

Clan Donnachaidh DNA report – extracts from newsletters in 2009

SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

This is a review of some of the recent developments, though some items will have to be held over as we do not have space to deal with them all here. We are fast approaching 500 participants.

New subclade identifications

Haplogroups are major branches of the human genetic tree, classified by the letters A to T. Each branch has many further sub-branches called subclades. They are named with alternating numbers and letters, i.e. R, R1, R1b, R1b2, etc.

The subclades are defined by certain rare mutations that occur in DNA. These Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs – pronounced snips) happen every few hundred generations. When a SNP occurs it marks a branch of the Y chromosome tree.

In the past few years the discovery of a number of new SNPs has changed the haplogroup trees and thus the nomenclature. The greatest changes have been in Haplogroup R1b, the haplogroup that has the highest frequency in Western Europe.

The Family Tree DNA website has recently been revised to reflect the new nomenclature and haplogroup trees. You can see your own tree (as far as it has been tested) on your personal page. There are already indications that these trees will need to be modified again to reflect the discovery of new SNPs. These discoveries will change theories of remote origins and how certain parts of Britain and Ireland came to be populated.

Taking account of subclades in comparing matches

The increased number of subclades and the longer names may seem complicated. The significant fact to remember is that you cannot have a close genetic match within several thousand years with someone in a different subclade, even if there are similarities between your haplotypes.

Some haplotypes are very typical of particular subclades or haplogroups and it is thus possible to estimate certain R1b and I subclades, for example the North-West Irish subclade (now R1b1b2a1b5), which is found particularly in a broad band across the north of Ireland and parts of the Scottish Highlands and I2b1 (a subclade so far found exclusively among the population of Great Britain).

However, because people from the same haplogroup share a common ancestor (Haplogroup I is estimated to have originated around 20 000 to 25 000 years ago and Haplogroup R1b under 18 500 years ago), people within a haplogroup will find they have a number of markers in common with others in the haplogroup.

People with certain more common haplotypes will find they have high-resolution matches with people with different surnames. You are related to all your matches, but certain haplotypes are very common, reflecting the genetic imprint of a prolific patriarch who lived possibly long before modern surnames evolved. The Niall of the Nine Hostages matches are a striking example of this. There are thousands, probably millions, of men who share this haplotype and its close variants. In this case many men have a closely matching high-resolution result perhaps by coincidence through the volume of numbers.

In assessing the degree of relationship it is important to consider a **shared surname** and origins in the same general area and whether you are comparing people from the same haplogroup or subclade.

When looking at the results on the website, you may notice different tested subclades in certain family groups, e.g. R1b1b2a1b5 and R1b1. This means that one participant took a haplogroup test some time ago and has not updated the test to reflect new SNP discoveries.

It is not absolutely necessary to check the subclade of all members of a family group if you are confident that you are all descended from a common ancestor. It could be more important if you are uncertain whether you are descended from a common ancestor or you are trying to establish that you match a family in another country.

IDENTIFYING YOUR RESULTS AND FAMILY ORIGINS

Earliest ancestor displayed in the results

We have set the online results chart to display the earliest ancestor on the website. You can see the results on the Clan Donnachaidh International website and locate your entry by your kit number. This helps those who are seeking information on the families behind the names and also helps the administrators identify the

origins of individual haplotypes. This is particularly important if your family has a known place of origin in Scotland.

In some cases we have taken the liberty of adding information provided by participants. We should be very grateful if you would provide these details if you have not yet done so.

You can do this under User Preferences on your personal page. If you prefer, we can do it for you. In either case, would you give **the name of your earliest known ancestor, with a date and place name**. The sort of thing we are looking for is: *John Robertson, b 1733, Cortiecrum, Aberdeenshire*.

Family Tree DNA does not allow a lot of space, but you can omit the surname if it is contained in the heading. In another case, the information has been fitted in with abbreviations: *Charles R b 1804, Mill of Enoch, Glen Shee*. The heading identifies the people in this group as Robertsons.

Linking your results to a place in Scotland

This is the aspiration of many participants. The participant descended from John Robertson of Cortiecrum mentioned above has an unusual R1b haplotype that matches the haplotype of another Robertson family from a nearby location in Aberdeenshire. This strongly suggests common descent from Robertsons living in the area. There is also a good match with a participant in the USA.

The descendant of Charles Robertson of Mill of Enoch, Glen Shee also has a relatively unusual haplotype, so, although only 12 markers have been tested, it seems reasonable to group this participant with another Robertson living in the USA. The Scottish participant's family history could provide a pointer to the US participant's family origins and where other such Robertsons might be found.

Clues from high-resolution matches with other surnames

In some cases it is possible to find clues of ultimate origins from high-resolution matches with other surnames but often not very localized clues.

For example, some Robertsons in the haplotype groupings identified as OGAP 4 (the fourth most common 10-marker haplotype in Britain in the Oxford Genetic Atlas Project), which is typically Scottish, have found various matches with the name MacGregor. This is another Perthshire surname with clan territory not far from the Clan Donnachaidh territory. It might be that some MacGregors took the name Robertson when use of their own surname was outlawed but it may simply be an indication of a more remote ancestor in this particular locality. There may be matches with other surnames that have not yet been tested. In this case, some of the participants know their ancestors lived in Perthshire, but it is an additional pointer for close matches who have not yet been able to trace their ancestors back to Perthshire.

