



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

SEPTEMBER 2010

The Earls of Menteith

Glenrinnnes Roll of Honour

Alma and Netherward Works Memorial

Archibald Rutherford in Perth

St Kildans

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Vol. LVII No. 3

The Scottish Genealogy Society

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

Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: *St Kilda Parliament* by Norman Macleod for the George Washington Wilson Company, Aberdeen, 1886. This image is from a hand-coloured lantern slide and is reproduced by kind permission of Mark Butterworth.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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The Scottish Genealogist

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

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St Kildans – Evacuees and Survivors

by Caroline Gerard

On 29th August 1930, HMS *Harebell* left Village Bay, Hirta, with the last 36 resident St Kildans, the children excited to be embarking on an adventure, the elderly rueful to be abandoning their homes and unique way of life. Also on board were the St Kilda nurse, Williamina Barclay, and the missionary, Dugald Munro, his wife and young family. While the St Kildans were by then few in number, in a way it's astonishing that this most unlikely of Scottish habitats had remained populated for thousands of years.

No-one can be sure from whence the first residents originated, although there are plenty of suggestions. Perhaps future advances in archaeology will be able to provide more definitive answers. What is certain, however, is that from time to time St Kilda required "fresh stock", due to populations drops of various kinds.

There is a story, recounted in the autobiography of Callum MacCuithinn (Malcolm MacQueen), that in the 13th or 14th century, two sheep-thieves arrived from Lewis, tricked the islanders into sheltering in a wooden "Temple" which was then set alight. Only one woman survived.

In 1684 leprosy struck the population, which had no inherited resistance to the disease, and while some families suffered for some years to come, numbers were back up to 180 souls by 1697 when Martin Martin visited and wrote an account of his three-week stay. The dominant surnames at that time are believed to have been Morrison and MacDonald, probably immigrants from Skye.

Less than half a century later, disaster struck again. In August 1727, 8 men and 3 boys rowed over to Stac an Armin on a fowling expedition. The boat drifted away and they were stranded for longer than they had anticipated, in fact until May the following year when they were rescued by the visiting factor. (There was a bothy there, and they survived on birds and gathered fresh water.) Meanwhile smallpox ravaged the families on Hirta, the virus reputedly transported in clothes returned after a young man had died on Harris. There had been 94 deaths, reducing the total population from 135 to 41.

Dr Peter Stride, Physician at Redcliffe Hospital, Queensland, in one of his several papers published online in recent years by the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, questions whether it was indeed smallpox, as the scant evidence available suggests that chicken-pox was more likely. Although the St Kildans would have had no immunity to either disease, he points out that each smallpox sufferer tends to infect only a few others in his or her immediate vicinity, while chicken-pox has a wider infectivity, partly through being contagious for some time before the disease is evident. Furthermore, chicken-

pox causes more deaths amongst adults: the stranded fowlers returned to the Village to find only 4 adults but 26 children alive. He writes also that smallpox and chicken-pox weren't differentiated until 1767 and that "smallpox" epidemics prior to that date cannot be accepted as indisputable."

Thereafter, some new islanders were introduced. Callum MacCuithinn believed that his MacQueen ancestors came from Uist, and Bill Lawson has suggested that the Gillies families were from Dunvegan. In the mid-19th century there were 6 surnames on Hirta: Ferguson, Gillies, MacCrimmon, Macdonald, MacKinnon and MacQueen (sometimes spelt MacQuien). The last MacCrimmons were elderly, so that this name too vanished from the island.

At first it was in the interests of the owners, the Macleods of Macleod, to have the archipelago inhabited, as they made a profit from the rent-in-kind paid in bird feathers, fulmar oil and tweed woven from the wool of the Soay sheep. Later, when the price of feathers fell, paraffin was available from West Lothian, tweed woven industrially became so much cheaper and thus the rents dropped in value, the MacLeods became benevolent landlords rather than entrepreneurs, even lowering the rent and not bothering to pursue arrears.

In August 1852, 36 islanders left to sail to Australia aboard *Priscilla*. Measles broke out on board ship, and due in part to poor medical treatment, 20 of the St Kildans died.

The minimum population estimated to be required to sustain life on St Kilda was around 100. The Censuses showed the populations (including ministers/missionaries, their families and others) to have been as follows:-

1841	105	1851	107	1861	78
1871	71	1881	77	1891	71
1901	77	1911	80	1921	73

By 1930, the numbers had reduced to fewer than 40, largely because of emigration to the mainland.

It would be easy to assume that the cragsmen, involved as they were with mind-boggling ascents or descents on sheer cliff-faces and faced by unwelcoming birds and gusts of wind, would be prone to accidents, but in fact they took great care while at their work and operated their own health and safety procedures, so that loss of life was rare.

The St Kildans understood various aspects of "husbandry". In 1865 it was commented that no first cousins were married to each other, thus avoiding any congenital abnormalities. For centuries they had never lifted fulmar eggs from nests, as each fulmar hen lays only one egg. They also had tended livestock with a long-term view. The main enemies were unseen.

The fertility of the soil diminished, as it was unknown that the sea-bird

carcasses interred as fertiliser also carried heavy metals such as lead, zinc, cadmium and so on. Tests have shown also that tetanus is present in the soil, which may have led to the infamous cause of so many infant deaths. From the mid-18th century, family life was overshadowed by the "8 day sickness", when two out of three babies died at that average age. It affected more boys than girls, which added to the imbalance of the sexes. It is believed that tetanus found its way into the fulmar oil used to seal the stumps of the umbilical cords of the newborn. This tragedy stopped abruptly in the early 1890s when women were persuaded to use antiseptic powders instead, but it was too late to regenerate the population of the island.

In 1881 there were 17 under-16-year-olds; in 1901 the number had risen to 31. However, the number of adults aged 16 to 59 had dropped from 39 to 33. Between 1901 and 1930, there were 38 births and 46 deaths, of whom 5 were infants. There was an influenza epidemic in 1913, during which everyone fell ill, but fortunately no-one died. Another in 1926 despatched three elderly islanders. The population plummeted to its 1930 low as many young men (and one young woman) left to find employment opportunities elsewhere, largely on the mainland. At least one entire family left. The island had been used for a Royal Navy base during the Great War, and the withdrawal of communication facilities afterwards meant that the sense of isolation was keener than before.

After the proposal to evacuate was suggested by Nurse Barclay in April 1930, following another bad winter, the missionary composed a petition to the Government which the adult islanders all signed on 10th May. They gave four main reasons: isolation in winter, with no means of communication; lack of medical assistance (apart from that Nurse Barclay could provide); low earning capacity and the lack of manpower for the essential work.

The population was described as comprising 8 able-bodied men, 5 wives, 6 widows, 2 aged men, 1 old woman, 2 girls, 8 children of school age and 3 children under school age. This is a total of 35 persons, but perhaps not included were John Gillies, believed to be in Glasgow with his pregnant wife Mary (who died later that month), and one John MacDonald, who may have been working off the island. One of the girls, another Mary Gillies, died in July. Thus the number of residents tallies with the number of evacuees, but the categorisations don't!

Following the evacuation, for these former islanders life became a matter of adapting to and surviving an entirely different environment and its other hidden infections – for example, 4 MacKinnon children died of tuberculosis within 6 years, a disease of which there had been little on St Kilda.

This is the list of evacuees, arranged by household, as sourced in the National Archives of Scotland (DD15/4/3). The women's names and ages were not always stated and so I have inserted these in *italics*.

The Evacuees

Norman MacKinnon	age 54	Findlay Gillies*	age 73
Mrs Norman MacKinnon		Mrs Neil Gillies	age 40
born Annie Gillies 2 Aug 1887		born Catherine MacDonald 18 Dec 1889	
Norman MacKinnon	age 20	Donald Gillies	age 12
Donald MacKinnon	age 18	Ewan Gillies	age 8
Findlay MacKinnon	age 16		
Rachael MacKinnon	age 12	Widow MacQueen	age 60
John MacKinnon	age 9	born Christian MacKinnon 3 June 1871	
Chrissie MacKinnon	age 6		
Mary MacKinnon	age 4	Widow Annie Gillies	age 39
Neil MacKinnon	age 3	born Anne MacQueen 23 Feb 1888	
		Rachael Gillies	age 19
		Flora Gillies	age 10
John Gillies	age 35		
Norman Gillies (Norman John)	age 5		
Widow Gillies (mother of John)	age 64	Neil Ferguson Senr	age 53
born Anne Ferguson 1865		Mrs Neil Ferguson Senr	
		born Annie MacQuien 12 June 1877	
Donald Gillies	age 38		
Mrs Gillies		Neil Ferguson Junr	age 30
born Christian McKinnon 4 Oct 1895		Mrs Neil Ferguson Junr	
Kate Gillies	age 11	born Mary Ann MacQuien 5 Oct 1892	
Rachael Gillies	age 7	Findlay MacQueen*	age 67
Widow MacDonald	age 65	John MacDonald	age 57
born Rachel MacKinnon 1863		Mrs Ewan Gillies	age 33
Ewen MacDonald	age 40	born Ann McLeod ca 1892, Portree	
Lachlan MacDonald	age 23	Mary Ann Gillies	age 14

* Finlay Gillies and Finlay MacQueen may be two of the younger men in the back cover photograph.

References:

The Life and death of St Kilda by Tom Steel

Destination St Kilda: From Oban To Skye And The Outer Hebrides; Mark Butterworth, 2010

St Kilda Heritage, an autobiography of Callum MacCuithinn, edited by Kelman & Ewen McQueen

St Kilda: the neonatal tetanus tragedy of the nineteenth century and some twentieth century answers, published online 2008; *The 1727 St Kilda epidemic: smallpox or chicken pox?*, published online March 2009; *Dioxin, diet and disease on St Kilda*, published online March 2009; all by P. Stride and published by The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

Britain's Loneliest Isle, a film made largely in 1923 and published in 1928, to advertise cruises aboard *SS Hebrides*, operated by John McCallum and captained by John MacKinnon. Available online at the Scottish Screen Archive's website www.movinghistory.ac.uk

In this film some of the islanders can be identified, such as the oldest resident at

the time, Margaret MacDonald, who died of influenza on 24th May 1926, aged 85. The girl in the striped dress was Mae or Mary MacDonald, born 11th November 1917. She and her family left St Kilda shortly afterwards, prior to the evacuation. The young woman demonstrating a spinning-wheel was one of the Anne Gillieses.

ST. KILDA HERITAGE



"an autobiography of Callum MacCuithinn"

EDITED BY KELMAN & EWEN G McQUEEN

Callum MacCuithinn (or Malcolm MacQueen) was born on Hirta in December 1828. His autobiography contains fascinating and detailed recollections of his young life on St Kilda, the voyage aboard *Priscilla* in 1852 and setting up in Australia in the second half of the 19thC. It's published by the SGS and costs only £3 (but even less - £2.70 - if you can claim a member's discount!)

September Talk

Our Autumn programme starts with "Images of Scotland by Scottish Photographers pre-1914" by Richard Torrance, which will be illustrated by Victorian portrait and landscape images from Richard's own extensive collection. Richard is also the author of a series of books of early photographers – see our online shop for details.

The work of the LDS Archivists

For two videos about the Mormons' storage of microfilms etc in Granite Mountain, Utah, access:-

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfXVvWb0qOQ>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1OqEEbRTVw>

Contributed by Naomi Tarrant

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

by Charles D Waterston

Archibald Rutherford in Perth 1764-1777

The Perth Town Council Minute for 6th August 1764 records that

The Magistrates represented to the Council that Mr Archibald Rutherford had attended the Academy in this place as a Drawing Master, last Session and the preceding one with Success & that upon a suitable encouragement from the Town Council, he proposes to come to Perth & teach the ensuing Session which, being considered by the Council they agree to give him Twelve pounds Sterling for the said Session. And empower the Treasurer to pay him the said sum at Candlemas & Whitsunday next by equal portions.¹

The Perth Chamberlain's Accounts show that the first payment made to Rutherford was £12 for the period Whitsunday 1764 to Whitsunday 1765. In June 1766 Rutherford reminded the Council that he had continued during the last Session at the Academy to teach the Drawing branches of Science there. The Council accepted his crave for an allowance for that session and a settled salary and agreed to pay him an annual salary of £12 sterling during the Council's pleasure.²

The Perth Academy was then a recent establishment having accepted its first pupils in 1761. Its radical agenda was to break with

times not long past [when] all learning was made to consist in the grammatical knowledge of dead languages, and skill in metaphysical subtilties, while what has an immediate reference to life and practice was despised.³

In the words of a former pupil Dr Kenneth Cameron, the Academy set out to be

a college providing a highly concentrated scientific and commercial syllabus, more in tune with the practical needs of the middle classes of an expanding linen centre.⁴

Rutherford, as the Academy's first Drawing Master, was required to further these aims by teaching the necessary skills in illustrating various branches of science. An account of the branches of education taught at the Academy appeared in the *Perth Magazine* in 1772 "for the Information of those concerned". The syllabus was then divided into four courses, the last of which consisting of History and Geography taught by Robert Hamilton, French taught



