



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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Pet Marjorie

The Brands of Baberton

Mackenzie's "Families of Scotland"

Sir William Graham of Montrose

Kiefer Sutherland

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The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL

E-mail: enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com

Website: www.scotsgenealogy.com

Scottish charity No. SC016718

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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Marjory Fleming, "Pet Marjorie".

Monument in Abbotshall Kirkyard, Kirkcaldy, by Pilkington Jackson, 1930.

Photograph by Caroline Gerard

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body whose constitutional objects are to promote research into Scottish family history and to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish genealogy. Copies of our Constitution are available to members upon request. We assist members with modest enquiries, but do not carry out professional research. Private researchers are available, and we can also provide an ASGRA list upon request.

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held September to April in the Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, at 7.30pm around the 15th of the month, unless otherwise stated.

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The Scottish Genealogist

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Sir George Mackenzie's "Families of Scotland"

by James Irvine and Jean Munro

Back in 1957 the late Billy Munro wrote a short article for *The Scottish Genealogist* (iv No.2, 38-42) that included brief details of 6 copies of the manuscript of this article's title. He also listed 167 families whose armorial and genealogical details were included therein. Last year the Scottish Record Society published a transcript of this manuscript for the first time, together with an Introduction, editorial footnotes and a glossary. The purpose of this article is to draw members' attention to this little known genealogical resource.

The 1957 article invited readers to identify additional copies of the manuscript. In 1993 James Irvine was prompted to take up this invitation after his research into the origins of his surname had drawn his attention to some minor differences between the copies. Over the next decade or so a total of 21 versions of the manuscript were traced:

Repository reference	Size	ff.	Attributed author	Attributed copyist	Attributed date	Previous owner	Acquired	Munro 1957?	New Ref.
British Library									
Add. 12464	8vo	228	Mackenzie	-	17th century	Hay	1840s	yes	BH
Harl. 3740	fo	117	Mackenzie	-	17th century	Terry	1808	yes	BT
Scottish Catholic Archives									
MM/2/4	fo	85	Mackenzie	-	-	Blair/NLS	2005	yes	CB
Edinburgh University Special Collections									
La.111.302	64mo	20	Mackenzie	-	-	-	-	-	E2
La.111.307	fo	97	Mackenzie	-	a.1704	Laing	1878	-	EL
Lyon Office									
LL ms 23	4to	97	Mackenzie	-	-	-	-	-	L3
LL ms 24	12mo	240	Mackenzie	Alex Lyon	c.1695	Carnegie	p.1770	-	LC
LL ms 25	fo	132	Mackenzie	-	-	-	-	-	L5
LL ms 25A	fo	138	Mackenzie	-	-	Dundas	1899	-	LD
LL ms 44	16mo	248	Mackenzie	-	-	-	-	-	L4
LL ms 127	fo	114	Mackenzie	-	18th century	Newlyn	(19)26	-	LN
National Library of Scotland									
Adv.MS.13.2.10	16mo	167	Mackenzie	-	c.1702	-	-	-	N0
Adv.MS.31.7.4	8vo	315	Mackenzie	-	1671x1678	Cardross	a.1772	-	NC
Adv.MS.32.6.1	24mo	221	Mackenzie	-	p.1690	E.Loathian	-	yes	NE
Adv.MS.134.3.14	fo	68	Pat. Lyon	-	1679x1684	Carse	-	yes	N4
Adv.MS.34.3.19	fo	154	Mackenzie	-	1684x1685	-	1724	-	N9
Adv.MS.34.6.8	12mo	195	Mackenzie	Robt Mylne	p.1685	Mylne	-	yes	NM
MS.979	16mo	332	Pat. Lyon	Wm Aikman	-	Aikman	-	-	NA
MS.10973	fo	167	Mackenzie	-	p.1684	Kellie	1958	-	NK

It also transpired that at least 7 further copies are now missing, and so there were once probably over 30 copies in existence. The SRS publication has led to the discovery of a further manuscript now in private hands.

Careful comparison of the surviving manuscripts showed some of their catalogued features to be misleading, and although their texts all clearly came

from a single original source, no texts were identical. However, it has been possible to categorise them into six groups:

It is now clear that the original manuscript version of "The Families of Scotland", now lost, was written by Sir Patrick Lyon (1637-1694) of Carse, probably in 1672, by coincidence the same year that another advocate, Sir

Group	Version	No. of families	Heraldic data	Words in text	Probable author	Probable date
I	NC	156+	blazons	c.35,000	Lyon	1676x82
	N0	164	blazons	c.35,000	Lyon	1701x03
IIA	N4	165	-	c.55,000	Lyon	1679x03
IIB	NE	168	blazons	c.55,000	Lyon+GM	1695x99?
	NA	171	some arms	c.80,000	Lyon+GM	1697
	BH	168	balzons	c.70,000	Lyon+GM	1697x99
	LC	167	blazons	c.90,000	Lyon+GM	1741
III	L5	170	blazons	c.65,000	Mackenzie	p1687
	NK	170	blazons	c.65,000	Mackenzie	p1687
	LD	170	blazons	c.70,000	Mackenzie	p1686
	CB	170	blazons	c.70,000	Mackenzie	1686xBT
	BT	172+	some arms	c.70,000	Mackenzie	1696
IV	N9	170	blazons	c.65,000	Mackenzie	p1689
	L4	170	blazons	c.75,000	Mackenzie	1686x91?
	NM	175	blazons	c.75,000	Mackenzie	1695x1701
	LN	171	blazons	c.60,000	Mackenzie	1701x?
V	EL	170	blazons	c.60,000	Mackenzie	1686xL3
	L3	170	balzons	c.65,000	Mackenzie	ELx1688
VI	SH	245	blazons	c.65,000	Mackenzie	1686xSM
	SM	247	blazons	c.65,000	Mackenzie	SHx
	E2	>147	all arms	c.12,000	?	

George Mackenzie (1636-1691) of Rosehaugh, wrote *The Science of Heraldry*. Mackenzie published his pioneering treatise on heraldry in 1680, and it was apparently that about this time he borrowed Lyon's manuscript. Mackenzie added considerably to Lyon's work over the remainder of his life. None of his updated versions was ever published, perhaps because he still regarded his efforts as "work in progress", but many contemporary copies were made.

The text now transcribed and published by the Scottish Record Society is the Lyon Office manuscript LL23, referred to in this context as "L3", written c.1687. The families included are listed in the Annex below. Each entry includes the relevant blazon, plus some genealogical information whose extent varies considerably from family to family. Most of the nobility have extensive accounts, some including cadet lines. Less prominent families have much shorter accounts, and some just give an interpretation of the origin of the surname. And though editorial comments address some of the more obvious errors, the quality of the data is also very variable, and certainly not a reliable basis for today's genealogists.

But Mackenzie's text, now published for the first time, was a pioneering work, a precursor of much of the genealogical data later published by Alexander Nisbet, and it gives a fascinating insight into how much and how little was generally known of the histories of many of the noble and landed families of Scotland in the latter part of the 17th century.

Our Introduction to the new publication of *The Families of Scotland* includes salient details of the surviving manuscripts and their provenances, together with brief biographies of Lyon and Mackenzie. Although the publication is available only to members of the Scottish Record Society, the SRS's members include the repositories holding the surviving manuscripts, the Scottish Genealogy Society, and several other prominent libraries in UK and USA, in whose premises members of the public may sight the 200-page SRS volume.

We have also lodged with the six repositories and the Scottish Genealogy Society a 29-page paper that gives more details of the surviving manuscripts, their distinctive features, and how we dated them.

Annex: Families included in the SRS transcript of "The Families of Scotland"

Aberbuthnet [Arbuthnot]	Brown	Fullerton
Abercromby [Abercrombie]	Bruce	Gibson
Abernethy	Campbell	Giffard [Gifford]
Addair [Adair]	Carnegie	Gladstaines [Gladstone]
Adamsons [Adamson]	Chambers or Chalmers	Gordon
Agnew	[Chalmers]	Gourlay
Aiton [Ayton]	Charters [Charteris]	Graham
Alexander	Chisholm	Grant
Allerdas [Allardice]	Cockburne [Cockburn]	Gray
Arnot [Arnot]	Colhoun [Colquhoun]	Hadden [Haldane]
Atcheson [Achison]	Colvill [Colville]	Hage [Haig]
Auchinleck [Auchinleck]	Cornwall	Halyburtone [Haliburton]
Awchmowtie [Auchmuty]	Cranston	Hamiltone [Hamilton]
Baillie	Dickson	Hardie
Baird	Dowglas [Douglas]	Hay
Balfour	Drummond	Hepburne [Hepburn]
Ballantine or Bannantine	Dumbar [Dunbar]	Herries
[Bannatyne]	Dundas	Home [or Hume]
Bannerman	Dunlop	Howstown or Henston
Barclay	Elphinstone [Elphinstone]	[Houston]
Beathun [Beaton/Bethune]	Erskine	Inglis
Binning	Falconer	Innes
Bissart or Bisset	Fenton	Irvine
Blair	Fleeming [Fleming]	Johnstown [Johnston]
Boile or Boyle	Forbes	Kennedy
Borthwick	Foster	Ker or Car [or Kerr]
Boswell	Fotheringhame	Kieth [Keith]
Boyd	[Fotheringham]	Kinnaird
Boys [Boyce]	Fowles [Foulis]	Kinneir [Kinnear]
Brody [Brodie]	Frazer [Fraser]	Kirkpatrick

Lammie or Lamby [Lambie]	Moncreif [Moncreiffe]	Sinclair
Lawder [Lauder]	Monro	Skeine [Skene]
Leighton	Montgomery [Montgomery]	Spalding
Leirmouth [Learmonth]	More or Muir [Muir]	Spotswood [Spottiswoode]
Lesly [Leslie]	Mowat	Stark
Lindsay	Murray	Stewart [or Stuart]
Livingstone [or Livingston]	Mushet [Muschet]	Stirling
Lumsden [Lumsden]	Naper [Napier]	Strachan
Lundie or Ludine [Lundin]	Ogilvy [or Ogilvie]	Straton
Lyon	Ogston [Ogstoun]	Sutherland
Maitland	Oliphant	Swinton
Mawle [Maule]	Preston	Thores or Towres [Towers]
Maxwall [Maxwell]	Pringle	Traile [Traill]
McDonald [Macdonald]	Rait or Rhet	Turren or Turrain [Turing]
McDowgall [Macdougall]	Randall [Randolph]	Udny [Udny]
McFarland [Macfarlan]	Ratray or Rethre [Ratray]	Urquhart
McGill [Macgill]	Ralston [Ralston]	Urrie
McKay [Mackay]	Riddell	Veitch
McLeane or McLaine	Robertson [Robertson]	Wardlaw
[Maclean]	Ross	Watson
McLellan [Maclellan]	Rutherford	Wawchop [Wauchope]
McLeod [Macleod]	Ruthven	Weems [Wemyss]
McPherson [Macpherson]	Sandilands	Whitehead
McTosh [Macintosh]	Shaw	Winfray or Humphray
Meldrum	Scott	[Umfraville]
Melville [Melville]	Scrimgeour [Scrimgeour]	Winton
Mercer	Seaton [Seton]	Wiseheart [Wishart]
Middletone [Middleton]	Sharp	Wood

A Schoolmaster Hutton, Berwickshire

That Mr. Thomas Ingram was elected Schoolmaster of the Parish of Hutton on the Nineteenth day of April One thousand seven hundred and Ninety Eight years and that he is unmarried, is attested and signed at Chirnside twenty Eighth day of July Eighteen hundred and ten years by

Thos. Ingram
Geo. McLean, Prases.

Mr. Ingram born 21 January 1774.

That Mr. Ingram died –

And was succeeded by Mr. Robert Laurie on the 9th of February 1842,

Robt. Laurie (signature)
Geo. Scott, Prases.

Source: National Archives of Scotland, Reference; CH2/386/18

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

Perhaps just a coincidence?

by Maurice McIlwrick, as directed by Marjory Fleming

This little story starts in the SGS library on Victoria Terrace where I had come across a little book written by Miss Cowper who, over many years, had researched the history of Corstorphine. The book sets out to tell the reader about the people living in the various houses in Corstorphine on the day the 1841 census was completed. I idly flicked through the pages and spotted a mention of Corstorphine Hill West Estate (Zoo House). That quickly took my attention as I have been collecting information on the West Edinburgh golf courses old and new. In particular I had been rather unsuccessfully trying to trace details of The New Century Golf Club who used the top part of the Corstorphine Hill Estate in 1902 to run a golf course. In 1926 the Zoo reclaimed the part that had been leased to the golf club for the use of their wild animals rather than wild golfers!

Miss Cowper described how on that day, a ninety-year-old lady was the head of the household and had been married to a member of the Keith family. However, what was at the time interested me most was a mention of an Elizabeth Fleming also living in the Zoo house at that time. Miss Cowper indicated that she was a sister of Marjory, immortalised as Pet Marjorie by Dr John Brown. This statement meant nothing to me, though I realised that it may lead in a tangent to another interesting story.

Being in the SGS Library what better source of information than our (then) librarian Dr Jim Cranstoun.

Down I went to the front "office" to find him deep in conversation with a visitor, so I patiently waited on a pause to get in my question in. "Did Pet Marjorie, or Dr John Brown of approximately 200 years ago, mean anything to him?" After a little thought he suggested that perhaps the doctor had written "Rabb and his Friends" but I should consult the National Biographical Dictionary in the "back shop". Before I left however the visitor chipped in with the information as to where Dr Brown had stayed in Edinburgh!