Setting your matches to make comparisons with the whole database

It is worth changing your personal page to reflect matches in the entire database because there may be participants with the same surname who have not joined the Donnachaidh project. You may also see some indications of more remote origins in a particular area through high-resolution matches with other surnames. However, some haplotypes are fairly common and fairly widespread. High-resolution matches over a wide geographic area may be more indicative of remoter origins. R1b1b2a1b5 participants (North-West Irish haplotype, including Niall matches) will inevitably find a lot of Irish surnames.

You can change the settings under User Preferences and then click on update.

Classifying results

Family Tree DNA is going to permit longer group headings on results charts, which means we should be able to expand group names with some geographic information or the name of a known common ancestor.

A GOOD DAY OUT: publicizing the project

Tim Duncan has been publicizing the DNA project at Highland Games in the United States. Tim reports on the first weekend the poster was displayed.

At the end of May 2008 Ruby and I had a good weekend at the Costa Mesa Scottish Highland Games.

We got to the games later than planned on Saturday so I did not set up the DNA poster at the clan tent until Sunday. I got a lot of positive response on the DNA poster and was able to provide a lot of information to people. I also had a new batch of brochures and FTDNA flyers to hand out. People would walk by and see the poster (it is an eye catcher) and stop to find out more.

I talked to about 50 people on Sunday about our DNA project and DNA testing for their own surname. There is a lot of interest and curiosity out there about using DNA testing with genealogy.

The first person to join from the weekend endeavors ordered a kit two days later.



The poster attracts interest from people passing by.



Tim explains DNA testing while another visitor studies the poster.

Tim passes on the following:

I will be glad to give a program or present at games for any Branch if my travels coincide with your games or programs. I will be glad to send this DNA poster to any branch so you can display it. We also have brochures on the DNA project that are good handouts and great for libraries and genealogy societies. Feel free to contact me on these items or any DNA questions.

Sincerely,

Tim Duncan

PS: I wanted to thank everyone for all of their hard work in participating in the Donnachaidh DNA Project. We have come a long way and we definitely have a lot of exciting things to come from our genetic genealogy.

ORIGINS AND LOCATIONS

With the location of earliest known ancestors, it becomes possible to associate a particular haplotype with a particular area.

We have started trying to identify the areas associated with the various surnames. Maps based on the 1881 census index were published in earlier issues. However, it was possible to show the results only on a county basis and not by individual parish.

A new mapping program has made it possible to obtain a more precise indication of the location of the various surnames. Data have been extracted concerning the number of baptisms between 1730 and 1770 for particular surnames in individual parishes and plotted on the map of Scotland. The source was the IGI, but only the data extracted from parish records, not data sent in by members of the Church of Latter Day Saints. Baptisms were chosen as these indicate parish of residence.

One drawback is that mostly this data covers only the Established Church of Scotland. Consequently it does not cover everyone born with the surname as some baptisms were not registered, some registers have been lost, and information for the Episcopal Church and the Catholic Church is mostly not available. There is also occasionally a risk of duplication of entries relating to birth and baptism.

Nevertheless this gives an interesting indication of where the surnames were particularly concentrated.

The years 1730 to 1770 were chosen as this reflected the availability of data in the Perthshire heartland. However, in some cases, particularly the eastern counties it will also be possible to map information relating to the 17th century, to track possible movements.

This is still very much work in progress. The Scottish counties have been completed for the Duncans. The Robertson data has been expanded somewhat beyond the five counties originally selected for the presentation in Pitlochry in September. The Reid data still covers only the five original counties.

The smaller surnames are easier to map: Inches has been completed. The intention was to complete Don(n)achie as well but only one entry can be found in the IGI prior to the 19th century (a 17th century baptism in Stirlingshire). If anyone can offer any suggestions about Don(n)achie data, it would be much appreciated.

At the beginning it was not at all clear what the outcome would be, so all baptisms were taken, boys and girls, to give a better indication of areas where the families were based, especially as the records relate almost entirely to the Church of Scotland. However, boys and girls have been counted separately and significant differences in the figures have been noted in some cases.

In fact there are sufficient baptisms to take boys only, so it would be worth counting only the boys on a future occasion. However, even in parishes where no boys are recorded during the sample period, there may have been boys born just after 1770, so it is worth counting both boys and girls to indicate that families were living in this area.

It became apparent when working through the data, that migration was taking place. In some cases it could be seen that there had been baptisms before 1730 but there were none afterwards. Possibly the family had died out, but it is also likely that people were moving around for work or taking up leases on farms in a different area.

The first five counties chosen were selected because of particularly high concentrations in the 1881 census index. The results were interesting in showing that the surnames mapped so far have certain locations in common.

The Robertsons and some Reids, unsurprisingly, are found in the highest concentrations in the parishes associated with the Clan Donnachaidh Perthshire heartland: Logierait, Dull and Blair Atholl. Duncans were not in this area. However, all three surnames, along with Inches, were found on the fertile lower-lying lands further east in Perthshire. There were particularly high numbers of both Robertsons and Duncans in the parish of Kinclaven, for instance. Robertsons and Reids perhaps overlapped more in Aberdeenshire. Although not usually in high numbers in the same villages, there were substantial presences in the same counties.