A View of Perth from the North, by A. Rutherford, published as a print by Picot, no 16 Strand, London, and A Rutherford, Edinburgh, in 1775.

by Mr M'Gregory, and Drawing in general taught by Mr Rutherford to which was added "*Architecture and other part of that Art useful to Mechanics, when desired. at HALF a GUINEA per quarter.*"⁵

Having gained assured employment in Perth, Rutherford must have felt secure enough to establish his home there and on 3rd August 1766 he was married to Ann Williamson by Rev James Scott, then minister in the collegiate charge of Perth.⁶ That Mr Scott was a native of Roxburghshire and had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Jedburgh, Rutherford's home town, may well have established a bond between them. At the time of their marriage Archibald and Ann were both resident in the parish of Perth. If a church-goer, Archibald may well have been influenced by Mr Scott who was said to be a great favourite of the young men who attended his house classes. Scott was also known for the liberality of his views and his exceptional catholicity and co-operation with the dissenting ministers of the town.⁷

It is possible that a guest at their wedding was Archibald's old Roxburgh friend and contemporary James Dickson. The accounts of the Wells estate show that during the first sixteen years of Rutherford's life, when he was under the tutelage of Archibald Jerdon, factor of Wells, young trees were bought for the estate on a regular basis from the nurseryman Archibald Dickson (1718-1791) of Hassendeanburn.⁸ Rutherford would have known Mr Dickson and especially the older Dickson children who were his contemporaries. They would surely have met also during the survey of the Hassendean commonty in 1761 (see Part I, p.62). Archibald Dickson's second son James, now twenty years of age, had come to Perth from Hassendeanburn in 1766 to establish a new nursery at Kinnoull as a branch of his family business.⁹ The rich alluvial soil on the sheltered lower slopes of Kinnoull Hill

was chosen as the site of the new nursery and land was leased at Barnhill. The enterprise was successful: later the nursery extended to sixty acres and employed about 80 people. In a few years, when James's younger brother William was old enough to take over the Kinnoull nursery, James left Perth. William (1758-1835) spent the rest of his life running the nursery and became William Dickson Esq. of Barnhill and Bellwood, a well-known nurseryman in Perth and district.¹⁰

Whether the Rutherfords went to live in the parish of Kinnoull to be near the Dicksons or whether the Dicksons made available a cottage on their lands in which Archibald and Ann could make their home is not known but they were resident in the parish when their daughter Ann Rutherford was born on 12th October 1767 and baptized on 20th of the month at Kinnoull Church by the minister Rev Patrick Meek.¹¹

By 1767 Archibald Rutherford had come to the attention of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures. They were in close and constant contact with linen manufacturers in Perth and one of these, possibly William Sandeman of Luncarty, may have drawn their attention to the qualities of the recently appointed Drawing Master at Perth Academy. The success of the Drawing Master of that Academy, the scientific and commercial syllabus of which reflected, to some extent the educational aims of the Board itself, would also have been of interest to the Trustees. At the Trustees' meeting of 24th March 1767 a payment was approved "For Rutherford drawing Master at Perth as a mark of approbation £5:5:0"¹²

The Board of Manufactures began drawing classes at Edinburgh in 1760 under Monsieur William De la Cour, who was succeeded there in 1767 by another Frenchman, Charles Pavillon.¹³ The rationale of the school was "*For teaching and defusing the Art of drawing, especially of Patterns for the figured manufactures – for assisting the manufacture with Patterns for napery, printed Cloth, Carpets etc – and for Prizes among the Scholars.*"¹⁴ The importance which the Trustees placed upon this work is shown by the high annual salary of £100 paid to De la Cour. This princely sum was later thought excessive by some of the Trustees.¹⁵ but Pavillon got £60 which was still much higher than the salaries of the provincial masters. Only two provincial Drawing Masters were appointed. The first was William Mossman in Aberdeen who received an annual salary of £15 until 1770 after which the Aberdeen post lapsed.¹⁶ Rutherford was the second who received an annual salary of £10 from 1768 until he left Perth in 1777.¹⁷ The Board's payments were made from "The Equivalent" a payment due to Scotland under the Act of Union and the Trustees paid it under the heading "Improvements in General".

The Trustees kept a close watch on the activities of their drawing masters as may be judged from the letter concerning Rutherford's first full salary payment dated 26th January 1769:-

Sir - The £10 allowed you by the Trustees for the year 1768 cannot be issued until you report what you have done in the drawing way that year, and in particular what scholars you had, how far each advanced, and what these are doing and where, also have left you and are continuing to draw.

I have directed this to be delivered you by John Macpherson, Apprentice presented by the Trustees to Mr Gwyn – I suppose you will readily give him all the Instruction in drawing that he can take up or have time for – You will, no doubt employ his hand in the ways that will be most useful to his Business of millwright and Engineer.

As was usual, Rutherford responded to the Board's annual request on March 1774 by sending specimens of his scholars' performance "in the Drawing way". On this occasion he received the following reply dated 21st July 1774:-

Sir – I duly received your Letter with the Specimens of your own and some of your Scholars' drawings which have been laid before the Trustees, who as a mark of their Approbation have ordered Fifty shillings to be distributed by you in [Prizes] among the most deserving of your scholars and in the following proportions viz. 20/- to the best, 15/6 to the next best, 10/- to the third and 5/- to the fourth best Drawers but to be given in Hats, Stockings, Handkerchiefs or such like and not in money. The money will be past to any person who presents here your Rec[eipts] to me for the same.¹⁸

Rutherford may have been pleased at this mark of approbation but not so pleased to be expected to outlay one-twentieth of his annual salary on hats, stockings, etc., for his scholars until reimbursed in Edinburgh by the Trustees!

On 31st May 1776 Rutherford wrote to the Trustees informing them of his intention to leave Perth and settle in Edinburgh and asking, if he did so, would the Board continue to pay his salary. He received the following reply dated 17th July 7 1776:-

Sir- I received your Letter of 31st May last, and laid the same before the Trustees who desired me to inform you that as there is already a Drawing School established by them in the City, they cannot with propriety give encouragement to another. But if you incline to settle in Glasgow where they are informed there is no person of your Profession at present – they will continue the annual aid of £10 to you.¹⁹

In the event Rutherford did not choose to go to Glasgow but, when his engagement with the Board of Manufactures came to an end later that year, he settled in Edinburgh.²⁰

That Rutherford may have had a personal interest in the commercial activities of the Perth print-fields is suggested by a notice placed by Sandeman, Lindsay, and Co. in *The Edinburgh Advertiser*. The company printed all kinds of linen

and cotton cloth and a list of twenty merchants and others, of which "Archibald Rutherford, drawing-master to the academy" is one to whom "cloth for this work is presently taken in" and from whom the Company's pattern books "will be shown, and receipts granted". It is stated that many new patterns are added to the books which it is hoped will meet the approbation of the public".²¹ Rutherford may well have supplied patterns to the Perth print companies. His two undated red chalk flower studies in the collection of the National Gallery of Scotland (NGS RSA 1223 and 1224) were probably prepared as examples for his drawing pupils to copy, but commercial patterns may well have been developed from studies such as these.

Land Surveyor

Archibald Rutherford supplemented his salary from the Perth Academy and later from the Board of Manufactures by free-lance work as a land surveyor. It was in this capacity that he was employed by the Perth Bridge Commissioners in 1767. Perth had been without a bridge connecting it to the east bank of the Tay since John Mylne's bridge had been washed away in the flood of 1621. Through the exertions of Lord Kinnoull,²² an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1765 for a new bridge to be built. John Smeaton, the distinguished English civil engineer who was then building the Tweed Bridge at Coldstream (1762-67), was engaged by the Perth Commissioners to bridge the Tay. Smeaton chose the site of the new bridge and the Commissioners had to consider how access roads to the new crossing were to be constructed on both sides of the river. The western approach from the High Street of Perth gave particular concern because the new street would require private land to be purchased and a number of properties demolished, and thus compensation would have to be paid. On 9th September 1766

The Commissioners recommended to the Provost, Sheriff Swinton & Mr Mercer or any two of them as soon as possible to Employ some proper skilled Person to measure off a Road or Street of forty feet broad at least from opposite the North end of the Watergate Street to the Bridge for an access from the High Street thereto...(and also on the East side of the Water) and to make plans of these Roads distinguishing thereon the Proprietors names and the extent of their several Houses, Buildings, Gardens & other Grounds falling within the Bounds of these Roads.²³

The Watergate was then the main approach to Perth from the south.

The three named Commissioners immediately made site inspection of the ground through which it was proposed the new street should run, a plan of which had been prepared for them by George Sandeman.²⁴ Mr Mercer then asked the Commissioner's advisor on mason work, Mr John Adam,²⁵ to inspect the approaches on both sides of the river and report *inter alia* on "the Line of the Street that will make the easiest access from the Bridge into the Town."

Adam's report was dated 11th September 1766 and was illustrated by a sketch on Sandeman's plan. He recommended a line from the Bridge to Mr Charles Melvill's house opposite the junction of the Watergate with the High Street, which would be demolished together with another two old houses.²⁶

Such preparations could not be done in secret, however, and at their meeting on the first of October 1766 the Commissioners received a petition by a great number of local inhabitants setting forth their grievances and their apprehension that their livelihoods would be threatened were such an approach road built. They proposed alternative lines for the road, either by way of Mr McGillivrie's house or by Patrick Graeme's Land which they claimed would be the cheapest and best. In view of this the Commissioners called upon the petitioners to lay before Sheriff Swinton's committee within one month a plan and estimate of cost of their proposal and asked the Committee to report on the expediency as well as the expense of each of the proposals.²⁷

A year later, the committee presented to the Commissioners minutes of their meetings "as to the access from the High Street to the [west end] of the Bridge" together with a report and opinion thereanent by Mr John Adam and plans to which reference was made in the report consideration of which was delayed until the next meeting.²⁸

At the next meeting, before the Commissioners considered the Committee's submission, Mr Swinton reported that

He had employed Mr Archibald Rutherford to make a more distinct plan of that part of the Town of Perth thro' which the road or access to the Bridge from the Highstreet by Mr Melvill's house was proposed to run, and produced the said plan to the meeting which he hoped they would approve of as it gave a more distinct view of the subjects proposed to be purchased

The Commissioners approved of the plan being made by Rutherford and appointed the Treasurer to pay him for the same.²⁹ Two possible lines for the new road were considered both of which required the demolition of one of the houses on the east side of the High Street opposite the Watergate. One line lay through Mr McGillivrie's house as suggested by the petitioners, the other, as depicted on Rutherford's plan, through Mr Charles Melvill's house. The Committee and Mr Adam both favoured the latter, which was ruled by the Commissioners as preferable by far "both in point of Distance and Expense". Although John Adam recognised that demolition of Mr Melvill's house would provide a passageway of only twenty four feet in width he recommended that once past this constriction the road should be as much as fifty feet in width. The Commissioners asked Rutherford to plot on his plan a road from Mr Melvill's house to the Bridge of forty-five feet in breadth and one of fifty feet in breadth.³⁰ At their meeting on the third of November they split the difference:

The Commissioners having had laid before them the Plan of the new

Street or Access to the Bridge from the Highstreet of Perth as made out by Archibald Rutherford Resolve and agree that the same shall be made Fourty seven feet in Breadth...³¹

Almost three years later, the Commissioners returned to consideration of the western access to the new bridge for which Rutherford had apparently prepared a working drawing, seen and approved by Smeaton, of the proposed new street. As previously agreed, this ran by way of "the houses of Mr Melvil, John Peat's heirs, Mrs Laing's and thro' the Gardens by the Lint Mill over a Bridge to be built over the Mill-lead to the Westend of the Bridge" which the commissioners resolved should be the western access to the bridge and should be forty-seven feet wide. They remitted to a new committee under Mr Swinton to consider all claims by proprietors of houses or lands to be taken into the said access.³² In the following month

Mr Swinton reported that his committee was of the view that differences in the width of the street would make a considerable difference in the compensation to be paid. The commissioners therefore recommended that the committee should subjoin to its report a statement on what they thought should be paid to the several claimants if the street made to the previously agreed width of forty-seven feet, a reduced width of forty-two feet or a reduced width of forty feet.³³ Mr Swinton then reported that his committee had consulted George Sandeman, John Blair and William Lindsay wrights and James Hepburn and John Richardson masons on the value of Perth properties in general and:

The committee then directed Mr Archibald Rutherford, Land Surveyor, to make a Calculation and Scheme of the quantity and value of the grounds and houses through which the new street runs, pointing out in Falls and square yards the quantity of ground taken up, and left, as also the original value of each Claimant's whole property where that was known and where not known rating it at a merk per Rood, with the value of each square yard thereof, also the Value of the quantity taken, and of the quantity left for Building ground on the sides of the Street, all at these rates, and stating the advantages arising to the Proprietors from their Garden ground being Converted into Building ground along the said street at the Rates of Twenty Shillings, Ten Shillings, and five shillings per square yard. The said scheme was accordingly made out by Mr Rutherford and laid before the Committee ...³⁴

