

híghlann family history society



comunn sloinntearachd na gaidhealtachd

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Comunn Sloinntearachd na Gaidhealtachd

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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 GENERAL SECRETARY : Mrs L Maclean of Dochgarroch
 Tel : (045-64) 267
 TREASURER : John H R Durham
 JOURNAL EDITOR : Jonathan McColl
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ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO :

Highland F.H.S., c/o The Reference Room,
Public Library, Farraline Park, Inverness IV1 1NH

Please mark each item of business for the appropriate Official.

EDITORIAL

Three issues in one year and a fourth on the stocks almost ready for launch! Please keep shouting at us and we'll endeavour to deliver. Here is one such shout. Mrs Evelyn More has written to take us to task for incorrectly crediting the list of all Andersons and Bruces mentioned in the 1861 census for Caithness to the Kiama Family Centre of New South Wales. Our feeble excuse is that it was attached to a letter from them, which offered reciprocal data exchange with other societies like ourselves.

We are happy to set the record straight, particularly as the list is very comprehensive and contains a lot of extra information which will not have been on the census returns themselves. For example maiden surnames of wives with the date of marriage as well as cross-references to other entries. The author of this very useful list is in fact one of our members John Sandilands, 2/29 Beaver Road, Blenheim, New Zealand.

Our system of recording talks, writing them down and condensing them seems to be working and acceptable to you, so we'll keep bashing away and attempt to put a reasonable report of all lectures into the Journal. Meta Scarlett kindly wrote out her lecture for us which we include in this edition.

Rev. Maclean of Dochgarroch voiced an opinion at that lecture (which I have also held for years) that the popular Highland girl's name Effie, lengthened to Euphemia, was actually an Anglicization of the Gaelic name Aoife, but I have nothing to prove it. Feel free to object to this in writing.

Thank you to all those, including the dragooned ones, who rose to the challenge of completing a survey of the monumental inscriptions in Kilmuir Easter cemetery on the Black Isle. The back of the job is broken and the end result should be published by the autumn. Killearnan is next!

Mrs Allan's Great Query list had to be a one-off, and queries are coming in faster than oysters to the Walrus and Carpenter, so please forgive us if you find your queries spread over several issues of the Journal. This rationing is essential to allow as many members as possible to use this popular facility.

Finally, we have copies of Gordon Jackson's booklet on "Census Records for Scottish Families" published by the Association of Scottish Family History Societies, to which our Society belongs. One could be yours for £3.00, which includes postage to addresses within the British Isles (add 50p for further afield). It gives a neat summary of what census returns and similar records are available in the UK, Ireland, some Commonwealth countries and the U.S.A., and even touches on a few others while it is at it. (The H.F.H.S. did not publish it, so has no Official View on the booklet).

I have to admit at the outset that the amount I failed to find out about Euphemia far exceeds what I do know. Indeed my husband suggested that Wild Geese and Red Herrings might be an appropriate sub-title. How did I tangle with Euphemia? I was idling through the index of The Mackintosh Muniments in the library here in Inverness one day and came across Dalmagarry with Tullochmakarre in brackets after it.

The implication seemed to be that the two names referred to one place. This puzzled me since "dal" means a low-lying place and "tulloch" an eminence. I was interested because our garden is surrounded on three sides by Dalmagarry, the farm belonging to Mr and Mrs Charles MacQueen. The farmhouse stands near the junction of the A9 with the old road about thirteen miles south of Inverness. Though the MacQueens' house is not visible from ours they are in a real sense our nearest neighbours. I looked up the first reference and read:

42. Charter by Patrick, Bishop of Moray and Comendator of Scone, with consent of his chapter, granting in feu-farm to William Makyntosche of Dunnachtane and Captain of Cianquhattane the lands of Moymoir, Moybeg, Altslanach, Tullichlowre, Sleauch, Tullochmakarre, with the mill and kiln thereof for payment of the old rent of £18, 6s. 4d. and a grassum of 22s. 2^d. yearly, with the augmentation of 26s. 8d., and giving personal attendance at the Bishop's three head courts, and also in his justice ayres, and attending suitably armed, and accounted when required for military service in the Queen's Army. The feu-duty is to be doubled at the entry of heirs. Dated at Elgin, 27th April 1545.