In the case of the Duncans, where we have completed the survey, numbers dropped sharply further north, west and south, apart from a sizeable colony in Midlothian. The Robertson mapping has not been completed but the same also seems to apply (apart from a group of Robertsons in Peeblesshire in the Borders).

Both Robertson and Duncan baptisms testify to migration to Orkney and Shetland (though some of the Robertsons may represent indigenous patronymics, rather than migrants from mainland Scotland).

Consequently it appears so far that Robertsons and Duncans, and perhaps Reids as well, are found in largest numbers in Perthshire and the neighbouring counties to the north and east.

It might be thought that this is to be expected because of the location of Clan Donnachaidh. However, the Clan Donnachaidh surnames are names that might be expected to be found fairly evenly distributed throughout Scotland. Duncan is a first name that was used in a number of Highland families. Reid is a descriptive name, meaning red-haired: there were probably many sandy-haired Scots. Robertson is a patronymic; there were many Scots called Robert. Yet the indication so far is that the names have their main spread in one part of Scotland.

The substantial presence of Robertsons and Duncans in Orkney and Shetland (Reid data have not been extracted so far) needs to be investigated.

Surname location and genetic origins

As we know from our results, origins are genetically varied. However, it is already possible to locate certain haplotypes on the map. There is even a hint of regional patterns. When results are mapped, they can be compared with the records of baptisms. It will be particularly interesting to see how the genetic results compare for families in the same area.

We do not have space in this issue for further comparisons of the location of particular families and what we know about the DNA results; this will have to be saved for a future issue.

We do not yet have a DNA profile linked to a particular location for every family in Britain with the clan surnames. You may have to wait for your particular profile to show up in the matches.

The maps below show the locations where some of the surnames were found in the 18th century. Our results will fit into this map somehow but at present we know only a small part of the pattern. We have discovered a great deal in the few years that the project has been under way and a great deal more will emerge over the next few years.

Origins in Scotland or elsewhere?

We have had questions, particularly from people whose ancestors emigrated in the 17th or 18th centuries, about whether their family should be identified as Scottish. The present DNA results do not always provide clear-cut answers, as certain genetic profiles are found throughout Britain. Some have been identified as being more common in certain parts of Britain but we do not necessarily have the full picture.

When families have emigrated, surnames have sometimes been confused with other surnames that sound similar but which have different origins.

Duncan is Scottish in origin. There is an English surname Dunkin.

The spelling Reed is usual in England. Outside Britain it may have been confused with the Scottish surname Reid.

Robertson is far more common in Scotland than it is in England, though it is found as a native surname in one or two areas of England (Kent and East Anglia, for example). Robinson is much more common in England than in Scotland, though it is found in Scotland. These names have been confused outside Scotland, along with Robison, which is found as a variant of Robertson in parts of Lowland Scotland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

THE CHAPMAN COUNTY CODES

The Chapman county codes have been used as abbreviations in the mapping program tables.

ABD	Aberdeenshire
ANS	Angus
AYR	Ayrshire
BAN	Banffshire
CLK	Clackmannanshire
DFS	Dumfriesshire
FIF	Fife
KCD	Kincardineshire
KRS	Kinross-shire
LKS	Lanarkshire

MLN	Midlothian
MOR	Moray
OKI	Orkney
PEE	Peeblesshire
PER	Perthshire
RFW	Renfrewshire
ROX	Roxburghshire
SHI	Shetland
STI	Stirlingshire
WLN	West Lothian

