



# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

**JUNE 2010**

**J M Barrie's ancestors**

**Archibald Rutherford, Surveyor**

**Ludovic Grant and the Cherokee Nation**

**Scots around the Baltic: Ogilvie**

**Peter Gellatly**

**QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

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**Vol. LVII No. 2**

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*Front Cover:* The Society's Coat of Arms

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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.

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# **Archibald Rutherford (1743-c.1779), Land Surveyor and Artist: His Life and Connexions – Part One**

**by Charles D Waterston**

Brief entries for Archibald Rutherford appear in biographical dictionaries of land surveyors and early map makers in the works of Eden<sup>1</sup>, and Bendall<sup>2</sup>, and among Scottish artists and architects by McEwan<sup>3</sup>. He is mentioned also by a number of authors in various contexts. So far as I am aware, however, no account of his life has been attempted. Although much remains unknown and may never be known because of the lack of contemporary records, my research has revealed his short life to have been one of interest and achievement which touched upon the local history of Jedburgh and Perth.

## **Archibald Rutherford in Jedburgh 1743-1764**

In the Baptismal register of Jedburgh it is recorded that on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1743:-

Robert Rutherford Sadler in Jedburgh, had a son born the fifth of the month and this Day Baptized Archibald. Witnesses Robert Brigs, Baxter and Gabriel Newton, Tailor, both of Jedburgh.<sup>4</sup>

A focal point in the business of Jedburgh in the eighteenth century would have been the Horse Market at the Townfoot which lay little more than 150 yards from the Friars Toll<sup>5</sup> on the main road from Edinburgh and about 150 feet from Anna Toll. From the Horse Market led the High Gate and the Back Gate, the main ways into the town from the north. From the Friars Toll itself, the Back of the Friars also led into Jedburgh. What better site could there have been for a saddler's business in Jedburgh in the great days of horse transport than the vicinity of the Horse Market, the Townfoot and the Friars? There is reason to believe that it was here that the Rutherfurds conducted their business as saddlers and lorimers for at least three generations and here that Archibald Rutherford first saw the light.

Archibald's elder brother John Rutherford (1743-1820) appears to have been the last to have carried on the family business. John's eldest son Robert (1770-1844) became a writer and had clearly prospered for his residence was the house and policies of Friars as indicated on John Wood's Plan of the Town and Environs of Jedburgh of 1823. Friars is situated on the east side of Back of Friars and was bounded to the east by the Skiprunning Burn, to the south by a line extending westwards from Jeweller's Wynd and to the north by the property of Mr Gray which lay opposite Crawford Brae. As the eldest son, Robert probably inherited the property associated with his father's business and may well have removed the workshops and added to the house and lands as he prospered so creating the residence, parkland and gardens



**Anon: A Plan of the Town Of Jedburgh [1775]**

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shown on Wood's map. The transformation of property from commercial or industrial to residential use by a succeeding generation as family circumstances changed was probably not uncommon. A similar contemporary example was the conversion of the sawmill and lade of George Sandeman, wright of Perth, to the policies of Springland by his son David, a successful merchant and banker.<sup>6</sup>

As detailed below, Robert Rutherford of Friars is commemorated by a monumental inscription dedicated to "The Rutherfurds of Townhead" in the old Abbey graveyard of Jedburgh.<sup>7</sup> This was erected in 1899, long after the memory of the events it sought to commemorate had become faded, and the inscription contains a number of factual errors. Among the many Rutherfurds, Rutherfords and Rutherfordds in the district I believe the saddlers may well have been distinguished locally as "The Rutherfurds of Townfoot". Townhead is a more remote neighbourhood of Jedburgh and a less likely spot for saddlers to have become established. Townhead and Townfoot could easily have become confused in the tribal memory but the form of the original dedication is suggestive. If in former days the saddler's business had indeed occupied the site of The Friars, it would have been here that Archibald's father Robert Rutherford lived and worked and here that Archibald was born.

The Jedburgh Parish Registers show that Robert Rutherford presented seven children for baptism, (1) Helen, baptised 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1736; (2) William, born 6<sup>th</sup> September, baptized 17<sup>th</sup> September 1738; (3) John, born 14<sup>th</sup> May, baptized 17<sup>th</sup> May 1741; (4) Archibald, born 5<sup>th</sup> May, baptized 8<sup>th</sup> May 1743; (5) a daughter, no name given, born 24<sup>th</sup> January, baptized 27<sup>th</sup> January 1745; (6) Alexander, born 1<sup>st</sup> March, baptized 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1746; (7) Margaret, born 18<sup>th</sup> November, baptized 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1747. In no case is the mother's name mentioned.

Robert Rutherford was twice married. His first wife was Isobel Jerdon, sister of Alexander, Susanna and Archibald Jerdon.<sup>8</sup> They married on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1735:

Robert Rutherford and Isabel Jerdon, both in this parish, having been three several Lord's days proclaimed before the congregation of Jedbr. in order to marriage, were lawfully married this day<sup>9</sup>

Isobel died four years later, as we know from the inscription on her tombstone in Jedburgh Abbey graveyard which reads:-

*Here lyes Isabel Jerldon Spouse to Robert/ Rutherford Saddler/ who died Septr. 1<sup>st</sup> 1739/ Aged 36/ As also their Son Willm./ who died April 20<sup>th</sup> 1739/ Aged 9 Months*<sup>10</sup>

Helen, who married William Scott in 1756, was the only surviving child of Isobel Jerdon's marriage to Robert Rutherford. In her answers to the "Condescendence of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward" it is asserted on her behalf that:-

She [Helen Scott] is his [Archibald Jerdon's] nearest relation and in the event of his death the right of succession to him by law both in his heritable and moveable Estate does devolve upon her as indeed it is not known that he has any other relation existing except the Respondent and her family.<sup>11</sup>

That she was Archibald Jerdon's only legitimate heir was never contested in this or any subsequent legal proceedings following Jerdon's death.<sup>12</sup>

#### **Who was Archibald Rutherford's mother?**

It is more difficult to establish the identity of the mother of Robert Rutherford's last five children. J D Scott, in his account of the Jerdons wrote:-

it is certain that Robert Rutherford married secondly Helen or Christian Turnbull, sister of one of the ministers, in the neighbourhood of Bonchester.<sup>13</sup>

Reference to the *Fasti* suggests that the only "minister in the neighbourhood of Bonchester" whose sister might have been the second wife of Robert Rutherford was William Turnbull (1703-1764), minister of Abbotrule, who died unmarried.<sup>14</sup> The *Fasti* states that William Turnbull was the son of Adam Turnbull, Doorpool, and Margaret Turnbull. In the old churchyard of Abbotrule there was a tombstone with the inscription:-

*Her lyes William Turnbull of Bonchester, who died Oct.20 1686 aged 61, also Adam Turnbull his son, tenant in Doorpool, who died Aug.7, 1732, aged 78, and Margaret Turnbull his spouse, who died July 23, 1731, aged 75*<sup>15</sup>

This stone is now defaced and built into the wall of the churchyard (unpublished Survey of the churchyard held by the Scottish Genealogy Society). Tancred wrote:-

Walter Scott, fourth of Nether Bonchester, married at Doorpool, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1726, Helen, only daughter of Adam Turnbull, tenant there,

and sister to the Rev William Turnbull, minister of the parish of Abbotrule (vide contract of Marriage).<sup>16</sup>

Adam and Margaret Turnbull of Doorpool could not have had another daughter (Robert Rutherford's second wife Christian as stated by J D Scott) if, as Tancred asserts, Helen was their only daughter.

One way to reconcile these apparently contradictory statements would be to suggest that Helen of Doorpool, Mrs Walter Scott of Nether Bonchester, when widowed, took Robert Rutherford as her second husband. Tancred tells us that Walter Scott, fourth of Bonchester, died early in 1743<sup>17</sup> and thus, if Helen Scott was Robert Rutherford's second wife, it is extremely unlikely that she was the mother of Robert's son John (born 5<sup>th</sup> May 1743) but she could have been the mother of Archibald (born 24<sup>th</sup> January 1745) and the subsequent family. Having in mind the traditional Scottish naming pattern it may be noted that the last child and only surviving daughter of Robert Rutherford's second marriage was named Margaret, perhaps after Margaret Turnbull at Doorpool, the child's grandmother if Helen Turnbull or Scott was indeed the child's mother.

It seems much more probable however, that Helen Turnbull or Scott did have a sister Christian, as reported by J D Scott, who became Robert Rutherford's second wife and mother of his last five children including John, the eldest, born in 1741. Circumstantial evidence supports this view. The said John Rutherford married Janet Scott (b.1737), seventh child of Walter Scott and Helen Turnbull in 1770,

*John Rutherford in the parish of Jedburgh and Janet Scott gave in their names order to marrg.*<sup>18</sup>

The bride's brother William Scott (1735-1809) was then minister of Abbotrule<sup>19</sup> Six children of the marriage are recorded in the Jedburgh baptismal register – (1) Robert born 5<sup>th</sup> October 1770, name of the child's paternal grandfather; (2) Walter born 25<sup>th</sup> December 1772, name of the child's maternal grandfather; (3) Christian born February 1774, almost certainly the name of the child's paternal grandmother; (4) John born 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1775, named after the child's father; (5) Archibald born 24<sup>th</sup> August 1777, name of the father's eldest brother; (6) William born 1<sup>st</sup> December 1778, named after the mother's brother, the minister of Abbotrule.

The naming pattern, while not strictly in accord with Scottish tradition, in every other respect fits the known relationships. Furthermore we may note that Margaret, the last child and only surviving daughter of Robert Rutherford's second marriage, could indeed have been named after Margaret Turnbull at Doorpool, who would have been the child's grandmother if Christian was the mother rather than her sister Helen as considered above. As Christian is recorded in the position normally occupied by the child's paternal grandmother it is reasonable to conclude that Christian Turnbull, probably the sister of

Rev William Turnbull and Helen Turnbull or Scott, was indeed Robert Rutherford's second wife and therefore mother of Archibald Rutherford.

Confusion has arisen from the "Rutherfuds of Townhead" inscription mentioned above which is adjacent to that of Isobel Jerdon.<sup>20</sup> which reads:

*In Memory of Isobel Jerdon  
Spouse of Robert  
Rutherford, Saddler  
Jedburgh! Died 1<sup>st</sup>  
Sept. 1739, Aged 36! John  
Rutherford, Saddler,  
Jedburgh! Died. 12<sup>th</sup> April  
1820, Aged 79! Cecilia  
Davidson, his spouse! Died  
18<sup>th</sup> Jany 1823! Janet their  
daughter! Died 21<sup>st</sup> June  
1851! Cecilia, and several other children! are also interred here.*

*Robert Rutherford of Friars! Writer Jedburgh died. 24<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1844 aged 76! Janet Renwick his wife! Died 18<sup>th</sup> June 1846, Aged 66! Christian Rutherford! Died. 12<sup>th</sup> March. 1838 Aged 63! Walter Rutherford! Died. 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1840, Aged 69*

*The Rutherfuds of the Townhead*

*Erected by! John Rutherford!, Merchant, Glasgow/1899*

Despite the obvious discrepancy in John's age at the time of death, it appears that his descendant John Rutherford thought that his ancestor was a child of Robert Rutherford's first marriage rather than his second. As J D Scott wrote:

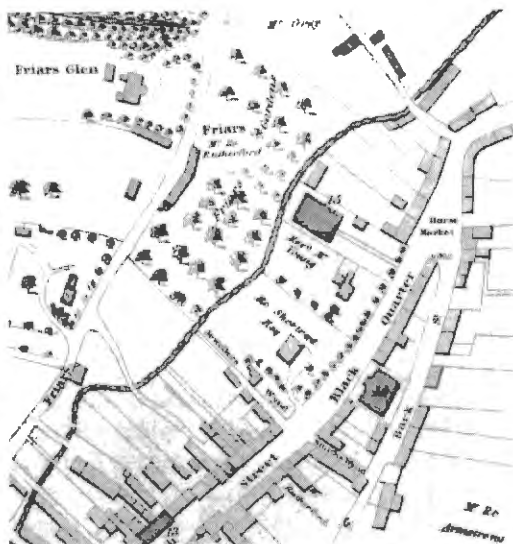
it is evident from the tombstone erected to Isobel Jerdon at Jedburgh, by John Rutherford of Glasgow, 1899, that the latter supposes Isobel to be an ancestress.<sup>21</sup>

She was not.

## Upbringing

Eden (*op cit* note 1) and Bendall (*op. cit* note 2) state that Archibald Rutherford was brought up, educated and trained by Archibald Jerdan and circumstantial evidence supports their statement.

Margaret, the last of Robert Rutherford's children for which he sought baptism,



John Wood: Plan of the Town and Environs of Jedburgh [1823]

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was born in November 1747 when Archibald would have been four years old. That Robert himself survived most if not all of his son Archibald's lifetime we know because he was a witness to the baptism of five of his son John's six children born of his first wife Janet Scott between 1770 and 1778.<sup>22</sup> It is probable therefore, that Robert's second wife died, possibly in childbirth, about 1748/9 when the widower would have been left with four motherless children under the age of six. Under such circumstances it is very likely that Archibald Jerdon, the brother of Robert's first wife Isabel, would have agreed to look after his young namesake and so help his brother-in-law although the boy Archibald was not a blood relation.

Archibald Jerdon (1692-1786) *was born in a very humble station, and at first outset in life was servant in the family of Sir John Rutherford of that Ilk.*<sup>23</sup> In 1726 he became factor of the Wells estate on the recommendation of Sir John Rutherford of that Ilk to William Elliot of Wells which Elliot had purchased in 1706 from Thomas Rutherford of Edgerton and Wells (1650-1720). William Elliot was a London gold and silver lace merchant of uncertain Scottish extraction but of great wealth who added to his Wells estate those of Ormiston, Haddon, Hunthill and Scaresburgh.<sup>24</sup> and Jerdon's factorial responsibilities grew accordingly. In his study of Scottish commonities, Adams records the case of Runrig lands of Lanton, Jedburgh in which Gilbert Elliot of Minto appointed in 1727 William Currie in Crailling and Archibald Jerdon in Wells, persons skilled in surveying and measuring of ground to measure the runrig land of Lanton.<sup>25</sup>

William Elliot of Wells was the father-in-law of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs who had married William's daughter Eleanor Elliot in 1702 (she died in 1728). In 1712 the house at Stobs was destroyed by fire and William Elliot lent him Wells House which became the home of Sir Gilbert and his heirs for many years while Jerdon was factor there.<sup>26</sup> On the death of William Elliot of Wells in 1728 his estates were inherited by his son Captain, later Colonel, William Elliot of Wells, for whom Jerdon remained factor.