I quickly established that Jim was correct: Dr Brown had in fact written both stories and that Marjory was in fact a little girl prodigy who had died before the age of 9. In that short time she had written three jotters full of prose and poetry of a quality well beyond her years. Born in Kirkcaldy, she was tutored by a cousin in Edinburgh for three years while living with the Keith family in their home in Charlotte Street. During her stay in Edinburgh she visited regularly a family friend at Braehead and spent many happy hours in Nether Cramond beside the river Almond.

This is where the coincidences begin to take on an interesting shape. I mentioned what I was doing in the earshot of visitor working beside us at the

back of the library, who announced that she knew a little about the story I was relating and went on to say that she lived near Braehead and regularly walked down a lane where there was a little memorial plaque to the little girl called "Pet Marjorie"! She then described roughly where this memorial was located.

Next day with curiosity awakened I set off with my wife on a trip to Cramond to look for this plaque. I searched from the car both sides of the road I had been directed to, without any luck. We decided to leave the car at the old Cramond Brig and walk along the riverbank on the way to Cramond Village. Half way along a rough track we came to a car being loaded with some dogs that had been taken for a walk and out of desperation I asked the lady driver if she knew of the elusive plaque. To my surprise she not only knew of the memorial but also had visited the National Library of Scotland where the pieces of Marjory's writing were stored!



PET MARJORIE

1803 - 1811

Marjory Fleming wandered here "in rural felicity festivity and pleasure" and praised it in her journal as "a delightful place, Braehead by name, where there is ducks hens bubblyjacks 2 dogs 2 cats swine and which is delightful".

Having been advised where to find the memorial we trace our way back to where at the side of the road, set back in overgrown brambles and ivy, we found a stone water trough and a bronze plaque set on a special section of wall.

The picture show the site after the present day Robert Paterson or Old Mortality had cleared away some of the debris and cleaned the plaque!

That led me to the NLS to see the documents for myself, not quite straightforward as the books had to be brought from the strong room, which is only opened hourly! I was then able to read what the little girl had written 200 years ago.

She has a further memorial in the graveyard in Kirkcaldy where a sculptured statuette shows her sitting on a chair with a pen in her hand. (*See back cover.*)

Was this just a simple matter of co-incidence? Or had she directed me to clean her plaque?!

Library Volunteers Needed!

Do you have a couple of hours to spare once a week, particularly of a morning? Would you like to come and help run the Library, assist members and visitors use our resources, become involved in producing our various publications? Training is provided, of course.

If so, please come in and talk to Jim Cranstoun or Moira Stevenson, or call 0131-220 3677 or e-mail in to librarian@scotsgenealogy.com

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Kiefer Sutherland: A Scottish-Canadian family of actors and politicians

by **Graham Evan MacDonell, B.A.,**
Certificate in Genealogical Studies (Strathclyde)

There are many well-known people in many parts of the world whose ancestry is Scottish – a fact not totally appreciated by the general public in their respective parts of the world. A very large number of Americans and Canadians in the public eye can trace their family history back to Scotland within a number of recent generations, while others are well settled in what was once called “British North America” or just “America” or “Canada”.

One high-profile actor in America, with famous parents and a very famous grandfather, turns out to be a Canadian-raised Brit, whose ancestry can be traced back several generations – both paternally and maternally – to two parts of Scotland. Yet he is generally regarded as American, although he himself fully appreciates his Scottish ancestry.

Kiefer Sutherland, well-known actor (of such movies as *The Young Guns*, *Flatliners*, *The Three Musketeers*, and as Jack Bauer in the American television series 24) and son of the better-known actor Donald Sutherland (*The Dirty Dozen*, *M*A*S*H**, *Kelly's Heroes*, and *Klute*, among around 150 films he has appeared or starred in, together with the recent television series *Dirty Sexy Money*), has even more well-known, if not famous, relatives – but mainly limited to Canada.

His mother, Shirley Douglas, is a very well-known actor with a strong social conscience, sort of like the Canadian equivalent of a mix of Judi Dench and Glenda Jackson, while his maternal grandfather is one of Canada's most famous politicians and humanitarians: Tommy Douglas, the Falkirk-born son of a string of iron workers from the heart of Scotland, who was primarily responsible for bringing the UK's National Health Service to Canada during the 1960s.

Both families have Scottish roots that go back generations – the Sutherlands to Watten Parish in Caithness and the Douglasses to Camelon in Falkirk.

While many people consider Kiefer Sutherland to be an American, he's really a London-born Canadian. He and his twin sister Rachel were born on Wednesday, December 21, 1966 in The London Clinic in St Mary's Hospital, St. Marylebone, London, albeit somewhat prematurely as their parents, the two young aspiring Canadian actors Donald Sutherland and Shirley Douglas, had married on August 6, 1966.

While his sister Rachel has led a life with less limelight, she has supporter her mother Shirley in maintaining the legacy of her maternal grandfather, Tommy Douglas, by fighting cutbacks in healthcare systems across Canada.



Kiefer Sutherland

Photos taken from www.kiefersutherlandhome.com

Names and a naming pattern, now broken

Kiefer's father, Donald Sutherland, is a fourth generation Canadian, born on July 17, 1935 in Saint John, New Brunswick, son of salesman Frederick McLae Sutherland and Dorothy Isobel McNichol. Donald's full name is Donald McNichol Sutherland - carrying on a family tradition of the mother's maiden name being adopted as the sons' middle names for a number of generations. However Kiefer's full name is Kiefer William Frederick Dempsey George Rufus Sutherland. His first name comes from Warren Kiefer, the pen name of Lorenze Sabatini, director of *Costello dei morti vivi* (*Castle of the Living Dead*), the 1964 film production in which father Donald made his theatrical film debut; William is from his great-great-uncle, William Day Sutherland, as well as his fourth and fifth great-grandfathers; Dempsey comes from his maternal grandmother, Irma May Dempsey, wife of Tommy Douglas; other than the fact that there were many Georges in the history of the Sutherlands - which has probably nothing to do with the selection of this name - George may have been a friend or relative of the two families; Rufus, we suspect, may have come from the American jazz musician of mixed Cherokee and African ancestry who adopted the Scottish Highland bagpipe as his primary instrument.

While both actors have made their careers - and fortunes, with Kiefer being paid \$23 million for the next three series of 24 - their ancestors were small businessmen and farmers.

Keifer's paternal grandparents, Frederick and Dorothy, were also the parents of Frederick McLae Jr. (b. 1937) and Mary Louise, also known as Mary Lou 1931 - 1988).

Frederick McLae Sutherland, born in Lockport, Nova Scotia, was named in part after his father, Frederick Winslow Sutherland (1870-1931), a successful small businessman who founded and ran a ship's supply company in Lockport with his sons, William, Rupert and Leslie.

Son William, Kiefer's great-great uncle, was, of course, named after his uncle, William Day Sutherland, who was named after his maternal grandfather.

As a slight side-note, W.D. Sutherland married Dorothy Lovett Sutherland and sired, among other children, Lewis Lovett Johnstone Sutherland, who died on July 8, 1944 while fighting for the North Nova Scotia Highlanders RCIC and who is buried in the Beny sur Mer Canadian War Cemetery at Reviars, near Calvados in France.

F.W. Sutherland was the son of John Sutherland, (1810-1890), Kiefer's great-great-grandfather, a cooper, born in Clyde River, Nova Scotia, who in turn was one of the nine children of Peter Sutherland and Isabella McLae: James Cox, Charles, William, David, John, Janet, Margaret, Mary Anne and Peter Jr. It was this Frederick Sutherland who started the family tradition of having

the mothers' maiden names as the boys' middle names. (James Cox was named after an uncle and aunt.)

John married Letitia Ann King in the first instance and Mary Angelina Pentz in the second. Thus we have four generations of Canadian-born Sutherlands, but, as we mentioned in the second paragraph, the Sutherlands come from Watten Parish in Caithness, from a farm called "The Catchery", which is still farmed today by Sutherlands, albeit with a break in ownership some three generations back.

According to a Sutherland family historian, the late William Sutherland of Edmonton, Alberta, the family came to Nova Scotia as a result of the American Revolution.

"Peter Sutherland was baptized on Jul 22 1761 in Watten Parish, Caithness Co., and died in 1823 in Barrington, N.S., Canada. Copies of letters and a letter from the Court of Probate of Wills, Shelburne, N.S., dated November 13th, 1823, indicate Peter Sutherland's death as prior to Sept 12th, 1823....



Watten Graveyard.
Photograph by Graham MacDonell.

"He served with the 1st Battalion, 71st Foot (Fraser Highlanders) and was recruited in the County of Moray, across the Moray Firth from the County of Caithness. His name also appears on the disbandment roll, dated April 5th, 1783, of the 2nd Battalion, 71st Foot, in New York.

"It is probable, he was taken prisoner in the American Revolutionary War, while serving with the 1st Battalion, which had moved to Jamaica, when the roll, listing him as a prisoner, was produced. On release as a prisoner, at the end of hostilities, it appears, he was re-enrolled in the 2nd Battalion, 71st Foot for purpose of disbandment. A nominal roll of the 2nd Battalion, 71st Foot (Fraser Highlanders), in New York dated April 5th, 1783, lists Peter Sutherland as 'Enlisted' Sept 6th, 1782. Funk and Wagnalls states, '... the war (American Revolutionary War) was actually ended in 1781.' Subsequent to disbandment, Peter Sutherland was granted land on the Clyde River in Nova Scotia, Canada. A copy of the grant cannot be located. The Shelburne County Genealogical Society advised, '... usually it (the land) was abandoned (by a former grantee) and then chosen by another person entitled to a grant.'

This would appear to have been the situation with 'Old Peter', as he was the second owner."

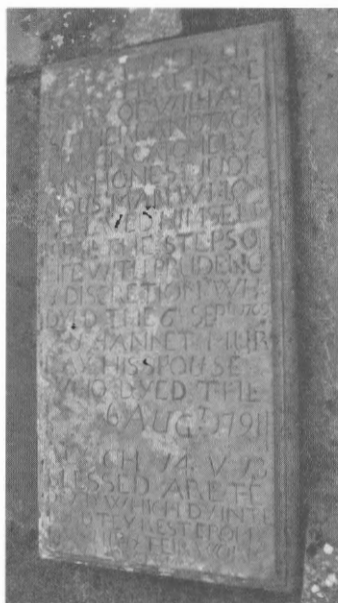
(From the 128-page family history, *The Sutherlands - As Descended from Sutherland, of "In Catcherie", of Watten Parish, Caithness Co. Scotland*, by W.M. (Bill) Sutherland, U.E.)

The Catchery Connection

Peter had left his family's homestead, leaving behind a tenant farm that his family had worked for at least three generations until the 21-year-old decided that the 'grass was greener' somewhere else. The farm, in the middle of the flatlands of Watten Parish, provided a subsistence living – and always has done so – and there were a father and three uncles with families who could work the farm. America was a dream that Peter wanted to come true. It nearly did, except that he was fighting on the wrong side.

Peter's father, William (Kiefer's fourth great-grandfather) is buried in Watten Cemetery along with his wife, Jannet Murray, in lair number 95, with an inscription that reads:

THIS STONE IS ER
ECTED HERE IN ME
MORY OF WILLIAM
SUTHERLAND TACK
SMAN IN CATCHERY
AN HONEST JUDI
CIOUS MAN WHO
BEHAVED HIMSELF
IN ALL THE STEPS OF
LIFE WITH PRUDENCE
& DISCRETION WHO
DYED THE 6 SEPTR 1769
& JANNET MUR
RAY HIS SPOUSE
WHO DYED THE
6 AUGT 1794
REV CH14 V13
BLESSED ARE THE
DEAD WHICH DY IN THE
LORD THEY REST FROM
LABOURs & THEIR
W O R K s
DO FOLLOW THEM



Photograph by
Angus Macdonald

The slab is a simple marker, with an inscription that indicates an amateur hand: however, it reflects a family philosophy.

The family history, although aligned to the Sutherlands of Langwell, Forse



Kiefer Sutherland at his daughter's wedding in Edinburgh in 2005

and Wester, has not been tracked any farther back than William (senior), Kiefer's fifth great-grandfather, patriarch of eight generations of male Sutherlands. William takes the family back as far as 1685 at The Catchery, as far as anyone in this group of Sutherlands has been able to establish.

Although Donald Sutherland has also a further three sons, by his third marriage, who carry the family name and DNA, Kiefer has parented only one daughter.

But then there is Kiefer's maternal side, and its own famous members.

The Douglasses of Falkirk

Kiefer's mother, Shirley Douglas, is - as we previously mentioned - the Canadian version of Judi Dench and Glenda Jackson, an accomplished actor with a strong social conscience. The only daughter of *The Greatest Canadian*, according to a Canadian

Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) poll, Shirley grew up in the tiny prairie town of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, and inherited a strong favour for music from her mother, Irma Dempsey, and an exceptionally strong liking for drama from her father, Tommy Douglas, a preacher turned politician – and some politician at that – who had been a leading member of his Brandon University drama and speech clubs.

Tommy Douglas was born in Camelon, Falkirk, on October 20, 1904, the only son and first of three children of Tommy Douglas and Isabel Clement. Tommy was really named Thomas Clement Douglas, another case of the son carrying his mother's maiden name as his middle name, much like the Sutherlands (another family tradition that seems to have gone by the wayside).