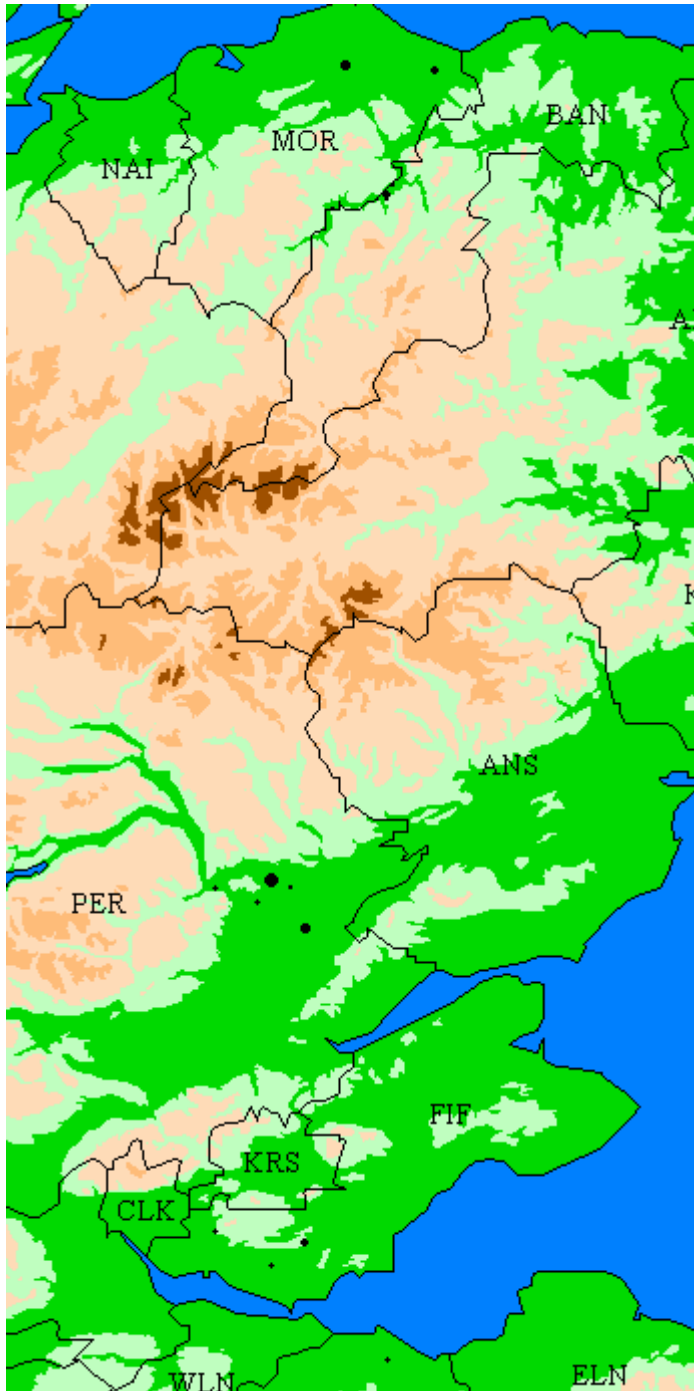
It was not possible to write all the parish names on the maps. There are so many, they overlap. The present maps have to be viewed as giving a general picture of surname distribution and numbers.

INCHES

The name is not found extensively. The largest grouping is found in Clunie in Perthshire, with smaller colonies in neighbouring parishes. It may be hypothesized that only one family was represented here. The families established in Fife may be offshoots of the Perthshire family. The family in Moray is usually referred to as Inch and it seems likely that it has a separate origin. This is the sort of thing that DNA testing could resolve.

Our Inches participant has 17th century origins in Ledukie, close to Clunie where most Inches are recorded in the 18th century. It might be anticipated that any other Inches tested would be a genetic match.

The smaller Clan Donnachaidh surnames are excellent subjects for DNA testing and it should be possible to resolve a number of questions surrounding them.



Inches: baptisms 1730-1770		
BAN	Aberlour	7
FIF	Beath	6
FIF	Dunfermline	4
FIF	Saline	3
LKS	Biggar	2
LKS	Govan	2
MLN	Edinburgh	4
MOR	Elgin	11
MOR	Speymouth	8
MOR	Knockando	1
PEE	Kilbucho	1
PER	Clunie	19
PER	Cargill	9
PER	Caputh	4
PER	Dunkeld	3
PER	Little Dunkeld	3
PER	Lethendy	2

Inches: Baptisms extracted from the IGI for the period 1730 to 1770. These are Church of Scotland baptisms.

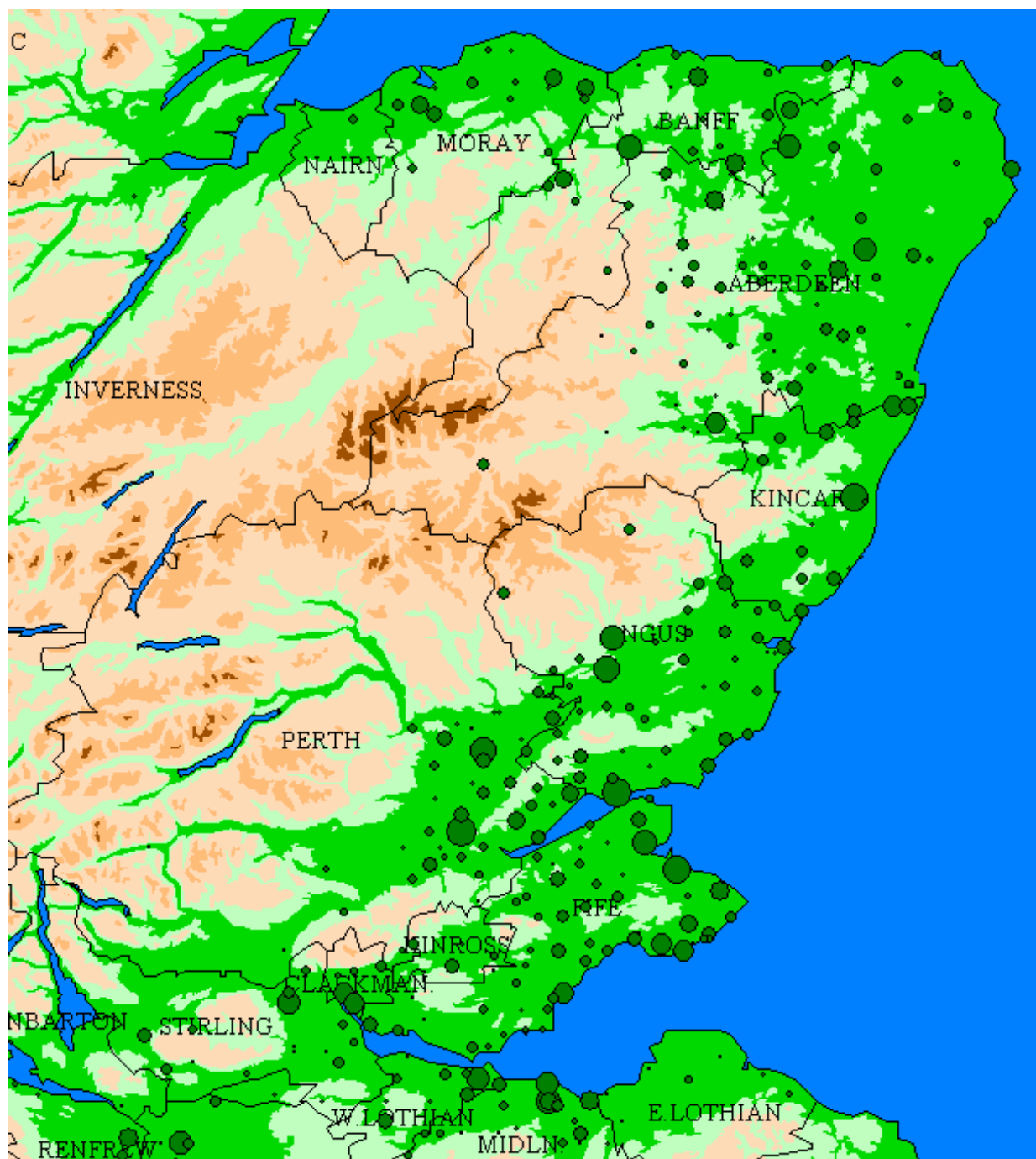
The dark dots represent places where Inches baptisms occurred during this period.