Through the successful management of his personal affairs Jerdon's own fortune began to grow. On 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1746 he became a man of property when he acquired sasine from Sir John Rutherford of that Ilk of a tenement of land and a yard in Jedburgh called Wren's Nest. It was at this house that Alexander Jerdon, Archibald's brother, formerly a wealthy merchant in Newcastle, died in 1775.<sup>27</sup> In 1751 he purchased the estate of Bonjedward.<sup>28</sup> and later the lands of Haughead and an estate in Warwickshire called Brockmoor.<sup>29</sup>

It is not known when Archibald Rutherford was "adopted" by Archibald Jerdon but the factor of Wells was in a position to offer the boy a good home probably at Wells before 1751 or at Bonjedward after that date. Jerdon was unmarried but his growing wealth no doubt allowed him to live in comfort supported by

adequate domestic staff for himself and young Archibald. In 1756 Archibald Rutherford would have been thirteen years old and living at Bonjedward:-

When Mr Jerdon was upwards of 60 years of age, one of his servant-maids, having produced a female child, he was given up as the father<sup>30</sup>

He named the child Jean Jerdon and although one party to the subsequent dispute claimed that *The child was bred up in the kitchen in the status of an inferior servant* the other testified that *she always had taken charge of his family, and for whom he [Jerdon] always entertained a real affection*.<sup>31</sup> Jean would have been eight when Rutherford, having attained his majority, left Jedburgh. In 1777 she married Thomas Caverhill, Archibald Jerdon's nephew by whom she had two children, one of whom eventually inherited his grandfather's estate to become the second Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward.<sup>32</sup>

### Training

Since Jerdon was a "person skilled in surveying and measuring of ground" it is not surprising that he should have trained his young namesake as a land-surveyor. Eden (note 1) listed Archibald Rutherford's early surveying work as common to which Bendall (note 2) added military survey.

Mention of Archibald Rutherford's involvement in the "military survey" appears to be an error. Roy's military survey for "The Great Map" concluded in the southern region of Scotland in 1755 when military survey staff was withdrawn at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War with France. Archibald Rutherford would then have been only 12 years of age. It was not resumed until 1784 in England at which date, until his death, Rutherford's movements are known. I am advised by Chris Fleet (NLS) that surveys were undertaken by Engineers of the Board of Ordnance for particular purposes in Scotland between 1755 and 1784, e.g. for the building of Fort George (1747-69) and at Leith, when outside contractors could have been used but in his view it is most unlikely that Rutherford would have been involved. A. Rutherford's map *H.M.'s Great Roads through the Highlands of Scotland* (1745) could have been used as a source by the military survey in the preparation of Roy's map but this was by Andrew Rutherford.<sup>33</sup> It is likely that a reference to A(ndrew) Rutherford's map in literature on the military survey has led mistakenly to A(rchibald) Rutherford's supposed involvement with that survey.

When Archibald's father Robert presented his children for baptism he was described as *Sadler in Jedburgh*, but when the baptisms of his last two, Alexander and Margaret were recorded in 1746 and 1747, he was designated *late Deacon of the Smiths*.<sup>34</sup> From this it is clear that he was involved with the guildry of Jedburgh but it has not been possible to locate guild records. It is certain, however, that Robert was a burgher of Jedburgh, for the Burgess Register records that in 1762 his son Archibald was made a burgher by virtue of his father's status:-

Jedburgh 26<sup>th</sup> August 1762. The which day Mr William Scott, Mert. In Newcastle & Arch. Rutherford, Son of Robt., Rutherford, Sadler in Jedr. Produced their Burgess Tickets of date Twenty Sixth day of August. And having given their Oath defidele before the Magistrates is hereby entered in the Dean of Guild Book By James Haswell D.G.<sup>35</sup>

At this time major Border landholders such as the Duke of Buccleuch and the Duke of Roxburgh were active in enclosing common land. Many who had an interest in the land to be enclosed sought to have their rights protected by the courts by arbitration and apportionment. In these disputes it was not uncommon for the court to require a plan of the common land to be made and land-surveyors were nominated to do the work. Archibald Jerdon had been involved in surveying Commonties for many years and his work with William Currie on the runrig land of Lanton, Jedburgh in 1727 has already been mentioned. That long predated Archibald Rutherford's birth but it is probable that Rutherford was involved with Jerdon in commonty surveys as part of his training. For example Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward and Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester were appointed in 1761 to measure and make a plan of the Commonty of Hassendean, Minto in the case of John Douglas of Midshiells and others against the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Home and others.<sup>36</sup> At eighteen years of age it is probable that Rutherford would have assisted Jerdon in this survey but, as a minor, is not mentioned by name. Three years later, however, when Rutherford had reached his majority Dr Adams states that in the case of Robert Langlands and others against the Duke of Buccleuch and others in 1764 concerning the Commonty of Wilton, Hawick, "they appointed Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester and Archibald Rutherford in Jedburgh, land measurers, to measure and make a plan of the commonty".<sup>37</sup> Thomas Scott would have been familiar with Rutherford's work if, as suggested above, he had assisted Jerdon with the Hassendean survey. He might also have known him as a relative for if Archibald Rutherford's mother was Christian Turnbull, sister of Helen Scott nee Turnbull as suggested above, Thomas Scott of Nether Bonchester and Archibald Rutherford would have been first cousins.

*In the next issue will be recounted Archibald Rutherford's time and work in Perth and Edinburgh.*

## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Eden, Peter *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850, Supplement*, Dawson of London, 1979, p.464, entry R312.1.
- <sup>2</sup> Bendall, Sarah, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, The British Library, 1997, vol.2, p.446, entry R.312.1
- <sup>3</sup> McEwan, J. M., *The Dictionary of Scottish Art & Architecture*, Antique Collectors Club, Woodbridge, 1994.
- <sup>4</sup> Old Parish Register (OPR) Roxburgh, Jedburgh 792/4 1743, May 8<sup>th</sup>
- <sup>5</sup> Friars Toll was operated by the Turnpike Trustees who sold it in 1810 following the alteration of the line of road from Jedburgh to Ancrum Bridge. It was bought by Robert Rutherford of Friars in 1839 for £85 who sold it to the Trustees of the Marquis Of Lothian in 1843 for £180!

(NAS GD40/3/300/1-5)

- <sup>6</sup> Waterston, C. D. *Perth Entrepreneurs, the Sandemans of Springland*, 2008, p.14.
- <sup>7</sup> MS. Jedburgh Graveyard List Number 105, Historic Scotland, Jedburgh Abbey and Scottish Borders Archive, Hawick.
- <sup>8</sup> Scott, J.D. in his account of the Jerdons published as an appendix to Tancred, G *The Annals of a Border Club*, 2nd ed. 1903 (Jedburgh and London).
- <sup>9</sup> OPR Roxburgh, Jedburgh, Marriages 793/1 30<sup>th</sup> December 1735.
- <sup>10</sup> Inscription 104 in *Jedburgh Monumental Inscriptions* MS Historic Scotland, Jedburgh Abbey and Scottish Border Archive, Hawick.
- <sup>11</sup> NAS CS271/39881, p.5.
- <sup>12</sup> Thomas Coverhill against Helen Scott NAS CS271/52414.
- <sup>13</sup> Scott, J. D. op.cit. 1903.
- <sup>14</sup> *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ Vol.2*, p.121, Abbotrule.
- <sup>15</sup> Tancred, G., *Rulewater and its People Edinburgh 1907*, Reprinted Borders Regional Council 1992, p.196.
- <sup>16</sup> Tancred G. op.cit. 1992, p.397
- <sup>17</sup> Tancred G. op.cit. 1992, pp.397-8)
- <sup>18</sup> OPR 806/1 Roxburgh, Abbotrule Marriages January. 17<sup>th</sup> 1770
- <sup>19</sup> *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ Vol.2*, p.121, Abbotrule. admitted 1764, p.139 Southdean, admitted 1785.
- <sup>20</sup> Inscription 105 in *Jedburgh Monumental Inscriptions* MS Historic Scotland, Jedburgh Abbey and Scottish Border Archive, Hawick)
- <sup>21</sup> Scott, J.D. in his account of the Jerdons published as an appendix to Tancred, G *The Annals of a Border Club*, 2nd ed. 1903 (Jedburgh and London).
- <sup>22</sup> OPR Roxburgh, Jedburgh 792/4 repeated in 792/5 7<sup>th</sup> December 1778.
- <sup>23</sup> Statement of Alex. Abercromby in the Petition of Archibald and Jean Jerdon of 1789 quoted by J D Dudley Scott in his Jerdon appendix to G Tancred *The Annals of a Border Club* 2nd ed.1903.
- <sup>24</sup> Tancred G. op.cit 1992, p.205.
- <sup>25</sup> Adams, I.H. *Directory of Former Scottish Commonties*, 1971, Scottish Record Society, New Series 2, p.212.
- <sup>26</sup> Gilbert's 10<sup>th</sup> child was George Augustus Elliot, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Heathfield KB (1717-1790), famous for his defence of Gibraltar, was born at Wells.
- <sup>27</sup> Scott, J.D. in his account of the Jerdons published as an appendix to Tancred, G *The Annals of a Border Club*, 2nd ed. 1903 (Jedburgh and London).
- <sup>28</sup> Confirmation in Register of Deeds for Jedburgh Sheriff Court NAS SC62/56/4, pp.443-452 and continued in SC62/56/5, pp.1-6.
- <sup>29</sup> Tancred G, op.cit. 1992, p.203
- <sup>30</sup> Bill of Advocation NAS CS271/52414, p.18.
- <sup>31</sup> Bill of Advocation NAS CS271/52414, pp.18 and 31.
- <sup>32</sup> NAS GD40/3/199.
- <sup>33</sup> Entries in the 1936 edition of The Early Maps of Scotland published by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society for Andrew Rutherford's Highland Roads (pp.61, 85) and Archibald Rutherford's Perth Plan (p.145) are both listed under A. Rutherford. Both appear in the index (p.169) under one entry "Rutherford, A." as if by one cartographer.
- <sup>34</sup> OPR 792/4 Roxburgh, Jedburgh 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1746 and 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1747.
- <sup>35</sup> *Jedburgh Burgess Register*, p.30, entries 254, 255 Scottish Border Archive, TDS/1/3. In the same Register p.24 entry 206 Archibald's elder brother John was Entered and Enrolled by J A Winter D. Gild (sic) on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1757 and on p.2, entries 11,12 on 8<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1737 William Bullerwell, Son to George Bullerwell, Dean of Shoemakers and John Rutherford, Son to Thomas Rutherford, Sadler and apprentice to the Said George Bullerwell, were entered and enrolled burgesses by And. Frame, Dean of Guild. This John Rutherford (Shoemaker) was probably Archibald's uncle being a younger brother of Robert Rutherford who was also a son of Thomas Rutherford, Sadler whose business he appears to have inherited.
- <sup>36</sup> Adams, I.H., op.cit. 1971, p.215.
- <sup>37</sup> Adams, I.H., op.cit. 1971, p.211.

# Honoring Ludovic Grant's Cherokee Journey

by Marjorie J. Lowe

When Ludovic Grant arrived on American shores in 1716, he must have felt a sense of relief. His life had been spared by his banishment to South Carolina by the English. Like his fellow Jacobites, no doubt he was forced into indentured servitude which was only slightly better than the slavery of that day. However, indentures were usually contracted for seven years, but records revealed that Grant actually resided in the Charleston area for a period of ten years.

Grant, who was literate and educated, witnessed deeds on at least two occasions for two different land owners in Colleton and Berkeley Counties in South Carolina. Indentures were private contracts and therefore were not filed with any public authority. So whether Grant was indentured to one of these gentlemen was not found. One deed was signed in 1720, which would have been while he was indentured. The other was signed in 1736, after Grant had become a trader with the Cherokees.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Neil Stewart     | Ludo. Grant.    |
| Don. Cameron     | Henry Lippant.  |
| Don. Robinson    | Henry Pitt.     |
| Don. M. Haughton | Bernard Rutland |
| Allen Bates,     | James Simpson.  |
| Ja. C. C. C.     |                 |

Recd the above one Hundred & four Rebel —  
Prisoners on board the *Ludanah*, Tho. Bromhall Com  
for S. Carolina in order to be transported 1 May 7 1716.  
D. D. P. C. C.

Another record revealed that Grant had borrowed a book from a victualer and failed to return it promptly. Subsequently, the pub owner took him to court to recover damages. This court case took place in 1723, three years before Grant went into Cherokee country to reside for the rest of his life.

The Cherokee domain at the time of Grant's arrival extended from the lower settlements in South Carolina to the middle settlements in North Carolina, the valley settlements in southern Tennessee on the Georgia border to the Overhill settlements in Northern Tennessee.

They lived in villages and towns alongside the rivers and streams. Beside hunting for food, they raised corn, beans, and squash. The men were the hunters, while the women planted the crops. The men assisted in the harvesting. It fell to the women to preserve the food by drying the meat and vegetables for future use.

In the early 1700s, each Cherokee town had a chief and the towns and villages made up a loose confederation. Chiefs were chosen for their skills and leadership abilities. The only hereditary system they recognized was their matriarchal clan system and property belonged to the mother.

The Cherokee Path was the most famous of the Indian paths which served as early avenues of commerce. It ran from the Cherokee Overhill settlements in Tennessee, southeastwardly to South Carolina. Grant probably observed this trade between the Cherokees and the South Carolinians, and learned of some of their customs during the time of his indenture.

It has been reported that Charleston was a protestant stronghold in the 1700s. So when Grant completed his indenture, he probably was not welcome there. He may not have been a Roman Catholic, but having fought with the Jacobites placed him on the side of the restoration of the Catholic throne in Scotland. Therefore, it was quite logical that he would become a trader with the Indians which became his means of survival.

He stated in a letter to Governor Glenn of South Carolina that  
*it had been about thirty years since I first came into the Cherokee country.*

He was reported to have been an ethical trader, trusted both by the Cherokee and the South Carolina governments. He first lived in the village of Tomotley and later in Chota, the old Cherokee capital. Both were located in what is now Tennessee. He married a maiden of the Long Hair Clan soon after his sojourn with the Cherokees began in the late 1720s. They had one daughter, Mary, who later married a non-Indian, William Emory.

Grant carried on his trade between his home with the Cherokees and some citizens of Charleston. He took horses to trade on at least three different occasions. It is amusing to this descendant that the documents revealed he listed the names of every one of the horses he sold, but his Cherokee wife's name was nowhere to be found in any of his writings.

Letters from Grant to Governor Glenn became more numerous during the 1750s. He reported on the status of the Cherokee people and their attitude towards the threat of war. He wrote his last recorded letter in 1756 which was lengthy and revealed his years of residence with the Cherokees. It was assumed that he died there and was laid to rest in the land that received him in peace and with respect.

Grant had three granddaughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Susannah Emory. Mary married Rim Fawling and Ezekial Buffington. Elizabeth married Robert Due and John Rogers. Susannah first married Capt. John Stuart, a Scotsman and their son was called Bushyhead for his curly hair. She married second, the American Richard Fields who was in the pay of the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War; and finally she married John Martin, brother to General Joseph Martin of Virginia.

Among Grant's many notable descendants were Sam Houston's Cherokee wife, Tiana Rogers; the Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, Christian convert and missionary to his people; Chief Dennis Bushyhead; Richard Fields, Jr., the diplomatic chief of the Cherokees in Texas; and Cherokee Judge John Martin. In more recent years, the descendants included Chief Jesse Bartley Milam; Chief W. W. Keeler; Chief Keeler's nephew, K. S. "Bud" Adams, Jr, Oilman and Tennessee Titans Owner; and the present Chief Chadwick Smith. Other descendants have served as Cherokee Supreme Court Justices, and council members. Being Patriotic Americans, the Cherokee Grant descendants have served in American conflicts from the War of 1812 up to and including the conflicts in Iraq and the Afghanistan.