This answered the question we had been asking since our arrival at Milton of Moy. What was the name of the place opposite our house? From the scullery window we can see a venerable chestnut and ash, two storm-scarred larches and the outline of a green fail-dyke. On approaching the site we found traces of foundations of small buildings and what I instantly recognised as the remains of a corn kiln. We had been told of a clack mill on the adjoining burn - the Ceardach so here was "Tullochmakarre with the mill and kiln thereof" although no part of the structure of the mill remains.

What you are wondering has this got to do with Euphemia? I went on looking up references to Tullochmacarry under its various spellings and found a tack signed by "Eupham Shaw, spouse of David M'Queen, now in America, of the two and a half auchten parts of Tullochmagerrie, 10th December 1723." Those of you who know my neighbour, the present Mrs MacQueen of Dalmagarry, will know her as Eva. I knew that her baptismal name is Euphemia. The arm of coincidence is long but that two quite unrelated Mrs

MacQueens of Dalmagarry separated by three hundred years should both be Euphemia struck me as remarkable, especially as it is not a common name now.

Eva's son is David. I thought that was purely because her maiden name was Davidson. (Since giving the talk I have discovered that David has been a MacQueen Christian name in living memory.) All this was going through my mind in the library while looking at the Muniments and I was seeing not the printed page but the places as they are now. So let us set the scene. [Slides were shown of the farm, the trees, the burn and some close-ups of the kiln.]

My time in the library is limited. I had to go home and ponder. I couldn't pursue David MacQueen in America but could follow up who Eupham Shaw was because I have the Shaw history. Nor was she any old Shaw. She was, I discovered, a daughter of Robert Shaw of Tordarroch, 7th chief. More and more interesting! The present Tordarroch was our best man and two of his children are our god-children. If anyone could interest me more than Euphemia MacQueen Dalmagarry it was a Euphemia MacQueen Dalmagarry who had started her life as Euphemia Shaw of Tordarroch.

But that was not all! Her first husband was Donald, son of Thomas MacPherson of Killiehuntly. Killiehuntly! Not exactly next door to Dalmagarry, an hour's drive by car for Killiehuntly is in Badenoch. It was my father's home. I still have an aunt who was born there and her father and my father between them farmed Killiehuntly for thirty-five years. You will readily understand that by now I was absolutely hooked on finding more about Euphemia.

In fact the Shaw history tells us nearly all there is to know and leaves a lot of questions unanswered.

Euffin or Euphame, Robert's eldest daughter, married firstly, Donald, son of Thomas MacPherson of Killiehuntly, and grandson of Angus MacPherson of Invershie; and, secondly, to David MacQueen in Dalmagarry. The MacPherson Genealogy is corroborated by the Forfeited Estate papers - Cluny (Bundle 1, No. 17 Claim) - 'Eupham Shaw, widow of Donald Macpherson, late of Delmagarry and afterwards of the deceased David McQueen there and mother of the Macpherson in Noid Beg', died at Dalmagarry in end of May or beginning of June 1728 and was interred in Kirk of Dunlichity.

She was an Episcopalian so I wonder if this would be a death certificate such as we find in O.P.R. or some different certificate of burial. Why was it dated (28 July 1728) so long after her death? I hope you will forgive me for not spending £8 on a copy of this certificate from Register House. I thought it would be more sensible to wait till I was in Edinburgh and could do some other research on the same fee. I did not expect

to find anything on it more than is quoted by Major Shaw or Norman Shaw. I went to Dunlichity but the older stones in the Shaw enclosure are illegible.

I now addressed the matter of why David MacQueen was in North America. David MacQueen was paymaster of the Mackintosh Battalion in the '15. The obvious assumption - and I am well aware of the dangers of the obvious - is that David MacQueen was in America in 1723 because he had been transported. Nine MacQueens were captured at Preston and transported from Liverpool to South Carolina. David Dobson in his lists DIRECTORY OF SCOTS BANISHED TO THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS and THE ORIGINAL SCOTS COLONISTS mentions two Davids:

MacQueen David Jacobite tr. 21 April 1716 from Liverpool to South Carolina in The Wakefield (Master, Thomas Beck) and MacQueen David Jacobite transported from Liverpool on The Friendship (Master, Michael Mankin) 24 May 1716, sold to Daniel Sherwood in Maryland 20 August 1716, almost immediately after he arrived. All I can say is that one of them might have been Euphemia's husband.

