



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

MARCH 2010

Eric Liddell

Photographs at RCAHMS

Henry Duncan and Savings Banks

Fatality on Ben Nevis

Barony of Lynn

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Vol. LVII No. 1

The Scottish Genealogy Society

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This edition of *The Scottish Genealogist* was edited by Caroline Gerard, with the valued assistance of Joy Dodd, of Jim Cranstoun, Craig Ellery, and Richard Torrance, of Chic Bower at Sprint Repro and of all our regular and occasional contributors.

Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: "The Stane Man" of Dumfries, the Revd Henry Duncan by John Currie.

Photograph by Sandy Pittendreich and reproduced with his kind permission.

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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.

Membership

Single membership £20; Family and Institutional membership £25.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are thus encouraged to pay subscriptions under the Gift Aid Scheme so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for the scheme can be obtained from the UK Membership Secretary.

Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Secretary and subscriptions to the Membership Secretary.

Email: membership@scotsgenealogy.com

Information about the Society's publications and back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist can be obtained from the Sales Secretary.

Email: sales@scotsgenealogy.com

All postal correspondence should be addressed to:

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

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The Scottish Genealogist

Relevant articles are welcomed by the Hon. Editor preferably submitted in MSWord or rtf format via email or on a CD Rom. (Please, no formatting.) Illustrations are preferred in .jpeg format. Members' queries are also welcomed for inclusion in the magazine: a £2 per entry charge is made to non-members.

Email: editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Scottish Genealogy Society Website

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Henry Duncan and the foundation of the First Savings Bank

by Jim Cranstoun

The 10th of May 2010 marks the 200th anniversary of foundation by Dr Henry Duncan, minister of Ruthwell in Dumfriesshire, of the first Savings Bank which initiated a vast modern movement providing means for poorer people to make savings. Duncan died in 1846 when Victoria

had reigned for only nine years, but he is clearly a precursor of many of what have become known as Victorian values, principally those of thrift and self-help. But Duncan had many other talents and interests as a list of his published writings makes clear. As well as being a full-time parish minister he found time to found a local newspaper, the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, which he also edited for a number of years. Duncan also played a leading role in locating and restoring the Anglo-Saxon runic cross at Ruthwell which had been damaged and partially hidden at the Reformation. He did some pioneering work in geology and had the results published, and he also developed interests in architecture and landscape gardening. Though he was no political radical Duncan was involved in helping

to organise finance for the legal defence of those involved in insurrection of 1820. Nor was he a narrow sectarian since he strongly favoured Catholic emancipation and the abolition of slavery. However his chief efforts were concentrated on campaigning for savings banks and participating in the controversies which beset the Church of Scotland during most of his lifetime.

Henry Duncan was born on 8th October 1774 in the Kirkcudbrightshire parish of Lochrutton, where his father, George, was minister. His grandfather, another George, had been previously minister of the same parish. After being taught by his father, Henry went to Dumfries Academy and subsequently to St Andrews University. After two seasons he left the university and entered commercial life by obtaining employment in Heywood's Bank in Liverpool,



Rev Dr Henry Duncan

Reproduced with the kind permission of Sandy Pittendreigh and the Savings Banks Museum.



THE DUNCAN FAMILY BURIAL-GROUND AND MEMORIAL IN RUTHWELL CHURCHYARD.

Renovated by the Scottish Trustee Savings Banks, April 1946.

where two of his brothers were already employed. At the age of nineteen Duncan returned to university studies determined to become a minister. After all, 150 members of his extended family had been ministers, so it could be said to be in his blood. To an extent, ministers of the Church of Scotland during this period saw the ministry as an occupation rather than as a vocation. But this does not seem to have been with the case with Henry Duncan. Though not strongly devout, he had an earnest wish to help his fellow human beings, particularly working people, to face the problems of this world. Duncan was licensed to preach in 1798 but at first could find no parish. In the following year he received calls to three charges, of which he chose Ruthwell, a rural parish bordering the Solway Firth, where he spent over 40 years as minister. Duncan was married twice, first to Agnes Craig, daughter of the previous minister at Ruthwell, and secondly to Mary Grey, also a minister's daughter.

Henry Duncan's social conscience was struck by the evidence of unemployment and poverty in his own parish as well as in the nation generally. Conditions during the Napoleonic war were worsened by severe import controls which drove up grain prices without corresponding rises in wages. Grain supplies which had been adequate in peacetime were now not reliably so. At this time the diet of working people depended largely on cereals – wheat flour in England, though in Scotland oatmeal was still an important ingredient in the diet. The 1790s saw a number of riots directed against high prices for oatmeal. Soon after the beginning of his ministry a crisis emerged in his parish. Duncan acted with energy and managed to organise, with help



Memorial plaque in Ruthwell Kirk

Reproduced with the kind permission of Sandy Pittendreich.

of his brothers in Liverpool, a consignment of maize to be sent to the Solway to help alleviate the situation. It is not recorded how the poor of Ruthwell responded to this innovation in their diet. Duncan believed that the poor should be encouraged to help themselves. Practically, he set the local women to spinning flax which he supplied from his own resources, and the men were employed in transforming the fairly barren manse glebe into a landscaped garden.

Duncan saw the solutions he was implementing at Ruthwell could have implications elsewhere. He came up with the idea of the Savings Bank, though he admitted that the idea was not original to him. One method of dealing with poverty was to levy a legal poor rate on a parish. This required the support of the majority of heritors (landowners), which was not always forthcoming, and few Scottish parishes had adopted this solution by the 1790s. Socially conservative individuals such as Duncan and his colleague Thomas Chalmers felt that such a solution tended to stifle the initiative towards self-help which he sought to stimulate. More promising from Duncan's point of view was the emergence of the Friendly Society movement which had been growing steadily during the late eighteenth century. These societies operated on a voluntary basis and normally saved towards a specific objective such as funeral expenses or insurance for a member who was ill. Duncan had helped to revive a Friendly Society in Ruthwell. However, Friendly Societies also

had their problems. To remain viable they needed a continuing supply of healthy young workers as members. Also, the actuarial principles of operation were not clearly understood in Britain until 1845, so that many societies collapsed into insolvency.

With the savings bank Duncan sought to link the habit of small-scale saving with the existing banking system. Traditional banks at this time generally did not accept deposits of less than £10, so Duncan's task was to collect the small amounts of cash his depositors were able to save and aggregate these into amounts acceptable to the banks, in Duncan's case the Dumfries branch of the British Linen Bank. Duncan did an immense amount of work in writing and persuading politicians and others to back his scheme and enact the necessary legislation. When the bank was established he had much more work to do in publicising his project. The savings bank movement spread rapidly in Scotland and elsewhere. By 1815 there were savings banks in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Three years later there were 130 banks outside the two major cities, with a thousand members and £30,000 in deposits. By 1817 the idea had become equally popular in England and Wales so that government legislation became necessary. By 1816 savings banks had been set up in Europe and the United States. Duncan's legacy persists with 109 savings bank organisations in 92 countries. Micropayment, increasingly popular in developing countries, seems to owe much to Duncan's ideas.

In the early years of his ministry Henry Duncan seemed ambivalent regarding the divisions within the Church of Scotland. But as time proceeded he became more aligned to the evangelical as opposed to the moderate wing of the Church. To a major extent the Church was still a part of the state in that it administered education and poor relief at a parish level. This situation was becoming increasingly anachronistic as the effects of the industrial revolution made themselves felt in rural and urban Scotland. The new liberal ascendancy saw the solution of these problems in secular rather than religious terms. One of the main bones of contention in the Church was the issue of patronage – who would choose the new minister when a parish became vacant? The congregation, or the patron who was usually the chief landowner? A number of high-profile cases exacerbated divisions in the Church with some of the disputes ending up in the Court of Session. During the period of the 'Ten Year Conflict' (1833-43), the evangelicals were dominant in the General Assembly and this allowed Duncan to be chosen Moderator in 1839. This hegemony came to an end in 1841 as a result of a decision by the Court of Session, which debarred some ministers, mainly evangelicals, from the General Assembly. From this point it was inevitable that the Church would split asunder. Both sides had made their preparations. When the General Assembly broke up in May 1843, each parish minister had the choice of whether to stay in the Church of Scotland or join the new Free Church. This issue divided many clerical families: Henry's younger brother Thomas, minister

of the New Kirk in Dumfries, remained in the established Church, but Henry decided to leave so had to give up his church, manse and beautiful garden. He spent the remaining three years of his life in Edinburgh interspersed with visits back to Dumfriesshire where he died of a stroke on 19th February 1846.

References

Fasti Ecclesiae Scotianae, v. 2, 255, 291; Ewing, J. *Annals of the Free Church*, 143.

Ibid.

Fasti; Dictionary of National Biography, v. xvi, 165-166;

Mitchison, R., *The old poor law in Scotland*, 2000, 135-156; Logue, On Christmas Day 1799 a mob in nearby Dumfries rioted over the issue of the price of oatmeal, K.J. Logue, *Popular disturbances in Scotland 1780-1813*, Edinburgh 1979, 225.

Zeldin, T. *France 1848-1945, Politics and anger*, 1979,

Checkland, S.G. *Scottish banking: a history 1685-1973*, 1975, 316-318.

www.savingsbanksmuseum.co.uk

www.clanduncan.co.uk/henry.html

The Savings Banks Museum at Ruthwell, Dumfries, houses a unique collection of artefacts and archives, including early home savings boxes, banknotes and coins, documents and letters relating to savings bank history, as well as a library of volumes recounting the spread of savings banks around the world.



The Museum is open Tuesday to Saturday, 10am to 4pm, from April to September, and Thursday to Saturday, 10am to 4pm, from October to March. Admission is free, but large parties must be booked.

www.savingsbanksmuseum.co.uk 01387 870 640.

Exhibition

Annan Museum is staging a special exhibition to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Savings Bank.

In the Black: Henry Duncan and the Savings Bank

"In 1810 Rev. Henry Duncan began the first Savings Bank from the Society Room in Ruthwell. Revolutionary at its time, the profits from the bank helped the poor of the parish."

Bank Street, Annan, from Saturday 8th May to Saturday 19th June 2010. The Museum is open 11am to 4pm, Monday to Saturday, admission free.

www.annan.org.uk

Explore the unique photograph albums at RCAHMS

by Hilary Kirkland

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) collects, records and interprets information on the architectural, industrial, archaeological and maritime heritage of Scotland, and has been doing this for more than a hundred years. It holds a collection of over 15 million items including antiquarian drawings, architects' drawings and plans, modern survey drawings, documents, sketch books, topographical engravings, historic and modern photographs, aerial photographs from the 1920s to the present day and a wide range of reference books.

Over 300 photograph albums are held at RCAHMS, many of them unique. Genealogists are likely to find something in these albums which will provide a context for their family history. One such album is the Anderson Family Album (PA 202) which contains items from 1880-1930, including written genealogical material as well as photographs of many members of the family and the houses they lived in.

The album opens with images of Baron Nottebohm and his wife, the daughter of Mme Primavesi, and their residence in Antwerp. Their daughter, Emilie, married John Mathison Fraser, the son of Provost Fraser of Aberdeen. John and Emilie's daughter, Lydia, married William Dunlop Anderson, son of James A. Anderson and his wife Sarah Dunlop, daughter of Dr. Alexander Dunlop of Glasgow, who had married in 1815. Many family images dating from this period are included as are those of subsequent generations up to the early twentieth century. This album is exceptional in the collection as each image is annotated, but the other albums have an impressive range of images of people and places.

The information available on the collection of photograph albums is currently being enhanced by a volunteer in the RCAHMS online database Canmore, where you can find out what archive items and information are held on Scottish sites as well as giving access to over 100,000 digital images. The albums can also be consulted in the RCAHMS Search Room, open Monday to Friday 9:30am to 4:30pm.

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Email info@rcahms.gov.uk
Website www.rcahms.gov.uk and www.scran.ac.uk

Index to the Anderson Family Album

RCAHMS Photograph Album 202

Frontispiece - Freiihof, Antwerp, country house of Baron Nottebohm

1. Baron Nottebohm
2. Baroness Nottebohm née Primavesi dau. of Mme Primavesi née Giesc
3. Edward Nottebohm, son of Baron Nottebohm; Abraham Nottebohm, brother of Baron Nottebohm; Emilie Fraser née Nottebohm; Mrs Fraser dau. of Baron Nottebohm; John M Fraser son of Provost Fraser of Aberdeen
4. Agnes Fraser, dau. of Provost Fraser of Aberdeen; John Christian Fraser, youngest son of John M. Fraser; Angelica Patience Fraser, youngest dau. of Provost Fraser of Aberdeen; Angelica Patience Fraser

Obituary – Miss Angeline Fraser

The death took place on Sunday evening, at her residence in Upper Westbourne-terrace, W., of Miss Angeline Fraser, at the age of 87 years. Miss Fraser occupied a place in the affections of the tailors of this country similar to that which Miss Weston holds among sailors. She was born at Aberdeen, and spent her girlhood at Banchory. She began her social and religious work among the tailors of Edinburgh in 1856, and her work in London was carried on for over 23 years. On the occasion of the completion, in 1906, of the jubilee of her work, a scheme was inaugurated to endow the Tailors' Hall and Reading Room, Mill-street, Conduit-street, W., which Miss Fraser founded and with which she was connected up to the time of her death, and it was hoped that this object would be accomplished in time to take the form of a birthday gift to Miss Fraser on her 88th birthday. On the occasion of her last birthday, in February, she was the recipient from King Edward of a diamond brooch and a letter of congratulation.