Ludovic Grant was born near Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1688. He married one Margaret Redman before his banishment to America. They had one daughter. It is on record that Margaret obtained a divorce from Grant in later years. Whether Grant ever longed for his home and family in Scotland was not recorded in his writings. Since he did record that he had resided among the Cherokees for thirty years, we can surmise that he found acceptance and happiness among them for the rest of his life.

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*The author Marjorie J. Lowe is Ludovic Grant's seventh great-granddaughter through his granddaughter Susannah Emory Fields.*

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## **Clan Grant 3rd International Gathering**

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A week of events, tours, talks, also welcoming a delegation from the Cherokee Nation.

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# **The Morning After The Night Before**

by Angus Gellatly

**Friday 2 March 1907**

The second Annual Social Meeting of the Perth Corporation Tramways Company was under way in the Co-operative Hall. Following on from the excellent meat tea purveyed by a local baker, Mr R. Shaw, Councillor Crystal, in his capacity as Convenor of the Tramways Committee, addressed those in attendance.

"I am privileged to welcome you all tonight, in recognition of your service to the people of Perth." He went on to state that he was generally disheartened to be connected to a non-profit-making concern but he was glad of the opportunity to testify to the loyal, devoted and faithful service given by all the staff. Further he acknowledged their enthusiasm in arriving early and finishing late, sparing no pains to gain their object.

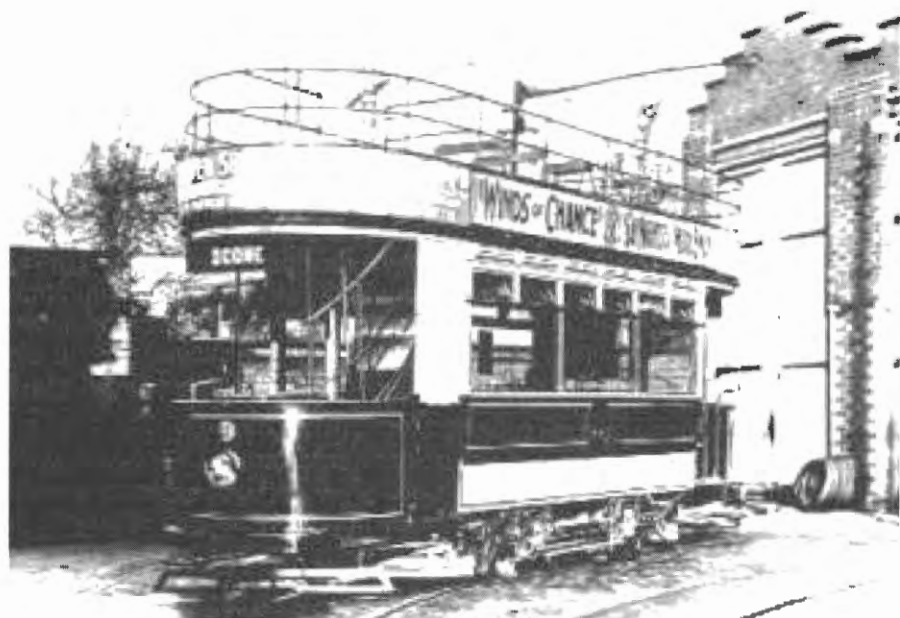
This accolade received great applause from those present. Councillor Crystal continued in praise of the new tramcars and how clean and tidy they were kept, adding that the punctuality record was better than all of the tramcar organisations in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee. He then went on to outline plans for expansion of the tramcar service to entice more fare-paying passengers. Councillor Crystal concluded by praising "the great carefulness of all employees in conducting their work", that "their immunity from serious accident was sufficient proof of this alone".

The musical entertainment for the evening, songs given in a tasteful manner by Miss Keir, Miss Donaldson and Messrs McDonald, Gowrie and Russel, then commenced.

## **The trams**

The Perth and District Tramways Company commenced service in 1895, taking over from the horse-drawn carriages which had operated between Scone and Perth from the 1860s. The new company provided a horse-drawn tramcar service (some of the horses and drivers had been employed by the previous company) from the rapidly expanding village of Scone, through Perth, to Cherrybank. The tramcar service proved to be a success with the public and further cross-Perth services to Craigie and Dunkeld Road were introduced soon after.

The operating company sold out to Perth Town Council (c1900) who continued to expand the service and modernised the tramways and cars with the introduction of a new electrified service under the new name of the Perth Corporation Tramways Company. The inaugural service commenced on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1905 with pomp typical of the time, and to the strains of the Town Council Band, the tram and its passengers, comprising members of the Town



Scone Tram Depot, the scene of the accident  
*Reproduced by kind permission of Alan Botchie*

Council and invited guests, set off from High Street, Perth, to the terminus at Scone.

### **Saturday 3 March 1907**

Peter Gellatly, 62 years of age, who resided in Murray Road, New Scone, arrived at the tramways terminus and garage in Perth Road, Scone, at approximately six o'clock in the morning to begin his day as a tramway cleaner. His duties were to keep the tramway clear of debris, which could derail the tram cars, and to repair any minor damage to the rails. Peter, with his handcart and tools, was well-known on his route between the Terminus at Scone, through the village, and onwards to the Perth suburb of Bridgend. He was a friendly individual who always had time to discuss the matters of the day with those who knew him.

On arrival at the tramcar garage, Peter met up with several other employees who were either starting or finishing their duties for the day, and the main topic of discussion that morning was the previous night's Tramway Employees Social Evening and the Convenor's upbeat vision for the future.

William Baxter, a nightshift tramcar cleaner, enquired of Peter. "Where were you last night, Peter? I never saw you at the do." Peter responded, "No, Wullie, I didn't go. I'm no' the backslappin', hail-freend an' then backstabbin'.

type." He further commented that his nephew, a tramcar driver, had attended, and they were to meet up that night when no doubt he would hear all about it.

They both went into the tram shed where tram No.6 was getting the sand-hopper filled for the first run of the day. William Baxter mounted the tram to check it out prior to starting off to Cherrybank with the workman's tram, this being his last duty of the day.

John Cair, a tramway linesman, arrived in the garage yard at approximately 06.15 and observed Willie Baxter at the controls of tramcar No.6, and shortly after, as the tramcar moved out of the garage, John heard a cry and a moan from within the garage. He immediately shouted, "For God's sake, Wullie, stop, stop now!"

As Willie Baxter stopped the tram, Peter Gellatly stumbled clear of the car towards John Cair. "Are you all right, Peter, are you hurt?" After a few moments Peter responded that he did not feel well, took out his pocket watch and looked at it. Then he collapsed and died.

Later that day, Doctor E.L. Paton of Athol Place, Perth, who was the Perth Corporation Tramways Physician, examined the body of Peter Gellatly, and in his report he noted, "There was no evidence of external violence apart from a few abrasions to the backs of Peter's hands and it was impossible to give an exact cause of death without a full post-mortem examination". The PCTC did not authorise a full post-mortem examination but accepted the doctor's opinion that, "Death was due to syncope, consequent upon severe pressure of the abdominal organs, leading to shock and mainly heart failure, arising from the crush injuries he had received".

### **Wednesday 28 March 1907**

A Fatal Accident Enquiry into the death of Peter Gellatly, with a jury under the leadership of Sheriff Sym, considered the circumstances into the death and determined that death was due to crush injuries. The jury noted that the clearance between the garage wall and the tram car as it turned into the yard was only 6½ inches whereby the Board of Trade requirement was a minimum of 15 inches. The jury also noted that due to the position of the tramcar stair leading to the upper deck, the tramcar driver was unable to see along the sides of the car as it turned into the yard. This information was passed on to the Procurator-Fiscal for consideration of further action against the company's working practices or any individual employee.

### **Friday 6 April 1907**

Having fully considered the events leading up to the death of Peter Gellatly, the Procurator-Fiscal instructed Perth Town Council to increase the clearance between the tramway rail and the gateway leading into the yard.

### **Thereafter**

The Perth Corporation Tramways Company continued to operate, although it

never realised a profit during its existence, until it finally succumbed to the motorised bus company (which was also operated by the Perth Town Council) in 1928.

Whilst there were several fatal accidents involving tramcars and pedestrians during the existence of the company, Peter Gellatly was the only employee to lose his life as a result of what is now known as a workplace accident.

Peter Gellatly was survived by his wife, Jessie, sons Alexander and John, and daughters Margaret, Isabella and Jean. His descendants, now in excess of 450, live in all corners of the world, including one particular great-great-grandson – me!

*The back cover picture is a reproduction of a postcard showing Car 1 at the tram terminus at Scone, probably at around the time of the electrification of the tramway in 1905. The tram is going to Cherrybank. The card is in the "Fair City Series" from a publisher whose initials are J.K.T. Reproduced from [www.tramwayinfo.com](http://www.tramwayinfo.com) by kind permission of John R. Prentice.*

## Attention ALL Portei!!

**The PORTEOUS ASSOCIATES will be holding their  
5th INTERNATIONAL GATHERING in Edinburgh  
over weekend Friday 10th to Sunday 12th September 2010.**

**Anyone with an interest in the surname Porteous  
(any spelling) is very welcome to come along and meet  
other Porteous families and compare family trees.**

*For more information on lunch, bus trip to  
Hawkshaw (Porteous family seat) etc,  
please contact Tam Porteous, 1 Redhall Grove, Edinburgh EH14  
or e-mail: [popsporteous@hotmail.com](mailto:popsporteous@hotmail.com) or tel: 0044 131 443 3096.  
You can also view the Porteous Associates website at  
<http://members.shaw.ca/amms/PorteousAssociates/>*

Recently Michael J Watts donated to the Library a copy of *The Porteous Story* by Leslie Crichton Porteous (1901 – 1991). We are grateful to Mr Watts for his generosity.

A second account of this family - also entitled *The Porteous Story!* – by Barry Porteous, which is not an identical work, is already in the Library.

# At the Imperial War Graves Commission

by Ann Thomson

In the 1950s, after service in the WAAFs, I worked for about five years for the (Imperial) War Graves Commission, not in the London HQ but at High Wycombe. The office of about 30 or 40 staff was in a house formerly belonging to two Misses Gilbey, of the wine company.

My job was as an Assistant to a Ceremonies Officer, Alastair Laing. This was not long after the Second World War, when the Commonwealth countries were organising the cemeteries. Those cemeteries or memorials I was involved with were Tower Hill, London (Merchant Marine), and Cassino, Italy. The next being planned was Kanchanaburi, Thailand, but I wasn't involved, as by then I was married and expecting our son.

Once the cemeteries were designed, laid out, the memorials erected, the deceased re-interred with (where possible) their individual stones, an official Opening Ceremony would be planned. These would involve dignitaries, both local and Commonwealth, family members and clergymen of all relevant religions and denominations. One of the Chaplains was "Tubby" Clayton, one of the instigators of Toc H. The planning of ceremonies was meticulous in detail, to ensure that matters proceeded smoothly, thus giving due respect and honour to the fallen.

At first I found the work upsetting, but eventually learned to put my feelings aside to concentrate on the commemorations. It's sad that so many people died so very young. While I didn't deal with enquiries from families, I knew that one mother would write in every year to enquire if there was news yet of her son, a 14-year-old cabin boy who'd been lost at sea.

I attended the Opening Ceremony at Cassino, officiated by General Lord Alexander who had served there. It was certainly interesting, if not enjoyable. Representatives of many countries were present, and I recall that my hotel room was next to that of Major-General Bernard Freyburg of New Zealand. It's odd, the details which stay in your mind: on the approach to Cassino I saw a number of farm buildings which still had bullet-holes in the walls, many years after the war. It was a reminder of the reality.

Some Italian families from Cassino had settled in Edinburgh, but nevertheless they had been interned as "aliens" during the war. Many of them were sent on board the *Arandora Star* to Canada, but she was sunk by a U-boat (in July 1940) and hundreds died, needlessly.

Also I attended the Ceremony at the Extension to Merchant Marine Memorial at Tower Hill, which was opened on 5th November 1955 by The Queen and Prince Philip. In fact, at the rehearsal I stood in for The Queen, with the late McGregor of McGregor of the Scots Guards, an Aide-de-Camp, standing in

for Prince Philip. This was really to time how long it might take Her Majesty to walk around the Memorial and read some of the names.

I'd like to say that the gardeners at the Cemeteries and Memorials do a fantastic job and take justifiable pride in their work. All countries take care of their war cemeteries.

I'm glad to have witnessed at first-hand the care and work of the (now) Commonwealth War Graves Commission. It was all a long time ago, and some of it I've forgotten. But I never forgot about that 14-year-old cabin boy.

*Editor's note: The cabin boy is unlikely to have been Reggie Earnshaw, whose grave was recently identified in Edinburgh's Comely Bank Cemetery, as his mother had moved to Edinburgh and that location would have registered with the author.*



*The History of the Commonwealth  
War Graves Commission*

Remembered

Julie Summers  
Photography by Brian Harris  
Foreword by Ian Hislop

MERRELL

**Remembered: the History of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission,**  
is reviewed on page 97.

# The Summer That Never Was

by D. Richard Torrance

Few people today realise the traumas through which our ancestors must have gone in 1816. At the time some thought that the world was coming to an end. Many were to have their means of earning a living put in jeopardy. Although it affected all levels of society throughout the world, it was the poorest who fared the worst.

Far away from Scotland and virtually unreported, Mount Tambora, on the Island of Sumbawa in Indonesia erupted cataclysmically in April 1815. It is the largest eruption in recorded history, with an estimated ejecta of 160 cubic kilometres. The explosion was heard 1200 miles away in Sumatra and it is estimated that about 12,000 people were killed instantly with another 60,000 dying as a direct result of the eruption. The finer dust from the eruption stayed in the atmosphere from a few months up to a few years, but the most dramatic effects were felt in the 12 months following the eruption. Hungary experienced brown snow and Italy had red snow! Prolonged and brilliant sunsets were seen from June to October in the United Kingdom, appearing orange or red near the horizon and purple or pink above. It has been suggested that this is the reason for the skies that appear in Joseph Mallord William Turner's paintings. The lack of oats to feed horses spurred a German, Karl Drais, to experiment with alternative forms of transport and to invent the velocipede. The writing of Shelley's *Frankenstein*, and Polidori's *The Vampyre* are attributed to the pair trying to occupy themselves during very poor weather in Switzerland and see who could pen the scariest story.

An extract of a letter from an Officer of the 50<sup>th</sup> Regiment, at Weltvreder, Island of Java, dated 30<sup>th</sup> May 1815 was published in Scotland on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1815, at the end of the News from London section.<sup>1</sup>

A few days since a dreadful volcanic eruption took place in the island of Sambaroa, situated to the eastward, which has been attended with the most destructive consequences. At Saurabaya the atmosphere was in entire darkness for two days, so as to give the appearance of midnight. At this place, which is at a considerable distance, the ashes discharged from the crater fell in heaps. The noise produced from this awful visitation is beyond description, and caused a sensation among the inhabitants peculiarly afflicting. The sea rose six feet above its ordinary level, almost instantaneously causing the destruction of many lives, and also vessels. In short, the damage sustained has been exceedingly great, and many who were in affluence before this dreadful catastrophe took place are reduced to the greatest distress.

About this time Scotland began to experience a harsh winter and by January it was being reported in the newspapers.