The commissioners, having considered Rutherford's calculations, decided that "the small difference of the Compensation as stated therein is not a sufficient Inducement for Contracting the Street; and therefore...they are still of the opinion that the street should be of the width before determined of Forty-seven feet".³⁵ At the meeting on 23rd October 1770 it is recorded that:

The Clerk having laid before the Commissioners an Account by

Archibald Rutherford, Land Surveyor, for making Plans, Surveys and Reports in Relation to the New Street on both sides of the Bridge and Calculations and for all other Trouble relative thereto preceeding this date Amounting to Seven Guineas. The Commissioners ordered the Treasurer to pay him the same.³⁶

Rutherford wrote later, "When I gave in my Plan of the Street to the Commissioners I made the necessary Calculations of the Quantity and value of the Ground..."³⁷ Although this plan has not been traced some, if not all, of his calculations are preserved in the Commissioners correspondence. They are beautifully tabulated in Rutherford's own copperplate handwriting and signed, "A Rutherford, Surveyor". From their dates it is clear that Swinton's committee was ahead of the Commissioners in their wish for valuations. Rutherford's first sheet is dated 30th August 1770 and gives "Content of the Grounds taken up by the New Street" and lists measurements of seventeen portions of land in Falls, Ells and Feet belonging to eight proprietors. The second sheet dated 6th September 1770 gives firstly "the Quantity & Value of part of the Grounds thro' which the New Street passes" and secondly "Ground left to the Proprietors for building upon to the distance of 33 feet from the Street" which also tabulates the value to each proprietor of the area specified at the value of twenty, ten or five shillings per square yard. The third sheet gives a "Calculation of the Quantity & Value of the Grounds thro' which the New Street passes at different breadths of 47, 42 & 40 Feet" and "Ground left to the Proprietors for Building upon to the distance of 33 feet from the Street at the different breadths above mentioned". The fourth sheet is a "Calculation of the Quantity & Value of Mrs Laing's Ground that may be applied for Building on if the New Street be only 40, or 42 feet Broad", dated "Perth, Sept. 19th 1770", and was probably prepared at the same time as the undated third sheet.³⁸

Knowing that his plan had been approved by the Commissioners at their meeting on 27th August 1770, Rutherford may have felt a degree of satisfaction that his place in the history of the design of Perth's George Street had been assured. The indefatigable Sheriff John Swinton, however was still busy with a greatly enlarged committee charged with carrying on the work. He reported to his committee on 29th April 1771 that some gentlemen of the town had pointed out to him "That the walls of George Street now carrying on did not appear to them to be agreeable to the Plan drawn by Mr Rutherford and approved by a meeting of the Commissioners upon the twenty seventh day of August last." He had asked Rutherford to survey the walls so far as they had been built and to report to this committee meeting whether the building was agreeable to his plan and how far it was out of the same.

Rutherford's report was dated 29th April 1771 and found that the East Wall, then building, differed from the plan by between 3 feet and 9 feet in seven instances which he detailed in his report. It was clear to Swinton's committee

that the misalignment of the street had been due to error in staking out its course on the ground and thus the question arose as to whether the fault lay with Rutherford or the builder, and both were asked to submit their answers for the consideration of the Commissioners. Robert Jamieson contended that Rutherford had failed in his duty to supervise the staking out of the ground and that he must accept responsibility for any errors. The gist of Rutherford's response is contained in his lengthy written submission to the Commissioners:

The Commissioners gave me no orders to stake out the Street, & my Plan was certainly Mr Jamison's only Rule, upon this there were such directions for fixing the principal points thro' which the Curve was to pass, that any workman could easily fix the stakes, without danger of mistake. These Principal points I considered as immovably fixed when Bailie Marshall³⁹ took me to see the Stakes, & I did not at that time take a single measure upon the Ground, or from the Plan, nor would it ever have entered my head to think Mr Jamison would proceed by Guess, in a work of such Consequence. But if I had considered myself as employed any further than to see if the Curve was easy, I would not have trusted to measures taken by any body. And if Mr Jamison had at that time imagined that I was employed by the Commissioners to stake out the Street he would not have put the Stakes in the Ground at all, which they all were before I saw them.⁴⁰

The judgement of the Commissioners was quite clear and must have come as a great relief to Archibald Rutherford:

The Commissioners...Find that Robert Jamieson has been guilty of a Mistake through gross negligence in Lineing out the direction of the Newstreet, and therefore Judge him unfit for continuing longer the direction of that part of the work...⁴¹

Four months later the Commissioners asked Rutherford to examine the house being built by Alexander Imrie on the south side of the new Street and he found it to have encroached upon the road "as staked out by George Jamison" by eleven-and-three-quarter inches. Mr Imrie rectified matters by "hewing off" eleven-and-three-quarter inches upon the Gavels (Gables) and two feet six inches upon the North front.⁴²

While the records of the Bridge Commissioners give a welcome insight into Archibald Rutherford's involvement with them as a land surveyor, it is likely that he was employed in that capacity in many other Perth projects. For example in 1768 he prepared a plan to the scale of two Chains to the inch of the Glebe as formerly possessed by the Minister of Kinclaven. This was ordered by the writer J Richardson in connection with an action before the Court of Session at the instance of Rev James Bishop, minister of Kinclaven, against William Mercer of Aldie.⁴³ In 1768 he surveyed a part of Sir William Moncrieff's ground in connection with repairs to the Bridge of Earn and in

1775 he made measurements of that part of (Spey) Bank possessed by Walter Miller, town clerk of Perth on behalf of John Gilloch who wished to take a charter of the ground.⁴⁴

The Muses' Threnodie and Rutherford's plan of Perth 1774

Having surveyed part of Perth for the Bridge Commissioners, Rutherford was called upon to prepare a Ground Plan of the whole city which appeared as the only illustration of the second edition of *The Muses' Threnodie*, a remarkable book published in 1774. "A Plan of the Town of Perth taken from an Actual Survey by A. Rutherford" engraved by J Kirkwood, "Watchmaker, Perth",⁴⁵ drawn to the scale of 1:3600 or one inch to 300 feet is sixteen-and-one-eighth inches in width and twelve-and-three-quarters inches in height. It has been described in detail by Thomas M'Laren in his study of the early plans of Perth and recently by Jeremy Duncan whose paper includes a beautiful illustration (p.22) of Rutherford's map.⁴⁶ Duncan suggests Andrew Rutherford (see Part 1 of the present work, *The Scottish Genealogist*, Ivii, p.61) as a possible candidate for the map's production but that does not accord with the evidence here presented.

Henry Buist's plan of 1765 was the most complete survey of Perth then available and, being the property of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society, was no doubt familiar to Archibald Rutherford. Rutherford's plan, however, was the first to be engraved and it was later lithographed by McLagan and Cumming of Edinburgh and intended to be issued as a supplement to the *Perthshire Courier* in 1889. Two years later it appeared in Rev Dr Robert Milne's *Rental Books of King James VI Hospital*. It has thus become more accessible and certainly better known than the edition of the *Threnodie* in which it first appeared.

The Muses' Threnodie or Mirthful Mournings on the early Death of his Friend, Mr. John Gall, by Henry Adamson⁴⁷ was published in 1638 and printed by George Anderson at King James' College (Edinburgh University). An account of Adamson and *The Muses' Threnodie* was given by Rev James Scott⁴⁸ and by Crawford Smith who described the poem as "a metrical history of the City of Perth" and regarded its author as the "literary Father of the Historians of Perth". He thought the poem chaste and occasionally quite charming but has much that is doggerel.⁴⁹ We may well agree with his view that, "Notwithstanding the merit of his verses, it is much to be regretted that Adamson did not write the History of Perth in matter-of-fact prose".

One hundred and thirty-six years were to pass, during which Henry Adamson's contribution to the written history of Perth was largely forgotten, until 1774 when the second edition of the *Threnodie* was published in Perth under remarkable circumstances. Adamson's work mixed fact and fancy according to the poetic whim of its author. Two enlightened Perth men James Cant⁵⁰ and James Morison,⁵¹ recognising the value of the factual part of the poem

as a historical record of their city, planned to republish it with extensive geographical and historical notes to make clear the factual from the fanciful.

The events which led to the publication of the second edition have been chronicled by Crawford Smith.⁵² In 1770 George Johnston transferred his printing press from Aberdeen to Perth and in 1772 printed the first number of *The Perth Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, which was launched and sold by Robert Morison, postmaster and bookseller in the Fair City.⁵³ In the third volume of the magazine (1772, p.101) appeared a letter signed "Priscus" announcing the writer's intention to undertake a new edition of *The Muses' Threnodie* "with notes and observations". This was followed in a subsequent number by a letter from "Perthensis", suggesting that the work be published in parts as a separately paginated eight page supplement to alternate issues of the *Perth Magazine* and offering to give the editor notes he had made "with a similar object to that of Priscus". "Priscus" was the *nom de plume* used by James Cant and "Perthensis" that of Robert Morison. The first instalment with Morison's notes was published on 15th October 1773. However when Morison heard that Cant intended to publish the second edition as he had originally proposed, he withheld his notes from further instalments of the *Threnodie*, which continued to appear without notes. It had reached the fifth of its nine constituent muses when the *Perth Magazine* ceased publication, with its last issue of the 24th December 1773. In his recent paper, Duncan (p.20) has noted that James Cant petitioned the Perth Town Council to have a street plan made which he intended using as an illustration to his proposed edition of the *Threnodie* and was offered £10 toward the cost of it. Cant assured the Council that the plan "may be both Designed and Engraved at Perth" which suggests that he already had in mind that his fellow co-religionists Rutherford and Kirkwood should do the work.⁵⁴ For reasons outlined below, the drawing master of Perth Academy and his wife were well known to Cant as would have been Rutherford's work for the Perth Bridge Commissioners. Kirkwood would also have been counted among Cant's friends. Cant's edition of the *Threnodie* was published in 1774 and, as we have seen, the book was printed by George Johnston for James Cant and Robert Morison. It must have been one of the last major works Johnston undertook in Perth because his printing house had to close largely due to the failure of the *Perth Magazine* on which his business had been so dependent.

Glasites

Duncan (p.20) wonders about the creative force behind the "neat, decorative map" which first appeared in the *Threnodie*. I suggest that it was the intellectual ferment of the Glasites of Perth. It is remarkable that of the six people concerned with the production of the *Threnodie*, Cant, James Morison, Robert Morison, Rutherford, Kirkwood and Johnston, all but George Johnston the printer were members of the Perth Glasite congregation.

Many non-conformist sects attract people of initiative and independence of

mind and the Glasites were no exception. John Glas (1695-1773) was the fifth generation of his family to be ministers in the Church of Scotland. During the 147 years of their ministry that Church changed from Episcopacy to Puritanism, Puritanism to Episcopacy and Episcopacy to a relatively tolerant Presbyterianism. Such changes in the doctrine and governance of the National Church were an affront to some who did not share the easy conscience of the Vicar of Bray, and John Glas was one of these. For refusing to retract views he expressed which were opposed to the practice of the National Church, he was deposed from his charge at Tealing by the Synod of Angus and Mearns in 1730. He then moved to Dundee and established the first congregations of his voluntary church "the Church of Christ" at Dundee (1730), then at Perth (1733) and Edinburgh (1734). The Glasites held that its congregations should be governed by apostolic doctrine and subject to no jurisdiction under heaven and so the church developed along congregational lines. The Establishment thought it presumptuous for a small number thus to unite, "pretending" to be the Church of Christ and allowing unlearned men to act as ministers. Less than two years before the publication of the 2nd edition of the *Threnodie*, there were 49 members of the Glasite congregation of Perth.⁵⁵ Of the four Elders, James Cant was Senior Elder and Robert Morison the next senior; of the seven Deacons, Archibald Rutherford appears fifth and James Kirkwood is listed as a member.⁵⁶

Correction

In Part One of this article (*The Scottish Genealogist* LVII No.2, pp.55-63) the date of birth of Archibald Rutherford's elder brother John is incorrectly given as 1743 on pp.55 and 58. He was born on 14th May 1741 as stated on p. 56. Archibald's date of birth was 5th May 1743, not 24th January 1745 as given on p.58 which was the natal date of a younger unnamed sister. The author regrets these errors and apologises for any confusion they may have caused.

Notes

- ¹ Perth and Kinross Archive, PE1/1/1.
- ² Perth and Kinross Archive, PE1/1/2, 2nd June 1766.
- ³ [J Cant] *Memorabilia of Perth*, 1806, p.342, Memorandum for Perth Council by Rev. James Bonar.
- ⁴ K.J.Cameron *The Schoolmaster Engineer* Abertay Historical Society No.47, 2nd ed. 2007, p.39.
- ⁵ *The Perth Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, vol.1, pp.389-391, 25th September 1772.
- ⁶ Old Parish Record (OPR), 387/19 Perth Marriages 1756-1781, 3rd August 1766.
- ⁷ D. Crawford Smith *The Historians of Perth* 1906, pp.73 and 71.
- ⁸ G. Tancred, *Rulewater and its People* Edinburgh 1907, Reprinted Borders Regional Council 1992, p.196.
- ⁹ Forbes W Robertson, *Early Scottish gardeners and their plants* 1650-1750 Tuckwell. 2000, p.200.
- ¹⁰ William Dickson was later joined in partnership by Archibald Dickson, a successful linen trader in Perth, when the firm traded as Dickson and Turnbull. Archibald Turnbull was the son of William Dickson's sister Mrs Margaret Turnbull of Greenhouse. William Dickson of Barnhill and Bellwood and Archibald Turnbull of Bellwood are both buried in Kinnoull cemetery (A Mitchell, North Perthshire monumental inscriptions, 1, 1997, p.34 entries 14 and 15).
- ¹¹ OPR, 369/2 Kinnoull Baptisms 1698-1819, 20th October 1767.
- ¹² Trustees of the Board of Manufactures, Minute Book, NAS NG1/1/18, p.199.
- ¹³ E. Gordon *The Royal Scottish Academy 1826-1976*, 1976, pp.64-66.

