leslie - 25 February 1675
 Robert, in Inverurie - 20 March 1667
- Robertson, Mr Alexander, advocate in Aberdeen - 14 August 1679
 William, son to the deceased William Robertson of Auquhorthies, burghess of Inverurie - 30 June 1677
- Ronald, George, son to the deceased George Ronald, burghess in Inverurie - 24 January 1674
- Schand, James in Tarves - 10 April 1673
- Seinzeor, Alexander, in Inch - 19 October 1665
- Simpson, Robert, in Towie Barclay, parish of Auchterless - 4 February 1680
- Smith, Alexander, son to the deceased Robert Smith, burghess of Inverurie - 15 November 1678
 Andrew, indweller in Kirktoone of Kinkell - 26 April 1676
- Steinson, John, in Pitmedden - 3 November 1677
- Steiven, Alexander, son and heir to the deceased William Steivin in Torrieburne - 14 June 1681
 John, younger in the Cobilseat of Don - 17 February 1660
 George, in Achenhuff - 13 April 1667
- Tailzeor, James, tailor in Inverurie - 20 March 1667
 John, merchant in Tilliehilt - 14 February 1668
 William, brother to John Tailour, Dean of Guild - 7 April 1674
- Thaine, William, merchant in Kemnay - 9 June 1668
- Then, James, at Boat of Keithhall - 19 October 1677
- Thomson, James, in Gaitsyde - 1 July 1680
- Walker, George, in Mains of Meldrum - 17 December 1659
- Wilsone, Thomas, in Knockleith - 2 September 1664
- Wobster, Alexander son to the deceased John Wobster, sometime burghess of Inverurie - 8 December 1675

Scotland
Miss
2.5

Seamen Records at the PRO

Prompted by the recent series of articles on the havens of Fetteresso, I thought members might be interested in some notes I made a few years ago from a record of seamen compiled in 1844 and held at Kew under the Public Record Office reference BT 113.

At that stage of history, the British government feared that it might run out of sailors to serve in the navy in time of need. It therefore set about compiling a list of all the men in the country with seafaring experience. Registrars visited the major ports all round England, Wales and Scotland. Fortunately, the registrars operated with batches of numbers; those they recorded in Stonehaven were in the batches 130800–130900 and 140900–140999.

To avoid any possible personation, the descriptions entered are quite comprehensive – for example, the brother of my great-great-grandmother Margaret Wood:

Moses Wood born Findon 11th March 1794; five feet seven and a quarter inches tall; grey hair; brown eyes; fair complexion; went to sea 1808; can write; ticketed 1844; on shore resides at Downies.

I am afraid I did not take down all these details for the 60-odd that I noted; but I did note name, birthplace, date and current residence. Almost all were designated as “fisherman”, but a few were “seaman” and one a “carpenter”. They are listed in number order, and one might assume that crews of boats might be recorded in sequence – but that is a guess.

Name	Birthplace	Date	Residence	Notes
Alexander Blair	Cowie	17/11/1821	Stonehaven	
Robert Lees	Stonehaven	2/4/1802	Stonehaven	(seaman)
John Alexander	Katerline	30/1/1767	Stonehaven	
James Lees	Stonehaven	4/9/1829	Stonehaven	(seaman)
Robert Lees	Stonehaven	22/6/1827	Stonehaven	(seaman)
James Alexander	Katerline	12/5/1776	Stonehaven	
John Robertson	Cove	30/4/1796	Portlethen	
George Edward	Cowie	16/10/1744	Stonehaven	[misread date?]
James Saddler	Mains of Dunnottar	9/4/1798	Stonehaven	
Robert Adam	Cowie	24/1/1783	Stonehaven	
David Adam	Cowie	1/4/1796	Stonehaven	
Alexander Adam	Cowie	25/5/1799	Stonehaven	
David Walker	Stonehaven	22/7/1823	Stonehaven	(seaman)
Alexander Mackie	Stonehaven	12/11/1809	Stonehaven	
Andrew Adam	Cowie	5/7/1796	Cowie	
Alexander Thom	Gourdon	11/8/1820	Stonehaven	(carpenter)
William Adam	Stonehaven	2/12/1830	Stonehaven	
Arthur Stephen	Stonehaven	8/9/1829	Stonehaven	(seaman)
James Collie	Dalhago Aberdeen	2/6/1820	Stonehaven	
James Ritchie	Stonehaven	22/7/1797	Unknown	(seaman)
Alexander Lees	Cowie	8/3/1821	Cowie	
James Brodie	Skateraw	18/9/1796	Cowie	
Alexander Freeman	Skateraw	16/12/1788	Katerline	
Andrew Stephen	Katerline	9/9/1826	Katerline	
Alexander Stephen	Skateraw	2/2/1797	Katerline	
Andrew Stephen	Katerline	11/4/1825	Katerline	

Name	Birthplace	Date	Residence	Notes
David Taylor	Katerline	4/4/1828	Katerline	
John Stephen	Skateraw	12/5/1799	Katerline	
Andrew Stephen	Skateraw	22/10/1794	Katerline	
William Clark	Crawton	7/9/1810	Crawton	
George Leiper	Findon	22/12/1777	Portlethen	
Robert Clark	Crawton	9/12/1812	Crawton	
James Wyllie	Crawton	10/3/1809	Crawton	
Louis Wyllie	Crawton	15/8/1813	Crawton	
Alexander Taylor	Katerline	2/3/1814	Katerline	
David Andrew	Wilston Fetteresso	15/7/1814	Crawton	
Andrew Brodie	Cowie	14/10/1814	Crawton	
Alexander Wyllie	Crawton	1/2/1827	Crawton	
William Freeman	Katerline	1/4/1809	Crawton	
James Moncur	Crawton	21/12/1801	Crawton	
James Masson	Crawton	25/12/1799	Crawton	
William Lemman	Crawton	2/2/1827	Crawton	
William Clark	Crawton	2/9/1830	Crawton	
William Stephen	Katerline	11/3/1811	Katerline	
Alexander Watt	Kinneff	22/12/1815	Katerline	
Alexander Stephen	Katerline	28/12/1801	Katerline	
James Freeman	Katerline	12/1/1802	Katerline	
James Clark	Harverston	22/11/1782	Crawton	
James Craig	Portlethen	22/-/1788	Stonehaven	
James Brodie	Cowie	9/1/1817	Crawton	
James Davidson	Crawton	22/7/1822	Crawton	
William Davidson	Crawton	11/10/1799	Crawton	
Andrew Leiper	Skateraw	12/12/1819	Crawton	
William Davidson	Crawton	28/2/1824	Crawton	
William Wyllie	Stonehaven	20/6/1803	Stonehaven	
George Davidson	Crawton	24/2/1821	Crawton	
John Davidson	Crawton	11/10/1818	Crawton	(seaman)
John Christie	Cowie	15/5/1798	Cowie	
Alexander Wyllie	Arbroath	15/5/1801	Crawton	
David Wyllie	Glenbervie	3/4/1827	Kincardine	(seaman)

his list is less than half those registered at Stonehaven, and I noted almost none of those registered at Aberdeen.

James Wyllie

No. 8831

Yorkshire Family History Fair

The Society will have a stall at the Yorkshire Family History Fair (29th June). Volunteers are needed, *please*, to help at this event – contact Jean Shirer at the shop before 15th June. Also, we can deliver any order, received here by 15th June, clearly marked for delivery at York.

jean.shirer@anesfhs.org.uk

Jean Shirer (for Publications Committee)

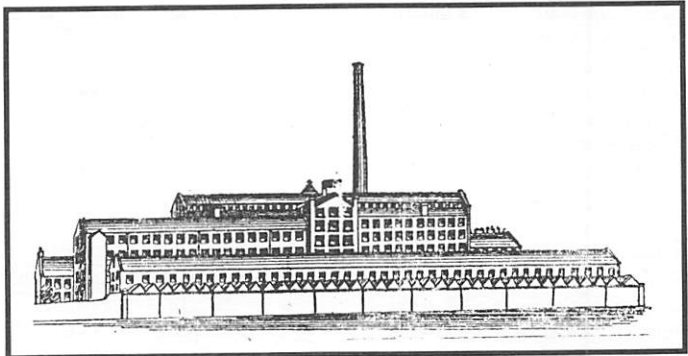
The Fantoms of Bannermill

The title might sound like a ghost mystery – but don't be misled. This is an account of my great-grandfather and his family, prompted by the sight of the new Bannermill residential complex rising on the site in Aberdeen, between Constitution Street and the Beach Boulevard, which the original Bannermill once dominated.

Most family-history enthusiasts would give their eye teeth for a surname like Fantom, which is sufficiently unusual for all present-day links to be traceable with the help of a telephone directory. Indeed, one of my distant English cousins, Alexander Fantom, did just this before tracing all these links back to the marriage of my great-great-great-great-grandparents Henry Fantom and Martha Olliver at Ellastone, Staffordshire, in 1750.

The men of the family were farm labourers of quite humble origin. Around 1810, however, they joined the exodus of people leaving the declining farm areas for the new and rapidly developing cotton towns, and they made their way north to Stockport, Cheshire. The family prospered and adapted well to their new work in the cotton mills. In 1864, my great-great-grandfather, Henry Fantom, who was employed as an "overlooker" in Stockport cotton mills, was headhunted for the position of manager of the Bannermill in Aberdeen. He moved north with his wife, their three children and a child from a premarital liaison.

The Bannermill, built by Thomas Bannerman, had 100,000 spindles and employed more than 700 workers. The quality of the yarn had a very high reputation in the industry and was separately quoted on the Indian market. The family lived in the manager's house, "Bannermill Cottage" in Constitution Street, and was in a comfortable enough situation to employ servants.



Henry retired as manager of the Bannermill in 1880 at the age of 52 – somewhat unusual in those days – and returned to Stockport accompanied by his wife, one son and an unmarried daughter. In Stockport, he invested heavily in shares and property, and he died a fairly rich man at the age of 75. He was succeeded as manager of the Bannermill by his elder son James, who had started work in the mill at the age of 14 and was appointed manager at the age of 30. The accounts I have read show that he was both a competent and a popular manager; but I wonder whether the author of this item, which appeared in the *Northern Figaro* in December 1891, might have had his tongue partly in his cheek:

Coming to Aberdeen from Stockport, his birthplace, along with his parents some 28 years ago and commencing life in the mill at the very lowest rung of the ladder he, by an assiduous perseverance in applying himself in the details of everything he took in hand, gradually raised himself, step by step, until he succeeded his father in

Articles

Fishers of Down (Macduff), 1778

The following is a description of a number of fishermen in Down who were given protection by a Captain Kyd in 1778, presumably from being taken by the press gang. It is printed by permission of the copyright-holder. Apparent discrepancies of number are as in the original document. Difficulties of legibility are shown by "[?]".

Margaret Shand No. 227

MS 3175/2049 – Duff Papers

"Fishers of Down got protection from Captain Kyd 15th July, 1778" [written on outside of document].

Mr Kyd offers most respectful compliments to Lord Fife – has herewith sent his Lordship 24 protections for the four boats in Down who have furnished each a man for the navy, it will be extremely obliging if Lord Fife will direct a man to be delivered for the other boats, when Mr Kyd will grant the crew protection.

Princess Ann Sloop, Banff. Wed. noon.

List of Fishers, Down, who got protection:

Cow Boat

1. William WILSON ygr[?] Skipper aged 44 years. 5 ft 6 & half ". Black complexion. Short straight black hair – long visaged.
2. William WILSON Wisdom[?] aged 50. 4' 8½". Grey complexion. Straight dark short hair – long visaged.
3. Andrew WASTE Elder aged 50. 5' 10½". Fair complexion. Dark short curly hair – short round visage.
4. Andrew WASTE younger aged 22. Fair complexion. Short fair hair. 5' 6½".

Cullen Boat

5. Alexander PATERSON Skipper aged 37. 5' 6½". Grey complexion. Dark short hair. Long visage.
6. Andrew WILSON aged 44. 5' 8". Brown complexion. Black short hair. Round visage.
7. Alexander WILSON aged 28. 5' 4". Black complexion. Dark short hair. Round visage.

Tumbler[?] Boat

8. John WASTE Skipper aged 45. 5' 5½". Fair complexion. Short yellow hair – round visage.
9. Alexander LYALL aged 27. 5' ½". Brown complexion. Straight yellow hair. Round visage.
10. James WASTE aged 44. 5' 7¾". Fair complexion. Long visage. Yellow curling hair.
11. George WILSON aged 30. 5' 11½". Brown complexion. Long visage. Short dark hair.
12. James WILSON aged 36. 5' 9". Black complexion. Long visage. Black short hair.
13. James LYALL aged 23. 4' 6½". Fair complexion. Short visage. Yellow hair.
14. Andrew WILSON aged 50. 4' 9". Black complexion. Long visage. Short black straight hair. – lary[?]



15. John WASTE aged 40. 5' 4½". Brown complexion. Round visage. Dark hair.
16. James WILSON Dertter[?] aged 46. 5' 10½". Fair complexion. Long visage. Short yellow hair.
17. Andrew WILSON aged 20. 4' 10". Brown complexion. Long visage. Short dark curling hair.

G. Boat

18. Andrew PATERSON Siccary[?] aged 44. 5' 4½". Brown complexion. Dark straight hair & round visage – put in Dykeside Boat.
19. Alexander SMITH aged 38. 4' 6½". Brown complexion. Round visage. Straight dark hair – put into Dykeside Boat.
20. John SMITH aged 40. 5' 7". Black complexion. Short visage. Straight black hair – put into Cullen Boat.
21. William SMITH aged 50. 4' 6". Black complexion. Short visage. Dark curling hair – out.
22. Andrew WASTE aged 19. 5' 6½". Black complexion. Round visage. Short straight black hair – put into Cullen Boat.
23. James WILSON aged 22. 5' 6½". Fair complexion. Round visage. Yellow straight hair.

Cullen Boat

24. Walter PATERSON aged 57. 4' 5½". Fair complexion. Round visage. Short yellow curling hair.
25. James WILSON ygr[?] aged 20. 4' 6½". Black complexion. Short visage. Dark curling hair.
26. Andrew WILSON ygr[?] aged 19. 4' 4". Black complexion. Black straight hair. Short visage – put into Dykeside Boat.

Woman Attendance Officer, 1910

Aberdeen School Board Minutes (10 June 1910) show that the Board advertised the post of Woman Attendance Officer in that year. The following shortlist of nine was drawn up from the 21 who applied:

- Miss Mary Beveridge (32), 88 Great Western Road.
- Miss Isa C. Cadenhead (33), 53 Victoria Street.
- Miss Jane E. Coutts (29), 78 Leslie Terrace.
- Miss Margaret Fraser (32), 42 Erskine Street.
- Miss Bessie D. Gordon (23), 47 Rosebank Terrace.
- Miss Joan Lobban (28), 37 Orchard Street.
- Miss Ruth Macgregor (34), 156 Broomhill Road.
- Miss Annie Smith LLA (33), 69 Beaconsfield Place.
- Mrs Barbara Taylor (29), 14 Pitstruan Place.

Mrs Barbara Taylor was the successful applicant.

Alison McCall

No. 490

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Scotland
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2.2

the old. Broomsticks and familiars were replaced as objects of fear by the shovel and the scalpel, and a new bogeyman stalked the countryside: the body-snatcher!

Burkers – as they were known in memory of the infamous Edinburgh murderers, Burke and Hare – were known to watch cemeteries for fresh burials and then, in the dead of night, to row upstream from Aberdeen to take the fresh body for dissection at medical schools. Much evidence remains of the lengths to which people went to protect the mortal remains of their deceased loved ones. At St Ternan's kirkyard in Banchory, a watchtower still stands. From here, the relatives of the deceased would keep watch on the freshly occupied grave. And, at Banchory-Devenick Parish Church, there remains a morthouse and a mortsafe, both used to keep a corpse secure until decomposition had rendered it useless for dissection.

So, are my relatives in their graves? I think that they are, for the distance from Glentanar to Aberdeen would have been simply too great to carry a body; but many a grave lies empty nearer to the Granite City. I mention the body-snatchers here because, in 1899, there was a huge scandal in Aberdeen when scores of bodies were found to have been exhumed and disposed of in Nellfield Cemetery to make way for fresh – and profitable – new burials. I can only hope that John Begg and his unfortunate family do indeed rest in peace beneath their red granite tombstone.

Brian Begg Robertson

No. 12561

Whitehill, New Deer – 1769

Names on a plan of the lands of Whitehill, in the parish of New Deer, of which Patrick Duff was proprietor in October 1769:

Place Land	James Cassie
Mid Parts	James Bruce
Back Parts	John Sangster
Overhil	John Glyn & Willm Bidie
Brown Hill	Robert Smith
Dog Hillock	John Gordon
Skelly Bog	George Jameson
Achioch	Alexander Farquhar
Witinshill	Alexr Forbes, Jo Gedsman & Alexr Smith
Aquhath	Wm & Geo Santers, Wm Cooper, Tho Anderson, Wm Birnie & Wm Crann[a?]
Laugh at the Burn	George Santer
Netherhill	William Norrie
Hill of Whitehill	William Robertson
A Small Farm	John Cruickshank
A Small Farm	William Watt
Mains of Whitehill	Thomas Witt
Little Whitehill	Alexr & Jas Andersons
Old Town	James Davidson

Transcribed from National Archives of Scotland, RHP 2528 (held in West Register House), with permission of and thanks to National Archives of Scotland.

David Walker

No. 1228

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Gordon Castle, Fochabers, 1785–6

While researching for the next volume in my *Lands and People of Moray* series, I found the following list in the Gordon Castle Muniments in the National Archives of Scotland (ref. GD44/51/320/1). An earlier document dated 1770 identified no fewer than 109 “day labourers” working at the castle, including masons, joiners, quarriers, gardeners and general labourers.

Servants' wages at Gordon Castle for the year Martinmas 1785 to Martinmas 1786

House Servants

James Logie	Valet de Chambre	£30	
Mathias d'Amour	do	£30	
William Marshall	Butler	£30	[the fiddler & composer]
Peter McLauren	Cook	£20	
Hary Munro	Assistant Cook	£4/4/0	
Thomas Carle	Footman	£18/18/0	(including boots & breeches)
Peter Steven	do	£25/4/0	(do, for 1½ years)
William McLeod	do	£12	(do, for 1 year)
John McEwan	do	£12	(do, for 1 year)
John Neil	do	£6	(do, for 6 months)
John Simpson	Under Butler	£11/0/0	
James Jameson	Piper	£5	
William Pennycook	Baker	£9	(for 6 months)

Stable Servants

Edward Ward	Huntsman	£14/14/0	
John Lorimer	Assistant Huntsman	£5	
James McCallum	Groom	£14	
Hary Gordon	do	£8	(no boots or breeches)
William Dobbie	do	£12	
George Gray	do	£11	
Robert Muiress	Coachman	£23/2/0	(including boots & breeches)
John Multrie	Postillion	£12/12/0	(do)
Gregor Murray	Under Postillion	£11/5/0	(do)
Peter May	Fowler	£3	

Women Servants

Mrs Alice Christie	Housekeeper	£21	
Madam Chanell	Governess to the Ladies	£78/15/0	(1½ years)
Mrs Hanly	Dutches' Maid	£10	
Mrs Nellie	Lady Charlotte's Maid	£5	(6 months)
Katherin Caul	Chamber Maid	£4	
R. Neatherly	do	£3	
Margaret Brown	do	£3	
Mary Nicolson	do	£3	
Mary Dalziel	do	£1/10/0	(6 months)
Tibby Forsyth	Laundry Maid	£3	

Margaret Riach	do	£3	
Jean Morison	do	£1/10/0	(6 months)
Leaxy Anderson	Dairy Maid	£3	
Elspeet Mitchell	Cooks Maid	£3	
Betty Guthrie	Henwife	£2/10/0	

Out Servants

Arthur Brouster	Blacksmith	£11	(6 months)
William Robertson	do	£6	(do)
George Adam	Cartwright	£9	(do)
John Christy	Granary Keeper	£4/4/0	
Arthur Sivewright	Ground Officer	£1/15/0	(6 months)
Robert Logie	Park Keeper	£2/10/0	(do)
James Hay	do	£1	(do)
William Jessiman	do, successor to James Hay	£1	(do)
James Mitchell	Park Keeper	£2	

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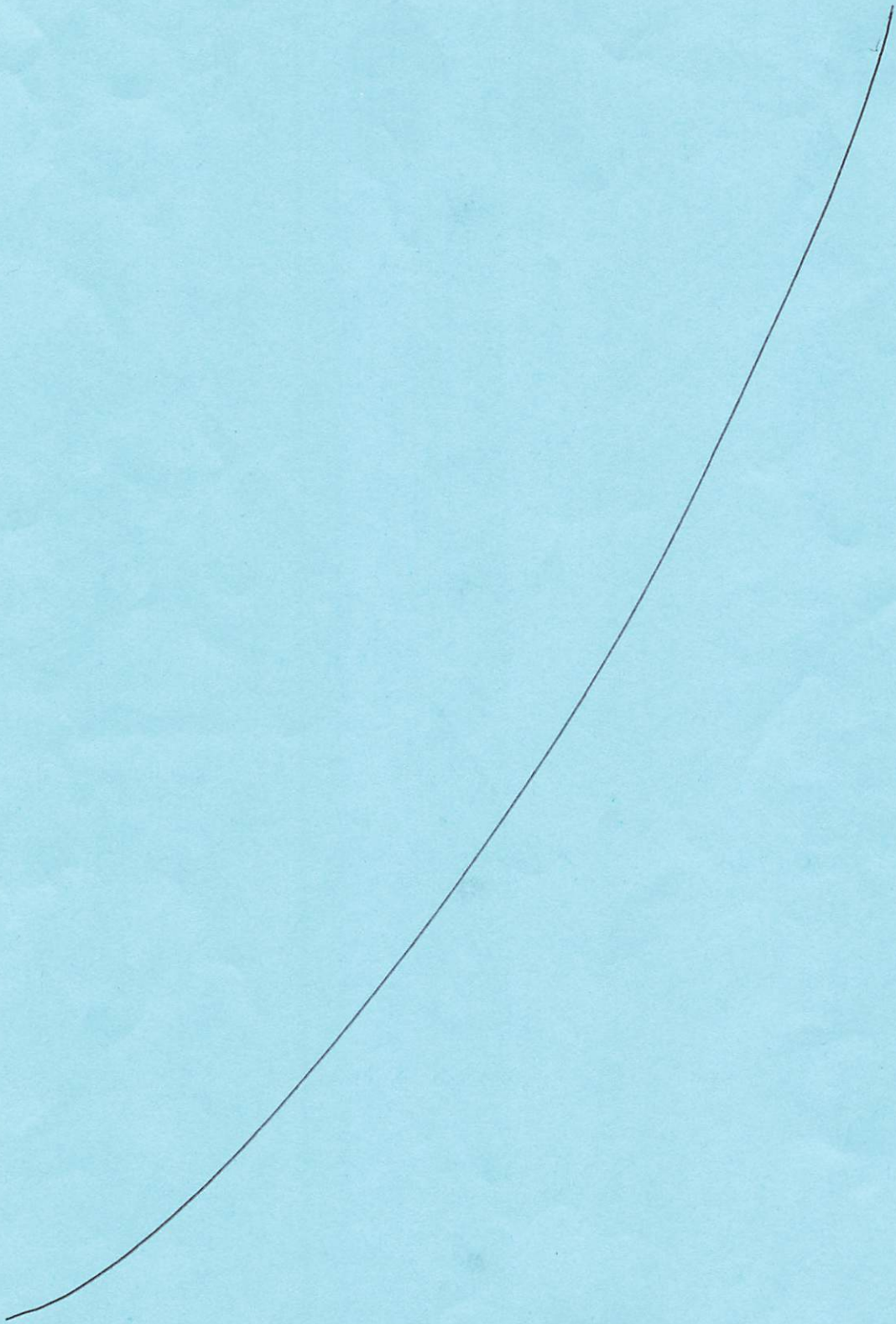
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Scot
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in Norwich and was visually and audibly linked to his audience in Ottawa by satellite.

Certainly new ways of Crossing Frontiers and Transcending Borders of communication.

Papers on Scottish Heraldry beyond Scotland were given by Lyon Clerk, Carrick Pursuivant, and Ross Herald, and my paper, at the request of the congress planners, was on the effect that emigrant Scots had had on Canada from the 1600s.

All these papers were well received, I am happy to report. Romilly Squire, Herald Painter at Lyon Court, was one of the eleven painters and calligraphers who held a workshop.

As Canada is a bilingual country, all formal occasions were introduced, and general notices were issued, in both English and French, which tended to take time! Their Excellencies the Governor General and his wife Mrs Dianna Fowler Le Blanc made us welcome at the Opening Ceremony which was a colourful affair. Flags backed the rows of dignitaries and we were guarded by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. On each occasion there were two of them, one male and one female which gave a whole new meaning to the old saying that the Mounties always get their man.

We were entertained to a reception in Government House by their Excellencies and were taken round the Senate and the House of Commons by the Speaker, M. Gilbert Parent. Again, everything was in both English and French, but in the House of Commons we could take advantage of the earphones to hear the translations.

The Congress concluded with a Gala Dinner at which the main course was braised caribou, which was certainly different, and once more we were guarded by the Mounties.

A very memorable Congress.

**SCOTTISH VESSELS in DURHAM PORTS
on the NIGHT of 3rd APRIL, 1881**

compiled Marjorie Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH

The 'Carnerata' of Aberdeen. No. 65106, 5447 tons, Steamer.

- Alexander Pattie, 43, 1st Mate, b. SCT
- John Masson, 33, 2nd Mate, b. SCT
- William McDonald, 29, Carpenter, b. SCT
- George Caprenter, 25, Steward, b. WAL Swansea
- James Gannity, 33, Boatswain, b. IRE
- Walter Low Hewitt, 22, A.B. Seaman, b. DUR N. Shields
- Charles Enderburg, 30, A.B. Seaman, b. SWD
- T. A. Johanson, 25, A.B. Seaman, b. NOR
- Antony Anderson, 37, A.B. Seaman, b. SWD
- A. Johanson, 23, A.B. Seaman, b. NOR
- John Christie, 34, 1st Engineer, b. SCT



Thomas Wilson, 29, 2nd Engineer, b. YKS Darlington
John Stone, 30, Donkeyman, b. DOR Portland
James Pearson, 34, Fireman, b. NFK Lowistoft
William Glovers, 34, Fireman, b. SCT
James Oconners, 37, Fireman, b. IRE
Charles Pauls, 27, Fireman, b. GER

The '*Fancy*' of Aberdeen. No. 21016, 128 tons, Brig, Coasting.

Charles Craib, Master, b. ABD Newbough
John Wood, 52, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen
George Thompson, 36, A.B., b. ABD Aberdeen
Sam Hanly, 22, A.B., b. NTH Northampton
John Much, 18, Ordinary, b. ABD Newbough
Alfred Finser, 16, Ordinary, b. ABD Stoneywood

The '*Margaret Reid*' of Inverness. No. 19743, 100 tons, Schooner-Coasting Trade

Alexander McLean, 35, Master mariner, b. ROC Kilmuir
Kenneth Bain, 29, Mate, b. ROC Garlock
Benjamin McIntosh, 46, Able Seaman, b. ROC Avoch
Roderick Maclean, 18, Ordinary Seaman, b. ROC Kilmuir
George Innes, 57, A.B. Seaman, b. ROC Invergordon

The '*St. Clair*' of Aberdeen. No. 34755, 122:81 tons, Brigten, Coasting.

James Groat, 32, Master, b. CAI Wicke
Hendery Christy, 26, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen
William Gray, 53, Cook, b. ABD Aberdeen
John Massey, 28, A.B., b. ABD Aberdeen
James Awen, 31, A.B., b. ABD Aberdeen

The '*Wick Lassies*' of Wick. No. 53141, 128 tons, Schooner, Coasting.

William Paterson, 37, Master, b. CAI Dunnet
William Mitchell, 45, Mate, b. NAI Nairn
James Sutherland, 38, A.B. Seaman, b. ORK Flotta
George Gerrard, 22, A.B. Seaman, b. BAN Banff
Campbell Chalmers, 24, Cook & A.B. Seaman, b. BAN Banff
Alexander Bremner, 17, O. Seaman, b. CAI Wick

MONKWEARMOUTH SHORE

The '*Alexandra*' of Aberdeen. No. 53244, 161 tons, Brig, Coasting.

Alexander Ross, 28, Master Seaman, b. ABD
John Grant, 32, Mate Seaman, b. SCT Aberdeen
William Smith, 48, Cook (Ships), b. ABD
Robert Munro, 36, A.B. Seaman, b. BAN Portsary
William Munro, 24, A.B. Seaman, b. BAN Portsary
Abraham Gamones, 23, A.B. Seaman, b. ENG Essex, Harwich
Thomas D. Mathieson, Apprentice Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen

The '*Galatea*' of Kirkwall. No. 21659, 72 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trader.

George Harcus, 43, Master Seaman, b. SCT Westray, Orkney
Peter Cragie, 29, Mate Seaman, b. SCT Shapinstay, Orkney
John Leslie, 26, A.B. Seaman, b. SCT Fair Island
James Walts, 19, O. S. Seaman, b. SCT Kirkwall, Orkney

- William Cumming, 17, O.S. Seaman, b. SCT Kirkwall, Orkney
 The '*Hawk*' of Broath. No. 3469, 71 tons, Coasting, Carting?, Trade.
 James Stewart, 57, Master Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
 Alexander Hill, 66, Mate Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
 Hindery Hastings, 44, Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
 James Stewart, 27, Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
- The '*Lightning*' of Aberdeen. No. 16796, 153 tons, Brig, Coasting.
 Daniel Crichton, 45, Master Seaman, b. ROC Stornoway
 John Galashan, 51, Meate Seaman, b. Edinburgh
 William Russell, 42, Cook Ship, b. ABD St. Nicholas Parish
 James E. McKenzie, 40, Able Seaman, b. ABD St. Nicholas Parish
 James Jamieson, 50, Able Seaman, b. Newburgh Parish
 Hugh McLeod, 47, Able Seaman, b. ROC Harras Lens
- The '*Lydia*' of Dundee. No. 23188, 127 tons, Coasting Trade.
 William Mackenzie, 27, Mate Seaman, b. ROC Gaelic Loch Carron
 Charles Swanson, 20, Seaman, b. SWD Calmar
 Johnannes Erikson, 18, O.Seaman, b. SWD Holmstad
- The '*Margaret & Elizabeth*' of Inverness. No. 12254, 101 tons, Schooner,
 Coasting.
 William Shaw, 25, Master Seaman, b. NAI Nairn
 James Roger, 36, Mate Seaman, b. BAN McDuff
 Robert Main, 42, A.B. Seaman, b. NAI Nairn
 James Smith, 29, A.B. Seaman, b. NAI
 David McPherson, 16, O.S. Seaman, b. NAI Nairn
- The '*Milina*' of Peterhead. No. 55343, 94 tons, Schooner, Home Trade.
 James Storm, 45, Master, b. MOR Findhorn
 James Wright, 25, Mate, b. MOR Findhorn
 William Henry, 25, Ship Cook, b. MOR Burghead
 William Masson, 24, A.B. Seaman, b. MOR Findhorn
 William Masson, 17, O.S. b. MOR Findhorn
- The '*St. Duthus*' of Inverness. No. 62125, 85 tons, Schooner, Coasting &
 Foreign Trade.
 James Shepherd, 35, Master Seaman, b. SCT ANS Inverc
 James Campbell, 30, Mate Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomack
 David McKay, 25, A.B. Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomack
 Peter Paterson, 72, Ship Cook, b. SCT Ross Craigton
 Norman McLean, 21, O.S. Seaman, b. Harris In The Lewis

SEAHAM

- The '*Adventure*' of Montrose. No. 5450, 165 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 David Wm. Short, 17, Apprentice, b. DUR Seaham
- The '*William Thrift*' of Dundee. No. 7210, 151 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 Richard Raine, 39, Master, b. YKS Sandsend
 George Warwick, 52, Mate, b. ORK Stromness
 Thomas Collins, 20, A.B., b. DUR Seaham
 Robert Mustard, 20, Cook & Steward, B. DUR Seaham
 William Booth, 17, O.D., b. DUR Seaham

SOUTH SHIELDS

The '*Aberdeen*' of Aberdeen. No. 65076, 795 tons (gross 1077), Screw Steamer Schooner Rigger, Mediteranian.

William Buyers, 28, Master, b. SCT Aberdeen
John Runcie, 38, 1st mate, b. SCT Aberdeen
Alexander Smith, 40, 2nd Mate, b. SCT Aberdeen
Thomas Fenwick, 42, Steward, b. SCT Aberdeen
L. J. Losgren, 27, Carpenter, b. SWD
John Manson, 20, Cook, b. ENG Southampton
John Forbes, 33, Boatswain, b. SCT
Geo. Barclay, 62, A.B., b. SCT
Adam Barclay, 25, A.B., SCT
James Hoult, 30, A.B., b. KEN Whitstable
Guisseppi Batelani, 32, A.B., b. ITA Venice
William Rae, 30, A.B., b. SCT Aberdeen
Alex. Gray, 21, A.B., b. SCT Aberdeen
Wm. Stevenson, 37, 1st Engineer, b. SCT
Wm. John Smith, 26, 2nd Engineer, b. SCT
Wm. Mackintosh, 23, 3rd Engineer, b. SCT
Thomas McBain, 32, Fireman, b. SCT
Charles Nicholson, 21, Fireman, b. DUR So. Shields
Charles Smith, 33, Fireman, b. GER Bremen Naturalised
Thomas Nolan, 20, Fireman, b. ENG St. Marys Chatham
James Selbie, 15, 2nd Steward, b. SCT Dundee

The '*Ananema*' of Kirkwall. No. 52507, 44 tons, Smack, Home Trade.

James Harcus, 47, Captain, b. ORK Westray
John Reid, 45, Mate, b. ORK Westray
James Seater, 35, Seaman, b. ORK Westray
William Rendall, 19, Cook, b. ORK Westray

The '*Ariel*' of Lerwick. No. 19611, 98 tons, Schooner, Coasting & Foreign.

Robert Sinclair, 40, Master, b. ZET Buna
William Goudie, 56, Mate, b. ZET Sandwich Parish
Thomas Goudie, 36, A.B. Seaman, b. ZET Sandwich Parish
James Henderson, 36, A.B. Seaman, b. ZET Tingwall Parish
John Jamieson, 47, A.B. Seaman, b. ZET Stannis Walls

The '*Cornucopia*' of Inverness. No. 52502, 206 tons, Schooner, Coasting.

Richard Wheeler, 34, Master, b. KEN Whitstable
Edwin Blaxland, 23, Mate, b. KEN Whitstable
Richard Lower, 37, A.B., b. Shoreham
Robert Millican, 27, Cook, b. MID London
Frank Swanson, 25, A.B., b. SCT Caithness
George Dusinet, 37, A.B., b. SCT Caithness
Edward Henham, 18, Apprentice, b. KEN Herne Bay

The '*Dart*' of Dundee. No. 1347, 86 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trade.

Geo. Lawrie, 49, Master, b. SCT Dundee
Stuart Simpson, 47, Mate, b. SCT Arbroath
James Glennie, 45, A.B., b. ABD

- Johnathan Watt, 38, A.B., b. SCT Arbroath
 The *'Humber'* of Dundee. No. 7120, 95 tons, Brigantine, Home Trade.
 William Crammond, 51, Master Mariner, b. FOR Carnoustie
 John Smith, 50, Mate, b. FOR Dundee
 James Gowans, 27, Seaman, b. FOR Montrose
 Robert Miller, 72, Cook & Seaman, b. DUR S. Shields
- The *'Kate'* of Inverness. No. 44947, 79 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trade.
 Roderick McKenzie, 23, Master, b. INV Inverness
 John Fraser, 36, Mate, b. Sheldik Roshire
 John McLean, 22, A.B., b. INV Inverness
 Hugh McDonald, 23, A.B., b. INV Inverness
- The *'Maggie'* of Stromness. No. 82451, 73 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trade.
 Robert Paterson Leslie, Master Mariner, b. ORK St. La
 William Lennie, 40, Mate, b. ORK Westray
 Robt. Muir, 26, A.B., b. ORK Kirkwall
 William Bews, 17, O. Seaman, b. ORK Stromness
 George Valzian, 16, Boy, b. ORK Kirkwall
- The *'Mallard'* of Leith. No. 65781, 599 tons, Steamer, Foreign Trade.
 Charles Thompson, 50, Master, b. EDn Leith
 James Durie, 32, Chief Mate, b. EDN Leith
 James Thomas, 31, 2nd Mate, b. WAL Cardiff
 William Taylor, 29, Steward, b. CAN
 Alexr. Quinlan, 22, Cook, b. LAN Liverpool
 Gideon Moffat, 40, Able Seaman, b. SCT Lerwick
 Pietro Biswich?, 50, Able Seaman, b. AUT Dalmatia
 Peter Jones, 20, Able Seaman, b. AUT Britta
 Charles James, 26, Able Seaman, b. GLS Gloster
 John Evans, 22, Able Seaman, b. USA Winsconsin
 Thomas Mahoney, 34, Able Seaman, b. St. Johns, New Brunswick
 Malcolm McDonald, 50, Chief Engineer, b. EDN Edinburgh
 George Brown, 46, 2nd Engineer, b. FIF Leven
 Thomas Bale, 27, 3rd Engineer, b. LAK Port Glasgow
 Alexander McDougal, 50, Fireman, b. INV Inverness
 Richard Scales, 24, Fireman, b. LAN Liverpool
 Thomas McCartney, 36, Fireman, b. LAN Liverpool
 John Thomas, 25, Fireman, b. GLS Bristol
 Thomas Thomas, 21, Fireman, b. WAL Cardiff
- The *'Mary Ann'* of Glasgow. No. 60038, 52 tons, Yawl, General Coasting.
 Daniel Hendry, 41, Master, b. AYR
 William Frederick Parker, 27, Mate, b. LIN Boston
 Henry Gale, 22, O. Seaman, b. LIN Wainfleet
 Edward Jackson, 16, Boy Cook, b. LIN Boston
- The *'Mary Prail'* of Kirkwall. No. 18102, 52 tons, Schooner, Home Trade.
 Thomas Drummond, 52, Master, b. ORK
 James Hewison, 29, Mate, b. ORK
 John Great, 21, Able Seamans, ORK
 John Mackie, 16, Ordinary, b. ORK

- The *'Mora'* of Glasgow. No. 53845, 593 tons, Wooden Barque, Mediterranean.
 John Poole, 43, Mate, b. CUL Whitehaven
 Jane Poole, 33, Wife, Passenger, b. CUL Whitehaven
 Charles Harrison, 18, Ordinary Seaman, b. DUR Sunderland
- The *'Morning Star'* of Wick. No. 71529, 99 tons, Schooner, Coastwise.
 Henry Milne, 36, Master, b. CAI Thurso
 Henry Polson, 39, Mate, b. CAI Thurso
 David Ross, 32, A.B., b. CAI Wick
 George Bodington, 30, A.B., b. KEN Woolwich
 William McKay, 18, A.B., b. CAI Olig Parish
- The *'Nestor S.S.'* of Grangemouth. No. 56916, 275 tons, Fore & Aft Rig, Running Agreement.
 John Burns, 65, Master, b. SCT Lown Linlithgow
 James Rowan(s), 39, Mate, b. SCT Perth Kincardine
 George Burns, 29, Boatwain, b. SCT Stirling Grangemouth
 James McLaren, 20, Steward, b. SCT Clackmannan Tillicoultry
 Robert Dobbie, 58, Able Seaman, b. SCT Perth Kincardine
 John Yates, 30, Able Seaman, b. SCT Fife Torryburn
 William Beggs, 40, Able Seaman, b. SCT Stirling Dolmont
 Thomas Burns, 23, Able Seaman, b. SCT Stirling Grangemouth
 Jameson Allan, 35, 1st Engineer, b. SCT Edinburgh
 John Watson, 23, 2nd Engineer, b. SCT Stirling Grahamston
 John Nicholson, 42, Donkeyman, b. SCT Perth Almondbank
 William Nicol, 31, Fireman, b. SCT Stirling Carronshore
 William Neilson, 24, Fireman, b. SCT Stirling Grangemouth
- The *'Peruvian'* of Aberdeen. No. 26511, 413 tons, Barque, Mediterranean.
 John Brown Crowle, 66, Ship Keeper, b. South Shields
 Guiseppi Matans, 26, A.B. Seaman, b. ITA Naples
- The *'Petrel'* of Kirkwall. No. 62209, 44 tons, Catch Smack and Coasting.
 Thomas Cooper, 37, Master, b. ORK Eday
 James Shearer, 20, Mate, b. ORK Kirkwall
 David Velzean, 18, A.B. Seaman, b. ORK Dearness
 George Yarston, 16, O.S. Seaman, b. ORK Kirkwall
- 'Rob the Ranter'* of Inverness. No. 12123, 147 tons, Brigantine
 John Masson, 49, Master, b. SCT Morayshire
 Joseph Davie, 40, Mate, b. SCT Forfarshire
 Oscar Yakopson, 21 A.B. Seaman, b. SWD Gottenburgh
 Mary Masson, 44, Master's Wife, b. SCT Morayshire
- The *'Stair Aberdeen'* of Aberdeen. No. ?, 43? tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 Hugh Milne, 44, Master, b. FOR Montrose
 David Milne, 52, Mate, b. FOR Montrose
 David Paton, 16, Ordinary, b. FOR Ferrydean
- The *'Viking'* of Kirkwall. No. 18141, 43 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 Peter Craige, 50, Master, b. ORK
 John Sinclair, 35, Mate, b. ORK
 Peter Craige, 21, Able Seaman, b. ORK
 Thos. Wilson, 20, Able Seaman, b. ORK

STRANTON

The *'Eliza'* of Banff. No. 56126, 63 tons, Keitch, Coating Trade.