### Middle Ward of Lanarkshire<sup>2</sup>

The severity of the weather, in every respect, particularly the intense frost, with a heavy fall of snow which accompanied it, put entirely a stop to every branch of agriculture and even the usual employment of the farmer at this season of the year, of driving coals and dung, was impeded by the roads having been rendered impassable by the quantity of snow, which in some places completely choked them up, and indeed exceeded ten feet in height... The proprietors of sheep farms have suffered extremely, owing to the inclemency of the weather, which has been more severe than has been experienced for many years.

In January 1816 the weather was not good, but was within expected limits in Forfarshire and did not cause undue concern.

### Forfarshire<sup>3</sup>

The month of December has, throughout, very much resembled the preceding one. The frost which had stayed from the middle to nearly the end of November, and severely impeded ploughing, had so far yielded that ploughing was generally resumed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> of this month, and experienced only trivial and unimportant interruptions up to the 17<sup>th</sup> when an intense frost, and a severe storm, set in... During the month we have had several high gales of wind. On the 21<sup>st</sup> we had a considerable fall of snow, and another on the 26<sup>th</sup>. For several days past the whole roads and face of the country have been almost a continuous sheet of ice, and several accidents have in consequence happened. Notwithstanding partial and repeated interruptions, farm work of all kinds is considered as sufficiently advanced. Grain has declined still further in price... grain still comes rapidly to market.

Near Brechin, January 7, 1816.

In February it was reported that –

We never recollect to have experienced a track of weather so chequered in its course as the present winter: the vicissitudes of thaw and frost have alternatively succeeded each other ever since the month of November. On Monday the wind shifted into the south east, and on Tuesday it blew a violent storm, with snow showers. The wind has since abated, and it is now a most severe frost. The thermometer last night was at 19° (F) [-5C]<sup>4</sup>

Weather and farming reports from all over Scotland during February commented on the extremely variable weather with severe frosts, thaws, gales and snow storms. Early March saw no let up in the wintry weather.

### Aberdeen Chronicle<sup>5</sup>

After an appearance of mild weather for some days, the wind shifting to the northward we have experienced the rigour of winter during the greater

part of this week, the frost being strong, with a considerable daily fall of snow.

However, the weather later in the month was sufficiently clement to permit many farmers to start ploughing and sowing crops. The exception to this was the hill farmer who still had much snow to contend with.

Many ships at Leith and other ports advertised that they would set sail – *weather permitting*. The very changeable weather continued through April rising to 7°C by the end of the month. Winter wheat was *inanimate* and the planting of other crops was delayed.

Not only were farmers upset by the weather but traders in the towns also suffered. A portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte was exhibited in Edinburgh, but as so few could get to see it the portrait's departure was delayed for a few weeks to permit more to view it. Edinburgh shops also saw their business affected by the weather as customers stayed away. In May 1816, Lawrie and Son, 25 Greenside Place, Edinburgh intimated that due to the severe weather *the greater part of the Finest Articles of their late Annual Sale still remain on hand; they have resolved again to offer them for SALE by AUCTION.*<sup>6</sup>

The following was reported about Mid-Lothian on 31<sup>st</sup> May:<sup>7</sup>

Throughout the whole of this month, with the exception of some snow showers, the weather has been unusually barren from a continued cold, sharp, dry wind, generally from the north, which has allowed all the spring corns to be sown, yet their growth is very slow; fresh showers are wanted to refresh and nourish the young plants, as the fields in general are backward and in great want of warm sun, especially the grass and wheat, which is near a month later than ordinary, and are weak and unpromising at present... Corn markets have been on the advance... Farm rents seem to verge back to what they were 20 years ago, as there is a strong feeling to return to grain rents, (or part grain), instead of money, being less liable to injure either the landlords or tenants interests.

The picture in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire was very much the same – *As winter this season usurped the dominion and extended his reign over three months of spring.*

A similar situation was reported in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. The picture for sheep-farmers was not good.

#### Galawater<sup>8</sup>

... Pastures are remarkably bare. Flocks, especially ewes with their lambs, find it no easy matter to support themselves. Lambs for the shambles will be late, and of inferior quality. From accounts pouring in from opposite directions the article of wool will be vastly reduced.

The first sentence of the report from the Upper Ward of Clydesdale summed

up the general situation throughout Scotland – *From the beginning to the 13<sup>th</sup> of the month the air continued cold, and a blighting wind mostly from the east checked and very much retarded the growth of every species of crop.*<sup>9</sup>

By the end of June there were hints of anticipated shortages in basic food stuffs –

Corn Exchange, June 28<sup>10</sup>

We had rather more demand for wheat this morning, in consequence of the unseasonableness of the weather, which is likely to prolong the harvest to a very late period – and as the supplies are falling off, the buyers, in consequence, seemed disposed to increase their stocks, and Monday's prices were fully obtained for what was disposed of today. Oats sold freely, and are rather dearer. Beans, pease, and barley, found ready sales, at Wednesday's prices.

The situation did not improve and by July 17<sup>th</sup> it was reported from the Corn Exchange that no new supplies of wheat had been received and that oats were making good prices.

Scotland was not alone in suffering unusual weather patterns. An article bluntly entitled *The Weather* appeared on 25<sup>th</sup> July – <sup>11</sup>

The foreign papers continue to inform us of the damage done by storms of hail and rain, by lightning and thunder, in almost every part of Europe. Whole districts have been ravaged and laid waste, houses have been blown down, the labours of husbandman destroyed, rivers have burst their banks, and inundated vast tracks. The greatest damage seems to have been done in Germany.

From various parts of England and Scotland we have also accounts of recent alarming thunder-storms and heavy showers of rain and hail. A London paper of Saturday states, that in that city and neighbourhood it has rained "more or less for sixty successive days, mostly in the evenings – frequently all night, and very often in tremendously heavy but short showers."... In the neighbourhood [of Edinburgh] the rivers are much swollen, indicating heavy showers on the adjacent hills. On Monday evening, the Water of Leith, at Stockbridge, rose in the course of an hour, from an ordinary size to a height scarcely to be remembered by any of the inhabitants, but we have heard of no damage following.

The situation in East Lothian was not so severe, but by the beginning of August very little hay had been made and much had been damaged. The correspondent estimated that hay-making was already three weeks behind schedule and that working of the fallow fields on clay soils had been prevented by the amount of rain. The picture was similar in the Upper Ward of Clydesdale where oats in some places had fully *shot* and in other places were only beginning to shoot. Livestock was not in big demand at markets. In Biggar

the best price for lambs that sold was 5 pounds the score, whereas in 1814 the same sort of lambs were making 10 guineas.<sup>12</sup>

In Upper Annandale crops were reported as being very poor and not well advanced. The May rose and meadow lychnis [pink campion] were still in flower in mid-August. More worrying was the lack of work:<sup>13</sup>

Labourers are under greater difficulties than they were since 1807, having little work, and in that situation are obliged to accept lower wages. It is remarkable, however, that in this part they still expect two shillings [10p] a day, or one shilling and fourpence with victuals.

It was estimated that the harvest in mid-Lothian would be at least a month later than usual.<sup>14</sup>

Although people may have been getting used to the unusual weather patterns, any complacency was shaken during the night of 13<sup>th</sup> August particularly in the north of Scotland. Reports of an earthquake were sent in from Aberdeen, Montrose, Inverness and many other places.<sup>15</sup>

Last night, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was most distinctly felt here, which had the effect of seriously alarming many families; and many who were in bed were awakened by the concussion. [Montrose]

In some houses the chairs and tables were moved backwards and forwards, and even the bells set a ringing. – Birds in cages were thrown down from the sticks on which they were perched. [Perth]

A second, but more partial shock was felt at half-past 11. [Aberdeen]

Our principal steeple is a good deal injured, and a great many chimney tops thrown to the middle of the streets; bells were rung by it, and bell wires broken to pieces. Women fainted, and many were seen in the streets almost naked, calling out that their children had been killed in their arms. "I have not, however, heard of any real injury, except to property...". [Inverness]

The gentry were also concerned about the lateness of the season and in some areas agreed to delay the partridge shooting season from 1<sup>st</sup> September until the 22<sup>nd</sup> and, in other areas, until 1<sup>st</sup> October.<sup>16</sup>

The financial implications of such a poor season began to hit the farmers and in Mid-Lothian it was explained as follows.<sup>17</sup>

The farmer, with an empty purse, is not without his [distress] also; as he has a late, precarious, and possibly expensive harvest before him, his only hope of relief, with certain knowledge that he must sell as fast as he can bring to market in a saleable condition, in order to get rid of a black catalogue of old tradesmen's accounts, such as wrights, smiths, saddlers

&c. without whose aid he cannot move on; besides the more important part, that of rent and taxes.

The agricultural bulletin issued from Brechin on 2<sup>nd</sup> October mentioned that a very high gale on 10<sup>th</sup> September would have destroyed a normal crop, but the crop had survived as it was so far behind. The barley harvest commenced on 13<sup>th</sup> September and oats and wheat about the 24<sup>th</sup>, but neither had made much progress due to the lack of warm dry weather. The harvest proper, it was predicted, was unlikely to commence until early October. The potato harvest was poor.<sup>18</sup> The first frosts at the beginning of September were *only injurious to the Potatoes in a very limited district near the Clyde*.<sup>19</sup>

The second and third weeks in October provided Scottish farmers with a welcome spell of clement weather during which harvesting proceeded as fast as could be managed, but the hours of daylight were less than those to which they were accustomed. Not all of Scotland was so lucky – *On October 20<sup>th</sup>, local accounts covering NE Scotland note 'a great hurricane & snowstorm. The stooks of corn were yet out in the fields, and the snow had to be cast to get at them; when dug out they were a frozen lump, and could not be thawed for the cattle'*.<sup>20</sup>

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November the newspaper produced a table covering 22 years of harvests in Scotland with the date of commencement and completion of the harvest. The start of harvest was rarely after the beginning of September and could be as early as the second week in August; the completion varied slightly more from 7<sup>th</sup> September in 1801 to mid or late September in other years. In 1816 it claimed the harvest was complete by October 16<sup>th</sup>.<sup>21</sup> It was also intimated that most of the Scottish harvest had now been gathered in. However, this was not universally the case as it was reported on 30<sup>th</sup> October that the crop in Forfarshire was only about two-thirds cut down and the work was hampered by heavy nightly dews.<sup>22</sup> East Lothian fared no better as it was estimated that about a third of the crop still remained to be cut on 1<sup>st</sup> November and that the area around Dunbar, which was usually the first place to complete the harvest, was further behind than most areas.<sup>23</sup>

The Middle Ward of Lanarkshire reported:

It is questionable if the oldest person in this district ever saw in any year so much of the crop still in the fields at the commencement of November; and it is painful to see so considerable a proportion of the oats still uncut even in the Vale of the Clyde, and on the high lands to see fields so green as if it was the month of July.<sup>24</sup>

A correspondent in East Lothian stated on 30<sup>th</sup> November *that the Harvest is at last brought to a conclusion, and being carried on from first to last under the most adverse circumstances, will long be remembered in this district as one of the worst that its husbandmen have ever encountered*. However the report from the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire was even more gloomy:

Previous to the 21<sup>st</sup> November, we experienced very inauspicious weather for the termination of the harvest, for the frost was at times intense, and the ground covered with snow, in some places, to a depth of three feet. Much of the crop of oats, pease, beans and potatoes, remaining in the field, during unseasonable weather, it was generally apprehended that the consequences would prove disastrous and there is no doubt but they were well founded at that time, but the subsequent fine and steady weather, with much drought, which still continues, has enabled farmers to retrieve much of their property, which they had abandoned in anticipation.<sup>25</sup>

Any relief that the farmers felt at having gathered in their harvest was not shared by their labourers who were now suffering hardship to such a degree that a committee had already been set up for the Relief of Labourers &c. out of Employment. There were many recommendations made by the committee, amongst others was moderating wages so that more people could be employed at a subsistence wage; also the setting up of soup kitchens.<sup>26</sup>

After such a tempestuous and worrying year the weather in December 1816 and into the beginning of 1817 returned very much to weather patterns that would have been expected at that time of year. Although there were reports of several 'boisterous' storms none were quite so severe as the previous year.

Scotland suffered much less than many countries round the World, but it did not diminish the privations that the poor had to endure and the situation was not greatly improved in 1817 as the weather across Scotland was 'bad', with early autumnal frosts damaging and delaying the autumn harvest and much hardship was experienced in rural and highland areas.<sup>27</sup>

## Notes

*Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh

<sup>1</sup> Thurs, November 23, 1815; Issue 14662

<sup>3</sup> Mon, January 15, 1816; Issue 14685

<sup>5</sup> Mon, March 4, 1816; Issue 14706

<sup>7</sup> Thurs, June 6, 1816; Issue 14746

<sup>9</sup> Sat, July 6, 1816; Issue 14760

<sup>11</sup> Thurs, July 25, 1816; Issue 14768

<sup>13</sup> Thurs, August 8, 1816; Issue 14774

<sup>15</sup> Sat, August 17, 1816; Issue 14778

<sup>17</sup> Thurs, September 5, 1816; Issue 14786

<sup>19</sup> Thurs, October 10, 1816; Issue 14801

<sup>20</sup> *British floods & droughts*. C.E.P. Brooks & J. Glasspoole Benn, 1928

*Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh

<sup>21</sup> Sat, November 2, 1816; Issue 14812

<sup>23</sup> Thurs, November 7, 1816; Issue 14814

<sup>25</sup> Thurs, December 5, 1816; Issue 14826

<sup>27</sup> *Climate, history and the modern world*. H.H. Lamb, Methuen, 1982.

<sup>2</sup> Mon, January 8, 1816; Issue 14682

<sup>4</sup> Thurs, February 8, 1816; Issue 14695

<sup>6</sup> Sat, May 4, 1816; Issue 14732

<sup>8</sup> Mon, June 17, 1816; Issue 14751

<sup>10</sup> Mon, July 1, 1816; Issue 14758

<sup>12</sup> Thurs, August 8, 1816; Issue 14774

<sup>14</sup> Mon, August 12, 1816; Issue 14776

<sup>16</sup> Thurs, August 29, 1816; Issue 14783

<sup>18</sup> Mon, October 7, 1816; Issue 14800

<sup>22</sup> Mon, November 4, 1816; Issue 14813

<sup>24</sup> Sat, November 9, 1816; Issue 14815

<sup>26</sup> Thurs, December 19, 1816; Issue 14832

# The Children of William Barrie and Euphemia Bissett

by Barrie Jack

There are many and varied biographies of J. M. Barrie, but the earlier ones by Hammerton (1929) and Mackail (1941) make the best fist of reciting the family names. Despite their efforts, little is told beyond the immediate family at a time, near the end of JM's life, when to go further would have appeared intrusive. In any case, there is not much evidence of his having been interested in the extended family. My own father, who was a second cousin twice removed, grew up only a few doors from "Strathview", the main Barrie residence in Kirriemuir, and told of meeting the writer on Bellie's Brae and having to bump into him "accidentally" to be able to say he had rubbed shoulders with the local celebrity.