- ¹⁴ Trustees of the Board of Manufactures Minute Book, NAS NG1/1/19, p.11.
- ¹⁵ Trustees of the Board of Manufactures Minute Book, meetings of 6th May and 24th June 1763, NAS NG1/1/17.
- ¹⁶ Trustees of the Board of Manufactures, Minute Book NG1/1/18, p.199 24th March 1767, NG1/1/19 p.11, 12th March 1768; p.52, 9th March 1769; 17th January 1770, p.73.
- ¹⁷ Trustees of the Board of Manufactures Minute Book NG1/1/19, p.11 12th March 1768, p.52, 9th March 1769, 17th January 1770, p.73, 22nd March 1771, p.147, 29th January 1772, p.184, Board of Manufactures Letter Book NG1/3/11, 1st June 1773, p.293, NG1/3/12 March 1774, p.34, 27th February 1775, p.130, 24th February 1776, p.217.
- ¹⁸ Board of Manufactures Letter Book NG1/3/12 p.73.
- ¹⁹ Board of Manufactures Letter Book NG1/3/12, p.264. Trustees Minute Book NG1/1/21 pp.205-6 10th July 1776, Noted by P.J.M. McEwan, *The Dictionary of Scottish Art & Architecture*, Antique Collectors Club, Woodbridge, 1994, p.491.
- ²⁰ The last payment made to Rutherford as Drawing Master of Perth Academy was £6 for Martinmas 1775 to Whitsunday 1776. The post remained vacant until John McComie was paid £6 for Whitsunday to Martinmas 1777. (Perth Chamberlain's Accounts communicated by R Fothergill).
- ²¹ *The Edinburgh Advertiser* for March 29th 1772, p.183, column.1.
- ²² Thomas Hay (1710-1787). Eighth Earl of Kinnoull.
- ²³ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 9th September 1766, P & K Archive PE1/7/1 p.31. Sheriff John Swinton; Provost Alexander Simpson (merchant, died 1777 A Mitchell, North Perthshire Monumental Inscriptions vol. 1, 1997, p.158 Greyfriars 7d item 80) who was replaced at Michaelmas 1766 by his successor Provost William Stuart; and William Mercer of Deulgies.
- ²⁴ George Sandeman (1724-1803) Wright of Perth was already receiving orders from the Bridge Commissioners and had agreed with them that a roadway be made across his land adjacent to his sawmill to enable stone to be carted from the Quarry at the Annaty Burn to the Tay for shipment downriver to the bridge construction site. See Waterston, C. D. *Perth Entrepreneurs: the Sandemans of Springland*, 2008, pp.6-13 and Chapter IV, pp.35-67.
- ²⁵ "Mr John Adams. Architect" was employed by the Commissioners in 1765 (Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 26th September 1765, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, p.6). Later minutes refer to him as "Mr John Adam", probably John Adam of Blairadam, Fife, brother of Robert and James Adam, architects.
- ²⁶ Adam's report is given in full in the Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 17th September 1767, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, pp. 72-3.
- ²⁷ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 1st October 1766, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, p. 36.
- ²⁸ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 1st September 1767, Perth & Kinross Archive PE1/7/1, p. 69.
- ²⁹ Rutherford was paid three guineas for "Measuring and drawing a Plan of the Road or Street to the westend of the Bridge". Accompt. of Disbursements by the said Patrick Miller as Treasurer to the Commission for the Bridge of Tay, Perth 10th October 1767, P & K Archive PE1/7/2. Plans are mentioned in one payment to Mr John Adam when he received £56:2:6 "for his pains & Attendance about the Bridge, Copying of Plans etc." P & K Archive PE1/7/2, 22nd August 1768.
- ³⁰ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 17th September 1767, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, pp.70-73
- ³¹ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 3rd November 1767, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, p. 75.
- ³² Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 27th August 1770, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, pp. 123-4
- ³³ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 12th September 1779, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, p.125
- ³⁴ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 20th September 1770, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, p.126
- ³⁵ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 20th September 1770, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, p.136
- ³⁶ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 23rd October 1770, P & K Archive PE1/7/1, p.139. The plans referred to in this account are probably working plans prepared by Rutherford at the request of Swinton's committee for the east and west approaches to the Bridge. They do not refer to Rutherford's earlier plan of 1767 for which he had already been paid (see note 55 above).
- ³⁷ Bridge Commissioners Correspondence, submission to the Commissioners of 7th May 1771, P & K Archive, PE1/7.
- ³⁸ Bridge Commissioners Correspondence, P & K Archive, PE1/7.
- ³⁹ Thomas Hay Marshall of Glenalmond (d.1812), Merchant in Perth, Merchant Bailie 1776-7, Dean of Guild 1778-9, later a notable Provost of the City.
- ⁴⁰ Bridge Commissioners Correspondence, submission to the Commissioners of 7th May 1771, P & K Archive, PE1/7.

- ⁴¹ Bridge Commissioners Minutes, 7th May 1771, P & K Archive PE17/1, p.152.
- ⁴² Bridge Commissioners Correspondence, P & K Archive PE17 Report dated 16th September 1771.
- ⁴³ Scottish Record Office, West Register House RHP82187 which relates to the Court of Session case CS233/M/4/5.
- ⁴⁴ P & K Archive B59/35/26 and B59/38/4/9.
- ⁴⁵ James Kirkwood had been granted liberty in 1771 to exercise his trade as clock and watch maker in Perth and in the following year had been admitted a freeman of the Hammermen of Perth (John Smith *Old Scottish Clockmakers from 1453 to 1850*, 1975, p.216). By 1786 he had relocated to Edinburgh (D H J Schenck *Directory of the Lithographic Printers of Scotland 1820-1870*, p.64, see also *Scottish Book Trade Index*) where James Kirkwood & Son became the premier firm of engravers (R. Symes Kirkwood & Sons Copper plate Engravers). That William Waterston (b.1804) recorded James Kirkwood's death on January 19th 1827 (ms Date Book in possession of the author) is an indication that Kirkwood and his family remained members of the Glasite Church in Edinburgh.
- ⁴⁶ T. McLaren *Trans. and Proc. Perthshire Society of Natural Science*, 10, 1943, pp.9-11; Jeremy Duncan *Journal of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science*, xviii, 2010, pp.10-54, being expanded from an unpublished paper by the late Kenneth MacAlpine.
- ⁴⁷ Henry Adamson (1581-1637) was the son of James Adamson a Perth merchant and Provost of that city. In 1617 he was appointed Precentor of the Parish Church of St John and Master of the Sang School of Perth and in 1620 Reader at St John's church. By 1626, although a layman, he was Clerk of Perth Presbytery. His elder brother John Adamson (1576-1651) had been Principal of Edinburgh University since 1623 and remained in that office until his death.
- ⁴⁸ J. Scott, *The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-9*, Parish of Perth, pp.470-3.
- ⁴⁹ D. Crawford Smith, *The Historians of Perth*, Perth 1906, pp.38-58.
- ⁵⁰ James Cant was a Surveyor and Land Waiter at H.M. Customs, Perth from 7th May 1747 to March 1773 (CE3/8 Establishment for the Officers of the Customs in North Britain, entry for Perth for the quarter ended 24th June 1747, of 7th May 1747 and CE3/13/1 entry for Perth, p.33). He was married to Elizabeth Tullideph by Rev Thomas Black at Perth on 27th March 1734 (O.P.R. 287/18, Perth). He is referred to as "Surgeon in Perth" in a Minute of Perth Town Council, 1st November 1773, P & K Archive PE11/1/2. Crawford Smith (op. cit. 1906, pp.59-61) has given the fullest published account of what little is known of Cant's life and the Customs record confirms Crawford Smith's statement that he was a Customs Surveyor. It would appear that the Council Minute of November 1773 was mistaken in supposing the author of *The Muses' Threnodie* to be a surgeon in Perth.
- ⁵¹ James Morison (1762-1809) was the son of Robert Morison, postmaster of Perth, and his wife Margaret Russell and is known as a linguist, writer and publisher in Perth.
- ⁵² D. Crawford Smith op.cit. 1906, pp.60-1, 83-6.
- ⁵³ *A Reputation for Excellence, A History of the Dundee and Perth Printing Industries*, The Scottish Printing Archival Trust, 1996, p.17.
- ⁵⁴ Perth Town Council Minutes 1st November 1773 and 2nd May 1774, P & K Archive, PE 11/1/2.
- ⁵⁵ James Scott, ms. Notebook, entry dated 9th November 1772, pp.24-25, Dundee University Archive Acc M 409/6/22.
- ⁵⁶ James Cant had been set apart as an Elder in the Dundee Glasite congregation in 1732 and Archibald Rutherford had been added to the Perth congregation on 25th April 1770 (James Scott, ms. Notebook, pp.50 and 54 Dundee University Archive Acc M 409/6/22.)



22nd SAFHS Conference, Family & Local History Fair

Saturday 25th June 2011, Adam House, Chambers Street, Edinburgh

Speakers:

Richard Hunter, Tristram Clarke, Andrew Nicoll and Duncan Macniven.



Alma Works & Netherward Works Great War Memorial, Arbroath - now found!

by Patrick W Anderson

During April 1993 my wife Diane and I came home on leave from the police and visited the Signal Tower Museum at Arbroath in the County of Angus. The staff there knew of my interest in War Memorials and told me about a recent delivery by lorry of the Alma Works & Netherward Works Great War Memorial. I took a photograph of it for my index. I remember during my younger years in the town the Alma Works and Netherward Works were flax works, making sail cloth as well. It would appear that from 1795, Francis Webster & Sons were the owners of these firms in the town for around two hundred years.

During last year, as I retired back to my home area of Angus, I made enquiry of the present day Curator and staff at the Signal Tower Museum at Arbroath regarding the location of the Alma Works & Netherward Works Great War Memorial which had been on display within the museum in 1993. I contacted the local newspapers and, through their reporting, the War Memorial was traced to the former Alma Works in Millgate in Arbroath which had been converted into flats, the building opened officially on 24 June 1996 by Michael Forsyth MP, then Secretary of State for Scotland. Inside the foyer of this converted 200-year-old mill, now named Weavers Close, is the Alma Works & Netherward Works War Memorial.

The Alma Works and Netherward Works Memorial lists the following names from the Great War who were employees of the firm Francis Webster & Sons Ltd, Millgate, Arbroath.

ALMA WORKS

2nd Lieutenant Joseph Frain WEBSTER	1914
3rd Black Watch attached 2nd Gordon Highlanders	
Corporal John HAGAN	1915
5 Black Watch	
Able Seaman Lawrence WILLIAMSON	1916
Royal Naval Division	
Driver Fred PRINGLE	1917
Royal Field Artillery	
Pte John McDONALD	1917
7 Black Watch	
Pte Allan PATTULLO	1917
3rd Black Watch	

Lance Corporal James BOYLE	1917
Highland Light Infantry	
Pte James Chalmers STARK	1918
10 Royal Scots	
Gunner Edward B. WILLIAMSON	1918
Royal Field Artillery	

NETHERWARD WORKS:

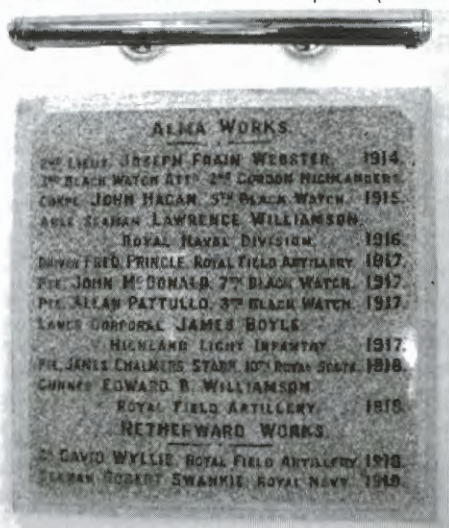
Gnr David WYLLIE	1918
Royal Field Artillery	
Seaman Robert SWANKIE	1919
Royal Navy	

I checked the CWGC index for the above-named casualties and found the following: viz

ALMA WORKS

WEBSTER, Joseph Frain: 2nd Lieutenant; 3rd Bn Black Watch, attached 2nd Bn Gordon Highlanders; mentioned in Despatches; killed in action 30 October 1914, aged 21 years. He was born at Arbroath on 2 December 1892, the son of the Sir William Francis Webster & Lady Webster (Annie Frain) of Ashbrook House, Arbroath. He was the first former Arbroath High School pupil to be a casualty of the Great War. He was at Cambridge University when he enlisted on 3rd August 1914, along with seven blues in the 60th Rifles, but then transferred to the Black Watch where he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. He has no known grave but is listed on the Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium, and on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Black Watch roll of honour.