5. John Matheson Fraser; John Christian Fraser, youngest son [in uniform]; John M. Fraser and wife with eldest son Alexander and sister Agnes; William Fraser son of J. M. Fraser; Emilie E. Fraser née Nettebohm; Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and their children, William, Lydia and Alex.; Lydia M. Anderson née Fraser
6. Kilblain, Greenock
7. Kilblain, Greenock, residence of Andrew Anderson
8. James Andrew Anderson; His wife, Sarah Anderson and dau. Jane; Andrew Anderson, eldest son; Jane Anderson, only dau.; Alexander Dunlop Anderson, 2nd son; William Dunlop Anderson, 4th son; George Stuart Anderson, 3rd son; Alexander Graham, nephew of Sarah Anderson
9. Carlung, West Kilbride, west side, residence of J. A. Anderson
10. Carlung, east side

11. Carlung, West Kilbride, north view
12. James Andrew Anderson of Carlung, West Kilbride, 1st Managing Director of Union Bank of Scotland
13. Children of William D. Anderson: Sarah Anderson, wife of J. A. Anderson, née Dunlop; Major Dunlop Anderson; Alexander Dunlop Anderson M.D. younger brother of J. A. Anderson
14. Margaret Anderson née Reddie, wife of Andrew Anderson, M.D., 2 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, eldest son of J. A. Anderson, Carlung
15. Jane Anderson, dau. of J. A. Anderson
16. William Dunlop Anderson; Lydia Marianne Anderson née Fraser wife of W. D. Anderson; Emilie M. and Lydia Anderson, eldest and 2nd dau. of W. D. Anderson; John James, only son of W. D. Anderson; Sarah Jane Anderson, 3rd dau. of W. D. Anderson; Lydia M. Anderson
17. George S. Anderson, youngest son of J. A. Anderson, Carlung
18. Lorne Campbell, Portkill, Chamberlain of the Duke of Argyll
19. Miss Marion Campbell, 35 Heriot Row, Edinburgh; Charlotte Henderson wife of James Henderson, Minister of St. Enoch's, Glasgow; Mrs. Campbell, Smithiecroft



20. Dr. A. Anderson; Mrs. Anderson; James Reddie Anderson, only child of Dr. A. Anderson, six photographs taken at different stages of childhood and youth
21. Sisters – Mrs. Anderson, widow of Dr. A. Anderson (two photographs); Mrs. Henderson, née Reddie, 2nd wife of Revd. J. Henderson, D.D.; Elm



James Reddie Anderson



Mrs Anderson

Bank, Crieff, residence of Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Anderson

22. George Wilson Anderson
Children - Alexander Dunlop Anderson; Anne Eliza Anderson; Sarah-Martha Dunlop Anderson; Blandie M. Anderson; William D. Anderson, youngest son of A.D.A.; Ardsheal, Ballachulish, residence of A. D. Anderson, with tennis players; Ardsheal, north view, with figures including piper
23. Anne Anderson, eldest daughter of A. D. Anderson; Baby – un-named; Alexander Dunlop Anderson, 2nd son of James A. Anderson; Sarah Martha Dunlop Anderson 2nd daughter of A. D. Anderson; Blandie Marion Anderson, 3rd Daughter of A. D. Anderson
24. The Ferns, Frogna, Hampstead, residence of William D. Anderson (three photographs)
25. Lydia Marianne Anderson wife of William Dunlop Anderson; young children -Emilie Marianne Anderson, eldest daughter of W. D. Anderson; Lydia Anderson, 2nd dau. of W.D.A.; John James Anderson, son of W.D.A.; Sarah Jane Anderson 3rd dau. of W.D.A.; Angelica Patience Anderson, 4th dau. of W.D.A; Letitia Mary Anderson, 5th dau. of W.D.A.

26. Same family approx. 15 years later
27. Drawing room of The Ferns, Frognal, Hampshire; Mrs. W. D. Anderson, widow of W. D. Anderson
28. George Stuart Anderson and; wife; and children – Sarah Dunlop Anderson; John George, eldest son; Mrs. Anderson with twins, Whitford and Hugh; James A. Anderson, youngest son; John George Anderson in adulthood
29. Sarah Dunlop Anderson; Andrew Whitford Anderson; Helen M. Wright wife of; Hugh Anderson; George Stuart Anderson and wife; Margaret Anderson née Simson
30. Lairbeck, Keswick residence of James R. Anderson (three photographs); Emilie M. Anderson and daughter
31. Marianne Anderson (two photographs), wife of; James Reddie Anderson; Andrew William, only son of James Reddie Anderson; Emilie Sarah Dunlop Anderson
32. Children - Andrew William and Lydia Margaret Anderson (three photographs); Esda, Sissie and Andie with pony, Jem
33. James R. Anderson with three children; Emilie Sarah Anderson; Lydia M. and Esda Anderson; Andrew Anderson
34. Three snapshots taken in Porlock
35. Dr. Percy J. F. Lush; Lydia Lush née Anderson; Ronald W. Lush; Joan L. Lush
36. Angelica Patience Anderson, wife of; Percy Oldfield Francis; Three photographs of their residence at Dunnose, Luccombe Chine, Isle of Wight; Loose post card of Luccombe Chine
37. Sarah Jane Raymond née Anderson; Lyndsay E. Raymond; Three photographs of their children Duncan and Gordon Raymond
38. James Reddie Anderson; two photographs of "some of the Clan Anderson at Ardsheal Cottage".
39. James Reddie Anderson; Emilie M. Anderson, née Anderson; Lydia Margaret Anderson; Esda Anderson with dog Nelson; Emilie Sarah Dunlop Anderson; Andrew William Anderson
40. John James Anderson; Sarah-Jane Anderson; Angelica Patience Anderson; Letitia Mary Anderson
 Fourteen loose unidentified photographs [probably related to the family of James Reddie Anderson of Lairbreck, Keswick, possibly Andrew in naval uniform ? and Esda] and post card of Auchtyfardle, Lesmahagow. Envelope addressed to Mrs. Anderson, Lairbeck containing 8 snapshots. Letter from 2 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow, Oct. 24 / 1882
My dear Willie / Many thanks for the family tree which you have sent me. I send you in return my tree and Margaret has written to ask my sister to send Andrew's if she can. All well here, Yrs. Affect'y / T. McCall Anderson

Thomas McCall Anderson = Margaret Richardson Ronaldson
born 1836 | born 1845

Catherine Edith b.1866	Sarah Alice b.1867	Jane Bertram b.1869	Ada Margaret b.1871 d.1878	Mary Constance b.1873	Helen Muriel b.1879	Thomas McCall b.1882
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Letter from 21 Lennox Street, Edinburgh, Nov. 1st

My dear Willie / I enclose other daters that you wish, yesterday was James' birthday, hallowe'en. We are all getting on in years, the youngest 40. I am glad Sandie made out the journey well. I am afraid there is not much chance of any of us being down in London in the meantime....M. D. Anderson.

J ? is to go today to pay Cousin Jane a visit.

Genealogy index to the Anderson Family Album

RCAHMS Photograph Album 202

Underlined names indicate a photograph of this person is in the album.

James A. Anderson married in 1815 Sarah Dunlop, daughter of Dr Alexander Dunlop of Glasgow, and died at Carlung [West Kilbride] 10 May 1863 and she died at Carlung 5th May 1877.

Their children were:

1. Andrew born 25 October 1817, who was a doctor in Glasgow [2 Woodside Crescent], married Margaret Reddie in 1849, [later of Elm Bank, Crieff]; he died 28 January 1870 and left one son James Reddie born 6 February 1850 [of Lairbreck, Keswick], married Emilie Anderson 3 August 1882 [next generation photographs]
2. Jane born 8th April 1819
3. Alexander Dunlop born 13 April 1822 [of Ardsheal, Ballachulish], married Georgina B Wilson in 1846 who died at Birkenhead 2 May 1859. Their children were James and George [Wilson] born 9 January 1848; James died 1858; Alexander Dunlop born 21 Sep 1849; Thomas Edward born 1851, died October 1851; Annie [Eliza] born 21 February 1853; Sarah Martha Dunlop born 17 April 1854; Blanche Marian born 26 May 1856 and William Dunlop born 10 July 1858.
4. James born 13 April 1822 died 22 November 1869 at Carlung
5. William Dunlop born 7 September 1823 [of The Ferns, Frognaal, Hampstead], married 11 August 1857 Lydia Marianne Fraser. Their children were Emilie Marianne born 27 May 1858; Lydia born 15 February 1860; John James born 24 October 1861; Sarah Jane born 11 January 1864; William Lorne born 24 October 1867, died 3 June 1867; Angelica Patience

born 12 July 1868; Letitia Mary born 14 December 1870. [next generation-Lush, Francis, Raymond]

6. George [Stuart] born 27 July 1825, married Margaret Simson 30 June 1852. Their children were Christina born 11 June 1853, died 14 August 1855; Sarah born 1 June 1855; John George born 10 April 1857; Andrew Whitford and Hugh Stewart born 6 April 1859 [married Helen M Wright] and James Arbuthnot born 15 October 1863.

Andrew Anderson married Helen Elizabeth Campbell 14 June 1831 and died at [Kilblain] Greenock 23 October 1849 and had children:

1. Jane born 6 June 1835. who married John Currie 15 January (?) 1861 and had Helen, Elizabeth, Andrew and James who died in infancy, Donald who died 1879, Lorne born 25 April 1871 and John.
2. Janet born 20 June 1839
3. Annie born 12 May 1841 married 1862 Rev. John Fraser of Brechin
4. Margaret born 24 May 1844
5. Mary born 24 April 1849
6. John Campbell
7. William Stewart born 6 March 1846, married Annie Sein (?).

John Anderson married Jane [Jean] Dennistoun Yuille 3 July 1829 and died at Ryall Hill September [13 September] 1856 and had children:

1. Andrew Buchanan born 15 July 1831 [in Glasgow], died at school in Bootle 5 December 1839
2. Matilda Buchanan born 25 June 1835 [in London]
3. John William Stewart born 17 December 1836 [in London], killed at Asrah [Bengal] 29 July 1857 [Ensign 40th B N T ?]
4. Janet Margaret born 5 December 1838 [in Manchester], married 20 April 1863 [in Calcutta] Lieut. Edward Venocer ? [Lieut. 40th N. N. T.] and died in India [at Meerat] 30 January 1876. She left Walter Edwin born 17 May 1864, Wilfred John born 25 May 1870, [at Ryall Hill] Ethel Annie [Laing] born 8 December 1872, [at Meerat] Evelyn Dennistoun born 9 December 1873 [at Meerat] and Jessie Margaret born 18 January 1876 [at Meerat].
5. George Yuille born 22 November 1840 [at Ryall], died at Ryall 8 March 1880, married 28 September 1871 [in London] Louisa Cowie and left Mary Helen born 5 October 1872 [at Teddington], John William Stewart born 22 April 1874 [at Teddington], Henry George born 1875 [at Norbiton] and Margaret born 27 December 1877 [in London].
6. Jane Dennistoun born 2 March 1842 [at Ryall]
7. [Amelia Yuille born 6 September 1844 in London]
8. [Helen Louisa born 6 September 1852 in London]

Alexander Dunlop M.D. married Sarah McCall 1829 and died 13 May 1876 (?) He left:

1. Martha Denroche born 26 September 1830,
2. Jessie born 19 July 1832 [in Glasgow]
3. Andrew born 1 January 1835, married Elisabeth Syniot (?) Mary Manifold in Australia [27 February 1868] [She was born at Geelong, 9 May 1842] and had Claude Alexander born 7 March 1869 [at Neriola ? near Melbourne]; Alice Seton born 3 May 1870 [at 6 Errard Street, Ballarat]; Robert Denroche born 18 August 1871 [at 6 Errard Street, Ballarat], died 3 June 1872 [at Neriola]; Herbert George born 14 November 1872 [at 6 Errard Street, Ballarat], died 19 March 1873 [at 6 Errard Street, Ballarat]; Beatrice Mary Syniot born 2 February 1874 [at 6 Errard Street, Ballarat]; Margaret Lorne born 2 July 1875 [at 6 Errard Street, Ballarat]; Rose Isobel born 17 August 1877 [at William Street, South Njarra ?]; Ethel Dunlop born 25 May 1879 [at William Street, South Njarra]; Jessie Caroline born 24 May 1881.
4. Thomas McCall born 9 June 1836, married Margaret Ronaldson and had Catharine Edith born 1866, Sarah Alice born 1867, Jane Bertram born 1869, Ada Margaret born 1871 died 1878, Mary Constance born 1873, Helen Muriel born 1879, Thomas McCall born 1882.
5. Sarah McCall born 2 November 1837 [in Glasgow], died 22 March 1838
6. Margaret Lorne born 12 April 1839 [in Glasgow], died 15 November 1840
7. Alexander Dunlop born 3 February [in Glasgow] 1841, killed in [PenarKotal?] Afghanistan 2 December 1878.
8. James Charles born 31 October 1842 [in Glasgow]

Margaret married Lorne Campbell [Portkill, Chamberlain to the Duke of Argyll] 1829; he died 29 August 1859 and she died 1 July 1862, leaving no children.

Thomas married Anne Wilson 18 August 1842, died 18 September 1853 and left:

1. Janet born 9 June 1844
2. Thomas Wilson born 1845
3. James Edward born 3 December 1848, married 7 June 1882 Alice Greta Bainbrigg
4. Andrew Malcolm born 3 December 1848

Hawick Heritage Hub

Due to adverse weather conditions on 11th January, Rachel Hosker was unable to travel to Edinburgh to talk to us about the Hawick Heritage Hub. We look forward to her re-scheduled talk, probably in 2011.