Paton the editor of the Munitments says she signed another tack the same as the 1723 one in 1708. She used her maiden name but all the Highland ladies I have come across at that time signed letters, leases and everything in that fashion. The next question was why was she signing the lease at all in 1708. One does not read of tackswomen. I suppose nowadays she would be called a tackserson. To find out more I went to the Record Office some years ago.

I don't know how many of you have been there. The ceiling is impressive and the silence is awe-inspiring. I had only about two hours and I took all that time to decipher half of one tack, No 708 : "At Moyhall the tenth day of December 1723 Euphame Shaw her heirs, assignees and ..(illegible).. aughten parts and ane half of Tullochmagerrie and the crofts yrof with houses biggins moss moors shealings grazings and ..(several lines indecipherable).. to be content and pay to the Laird of Mackintosh his heirs, assignis, factor or chamberlain in his name all and hail of the sum of ? two pounds one shilling eight pence Scots money duty yearly beginning the payt..." That was all I could read but I had the thrill of seeing her signature.

Another document I glanced at began "I Euphemia Shaw in Tullochmagerrie.." I did not find out why she had signed a tack in 1708. It is possible that her first husband was dead by then. He was Donald Macpherson, as I have said, son of Thomas Macpherson of Killiehuntly. There is a horrible Highland possibility that Killiehuntly had two sons called Donald or even one legitimate and one illegitimate son called Donald but there is no evidence of that.

So suppose that both references to Donald are to the same person. Gillies MacBean, my putative ancestor, married Elizabeth, daughter of Donald Macpherson tacksman of Lonie in Petty, second son of Thomas Macpherson of Killiehuntly. If these two Donalds are the same then Elizabeth was Euphemia's daughter, and that might explain why Gillies came to be running Dalmagarry as a kingshouse after Euphemia's death.

The only other reference to her having a child is the one in the Shaw history attributed to the Forfeited Estate papers for Cluny which says she was the mother of Macpherson in Noidbeg. That is not far from Killiehuntly. It would be reasonable to surmise that when his mother married again young Macpherson went back to the Macpherson country and settled among his late father's people.

At this stage I began to wonder about Euphemia's lifestyle. I think she would have supervised the work of the farmhouse closely if she did not actually do it. An earlier reference to Lady Mackintosh says that she never handled a milking fether nor wore white plaiding only silks and satins but the tacksman's wives must have had to do much the same jobs as a modern farmer's wife with NO machines but with more people to help.

Dr Grant quotes a description [*] of a wedding at Dalarossie a bit later, during the proscrition. The people were still wearing tartan so they almost certainly were at the beginning of the century. The bride "a buxom, blithe widow" had two streamers on her cap so for her second marriage Euphemia might have had this special widows' headgear.

I then remembered that I had seen in a back number of Creag Dhuth (the annual of the Clan Macpherson Association) the will of a Badenoch tacksman and I thought it might give some idea of the plenishings of a household in similar circumstances in Strathdearn. It turned out to be the will of Donald Macpherson of Nuide, not Euphemia's husband, but possibly a relation. This place-name formerly spelled Noid is said to be a corruption of the Gaelic word for nest or nook. The will is dated 1676.

I, Donald Mcpherson of Nude doe leave in legacie and will my whole moveable goods and geir that shall happen to be in my possession or custodie at the tym of my deceits debts being payed and satisfied to be waived and bestowed to my wife and bairns as in after - and underwritten and subscribed with my hand at Nude on 8 day of March 1676 viz. That is say. Item I am resting to my brother Murdoch Mcpherson in Raits the somme of eight hundreth merks be bond to be peyd at Whitsunday next carieing at rent of sevenie sex yearlie and desires this to be payed out of the estate Item I desyre that my sone James shall have for his portione fyve hundreth merks out of the said Item I leave to my wife all the sheep and wedders great and small, ane furnished bed, ane furnished table, the little kettell, the