HAGAN, John: Corporal; 5th Bn Black Watch; died of wounds 10 May 1915, aged 35 years, the brother of Mr William Hagan, 15 Cross Mill Wynd, Arbroath. He was born as John Gibson Hagan at Arbroath on 14 October 1881, the son of William Hagan and Betsy Gibb. Mrs Hagan had two other sons and two grandsons in the Service, all of whom were wounded. Corporal Hagan had been employed at Alma Works. He was wounded on 9th May



1915 and died the following day. He is interred at Merville Communal Cemetery, France, and is listed on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Black Watch roll of honour.

WILLIAMSON, Lawrence: Able Seaman Clyde Z/ 7290; Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Nelson Bn RN Div.; killed in action on 13 November 1916. Aged only 20 years, he was the son of William Williamson and his wife, Janet Petrie Gray, 3 Walker Place, Arbroath. He was born at Arbroath on 15 September 1896. He was employed in the office of Messrs Francis Webster & Sons, Alma Works, having attended Arbroath High School, and he was about to complete his apprenticeship as a Mercantile Clerk when he enlisted in the Royal Navy. He was for a time in the trenches in France and on the 13th November 1916 took part in the Battle of the Ancre. He was reported missing and it was not until July 1917 that intimation was received that it was officially assumed that he had been killed in action. He has no known grave and is listed on the Thiepval Memorial in France to the Missing, and also on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - RNVR roll of honour.

PRINGLE, Frederick: Driver 635497; Royal Field Artillery "A" Battery, 256th Brigade; killed in action on 3 December 1917, aged 25 years. He was born at Arbroath as Alfred George Pringle on 10 July 1892, the son of John Pringle and Margaret Connolly, Tarry Mill, Arbroath, Forfarshire. He is interred in Ribecourt British Cemetery, France, and listed on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Royal Field Artillery roll of honour.

MCDONALD, John Murray: Pte 292526; 1/7th Bn Black Watch; killed in action on 23 April 1917 aged 20 years; the son of Donald McDonald and Mary Ann Croall, East Kirkton, St Vigeans, Arbroath. He was born at Marytown on 10 April 1897. He is interred in Brown's Copse Cemetery, Roieux, France, and listed on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Black Watch roll of honour.

PATTULLO, Allan: Pte S/ 18044; 3rd Bn Black Watch; death date of 12 March 1917. He was born at Arbroath as Allan Edwards Pattullo on 22 February 1898, the son of David Pattullo and Ann Edwards. He is buried at the Arbroath Eastern Cemetery, but not listed on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle. I found out that Pte Pattullo was a batcher at Alma Works and was called up in October 1916. He joined the 3rd Bn Black Watch and was in training at Nigg when he took ill and died of acute lobar pneumonia.

BOYLE, James: Lance Corporal 42698; 14th Bn Highland Light Infantry, formerly 29345 Royal Scots; killed in action 28 November 1917, aged 24 years. He was born at Arbroath on 6 September 1893, the son of David Boyle and Jane Ann Guild Leslie, later of 5 St Vigeans Road, Arbroath. He had enlisted at Forfar. He is listed on the Cambrai Memorial, Louverval, France, and also on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Highland Light Infantry roll of honour.

STARK, James C.: Pte 66358; 2/10 Bn Royal Scots, formerly 85851 Fife & Forfar Yeo; killed in action 27 October 1918, aged 18 years. He was born at Arbroath on 16 March 1899, the son of David Low Stark and Mary McFarlane Carver, later of 43 Cairnie Street, Arbroath, Forfarshire. He has no known grave but is listed on the Archangel Memorial, Russia, and also on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Royal Scots roll of honour.

WILLIAMSON, Edward Beattie: Gunner 635342; 119th Battery, 27th Brigade Royal Field Artillery; died on 22 October 1918 aged 22 years. He was born at Arbroath on 16 April 1895, the son of Alexander Dorward Williamson and Isabella Cumming Key, later of 59 Kinnaird Street, Arbroath, Forfarshire. He is interred in Etaples Military Cemetery, France and listed on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Royal Field Artillery roll of honour.

NETHERWARD WORKS – this section of the memorial lists the casualties from members of the staff of Francis Webster & Sons Ltd.

WYLLIE, David Aitken: Gunner 631523; 26th Battery 17th Brigade Royal Field Artillery; killed in action on 28 June 1918, aged 21 years. He was born at Arbroath on 22 April 1897, the son of William Stewart Wyllie and Helen Ireland Aitken. He is interred in Cino Rues British Cemetery, Hazebrouck, France, and listed on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Royal Field Artillery roll of honour.

SWANKIE, Robert: Deck Hand 4601/SD; Royal Naval Reserve, HMS "Fifinella"; died 5 April 1919 and interred Pembroke Dock (Llanion) Cemetery, Wales. I have found that he was 40 years of age, born at Arbroath on 28 March 1879 to Thomas Swankie and Elizabeth Swankie. Until joining the Navy on minesweeping duties, he worked at Netherward Works. He fell into Pembroke Docks and was drowned. He is listed on the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle - Royal Navy roll of honour.

I am very pleased that the War Memorial from the Alma Works/ Netherward Works, Arbroath, has been saved and is on display in the foyer of the original Flax Mill property in the town.

Sources:

Roll of Honour Arbroath & District 1914-1919 published by T Buncle & Co, Arbroath
Arbroath's Roll of Honour 1914-1918 Printed & published by Brodie & Salmond, Arbroath
UK Inventory of War Memorials - Imperial War Museum London - index
OTC & Great War by A.R. Haig-Brown, 1915
Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle (& Website: for casualties)
Commonwealth War Graves Commission (& Website: for casualties)
Scottish War Memorial Project (website of Scottish war memorials)
Courier & Advertiser (Angus edition) 28 November 2009: *Memorial's new home a mystery*
Arbroath Herald: 4 December 2009: *Where is the Memorial?*
Courier & Advertiser (Angus edition): 2 January 2010: *Lost Memorial is found*
Arbroath Herald: 8 January 2010: *Great War memorial rediscovered*
Soldiers died in the Great War - HMSO 1921 - 80 parts (now on CD-rom)
Officers died in the Great War - 1919 (now on CD-rom)
Statutory Registers of Births.

The Earls of Menteith: Alexander, Earl of Menteith, and Sir Alexander de Abernethy

by John P Ravillious

In 1324, Sir David de Lindsay sought to wed Mary, younger daughter of Sir Alexander de Abernethy and the widow of Sir Andrew de Leslie. A problem arose concerning the marriage, as Sir David was related to both Mary and her late husband in the 4th degree of consanguinity. Pope John XXII granted a dispensation for this marriage, the mandate for which was dated at Avignon on 4 Kal. December [i.e., 28 November] 1324:

'To David de Lindesay and Mary daughter of Alexander de Abirnethine, of the diocese of Glasgow. Dispensation to intermarry, they being related in the fourth degree, and a former husband of Mary being related to David in the same degree.' [1]

The ancestry of David and Mary is only partially known, so that the common ancestry giving rise to this relationship has been a long-standing mystery. In particular, the mothers of both David and Mary were unidentified [2]. Mary's father was from a well-connected family, but unfortunately Alexander de Abernethy's father Sir Hugh had been implicated with his eldest son Sir Patrick and others in the murder of Duncan, Earl of Fife, at Petpollock on Saturday, 10 September 1289. Sir Hugh de Abernethy was condemned to perpetual imprisonment and died sometime before 9 February 1292/3, while Sir Patrick fled to France and evidently died there, leaving Hugh's young son Alexander, a minor, as his heir [3].

One of the earliest acts taken by the Scots Parliament during the reign of King John (Baliol) was the grant of the wardship of young Alexander Abernethy's lands to Alexander of Menteith (the future Earl) in February 1292/3:

'The wardship of the lands of Alexander de Abernethy is granted by the lord king to Alexander de Menteith, to be held and warded until the legal majority of the said Alexander de Abernethy, without causing waste or ruin of the houses, gardens, woods, parks, fish-ponds, villans or anything else from the heritage of the said Alexander de Abernethy during the aforesaid wardship under [penalty] of the lord king's heavy forfeiture. And that the said Alexander de Menteith should render account of all rents and other profits arising from the aforesaid wardship, and when the said Alexander de Abernethy shall reach his legal majority, he should render reasonable account to him thereupon; and if he should die, he should answer to his executors, and render account thereupon, etc.' [4]

The appointment of Alexander of Menteith as guardian of Abernethy lands created a relationship that continued beyond the end of Alexander de Abernethy's minority. At the time of their oath of allegiance to King Edward I of England recorded at Berwick in August 1296, Earl Alexander and Alexander de Abernethy acknowledged a mutual debt to the English lord Henry de Percy: 'Alexander, earl of Meneteht, and Alexander de Abrenethin acknowledge that they owe to Henry de Percy 100 marks; to be levied, in default of payment, of their lands and chattels in the earldom of Menteith.' [5] From the foregoing it appears likely that Earl Alexander had granted lands to Alexander de Abernethy following his reaching adulthood, in exchange for his fealty and homage; it is also possible that these lands were acquired by Abernethy as the *maritagium* [marriage portion] of his wife. It has been held by some that the amount owed to Henry de Percy was the result of the two men having been captured by him in the Battle of Dunbar or its aftermath. Be that as it may, it does appear that Earl Alexander and Alexander de Abernethy were jointly obligated to Henry de Percy, which suggests that they had a mutual interest in the lands securing the debt.

I suggested in 2003 that the basis for this ongoing relationship, and the reason for the dispensation in 1324, were in fact the same: that Sir Alexander de Abernethy had married a hitherto unidentified daughter of Alexander, Earl of Menteith [6]. Given the relationship of the Stewarts and the Lindsays previously identified (somewhat incorrectly) in Scots Peerage, the relationship between Sir David de Lindsay and Mary de Abernethy would result from their being both great-great-grandchildren of Walter Stewart, steward of Scotland and justiciar of Scotia (d. 1241). This would be mirrored by the relationship between Mary's sister Margaret de Abernethy and her husband Sir John Stewart, Earl of Angus, whose relationship was cited in the dispensation for their marriage, dated at Chateaufort, 24 October 1328, as being in the 4th degree of consanguinity [7].

A most interesting piece of evidence has been brought to my attention by Andrew MacEwen, who has generously allowed its use in this paper (see his comments in the Appendix). Margaret, Countess of Angus, issued a charter dated 26 April 1366 confirming a charter of 'Alexander Lord of Abernethy' granting the lands of Gothenes to John Rossell. The charter bore the following seal, as described by MacDonald:

'2559. _____ Margaret, Countess of Angus, eldest daughter of above, married Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Mar (who died 1374), and when a widow had a son to William, Earl of Douglas, viz. George Douglas, who was created Earl of Angus. She died after 1417. Three shields disposed on the breast and wings of an eagle displayed, the whole surrounded by tracery. Centre: A fess chequy surmounted of a bend charged with three buckles (Stewart of Bonkil). Dexter: A lion rampant debriused by a ribbon (Abernethy).

Sinister: A fess chequy with a label of three points in chief (Stewart).

Legend (Goth. Caps.): S' : MARGARETE : SENESCALLI : COMITISSE
: DE : ANGOS. Diam. 1 1/8 in. Balthyock Ch. 26 Apr. 1366, Laing, i.
791, B.M. 16969. ' [8]

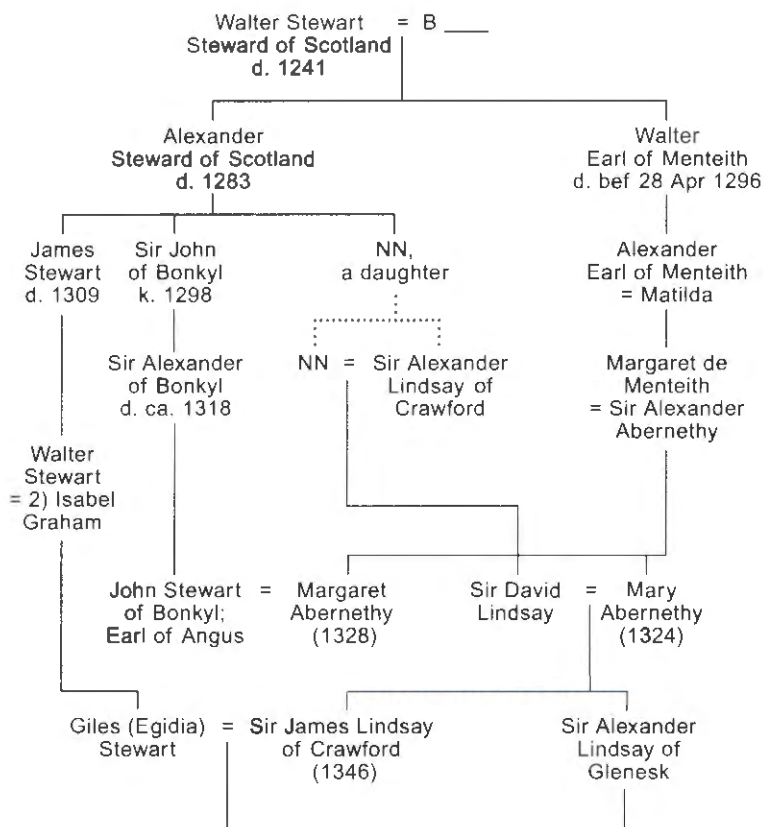
Heraldry has long been a source both of genealogical evidence and confusion. The work of Bruce McAndrew in this area has been particularly valuable, as he has performed a great service with his insights and analysis of the heraldic evidence concerning medieval and modern Scots families: of particular note is his award-winning tome, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry* (2006). On pp. 152-3 of this work, McAndrew discussed the use of seals by certain Scots noblewomen of the 14th century wherein three shields of arms were displayed. In some instances the shields are side by side; in others, the shields meet at their points. In several instances, the arms of the woman's father would be displayed on the dexter side; those of her mother, on the sinister side; and the arms of her husband in a central position [9].