The Barony of Lynn in the Parish of Dalry, District of Cunningham, Ayrshire

by Loretta Lynn Layman

The Barony of Lynn in Dalry was a small barony which, owing in part to its early demise, is unrecognized, obscure, and largely misunderstood. The Lynns who once owned it parted with the greater portion of it early in the 16th century, retaining into the 17th only the mains - that portion on which their manor and presumably the castle that preceded it stood. That there was a castle was mentioned briefly by James Paterson. The mains of the barony was called first "Burnesyde, Garden, and Lyne Knoll", then "Over Lynn", later "the farm of Upper Lynne", and today "High Lynn". There was a period during parts of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries in which the spelling Linn was commonly in use, the most notable occurrence being in 1895, when Francis Groome wrote that Linn was one of the chief mansions of Dalry. More recently, the name has been settled as Lynn.

Parts of the barony other than the mains included Merksworth and probably Baidland, the latter also being recorded as Badlane, Beadland, Bedland, etc. Unfortunately, there has been some confusion, among those with an interest in the barony and its family, over the distinction between the mains of Lynn and the barony itself. Fortunately, as more historical documents and records become available, a better understanding can be had not only of the barony but also of the family which held it. In 1820, George Robertson, referring to the barony as a whole, described Lynne as being comprised of "240 acres of arable land, on the left bank of the Caaf, approach[ing] to the town of Dalry". (Since 1820, of course, part of the property has been absorbed by the town.) In contrast, the mains of Lynn included only 16 of the 240 acres, as now seen in records of the National Archives of Scotland discussed below.

That the mains of a property may be called by some version of the name of the property itself is perhaps self-evident, but it would be wise to cite a documented example. In the 16th century, Robert Frances, Lord of Stane and Bourtreehill, granted to one Andrew Lyne part of the medieval estate of Bourtreehill (which lies just outside the town of Irvine) "... with a half part of the march lying between the lands of Stayne and the lands called Scottanrig lying in the lordship of Stayne", which in turn lay within the bailliary of Cunningham. Here, "lands of Stayne" and "Scottanrig" each were different parts of "the lordship of Stayne".

The history of the barony begins near the opening of the 13th century and involves one Hugh de Morville. Many people have believed that the Lynns were vassals of the de Morvilles, others that they were vassals of the Boyds. While the Boyds were overlords of the barony in its final days, they were not

always so; and, in fact, the property came to the Lynns not by feudalism at all but by blood.

The *Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland* (1852) relates that: (1) the Lynns were kinsmen of the English baron Hugh de Morville; (2) de Morville was allied with King David I, participated in the 1170 slaying of Thomas à Beckett, fled to Scotland, and was granted the lands of Dalry; and (3) Walter de Lynne, first of his family in Ayrshire, inherited the barony of Lynn from de Morville. A contributor to a volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1856) identified only by the initials I.H.H., relying on what he described as "authentic records", pointed out that, in fact: (1) there were three Hugh de Morvilles; (2) the one who murdered Beckett died himself in or before 1173; (3) the third, grandson of Simon de Morville and probable grand-nephew of the assassin, died about 1200; and (4) this third Hugh de Morville left as his heirs only two daughters. The writer's assertions are supported in large measure by *A Synopsis of the Peerage of England*, wherein one Hugh de Morville, grandson of Simon de Morvill and a baron by tenure, is listed as having died in 1204 and leaving as his heirs only two daughters. Notably, 1200-04 is compatible with the *Gazetteer's* earliest date ~ 1205 ~ for any of the heirs of de Morville in Dalry (that heir being Blair; and those for whom dates were not given being Boyle, Kerr, and Lynn). It is enticing to think that one of the de Morville daughters had married a Lynn and began thus the line which would become Lords of Lynn in Dalry. Unfortunately, records to confirm or deny that supposition have not been found.

In any case, both cartographer Timothy Pont and historian James Paterson recorded one seemingly small but significant genealogical note on the family dating to about 1300. Paterson wrote that "Elizabeth, daughter of Linn of that ilk", married Donald Cunningham of Glengarnock, and that Cunningham was living in 1310. Pont, who lived during the latter years of the Lords of Lynn, described Elizabeth more fully as the "daughter of Linn of that ilk, in the parish of Dalry", noted that Cunningham actually succeeded to Glengarnock in 1310, and said that Elizabeth's father was "not improbably" Walter de Lynne. Significantly, the designation "of that ilk" means "of the same place or family" where a proprietor's surname is the same as the name of his property; and the right to be so called was granted by royal charter and survived to the head of the family.

The next record of the Lynns in Dalry is dated 1385, when "the laird of Lyne in Dalry" rented to Thomas Cunningham a property called "Badlane or Baidland in the holding of Dalry, barony of Cunyngham ..." for one silver penny. According to the record, Baidland was held previously by Cunningham's father. While the laird of Lyne's forename is not given, it may be presumed that he was a Lynn, especially considering the Lynn-Cunningham marriage of less than a century before. Baidland is approximately two kilometers (or about one and one-quarter miles) northwest of the mains of

Lynn and may have formed part of the old barony, though the barony being only 240 acres would then have to have been rather long and narrow with an average width of only about 457 meters (approximately 500 yards).

The next record of the Lynns in Dalry is found in 1452, when "Andrew Lyn, lord of that ilk" gave a charter to the Hunters of Hunterston for another property called Highlees; in the charter, Andrew stated that he had acquired Highlees from John Ross, lord of Haukhead. Here we see the Lynns described as both "lord" and "of that ilk". Andrew wrote that the charter was being given to Hunter "for his counsel rendered and to be rendered to me". In this instance, the Hunters were vassals of the Lynns. As in each family one generation succeeded another, the relationship with respect to Highlees was confirmed by resignations, precepts, sasines, and deeds down through the year 1669. Highlees is located roughly 22 kilometers or 14 miles southeast of Dalry, in the parish of Dundonald.

Either Andrew Lynn or a son by the same name survived until about 1508, leaving a son named John. In that year, John Lyn was given sasine "as heir of his father, Andrew Lyn, in the lands of Lyn and Heleis ..."

In 1522, John Lynn of that ilk gave a charter to John Lyne of Bourtreehill in conveyance of a certain part of John Lynn's property described as "sixteen acres of his dominical lands of Lyne together with the house called Burnesyde with the garden thereof and Lyne Knoll lying in the town and territory of Lyne bailliary of Cunningham and sheriffdom of Ayr". Here, the barony was described as a town and territory; hence, it is not surprising that persons of other surnames are to be found "in Lynn". Bessie Dunlop, tried for witchcraft in 1576, has sometimes been mistaken for the wife of a Lynn because her husband's name has sometimes been repeated as "Jack o' Lynn"; but the couple is found more precisely recorded as "Bessie Dunlop in Lin", "Bessie Dunlop, spouse to Andro Jak in Lyne", and "Bessie Dunlop, spouse to Andrew Jack in Lyne". Another example of tenants in Lynn is found in the 1611 testament for "Mareone Murchland, spouse to Robert Wilsone in Lyn, parish of Dalry".

It would appear from the record that the Lynns had relinquished or disposed of the major part of their barony sometime between 1522 and 1563. In the earlier year, of course, John Lynn conveyed part of "his dominical lands of Lyne" to a relative. In the latter year ~ over three centuries after the Lynns inherited the barony ~ a Boyd appears for the first time as "Laird of Lynn". Indeed, Paterson wrote: "Before the extinction of the Lins, [their property] had partly fallen into the hands of the Kilmarnock family".

In 1583, then, Lawrence Lyne conveyed to his son William "... Dominical Lands of Lyne Called Burnesyde, Garden and Lyne Knoll, Lying in the Town and Territory of Lyne, bailliary of Cunningham and sheriffdom of Ayr ... in implement of [an] earlier charter by Lawrence Lyn to William Lyn his son and



Lynn Falls

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While the barony is gone, the memory of it lingers, and not only in the names of places but also in the folklore of Ayrshire. In William Robertson's 1889 collection of historical Ayrshire tales and legends, he recorded the tragic story "The Wraith of Lord Lyne", which he said had long been generally accepted by the people of Ayrshire as an event which had taken place there in the distant past. Introducing "The Wraith", Robertson described the Lynns as "a beloved aristocracy that came, lingered awhile, and vanished".

There is another tale, in the form of a poem, which has often been associated with the Lords of Lynn in Dalry but likely relates to or was inspired by the de Lynnes in

Peeblesshire. In the "Heir of Linne", the young heir squandered his family's fortune and foolishly sold his lands to a man called John o' the Scales. One might think that "o' the Scales" refers to weights and measures, but a clue to another, perhaps likelier possibility is tucked away in one of the thousands of documents at the National Archives of Scotland ~ a 1526 precept of clare constat conveying "lands of Scales, lying in Annandale" to "John Irving, son of the late John Irving of Scales". Annandale and Lyne are in the neighboring counties of Dumfriesshire and Peeblesshire, respectively; and the Lords of Lyne were the de Lynnes before falling to the de Hays. The "Heir of Linne" is assumed to be a purely fictional morality tale, but it may have had some basis in events lost in antiquity.

There is yet one more long-held misconception concerning the Lynns and their barony. It has been long believed by historians and genealogists alike that the family took their name from the falls by which they made their home. That view is certainly understandable given the common practice of taking place names for surnames when surnames came into use; and it was held by the likes of Pont and G. Robertson. At most, however, the name of the family and the place where they settled were mere coincidence. It is likely, in fact,

that the place actually acquired its name from the family. Indeed, since "linn" is the Scots word for "waterfall," it would have been entirely redundant to name the barony's cascade Lynn Falls ... *unless* that name was intended to signify the very family. But all that is a story for another day.

Extracted from Lynneage – the Lynns, Linns, and Linds of Scotland to be published later this year

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March talk

With its unfamiliar records, languages and terminology, as well as immigration and name changes, researching Jewish ancestry can present major challenges. In this talk Dr Beverly Bergman, a long-standing member of both the SGS and the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain, will seek to demystify the fascinating world of Jewish genealogy.

The Story behind the Stone: Fatality on Ben Nevis, 1919: 2nd Lieut Aleck Campbell Craig, N.Z.E.F. & RAF

by Patrick W. Anderson

During September 2007, I was on holiday researching War Memorials and War Graves in the Fort William area and stopped to view the Obelisk Memorial to Lt Col. John Cameron of Fassifern at Kilmallie near Corpach in Inverness-shire. Colonel Cameron was mortally wounded at the Battle of Quatre Bras on 16th June 1815 while commanding the 92nd Highlanders (later the Gordon Highlanders). He was the grandson of John Cameron of Fassifern, who, in 1745, had tried to persuade his brother, "The Gentle Lochiel", not to support Prince Charlie and the Jacobites. Strangely enough, another Lt Colonel commanding his 42nd Royal Highlanders (the famous Black Watch), Lt Col Robert Macara, KCB, was killed by French Lancers at Quatre Bras, as he was being carried, dangerously wounded, from the field. Lt Colonel Macara was the son of the Rev Macara of Fortingall in Perthshire.

In nearby Kilmallie old Churchyard there are Commonwealth War Grave Commission headstones both in the churchyard and in the extension areas. However I noticed that one of the family-erected stones recorded a death with this wording:

In Loving Remembrance of Sec Lieut Aleck Campbell Craig, RAF, of Auckland, New Zealand, who died 9th February 1919 aged 21 years.
A Token of Love from his Mother Brothers & Sisters. Loved by All.

In my copies of the IWGC registers for the Great War and the 1939-1945 War, the entry for Kilmallie Old Churchyard reads:

On the road from Fort William to Arisaig, a mile west of Corpach railway station, contains the ruins of the old church. It has been extended and the new parish church adjoins the Extension.

Listed in this index for the churchyard is this entry:

CRAIG, 2nd Lieut Alexander Campbell, RAF, died on 9th February, 1919, aged 22, son of late James Joseph Craig, and Jessie Craig, of 67 Mountain Road, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand - old churchyard extn E.

I thought that this young Airman might have died as a result of wounds received in action during the Great War, just like my namesake uncle, Lieutenant Patrick W. Anderson, Black Watch, RFC & RAF, but on commencing research I found that *The Oban Times* of Saturday 15th February 1919 had reported an accident occurring on Ben Nevis the previous Sunday, as a result of which

2nd Lieut Alex Campbell Craig, RAF, had lost his life. Accompanied by a brother officer, Lieut Craig had set out to make the ascent of the mountain, and although the day had been bright and fine, the slopes were dangerous due to ice and snow. The two men had reached an altitude of about 1000 feet when Lieut Craig, attempting to negotiate a snow slide, had lost his footing and been hurled down a decline. His companion, on reaching the spot where Craig lay, found life extinct. He had returned to Fort William and reported the matter to the authorities, and Craig's body had been taken to the mortuary of the Belford Hospital at Fort William. The newspaper report recorded that the deceased was about 22 years of age and belonged to Auckland in New Zealand.

A further report in *The Oban Times* of 22 February 1919 recorded the deep and sympathetic interest in the funeral of the late 2nd Lieutenant Alex. C. Craig, who had met his death under such tragic circumstances. Lieut Craig's remains were laid to rest in the quiet churchyard of Kilmallie on the Thursday beside many of Lochaber's noble dead. The newspaper reporter recorded:

As though sharing in sorrow, the face of Nature was veiled in gloom. Inscrutable and chill, the mist-swathed Grampians, sentilled by the snowy crest of Ben Nevis, gave an added poignancy to the scene, and there was a dirge in the fetch of the sea.

The oak coffin was draped in the Union Flag, had been placed in the chancel of Duncansburgh Parish Church, and an impressive service was conducted by Captain the Rev Arch Dawson and the Rev J A Mc Caskill, Onich, officiating chaplain to H M Forces.

