



20. 3. 19.

# THE • FAMILY • HISTORY • SHOP

152 King Street, Aberdeen, AB2 3BD

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2/9/91

Dear Mrs Goddard,  
Thank you for your letter  
of today's postbag.

Goddard is not very common  
in Scotland; there are a few in the local telephone  
Directory. However, response to newspaper  
articles/adverts or letters to the Editor can not  
be compelled, unfortunately for your research!

I enclose two items which may  
be of help: the print out from the 1981 I.G.I. which  
treated Scotland as if it were one county, unlike  
the 1988 one which is in counties - and, also has  
thousands more names on it. The photo-copy is from  
G. F. Black's 'Surnames of Scotland'.

I hope this is of some assistance.  
I enclose some of our leaflets to suggest other sources.  
Yours sincerely.

Violet Murray (Secretary)

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ABERDEEN & NORTH EAST SCOTLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

## BASIC SOURCES AT THE FAMILY HISTORY SHOP

If you are new to family history exploration and want advice, then please ask any member of the shop staff. That is what they are there for. They are not, however, there to do the research for you. All the fun of family history tracing is in doing it yourself. We are only too pleased to show you what to do and to help if you get into difficulties.

### STATUTORY REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

These are held by the registrar in his office in Upperkirkgate where searches may be carried out at £4.00 per hour. If you wish to have entries looked up, we can do this for you at the above rate. The entries for births and marriages have been indexed from 1855-1875 and can be found in the 1988 IGI for Scotland microfiche.

### MICRO FICHE INDEXES

These are one of the most valuable research aids available. They are however, only indexes, and the original registers should always be consulted. We hold the following:-

#### Scottish Old Parochial Records (OPR)

An index to the pre-1855 records of baptisms and marriages of the Church of Scotland. They are divided into counties with the baptisms and marriages on separate fiches. They are indexed by surname, then christian name, the christian names being arranged chronologically.

#### The 1981 IGI Scotland

This now superceded index is still valuable as it treats Scotland as one "county" so that you can see the distribution of a surname over the whole of the country, and search for someone whose place of birth or marriage is simply "Scotland".

#### The Family Register

An index of pedigree charts submitted to the Mormon Church. It gives the name and address of the subscriber.

#### Overseas Information

We have a large library of material from overseas, including fiches of BMD's of Victoria Australia 1858-1913 and microfilm of immigration to Australia 1838-1896.

### MICROFILM

We hold the film of the pre-1855 Church of Scotland records for Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, Banffshire, Moray and Nairn. These are indexed as the OPR but also contain burial records in many parishes.

#### Census

We have the 1841 census for all counties of Scotland north of Kincardine. We also have a paper transcript and index of most of the 1851 Banffshire Census. The 1851

Aberdeenshire census is being gradually transcribed and indexed. We have the 1851-1881 census for Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Moray and Nairn.

### OTHER INDEXES

Queries from nos 1-29 of our Journal Banffshire Journal 1847-51  
1832 List of Freeholders for Aberdeenshire  
1865 Valuation Roll for Aberdeenshire

### Graveyards

As well as transcripts, we have many still to be published. These are available for consultation. There is also a master index for those already indexed.

### 1696 Poll Book

This is almost a census for Aberdeenshire at this time. We have now indexed all of it and are beginning to publish it.

### Post Office Directories

We have a good selection from 1900. Earlier ones can be seen at the Local Studies Library, Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen.

### Directory of Members Interests

Our last Directory was issued in 1987 and contains the interests of most Society Members who joined up till then. For later information, consult our :- Pedigree charts. One of these is given to every member who joins. Please fill it in and return it for indexing, even though you cannot fill it completely. It can be updated at any time. These are superb aids to finding others not only interested in your name and area, but who may be actually related to you.

### Register of the Great Seal of Scotland

This is the register of land transactions 1306-1660 and is one of the most valuable early sources in Scotland.

If you are researching outside the Grampian area, then we have the Journals of most of all the U.K. Societies, as well as a large number of Australian, Canadian and New Zealand Societies.

For more general information on a surname, Black's Surnames of Scotland may be useful, and for contact with others on a world-wide basis, the Genealogical Research Directories should be consulted.

The Bookstall contains a wide selection of books from all over Scotland and further afield, and is well worth browsing through.

*Much more not listed here!*



GLENNEA. Perhaps from Glenae, Amisfield, Dumfriesshire. Christian Glennea in the parish of Govan, 1623 (*Campsie*).

GLENNIE, GLENNY. Of local origin from Gleney or Glennie in Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Glennie is a surname of some antiquity in and about Aberdeen, and both forms of the name were borne by generations of tenant farmers in the districts of both Dee and Don (*Jervise*, II, p. 123). William Gleny had a lawsuit in Aberdeen, 1398-9, with respect to the wool from certain lands (CRA., p. 372; Kennedy, *Annals of Aberdeen*). These lands are still called "Glennie's Parks." Angus Gleny is recorded in Aberdeen, 1408 (CWA., p. 313), and in the following year mass was said in the church for the wife of Angus Glennie. John Glenning was in Kinkell in 1473 (ALA., 24), and Robert Glynne was admitted burghess of Aberdeen, 1554 (NSCM., I, p. 64). James Stuart Stuart-Glennie wrote on *Arthurian localities; their historical origin*, 1869, etc. Glenna 1556, Glennay 1503.