This lack of closeness has been well documented by the late Mrs Margaret Sweeten, granddaughter of JM's much older brother Alick. After Margaret's father Charles Barrie was killed on the Somme, JM provided financial support for the family but, according to Margaret, he was otherwise controlling but not caring. There was also a schism between Barrie and the Kirrie folk in general once he had quarried myth and lore from the people of the Little Red Town to build their ghosts and fairies into some of his works. The love-hate relationship began to subside only after the town had accepted Barrie back to stay forever in his final resting place in the cemetery on Kirriemuir Hill. This goes some way to explain why the knowledge of the extended Barrie genealogy was "not talked about" as recently as the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and has now almost died with the people who had it.



Commemorative stone at Victoria Terrace, Dumfries

Photograph by Barrie Jack

But, like Tinker Bell, the stories did not die; stories of family connections to J. M. Barrie, playwright and author, 1860-1937; stories of literary acumen handed down through the years; stories of why boys were christened James Matthew and girls Wendy. Perhaps some of these stories could be true. Might one even prove necessary to support a circumstantial genealogical trail?

In 2000, when I first enquired at the Barrie Birthplace in Kirriemuir, there was on display a family tree drawn up by the late Lawrence Burness for the National Trust for Scotland, the custodians of the property. Quite reasonably, Mr Burness had concentrated on the descendants of J. M. Barrie's grandfather Alexander Barrie (1787-1866) and had indicated that there was an (elder) great-uncle William, with issue, and a (younger) great-aunt Beatrix, without issue. Despite the fact that the custodians of the Birthplace received many enquiries from "prospective" relatives of the Barrie family, there seemed to be little awareness of the tourist potential of an expanded family tree. Several researchers had already managed to make a connection. For example, Jim Doig from Nova Scotia had managed to trace his ancestry back to JM's aunt Catherine who married David Doig in 1838. Catherine's birth did not appear in the Kirriemuir OPRs but the connection was made through entries made later in the Doig family bible and then verified by Catherine's death certificate. These researchers had been careful to leave a copy of their work in the care of the curator and this was of great help to me over the next eight years in tracing the fuller descendancy of the brothers William and Alexander Barrie. I had always agreed with Lawrence Burness that only three siblings, William, Alexander and Beatrix could be clearly identified in the OPR Births as children of William Barrie and Euphemia Bissett in Kirriemuir and that no further trace of Beatrix could be found.

I was not lucky enough to have the assistance of a family bible but a chance encounter at the Tay Valley Family History Society Research Centre revealed that comprehensive research had been carried out on an Elizabeth (Betsy) Young, maiden surname Barrie, whose death certificate in 1878 gives her parents as William Barrie and Euphemia Bissett. There is no OPR Birth record under the name of Elizabeth Barrie and it seemed likely, taking the age at death into account, that Beatrix and Elizabeth were the same person. Elizabeth Barrie and John Young had an extensive family of descendants and one still living had worked backwards to produce the family tree which gave me the connection. There were also anecdotes regarding the connection to J. M. Barrie.

Why I bothered to check Elizabeth's burial record, I don't know. I just happened to be with a friend in the Forfar Burial Records Office and looked it up out of interest. Elizabeth Barrie and John Young are in one lair in Kirriemuir Cemetery and in the next lair is their daughter Jane who died aged 24. In the same lair as Jane, but buried after all the others in 1893, is a William Langlands aged 87.

William's death certificate gives his parents as James Langlands and Janet Barrie. It seemed to me that a reasonable interpretation of this was that Janet had been Elizabeth's sister, but there is no OPR for a Janet born to a William Barrie and Euphemia Bissett. The 18<sup>th</sup> century OPRs for Kirriemuir may or may not include the mother's name and the only records which could fit the bill were Janet b. 1790 to William Barrie (jnr) and Janet b. 1778 to William Barrie, both in Kirriemuir. The former had a death certificate that excluded her from my researches, leaving Janet b. 1778 with no paper trail after her OPR birth record.

As no formal proof could be found to link Janet Langlands nee Barrie with her supposed parents William Barrie and Euphemia Bissett, or with her supposed sister Elizabeth Young nee Barrie, I looked for evidence that would imply a connection.

Janet's son, William Langlands, had remained single, living with or nearby his family in Tannadice or Kirriemuir, but ultimately was buried alongside Elizabeth's daughter. Elizabeth's son, William Langlands Young, had been named after him and Janet's granddaughter, Margaret Young Wilkie, had been named after Elizabeth's daughter Margaret Young. Janet's great-granddaughter, Martha McKay, became a resident servant for this Margaret Young and her husband Robert Hutchison towards the end of their lives in Forfar.

Finally I looked for a living relative of Janet. So far I have tracked down one descendant, a lady living in Perth who remembers her grandmother, Margaret McKay, declaring a connection with J. M. Barrie's family.

Perhaps this is the end of the story, but as the disruption of the world wars



Betsy Barrie's gravestone  
in Kirriemuir kirkyard  
*Photograph by Barrie Jack*

has gradually receded into history we have felt more inclined to look further back and the growth of interest in family history over the last three decades is evidence of that. Now we can expect tourists to be at least interested in their Scottish connections and who knows what revelations are round the next corner.

*Celebrations for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of J M Barrie will take place over three weekends May 7<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> 2010, enticing visitors from around the world to visit Kirriemuir and join with local people in celebrating the life and work of the author and playwright.*

[www.tayroots.com](http://www.tayroots.com)

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## LETTER

I was most interested in the article on Eric Liddell in the March 2010 Journal (Vol. LVII No.1).

John Slader and my aunt, Anne Livesey, were teachers at Eltham College. They married at Burgess Hill on 31st December 1938 and lived in Mottingham. They survived the Blitz, V1s and V2s, and I visited then on a number of occasions after the Second World War.

Uncle John had been a member of the British Force sent to assist the White Russian Army in 1919 and nearly died in the snow. I possess his prismatic compass.

Another aunt, Edith Livesey, born in Aldershot on 9th July 1884, became a London Missionary Society teacher and was posted to China in 1912. She had two short leaves home but remained at Peking (Beijing) throughout the Chinese-Japanese War, under Japanese control. Japanese officers sent their children to China to learn English at the LMS School. With British entry into hostilities, Edith was sent to the Japanese civil internment camp at Weihsen where Eric Liddell was held and in due course died. After release, Edith returned to Peking in November 1945. She died in Peking Medical College on 19th March 1950 as the result of cancer.

As a very small child I remember meeting Aunt Edith on her last leave to the UK in 1931 before returning to China for good.

The article brought back many memories of Mottingham and visits to Eltham College. It also caused me to dig out family records for further inspection and recall things that were said by my father, also by my aunt Margaret who was another London Missionary Society teacher in China, but who was invalided home before the Second World War.

I do enjoy the meetings of the Society. Their contents cover a wide area of interests and are very informative.

*R. J. Livesey, Edinburgh*

# A Swedish Knight from the Carse

by Richard Ian Ogilvie

*This is the story of Patrick Ogilvie, naturalized Patrik Ogilwie, who in 1642 was introduced as Knight No.277 in the Swedish Nobility.*

For centuries, the Kinnairds of Inchtute had lived side-by-side with the Ogilvies of Inchmartine and the Ogilvie cadets at Balgay, with several intermarriages. Inchtute and Balgay are a few miles from Inchmartine in the Carse of Gowrie. But in July 1590 Patrick Kinnaird slaughtered Andrew Clark of Clochindarg and found guilty of the offence, thus his estates and entitlements were forfeited. Later that year, in revenge for this killing, Marion (Margaret) Gray and William Ogilvie, second eldest son of Patrick Ogilvie (the heir apparent of Inchmartine who died in 1592), participated in the murder of Patrick Kinnaird. Kinnaird was Ogilvie's cousin, as William's grandmother was Elizabeth Kinnaird, daughter of Patrick Kinnaird of that ilk. Astonishingly perhaps, William would later marry Barbara, a daughter of the senior Kinnaird branch of the family. In exile, William went to Sweden 1592/3 and entered the Swedish army. Although receiving the King's pardon in 1594<sup>1</sup>, apparently he remained in Swedish service.

Sweden had a small population and commonly used mercenaries to form its armies. From 1563 to 1570 Sweden was at war with Denmark-Norway, Poland, and Lübeck of the Hanseatic League, then at war with Russia from 1570. Scottish officers were highly trained and loyal, and in some decades they accounted for 25-50% of all officers in the Swedish army. Sweden was by then a Lutheran Evangelical country and when King Johan III died in 1592, there was some concern that his son and heir, Sigismund, king of Poland, had converted to Catholicism on ascent to his first throne. However Sigismund formally accepted Sweden as a Protestant state and was duly confirmed and crowned king of Sweden. He returned to Poland, leaving Duke Karl, Johan's brother, as Governor.

With resumption of the Swedish-Muscovite War 1590-95, Sweden initiated more levies in Scotland. The veterans of Swedish service, William Ruthven, and Henry Leyell, were given command of two troops of cavalry which arrived in 1591.<sup>2</sup> Abraham Young took command of the third troop to arrive in 1592/93, which included William Ogilvie [Wilhelm Ogilwie], Alexander Gordon, Andrew Moir, Adam Walker and others.<sup>3</sup>

Duke Karl, in opposition to a Catholic king in Sweden, initiated the Swedish-Poland+Latvia War in 1593. Sigismund re-entered Sweden with a Polish army, but was defeated by Duke Karl at Stångebro in 1598. His Catholic supporters, now banished from Sweden, included Gabriel Göransson Posse who subsequently headed the Swedish Catholic 'Emigré Chancellery' in Poland. Wilhelm Ogilwie rose to the rank of Colonel by 1599 and was known

as a *faithful servant of the crown*. In lieu of pay he received an estate in Värmland previously owned by the *traitor* Posse.<sup>4</sup>

Colonel William Ogilvie likely returned to Scotland when many Scottish troops were released in 1598/9. A letter to Ogilvie from Karl IX of Sweden dated 2nd July 1602 persuaded James VI to allow William Ogilvie and Thomas Ker to recruit 600 fresh troops. However James very rapidly changed his mind, claiming his allegiance was to Denmark-Norway where his daughter was Queen, and he arrested ships from both Scotland and Sweden to prevent their transport.<sup>3</sup>

William probably married Barbara Kinnaird during this recruiting period, in any event, before 1605; however no marriage contract or parish record has been found.

*1605 4th Feb Inhibition.*

*By William Ogilvie son lawful to Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartene and Barbara Kinnaird his spouse, against James son and heir to David Jackson burgess of Perth, for 2,000 merks.*<sup>6</sup>

Unfortunately he died leaving a son, Patrick, apparently born in 1606, and debts incurred during the failed recruitment of mercenaries.

*1607 25th June Inhibition.*

*By Patrick Ogilvie as executor to the deceased Col. William Ogilvie his father, with Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin his grandfather and curator, against Sampson Kar merchant burgess of Dundie and James Kar skipper burgess there who are due the late Col. William £1,000.*<sup>7</sup>

His fellow recruiter, Thomas Ker, was likely related to Sampson and James Kar.

In 1609 Karl IX instructed James Spens to ask permission of King James for recruitment of 3,000 more Scottish soldiers, using the services of Samuel Cockburn, John Wauchop, Hugh Cochrane, George Douglas, Daniel Rogers, Robert Kinnaird, William Horne and Patrick Ruthven.<sup>3</sup> Robert Kinnaird [SSNE 4223]<sup>8</sup> in Swedish service as Captain of Horse from 1608 to 1612, was a younger brother of Barbara Kinnaird. He gained his rank on condition he raised 300 men at his own expense.<sup>9</sup> Barbara Kinnaird may have met and married Cockburn during the recruiting visit, then accompanied him to Finland, with Patrick Ogilvie now being Cockburn's stepson. In 1613 she gained possession of the land given to her late husband, Col. William, but later returned it to the daughter of Göran Posse.

Barbara Kinnaird [SSNE 6400]<sup>8</sup> lodged a request with the Scottish crown in 1631 regarding Cockburn's estate and its transfer to another brother, a *Scots laird and gentleman*, James (Jacob) Kinnaird [SSNE 1124/6655]<sup>8</sup> a burgess of Gothenburg, who had married Elizabeth Wedderburn [SSNE 6119]<sup>8</sup> in Dundee in 1604.

## Samuel Cockburn

Sigismund invaded Russia in 1609 in support of a puppet Tzar, while Karl IX countered in support of Vasill Shuiski, in exchange for Russian recognition of his kingship, an end to Russian claims for Livonia and Estonia, and a promise not to ally with Sigismund. Troops including Samuel Cockburn and 1200 Scots [SSNE 4219]<sup>8</sup> laid siege and captured Novgorod, however failed to prevent the defeat of the allied Swedish and Russian armies at Kushino in 1610. *While Karl complained about the desertion of some of the British forces, (most apparently returned to Sweden via Germany), the loyalty of Cockburn in particular had been noticed.*<sup>3</sup> In 1612 Cockburn had to abandon his campaign in Russia because of lack of pay for his men.

During the 1611-1613 Kalmar War with Denmark-Norway, Cockburn's regiment left Finland and landed in Narva in Estonia, battled the Russians and then played a decisive role at Pskov in 1616. His regiment was decommissioned to save money. In lieu of pay he was granted 301 *hemman* or 'homestead-land grants' in pawn for a loan of 8,000 riksdaler (£2667 Sterling) owed in back-pay and three villages in Finland previously held by Thomas Arbruthnot/Abernethy.<sup>3,1</sup>

By 1621/22 Cockburn had been appointed colonel of a newly-recruited Scottish regiment for the Livonian campaign and commandant of the island fort (*Cobron's Sconce*) outside Riga, from which he bombarded Riga while his troops engaged Polish cavalry on the shores of the Düna River. Cockburn then fought at Kochenhausen, where he died of camp fever [typhus] at age 47 in June 1621. On his burial monument in Åbo Minster [Turku, Finland] the inscription reads in part, *Never has Sweden and Scotland been more sorrowful - or Poland more happy.* A marble stone on the tomb depicted the colonel in full armament surrounded by war insignia.<sup>9</sup> This burial place was inherited by his stepson, Sir Patrik Ogilvie, who was interred there in 1674.

## Patrick Ogilvie

Nothing is known of Patrick's early life, but he may have learned Finnish, Swedish and German while living with his mother and stepfather in Finland. His subsequent honours came from military actions during the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

By 1624 Patrick Ogilvie [SSNE 3218]<sup>8</sup> was an ensign in the regiment of James Spens junior [SSNE 11]<sup>8</sup>, the son of the Stuart Ambassador to Sweden Sir James Spens [SSNE 1642]<sup>8</sup>. Spens's regiment was part of the army of 25,000 soldiers sent to Livonia in 1625 in preparation for a new onslaught against Poland-Lithuania in Prussia. The governor of the Danish island of Stralsund, Colonel Alexander Leslie (future Lord Leven), was ordered to take the island of Rügen using his Scottish troops. Then King Gustavus Adolphus landed in Pomerania supported by General James Spens, Donald Mackay and Colonel James MacDougal, with four regiments of foot (Spens, Mackay, James

Ramsay, and Ludovick Leslie). The Scots gave Gustav his first victory at Schiffelben. Gustav's armies went on to capture Kreutzenach Harbour, Lanshut then Munich and Ulm.<sup>3,2</sup>

Some 30,000 Scots served in the Swedish army during the Thirty Years' War, often comprising over 22% of total strength. In major garrisons nearly one-half of the troops were officered by Scots. At least 70 Scottish colonels, 40 lieutenant-colonels and 57 majors have been identified to date in Swedish service between 1629 and 1660, as well as eight generals and field-m Marshals.<sup>3,3</sup>

The Scots were particularly effective at Leipzig on 7th September 1631. Gustav's troops subsequently captured Marienburg, Aschaffenburg, Oppenheim, Kreuznach, Bingen and Bacharach, and then defended Hanau. Following, Gustav took Thuringen then Frankfurt an der Oder, but was defeated at Nuremberg, and later died at Lützen in 1632.<sup>3,4</sup>

Likely having been in service for some of these actions, in October 1632 Patrick Ogilvie was transferred from Spens's regiment as Major in the conscripted infantry regiment of Åbo. His military skills were already notable being mentioned in letters of Spens to Gustavus Adolphus.<sup>10</sup> By 1636 he was a major in regiment of the port city Vibourg on the Gulf of Finland, east of Åbo.