(If you wish to use the map or the data would you contact Stephanie Robertson.)

DUNCAN

Duncan settlement is primarily found in the eastern part of Scotland, with substantial settlement in certain towns, which suggests migration to find work. The largest numbers of baptisms were found in Dundee, Perth and St Andrews taken with neighbouring Leuchars. It is not immediately clear where the main points of origin might be, as it appears that the Duncan presence is somewhat more evenly distributed than the other surnames, but it might be of significance that the smaller places with the highest number of Duncan baptisms are Fetteresso in Kincardineshire, Kirriemuir and Cortachy in Angus, Kinclaven in Perthshire and Keith in Banff.

There were signs of a spread from the highest concentrations in Perthshire, Kincardineshire, Angus and Fife across the central belt of Scotland and down into Renfrewshire in the west. Comparisons with earlier records will be of interest, even though these may be less comprehensive.



Duncan: Baptisms extracted from the IGI for the period 1730 to 1770. These are primarily Church of Scotland baptisms.

(The map and data represent work in progress.)

<i>Duncan: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source IGI.</i>		
ABD	Turriff	50
ABD	Tarves	48
ABD	Kincardine O'Neil	46
ABD	Oldmeldrum	37
ABD	Drumblade	34
ABD	Peterhead	33
ABD	King Edward	32
ABD	Echt	26
ABD	Ellon	22
ABD	Lonmay	22
ABD	Peterculter	21
ABD	Braemar	18
ABD	Gartly	18
ABD	Midmar	18
ABD	Kintore	17
ABD	Cairnie	16
ABD	Kinellar	16
ABD	Clatt	15
ANS	Dundee	83
ANS	Kirriemuir	69
ANS	Cortachy	59
ANS	Edzell	28
ANS	Montrose	27
ANS	Panbride	24
ANS	Arbirlot	22
ANS	Auchterhouse	19
ANS	Glenisla	17
ANS	Liff	17
ANS	Brechin	16
AYR	Ochiltree	18
BAN	Keith	60
BAN	Fordyce	39
BAN	Inverkeithny	38
BAN	Botriphnie	30

<i>Duncan: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source IGI.</i>		
CLK	Alloa	43
CLK	Clackmannan	43
DFS	Dumfries	16
FIF	St Andrews	73
FIF	Leuchars	61
FIF	Kilconquhar	45
FIF	St Monance	41
FIF	Dysart	40
FIF	Kingsbarns	35
FIF	Carnbee	30
FIF	Forgan	27
FIF	Monimail	27
FIF	Tulliallan	26
FIF	Markinch	22
FIF	Kilrenny	20
FIF	Largo	20
FIF	Kettle	15
KCD	Fetteresso	71
KCD	Banchory Devenick	45
KCD	Nigg	30
KCD	Durris	28
KCD	Benholm	22
KCD	St Cyrus	20
KCD	Maryculter	17
KCD	Fettercairn	15
KRS	Cleish	19
LKS	Glasgow	48
MLN	Edinburgh	59
MLN	Leith	53
MLN	Musselburgh	34
MLN	Canongate	31
MLN	Dalkeith	22
MLN	Cramond	20
MLN	Duddingston	18