With regard to the seal of the Countess of Angus described above, MacEwen's suspicions were immediately aroused by the date of the charter. He has now shown that MacDonald made an error in stating that the above seal (1366) was for the same Margaret, Countess of Angus whose seal in 1378 bore two shields only: those of her husband, the Earl of Mar (dexter) and her own paternal arms, Stewart of Bonkyl (sinister) [10]. That the latter seal was in fact that of Margaret Stewart, daughter of Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus by his wife Margaret Sinclair, and widow of Thomas, Earl of Mar in 1378 is certain. However, the dispensation for the marriage of Thomas Stewart and Margaret Sinclair was dated 3 June 1353: their daughter Margaret Stewart "was very young at her father's death, perhaps about seven years old" in 1361 [11]. At the date of the charter in question (26 April 1366), the young Countess would have been aged 12 years or so. We would not find a young lady, even a Countess, granting a charter under her own seal at such an age without the assent of her guardian(s).

It is evident that the seal of Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus (1366) was not the seal of an unmarried 12 year old, given the representation of three arms (husband's, paternal, maternal) on the seal. It was in fact the seal of her paternal grandmother, Margaret Stewart (nee Abernethy), the daughter of Sir Alexander de Abernethy. The arms of her husband, John Stewart, Earl of Angus ("A fess chequy surmounted of a bend charged with three buckles") are shown in the center of the seal. Her own paternal arms of Abernethy ("A lion rampant debruised by a ribbon") are displayed on the dexter side: the Abernethy arms have no association with Margaret Stewart, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Angus and Margaret Sinclair. The arms on the sinister side - "A fess chequy with a label of three points in chief" - are not the Stewart arms *per se*, as stated by MacDonald, but rather those of the (Stewart)

Earls of Menteith. Walter Stewart, the first Stewart Earl of Menteith (d. ca. 1296), bore the fess chequy of the Stewarts, but as a younger son had adopted a label of five points as a difference, so that the fess chequy with this difference was carried thereafter as the arms of the (Stewart) Earls of Menteith [12]. The label as shown on Countess Margaret's seal was evidently reduced to one of three points, presumably due to the lack of available space on the seal. These are the arms of the mother of Countess Margaret of Angus, daughter of Sir Alexander de Abernethy, who can be identified on this basis as a member of the family of Alexander, Earl of Menteith.

As previously conjectured, the chronology supports the placement of Sir Alexander de Abernethy's wife as a daughter of Alexander, Earl of Menteith. Further, the evidence of the dispensations for the marriages of Sir Alexander de Abernethy's daughters to Sir David de Lindsay (1324) and John Stewart, Earl of Angus (1328) showing in both instances a relationship in the 4th degree of consanguinity make this certain (see chart below).



On a final note, the preceding chart gives the name of the wife of Sir Alexander de Abernethy as Margaret de Menteith. 'Margaret de Abrenythy' was a lady of the household of Queen Isabella of England during the winter of 1311 and summer of 1312 [13]. The other four ladies named in the account, all either well married or widowed, are readily identifiable, and were closely related to the English royal family and nobility [14]. Certainly they and their husbands were seen as loyal servants of the Crown.



While there is no direct evidence noted to date, it appears that this Margaret de Abrenythy was the

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wife of Sir Alexander de Abernethy, the one individual of that name whose rank and record of service to Edward I and II of England matches well with the husbands of the other four. All the ladies of the household were married or widowed as of 1311/12, as evidenced by their being styled 'Domina'. Lady Margaret's husband, Sir Alexander de Abernethy, was alive and well at this point in time, on His Majesty's service in Scotland, holding the town of Dundee from 23 June 1311 to 31 July 1312. Immediately after this, he was sent on an embassy to the Pope for King Edward II, as accredited by a letter dated 6 August 1312 [15]. Sir Alexander de Abernethy was not an Earl, but he was of high rank by virtue of his own descent (his mother Mary was dowager Queen of the Isle of Man and Countess of Strathearn) and his relationship with the Earls of Menteith. He had served the Scots crown as Warden of Scotland between Forth and the Mounth (Michaelmas 1293), and had served King Edward I as guardian of Scotland "between the mountains and the sea" in 1304. His activity on behalf of King Edward II in 1311/12 was a continuation of this service.

There is onomastic support for this identification. We know the younger daughter Mary de Abernethy was the namesake of her paternal grandmother, Mary of Argyll, dowager Countess of Strathearn. Sir Alexander's elder daughter Margaret, later Countess of Angus, would have been likely named for either her maternal grandmother or her mother. This identification would resolve this question, showing that she was in fact the namesake of her mother Margaret of Menteith. Given Sir Alexander de Abernethy's rank and loyalty to the English crown, it would not have been surprising to find his wife

Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Menteith, among the ladies of the household of the Queen of England [16].

APPENDIX

Additional Remarks by Andrew B. W. MacEwen

It was at once apparent that this charter was not granted by Margaret Stewart, *suo jure* Countess of Angus. She was at most twelve years old in 1366: her parents were married in the latter half of 1353 <1>. A glance at Laing showed that MacDonald had indeed fallen into serious error.

791. STUART, MARGARET, COUNTESS OF ANGUS.

This is a very pretty design, being three shields disposed on the breast and wings of an eagle displayed, and surrounded by tracery. The shield on the dexter wing bears a lion rampant, for the Earldom of Angus [sic!]. The shield in the centre is unfortunately injured so as to prevent the charge being distinctly seen. On the sinister shield is a fess chequé, and a label of three points.

Laing read the legend as "S' MARGARETE SENESCALLI COMITESSE DE ANGOS" and stated that it was Appended to Charter by "Margaret Countess of Angus, confirming a Charter of Alexander Lord of Abernethy of the Lands of Gothenes to John, called Rossell, 26th April 1366, citing Balthyock Papers <2>.

Whether the erroneous identification of the seal's owner should be attributed to MacDonald is perhaps doubtful. In his "Introduction," dated January 1904, he stated that "the entries consist of: - (1) Owner of seal, with brief particulars of designation, date, etc., for assistance and information regarding which I am greatly indebted to the Rev. John Anderson, of the Historical Department of the Register House" <3>. It was Anderson who wrote the account of the Stewart earls of Angus in the first volume of *The Scots Peerage* (which appeared some three months later), where we find that "Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus, lived until about 1370, surviving her son as well as her husband" <4>. (She was, in fact, alive as late as the beginning of 1375 <5>.) But Anderson was merely paraphrasing Fraser who, twenty years earlier, had noted that "Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus, lived until at least 1370, surviving not only her husband, but also her son" <6>.

Needless to say, this was her charter, confirming, as Lady of Abernethy, her father's grant <7>. The presence of the arms of Stewart of Menteith on her seal is the conclusive proof, hitherto wanting, that her mother indeed belonged to this family, as a daughter of Alexander, Earl of Menteith.

Countess Margaret and Robert II were thus third cousins, as great-great-grandchildren of Sir Walter fitz Alan II (d. 1241), Steward of Scotland. Accordingly, the king styled her "carissime consanguinee nostre Margarete

de Abirnethy comitisse de Anegus" on 5 April 1374 and "dilecte consanguinee nostre Margarete de Abirnethy comitisse de Anegus" on 2 February 1374/5 <8>.

Whichever of the two, MacDonald or Anderson, was ultimately to blame, recognition of this pernicious error came too late to prevent further confusion. Sadly, it led McAndrew into difficulties in his magisterial study of Scottish heraldry, where the following erroneous statements should be noted:

Her ancestry is celebrated in her fine seal of 1366 (SAS 2559), where three shields are borne on the breast and wings of an eagle... This last shield is apparently for Stewart of Menteith, though no such ancestor can be traced in her pedigree <9>. ... demonstrating her unmarried status at this date, noteworthy since seals of unmarried ladies are rare <10>. Margaret's father, Earl Thomas of Angus, is credited with only one wife, Margaret Sinclair. But as there are no Sinclair arms on the seal of Countess Margaret, she is presumably the product of an earlier marriage - to a Stewart of Menteith? <11> Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, had only one wife, Margaret Sinclair of Roslin, though he was in fact her second husband, not her first, as has been erroneously assumed <12>.

Notes to the Appendix:

<1> A mandate to dispense for the marriage of Thomas "Senescallis Comitiss Angusie" and Margaret "de Sancto Claro", related in the fourth degree of consanguinity, directed to the bishop of Saint Andrews, was issued by Innocent VI at Avignon (900 miles from Edinburgh) on 3 June 1353. Their petition was supported by John, illustrious King of the Franks, "ipsum Thomam suum fidelem amicum." Andrew Stuart, *Genealogical History of the Stewarts* (London: printed for A. Strahan, and T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, in the Strand, 1798), Supplement, p. 435; cf. p. 57.

<2> Henry Laing, *Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals* (Edinburgh: Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1850), p. 131, no. 791. This charter was then *penes* Neil J. Ferguson Blair, Esq., of Balthyock. Ravilious notes that it is not among the Balthyock charters now at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, Massachusetts.

<3> William Rae MacDonald, Carrick Pursuivant, *Scottish Armorial Seals* (Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1904), Introduction (dated Edinburgh, January 1904), p. xi.

<4> Rev. John Anderson, "Stewart, Earl of Angus," in Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, ed., *The Scots Peerage* (Edinburgh, 1904), Vol. I (Preface dated April 1904), p. 170.

<5> The date of her death has yet to be established. See notes 7 and 8.

<6> William Fraser, *The Douglas Book* (Edinburgh, 1885), II:11.

<7> "Margareta comitissa de Marr et de Angus" appears as "domina de Abirnethy" in 1389, though it is not known when she had succeeded her grandmother. William Fraser, *ibid.*, III:34, no. 42, 21 Nov. 1389; cf. III:364, no. 296, 9 and 10 Apr. 1389.

<8> John Maitland Thomson, LL.D., ed., *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland A.D. 1306-1424* (Edinburgh (new edition), 1912), pp. 176-77, no. 489; p. 221, no. 612. The references for the 1814 folio edition are 108b, no. 62 (6 April, anno 4) and 137a-b, no. 57 (2 Feb., anno 4).

- <9> Bruce A. McAndrew, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry* (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2006), p. 140.
- <10> McAndrew, *ibid.*, p. 153.
- <11> *ibid.*, p. 153, n. 13.
- <12> Her son "Johannes de Sancto Claro fratrem dicte comitisse" acted as his half-sister's attorney on 14 July 1377. Fraser, *The Douglas Book*, III:24, no. 29.

Notes to the article:

- [1] W. H. Bliss, ed., *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland*, Volume II: Papal Letters, A.D. 1305-1342 (London: for the Public Record Office, 1895; reprinted 1971, Kraus-Thomson, Liechtenstein), p. 241.
- [2] The account in *Scots Peerage* re: Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, grandson of David and Mary, states in part (based on the dispensation for the marriage of Sir James' parents in 1346), "A strong inference thus arises that Sir James' grandmother, wife of Sir Alexander, was daughter to the Stewart" [SP III:11]. This inference is erroneous, in that the relationship given in the dispensation varies from this description by one generation. As noted in the *Scots Peerage* account, "a papal dispensation for this marriage was granted at Avignon 3 Ides of April 1346, which describes the spouses as within the third and fourth degree on the father's side, and in the fourth degree on the mother's" [SP III:11]. Given that Giles Stewart was known to be a great-granddaughter of Walter Stewart [a 3rd degree relationship to any other descendant of Walter], this would then identify James as a great-great-grandson (4th degree relationship). Given that Sir Alexander de Lindsay's mother is known to have been Margaret de Lindsay, his wife must then have been a granddaughter of Walter Stewart. Cf. John P. Ravilious, *SP Correction: Sir James de Lindsay and Egidia Stewart*, soc.genealogy.medieval, 11 June 2003 [URL <<http://groups.google.com/soc.genealogy.medieval>>].
- [3] *Scots Peerage* IV:11. Rev. A. T. Grant's erroneous date for the murder, 25 September 1288, is corrected by A. A. M. Duncan, *The Acts of Robert I: Regesta Regum Scottorum*, vol. V (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Univ. Press, 1988), p. 356 (reference courtesy of Andrew B. W. MacEwen). Letter from "Hugo de Abernyth" to King Edward I of England, which MacEwen assigns to June 1291, seeking his intercession with the Pope, in Joseph Stevenson, *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland from the Death of King Alexander the Third to the Accession of Robert Bruce* (Edinburgh: Her Majesty's General Register House, 1870), I:69, no. XLIX.
- [4] Parliamentary Record 1293/2/14, second roll of Parliament dated at Scone, 9 February 1292/3. Text and translation from Records of the Parliaments of Scotland, an online resource created made available by the Scottish Parliament Project based in the School of History at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. URL: <<http://www.rps.ac.uk/>> Reference to the guardianship also given in Fraser, *The Red Book of Menteith*, I:79.
- [5] *Calendar of the Close Rolls*, Edward I, Vol. III, A.D. 1288-1296. (London: printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office by Mackie and Co. LD, 1904), p. 513, membrane 7d. Recognition of a debt, dated at Berwick, 28 Aug 1296:

'Pro Henrico de Percy.