I cannot trace his service that led to his nomination for knighthood. Wittstock was the next battle (4th October 1636) *when only 1/3 of the Swedish army of circa 15,000 men were comprised of Swedes and Finns*.<sup>3,5</sup> Field Marshal Banér's victory was costly and considered indecisive. Two elite cavalry brigades from Åbo, with supporting musketeer corps, were part of the vanguard under Torstensson: Bjelke Åbo cavalry regiment in 2 squadrons of 250 each on the right wing supported by 500 musketeer detachments (perhaps commanded by Patrick Ogilvie) with seven light 3-pounder artillery guns, and Wittenberg Åbo cavalry regiment in 2 squadrons of 250 each. These units were heavily involved in the battle.<sup>11</sup>

The campaign of 1637 opened with a failed siege of Leipzig. Banér was pushed into Pomerania, barely escaping two encirclements by carrying out unexpected river crossings. Banér counter-attacked on 10th August 1638 with 21,000 men, reinforced by 9000 Swedes and 5000 Finns, perhaps including Patrick Ogilvie. The Imperial armies abandoned Upper Pomerania and Mecklenburg.<sup>12</sup>

In 1639 Banér overran Mecklenburg and Lauenburg then destroyed a small German corps at Lützen.<sup>11</sup> When Marrazzino arrived in surprise, Banér's siege of Frieberg failed, losing 1000 men, but Marrazzino fell into another of Banér's traps at Chemnitz on 4th April, losing 2500 men. Taking Pirna, Banér penetrated into Bohemia, crossed the Elbe, and threatened Prague. Forcing

26,000 troops through the Elbe Pass, Banér routed the Imperial army on 29th May at Brandels. During the summer the Imperial army was heavily reinforced while Banér's weakened by its own *ruthless plunder and deprivations... remembered for centuries*<sup>11</sup> had to retreat in the winter of 1640. *The Swedes driven out of Bohemia were defeated at Plauen in Saxony and retreated to Thuringia.*<sup>12</sup>

### Search for a birth brief

I have not found specific references to any battle or action outlined earlier that led to the nomination of Patrick Ogilvie for knighthood. By July 1640 Patrick Ogilvie was no longer at the battle front, but in Stockholm completing witness statements 'proving' his birth brief and noble descent. He signed the *Rådhus* register on 2nd July as a donor to the poor, in his own hand, in German.<sup>13</sup> The first witness certificate 'proof' was delivered in August 1640 but not accepted in 1641. Patrick sent a letter along with *one barrel of fish and two barrels of dried salmon* from his station at Riga, to the secretary of *Riddarhuset*, [House of Nobility] in Stockholm.<sup>14</sup>

*To become a Swedish nobleman, Patrick Ogilvie delivered two witness-certificates, the first on 14th August 1640, written by Jakob Lumsden, David Leslie, William Birtwijck, Hans Ramsay and William Weiners, and the second on 1st July 1642, by baron Patrik Ruthwen, baron Vilhelm Spens, Ludvig Leslie, Jakob Hamilton, Hugo Maratand and Patrik Morus, both certificates stating he was both on father's and mother's side born into Scottish Noble Dynasties.*<sup>15</sup>

These Scots were either his commanders or colleagues in the Swedish army. Several signatures were obtained before they left for Scotland and the Civil Wars (Lumsden; Leslie) or from men already ennobled (Baron Patrick Ruthven; William Spens, son of Baron James Spens).

*Both certificates stated he was both on father's and mother's side born into Scottish Noble Dynasties, legitimately procreated by his father, the late William Ogilvie of Balgay from the House of Inchmartine, and his mother, the late Elizabeth Langlands, daughter of Patrick Langlands of Collace and Joneta daughter of William Scott, in the superiority of Monorgund.*<sup>15</sup>

Although accepted as 'proof', doubts lingered - and with reason!

### Who was William Ogilvie in/of Balgay?

Possible descendency:

**Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine** (d. before May 1535) m1 **Mariota Stewart**,  
m2 **Elizabeth Kinnaird** (daughter of Patrick Kinnaird of that ilk); parents  
of:  
William Ogilvie of Inchmartine, who succeeded;

**Andrew Ogilvie of Drymmie**, Barony of Baldegarno (charter from father 20 Sept. 1548)

[another brother included David Ogilvie of Templehall, this author's ancestor through Elizabeth of Templehall and Patrick Ogilvie of Carsecraig].

**Andrew Ogilvie [? of Drymmie] in Balgay**, had issue:

**William Ogilvie [elder] in/of Balgay** named as son of Andrew Ogilvy 2 August 1558<sup>16</sup>

Andro burgess of Perth

Patrick senior in Abernyte

Margaret

**William Ogilvie [elder] in/of Balgay**

*1604 Marriage Contract*

*dated at Perth 26th July between William Ogilvy elder in Balgay, Elizabeth Langlands his spouse, William Ogilvy younger son & apparent heir to the said William Ogilvy elder, on behalf of Jonet Ogilvy daughter procreate betwixt the said William elder and umqll Elizabeth Crabie his first spouse on the one part, and, Thomas Anderson in Tullilum[Tilling] burgess of Perth on the other part*<sup>17</sup>

**m1 Elisabeth Crabtree**

Issue: Jonet; m1 Thomas Anderson in Tullilum burgess of Perth; m2 James Broun of Westhorn<sup>17</sup>; Agnes

**m2 Elizabeth Langlands**, daughter of Patrick Langlands of Collace and Joneta daughter of William Scott of Craighall in the superiority of Monorgund.

Issue: William [younger] in/of Balgay

Andro

Barbara

*1616 1st Dec and 1618 23rd Feb 1618.*

*Inventarie & Testament Dative, of William Ogilvie of Balgay in Inchturie parish, who died on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1616, given up by John Fallaw portioner of [Balbrone] brother utterin and in the name of Janet and Agnes Ogilvie lawful bairns and executors decerned on 21st February 1618... Patrick Campbell of Kethick became cautioner.*<sup>17</sup>

On 26th April 1604 Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine, his sons James and Thomas, his brother Thomas, his nephew Andrew, son of Thomas, William and James in Balgay, and Patrick his grandson and heir apparent, were included in the Bond of Caution not to harm Patrick Kinnaird of Inchturie and his relations.<sup>5</sup>

It is unclear why Patrick chose to falsify his birth brief. Colonel William, his father, was recorded as having Barbara Kinnaird as spouse by 1605<sup>17</sup> so,

unless his birth date was earlier than 1605, there would not be an issue of illegitimacy. Proof of Barbara Kinnaird's claim of noble descent would be more assured than that for Elizabeth Langlands. His father, Colonel William died before 1607, whereas William Ogilvie [elder] of Balgay died in 1616.<sup>17</sup>

It would not have been easy to obtain a birth-brief in Scotland with all of the confusion of civil war and rebellion culminating in the execution of Charles I in 1649. Alexander Leslie, Field Marshal in the Swedish army during the Thirty Years' War, returned to Scotland and commanded the Covenanters' army in the First Bishops' War 1639-41. In 1650 Leslie purchased the estate of Inchmartine from Sir Patrick Ogilvie when Inchmartine's son, Lord Deskford, was about to become the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Findlater (1652).

The Swedish Riksråd passed a resolution on 20 October 1643 *that only documents from sovereign kings, dukes, republics, parliaments or senates would be accepted as sufficient evidence of noble status.*<sup>3,6</sup>

Patrick had once more to certify his noble origin and in 1649 presented to the Parliament another certificate written at Perth, Scotland, and also a genealogical table on parchment where the name and coat-of-arms as well as his own portrait with the year 1647, was painted. With this all doubts were dispelled and his knighthood confirmed.<sup>15</sup>

Ogilvie was a colourful character as the records of the Swedish Riksråd (State Council) reveal. In 1650 they discussed punishing Ogilvie for having attacked a burgess in Stockholm. He had already been pardoned by Queen Kristina for having unlawfully firing a weapon on her birthday. Despite these misdemeanours, Ogilvie remained in royal favour and obtained the rights to two further properties in 1651.<sup>8</sup>

### Properties

Selkis and Voltis in Kumo parish, Årlaks in Virmo parish, Ostrova at Narva and Reguleva in Koporie county in Ingermanland, Vruda in Jama county in Ingermanland, Teivaala in Birkkala parish in Finland and Tavasthus in Finland.

### Coat-of-Arms

Fig. 1 Black & white illustrations in Ramsay 1909<sup>14</sup> and Elgenstierna, 1930:<sup>15</sup>

*Shield: Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, A lion rampant; 2<sup>nd</sup>, A lion passant guardant; 3<sup>rd</sup>, A lion passant; above the shield is placed a closed helm affrontée gorged with a necklace and pendant and thereon a torse and mantling: for a crest, A dove.*

Fig. 2 Painted illustration from Klingspor.<sup>18</sup>

*Shield: Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, Gules, A lion rampant Sable; 2<sup>nd</sup>, Argent, A lion passant guardant Gules; 3<sup>rd</sup>, Argent, A lion passant Gules; above the shield is placed a closed helm affrontée gorged with a necklace and cross and thereon a torse and mantling: for a crest, A dove Proper.*



1. Patrik Ogilwie,

Fig. 1

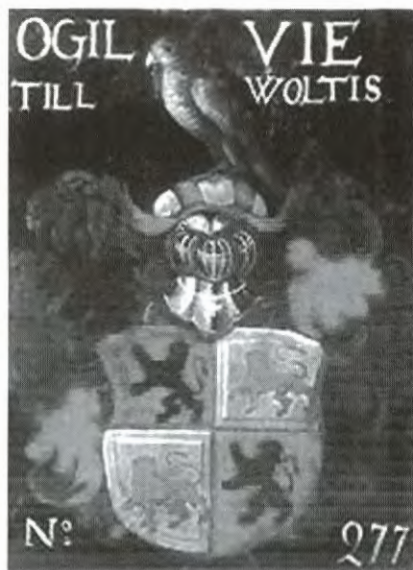


Fig. 2

There are no supporters or motto. The name OGILVIE is written near the top of the crest and a TILL WOLTIS inscribed with No. 277 at the bottom of the illustration. *Till Woltis* means *of Voltis*, the estate owned by Patrik Ogilwie [as with *of Inchmartine*].

Sir Andrew Ogilvie married Marjorie Glen, daughter of Sir John Glen of Inchmartine and Balmutto, and acquired the estate of Inchmartine. In 1444 his seal was *Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, A lion rampant (Inchmartine); 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>, A lion passant guardant crowned (Ogilvy)*.<sup>19</sup> Bruce McAndrew points out that painted arms to verify the Ogilvie of Inchmartine coat are unknown. Many other Ogilvy/ Ogilvie arms are emblazoned *Argent, A lion passant guardant Gules crowned Or*, and some examples have *Argent, A lion rampant Gules*. The original Inchmartine of that ilk from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, carried *Argent, A lion rampant Sable*.<sup>19</sup> The Arms of Swedish Knight No. 277 with a field *Gules* rather than *Argent* is perhaps an artistic error.

### Later Service

By 1655 Patrik was colonel of the Åbo infantry regiment and by 1657 governor of Riga Castle with the Viborg east infantry regiment. He replaced his friend and colleague, Colonel Francis Johnston, governor of Riga 1646-1656. He was the factor and executor for Johnston's estate in 1663 and received a large gold bracelet in the will. By 1660 he was the Civic Governor of Kexholm and Ingermanland in occupied territory east of Vibourg, acquired from Russia in 1616.<sup>20</sup> He died in 1674.

**Table 1:**

*Descendants [researched by Marianne Ljunggren, Stockholm, Sweden 2007]*

**TAB 1**

**Patrick Ogilvie naturalized Patrik Ogilwie (1606-1674)**

m1 Miss Scott

m2 Catharina Mannersköld

m3 Helena Sass

Children:

2. *Benedikt* killed in battle at Riga as a lieutenant in Åbo cavalry 1656, unmarried.

2. *Johannes*.

2. *Patrik* died 1705 (see Tab 2)

2. *Margareta*

2. *Elisabeth*

**TAB 2**

**Patrik** (son of Patrik Ogilwie Tab 1)

[SSNE 1278]

Major Nyland, cavalry regiment; District judge in Hattula 1683; lost properties in Finland through reduction in Swedish-owned territory; attended parliament-session 1695; died and buried in Åbo cathedral 1705.

Married Anna Sofia von Rohr

Children:

*Georg*, captain, died 1715 (see Tab 3)

*Patrik*

*Helena*

*Christina* married first her mother's cousin, Captain Carl Johan von Rohr, who died two hours after their wedding ceremony, during the siege of Narva 1704

*Gustaf*, sergeant major, killed at the siege of Narva 1704

*Sofia Elisabeth*

**Patrik** born 1690, captain, died 1754

(see Tab 4)

*Eleonora*.

**TAB 3**

**Georg** (son of Patrik Tab 2); captain, Tavastehus infantry regiment; taken prisoner by the Russians at Viborg 1714 06 15; died May 1715 in Novasoli prison.

Married: Anna Dorothea Fariolle de la Frauville

Children:

*Patrik*, several daughters and another son dead

by 1716

**TAB 4**

**Patrik** (son of Patrik Tab 2) born 1690; aide de camp at Nyland, wrote a description of the siege of Viborg; prisoner 1715 06 15 at Viborg until 1722, given the Order of Sword as knight 1751 12 04; died 1753.

m1 Eva Christina Reinhertz;

m2 Anna Charlotta Freidenfelt

Children:

1. **Carl Reinhold** born 1724 (see Tab 5)

1. *Patrik* born and died 1726

1. *Anna Sofia*

1. *Margareta Elisabeth*

2. *Johan Patrik*

2. *Eva Charlotta*

2. *Eleonora Helena*

2. *Anna Juliana* twin

2. *Eva Christina* twin

2. *Hedvig Charlotta*

2. *Lovisa*

2. *Patrik* born 1748, convicted of a crime and sentenced unworthy to use the noble name.

**TAB 5**

**Carl Reinhold** (son of Patrik Tab 4) born 1724, lived without military service; died 1780, ending the male line of Patrik Ogilwie.

m1 Anna Christina Brunow

m2 Hedvig Nirberg.

Children

1. *Eva Christina*

1. *Eleonora Lovisa*

2. *Eva Eleonora*

**Acknowledgements**

This article could not have been completed without the research and translations carried out by Marianne Ljunggren in Stockholm, Sweden. Bruce McAndrew kindly provided a description of the Arms.