new pot, the Her own four cloath chests and I also leave to her what is over and above of bedding and napery after that, my bairnes is payed of that I leave them as is underwritten Item I leave to my daughter Jean Mcpherson the striped table cloath and the aquavitie seller, and leaves to my daughter Hellin the other striped table cloath; Item I leave to my eldest sone William Mcphersone the thrie thousand merks resting to me be John Forbes of Culloden, as his bond carries and that only to redeem my wife her joynture. Moreover I leave to my said sone William all the fixed work within the bail house of Nude and the beds in the Chamber Item I leave to him ane furnished table to wit ane linen cloath with a dozen of winskey a dozen of servits the silver spoons a dozen pewter pleats, twa Chandlers ane salt the silver tass the silver bell the meikle caldron the meikle speit the meikle pot the gamlok the meikles girinell (oatmeal and flour box) in the victuall house and the meikle gune called the stewardach Item I leave it upon my eldest sone William as burden conforme to his engagement in the contract of marriage past betwixt me and his goodfather (father-in-law) Lachlan McIntosh of Kinrara one thousand pounds Scots money to be payed to his brothers and sisters as after follows that is to say fyve hundreth merks to his brother John at the next Terme after my deceis and other fyve hundreth merks to Elspet Mcphersone his sister at the said terme and another fyve hundreth merks to Anna Mcpherson his youngest sister at the said terme other wayes carrieing at rent teamlie during the not payment of the principall I leave to my sone Jon ane hundreth merks out of the snapt of the exrie (executrie) and to Elspet my daughter one hundreth merks out of the said exrie. And also I leave to my youngest daughter Anna the hundreth merks that is of her mother's joynture, more (?) nor is allotted for her two sisters Jean and Hellin Item I leave to Malcome McGregor my foster sone the little Dumneair and her fillies. Moreover I desire if the miln be in my possession the tym of my deceis that my wife vitromit with it and pay no more for it not what is on of the year to the terme of Whitsunday next after my deceis Jon Mcphersone of Darady and James Mcphersone of Ardbrylach to determine what she shall pay of that somme of the miln for the said tyme, Lykways I ordain and will that neither the said William my sone nor no other in his name shall flet or remove any of the said fixed work beds or bords out of furth from the hail house Chalmer or victuell house of Nude during the not redemption of my wife her joynture Item to be given the poor after my deceis ten pounds Scots Lykways it is my will and I ordain my sones James and Jon to enter and medle eyres (?) to my whole moveable goods and geir that falls under - and Dispose thereupon according to my will as is above and wreatin. Had ordains to be that things may be done right and in good order is puting (?) of such debts as may chance to be on the exrie and wife and bairnes be not wronged, but whatever right, Alexr. Gordone of Aradowle, James Mcphersone of Ardbrylach John Mcphersone of Belachroan, Murdo Mcphersone my brother, Jon Mcphersone of Acacha and William Mcphersone my eldest lawful

sone, Be these subscribed and wreatin with my hand at Nuide the eight day of March the year of God 1676 years.

Donald Macpherson of Nude with my hand.
"Follows the confirmatione

(By the commissariat of Inverness before whom Muriach Mcpherson of Clune appears as Cautioner and Beatrix Gordone relict of the deceist Donald Mcpherson of Nude is represented on her own behalf and in behalf of her children procreat betwixt her and the defunct protested given under the seal of the office - of the said Comm & Depute and his Clerk at Kingussie the 12th September 1676).

To me the exiting part of this will is the bequest to Jean of the striped "tablecloth" because she was Mrs Donald Shaw of Tocharroch: she was in fact Euphemia's sister-in-law. Jean's eldest brother William who was to implement parts of the will had numerous children. His eldest son Ewan was married to Bessy Clark, daughter of Alexander Clark, who had a sasmine of guess where - Tullochmagerry! His second son Lachlan married Jean Cameron of Lochiel of whom an amusing tale is told in Badenoch. Duncan Macpherson in Cluny, who was regarded by the Macphersons as their chief, died in 1722 with only a daughter to succeed him. The nearest male heir was Lachlan of Nuide.

On Duncan's death in 1722, all the heads of the leading families agreed to meet at Garvamore in order to show their proofs of descent. Shortly after Lachlan had left home to attend the meeting, his wife, Jean Cameron of Lochiel, fearing there might be any dispute which might imperil her husband's position, had her horse saddled and, accompanied by a faithful old servant, arrived at the inn where they were all assembled. All, of course, rose to receive the Lady of Noid, who, going straight up to the table whereon lay all the documents of proof, and sweeping them into her apron, rushed out of the room, locking the door upon its astonished occupants. Thereupon she galloped straight back to Noid, ordered her eldest son Ewan, to ride with her to Cluny, and there the determined lady spent the night. She certainly believed in the old adage, "possession is nine-tenths of the law." And, as one old Highlander remarked, "Aguis fiach co chuireadh a mach i?" - "And who then could oust her?" [**]

Her husband did indeed become Cluny, the first Macpherson to be properly called "of Cluny" having got a charter from Huntly. His son married a daughter of Lord Lovat. Nuide is a comparatively small farm but as we have seen these tacksmen were making strong alliances by intermarriage with such families as Lovat and Lochiel.