Tommy came from a long line of Tommy Douglasses, and his daughter, Shirley even kept the name going, although it skipped a generation, with her son from her first marriage, Kiefer's half-brother Tommy Douglas Sicks. However, for both her sons, their grandfather, Thomas Clement Douglas, is the fourth in a line of Tommies that hail from Falkirk and the iron industry. Both Tommy Douglasses – Kiefer's great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather - were enamellers and iron moulders at the Carron Works in Falkirk, a massive manufacturing plant that is now an empty field on the north side of town.

Great-great-grandfather Tommy Douglas had married Isabella Melville in 1877 and produced a crop of boys: Thomas (great-grandfather Tommy), William

Melville, Ebenezer Birrel, John and Melville. It seems that Isabella's maiden name was used as both a middle name and first name, picking up on two naming patterns or traditions.

The interesting thing about Ebenezer's middle name is that it comes from a great-uncle of their paternal grandmother, Charlotte Robb, daughter of Christian Birrell and David Robb. Charlotte is listed as Tommy Douglas's mother, according to his 1877 marriage entry, together with James Gilmour as her husband. However, their marriage entry shows that Charlotte and James were wed eight years after the birth of Tommy, hence this Tommy had been born out of wedlock. His birth entry states his father to have been another Tommy Douglas, an innkeeper, Kiefer's true great-great-great grandfather.

Conclusion

Thus we have a family of a famous actor in America – Kiefer Sutherland – who is really a Canadian –raised Brit, whose ancestry of both parents is decidedly Scottish and whose parents and ancestors are even more famous than he, although many of the younger generation are totally unaware of that genealogical fact.

Kiefer Sutherland is just one of many "Americans" whose ancestors were Scots who left their homes either reluctantly as the result of clearances or economic downturns or of their own volition as the result of experiences (such as serving in the military that involved traveling to America or Canada) that enticed them to start a new life in what was then considered "The New World".

Scotland has produced many people who have achieved a level of fame or public profile that most people in Scotland today either know nothing about or have a very poor knowledge of their accomplishments or contribution to the part of the world in which their families are located. It is time to change that and to help Scots realize their contribution to the world. It is time to show "The Scottish Roots" of many well-known and famous people from around the world.

Addendum

The story of Tommy Douglas, Kiefer Sutherland's very famous maternal grandfather, has been made into a television movie for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, entitled, *The Prairie Giant – The Tommy Douglas Story*, a Mind's Eye Entertainment Production, and it is available at the CBC Shop. It covers his life from becoming a Baptist preacher in Weyburn in 1930 until his election as leader of the New Democratic Party, Canada's equivalent of the Labour Party, in 1961.

Graham can be contacted at graham_macdonell@yahoo.co.uk

Colonel Robert Alexander Smith

In the December 2007 edition, Patricia Player recounted the story of Edinburgh-born Col. Robert Alexander Smith who lost his life while fighting on the Confederate side during the American Civil War. She showed photographs of two of his three monuments, including that in Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh. The sandstone on that memorial is now weathered, so that the inscription is barely legible. However, the volunteers who care for this memorial have commissioned a new plaque, sited on 3rd January 2009, which repeats exactly the wording on the stone.



Photograph by Bill Brown

Baberton, Redhall and Dalry: ambition, indiscretion and misfortune in Old Edinburgh

by J. John Brand and Muriel P Brand

Alexander Brand of Baberton and Redhall (or Castlebrand)

In *Surnames of Scotland* we read that 'the Brands of Baberton were an old family in Angus', but how or when they came to be involved with the history of Edinburgh remains obscure.¹ The earliest connection of the Brand Family to Baberton appears to have been in the time of James VI. *The New Statistical Account of Scotland* of 1845 lists Sir John Brand as an eminent man in Currie, together with the Scotts of Malleny and the Craigs of Riccarton.² John Brand appears to have been knighted by James VI on his brief, and only, return to Scotland in 1617, as 'one of the Gentleman Pensioners attending the King into Scotland'.³

Baberton House was built on the site of a former tower house, but little is known of its earlier history. In 1622 a charter was granted to Sir James

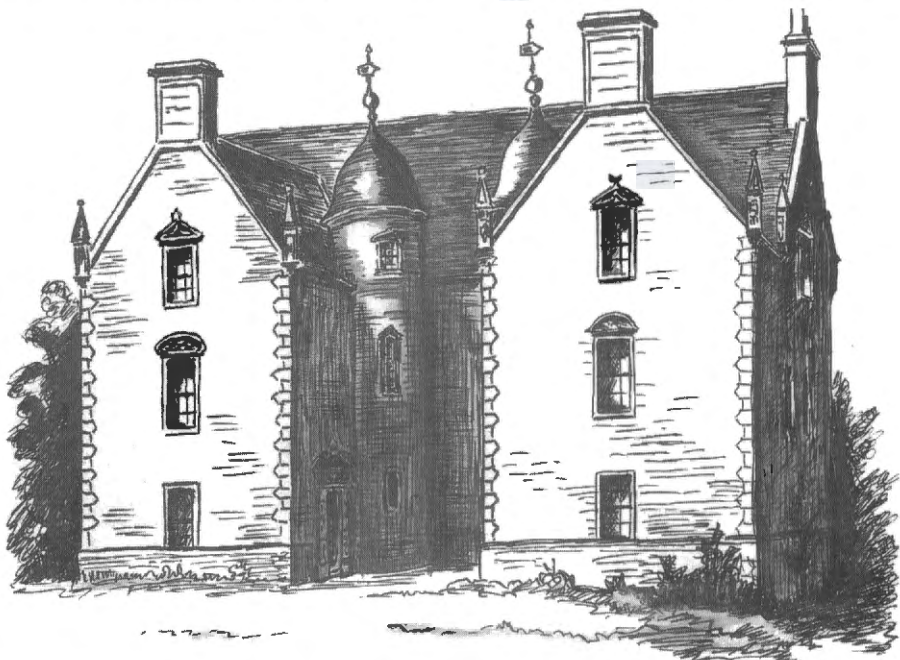


Illustration 1 Baberton House circa 1700, by Sheila G Forman in
"Built by the Master of the King's Works", *The Scotsman* 21st June 1958.

Murray, Master of The King's Work, and to his spouse Catherine Weir, who began to build what became the present house.^(illus.1) It was modified in 1765 when in the possession of the Anderson family, who added the semi-octagonal entrance filling the courtyard between the two wings. Since that time, various families have held the house, and in 1830 it was let for three months to Charles X of France.⁴ Alexander Brand acquired the property around 1660, and it was subsequently sold again in June 1699 by his grandson to Mr. John Fairholm for £18,338 Scots.⁵

The first key figure in the present story is therefore Alexander Brand, merchant, tailor and Burgess of Edinburgh^(Table 1) who was born about 1611, possibly in South Leith. He died in 1691 and was buried in the Greyfriars Kirkyard.^{6,7} On 6th May 1641 he married Sarah Binning (or Binnie), a well-connected lady, and on 24th November, 1641 became Burgess and Guildsman by right of his wife, a daughter of Thomas Bynnie tailor.⁸ Their first daughter, Jean, was baptised in June 1642, and there followed two more daughters, Sarah and Margaret, before the eldest son (and later heir) James Brand, was born in 1647. The couple produced some thirteen other children of whom the one most relevant to the present story is Alexander Brand (later of Dalry), born in 1651, about whom more follows below.⁹

Clearly Alexander Brand the elder was a prosperous and enterprising individual, but somewhat out-spoken and not the most tactful or discrete in his comments. His first serious problem seems to have arisen in 1648 as recorded in the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh.¹⁰ He was at that time deprived of his Burgess and Guild tickets (and hence effectively of his Licence to Trade and his livelihood) for 'certane calumnious and falls speiches' against the Lord Provost and Baillies, accusing them of drunkenness, and he was told to 'clos up his booth doors.' In his defence he stated that he 'had heard the saymne spoken by divers people', but as he could not produce evidence of this he was deemed to be 'unworthie of any further freidome within this Burgh'. His Burgess and Guild tickets were therefore 'riven in his presence' and his name was deleted from 'the Guild Bookes'. Apparently his misdemeanour was to report that the said Baillies had not attended to their civic duties after a prolonged drinking session with the Provost on the previous day, which would really not have been surprising since they were reputed to have 'drunken twa and twentie or four and twentie pyntis of wine' on the previous night. The Provost himself had a 'soir fute' that caused him to 'keep the house' which sounds very much as though he had an acute attack of gout.

The above incident led to great family hardship and his wife subsequently petitioned for restoration of the family's trading rights. It was not until September 1650 that Alexander Brand appeared before the Council and presented to them, very humbly, a petition for restoration of his trading privileges, since he had 'lyen this long tyme out of these ryghts' to his great prejudice, and not until 23rd March 1651 were his rights restored. By 1652

he was involved in the election of a new magistrate, so was obviously back in favour. The next part of the story shows that Alexander Brand was a resilient character who made an astounding recovery from this earlier set-back.

Between 1654 and 1660, there appears a series of sasines relating to lands at Baberton and Redhall.¹¹ In 1657 a translation 'in favour of Alexander Brand' was made, and a few years after this he acquired also lands at Hailes. The land titles and exchanges at this time are somewhat complex and confusing, but a fact of great and unfortunate significance to the Brand family was that the lands at Redhall and Easter Hailes were formerly owned by Lord Warriston who had sold them because he was being harassed by creditors and needed money, but did not use it to settle his debts before his estates were forfeited and he was executed in 1663 on a different count. By 1667 the Brand family must have had some idea that this could cause problems. They took steps to try to pre-empt any consequences for, in that year, the acquisition of Redhall and Easter Hailes by Alexander Brand was confirmed by Crown Charter.¹² On 4th February 1681 another Charter confirmed their ownership by James Brand (see below).¹³ This was ratified by Act of Parliament in April, 1681, so the lands should have been secure from Warriston's creditors.¹⁴ However, subsequent events showed that this was so.

In 1670 Alexander Brand's eldest son had married Elizabeth Cunningham, and in 1679 Alexander Brand, now styled 'of Baberton and Redhall' made over to James the whole of the lands and heritages, which also included a dwelling house on Castle Hill in Edinburgh, , but reserved to himself the life-rent of these properties.¹²

Following the acquisition of Redhall, Alexander Brand thought this property should be known as 'Castlebrand' - perhaps in memory of an earlier Castle Brand in Angus, the site of which has not yet been determined - and so



i Brand of Scotland
R. R. Stodart *Scottish Arms*
(1881 ed.) Vol.1, p.101



ii Alexander Brand of Baberton
(ca1611-1691)
Arms matriculated 1687

began to use this term!^{15,16} In 1687 he registered his Arms at the Lyon Office as in the illustration, apparently in response to an edict of 1672 requiring all Arms and bearings to be matriculated within a year and a day, as otherwise they would not be recognised.¹⁷ Older Scots laws had required every land-owner to possess a Seal, generally displaying a Crest, and the Brand family in Angus appears to have used an earlier version in which *estoiles* were displayed *in chief* with a *vol* as the Crest.¹⁸ Both are illustrated below.^(Illus. 2) Alexander's choice of elephant's proboscides instead of a *vol* for his crest may seem somewhat unusual for a Scottish merchant trader and might suggest an interest in the African and Indian Trading Company, possibly also the slave trade.

Sarah Binning, by now referred to as Lady Baberton, died in 1689, followed two years later by her husband, Alexander. He is buried in the Balenton Tomb in Greyfriars Kirkyard.⁷ His eldest son and successor, James Brand - 'the Young Laird' of Redhall or Castlebrand - did not enjoy his acquisition for long and in fact had pre-deceased his father in 1682, dying at the early age of 35. He was in turn succeeded by *his* eldest son, another Alexander who, on 1691 at the age of 20, became 'of Baberton and Redhall' on the death of his grandfather. This Young Laird married Helen Craig of Riccarton, the daughter of a neighbouring land-owner, and was, in 1691, named as one of the Heritors of Currie.² However, in the 1690s the family's financial troubles came home to roost. The earlier forfeiture of Lord Warriston's estates was rescinded and, because of the legal situation at this time, this event allowed Warriston's creditors to pursue Alexander Brand the younger for his debts! The youthful heritor became hard-pressed financially and, in June 1699, in an attempt to resolve his problems, sold Baberton to Mr. John Fairholm. In 1702 Wester Hailes was sold to Robert Craig of Riccarton and Easter Hailes to Alexander Burton in 1709. This transaction was made, in Alexander's own words, 'with the special advice and consent of Helen Craig, my Spouse, and also of Alexander Brand, Merchant in Edinburgh, my Uncle.' The sale in 1699 included 'all and hail the maner place of Babertoun, The Maines of Babertoun, the lands of Whytelaw and the tithes and vicarage of Currie' and 'the seat and seat rounge pertaining to me within the Paroch Kirk of Currie'.⁵

After the sale of Baberton, Alexander and Helen apparently moved to Redhall Castle which was in a somewhat dilapidated state, having in fact been used some fifty years earlier by Cromwell to house prisoners. Whereas all their children had, up to this point, been baptised at Currie, subsequent baptisms took place at Colinton. However, Alexander seems to have been able to join in the duties and pursuits of a country gentleman between 1703 and 1706 and is referred to as 'of Ridhall or Castlebrand' and his wife as 'Lady Ridhall' in the Account Book of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston.¹² With the next generation, the Redhall dynasty died out. When James, the eldest son of Alexander and Helen, died in 1715, his sisters Elizabeth and Margaret were



Illustration 4 Baberton House, showing between the two projecting wings the semi-octagonal addition built the Anderson Family in 1765.

served as his heirs, followed later in 1732 by their brother Thomas who was described as a pilot of the ship 'Granada' travelling to Cadiz. The youngest son, George Brand of Redhall, born in 1709, was the last heritor, but the estate was subsequently sequestrated in 1742, and when George Brand died in 1744, the house too was put up for sale. In 'The Caledonian Mercury' of 1749 we read that 'the lands and estate of Castlebrand, alias Redhall, belonging to the deceased George Brand of and now to his creditors, are to be set up at £32,062.9s.8d. Scots. The Mansion House is mostly surrounded by the Water (of Leith) and has always been reckoned one of the most delightful situations in the country'. However, when it was put up for sale, it was stated that the property was so old and ruinous that it ought not to be valued, but that it should be included with the Mains for the encouragement of purchasers. George Brand was the last male representative of the Brands of Redhall, and in 1749 Sarah Leslie, his aunt, then residing 'in London or Westminster' was described as his heir. The property was bought by a Mr. John Davidson of White House who never lived at Redhall and did not repair the old castle. He bought the property in order only to resell it to the best advantage and thus to lose as little as possible of money he had loaned to the Brands. Eventually it was sold in 1755 to Mr. George Inglis who also never lived in the old castle but who is credited with the construction of the present house of Redhall.