<i>Duncan: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source IGI.</i>		
MOR	Urquhart near Elgin	32
MOR	Forres	31
MOR	Speymouth	29
MOR	Rafford	26
OKI	South Ronaldshay and Burray	38
PER	Perth	82
PER	Kinclaven	69
PER	Longforgan	30
PER	Kilspindie	29
PER	Cargill	27
PER	Caputh	25
PER	Meigle	25
PER	Scone	24
PER	Errol	22
PER	Forteviot	20
PER	St Martins	17
PER	Collace	15
RFW	Renfrew	39
ROX	Smailholm	18
SHI	Dunrossness	52
STI	St Ninians	49
STI	Killearn	23
STI	Stirling	15
WLN	Dalmeny	48
WLN	Bathgate	25
WLN	Kirkliston	23

REID

Quite a lot of work remains to be done, but focal points are already clear among existing results. There are indications of origins in the Clan Donnachaidh heartland, with a very high number of baptisms in the parish of Logierait and quite a substantial number in Moulin. Towns are well represented with Dunblane, Dundee and Perth showing high numbers, an indication of migration for work. The Reids had quite a substantial presence in south-western Aberdeenshire and then are fairly evenly scattered through Lowland Perthshire, Angus, Kincardine and Kinross. We have to extract more data.

<i>Reid: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source: IGI.</i>		
ABD	Glenbuchat	53
ABD	Lonmay	47
ABD	Skene	46
ABD	Kemnay	43
ABD	Peterhead	39
ABD	Leochel Cushnie	33
ABD	Insch	32
ABD	Old Machar	31
ABD	Aberdeen	30
ABD	Clatt	29
ABD	Kincardine O'Neil	27
ABD	Alford	26

<i>Reid: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source: IGI.</i>		
ABD	Monquhitter	22
ABD	Oyne	22
ABD	Logie Coldstone	21
ABD	New Deer	19
ABD	Tarves	19
ABD	Tyrie	18
ABD	Foveran	17
ABD	Kildrummy	17
ABD	Monymusk	17
ABD	Leslie	16
ABD	Strathdon	16
ABD	Echt	15
ABD	Oldmeldrum	15

<i>Reid: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source: IGI.</i>		
ANS	Dundee	63
ANS	Montrose	43
ANS	Kirriemuir	26
ANS	Arbroath	25
ANS	Kingoldrum	20
ANS	Brechin	17
ANS	Logie Pert	16
FIF	Culross	48
KCD	Banchory Devenick	33
KCD	Nigg	25
KCD	St Cyrus	24
KCD	Fettercairn	20
KCD	Maryculter	20

Reid: Baptisms 1730-1770
Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown.
Source: IGI.

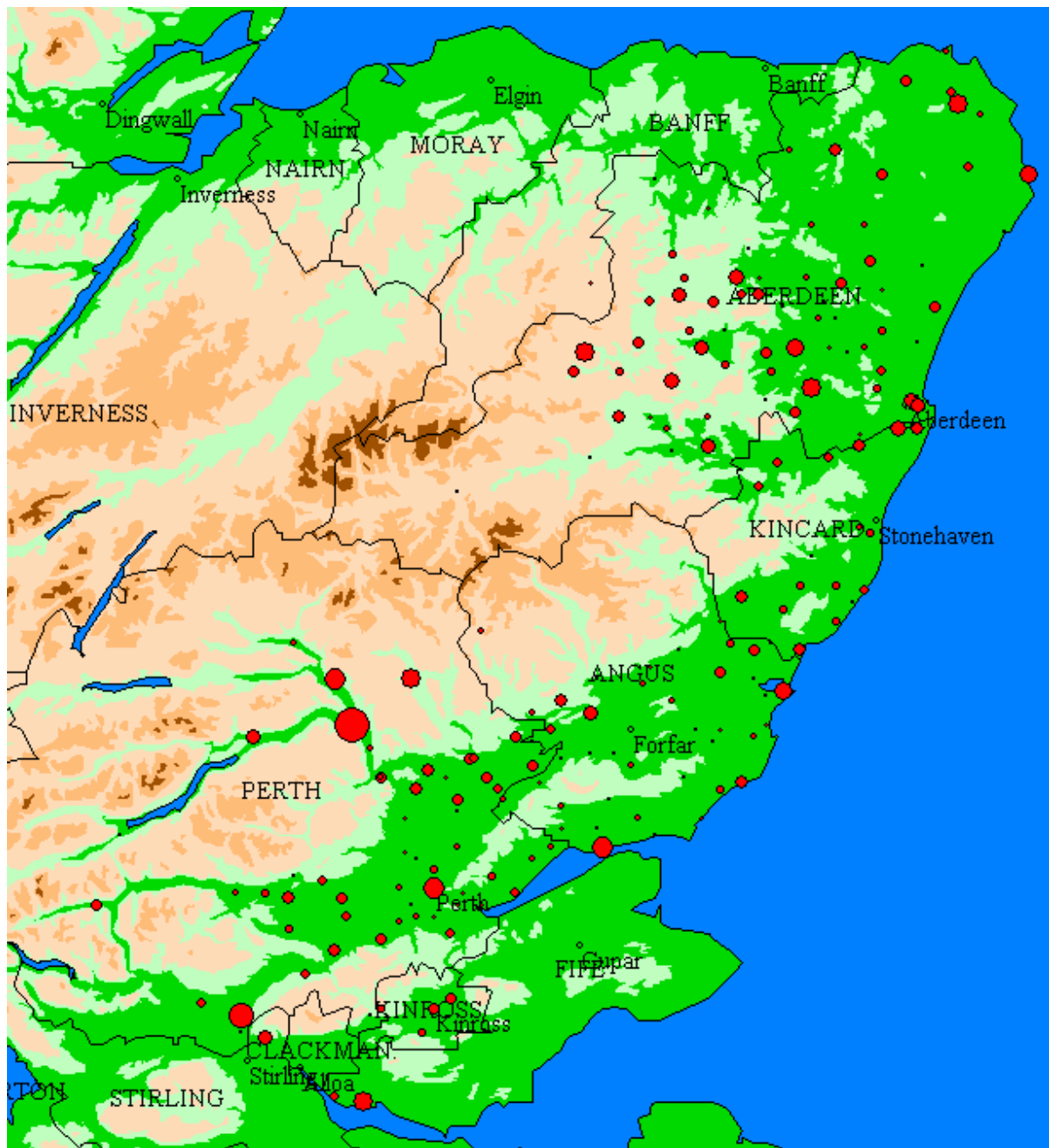
KRS	Orwell	19
KRS	Kinross	18
PER	Logierait	146
PER	Dunblane	81
PER	Moulin	60
PER	Perth	58
PER	Kirkmichael	50
PER	Dull	26

