As my report, "The Scottish Onomastic Child-naming Pattern" explains, there are two variants of the Scottish Onomastic Pattern, which I have dubbed the ANCESTRAL and the PARENTAL; for convenience, I have replicated these in the APPENDIX to this report.

I found the ANCESTRAL pattern posted on a page of Robert Struther's website, and hadn't been aware of it before discovering this page. I would guess the ANCESTRAL to be the older, more traditional pattern, while the other, PARENTAL pattern, which appears to be overwhelmingly more prevalent amongst the American Scotch-Irish (or Ulster Scott) population of the 18th century and beyond, I suppose was found to be more congenial to the generations of immigrants who had cut their ties to the old family home areas, and whose requisite knowledge of their deep ancestry had faded.

The degree to which the ANCESTRAL pattern might obtain in America is largely indeterminate because the Scottish or Irish ancestors of most immigrants are unknown, and because the pattern began to attenuate fairly rapidly in America, or at least convert to the PARENTAL And even greater mystery, to me, is how prevalent the Scottish pattern has been in Scotland, and whether that prevalence varies from area to area. Fortunately, Mr. Struthers has also been good enough to post well-worked out Scottish ancestries for all four of the main surname lines of himself and (presumably) his wife, and though he has omitted significant detail regarding the naming of the most recent generations, there is enough data to sustain a comparative analysis of the degree of application of these patterns, and of the relative prevalence between the two variants. My analysis of this data follows.

The DATA

Each of the four ancestral lines (STRUTHERS, DICKIE, RUSSELL, and CARMICHAEL) is analyzed separately. Within each line the ancestral families are presented as conjugal units, with children, and listed in order from earliest to most recent. For each conjugal family below, the two sets of grandparents are listed first, followed by the maternal great-grandparents where known, in square brackets), then the parents, then the children.

The given name of the child whose line is followed further below appears in ALL CAPS.

Following the children of the conjugal family, the namings of each child are analyzed and evaluated either as ANCESTRAL, PARENTAL, or (where the naming fits both patterns) EQUIVOCAL. Then the family as a whole is rated either ANCESTRAL, PARENTAL, or EQUIVOCAL, depending on the preponderance of individual child ratings.

Because the naming of the first two children in these exemplary families almost always conforms exactly to the generic pattern (which is the same for ANCESTRAL and PARENTAL), I have generally skipped over the first two children, and made note only of the exceptions.

The STRUTHERS Line
(1 PARENTAL, 1 EQUIVOCAL)
= =
Robert Struthers & Jean Wilson
Gavin Wilson & Mary Cochran

Robert Struthers & Sarah Wilson
ch: Mary, ROBERT, James, Gavin, James, Jean, Robert (again), Andrew, William, John Michael, Alexander, Jean (again), David, Thomas
[2nd son (James)—father's father's father unknown]
[3rd son, not 2nd, named for mother's father]
[4th son (Andrew)—mother's mother's father unknown]
[5th son (William)—father's mother's father unknown]

= =
Robert Struthers & Sarah Wilson
John Wilson & Agnes Young

Robert Struthers & Ann Wilson
ch: Robert, John, GAVIN, Agnes, Sarah
[3rd son named for father's mother's father (Gavin), but also for father's 3rd oldest brother] EQUIVOCAL
This conjugal family as a whole is EQUIVOCAL.

==============================
Robert Struthers & Ann Wilson
Alexander Craig & Jane Fleming   (Alexander's mother is Jean Anderson)

Gavin Struthers & Isabella Morrison Craig
ch: ROBERT, Jeanie Fleming, Annie Wilson, Isabella Craig, Agnes Wilson Young, Alexander Craig
[3rd dau (Isabella) named for mother, not mother's father's mother (Jean)] PARENTAL
[4th dau (Agnes) named for father's sister, not father's father's mother (Sarah)] PARENTAL
This conjugal family as a whole is PARENTAL.

The DICKIE Line
(1 family PARENTAL, 1 ANCESTRAL, and 1 EQUIVOCAL)
=============================
Alexander Dickie & Marion Barr
[Margaret's parents unknown]

James Dickie & Margaret Wilson
ch: Janet, Alexander, James, WILLIAM, John, Gavin,

=============================
James Dickie & Margaret Wilson
Thomas Watt & Janet Reid
[Thomas Watt was the son of Allan WATT & Mary Naismith]
[Janet Reid was the dau of Robert Reid & Jean Hamilton]
[Margaret Wilson's parents unknown]

William Dickie & Jane Watt
ch: Janet, JAMES, Margaret, Jean, Mary, Agnes, Isabella, William Wilson, Thomas, Charlotte
[2nd son (William) named for father, not mother's father, or for mother's mother's father] PARENTAL but switched
[3rd son (Thomas) named for mother's father]—but out of order (switched with second son)
[3rd dau (Jean/Jane) named for mother, and for mother's mother's mother] EQUIVOCAL
[4th daughter (Mary) named for mother's father's mother] ANCESTRAL—but out of order
[5th daughter (Agnes) named for mother's oldest sister] PARENTAL
The key to this apparently mixed family, I believe, is that daughters Margaret, Jean, Mary, Agnes, and Isabella are named for their father's sisters, *in their order of birth*. I therefore think this family is essentially following the PARENTAL pattern