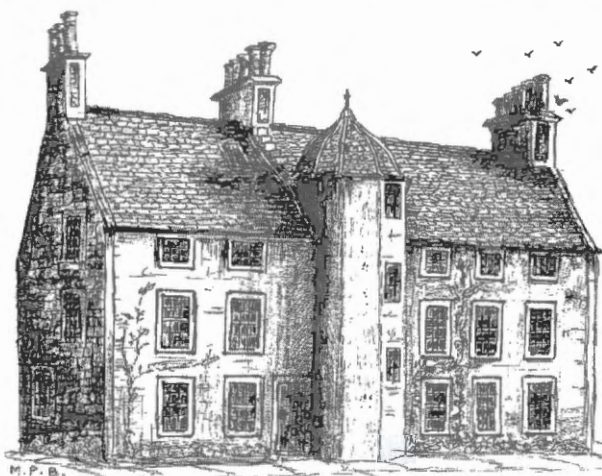
Sir Alexander Brand of Dalry (or Brandsfield)

A younger son of Alexander Brand and Sarah Binning, and also named Alexander, was born in 1651 and lived until 1727, being later styled 'Sir Alexander Brand of Brandsfield'. Born four years after his brother James, he, like his father, prospered as a merchant and had widespread trading interests in Britain, the Low Countries and the Baltic, later writing

'...for I was both in Danzig and in Thorn
ere others now in office yet were born.'¹⁹

He married Christian Scott (a daughter of one of the Scotts of Bavelaw) in 1674 and of their several children six survived to adult life. He is described as a resident in the Tolbooth Kirk Parish in the Edinburgh Poll Tax Returns of 1696, and his recorded career reveals him as an enterprising and colourful man, if not perhaps the most tactful and scrupulous in his business dealings.²¹ He became Burgess and Guildsman by right of his father, Alexander Brand of Baberton, and was Baron Baillie of Leith in the same year.⁸ He was a Councillor of Edinburgh in 1677 and was elected Captain of the Orange Company of the local militia, 'The Edinburgh Regiment of Foot', becoming Major in 1688 and subsequently Colonel. In 1681 he introduced into Scotland the manufacture of stamped leather-gilt hangings which were used as wall decorations at that time. (They were previously imported, and very expensive) From 1681 to 1698 he enjoyed a monopoly of these products. Having become Master of the Merchants' Company in 1686 (his name appears on the Honours board in the entrance hall of the present Merchants' Hall in Hanover Street) he negotiated a profitable contract with them to decorate the Merchants' Hall in The Cowgate in 1691.²¹

A period of civil unrest was experienced in Edinburgh in the autumn of 1688, coinciding with the landing of William of Orange in England. Alexander was sent by the Lord Chancellor on a secret mission to London because, as a merchant, he could travel easily without arousing suspicion. In London he went to the adherents of the Prince of Orange to assure them of support in Edinburgh for William's accession.



Dalry Manor House circa 1700

About 1690 he acquired the house and lands of Dalry Manor from Major Chieslie and took sasine,¹² (It is not known whether he also acquired the ghost of John Chieslie in the process!) Following the example of his father, he promptly changed the name of the manor and lands from Dalry to Brandfield House and Brandsfield.²² (illus 4)

He received a Knighthood - presumably in recognition of his services to the Crown - about 1690, and evidence for this is to be found in the receipt for a fee from the 'Snadoun Herald' where he is referred to as 'Sir Alexander Brand of Brandsfield'.²⁰ The new name of the house did not survive his ownership, but that of the lands did. Interestingly enough, the name persists to this day in the name of a not very imposing and much-shortened street in Edinburgh *ie.* Brandfield Street, EH3.

A fascinating glimpse of domestic life at Brandfield (Dalry) in about 1705 is given in the diary of an English visitor, Joseph Taylor of the Inner Temple. "It being a pleasant walk and a fine day," he visited Sir Alexander and noted that the gardens were very neat and "encompassed with a pretty grove of trees" (apparently commemorated in the present Grove Street in this area.) While walking in the gardens, the gentlemen encountered Sir Alexander's daughters mending their father's breeches. This seems to have embarrassed the genteel English visitors, but not so the proud father, who introduced them to the girls. The visitors were later entertained to "excellent champagne and burgundy". The young ladies then appeared, "dressed to best advantage, and sang a song of Purcell's, but with a Scotch tone and pronunciation" so the English visitors had "much ado to forbear laughing." Sir Alexander taught them a "Scotch health-duck and doreeth".²¹

Sir Alexander's life was not without its problems for, in 1693, together with Sir Thomas Kennedy, the Provost of Edinburgh, and Sir William Binning, his uncle by marriage, he entered into a contract with the Government to supply 5,000 fire-locks (muskets) at £1 each. He later stated that he had had to pay £1.6s for them, and with a view to obtaining the balance of £1500, he was alleged to have tried to bribe members of the Privy Council. This was discovered and he was fined £500.

In 1706 he was involved in a Process of Scandal against James Marshall, writer in Edinburgh, who called Catherine Binning (who was the relict of Lawrence Scott of Bavelor and the complainant's mother-in-law) a witch. This was, of course a very serious allegation in those times. Prolonged litigation and hazardous enterprises brought Sir Alexander to the verge of ruin and he was forced to set up a raffle to raise money, offering his house and park as the prize. Pressed by his creditor, he made two further attempts, in 1710 and 1711, to sell the house and lands. Some of the lands were sold in 1711 to John Watson, a merchant in Edinburgh, and finally, in November 1714, a purchaser for the house and lands was found in Sir James Nicholson. Thus,

Sir Alexander had owned the manor house for about a quarter of a century, and was then permitted to feu a large part of the estate.

Another insight into his business interests is revealed when, in 1691, he was entrusted with 10 Louis d'or (in gold) for the purchase of paintings in Flanders or Holland for the enhancement of Provost Dick's new mansion at Prestonfield. These were duly acquired and hung at Prestonfield, together with leather hangings embossed with foliage and flowers, possibly supplied by Sir Alexander himself! (These may be the hangings still at Prestonfield House.)

He appears to have spent some part of his later years in London, and at one time had an address there - 'Exchange, off The Strand', but was obviously still in close contact with Scotland. In October 1724 we find him making a bond to The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in Orkney, of which he was formerly a Steward, to help maintain a schoolmaster at Kirkwall "for teaching to read, write, arithmetick and the common Scots tunes sung in our churches".²⁰

Also in later life he turned his hand to composing verse with a volume entitled *A True Collection of Poems, 1724 - 1727*, to honour the birthdays of the Royal Family. This contains biographical references to his own career and business projects and also to his professed knowledge of both Russian and Polish. As mentioned in the poems quoted earlier, he wrote,

'Brand, the oldest bard in life
Marry'd fifty years t'a wife,
For all their languages I understand
Before I was *Sir Alexander Brand*
I learned to speak at Danzig and at Thorn.'

In a letter from his "fond wif" dated April, 1727, he is brought up to date with family news and financial problems, and she also bade him "mek hist hame for the advanteg of your family". This, unfortunately, he was unable to do and he died in London in October 1727. His funeral was at St Martin-in-the-Fields and the Burial Account Book shows that £3.3s.8d. was paid for "prayers, candle and stone".²³

Alexander Brand of Brandsfield, Junior (1683 - 1768)

Sir Alexander was succeeded to the title of Brandsfield by his elder son, 'The Young Laird', also named Alexander, who had been managing his father's business affairs in Edinburgh while the latter was absent in London, and whom we find renting a house in Castle Barns in 1723.²⁰ He seems to have spent most of his life living in St Cuthbert's Parish - until about 1740 at any rate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Callander, writer in Edinburgh, in about 1720, and they had a large family. His eldest surviving son, born in 1723, was apprenticed in 1736 to Archibald Williamson, a tailor and a relative by marriage. His eldest surviving daughter, Christian, in 1751 married James Hunter, a

merchant in Queensferry. His other sons were: Alexander, born 1729; David, born 1731; Lawrence, born 1733; Thomas, born 1736; Charles, born 1737 and George Christianus, born 1740. He had one other daughter who survived infancy : Elizabeth, born in 1734, who in 1771 married Nicholas Vilant, Professor of Mathematics at S^t Andrew's University, but died in 1777.

After the death of Sir Alexander, an advertisement in the 'Caledonian Mercury' of October 1729 tells us that the lands of Dalry were offered for sale, as was also 'the great stone tenement on Castle Hill' which was then 'in life rent' to Christian Scott, his relict. There appear to have been various other sources of income, including 2 pence per pint on the sale of beer, but the Young Laird published a disclaimer to anything which 'appeared in the advertisement which might have been an exaggeration'. However, as a result of this sale he was apparently able to pay off the family debts and remain owner of the eastern parts of the lands of Dalry which he subsequently feued to David Gilchrist in 1739. His sister, Sarah (by then Blackwood) also seems to have had a part interest in the property and is recorded as taking sasine in 1745.

Alexander Junior was in due time served as heir to his mother, Christian Scott, who died in 1747. He is described as the 'Armigerous Bearer of these Presents'. He himself died in 1768 and was buried in S^t Cuthbert's Church yard and "lies two feet west from the back of Alexander Patterson's tomb".⁹



Illustration 5 Dalry Manor House in the early 21st century

It appears that the lands then passed to David Gilchrist, who eventually sold them in 1785 to William Morrison, writer in Edinburgh. It is interesting to note that the northern boundary of the lands feued to David Gilchrist and subsequently sold to William Morrison was at that time the Edinburgh - Corstorphine highway, and is now called Morrison Street.

To return to Sarah Blackwood, she is to be found again (together with her son, Robert) in the Trades Directory of 1752, trading at 'Brands Land, Castle Hill South' which was probably the Castlehill property inherited by her brother a few years earlier in 1747.

A John Brand was trading nearby at Bowie's, James Court, and is listed as having also a residence at 'The Society', while also nearby, a Mrs.Brand was trading from Libberson's Wynd.

Postscript

The above research was prompted by the strong tradition in his family of descent from Baberton.

the Brands of Baberton which was recorded at least 150 years ago by John Alexander Brand (1829-1901) a solicitor at the Guildhall, City of London, born some 60 years after the death of Alexander Brand of Brandsfield, Junior. His grandfather, Alexander Brand, (d. 1839) was born in the early 1750s when the Edinburgh trading connection was still active. He may yet prove to be of direct descent from that family. The research continues.

At the time of writing Baberton House^(illus 4) is used as offices by Cruden Investments Ltd

Redhall House has become offices used by the City of Edinburgh Council.

Dalry Manor House^(illus 5) was a day-centre for the elderly until a recent conversion into flats.

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Tables and Illustrations

Table 1 Family Tree of Brands of Baberton, Redhall and Dalry.

Illustration 1 Baberton House, circa 1700. (Line drawing)

Illustration 2 Shields of Arms: i) Brand of Scotland ii) Alexander Brand of Baberton, 1687

Illustration 3 Dalry Manor House circa 1700. (Line drawing)

Illustration 4 Baberton House (Contemporary photograph)

Illustration 5 Dalry Manor House House (Contemporary photograph)

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Staff members of The National Archives of Scotland, The National Library of Scotland and the Central Public Library, George IV Bridge who helped in our research.

Dumfries & Galloway Family History Fair

Saturday 27th June 2009

at Dumfries Academy

Stalls of various Family History Societies throughout Scotland, lectures by Elizabeth Carmichael (Mitchell Library), Dr Marjory Harper & Prof. Ted Cowan, plus local history projects by 40 schools in the area.