James Watson, 30, Master, b. BAN Portsoy.

William Fairweather, 37, Mate, b. BAN Portsoy.

George Wood, 19, A B Seaman, b. BAN Port Knockie.

John Stevenson, 18, O Seaman, b. BAN White Hills.

The *'Jessie'* of Glasgow. No. 46373, 434 tons, Barque, Foreign.

Jens Andreas Fischer, 32, Master, b. DEN Logstos.

Peter Moss, 31, Mate, b. GER Fyeus Have Slesvig.

Jan Hogensen, 21, Steward, b. DEN Dragor.

August Gerhart, 16, O Seaman, b. GER Hamburg.

Gustav Ponsen, 23, A B Seaman, b. SWD Newhaven Skaarie Pr.

Isabella Gentin B. Fischer, 27, Master's Wife, b. SCT Falkirk.

Henry Brock Fischer, 1, Master's Son, b. SCT Grangemouth.

The *'Morning Star'* of Port Gordon, Banff. No. 76562, 258 tons, Schooner, Baltic.

James Farquhar, 24, Master, b. BAN Portgordon.

Charles Gume, 35, Mate, b. ESS Colchester.

William Helm, 20, Cook, b. DUR East Hartlepool.

James Day, 20, A B, b. NFK Backdorn.

Thomas Graves, 20, A B, b. ORK ---

James Sutter, 18, O S, b. ORK ---

John McDonald, 17, O S, b. ABD Fraserburgh.

The *'Wave'* of Arbroath. No. 47103, 110 tons, Schooner, Coasting.

Donald N. Gregor, 43, Master, b. INV Inverness.

Simon Fraser, 26, Mate, b. ROC Portmahomack.

John McDonald, 57, A B Seaman, b. ROC Ullapool.

John McLean, 44, A B Seaman, b. INV Gairloch.

Harry Thomson, 17, O Seaman, b. ROC Black Isle.

SUNDERLAND

The *'Alma'* of Aberdeen, No. 6247, 88 tons, Schooner.

Alx. Hartman, 42, Master, b. GER... (Naturalised).

James Henderson, 30, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen.

Daniel Swan, 44, Cook ABS, b. INV Inverness.

William Menzie, 24, O Seaman, b. BAN Garmouth.

David Robb, 24, O Seaman, b. ABD Peterhead E.

William Dey, 30, Passenger, b. ABD Aberdeen.

The *'Amethyst'* of Dundee. No. 18691, 600 tons, Schooner rigged Steamer.

John Douglas, 31, Master, b. SCT Stonehaven.

William Porter, 34, Mate, b. FOR...

Peter Smith, 43, 2 Mate, b. ... New Brunswick St. John.

John Farquhar, 40, Steward, b. SCT Dundee.

Gottfried Dambeck, 37, Cook, b. PRU Wismar (not Naturalised).

John Falls, 30, A B Seaman, b. SCT Dundee.

John Douglas, 40, A B Seaman, b. SCT Tayport.

John Beyer, 32, A B Seaman, b. PRU Rostock (not Naturalised).

Adolph Law, 41, A B Seaman, b. PRU Rostock (not Naturalised).

SCOTTISH VESSELS in DURHAM PORTS
on the NIGHT of 3rd APRIL, 1881
compiled Marjorie Stewart, F.S.A. Scot.
(Continued)

SUNDERLAND

- The *'Amethyst'* of Dundee. No. 18691, 600 tons, Schooner rigged Steamer.
Michal Drogmond, 32, AB Seaman, b. PRU Stettin (not naturalised)
Arthur Begg, 23, Engineer, b. SCT Dundee
Adam Ogilvie, 25, Asst. Engineer, b. SCT Dundee
David Boggie, 25, Dky. Man, b. SCT Leith
Philip James Scott, 27, Fireman, b. ENG London
Thomas Garner, 32, Fireman, b. ENG Sutton Bridge
Edwin Smith, 32, Fireman, b. MID London
- The *'Ann Law'* of Aberdeen. No. 20347, 176 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trade.
George Hamilton, 46, Master, b. ABD Aberdeen
John McKay, 34, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen
George Bayn, 32, AB, b. DUR South Shields
William B. Rudiman, 22, AB, b. ABD Helen
John D. Silver, 32, AB, b. MAL (Naturalised)
James Watts, 17, OS, b. __ (Nationalised)
- The *'Cairngorm'* of Grangemouth. No. 56923, 51 tons, Coasting.
William Pattison, 46, Master, b. NTH Bothel
James Dowsing, 49, Mate, b. SUF Laustoft
Isac Williamson, 18, O Seaman, b. DUR South Shields
- The *'Delight'* of Arbroath. No. 55342, 97 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
James Bowman, 39, Master Mariner, b. FOR Arbroath
Huegh Gobanos, 50, Mate, b. FOR Dundee
John Ford, 48, Cook, b. FOR Arbroath
Thomas Stewart, 49, OB Seaman, b. FOR Arbroath
- The *'Eleanor'* of Inverness. No. 12218, 174 tons, Schooner, Foreign & Coasting.
John Wright, 31, Master, b. MOR Findhorn
James Storm, 32, Mate, b. MOR Findhorn
John Baker, 55, Cook & Seaman, b. ESS Leigh
John McCabe, 49, AB, b. IRE Limerick
John Duncan, 29, AB, b. AYR Ayre
Alexander Main, 20, AB, b. MOR Findhorn
- The *'Elizabeth'* of Aberdeen. No. 7104, 109 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
James Nichol, 48, Master Mariner, b. ABD Aberdeen
William Cumming, 55, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen
Robert Lamb, 20, Cook, b. ABD Aberdeen
John Walker, 20, O Seaman, b. LAK Glasgow
Charles Hutchinson, 19, Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen
- The *'Expert'* of Montrose. No. 12810, 67 tons, Schooner, Home Trade.
James Pert, 40, Master, b. FOR Ferryden
Thomas Stephenson, 31, Able Seaman, b. KNK Johnshonen
David Ritchie, 21, Ordinary Seaman, b. KNK Gordon

- The *'Fantasy'* of Inverness. No. 21768, 77 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 John McGregor, 22, Master, b. ROC Tain
 Donald McGregor, 55, Mate, b. ROC Kissock
 William Macintosh, 24, AB, b. ROC Invergordon
 Edward Cole, 27, Cook & AB, b. ESS Ardleigh
 Angus Grant, 19, O OB, b. INV Dores
 Hendry Duff, 22, Passenger, b. ROC Portmahomack
- The *'Gem'* of Inverness. No. 4, 73 tons, Coasting.
 Angus G. Elder, 48, Master, b. ROC Portmahomack
 James Bain, 26, Mate, b. ROC Cromarty
 John G. Duff, 28, AB Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomack
 David G. Duff, 24, O Seaman, b. ROC Portmahomack
- The *'Hilda'* of Inverness. No. 77529, 91 tons, Schooner.
 William Paterson, 48, Master, b. ROC Knockbain
 Joseph Laverton, 39, Mate, b. INV Inverness
 Louis McLerman, 36, AB Seaman, b. ROC Knockbain
 James Cumming, 39, AB Seaman, b. INV Inverness
 Donald Paterson, 21, AB Seaman, b. ROC Inverness
- The *'I'll Try'* of Aberdeen, No. 45210, 151 tons, Brig, Coasting.
 Thomas Stephen, 55, Master, b. ABD Peterhead
 George Gardner, 46, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen
 Andrew Walker, 39, AB Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen
 John Hay, 39, AB Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen
 Robert Stephen, 19, AB Seaman, b. ABD Peterhead
 John Fraser, 40, AB Seaman, b. ABD Aberdeen
- The *'Jessie'* of Aberdeen. No. 2821, 48.41 tons, Smak, Coasting.
 James Summers, 40, Master, b. SCT Peterhead
 John Watt, 28, Mate, b. SCT Peterhead
 William Malley, 28, AB & Cook, b. SCT Nairn
- The *'Lizzie'* of Wick. No. 67956, 65 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 William N. Dunlay, 33, Master Mariner, b. LAK Glasgow
 James Gollan, 20, Mate, b. ABD Fraserburgh
 Andrew Noble, 23, Able Seaman, b. ABD Fraserburgh
 Donald Bremner, 22, Able Seaman, b. CAI Wick
- The *'Marion'* of Peterhead. No. 63715, 75 tons, Schooner, Home Trade.
 George Forbes, 29, Master, b. SCT Aberdeen
 Hugh Sandy, 49, Mate, b. SCT Peterhead
 John Greig, 39, Cook, b. SCT Aberdeen
 Samuel Nancarron, 25, AB, b. CON Beacon
- The *'Mary & Agnes'* of Glasgow. No. -, 42 tons, Schooner, Home Coasting
 Frederick Rabin, 36, Master Steamship, b. GER
 George Hunter, 38, Engineer Steamship, b. SUT Durham
 William Tallingtyre, 46, Mate Steamship, b. YKS Bridlington
 John Miller, 20, Fireman, b. SCT
- The *'May'* of Dundee. No. 7115, 711 tons, Schooner, Home Coasting Trade.
 William Kennedy, 53, Master, b. FOR Dundee
 Alexander McPhee, 49, Mate, b. INV Fort William

George Benlow, 39, Cook, b. PRU Rostock (British Subject)
 George Donaldson, 33, AB Seaman, b. FOR Broughty Ferry
 Robert Dugdale, 33, AB Seaman, b. Linlithgow Boness

The *'Mediateur'* of Inverness. No. 62128, 99 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 Donald Finlayson, 39, Master, b. ROC Dornie Kinlock
 George Vince, 46, Mate, b. ESS Colchester
 James Turner, 54, Cook, b. NFK Snettham
 John Main, 39, AB, b. MOR Kinloss
 Finlay Finlayson, 17, OS, b. MOR Lossiemouth

The *'Saxon'* of Montrose. No. 20117, 145 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 William Watt, 38, Master, b. FOR Montrose
 Mitchell Christie, 39, Mate, b. FOR Montrose
 William Leighton, 36, AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose
 Henery Patterson, 28, AB Seaman, b. NTH Blythe
 John Smith, 49, Cook & AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose

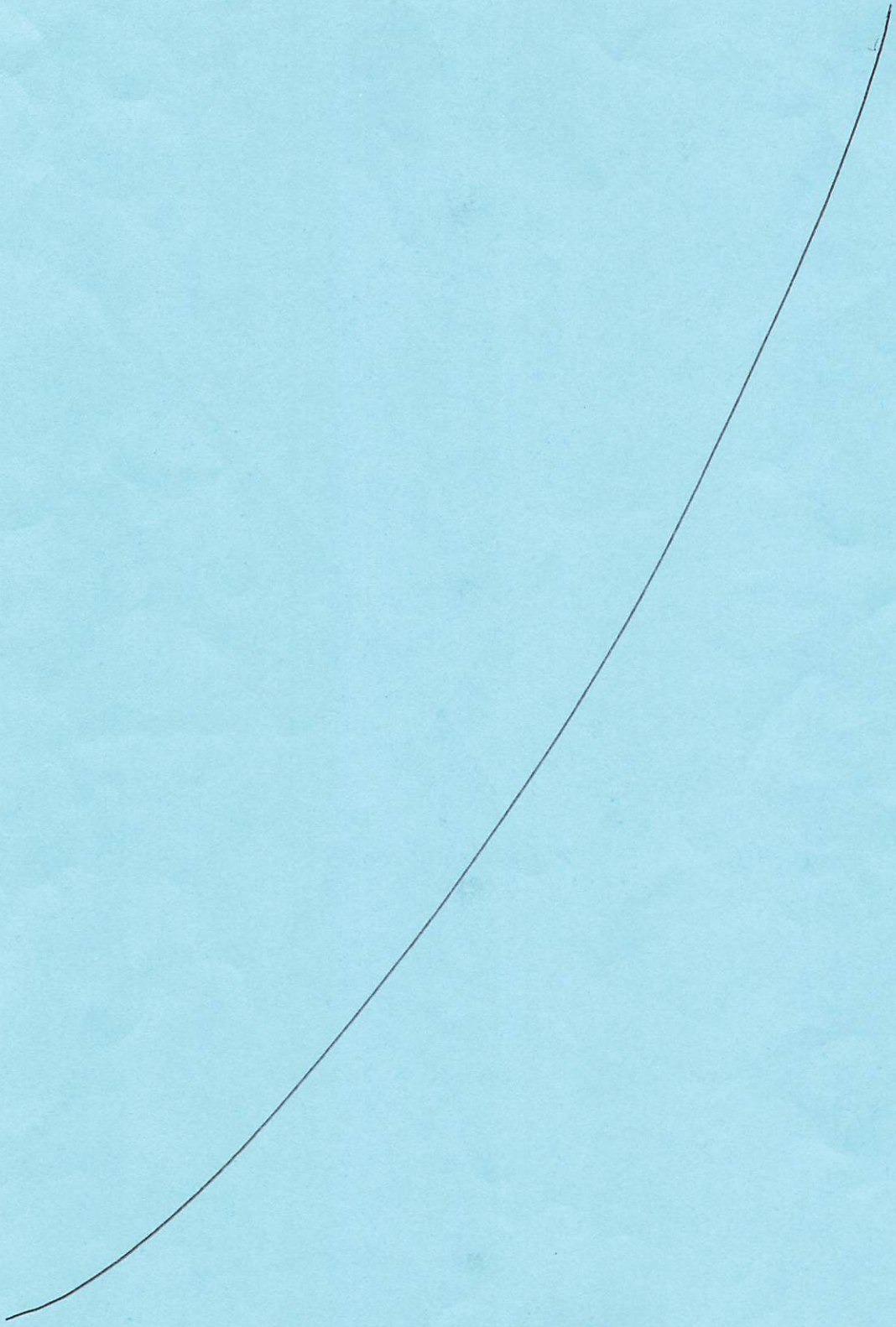
The *'Scotia'* of Banff. No. -, 129 tons, Schooner, Foreign.
 Alexander Nichol, 38, Master Mariner, b. BAN Port Gordon
 John Strachan, 26, Mate, b. ABD Aberdeen
 John Adamson, 19, AB Seaman, b. BAN Banff
 R. Goodridge, 26, AB Seaman, b. ABD Fraserburgh
 George Campbell, 20, AB Seaman, b. BAN Lossiemouth
 James Scott, 17, Boy Apprentice, b. BAN Banff

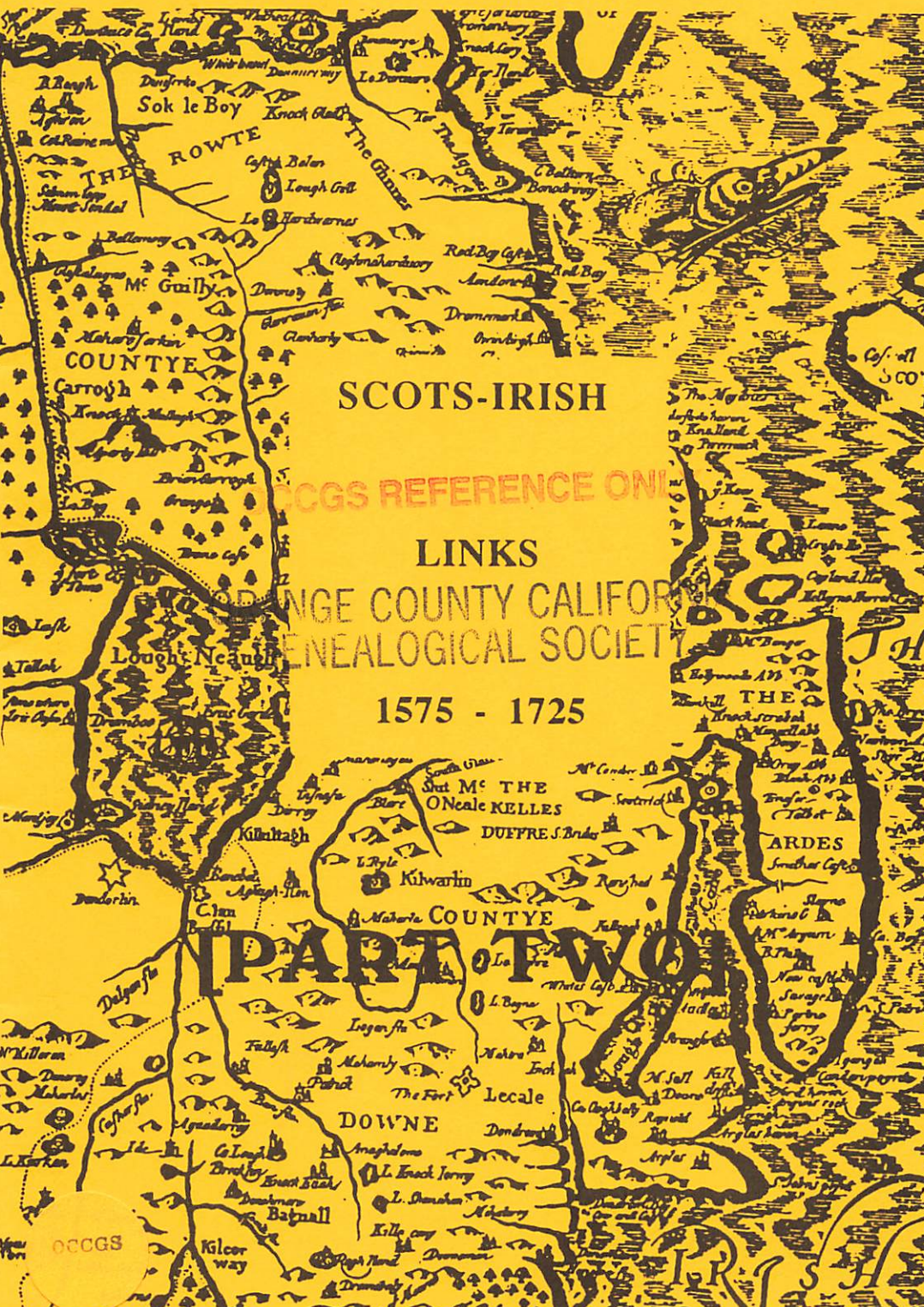
The *'Susan'* of Montrose. No. 28306, 214 tons, Brig, Coasting.
 Andrew Findlay, 41, Master, b. FOR Ferryden
 James Smith, 39, Mate, b. FOR Montrose
 George Pert, 32, Cook & Seaman, b. FOR Montrose
 James Coull, 25, AB Seaman, b. FOR Ferryden
 George Coull, 38, AB Seaman, b. FOR Ferryden
 David Dakers, 44, AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose
 David Pert, 33, AB Seaman, b. FOR Montrose

The *'Teasen'* of Peterhead. No. -, 77 tons, Schooner, Coasting Trade.
 Wm. Haken, 26, Master, b. BAN Portroy
 Andrew Watt, 41, Mate, b. ABD Fraserburgh
 Charles Sim, 35, AB Seaman, b. ABD Pittaloo
 Thomas Reid, 23, AB Seaman, b. ZET Lerwick
 John Buchan, 21, O Seaman, b. ABD Inverallochy

The *'Victoria'* of Aberdeen. No. 6827, 163 tons, Schooner, Coasting.
 Robert Massie, 41, Master Mariner, b. ABD Newburgh
 William Scurgie, 36, Mate, b. ABD Newburgh
 George Glennie, 37, Cook, b. ABD Aberdeen
 George Davidson, 42, AB, b. ABD Peterhead
 Thomas Edward Garvie, 35, AB, b. ABD Aberdeen
 Robert Scurgie, 30, AB, b. ABD Newburgh
 William Slater, 19, Apprentice, b. ABD Aberdeen

Source:- 1881 Census Returns for Durham County.





THE ROWTE

COUNTY CARROGH

SCOTS-IRISH

OCGS REFERENCE ONLY

LINKS

ANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1575 - 1725

Lough Neagh

Sut M^c THE O'NEALE KELLES

DUFFRE J. BRIDE

Kilwarin

MAHONY COUNTY

IPART TWO

DOWNE

OCGS

I R S H

Sok le Boy

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Mc GUILTY

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THE O'NEALE

KILWARIN

MAHONY COUNTY

DOWNE

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DOWNE

Red Bay

Red Bay

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Red Bay

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Red Bay

Capt. Scot

Capt. Scot

Capt. Scot

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Scottland
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2.9

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS 1575-1725

[Part Two]

by David Dobson

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INTRODUCTION

Part Two of Scots-Irish Links provides further material which identifies several hundreds of connections between Scotland and Ireland mainly during the seventeenth century. The vast majority of such links identify early Scottish settlers or their Irish born children. A feature of this volume is the inclusion of references to a significant number of young men from Ireland studying at Scottish universities, the bulk of them bear Scots surnames but there are others whose origins lie elsewhere in the British Isles. Most of these young men may have chosen to study at a Scottish university through tradition while others who did not conform to the Established Church of Ireland and thus would have been barred from English universities went to Scotland for their higher education.

Those listed in this book are among the founders of the Ulster-Scots and thus of the Scotch-Irish who played a significant role in the settlement and development of America, Canada, and Australasia. It is hoped that this publication will enable some of their descendants make that vital link with Scotland

**David Dobson
St Andrews, 1995**

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

1575-1725

[Part Two]

- ABERNETHY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1694.
[MUG155]
- ACHESON, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1667.
[MUG119]
- ADAIR, PATRICK, son of Reverend William Adair in Ayr, educated at
Glasgow University, a minister in Belfast 1674-, married Adair,
died 1694. [F.7.527]
- AIRTH, DAVID, graduated from Edinburgh University in 1657, a minister in
Ballinderry or Glenavy 1687-, died before 6.1697. [F.7.527]
- AITKEN, JOHN, a Scots-irish student at Glasgow University 1695.[MUG157]
- AKIE, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1718. [MUG51]
- ALEXANDER, DAVID, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724.
[MUG56]
- AMBROSE, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672.
[MUG124]
- ANDERSON, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1713.
[MUG47]
- ANDERSON, WILLIAM, in the parish of Aughloe, County Tyrone, 1685.
[SRO.RS42(Lanark) VIII.142/162]
- ARMSTRONG, LANCELOT. Certificate for the trial and execution of Lancelot
Armstrong of Lurgan, County Tyrone, for horse stealing, at the
General Assizes held at Dungannon, County Tyrone, 10.9.1625.
[SRO.NRAS.0342, Vol.H, fo.139]
- ARNOTT, MICHAEL, an irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- BAAL, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- BACON, MATTHEW, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724.
[MUG56]
- BAIRD, JOHN, merchant in Dublin, 1700. (SRO.RD4.86.1347)
- BALFOUR, GEORGE, alleged murderer of Archbishop Sharp, fled to Ireland,
7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- BALFOUR, JOHN, alleged murderer of Archbishop Sharp, fled to Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- BALFOUR, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721. [MUG52]
- BALLIOL, EDWARD, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691. [MUG150]
- BAR, JOHN. Lease by Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchariton to John Bar in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Gortiecaron, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 12.6.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- BAR,, a rebel, fled to Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG159]
- BARCLAY, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1664. [MUG116]
- BARCLAY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG45]
- BARRY, RICHARD, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG45]
- BAXTER, CHARLES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719. [MUG51]
- BELL, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1727. [MUG59]
- BELL, THOMAS. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to Thomas Bell in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Ballymoney, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 2.9.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- BELL, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- BELL, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724. [MUG56]
- BIGGAR, Lieutenant JOHN, accused of the murder in County Down in 1648 of Bryce Crawford. [Selected Justiciary Cases, 1624-1650, III.793/4 {Edinburgh, 1974}]
- BIGGAR, WILLIAM, a minister in Limerick 1698, in Bangor 1704-1728, died in Stranraer 1738. [F.7.527]
- BLACK, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.[MUG44]
- BLAIR, ROBERT, born in Irvine, Ayrshire, 1593 son of John Blair of Windyedge, educated at Glasgow University ca1612, minister of Bangor 1623-1637, died in Aberdour, Fife, 1666. [F.7.527]
- BLAIR, ROBERT. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to Robert Blair in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Bellyderickbeg, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 2.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- BLESSET, WILLIAM, timber merchant in Dublin, and his wife Elizabeth Bridesley, who were plundered on their way from Edinburgh to Dublin by Captain Barta, a French privateer, were allocated 20 merks of the 200 merks burgess fee paid by John Currie, merchant of Edinburgh, on 25.1.1693. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- BODIE, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.
[MUG44]
- BOYD, ADAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710.[MUG45]
- BOYD, ARCHIBALD, jr., a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697.
[MUG162]
- BOYD, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- BREDIN, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1668. [MUG119]
- BRISBANE, WILLIAM. Receipt to John, Earl of Mar, by Margaret Murray, wife of Captain William Brisbane in Ireland, 4.6.1643.
[SRO.NRAS.800.fr.3]
- BROCK, WILLIAM, son of Alexander Brock, wright in Inveresk, apprenticed to William Castlelaw and John Kennedy, apothecaries in Edinburgh, 1654. (Edinburgh Register of Apprentices); returned to Edinburgh as a refugee from Ireland and was admitted as a burgess and guildsbrother there 22 May 1689. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- BROOKS, HONORA, who with her husband and children, fled from Ireland to Scotland 1689, petitioned the Privy Council of Scotland.
[RPC.XV.545]
- BROWN, ANDREW, formerly in Ireland, admitted as a free surgeon of the Incorporation of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1649. (Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh)
- BROWN, JOHN. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to John Brown in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Glasentarny, Dunboe parish, for 7 years, 13.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- BROWN, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672. [MUG125]
- BROWN, JOHN, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- BROWN, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1720. [MUG52]
- BROWN, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.
[MUG44]
- BROWN, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1718.
[MUG51]
- BRUCE, ALEXANDER, born 1637 third son of Robert Bruce of Kennet, graduated from Edinburgh University 1657, married Margaret Clelland, father of Alexander (surgeon apothecary in Edinburgh), James (an Assemblyman in Barbados), Marion, Margaret, and Rachel; minister in Donaghadee or Castlereagh, County Down, 1694, in Vinecash, Portadown, 1697-1704, died there 16.4.1704. [F.7.527]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- BRUCE, ANTONY, a traveller, who had been born in Scotland, lived in County Down, Ireland, for 36 years, then in Edinburgh, petitioned the Privy Council of Scotland. [RPC.XV.490]
- BRUCE, JAMES, son of Michael Bruce, educated at Edinburgh University, minister at Killyleagh 1685-1730, died 17.2.1730, father of Patrick. [F.7.527]
- BRUCE, KATHRINE, a widow, who had fled from Ireland to Scotland in 1689, petitioned the Privy Council of Scotland. [RPC.XV.500]
- BRUCE, MICHAEL, born 1634, eldest son of Patrick Bruce of Newton and Janet Jackson, graduated from Edinburgh University 1654, minister at Killinchy, County Down, 1657-1661, died in Anwoth, Kirkcudbright, 1693. [F.7.527]; a fugitive minister from Ireland who was sought in Scotland 1664. [RPC.1.551]
- BRUSH, JAMES, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1726.[MUG58]
- BRYCE, EDWARD, born in Airth, Stirlingshire, graduated from Edinburgh University 1593, settled in Ireland 1607, minister at Ballycarry or Broadisland 1613-1636, died 1636. [F.7.527]
- BRYCE, JOHN. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to John Bryce in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Glasentarny, Dunboe parish, for 7 years, 13.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1727. [MUG59]
- CAIRNS, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.[MUG157]
- CALDWELL, HUGH, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1687. [MUG144]
- CALDWELL, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1693, 1695. [MUG41/152]
- CAMPBELL, JAMES. Bond by Robert, Joseph, Humphrey and Samuel Jarden in favour of James Campbell of Drumband, parish of Newcastle, County Wicklow. Reference to Robert Jarden, merchant traveller in Ireland. Subscribed in Dublin 17.7.1683. Witnesses Michael Bootte, Thomas Grant, John Hall of Dublin.
(Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 775)
- CAMPBELL, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1692. [MUG150]
- CAMPBELL, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- CAMPBELL, MABEL, daughter of Reverend Hugh Campbell, collector in Donaghadie, County Down, deceased, married Reverend John Hamilton, minister of South West Kirk parish, Edinburgh, at Currie 29.6.1698. (Edinburgh Marriage Register)
- CAMPBELL, PATRICK, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- CAMPBELL, ROBERT, a minister who fled from Ireland in 1689 and settled in Roseneath. [RPC.XVI.107/242]
- CARLETON, LANCELOT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1688. [MUG147]
- CARNDERSE, JAMES. Lease by Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton to James Carnderse in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Gortiecaron, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 12.6.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- CARRUTHERS, MARGARET, daughter of Alexander Carruthers, deceased, merchant in Armagh, Ireland, married William Govan, herald in Edinburgh, 5.1700. (Edinburgh Marriage Register)
- CASSIDY, PATRICK, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1712.[MUG47]
- CHERRY, GEORGE, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1722. [MUG54]
- CLELAND, JAMES, in Mostown, Ireland, 1700. (SRO.RD2.84.609)
- CLERK, ALLAN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1718.[MUG51]
- CLARK, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- CLIFTON, EDWARD, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- CLUGSTON, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG46]
- CLUGSTOUNE, JOHN. Assigination by John Clugstoune, merchant in Belfast, heir to Robert Clugstoune, merchant in Belfast. Subscribed in Wigton 9.5.1662. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 270)
- CLUGSTON, JOSIAH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710. [MUG45]
- COBANE, THOMAS, a minister who fled from Ireland and settled in Penningham 6.1690. [RPC.XVI.33]
- COBHAM, JAMES, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1694. [MUG154]
- COCHRAN, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- COCHRAN, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721. [MUG52]
- COCHRAN, NATHANIEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- COCHRAN, NINIAN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- COLDEN, ALEXANDER, a minister who fled from Ireland in 4.1689 and settled in Duns. [RPC.XVI.141]
- COLE, THOMAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG117]
- COMMOCK, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712. [MUG47]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- COMYN, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1671.
[MUG123]
- CONN, HUGH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- COOLEY, DUDLEY, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1676.
[MUG128]
- COOPER, ALEXANDER, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1671.
[MUG123]
- CORNWALL, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1687.
[MUG144]
- CORSS, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.[MUG43]
- COULSTON, THOMAS, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1723.
[MUG55]
- COULTHARTE, JAMES. Lease by Robert Maxwell of Orchardton to James
Coultharte of land in the township of Clony, 29.10.1690.
[SRO.RH15.91.59]
- COUTER, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1687. [MUG144]
- CRAICHLEY,, a rebel, fled to Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- CRAIGHEAD, THOMAS, minister in Ireland, 1700. (SRO.RD3.93.399)
- CRAWFORD, BRYCE, alleged to have been murdered in County Down by
Lieutenant John Biggar during 1648. [Selected Justiciary Cases,
1624-1650, Vol.III, fo.793/4 {Edinburgh, 1974}]
- CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1664.
[MUG116]
- CRICHTOUN, EDWARD. Obligation by William Edgar in Gordonstoun and his
brother Mr David Edgar, schoolmaster in Moniyve, in favour of Edward
Crichtoun at Belliknockan Mill, County Down. Subscribed at Old
Clauchan 20.7.1672. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No. 644)
- CRICHTON, JOHN, a perfumer, and his wife, who had fled from Dublin were
licenced to sell perfume and to operate a shop in Edinburgh,
29.3.1689. (Edinburgh Burgh Records)
- CRICHTON, JOHN, of Aghalane, County Fermanagh, 1692. [SRO.RD2.74.826]
- CRICHTON, THOMAS, a tenant farmer in Duddingston, planning to settle in
Ireland, 1661. [RPC.1.64]
- CROMIE, GEORGE, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697.
[MUG162]
- CRUIKSHANK, JOHN, a fugitive minister from Ireland, who was sought in
Scotland 1664. [RPC.1.551]
- CUMMING, MATTHEW, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710.
[MUG45]
- CUNNINGHAM, HUGH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672.
[MUG124]
- CUNNINGHAM JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721.
[MUG52]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1715.[MUG49]
- CUNNINGHAM, PETER. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to Peter Cunningham in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Bellyderickbeg, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 2.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1720. [MUG51]
- CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1671. [MUG123]
- CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, eldest son of William Cunningham of Lochermoss, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1676. [MUG128]
- CUPPLES, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- DANIELSTOUN,, merchant in Dublin, admitted as a burgess and guildsbrother of Edinburgh 5.6.1700. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- DARROCH, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1692. [MUG151]
- DAVIDSON, JOHN, son of Reverend William Davidson in Killeny, Ireland, apprenticed to James Brown, surgeon in Edinburgh, 1646. (Edinburgh Register of Apprentices)
- DAVIDSON, Reverend WILLIAM, Inchkeyne, Ireland, admitted as a burgess of Edinburgh 11.7.1626 by right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Davidson, surgeon. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- DAVY, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714.[MUG48]
- DAWSON, ALEXANDER, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG159]
- DICKSON, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714. [MUG48]
- DICKSON, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689. [MUG148]
- DINSMORE, JOHN. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to John Dinsmore in Kelleve parish, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Drumnguille in Dunboe parish for 11 years, 8.8.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- DONNELL, RICHARD, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- DOUGAN, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1713. [MUG47]
- DRAFFEN, GEORGE, weaver in Clonfeache, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, formerly in Strathaven, husband of Janet Craig, 1695. [SRO.RS42(Lanark) X.282]
- DRENNAN, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1716. [MUG49]
- DRUMMOND, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1692.[MUG151]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- DRUMMOND, SETH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.
[MUG148]
- DUFFIN, ADAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1727. [MUG58]
- DUNBAR, GEORGE, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676. [MUG133]
- DUNBAR, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714.[MUG48]
- DUNCAN, ANTONY, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG159]
- DUNCAN, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- DUNE, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1694. [MUG154]
- DUNLOP, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710.[MUG44]
- DUNLOP, PATRICK, a minister who fled from Ireland in 1689, and settled in
Minnigaff, Wigtonshire. [RPC.XVI.609]
- DUNWOODIE, DAVID, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.
[MUG44]
- DURY, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672.
[MUG124]
- ECCLES, GILBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691.
[MUG149]
- ECCLES, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691.
[MUG149]
- ECCLES, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707.
[MUG42]
- EDMONSTONE, CATHERINE, daughter of John Edmonstone of Bellibentrae,
County Antrim, deceased, received a bond subscribed by David Leslie,
Earl of Leven, and Major James Coult, 23.1.1710.
[SRO.GD24.Sec.4.469]
- EGLSON, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.[MUG44]
- ERSKINE, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712.[MUG47]
- EWIN, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- EWING, JOSHUA, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712.
[MUG47]
- FAIRFULL, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.
[MUG41]
- FARISS, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719.
[MUG51]
- FENTON, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721.[MUG52]
- FERGUSON, VICTOR, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.
[MUG43]
- FIELDIRNE, CHARLES, Lieutenant of the Londonderry Regiment, admitted as
a burgess of St Andrews 13.6.1728. [St Andrews Burgess Roll]
- FINGLASS, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1664.
[MUG116]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- FINIE, JOHN. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to John Finie in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Dingonie for 11 years, 30.6.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- FINNEY, LAZARUS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721. [MUG52]
- FLEMING, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG159]
- FLEMING, GEORGE, alleged murdered of Archbishop Sharp, fled to Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- FLEMING, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- FORREST, JAMES. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to James Forrest and Catherine Sheirer his spouse in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Liffock, Clarneity and Ardidillane for 11 years, 20.8.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- FORSYTH, JAMES, formerly minister of Kilpatrick, who was banished to Ireland in 1638. Father of James and Robert. [RPC.1.215]
- FRAZIER, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1720. [MUG51]
- FRENCH,, a rebel, fled to Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- FULLARTON, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- GALT, JOHN. Reference to John Galt in Ireland and to Robert Galt of Holme Mill, Irvine, 9.1.1660. [RBI.II.88]
- GAUDY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714. [MUG48]
- GAY, WILLIAM, Adjutant to H.M. Royal Regiment in Ireland, admitted as a burgess and guildsbrother of Edinburgh 2.2.1687. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- GIBSON, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1718. [MUG51]
- GILLSLAND, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1697. [MUG162]
- GLASGOW, NATHANIEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- GLEN, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1722. [MUG54]
- GLENDIE, Mr JOHN, Dean of Cashel, prebend of St Michael's, Dublin, sometime a minister in Edinburgh, admitted as a burgess and guildsbrother of Edinburgh 10.8.1687. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- GODFREY, WILLIAM, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1673. [MUG126]
- GORDON, NATHANIEL. Obligation by James Stuart of Ardoch in favour of William Hodgehead, merchant in Glasgow. Subscribed in Dublin 28.6.1681, witnesses Nathaniel Gordon of Dublin etc. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 709)
- GORDON,, a rebel, fled to Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- GOVAN, CLOTWORTH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691. [MUG149]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- GRAY, WILLIAM, Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1693-1695.
[MUG41/152]
- GREENE, WILLIAM, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1671.
[MUG123]
- GREENSHIELDS, JAMES, minister in Tynan, County Armagh, son of Luke
Greenshields of Suinstie, husband of Elizabeth Paterson, 1690.
[SRO.RS42(Lanark) IX.414]
- GREENSHIELDS,, minister in Dunnager, County Antrim, formerly in
Ardrossan and at Morton, husband of Elizabeth Hamilton, 1690.
[SRO.RS42(Lanark) IX.414]
- GREG, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.[MUG159]
- GREIG, WILLIAM, merchant in Belfast, admitted as a burghess of St Andrews
13.2.1735. [StABR]
- GROVINER, SAMUEL, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.[MUG43]
- GUTHRIE, ARCHIBALD and AGNES, of Culloch, Londonderry, parents of
James, 24 February 1698. [SRO.GD48.box 17, 828]
- HADDOW, JAMES, of Westerseat of Spittalshiel, formerly in Ireland,
husband of Marion Lindsay, 1630. [SRO.RS40(Lanark) IIIB.207]
- HALLIDAY, SAMUEL. Obligation by George Meek, merchant in Kirkcudbright,
to pay sums of money to Mr Samuel Halliday, minister of the Gospel
in Ireland, subscribed in Kirkcudbright, 17.6.1697. (Kirkcudbright
Sheriff Court Deeds No 3455a)
- HALTRIDGE, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1694.
[MUG155]
- HAMELL, CHRISTIAN, relict of John Hamill former town-clerk of Strabane,
Ireland, petitioned the Privy Council of Scotland 26.9.1689.
[RPC.XV.350]
- HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.
[MUG43]
- HAMILTON, BETHIA, widow of Mr James Hamilton "slain in the king's
service", inteded to go to Ireland to seek help from her husband's
friends. [n/d, C.17]
- HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, daughter of John Hamilton in Thorniehill, wife of
Alexander Waddell in Lesnasuir, Co. Down, son of Alexander Waddell
in Moffathills, 1622. [SRO.RD40(Lanark) IIB.30]
- HAMILTON, Sir FREDERICK, of Manor Hamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland,
admitted as a burghess and guildsbrother of Edinburgh 23.6.1633.
(Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- HAMILTON, HEW, in Lisdivene, Ireland, 1667. [SRO.RS42 (Lanark) IVA.147]
- HAMILTON, HUGH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672.
[MUG124]
- HAMILTON, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1671.
[MUG123]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- HAMILTON, JOHN, abandoned his French wife in Armagh, 24.5.1619.
[RPC.II.638]
- HAMILTON, JOHN, schoolmaster in (1) Bangor, Ireland, (2) Ayr, Scotland,
1642, husband of Anna [SRO.RD3.8.618/1664]
- HAMILTON, LILIAS, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bogton, wife of William
Wilson in Ballyhead, County Down, formerly in Townhead of Harding,
Douglas, 1688. [SRO.RS42 (Lanark) IX.79]
- HAMILTON, PATRICK, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1664.
[MUG115]
- HAMILTON, ROBERT, in Slittebreikis, Ireland, formerly in Ducathill,
Hamilton, son of John Hamilton of Bromehill, ca1620.
[SRO.RS40(Lanark)I.125]
- HAMILTON, WILLIAM, parson of Killybegs, Ireland, husband of Agnes
Walkingshaw, 1622. [SRO.RS40 (Lanark) IIB.32]
- HAMILTON, WILLIAM, of Cornisigoe, County Monaghan, formerly of the
Mains of Kilbride, husband of Grisel Muir, 1648.
[SRO.RS40 (Lanark) V.26]
- HAMILTON, Captain WILLIAM, of Lochcurrane, County Tyrone, 1663.
[SRO.RS42 (Lanark) II.67]
- HAMPTON, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- HANDCOCK, ELIAH, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707.
[MUG42]
- HANDCOCK, THOMAS, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.
[MUG43]
- HANNAH, JOSEPH, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1694. [MUG155]
- HANNA, SAMUEL. Bond by Samuel Hanna, late merchant in Londonderry, to
Mr David Scrimgeour of Cartmore for 25 merks, 18 June 1690.
[SRO.GD26.Sec.4.242]
- HANNINGTON, JOHN, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697.
[MUG162]
- HANSARD, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676.[MUG133]
- HARPER, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1693.[MUG152]
- HARTSTONE, JOHN, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1673.
[MUG128]
- HARTSTONE, STANDISH, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University
1673.[MUG127]
- HARVEY, DAVID, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721.[MUG53]
- HARVEY, JOHN, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711.[MUG45]
- HARVEY, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672.
[MUG124]
- HARVIE, JOHN, a minister who fled from Ireland in 4.1689, and settled in
Lochmaben. [RPC.XVI.3]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- HASSART, ROBERT, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672.
[MUG124]
- HASTY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709. [MUG44]
- HATTRIDGE, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.
[MUG147]
- HAY, JOHN, a minister in Renfrew prior to 1649, then in Donegal.
[RPC.1.342]
- HEMPHILL, JOSEPH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712.
[MUG47]
- HEMPHILL, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1716.
[MUG49]
- HENDERSON, ALEXANDER, alleged murderer of Archbishop Sharp, fled to
Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- HENDERSON, ANDREW, alleged murderer of Archbishop Sharp, fled to
Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]
- HENDRY, JOHN, burgess of Renfrew, resident in Killiloch, Ireland, 12.1637.
(Dunbarton Burgh Records)
- HENRY, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1720.
[MUG52]
- HERDMAN, HENRY, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724.
[MUG56]
- HIGINBOTHAM, ROBERT, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University
1707. [MUG42]
- HILHOUSE, ABRAHAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1666.
[MUG118]
- HILL, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG45]
- HILL, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707.[MUG42]
- HISLOP, JOHN, sometime in "Setoip", a vagabond engaged in stealing horses
and mares in Tweeddale and taking them to Ireland, 22.1.1612.
[RPC.9.321]
- HOARE, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1687.[MUG144]
- HOMES, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721. [MUG52]
- HOMES, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721.
[MUG52]
- HOOD, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- HOOK, HENRY, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712.[MUG47]
- HOOK, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691.
[MUG149]
- HOWE, EDWARD, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1637.
[MUG90]
- HOWE, GEORGE, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1671.
[MUG123]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- HUBBLETHORNE, CHARLES, son of Colonel John Hubblethorne, Governor of Waterford, Ireland, 1700. (SRO.RD2.83.981)
- HUMBLE, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG117]
- HUNTER, JOHN, a minister, fled from Ireland in 1689, settled in Kirkmichael, Wigtonshire. [RPC.XVI.336]
- HUTCHISON, FRANCIS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712. [MUG47]
- ILLINGWORTH, LUCAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- IRWINE, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- JACKSON, HERCULES. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to Hercules Jackson in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Dingonie for 11 years, 30.6.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- JACOB, MATHEW, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG45]
- JOB, JOHN, born in Biggar, married Marion Mossman in Ireland 1632, abandoned her in 1633 and settled in Leith as a workman, bigamously married Janet Mossman there, tried and found guilty of bigamy, sentenced to be scourged through the streets of Edinburgh and banished from Scotland under pain of death 19 January 1650. [Selected Justiciary Cases, 1624-1650, III, fo.837/8 {Edinburgh, 1974}]
- JOHNSTON, ARCHIBALD, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1667. [MUG119]
- JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676.[MUG133]
- JOHNSTONE, HUGH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672. [MUG124]
- JOHNSTON, JAMES. Bond by Robert Softly in Milton of Or to James Johnston in Lisnestruen, parish of Drumbo, Ireland. Subscribed pre 5.1668. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 718)
- JOHNSTONE, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672. [MUG1224]
- JOHNSTON, JOHN. Lease by Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton to John Johnston in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Gortiecaron, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 12.6.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- JOHNSTON, THOMAS. Lease by Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton to Thomas Johnston in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Gortiecaron, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 12.6.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- JOHNSTON, WILLIAM. Asignation by William Johnston, lately in Netherly Park, now in Bellewillwill, County Down, in favour of his brother in law Captain James McDouall of Gillespie, subscribed in Stranraer 24.5.1699. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 3356)
- JONES, AMESIUS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1718.[MUG51]
- JUNIUS, HENRY, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1671.
[MUG122]
- KEARNECHAN, JOSEPH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.
[MUG43]
- EITH, HEW, son of Alexander Keith of Betleachachane, Ireland, apprenticed to James Borthwick, surgeon in Edinburgh, 1656. (ERA)
- KEITH, J. Letters from Mr J. Keith in Dolatur, Ireland, Newton, Ireland, and Dublin to the laird of Binny, ca1659. [SRO.RH15.77.10]
- KELLY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707.[MUG43]
- KENNAN, ROBERT, merchant in Dublin, cnf 1705 Edinburgh
- KENNEDY, DAVID, in Bangor, County Down, admitted as a burgess and guildsbrother of Edinburgh 11.8.1686. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- KENNEDY, GILBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724.
[MUG56]
- KENNEDY, HUGH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714.[MUG48]
- KENNEDY, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.
[MUG41]
- KENNEDY, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1692.
[MUG151]
- KENNEDY, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1670.
[MUG122]
- KILPATRICK, HENRY, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719.
[MUG51]
- KILPATRICK, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691.
[MUG149]
- KING, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1713.[MUG47]
- KING, JOHN, in Drumbothe, County Down, 1654. [SRO.RS41 (Lanark) 1.72]
- .NIGHT, HENRY, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717.
[MUG50]
- KNOX, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.
[MUG43]
- KYLE, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.[MUG157]
- LAING, THOMAS. Obligation by Cuthbert Brown of Craigend in favour of Thomas Laing, traveller in Ireland. Subscribed at Lightwaterford 10.11.1670. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 1065)
- LAIRD, ANDREW, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.
[MUG147]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- LANCE, THOMAS, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1672.
[MUG126]
- LANG, GEORGE, Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1693/1695.
[MUG41/152]
- LANG, WILLIAM. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to William Lang in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Glasentarny, Dunboe parish, for 7 years, 13.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- LATA, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- LAUDER, ANDREW, apothecary in Ireland, son of Reverend Andrew Lauder in Whithorn, 1671. (SRO.RD3.27.263)
- LAW, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714.[MUG48]
- LAWRY, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- LAYCOCK, THOMAS, in Ireland, husband of Giles Walwod, 2.10.1622.
(SRO.RS34.7.9)
- LECKEY, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719.
[MUG51]
- LECKY, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.
[MUG148]
- LEECH, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.
[MUG148]
- LEGAT, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1692. [MUG151]
- LEGAT, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691.
[MUG149]
- LEGG, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709. [MUG44]
- LESLIE, JOHN, servant to John, Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, admitted as a burgess of Aberdeen 1.8.1633. [ABR]
- LESLIE, JOHN, Bishop of Rapho in Ireland, father of Robert, in correspondence with Francis Guthrie 1623-1647.
[SRO.GD188.box 21, 1-13]
- LESLIE, JOHN. John and Robert Leslie, Bishops of Rapho and Henry, Bishop of Down, correspondence with the laird of Guthrie 1637-1662.
[SRO.GD188.25.1-4]
- LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717.
[MUG50]
- LINDSAY, WILLIAM, minister of Dreghorn, banished to Ireland 1638.
[RPC.1.291]
- LINDSAY, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1723.
[MUG55]
- LIVELY, EDWARD, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1630.[MUG82]
- LIVINGSTONE, ALEXANDER. Bond, dated 6.1677, subscribed to by John Gordon of Kirkconnel in favour of Alexander Livingston, resident in Ireland. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No.2180)