Many mourners were in attendance, including a detachment of soldiers under the command of Major Ian MacDougall of the South Africans. While Handel's



Dead March was played by the organist, the coffin was carried on the shoulders of local soldiers on home on leave. A procession was led by the military party marching with reversed arms.

At Kilmallie, the cortege was met by a contingent of officers from the Lochiel Auxiliary Hospital, relays of whom carried the coffin from the road to the graveyard. Also attending were around 20 V.A.D. nurses. As the coffin was lowered into the grave, the official Firing Party discharged their farewell shots and *The Last Post* was sounded.

Continuing my researches into the fatal fall, I hoped to find that the informant of death to the Registrar was the climbing companion, but in fact the entry dated 20th February 1919 was registered on the information of Duncan MacNiven, the Procurator-Fiscal for Fort William.

The Death Register in the District of Lochaber in the County of Inverness records the following:

Alexander Campbell Craig, Second Lieutenant, Royal Air Force, New Zealand.

Single aged 21 years.

Death recorded as occurring February 9th 1919, at about 3.15 p.m., at Meall an t'Suidhe, Ben Nevis, Kilmonivaig, the deceased's usual residence being Mountain Road, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.

He was the son of Joseph James Craig, Ship Owner, and Jessie Campbell.

The Cause of Death was determined to be "Dislocation of neck, result of having fallen from a height on to head", certified by Dr William Mennie Fowler at Fort William.

Along with the Death entry, there is an addition in the Register of Corrected Entries, dated 26th March 1919, certified by Duncan MacNiven, Procurator-Fiscal, and D. Cameron, Registrar, but the handwritten report has been amended: "Cancelled, the Death being registered on the Information of the Procurator-Fiscal."

The Procurator Fiscal at Fort William had a duty to investigate all sudden, suspicious and accidental deaths and to consider whether a Fatal Accident Inquiry should be held. In this case he accepted the investigation of the Inverness-shire Police and the other evidence submitted to him.

The Auckland Grammar School magazine *Chronicle* for 1919 records that 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Campbell Craig, attached to the Royal Air Force, second son of Mrs Craig of Mountain Road and the late Mr J. J. Craig, was killed on February 9th on Ben Nevis. With a Brother Officer, he had set out to climb the lower shoulder of the mountain, which was in a highly dangerous state owing to ice and snow. When they had reached a height of 1,000 feet, Lieut Craig, in attempting to negotiate a snow slide, had lost his footing, and

had been immediately precipitated down the slope. He had entered the School in 1913, and after passing through Third and Fourth Forms, had entered the office of Messrs J. J. Craig Ltd. After graduating at the Kohimarama Flying School, he had left for England and been gazetted to the Royal Air Force.

I have been informed his name is listed on Auckland Grammar School's War Memorial recording those Old Boys who died in the Boer War, Great War and Second World War. 4 Old Boys were casualties of the Boer War, 268 of the Great War and 353 of the 1939-1945 War.

I have gleaned further facts of Lieut Craig's life, following appeals in NZ newspapers. He was born in Auckland on 25th July 1897 and during his schooling years at the Auckland Grammar School he was a member of the School's Army Cadet Corps. He was a clerk in the family Merchant business in Auckland and he joined the New Zealand Army (Territorial Force) Garrison Artillery, being attested into the New Zealand Expeditionary Force on 10th September 1917. He must have applied for Pilot Training in the Royal Air Force in Great Britain. He joined the *Balmoral Castle* at Wellington, sailing for Britain on 24th April 1918, but the ship was damaged in a storm and returned to New Zealand for repairs. The vessel re-sailed on 2nd May 1918. On arrival in Britain he was posted to the RAF Cadet Distribution Depot as RAF Cadet no 179138. During these next months of 1918 he was involved in different types of pilot training, ending during November that year at the Armaments School, but the War was nearly ended and it would appear that he was awaiting confirmation of his Discharge from the RAF and his return to his family business in New Zealand.

The RAF Casualty Card Forms refer to Cadet 179138/ 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Campbell Craig, RAF, death recorded as "Accidentally killed whilst descending Ben Nevis, Scotland on 9 February 1919" and notification to the RAF was dated 21st February 1919. There is a note in the Remarks column of the form stating, "Granted Hon Commission as 2nd Lieutenant". The other card records, "Burial in Kilmallie Burying Ground, Corpach, grave no. 575". The Next of Kin section of the Casualty Card records Mrs J.J. Craig, Mother, PO Box 107, Auckland, New Zealand". I recall that prior to his joining the NZEF in 1917, his father, Joseph James Craig, had died in 1916.

His elder brother, James Campbell Craig, served in the ranks of the Auckland Infantry Regiment as Private 12/ 3233, but then seems to have applied for a Commission in the Royal Army Service Corps, being commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant. I have been informed that he was appointed Captain in the army and was awarded the Military Cross.

I am very pleased to say that the local people of Corpach take special care of the grave of Aleck Campbell Craig, who lies in his ancestral home of Scotland. His grandfather, Joseph Craig, had emigrated from Paisley in 1842 to a new life in New Zealand aboard the *James Gifford*.

I never did find out who was the officer colleague who witnessed the fatal fall on Ben Nevis. The Death entry does not name him and neither do the reports in *The Oban Times* or *Chronicle*. The only other research source would be the pocket books of the police officers involved in the recovery of the body from Ben Nevis.

It is sad that a young officer lost his life, not on the field of battle but on a Scottish mountain, and within days, possibly, of his discharge from the RAF. But his Memory lives on in Scotland!

Acknowledgements:

Gary McGuigan, Opotiki, New Zealand

Paul Phillips, Auckland, New Zealand

Major (rtd) Richard Hoani Parata, MBE, (formerly Black Watch), New Zealand

Isobel Mackellaig, Senior Registrar, Births, Deaths & Marriages, Fort William

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The Identity of Countess Alice of Menteith (fl 1335-1339): part 2

by Bruce McAndrew

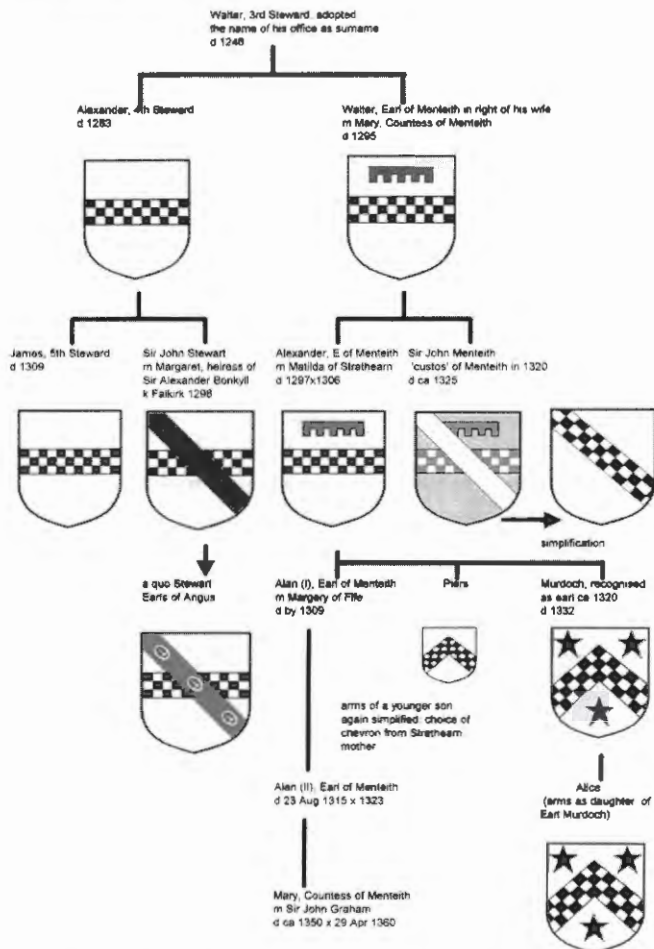
In the first part,¹ it was established that the absence of 'comitissa' in the seal legend made it unlikely that Alice of Menteith was a countess, and instead it was proposed that she was a female relative (sister, daughter) of Earl Murdoch.

But what can be learnt from the shields of arms on the seal itself? Although at first sight there are numerous families who might be their owners, in reality a much more limited set exists. The Scottish magnates of the early 14th century, holding the earldoms and great territorial lordships, were a small select group who took action when one of their number, like the aforementioned Countess Isabel, married beneath her.² Indeed with just 14 earldoms and 13 territorial lordships, the set under consideration numbers less than 50 families in all.

We are now left with the awkward problem of equating the top shield bearing a chevron bezanty between three stars with the name Menteith. To a great extent the solution lies with the compilers of the seal card index file in the Public Record Office (now The National Archives)³ who provide us with an alternative description of this coat-of-arms as a chevron chequy between three stars, and at last, in the chequy pattern, can be discerned a Stewart connection.

It is necessary now to consider in greater detail the changes in the arms borne by Sir John Menteith (d ca 1325), the younger brother of Earl Alexander of Menteith (d 1297x1306) (Figure 1). To the original fess chequy of the Stewards, the Stewarts of Menteith had added a label in chief as family difference⁴ and adopted the name Menteith. As a younger brother, Sir John, who later held the lordships of Arran and Knapdale, added a further difference of a bend overall. This coat-of-arms now carries three charges including the two differences and is too cluttered for easy recognition from a distance. It was therefore radically simplified to a single charge, a bend chequy, as exemplified on the Bute Mazer.⁵ In the next generation Alan (I) (d by 10 Mar 1309) would have inherited the fess chequy with a label or a lion in chief: his younger brothers would then be required to adopt suitably differenced coats. As a younger brother of the previous generation had changed from a fess chequy to a bend chequy, it is reasonable to propose that the younger brothers of this generation changed from a fess chequy to a chevron chequy, their choice being dictated by the fact that their mother was a daughter of Strathearn, whose family arms were Or, two chevrons gules. The elder, Piers (fl 1317) would have been entitled to the plain chevron chequy while his younger brother, Murdoch, would have been required to add a further

Figure 1 Development of Stewart Heraldry

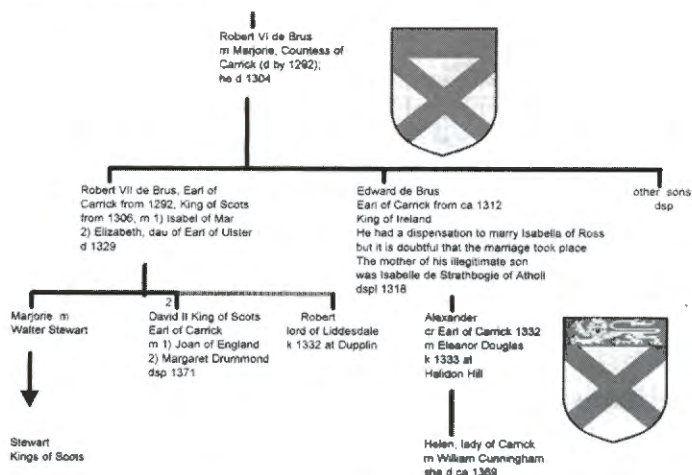


difference, in this case three stars. The choice of these latter charges may have been individual fancy but equally they could have been adopted from the stars of his maternal grandmother, a daughter of the de Moravia house of Sutherland.⁶ Only a son or daughter of Murdoch of Menteith would have been able to utilise these arms in the next generation.⁷

The saltire and chief of the dexter shield must surely be connected with Annandale where not only the Bruce, lords of Annandale, but also many of their vassals, carried these charges.⁸ However only the Bruces themselves were in the magnate class and likely to have married a Menteith daughter. Furthermore by the 1330s when Alice de Menteith was of marriageable age,

male Bruces were thin on the ground. Essentially we have two possibilities: Robert Bruce, illegitimate son of the King, b ca 1307, awarded the lordship of Liddesdale after 1320 when Soules was expelled, and his cousin, Alexander, illegitimate son of Edward Bruce, King of Ireland (d 1318), created Earl of Carrick in ca 1329 (Figure 2).^{9,10} The Balliol Roll of 1334 gives Or, a saltire gules, and on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant or (BL5) for the Earl of Carrick, killed at Halidon Hill in 1333 leaving a widow, Eleanor Douglas. So we can conjecture that the arms on the seal belong to his cousin, Robert Bruce, lord of Liddesdale, killed at Dupplin a year earlier. Consequently Alice de Menteith may well have been a widow in the period 1335-39.¹¹

Figure 2 Bruce Heraldry

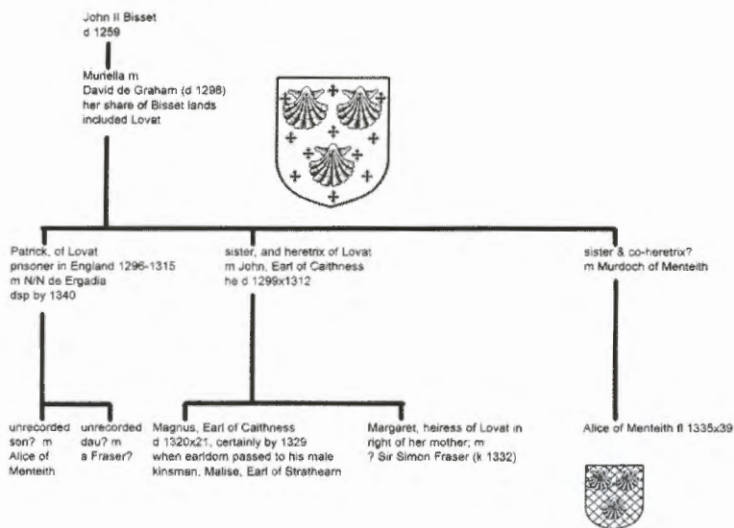


The identification of the arms in the sinister shield is more problematic. Three escallops were borne by the Lambertson¹² and Dundemon¹³ families, and, if our search is expanded to the English midlands, where the Menteiths had connections with the Ferrers of Groby, by the Chamberlain family.¹⁴ None of these seem likely to have married the daughter of a Scottish earl. Three escallops on a chief were the prerogative of the Graham family in Scotland but one member of this family, Sir David Graham, used a seal bearing Three escallops with a crusilly fitchy background. The cross-hatching, unique to the sinister shield on Alis de Menteith's seal, can then be equated with the geratting ie powdering with small charges, suggesting the possibility of a Menteith/Graham link.