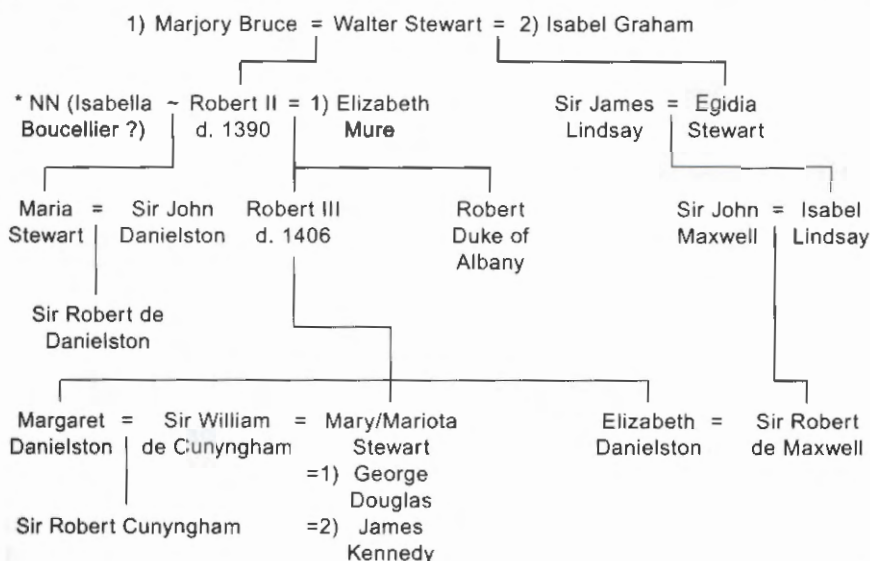
For further information: www.dgfhs.org.uk

Maria Stewart, illegitimate daughter of Robert II, King of Scots

by John P Ravilious

In 2005, I had conjectured that the wife of Sir John de Danielston was an illegitimate daughter of Robert II, king of Scots (1371-1390). The results of this research were subsequently published in *The Scottish Genealogist* in 2007, but at that time the name of Sir John's wife was still unknown.⁽¹⁾

Evidence of her name has been found in the Register of the Bishopric of Glasgow. A charter of Sir John de Danielston giving an annuity of 10 marks out of his lands of Finlayston, Danielston and Kilmoloo, was dated at Finlayston, 2 Jan 1376/77. This charter names his wife as Maria: the first part of the text shows the gift was made in part "pro anima mea et pro anima uxoris mee Marie...".^[2]



The charter in question identifies Maria (or Mary as you may prefer) as the wife of Sir John de Danielston, and makes no reference or allusion to any other previous spouse. The grant is made for the souls of Sir John's father and mother, his wife Maria, "and also their predecessors and also the souls of their children both living and dead.." ['pro animabus patris et matris mee et pro anima mea et pro anima uxoris mee Marie ac predecessorum nostrorum ac etiam pro animabus liberorum nostrorum tam vivorum quam defunctorum...']. It is reasonable to assume from this that Maria was the sole wife (at that date) of Sir John de Danielston. This is more certain given

the inclusion of only the children of Sir John and Maria ["liberorum nostrorum"] in this gift: the indication is that there were no children, living or dead, by another spouse.

The name of Maria Stewart's mother is uncertain, although she may well have been Isabella (le) Botiller ("Boucellier"), associated with Robert Stewart (later Robert II) prior to his marriage to Elizabeth Mure. The following chart, taken from the earlier SGM thread, has been updated to reflect Maria Stewart's name.

Notes

[1] John P. Ravilious, "SP Addition: Sir Robert de Danielston, grandson of Robert II of Scots," SGM, 1 December 2005.

John P. Ravilious, ' "Nephew of the Duke": the Danielstons of that ilk, and a hitherto unknown daughter of Robert II, King of Scots,' *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. LIV, No. 3, September 2007, pp. 134-137.

[2] *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis: Munimenta Ecclesie Metropolitane Glasguensis a sede restaurata seculo Inuente XII ad Reformatam Religionem* (Edinburgh: printed for the Maitland Club, 1843), l:289-292

URL for access via Google:

http://books.google.com/books?id=008JAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA289&dq=danyelfton&ei=sSKLSfi_C4zaMdeP2bAF

Edinburgh City Libraries

Are staging a number of Family History "Surgeries" throughout 2009, in which the SGS has been invited to participate. Check your local branch for details!

Moray & Nairn Family History Society

This brand-new FHS will be holding its

Inaugural Meeting

at 2pm, Saturday 27th June 2009

Forres Community Centre.

The Moray & Nairn FHS plans to have

3 meetings and 3 newsletters a year.

Membership: Single £12, Family £15

For more details, contact Janet Bishop at jmnb@virgin.net

If you live in this area, please give this new society your support. If you don't, you may know someone who does – so send them along!

We wish this new member of our national family of FHSs every success.

Monumental Inscriptions of the Crimean War

by Beverly P Bergman FFPH, FSA Scot.

In his interesting and poignant article "Some Corner of a Foreign Field" Angus Mitchell asks whether there is a complete record of all the gravestones at Scutari or of all the burials there. The most comprehensive list is to be found in *Memorials of the Brave, or Resting Places of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and at Scutari* by Captains the Hon. John Colborne and Frederic Brine, first published in 1857, then less than 2 years after the end of the conflict. The book contains details of all the cemeteries with the number of interments (including those which are unmarked), the regiments whose members are buried there and the names of all those with known graves. The monumental inscriptions (MIs) are reproduced in detail, including sketches of crosses and ornamental stonework. Some inscriptions include Russian, French or even Greek text and such is faithfully reproduced.

The Introduction to *Memorials of the Brave* echoes our sentiments today, that those who have made the ultimate sacrifice must not be forgotten: "In offering the following pages to the Public, the Compilers trust that they are not too late in attempting to excite an interest relative to the last earthly tenements of those gallant ones who, while they lived, were their country's noblest pride, and, now that they can fight her victories no more, assert a just claim to her undying remembrance." The authors then describe the cemeteries, including the procurement of local stone for monuments, and relate that some regiments set up their own memorials whilst others were constructed by the Royal Engineers. Many of the individual gravestones however were paid for either by relatives or by comrades, as recorded in the inscriptions, and this no doubt explains the preponderance of officers whose families would, in general, have been better able to afford a memorial.

Even at this time, long before the Imperial (later Commonwealth) War Graves Commission came into being, it is clear that the care of war graves was given a high priority, and the book records that: "All cemeteries were, by General Orders, enclosed and made neat, in many cases being surrounded by a dry boundary stone wall, with a small ditch outside, the earth from which was thrown up against the wall within. Entrances were left in the first instance, but were blocked up previous to the departure of the army where ornamental wooden gates had not been fixed."

The casualties of numerous Scottish units are listed, including the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Highland Brigade (42nd, 72nd, 79th and 93rd Highlanders) and the 71st Highland Light Infantry, but Scottish names appear throughout the book reflecting the prominent role that Scots played, and continue to play today, throughout the Army. Although officers' names predominate, many soldiers of all ranks are also commemorated, particularly in the burial grounds

dedicated to a specific regiment. Memorials to women and children pay tribute to the dedicated wives who "followed the flag" to provide domestic assistance such as laundry to the troops in the field, as well as to those nurses who, having travelled East with Florence Nightingale, succumbed to disease in the course of their duties.

Importantly, as the book was compiled immediately after the conflict, the inscriptions on the many wooden grave-markers are recorded, and some of these early inscriptions bear valuable additional detail. All will now have been lost to the ravages of weather and time unless later replaced with a stone. Fortuitously, the grave of John Pattison depicted in Angus Mitchell's article was one such. At the time of writing of *Memorials of the Brave*, his grave had a wooden memorial bearing the inscription "Sacred to the memory of John Pattison engineer, steam transport, *Andes* who died of typhus fever in the hospital of Scutari Dec 30th 1855 aged 37 years". The later stone, "erected by his shipmates and others of the Cunard service", omits the cause of death.

Many members of the Scots Fusilier Guards lie in the now-destroyed cemetery at Cathcart's Hill, victims of bitterly fought actions such as the Battle of Inkerman. The memorial to one officer buried there read "Beneath this stone lie the remains of Lieut^t Col^l Charles Frances Seymour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Assistant Adjutant Gen^{ral} of the Fourth Division who fell at the Battle of Inkerman Nov 5th 1854 by the side of his General the Hon^o Sir George Cathcart on whose Staff he had long served. Aged 35 years". General Cathcart's grave was nearby, the two officers close in death as they had fought together in life. Also at Cathcart's Hill was buried Lieut Col James Hunter Blair, Scots Fusilier Guards and Member of Parliament for the County of Ayr, who fell on the same day.

Angus Mitchell notes the grave of Alexander McGregor MD at Scutari. The recorded inscription shows that he was in fact Alexander McGrigor, and this is confirmed in *Commissioned Officers in the Medical Services of the British Army 1660-1960*, which also shows that he obtained his MD at Glasgow in 1848. He was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Barrack Hospital at Scutari, and Florence Nightingale, who was not noted for her patience with medical officers, thought highly of him. Indeed there were rumours that they were romantically linked but these she always strenuously denied. Nonetheless the death from cholera of her chief doctor, together with three other members of the hospital medical staff, must have been a great sadness to her. Further research is needed to establish whether Alexander McGrigor was related to Sir James McGrigor, who was Director General of the Army Medical Department from 1815 to 1851.

Memorials of the Brave must have found favour with its intended readership for a second edition was published a year later in 1858. Fortunately for the

modern researcher, a facsimile of this second edition was published in 1989 by the Crimean War Research Society, from where it remains available at the very reasonable price of £7 plus postage. It includes an index to the officers' names, and a comprehensive index is available separately. The book is a fitting memorial to those who fell in a bitter conflict, and its authors would no doubt be gratified, and perhaps not a little surprised, to know that their work was still in print.

The first-named author, John Colborne (1830-1890) was a son of Field-Marshal John Colborne, 1st Baron Seaton of Seaton, and rose to the rank of Colonel. Frederic Brine (1829-1890) was an officer in the Royal Engineers. He retired from the Army in 1884 in the rank of Major-General.

A Schoolmaster Ladykirk, Berwickshire

That Mr. John Hunter Schoolmaster of the Parish of Ladykirk did not accede to the Schoolmaster Widow Scheme within the time limited by Act of Parliament and is therefore precluded from it in all time to come is attested and signed at Chirnside the twenty Eighth day of July Eighteen hundred and ten years by

Geo. McLean, Prases.

That the Revd. Thomas Wardrope was elected Schoolmaster of Ladykirk in the room of Mr. John Hunter deceased on the 27th Jany. 1817 and is unmarried, attested at Chirnside the twenty fifth day of July 1818.

Thomas Wardrope.

That the aforesaid Mr. Wardrope was married to Sarah Burns on the 12 June 1818 and that they had a son born on the 16 May 1819 named Thomas, is attested at Chirnside the 29th day of July 1820.

That the aforesaid Thos. Wardrope & Sarah Burns had a son born on the 16 July 1821 named James

A son born on 28 March 1824 named David

A son born 19 May 1826 named George

A daughter born 28 Decr. 1828 named Jane Christina.

Thomas Wardrope (signature)

That upon Mr. Wardrope resigning the School, Mr. Fortune succeeded in 1834 – and upon the translation of Mr. Fortune to Ayton – he was succeeded by Mr. Robert MacMillan in 1836 – who, also having left Ladykirk, was succeeded by The Revd. J. H. Thomson, in 1837.

Chirnside, 30 July 1843

Joseph H. Thomson (signature)

Geo. Scott, Preses.

Source: National Archives of Scotland, Reference; CH2/386/18

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

Annual General Meeting 2009

The 2009 Annual General Meeting, on 16th February, was chaired by Mr Richard Torrance, who thanked the many volunteers who have contributed to the success of the Society in the previous year. He paid especial tribute to the many years of work and service of the retiring Chair and Librarian, Dr James G M Cranstoun, who had been unable to attend.

It was agreed to raise the membership rates – for the first time in 12 years! – to £20 for Individuals and to £25 for Families and Institutions. These new rates become effective on 1st March 2009.

We elected a new Chairman, Mrs Joy Dodd, and a new Librarian, Mrs Moira Stevenson. After a Constitutional Amendment was agreed, the Treasurer and Sales Secretary, Mrs Dorothy Tweedie and Mrs Rhona Stevenson, are to be appointed by Council rather than elected at the AGM. (The new Constitution will be published in a future issue.)

Three new Council members were elected: Irene Townsley, Liz Watson and Charles Napier.

The evening ended with the display and appropriate stories of "Prized Family Objects". These included a shoe-buckle worn to a dance in the mid-18thC; a letter recounting a conversation with a 91-year-old relative in which she had related some family history; a notebook referring to a family home which included measurements of rooms and the costs of furniture and other domestic purchases; and a bag containing lots of photographs and other little documents, which had been lent to two young sisters to amuse them, without realising that this would spark a lifelong interest in family history!

The Homecoming

Open Days at the SGS Library

Friday 17th July 2009

Friday 31st July 2009

Saturday 1st August 2009

10am to 4pm

Take this opportunity to see around the SGS Library, discover our activities and ongoing projects, see the resources & facilities, the books, CDs, microfilms & microfiches, the vast sales stock and meet the volunteer helpers, who may be able to resolve some your questions on the day!

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Scottish Charity No. 016718

Income & Expenditure Account for Year Ended 30 September 2008

	2008	2007
Income:		
Subscriptions	20,432	25,977
Investment Income	2,505	2,987
Gift Aid	1,488	1,882
Donations	1,046	1,294
Legacies	-	500
Sales	34,099	32,953
Cost of Sales	7,646	15,880
Sales Surplus	26,453	17,072
Conference Income	1,848	442
Cost of Sales	842	254
Conference Surplus	1,006	188
A: Total Income	52,929	49,901
Expenditure:		
Library Running Costs	10,096	7,906
Journal (Print & Dist.)	11,584	11,605
Lecture Expenses	686	880
Computer Expenses	4,543	350
Advertising	2,766	2,462
Postage	3,417	5,694
Stationery, Copying, Typing	1,757	1,641
Insurance/Bank Charges	1,961	2,766
Affiliations	83	193
Telephone & Trav. Expenses	21	25
Sundries	40	59
Depreciation	9,545	2,561
B: Total Expenditure	46,499	36,142
Surplus/(Deficit) (A - B)	6,430	13,759

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2008

FIXED ASSETS:

Property at cost	54,545	54,545
Equipment (Net)	21,813	7,380
Books, Microfilms etc	131,115	128,849
	207,473	190,774

CURRENT ASSETS:

Stock	33,400	26,700
Debtors & Prepayments	2,676	5,057
Bank	52,548	65,542
Glenfiddich Fund	-	1,919
Cash	87	20
	88,711	99,237

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Creditors & Accruals	(306)	(563)
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NET CURRENT ASSETS:

	88,405	98,674
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TOTAL ASSETS:

	295,878	289,448
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D Tweedie, Honorary Treasurer.