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SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- LIVINGSTON, GEORGE, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.
[MUG147]
- LIVINGSTON, HENRY, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.[MUG160]
- LIVINGSTONE, JOHN. Assignment by George Livingstone in Damhead of Clachanpluck, to John Livingstone in Ireland. Subscribed in Kirkcudbright 5.8.1661. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 563)
- LOCHLARNE, JOHN, 'under the Earl of Antrim', brought a bark of oats from Ireland for sale in Dunbarton, 28.1.1631. (Dunbarton Burgh Records)
- LOTHIAN, JOHN, minister in Dundonald, Ireland, 1627.
[SRO.RS40 (Lanark) IIIA.9]
- MCAULAY, AULAY, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1671. [MUG122]
- MCBRYD, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1666. [MUG118]
- MCBRYD, WILLIAM. Obligation by Patrick McDowall of Logan(Freugh) to repay William McBryd of Carroreach, County Down, £1000 Scots etc. Subscribed 1.5.1673. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 1678/9)
- MCCARTNEY, ISAAC, a merchant in Belfast, admitted as a burges of Aberdeen 21.5.1696. [ABR]
- MACKINSHIRE, JAMES. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to James Mackinshire in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Ballymoney in Dunboe parish for 11 years, 2.9.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MCCLATCHY, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691.
[MUG149]
- MCCLAVE, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1693-1695.
[MUG41/152]
- MCCLELLAND, JOHN. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to John McClelland in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Donallies, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 24.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MCCLELLAND, ROBERT. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to Robert McClelland in Articlano, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Ballanteirme Macafie parish, County Londonderry, for 11 years, 29.8.1655.
[SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MCCLELLAND, WILLIAM. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to William McClelland, Killibleight, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Exorna, Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, for 11 years, 8.9.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MCCREIGHT, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710.
[MUG45]
- MCCONCHIE, ROBERT. Assignment referring to Alexander Moore, merchant burges of Wigton, and his natural son Robert McConchie now in Ireland. Subscribed 10.8.1659.
(Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 43)
- MCCOOK, ARCHIBALD, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717.
[MUG50]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- MCCRACKEN, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1693. [MUG152]
- MCCRACKEN, HUGO, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1726. [MUG58]
- MCCURDY, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1718. [MUG51]
- MCGARRACH, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714. [MUG48]
- MCGILL, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1692.[MUG151]
- MCJAMES, SORLEY, a rebel in the Western Isles, took refuge on Inchedachale, an island off Ireland, 24.11.1615. [RPC.IO.757]
- MCKAICHY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717. [MUG50]
- MACKAY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697. [MUG162]
- MAKEMIE, FRANCIS, minister in Virginia petition to the King 1689. [SRO.GD26.Sec.7.266]
- MAKENEILL, FRANCIS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1675. [MUG129]
- MACKENZIE, JOHN, a minister in Urra who had fled there from Ireland, 1662. [RPC.1.163]
- MCKNAIGHT, JOHN. Commission by John McKnight of Cullfield, about to go to Ireland, appointing Robert McClellane of Barmagachine as his factor. Subscribed in Barmagachine 15.11.1694. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deed No.2666)
- MCKOWIN, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721. [MUG53]
- MCLAINE, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG45]
- MCLUNE, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691. [MUG149]
- MCMASTER, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.[MUG160]
- MCMILLAN, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712. [MUG47]
- MCMORRAN, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695. [MUG157]
- MCMURRAY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG45]
- MCNEILL, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707.[MUG43]
- MCORD, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1664. [MUG115]
- MCRANNALD, Sir JAMES, and his sons, rebels in the Western Isles, took refuge on Inchedachale, an island off Ireland, 24.11.1615. [RPC.IO.757]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- MCSPARRAN, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.
[MUG44]
- MAILEWEAN, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711.
[MUG45]
- MAIN, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.
[MUG159]
- MAIR, JOHN, schoolmaster in Tolbooth Kirk parish, Edinburgh, 1694, wife Agnes Campbell, and children Agnes aged ten years and Thomas aged four years, formerly in Ireland. (Edinburgh Poll Tax Records)
- MALCOLM, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1672. [MUG124]
- MARTIN, GEORGE, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.
[MUG156]
- MAXWELL, AGNES, daughter of Robert Maxwell jr., deceased, maltman in County Tyrone, granted land in Glasgow on 8.2.1656. (RGS.X.502)
- MAXWELL, EDWARD. Bond by Sir Robert Maxwell the younger of Orchardtoun to Captain Robert Maxwell, son of the deceased Edward Maxwell of Balmangane. Subscribed in Bellicastle, Ireland, 21.8.1666. Witnessed by John Gordon the younger of Barharrow, Thomas Kirk, servant to Sir Robert Maxwell, and Mr James Maxwell. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 741)
- MAXWELL, JAMES, of Tonsillis, Ireland, son of Robert Maxwell of Newlands, husband of Janet Ross, 1656. [SRO.RS41 (Lanark) II.273]
- MAXWELL, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724. [MUG56]
- MAXWELL, ROBERT. Deed of Factory by Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, now residing in Ireland, in favour of his nephew Robert Maxwell. Subscribed in Killeleagh 25.2.1688. Witnesses Hugh Maxwell of Coole, William Read, Recorder in Killeleagh, and David Haslet, servant to Sir Robert Maxwell.
(Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 1265)
- MAXWELL, widow. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to the widow Maxwell in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Ballymoney in Dunboe parish for 11 years, 2.9.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MENIES, ELIAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712. [MUG47]
- MERCER, THOMAS, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717.
[MUG50]
- MILLER, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- MILLAR, ROBERT, 'under the Earl of Antrim', brought a bark of oats from Ireland for sale in Dunbarton, 28.1.1631. (Dunbarton Burgh Records)
- MILLER, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707.
[MUG42]
- MILLET, WILLIAM, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1707.
[MUG42]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- MITCHELL, JOHN, a minister who fled from Ireland with his wife in 1689, settled in Ochiltree, died 1690. [RPC.XVI.516]
- MITCHELL, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1707. [MUG42]
- MITCHELL, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1694.[MUG155]
- MOFFATT, HUGH. Bond by Hugh Moffatt, Monereagh, County Down, Sir Robert Maxwell and David Williamson, both of Killyleagh, County Down, to Thomas Weson, Cork House, Dublin, 20.2.1671. [SRO.RH15.91.62]
- MOFFATT, THOMAS. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to Thomas Moffatt of the townlands of Gortieclaven, Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, for 11 years, 9.4.1656. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MOFFATT, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1713. [MUG47]
- MONTGOMERY, ANDREW, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1673. [MUG126]
- MONTGOMERY, GEORGE, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1670. [MUG121]
- MONTGOMERIE, HUGH. Commission by Hugh Montgomerie of Grangehioh, County Londonderry, to his brother Mr George Montgomerie in Kirkcudbright. Subscribed in Knokilt 2.2.1670. Witnessed by William Montgomerie of Knokilt and John Houstoun in Bellinehon. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 937)
- MONTGOMERIE, HUGH. Assignment by Major Hugh Montgomerie of Knockekilt, parish of Termonanie, barony of Loughinsholm, County Londonderry, to pay Mr James Kirkpatrick, minister of that parish, £40 in part payment of a marriage portion with his eldest daughter Maris Montgomerie. Subscribed at Maghra 7.1.1686. Witnesses William Stewart in County Londonderry, and Alexander Stewart, his cousin german. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No1066)
- MONTGOMERY, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676.[MUG133]
- MONTGOMERY, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- MONTGOMERY, ROBERT. Assignment by Robert Montgomery, Ardinlivclore, County Tyrone, and James Hamilton, Krukbin, County Tyrone, to Sir Hugh Montgomery, Newtonards, County Down, and Sir Hugh McClelland of Bombie of a lease of land in the bishopric of Clogher in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh,, 22.8.1612. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1673. [MUG126]
- MOOR, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721. [MUG53]
- MOORE, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724. [MUG56]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- MOORE, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719.
[MUG51]
- MOORE, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1687.[MUG144]
- MOWATT, ANDREW. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to Andrew Mowatt in
Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Killivitte, Knocknocher, and Bellybughtbeg in Dunboe parish, for 7 years, 14.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MUIR, RICHARD. Assignment by Richard Muir of Skirrey, Ireland, in favour of Richard Carsane of Kirkcudbright. Subscribed 28.2.1671.
(Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 1099)
- MULLIGAN, ROBERT. Tack by John Neilson of Kirkland. Subscribed at Haugh of Urr 18.9.1683. Witnessed by Robert Mulligan, sometime in Lochrutton, traveller in Ireland.
(Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No.882)
- MUNRO, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.[MUG44]
- MURDOCH, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.
[MUG148]
- MURE, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1691. [MUG150]
- MURPHIE, ROGER, Articles of agreement between Roger Murphie, tanner in Dublin, Arthur Galbraith Esq. in Dublin, and Charles Armstrong of Mount Armstrong, County Kildare, and William Kettlewell of Thomastoun, County Meath, to export wood from the Lochnell Estate, Scotland, to Ireland, 1722/1723. [SRO.NRAS.0934.bundle 779]
- MURRAY, DAVID. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to David Murray in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Bellyderickbeg, Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 2.7.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- MURRAY, RICHARD. Deed of Factory by Mr Richard Murray of Broughton in favour of Richard Murray in Artekelly regarding the rents of the baronies of Keally, the Lake, Kirkcarsell and Kirkennan. Subscribed in Killibegs, County Donegal, 19.10.1669. Witnessed by James Murray in Boylagh, James Rogers town clerk of Killibegs, and Ninian Rogers the younger, merchant there. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 1039)
- MURRAY, ROBERT. Sir Robert Murray or Crichton petitioned the Privy Council that he had been kept out of the baronies of Boillach and Bannoch, Ireland, which he had been given by James, Earl of Annandale, by Richard Murray of Broughton. In 1683 the Lords of Session had found in favour of Sir Robert, and the said Richard Murray had fled to Ireland. 3.1.1684. [RPC.VIII.326]
- NEILL, HENRY, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1695. [MUG157]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- NEILSON, JAMES. Procuratory by John Neilson of Kirkland regarding deed of factory given to him by James Neilson of Knockwalloch, his brother german, before departing for Ireland on 4.8.1674. Subscribed at the Bar of Spotts 5.2.1677.
(Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No.194)
- NEILSON, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719.
[MUG51]
- NISBET, ISOBEL, daughter of Reverend Andrew Nisbet, deceased, in Ireland, married Reverend John Wilson, minister of Portmoak, in Edinburgh 12.11.1699. (Edinburgh Marriage Register)
- NIXON, EDWARD. Agreement between Edward Nixon of Coole Hill, County Cavan, merchant, Robert Mure of Dromore, County Monaghan, gentlemen, and Roger Murphie, tanner in Dublin, to export wood from Scotland to Ireland, 1724. [SRO.NRAS.0934.bundle 779]
- NORRIE, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1668. [MUG1 '2]
- O'CAHAN, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676. [MUG132]
- O'DONNELL, R., an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG159]
- O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, Ensign of the Londonderry Regiment, admitted as a burghess of St Andrews 2.6.1728. [StABR]
- O'HARA, HENRY, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.
[MUG160]
- ORMSBY, COOTEOUS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1660.[MUG111]
- ORR, JANET, daughter of John Orr, deceased, in Machriahan, County Antrim, married James Wood, feltmaker, in Edinburgh 18.11.1697. (Edinburgh Marriage Register)
- OUGHTERSON, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714.
[MUG48]
- PATTERSON, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.
[MUG160]
- PATTON, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.
[MUG43]
- PEACOCK, PATRICK. Bond referring to Mr Patrick Peacock, minister in Dinnadie, Ireland. Subscribed in Anwoth 16.8.1675. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 2094)
- PERKINS, RICHARD, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1635.
[MUG88]
- PETTIGREW, STAFFORD, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691.
[MUG149]
- PORTERFIELD, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710.
[MUG44]
- PORTEOUS, JAMES, weaver in Shankhill, County Down, son of Alexander Porteous in Lanark, 1710. [SRO.RS42 (Lanark) XII.272]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- PORTER, HEW. James Porter, merchant, eldest lawful son of Hew Porter in Lochlerne, Ireland, a former burghess of Irvine, was admitted as a burghess of Irvine 26.5.1665. [RBI.II.]
- POTTINGER, THOMAS, "later sovereign in Belfast", petitioned the Privy Council of Scotland on behalf of the relict and children of his brother Captain Edward Pottinger, commander of the Dartmouth, who had fought at Coleraine and at Carrickfergus in 1689. [RPC.XVI.4]
- ORR, THOMAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG161]
- RAE, GAVIN, in Ireland, formerly in Lawyet of Bothwell, husband of Margaret Hamilton, 1625. [SRO.RS40 (Lanark) IIB.223]
- RAE, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710.[MUG45]
- RAMSAY, CHARLES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- READ, HANS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676. [MUG133]
- REID, JAMES, attorney in the Court of the Exchequer of Ireland, cnf 1736 Edinburgh
- REID, WILLIAM, an Irishman convicted of murder in Scotland 1662. [RPC.1.251]
- READ, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689. [MUG148]
- RICARD, FRANCIS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG117]
- RICHARDSON, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719. [MUG51]
- RIDDELL, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1694. [MUG154]
- ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, Dublin, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724. [MUG56]
- ROSE, LAUCHLAN, minister in Carmichael, Scotland, later in Mohill, Diocese of Armagh and Kinmore, cnf 11.6.1731 Edinburgh
- ROSS, GEORGE, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1667. [MUG119]
- ROSS, GEORGE, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.[MUG157]
- ROSS, JAMES, of Portavo, Ireland, 1675. [SRO.RS42 (Lanark) VI.147]
- ROSS, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1719. [MUG51]
- ROSS, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.[MUG157]
- ROSS, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1710.[MUG45]
- ROSS, WILLIAM. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to William Ross in Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of townlands of Dingonie for 11 years, 30.6.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- ROWAN, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1685. [MUG142]
- ROWAN, STUART, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1685. [MUG142]
- ROWE, SIMON, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1689.[MUG147]

- RUSSELL,, killer of Archbishop Sharp, who fled to Ireland, was taken captive there, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.559]
- RUTHERFORD, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- SANDERSON, JAMES, a Scots-irish student at Glasgow University 1673. [MUG126]
- SANDERSON, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1673. [MUG126]
- SAUNDERS, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1715. [MUG49]
- SAVAGE, JOHN, an Irish surgeon, found illicitly working at his trade in Edinburgh, 4.7.1638. (Edinburgh Burgh Records)
- SAWBRIIDGE, THOMAS, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- SCOTT, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1672. [MUG124]
- SCOTT, THOMAS. Backbond between William Corbie, merchant in Kirkcudbright, and Thomas Scott, skipper in Bellywalter, Ireland. Subscribed in Kirkcudbright 26.6.1671. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 2075)
- SHAW, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- SHAW, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]
- SHAW, JOHN, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697.[MUG162]
- SHAW, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1712. [MUG47]
- SHENNAN, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1691. [MUG149]
- SHEWELL, THOMAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1685. [MUG142]
- SIM, DAVID, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708. [MUG43]
- SIMON, PHILOMENEUS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1630.[MUG82]
- SINCLAIR, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1671. [MUG122]
- SLOAN, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1694.[MUG155]
- SMALL, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
- SMITH, DANIEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1708.[MUG43]
- SMITH, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1720. [MUG51]
- SMITH, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1713.[MUG47]
- SMITH, ROBERT, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1640. [MUG93]
- SMITH, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1714. [MUG48]
- SMITH, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717. [MUG50]
- SMOLLETT, JOHN, apprentice of Gideon Murray a merchant burghess of Edinburgh, a thief who fled to Ireland 1655. [RPC.1.200]

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

- SMYLIE, DAVID, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1727.
[MUG58]
- SOMERVILLE, JAMES, in Ireland, 1627. [SRO.RS40 (Lanark) IIB.159]
- SOMERVILLE, ROBERT, in Lochinchliven, County Derry, husband of Janet Fairie, 1715. [SRO.RS42(Lanark) XII.394]
- SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, minister at Lochsuede, Galloway, then in Lochan Island, County Down, cnf 19.8.1704 Edinburgh
- SPENCE, ALEXANDER, merchant in Belfast, son of John Spence of Blair, cnf 5.7.1706 Edinburgh
- SPENCE, JAMES, minister in Castlemartyrs, Ireland, son of Alexander Spence, minister in Birnie, ca1710. [SRO.RS29{Elgin}V.194;VII.385]
- SPENCE, MICHAEL, of Stankhouse, attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, 1708. [SRO.RS29{Elgin}IV.231]
- SPENCE, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1685.[MUG142]
- SPROAT, WILLIAM. Contract of marriage between William Sproat, son of the deceased William Sproat in Donnachadee, Ireland, and Katherine Sproat, daughter of John Sproat, burgess of Kirkcudbright. Reference to property in Donnachadee occupied by Jean Hannay, mother of the said William Sproat. Subscribed in Kirkcudbright, 29.10.1666. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No. 54)
- STAFFORD, EDMOND, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1675.[MUG130]
- STANHOUSE, MICHAEL, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697.
[MUG162]
- STEEL, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717.[MUG50]
- STEPHEN, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1720.[MUG52]
- STEVEN, JAMES, usher to the Exchequer, admitted as a burgess and guildsbrother of Edinburgh 9.12.1696 by right of wife Margaret, daughter of William Gay, agent to H.M. regiment in Ireland. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- STEWART, ANDREW, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1692.
[MUG151]
- STEWART, ARCHIBALD, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1669.
[MUG121]
- STEWART, ARCHIBALD and CATHERINE, in Londonderry 24 February 1698.
[SRO.GD48.box 17, 828]
- STEWART, HANS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1692.[MUG150]
- STEWART, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.
[MUG157]
- STEWART, JAMES MAXWELL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1724. [MUG56]
- STEWART, SAMUEL, a minister who fled from Ireland in 1689 and settled in Girvan. [RPC.XVI.256]
- STEWART, THOMAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1687.[MUG145]

- STEWART, WALTER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1727.
[MUG58]
- STIRLING, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1693.
[MUG152]
- STIRLING, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1721.
[MUG52]
- STIRLING, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1692.
[MUG151]
- STONE, BENTLEY, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697.
[MUG162]
- STUART, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1695. [MUG157]
- TAYLOR, EBENEZER, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676. [MUG133]
- TAYLOR, GEORGE, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1727.
[MUG58]
- TEATT, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695. [MUG157]
- TEAT, THOMAS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1695.
[MUG157]
- THOMSON, HUGH, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1717.
[MUG50]
- THOMSON, JOHN, merchant in Belfast, admitted as a burgess and
guildsbrother of Edinburgh 26.6.1689 by right of his wife Bethia,
daughter of James Inglis merchant burgess and guildsbrother.
(Thomson had fled from Ireland because of persecution there)
(Edinburgh Burgess Register)
- THOMSON, LEWIS, merchant in Belfast, George McCartney, "late sovereign
of Belfast", and Robert Martin, merchant in Belfast, petitioned the
Privy Council of Scotland 4.6.1691. [RPC.XVI.309]
- THOMSON, WILLIAM. Lease by Lord Kirkcudbright to William Thomson in
Dunboe parish, County Londonderry, of the townlands of Ballymoney,
Dunboe parish, for 11 years, 2.9.1655. [SRO.RH15.91.59]
- THWAITES, EPHRIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1711. [MUG46]
- TORRANCE, SAMUEL, an Anglo-Irish student at Glasgow University 1709.
[MUG44]
- TYDD, SAMUEL, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1721. [MUG53]
- TYRRY, DAVID. "We, David Tyrry mayor of the citie of Cork in the province
of Monstire in Yrland with our counsall underwrettin being surlie
informitt be our gude nychbouris speciallie be Edmound Roch, Stevyn
Quhytt and Robert March, burgessis and merchandis of our said citie,
also merchandis to James Staig, master to the gudeschip callit the
Hert of Kirkcaldy, and William Tennant, part auener thairroff, that
thair said schip was takin be ane man weir [being boun to Lisburne]
of Holand, and thair said schip spoilyeit of hir best anker and tow
with hir furniture and hail apparrell of the hail company, as to say

SCOTS-IRISH LINKS

thrie skoir borrell quhytt, thrie borrell talloun, thrie borrell
salmound, two barrell beiff and thrie hundreth pundis lynnyng yarns;
And this is to be most certane sure and of verritie we be this
presentis justlie and trewlie testafies to all to quhame this sall
cum. Subscyvitt with oure handis our signet heirto affixit, wrettyn
be our clerk, at the cite of Cork the aught day of Januar anno 1608.
[Kirkcaldy Burgh Records]

UPTON, THOMAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1697. [MUG162]

VANCE, ADAM. Bond by John McKnight of Kirkland of Balmaghie in favour
of Adam Vance, indweller in the parish of Donnachadee, County Down.
Subscribed at Crossmichael Kirk 30.11.1682. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff
Court Deeds No 1063)

VANCE, PATRICK, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1715.
[MUG49]

VAUGHAN, JOHN, a Welsh-Irish student at Glasgow University 1697.
[MUG162]

VERNOUR, THOMAS, a rebel, fled to Ireland, 7.10.1680. [RPC.VI.560]

WADDELL, ALEXANDER, in Ballemonoch, County Down, formerly in
Moffathills, 1622. [SRO.RS40 (Lanark) IIB.30]

WAIKLY, JAMES, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676. [MUG133]

WALKER, Mr GEORGE, son of George Walker Doctor of Divinity, Justice of
the Peace in County Armagh and County Tyrone, burgess of Aberdeen
1667. (ABR)

WALLACE, ALEXANDER, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1722.
[MUG54]

WALLACE, ARCHIBALD, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1668.
[MUG120]

WALLACE, GEORGE. Tack by Major James Maxwell of Glenlaive to George
Wallace in the barony of Dunluis, County Antrim. Subscribed in
Paiton 21.6.1682. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No 735)

WALLACE, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1713.
[MUG47]

WALKER, Colonel GEORGE, Governor of Derry, admitted as a burgess and
guildsbrother of Edinburgh 16.8.1689. (Edinburgh Burgess Register)

WEAVER, THOMAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1676. [MUG133]

WEIR, JAMES, in Londonderry, married Bessie Ross in Edinburgh 26.8.1690.
(Edinburgh Marriage Register)

WEIR, GUSTAVUS, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1722.
[MUG54]

WEIR, JOHN, in Coupsmilne, Armagh, formerly a tailor in Douglas, husband
of Marion or Margaret Bell, 1693. [SRO.RS42 (Lanark) X.195]

WEIR, WILLIAM. Reference to William Weir, who went to Ireland,
18.4.1681. [RBI.II.292]

- WHITE, JAMES, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1711.[MUG45]
 WILSON, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1665. [MUG116]
 WILSON, JOHN, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1691. [MUG149]
 WILSON, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1722.[MUG54]
 WILSON, ROBERT, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.
 [MUG160]
 WILSON, SAMUEL, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1716.
 [MUG49]
 WILSON, WILLIAM. Reference to William Wilson, traveller in Ireland 1602.
 [RBI.II.241]
 WILSON, WILLIAM, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1727.
 [MUG59]
 WISDITCH, JOHN, a Scots-Irish student at Glasgow University 1696.
 [MUG160]
 WRIGHT, BARTIL. Bond by James Gladrie in Netherlaw to Bartil Wright
 "living in the kingdom of Ireland". Subscribed in Dundrennan
 3.6.1670. (Kirkcudbright Sheriff Court Deeds No.445)
 WYATT, THOMAS, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1670. [MUG122]
 WYNNE, LUDOVIC, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1672. [MUG125]
 YOUNG, SAMUEL, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1692. [MUG151]
 YOUNG, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1685. [MUG137]
 YOUNG, WILLIAM, an Irish student at Glasgow University 1696. [MUG160]

REFERENCES

ABR	Aberdeen Burgess Roll
ERA	Edinburgh Register of Apprentices
F	Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae [Edinburgh, 1920s]
MUG	Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis, Volume 3 [Glasgow, 1854]
RBI	Muniments of the Royal Burgh of Irvine, Volume 2 [Edinburgh, 1891]
RGS	Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, series
RPC	Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, series
StABR	St Andrews Burgess Roll
SRO	Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh
GD	Gifts & Deposits
NRAS	National Register of Archives, Scotland
RD	Register of Deeds
RH	Register House
RS	Register of Sasines

ABBREVIATIONS

cnf confirmation of testament

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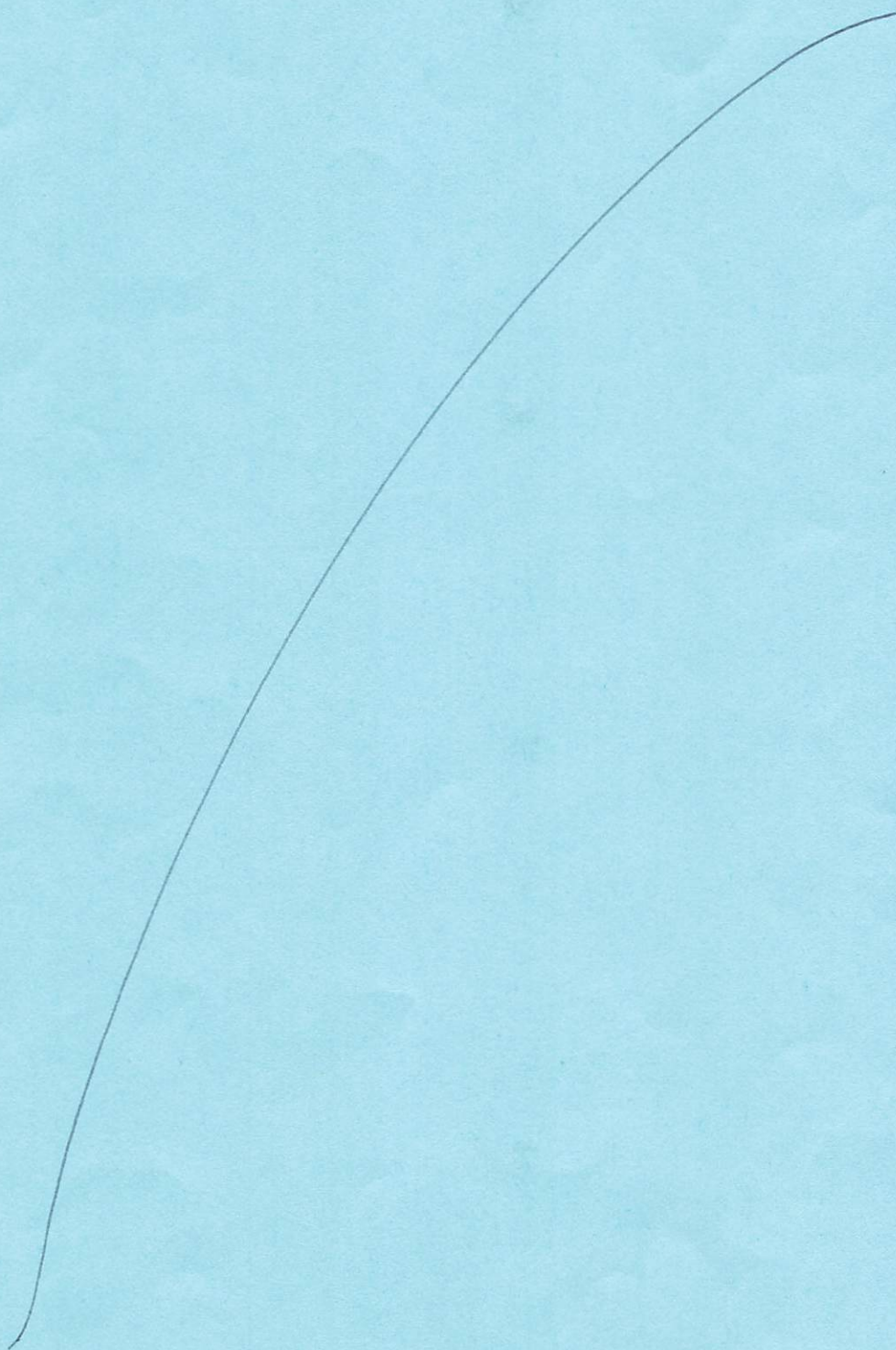
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1.24

Name : Age : Sex : Occupation : from * = name difficult to read

Arriving New York quarter ending 30 September 1821:

MILNE, William; 25; M; merchant from Scotland to Havana.

PARK, John; 60; M; laborer from Scotland.

PARK, Letitia & 6 children; 45; F from Scotland

FINNIE, Mary & 4 children; 40; F from Scotland

JOHNSTON, William & 5 children; 30; M; laborer from Scotland

GAMBLE, Jane & 4 children; 36; F from Scotland

McKUEN, Archibald; 34; M; laborer from Scotland

STEPHENSON, William; 28; M; carpenter from Scotland

NEILSON, William & 2 children; 40; M; merchant from Scotland

SWAN, Mary Ann & children; 24; F from Scotland

CUNNINGHAM, John; 40; M; laborer from Scotland

CARR, Cath. P.; 30; F; from Scotland

LAIRD, Samuel; 20; M; laborer from Scotland

MOORE, Martha; 40; F; from Scotland

McALLISTER, James; 20; M; laborer from Scotland

LEE, Allen; 45; M; laborer from Scotland

McOWEN, Peter; 25; M; laborer from Scotland

MINZIES, Robert; 40; M; farmer from Scotland

MINZIES, Christian; 35; M; farmer from Scotland

CURRIE, George; 22; M; laborer from Scotland

HOOD, John; 38; M; farmer from Scotland

HOOD, James; 34; M; farmer from Scotland

HOOD, Peter; 28; M; farmer from Scotland

MURRAY, Thomas; 33; M; merchant from Scotland

MURRAY, Mrs.; 26; F; from Scotland

Arriving Waldboro quarter ending 31 December 1821

GRAY, John; 38; M; gentleman from Scotland

Arriving New Orleans quarter ending 31 December 1821

MALCUM, ---; 18; M; clerk from Scotland

LATIMORE, ---; 33; M; carpenter from Scotland

CRAWFORD, John; 38; M; baker from Scotland

LIDDLE, William; 20; M; baker from Scotland

BOGLE, Thomas; 30; M; merchant from Scotland

Arriving New York quarter ending 31 December 1821

CHISHOLM, William; 74; M; blacksmith from Scotland

CHISHOLM, Donald; 30; M; blacksmith from Scotland

DUNLOP, James; 58; M; merchant from Scotland

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PURLANDS, Alexander; 26; M; merchant from Scotland
 MOORHEAD, John; 38; M; merchant from Scotland
 MOORHEAD, Rebecca & child; 21; F; from Scotland
 STEEL, John; 35; M; merchant from Scotland
 DYSON, D.; 18; M; merchant from Scotland
 FOWLER, Henry; 31; M; merchant from Scotland
 FOWLER, Jane & child; 30; F; from Scotland
 MURRAY, Charles S.; 28; M; merchant from Scotland to Canada
 MOOR, Samuel D.; 27; M; merchant from Scotland
 DOUGLASS, William; 22; M; merchant from Scotland
 GALLDLEY, James & ch.; 27; M; farmer from Scotland to Can

Arriving Newport quarter ending 31 December 1821

MOREHEAD, John; 32; M; merchant from Scotland
 MOREHEAD, Margaret; 25; F; from Scotland

Arriving Savannah quarter ending 31 December 1821

WOOD, James; 45; M; merchant from Scotland
 MCKENZIE, John; 40; M; merchant from Scotland
 MCKENZIE, Duncan; 27; M; merchant from Scotland
 *GANTT, Robert; 22; M; merchant from Scotland
 JOHNSTON, David; 53; M; from Scotland
 O'Dwyer, Michael; 26; M; teacher from Scotland
 HUTCHINS, William; 21; M; merchant from Scotland

Arriving Boston, Charlestown District quarter ending 31 Dec 1821

MOORE, G.; 30; M; laborer from Scotland
 MOORE, Catharine & 2 children; 25; F; from Scotland
 MOTERFIELD, Thomas; 28; M; engineer from Scotland
 SCOTT, Archibald; 26; M; butcher from Scotland
 BLAKE, Joseph; 26; M; farmer from Scotland
 MITCHELL, Robert; 18; M; butcher from Scotland
 POLLOCK, David; 33; M; physician from Scotland
 KNOWLES, Luke; 33; M; cooper from Scotland
 MILVIL, John; 18; M; gardner from Scotland
 HENDERSON, Mr.; 28; M; merchant from Scotland
 PEAT, Mr.; 22; M; merchant from Scotland
 PRINGLE, Mr.; 36; M; merchant from Scotland to Scotland
 PRINGLE, Mrs. & 2 children; 27; F; from Scotland to Scotland
 BURNS, D; 28; M; clergyman from Scotland to Scotland
 CRITNAN, G. W.; 34; M; farmer from Scotland
 PATTERSON, T. H.; 30; M; officer from Scotland
 BURCHHILL, N. R.; 21; M; farmer from Scotland

Arriving Barnstable quarter ending 31 December 1821

GAUL, John; 35; M; laborer from Scotland
 DOWNY, Alexander; 36; M; laborer from Scotland
 MARTIN, Ann & child; 49; F; from Scotland

NOTT, William; 65; M; laborer from Scotland
 NOTT, Frances; 55; F; from Scotland
 NOTT, William & child; 28; M; laborer from Scotland
 MORAN, Thomas; 30; M; laborer from Scotland
 KINGSTON, Joseph; 40; M; laborer from Scotland
 KINGSTON, Margaret 7 2 children; 35; F; from Scotland

Arriving New York quarter ending 1 April 1822

DISMAN, Alexander; 17; M; merchant from Scotland
 CRIGHTON, A.; 32; M; dyer from Scotland
 CRIGHTON, Agnes & 2 children; 30; F; from Scotland
 HAMILTON, James; 30; M; merchant from Scotland
 HAMILTON, Andrew; 24; M; merchant from Scotland
 KERR, Jas.; 18; M; clerk from Scotland
 FERGUSON, Robert; 30; M; merchant from Scotland
 MORRISON, William; 24; M; from Scotland
 *PRINLE, William; 24; M; farmer from Scotland
 RAY, David; 26; M; farmer from Scotland
 SHERMAN, Francis; 30; M; gentleman from Scotland

Arriving Norfolk quarter ending 1 April 1822

GOODALL, James; 26; M; seaman from Scotland to Madeira

Arriving Plymouth quarter ending 30 June 1822

McDONNELL, John; 23; M; mechanic from Scotland

Arriving Boston quarter ending 30 June 1822

PERKINS, James; 30; M; weaver from Scotland
 THOMPSON, Joseph; 25; M; weaver from Scotland
 REED, Elizabeth & 3 children; 43; F; from Scotland
 DIXON, Elizabeth & 2 children; 29; F; from Scotland
 GALBRAITH, John; 28; M; slater from Scotland

Arriving New Orleans quarter ending 30 June 1822

KERR, John; 30; M; merchant from Scotland
 WHITEHEAD, A. D.; 26; M; merchant from Scotland
 HAWLEY, J. G.; 25; M; trader from Scotland