GLENORCHY. From Glenorchy in Lorn, Argyllshire. John de Glenurchwar, Scots prisoner of war taken at Dunbar, 1296 (*Bain*, II, 742) is again mentioned as John Gleniarchwar, and in following year, as John Glenurhard, was liberated to serve the king of England abroad (*ibid.*, 875, 940).

GLESLOGY. From Claslogie an old spelling of Carslogie in parish of Cupar. Robert Gleslogy who witnessed a charter of the lands of Glack, 1272 (*Inverurie*, p. 50) may be Robertus de Glaslogy, charter witness in Aberdeen, 1276 (REA., II, p. 278).

GLESPIE. Perhaps a shortened form of GILLESPIE, q.v. Robertus Glespy in Aberdeen, 1408 (CWA., p. 317). Joannes Glespie in Kilmernok, 1644 (*Retours, Ayr*, 390).

GLOAG. The marriage of Janet Glook in Perth is recorded in 1565 (*Northern notes and queries*, I, p. 165). James Glook in Vindiage, 1612 (*Inquis. Tut.*, 1293). Ninian Gloag in Annatland, 1670 (DPD., I, p. 293), and seventeen persons of the name are recorded in Dunblane and neighborhood from 1662 (*Dunblane*). James Gloak appears in Irvine, Ayrshire, 1700 (*Irvine*, II, p. 317). Gloog 1674.

GLOVER. From the trade or occupation of glove-maker, an important one in the Middle Ages. In Latin documents rendered *cirothecarius*. Henry Cirothecarius, burghess of Perth, swore fealty to Edward I at Perth in 1291 (*Bain*, II, 508), and Simon Glover or le Gloverere, burghess of Perth, swore fealty in 1291

and again in 1296 (*Bain*, II, p. 124, 187, 197). Patrick Glover or Glufar and Michael Glofar were burghesses of Glasgow in 1426 and 1440 (LCD., 245, 251), David Gluur was also a burghess there in 1468 (*ibid.*, 183), and John Gluvar in 1494 (REG., 469). Nicholas Glofar was burghess of Irvine in 1446 (*Irvine*, I, p. 137), John Gluffar was merchant burghess of Linlithgow in 1610 (*Retours, Linlithgow*, 82), and James Glover is recorded in Poucroft in 1668 (*Kirkcudbright*). Catherine Glover is the heroine of Scott's *Fair maid of Perth*. Gluuer 1504.

GLOWHOLME. Local. Agnes Glaholme in Ormistoune Mains, 1687 (*Peebles CR.*). Andrew Glowholme, indweller in Hutton, 1753 (*Lauder*).

GOAR. An old Orcadian surname. Andrew Gor, tacksman of Pretty, 1490 (REO., p. 409).

GOCELYN. A variant spelling of JOCELIN, q.v.

GODDARD. From the OE. personal name *Gōdheard*, 'god-firm,' ME. *Godard*. Now a rare surname in Scotland. Robert filius Godardi was one of an inquest made at Peebles, 1262 (APS., I, p. 101 *red*). William Godarde, a charter witness, 1320 (*Inchcolm*, p. 32). Peter Godard, 'bruer,' a Scot, had letters of denization in England, 1480 (*Bain*, IV, 1465). James Godard admitted burghess of Aberdeen, 1493 (NSCM., I, p. 36). Peter Gouderd, felt-maker, burghess of Edinburgh, 1734 (*Guildry*, p. 149).

GODDISKIRK. Andro Goddiskirk in Longfurd is mentioned in an act of the barony court of Calder, Lanark (*Analecta Scotica*, I, p. 399), and Richard Goddiskirk was burghess of Edinburgh, 1423 (*Egidii*, p. 45).

GODFREY. The ON. personal name *Guðröðr*, 'God's peace,' was early borrowed by the Gaels, appearing as *Gofraig* in Middle Gaelic (1467 ms.), in modern Gaelic as *Goraidh*. From it comes MACGORRIE, MACGORRY, q.v.

GODFREYSON, 'son of GODFREY,' q.v. John Godfrason who witnessed a quitclaim on the lands of Gladsmure, 1427, appears again in 1430 as Gothrasoun, sergeant to the sheriff, and also took part in the perambulation of the lands of Gladmor (*James* II, p. 14, 16).

GODRIC. From OE. personal name *Gōdric*, ME. *Godrich*. Dougal fiz Gothrik of the county of Dunfres who rendered homage in 1296 is probably Dougal Gotherykessone of the county of Wyggetone, and Dugall, son of Gotrich, juror on an inquest at Berwick in the same year (*Bain*, II, p. 210, 211, 215).

by G. G. BLACK.