We seem to have come far from Euphemia. But in fact most of the information we have about her from the Shaw history is attributed to the Forfeited Estates Papers Bundle No 1 claim 17 - the Cluny claim. Why there should be a brief biography of

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the music room in the Central Primary School, Kenneth Street, Inverness on March 27th 1990, and was attended by approximately 35 members. The main reports presented by the secretary and treasurer are printed in full below.

The treasurer in his report recommended an increase in subscription rates to take effect at the beginning of the 1991/92 session, but a motion from the floor proposing it be applied at the beginning of the next session was carried unanimously. The new rates which will now apply from 1st September 1990 are listed in the treasurer's report which appears on page 11.

All of the present officers and committee members were returned unopposed. While the committee thanks the members for their continuing confidence in them, the secretary in her report does recommend non-committee members to consider putting their names forward next year.

The A.G.M. was then followed by a very entertaining lecture entitled "Ane Memorandy Boke" by the Rev. Donald Maclean of Dochgarroch, which was warmly received by the audience.

HON SECRETARY'S REPORT

I have been looking at the previous Annual Reports and they mostly say much the same, year by year. It has been quiet, but much work has been going on behind the scenes. The Journal has been difficult at times. We need more help with answering the Queries that come in, and to record the names on grave-stones. Our financial position is good.

So here goes for the year from March 1989 to March 1990. Yes, it has been a fairly quiet year. We now have available in print the census index for Killearnan and the Monumental Inscriptions for Suddie. Many more graveyards have been recorded, largely thanks to Sandy Gillies, who perseveres come rain or sunshine. Single-handed, he has recorded all the stones in the Chapel Yard in Inverness.

We could do with some more helpers to take the typed copies of all the graveyards now covered and to go round each one, to check the stones against the typed list. Generally it is just a matter of two people going together and one reading from the stone while the other checks the listing. This checking process has to be carried out before we can publish the results. The graveyards are mostly fairly close to Inverness.

The Journal has now sailed into calmer waters, to the relief of those of the committee who had to answer endless letters from members complaining of the delays in receiving their copies.

Euphemia who died in 1728 in the Forfeited Estates Papers I am not sure because I have not seen this claim. John Macpherson father of Donald whose will I have quoted acquired Noid Beg in 1623. Donald himself acquired Noid Mor in 1638.

Euphemia as we have seen is mentioned as "mother of the Macpherson in Noid Beg" so a close relationship between Euphemia's first husband and the Macphersons of Nuide seems more than likely and that may explain her appearance in the Cluny papers. Cluny of the 45's great aunt was Euphemia's sister-in-law but that seems a very tenuous connection.

Indeed it reminds me that when I was a child if anyone went into a long explanation of a complicated relationship someone else was sure to say "Oh yes, he would be a sister's son of Criagandamph's wife's auntie." If this were a symposium I would give you a toast "To Craigandamph, his sister, her son, his wife, her auntie and all genealogists who go in pursuit of them" but instead I shall show you some more slides.

[*] I. F. Grant, ALONG A HIGHLAND ROAD. Shepheard-Walwyn (Publishers) Ltd 1980.

[**] Macpherson of Dalchully, THE CHIEFS OF CLAN MACPHERSON. Oliver & Boyd 1947.

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MEMBER'S CHANGES OF ADDRESS

205 Mr Frank B Smith, 21 Lady Edith's Park, Newby, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, YO12 5PB

376 Mr W Glyn-Davies, Forest Gate, Invergarry, Inverness-shire PH35 4HP

669 Ms Anne Finlay MacDonald, Flat 3, 93 Geraldine Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

707 Mrs Evelyn Norris, 151 S David Way Drive, North Salt Lake City, Utah 84054, U.S.A.

758 Mr Alistair F MacDonald, 1 Stewart Avenue, Currie, Midlothian EH14 5SQ

The death of Mr Allan Munro (member no 405) has been intimated to the Society.