Arriving Portland & Falmouth quarter ending 30 June 1822

THOMPSON, J. Y.; 35; M; mariner from Scotland

Arriving Charleston quarter ending 30 June 1822

BUCHANAN, Benjamin; 45; M; merchant from Scotland

Arriving Savannah quarter ending 30 June 1822

FERGUSON, John; 17; M; clerk from Scotland

Arriving New York quarter ending 30 June 1822

SCOTT, James; 50; M; farmer from Scotland
 HENDERSON, Alexander; 48; M; merchant from Scotland
 KIDD, William K.; 26; M; merchant from Scotland
 NICOL, Alexander; 26; M; clergyman from Scotland
 BAIRD, Thomas; 30; M; mariner from Scotland
 HILL, James; 28; M; farmer from Scotland
 HILL, George; 30; M; shoemaker from Scotland
 FERGUSON, Robert; 24; M; shoemaker from Scotland
 McLEAN, Hugh; 40; M; weaver from Scotland
 McVENAR, John; 24; M; shoemaker from Scotland
 McVENAR, Donald; 22; M; shoemaker from Scotland
 CUNNINGHAM, Jane & 3 children; 33; F; from Scotland
 WILSON, J.; 24; M; mariner from Scotland
 JENNISON, John P.; 26; M; mariner from Scotland
 POTTER, S.W.; 25; M; merchant from Scotland
 THOMPSON, Andrew; 50; M; merchant from Scotland to U.K.
 FARRAR, Thomas; 28; M; farmer from Scotland
 McNELLY, George; 26; M; baker from Scotland
 KEN, Robert; 28; M; clerk from Scotland
 *SEPMAN, R.N.J.; 40; M; trader from Scotland
 SINCLAIR, John; 22; M; baker from Scotland
 JACKSON, William; 46; M; laborer from Scotland
 CROSS, John; 21; M; from Scotland
 KILLAN, Charles; 25; M; from Scotland
 ROBINSON, W. R.; 26; M; from Scotland
 ROBINSON, James; 19; M; from Scotland
 ROSS, Robert; 35; M; mason from Scotland
 BUCHANAN, D.; 42; M; physician from Scotland
 DOUGLASS, W.; 32; M; merchant from Scotland
 EWING, William; 53; M; farmer from Scotland
 EWING, Thomas; 22; M; from Scotland
 EWING, Christiana & ch.; 24; F; from Scotland
 McCALTICE, John; 47; M; merchant from Scotland
 PULLAR, James; 24; M; merchant from Scotland

Arriving Oswegatchie quarter ending 30 June 1822

MILLIGAN, Samuel; 30; M; weaver from Scotland
 MILLIGAN, Margaret & ch.; 20; F; from Scotland

Arriving Boston quarter ending 30 September 1822

GREEN, William; 63; M; mariner from Scotland
 GREEN, Mary & 2 children; 28; F; from Scotland
 HUTCHINSON, William; 25; M; mariner from Scotland
 HUTCHINSON, Margaret; 24; F; from Scotland
 DANA, Patrick; 22; M; mechanic from Scotland
 DIXON, Anthony; 22; M; merchant from Scotland
 SMITH, John; 70; M; farmer from Scotland
 SMITH, Jane; 60; F; from Scotland
 SMITH, Robert; 25; M; farmer from Scotland

McFARLAND, Duncan; 30; M; farmer from Scotland
 McFARLAND, Charlotte; 24; F; from Scotland
 McDONALD, Robert; 17; M; farmer from Scotland
 BLACK, Robert; 24; M; farmer from Scotland
 BLACK, Jane & ch.; 24; F; from Scotland

Arriving Portland & Falmouth quarter ending 30 September 1822

GRAHAM, John; 30; M; laborer from Scotland
 HOUNAM, John; 31; M; weaver from Scotland

Arriving New York quarter ending 30 September 1822

SIMPSON, Jane & 3 children; 29; F; from Scotland
 DOUGLASS, William; 25; M; teacher from Scotland
 HILLOCH, Rachel; 29; F; from Scotland
 HILLOCH, Stephen; 30; M; laborer from Scotland
 LOW, David; 25; M; laborer from Scotland
 WOOD, Ann; 40; F; from Scotland (arriving with William and
 Sarah Wood from England)
 LESLIE, Jon.; 28; M; mason from Scotland
 GRAY, James; 42; M; farmer from Scotland
 GRAY, Mrs. & 5 children; 49; F; from Scotland
 IRISH, James; 25; M; merchant from Scotland
 JACOBS, J.; 32; M; merchant from Scotland
 HEWLET, William; 24; M; merchant from Scotland
 TAYLOR, John; 40; M; carpenter from Scotland
 JAMISON, Adam; 20; M; farmer from Scotland
 GILLESPIE, W.; 25; M; tailor from Scotland
 GILLESPIE, Francis; 26; M; laborer from Scotland
 RAINEY, Robert; 45; M; merchant from Scotland
 REID, John H.; 25; M; merchant from Scotland
 ANDERSON, Jacob; 30; M; merchant from Scotland to England
 *McCANT, J.G.; 34; M; merchant from Scotland
 DYELL, M.; 28; M; merchant from Scotland
 GORDON, William; 65; M; farmer from Scotland
 NEILSON, Peter; 26; M; merchant from Scotland
 NEILSON, Eliza & child; 22; F; from Scotland
 GORDON, Jane & 5 children; 39; F; from Scotland
 McPHERSON, Eliza & 3 children; 37; F; from Scotland
 McCLEOD, Jennet; 35; F; spinster from Scotland
 BARCLAY, Hugh; 24; M; farmer from Scotland
 BELL, Margaret; 34; F; from Scotland
 CHALMERS, William; 43; M; weaver from Scotland
 BAU, James; 40; M; millwright from Scotland
 TAULAIN, D. M.; 39; M; gardener from Scotland
 TAYLOR, Jane & ch.; 19; F; from Scotland
 *PAUD, James; 22; M; laborer from Scotland
 SAWYER, S.; 33; M; from Scotland
 SAWYER, C. & 3 children; 30; F; from Scotland

BLAIR, Jane & 5 children; 30; F; from Scotland
 ANDERSON, Thomas R.; 30; M; from Scotland
 FERGUSON, Isabella; 22; F; spinster from Scotland
 FERGUSON, John; 19; M; laborer from Scotland
 CHAPMAN, James; 17; M; laborer from Scotland
 McFARLAIN, D.; 17; M; laborer from Scotland
 McINTIRE, William; 24; M; laborer from Scotland
 ORMSTER, David; 23; M; merchant from Scotland
 ORMSTER, Nancy & child; 24; F; from Scotland
 ORMSTER, Jas.; 37; M; merchant from Scotland
 CRAIG, Jane; 24; F; seamstress from Scotland
 MILLER, James; 37; M; physician from Scotland to Halifax
 ELLIS, James; 23; M; merchant from Scotland to Halifax
 JONES, Anthony; 34; M; physician from Scotland
 TADQUIN, M.; 26; M; planter from Scotland
 MILNE, A.; 22; M; farmer from Scotland
 SHERRIFF, S.; 36; M; laborer from Scotland
 SHERRIFF, Elizabeth; 20; F; from Scotland
 BENTON, George; 23; M; laborer from Scotland
 BENTON, Peter; 30; M; laborer from Scotland
 BENTON, Jane; 25; F; from Scotland
 MAXTON, Alexander; 22; M; clerk from Scotland
 LEMARTIN, Matthew; 24; M; laborer from Scotland
 MCGREGOR, R.; 22; M; laborer from Scotland
 WHITLANE, James; 52; M; laborer from Scotland
 WHITLANE, Jane & 6 children; 41; F; from Scotland
 RENTON, Mary; 20; F; from Scotland
 *MUAR, Elizabeth & 4 children; 40; F; from Scotland
 McNAUGHTON, Alexander; 31; M; physician from Scotland
 CAMPBELL, John; 30; M; cooper from Aberdeen
 JOHNSTON, James; 26; M; blacksmith from Aberdeen
 FRASER, L.; 35; M; gentleman from Edinburgh
 BROWN, J.; 57; M; merchant from Edinburgh
 JACKSON, S.H.; 45; M; merchant from Edinburgh

CRANE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Arriving Philadelphia quarter ending 30 September 1822
 LAWSON, George; 74; M; farmer from Scotland to Scotland
 TAYLOR, John; 25; M; merchant from Scotland
 McHAIG, William; 22; M; merchant from Scotland
 COOK, Robert; 26; M; from Scotland
 MAIR, H. & 3 children; 28; F; from Scotland
 MASON, J. & 3 children; 31; F; from Scotland
 STEEL, J. & 2 children; 31; F; from Scotland
 BLACK, William; 18; M; farmer from Scotland
 BAIRD, James; 20; M; farmer from Scotland

Arriving Barnstable quarter ending 30 September 1822
 MILLIGAN, Samuel; 30; M; weaver from Scotland

- MILLIGAN, Susannan & ch.; 20; F; from Scotland
 *JOBSON, Margaret; 28; F; spinster from Scotland
 JOBSON, Nancy & 2 children; 20; F; spinster from Scotland
 McMATT, Margaret; 25; F; spinster from Scotland
 SAMPSON, Robert; 19; M; cabinet maker from Scotland
 TAYLOR, Daniel; 29; M; farmer from Scotland
 TAYLOR, Mary & 3 children; 25; F; spinster from Scotland
 GRAHAM, Thomas; 40; M; weaver from Scotland
 GRAHAM, Ann & 5 children; 30; F; from Scotland
 *CISAY, William; 20; M; weaver from Scotland
 CALDWELL, M.; 60; M; weaver from Scotland
 CALDWELL, Elizabeth; 58; F; from Scotland
 BEST, Hugh; 47; M; weaver from Scotland
 McFARLAND, Elizabeth; 20; F; spinster from Scotland
 McBRIDE, Jane; 22; F; spinster from Scotland
 McBRIDE, Catharine; 65; F; spinster from Scotland
 McBRIDE, Robert; 35; M; farmer from Scotland
 SMITH, Robert; 23; M; farmer from Scotland
 TEMPLETON, Robert; 40; M; weaver from Scotland
 TEMPLETON, Isabella & 3 children; 36; F; spinster Scotland
 McGEE, Robert; 26; M; weaver from Scotland
 McGEE, Martha & 5 children; 26; F; spinster from Scotland
 TOLL, James; 28; M; weaver from Scotland
 McLANE, Andrew; 63; M; farmer from Scotland
 McLANE, Margaret; 50; F; spinster from Scotland
 McLAN, E. & 6 children; 50; F; spinster from Scotland
 TAGUT, Robert; 25; M; laborer from Scotland
 TAGUT, Sarah & ch.; 24; F; spinster from Scotland
 CONICH, Thomas; 32; M; blacksmith from Scotland
 CONICH, Catherine & 4 children; 32; F; spinster from Scotland
 MOORE, Sampson; 40; M; farmer from Scotland
 MOORE, Jane & 6 children; 31; F; spinster from Scotland
 ALLEN, John; 18; M; weaver from Scotland
 GRIER, Margaret; 18; F; spinster from Scotland
 JONES, Edward; 40; M; farmer from Scotland
 JONES, Mrs.; 36; F; spinster? from Scotland
 JONES, John & 4 children; 38; M; farmer from Scotland
 THOMPSON, John; 60; M; farmer from Scotland
 THOMPSON, Christina; 45; F; spinster from Scotland
 THOMPSON, Colin; 23; M; farmer from Scotland
 THOMPSON, Sally & 4 children; 19; F; spinster from Scotland
 CAMPBELL, Jane; 26; F; spinster from Scotland
 MURRAY, John; 26; M; farmer from Scotland
 MURRAY, Margaret; 30; F; spinster from Scotland
 NEWGEN, Mary; 36; F; spinster from Scotland
 ROY, George; 26; M; farmer from Scotland
 HANDY, John; 30; M; farmer from Scotland
 ROY, James & ch.; 24; M; farmer from Scotland

HANDY, Mary & ch.; 20; F; farmer from Scotland
 BAIGHAM, John; 44; M; farmer from Scotland
 BAIGHAM, Julia & 7 children; 44; F; spinster from Scotland
 CONROY, John; 40; M; farmer from Scotland
 O'NEILL, Thomas; 30; M; miner from Scotland

Arriving New York quarter ending 31 December 1822

McCONNOCHY, John; 29; M; merchant from Scotland to Scotland
 HAY, R.; 25; M; farmer from Scotland
 MILL, R.; 26; M; farmer from Scotland
 DUNLOP, David; 18; M; from Scotland
 ANDERSON, J.; 39; M; from Scotland
 ANDERSON, M. & 6 children; 38; F; from Scotland
 CLARK, William; 21; M; from Scotland
 MONRO, C. P.; 29; M; from Scotland
 MORTON, George; 25; M; merchant from Scotland
 FAIRLANE, G.U.M.; 26; M; from Scotland
 STEPHENS, James; 37; M; merchant from Scotland
 STEPHENS, Mrs. & 3 children; 36; M (sic) merchant from Scot

Arriving Boston quarter ending 31 December 1822

SCOTT, Christopher; 50; M; merchant from Scotland to Scotland
 WILLARD, Ephraim; 35; M; merchant from Scotland
 FARIS, Daniel; 40; M; mariner from Scotland
 ALLERN, Mr.; 25; M; teacher from Scotland
 CHRISTIE, M.; 31; M; merchant from Scotland

Arriving Edgartown quarter ending 31 December 1822

GRIFFITH, William; 23; M; mariner from Scotland
 McDONALD, George; 20; M; shoemaker from Scotland

Arriving Savannah quarter ending 31 December 1822

GOWEN, M.; 25; M; merchant from Scotland

To be continued



Clan Donald Co-ordinating Committee

P.O. Box 168
 c/o ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY
 Antigonish, Nova Scotia
 Canada
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OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

THREE FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

In 1625 Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. His grandson, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, the fifth Baronet, having no sons, "resigned" his baronetcy in 1704 and obtained a regrant with remainder to his son-in-law James Grant of Pluscardine and the latter's heirs male of the body by Anne Colquhoun his wife with the proviso that the feudal estate of Grant and the estate of Luss should never be held by the same person.

When Sir Humphrey the fifth Baronet died in 1718 his son-in-law, having taken the name of Colquhoun became the second Baronet of Luss (under the 1704 regrant). Simultaneously the heir male of Sir Humphrey, his first cousin John Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun took the title of sixth Baronet of Luss (of the 1625 creation) as heir male of the grantee, arguing that a remainder could not be defeated by a resignation.

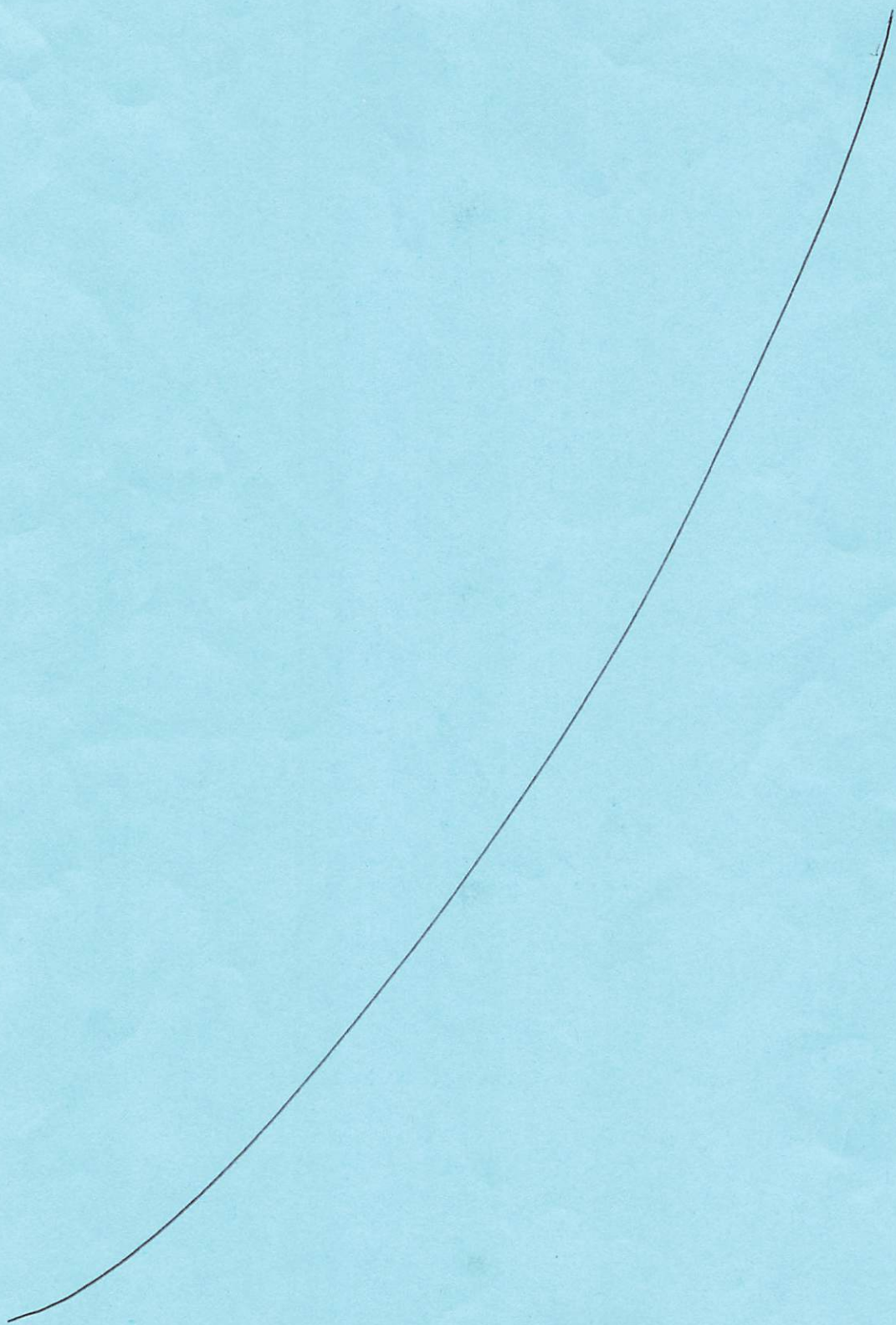
In 1719 the ex-James Grant (Sir James, second Bart of Luss) succeeded to his elder brother Alexander Grant who had inherited the feudal estate of Grant. He thereupon resumed the name of Grant, but retained the Baronetcy. In 1729 his second son Ludovic in anticipation of inheriting Luss under the proviso of the 1704 regrant took the name of Colquhoun. However, in 1732 his elder brother died whereupon Ludovic resumed the name of Grant and his younger brother James took the name of Colquhoun.

In 1747 the father of Sir James Grant second Bart died and Ludovic inherited the Grant estate. But he also insisted that he was the third Baronet. His younger brother James Colquhoun, now of Luss, disagreed strongly and took the title of "Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, third Baronet". The legal hassle between the two brothers, each self styled Baronets, continued until 1786 when in despair the powers that were arranged for Sir James to be created a Baronet of Great Britain, with the 1704 Baronetcy remaining with the elder branch.

Thus until 1838 when the 11th Baronet under the 1625 grant died childless there were three Baronetcies in existence, one with the Colquhoun heir male under the 1625 creation, one with Grant of Grant under the 1704 regrant and the third with Grant alias Colquhoun of Luss under the 1786 creation. The latter two Baronetcies are still extant.

--John H. Nicholls, FAS, 62 Old Mill Road, Mansasset, New York 11030.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



New Cumnock Poor Relief Registers by Anne Geddes

I have returned to the indexing of the Records of Poor Applications for New Cumnock after a long gap and have now completed the years 1855-1904 (approx.). While indexing the registers, I am again struck by the amount and type of information contained in these unique and outstanding archives. If you have never used them for your family research – then read on. If you think that perhaps New Cumnock is a Parish that your family had no connection with – I have a question for you – how do you know for sure? The entries I have on the databases covering 1855-1904 include, of course, lots of residents of New Cumnock – but a large proportion are also people passing through New Cumnock on long walking journeys and applying for lodgings and sustenance only for one night.

Information included on the Register

The sections of the register ask for information like – date and time of application, name, residence, marital status, age, occupation, country of birth, names and ages of dependants, and in later registers there is also a column for “other information to enable the Parochial Board to decide case – names of children not dependants, earnings etc.” It is in this last column where a snapshot of the history of the family is often revealed. In some instances parents’ names are given (even if they are deceased) also actual birthplaces may be given (handy if the applicants are Irish as the placename or county is often given). The Registers beginning late 1903 have a column for date and place of marriage (especially handy if it is not in Scotland) and gives space for the parents of the spouse to be included. So in one entry you may get all sorts of people named – i.e. spouse, parents, children, sons and daughters in-law, step-parents, and later mothers and fathers in-law.

There may also be a history of the where the person or family have lived before arriving in New Cumnock as Poor Relief entitlement depended on residency as well as birthplace. Illnesses and injuries are often recorded and you may find the departure point and destination of people travelling through the Parish. Many of the entries tell about the harsh conditions people had to face, and may tell of the desertion of husband (but more usually wife) and/or family. Some of the entries relate to people applying for Parish funds for the burial of a family member.

As I indicated before, many of the applicants are just passing through New Cumnock – looking for work somewhere perhaps, or trying to return home or to visit friends or relatives. Information in some entries indicates if a person or family emigrated abroad (and it may also indicate their return). People or families can appear in the registers several times and changes in circumstances will usually be noted in the entry. It is, therefore, worth looking at every entry for a family as more information will be given in later registers or as circumstances change.

Several entries list deaths by accident or illness and some detail mental health and other problems faced by people and their families – a very few list crimes like child neglect or violence.

Entries from the Record of Poor Applications for New Cumnock 1886-1897

I wish I had room here to list all the stories included in the register – but unfortunately I am only able to include a few examples. I hope they will give you a taste of the type of entry to be found in ANY Register of Poor Applications or indeed General Register of the Poor. As well as New Cumnock – East Ayrshire Council Library Service holds Poor Relief Registers for the following Parishes at the Baird Institute (up to 1925) and some have been indexed – Ardrossan (indexed), Beith, Dailly, Dalry, Dreghorn, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock (also at the Dick Institute - Indexed), Kilwinning, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Largs, Stevenston, Straiton and West Kilbride.

For an online index to the Poor Relief – go to www.ayrshire-roots.com where a voluntary project is indexing the various Parishes. If you find an entry which may be relevant – please contact me with the person’s name and the film and entry numbers. The New Cumnock databases are only currently available at the Baird Institute – but enquiries are welcome. The Baird Institute details are 3 Lugar Street, Cumnock, KA18 1AD. Phone 01290 421701 or e-mail baird.institute@east-ayrshire.gov.uk

I hope that the entries in the next few pages give an indication of the wealth of family history information available in Poor Applications (most of which will not be available elsewhere) and that the examples encourage you to check if your own family had reason to apply for poor relief. Mine certainly did!!

Entry 1 dated 5th May 1886

John MCDONALD born Scotland. Single aged 25. A collier. John hitherto maintained himself by his own exertions but he was out of employment and in delicate health. He came from Kilmarnock and going to see some friends in Dumfries being destitute asks for protection for the night.

Entry 3 dated 15th May 1886

Annie Gibson MCLEVY born England. Married aged 29. Annie was born in Newcastle, was the wife of John McLevy, a labourer, who deserted her in Strathaven two months previous. She came here in search of him but failed to find him and being destitute asks for protection for the night.

Entry 8 dated 29th May 1886

Margaret McKay CAMPBELL born Scotland. Widow aged 64. A washerwoman. Margaret was the wife of William Campbell, blacksmith, a native of Gatehouse of Fleet, who had been off work for several months from Heart Disease, and was maintained by the earnings of his wife, and having died suddenly about 11 p.m. on the previous night the applicant makes application for burial. On enquiry she appears to be destitute and a proper object {for relief}

Entry 14 dated 19th July 1886

Alexander ANDERSON born Scotland. Married aged 56. A coalminer. Wife Margaret (52) – children Margaret (15) Thomas (9) and Jane (5). Anderson was born in New Street, Beith, a Protestant, married, has had seven children four of whom are married and have families. Disability Liver Complaint and Heart Disease and certified unable to work for the last two years. Has resided continuously in Lanemark Row in this Parish for the last 10 years, and appears a proper object for relief. Settlement in New Cumnock.

Entry 15 dated 22nd July 1886

Patrick CARR born Ireland. Married aged 51. A coalminer. Patrick is not certain where he was born, said to be in Armagh, Ireland or Kirkinner, Wigtown. Father's name Patrick Carr, labourer and mother Nancy COSGROVE, both dead. A protestant. Has been much addicted to drink and is not suffering from any particular disease. His wife resides at Loch Row, Common in Auchinleck Parish, and has a grown up family. He left her and them 18 months ago, has been working here 6 weeks prior Dalmellington, Burnfoot Rows and several other places, is indolent of habits and wants the family to keep him, but they refuse to do so, as he is able bodied.

Entry 20 dated 1st August 1886

Sarah Ramsay WOODS born Scotland. Married aged 23. A housewife. Child Mary Woods aged 4 months. Sarah was born at the cottages, Culzean, by Maybole, wife of William Woods, a cabinetmaker who deserted her in Glasgow 10 months ago. She had been in the city poorhouse 4 months and was to be removed by warrant to Newry, Ireland the settlement of her husband when she claimed her discharge and was now on her way home to her father and being destitute asks protection for the night.

Entry 22 dated 16th August 1886

Janet Muir MCLEOD born Scotland. Widow aged 67. A housewife. Janet was born at Common, Parish of Auchinleck. Parents John Gibson Muir, Coalminer and Agnes VALLANCE, both dead. She has 4 of a family viz. William McLeod, labourer, Connelburn, married with 4 children. Maggie (27) outdoor worker at home (two illegitimate children). Jane married to James THOMSON, pitheadman, has 3 children. John McLeod (22) farm servant, Booz, Cumnock 1 child. She has resided in present house (Greenhead) for 39 years and is able to do light work and might have maintained herself but for her daughter who has two illegitimate children

Entry 34 dated 16th October 1886

David STEWART born Scotland. Married aged 45. A coalminer. Wife – Helen FRICKLETON. The applicant was born at Spout Row, Patna, Straiton. He had hitherto maintained himself as a collier but for a year and a half past he was wholly unfit for work. He was 11 years in America and came back to this country about 6 months ago. His only settlement appears to be birth and being a proper object {for relief}.

Entry 35 dated 16th October 1886

Jessie SNEDDON born Scotland. Single aged 15. The applicant was born in Beith, she was taken charge of and adopted by David STEWART and his wife the parties married in the former entry of this book when she was a child, and being illegitimate, nothing is known of her parents. When 6 years old, she had an attack of Paralysis from the effects of which she has ever since lost the power of one side and has therefore been unable to contribute anything towards her own support, and no doubt she is a proper object for relief.

Entry 43 dated 24th November 1886

Mary Pearson COA born Scotland, Widow aged 35. A housewife. Children John (11) James (6) and Mary J. R. (3). Mary was born in Muirkirk Parish, she is the widow of James Coa, born in Dublin, a mason's labourer who

was chargeable to this Parish for upwards of 10 months (settlement doubtful) and died on the day previous to application. The applicant having been born in Muirkirk Parish the settlement of herself and the children will now fall upon that Parish in respect of her own birth.

Entry 89 dated 5th June 1887

Peter SLOAN born Scotland. Widower aged 58. A farmer. The applicant has been medically certified to be insane and had no means of subsistence, being entirely depending on the support of his son-in-law William GILMOUR, journeyman joiner, with whom he resides. He has 7 children 3 sons and 4 daughters the eldest Alexander (34) widower and draper, 27 Norton Street, Liverpool 1 boy. Adam (33) labourer, wife and two children. Grace (31) married to said William Gilmour two children. Maggie (28) married to James MCMILLAN, draper 1 child. Agnes (26) married Cumnock. Jane (24) single New Cumnock. Mary (21) servant Liverpool. James (18) farm servant, Blackwood. He has a residential settlement of upwards of 20 years in the Parish of Old Cumnock.

Entry 91 dated 17th June 1887

Agnes McClelland MCILWRAITH born Scotland. Married aged 31. A weaver. Agnes was born in Ayr, is the wife of John McIlwraith, coach painter, who left her and had gone to Australia 4 years ago. She was recently discharged from Dumfries Infirmary and being destitute asks for protection for the night.

Entry 120 dated 6th January 1888

John MAIN born Scotland. Married aged 64. A coalminer. Wife – Joan SNEDDON. The applicant was born in the Parish of Carriden and had hitherto maintained himself by working at his occupation as a Coalminer, until the last 12 months, during which time he was medically certified unfit for work from Miner's Asthma and blindness, and for 9 months of that period he received 7 shillings weekly from the Lanemark Coal Company's Society which has been discontinued since the 31st December last. He has acquired a residential settlement in this Parish by continuous residence therein for 14 years and the only family is one daughter married to Richard GIBB, Coalminer, Connel Park who have 10 children, the eldest two sons of whom are working.

Entry 148 dated 11th April 1888

Margaret Power PATERSON born Foreign. Married aged 24. Margaret was born at Malta, wife of Alexander Paterson a yarn dyer out of employment she travelled from England and is completely beat up and asks protection for the night being destitute and certified unable to proceed further.

Entry 150 dated 21st April 1888

Mary Ann Flinn MITCHELL born England. Widow aged 42. A housewife. Children Mary Ann (14) and John (7). Mary Ann was born in Yorkshire and had been in Aberdeen and is now making her way to Liverpool to some friends there and being destitute asks protection for herself and children for the night.

Entry 154 dated 4th May 1888

Elizabeth McFarlane STRACHAN born Scotland. Widow aged 43. A housewife. Children Elizabeth (11) Daniel (9) Robert (7) David (5) and Stewart (2). The applicant's husband died on the 23rd ult. and she has been left with these children depending on her support. She has two other daughters and a son one of the former is married and the other at service and the son Alexander (15) at home living in family with her whose earnings amounts from 12 to 14 shillings weekly. The husband at his death had acquired a residential settlement in this Parish of 21 years continuously.

Entry 165 dated 25th August 1888

Mary CALDERWOOD or MCLATCHIE born Scotland. Widow aged 40. A housewife, Children Hugh (8) Mary (6) and Alexander (2). The applicant is the widow of Hugh McLatchie, who was killed while at work in Afton Pit on the 10th inst. who left her a settlement in this Parish by continuous residence therein for upwards of 15 years. She has been confined to bed for 6 weeks from cancer in the womb and has 3 children under 14 years of age.

Entry 166 dated 5th September 1888

Elizabeth TOBIN or BLACK born Ireland. Married aged 48. Papermill worker. The applicant is the wife of Neil Black, collier, residing at Craighbank in this Parish who had lived apart from her husband of 11 years in consequence of his ill treatment. In February last, she was certified insane and had to be removed to the asylum and her case admitted by this Parish in respect of the industrial residence of her husband. On the 21st June last she was discharged from the asylum recovered and joined her husband at Craighbank but in consequence of his ill treatment to her was forced to make application to the inspector who had her removed to Kyle Union Poorhouse

Entries 182 & 183 dated 28th November 1888 are for Mary NIVEN aged 19 a vest maker, and Georgina ROBERTSON aged 17 a Lithographic worker – both single & born in Glasgow. They appear to have felt their homes together and went to Cumberland along with a shooting gallery and were in New Cumnock during their return journey to Glasgow.

Entry 250 dated 22nd November 1889

Margaret Kerr MCDONALD born Scotland. Widow aged 80. A housewife. The applicant was born in New Cumnock and has resided continuously therein ever since. She is an old woman and frail, apparently destitute depending on her daughter and son-in-law who have a large family who can barely maintain themselves. She has another daughter Agnes, married to Robert SMITH, Police Constable, and a son David, a tailor, both of whom have large families and are unable to do anything towards her support.

Entries 252 & 253 dated 10th December 1889 relate to John MCLADE and Edward DOCHERTY, both single, both aged 14 and both rivet heaters. John was born in Hartlepool. He came here from Lancashire on his way to Glasgow where his mother at present resides. Edward was born in Thornliebank, Glasgow and went in company with John to Lancashire to look for work and is on his way home. They are both tired and wet and ask for protection for the night.

Entry 255 dated 20th December 1889

George LYNCH born Scotland. Widower aged 58. A labourer or drainer. The applicant was born in Barr Village, Parish of Barr. He is suffering from abscess on the neck. He has resided at Pathhead, New Cumnock 1 year 10 months. Prior Dumfries Hospital 14 months, prior Margarie, Dalry, Kirkcudbright 3 years. He has wrought in several places throughout Ayrshire, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Cumberland for the last 20 years, and during that time has never resided continuously at one place more than a year. He is a proper object for Hospital treatment and will require to be removed there by the beginning of next week.

Entry 280 dated 25th May 1890

Alexander MCINTYRE born Scotland. Single aged 12. The applicant was born in Helensburgh. He came here from Newmilns in search of his mother whom he had lost on the road. He intends going to Stirling as he expects his father will be attending Militia drill there.

Entry 356 dated 24th August 1892

Mary McLean MCFARLANE born Ireland. Widow aged 25. Children Roseann (5) James (3) and Mary (1). The applicant's husband was found drowned in the Canal near Falkirk. She came here on tramp with her mother on her way to Thornhill.

Entry 392 dated 8th August 1893

Andrew MALCOLM born Scotland. Married aged 34. Gas work labourer. Wife Jessie CAMPBELL (35) living apart from him in Glasgow and Son Thomas (6) living with his mother.

Claim has been made by Inspector of Poor, Kirkconnel, on this Parish as the Parish of applicant's birth. He has never been long enough in any one place to gain a settlement.

Entry 403 dated 3rd November 1893

Annie HASTINGS born Scotland. Single aged 25. Domestic servant. Children John (7) William and Maggie (twins age 5) and Jane Harris (1). This woman makes application solely on account of her illegitimate children as she is unable to provide for them wholly. She was born in Kirkmichael, Dumfries and her only settlement is there.

Entry 444 dated 25th June 1894

Jessie Peden MCAULAY born Scotland. Widow aged 21. Child Margaret McAulay (4 months). The applicant is the widow of Andrew McAulay, engine fitter, who was born in Clark Street, Kilmarnock. He died in Ayr Hospital on 13th April last of Typhoid Fever.

Entries 476 - 478 dated 24th March 1895 are entries for Euphemia GORDON (12) Isaac Seaton GORDON (8) and John Watson GORDON (3) who are the children of Mrs TOPPING or GORDON who deserted them on the 23rd and who is now undergoing sentence of 40 days for leaving them unprovided for. The boys appear again in entries 505-7 dated 15th October 1895 where it intimates that "the mother (of these boys) has again been sent to prison for 14 days and as the father's settlement was in this Parish, application for provision has been made here".

Entry 491 dated 29th April 1895

Catherine BOWIE or GRAHAM born Scotland. Widow aged 30. A housewife. Children Ellen Bowie (illegitimate) aged 9, Ellen Graham (5) Catherine Graham (4) David Graham (2) and William Graham (1). The applicant is the widow of David Graham, gas manager, who committed suicide on 26th inst. Her husband is a native of Kilmarnock and at the date of his death had acquired no other settlement.

Entry 536 dated 20th August 1896

Janet Kerr MCINULTY born Scotland. Widow aged 35. A housewife. Children Mary (13) John (9) Maggie (5) Jessie (3) Jemima (1). The applicant was previously chargeable to this Parish but relief was withdrawn on 31st January as she had received £150 for the death of her husband. She says this money is all away but she refuses to say what she has done with it. Janet appears again on the register (entry 548 dated 8th December 1896) where the entry reads "she now makes application by letter giving a rough statement as to how the money was expended".





British Connections

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Scotland
Misc
2.13

Volume 6 Issue 4

October - December 2005

Maiden Names in Scotland

By David W Webster B.Sc., FSA (Scot)

ISBGFH

- Promotes British Isles research and education
- Welcomes Journal contributions
- Publishes members' queries
- Hosts annual British Institute Salt Lake City, Utah

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More and more Scottish statutory records are becoming available online. At present, births are available from 1855–1904, marriages from 1855–1929, and deaths from 1855–1954, i.e., closure periods respectively of 100, 75, and 50 years. In all cases it is both indexes and digitised images that are available. In January 2006 the data for an additional year will be added to each record series.

At present indexes and digitised images for the 1901, 1891, and 1871 censuses are available, together with an index and transcripts of the 1881 census.

The purpose of this article is to explain how maiden names are treated in these records; both in terms of the information in the full register entries and the indexes that have been created from them.

Unless this aspect is fully understood, it is easy to miss a record of interest.

Women in Scotland have always retained their maiden names during the whole of their life, even after marriage. When Jean Smith marries John Brown she might well follow general convention and be known as Mrs Brown, but in the eyes of Scots law she is Jean Brown maiden surname Smith.

Should she divorce, or her first husband die, and she then remarries Alexander McDonald, then, formally she is known as Mrs McDonald, formerly Brown, maiden surname Smith, and if she married for a third time to James Clark, then she would correctly be known as Jean Clark, formerly McDonald, previously Brown, maiden name Smith, although it isn't always that such a marital history is fully described in this detailed manner! It's not unknown, however, to find this on register entries, in which case it can be a real bonus.

In everyday life it wasn't uncommon for her still to be known to her friends and family as Jean Smith, who happened to have married John Brown.

On her gravestone it was common practice for her to be shown as Jean Smith wife of John Brown, or if John had predeceased her, then the gravestone might show John Brown and wife Jean Smith.

(continued on page 52)



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British Genealogy and
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Thank You

To the Following Contributors of Articles

David W. Webster, B.Sc., FSA(Scot)

David was born in Tynemouth near Newcastle-upon-Tyne of Scottish parents, laying claim to dual nationality as both a Georgie and a Scot.

In addition to his professional career, David has developed a substantial reputation over the last fourteen years as a professional researcher in Scottish records, as well as the records of Scottish emigrants, not only to North American Australia, and New Zealand, but also England, Ireland, and Europe.

Elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 2001, David has written extensively on various aspects of genealogical research in Scotland and is a frequent contributor to genealogical publications. In conjunction with the Scottish Genealogical Society, he has produced a booklet on the history of the names of the Scottish regiments.

For several years, ISBGFH has been fortunate to have David as the instructor of the Scottish course at the British Institute.

Each issue of *British Connections* contains information from historical journals and newspapers. Items have been selected for their application to genealogical research. Members and readers are encouraged to make additional contributions.

Please Note:

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(Maiden Names in Scotland *continued from page 49*)

Scottish statutory registration, i.e., state sponsored civil registration, started in 1855, and the register entries have always contained more information than the English and Welsh equivalents. Although a later start than in England and Wales where civil registration began in 1837, statutory registration of births, deaths, and marriages was compulsory from the start in Scotland, whereas it didn't become compulsory in England until 1875.

One of the differences in the information in Scotland is the consistent use of a married woman's maiden name. On a birth register entry, where the parents are married, regularly or irregularly, the child's parents will be shown as John Brown and Jean Brown MS Smith. "Irregular" in this context does not mean illegal, only not in conformance with the requirements of the various churches. Up to 1936 there were three forms of irregular marriage, one of which, "by habit and repute," survives to the present day. Only in 1936 did a marriage become possible by the registrar in his office.

In the birth indexes for 1855, and then from 1929 onward, the mother's maiden name is also shown. This can make tracing forward straightforward. As records for other years are being checked this information is being added, but it will be many years before the process is complete for the whole period of 1856 to 1928

Up to 1900 somewhere between 8 and 10 percent of births registered were illegitimate. In these cases there will always be an index entry under the mother's maiden name. Note that a substantial proportion of these births were later legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, a fundamental difference in Scots law compared to England.

On marriage register entries, the names of both the father and mother of the bride and groom are shown, the mothers' names in the format Ann Smith MS Clark. In the indexes it is possible to carry out a cross-check search for the marriage using both the surname of the bride and that of the groom. The only point to be careful of is the surname that a widow used, as she might have reverted to her maiden name instead of using her previously married name. It wasn't always the case that a previous surname would be used. In other words the Jane Brown maiden name Smith marrying Alexander McDonald could appear on the new mar-

riage register entry as Jane Brown, Jane Smith, or Jane Smith formerly Brown.

In the situation where the previous married name only is used then there will be entries in the index under both that surname and the maiden name. In the period starting from 1856 until the system had settled down at the end of the 1850s, start of the 1860s, be prepared to find exceptions.

Where the maiden name only is used, there can only be an index entry for that name.

Where both names were used, there also should be index entries under both surnames, or more if a third or subsequent marriage was involved.

The information on death register entries in Scotland makes them well worth tracking down. Assuming the informant provides the information, there is the name of the spouse or spouse(s), the names of the parents including the mother's maiden name, and any other names by which she was known.

When statutory recording started in Scotland in 1855, ambitions were very high, which is why it can be a great advantage to find an 1855 record due to the "extra" information.

This "extra" information, along with some other information was dropped in 1856, with just a small amount being restored over the next decade.

In the case of death register entries, an 1855 record shows the name of the spouse, including the maiden name in the case of a married male death.

For 1856 to 1860, however, only the marital status of the deceased is shown, i.e., no name of the spouse, but there will sometimes be the occupation of the spouse for a female death. The 1855 information showing the name of the spouse was restored in 1861.

Sometimes this means that it's not possible to be certain that the record is the correct one, but occupation, informant's name and relationship, never mind address, will often help.

That written, I've seen the full name of the spouse on a register entry in the period 1856-1860, and the information missing on a record from the early 1860s.

From The President

Dear Members and Friends,

Our British Institute, held in October, in Salt Lake City, this year, was one of the "best ever." This comment was made by several who had attended in past years and acknowledged by those attending for the first time.

When you are thinking about the cost of a conference, please think it through before you decide against attending. I realize cost is a factor, but if I were to divide the cost of the British Institute by the hours of instruction, class and library, we received, it would be well worth every penny spent. Have you ever thought about setting up a genealogy savings account, putting aside a small amount each month for just this very thing? I consider genealogy expenses an investment in my future and concentrate a fair amount of time on figuring out how to afford that investment.