SAF Faed, BSc (Hons), CA, Honorary Examiner.

The Ancestry of Sir William Graham of Montrose (d. 1424): Heraldry as Genealogical Evidence

by John P Ravillious

Sir William Graham of Montrose (d. 1424) is a character of some historic and genealogical importance due to his having wed the oft-married Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert III of Scotland and sometime Countess of Angus, and to his being the grandfather (by another wife) of Patrick Graham (d. 1466), the first Lord Graham and ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose. Sir William's father Sir Patrick de Graham was of notable ancestry: his father, Sir David de Graham of Montrose (d. aft 1375) was an ardent supporter of both King David II and Robert II. Sir Patrick's mother, unidentified in the account in *Scots Peerage* [1], was Helen of Strathearn, widow of Reginald le Cheyne and a daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathearn (d. 1328). The only reason this marriage is known to us was the common descent of Sir David and Helen from Robert, Earl of Strathearn (d. bef 1244), which necessitated a dispensation [2].

Sir William's mother has been virtually identified to date. She is known only from a charter of impignoration dated at Mugdock, 24th August 1372, in favor of 'Sir Patrick Graham, knight, son and heir to David de Graham, Lord of Dundaff, and Matilda, wife of the said Patrick' [3]. Some have naturally concluded that Matilda was the daughter and heiress of Angus Hawincross based on this charter, but there is no evidence to support this. Matilda's unknown parentage is all the more interesting given that Sir Patrick married as his second wife Euphemia Stewart, a daughter of King Robert II's half-brother Sir John Stewart of Ralston, by whom he was ancestor of the Graham Earls of Strathearn (later Earls of Menteith) and the regicidal Sir Robert Graham of Kinpont.

Evidence was noted recently that indicated a possible link to the Frasers. In 1377, Sir Patrick de Graham had a charter from Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteith (subsequently Duke of Albany), of the lands of Auchincross in the Lennox [4]. These lands are evidently the same as Auchincross, granted by King Robert I to Sir Alexander Fraser of Touch in 1309. Robertson's Index records among the charters of that year, "Carta Alexandri Fraser, of the lands of Strathearn, de Essuly, Ballebrochy, and Auchincross" [5]. This allows one to conjecture that the Fraser lands in Auchincross had passed to the Grahams as the *maritagium* of Sir Patrick de Graham's wife.

There is interesting heraldic evidence that to date has been unexplained, but which serves to support the Fraser identification suggested above. Sir William Graham granted a charter of the lands of Ballancleroch, dated at Mugdock, 11 Aug 1423. The Graham (Montrose) account in *Scots Peerage* states,

of the name Egidia to this daughter of Sir John Stewart was introduced in earlier peerage accounts, and is now widely reported erroneously in print and online records.

The evidence which proves her name is found in the *Registrum Episcopi Brechinensis*. A record dated 2nd October 1437 incorporated two important texts: one of a charter by Sir William Graham of Kincardine (Montrose) dated 15th November 1408, and one of a charter of his stepmother 'Euphemia le Graham', widow of Sir Patrick Graham and 'now' wife of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Bele, dated 8th October 1408 [10].

Euphemia Stewart, Countess Palatine of Strathearn and wife of Sir William Graham's half-brother Sir Patrick Graham, is usually shown to have married Sir Patrick Dunbar of Bele [11]. However, these charters make it quite clear this was not the case. Sir William Graham made his charter with the consent and assent of "Lady Eufamia, widow of our deceased father" ['domine Eufamie Relicte quondam patris nostri']. The charter of Euphemia, predating Sir William's by six weeks, makes it clear that she was the wife of Sir Patrick Dunbar, lord of Bele ['Eufamia ly Grahame sponsa Patricii de Dunbar militis domini de Bele'], and that the same Eufemia was confirming the charter of her stepson, whom she styles "our dear son Sir William, lord le Graham" ['dilecto filio meo Willelmo domino de Ly Grahame militi'].

As shown in the preceding explanation and chart, references to Sir Patrick Dunbar of Bele being (2nd) husband of Euphemia Stewart, widow of Graham and Countess Palatine of Strathearn are in error. Dunbar's wife Euphemia was in fact that lady's mother-in-law Euphemia Stewart, usually called Egidia (in error), the daughter of Sir John Stewart of Railston and 2nd wife of Sir Patrick Graham.

NOTES

[1] SP VI:212.

[2] W. H. Bliss, B.C.L. and C. Johnson, M.A., eds., *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters*, Vol. III (A.D. 1342-1362) (London: for the Public Record Office, 1897; reprinted 1971, Kraus-Thomson, Liechtenstein), p. 514:

" 1353.

7 Id. Oct. To David de Grame, knight, and Helen, relict
Avignon. of Reginald Chene, knight, of the dioceses of
(f. 448.) Brechin and St. Andrews.

Dispensation, at the request of John, king of France, to intermarry, they being related in the fourth degree of kindred. [Theiner, 305.] "

This dispensation and the related identification of Helen's ancestry was noted in J. Ravilious, *SP Addition: Helen of Strathearn, wife of Sir David Graham, soc.genealogy.medieval*, 9 November 2005.

[3] SP VI:214, cites Lennox Book, i, 162.

[4] SP VI:213, cites RMS fol. vol 146, no. 96.

[5] Robertson's Index to the Charters, p. 1. This is also noted in Crawford's *Lives of the Officers of State*, p. 274, as given in Illus. Aberdeen and Banff II:72. See also *The Frasers of Philorth*, p. 65.

- [6] SP VI:217.
- [7] Bruce A. McAndrew, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry*, p. 486.
- [8] A confirmation by Robert, Duke of Albany of a charter by Sir William Keith and Margaret Fraser of the lands of Aboyne, confirmed at Falkland, 12th May 1407 was witnessed by, among others, ' Sir John Stewart of Lorne, Sir William de Graham of Kincardine and Sir George Leslie our cousins' ["Willelmo de Graham de Kyncardyn / Georgio de Lesly consanguineis nostris "] [Ilus. Aberdeen and Banff II:35-36]. Robert's son Murdoch, 2nd Duke of Albany, accepted the resignation by ' our dear cousin William, lord of Graham ' ["carissimo consanguineo nostro Wilelmo domino de Grahame"] of his lands of Dundaff, Kinpont &c. in the sheriffdom of Stirling, and then regranted same as the barony of Dundaff, 8 Jan 1421/2. [Fraser, *The Red Book of Menteith* II:286-8].
- The identification of John Fraser, son of Sir Alexander Fraser and 'nepos' of Robert I, king of Scots, was established by Andrew B. W. MacEwen, citing among other evidences the dispensations for the marriages of the issue of Sir William Keith and his wife Margaret Fraser. The existence of the two half-brothers named John Fraser has confused historians of the family, including the noted Alexander Fraser of Philorth [*The Frasers of Philorth* (Edinburgh: printed for private circulation, 1879)].
- [9] SP VI:214. *The Scots Peerage* account concerning the Stewart kings of Scots [SP I:15] is somewhat more in error, as it shows the issue of Sir John Stewart of Railston as including ' (4) Egidia, married to Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine and Dundaff, and became ancestress of the Grahams, Earls of Strathearn.'
- [10] From the *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis* II:56-58, no. XXXI
- [11] SP VIII:260, sub _Stewart, Earls of Strathearn_, cites *Exch. Rolls*, iv. pp. clix, 592.

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Blame the writer!

by Gordon Johnson

When we look back at old records, we tend to approach them with expectations based on modern assumptions. As with all assumptions, treat this one with extreme caution.

We are used to computerised records, where the software reminds you of things you nearly missed out or of spellings which do not fit the standard expected by the software (which can be annoying at times). We are also used to a standardised system of the alphabet, a standard language - with English becoming the International norm for communication - and an agreed set of meanings for specific words, based on dictionary definitions.

Unfortunately for genealogy, history does not fit into these norms.

The writer of several hundred years ago, did not have such expectations, did not have a dictionary, used an alphabet in Scotland that utilised letters which have since dropped out of existence, used words peculiar to Scotland, used Latin which was non-standard and based on Scottish legal usage, used words with meanings which are entirely different from today and the writer had to depend on his own and his informant's memory when it came to recording information. Lastly the informant was often illiterate and so he could not tell the clerk, "You've spelled my name wrongly!", as a result the clerk sometimes spelled the same name several different ways in the one document!

As a general rule, for an illiterate family, the clerk would write down what he heard them say, then spell it accordingly, so if the name seems funny to you, try saying it aloud and work out how else it could be have been spelled. Recently I was puzzled by a Rugstone, until I realised it was meant to be the Angus surname Ruxton. Conversely, I found an Arsbet and thought it was an error, but looked up the familysearch website and found the spelling was for a Perthshire family. It was one of the few surnames missed by the otherwise extremely authoritative Black's *The Surnames of Scotland* (published by New York Public Library in 1946, reprinted in Edinburgh by Birlinn).

So what are we liable to find, when we start doing our research prior to the civil registration system?

First, not every child got his name written down in the baptismal register. If the clerk or minister forgot to write down the name at the time of the baptism, the name may have slipped his mind by the time he got around to writing the register. The parents' names (or just the father's) gets written down, saying his child was baptised this day, named and the remainder is blank. To find such infants by looking up indexes, go to the start of the surname, where there will be blanks instead of forenames, followed by the alphabetical list of forenames.

Transcribing a baptismal register, I also discovered that - apart from the minister's routine of father-only - sometimes the mother's name is forgotten, and so only the father and child are named, with a gap where the mother's name should be. You can also find that entries appear out of the date order you expect. This is where the entry failed to be written down at the time, and only a week later, or the next time a baptism is recorded, the clerk says to himself, "I didn't write up the last baptism in this family", and goes back to his notes and writes it in after the later one. At least the date given should be correct. Even worse is the case where a series of children in one family were baptised but not recorded, then the 4th or 5th child gets baptised and the minister says, "I don't see the entries for the other children, so we'd better put them in now", and so you get a series of baptisms in one family all appearing on one page, sometimes a dozen years after they occurred.

You can also get an instance where the original register is in poor condition, and the minister or session clerk writes out the register again, to have a legible, clear record - and incorporates his own errors through misreading the original! This problem exists in all transcriptions, despite attempts to avoid it. The UK 1881 census transcription, organised by the Genealogical Society of Utah with the active cooperation of local family history societies in the UK, has MANY errors of misreading, mainly where the transcribers were unfamiliar with the local area. Bad handwriting can be overcome, but only with local knowledge can this be truly effective. I have seen the same local name transcribed in 5 different versions in the 1881 census, yet the original census enumerator wrote them all correctly, by my informed reading.

In both the above cases it is not the original writer at fault, it is the re-writer. Then there is the case of missing names. This can be baptisms, marriages, or deaths, and for different reasons.

One major difficulty is that many registers have not survived the passage of the centuries, and are missing entirely or badly damaged. The damage can be from nibbling mice, dampness, fire and accidental stains from spillages. The missing registers can be as a result of being left in a cupboard and forgotten, then thrown out during a spring-clean; or the minister has moved to another charge and taken the register with him (these still occasionally turn up in family archives and sometimes get handed back to the National Archives of Scotland. It is a case of great rejoicing when this happens.)

Next, there is the situation where parents have joined another denomination, and their children are baptised in that denomination, whose registers are NOT indexed nationally and so not online. The commonest are Free Church baptisms between 1843 and 1854. You will see how few baptisms are in the online indexes for that period. You find the missing children by reference to the 1851 and 1861 censuses, provided they survived until the census.

As marriage banns had legally to be proclaimed in the Church of Scotland

parish church, it is common to find the marriage in the indexes, but no sign of children, they having been baptised and recorded in, for example, R. C. registers. Occasionally not even the marriage appears. Some Roman Catholics refused to obey the law regarding marriage banns: most protestant churches were agreeable to obeying it.

What happens when the writer gets confused and writes down the wrong forename? This is found in some church baptismal registers, but seldom in civil registration. Civil registration introduced its own additional problems.

An illegitimate birth had to be recorded under the mother's surname if the father did not appear to co-register the birth. Secondly, any child of a married woman is automatically presumed to be fathered by the woman's husband, and so registered that way, unless the woman specifically states that her husband was not the father and provides a reason for this fact. Usually it is because the husband and wife have not lived together for a year or more. If you are very lucky, the real father may also appear and co-register the child.

The main occasion for error in civil registration is in deaths, because naturally the deceased is not able to provide information himself. The informant may not be a close relative and have no access to useful documents. As a result, the deceased's parentage may be wrong, or left blank. A grandchild can easily get his grandfather's parentage wrong; and I have seen cases where a son was confused on this matter.

The further back in time you go, the worse the problem becomes of identifying people with accuracy. I knew that my ancestor William Pert was born in Craig parish in 1814, but when I looked up the register, there were several of that exact name born in that year! I was able to use his death certificate and a gravestone inscription to establish which one was *my* William. This is often a hazard in small villages with interlocking families: the same names keep recurring, solved locally by the use of tee-names (by-names or nicknames). A local history book or local newspaper reports might identify a man by his tee-name instead of his proper name, so where they occur, take a note of them. Occupations might sometimes help, but in a fishing village, most of the men will be fishermen, and in a farming community, most the men (and women) farm labourers.