Alexander comes de Meneteth et Alexander de Abernithin recognoverunt, (viz. quilibet eorum in solidum) se debere Henrico de Percy centum marcas, unde solvent ei unam medietatem in festo sancti Martini proximo futuro, et aliam medietatem in festo Pentecostes proximo sequenti. Et nisi fecerint, concesserunt pro se et heredibus suis quod praedicta pecunia levetur de terris et catallis suis in comitatu de Menetethe et alibi, ad quorumcumque manus venerint.

Teste rege, apud Berewicum super Twedam, xxviii die Augusti.'

Joseph Stevenson, *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland from the Death of*

King Alexander the Third to the Accession of Robert Bruce (Edinburgh: Her Majesty's General Register House, 1870), II:82, no. CCCLXXIX.

[6] John P. Ravilius, *The Ancestry of Mary Abernethy: a Menteith Connection?*, soc.genealogy.medieval, 5 Dec 2003 [URL <<http://groups.google.com/soc.genealogy.medieval>>] Andrew B. W. MacEwen has since advised that the identification of the mother of Sir Alexander de Lindsay as Margaret de Lindsay in *Scots Peerage* is flawed, and that there is in fact no documentary evidence of her parentage [cf. *Scots Peerage* III:5 and n. 9; and III:9]. As a result, it is possible that the Lindsay descent from Sir Walter fitz Alan, Steward of Scotland was derived through the mother of Sir Alexander de Lindsay and not his wife. This uncertainty is reflected in the genealogical chart above. [7] Andrew Stuart, *Genealogical History of the Stewarts* (London: printed for A. Strahan, and T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, in the Strand, 1798) pp. 430-1. W. H. Bliss, *ibid.*, p. 283, provides the following extract for the dispensation, dated at Avignon, 9 Kal. Nov. 1328:

'To John Stwyarde, lord of Bonkyl, and Margaret, daughter of the late Alexander de Abirnethy, knight, of the dioceses of Dunkeld and Dunblane. Dispensation to intermarry, they being related in the fourth degree.'

[8] William R. MacDonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals* (Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1904), p. 323, no. 2559. The seal itself is the property of the British Library, and its use in this article is subject to permission granted on 10 August 2010. (c) The British Library Board, xlvii.1313.

[9] Bruce A. McAndrew, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry* (Woodbridge, Suffolk: The Boydell Press, 2006), p. 153.

[10] MacDonald, *ibid.*, no. 2560. The entry describes her as "Margaret, Countess of Angus and Mar, same as above."

[11] Cf. William Fraser, *The Douglas Book* (Edinburgh, 1885), II:13, and *Scots Peerage* I:170-171.

[12] The arms of "STEWART or MENTEITH, Alexander, ..., sixth Earl of Menteith" as shown on his seal were "Three bars wavy surmounted of a fess chequy with a label of five points in chief" [MacDonald, *ibid.*, p. 322, no. 2554]. These were modified by his son and heir "STEWART or MENTEITH, Allan, seventh Earl of Menteith" and returned to those as borne by Walter Stewart, (fifth) Earl of Menteith and father of Earl Alexander: "A fess chequy with a label of five points in chief" [MacDonald, *ibid.*, p. 323, no. 2556. These are exactly the same arms as those of Walter: see p. 322, no. 2553].

[13] F. D. Blackley and Gustav Hermansen, eds., *The Household Book of Queen Isabella of England for the Fifth Regnal Year of Edward II, 8th July 1311 to 7th July 1312* (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 1971), pp. 156-7, 177.

[14] *ibid.*, p. 156 lists them (in order) as "Domine Alianore la Despensere, Domine Isabelle de Uesci, Dom'e Alicie comitisse de Bughhan, Dom'e Ide de Clyntone, Margarete de Abrenythy." The first, better known as Eleanor de Clare, was the eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford (d. 1295) by Joan 'of Acre', the wife of the notorious Hugh le Despenser and niece of King Edward II. The second, Isabel de Beaumont, was 2nd cousin to the King, and widow of John de Vesci of Alnwick. The third, Alice Comyn, was coheirress of the Earldom of Buchan and styled Countess by the English: her husband, Henry de Beaumont (titular Earl of Buchan, d. 10 Mar 1339/40), was the brother of Isabel de Beaumont. The fourth was Ida de Oddingseles, widow of John de Clinton of Maxstoke, co. Warwick (Lord Clinton), and a near relation by marriage (Lord Grey of Rotherfield) and blood (Lord FitzWalter) to many of the English nobility.

[15] Joseph Bain provided the following documentation:

A. Order to reimburse Sir Alexander for expenses in holding the town of Dundee for King Edward II of England:

' 283. Sir Alexander de Abernethy a prest by the hands of the collectors of customs at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to account of his fee for keeping the town of Dundee

between the vigil of St. John Baptist (23rd June) 1311, and the vigil of St. Peter ad vincula 5th year (31st July) following, 1861. [Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, III:56, cites fol. 51b., Exchequer, Q. R. Miscellanea (Wardrobe), No. 20/4]

B. Letter dated 6 August 1312:

'284. The K. accredits to the Pope his (the Pope's) nephew Bertrand de Salviaco count of Campania, Sir Alexander de Abernyth knight, and Master Walter de Maydenstane, on some arduous matters specially touching himself and his honour, which they will expound to his Holiness viva voce. Dover.' [Bain, *ibid.*, III:56, cites French and Roman Roll, 4-10 Edw. II. m. 19., in *Foedera* II:175]

[16] There is one other near-contemporaneous Lady Margaret 'de Abernethy', the widow of William de Abernethy whose seal is found on the Ragman Roll of 1292. While the possibility exists that this Margaret was still alive in 1311/12, it appears most unlikely that she would be found in the company of Queen Isabella's household some 20 years after her last documented appearance. Sir Alexander de Abernethy's eldest daughter, Margaret, was quite young and unmarried in 1311/12, and would have not been styled 'Domina' at that time.

Thanks are due to several individuals with regard to this article. Caroline Gerard's keen eye and sharp pen have again been hard at work. Andrew B. W. MacEwen has been generous with his knowledge and insight, and was the first to note the heraldic evidence cited in this article. Bruce McAndrew's heraldic expertise and scholarship have been invaluable. As one notable example, I note that it was by virtue of Bruce's efforts that the image of the seal of Margaret, Countess of Angus was located at the British Library. Their professionalism and collegiality are greatly appreciated, and a much improved article is the result. Any remaining defect which may be noted is the product of the author.

I would also like to thank Auste Mickunaite and the British Library for permission to cite and reproduce the seal as part of this article.

Extracts from

A Handbook of Latin Inscriptions,

being intended for the Application to the most genteel of modern
Tombstones, as a Comfort to Mourners in their time of Sorrow, &c

TANDEM E VITA EXIIT

SOCRUS INUTILLIMA ERAT

DIS GRATIAS AGO QUOD TANDEM DOMI MIRABILE SILENTIUM EST

ARDELIO ERAS, SED NON IAM

DIXI ME AEGROTARE

ME TAEDET MIHI LOQUERE

News from the Library

The new SGS website now includes the 'Black Book' - an index to all the records we hold on monumental inscription, death, burial and mortcloth records. You can see what is available for each parish and then come in to check the entries. We hope to offer a 'look-up' service which will be advertised on our website in due course.

Ancestry website

The Library has the worldwide subscription to Ancestry which has been adding some very useful data to its site:-

Casualties of the Boer War 1899-1902. If you have male ancestors missing from the 1901 census, they may have been fighting in South Africa.

British Army WWI Service Records 1914-1920 - final release of records.

Australian Births 1788-1922, Marriages 1788-1949, Deaths 1788-1985 indexes - dates have been added.

UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960 [from ports outwith Europe and the Mediterranean]

You can find out exactly what is held on Ancestry by checking the card catalogue on the home page. If you wish to find out what is held for each country, select the Search tab and scroll down to the bottom of the page where you can select by location.

Church records in the Library

Was your ancestor a minister?

We have of course the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* or records of ministers in the Church of Scotland but did you know we also have the following ?

Fasti of the United Free Church of Scotland 1900-1929

Scottish Congregational Ministry 1794-1993

Scottish Episcopal Clergy 1689-2000

Scottish Catholic Secular Clergy 1879-1989

If your ancestor was a Quaker we have a listing of Quaker births, marriages and deaths 1622-1890.

Remember we have Library copies of all books for sale in our online shop.

October talk

On 18th October, Ken Nisbet will be describing and discussing some of the very many internet research resources available to the modern genealogist. If you don't use a computer at home, then access to some of them is available at our Library or in public libraries.

Letters

In his interesting article *A Swedish Knight from the Carse* (June 2010), Richard Ian Ogilvie illustrated the role that many Scots played in Scandinavia in the 16th and 17th centuries. He raised the question regarding the identity of Patrick Ogilvy's father questioning why Patrick chose to falsify his birth brief. It would be most surprising if Patrick had attempted to alter his pedigree for Marryat says that the Swedes became so suspicious of the universality of high birth among the Scottish soldiers of fortune who joined their army in the 16th/17th centuries, that in some cases, as that of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ogilvy of the family of Balgay, they insisted not on a mere certificate, but exacted a formal genealogy on parchment, with the arms of his ancestors painted at the top and his own portrait at the foot (to prevent impersonation), before receiving him a member of the Ridderhus.

The confusion arises in that both Williams were cadets of Ogilvy of Inchmartine.

On closer inspection there appears to be no evidence to claim that Sir Patrick was the son of Colonel William Ogilvy and thus it should be assumed that the birth brief was accurate with regard to his parents. The problem seems to arise from coincidences in (1) that Colonel William Ogilvy the son of Inchmartine had a son, Patrick, by his wife Barbara Kinnaird, who after William's death married Samuel Cockburn and (2) that Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Woltis was buried in Abo Cathedral as was Samuel Cockburn.

The evidence in the article seems to imply that Patrick, the son of Colonel William may have died young for Barbara Kinnaird gained possession and later disposed of the land of her late husband without mention of her son or his curators. Secondly, as Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Woltis was a Provincial Governor in Finland, he was buried in Abo Cathedral, which need not imply a relationship to Samuel Cockburn. For example, another Scottish officer, Wedderburn, was also buried there.¹

It seems that a birth brief of Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Woltis may have been available to Gabriel Anrep who gives considerable detail in "Svenska adelns Ättar-taflor utgifna af Gabriel Anrep, Volume 3" published in 1862.

This gives Patrik Ogilwie of Waltis as son to William Ogilwie of Balgaij, son of Andrew Ogilwie of Balgaij son of Patrik Ogilwie of Inchmartin son of James Ogilwie of Inchmartin. The mother of William is given as Bessie Monorgund daughter of James Monorgund of that ilk and Janet the daughter of Edmund Hay. The spouses of the Inchmartine lairds are given for Patrick as a daughter of John Ross of Craigie and for James as a daughter of Stewart of Innermeath. Whether this came from Anrep's research or from a birth brief is not clear but most probably the latter, given the style and detail. The male line seems accurate but there is clearly some confusion in the earlier

generations of that pedigree. This is not entirely surprising as somewhat similar confusion arose in the 1674 birth brief of Alexander Blair of France whose father's line of Blair of Balthayock was accurate but whose grandmother, Janet Ogilvy, daughter to Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartine (1485c-1555c), and sister to the above Andrew of Drymmie had confused maternal details in the same generations of Inchmartine lairds, though quoting different spouses names from above.

With regard to the pedigree of Patrick's mother, Elizabeth Langlands, her father was the laird of Collace. Collace was in earlier times part of the large estate of the Fentons of Baikie that was inherited by four heiresses in 1437. The eldest of these, Margaret Fenton had by David Lindsay of Lethnot a daughter, Elizabeth, whose son Gavin Langlands inherited the fourth part of Collace and Little Buttergask. This passed down father to son via, David, to John to the above Patrick Langlands.²

There seems no reason to doubt that Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ogilvy came from William the son of Andrew Ogilvy of Drymmie residing in Balgay.