Our classes met each morning, and except for occasional short breaks, continued for four concentrated hours. The classes were small, giving everyone a chance to interact, and interact we did! Our instructors, Sherry Irvine and Darris Williams were enthusiastic, informed, intellectually stimulating and challenged all of us. We worked! We had homework related to our research, providing us with additional learning experiences outside of the classroom. That work then became part of the discussion during the next day's class.

After classes, we sequestered our spots on the British Isles floor of the Family History Library where we staked out our claims for the week. What a great experience to be able to work together. Our instructors were available every afternoon, sometimes long after hours. They held several individual conferences with each one of us, and were always available during those afternoons for assistance.

Over the years, I have attended many conferences where I sat through fine lectures and, when in a research area, was also able to combine my research in different repositories and libraries. The British Institute however, provides a very unique experience. There isn't any lag time between the educational experience and the ability to research in the same records. Only at the end of an exhilarating and sometimes exhausting week, do you realize the extraordinary benefit of being able to research in this manner.

I would like to thank Sherry and Darris for the work they put forth in teaching in October, for their contribution to all of us, for their friendship, for their commitment to make available every research tool possible, and for their humor which spurred us on.

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We were also fortunate to have Emily represent David Brown Books with a beautiful array of research books that remained in the back of one of the classrooms for the entire conference.

Thank you to all who attended, and to all who are thinking of attending in the future.

As this year begins to come to a close, and we look forward forward to 2006, my best wishes for your health, happiness, and research successes.

Donna J. Porter

Stuck on a Research Problem? Wondering Where to Go Next?

Family History Center Customer Service Hot Line

toll free number
1-866-406-1830

Contributed by

Darris Williams, Family History Library

The Family History Department in Salt Lake City has introduced a customer service hot line for assistance in genealogical problems or questions. If you have questions on how, where, what, when, or who, you might want to call this hot line and discuss your issue with them.

This new service is in the start up phase and will be expanding in the future. They are encouraging people to call and ask questions. Remember, they will answer questions and give you a direction, but will not do the research for you.

How Can ISBGFH Help You?

By Anne Wuehler, CGRS, Past President

The International Society for British Genealogy and Family History (ISBGFH) was established in 1979 to educate individuals searching for their British ancestors. British descendants today live mostly in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and the United States. Searching across countries and continents can be a daunting task.

ISBGFH is an educational organization that helps you to understand the records and sources that can be used to locate your ancestors. Our quarterly journal, *British Connections*, contains informative articles, news, Websites, and queries. Members of the organization receive *British Connections* and are given advice from experts about their individual research projects.

October - December 2005

It's important to appreciate that registrars were ordinary human beings, with all the foibles that you can imagine, and maybe some of them didn't agree with the instructions from Edinburgh in 1856–1860, or some, in the early 1860s, hadn't read their memos from the Registrar General.

However, the complications don't stop there. If only it were so easy! It's the indexes that we first search, not the register entries, and for the first few years of statutory recording the situation regarding the treatment of maiden names was complicated.

So, for married females' deaths, the treatment of the maiden surname varies as follows:

For 1855 the death is indexed under both the married surname and the maiden surname.

From 1856 to 1858 the only entry is under the name reported, i.e., normally the married surname for a married female, but if a widow had reverted to her maiden surname, then that may have been the surname used.

From 1859 onwards there should be entries under both the maiden and married surname, or surnames if married more than twice and that information has been reported.

There are several important points here. First, as always, the information in a death register entry and the related index is 100% dependent on the informant.

Secondly, the female death cross-check search will not produce a result in 1856–1858; and, when you are searching on the married surname and don't get a match, don't give up before you repeat the search for the maiden surname alone.

Again, indexers sometimes made mistakes so don't be surprised if there turn out to be occasional exceptions to these "rules."

In later registers and indexes remember that the information given and then indexed depends on the informant, and it's far from uncommon to find an informant who didn't know the maiden name of the wife of the deceased, or who didn't know that the deceased had been married more than once. In the latter case, even very close family informants sometimes didn't know, or didn't report this information (did
ISBGFH Journal

every registrar make it obvious that the register entry required not only the name of the current spouse but also any previous spouse[s]?).

If the information isn't there in the register entries, it can't appear in the indexes.

From 1974 onwards, both the male and female death indexes also show the maiden name of the deceased's mother, again of tremendous value when tracing forward.

The situation in terms of censuses, however, is different. Generally a wife is shown by her married surname, unless she is a widow, in which case she may have reverted to her maiden name, or a previous surname. That's not to say that you will not come across census entries where a wife is shown with her maiden name, this can often be shown via a check in the marriage records not to mean that they weren't married.

Occurrences of this practice, in my experience, have occurred more in the southwest of Scotland than elsewhere. This tends to suggest that rather than being random, e.g., a particular couple or a particular enumerator believing in showing the wife's maiden name, that it is a geographical effect. That written. I've just come across one enumeration district in Glasgow in 1871 where the wives' maiden names are consistently shown.

It should be mentioned that Scottish law allows a person to use whatever name they like as long as there is no fraudulent or criminal intent.

For the small number of Scots who left testaments, i.e., wills, that underwent the process of confirmation, i.e., probate, a married woman will always be referred to by her maiden name, most often in the format "Jean Smith, married to, or relict of John Brown". "Relict" is the Scots legal term that means either widow or widower.

Murderous Nations

Italy takes the lead of European nations, with an average annual crop of murders of 2,470, a ratio per 10,000 deaths of 29.4; Spain follows with a ratio of 23.8, and 1,200 murders; Austria, ratio of 8.8, and 600 murders; France, ratio of 8.0, and 662 murders; England, ratio of 7.1, and 377 murders.

In England, in the reign of Henry VIII., there were 71,400 persons hanged or beheaded: In one year 300 beggars were executed for soliciting alms. In 1820 no less than 46 persons were hanged in England for forging Bank of England notes, some of which were afterward asserted to be good. Capital punishment was abolished in Italy in 1875, and murders increased 42 per cent. (Compiled from Mulhall.)

World Almanac, 1893, p. 158.

Scottish "Term Days" Festivals, Dating, and the Gregorian Calendar

By David W Webster B.Sc., FSA (Scot)

Scottish Term Days

In England, Ireland and Wales the concept of "quarter days" is well known, these being the four days dividing the legal year, Lady Day—25th March, Midsummer—24th June, Michaelmas,—29th September, and Christmas— 25th December.

In Scotland the same principle of dividing the legal year into four parts is followed with the Scottish equivalent of the English quarter days being "term days."

Term days were when rent and interest on loans were due, when ministers' stipends were due for payment, when servants in town and country were hired and paid, and when contracts and leases often began or ended.

The term days in Scotland were and are Candlemas, Whitsun, Lammas, and Martinmas.

Candlemas, on 2nd February, was originally the date of the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. In pre-Reformation times this was celebrated by candlelit processions.

Whitsun was originally the feast of Pentecost, around which a great many christenings seemed to occur and therefore became associated with the colour white. In Scotland the legal term day was fixed as 26th May Old Style, and then 15th May New Style (see below), irrespective of the day of the week that Whitsun fell on.

Lammas was traditionally a harvest festival on 1st August, at which the first fruits of the harvest were offered. The name derives from the Anglo-Saxon for "loaf-mass" or "bread-feast."

Martinmas was on 11th November. It was originally the feast of Saint Martin of Tours, a 4th century bishop and hermit.

In 1886 the term dates for the removal and hiring of servants in towns were changed to 28th May and 28th November.

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Dating

Up to 1600 the year ended in Scotland on 24th March, with the "New Year" beginning on 25th March (the Feast of Annunciation in the Catholic Calendar) but termed the start of Spring by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

In other words, the year, 1555/56, ran from 25th March 1555 to 24th March 1556.

While this may come as a surprise to those who associate Scottish New Years with the Hogmanay festival held on January 1, historically the Scots had always celebrated the New Year four days after the Vernal Equinox, on March 21, also known as the beginning of Spring, or Alban Eiler. Anglicized as "Lady Day," the traditional Scottish New Year was just one of many ancient Druid religious practises that survived Christianity's "civilizing" influence since Roman times. Based on the lunar and solar cycles and the passing of the seasons, these so-called "pagan" celebrations were more important, and more accurate, to the ordinary Scot than any man-made calendar could ever claim to be.

That changed in 1600 with that year being the first when New Year's Day was the 1st January.

...his Majestie with the advise of the Lordis of his Secretit Counsall statutis and ordanis that in all tyme cuming the first day of the yeir sal begin yeirlie upoun the first day of Januare...

Register of the Privy Council, 17 December, 1599

Whether or not this was in conjunction with the change from the Julian Calendar to the Gregorian Calendar is a matter of debate among experts.

In many other countries in Europe, the Julian/Gregorian change was accompanied by the adjustment of the beginning of the year to 1st January.

Julian and Gregorian Calendars

Classical astronomers calculated that the solar year (i.e., the time taken for the earth to orbit the sun) was 365¼ days. The Julian calendar (introduced in 45 BC) was based on this calculation, and had a standard year of 365 days, with every fourth year (a "leap year") having an extra day to take account of the ¼ day. The Julian calendar was used throughout Europe until



Skares Village residents photographed in Spring 1919

I'm attaching a copy of the group photo taken outside the house of Mrs. TROUSDALE, 94 Middle Row, Skares in April 1919. Dad & his family lived at 106 (Middle Row too I think), Skares.

The people in the picture are:-

Back Row:- (L. to R.) (1) Mrs. Jane BRYDEN (nee BRADFORD) holding son Andy. This is my paternal grandmother - Dad is the eldest (born 14.4.1916), Uncle Andy was next & the youngest, Uncle Bill, was born 2 years later on 14.4.1921. (2) Mrs. MILLAR (3) unknown refugee from Europe (4) 'Han' MURDOCH (5) Mrs. DAVIDSON (6) & (7) Mrs. Nell MAIR & daughter (8) Mrs. Mirren DUNCAN (midwife) - She delivered both Uncle Andy & Uncle Bill (9) Mrs. WALLACE & 'Jinty' daughter (on knees).

Front Row:- (1) Mrs 'Daw' SCOTT & family (2) Mrs. TROUSDALE (3) Mrs. WALLACE, sister of Mrs. DAVIDSON - maiden name 'WALKER' - (no relation to other 'WALLACE') (4) Unknown.

Man with cat is brother of unknown.

My grandmother, Jane Bryden, (shown above), was instrumental in the establishment of a local branch of the Labour Party in Skares & was its first chairperson. Also, she agitated for improvement in the standard of Skares' housing & apparently got a petition together & sent it off to the John Bull weekly. Subsequently, a reporter / columnist, Philip INMAN visited Skares (with a photographer I believe) & about 1926-27 an article about the standard of the housing in Skares appeared in John Bull entitled "Village To Burn". Ironically on the very day Dad & his family left Skares for Kilmarnock (about 11th. April 1928) a succession of trucks plus horse & carts arrived in Skares with building & plumbing materials to carry out the long overdue improvements to the Skares Rows. The move to Kilmarnock was mainly because in 1924 my grandfather (Dad's father) was seriously injured in a pit accident & was never able to work again.

Rob Bryden (New Zealand)

Police – burgh of Kilmarnock
Pay List for the week ending 10th April 1880

*Scotland
Kilmarnock
MISC
1.1*

Recently a Police Pay List for the week ending 10/4/1880 was handed into the Dick Institute in Kilmarnock and although it is a simple sheet of paper with the names of the Police and their weekly pay - it also includes the signature of each man. The Pay List has been lodged with the Ayrshire Archives and will eventually be a part of the archive collections at the proposed Heritage Centre at the Burns Monument in the Kay Park. However, as it was dated 1880 - I thought it would be nice to find out more about the Kilmarnock Policemen in the 1881 British Census Index and this is what I found

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY Anne Geddes

Lieutenant James ANDERSON, Married. Age 39. Born Ireland. In 1881 was living at 20 St. Marnock Street in Kilmarnock with wife Martha born Galston (38) and children James, born Kilmarnock (7) John, born Kilmarnock (5) Ellen B., born Kilmarnock (2) and mother-in-law Helen HAMILTON, a widow, born Galston (83).

Lieutenant Alexander ROBERTSON, Unmarried. Age 38. Born Kirkmicheill (sic), Banff. In 1881 was boarding at 16 Princes Street, Kilmarnock with Samuel MCKAY, gardener, born Loudoun (38) and his wife Ann, born Edinburgh (36)

Inspector Samuel KELLY, Widower. Age 64. Born Ireland. In 1881 was living at 9 Douglas Street in Kilmarnock with children John, engine fitter, Born Catrine (30) Robert, engine fitter, Born Catrine (18) Helen, housekeeper, Born Kilmarnock (16) and Hugh, medical student at Glasgow University, Born Catrine (22)

Sergeant Angus CAMERON, Unmarried. Age 27. Born Kingussie, Inverness. In 1881 was listed as Agnes Cameron boarding at 11 Woodstock Place with Mary T. RITCHIE, a widow, aged 37, born Kilwinning and her children Janet (10) born North Leith, John (8) born North Leith, Robert (6) born North Leith, Andrew (4) born North Leith. Also in the household were an unmarried visitor, Sarah TURNER, milliner, age 27, born Kilwinning; and another unmarried border, William MITCHELL, draper's assistant, age 26, born Moniaive, Dumfries.

Constable William HALL, Married. Age 45. Born Ireland. In 1881 was living at 8 East Netherton Street with wife Jane (42) born Kirkinner, Wigton, and children James W (20) cabinet maker, born Kilwinning, Margaret (16) cotton mill worker, born England, Mary S. (14) cotton mill worker, born England, William (11) scholar, born Kilmarnock, Agnes (6) born Kilmarnock, Annie (4) scholar, born Kilmarnock and Helen C. (1) born Kilmarnock

Constable Alexander WYLLIE, Married. Age 35. Born Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. In 1881 was living at 6 West Shaw Street with wife Elizabeth (36), housekeeper, born Kilmarnock, and son Alexander (11) scholar, born Kilmarnock and mother-in-law Elizabeth MILLAR, widow, (74), white seam sewer, born Kilmarnock

Constable Mungo MCCLURE, Married. Age 38. Born Sorn. In 1881 was living at 3 Montgomery Street with wife Janet (35) born Auchinleck and children William (11) scholar, born Kilmarnock, John (8) scholar, born Kilmarnock, Jessie (5) born Kilmarnock and Jane (3) born Kilmarnock

Constable Gilbert WILSON, Married. Age 36. Born Maybole
In 1881 was living at 67 Low Glencairn Street with wife Elizabeth (35) housekeeper, born Kirkoswald, and children Margaret (16) machinist, born Kirkoswald, David (14) prentice moulder, born Maybole, Gilbert (12) scholar, born Maybole and William (6) born Kilmarnock

Constable William HARDY, Married. Age 28. Born Lochlumnie, Aberdeenshire. In 1881 was living at 50 Titchfield Street with wife Fanny (26) born Kilmarnock and children Ellen (5) born Kilmarnock, William (4) born Kilmarnock, Robert (2) born Kilmarnock and Alexander (8 months) born Kilmarnock. Also in the household was a boarder Emma WOODS (21) picker in factory, born Glasgow.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Constable John MACLARTY, Married. Age 31. Born Kilmory, Bute. In 1881 was living at 15 Gilmour Street with wife Maggie (23) born Kilburnie (sic).

Constable John FARQUHARSON, Married. Age 31. Born Ballater, Aberdeenshire. In 1881 was living at 27 Gilmour Street with wife Helen (29) born Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire and son Robert (4) born Ballater.

Constable George ARTHUR, Married. Age 24. Born Tarves, Aberdeenshire. In 1881 was living at 18 Douglas Street with wife Jane (24) born Turriff, Aberdeenshire and son George (3) born Macduff, Banffshire

Constable David SMITH, Married. Age 30. Born Saltcoats. In 1881 was living at 19 East Shaw Street with wife Elizabeth (28) born Kilwinning and children David (9) scholar, born Kilwinning, James (7) scholar, born Drymen, Stirlingshire, Benjamin (5) born Kilmarnock and William (1) born Kilmarnock

Constable Matthew ABBOTT, Married. Age 28. Born Galston. In 1881 was living at 58 Dean Street with wife Agnes McC. (30) born Galston, and children Helen (7) scholar, born Galston, Jeanie (5) born Galston, Agnes (3) born Galston and Elizabeth (1) born Kilmarnock

Constable John FULTON, Married. Age 37. Born Dailly. In 1881 was living at 9 Waterside Street with wife Margaret (40) born Dailly and children John (10) scholar, born Newton Stewart, Wigtown and Jane Love (6) scholar, born Newton Stewart

Constable David SIMPSON, Married. Age 40. Born Dreghorn. In 1881 was living at 1 Green Street with wife Janet (38) born Kilwinning and children Jane (19) mill worker, born Kilwinning, Maggie (16) apprentice dressmaker, born Kilwinning, and David (13) scholar, born Kilmarnock

Constable Hugh MCCULLOCH, Married. Age 26. Born Crosshill. In 1881 was living at 18 Dean Street with wife Maggie (23) born Lugar.

Constable David KELLY, Married. Age 38. Born Maybole. In 1881 was living at 5 Bentinck Street with wife Margaret (39) dressmaker, born Dailly, and children Mary (17) dressmaker, born Ayr, Agnes (14) scholar, born Kilmarnock, James (10) scholar, born Kilmarnock, David (7) scholar, born Kilmarnock and Margaret (2) born Kilmarnock

Constable Samuel CRICHTON, Married. Age 34. Born Kirkcomonell, Dumfries. In 1881 was living at 14 Braeside with wife Agnes H. (33) born Old Cumnock, and children James (12) message boy, born New Cumnock, William (10) scholar, born New Cumnock, John (8) scholar, born New Cumnock, David (6) scholar, born New Cumnock, Isabella (4) born New Cumnock and Samuel (2) born New Cumnock. Also in the household was an unmarried visitor, James HAINING (38) commercial traveller, born New Cumnock

Constable John MARTIN, Married. Age 23. Born Catrine. In 1881 was living at 27 West Nethererton Street with wife Lilius (23) born Muirkirk and children Jessie (1) born Muirkirk and William (1 month), born Kilmarnock. Also in the household was John's widowed grandfather James CARRUTHERS (77) formerly a gardener, born Kirkconnel, Dumfries

George Willison – superintendent of Burgh Police, Married. Age 41. Born Mauchline. In 1881 was living at 6 Lindsay Street with wife Frances (27) born Russia (British Subject) and children Robert (15) scholar, born Kilmarnock, Jane J. (13) scholar, born Kilmarnock, Kate P. (12) scholar, born Kilmarnock and George (9 months) born Kilmarnock. Also in the household is an unmarried servant, Margaret CURRIE (18) general servant domestic, born Stewarton.

A Wumman's A Wumman for a' that
(with apologies to Rabbie & Jean)

A cleaner, cook, a mither, a wife,
A job as weel, for a' that,
A skivvie a' her wedded life
Who else wid e'er dae a' that?

For a' that, an' a' that,
She loves him still for a' that,
She surely must be aff her heid
For puttin' up wi' a' that.

Noo drivin' trains an' flyin' planes,
E'en Prime Minister an' a' that,
An still wi' time to mind the weans,
A wumman's a wumman for a' that.

For a' that, an' a' that,
Her varicose veins an' a' that,
No man could surely stand the pace
O' being a wumman an' a' that.

For men are sure a helpless band-
They're just big bairns, for a' that,
Without a wumman to haud their hand
They'd soon fair starve, an' a' that.

For a' that an' a' that,
She suffers the gawk for a' that,
Wha else could put up wi' a man.
His gallus ways an' a' that.

Hoosework's meant for two tae share,
The washin' up an' a' that,
But the eejit just gets in her hair
An' roond her feet an' a' that.

For a' that, an' a' that
She's nae time tae spare for a' that,
So he goes boozin' wi' his pals
While she gets oan wi' a' that.

But when he rolls in fae the pub
Muckle fu' an' a' that,
An' then demands a plate o' grub,
She'll clip his ear for a' that.

For a' that, an' a' that,
He'll sleep wi' the dug for a' that,
The wumman micht weel be a saint,
But she'll no put up wi' a' that.

So suffer a' her finger wags,
Her sharpened tongue an' a' that.
An' jist ignore the way she nags-
God knows that she's worth a' that.

For a' that, an' a' that,
Her screechin' nark an' a' that.
A wumman fair o' face an' heart
Should treasured be for a' that

XX

Excuse for Bigamy?

The Kentish Gazette dated 24th -28th November
1786

(back page column three) reads :-

At the last assizes for Norfolk a man was tried on a charge of bigamy. Two wives had already proved their titles to their person, when a third stood up with the same purpose, and a fourth appeared in readiness. "Why, you fellow" exclaimed the Judge "at this rate where did you intend to stop?"

"To stop, my Lord!" replies the other, "I was going on till I could find a good one".

XX

Name that conductor

We have all heard about children been named after football teams – but usually the number of forenames is kept to about 15 if the parents choose to honour the current team, the manager and a few of the most famous players. The Journal has also noted a Miss PEPPER born 1883 who had 25 forenames one for every letter of the alphabet except "P". Apparently within her family Miss Pepper was known as "A B C".

The latest contender for Miss Pepper's laurels is a French orchestral conductor who was probably in his day much better known as plain Louis Antoine JULLIEN (1812-1860), but who appears to have had 35-36 forenames. They were as follows:-

Louis, George, Maurice, Adolphe, Roch, Albert, Abel, Antonio, Alexandre, Noe, Lucien, Daniel, Eugene, Joseph-le-brun, Joseph-Bareme, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas-Thomas, Pierre, Arbon, Pierre-Maurel, Barthelemi, Artus, Alphonse, Bertrand, Dieudonne, Emanuel, Josue, Vincent, Luc, Michel, Jules-de-la-plane, Jules-Bazin, Julio and Cesar.

Where did all the names come from? Well, they were the forenames of the musicians in Jullien's father's orchestra, the Sisteron Philharmonic, in 1812. In exchange for their names, each musician became the youngster's godfather.

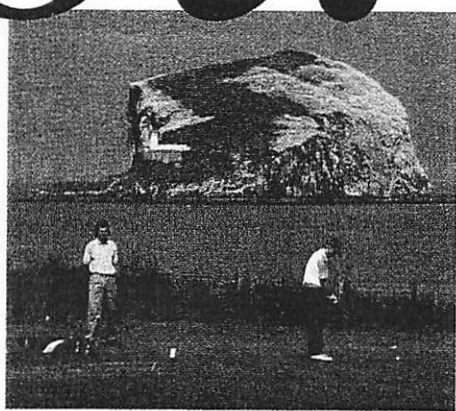
Jullien's professional career as a conductor was almost entirely in England. The *Chamber's Biographical Dictionary* says that he did much to popularise music in Victorian London, but went bankrupt in 1857, retired to Paris, was imprisoned for debt and died in a lunatic asylum in 1860.

Scotland
2.15

Scottish descendants have easy access to more resources and records than ever before. Here's how to look past the plaid

and get started finding your real Scottish ancestors.

GREAT SCOT!



Kilt-clad Highlanders have long held our attention when it comes to imagining Scottish culture. Alas, most actual Scottish immigrants to these shores were less colorful Lowland Scots. But Lowlander, Highlander or Scots-Irish, they came in droves: Between 1820 and World War I, more than 2 million Scots immigrated to North America, comparable to Ireland and Norway in percentage of the country's population that emigrated.



By Linda Jonas & Paul Milner



A few at the top of the economic ladder came to North America just as their poorer countrymen did, but most immigrants left Scotland for economic reasons. A few left for religious reasons, such as Scottish Quakers who left in the 1680s to avoid persecution. These Quakers came to east New Jersey and the Delaware Valley. At the same time, a group of Scottish Presbyterians tried to establish a Presbyterian colony in South Carolina. Sometimes there were both religious and economic motives. Furthermore, some of your immigrant ancestors did not come by choice: Many Scots came as prisoners under Oliver Cromwell, or as a result of the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Sometimes Scottish prisons were cleared and convicts shipped to the American colonies. Occasionally women and children were even kidnapped to serve as colonial laborers.

Some Scots in the British Army chose to stay in the Mohawk Valley area as landowners rather than return to Scotland following the French and Indian War. They later brought their families from Scotland. Whatever the reason for leaving Scotland, all immigrants left the only lives they had known and came to their new countries with hope for a brighter future.

As with many other ethnicities and nationalities, it often is easier to trace your ancestors from outside Scotland than it is from within it. Scottish record repositories are scattered. Thanks to microfilmed records and indexes available on CD-ROM, online and

through the Family History Library <www.familysearch.org>, it's easier than it was even a few months ago to research your Scottish ancestors from home.

GETTING started

In the excitement of discovering their possible Scottish ancestry, many family historians have made the mistake of finding someone by the same name in Scotland and assuming they've found their ancestors. Even worse, they may

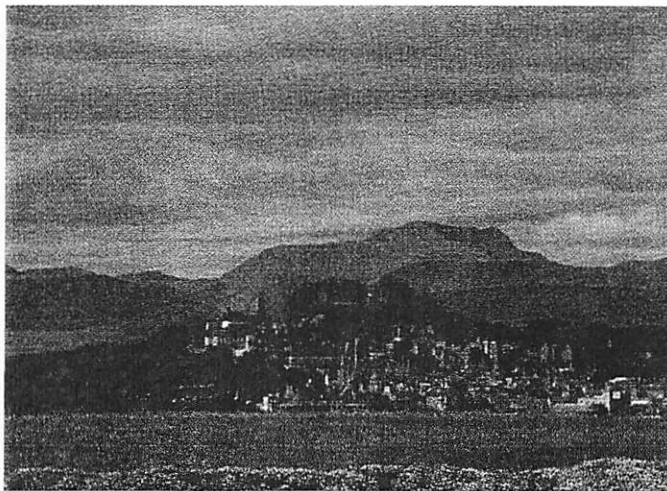
assume that because their ancestors had a surname associated with a particular clan, they were members of that clan. Don't make the same mistake! Find out as much as you can about your ancestors in the records of the area in which they settled. Were they Scots-Irish? Highland Scots? These people came from different places, had different attitudes and settled in different areas of America.

It's helpful to know your ancestor's full name; precise place of origin; dates of birth, marriage and death; parents', spouse's and children's names; date of immigration; occupation; religion; and names of cousins, friends and associates. Of course, you don't have to know all of this before tracing your Scottish heritage, but the more information you have, the easier it will be to identify your ancestor in Scottish records.

Start by looking for information you or other family members may have in your homes. Ask your aunts,

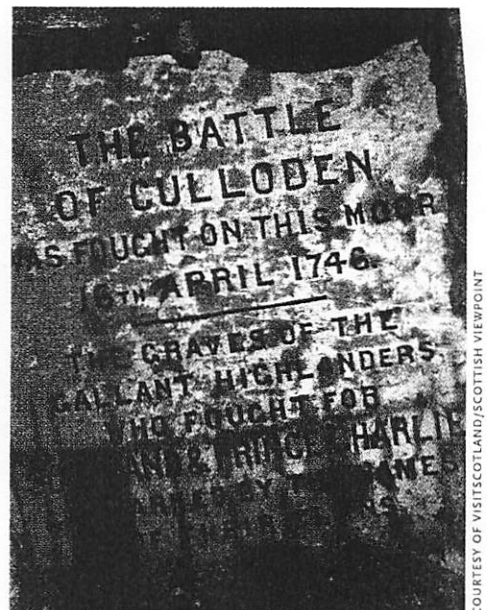


COURTESY OF EDINBURGH & LOTHIAN TOURIST BOARD



COURTESY OF VISITSCOTLAND/SCOTTISH VIEWPOINT

Shoppers browse the businesses on Victoria Street (top). Stirling Castle has been the object of more battles than any other castle in Scotland (left). A cairn marks the site of the Battle of Culloden in the Highlands (right).



COURTESY OF VISITSCOTLAND/SCOTTISH VIEWPOINT

TIMELINE OF SCOTTISH HISTORY

■ **1542-1544** King Henry VIII invades Scotland in an attempt to bring it under the Church of England

■ **1560** Scotland officially breaks from the Roman Catholic Church and organizes the Church of Scotland

■ **1600** Scotland switches from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar

■ **1707** Act of Union binds England, Wales and Scotland as Great Britain

■ **1745** Second Jacobite rebellion

■ **1297** William Wallace defeats the English at Stirling Bridge

■ **1552** Catholic Church orders registers for baptisms and marriage bans to be kept



■ **1587** Mary, Queen of Scots, executed for treason

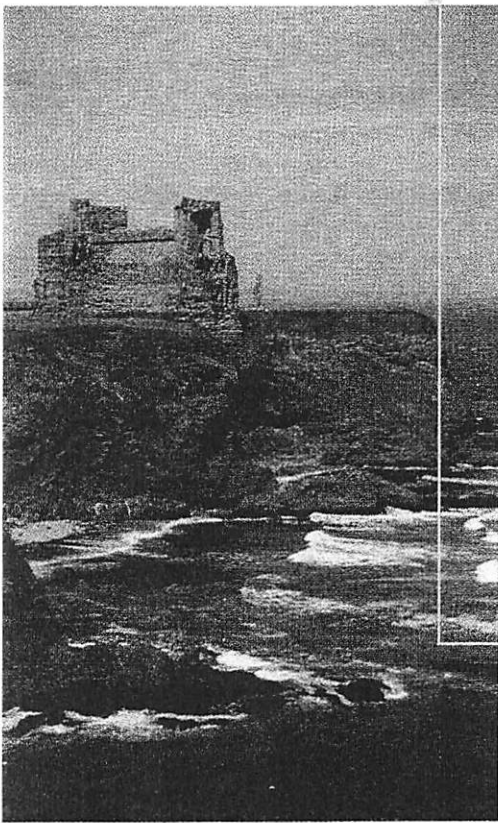
■ **1715** First Jacobite rebellion

■ **1759** Robert Burns, Scotland's National Poet, born near Ayr

uncles, cousins, even family friends. Some of your ancestors may have left diaries or told their stories to their children. Search for diaries, letters, photos and family Bibles, as well as personal items such as tools, clothing and sewing implements. The more you can find, the more you'll know about your ancestors' lives.

Once you've examined home sources, look for documents from the area where your ancestor settled. Always begin by researching the end of a relative's life. Look for family histories and local histories published after death that may contain details about your relative and the community. You may

Tantallon Castle was built in about 1350.



COURTESY OF EDINBURGH & LOTHIAN TOURIST BOARD

be able to find additional information online. Some people have entire Web sites devoted to a particular family. Others post queries about families they are researching. Be sure to verify the accuracy of any information you find online by getting documentation from the provider. Always be wary of online sources until you can verify them in original records.

SETTING THE records straight

After contacting relatives, searching online and

ventories of estates, etc.), then look for obituaries. Different types of newspapers will publish separate obituaries—your relative may be mentioned in church, ethnic, society or town newspapers. When looking for documents about your ancestor, look for the same documents for your relative's spouse and each of child, brother and sister. Search for passenger lists, court records, baptism and marriage records, military records and death records. Each will tell you more about your ancestor and your ancestor's hometown.

A crucial piece of the puzzle in immigrant research is determining when your ancestor left Scotland. The best source for this is William Filby and Mary K. Meyer's *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index: A Guide to Published Arrival Records of About 500,000 Passengers Who Came to the United States and Canada in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. This series of books, which you can find in libraries with genealogy sections, indexes all records that allude to immigrant status—census records, land records and naturalization records, to name a few.

Scotland's YARD

Scotland is a country of its own, but it is also part of Great Britain, the United Kingdom and the British Isles. For North Americans, these names can be confusing. Great Britain was formed in 1707 from the Kingdom of England and Wales and the Kingdom of Scotland. In 1801, Ireland united

scot's ORIGINS

The Scots Origins service <www.origins.net/GRO> popped up four years ago and offers a wealth of records to aid your research. You can access Scottish births/baptisms and marriages/banns from 1553 to 1900, deaths from 1855 on and the 1891 census. Every year an additional year of indexes is added.

You can search by surname, forename, sex, event, year (or year range) of registration, age (deaths and census only), parish or registration district and county (1553 to 1854). Before you decide to use the service, try the free demo so you have an idea how the site works. Searching the indexes costs 6 pounds (about \$8) for 30 "page credits" in a 24-hour period. Each page credit is good for at least one entry and at most 15 entries. If you feel confident you've found the right person, you can order an extract through the site for 10 pounds (about \$14.50).

Be aware that you can access some of the information in Scots Origins from other sources for free. To compare the resources available at various sources, see <rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa/sct-comparison.html>.

looking through books, you're ready for the most exciting part of family history: finding the original records. Often, the most revealing records are those written after your ancestor's death. Start first with probate records (wills, in-

Scotland is a country of its own, but it is also part of Great Britain, the United Kingdom and the British Isles. For North Americans, these names can be confusing. Great Britain was formed in 1707 from the Kingdom of England and Wales and the Kingdom of Scotland. In 1801, Ireland united

1874 Patronage abolished

1929 Scotland raises minimum age for marriage to 16



1962 Scottish actor Sean Connery stars in *Dr. No*, the first James Bond film

1995 Mel Gibson stars in the Oscar-winning *Braveheart*, the story of William Wallace

1999 New Scottish parliament opens

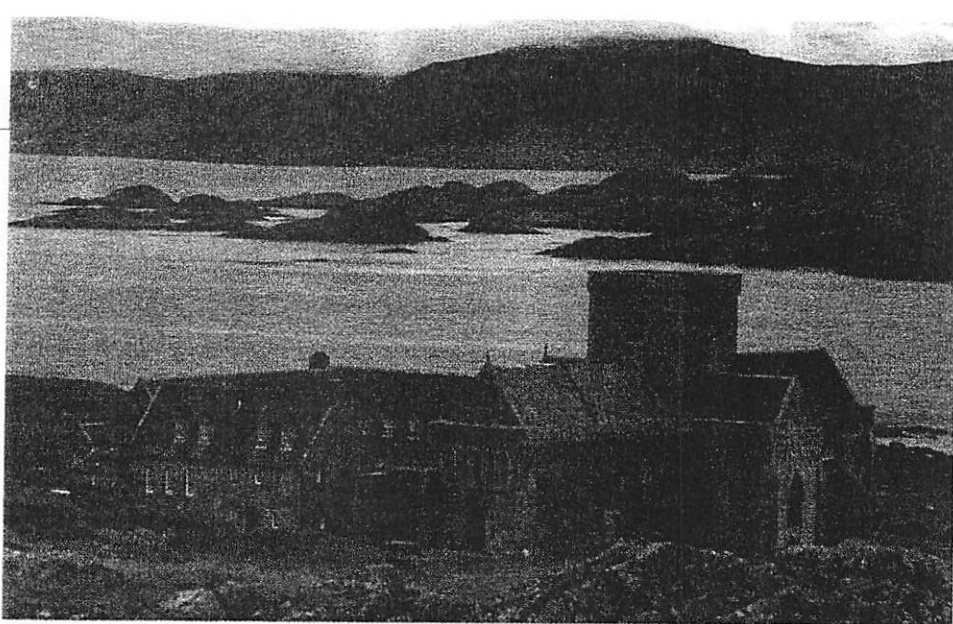
1886 Arthur Conan Doyle writes "A Study in Scarlet," his first Sherlock Holmes story

1933 First modern sighting of Loch Ness Monster

1939 The Marriage Act allows for civil weddings

1975 County structure revised; nine regions and three island areas replace the traditional counties

1996 County structure again revised; Scotland reorganizes into 29 unitary districts and three island areas



COURTESY OF VISITSCOTLAND/SCOTTISH VIEWPOINT

tartan SWEET

For many of Scottish heritage, the desire to learn of “their” clan and tartan sparks an interest in tracing their ancestors. But much of what’s written in the popular media about Scottish clans and tartans is pure romantic fantasy. Businessmen hoping to profit from the sale of clan tartans and kilts exploited the image of the Scottish Highlander created by Sir Walter Scott and other romantic writers of the early 19th century.

Today, clan societies are a valuable key to learning the true history of a particular clan. These societies are widespread in North America, and most have at least one genealogist who researches the clan name and allied names associated with the clan name. Contacting the clan genealogist may provide you with clues to follow as you document your family tree. *The Highlander* magazine <www.highlandermagazine.com> publishes the most complete directory of clan society contact information each year in its April issue. For more information on clans and tartans, see “Books and Other Resources” on page 55.

AL PARRISH

tor’s name was common, you’ll also need to know the parish or district where the event occurred. Be sure to have a gazetteer or list of parishes and counties before using the indexes on microfilm or at the Scots Origins Web site.

Census records: Scotland conducted its first census in 1801 to determine the number of men available for the Napoleonic Wars. It has taken a census every 10 years since then, except for 1941. The 1801 through 1831 censuses rarely gathered information about individuals. The first genealogically significant census came in 1841. This and subsequent censuses theoretically contain the names of everyone in the country. If you had ancestors born in Scotland in 1770 or later, search for them or their relatives in the census returns from 1841

politically with Great Britain to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. When most of Ireland separated from the United Kingdom in 1921, the full name became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The term *Great Britain* thus refers only to England, Wales and Scotland, whereas the *United Kingdom* includes England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Traditionally, *British Isles* describes the two major islands of Great Britain and Ireland (both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland), plus the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the other islands surrounding the coast.

Until recently, all countries of the United Kingdom were controlled by a single parliament based in London. In July 1999, Queen Elizabeth II opened a new Scottish parliament, which now has legislative power over domestic issues. The government in London retains control over defense, foreign affairs and macroeconomic policy. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are dependencies of the British Crown but have their own parliaments.

scouting SOURCES

For family historians interested in the Scottish part of Great Britain, the good news is that Scottish indexes are among the best in the world. Many background materials are easily available over the Internet or by loan through a public library. Your three main sources will be:

- the Internet
- local public, private and university libraries
- Family History Centers.

Records in Scotland are different from those in North America. Some, such as census records, have similarities, but the specifics

St. Columba founded Iona Abbey on the Island of Iona after being exiled from Ireland in 563.

vary. Scottish geography is different; customs are different; names are different; and the language is different. Even when English is used, some words have different meanings! As you research more in Scottish records, you may begin to understand those mysterious ancestors, their funny sayings and their very different lifestyles.

Birth, marriage and death records: Most early Scottish records were created by either the national government or the Church of Scotland’s parishes. The government created census records and probate records and since 1855 has kept birth, marriage and death records in a system called “civil registration.” These records can be timesavers, especially when you don’t know where your ancestor lived. The civil registration records are indexed for all of Scotland and stored at the General Register Office in Edinburgh. More than 90 percent of all births since 1855 have been registered, and that percentage is even higher for marriages and deaths.

Post-1854 birth, marriage and death indexes for Scotland are available in more than one format. The most easily accessible indexes are on the Scots Origins Web site <www.origins.net/GRO>, but this option is also the most expensive (see previous page). Most births and marriages from 1855 to 1875 are indexed in the International Genealogical Index, accessible at <www.familysearch.org>. For deaths after 1855 or births and marriages after 1875, the indexes you probably will use most are available on microfilm.

To use civil registration indexes, you need to know the name of your ancestor and the approximate year of the event. If your ances-

on. The 1851 and later censuses include the exact age and place of birth for each household member as reported to the enumerator.

Because census schedules list only those people actually present on census night, it's common to find incomplete families in the records. If household members were working on census night but would return in the morning, they were included in that household's tally. Don't assume that a family member was deceased by a given year because he

isn't enumerated with his family. The person may have been enumerated elsewhere. Those whose work required travel, such as soldiers or sailors, are likely listed in a place other than family residence.

church records: A TUMULTUOUS PAST

Church records are the most important resource for tracing your Scottish family tree. In Scotland, government and religion were in-

timately intertwined. The Church of Scotland became Protestant in 1560, and for the next 130 years, church leadership alternated between Episcopalians, whose bishops appointed their ministers, and the more egalitarian Presbyterians. In 1690, the Presbyterian Church became the Established Church of Scotland, prompting a flurry of breakaways and mergers that blur the easy classification of church records. Your ancestor may have been Presbyterian, but because of this history, you may not find him in the major Scottish church record indexes. Or he may have belonged to one of Scotland's smaller religious groups.

One major effect of this turbulent history is that many Scottish families at some time or another had connections with "nonconformist" groups. This means that not all family baptisms may appear within one church register. A register may show gaps, as some children were baptized elsewhere. Marriage records may not be where you expect to find them. Nonconformist burials may not have been recorded at all.

To use church records, a knowledge of local history is essential. A parish history, for example, might tell you how your ancestor lived, what he did for a living, what the predominant religions were and when diseases were rampant. You can waste a lot of time searching in surrounding areas when a parish history may provide the answers you need. You can find a short history of your ancestor's parish in the *Statistical Accounts of Scotland* <edina.ac.uk/cgi/StatAcc/StatAcc.cgi>, but a more extensive history of the parish or county may also exist in print sources.

Before the Scottish government began civil registration in 1855, baptism, marriage and burial records were recorded by Scottish churches. The Scottish Church Records index on CD includes all pre-1855 baptisms and marriages from parish registers of the Church of Scotland. It also includes some nonconformist baptisms and marriages. You can search the Scottish Church Records CD for free at your local Family History Center (find the center nearest you at <www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHC/frameset_fhc.asp>). You can search the same information for a fee on the Scots Origins Web site. Most of the

Falkland Palace (top) was the country home of eight Stuart monarchs, including Mary, Queen of Scots. Patrons enjoy drinks at the Grassmarket (left).