Going back further in time, we have to recognise major difficulties in how a person is recorded. Because the writers were relatively familiar with the persons they were writing about, they assumed that basic details would be sufficient. They were not to know that, centuries later, someone would be seeking the parents or spouse of that individual. So you find people identified by name only, or name and location, and sometimes the words "senior" and "junior" may be appended. This did NOT actually identify father and son: it was a method of differentiating between two persons of the same name, by stipulating whether it was the elder or younger of the two.

Talking of the word "elder", you have to be careful of the context. In religious matters, an Elder was an elected member of the Kirk Session with responsibility for the spiritual care of part of the kirk's flock. In civil matters, it helped define which of two persons was meant - the older or younger.

The Kirk also had a series of words with specific meanings. A Reader was a church member appointed to the task of reading the lessons and prayers, and sometimes the sermon also, in a period when ministers were few. The title or "sir" was not only applied to the higher-ups in civil society, but was also used in earlier centuries to denote a graduate of a university: primarily a cleric (usually a chaplain) or writer (notary) in the 15th and 16th centuries.

I mentioned at the start the changes in the alphabet. A letter which existed in Middle English and Middle Scots was the *yogh*, a letter which, with the advent of printing, became replaced by either y or z. Surname beginning with Y, such as Yeoman used to have a *yogh*, and so also appear as Yeman or Zeman. Another substitution was "z" for the *yogh*, which is why we have so many variant pronunciations, and so we have the name Menzies, pronounced "Ming-us". Other names which had a *yogh* were Dalziel (Dalyell), Finean (Fingan) and Zetland (Shetland) and the estate of Culzean (Cull-ane).

Confused yet?

This is a small selection of the pitfalls we face when researching our Scottish family lines, so it can be extremely helpful to immerse yourself in the history and the mores and standards of the period you are researching.

The National Archives of Scotland offers classes in palaeography, in the two terms starting September and January. See www.nas.gov.uk for more details. It also published the useful pack *Scottish Handwriting 1500-1700* also available from the SGS online shop.

For online tuition and a coaching manual – plus an entertaining "Weekly Poser", visit www.scottishhandwriting.com

Readers' Tickets

The Society has been asked to advise members that the National Library of Scotland and the National Archives of Scotland now require two colour passport-style photographs to accompany any applications for, or renewals of, readers' tickets.

Book Reviews

Tracing Your Scottish Family History,

Anthony Adolph, Collins, ISBN-13: 978-0-00-727874-9

Following on from *Tracing Your Family History* and *Tracing Your Irish Family History*, Anthony Adolph's latest addition to his 'family tree' of research guides is a concise, colourful and comprehensive book leading the reader through a labyrinth of Scottish genealogical resources. Published to coincide with the 250th anniversary of Robert Burns' birth, 'Homecoming Scotland 2009', it aims largely to encourage the new researcher. However there is also much new information to offer the more experienced family historian.

The book is divided into four parts. Part one, *Getting Started*, advises the reader how to organise researching in a coherent manner, how to interview surviving relatives, how to record the growing log of amassed information and how to identifying many archives and organisations which further advance research. Throughout, internet resources are given credence and web addresses appropriately interspersed, encouraging the reader to access the ever-expanding online resources. There is a chapter on variant spellings, derivations of Scottish surnames, Anglicisations, nicknames, etc, as well as recognising the importance of Scottish naming patterns. He also explores the importance of finding out about your families' parish histories, by referring to sources such the Statistical Accounts, gazetteers and maps.

Part two guides the reader through searching the post-1855 Civil Registration (birth, marriage and death) records at New Register House, the 1841 to 1901 census records and the Old Parish Records. It delves deeper, explaining the value of kirk session and other denominational records such as the Free Church, Episcopalian and Secession churches, as well as Quaker, Methodist and Catholic records. Contact names, addresses and websites are always highlighted at the appropriate places. The author clarifies using specific examples of research, incidents and histories, enhanced by beautifully-reproduced illustrations, photographs and graphics throughout. Other valuable, lesser-explored resources including legal records and Probative writs are explained fully, as are testaments, Inventories, Wills, Directories and Newspapers, among others.

Part three explores researching into the daily social and working lives, the trades and professions of our ancestors from the agricultural labourers toiling the land to more prosperous merchants, artisans and craftsmen in the towns and burghs. He advises on researching war service, customs and excise, medical, government, industrial records among others. As well as exploring the more apparent sources for landholders (sasines, valuations rolls, etc), the author looks into the fascinating and more exacting area of researching farming and crafting ancestors. He also highlights another overlooked but invaluable resource, the Registers of the Poor.

Part four explores the areas of emigration and immigration, especially topical to 'The Homecoming', and the huge numbers of Scots descendants who left Scotland over the years for other climes for varying reasons. This should especially be useful to American, Canadian, Australian and other foreign visitors to 'The Homecoming'. The last chapter touches on the more controversial area of genetic mapping of Scotland, how DNA results can show 'how one is connected to Scotland's ancients, to clan groupings and to Scots descendants the world over.'

At the end there is a comprehensive list of 'useful addresses': family history societies, libraries, archives, museums, records offices and the like.

This book is a very valuable companion to other existing and respected family research publications. It lists known and lesser-known resources to date giving equal prominence to internet resources, now a vital and recognised research tool. It has been beautifully produced and illustrated in full colour throughout, and at £17.99 would be a worthwhile companion for any level of family history researcher.

Craig Ellery

***We'll Send Ye Tae the Mars –
The Story of Dundee's Legendary Training Ship***

by Gordon Douglas, Black And White Publishing, Edinburgh 2008.
ISBN 978 1 84502 230 3 £10.99

This book starts by reminding us of the appalling conditions in which many people lived in 19th century Scotland and in Dundee in particular and introduces us to one of the consequent problems and its solution. The problem was that of homeless and destitute children who roamed the streets of Dundee (and of many other towns and cities in Scotland) and who risked falling into criminality. The solution was the 'industrial school' where such children would be cared for in a strictly-disciplined environment and taught skills that would help them gain employment. The Training Ship 'Mars' was a specialist version of this regime where the accommodation took the form of a former warship moored in the river Tay and the training was directed towards preparing the boys for careers at sea – either in the Royal Navy or in merchant shipping.

To modern eyes the regime seems harsh and repressive but seen in the context of the time it was almost certainly better than the alternative offered by the Poorhouse. Generally the boys went on to get employment, often though not invariably at sea.

There must be many descendants of the 6500 'Mars boys' for whom this book would be a useful resource for family history. The book does not, however, stand alone as it is supplemented by a website www.sonsofthemars.com on which the author intends to list the details from

the admissions records of all the boys who were admitted to the Mars as well as much other information. This is an excellent idea as the author of a book of this sort will invariably have more information than can comfortably be accommodated in the book and it enables readers to access such of that information as may interest them. Perhaps this is the way forward for many publications in the Family History area where a narrative in book form could usefully be supplemented by a website containing more detailed information.

Jessie Denholm

20th Annual SAFHS Conference
Hosted in 2009 by the
Aberdeen & N.E. Scotland FHS
Saturday 25th April 2009
at King's College Conference Centre

Stalls, exhibitions and lectures by Lesley Diack, Margaret McBryde (NAS),
Fiona Watson and Maj. Malcolm Ross (Gordon Highlanders Museum)

For more information visit www.aneshfs.org.uk

QUERY

2973 CHRISTIANSON, Carl & KARSPORSEN, Marie

Looking for any information or research recommendations regarding Carl Christianson, Wood Yard Labourer, and his wife Marie Karsporsen. Both are supposed to have been born in Stavanger, Norway, but may have been living in Edinburgh or environs in 1885 when their son Henry Carlson, a seaman in the Merchant Service, married Mary Montgomery at 10 Newton Street, Edinburgh. Henry and Mary Carlson settled in Leith, first in Commercial Street and later in Admiralty Street, and had 9 children born between 1886 and 1905.

Contact: *Lauri Ashwell, 8 Scotston Grove, Blenheim 7201, New Zealand*
rex.ashwell@xtra.co.nz

RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Carol Stubbs

- Berwickshire: 1861 Census: indexed transcriptions:
 Duns, Ewes, Gordon, Greenlaw, Hume, Hutton, Ladykirk,
 Langton, Legerwood, Longformacus, Mertoun,
 Nenthorn, Swinton, Westruther, Whitsome Graham & Emma Maxwell
- Burdiehouse Burn Park: a history of the area Dr M.P. Collingwood
- Elie Churchyard (Fife) Monumental Inscriptions Fife Family History Society
- Episcopal Church's Scottish Heritage Martin Reith
- Inverness-shire Monumental Inscriptions:
 Moy Churchyard Highland Family History Society
- Kirkyard of New Pitsligo (Parish of Tyrie) Aberdeen & N.E. Scot. F.H.S.
- Kirkyard of Portlethen
 (Parish of Banchory-Devenick) Aberdeen & N.E. Scot. F.H.S.
- Lands & People of Moray Part 35: Parish of Knockando Bruce B. Bishop
- Lands & People of Moray:
 Parish of Knockando: miscellaneous records Bruce B. Bishop
- Monumental Inscriptions:
 Dundurcas Churchyard & Macallan Churchyard
 & Fochabers, Mosstodloch &
 Mulben War Memorials Moray Burial Ground Research Group
- Newton Parish, Midlothian: Memorial Inscriptions
 and other associated records "Recording Angels"
- People of Brechin, 1700-1799: a genealogical source book David Dobson
- People of Dundee, 1700-1799: a genealogical source book David Dobson
- People of Montrose, 1700-1799: a genealogical source book David Dobson
- People of the Braes of Angus, 1600-1799:
 a genealogical source book David Dobson
- Protestant Piety in Early-Modern Scotland:
 Letters, Lives and Covenants, 1650-1712
 (Scottish History Society Vol.15) Mullan, David George, editor
- Scottish Graveyard Miscellany:
 exploring the folk art of Scotland's gravestones Hamish Brown
- Stewartry of Kirkcudbright: Census Records
 of 1841 by surname: Parish of Girthon Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
- Tracing Your Scottish Family History Anthony Adolph
- We'll Send Ye Tae the Mars –
 The Story of Dundee's Legendary Training Ship Gordon Douglas

Millar Family items looking for their home

Robert Millar

Born 13th August 1840 at Ochiltree, Ayrshire

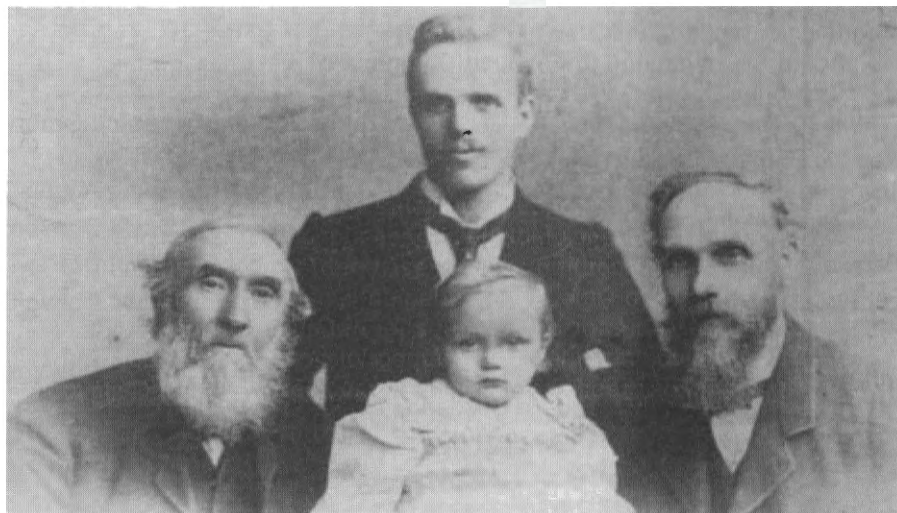
Married at Fairglen, Old Cumnock on 15th November 1861

Ellen Gemmell

Born 14th June 1841 at Ochiltree, Ayrshire

Their children:

Robert	born 24th July 1862 at The Lanyard, Cumnock
David Gemmell	born 4th February 1864 at Ochiltree
Janet Murdock	born 7th February 1866 at St Quivox
Agnes Patrick	born 25th May 1867 at St Quivox
John	born 28th July 1869 at Wallacetown
Hannah Gemmell	born 26th December 1871 at St Quivox
William Gemmell	born 26th December 1871 at St Quivox
Edward James	born 27th January 1876 at Wallacetown
Hugh Alexander Gemmell	born 22nd January 1878 at Wallacetown
Maggie Helen	born 13th June 1881
Rodger Erig	born 30th May 1882 at Daisy Bank Cottage
Ellen Jane	born and died 24th July 1884 at Ochiltree



Four generations of Millars

Are you a descendant of Robert Millar and Ellen Gemmell? If so, I would be delighted to return to your family several photographs and certificates which made their way into my possession through various marriages in my husband's family.

Mrs J M Clarke, 30 Sherwood Road, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 3EH, England.