To fill in the last piece of this heraldic jigsaw, it is necessary to consider what little is known of this branch of the family, the Grahams of Lovat. Sir David Graham (d 1297), of the Dundaff branch of the family, married before 1268, Muriella Bisset, lady of Lovat, the youngest co-heiress of Sir John Bisset.

He must have been a noble of some importance since his name is included among the Balliol auditors in the Great Cause of 1291-92. His son, Patrick, was under age in 1298 when his marriage was granted to Sir William Felton but he must have been of full age soon after since he was a captive in English hands from 1306-14. He signed the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, another indication of the family's significant position, but his seal is missing.¹⁵

Figure 3 Graham of Lovat



Sir Patrick Graham married a daughter of John de Ergadia and is last heard of as a prisoner after the battle of Halidon Hill; the *Scots Peerage* suggests he may have had a daughter who carried the Lovat inheritance to the Frasers by 1357 (Figure 3).¹⁶

An alternative explanation¹⁷ involves the sister of Patrick Graham marrying John, Earl of Caithness (d 1299x1312). Their son, Earl Magnus, died without issue by 1329, and it was their daughter, Margaret of Caithness, who married Sir Simon Fraser of Brotherton (d 1332) and it was their issue, as heirs of their Bisset of Lovat great-grandmother, who brought Lovat to the Frasers. Certainly there was a complaint by Simon Fraser and Margaret, his wife, as one of the heirs to the earldom of Caithness in 1330.¹⁸

However to explain the three escallops on Alice de Menteith's seal it is necessary to propose a Graham/Menteith union. The two options (a male Graham marrying a daughter of Menteith and a male Menteith marrying a female Graham of Lovat) need to be considered within a wider Graham context. As a kindred the Grahams were fortunate in producing a large number of males who reached maturity. They also married well: in the senior line of

Dalkeith, Henry (III) of Dalkeith (fl 1243x84) married the daughter and heiress of Roger Avenel and acquired the lands of Abercorn and Eskdale. In the junior line of Dundaff, John Graham, of uncertain lineage, married before 1334 Mary, Countess of Menteith (d 1350x60), a union which brought the Grahams the earldom of Menteith in the latter part of the 14th century. To hedge their bets, an unrecorded son of Patrick Graham of Lovat could well have married the 'other' heiress, the daughter of Murdoch of Menteith.

However, the alternative scenario, the marriage of a Menteith male (Murdoch) to an unknown Graham female, (a sister of Patrick of Lovat?), cannot be wholly eliminated. Either situation would explain the incorporation of the Graham of Lovat arms on her seal.

Agewise, Mary, Countess of Menteith, the daughter of Alan (II), was probably in her late teens when she was married by 1334. Her cousin, Alice, might be expected to be slightly older, probably five to ten years, as a member of a previous generation but descended from a third son. So it would be possible for Alice to have married a Bruce killed at Dupplin in 1332 and a Graham killed the following year at Halidon Hill. An unrecorded son of Patrick of Lovat, born in early years of the 14th century, would have been of a suitable age.

To sum up: based on the armorial elements on her seal Alice of Menteith is unlikely to have been the countess of Earl Murdoch; she is best placed in the Menteith pedigree as his daughter who married a Bruce, probably Robert Bruce lord of Liddesdale, and after his early death, an unrecorded son of the Grahams of Lovat.

Notes:

1. B A McAndrew, *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol.LVI, no.4.
2. This applied stringently to first wives whose function was the production of a male heir with the relevant blood lines. There appears to have been more choice with respect to a second wife, for example Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn married Ysenda of Gask and Robert V de Bruce, the competitor, married Christine de Ireby.
3. The compilers are given as Sir William St John Hope and latterly R C Fowler. See R H Ellis, *Catalogue of Seals in the PRO, Personal Seals*, 1978, Vol I, p vii.
4. In this instance the label is the difference, and was carried from father to son; it is not the label borne by the eldest son in his father's lifetime. Vide R Gayre, *Heraldic Cadency*, 1961, p 45.
5. J H Stevenson, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 1930/31, 65, 217.
6. A B W McEwen, private communication 5 Nov 2007.
7. A seal bearing the charge of a chevron (between three birds) is already known within the corpus of Menteith heraldry as William Menteith (fl 1393), son and heir of 'the umquhile John de Menteith, dominus de Balgillis (SAS1951) bore these charges. It is likely father and son are descended from Malisius (Malise) de Menteith, granted the davach land of Ballygillachy t Robert I. Malise, who bears the characteristic forename of the earls of Strathearn, would almost certainly be a further son of Alexander, Earl of Menteith (d 1297x1306), and his wife, Matilda of

Strathearn, and thereby a younger brother of Earl Murdoch. My thanks are to Mr J P Ravilious for bringing this genealogical information to my attention.

8. Typical contemporary examples are Corry, Jardine, Torthorald, Seton, Boyes and Kirkpatrick.
9. Robert Bruce, aka Robert I, inherited the earldom of Carrick on his mother's death in 1292. His younger brother, Edward, is found as Earl of Carrick from ca 1312 to his death in Ireland in 1318. The earldom remained in the King's hands till 1328 when it was given to his son, David Bruce. It remained with the Crown till awarded to Alexander Bruce, Edward's illegitimate son, created after 7 Jun 1329. See F M Powicke & E B Fryde (eds), *Handbook of British Chronology*, 1961, p 473.
10. Cadet Bruce lines living in England at Conington HUNTS and Exton RUT used the undifferenced saltire and chief in different tinctures from the senior Bruce line in Scotland. However their marriages are for the most part well documented and do not include any with Scots.
11. Three earls were killed at Dupplin and a further five at Halidon Hill. Consequently there was a dearth of suitable magnate suitors in the mid-1330s.
12. The Lambertons were based primarily in Berwickshire and Angus; probably seven members of the family were signatories of the Ragman Roll and two seals survive, one of which is possibly heraldic bearing A rude cross paty (RRS1339). The vesica of William Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews 1297-1328 does not display any armorial bearings; however his secretum displays two shields of arms, each carrying Three escallop shells. In addition his kinsman, Alexander Lamberton, among the seals attached to the Declaration of Arbroath, bears a shield with Three escallops inverted. Vide M Ash, *William Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews, 1297-1328* in G W S Barrow (ed), *The Scottish Tradition*, 1974, p 44.
13. The recently discovered seal matrix of John de Dundemor displays Three escallops. It probably belongs to John (II) de Dundemor who flourished in the period 1255x69 as a strong Comyn supporter. Two representatives of the name signed the Ragman Roll, both of Fifeshire, where Dundemor itself is found, near Lindores. A Sir John de Dundemor was in the train of the Earl of Fife when the latter joined Balliol in 1332. However in 1358 the lands were in the hands of Robert Stewart, by which time the family is presumed to have died out.
14. Philip de Lyndesay of the Staplegorton branch of the family married the Lincolnshire heiress, Beatrice Chamberleyn. She was a member of a family whose stem arms were Gules, three escallops or, later found differentiated with an ordinary during the Wars of Independence. If Murdoch of Menteith was brought up in a Ferrers milieu in England, then it is possible he may have married a Chamberleyn daughter. The escallops would then represent her mother's arms.
15. The seal purported to be his, bearing On a fess, three escallops actually bears On a fess three cinquefoils and belongs to Sir Thomas Morham. Vide A A M Duncan, *The Making of the Declaration of Arbroath* in D A Bullough and R L Storey, *The Study of Medieval Records: Essays in honour of Kathleen Major*, 1971, p 174.
16. SP, 6, 204. In addition a Graham family held Cardale INV till the early 15th century when it passed to the Hays of Lochloy, demonstrating our indifferent knowledge of the northern branches of the Graham family. Vide A Grant, D Phil thesis, Oxford University, 1975, p 379.
17. A Macdonald, *The Old Lords of Lovat and Beaufort*, 1934, p 22.
18. W Robertson, *An Index of Missing Charters*, 1798, p 78.

Eric Henry Liddell 1902-1945

by David G C Burns

Olympic Games, Paris 1924

The Stadium reverberated to the sounds of applause and cheering as "The Flying Scot" won Gold at the end of the 400 metres track event in world record time. Later, it was to reverberate throughout the world as news of this unexpected success filtered through. Eric Liddell, representing Great Britain, had originally been selected to run in the 100 metres, with a reasonable chance of success. Sometime before the Games, he had withdrawn when it came to his attention that the 100 metres preliminary races were to take place on a Sunday. Because of his faith and his Christian principles he declined to enter this event. The Sunday issue also meant that he opted out from both the 100 metres relay and 400 metres relay teams.

Fêted and lauded with other members of the successful British team when they arrived back in Blighty, it took them some time to get their feet back on the ground. The British Press had several "field days". And as Liddell had been born in China, it was no surprise when the Chinese declared him *their* first Olympian.

Sally Magnusson, quite rightly, points out other outstanding successes in these Paris Olympics. Harold Abrahams was the first Briton to win a Gold Medal in the blue-riband 100 metres. He went on to become a highly successful sports journalist and President of the Amateur Athletic Association. Douglas Lowe of England won gold in the 800 metres. He successfully defended his title in the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam and had an impressive career as a lawyer and a judge. He also served as Secretary to the Amateur Athletic Association. Paavo Nurmi, "The Flying Finn", won five Gold medals in endurance events. Apparently he carried a stop-watch during his races. He became a very successful businessman in Finland. Johnny Weissmuller, representing America, lifted three Gold medals in swimming events. He went on to star in the black-and-white *Tarzan of the Apes* series of movies. We all remember the famous yodelling Tarzan call. Interestingly, in 1959 Weissmuller and some friends were in Cuba driving to a celebrity golf tournament, when menacing insurgent soldiers stopped them. Tarzan gave his famous call and was immediately recognised. The soldiers then escorted his car safely to the tournament golf course!



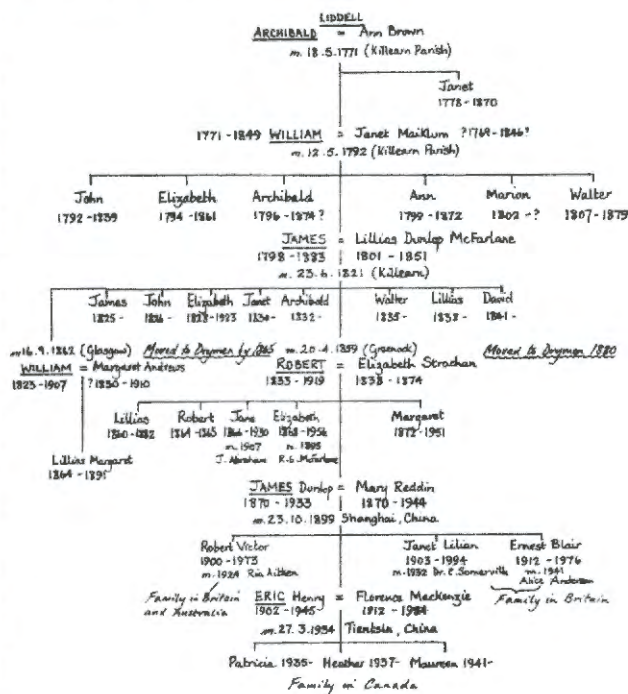
Eric Liddell eventually returned to Scotland amidst all this hullabaloo. Heralded by religious organisations for his stance on Sunday observance and in great demand by sporting bodies and scholarly institutions, it must have been difficult to keep his feet on *terra firma*, however his school Headmaster had given an insight into Liddell's character when he remarked that he was "entirely without vanity".

When *Chariots of Fire* burst onto the scene in 1981, it recaptured the public imagination world-wide. Liddell's accomplishments had lain unrecognised for generations, with a brief resumption when he died in 1945. His stance on Sunday observance remains important.

Eric Henry Liddell

Let's start at the beginning. Eric Henry Liddell was born on 16 January 1902 in Tientsin in Northern China. He was the second son of the Rev. James Dunlop Liddell, from Drymen in County Stirling, and Mary Reddin, a nurse, originally from Paxton in County Berwick. His parents were Scottish missionaries serving in China under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. When his parents came home on furlough the family would gather together in Edinburgh. This Liddell family can trace its roots into the 1700s in the Strathendrick lands in Stirlingshire.

His early education in China provided a sound basis before he was enrolled, along with his elder brother, Robert, at Eltham College, Mottingham, a boarding school for sons of missionaries. During his time there he became an outstanding athlete and sportsman. By the time he was 15 years old he was playing for the cricket First XI and the rugby First XV. Later, he captained both teams. His prowess as an athlete gained early recognition as a potential Olympian.



Liddell entered Edinburgh University in 1921, joining his brother Robert there. He studied Pure Science and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1924. In 1923, during his time at university, he won the 100 yards race at the AAA Championships in 9.7 seconds [a British record that stood for 35 years]. His style of running was not for the purist, with head back and arms flailing. He also gained seven Caps in Scotland's Rugby Union Fifteen.