=============================
William Dickie & Jane Watt
James Weir & Jane Dickie

James Dickie & Margaret Weir
ch: William, James Weir, Jane, Thomas Watt, Francis, Margaret, Gavin, Jane
[3rd son (Thomas) named for father's, mother's, father] ANCESTRAL—but switched with following

[4th son (Francis) named for mother's mother's father] ANCESTRAL—but switched with preceding
[5th son (Gavin) not named for mother's father's father (Robert)]
[Second daughter (Margaret) named for mother's father's mother] ANCESTRAL
This conjugal family as a whole is ANCESTRAL

= =
James Dickie & Margaret Weir
Alexander Frood & Ann Sinclair (mother's father Donald)
[Alexander Frood was the son of John Frood & Mary McIlquham]
[Ann Sinclair was the dau of Donald Sinclair & Ann Hartford]

William Dickie & Ann Sinclair Frood
ch: Annie SinClair Frood, James, Alexander Frood, WILLIAM, John, Margaret Weir, Walker
[3rd son (William) named for father's father's father, but also for father]   EQUIVOCAL
[4th son (John) named for mother's father's father (ANCESTRAL but way out of order), but also for oldest brother of mother] EQUIVOCAL
[5th son (Walker)—antecedents unknown]
This conjugal family as a whole EQUIVOCAL

The RUSSELL Line
(the earliest family ANCESTRAL, the 2 most recent PARENTAL)
=============================
[Alexander's parents' unknown]
John Wilson & Agnes Kirkland

Alexander Russell & Jane Wilson
ch: James, David, Thomas, Alexander, Agnew, Peter, Jean Elizabeth

=============================
Alexander Russell & Jane Wilson
Thomas Morris & Minto Burt

James Russell & Ann Morris
ch: Alexander, Thomas, John, Arthur, Ann, Jean, James
[1st dau apparently named for mother] (PARENTAL)
[3rd son (John) named for father's father's father] ANCESTRAL
[4th son (Arthur)—mother's father's father unknown]
This conjugal family is EQUIVOCAL

=============================
James Russell & Ann Morris
John Younger & Elizabeth Robertson

Arthur Russell & Jane Younger

ch: James, Elizabeth Robertson, John Younger, Ann Morris, Jane Younger, Arthur, Alexander Younger
[1st son named for father's father; 2nd son for mother's father; 3rd son for father] PARENTAL
[4th son (Alexander) named for father's father's father **and** father's eldest brother] EQUIVOCAL
[3rd dau (Jane) named for mother, but not mother's father's mother (Janet)] PARENTAL
This conjugal family as a whole is PARENTAL.

===============================

Arthur Russell & Jane Younger

Archibald Ramage & Margaret Dick

[Jane Younger was the daughter of John Younger & Elizabeth Robertson]

[Archibald Ramage was the son of Robert Ramage & Margaret Blackwood]

[Margaret Dick was the daughter of John Dick & Margaret Finlayson]

Alexander Younger Russell & Jane Ramage

ch: Arthur, Archibald Ramage, Alexander Younger, John Younger

[3rd son (Alexander) named for father] PARENTAL

[4th son (John) named for father's mother's father, but also father's oldest brother] EQUIVOCAL

This conjugal family as a whole PARENTAL.

The CARMICHAEL Line
(3 families ANCESTRAL)
= =
Archibald Carmichael & Margaret Henderson
Adam Hogg & Agnes Inglis

James Carmichael & Janet Hogg.
ch: James, Michael

= =
James Carmichael & Janet Hogg.
John Short & Helen Izatt

James Carmichael & Helen Short
ch: Helen, Janet, Jane, James, Agnes, Margaret, John, Archibald, George, Catherine, Adam
[3rd son (Archibald) named for father's father's father] ANCESTRAL—however father's name has already been used
[4th son (George) probably named for mother's mother's father (not known)]
[5th son (Adam) named for father's mother's father] ANCESTRAL
[3rd dau (Jane) probably named for mother's father's mother (not known)]
[4th dau (Agnes) not named for father's father's mother, but for father's mother's mother] ANCESTRAL, but out of order
[5th dau (Margaret) named for father's father's mother] ANCESTRAL, but out of order
This conjugal family as a whole ANCESTRAL.

= =
James Carmichael & Helen Short
Alexander Bain & Davina Ross

John Carmichael & Mary Bain
ch: James, Davina Ross, Alexander Bain, John, Andrew Bain, Lindsay Bain (son), George
[3rd son (John) named for father, or father's father's father] EQUIVOCAL
[4th son (Andrew)—insufficient known antecedents]
[5th son (Lindsay) named for mother's mother's father] ANCESTRAL—but switched with 4th son
This conjugal family as a whole ANCESTRAL.