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Monumental inscription from Old Kirk Patrick Cemetery, Patrick, Isle of Man. Captain Ewen CAMERON of Glen Nevis, Inverness-shire, late 17th Highlanders, died October 1888.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For Financial Year ending 31 August 1989

Duncan Ross, to whom our thanks are due for setting it on its way and editing it for so long, has now resigned. His place has been taken by two Editors, Jonathan McColl and John Durham, both of whom said that they knew little about such things but were willing to have a go.

So well did they go that there was a rush of Journals over a period of 10 weeks or so and they are now comfortably on track for the regular production of four numbers a year, in November, February, May and August. With the August Journal will go the reminder that subscriptions are due, and those of you who read your Journal diligently will have noticed that the various subscriptions are now to be found on the inside of the back page. The other members of the committee would like to thank John and Jonathan on the present happy state of our Journal.

We could do with some members offering to help Barrie with answering the queries that pour in from our current membership of 476 - and from non-members too. Often it is simply a matter of looking up the answer on the machines in the Library, and this is not difficult. The staff in the Library will soon teach a would-be helper how to manage the micro-film and micro-fiche readers, if they have not already learned to do so at one of the Workshop evenings.

We must thank our chairman, Neil Murray, for the excellent series of lectures that we have had this session. I will not list them, for most of you can recall them, and some have been printed in the Journal. Mrs Murray has struggled with the task of transcribing the lectures from the tape-recordings, and Jonathan McColl has become an excellent paraphraser of her work. We have one more to come after this evening's talk.

The committee has decided that we should continue to meet here in the Music room of the Central School. It is warm. There is ample parking space. We do not have to re-arrange the furniture before and after each meeting, as we had to do at the Dunbar Centre. The 'kitchen' is not as lavish, but quite adequate for our needs. It is not as expensive and, above all, we have a nice friendly janitor, which makes a big difference to those who arrange these things.

The committee has meetings from time to time, and our Chairman goes, when work does not get in the way, to represent us at committee meetings of the Association of Scottish Family History Societies. He reported that the A.G.M. at Dundee was excellent. The next one is at Troon in September, no exact date as yet, and any member is more than welcome to attend.

It is too late for anyone to say that they would like to come on the committee this year, but I do recommend a stint on it, because only when you have been to meetings do you begin to understand how much is actually done although the secretary reports every year that 'we have had another quiet year'.

After three years of steady growth in overall membership we reached the end of the year with a net loss of 3. There were 2 reasons for this; firstly only 56 new members joined during the year compared with 95 the previous year and secondly the production of only one Journal meant that existing members were slow to renew their subscriptions.

In spite of this the revenue from subscriptions increased marginally from £2,196 to £2,260. This allowed the committee to purchase the following items on behalf of the Society :-

1881 Census on microfilm	794.00
5 Microfiche Readers	33.35
Tape Recorder & 5 Tapes	89.98
1988 I.G.I.	63.00
1841/51 Census for OKI & SHI	233.00

	£1,213.33

The final outcome of last year's activities was a surplus for the year of £412. This will not be repeated in 1989/90 when we will be producing 6 Journals at an estimated cost of £2,220. However we have a healthy bank balance of some £1950, which will fund this exceptional expenditure. The delay in printing the latest Journal means that to keep up the production schedule we must turn to a local printer. This will increase the cost of each Journal by some 6p.

Our subscription rates have not changed since 1983 and now appear to be out of line with other Societies. For example Borders subscriptions are £7 for an Ordinary Member and £5 for a Senior Citizen. As the number of new members has picked up again in 1989/90 we could survive another year with our current rates, but may have to restrict our acquisitions.

At this time next year I expect to recommend new subscription rates, which will come into effect from 1st September 1991, and on current membership generate additional revenue of £450 per annum. These rates are :-

	CURRENT	PROPOSED
Ordinary	£5	£6
Family	£6	£8
Pensioner	£3	£4
Institutional	£10	£10

Finally I would like to thank Alan Imlah, one of our members, for once again auditing the accounts.

AUDITOR

Alan J. M. M.

HON. TREASURER

John H. R. ...