The Missionary

His heart was set on following his parents as a missionary in China and he returned there in 1925 to serve valiantly among the Chinese people until his untimely and tragic death in 1945. On his mission, he lived a full life. At various times he served as a teacher (bible class and science), an ordained minister exercising spiritual guidance and, in his latter days, a pastor to the elderly. Using his experience to coach boys in a variety of sports, Liddell also took part in athletic meetings. At Tianjin in 1924 he married Florence Mackenzie, daughter of Canadian missionaries. From that union came forth three daughters. When life became very difficult in China, during the Japanese occupation, Florence and the three girls left for Canada. Eric accepted a position in a rural mission in China and joined his brother Rob who was a doctor. It was hard going at this time but, being the type of person that he was, he quickly rolled up his sleeves and became fully involved assisting his brother. Eventually the Japanese took over the mission station in 1943 and the inmates were placed at Weihsien Internment Camp. It was there that Eric Liddell died on 21 February 1945 aged 43 years, suffering from an inoperable brain tumour. Sadly, with his early demise, his wife and children lost the benefits of many years in his company.



But what of the inner man? We can only gauge that by what comes to the fore in a person's life. He was blessed to be born to good parents and had the benefits of an early healthy Christian-based education. His formal education commenced at Eltham College, a boarding school for sons of missionaries, where he would learn to take the rough with the smooth. Probably, on occasion, he served as an arbiter. (The college has since named its sports centre after him.) He was a declared and devout Christian. He was forthright in his stance on important issues in life. In certain circumstances that could be difficult to live with. If he had any faults they were minimal and were overtaken by the good side of his character. His family and friends

stated he was very approachable, enjoyed good company and possessed a good-humoured personality. It speaks well of the man that the children he taught throughout his life in China called him Uncle Eric. Perhaps that aspect of his life can be summed up in the words, "When you are in the service of your fellow beings, you are only in the service of your God".

During the gathering-in of information, I have found myself drawn to "The Flying Scot". Some of his sayings are revealing. Although generous in defeat, he said to friends, "I don't like losing". To a congregation he once said, "We are all missionaries. Wherever we go, we either bring people nearer to Christ or we repel them from Christ." An Article of Faith from the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints is appropriate here: *If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.*

The Old Quad, Edinburgh University

On entering the Old Quad, there is a stillness in the air, which manages to permeate the entire building. The hallowed air followed me into the administration offices where I found myself standing in front of a glass case. There were some photographs of Eric Liddell, but the three medals attracted my attention.

1. Gold 400 metres.
2. Bronze 200 metres.
3. Medal for participation.

Presented by Mrs Patricia Russell, daughter of Eric Liddell, 20th May 1992.

In 1991 the University erected a Mull granite memorial headstone to Eric Liddell in Weifang former camp site. The inscription includes a few words from Isaiah, "*They shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary*". Every four years the University holds a parade to honour Liddell's devotion to his core beliefs.

The Eric Liddell Centre, Holy Corner, Edinburgh

The Centre stands at a crossroads known locally as "Holy Corner" in the Bruntsfield and Morningside area of the city. Originally there were four churches, one at each corner. The Eric Liddell Centre is the former North Morningside Church of Scotland. The Centre covers a wide range of care and counselling services and provides in a practical everyday way the Christian love that Eric expressed for God and humanity. It is a place where people are encouraged to use their gifts and talents in the service of others and provides specialised care to sufferers of dementia. As a day care centre, it proffers a full programme addressing physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual needs, covering all ages. Eric would have been touched by the range and quality of care and service rendered by the people who are involved in the Centre.

It was my good fortune to have met and conversed with two of Eric Liddell's nieces. I met Peggy Judge some years ago at Genealogy and Family History

classes, and, more recently, Sue Caton, who kindly provided a copy of the Liddell Family Tree and, some background information.

It is fitting that we finish by returning to the Olympics. After winning the 100 metres Gold Medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, Allan Wells declared, "This one is for Eric Liddell." At Paris in 1924, prior to the final of the 400 metres, an American masseur passed a piece of paper to Eric Liddell. Written inside, from the First Book of Samuel, were the words, "*for them that honour me I will honour*".

Notes:

Scotland's Greatest Athlete by D P Thomson, Crieff 1970

The Flying Scotsman by Sally Magnusson, London 1981

Eric Liddell's Strathendrick Forebears by Carol Hemfrey

Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland Edited by John Keay and Julia Keay, London 1994

Wikipedia; the free encyclopaedia [Computer printout]

The Eric Liddell Centre, Holy Corner, Edinburgh

Editorial postscript. Some years ago, an elderly neighbour told me that she had attended Eric Liddell's graduation as it coincided with her sister's. Together with his degree he received the quip, "Well, Mr Liddell, you have proved that no-one can pass you - except the Examiners!"

April Talk

On 19th April we will be welcoming Graeme Cruickshank, the well-known Edinburgh guide and lecturer, to speak about *Edinburgh's Social Conscience – providing water and fire-fighting services*, at the Augustine United Church.

As this talk may interest your friends too, why not bring them along? Our talks are open to everyone. They're free to members, of course, but we do appreciate a small donation from non-members.

News from the library

We have been busy recording the MIs at the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, and now that half of the sections have been recorded and indexed, they have been printed and are available to consult in the Library. Rosebank Cemetery will also soon be available in the same format. Once these cemeteries are recorded in full they will of course be published.

To help with finding cross-border ancestors, we have purchased all the available MIs from Cumbria Family History Society and are awaiting those for Berwick-upon-Tweed and some surrounding parishes in Northumberland.

There is some ongoing re-organisation of books, 'fiches and CDs taking place in the library, so if you cannot find what you need, please ask one of the volunteers.

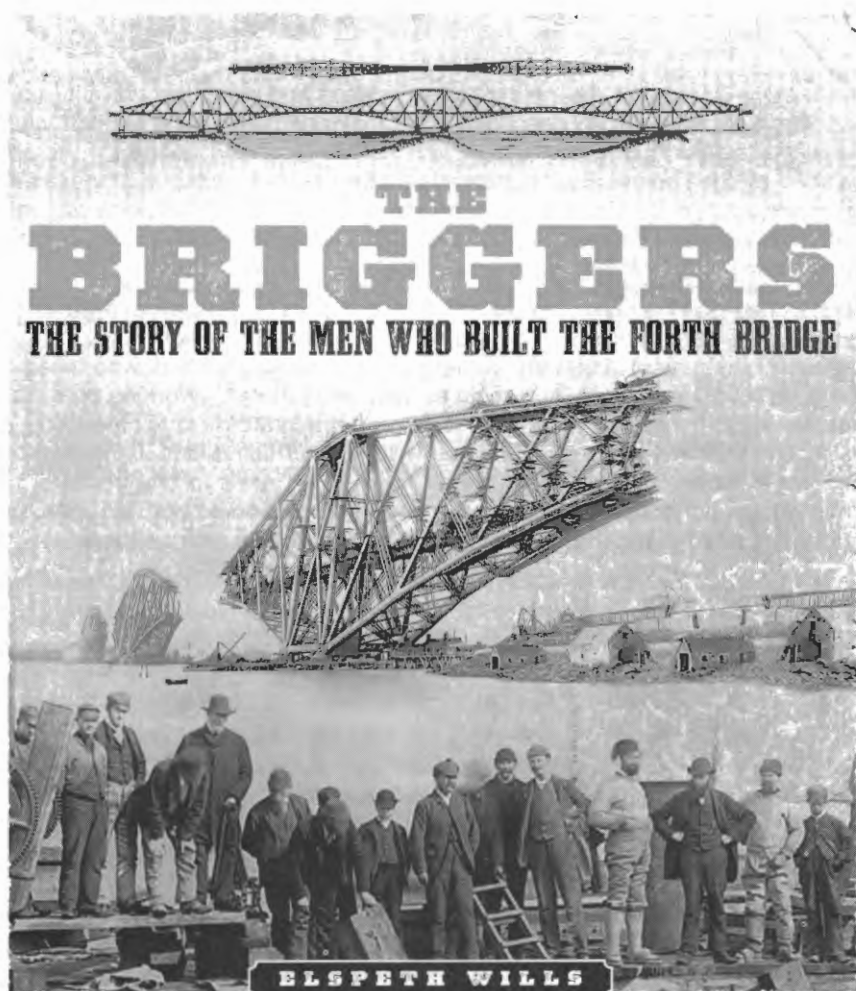
Book Reviews

The Briggers: The story of the men who built the Forth Bridge

Elsbeth Wills; Birlinn Ltd; 2009; ISBN 978 1 84158 761 5; £16.99

This well-produced book is a justified memorial to the very brave souls who laboured and occasionally died in producing that instantly recognisable icon of early British technology....The Forth Rail Bridge.

Much has already been written and discussed about the Bridge, but nothing is known about the hard-working, brave and talented men who were instrumental in designing and constructing it.



This large-format book contains many fascinating insights into the before, during and after events of the bridge's production and it is a collaboration between local 'Railway Bridge' enthusiasts and historians Jim Walker, Jenni Meldrum, Lee Saunders and Frank Hay. Erecting a memorial to the 57 identified individuals who had died during its construction had already been proposed. However it was the group's wish to recognise and honour the many unsung 'Briggers', or labourers, who lost their lives by delving deeper into their working and personal lives. With the combined efforts of this group and the additional help of two genealogists, author Elspeth Wills has written a wonderfully informative and evocative narrative in memory of ALL those involved in the bridge's construction. This is a moving memorial to the 73 eventually-identified, unfortunate, brave souls who tragically died in the process.

The book is divided into six chapters.

Chapter One introduces the reader to the location and describes the lead-up to the bridge's construction, by describing other major bridge-building projects which influenced the Forth Bridge's design. An earlier proposed bridge for the site, designed by Sir Thomas Bouch, got only as far as the foundation stone, as his earlier project, the Tay Rail Bridge, tragically collapsed in 1879. Eventually John Fowler and Benjamin Baker designed a structure which was built by the Glasgow-based company Sir William Arrol & Co. between 1883 and 1890.

Chapter Two gives a vivid introduction to the 'Briggers, Bosses and the Black Squad'.... the major players. The project was largely Sir William Arrol's 'baby', however the origins of the many labourers, skilled and unskilled, who toiled on the construction are here researched in fascinating detail. Working on such a large, prestigious project was a huge draw, and the 'briggers' originated from all over Scotland, many regions of England, Wales and Ireland, and as far afield as Italy and Belgium. They ranged in age from 'early teens to late sixties', with varied work experiences, and included a few jail-birds, con-artists, Ag. Labs. and many 'birds of passage' earning a few bob before drifting on elsewhere.

The remaining chapters recreate the nitty-gritty of the social and legal communities created by the project. Using facts and figures taken from the records and archives, the authors vividly 'put meat on the bones' of the individuals, not only of the briggers, but also of the architects, managers and other professionals involved.

The casualties of the many accidents are focused on. One section describes 'drink' as the main cause of many bridge accidents and fatalities. The finger was pointed at the local Hawes Inn, and even William Arrol was blamed as *"his company had turned a blind eye to the sale of cheap drink in the works canteens"*. Resources such as death certificates, census returns, newspapers and diving reports, amongst others, bring the briggers' conditions and eventual fates tantalisingly to life! Causes of death and injury include the inevitable crushing, falling, drowning, decompression sickness..... and a few unfortunate souls being entombed in concrete. There were many factors involving various accidents, the variable Scottish climate being an obviously major factor..... *"Three or four times*

a year gales halted work completely, the stoppages becoming more regular after late 1887 when a loose plank was blown onto two workers, killing them instantly."

Chapter Four describes the nature of the fatalities in greater detail. It opens with the tragic fate of 16-year-old Thomas Joseph Harris, the first of the Forth Bridge's fatalities, on Tuesday 27th November 1883, who fell, unseen, off the newly-constructed jetty at night. His body was washed up a month later, "so decomposed that it was identifiable only by its clothing". This book is full of such descriptive incidents too numerous to mention.

Throughout, the work is beautifully illustrated with etchings, prints and, until now, unseen photographic references. These have been well resourced and beautifully reproduced from Edinburgh's archive collections. This also offers the reader some reading relief and wonderfully brings to life the very real personalities involved!

Of particular interest to family historians will be the list of primary and secondary sources and references involved in exploring the identities and lives of the 'Briggers'. Apart from the more obvious Statutory records at the General Register Office, these include the Criminal Records (JP Court) 1887-90, Police Commissioners' Report 1882-92, record of Criminal Trials 1883-86, at the City of Edinburgh archives; and the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh Registers 1883-87 at the Lothian Health Service Archives at Edinburgh University Library.

All in all, this is a wonderful piece of research and written work. A real boon for family and social historians alike, or indeed anyone interested in the Forth Rail Bridge.

Craig Ellery

Discover Your Scottish Ancestry: Internet and Traditional Sources

Graham S Holton & Jack Winch; Edinburgh University Press; 2nd edition, 2009;
ISBN 978 0 7486 3219 9; £14.99

This revised book deserves to be rated as one the top three titles in this field, as it contains more information and pointers to resources than you could shake a data-stick at.

The authors begin with the question, "Why do you want to do this?", then offer advice on topics such as asking relatives, recording information, reviews of some available software and the presentation of data discovered. Thereafter, as we might expect, they outline the information to be found in the Statutory BMDs, OPRs and Census Returns, together with possible pitfalls. It's explained how best to make use of a day in the Scotland's People Centre. The focus then switches to the internet, with guidance on how to use the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website, Ancestry, Family Search, Forums, etc. The benefits of joining a family history society are not overlooked, nor is the work of such societies.