COURTESY OF VISITSCOTLAND/SCOTTISH VIEWPOINT

what's IN A NAME

Scottish first names typically follow a traditional pattern, which may offer clues to your ancestral puzzles. This naming pattern is a potential guide but not a hard-and-fast rule:

Child	Given the name of
1st son =	father's father
2nd son =	mother's father
3rd son =	father
4th son =	father's brother
1st daughter =	mother's mother
2nd daughter =	father's mother
3rd daughter =	mother
4th daughter =	mother's sister



GUS CAMPBELL/EDINBURGH & LOTHIAN TOURIST BOARD

names are also in the International Genealogical Index, which you can access for free through the FamilySearch Web site <www.familysearch.org>.

GLOTTAL STOP

Depending on the location and era you're researching, you may run into language barriers. There are four major languages to consider: English, Gaelic, Scots and Latin. English is the most common, but in the Scottish Highlands, people would have spoken Gaelic. Outside of the Highlands, you might encounter the Scots language in one or more of its dialects.

One of the most common problems in researching Gaelic-speaking ancestors is recognizing names and places. For example, if your immigrant ancestor said his name to an English-speaking person, did he give his Gaelic name (*Hamish*) or its English equivalent (*James*)? If he had a Gaelic accent, an English-speaking listener probably had difficulty understanding his name or birthplace. An English-speaking clerk or census taker would record what he heard and spell it phonetically. The result might be unrecognizable to the subject of the record. The pronunciation of even well-known Scottish place names can blow your mind. The county Kirkcudbright, for example, is pronounced "Kirk-coo-bree."

You also will find Latin in Scottish documents. The Scottish Services of Heirs up to 1847 are in Latin (except for 1652 to 1659), and even the indexes are in Latin until 1700. Latin terms sometimes appear in documents normally written in English, especially if the writer wanted to highlight a part of the document. You may also find Latin on tombstones.

Even English names can be a major stumbling block in Scottish research. Names seemingly bearing no resemblance to each other can actually refer to the same person, such as Alexander and Sandy; Peter and Patrick; Elizabeth and Isobel; and Agnes, Ann and Nancy. To compound the problem, your ancestor's name may be written in English, Gaelic (especially in the Highlands) or Latin (often in land and probate records).

BE THERE NOW

The information you gather leads to a wonderful benefit for you. Having found the town or village of your ancestors, you're ready to walk in your ancestors' footsteps. Visiting

books AND OTHER RESOURCES

- *The British Isles Genealogical Register* (BIG R) (Federation of Family History Societies, 2000 edition microfiche 6.40 pounds or about \$9)
- *Collins Scottish Clan & Family Encyclopedia* by George Way and Romilly Squire (HarperCollins, \$50)
- *Concise Scots Dictionary* by Mairi Robinson (Columbia University Press, \$25)
- *The Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands* by Frank Adam and Sir Thomas Innes (Clearfield Co., out of print)
- *A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue, From the Twelfth Century to the End of the Seventeenth* by Sir William Alexander Craigie (Aberdeen University Press, \$70)
- Genealogical Word List: Latin, Order this Family History Library guide through the Salt Lake Distribution Center, (801) 240-2504 or download it for free at <www.familysearch.org> (click on Search/Research Helps/Sorted by Document Type/Word List)
- *The Highland Clans* by Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that Ilk (Bramhall House, out of print)
- *Highland Clans and Tartans* by R.W. Munro (Octopus Books, out of print)
- *Scottish Christian Names: An A-Z of First Names* by Leslie Alan Dunkling (Cassell, Ltd., out of print)
- *The Scottish Nation, or, The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and Biographical History of the People of Scotland* by William Anderson (Heritage Books, out of print)
- *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning and History* by George Black (New York Public Library, \$50)

their Scottish homeland will give you a glimpse into their lives. Scotland is a wonderful place to visit. It is one of the easiest countries for Americans to access.

One reason is the Book a Bed Ahead program from the Scottish Tourist Board <www.visitscotland.com>. Simply book your first two nights and last two nights from your home. Once in Scotland, you can use the Book a Bed Ahead program through the local Tourist Information Center (TIC) to schedule your next night's lodging for wherever you wish to go. This allows you great flexibility and costs just 3 pounds per booking. Purchase a BritRail Pass <www.britrail.com> before you leave for Scotland. (You cannot buy one

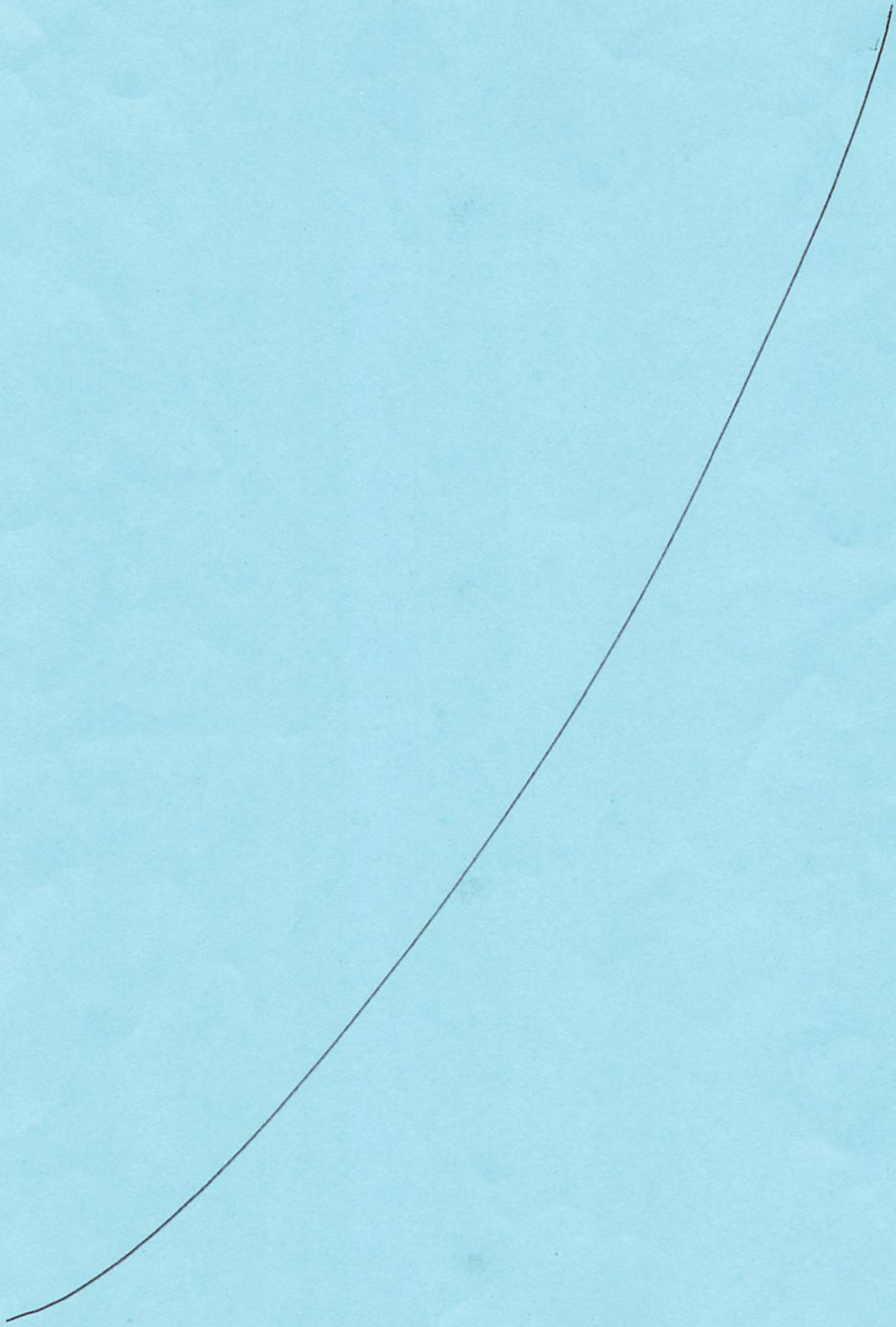
there.) The pass allows you unlimited train access not only to Scotland but also to England and Wales. Even if you take a train, you may often take a bus to your ancestors' village.

Schedule a trip to your ancestors' village at the beginning of your vacation, not at the end. That way if you find a wealth of information, you can plan an extra day or two there and skip some other sightseeing.

Tracing your Scottish ancestry can be exciting, challenging and fun. Share this joy with your family, and preserve the stories of your ancestors so that their lives—and your heritage—won't be forgotten. You, your family and researchers for many generations to come will be glad you did. ☺



Excerpted from *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Scottish Ancestors* by LINDA JONAS and PAUL MILNER (Betterway Books, \$19.99). This new book is available at bookstores nationwide or can be ordered online at <www.familytreemagazine.com/store>. Milner and Jonas are also the authors of *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your English Ancestors* (Betterway Books, \$18.99). Jonas is a past president of the British Isles Family History Society-USA and has been a professional family historian for more than 20 years. She is currently director of the McLean (Virginia) Family History Center. Milner is a native of northern England and a past president of the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois (BIGWILL). He has specialized in British Isles research for more than 20 years.



Mary Barr Burns from various Poor Relief Records

Kilwinning Film No. 2170813-3

Entry No. 6. 27th July 1855

Mary BARR or BURNS living at Iron Works, Kilwinning. Married. Age 28. Occupation - domestic Servant. Disabled (wholly or partially) - neither Dependants - John Barr (6) William Barr (18 months) Mrs Barr is deserted by her husband. She wishes to be sent to Ireland. Her husband has been here only from 18th April 1850 till July 11th, 1854. Send to Ireland

Kilwinning Film No. 2170814-2

Entry No. 2. 8th August 1861

Mary Barr or Burns living at Mrs MCMILLAN's, 10 Double Row. Born (Co.) Down Married. Age 35. Occupation - does nothing. Disabled (wholly or partially) - able Dependants - John Barr (12) William Barr (7) Alexander Barr (3) Says they were 6 weeks at Hurlford since they/she received relief last, and all the rest. Given 1/6 on 10th August - offered Poorhouse on 14th August

Entry No. 29. 30th October 1861

Mary Barr or Burns - houseless. Born Ireland Married. Age 35. Occupation - does nothing. Disabled (wholly or partially) - able Dependants - William Barr (7) Alexander Barr (3) They were more than 4 months in Dalry 3 or 4 years ago. Got 1/1 at Old Monklands on Tuesday last Relieved 31st Oct. 4th November - Old Monklands admits

Entry No. 83. 8th February 1862

Mary Barr Burns. Born (Co.) Down Married. Age 35. Occupation - washer Disabled (wholly or partially) - partially (pregnant) Dependants - William Barr (7) Boy has itch. She is within a few days of confinement. She was removed to Ireland a short time ago by Old Monklands Sent to Poorhouse on 8th Feb and was delivered of a female child on 15th Feb. On March 3rd Parochial Board intended removing her to Ireland. She left Poorhouse on 7th March and was discharged 7th April.

Entry No. 130. 23rd April 1862

Mary Barr Burns. Born Bannbridge Married. Age 35. Occupation - does nothing Disabled (wholly or partially) - partially (children) Dependants - John Barr (12) is working, William Barr (7) Alexander Barr (3) is in Ireland and Janet Barr (9 weeks). Husband has never been seen by her. His name is William Barr a native of Drumoig, County Down, Ireland. Given 1/1

Stevenson Film No. 2170878-1

Entry No. 630 13th May 1867

Mary Burns. Mrs William Barr (furnaceman) - travelling. Born Ireland

Married - deserted. Age 40. Occupation - travelling field worker

Disabled (wholly or partially) - children too unwell Dependants - Annie Burns (11 months) born Dalry States that she was in Poorhouse about 5 or 6 weeks ago for 3 weeks. Got line from Mrs CONNELL, Dalry, was in it for some time also at the New Year. Came to Dalry about 18 years ago and had a house for years in the Double Row. Has got relief in Kilwinning. 13th May - allowed her house for the night 14th May - Poorhouse

Entry No. 645 13th June 1867

Mary Burns or Barr - travelling. Born Ireland Single. Age 40. Occupation - field worker Disabled (wholly or partially) - partially (child sick) Dependants - Annie Burns (11 months) born Dalry - unwell See 630. Has no settlement in Scotland - was removed to Ireland 3 years since by Kilwinning. June 3rd given 3d and a bed

Entry No. 879 5th June 1868

Mary Burns Barr - travelling. Born Bannbridge, Ireland Married. Age 40. Occupation - travelling Disabled (wholly or partially) - neither Dependants - Alexander Barr (9) born Kilwinning, Ann Barr (1 year 11 months) born Dalry Came from Ireland 22 years ago, lived in Coalbridge? 2 years then Lugar 6 months, then Single Row 1 year, 12 Double Row, 5 years; House Row? Borrowstoneness (Bo'ness), 3 days, back to Iron Works Single Row & then stays till she was removed to Ireland 3 years ago. House in Square was in William Barr's name but never was married to him; got some relief before she was removed.

Entry No. 891 24th June 1868

Mary Burns Barr - travelling. Born Ireland Single. Age 41. Occupation - field worker Disabled (wholly or partially) - sore arm Dependants - Alexander Barr (9) born Kilwinning and Ann Barr (2) born Dalry Was removed to Ireland by Kilwinning about 4 years ago and some months since by Dalry. Destitute - applies to get to Poorhouse. July 7/8th removed to Ireland (Bannbridge Workhouse) under warrant

These entries illustrate the folly of always relying on information given in records. Can you imagine trying to find Mary Barr or Burns and her children on the various census years? I'd rather not!!!

Was Mary Burns ever married to William Barr? Did her William Barr exist? How many children did she have and under what name were they registered? Why were children missing from various Poor Relief entries?

I suppose we will never know and most of us can be thankful that she is not on our tree. Mind you I suppose it depends on how much of a challenge you enjoy!!!



Ayr Advertiser 5 July 1849

Eleven children poisoned by their mother

Westbury, Friday, June 29.

Yesterday an inquest was held here, before Mr G. SYLVESTER, one of the county coroners, and a jury, which has been the means of disclosing, if not a series of eleven revolting murders, by the administration of arsenic, by an unnatural parent to her child, if not children. Considerable excitement, as may naturally be supposed, has prevailed in this quiet little town during the week, in consequence of the exhumation of the body of a child who had died under very suspicious circumstances, and whose death it was alleged had been caused by arsenic, administered by Rebecca SMITH, its mother, who it appears, is the wife of a labourer, named Philip Smith, and who has been married about eighteen years, during which period she has given birth to eleven children, most of whom, with the exception of the eldest, died in infancy, viz.: - Philip, born October 10, 1837, died October 13, 1837, aged three days; Philip, born October 13, 1838, died October 21, 1838, aged eight days; Susan, born March 18, 1840, died April 1, 1840, aged fourteen days; Sarah, born July 18, 1842, died August 7, 1842, aged twenty-one days; Edward, born January 14, 1844, died within a month; Edward, born in 1846, died in three days; and Richard, the subject of this inquiry, born May 16, 1849, died June 12, 1849, aged twenty-seven days. Under these circumstances suspicions naturally arose, and it was determined to exhume the body, which was done under the coroner's warrant, on Saturday last, when a post mortem examination was made by Mr G. SHORLAND, of Westbury, and Mr GIBBS. These gentlemen feeling convinced, by the examination, of the presence of arsenic in the child's stomach, the whole of the viscera, together with the stomach and intestines and their contents, were carefully removed from the body, and (having been sealed up in a proper vessel) were transmitted to Mr HERAPATH, the celebrated analytical chemist, of Bristol, for examination, and Rebecca Smith was given into custody. She is a forbidding, ill-favoured woman, of about forty-five years of age, and has manifested the most stolid indifference since her apprehension.

On Monday a jury was sworn, when evidence was produced for the purpose of identifying the deceased child. After the evidence, the Coroner (addressing Rebecca Smith) said – Have you anything to state to the gentlemen of the jury? – The prisoner:- No, sir.

The Coroner then recapitulated the evidence to the jury; and, the court having been cleared, they returned a verdict of wilful murder against Rebecca Smith, who was thereupon committed to take her trial at the ensuing Wilts Assizes.

Public Services in the National Archives of Scotland (NAS)
Why Are We Planning Changes?

The next few years will be challenging for NAS. Like the rest of the public sector, we expect budget reductions from next year. At the same time, we need to deal with the new generation of electronic records and serve increasing numbers of online customers. We have to rebalance the organisation to meet the new challenges. We also have to keep down our costs, which are mainly for staff .

Doing Research Onsite

We have 3 search rooms today: one at West Register House (WRH), plus the Historical and Legal search rooms at General Register House (GRH). From early next year we plan to centralise access to historical documents in a single search room at GRH. We also expect that within the next year or so most legal searches will be carried out through the Registers Direct service operated by Registers of Scotland. Once that happens we will integrate legal searches with historical access.

Having one location for onsite searches will make security/reception/search room supervision easier. Our policy on access to records will not change and preservation of records remains a key concern. WRH will still be used for storage. Working with our conservation experts, we will move some records to make sure the most popular are nearest to where they can be seen. We will also enhance our online catalogue to show which records need to be ordered in advance. We will make greater use of digitisation to allow access to records at WRH and in Thomas Thomson House. The next few months will be about planning what is to happen from 2011 onwards.

Getting Copies of Records

We are trying out self-service photography of records at WRH. As long as there are no restrictions on copying the record, you can use your digital camera (no flash, tripods or moving images allowed) to photograph the records at your reading desk, or at the dedicated camera stand equipped with lights. Early results are positive and we hope to make this a permanent facility in the new consolidated search room.

Tell Us What You Think

I welcome views from readers past, present or future. In particular, which records should be stored close to the proposed new single search room at GRH? Which records should we digitise next? Write to me at: National Archives of Scotland, 2 Princes St., Edinburgh EH1 3YY, or email to ~~timesmanagement@nas.gov.uk~~

~~George Mackenzie~~
Keeper of the Records of Scotland

The Wallace Family of Dalrymple

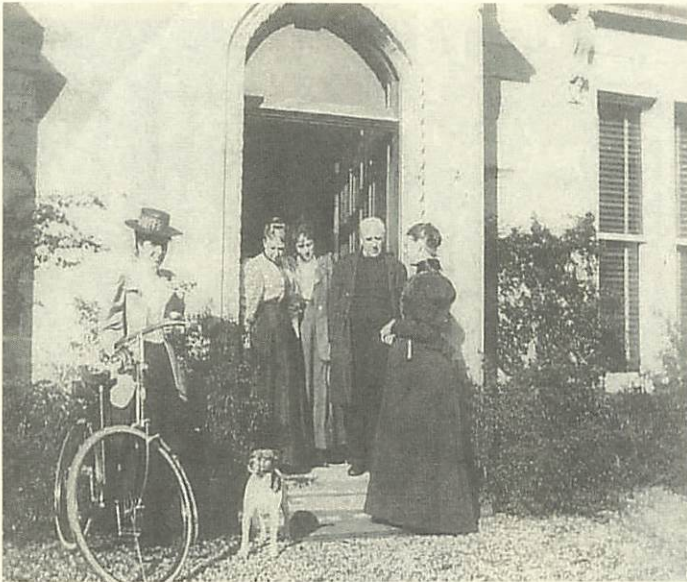
Wallace
family

Photo 2



Photo 4

July 1st, 2009

Burns Monument Centre Kay Park
Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire KA3 7RU,
Scotland

Dear Anne Geddes,

Enclosed are the copies of the Dalrymple Wallace photos from my cherished Wallace Family Photograph Album, and a formal photo of my grandmother. It is gratifying to know that they will have a place in the archives of both the Dalrymple Library and the Burns Monument Centre.

Arthur MURRAY, William DICK and William COWAN whose photos appear in this little album are unknown to us, and we do not know what their connection to the family might be. Whatever the relationship, it must have been important to be included in this birthday gift to my great grandmother.

The 1899 portrait photograph of Margaret Helen (known in the family as "Peggie") was only recently discovered. It was found hiding under a framed 1939 black and white photo of my grandmother that we recently inherited from her son, Norman.

Of my Grandmother's five siblings who married, I have made contact with the descendants of only two. The search continues. Should by chance someone in our extended Wallace family come seeking their roots, you may put them in touch with me.

Margaret Helen and Norman GENTLES lived in Motherwell, North Lanarkshire where my father, Robert, and his three siblings, Margaret, Thomas and Norman were born. My grandfather, Norman was a lawyer, and he also served on the Motherwell City Council. In 1913 the family moved to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. Norman practised law and later was the city's Sheriff. Margaret Helen was active in her church and the local poetry society.

I knew my grandmother and saw her often. My fondest memories are of her teaching me to knit while we sat together on the couch and chatted.

My most sincere thanks for the work you do in preserving the family histories of Ayrshire in general, and Dalrymple in particular, and a special thank you for searching, on my behalf, the old Ayrshire newspapers, looking for Wallace family items of interest.

Geraldine Gentles Manzara, 207 Hawthorn Drive N.W. Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2K-3M6
E-mail address - cgmanzara@shaw.ca

The Strawhorn Quaich
 Winner 2009 - Jim Steel of East Ayrshire Family History Society



Pamela McIntyre (of AFHS and Ayrshire Archives), Jim Steel and Willina Steel at Glasgow Vennel, Irvine

East Ayrshire Family History Society recently nominated Jim Steel for the Strawhorn Quaich - awarded annually by the Ayrshire Federation of Historical Societies (AFHS) to a person it feels has made a major contribution to Ayrshire local history.

As part of the submission some details were compiled about Jim's contribution - major in anyone's eyes - to the local history of Ayrshire. For those members who don't know Jim - and there can't be many he has not helped over the years - here is a summary of some of his achievements.

Jim was a driving force in the setting up of East Ayrshire Family History Society in 1997. For several years before that he was involved in family history research and in major transcription projects. He played a significant part in a national project supported by the Genealogical Society of Utah to transcribe and index the 1881 Census and was an area coordinator of a similar project to make available to the public a detailed index to the 1851 Census for parts of the West of Scotland, including Ayrshire.

Over the past 10 years Jim has been and is a valuable member of EAFHS, serving as its first Chairman and taking on a variety of roles including Research Coordinator. He was an enthusiastic member of the team which, after two years work, produced a detailed index to the 1861 Census of Ayrshire. Jim has also personally undertaken projects which have resulted in providing useful research aids. With Terry Harrison he reproduced an old admissions register for Sorn School. With the support and assistance of Ayrshire Archives and East Ayrshire Libraries Service, and with the help of his wife Willina, Jim transcribed information from a variety of sources to produce:

- an index to Poor Relief applications in Ardrossan, Kilmarnock and other parishes,
- a Gazetteer of local place names from old maps,
- a searchable database of minutes of meetings of the Kirk Session of Kilmarnock Laigh Kirk.

The Wallace Family of Dalrymple

The Photos on page 10 are taken from a batch of lovely photographs sent to me by Gerry Manzara. Gerry's Wallace family were ministers in Dalrymple and as you can see from Gerry's letter she is looking to get in touch with any living relatives, so if anyone recognises the details - please get in touch with Gerry. If anyone would like to see any of the images - do please get in touch with me at geddes_anne@yahoo.co.uk or at the Burns Monument Centre (address on page 10) or phone 01563 553655

The photo album was a birthday gift from Rev. John Wallace jnr. to his mother, Margaret STRATHERN.

The dedication inside the front cover reads;

"To Mother, with love from John 26th Oct. 1907"

Photo 1. "Lizzie on her bike"

Elizabeth McCarty WALLACE, b. 19 October 1871 - d. 27 January 1906 buried at Dalrymple

Photo 2. "September 1895" (shown on page 10)

The Rev. John WALLACE b. 19 December 1836 - d. 3 April 1902 buried at Dalrymple with his daughters, l-r-

Elizabeth McCarty WALLACE,

Ann Wilson Bonnar WALLACE, b.16 July 1882 - d. about 1925 in South Africa

Charlotte McLeod Campbell WALLACE, b. 20 August 1884 - d. in Canada date and place unknown Margaret Helen WALLACE, b. 15 June 1878 - d. 11 January 1944, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada

Photo 3. "Dalrymple Manse"

Photo 4. "July 1902" (shown on page 10)

A month after the marriage of Margaret Helen to Norman GENTLES l-r - Elizabeth, Norman Gentles, Margaret Helen Unknown, Ann, Charlotte

Photo 5. "A family group, September 1907"

Rev. John WALLACE jr. b. 30 September 1873 - d. 5 June 1918, Edinburgh. with his wife, Mabel POWELL and infant son, Ian

The other two boys are unknown

The photo was taken at Abercom, West Lothian where John was serving as Minister

Photo 6. "Dalrymple Kirk"

Photo 7. "Mother and son April 1907"

Robert Daniel WALLACE, b. 10 January 1867 - d. 14 July 1908, Ayr, with his mother, Margaret STATHERN, b. 26 October 1842 - d. 15 December 1909, buried at Dalrymple

Photo 8. "Andrew MURRAY and Lizzie July 1903"

Photo 9. "William DICK"

Photo 10. "William COWAN"

Photo 11. "Kirkmichael Kirk"

Photo 12. "Kirkmichael Manse"

Photo 13. "W. FAIRLIE"

Mr FAIRLIE, the Minister at Kirkmichael, baptized the Wallace babies in the Dalrymple Kirk

Photo 14. "Willie at Kilmarnock"

William WALLACE, b. 6 August 1880 - d. 30 October 1924, Sheffield, England

Morton Letters

Transcription of letters written by Mary MORTON of Darvel, Scotland and sent to her cousin Mary Morton in South Australia 1899 – 1914.

Transcribed by Glenys SAVAGE, (nee Morton), 2007 and sent to Anne Geddes, editor, via e-mail by Bill Morton.

{editor's notes - I have done very little editing so have left the letter's more-or-less as written to give an insight into both the sender and the receiver}

To: Miss Mary Morton, Snowtown.

From: Darvel, 35 West Main Street, 27 Nov 1899

Dear Mary

Perhaps you will think me very ungrateful being so long in writing to you. Such is not the case. I was very pleased to have your photo & grateful for the kind thought of me which prompted you to think of sending it. I am sending one of mine so that you can form some idea of the person who is writing to you. Your Grandfather & Grandmother I never saw in person, of course we have both their photos but though I have never seen them still I have heard a great deal about them.

I knew your Grandmother sister Mrs CRAIG very well. We lived near each other & I used to go see her sometimes when she was in her last illness.

As you would like to know something about your relations on the Morton side of the family I will just begin with ourselves. Father and I are the only ones that are at home. I am glad to say that he keeps remarkably for his age he is over 75 years of age. We were sort of Farmers, at least we kept half a dozen cows as far as I can remember until a week ago when we had a sale as we are giving up cow keeping. Perhaps I should have said that I have been my Fathers Housekeeper for over twenty years as my mother died when I was quite young leaving seven children. I had six brothers, three are dead. My eldest brother died this year. He was a doctor in London. I still have two brothers in England, the youngest is also a Dr. in London. He is married and has two boys. You see that he seems to be the pluckiest in the family as he is the only one that has got married. Then I have a brother in Sydney It's nearly 25 years since he went away.

Uncle Adam is still in Canada both he and his wife were well the last letter I had 2 months ago. He has given up teaching. This was some years back. Both he and Aunt have visited us in the old country three times. There is a special attraction here now as there only daughter Jessie is married to Andrew Morton, a son of Uncle John – a cousin of her own. They live in London. They have one son Jack Adam Morton. Jessie takes a trip to Canada every second year. Her husband goes to America very often on business, he is in the leather trade.

Uncle Adam has another son who is married & lives somewhere in Canada. Now Mary I think I will stop You

have a whole host of relations on the Morton side but we will leave them so again tell your Grandma - that I will be pleased to answer as many questions as she likes to ask if I can. Father joins with me in wishing you all a Happy New Year. You see I put all as I don't know how many there are. With best wishes. I am Yours sincerely Mary Morton.

To: Miss Mary Morton, Snowtown.

From: Darvel 35 West Main Street 4 Sep 1904

My dear cousin

Thank you very much for your letter of sympathy. It was good of you to write. Seems that I have treated you so badly in not answering your last letter. It seems to be a failing in our family. None of us seem to be fond of writing letters so Mary I can only beg your forgiveness. I was glad to hear that you were all well and that your Grandmother was still able to move about. She has reached a ripe old age it is the fewest number who reach fourscore years.

My father had been ailing for a good long time but able to be up and about most of the time until near the end. The Dr said that it was just old age decay. My brother Andrew who is a Doctor in London came to see him about the middle of May. So he told me that he did not think Father would live very long so that five days later when the end came I was somewhat prepared. We do not grieve for him, still we miss him. To me the loss is greatest being so long beside each other.

This year will be a memorable one. In Feb an unmarried sister on my Mother died, one who had always lived in Darvel and had been like a mother to us. In Mar an Aunt in law died, in April her husband Mr John FLEMING died also. So you see that it has been a trying season. I intend staying in the old home until May 1905 when I expect to remove into a smaller house. I mean to try and keep a little home of my own. I have been away staying with friends a good hart (part) of this summer and I am going to London to stay with my brother for a good part of the winter. I had a letter from my brother Robert a few weeks ago and I am looking for another any day as he had not heard of our loss when he last wrote. Give my kind regards to all friends and with love to you. I am yours sincerely. Mary Morton.

N.W. A letter to the old address will find me.

To: Miss Mary Morton, Hazelmere, Emu Flat, Clare South Australia

From: Darvel 17 West Main Street 6.7.1910

Dear Cousin,

I received your kind letter. It was good of you to write to your lazy (shall I say) correspondent. I really always meant to write to you and thank you for the nice little Book of Verse you sent at the New Year. Accept my thanks now for all your goodness.

Kilmaurs War Memorial

Alex. Young has been compiling information on the soldiers listed on the Kilmaurs War Memorial. He would like to hear from any members able to supply additional information on any of the names on the memorial - especially the ones he has found difficult to positively identify. The following information is the material he has garnered so far on the WWI soldiers. The WWII names will appear in the Aug. Journal.

Morton Park

Commanding a view across Morton Park, the bowling green and the Carmel Water, Kilmaurs War Memorial was unveiled by the Honourable Alexander SHAW (1883-1944) at a service conducted by the Rev. John Knox THOMSON of Kilmaurs Parish Church on Sunday, 3 April 1921. The Honourable Alexander Shaw, 2nd Baron Craigmyle, was Member of Parliament for the Kilmarnock Burghs, and had served on the Somme with the Royal Marine Artillery, whilst the Rev. Thomson had served at the Front as a lieutenant with the Highland Light Infantry.

Raised at a public subscription cost of £900, the monument's stone is from Lanarkshire's Auchenheath Quarry and was built by Messrs M. MUIR & Co., the monumental contractor of Kilmarnock, to a design by the Glasgow architect Thomas Andrew MILLAR, who died in 1922, aged 42, a victim of the influenza pandemic. The bronze statue of the soldier and the plaques were fashioned by William Kellock BROWN (1856-1934), brother of the painter Alexander Kellock Brown, who also executed the figures on the war memorials at Penpont (1920), Inveraray (1922), Largs (1922) and Johnstone (1924).

It had all seemed so gallant in 1914, when Lord Rowallan gave a stirring address at a meeting in the council chambers on the last day of August. Ten young men signed up that day, but 27 had already gone, leaving in motor cars to a hearty send off from the Cross. By the following week, 50 or 60 had joined up and some were already at the Front. A committee set up a relief fund, for possible casualties, to which the miners and fireclay workers at Plann, Knockentiber, each contributed one penny for every working day, and the junior choir of the Smyton United Free Church on Fenwick Road (now occupied by Stained Glass Design) gave a fund raising performance of the fanciful operetta *The Princess of Poppyland* - how ironic that would seem by the War's end.

-oOo-

In proud and grateful remembrance of those from this district who died for their country....

ANDREW; Alexander

Private, 7751, 'C' Company, 1st/4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 12 July 1915, aged 20 years. Son of Alexander Andrew, 65 Main Street, Kilmaurs he had been employed at Southhook Colliery, near Knockentiber. As part of the 155th Brigade, the 1st/4th Royal Scots Fusiliers embarked at Liverpool for Gallipoli on 21 May 1915 and arrived at Mudros on 6 June. Private Andrew sustained a shrapnel wound to the head on 10 July and died two days later, on the 12th, the opening day of the attempt to take the prominent hill at Achi Baba from the Turks, which cost 4,000 Allied casualties before being abandoned. Buried at East Mudros Military Cemetery, on the Greek island of Limnos in the north-east Aegean Sea.

TEMPLETON ; John

Royal Scots Fusiliers - not positively identified.

STEWART; John

Private, S/3431, 'A' Company, 8th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, died 26 September 1915, aged 39 years. Brother of Mrs GREIG, 38 Main Street, Kilmaurs, Stewart was employed at the railway works at Barassie before signing up shortly after the outbreak of the war. The 8th Seaforths lost 5 officers killed and 4 missing, 44 other ranks killed and 294 missing at the Battle of Loos, 25th September - 18th October 1915. Buried at Dud Corner Cemetery, Loos, France.

KERR; Thomas

Private, S/4103, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, died on 2 April 1916, aged 25, from wounds. A native of Kilmaurs, he worked for the contractor Mr BONE. He left a widow and 20 month old child. The press report of his death states that in May 1915 his brother was killed by his side, but he cannot be positively identified. Remembered at the Basra Memorial, Iraq.

McVEY; Donald

Seaforth Highlanders - not positively identified.

SIM; Alexander

Private, S/3769, 7th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, died, 25 September 1915, aged 22 years. Son of Allan Archibald Sim, labourer, and Sarah Sim of 4 Yardside Road, Kilmaurs. His sister Mary had the shop on the corner of Yardside Road and Irvine Road, since demolished. Remembered at the Loos Memorial, France.

FULTON; John

Private, G26230, East Surrey Regiment, killed 6 November 1917, aged 24 years. A native of Galston, he was employed as a ploughman at Floors Farm (west of the Kilmaurs to Stewarton road) before joining up in April 1917. Remembered on the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium

McHOULL; William Brownlee

S/14061, B Company, 7th Battalion (Machine Gun Section), Cameron Highlanders, reported missing on 25 September 1915, aged 24 years. The third son of Mr Robert P McHoull, 'Woodside', Yardside, Kilmaurs, and the late Jane Hannah Currie McHoull, he was a structural draughtsman with Sir William ARROL. Remembered at the Loos Memorial, France.

NIMMO; Peter

Although listed on the memorial as being with the Scottish Rifles, he is thought to be Private 12906, 7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who enrolled at Kilmaurs at the start of the war and was killed on 12 May 1916. He was the husband of Christina LATIMER, 14 North Street, North Shields. Buried at Vermelles British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

WEIR; David

Private, 202397, 5th/6th Battalion, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) killed on 17 April 1918, aged 25 years. Had served over two years in the army and was only back in France two weeks when he met his death. Prior to enlisting he was employed by Messrs. MARSHALL & Sons, wholesale warehousemen of Glasgow. Remembered at the Tyne Cot Memorial, Belgium.

ARMOUR; James

Private, 785142, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (Eastern Ontario Regiment), died 9 April 1917, aged 26 years, in the battle for Vimy Ridge. Born Kilmaurs, 12 May 1890, he emigrated to Canada and enlisted on 29 March 1916. Son of John (postman) and Jane Armour, 61 Main Street, Kilmaurs and husband of Janet GRIFFIN (formerly Armour), 2 Glanford Station, Ontario. Her brothers, John TAIT and Robert TAIT, were killed with the Canadian Infantry on 8 October 1916 and are also buried at the Vimy Memorial. Remembered at the Vimy Memorial, Pas de Calais, France.

TANNOCK; Quintin James

Private, 20158, 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, posted missing on 26 October 1916, aged 21 years. Son of Hugh Tannock, Kirklands, Kilmaurs, he enlisted in June 1915 and, after training, was drafted to the Dardanelles. The KOSBs were amongst the last to leave and after two months in Egypt he was sent, with them, to the front line in France. Six months after being posted missing, he was presumed dead. Remembered at the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

SMITH; James

Sapper, 132501, Royal Engineers, died 24 November 1919. Buried at Kilmaurs Parish Churchyard.

BROWN; James

Private, 124334, Machine Gun Corps, killed 18 September 1918, aged 20 years. The youngest son of James Brown, Redding Farm, north of the Kilmaurs to Fenwick road, he enlisted in August 1917 and was posted to France in January 1918. Also remembered on the memorial at Fenwick.

HENRY; William John

Sapper, WR/266180, 32nd Light Railway Operating Company, Royal Engineers, died 29 October 1919. Husband of L F Henry, 'Pickwick', Corsham, Wiltshire. Buried at Kilmaurs Parish Churchyard.

McKILLEN; John

Private, S/43524, 4th/5th Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) posted missing on 21 March 1918, aged 19 years. Son of Mr and Mrs Matthew McKillen of Tour Hill, Kilmaurs. [cottages beyond the bridge on the Crosshouse road] he was an employee of the Glasgow, Barrhead and Kilmarnock Joint Railway. Remembered at the Pozieres Memorial, Somme, France.

LIND; John Gardner

Shoeing Smith, TS/9361, 'K' Company, Army Service Corps, died at Aldershot on 21 August 1916 of spotted fever (an infection passed by ticks which, without prompt medical attention, leads to kidney failure). The son of the late Mr and Mrs Lind, Mill Cottages, Kilmaurs, he joined the Army in November 1916, when he worked as a blacksmith for Messrs James Henderson Ltd of Byres Road, Glasgow having served his apprenticeship with William Jardine in Croft Street, Kilmaurs. He left a widow in Glasgow. Buried at Aldershot Military Cemetery.

LIND; Arthur Gemmill

Private, S/13223, 1st/6th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, died 23 April 1917, aged 20 years. Joined the Army on 26 October 1915 and was sent to France. Twice previously wounded, and sent home to recuperate, he had only returned the previous month when he was killed. He had been an engineer with Grant, Ritchie & Co. and resided with his widowed mother at 7 Thomson Street, Kilmarnock. Buried at Athies Communal Cemetery Extension, Pas de Calais, France.

MANSON; James

Possibly, Private, 120584, Lothians and Border Horse, died 1 August 1919, aged 27 years. Son of William and Isabella Manson, 16 Comiston Road, Edinburgh. Connection with Kilmaurs unknown. Edinburgh (Dalry) Cemetery.

CALDERWOOD; Thomas

Gunner, 158607, 440th Battery of the Royal Garrison Artillery, attached to H.Q Desert Mounted Corps. Died 8

March 1919, aged 40 years. Son of Robert and Jane Calderwood, Kilmarnock, and husband of Elizabeth Calderwood, of Laigh Croft, Kilmaurs. Joining the army in March 1917 he was drafted to Palestine in the August and retained as part of the army of occupation, contracting typhus to which he succumbed. Buried at Beirut War Cemetery, Lebanon.

LAMONT; Peter

Gunner, 7458, 'C' Battery, 70th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action on 19 August 1917, aged 22 years. Son of Peter and Jeanie Lamont, 12 Townhead, Kilmaurs, he was a miner at Southhook Colliery until joining the Army in August 1914. His brother Thomas, who also served with the Royal Field Artillery, survived the war. Buried at Brandhoek New Military Cemetery, Ieper, Belgium.

YOUNG; Robert

Gunner, 152542, 500th Siege Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, died 29 October 1918, aged 34 years. Son of William Mackie Young and Mary Jane PATRICK Young, and husband of Elizabeth Clark MCCULLOCH Young of Thorny Bank Cottage, Kilmaurs, he was a sheriff officer, and partner in the firm CARSON & Young, before joining up in 1916. He was an office bearer in the Maxwell United Free Church. A wireless operator, he was killed when a shell struck his dugout. Buried at Romeries Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, France.

PRESTON; Robert

Bugler, 9121, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, murdered at Catterick, 25 August 1916, aged 15 years. Son of James and Mary Preston, Kirklea, Kilmaurs. Buried at Kilmaurs Parish Churchyard.

PATERSON; Hugh K

Corporal, 200194, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, wounded 3 December 1917, died 27 November 1920. Buried at Kilmaurs Parish Churchyard.

BOYD; John

2nd Lieut., 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 12 April 1918, aged 21 years. Youngest son of Robert Boyd, Glencairn Cottage, Kilmaurs. Joined the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in 1916, but after being commissioned in March 1917, joined the RSF. He was killed as he and his unit were returning from the Front to a rest billet. Buried at Ploegsteert Memorial Cemetery, Belgium.

KING; James Conn

Staff Serjeant, 55336, Establishment for Engineer Services, Royal Engineers, died 28 June 1917, aged 39 years. Nephew of John CONN, Causewayside, Kilmaurs. Buried at Dozinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.

McNAUGHT; James MacGeoch

Captain, 2nd/4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, who died on 13 November 1919, aged 37 years. The sixth son of Mr Duncan McNaught, JP, Benrig, Kilmaurs, he began his working life with the Royal Bank of Scotland, Kilmarnock, later moving to its headquarters in Edinburgh. He worked for a number of stockbrokers in London and on the outbreak of war joined the West Surrey Regiment. He served in Gallipoli and was invalided to Egypt suffering from dysentery from which he never fully recovered. Buried at Knebworth (St Mary) Churchyard, Hertfordshire.

CORBETT; Hon. Arthur Cameron

Flight Sub-Lieutenant, 8th Squadron, Royal Naval Air Service, died 4 December 1916, aged 19 years. The second son of 1st Baron Rowallan, he was born in March 1898. Educated at Eton, his address at the time of his death was Hans Place, Chelsea, London. He is also remembered on the memorial at Fenwick. Buried at Heilly Station Cemetery, Mericourt-L'Abbe, Somme, France.

HANNAH; Hugh

Serjeant, 200195, 1st/4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 19 April 1917, aged 23 years. Resided at 58 Main Street, Kilmaurs with his parents, Mr & Mrs Hugh Hannah, before joining the RSF in 1912, having been a miner with J & R HOWIE. He was with the Fusiliers during their, "arduous and thrilling campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula", before joining the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Buried at Gaza War Cemetery, Israel.