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## Advertising in ***'The Scottish Genealogist'***

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### News from the Library

Those who have been into the Library recently will have noticed that it has been redecorated and that we have new carpeting laid in the downstairs. The whole place looks lighter! Our thanks are due to Dorothy Tweedie, Gregory Lauder-Frost and Stephen Hendry for their time and effort over 3 Fridays painting the stonework.

Recently we have had problems with our outgoing emails. Our apologies to any of you who had not had a reply to your enquiries. This matter has now been resolved, so please try again.

Look out for our new Website, which should be live very soon. Details of the 2011 SAFHS Conference, which we are hosting in June, will be there, together with a booking form. We have some interesting speakers coming and we hope it will be a fascinating day.



## Donald Whyte 1924 - 2010

It is with great sadness that we have to report the death of our Vice-President Donald Whyte, JP. FHG, FSG (Hon.), peacefully, on April 23rd, 2010. Donald was one of the founding members of the Scottish Genealogy Society and he devoted much of his life to the study and development of Scottish Family History. He would readily recount, in the traditional manner, "I am Donald, son of John, son of Donald, son of John, son of..."



Donald held many posts within the Society: Librarian 1964-1966; Deputy Chairman 1960-1962; Chairman 1974-1983; Vice-President 1983-2010. In addition to these posts, he was willing to travel the country promoting the Society and lecturing on family history to many interested parties. One instance of his work for the Society was when Matthew Stirling left his substantial library of Scottish books to the Society. Donald, at a day's notice, hired a van, drove to London, loaded up the books and brought them to our premises then in Union Street. The Stirling Collection forms an important part of the Society's Library and we are indebted to the generosity of both Donald and Matthew.

As part of his work to promote Family History in Scotland, Donald wrote one of the first books on how to undertake family history research in Scotland: *Introducing ... Scottish Genealogical Research*. This book was relatively inexpensive and a great success, running to 5 editions. Donald financed this book himself but generously gave the profits to the Society.

Donald also undertook a great deal of research over many years to produce other works of outstanding use to the family historian: *Dictionary of Emigrants to the U.S.A.* in two volumes; *Dictionary of emigrants to Canada before Confederation* in three

volumes; *Clock and Watchmakers of Scotland 1453-1900*, and a subject close to his heart, *Scottish gypsies and other travellers: a short history*. A glance at his oeuvre in the catalogue of the National Library of Scotland shows no fewer than 71 publications listed. In addition to these works he wrote many articles for the burgeoning number of family history journals and other learned journals. A collection of his papers is also deposited at the National Library.

One of his lasting monuments was being the catalyst in the formation of another six Scottish Family History Societies: Glasgow & West of Scotland F.H.S. (1977); Aberdeen & North-East Scotland F.H.S. (1978); Tay Valley F.H.S. (1980); Highland F.H.S. (1981); Borders F.H.S. (1985) and Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S. (1987). At the time of his death he was President or Honorary Vice-President of several of these societies.

Donald was born at Newtongrange on 13th March 1924. Due to family illness, he left school early and followed his family's footsteps into farming. He worked hard and well, winning trophies for his ploughing prowess. The family moved to Kirkliston, where he married, settled down and raised a family. (Obviously no family outing was complete without an exploration of a kirkyard!) Later he worked as a coalman and as a lorry-driver before becoming a professional family history researcher, which resulted in his helping to found A.S.G.R.A. in 1981. Latterly he worked as a security officer at Edinburgh Airport, where the shift patterns allowed him to continue his research and to communicate with thousands of correspondents world-wide. He was always willing to help and support those interested in Scottish family history and to give them the benefits of his experience.

He devoted energy into local matters also, writing *Kirkliston: a parish history*, republished several times, lastly in 1991. He served as an Independent local Councillor and helped to reinstate the Kirkliston Gala Day in 1950.

At the funeral service in Kirkliston Parish Church, after an affectionate address by his grandson Christopher remembering the value of times shared and favourite poems (such as the famous line from *To A Louse*), the Rev. Maggie Lane spoke warmly of Donald's life, his devotion to his family which formed the heart of his life, his hard work, his passion for history, his community involvement, his sense of fairness and justice and his giving attitude, concluding that his was "a good story". As the coffin left the kirk for committal into the neighbouring cemetery, the organist played a delicate rendition of *Mull of Kintyre*, to reflect Donald's links to that area.

*Ay! Lay me in Kirkliston*

*For it's there I was God's guest...*

*An' I'll rest by the folk I used to ken*

*In the streets o' the Templar's Toon.*

*(From Temple Liston by Dr Isobel Wylie Hutchison.)*

Predeceased by his wife Mary (in 1997), Donald is survived by his 3 daughters, 8 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren, to whom the Society extends its sincere condolences.

*Contributed by several members*



# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Scottish Charity No. 016718  
Statement of Financial Activities

|                                       | 2009<br>£      | 2008<br>£      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Incoming resources</b>             |                |                |
| Subscriptions                         | 20,441         | 20,432         |
| Gift Aid                              | 1,521          | 1,488          |
| Donations                             | 995            | 1,046          |
| Legacies                              | 500            | -              |
| Investment Income                     | 585            | 2,505          |
| Sales - publications                  | 25,456         | 34,099         |
| Other - conference income             | 3,905          | 1,848          |
| <b>A: Total Incoming resources</b>    | <b>53,403</b>  | <b>61,418</b>  |
| <b>Resources expended</b>             |                |                |
| Library Running Costs                 | 11,674         | 10,424         |
| Journal (Print & Dist.)               | 11,312         | 11,584         |
| Cost of sales - publications          | 11,028         | 7,646          |
| Cost of sales - conference            | 2,107          | 842            |
| Lecture Expenses                      | 701            | 686            |
| Computer Expenses                     | 4,869          | 4,543          |
| Advertising                           | 2,394          | 2,766          |
| Postage                               | 4,569          | 3,418          |
| Stationery & Copying                  | 1,146          | 1,757          |
| Bank & Credit Card charges            | 1,414          | 1,633          |
| Affiliations                          | 68             | 83             |
| Telephone & Trav. Expenses            | 11             | 21             |
| Sundries                              | 40             | 40             |
| Depreciation                          | 8,967          | 9,545          |
| <b>B: Total Resources expended</b>    | <b>60,301</b>  | <b>54,987</b>  |
| <b>Net incoming resources (A - B)</b> | <b>(6,898)</b> | <b>6,430</b>   |
| <b>Total Funds Brought Forward</b>    | <b>295,878</b> | <b>289,448</b> |
| <b>Total Funds Carried Forward</b>    | <b>288,981</b> | <b>295,878</b> |

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2009

## FIXED ASSETS:

|                       |                |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Property at cost      | 54,545         | 54,545         |
| Equipment (net)       | 13,722         | 21,813         |
| Books, Microfilms etc | 132,268        | 131,115        |
|                       | <u>200,534</u> | <u>207,473</u> |

## CURRENT ASSETS:

|                       |               |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stock                 | 31,802        | 33,400        |
| Debtors & Prepayments | 2,662         | 2,676         |
| Bank                  | 54,306        | 52,548        |
| Glenfiddich Fund      | -             | -             |
| Cash                  | 80            | 87            |
|                       | <u>88,851</u> | <u>88,405</u> |

## CURRENT LIABILITIES:

|                      |       |       |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Creditors & Accruals | (404) | (306) |
|----------------------|-------|-------|

## NET CURRENT ASSETS:

|  |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|
|  | <u>88,444</u> | <u>88,405</u> |
|--|---------------|---------------|

## TOTAL ASSETS:

|  |                |                |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | <u>288,981</u> | <u>295,878</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|

## TOTAL RESERVES:

|                    |                |                |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Unrestricted Funds | 288,981        | 295,878        |
| Restricted Funds   | -              | -              |
|                    | <u>288,981</u> | <u>295,878</u> |

*DR Torrance*  
*D Tweedie*

**DR Torrance**

**D Tweedie**

Trustee

Honorary Treasurer

Approved 8th February 2010

## Book Reviews

### ***Remembered: the History of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission***

Written by Julie Summers, Photography by Brian Harris,

Foreword by Ian Hislop, Preface by HRH The Duke of Kent;

Merrell, 2009; ISBN 13:978-1-8589-4374-9; £29.95 plus P&P

Marston Book Services, PO Box 269, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 4YN

This is rather an odd book to read and to review. There are so many wonderful photographs of a very few of the very many Commonwealth war cemeteries and memorials - at 23,000 locations in 150 countries - that, visually, the book at first seems somewhat distracting. There are numerous stunning shots, such as sunset over Mill Road near the Somme, early morning sunshine across Chatby at Alexandria, Lone Pine at Gallipoli with a sprinkling of snow, mist around Granezza on the Asiago plateau in Italy and evening light casting long shadows from the stones in Faubourg d'Amiens, Arras. The wide range of cemeteries and interments is demonstrated by the vast numbers of stones at Lijssenthoek and by the single row at Benouville, Calvados; the range of memorials by the splendour of the Menin Gate and the elegant simplicity of the Australian Memorial at Fromelles. There are also the country parklands, such as Villers-Bretonneux, the slices into cities, such as Sai Wan War Cemetery at Hong Kong, and examples of the individual stones in various kirkyards and cemeteries which we all find everywhere we go.

And yet. Yes, you remember - you remember that each stone represents a life lost, a family shattered, that the memorials bear names in unimaginable quantities rather than numbers, and that those laid to rest could have had no idea that (in some cases) the relentless grind of mud, noise, filth, stench, pain, despair and death would in time be replaced with such beautiful, immaculate and peaceful grounds. Besides, each photograph is accompanied by a small commentary, sometimes an older photograph, sometimes a short description of a battle, sometimes a quotation and sometimes a remark by a passing visitor.

The first section of the book describes the development of what became the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, starting with Sir Fabian Ware's efforts, through his work with the Red Cross during the Great War, to document the location of each serviceman's grave. Given the negative publicity following the care, or lack thereof, of military cemeteries in South Africa and the enormous price of human life (on all sides) paid during the War, it was decided that each fallen serviceman (or woman) should be allocated an individual grave, kept together with his comrades, and that none should receive preferential treatment because of rank. This was a radical departure from the practice up to that point. The processes of designing the cemeteries, memorials and individual stones are discussed in sufficient detail, and the book also discusses, surprising to us now, perhaps, some public opposition

to the Commission's work. Nonetheless, a Royal Charter was granted on 21st May 1917.

Finding many of the remains after the Great War ended was a major task in itself, with search parties scouring the countryside for makeshift graves, exhuming the remains, making identifications where possible and arranging suitable re-interments with appropriate ceremony. As we all know, almost a century later, the remains of servicemen are still being discovered in France and Flanders.

The craftsmanship involved also receives attention, rightfully so. In the early days, the Monumental Masons' Federation undertook to supply half a million headstones within 6 years, under exacting quality-control conditions. The regimental badges were another matter. Some badges are so intricate that they required a week each to be carved by hand. Nowadays many are incised mechanically, with some finishing touches still applied by hand. The horticulture at each location was considered carefully and I'm pleased to note that the work of the gardeners and maintenance staff is celebrated, justifiably.

Of interest to family historians are the Archives, of 6 million fallen servicemen and servicewomen. The care these receive is delineated, with a miniscule fraction of the heartbreaking tales recounted. We must all by now be familiar with the invaluable CWGC website. The Commission also undertakes some educational initiatives for the benefit of schoolchildren and, surprisingly perhaps, young offenders.

Throughout the textual history are many old photographs, some of which are rather distressing, all of which are fascinating. It would be an impossible task to pay full credit in one readable volume to the work of the Commission, and therefore to the fallen of many conflicts, but this book has made a valiant effort indeed. In fact, I doubt if it could be bettered.

*Caroline Gerard*

*Ann Thomson's account, At the Imperial War Graves Commission, is on page 71.*

***A History of the British Presence in Chile –  
From Bloody Mary to Charles Darwin and the Decline of British Influence***  
by William Edmundson; Palgrave Macmillan, New York; 2009;  
ISBN 978-D-230-61849-2

Many of us will be accustomed to dealing with the problems that arise with ancestors who emigrated from Scotland to the English-speaking countries of the American continent. This book takes us to the less familiar environment of a Spanish-speaking country, Chile, and the rather different problems encountered by those who chose to live or work there.

Before the opening of the Panama Canal opened in 1914, any voyage from

Europe to Chile involved sailing round Cape Horn. This did not deter early visitors from Britain who included such diverse groups as pirates, explorers, naturalists and artists. From the early nineteenth century British people, including a good many Scots, started to come to Chile to work in industry and commerce. They played a leading part in establishing in Chilean industries such as mining, banking and railways. The author points out that while those who came to Chile in the first half of the nineteenth century tended to settle there permanently, many who arrived in later years tended to return to Britain on retirement. The early British settlers encountered problems in matters concerning religion and education but the author shows how these were gradually resolved.

This book also contains information which may be of interest to those concerned with naval history. It provides a clear illustration of a memorial, with the names of all concerned, to the Officers and Ship's Company of HMS Doterel which blew up at Punta Arenas in April 1881 killing 143 men. There is also a chapter on the Battle of Coronel in November 1914. This was the first general engagement of the Royal Navy since the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 and ended disastrously with the loss of two ships with all hands. It was interesting to learn that this battle took place so close to the coast of Chile that it could be watched by people onshore.

This book provides a lot of useful reference material for anyone with Chilean ancestors or whose ancestors pursued careers there.

*Jessie Denholm*

### ***Come on Highlanders! Glasgow Territorials in the Great War***

Alec Weir; The History Press; 2009; ISBN 978 0 7524 5201 2; £16.99

Many books come into being because an author wanted to consult one which didn't exist: this is one of those, and we may all benefit from Mr Weir's frustration. He pays due credit to the prior works of Col. Alexander Kirkwood Reid, Alex Aiken, Thomas Lyon and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission – and then advances.

He describes the beginnings of the Highlanders, planned at a meeting in the Athole Arms in 1868, the design of the uniforms, early training and activities and the first venture into warfare 30 years later in the South African War. Within days of the Great War breaking out in August 1914, however, they were mobilised again, despite some disdain from certain professional soldiers, posted to France by September and in action by October. Not for another 5 years, in October 1919, would the last be withdrawn from mainland Europe. The Territorials saw action, and experienced heavy losses, at many of the infamous engagements: Neuve-Chapelle, Festubert, Loos, The Somme, Arras, Ypres, Messines, Passchendaele and Neuve-Eglise. Threaded through the accounts of military tactics, atrocious conditions, medical care, mud and

marching, many of these gleaned from War Diaries, are snippets relating to individual men and their fates. For example, Duncan Campbell breaking the rules to rescue an injured comrade, Samuel Coulter spurring on others only to be killed shortly afterwards, Ernest Leonard Garvie being shot accidentally and the effect of the loss of inspirational officers such as J C Stormonth Darling.

This is two books for the price of one, of course. The Appendix is a treasure-house, listing the 4,500 men, including the 1300 who died or were killed, known to have served in the Great War, itemising their service numbers and time of service. That's 27 Andersons, 55 Browns, 24 McDonalds, 15 Russells, 62 Smiths (13 called James), 32 Thomsons, 32 Wilsons... This is an excellent work, worth every ounce of credit it receives.