Then the wealth of "historical sources" is explored – from Electoral Registers to Street Directories to Poor Law Records to Occupational Listings to newspapers, and so on. Also outlined is the NAS's treasure-house of archives: testaments,

sasines, tax records, Kirk Session minutes, etc. In a leap from ancient to modern, later pages discuss heraldry and clan histories and then DNA tracking. Some attention is paid to immigration as well as to emigration, although not particularly to immigration from the Commonwealth. Perhaps another generation or so needs to elapse before that's of great interest in Scotland.

The book rounds off with 31 pages of websites and archive addresses, plus a Bibliography, arranged by category, of around 400 titles. Clearly no-one can include every possible resource, but these authors have made an excellent attempt to show the new (and not-so-new) researcher that traditional archives and websites can be used in tandem and that family history is not just a matter of lists of names. For the website and bibliographical pages alone, the book is worth the cover price.

Caroline Gerard

Queen Victoria's Little Wars

Byron Farwell; Pen & Sword Military, 2009; ISBN 9781848840157; £16.99

This book charts the skirmishes, little wars and sieges in which the British Army became involved throughout its expanding empire. There was one exception at the end of Victoria's and that was the Boer War which continued into the reign of Edward VII.

Britain had emerged from the eighteenth and early nineteenth century wars as victorious and a power to be reckoned with. And so it was that she began to expand her empire and consolidate her hold on the territories she already possessed. Victoria's reign was barely three years old when conflict erupted in China and from that date onwards hardly a year passed without the army or navy being in action.

Many officers saw war as a glorious thing and were eager to distinguish themselves which lead to some disasters but also some astounding victories. Many very able officers emerged such as Sir Charles Napier who would be sent in to retrieve situations that had not gone as anticipated.

Promotion by purchase still prevailed in the Victorian army for many years. This meant that poor but able officers were unable to gain promotion, whilst incompetents with money could very quickly rise through the ranks and cause many problems. Indeed, particularly in India a pair of officers could hold different ranks in different establishments and commands. This lead to one officer being senior and issuing orders only to be countermanded by a junior officer who was now senior in rank due to a change in their sphere of authority.

Many famous campaigns are discussed: the Sikh wars, Crimea, India Mutiny, siege of Lucknow, many of the African wars.

This book is well written and easy to read. It gives the background to the campaigns, the reasons for going to war and details of those in command. Accounts of sieges and battles are illuminated with quotes from those who were present. The human side of war rather than the detailed technical and tactical

side is discussed. This book will be a useful reference for anyone interested in their Victorian ancestry particularly if their ancestors were in the military.

D. Richard Torrance

Tracing your labour movement ancestors: a guide for family historians

Mark Crail; Pen & Sword, Barnsley, 2009; ISBN: 978 1 84884 059 1; £12.99

This is the first title to approach the genealogical aspects of research into the history of the labour movements in Britain. The author tackles the topic in ten chapters: labour movement records, four chronological chapters dealing with the history of labour movements and trades unions, three separate chapters on Chartism, the Labour Party and political movements to the left of Labour. Chapter 9 covers religious and leisure aspects of the topic while the final chapter deals with elections and changes in the parliamentary franchise. The volume concentrates on providing essential background of individuals with active working class backgrounds in the trades unions and the Labour Party. Quite often the sources cited place emphasis on what might be termed the leadership of working class movements rather than on the rank and file but this is true in studying the history of most institutions. We must also be aware that some sectors of industry were more heavily industrialised than others and that at no time were more than 50% of British workers unionised. By this definition the sources cited are not likely to cover more than a small proportion of working class ancestors.

Crail provides a detailed narrative of the main events of the history of industrial Britain during the last few centuries which would allow researchers to place their ancestors in the context of these events. Yet coverage of a wider range of archival sources is eschewed. One used by this reviewer has been the claims under the Industrial Compensation Acts which have yielded valuable information on individual workers. For those seeking material on Scottish sources for labour history ancestry this volume disappoints. There is one reference to the valuable collection held by the National Library of Scotland but little else. Researchers on Scottish working class ancestry should be aware of Ian MacDougall's *Catalogue of Some Labour Records in Scotland*, which gives access to a vast range of sources and to the contents of the journal *Scottish Labour History* which is indexed on William Knox's *Scottish Labour Leaders 1918-1939* is also a useful source of reference.

Jim Cranstoun

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians

Ian Maxwell; Pen & Sword; 2009; ISBN 978 1 84415 9918; £12.99

More of an overview of Scottish customs, social history and circumstances, three-quarters of this book is concerned with the description of matters such as rural and urban living, the clans, employment, religious matters, the military and emigration, with only the remaining pages devoted to Scottish research.

Some of the information is well worth reading for background, and the book is sprinkled with interesting incidental facts, such as the comparison of fees of

Glasgow and the Oxbridge Universities in the 18thC, or the rations afforded to soldiers and the conditions granted to their wives, and the book also contains many quotations from authentic historical sources. Plus, there are many illustrations, some from the stalwarts, Grant's *Old & New Edinburgh* and Kay's *Portraits*, as well as a few less well-known examples. However, I'd have appreciated a little more detail in some chapters, for example to explain why some religious denominations proved so popular. I'd also have appreciated more assiduous proof-reading. I was surprised, though, that almost nothing was written about the lead-up to 1707 and its consequences, both good and bad.

Regrettably I have to say that the title is somewhat misleading, since the book concentrates more on social history rather than on research, the latter topic being a disappointment. Some of the essential differences between Scottish and English & Welsh records are not explained adequately, a number of very useful archives are omitted and while the advent of the internet can render a book slightly out-of-date in a week, alas some of Dr Maxwell's proffered guidance is obsolete by many years.

Caroline Gerard

May Visit

Our annual May Visit this year is to the NLS Map Library on 10th May. Numbers are limited, so avoid disappointment by booking early at the Library!

Sleat Kirk Session Records

To those who watched comedian David Mitchell's episode of *Who Do You Think You Are?* and jumped up and down in excitement when it was revealed that some of Sleat's Kirk Session Records had been discovered in the former manse – jump no more. The present owners of the house have passed the Records to the Church of Scotland, who in turn lodged them with the National Archives of Scotland. They are now catalogued as CH2/111/2-3 and include Minutes 1853–1882 and a Cash Book 1882–1903. The NAS will eventually be transferring these Records to the new Highland Archive and Registration Centre, Inverness. Meanwhile, they are receiving conservation treatment.

Any more stray church records out there?

The NAS awaits your call! (0131 535 1327).

Graveyards in Danger

The World Monuments Fund has included a group of five Edinburgh graveyards in its 2010 list of 100 Most Endangered Sites. These are Greyfriars, Canongate, Old Calton, New Calton and St Cuthbert's.

To learn more about this organisation's work, and how you can help, visit www.wmf.org.uk

Relief Congregations, December 1835

Place of Residence	No.	Distance in miles	Edrom Parish	heads of families	children members	above 12	below 12	No. in each house
Kelloe	1	4	Thomas Fortune and wife	2	1	2	2	7
Kelloe Bastle	2	4	Robert Middlemiss and wife daughter	2	2	"	"	4
Do.	3	Do.	Agnes Ainslie	1	"	"	"	1
Middleslots	4	4	James Anderson and wife & <u>Daughter</u>	2	"	2	5	9
Do.	5	Do.	Walter Logan and wife	2	"	"	1	3
Greenknowe	6	5	Thomas Brown and wife	2	"	"	1	3
Kinninghame	7	3	Alex. Currie and wife	2	"	"	"	2
Mile	8	Do.	Robert Wightman	1	"	"	"	1
Kinninghame	9	4	Henry Penny and wife	2	"	"	2	4
High								
Sinclair Hill	10	4	Peter Dods and wife	2	"	"	3	5
Do.	11	Do.	George Hardie	1	"	"	"	1
Mountpleasant	12	3 1/2	Peter Davidson	1	"	"	"	1
Pathhead	13	3	John Matheson and wife Daughter	2	2	"	"	4
Nislech House	14	2	Mary Matheson	1	"	"	"	1
Do. Lodge	15	Do.	Robert Fortune and wife	2	"	"	"	2
Do.	16	Do.	Elspath Usher	1	"	"	"	1
High Lane	17	4	<u>James</u> , William and Helen Spence	3	"	"	"	3
Do.	18	Do.	Mary Manuel	1	"	"	"	1
Do.	19	Do.	John Gardener	1	"	"	"	1
Mungoswalls	20	2 1/2	William Logan and wife	2	"	"	4	6
Do.	21	Do.	Archd Richardson and wife	2	2	"	"	4
				35	7	4	18	64

Place of Residence	No.	Distance in miles	Edrom Parish	heads of families	children members	above 12	below 12	No. in each house
			<i>Brought Forward</i>	35	7	4	18	64
Blackdadder	22	4½	Mrs Miller	1	1	"	"	2
Do.	23	Do.	William Macdonald and wife	2	"	"	2	4
Blackdadder	24	6	Janet Richardson	1	"	"	"	1
House								
Blackr. Mount	25	6	William Watson	1	"	"	"	1
Allanton	26	6	David Johnson and wife	2	"	"	"	2
Do.	27	Do.	John Fortune and wife	2	"	2	3	7
Do.	28	Do.	David Spence and wife	2	2	"	"	4
Do.	29	Do.	James Watson and wife	2	1	"	"	3
Do.	30	Do.	Elspath Scott	1	"	"	"	1
Broomdydes	31	7½	William Ballantyne	1	2	"	"	3
"	32	Do.	Alexr Hay and wife	2	2	"	"	4
	33	6	Margaret Johnston	1	2	"	"	3
Newstead	34	5	James Brown and wife	2	1	3	2	8
Craigs Walls	35	4	Elizabeth Henderson	1	1	2	1	5
New Edrom	36	3½	William Porteous and wife	2	"	"	"	2
Do.	37	Do.	Ann Purves & Her C???	1	"	"	"	1
Broomhouse	38	3	<u>John Whitelaw</u> Joseph Wilson	1	"	"	"	1
Do. Mains	39	Do.	Peter Learmonth	1	4	"	2	7
Do.	40	Do.	Alexr Cockburn and wife	2	3	1	"	6
Do.	41	Do.	Mrs Lawson	1	"	"	"	1
				64	26	12	28	130

Edrom Parish

Place of Residence	No.	Distance in miles		heads of families	children members	above 12	below 12	No. in each house
<i>Brought Forward</i>								
Swallowdean	42	2	Cathrine Brown	1	"	12	28	130
Paper Mill	43	4	Margaret Patterson Margt Junior ??	1	2	"	"	1
Do.	44	3	Henry MacLauren and wife	2	"	"	"	3
Do.	45	3	Janet Craick	1	"	"	"	2
Nisbet	46	2	James Stevenson	1	"	"	"	1
Do.	47	2	James Aitchison	1	"	"	"	1
R. White				71	28	12	28	139
Mr Wilson				28	"	"	"	"
Children Members				99	"	12	28	139

Bunkle Parish

H Patterson	1	3	James Johnson and wife	2	"	1	"	3
Paper Mill	2	3	Thomas Wilson and wife & William & wife	2	1	1	"	4
Do.	3	3	Thomas Watson	1	"	"	"	1
Do.	4	3	John White and wife & Robt & wife	2	5	1	2	10
Crucksfield	5	4	Adam Heatlie and wife 2 Children	2	1	1	"	4
Lintlaw	6	5	George Herriot and wife & son	2	1	"	"	3
Do.	7	Do.	Alexr Gibson and wife	2	"	3	3	8
Do.	8	Do.	John Rae	1	"	"	"	1
Marygold	9	5	Jean Craig	1	"	"	"	1
Bunkle Manse	10	5	Isabel Cockburn	1	"	"	"	1
Blackhouse	11	5	William Rae and wife	2	"	"	1	3
Mureton			Willim Middlemiss wife & family J. Brown Westside	18	8	7	6	39

Bunkle Parish

Place of Residence	No.	Distance in miles	heads of families	children members	above 12	below 12	No. in each house
Preston Shades			18	8	7	6	39
	12	4	1	"	"	"	1
Preston	13	3	1	2	1	1	5
Do.	14	3	1	"	"	"	1
Primrose Lea			21	10	8	7	46
C????			10	"	"	"	"
			31	"	8	7	46

Coldingham Parish

Yuar lane Bank	1	6	2	"	"	2	4
Auchencraw	2	7	2	"	2	3	7
Renton	3	10	2	"	"	"	2

Abby St Bathans Parish

Abby Cottage	1	7	1	"	"	"	1
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Longformacus Parish

Blackinstaw	1	6	2	"	3	2	7
Elmford	2	6	1	"	"	"	1
Raw Burn	3	10	2	"	2	3	7
			5	"	5	5	15

Innerwick County East Lothian

Bushel hill	1	10	2	2	1	2	
			2				
NAS CH2/571/14/1			4		1	2	7

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

From Family Bibles

Brown

James BROWN born 27th April 1860
Janet BROWN born 13th April 1862
William BROWN born 7th February 1864
Elizabeth Jane BROWN born 17th March 1867
John William BROWN born 11th July 1870
Thomas Shortridge BROWN born 7th January 1872
Maggie Thomson BROWN born 17th April 1874
William BROWN born 16th November 1883
Elizabeth Shortridge BROWN born 16th September 1881
Julia McCaskie BROWN born 18th June 1884
Mary McCaskie BROWN born 7th June 1886
Jospeh McCaskie BROWN born 19th November 1888
Elizabeth Jane BROWN born 13th July 1891
Maggie Thompson BROWN born 26th June 1893
Jessie McKay BROWN born 11th November 1898

Spotted in a second-hand bookshop in Edinburgh and transcribed by Craig Ellery
Oxfam Bookshop, Raeburn Place, Edinburgh. 0131-332 9632