= =
John Carmichael & Mary Bain
James Smyth and Catherine Byrne

James Carmichael & Annie Smyth
ch: John, James, Alexander Bain, Andrew, Catherine Byrne, William Patrick, Mary Paton Bain
[3rd son (Alexander) named for father's mother's father, passing over mother's mother's father (William)] ANCESTRAL, but out of order
[4th son (Andrew) not named for any of his great-grandparents]
[5th son (William) named for mother's mother's father] ANCESTRAL, but out of order
This conjugal family as a whole ANCESTRAL.

ANALYSIS

The First Two Children of Each Sex
    Of 11 families for which there is sufficient data to judge, 8 followed the pattern perfectly for the first two children of each sex, or as far as they were able given the number of children they had. There were three exceptions[1]:

(1) Robert Struthers & Sarah Wilson followed the pattern except that they switched the 2nd with the 3rd son.
(2) William Dickie & Jane Watt followed the pattern except that they switched the 2nd with the 3rd son; I've called this family PARENTAL.
(3) James Russell & Ann Morris named 1st daughter Ann, apparently for her mother, instead of Minto for her mother's mother.

    With respect to (3), the mother's mother's full name might have been Ann Minto Burt. One often finds in USCensus households that where two members of the household share a given name, that a middle name of one will used instead to differentiate the two.[2]
    Allowing for the exceptions, in 21 out of 24 instances (counting the children of both sexes), these families followed the generic pattern perfectly with respect to their first two children, and there were no instances of switching the normal order in which the grandparents are honored for each sex. In contrast, amongst the American Scotch-Irish, the order of the first two sons is switched as often, perhaps, as one case in three: that is, the first son will be named for the mother's father, rather than the father's father.

Which is the Preferred Pattern Variant in Scotland: the ANCESTRAL, or the PARENTAL?

The STRUTHERS Line (1 PARENTAL, 1 EQUIVOCAL)
The DICKIE Line (1 family PARENTAL, 1 ANCESTRAL, and 1 EQUIVOCAL)
The RUSSELL Line (the earliest family EQUIVOCAL, the 2 most recent PARENTAL)
The CARMICHAEL Line (3 families ANCESTRAL)

OVERALL: 4 families ANCESTRAL, 4 families PARENTAL, 3 families EQUIVOCAL

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    [1] Considering only Mr. Robert Struthers's posted data there appeared to be a fourth exception: Arthur Russell and Jane Younger failed to name a son James for Arthur's father. However, Robert has informed me by email on 2Jan2018 that this couple indeed had a first son named James (1872-1874).
    [2] Respecting anomaly (3), Robert Struthers writes: "I wonder if Minto' was a name that had fallen out of fashion, and that is why Ann was susbstituted instead. There is a six-year gap between children from 1842 to 1848, and a three year gap from 1848 to 1851, so there may be a 'missing' child, bearing in mind this was before statutory registration."

One would expect one or the other pattern variant to prevail in any given family and that seems to be the case here., although three families are EQUIVOCAL (meaning mixed, or indeterminate) with respect to pattern. There appears to be a slight tendency for the ANCESTRAL pattern to be the older, and the PARENTAL pattern to be the more modern.

APPENDIX: The ANCESTRAL and the PARENTAL Variants of the Scottish Child-naming Pattern

The ANCESTRAL Scottish Child-naming Pattern

1st son is named for his father's father.
2nd son is named for his mother's father
3rd son is named for his father's father's father
4th son is named for his mother's mother's father
5th son is named for his father's mother's father
6th son is named for his mother's father's father
7th-10th sons are named for their father's great-grandfathers
11th-14th sons are named for their mother's great-grandfathers

1st daughter is named for her mother's mother
2nd daughter is named for her father's mother
3rd daughter is named for her mother's father's mother
4th daughter is named for her father's father's mother
5th daughter is named for her mother's mother's mother
6th daughter is named for her father's mother's mother
7th-10th daughters are named for their mother's great-grandmothers
11th-14th daughters are named for their mother's great-grandmothers

The PARENTAL Scottish Child-naming Pattern

1st son is named for his father's father.
2nd son is named for his mother's father
3rd son is named for his father
4th son is named for his father's eldest brother
5th son is named for his father's next eldest brother

1st daughter is named for her mother's mother
2nd daughter is named for her father's mother
3rd daughter is named for her mother
4th daughter is named for her mother's eldest sister
5th daughter is named for her mother's next eldest sister

and the pattern continues with subsequent children of each sex named for the next eldest same sex parental siblings. In practice, the 4th-Nth children may be named for mother's brothers, or father's sisters, as well, and not necessarily in the order of their birth. Thus, this PARENTAL pattern becomes unreliable after the third or fourth child. Where the parental pattern is in effect, though (with the third children of each sex named for their parents), one would expect that the fourth son would be named for his father's oldest brother. Other variations I have seen in this otherwise looser pattern, are the ostensible naming of children for their father's or mother's step-parents, as well as for their birth parents.