FISHER; John

Lance Corporal, 13535, 6th/7th Battalion, Machine Gun Section, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 12 August 1916, aged 21 years. Repelling a German night attack, the officer in charge took the crew over the parapet, and set up their machine gun in the German trenches. The officer was killed and the remainder of the crew retreated leaving Fisher to fight on until he was killed by a bullet through the head. His father, also John Fisher, who lived on Fenwick Road, was a cousin to the Right Honourable Andrew Fisher, who, having been Premier of Australia, was then High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London. Remembered at Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France.

CUTHBERTSON; Allan

Private, 23694, 6th/7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 9 April 1917, aged 27 years. Having served his apprenticeship with KELTIE & Co. as a shoemaker he was working with the Co-operative at Shieldhall in Glasgow's Govan when he joined up. Buried at St Catherine British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

BONE; David

Private, 6th/7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 20 August 1916 aged 20 years. Son of William and Margaret Bone. Buried at Peake Wood Cemetery, Fricourt, Somme, France.

CARNOCHAN; James

Private, 8705, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 20 December 1915. Buried at the Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Turkey.

CARNOCHAN; John

Private, 6770, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 26 September 1916. Remembered at the Loos Memorial, France.

CARNOCHAN; Joseph

Private, 9358, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed in action on 25 September 1915, aged 28 years, when struck by shrapnel. Eldest son of the late Mr Joseph Carnochan of Kilmaurs, he was in South Africa when war started but, being reservist, was called up. Posted to France, he was wounded on 11 November 1914, and sent home on furlough, returning weeks later to the Front Line. He left a widow and child in South Africa, where he worked on the tramways. Remembered at the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium.

COLQUHOUN; Joseph

Private, 7552, 1st/4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed 12 July 1915, aged 21 years. Son of Joseph Colquhoun, Sunnyside, Kilmaurs, he went with his battalion to Gallipoli in May 1915 and he and Mungo Crawford were probably killed during the attack on the Turkish held Achi Baba, a hill thought to be of strategic importance. A member of the RSF Territorials, he was called up on the opening of hostilities. Remembered at Helles Memorial, Turkey.

CRAWFORD; Mungo

Private, 7749, 1st/4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 12 July 1915, aged 31 years. A native of Hamilton in Lanarkshire, he came to Kilmaurs around 1912 and worked at one of J & R Howie's pits. Landed with his battalion in the Dardanelles in June 1915. By the end of the day following his death, the 4th RSF had 6 officers and 118 other ranks killed and 6 officers and 148 other ranks wounded. At the time of his death, his three brothers were also serving; Robert with the Scots Rifles, Alexander with the RSF and Walter (Scots Guards) a prisoner of war in Germany. Remembered at Helles Memorial, Turkey.

McCLINTOCK (McLINTOCK); William

Private, 8194, 1st/4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 12 July 1915, aged 28 years. Buried at Helles Memorial Cemetery, Turkey.

DEWAR; Neil

No. 8406, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. Died of dysentery in the hospital at Alexandria, Egypt, on 19 October 1915, after being taken out of the Dardanelles by ship. He left a widow at their croft at Brackenhill, where he was a cattleman, having joined the colours at Stirling in November 1914. At the time of his death, his son John was serving with the 7th Seaforth Highlanders in France. Buried at Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

FRY; James

Private, 32626, 12th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 1 November 1918. Son of Mrs E Fry, 36 Townhead, Kilmaurs. Remembered at Ingoyghem Military Cemetery, Belgium.

HILL; John

Bandsman, 6846, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who died of enteric fever at No. 19 General Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt on 14 August 1915, aged 25 years. He was second coronet with the Fusiliers' band when it left Kilmarnock on 14 May for the Dardenelles. Serving with the ambulance section, he was under fire many times. On 11 May, three days before being posted, he married Jane PEARSON of Waterside Place, Cumnock. Buried at Alexandria (Chatby) Military and War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt.

MARSHALL; Andrew

Private, 13541, 7th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, posted missing during the Battle of Loos, 26 September 1915, aged 22 years. Son of Mr and Mrs James Marshall, 4 Irvine Vennel, Kilmaurs. Remembered at the Loos Memorial.

SANDS; John

Private, 8228, 4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 19 June 1915, aged 32 years. The son of William Sands of Kilmaurs he was employed at Plann Brickwork until enlisting in the Fusiliers. Sailing from Liverpool he was landed at Gallipoli on 7 June 1915. On the morning of his death he was digging trenches when he was struck by a bursting shrapnel shell and died instantly. He left a widow and three young children. Remembered at Pink Farm Cemetery, Helles, Turkey.

ROBERTSON; David

Private, 8251, 1st/4th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed on 12 July 1915, and brother of Joseph Robertson, 11 Willock Street, Riccarton, Kilmarnock. Remembered at Helles Memorial, Turkey.

TANNOCK; Hugh

Private, 295437, 12th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died on 3 July 1918, aged 21 years. The son of Hugh Tannock of Kirklands Farm, Kilmaurs, he had joined the Ayrshire

Yeomanry in December 1915 and was drafted to Egypt the following March and wounded at Gaza. In April 1918 he was transferred to France and killed when a shell landed in his trench. One other was killed instantly, and Hugh Tannock was one of six injured, sustaining severe head and back wounds of which he died at the casualty clearing station. Educated at Kilmaurs, he worked on the family farm until he was drafted. His 20 year old brother Quintin James Tannock, 20158, was serving with the 1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers when he was killed on 26 October 1916, and is remembered at the Thiepval Memorial, Somme, France. Buried at Longuenesse (St Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

**The following are buried at Kilmaurs
but not recorded on the Kilmaurs War Memorial;**

DICKSON; William

Private, 8245, 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, transferred to 408th Agricultural Company, died 11 February 1919, aged 41 years. No known memorial record. Buried with him, his wife, Margaret IRELAND who died 15 February 1919, aged 40 years. Buried at Kilmaurs Parish Churchyard.

STIRRAT, Robert

Private, 201755, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died 6 August 1919, aged 33 years. Husband of Agnes Fleming BROWN (formerly Stirrat), 44 Dunbeth Road, Coatbridge. Record on the memorial at Stewarton. Kilmaurs Parish Churchyard.

-oOo-

Website to try

The Federation of Family History Societies Website at www.ffhs.org.uk has information on its Home Page about various projects including a transcription project for births, deaths and marriages at sea. The Home Page also has information on the National Burial Register (third edition) which lists 18.4 million burials through England and Wales - so if you have "one that got away" it might be worth trying.

They also have a Family History Ezine which you can subscribe to - on their Ezine page you can read the latest articles - one of which is Using medals to help trace your ancestor.

There is also section on starting your family tree - obviously biased towards England and Wales - but there may be some new tips you can try.

They also have a section on Family History Websites - so again you may find links to new Websites to visit.

Remember if you find a Website that really helps in your search - or if you have your own family tree Website - I am sure that other members would love to hear about it.

**Daniel Stewart and *The Maria*
by Colin Clarke**

Daniel Stewart was born in Irvine, Ayrshire, 20 May 1802, as noted on his Seaman's Ticket in 1845. There is no trace of any Birth or Baptism Record. He married Susanna MCALLISTER on 19 June, 1828 in Kilbride, Island of Arran, Buteshire. She was born 13 October, 1801 in Kilbride, Island of Arran, Buteshire and died 24 September, 1857 in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, daughter of Ronald MACALESTER and Jannet HAMILTON.

Other events in the life of Daniel Stewart
Occupation: Sailor between 1815 and 1847.

Children of Daniel Stewart and Susanna McAllister:

- James Stewart was born 7 April, 1829 in Troon, Dundonald Parish.
- Daniel Stewart was born 27 June, 1832 in Troon, Dundonald Parish and died after 1901 in Kilwinning, Ayrshire.
- Ronald Stewart was born 25 June, 1834 in Troon, Dundonald Parish and died 11 September, 1882 in Woodhill Sidings, Glasgow South Western Railway.
- Liliast Stewart was born 14 August, 1836 in Troon, Dundonald Parish.
- William Stewart was born 1839 in Troon, Dundonald Parish and died 31 March, 1878 in Old Rome, Dundonald Parish.
- Elizabeth Stewart was born 1840 in Irvine, Ayrshire.

The marriage record in 1828 states, Kilbride Parish, Arran: Daniel STUART, Sailor, and Susan McAlister. Mause. (Subsequent spelling of the family name always STEWART). (The place name Mause is now known as Mayish, Brodick, Island of Arran, North Ayrshire)

So it is possible that in 1828 they were both living on the Island of Arran but by the time their first son, James, was born in 1829 the family were living in Ayrshire. (Arran is 30 miles off the Ayrshire Coast, 1 hour by modern ferry)

Daniel certainly sailed from Irvine Harbour, (Port Number 56) between 1842 & 1847 and probably from 1829. Daniel first went to sea as an Apprentice in 1815. At one time he spent two years foreign service on board the same ship. (Unfortunately the record is not very clear and will require further research).

Irvine harbour was used mainly to distribute coal. The first rail line in Scotland, between Kilmarnock and Irvine Harbour opened in 1840. There were also regular passenger ferries to Glasgow, Arran, other Clyde Ports and elsewhere. In 1837 nearly 4000 ships used the harbour during the year.

At the time of the 1841 census, taken on 6 June, Susan is living at Halfway Street, (Half is the Norwegian for sea, hence the way to the sea) in the Fullarton area of Dundonald Parish - now Irvine. Daniel is not listed, only Ronald (6), William (3) & Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, who was nine months old.

Susanna was a widow by 1851 census, living in Fullarton Street, around the corner from Halfway, There is a Burial Record for Daniel, dated 13 August 1850, which I believe is correct, however his age is stated as 37 and he was 48, (It is possible that this is an error - there was another burial on the same day, that person was listed as a stranger age 48).

Daniel's occupation was noted as a SCALER, this term was used in several trades, predominately in forestry but also in fishing and in Daniel's case more likely ships boilers? No voyages were listed on his Seaman's records after the end of 1846. I think it is likely that he was on board the "Maria" that fateful night when the vessel was lost. I think that experience would put most people off that particular occupation, plus the fact that it was reported that the Owner & Captain lost everything, so Daniel was unemployed anyway. (See notes on the "Maria").

A William Stewart, a weaver, married Jannet McAlester, Susanna's sister. In 1841/51 they were living in Strathwillan, this is the same area as Mause. In 1841 Daniel junior was staying with Margaret HAMILTON, probably Susanna's Aunt. They lived in Mid Mause.

Information from Crew Lists. (1835 - 1844)

Records before 1842 gave little information and the system was improved further in late 1844.

The index number 15468, relates to the index number in BT 119 and is his Crew Number.

This entry reads age 42 born Irvine. (Age & Place of Birth were all that was required for registration).

The Voyages, Dec 1842 & June 1843, both on the ship *Fleece* between Irvine & Newport, Monmouth, South Wales. (56/172)

The voyages, June 1843 Dec 1843 & June 1844, all on the ship *Maria*, between Irvine & Douglas, Isle of Man. (56/147).

These dates are not a single voyage but show that the person was engaged on that ship during the six month period, Crew Lists had to be completed every half year. So in 1843 Daniel changed from one ship to another. Port number 56 is Irvine, 72 is Monmouth, 147 is Douglas.

The reason for Crew Lists was that seamen could be called upon in times of War.

Information from Register of Seaman's Tickets (1845 - 1854)

This gives the information that Daniel was born in Irvine in 20/5/1802. Register Number 54226. He was 5ft 9in. Dark Hair & Complexion with Blue Eyes. He joined the Merchant Navy as an Apprentice in 1815, he did not serve in the Royal Navy but he did do two years foreign service on board one ship. See name on form, second last line.

The voyages in 1845/46 were different to those above but within British Coastal Waters, in 1845 they included Deal, Kent (32) Baltimore, Cork, Ireland, (6), Cley, Norfolk (26), Scilly Isles (86).

1846 is a little clearer, 117/56 means from Irvine to Caernarfon, Wales, then to 12/46 Bideford, Devon, Gloucester, before heading back to Irvine. On this register there are no ships listed. There are no voyages for Daniel in subsequent years.

The Maria

The following information was extracted from the Ships Registry, Irvine Harbour.

Dated 16 June 1836.

- Built Chepstow, June 1815, One deck, Two Masts, Five Berths.
- Length 51 feet, Breadth at Midships 15 feet and 4/10ths.
- Master and Principal Owner: Andrew FOWLER, 48 shares.
- Other Owners: William GIBB, 8 shares, John ADAM, Francis COLLINS, John LONGMUIR, 8 shares. (The latter was executor for the late Adam Longmuir).

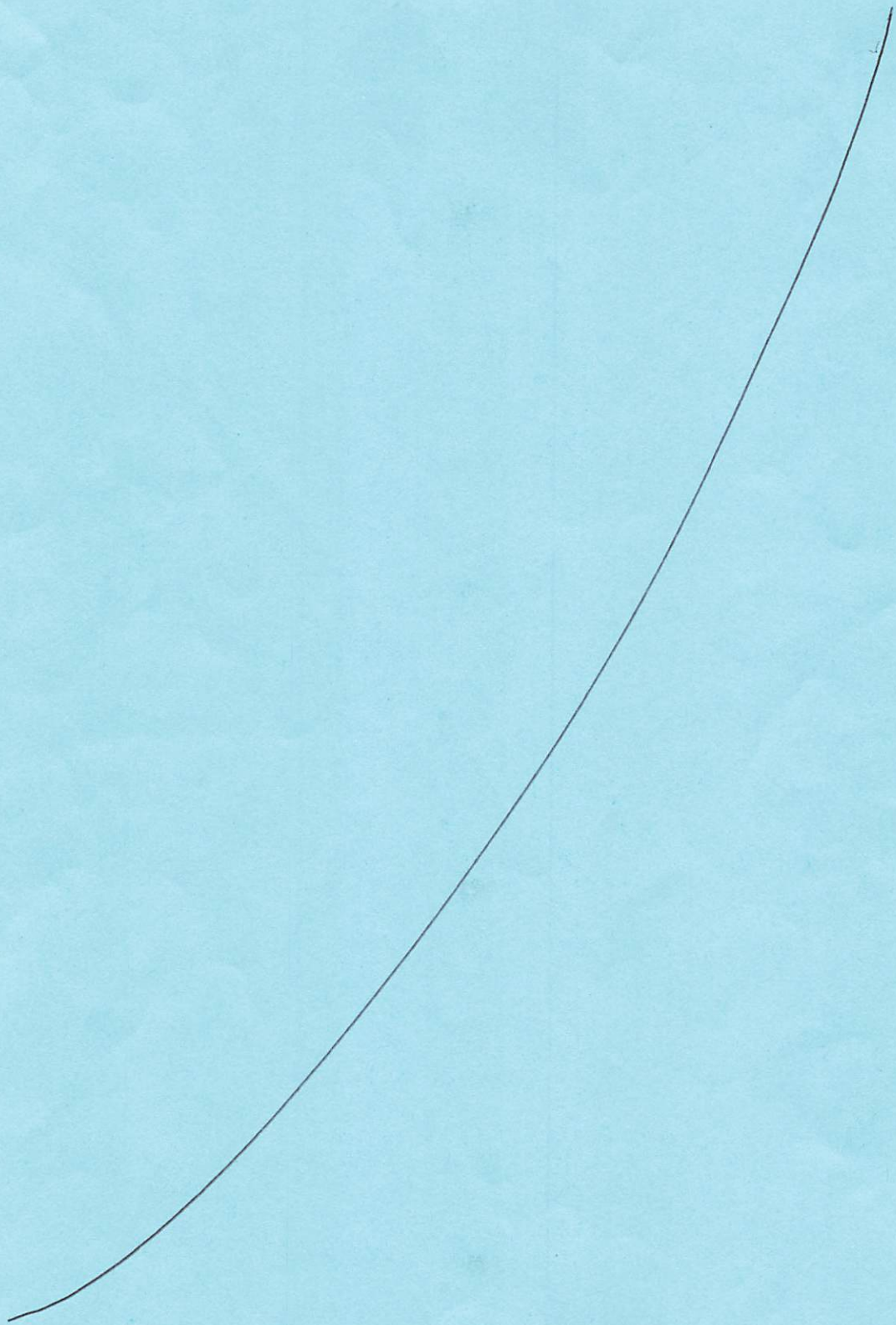
There followed various notes relating to ownership and various amendments & updates most of which was difficult to read. At the end of this extremely large & weighty register, there was the following note.

Custom House, Irvine, 21 May 1847, CANCELLED - the Vessel having been totally lost in the Sound of Jura on 5 March last. Declaration by Andrew Fowler principal owner attached to registry.

Daniel STEWART.

Daniel was listed as a Crew Member on the *Maria* from June 1843 to May 1844 but then the system changed in 1845 to Seaman's Tickets which only recorded the voyages within a 3 month period and not the Ship. In Daniels case the records came to an end in the last ¼ of 1846.

Initially when I saw the above record I thought this was how & when he met his end.



Scotland
MISC
1.27

HELPFUL INFORMATION READING SCOTTISH RECORDS

County Changes Made in 1975

In 1975 the government reorganized the counties of Scotland. Twelve areas called regions were created from the original 34 counties. These changes should not seriously effect genealogical research, except that current addresses will pertain to the new region. The location of records that are still in the possession of a parish, a city, or a regional office could also be affected. Following is a list of the new regions and an indication of the old counties they cover.

New Regions

Borders: Counties of Berwick, Peebles, Roxburgh, and Selkirk and a small part of Midlothian.

Central: County of Clackmannan, parts of Perth and West Lothian and most of Stirling.

Dunfries and Galloway: Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcubright, and Wigtown.

Fife: County of Fife.

Grampian: Counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff and most of Moray.

Highland: Counties of Caithness, Nairn, and Sutherland and most of the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Moray, and Ross and Cromarty.

Lothian: County of East Lothian and most of Midlothian and West Lothian.

Strathclyde: Counties of Bute, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr and parts of Argyll and Stirling.

Tayside: Counties of Angus and Kinross and part of Perth.

Island Regions

Orkney: County of Orkney.

Shetland: County of Zetland (Shetland).

Western Isles: Island areas of the counties of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty.

Maps In Research

Maps are very important research tools for the genealogist. If you cannot find your ancestor in the records of a specific parish, it is often necessary to search the records of surrounding parishes. It is usually sufficient to search the parishes within a five-mile radius. Maps are the best sources for determining what towns or parishes surround a given town or parish. Furthermore, a map that shows mountain ranges, valleys, and bodies of water can help you decide which parishes would most likely be profitable to search. For instance, if a map shows that the parish you originally searched is situated in the bottom of a tall, narrow river valley, you would be more likely to have success searching the parishes up and down the valley than parishes beyond the steep sides of the valley.

Definitions of Jurisdictions

As you do Scottish research, it will help to understand the different types of jurisdictions that had authority over the

people. They are as follows:

Hamlet: A settlement with a population of less than 50 people. Hamlets did not keep records of genealogical value.

Village: A settlement with a population of more than 50 people. Villages did not keep records of genealogical value.

Burgh or Borough: A town incorporated by a charter that gives special privileges or jurisdiction.

Parish or Parochin: An area of land that may include several hamlets or villages. Parishes were created for ecclesiastical purposes only and the inhabitants were entitled to the services of the parish minister. Later, the government used the parish for governing purposes. The parish kept the records of most of the christenings, marriages, and burials that took place within its boundaries, especially for the state church.

Quoad Sacra Parish: When a large or populous parish is divided into more than one place of worship for the convenience of the members, the newly-created parish is called a quoad sacra parish and is strictly for the purpose of worshipping. Unlike the main parish, these parishes did not keep records of christenings, marriages, or burials.

Kirk Session: The lowest governing body of the Presbyterian Church or Church of Scotland. It consists of the minister and at least two elders. It handles the ecclesiastical matters of the parish not solely under the jurisdiction of the minister, such as disciplining members for misbehavior.

Presbytery: The governing body of the Presbyterian Church or Church of Scotland that is between the Kirk Session and the Synod. It consists of the ministers of all the parishes within its bounds, the Professors of Divinity of any university within its bounds (If they are ministers), and an elder from each Kirk Session. Their duty is to approve and appoint ministers to see that the gospel is preached, to observe the actions of ministers, and to judge all problems referred from the Kirk Sessions.

General Assembly: The highest governing body of the Presbyterian Church or Church of Scotland. It consists of ministers and elders elected by the presbyteries. The General Assembly hears and decides cases referred from the synods.

Commissariat: Before the Reformation, bishops delegated much of their jurisdiction to commissaries. Later, in 1563 these were established as courts and are referred to as commissariats. These courts exercise control over the registration of wills and inventories.

County: An area of land that includes many towns, villages, and parishes and is used for governing purposes. A county in Scotland is also referred to as a shire.

Sheriffdom: A sheriff is the chief officer in a shire or county and has civil and criminal jurisdiction. The area of his jurisdiction is called a sheriffdom.

Shire: Another term used for county.



IRISH AND SCOTTISH PERIODICAL SCANNER

Articles of interest in periodicals that have been placed in the OCCGS collection at Huntington Beach Library.

Origin of Some Family Names in Ireland; The Ivy Embleton Memorial Collection (cont); Pedigree Charts.

Irish Heritage Links—Autumn 2000

Some Scottish Ships Berthed On The River Thames On Census Day, April 1871 (list of passengers); Ogilvy's of Clova.

The Scottish Genealogist—Dec 2000

Heraldry In Ireland; The Surname Expert; Irish Postmen; Genealogy Centres in Ireland; Database: Limerickmen who Died During World War I (1914-1918); Irish Surname, Mulhearn/Milkerrin, Medole/Madole.

Irish Roots—4 qtr 2000

County Down; The Ulster Migration in the 17th & 18th Centuries; An Early History of Orphanages in Minnesota.

The Septs—Jan 2001

The San Patricios; Education in Ireland; Dual Citizenship for Irish Descendants; DNA Study of the First People of Ireland.

Celtic Knot—Dec 2000

Finding Scottish Testaments. Monthly Meetings in Review

BIFHS-USA—Spring 2000

The following are articles of interest in other periodicals. Most are in the personal library of Muriel Fitzsimmons:

Breaking Through the 1855 Barrier In Scotland, Part III.

British Connections—Oct/Dec 2000

The King Ranch; The Irish In Australia; The Business 100, A Celebration of Irish Achievement In America; Using Church Records; The History of Irish Soup.

Irish America—Dec/Jan 2001

Women of Northern Ireland; The Latest Irish Books; Being Irish, a book review; The Lynch Family, Medieval Merchants and Mariners.

Irish America—Feb/Mar 2001

Glimpses of Old-World Scotland; Family Group Sheets For Sale; Blair Family Bible Records; Ulster Roots Found in Ulster Townlands.

The Family Tree—Dec/Jan 2001

Families of Scotland: The Lyons; Scottish Genealogy-Negative Evidence.

The Highlander—Nov/Dec 2000

Robert Burns' Missing Marriage Bible; Scottish Genealogy, Evidence That Demands A verdict; The Origins of "The Real McCoy"; Scottish Marriage Customs And Superstitions.

The Highlander—Jan/Feb 2001



COMPUTER CHATTER

Scottish Archive Network

<http://www.scan.org.uk>

A three year project to revolutionize access to Scottish Archives, their catalogues and contents by creating a vast network of FAQ on history, publications, discussion groups, exhibitions, index to wills (link to digital images of wills). A MUST site to bookmark. (Editor's note: Thanks to Howard Coburn for submitting this information)

Online Newspapers

<http://www.onlinenewspapers.com/scotland.htm>

A wonderful site to get the latest news in Scotland. You are able to link to other countries around the world.

Linen Hall Library in Belfast

<http://www.linenhall.com>

Library was founded in 1788 and is the leading center

for Irish and local studies in North Ireland. Sit is small but more pages will be added to include information on all their services, collections and projects.

Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland

<http://www2.smart.net/~aihdrh/osmem100.html>

These volumes are uniquely detailed sources for the history of much of Northern Ireland for the time frame immediately preceding the Great Famine of the 1840s. They were written primarily in the 1830s. At this site is listed the 40 volumes and the parishes they include. Volumes are on the shelf in the OCCGS collection.

British/Irish Ancestors

<http://www.bigfamily.co.uk>

Big Family is a Genealogical Research Agency. Unlike other services on the Internet which charge for access to secondary sources (i.e. records copied by others - accurate or otherwise) we deal solely with primary sources - the original records. You may order birth, death and marriage certificates for England, Ireland Scotland and Wales. It's faster and, in most cases, cheaper than writing direct to the central registry offices yourself.

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<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
Abbot	Macnab	Caird	Sinclair
Abbotson	"	Caddell	Campbell
Abernethy	Leslie	Calder	"
Adam	Gordon	Callum	MacLeod
Adie	"	Cameron	Cameron
Adamson	Mackintosh	Campbell	Campbell
Airlie	Ogilvie	Cariston	Skene
Alexander	MacAlister	Carmichael	Stewart
Allan	MacDonald	Carnegie	Carnegie
Allanson	"	Cattanach	Macpherson
Allardice	Graham	Caw	MacFarlane
Alpin	MacAlpine	Chalmers	Cameron
Anderson	Ross	Cheyne	Sutherland
Andrew	"	Chisholm	Chisholm
Angus	Macinnes	Clark	Cameron
Armstrong	Armstrong	Clarke	"
Arthur	MacArthur	Clarkson	"
Ayson	Mackintosh	Clerk	"
Bain	Mackay	Clyne	Sinclair
Baird	Baird	Collier	Robertson
Bannatyne	Campbell	Colman	Buchanan
Bannerman	Forbes	Colquhoun	Colquhoun
Bartholomew	MacFarlane	Colson	MacDonald
Baxter	Macmillan	Colyear	Robertson
Bayne	Mackay	Combich	Stewart
Bean	MacBean	Combie	Mackintosh
Beath	MacDonald	Comrie	MacGregor
Beaton	"	Conacher	MacDougall
Bell	Macmillan	Connall	MacDonald
Berkeley	Barclay	Connell	"
Bethune	MacDonald	Conochie	Campbell
Beton	"	Coulson	MacDonald
Black	Lamont	Coutts	Farquharson
Bontein	Graham	Cowen	Colquhoun
Bontine	"	Crawford	Lindsay
Bourdon	Lamont	Crerar	Mackintosh
Buntain	Graham	Crookshanks	Stewart
Bunten	"	Cruickshanks	"
Buntine	GrahamBowi	Culchone	Colquhoun
Bowie	MacDonald	Cummings	Cummings
Boyd	Stewart	Cunningham	Cunningham
Brieve	Morrison	Currie	MacDonald
Brodie	Brodie	Dallas	Mackintosh
Brown	Lamont	Darroch	MacDonald
Bruce	Bruce	Davidson	Davidson
Brus	"	Davie	"
Buchan	Cumming	Davison	"
Buchanan	Buchanan	Dawson	"
Burdon	Lamont	Denon	Campbell
Burns	Campbell	Denune	"
Burnes	"	Deuchar	Lindsay

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
Dewar	MacNab	Fordyce	Forbes
Dingwall	Nunro	France	Stewart
Dis or Dise	Skene	Fraser	Fraser
Doles	Macintosh	Frissell	Fraser
Donachie	Robertson	Fullarton	Stuart
Donald	MacDonald	Fullerton	"
Donaldson	"	Fyfe	MacDuff
Donillson	"		
Donleavy	Buchanan	Galbraith	MacDonald
Donlevy	"	Gallie	Gunn
Donnellson	MacDonald	Garrow	Stewart
Dougall	MacDougall	Gaunson	Gunn
Douglas	Douglas	Georgeson	"
Dove	Buchanan	Gibb	Buchanan
Dow	"	Gibson	Buchanan
Dowe	"	Gilbert	"
Dowall	MacDougall	Gilbertson	"
Dowell	MacDougall	Gilbride	MacDonald
Drummond	Drummond	Gilchrist	MacLachlan
Duff	MacDuff	Gilfillan	MacNab
Duffie	Macfie	Gillanders	Ross
Duffy	"	Gillespie	Macpherson
Duilach	Stewart	Gillies	Macpherson
Dunbar	Dunbar	Gilmore	Morrison
Duncan	Robertson	Gilroy	Grant
Duncanson	Robertson	Glen	Mackintosh
Dundas	Dundas	Glennie	"
Dunnachie	Robertson	Gordon	Gordon
Dyce	Skene	Gorrie	MacDonald
		Gow	Macpherson
Edie	Gorden	Gowan	Donald
Elder	Mackintosh	Graham	Graham
Elliot	Elliot	Grant	Grant
Erskine	Erskine	Gray	Stewart
Esson	Mackintosh	Gregor	MacGregor
Ewan MacLachl.	MacLachlan	Gregorson	"
Ewen	"	Gregory	MacGregor
Ewing	"	Grewar	"
		Greusach	Farquharson
Farquhar	Farquharson	Grieg	MacGregor
Farguharson	"	Grier	"
Federith	Sutherland	Grierson	"
Fergus	Ferguson	Grigor	"
Ferguson	"	Griesck	MacFarlane
Ferres	Ferguson	Gruamach	"
Fersen	Macpherson	Gruer	MacGregor
Fife MacDuff	MacDuff	Gunn	Gunn
Findlay	Farquharson		
Findlayson	"	Hallyard	Skene
Fleming	Murray	Hardie	Farquharson
Fletcher	MacGregor	Hardy	"
Forbes	Forbes	Harper	Buchanan
Foulis	Munro	Harperson	"

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
Hawes	MacTavish	Leckie	MacGregor
Haws	"	Lecky	"
Hawson	"	Lemond	Lamont
Hawthorn	MacDonald	Lennie	Buchanan
Hay	Hay	Lenny	"
Henderson	Gunn	Lennox	McFarlane
Hendric	MacNaughtan	Leslie	Leslie
Hendry	"	Lewis	MacLeod
Hewison	MacDonald	Limond	Lamont
Houston	MacDonald	Limont	Lamont
Howison	"	Lindsay	Lindsay
Huntly	Gordon	Livingston	Stewart
Hutcheonson	MacDonald	Livingstone	"
Hutcheson	"	Lobban	MacIenan
Hutkinson	"	Logan	Logan
Hutchison	"	Logan	MacIennan
		Loudoun	Campbell
Inches	Robertson	Love	Mackinnon
Innes	Innes	Lucas	Lamont
Isles	MacDonald	Luke	Lamont
		Lyon	Farquharson
Jameson	Gunn	Macachounich	Colquhoun
Jamieson	"	MacAdam	MacGregor
Johnson	"	MacAdie	Ferguson
Johnston	"	MacAindra	MacFarlane
Kay	Davidson	Macaldonich	Buchanan
Kean	Gunn	Macalduie	Lamont
Keene	Gunn	MacAlister	MacAlister
Keith	Macpherson	MacAllan	MacDonald
Kellie	MacDonald	MacAlpine	MacAlpine
Kelly	MacDonald	Macandeoir	Buchanan
Kendrick	MacNaughtan	MacAndrew	Mackintosh
Kennedy	Cameron	MacAngus	Macinnes
Kenneth	MacKenzie	Macara	MacGregor
Kennethson	"	Macaree	MacGregor
Kerr	Kerr	MacArthur	MacArthur
Kilpatrick	Colquhoun	MacAskill	MacLeod
Kirkpatrick	"	MacAslan	Buchanan
King	MacGregor	MacAuselan	"
Kinnell	MacDonald	MacAuslan	"
Kinnieson	MacFarlane	MacAusland	"
		MacAuslane	"
Lachlan	MacLachlan	MacAulay	MacLeod
Lamb	Lamont	MacAulay	MacAulay
Lambie	"	MacAy	Mackintosh
Lammie	"	MacBain	MacBean
Lamondson	"	MacBaxter	Macmillan
Lamont	Lamont	MacBeolain	MacKenzie
Landers	"	MacBeath	MacBean
Lauchlan	MacLachlan	MacBeth	MacBean
Lauder	Lauder	MacBeth	MacBeth
Lean	Maclean	MacBean	MacBean
Lees	Macpherson	MacBheath	"

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
MacBrayne	MacNaughtan	MacCorrie	Macquarrie
MacBride	MacDonald	MacCorry	"
MacBrieve	Morrison	MacCoull	MacDougall
MacBurie	MacDonald	MacCown	Colquhoun
MacCan	MacFarlane	MacCraw	Macrae
MacCaig	Farquharson	MacCrain	MacDonald
MacCainst	Macinnes	MacCreath	Macrae
MacCaishe	MacDonald	MacCrie	Mackay
MacCall	MacLeod	MacCrimmon	MacLeod
MacCallum	Buchanan	Maccrouther	MacGregor
MacCalman	"	MacCuag	MacDonald
MacCammon	"	MacCuaig	Farquharson
MacCammond	Stuart	MacCuish	MacDonald
MacCamie	Macinnes	MacCuitheir	"
MacCash	Farquharson	MacCulloch	MacDougall
MacCardney	Campbell	MacCunn	Macqueen
MacCartair	Campbell	MacCutchen	Macpherson
MacCarter	MacDonald	MacCutcheon	MacDonald
MacCash	MacDonald	Macdade	"
MacCaskill	MacLeod	Macdaid	Davidson
MacCaul	MacDonald	MacCurrach	"
MacCause	MacFarlane	MacDaniell	MacDonald
MacCaw	"	MacDavid	Davidson
MacCay	MacKay	MacDermid	Campbell
MacCeallaich	MacDonald	MacDiarmid	"
Maca'Challies	MacDonald	MacDonachie	Robertson
MacChlerich	Cameron	MacDonald	MacDonald
MacChiery	"	MacDonell	MacDonell
MacChoiter	MacGregor	Macdonleavy	Buchanan
MacChruiter	Buchanan	MacDougall	MacDougall
MacCloy	Stuart	Macdowall	Macdougall
MacClure	MacLeod	Macdowell	"
MacClymont	Lemont	Macdrain	MacDonald
MacCodrum	MacDonald	MacDuffs	MacDuff
MacColl	MacDonald	MacDuffie	Macfie
MacColman	Buchanan	MacDuloth	MacDougall
MacComas	Gunn	MacEachan	MacDonald
MacCombe	Macintosh	MacEachin	"
MacCombie	"	MacEachran	"
MacCombich	Stewart	MacEachern	"
MacComi	Mackintosh	MacEaracher	Farquharson
MacConacher	MacDougall	MacElfrish	MacDonald
MacConachie	Robertson	MacElheran	"
MacCondy	MacFarlane	MacEoin	MacFarlane
MacConnach	MacKenzie	Maceol	MacNaughtan
MacConnechy	Campbell	MacErracher	MacFarlane
MacConochie	"	MacEwan	MacLachlan
MacConnell	MacDonald	MacEwan	MacEwan
MacCooish	"	MacEwen	MacLachlan
MacCook	"	MacFadyen	MacLaine
MacCorkindale	MacLeod	MacFadzean	"
MacCorkill	Gunn	MacFall	Mackintosh
MacCorkle	"	MacFarlane	MacFarlane
MacCormack	Buchanan	MacFarquhar	Farquharson
MacCormick	MacLaine	MacFater	MacLaren
MacCorquodale	MacLeod	MacFeat	MacLaren
		MacFergus	Ferguson

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
Macfie	Macfie	Macilduy	MacGregor
MacGaw	MacFarlane	Macilleriach	MacDonald
MacGeachie	MacDonald	Macilreach	MacDonald
MacGeachin	"	Macilriach	"
MacGeoch	MacFarlane	Macilroy	MacGillivray
Macghee	Mackay	Macilvain	MacBean
Macghie	Mackay	Macilvora	MacClaine
MacGibbon	Buchanan	Macilvrae	MacGillivray
MacGilbert	"	Macilivride	MacDonald
MacGilcrhist	MacLachlan	Macilwhom	Lamont
MacGilledow	Lamont	Macilwraith	MacDonald
MacGillivantic	MacDonell	Macilizegowie	Lamont
MacGillivray	MacGillivray	Macimney	Fraser
MacGillegowie	Lamont	Macinally	Buchanan
MacGillonie	Cameron	Macindeor	Menzies
MacGilp	MacDonell	Macindoe	Buchanan
MacGilroy	Grant	MacInnes	MacInnes
MacGillivour	MacGillivray	Macinroy	Robertson
MacGillivray	MacGilvray	Macinstalker	MacFarlane
MacGilvray	"	MacIntosh	MacIntosh
MacGilvernock	Graham	MacIntyre	MacIntyre
Macglashan	Mackintosh	MacIock	MacFarlane
Macglasrich	MacIvor	MacIsaac	Campbell
MacGorrie	MacDonald	MacIver	"
MacGorry	MacDonald	MacIvor	"
MacGowan	"	MacJames	MacFarlane
MacGoun	"	MacKail	Cameron
MacGown	"	MacKames	Gunn
MacGregor	MacGregor	MacKay	MacKay
Macgreusich	Buchanan	MacKeachan	MacDonald
Macgrewar	MacGregor	MacKeamish	Gunn
Macgrime	Graham	MacKean	"
MacGrory	MacLaren	Mackechnie	MacDonald
Macgrowther	MacGregor	Mackee	Mackay
Macgruder	MacGregor	Mackeggie	Mackintosh
Macgruer	Fraser	MacKeith	Macpherson
Macgruther	MacGregor	MacKellachie	MacDonald
MacGuaran	Macquarrie	MacKellaig	MacDonald
MacGuffie	Macfie	MacKellaigh	"
MacQuire	Macquarrie	MacKellar	Campbell
Machaffie	Macfie	MacKelloch	MacDonald
Machardie	Farquharson	MacKendrick	MacNaughtan
Machardy	"	MacKenrick	MacNaughtan
MacHarold	MacLeod	MacKenzie	MacKenzie
MacHay	Mackintosh	MacKeochan	MacDonald
MacHendrie	MacNaughtan	MacKerchar	Farquharson
MacHendry	"	MacKerracher	"
MacHenry	MacDonald	MacKerlich	MacKenzie
MacHowell	MacDougall	MacKarras	Ferguson
MacHugh	MacDonald	MacKersey	Ferguson
MacHutchen	"	MacKessock	Campbell
MacHutcheon	"	MacKichan	MacDonald
MacIan	Gunn	Mackie	MacKay
Macildowie	Cameron	MacKiggan	Donald

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
MacKillican	Mackintosh	MacMonies	Menzies
MacKillop	MacDonell	MacMunn	Stuart
MacKim	Fraser	MacMorran	Mackinnon
MacKimmie	"	MacMurphy	Buchanan
Mackindlay	Farquharson	MacMurdo	Donald
Mackinlay	Buchanan	MacMurdoch	"
MacKinlay	MacKinlay	MacMurray	Murray
Mackinley	Buchanan	MacMurrich	MacDonald
MacKinnell	MacDonald	MacMutrie	Stuart
Mackinney	Mackinnon	MacNab	MacNab
Mackinning	"	MacNair	MacFarlane
MacKinnon	"	MacNamell	MacDougall
Mackinven	"	MacNaughton	MacNaughtan
MacKirdy	Stuart	MacNayer	"
MacKissock	Campbell	MacNee	MacGregor
Macknight	MacNaughtan	MacNeil	MacNeil
MacLachlan	MacLachlan	MacNeilage	"
MacLae	Stewart	MacNeiledge	MacNeil
MacLagan	Robertson	MacNeish	MacGregor
MacLaine	MacLaine	MacNelly	MacNeil
MacLairish	MacDonald	MacNeur	MacFarlane
MacLamond	Lamont	MacNicol	MacLeod
MacLardie	MacDonald	MacNichol	Campbell
MacLardy	"	MacNider	MacFarlane
MacLaren	MacLaren	MacNie	MacGregor
MacLarty	MacDougald	MacNish	MacGregor
MacLaurin	MacLaren	MacNiter	MacFarlane
MacLaverty	MacDonald	MacNiven	Cumming
MacLaws	Campbell	MacNuir	MacNaughtan
Maclay	Stewart	MacNuyer	Buchanan
Maclea	Stewart	MacOmie	Mackintosh
MacLean	MacLean	MacOmish	Gunn
Macleay	Stewart	MacOnie	Cameron
MacLehose	Campbell	MacOran	Campbell
MacLergain	Maclean	M'cO'Shannaig	MacDonald
MacLeish	Macpherson	Masoul	MacDougall
MacLeister	MacGregor	MacOurlic	Cameron
MacLennan	MacLennan	Macowl	MacDougall
MacLeod	MacLeod	MacOwen	Campbell
Maclerie	Cameron	MacPatrick	Lamont
MacLeverty	MacDonald	MacPeter	MacGregor
MacLewis	McLeod	MacPhail	Cameron
MacLise	Macpherson	MacPhater	MacLaren
MacLiver	MacGregor	MacPhiediran	MacAulay
MacLucas	Lamont	MacPhedran	Campbell
MacLugash	MacDougall	MacPhedron	MacAulay
MacLulich	"	MacPherson	MacPherson
MacLymont	Lamont	MacPhilip	MacDonnell
MacMartin	Cameron	MacPhorich	Lamont
MacMaster	Buchanan	MacPhun	Matheson
MacMath	Matheson	Macquaire	Macquarrie
MacMaurice	Buchanan	MacQuarrie	Macquarrie
MacMenzies	Menzies	MacQueen	MacQueen
MacMichael	Stewart	Macquey	Mackay
MacMillan	MacMillan	Macquharr	Macquarrie
MacMinn	Menzies	Macquoid	Mackay