1820 John Roberts - Torphichan - His Bible

*It would be in vain for me to boast
How small a price this Bible cost
The day of judgement will make clear
Whether it was cheap or dear
I know in whom I trust*

Alexander Roberts Was Born In Torphichen Scotland
In April 1826. Lyadia Sterne Was Born In
Abington (or Oakington?) Cambridge Shire In Sepr 5th 1832
Was Married July 20th 1856
John Webster Roberts Born May 26th 1863
Alexandria Margaret Roberts Born Augt 6th 1867
Alexander Roberts Died 17th September 1879
John Roberts was born in Cunninghills in the year 1792
Margret Fleming was born in Blackhall in the year 1790
In Memorandum of their Mariage and Children
John Roberts and Margret Fleming was Married Agust 11th 1815
Jean Roberts was born May 21th 1816 Died Augy 31st
Edward Roberts was born April 15th 1818
Margret Roberts was born April 14th 1820
Agness Roberts was born April 14th 1822
Mary Roberts was born January 20th 1824 Died Augt (?) 182(?)
Alexr Roberts was born April 1826
John Roberts was born July 7th 1828
James Roberts was born Febr 17th 1830 Died Jun...
Jean Roberts was born Feby 4th 1832 Died April 24
Margaret Fleming Died March 23 1864 Aged 74 years
John Roberts Senior Died Decr 28th 1878 Aged 86 years

Discovered in an antiques shop in Denmark, Western Australia info@denmarkabc.co.au
by Martin Eloury, who'd love to hear if any readers are connected to this family
meloury@inet.net.au

RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Kean

Scottish external funerary metal plates	
Some Smiths of Roxburghshire, Scotland and their descendants	Joy Roy (compiler)
The Sojers are Comin'	Brian Orr
Tracing Your Pauper Ancestors	Robert Burlison
Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary	A M MacDonald (ed)
Scottish Christian Names	L A Dunkling
Lord Fife and his factor	Alistair & Henrietta Taylor
Raasay: A study in island history	Richard Sharpe
The World is Ill Divided: women's work in Scotland in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries	Ester Breitenbach
Maxwell's Guide Book to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright	
The Other Orkney Book	Gordon Thomson
In Famed Breadalbane	Witham Gillies
Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglasses	Cranford Ramage
Scottish Notes and Queries Vol II	
Scottish Notes and Queries Vol VII	
The Australian Genealogist Vol 1-1 1933-1935	Hubert Rumsey
The Australian Genealogist Vol 3-4 1939-1944	Hubert Rumsey
Huguenot Ancestry	
Vanishing Edinburgh: in the steps of George Washington Wilson	
The Highland Clans	Sir Ian Moncrieffe
A Short History of the Scottish Dress	RMD Grange
Edinburgh: the Fabulous Fifties	Paul Harris
The Setts of the Scottish Tartans	Donald Calder Stewart
Edinburgh from Old Picture Postcards	Andrew Cronshan ?
Life in Scotland	Rosalind Mitchison
The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland 3 volumes	David MacGibbon
Midlothian Poll Tax Index 2 volumes	
Portrait Index Fife News Almanacs 1886-1942 Part 3 Russell - Yule	Fife FHS
The People of the Carse of Gowrie 1600-1799	David Dobson
Banffshire - the People and the Lands:	
Pre 1855 Death and Burial Records for the parish of Keith	Bruce B Bishop
Christian Names in Local and Family History	George Redmonds
Chrichton Parish -	
Memorial Inscriptions and other Associated Records	Recording Angels
Cockpen Parish -	
Memorial Inscriptions and other Associated Records	Recording Angels

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2010

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.

- 15 March "An Introduction to Jewish Genealogy", by Dr Beverly Bergman
19 April "Edinburgh's Social Conscience – providing water & fire-fighting services", by Graeme Cruickshank
10 May Visit to NLS Map Library. Numbers limited: book at SGS Library
13 September "Images of Scotland by Scottish Photographers pre-1914", by D. Richard Torrance
18 October "Websites for family historians", by Ken Nisbet
15 November "The Work of the Moray Burial Ground Research Group", by Bruce Bishop.

Family & Local History Fairs 2010

- 17 April 21st SAFHS Conference,
hosted by West Lothian FHS, Livingstone
**Paupers, Physicians and Paraffinalia –
150 years of Social History in West Lothian**
www.safhs.org.uk and www.wlfhs.org.uk
15 May Kirriemuir Family & Local History Fair
www.tayroots.com
12 June Leith Festival Fair
www.leithfestival.com and www.leithlocalhistorysociety.org.uk
26 June York Family History Fair, York Racecourse
www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com
11 September National Family History Fair, Central Premier Inn,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com
25 September Tayroots Local History Fair, Montrose
www.tayroots.com
2 October Nairn Family & Local History Fair, Nairn
Contact jmnbbbishop@virgin.net
All year Celebrations of the 800th anniversary of Perth's Charter
from William the Lion. www.perth800.com

Family History Fairs 2011

- 26 June 22nd SAFHS Conference, hosted by SGS, Edinburgh
Census, Church and City

**New Register House Research Evenings
(in conjunction with Standard Life FHS):**

Thu 4th March	Tue 30th March	Thu 22nd April
Mon 17th May	Wed 9th June	Thu 8th July
Tue 3rd August	Mon 30th August	Thu 23rd September
Wed 20th October	Tue 16th November	Mon 13th December

Please telephone the Library to reserve your place.

Scotslot

7th March 'Local Scottish Records, particularly the Society of Genealogists Library' by Stuart Laing

11th April 'Writing up your Family History' by Caroline Norton

Scotslot meets at 2.15pm in Harpenden, Herts. Further details from stuart.laing@virgin.net or Elizabeth van Lottum, 16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts AL5 4DB

See you at York?

We're not exhibiting at London or Gateshead this year – but we will be at York on Saturday 26th June! To date we are the only Scottish organisation booked, but there will be many other interesting stalls too. If you're nearby, why not come along and meet some of our volunteers?

Full details on www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com

Advertising in 'The Scottish Genealogist'

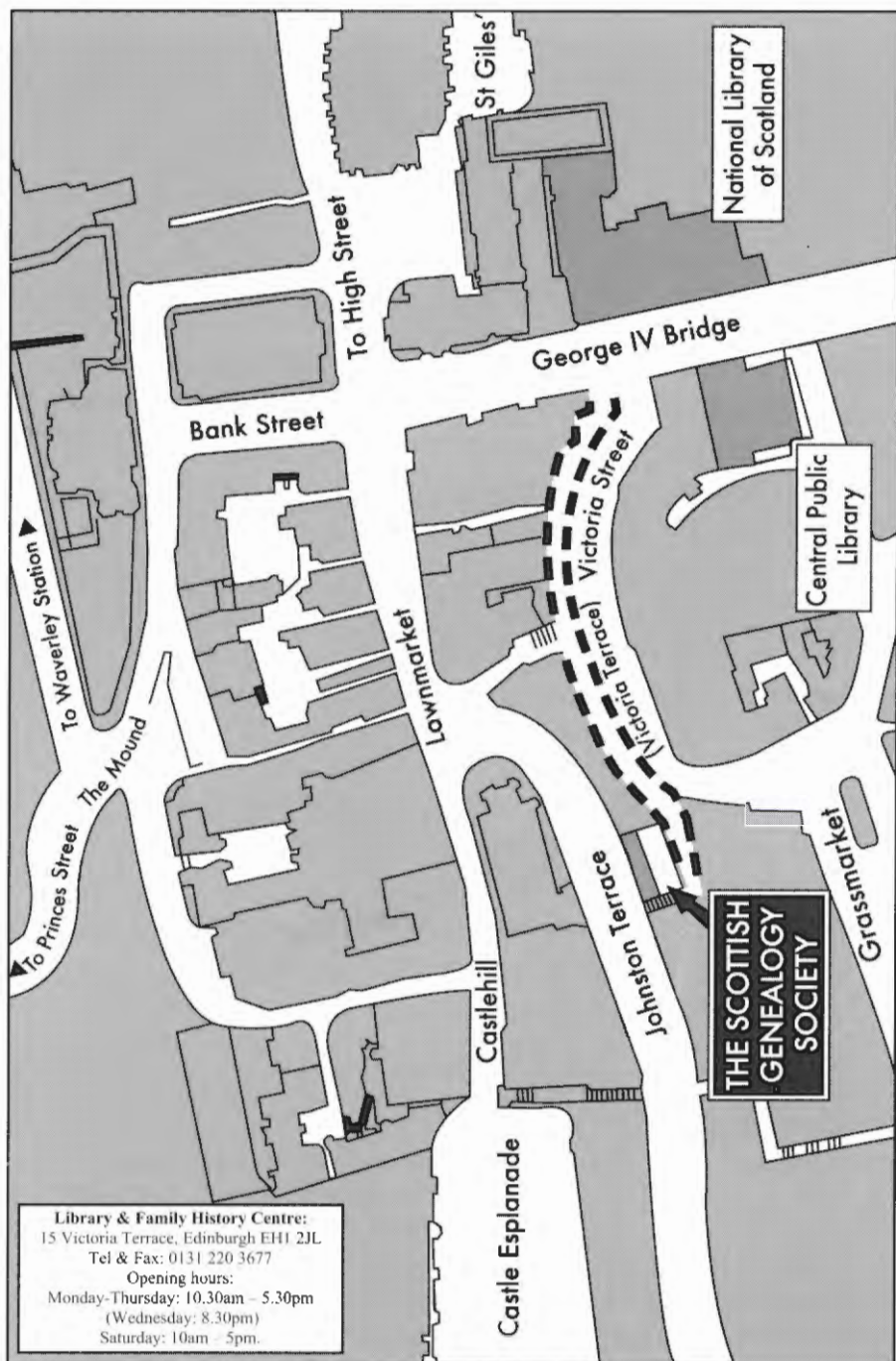
Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

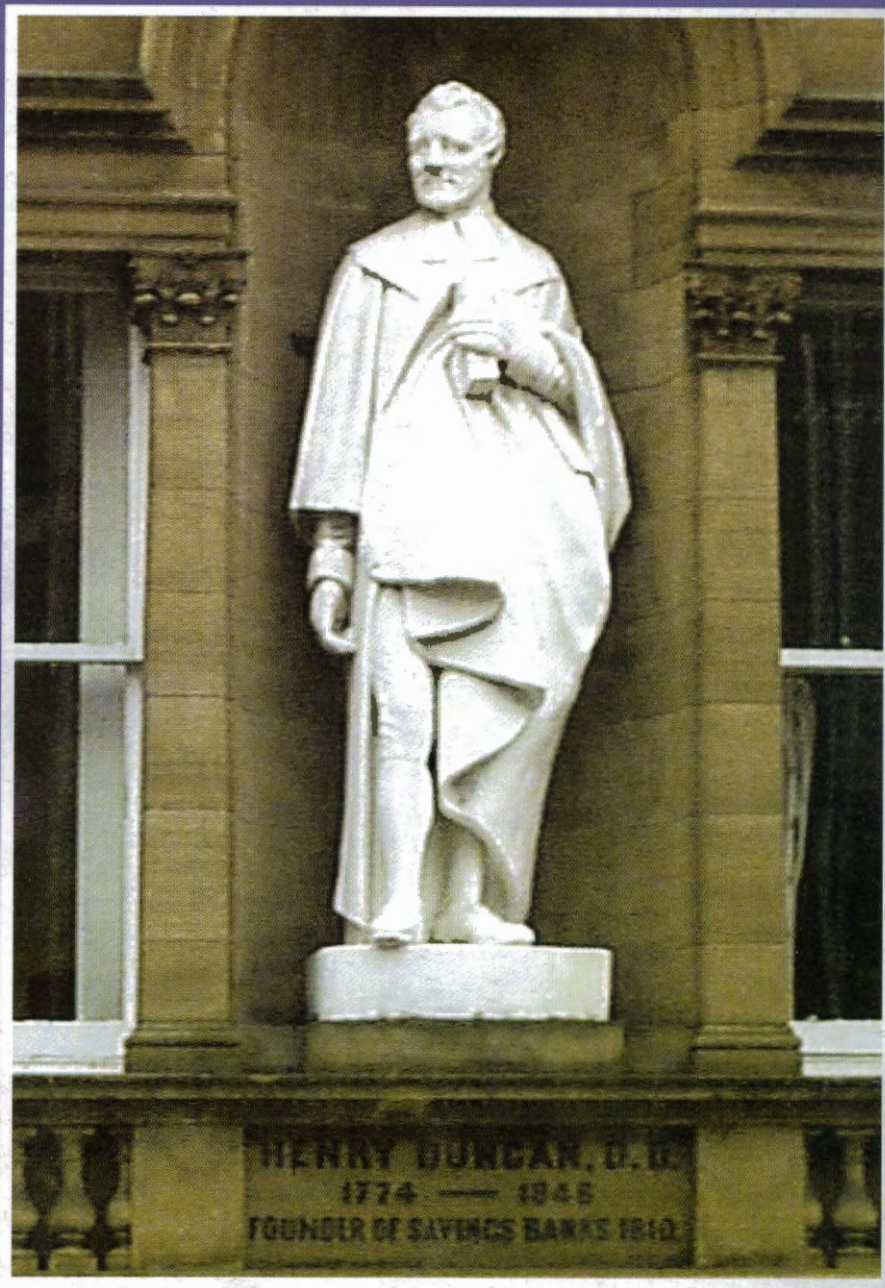
A full page (black and white) is £80,
half page £40, and a quarter page is £20.

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Published by The Scottish Genealogy Society.

ISSN 0300-337X

Printed by Sprint Repro (Scotland) Ltd., Dunfermline, Fife.