Reid: Baptisms 1730-1770
Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown.
Source: IGI.

PER	Caputh	25
PER	Crieff	23
PER	Auchterarder	21
PER	Clunie	20
PER	Madderty	19
PER	Dunning	18
PER	Balquhidder	17
PER	Blairgowrie	17

Reid: Baptisms 1730-1770
Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown.
Source: IGI.

PER	Meigle	17
PER	Alyth	16
PER	Kinclaven	16
PER	Little Dunkeld	16
PER	Bendochy	15
STI	Logie	26



Reid: Baptisms extracted from the IGI for the period 1730 to 1770. These are primarily Church of Scotland baptisms.
(The map and data represent work in progress.)

ROBERTSON

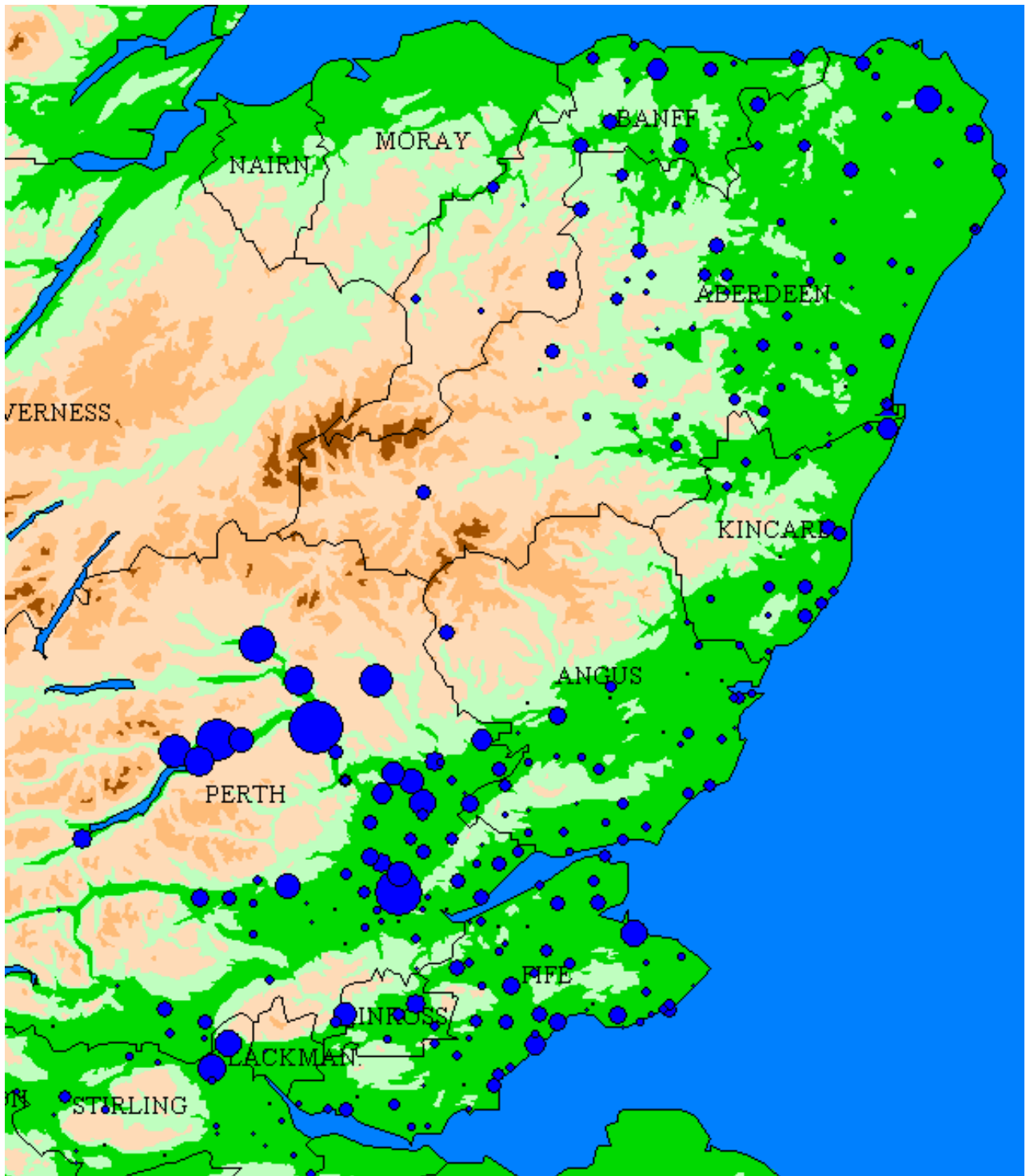
Robertsons, unsurprisingly, are well represented in the various parishes of the clan heartland: Logierait, Dull, Blair Atholl, Kirkmichael, Fortingall, Moulin and Kenmore. There are a substantial number in Lowland Perthshire villages and Fife, but the name also spreads further to the north-east, where it is well represented in the villages of Angus, Kincardine, Aberdeenshire and Banff.