	£	£	£	£	
ASSETS		LIABILITIES		General Fund	
Equipment, etc. at cost	2,775.42	Balance as at 1.9.88	2,860.33		
Less depreciation	1,604.58	Surplus 1988/89	412.30		
Stock at cost	416.48	Subscriptions paid in advance			
Cash at Bank:					
Current A/C	338.92				
Deposit A/C	1,586.68				
Cash in Hand	26.06				
	-----		-----		
	3,538.98		3,538.98		

BALANCE SHEET

	£	£	£	
INCOME		EXPENDITURE		
Subscriptions	2,260.00	Journals: Production	213.76	
Donations	131.08	Postage	229.84	
Profit on sale of Publications:-		Less transfer to Sales A/C	443.60	
Opening Stock	283.15		4.20	
Purchases/Transfers	303.22			
Closing Stock	586.37	Depreciation on equipment, etc.	925.14	
Sales	169.89	Postages	163.85	
Bank Interest	153.30	Printing	163.30	
Insertions in Journal	16.59	Stationery	165.05	
Tax Refund on covenanted subs	0.00	Advertising	107.80	
	-----	Expenses of Meetings	105.00	
	111.59	Other Expenses (Fees, Insurance, etc.)	112.70	
	108.46	Surplus to General Fund	412.30	
	-----		-----	
	2,594.54		2,594.54	

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

**PASSENGERS ON THE 'BRITISH QUEEN'
ARISAIG TO JOHNSTOWN 1790-1792**

(This article will be published concurrently in Canada)

In the hundred years or so following the sailing of the British Queen from Arisaig, Scotland in the summer of 1790, some 11 million British subjects emigrated to the North American continent in what amounted to one of the largest human migrations in recorded history. The trend began in earnest when the 1763 Treaty of Paris brought an end to the colonial wars which had been raging between the British and the French since the 17th century. In the aftermath, British North America became an attractive destination for emigrants, especially the thirteen colonies along the Eastern seaboard where the climate was pleasant and farming was profitable. The area which would become Canada had largely been settled for defence and trade purposes, its harsh climate and short growing season hindering its settlement.

By the early 1770's the British government was growing alarmed at the rate of emigration from Scotland where the failure of the Jacobite cause in 1746 had begun a trend to the New World which gained momentum as time progressed. Attempts to monitor this outflow resulted in the keeping of comprehensive ships' passenger lists for boatloads of Scottish emigrants bound for America for the years 1774-1775, culminating in an outright ban on Scottish emigration by the British parliament in September of 1775. During the next seven years while Britain was at war in America, emigration was at a standstill. But for several reasons, the Scots did not fare well at the hands of the Americans and a large number of the 40,000 or so Loyalist refugees who fled north after the capitulation of the British forces were of Scottish origin.

With its North American territories cut almost in half, the cessation of hostilities in 1783 left the British more anxious than ever to people its northern colonies with loyal subjects, and emigration was in vogue again, encouraged by the British government. The occasion of Scottish emigration was fueled by various factors, the defeat of the Jacobite cause was but one, by far sheer poverty and lack of opportunity at home were the principal motivators. Reforms brought on by the Agricultural revolution had displaced a large sector of the Scottish peasant population, their misery compounded by the prevailing Malthusian policies of the British government. It remains a point of debate how significant the Clearances were in this outward migration, confused by the place the Clearances have found in the popular imagination surrounding Scottish emigration, but the clearances of peasant land by their lords to make way for sheep pasture were largely an isolated phenomena and not a general trend.

Nonetheless, unable or unwilling to do anything with the poorest of its subjects, the British government was glad to be

List of Passengers of British Queen to Quebec, Sailed from Arisaig Augt 16th 1790

Age	Country	Names	Trade	Farms from	Country
10	5	Donald McMillan	Tenant	So. Uist	So. Uist
8	2	Ewing McMillan	Tenant	Laidnaftroy	So. Uist
6	1	Donald McDonald	do	Laganachorum	do
4	1	Douald McMillan	do	Druinul	do
2	1	Angus McElian	do	Roniasick	do
4	1	Peggy McDougal	Tenant	N. Mour	do
6	1	Donald McDonald	do	Figgs	do
8	1	John McKinnon	do	Cleadale	do
6	1	John McKinnon	do	Laganachorum	do
4	1	John McKinnon	do	Glengary	do
2	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
4	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
6	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
8	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
10	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
12	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
14	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
16	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
18	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
20	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
22	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
24	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
26	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
28	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
30	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
32	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
34	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
36	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
38	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
40	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
42	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
44	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
46	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
48	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do
50	1	John McKinnon	do	Ardnafouras	do