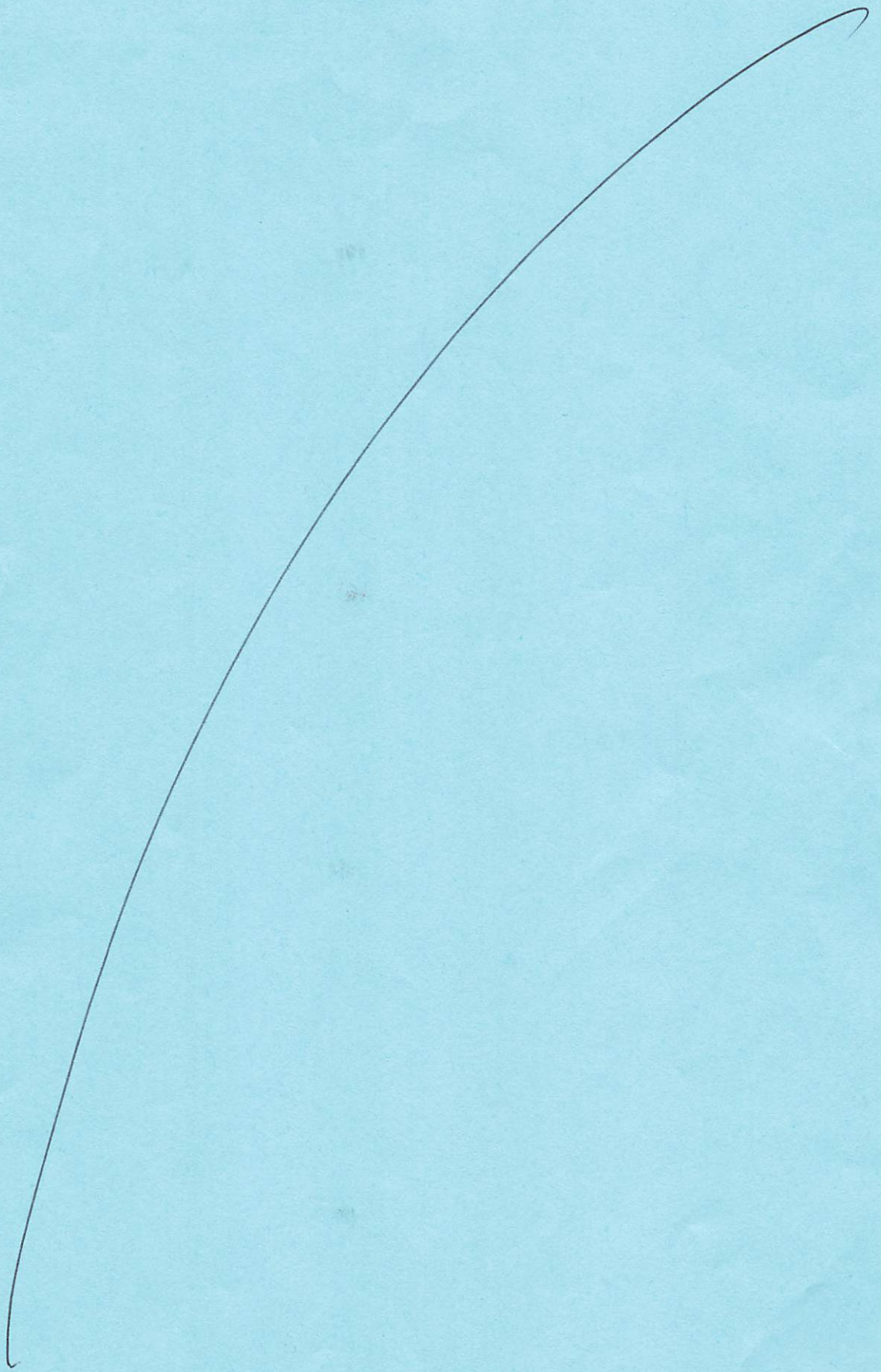
<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
Macquire	Macquarrie	MacWhirter	Buchanan
MacQuistan	MacDonald	MacWilliam	Gunn
MacQuisten	"	Malcolm	Malcolm
Macra	Macrae	Malcolmson	MacLeod
Macrach	"	Malloch	MacGregor
MacRae	"	Manson	Gunn
Macraild	MacLeod	Martin	Cameron
MacRaith	Macrae	Masterton	Buchanan
MacRankin	Maclean	Mathie	Matheson
MacRath	Macrae	Matheson	"
Macritchie	Mackintosh	Maxwell	Maxwell
MacRob	Innes	May	MacDonald
MacRobb	MacFarlane	Means	Menzies
MacRobbie	Robertson	Meileham	Lamont
MacRobie	"	Mein	Menzies
MacRobert	Robertson	Meine	Menzies
MacRorie	MacDonald	Mennie	Menzies
MacRory	"	Menteith	"
MacRuer	"	Menzies	"
MacRurie	"	Meyners	Graham
MacRury	"	Michie	Menzies
M'Shannachan	MacDonald	Miller	Forbes
MacShimes	Fraser	Minn	MacFarlane
MacSimon	"	Minnus	Menzies
MacSorley	Cameron	Monach	Menzies
MacSporran	MacDonald	Montieth	MacFarlane
MacSwan	MacQueen	Monzie	Graham
MacSwen	Macqueen	Moray	Murray
MacSween	"	Morgan	Menzies
MacSwyde	"	More	MacKay
MacSymon	Fraser	Morrison	Morrison
MacTaggart	Ross	Mowat	Leslie
MacTary	Innes	Munn	Sutherland
MacTause	MacTavish	Munro	Munro
Mactavish	"	Murchie	Stuart
MacTear	Ross	Murchison	Buchanan
MacThomas	Campbell	Murdoch	Buchanan
MacTier	Ross	Murdoson	Donald
MacTire	"	Murray	Murray
MacUlric	Cameron	Napier	MacFarlane
MacUre	Campbell	Neal	MacNeil
Macvail	Cameron	Neil	MacNeil
MacVanish	MacKensie	Neill	"
MacVarish	MacDonald	Neilson	Mackay
MacVeagh	Maclean	Nelson	Gunn
MacVean	MacBean	Neish	MacGregor
MacVey	Maclean	Nicol	MacLeod
MacVicar	MacNaughtan	Nicoll	"
MacVinish	MacKenzie	Nicholl	"
MacVurie	MacDonald	Nicholson	"
MacVurrich	"	Nicolson	"
MacWalrick	Cameron	Nish	MacGregor
MacWalter	MacFarlane	Niven	Cumming
MacWattie	Buchanan	Noble	Mackintosh
MacWhannell	MacDonald	Norman	MacLeod
MacWhirr	Macquarrie		

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>
O'Drain	MacDonald	Spittal	Buchanan
Ogilvie	Ogilvie	Spittel	"
Oliphant	Sutherland	Sporran	MacDonald
O'May	MacDonald	Stalker	MacFarlane
O'Shannachan	"	Stark	Robertson
O'Shannaig	"	Stewart	Stewart
O'Shaig	"	Sutherland	Sutherland
Paul	Cameron	Swan	MacQueen
Parlane	MacFarlane	Swanson	Gunn
Paterson	MacLaren	Syme	Fraser
Patrick	Lamont	Symon	Fraser
Peter	MacGregor	Taggart	Ross
Phillipson	MacDonell	Tarrill	Mackintosh
Pitullich	"	Tawesson	Campbell
Polson	Mackay	Taylor	Cameron
Purcell	MacDonald	Thomas	Campbell
Rae	Macrae	Thomason	"
Ramsay	Ramsay	Thompson	"
Rankin	Maclean	Thomson	"
Rattray	Murray	Tolmie	MacLeod
Reid	Robertson	Tonnochy	Robertson
Reidfurd	Innes	Tosh	Mackintosh
Revie	MacDonald	Toshach	"
Reoch	Farquharson	Toward	Lamont
Riach	"	Towart	"
Risk	Buchanan	Train	MacDonald
Ritchie	Mackintosh	Turner	Lamont
Robb	MacFarlane	Tweedie	Fraser
Robertson	Robertson	Tyre	Macintyre
Robison	Gunn	Ure	Campbell
Robson	"	Urguhart	Urguhart
Ronald	MacDonell	Vass	Munro
Ronaldson	MacDonell	Wallis	Wallace
Rorison	MacDonald	Wess	Munro
Rose	Rose	Watson	Buchanan
Ross	Ross	Watt	"
Roy	Robertson	Weaver	MacFarlane
Ruskin	Buchanan	Weir	MacNaughtan
Sanderson	MacDonell	Wemyss	MacDuff
Sandison	Gunn	Whannell	MacDonald
Scott	Scott	Wharrie	Macquarrie
Shannon	MacDonald	White	MacGregor
Shaw	Mackintosh	Whyte	"
Sim	Fraser	Williamson	Gunn
Sime	Fraser	Wilson	"
Simon	"	Wright	Macintyre
Simpson	"	Wallace	Wallace
Sinclair	Sinclair	Yuill	Buchanan
Skene	Skene	Yuille	"
Small	Murray	Yule	"
Sorley	Cameron		
Spalding	Murray		
Spence	MacDuff		
Spens	"		

Scotland

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Dedicated to the Arts, Culture, History, and Traditions of Scotland

The Scottish Tartans

by
Christopher Gray Lamberton FSA Scot

Failte do'n Duthaich - Welcome to the Country!

The Scottish tartans are among the most widely recognized cultural symbols in the world. They serve to identify a people, and even a clan or family. The variety of colors, woven in intricate patterns, that range from simple to extremely complex, seem to represent all the diversity that is Scotland. Although most of the tartans we know today are less than 300 years old, the concept of 'tartan' or 'breacan' goes back at least to the time of the Roman empire. In all likelihood, it even predates the Roman period, but this was when we first find records that make reference to tartan. In Latin, there was no word for 'plaid' or 'checked', but there was a word for 'striped'. The Romans made reference to the 'striped' fabric worn by the residents of the north of Britain, in what we now call Scotland.

Although the clan tartans are best known, they are actually more recent innovations than another group of tartans. These are what we would now refer to as district tartans. More accurately, these were geographic tartans, peculiar to different localities. The weaving of wool into fabric dates back thousands of years. The earliest tartans were not dyed at all, but rather depended on differences in the color of natural wool. Color was later added to the wool for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was for diversity.

Early dyes for fabric were produced from plants that were indigenous to a particular area. Different areas would have different colors of dye available. A local weaver would use the different colors at his disposal, and create a pattern or sett for the fabric he would weave. A weaver in the next glen might have different colors to work with, and would undoubtedly devise his own design. These colors and patterns became distinctive to the point that it was said that a man's place of residence could be guessed by the colors and sett of his tartan.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

DISTRICT TARTANS

The identification of tartan with territory or place may be more ancient than with clan or family.

In one of the earliest descriptions of the Highlanders, M. Martin wrote in the late 1600's, "Every Isle differs from each other in their fancy of making Plads as to the stripes in breadth and colours. The humour is as different thro the main-land of the Highlands, in so far that they who have seen those places are able at first view of a man's Plad, to guess the place of his residence."

Regional identification made more sense in a Gaelic world since surnames were not widely used and lordship and service were both defined in terms of land and property. It was reasonable to expect that persons in the same area used the product of the same weavers who in turn employed local dyes and preferences in their cloth. Traces of this can still be seen today where the majority of old clan tartans from the west of Scotland are predominately variations in blue, black and green -- MacLeod, Mac Donald, MacLean, MacNeil and Campbell. A number of neighboring clans in the north-east all use variations of the same pattern of black and green stripes on a red ground - Mackintosh, Robertson, MacGilivray, Grant, Murray and Drummond.

Therefore, the concept of tartan identification was probably first that of "duthaich", "homeland", rather than family name since

most people in an area were related by blood or marriage. The first "Clan" recorded as having a uniformly coloured tartan expected of all men was Clan Grant in 1704. It was a natural transition from the identification of a distinctive colour combination with a district to that of association with a prominent family of the area. Today individuals with no clan or family tartan associated with their name should take pride in the "District" tartan appropriate to their place of origin, residence or even of a part of Scotland they have visited and enjoyed.

A listing of the recorded "District" and "City" tartans follows. Many are well known, others seldom seen but deserving of more attention. "Buchan", "Cunningham" and "Sutherland" are both clans and districts. The "Sutherland District" tartan is so identified in the Name-Tartan list. Some of the "District" tartans have been especially designed in recent years, others are quite old.

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THE SCOTTISH DISTRICT TARTANS

Aberdeen	Loch Laggan
Angus	Loch Rannoch
Applecross	Lorne
Argyll	Mar
Arran	Mentieth
Atholl	Moffat
Ayreshire	Montrose
Bervick-upon Tweed	Mull
Blair Logie	Musselburgh
Buchan	Nithsdale
Caithness	Paisley
Carrick	Perthshire
Crieff	Rothsay
Culloden	Roxburgh
Cumbernauld	St. Andrews
Deeside	Stirling & Bannockburn
Drumlithie	Strathclyde
Dunbar	Strathearn
Dunblane	Strathspey
Dundee	Sutherland
East Kilbride	Tweedside
Edinburgh	Tyneside
Eglinton	
Ettrick	
Falkirk	
Fife	
Fort William	
Gala Water	
Galloway	
Glasgow	
Glen Lyon	
Glen Orchy	
Glen Tilt	
Huntly	
Inverary	
Inverness	
Isle of Skye	
Largs	
Lennox	
Lochaber	



Scot.
Misc
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THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Post Office Box 51297, Irvine, CA 92619-1297

Dedicated to the Arts, Culture, History, and Traditions of Scotland

The Scottish Tartans

by
Christopher Gray Lamberton FSA Scot

Failte do'n Duthaich - Welcome to the Country!

The Scottish tartans are among the most widely recognized cultural symbols in the world. They serve to identify a people, and even a clan or family. The variety of colors, woven in intricate patterns, that range from simple to extremely complex, seem to represent all the diversity that is Scotland. Although most of the tartans we know today are less than 300 years old, the concept of 'tartan' or 'breacan' goes back at least to the time of the Roman empire. In all likelihood, it even predates the Roman period, but this was when we first find records that make reference to tartan. In Latin, there was no word for 'plaid' or 'checked', but there was a word for 'striped'. The Romans made reference to the 'striped' fabric worn by the residents of the north of Britain, in what we now call Scotland.

Although the clan tartans are best known, they are actually more recent innovations than another group of tartans. These are what we would now refer to as district tartans. More accurately, these were geographic tartans, peculiar to different localities. The weaving of wool into fabric dates back thousands of years. The earliest tartans were not dyed at all, but rather depended on differences in the color of natural wool. Color was later added to the wool for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was for diversity.

Early dyes for fabric were produced from plants that were indigenous to a particular area. Different areas would have different colors of dye available. A local weaver would use the different colors at his disposal, and create a pattern or sett for the fabric he would weave. A weaver in the next glen might have different colors to work with, and would undoubtedly devise his own design. These colors and patterns became distinctive to the point that it was said that a man's place of residence could be guessed by the colors and sett of his tartan.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Today, there are still district tartans for different areas throughout Scotland, and for other places as well. Each province in Canada has adopted its own tartan, as have a number of states in this country. A state tartan for California is awaiting approval in Sacramento. For the most part, these are relatively modern creations, dating no further back than the middle of the nineteenth century. There are even some cities with their own tartans.

This brings us to the clan tartans. The oldest known clan tartan is reputed to be the MacLean of Duart Hunting tartan, which may date to the late 1500's. Clan tartans were no doubt in use prior to this time, but this is the oldest record of a specific clan tartan. Many early tartans seen in paintings have not survived to this day. Many clan tartans date from the late 1700's, although many others were not developed until about 1820, just prior to the visit of King George IV to Edinburgh in 1822. Sir Walter Scott orchestrated the King's visit. As it happened, the various clan chiefs were called upon to assemble with their clansmen, all in their clan tartan, to greet King George, but many were, by this time, somewhat removed from wearing tartan, and had no idea if they even had a clan tartan, much less what their clan tartan looked like. Wilson & Sons of Bannockburn, an enterprising purveyor of tartan and Highland attire, was ready and willing to fill this void. When a chief arrived with an order for so many kilts and yards of tartan, Wilson & Sons would open their pattern book and point to the clan's tartan. There is some question as to whether some of these clan tartans were developed specifically for this event. This grand visit of the King launched the Highland Revival, which was later carried on by Queen Victoria.

Tartans range in complexity from the simple Red and Black check of the Rob Roy MacGregor to the weaver's nightmare of Ogilvy with its many details and overly large sett, that make it impractical to make into a kilt. Most tartans are symmetrical; that is the sett reverses itself from a pivot point, to create in effect, a mirror image for the opposite half of the sett. Such tartans are also the same pattern in length as in width. An example is the well known Royal Stewart tartan. A much smaller number of tartans are asymmetrical; that is the full sett simply repeats across the cloth. An example is the Hunting Stewart tartan, which is not a clan tartan.

To further complicate matters, there are different types of colors for a given sett. The first of these is referred to as Modern colors. These are made with aniline dyes, and produce the deep Reds, Greens, and Dark Blues most commonly seen. Another type is that called Ancient colors. These are intended to reproduce the lighter shades of the same colors, as it is felt would have been the case with the dyes derived from plants in earlier times. It should be understood that some dyes, such as indigo for Blue, and cochineal for Red, were being imported from fairly early times. A third type is called Weathered colors. These are supposed to represent what time and exposure would do to the same colors we find among the Ancient colors. These Weathered colors are not often seen due to a much lesser demand.

For most purposes, to wear tartan, it to wear the kilt, or in the case of ladies, a kilted skirt, which is a wholly different garment. A kilt is considered to be a man's garment. The exception is with respect to female Highland dancers, in some circumstances. Even then, the front apron is reversed. The kilt as we know it today, is the product of an evolution that has taken centuries. Predating the kilt was a garment that was more of an oversized shirt that hung to the knees, and was belted at the waist. It was commonly natural or yellowish in color.

The earliest form of the kilt is referred to in the Gaelic as the *'feileadh-mor'* or 'great kilt' or 'great wrap'. This was a rather large garment, about 6 feet wide by some 18 to 24 feet long. It was also known as a *'breacan feile'* or 'belted plaid', because of the waist belt that held it in place. The majority of the fabric was above the waist, fastened over the shoulder, and available as a wrap. The remainder hung down to the knees. This was a universal garment that doubled as a blanket at night.

The kilt of today, the *'feileadh-beag'* or 'little kilt', was likely developed in the early 18th century, when the upper and lower portions of the garment were separated. The fabric from which it is made is typically 8 yards in length. The end product is shortened considerably by the folding or 'kilting' of the fabric to create the pleats, which are then sewn into place. The kilt is an exceedingly comfortable garment to wear. It is warm in winter, and cool in summer!

No discussion of tartan would be complete without making reference to the time and circumstances when wearing tartan or a kilt, was a crime. The last attempt to restore the Stewarts to the throne of Britain, occurred in 1745, under Prince Charles Edward Stewart, sometimes known as Bonnie Prince Charlie. After some early successes, things turned against Prince Charlie and his followers, the Jacobites. In April 1746, on Culloden Moor, the last battle fought on British soil took place. Despite the Highlanders' heroism, Government forces under the Duke of Cumberland, delivered the death blow to the hopes of the Stewarts.

Following the battle, the Government outlawed the wearing of tartan, and the kilt. Bagpipes were also forbidden, as they were declared to be weapons of war, along with swords, dirks and all firearms. Only the Government's Highland regiments were excepted. This served as an added inducement for many young men to join the army. This proscription lasted until it was repealed in 1782, when it was felt that the 'danger' of the Jacobites was over.

Some of the most frequently asked questions include:

Q: What tartan may I wear?

A: There are a number of tartans that are appropriate for anyone to wear. These include the Black Watch or Government tartan, the Caledonia tartan, the Flower of Scotland tartan, and the Hunting Stewart tartan, to name a few. The Jacobite tartan is included among these, but does carry some political connotations. These are considered to be general use tartans, as opposed to strictly clan tartans. Another possibility would be a district tartan. If your family came from Scotland, there is very likely a tartan for the area from which they came.

Q: How can I find out if I have a clan tartan?

A: Clan tartans are properly worn by persons of the clan, or those whose surnames are included among those listed among the 'septs' for a given clan. A sept is a family sub-group that has affiliation with a clan, usually through marriage. In earlier times, septs also developed as a result of a small family offering allegiance to a clan, in return for its protection. Anyone bearing the name of the clan or one of its septs, could properly wear the clan's tartan. In many cases a clan may have more than one tartan.

Q: What other tartans might a clan have?

A: A regular clan tartan is the one normally associated with a particular clan. A clan may also have a 'hunting' tartan which normally involves more subdued colors. As the name implies, the purpose was to be less conspicuous to game while hunting. Perhaps the real benefit was that such a tartan would make a clansman less visible, if he were the hunted! Sometimes the hunting tartan was a simple darker color variation of the regular tartan, but often it was an entirely different sett. In addition to the hunting tartan, a clan might have a 'dress' tartan. This was purportedly a tartan to be worn by women, and more often than not involved a White background for the sett. Today, dress tartans are most often worn by Scottish Highland dancers.

Q: Are there any tartans I should not wear?

A: Generally speaking, you should wear the tartan of your clan, and not that of another clan. Some people have familial connections to more than one clan, and can therefore appropriately wear tartan for each clan. Some tartans are restricted however. The Balmoral tartan is strictly reserved for the British Royal family. Some clan chiefs reserve certain tartans as well.

Q: Are there other true tartans besides those for clans and districts?

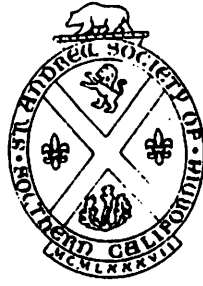
A: There is a whole other group of true tartans, that are collectively referred to as 'corporate tartans'. Some are literally tartans that have been adopted by corporations such as the William Murdoch tartan worn by the Pipes and Drums of British Gas Scotland. Others are tartans that have been created by and for other organizations. Examples of these would include the American St. Andrews tartan, the American Bicentennial tartan, the U.S. Armed Forces tartan, and the United States Marines' "Leatherneck" tartan.

Q: What determines if a tartan is considered to be "official"?

A: The final authority for tartan authenticity is The Scottish Tartan Society, in Scotland. All of the recognized clan tartans, district tartans, and corporate tartans are registered with this body. Though tartans may exist without registration, their claims of authenticity cannot be guaranteed. The Society lists several thousand tartans.

Q: What is worn under the kilt?

A: This is an ageless question, for which there are many answers. Suffice it to say that by tradition, no man wearing a kilt will answer the question directly.



For further information on Scottish clans and tartans, there are many books and other resources available, but among them, some of the best are:

So You're Going to Wear the Kilt

by J. Charles Thompson, F.S.T.S.

The Clans and Tartans of Scotland

by Robert Bain

District Tartans

by Gordon Teall of Teallach and Philip D. Smith

The Scottish Tartans

Published by Johnston and Bacon

Scottish Clans & Tartans

by Ian Grimble, Ph.D., F.R.Hist.S.

Tartan for Me!

by Philip D. Smith

Collins Guide to Scots Kith & Kin

Published by Harper Collins

Tartan, The Highland Habit

by Hugh Cheape

The Clans, Septs & Regiments of the Scottish Highlands

by Frank Adam

DISTRICT TARTANS

The identification of tartan with territory or place may be more ancient than with clan or family.

In one of the earliest descriptions of the Highlanders, M. Martin wrote in the late 1600's, "Every Isle differs from each other in their fancy of making Plads as to the stripes in breadth and colours. The humour is as different thro the main-land of the Highlands, in so far that they who have seen those places are able at first view of a man's Plad, to guess the place of his residence."

Regional identification made more sense in a Gaelic world since surnames were not widely used and lordship and service were both defined in terms of land and property. It was reasonable to expect that persons in the same area used the product of the same weavers who in turn employed local dyes and preferences in their cloth. Traces of this can still be seen today where the majority of old clan tartans from the west of Scotland are predominately variations in blue, black and green -- MacLeod, Mac Donald, MacLean, MacNeil and Campbell. A number of neighboring clans in the north-east all use variations of the same pattern of black and green stripes on a red ground - Mackintosh, Robertson, MacGillivray, Grant, Murray and Drummond.

Therefore, the concept of tartan identification was probably first that of "duthaich", "homeland", rather than family name since

most people in an area were related by blood or marriage. The first "Clan" recorded as having a uniformly coloured tartan expected of all men was Clan Grant in 1704. It was a natural transition from the identification of a distinctive colour combination with a district to that of association with a prominent family of the area. Today individuals with no clan or family tartan associated with their name should take pride in the "District" tartan appropriate to their place of origin, residence or even of a part of Scotland they have visited and enjoyed.

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Dunbar	Strathearn
Dunblane	Strathpey
Dundee	Sutherland
East Kilbride	Tweedside
Edinburgh	Tyneside
Eglington	
Ettrick	
Falkirk	
Fife	
Fort William	
Gala Water	
Galloway	
Glasgow	
Glen Lyon	
Glen Orchy	
Glen Tilt	
Huntly	
Inverary	
Inverness	
Isle of Skye	
Largs	
Lennox	
Lochaber	



WHEREAS, The list of great and successful Scottish people and the contributions they have made to the world is so vast and impressive that Voltaire was prompted to write that " We look to Scotland for all our ideas of civilization";and

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, set forth the Scottish peoples commitment for freedom 400 years before our own Declaration Of Independence; and those words still stir the hearts of people who would live free, "For so long as one hundred of us remain alive we will yield in no least way to the domination of the English. We fight not for glory nor for wealth nor for honors, but only and alone for freedom, which no good man surrenders but with his life";and

WHEREAS, The United States Congress is on the threshold of declaring April 6 to be National Tartan Day; and California can seize the high ground with our sister state of Colorado and eastward roll a wave of confirmation; and

WHEREAS, It is appropriate that a day be set aside to acknowledge and celebrate the great contributions that Scottish people have made to this country and to the world; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California wishes to honor the great traditions and heritage of Scotland with a Scottish Tartan Day, which is hereby declared to be April 6, 1998, and every April 6th. thereafter.

Be it further resolved, That, in declaring Scottish Tartan Day, the Legislature recognizes and commemorates the many substantial contributions of the Scottish people to the world and pay tribute to the tartan, a symbol of Scottish courage in the face of adversity, and loyalty to family and to friend, so that the human qualities of perseverance in a just cause and strength in their resolution that freedom is for the many, not the few, may serve as a continuing inspiration for all people today.

This California Legislative Resolution was initiated and written by

J. Howard Standing, JD, KCGT, FSAScot while serving as
President of the St. Andrew's Society of Los Angeles, Inc.

No. of Certificate 447

Register Reference 2454



THE SCOTTISH TARTANS SOCIETY

Incorporation Noble in the Noblesse of Scotland
Inaugurated by the Lord Lyon King of Arms 1963

Colour Legend
LB: Light Blue/Azure
K: Black
B: Blue
G: Green
R: Red
Y: Yellow

Register of All Publicly Known Tartans

FULL COPY OF ENTRY

This is to certify that the following tartan

California

Thread Count $\frac{LB}{8} \quad K \quad B \quad K \quad G \quad R \quad G \quad R \quad G \quad R \quad K \quad Y$ Full count at pivots
 $8 \quad 2 \quad 56 \quad 32 \quad 20 \quad 4 \quad 20 \quad 8 \quad 20 \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad 8$

Designed by J. Howard Standing & Thomas Ferguson Date (if known) 1994

is entered in the Register of All Publicly Known Tartans

The above entry is solely a record and does not imply this tartan has the approval of the Lord Lyon, clan chief, head of family, 'district' authority or the Council of the Scottish Tartans Society.

Date 03. June. 1998

Signed *J. Howard Standing*

Chairman of the Society

This is to certify that the tartan hereto attached was cut from the original 33 yard bolt woven on special order by the undersigned to the firm of D.C.Dalgliesh of Selkirk, Scotland.

Dated: June 15, 1998

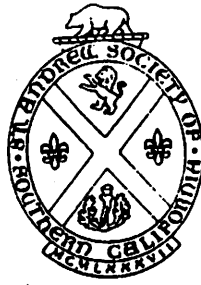
J. Howard Standing, JD, KGCT, FSAScot

To Cheri Lambertson,

*Here bring forth the
tartan for California!*

Thank you for your support!

J. Howard Standing
9/30/98



THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Post Office Box 51297, Irvine, CA 92619-1297

Dedicated to the Arts, Culture, History, and Traditions of Scotland

TARTAN DAY

In the Spring of 1998, the United States Congress and the California State Legislature both declared April 6th of each year to be "Tartan Day", in honor of Scottish Americans and their contributions to our country.

April 6th is the anniversary of the Declaration of Arbroath. This landmark document was written in 1320, and sent to Pope John XXII, by King Robert the Bruce, the nobles, and clergy of Scotland. The declaration was drafted by Bernard Linton Abbot of Aberbrothick and Chancellor of Scotland. It is considered to be the Scottish Declaration of Independence.

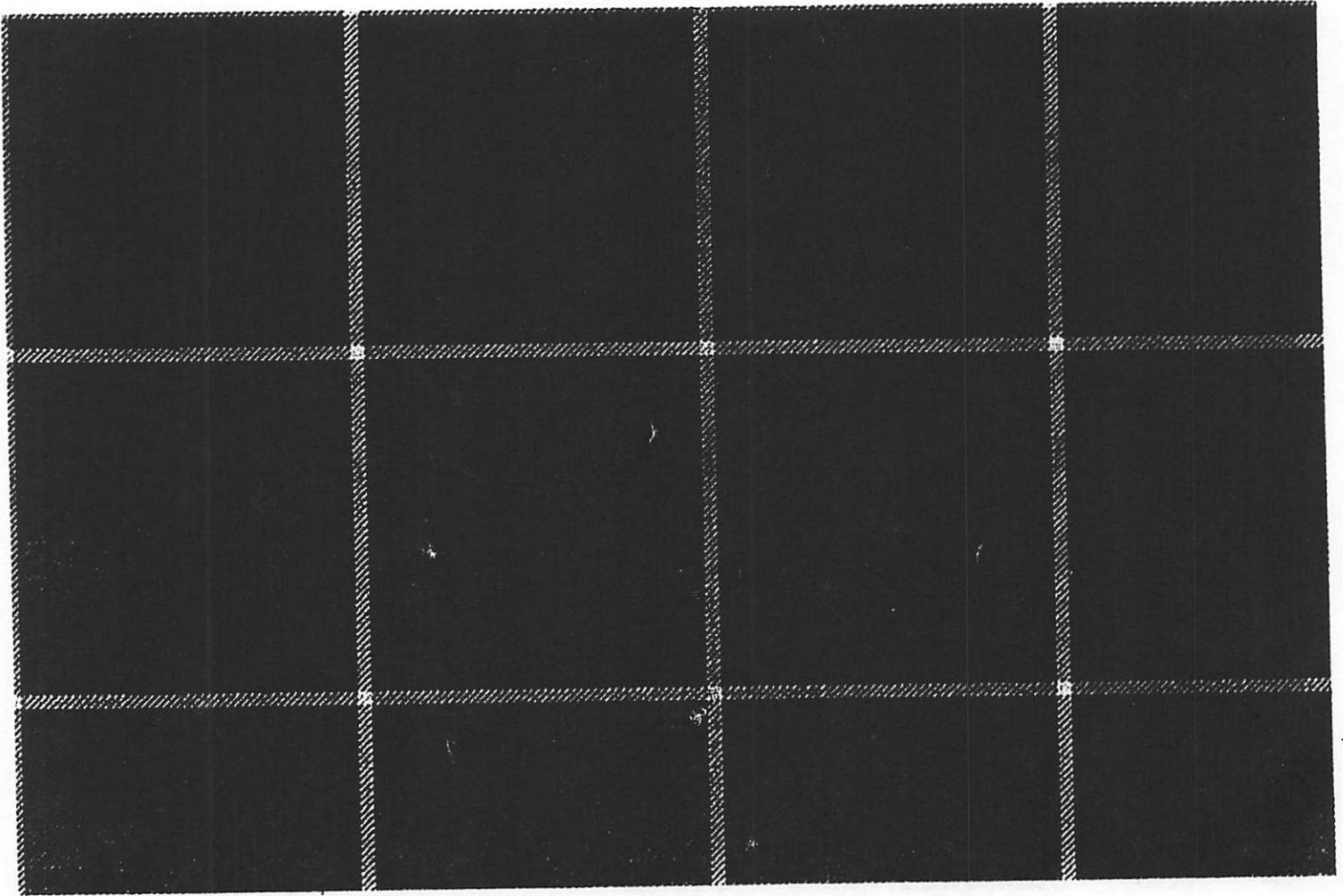
The document is stirring in its content, and includes statements whose echos span centuries. "For as long as a hundred of us are left alive, never we will on any conditions be brought under English rule. It is in truth not for glory, nor riches, nor honors that we are fighting; but for freedom - for that alone, which no good man surrenders but with his life".

The Declaration of Arbroath declared Scotland's independence from England, and served as a model, four hundred fifty six years later for Thomas Jefferson, as he was writing the United States' Declaration of Independence, in 1776. Nearly half of the signers on July 4, 1776, were of Scottish descent, as were 9 of the Governors of the original 13 states.

In Tartan Day, Scottish Americans, for the first time, have a specific day of recognition, and celebration of our rich heritage.

California State

District Tartan



Source: J Howard Standing & Thomas Ferguson

The State's natural splendor and history have been symbolized by the pattern and colors of a sett based on the family tartan of the revered John Muir, but with sufficient originality as to be independently registerable with the Scottish Tartans Society as a unique tartan. The tartan's blue reflects the sky, the ocean, the rivers and lakes, while the green stands for the mountains, fields and parks. The red, gold and blue seams signify the arts, sciences, agriculture and industry of California.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 3, 1998

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-1997-98 REGULAR SESSION
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 93

Introduced by Assembly Members McClintock, Knox, and
Thomson
February 12, 1998

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 93-Relative to Scottish Tartan Day

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 93, as amended, McClintock. Scottish Tartan Day.
This measure would declare April 6, 1998, and every April 6th thereafter as
Scottish Tartan Day.
Fiscal committee: no.

WHEREAS, In 1641, the earliest recorded attempt to count and categorize the
inhabitants of the English colonies revealed over 4000 individuals of Scottish
descent; and

WHEREAS, After the British Crown defeated Bonnie Prince Charlie's Scottish
Highlanders at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, a second large wave of Scottish
people arrived in the colonies, -many to escape the widespread oppression suffered
in their homeland; and

WHEREAS, Such oppression of the Scots included the Dress Act of August
1747, a suppressive legislation which forbade the wearing of kilts, playing the
bagpipe, or even displaying a swatch of tartan; and the breaking of this law
called for six months jail on the first offense and for the second offense,
deportation to the colonies in America or Australia for seven years of indentured
labor; and

WHEREAS, Although the Act of Repeal of 1782 permitted the Scots to wear
tartan again, it was not until 1822, when King George IV became impressed with
the poetry of Sir Walter Scott, that the display of the traditional Scottish
regalia in public was fully accepted; and

WHEREAS, Between 1829 and 1930, more than 700,000 Scottish people
immigrated to the United States and made it their new home, their descendants
spreading across our great country so that now 1.2 million are living in
California alone, more than in any other state, drawn by the glory of our
mountains and meadows, our lakes and our streams, our valleys and coastal plains,
reminiscent perhaps of the rugged beauty of their homeland; and

WHEREAS, Principal Scottish Highland Games are held each year in California
in Pleasanton, Costa Mesa, San Diego, Fresno and many other venues throughout the
state, involving over 100 Scottish Clans and Societies with a total audience in
excess of 250,000, demonstrating widespread support and enthusiasm surrounding
Scottish traditions and celebrations; and

WHEREAS, Individuals of Scottish birth and descent have distinguished
themselves throughout history with their inventions, discoveries, and
accomplishments, including Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone;
John Logie Baird, inventor of the television; Alexander Fleming, who discovered
penicillin; James Hutton, the father of modern geology; John Paul Jones, early
hero of the United States Navy; and John Muir, whose efforts enabled the nation
the opportunity of appreciating the grandeur of our Yosemite National Park; and

WHEREAS, The list of great and successful Scottish people and the contributions they have made to the world is so vast and impressive that Voltaire was prompted to write that " We look to Scotland for all our ideas of civilization";and

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, set forth the Scottish peoples commitment for freedom 400 years before our own Declaration Of Independence; and those words still stir the hearts of people who would live free, "For so long as one hundred of us remain alive we will yield in no least way to the domination of the English. We fight not for glory nor for wealth nor for honors, but only and alone for freedom, which no good man surrenders but with his life";and

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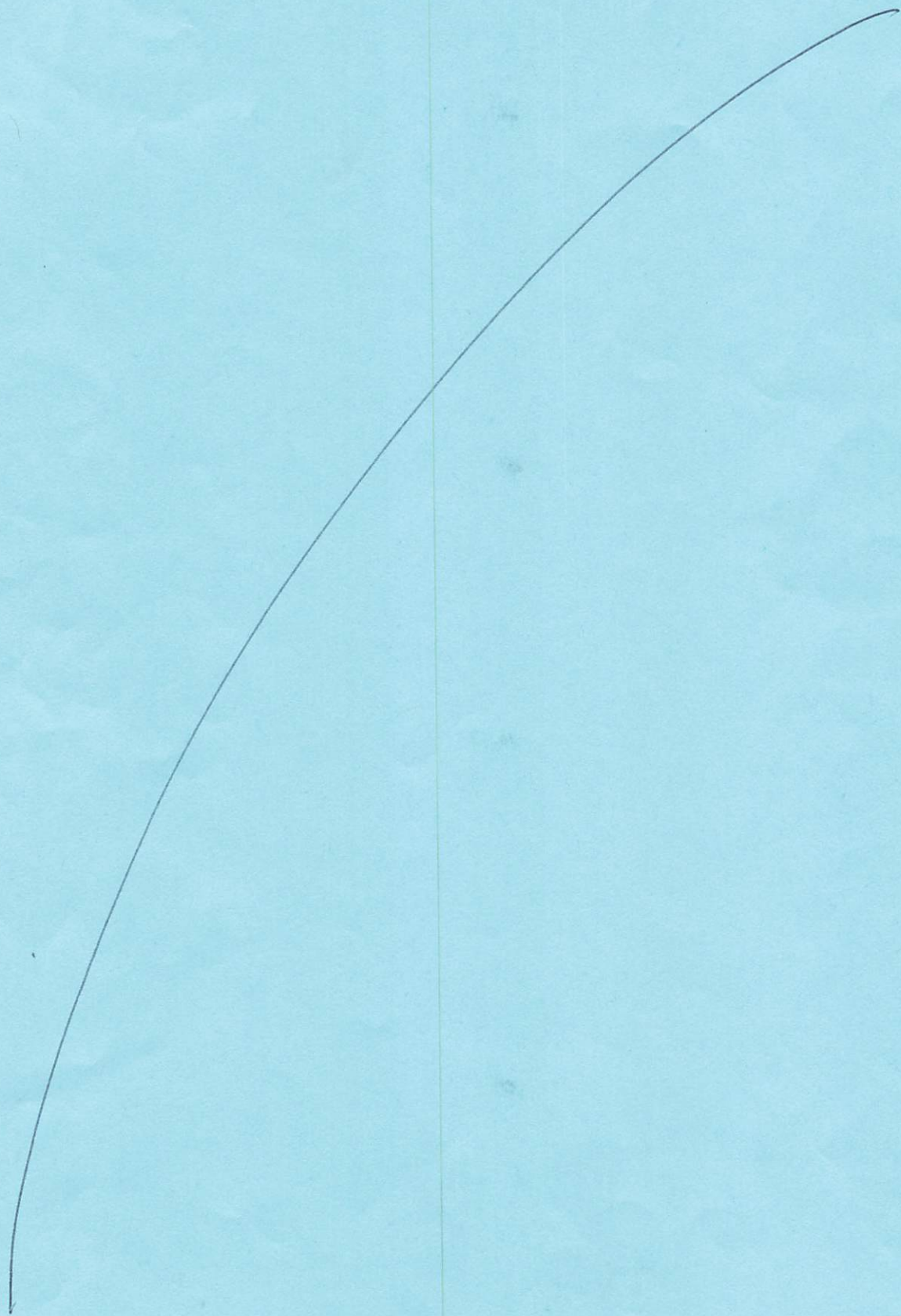
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III

Calendar No. 328105TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**S. RES. 155**

Designating April 6 of each year as "National Tartan Day" to recognize the outstanding achievements and contributions made by Scottish Americans to the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 10, 1997

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ABRAHAM, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. HELMS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BUMPER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. MACK, Mr. REID, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. BURNS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

MARCH 19, 1998

Reported by Mr. HATCH, without amendment

RESOLUTION

Designating April 6 of each year as "National Tartan Day" to recognize the outstanding achievements and contributions made by Scottish Americans to the United States.

Whereas April 6 has a special significance for all Americans, and especially those Americans of Scottish descent, because the Declaration of Arbroath, the Scottish Declaration of Independence, was signed on April 6, 1320 and

2

the American Declaration of Independence was modeled on that inspirational document;

Whereas this resolution honors the major role that Scottish Americans played in the founding of this Nation, such as the fact that almost half of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Scottish descent, the Governors in 9 of the original 13 States were of Scottish ancestry, Scottish Americans successfully helped shape this country in its formative years and guide this Nation through its most troubled times;

Whereas this resolution recognizes the monumental achievements and invaluable contributions made by Scottish Americans that have led to America's preeminence in the fields of science, technology, medicine, government, politics, economics, architecture, literature, media, and visual and performing arts;

Whereas this resolution commends the more than 200 organizations throughout the United States that honor Scottish heritage, tradition, and culture, representing the hundreds of thousands of Americans of Scottish descent, residing in every State, who already have made the observance of Tartan Day on April 6 a success; and

Whereas these numerous individuals, clans, societies, clubs, and fraternal organizations do not let the great contributions of the Scottish people go unnoticed: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate designates April 6 of each
2 year as "National Tartan Day".