It will be interesting to compare the 18th century figures with earlier figures. Although registers do not survive for all parishes, particularly in Highland areas, it should be possible to find information relating to the 17th century for a number of parishes in the north-east and east, to see to what extent Robertsons were living there at that period.

<i>Robertson: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source: IGI.</i>		
ABD	Lonmay	72
ABD	St Fergus	40
ABD	Culsalmond	31
ABD	New Deer	31
ABD	Aberdour	29
ABD	Glass	29
ABD	King Edward	29
ABD	Gartly	27
ABD	Braemar	26
ABD	Belhelvie	25
ABD	Leochel Cushnie	24
ABD	Glenbuchat	23
ABD	Peterhead	23
ABD	Auchindoir and Kearn	21
ABD	Kemnay	21
ABD	Aberdeen	20
ABD	Rayne	20
ABD	Insch	19
ABD	Monquhitter	18
ABD	Cairnie	17
ABD	Midmar	15
ANS	Kettins	37
ANS	Kirriemuir	34
ANS	Glenisla	32
ANS	Newtyle	20
ANS	Arbroath	18
ANS	Craig	17
ANS	Monifieth	15
BAN	Fordyce	50
BAN	Cabrach	40
BAN	Gamrie	32
BAN	Marnoch	32
BAN	Keith	28
BAN	Grange	27
BAN	Boyndie	25
BAN	Rathven	21
BAN	Aberlour	20
BUT	Rothesay	15

<i>Robertson: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source: IGI.</i>		
FIF	St Andrews	72
FIF	Wemyss	47
FIF	Scoonie	37
FIF	Kettle	34
FIF	Kilconquhar	33
FIF	Kennoway	31
FIF	Leuchars	29
FIF	Strathmiglo	28
FIF	Abbotshall	26
FIF	Kilmany	25
FIF	Anstruther Easter	24
FIF	Torryburn	24
FIF	Markinch	23
FIF	Ferry Port on Craig	20
FIF	Cupar	19
FIF	Kirkcaldy	19
FIF	Leslie	18
KCD	Nigg	52
KCD	Fetteresso	30
KCD	Benholm	24
KCD	Dunnottar	24
KCD	Arbuthnott	22
KCD	Inverbervie	18
KRS	Fossoway	54
KRS	Orwell	40
KRS	Kinross	17
OKI	Orphir	48
OKI	Stromness	31
OKI	Kirkwall	24
OKI	Flotta	17
PEE	Peebles	61
PER	Logierait	312
PER	Perth	231
PER	Dull	181
PER	Blair Athol	139
PER	Kirkmichael	121
PER	Fortingall	114
PER	Kenmore	92
PER	Moulin	92
PER	Kinclaven	77
PER	Fowlis Wester	70

<i>Robertson: Baptisms 1730-1770 Only parishes where there were more than 15 baptisms are shown. Source: IGI.</i>		
PER	Lethendy	65
PER	Scone	63
PER	Weem	63
PER	Clunie	60
PER	Caputh	53
PER	Alyth	48
PER	Killin	44
PER	Blairgowrie	43
PER	Redgorton	40
PER	Moneydie	39
PER	Comrie	38
PER	Errol	30
PER	Kilmadock	28
PER	Auchtergaven	25
PER	Dunblane	25
PER	Monzievaird	25
PER	Meigle	24
PER	Dowally	23
PER	Kilspindie	23
PER	Inchtute	22
PER	St Martins	22
PER	Cargill	21
PER	Kinnoull	21
PER	Little Dunkeld	21
PER	Collace	18
PER	Tibbermore	18
PER	Methven	16
PER	Longforgan	15
SHI	Mid and South Yell	72
SHI	Sandsting and Aithsting	34
SHI	Northmavine	20
SHI	Dunrossness	17
SHI	Delting	16
SHI	Fetlar	16
STI	Stirling	86
STI	Logie	74
STI	Balfroon	20



Robertson: Baptisms extracted from the IGI for the period 1730 to 1770. These are primarily Church of Scotland baptisms.
 (The map and data represent work in progress.)