Telephone: 01323 803282



Robert Millar & Ellen Gemmell and their 11 surviving children

Cockburn and Burns

11th August 1844. On the 6th instant the long-prepared and long-talked-of "*Commemoration of Burns*" took place at Ayr. It was a great gathering of people, "gentle and semple", to do homage to by far the greatest of all Scotland's poets, on the scenes of his birth and of some of his best compositions, and on the occasion of his three sons happening to be all at home. Of course it was a bad day, which half-spoiled the procession; but there was a wooden building which sheltered about 2000 people during a collation and much eloquence. Lord Eglinton, an able man and not at all a bad speaker, was in the president's chair, and Professor Wilson in the croupier's. But on the whole, candid minds (for I was not there) make it rather a heavy affair. The great defect was in the absence of eminent men. Wilson was the highest in literature; Eglinton the only one of high rank.

Every year makes me the more afraid that henceforth Burns' glory must contract, not extend; and this solely because the sphere of the Scotch language, and the course of Scotch feelings and ideas, is speedily abridging: even in Scotland. The lower orders still speak Scotch, but even among them its flavour is not so fresh and natural as it was fifty years ago, particularly in towns. There are more English words, and less of the Scotch accent and idiom. This is the necessary consequence of the increased habit of reading English books, and of listening to English discourses, and of greatly increased English intercourses. When I was a boy no Englishman could have addressed the Edinburgh populace without making them stare, and probably laugh. We looked upon an English boy at the High School as a ludicrous and incomprehensible monster. Now, these monsters are so common that they are no monsters at all; indeed, there are Scotch schools (the Edinburgh Academy, for example) from which Scotch is almost entirely banished even in the pronunciation of Greek and Latin; and the sound of an English voice in a popular assembly of the lowest description is received with great favour. Still, however, Scotch is pretty deeply engrained into the people, but among the gentry it is receding shockingly. Among families spending £700 or even £500 a year, it seems to me that there is a majority of the modern children to whom, in his Scotch poems, Burns is already a sealed book. I could name dozens of families, born, living, and educated in Edinburgh, which could not produce a single son or daughter capable of understanding even *The Mouse* or *The Daisy*. English has made no encroachment upon me; yet, though I speak more Scotch than English throughout the day, and read Burns aloud, and recommend him, I cannot get even my own children to do more than pick up a queer word of him here and there. Scotch has ceased to be the vernacular language of the upper classes, and this change will go on increasing with the increasing intercourse which rolls the language of the greater people over our surface. Railways and steamers, carrying the

southern into every recess, will leave no asylum for our native classical language. I can see no other remedy except to treat it as a dead language. I would teach it as a regular branch of education. Burns, Scott, and Wilson, besides many others, have made this as reasonable as to teach some continental languages which the want of opportunities of speaking make the half-learners sure soon to forget. Scotch cannot be obliterated without losing the mans of enjoying some of the finest productions of genius, and of understanding the habits and characters of one of the most picturesque of European nations, and of losing an important key to old literature, even of the south. Above all, we lose *ourselves*. Instead of being what we are, we become a poor part of England.

Henry Cockburn, *Memorials of His Time*

Hopefully Lord Cockburn would approve of this year's Homecoming Celebrations! See Dates For Your Diary for some of the planned events, The SGS will be present at a selection of them.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2009

**All SGS ordinary meetings take place at 7.30pm in the
Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh
(unless otherwise stated). Admission free to all.**

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 16 March | "Textile Treasures: Jute Industries in Dundee University Archives", by Patricia Whatley and Caroline Brown, University of Dundee Archive Services. |
| 13 April | "The Witch Hunt in Scotland", by Roy Pugh, author of <i>The De'il's Ain</i> . |
| 11 May, 6pm | Visit to Thomas Thomson House: Behind the scenes at the National Archives of Scotland. (Numbers limited – please book at the Library.) |
| 14 September | "Ancestral Tourism and the Homecoming", by Peter Wadley, NAS. |
| 12 October | "Impact of Empire on Scots Heraldry: Quest and Conquest", by Mark D. Dennis, BA, Chairman of the Heraldry Society of Scotland. |
| 16 November | To be confirmed. |

New Register House Research Evenings:

Please contact the Library for 2009 dates.

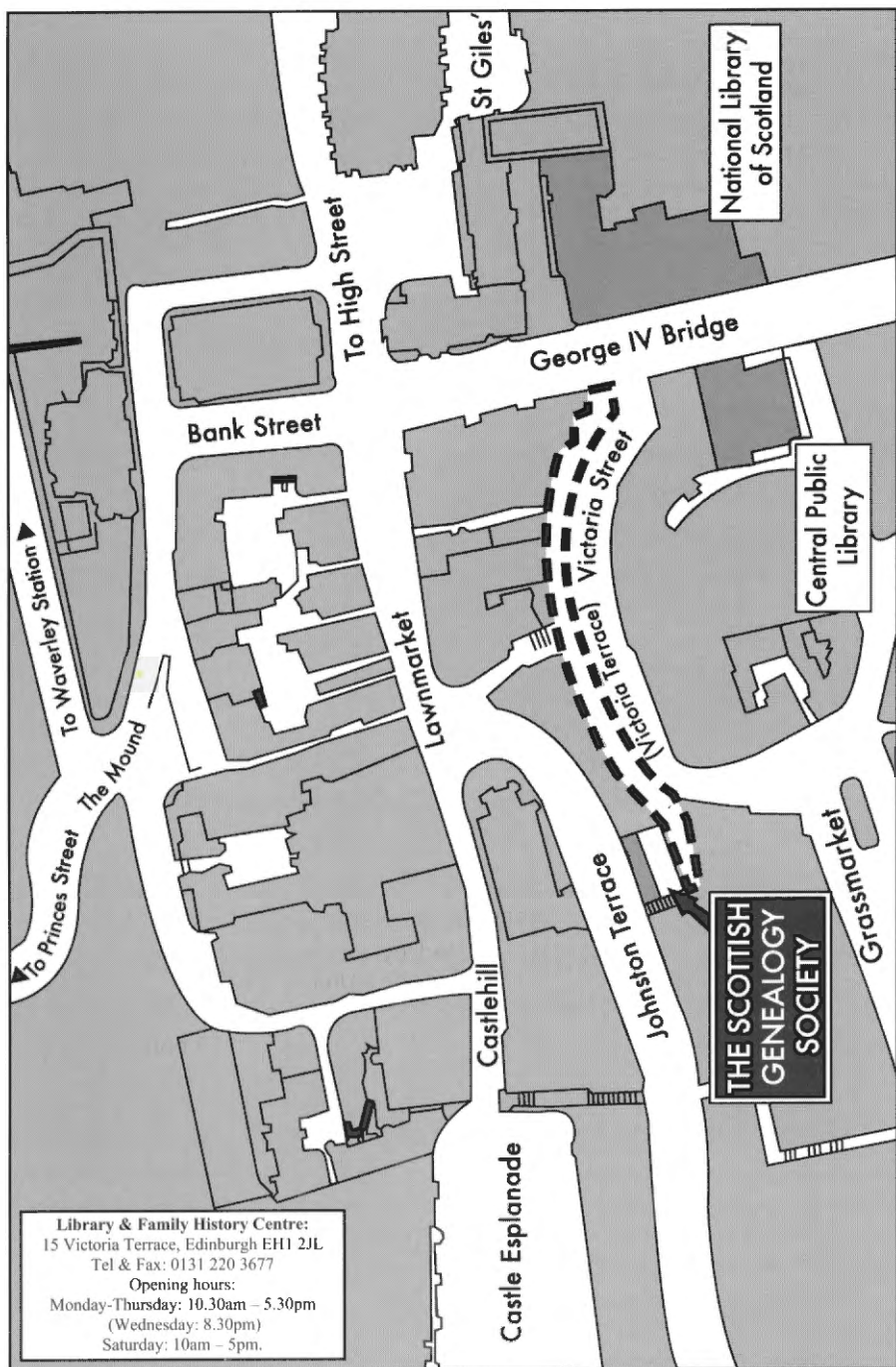
Scotslot

- 18 April "Army and Navy Sources"
- 31 May "Some thoughts on Scottish Clearances" by Iain Stewart
- 12 July "Tracing the life of a Shoemaker using Estate Papers" by Richard McGregor:
- 22 August "Land Records as a Research Tool" by Gregory Lauder-Frost:
- 4 October "Sources for weaver and farmer ancestors"
- 14 November To be announced

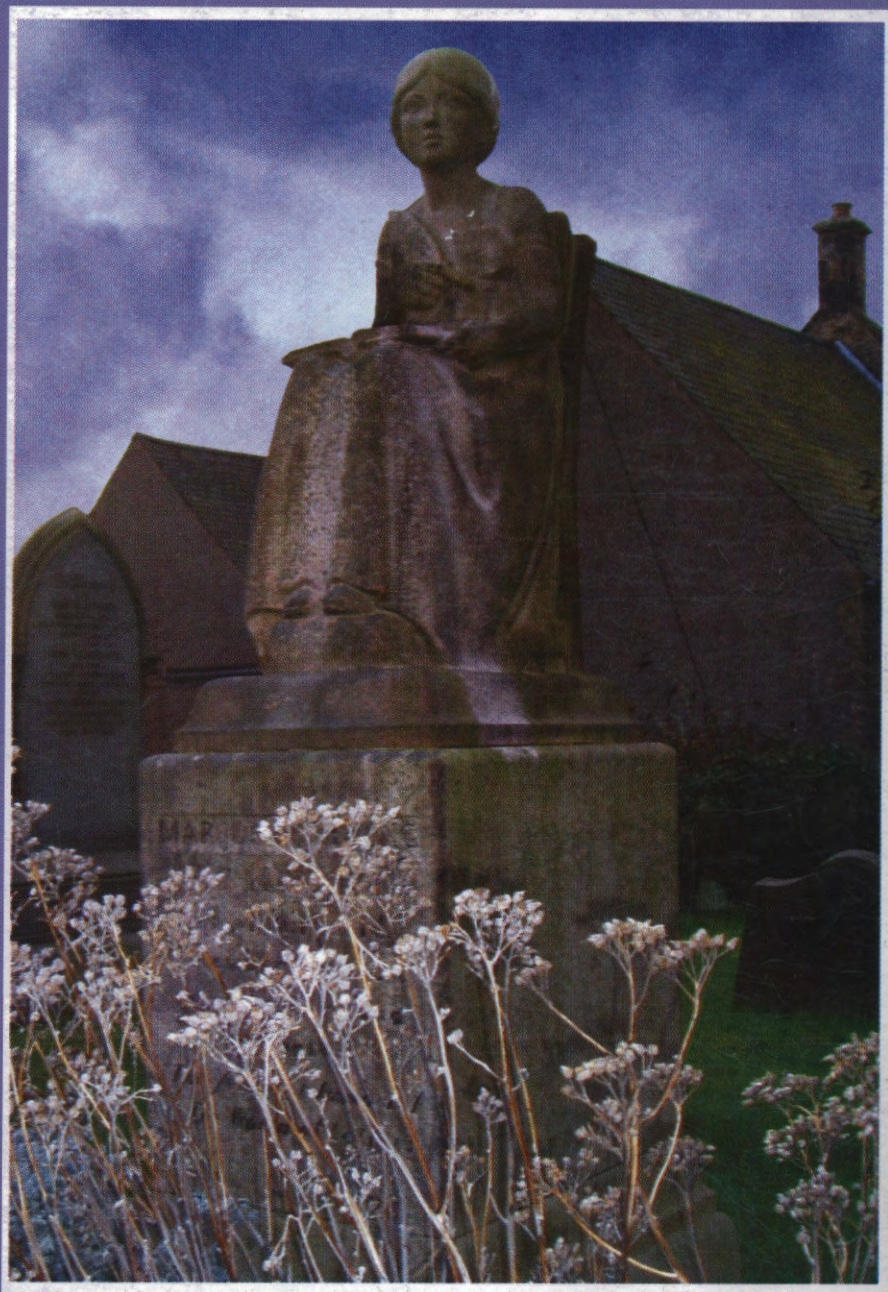
Scotslot meets in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. Guests are welcomed at our meetings. Contact stuart.laing@virgin.net or Scotslot, 16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts, AL5 4DB.

Family History Fairs and other events:

- 25 April SAFHS 20th Annual Fair, hosted by Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS. King's College Conference Centre, Aberdeen.
www.anefhs.org.uk
- 30 May-7 June Leith Festival. www.leithlocalhistorysociety.org
- 6 June Leith Festival Fair.
- 19-21 June Routes to your Roots Conference, Albert Halls, Dumbarton Road, Stirling. Lectures/ evening events, themed daily by local authority material, occupations or graveyards. www.stirling.gov.uk
- 27 June Dumfries & Galloway FHS Homecoming Event, Dumfries Academy, Academy St, Dumfries DG1 1DD www.dgfhs.org.uk
- 2 -24 July International Genealogy Festival, hosted by the University of Strathclyde. Lectures, exhibitions, events, with each day themed by a geographical area of the world.
www.strathclydegenealogy.co.uk
- 24 July Local History Fair, hosted by the Edinburgh & District Local History Forum, at the Augustine United Church.
- 25-26 July "The Gathering 2009", Homecoming Fair in Holyrood Park, Edinburgh. www.homecomingscotland2009.com/whats-on/events/the-gathering-2009
- 12 Sep National Family History Fair, Gateshead International Stadium.
www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com
- 12 Sep East Dunbartonshire Family & Local History Fair, Milngavie Town Hall. www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk
- 26 Sep-5 Oct Roots Festival, Dundee. www.tayroots.com
- 3 Oct Fife FH Fair, Rothes Hall, Rothes Square, Glenrothes.
www.fifefamilyhistoryfair.org.uk



Please note that access from George IV Bridge is suspended until at least December 2008.



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