*Caroline Gerard*

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**22nd SAFHS Conference, Family & Local History Fair  
Hosted by the SGS  
Saturday 25th June 2011**

Adam House, Chambers Street, Edinburgh 9.30am – 4.30pm

Speakers will include Richard Hunter of the Edinburgh City Archives, Tristram Clarke of the National Archives of Scotland, Andrew Nicoll of the Scottish Catholic Archives and Duncan Macniven, Registrar-General for Scotland.

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**The Scottish Genealogy Society holds  
Scottish Family History Evening Workshops....**

**“YOUR AIN FOLK”**

*.... at their Library and Family History Centre at  
15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh.*

**We welcome enquiries from Local History Societies,  
Family History Groups, Church Groups, Clubs, etc.... in fact any  
groups interested in researching family history.**

**All facilities in our Library, including 'our complete collection of  
Scottish Old Parish Records microfilms' will be available to you.**

**The maximum number per group is 12,**

**and volunteers will be there to offer advice.**

**For further details contact  
John D. Stevenson or Charles Napier  
at enquiries @ scotsgenealogy.com or 0131-220 3677.**

# RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen

|                                                                |                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Castles of the Clans                                           | Martin Coventry                    |
| Reminiscences of My Boy and Manhood Days                       | John Hill Smillie                  |
| Jobs for the Boys                                              | Hew Stevenson                      |
| Leith Roll of Honour                                           | Andrew Grant                       |
| The Scots in Ulster:                                           |                                    |
| Surname Map & Pocket History                                   | Ulster Historical Foundation et al |
| Gazetteer of Place Names on                                    |                                    |
| John Ainslie's 1794 Map of Angus                               | John R Sherriff                    |
| The Caledonian Connection: Scotland-Russia Ties                | Dimitry Fedosov                    |
| Listings of some publications of the Spalding Club             |                                    |
| The Martyr – David Steel of Lesmahagow,                        |                                    |
| Covenanter who died 1686                                       | Compiled by Christine Scott        |
| Highland Kilt: from an unstructured to a structured garment    | Naomi Tarrant                      |
| Ticonderoga 1852 "Fever Ship"                                  | Brian Carroll                      |
| Dictionary of Emigrant Scots into England                      | J D Beckett                        |
| Scottish Emigrants Contained in                                | New England Historical &           |
| Emigrants from England 1773-1776                               | Genealogical Register 1908-1911    |
| The Briggers                                                   | Elsbeth Wills                      |
| Discover Your Scottish Ancestry –                              |                                    |
| Internet & Traditional Sources 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed              | Graham Holton, Jack Winch          |
| Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians | Ian Maxwell                        |
| Queen Victoria's Little Wars                                   | Bryon Farwell                      |
| Grange Cemetery Edinburgh,                                     |                                    |
| MIs Sections T,V,W                                             | Scottish Genealogical Society      |
| My Paternal Ancestry                                           | Thomas Wylie                       |
| Old Ordnance Survey Maps – Slateford 1893                      | The Godfrey Edition                |
| Acts of General Assemblies 1560-1583                           | Scottish Record Society            |
| Acts of General Assemblies 1583-1618                           | Scottish Record Society            |
| Acts of General Assemblies Index                               | Scottish Record Society            |
| Early Immigration from UK to Prince Edward Island 1769-1878    |                                    |
| Miller History News Issue 32 March 2010                        |                                    |
| Irish History from 1700:                                       |                                    |
| A Guide to Sources in the Public Record Office                 | Alice Prochaska                    |
| Scottish Settlers in Southland                                 | M E Moreton                        |
| Weekly Emigration Returns for the Treasury 1773-75             | Public Archives MSS                |
| That Land of Exiles – Scots in Australia                       |                                    |
| Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson, Vol XII                    | Robert L Johnson                   |
| Mission Unfinished                                             | Norman Macrae                      |
| Parish of Glassford 1901 Census Index                          | William A Fleming (transcriber)    |
| Avondale Old Parish Register                                   |                                    |
| Births & Marriages 1770-1819                                   | William A Fleming (transcriber)    |
| Avondale Old Parish Register                                   |                                    |
| Births & Marriages 1820-1854                                   | William A Fleming (transcriber)    |

|                                                                                                                        |                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Avondale Parish 1861 Census                                                                                            | William A Fleming (transcriber) |
| Avondale Parish 1861 Census Index                                                                                      | William A Fleming (transcriber) |
| Parish of Avondale 1901 Census Index                                                                                   | William A Fleming (transcriber) |
| Parish of Avondale 1901 Census                                                                                         | William A Fleming (transcriber) |
| Scottish Assisted Immigrants to New Zealand & Ships 1855-1871                                                          |                                 |
| Scottish Settlers – Wellington. From "Cyclopedia of New Zealand" 1906                                                  |                                 |
| Scottish Settlers to NZ from Encyclopedia of NZ 1906                                                                   |                                 |
| Scottish Settlers in New Zealand,<br>Canterbury Province from "Cyclopedia of New Zealand 1906                          |                                 |
| Jane and Lucy 1790: Emigrants from Clanranald Estates to Island of St John<br>(Prince Edward Island) Canada            |                                 |
| Sara and Dove 1801: list of Scottish emigrants on the ships<br>Sara and Dove leaving Fort William for Nova Scotia 1801 |                                 |
| Scottish Settlers from "Cyclopedia of NZ" 1906<br>(Volume containing Taranaki Hawke Bay and Port Wellington            |                                 |
| Scottish Settlers – Otago from "Cyclopedia of New Zealand" 1906                                                        |                                 |
| The Great North of Scotland Railway War Memorial                                                                       |                                 |
| Tracing Your Jewish Ancestry                                                                                           | Rosemary Wenzel                 |
| Scotland's Jews – A Guide to the<br>History and Community of the Jews in Scotland                                      | Kenneth E Collins               |
| The People of Newburgh, Fife 1600-1799                                                                                 | David Dobson                    |
| The Kirkyard of Kinellar                                                                                               | Jean & Jim Shirer               |
| The Kirkyard of Kintore                                                                                                | ANESFHS                         |
| Minor Burial Grounds of Lower Donside                                                                                  | ANESFHS                         |
| Walston Churchyard Monumental Inscriptions                                                                             | Lanarkshire FHS                 |
| Dunsyre Churchyard Monumental Inscriptions and Mortcloths                                                              | Lanarkshire FHS                 |
| Dolphinton Black Mount Parish Church Churchyard – MIs                                                                  | Lanarkshire FHS                 |
| Dalserf Parish Proclamations 1740-1844                                                                                 | Lanarkshire FHS                 |
| New Monkland 651 Mortcloth Records A - MAX                                                                             | Lanarkshire FHS                 |
| New Monkland 651 Mortcloth Records McA - Z                                                                             | Lanarkshire FHS                 |
| Pre-1855 Death & Burial Records for the<br>Parish of Boharm & Botriphnie                                               | Bruce B Bishop                  |
| Marriage Proclamations Parish of Boharm                                                                                | Bruce B Bishop                  |
| Adam Reid 1827-1857                                                                                                    | Janice Coutin (Ayrshire Notes)  |
| Saline Heritors Records                                                                                                | Jean Croker                     |
| Coalmasters and their connections –<br>based on the Ferguson family                                                    | Margaret Hubble                 |

## From the Scottish Catholic Archives

Patrick Grant the tailor, well advanced in age, was godfather to Jean or Janet, daughter of Archibald Grant, Mill of Aberarder, Crathie, 23 June 1732, The godmother Catherine Grant lives in a glen room in the Baddoch ... the father of the chyld having taken that room to manure.

*Contributed by Alison MacKintosh*

## 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.

- 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

- 12 June Leith Festival Fair  
[www.leithfestival.com](http://www.leithfestival.com) and [www.leithlocalhistorysociety.org.uk](http://www.leithlocalhistorysociety.org.uk)  
26 June York Family History Fair, York Racecourse  
[www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com](http://www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com)  
10 & 11 July Heritage Fair, Crathes Castle (See page XX)  
11 September National Family History Fair, Central Premier Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
[www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com](http://www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com)  
25 September Tayroots Local History Fair, Montrose  
[www.tayroots.com](http://www.tayroots.com)  
2 October Nairn Family & Local History Fair, Nairn  
Contact [jmnbbishop@virgin.net](mailto:jmnbbishop@virgin.net)  
9 October Borders Silver Jubilee Conference  
[www.bordersfhs.org.uk](http://www.bordersfhs.org.uk)  
13 November Fife Gravestones Conference, Kirkcaldy  
[annwatters2@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:annwatters2@hotmail.co.uk)  
All year Celebrations of the 800th anniversary of Perth's Charter from William the Lion. [www.perth800.com](http://www.perth800.com)  
For details of other Societies' programmes, visit [www.safhs.org.uk](http://www.safhs.org.uk)

### Family History Fairs 2011

- 26 June 22nd SAFHS Conference, Edinburgh  
Hosted by SGS: **Census, Church and City**

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

- |                    |                  |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Thu 8th July       | Tue 3rd August   | Mon 30th August   |
| Thu 23rd September | Wed 20th October | Tue 16th November |
| Mon 13th December  |                  |                   |

These are available to any member of a SAFHS group. Please telephone the Library to reserve your place.

### Scotslot

- 10 July (Sat) "Historical Value of Money" – please bring and explain records and/ or memorabilia
- 8 Aug (Sun) Individual topic discussions (please book a 20-min slot)
- 18 Sep (Sat) "Catholics in Scotland" by Michael Gandy
- 31 Oct (Sun) "My ancestors/ relatives who went to the Antipodes"
- 11 Dec (Sat) Christmas meeting, with Quiz, "Antiques Roadshow" and pictures.

Scotslot meets at 2pm at Southdown Methodist Hall, Harpenden. The door must be locked at 2.30pm, so if you plan to attend, please advise [stuart.laing@virgin.net](mailto:stuart.laing@virgin.net) or Elizabeth van Lottum, 16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts AL5 4DB.

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### Borders FHS Silver Jubilee Conference

Corn Exchange & Ormiston Institute, Melrose  
9th October 2011, 10am to 4pm

To celebrate its 25 years, Borders FHS will be staging a very special conference, with Norrie McLeish as its keynote speaker, his topic being "Haunted Borders". There will be also talks on Archives, the Hawick Heritage Hub, Borders Textiles and the Poor Law, plus bookstalls, etc.

[www.bordersfhs.org.uk](http://www.bordersfhs.org.uk)

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### Heritage Fair, Crathes Castle, Banchory

Saturday 10th and Sunday 11th July 2010

10am to 4.30pm, Admission free

Together with ANESFHS and other societies, the National Trust for Scotland will be presenting this weekend event at the location of a new Heritage Centre (with which ANESFHS will also be involved), planned to be opened this summer. There will be introductory talks on family history research, information desks and, of course, a bookstall. The new Heritage Centre will feature the histories of 7 NTS properties in the area and will feature too the family histories of both former owners and employees.

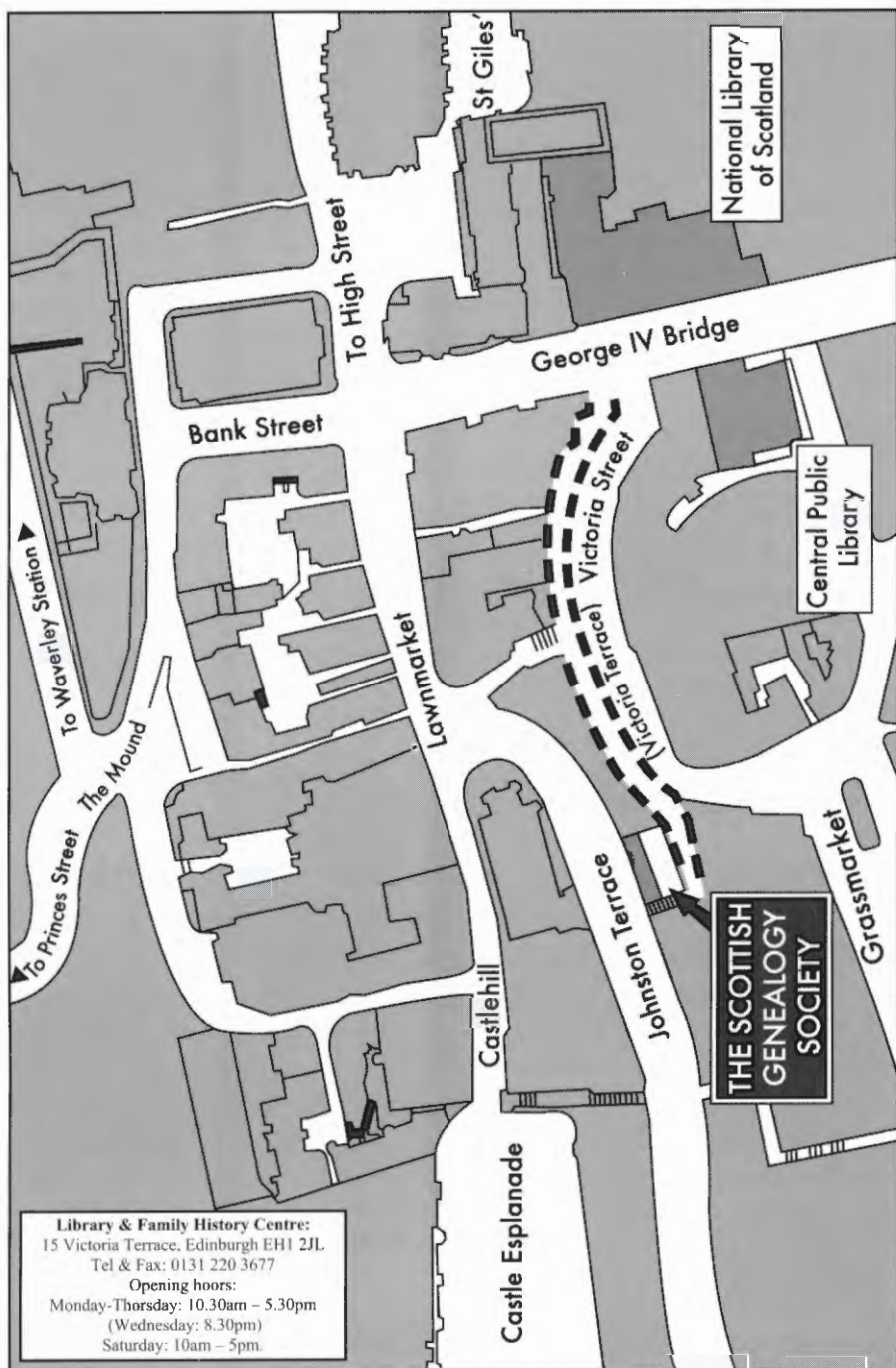
[www.anefhs.org.uk](http://www.anefhs.org.uk)

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### Perth 800

Perth 800 is a year-long programme of events which will celebrate the 800th anniversary of the grant (in 1210) of the Royal Burgh Charter to Perth by King William the Lion. The programme features events on the themes of heritage, sport, arts and culture and the local economy.

[www.perth800.com](http://www.perth800.com)



National Library  
of Scotland

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THE SCOTTISH  
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SOCIETY

**Library & Family History Centre:**

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL  
Tel & Fax: 0131 220 3677

**Opening hours:**

Monday-Thursday: 10.30am - 5.30pm  
(Wednesday: 8.30pm)  
Saturday: 10am - 5pm.