Hans Ramsay, who is mentioned as one of those signing the 1640 certificate for Patrick, was already a noble, having been admitted (No. 215) by Queen Christina on 14 July 1634. He was another Tayside mercenary soldier, being Major-Gen. John Ramsay (1555c-1649) son of Captain Alexander Ramsay citizen of Brechin and elder half-brother to John Ramsay of Balnabrieck. His birth brief is found in the Bamff Charters.

Jack Blair, Bridge of Earn

Jack Blair makes three points:

1. He considers Patrick, son of William Ogilvie, Colonel of the Swedish army, not to be Patrik Ogilwie, Swedish Knight 277.

Although there is no birth record for Patrick as son of Col. Patrick and Barbara Kinnaird, secondary sources have Patrick with Barbara in Finland joining her second husband, Samuel Cockburn. He need not have died for his mother to have returned her husband's land to Posse's daughter. Swedish law would have allowed this with his consent without asking the Inchmartine family. Further, secondary sources also have him inheriting Cockburn's tomb in Åbo where he was also interred. He had given it to Councillor Tolpo in payment of a debt who then sold it in 1731.

2. He maintains the birthbrief submitted to Sweden is correct with William Ogilvie of Balgay and Elizabeth Langlands as parents of Patrik.

However I have not found any evidence for William Ogilvie of Balgay and Elizabeth Langlands having a son named Patrick in 1606, but of course this does not mean a birth had not occurred. Andrew and Barbara were

probably issue of this second marriage. The evidence for another son named Patrick joining the Swedish army in 1624 is speculation based on a birthbrief that could have been false. It seems hardly possible that a true portrait of Patrik could have been available in 1642 for the artist in Perth who also painted the coat of arms which Bruce McAndrew considers suspect in depicted tinctures.

3. He asserts Andrew Ogilvy of Drymmie and his spouse Bessie Monorgan are the parents of William and grandparents of Patrik.

Andrew could be the father of William supported an entry provided by Blair:

GD26/3/1145 Tack for a lifetime and 38 years by Robert, Earl of March, commendator of the priory of St. Andrews, to William Ogilwy [Ogilvie], son of Andrew Ogilwy [Ogilvie] in Bawgavy [Balgay] of teindsheaves of the Weistsyde of the town and lands of Bawgavy, for yearly payment of £6. 13s. 4d. Scots. 2/8/1586

One entry I have may not be for the above Andrew, gives James as son and heritor. [CC20/4/2] I have not found a sasine for Drymmie being passed on. I do not have evidence for Barbara Monorgund having been previously married to a Mr. Fallaw as the 1616 testament of William Ogilvie of Balgay indicated. [CC20/4/6] William had siblings but none apparently inherited Drymmie:

Andro, burgess of Perth 1587 [CC8/8/28]; active 1608 with a son James. [RD1/163];

Patrick in Abernyte [RD1/97; d. before 1631 25 Feb CS7/438]; and

Margaret m. Robert Jackson sometime in Polgawy [RD1/97].

Hopefully additional research will clarify the antecedents of Patrik Ogilwie, Swedish Knight 277.

Richard Ian Ogilvie

In the June 2009 issue there is a story on page 68 about John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation in the early 1800s. In this brief story there is a serious error of fact to wit and I quote "Ross' support of the removal earned him the contempt of some Cherokee factions".

The exact opposite is true and this is what caused the "Trail of Tears". Chief Ross fought the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson and his successor regarding the removal of the Cherokees from Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. The government of the United States wanted all the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi River moved into the Territory west of this river, namely present day Arkansas and Oklahoma.

When gold was discovered on the Cherokee's Georgia land early in the 1800s the white settlers made it imperative that the Federal Government remove the Indians. Chief Ross lost the final argument on removal. By then almost two years had passed since the treaty signing and winter had arrived and the removal was no longer "voluntary" but was administered by the U.S. Army. The Indians were rounded up and prevented from escaping. Their homes and land were confiscated by white settlers. About a dozen wagon trains were utilized and the journey took place in the dead of winter of 1838-39 and lasted almost six months. The Indians were poorly dressed for this weather and poorly fed. Many Cherokees died on this trip, hence the name "Trail of Tears". Chief Ross lost his wife due to illness just as they approached present day Little Rock, Arkansas. He was very bitter to those in the tribe who had illegally signed the treaty with President Jackson accepting the removal without his approval. One of those Indians was known as The Ridge. The Ridge left New Echota (which at that time was the Cherokee Nation capital and today is located just east of the present day city of Calhoun), Georgia in the spring of 1837 traveling first to Ross Landing (present day Chattanooga) in Tennessee. There he went by boat to Alabama then by train through Alabama and finally again by boat down the Ohio, Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers to present day Fort Smith, Arkansas, a journey lasting less than a month. My wife's ancestor, The Rain Crow, and part of his family was on this trip. There were no deaths on this trip which included about 800 Indians. The Ridge left the boat just past Belle Plain in Oklahoma and built a home in the northern portion of the new Cherokee Territory in present day Oklahoma. When Chief John Ross finally got to Oklahoma almost two years later, he had The Ridge and the other treaty signers murdered.

Ross remarried and started a second family. His great-granddaughter Mary Ross by this second wife lived near me here in California and I had the opportunity to meet her about six years ago. At the time she was about 90 years old. She told me some stories her grandfather had told her as well as stories about herself. About five years ago Mary Ross went to the dedication of a new building in Washington, DC that honors the Indian tribes of North America. She attended wearing a "tear" dress made by about a dozen members of the Cherokee tribe in Oklahoma. A tear dress is made by sewing pieces of cloth that have been torn from larger pieces of cloth. This is an old Indian custom. When Mary returned home she asked me if I had any ideas of how she could reward the women who made her tear dress. I had just returned from visiting her great-grandfather's house in northern Georgia. While there the docent had allowed me inside the fenced area so that I could take a picture of the house. I showed Mary the picture and suggested she send a copy to each of the women who made her dress which she did.

At the present time the Cherokee Nation includes not only "full bloods", i.e. members who are of 100% Indian blood, but also those of mixed blood. These

non full blood Indians have their degree of Indian expressed as a fraction such as 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 etc. The Oklahoma tribe represents most of the Cherokee descendants of the original tribe that occupied the southeastern portion of the United States. There are other Cherokee tribes. The Eastern Nation is comprised of descendants who escaped the roundup of 1838 by the U.S. Army. The Northern Cherokee Nation of which my wife is a member are those Cherokees who left the east voluntarily prior to the Trail of Tears but did not go all the way to Oklahoma but instead stopped in either Missouri or Arkansas. They were Indians who did not like being forced to live on a reservation and not have any citizenship rights. To keep from being rounded up they disguised themselves by not wearing Indian clothes or acting like Indians. If questioned about their dark skin they said they were "Black Dutch". Children of these mixed marriages may or may not have Indian characteristics.

Mary Ross told me her great-grandfather Chief John Ross was only 1/8 Indian and did not read, write, or speak the Cherokee language. She said he was however very well educated much more so than the white settlers who then occupied the state of Georgia.

This is the home of John Ross, which he had in North Georgia just south across the state line from Chattanooga, Tennessee. I took this picture in September 2004.

Mary Ross explained to me that the room on the left of the first floor is the kitchen. The room on the right is the living room. In the living room at the back side is a ladder that leads to the upstairs which is the bedroom. Between the two rooms on the first floor is an open space. Today we would call that a breezeway. When



this house was built over 200 years ago they called the opening a dog trot. Mary said her grandfather took her through the house many years ago.

From here John Ross moved to a home he built in the neighborhood of New Echota. When I searched for it I was told it no longer existed.

George Tait

Book Reviews

Tracing Your Jewish Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians

Rosemary Wenzelul; Pen and Sword; 2008; ISBN: 978 1 84415 788 4; £12.99

Over the last twenty years or so, Jewish genealogy has increased in popularity not only amongst people who identify themselves as Jewish but also amongst those who unexpectedly discover a Jewish ancestor on their family tree. With its unfamiliar language, alphabet and customs, as well as migration and name changes, starting to research a Jewish ancestor can seem a daunting task. Surprisingly, the burgeoning interest in Jewish genealogy in the UK has not given rise to a corresponding influx of published guides, unlike in the USA where such books abound. Since 2000, Rosemary Wenzelul has undertaken to fill that gap, beginning with her popular and inexpensive "Jewish Ancestors?" series. *Tracing Your Jewish Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians* is her first full-length book, and is the successor to the popular but now sadly out-of-print *Jewish Ancestors? A Beginner's Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Great Britain*.

The book begins with a brief social history of the Jews in Britain covering the early period, their expulsion from the country in 1290, their readmission from 1656 and the main period of immigration in the 19th century. The major population centres are described, together with the neighbourhoods, synagogues and schools that characterised them. This is followed by "Where do I Begin?" and "Drawing Your Family Tree", providing sound advice on setting out to research a family history which will benefit any less experienced genealogist. Advice on computer software includes details of DoroTree which, with its ability to record Hebrew characters on any Windows-enabled computer, is specifically aimed at recording Jewish family members.

Jewish vital events are covered in the chapters "Marriage and Divorce" and "Death and Burial", and the important topic of monumental inscriptions has its own chapter. Unfortunately this chapter is short and covers only symbolism on gravestones and Hebrew dates. For translation of the inscriptions themselves, the reader is referred to another of the author's publications, *A Guide to Reading Hebrew Inscriptions and Documents*. The significance of symbols on gravestones will be familiar to Scottish genealogists although the interpretations in a Jewish context are likely to be unfamiliar. One example shows a jug and basin, which reveals that the deceased was a descendant of the Biblical tribe of Levi. However the description of a veiled urn as "resembling a Jewish man bent over in worship" may be fanciful in view of the fact that this was a common feature of Victorian monumental ornamentation.

Other chapters include medical issues (covering both hereditary diseases and ancestors who were medical practitioners), the Armed Forces and heraldry. However this book's greatest strength is in its extensive listing of

resources. There are details of numerous Jewish websites, general websites of relevance to Jewish research, national and local archives, museums and Holocaust-related resources. Many addresses and telephone numbers are provided. Inevitably for a book published in 2008, some will now be out of date, but the author acknowledges this limitation of the printed word in her Preface. The Bibliography includes a comprehensive listing of the many books on local Jewish communities in the UK that have been published. There are two pages on Jewish genealogy in Scotland, with contact details for the Scottish Jewish Archives Centre based at Garnethill Synagogue in Glasgow.

A book that attempts to encompass the whole of Jewish genealogy in 200 pages cannot cover everything, and there are omissions. The lack of any guide to reading Hebrew characters (other than in dates) stands out in this respect. A more comprehensive index would also have been useful. As an example, the *Jewish Chronicle* newspaper is mentioned several times in the text as a rich source of genealogical information going back over 150 years, but a researcher who was unfamiliar with its title (under which it is indexed) would not find an index entry, or indeed a chapter heading, for the more general "Newspapers". There is some repetition, especially in the early part of the book, and the Glossary assumes some knowledge of Judaism with for example Bat Mitzvah (the ceremony of religious "coming of age" for girls) being described as "A girl becomes Bat Mitzvah at the age of 12". However these are minor grumbles - *Tracing Your Jewish Ancestors* is a book that has something for everyone, whether beginner or experienced genealogist. As the saying goes, "You don't have to be Jewish . . .!"

Dr Beverly P. Bergman

Tracing Your Railway Ancestors: a Guide for Family Historians

Di Drummond; Pen & Sword Books Limited; 2010; ISBN: 18441 5864-0; £14.99

This excellent book by Dr Di Drummond will really get your family history back on track as opposed to chugging along. That is assuming you have unearthed any ancestors of the Casey Jones variety! Having said that, this book is a superbly comprehensive social history of the British Railway Industry, which should appeal to anyone with even a passing interest in the topic.

Dr Drummond lectures in history and is known to be a leading expert on British railway history, having carried out extensive research in all areas of the subject, and she has already published related articles in various journals and magazines.

The book is divided into three sections: "Britain's Railway History", "Working on the Railway" and "Researching your Railway Ancestors". Each section in turn contains a sequence of fact-filled chapters.

Section One, "Britain's Railway History", explores the country's early railway history and development through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It

explores growth during the Industrial revolution, influences and development during the glories of the Edwardian era and the horrors and upheavals of the two World Wars, and then looks at modern development during the Nationalisation, Modernisation and Privatisation of more recent years.

Section Two takes things to a much more personal level for family historians, focussing on the workforce. This includes 'An Overview of the Railway Workforce, 1820–1990s', researching the management and organisation of the workforce, recruitment and training, discipline, shift work and the important influences of Trade Unions over the same period. Chapter Six looks at the vital and fascinating roles women have played in the railway workforce over the years, and Chapters Seven to Nine take in the roles, duties and influences of all other persons working within the railway system. These include civil engineers and contractors, 'railway navvies', operating staff, drivers, firemen, engine cleaners, operating staff, policemen, blockmen, pointsmen, signalmen, passenger and goods guards, station masters and staff, goods staff, track-laying gangs, office and administration staff and professional workers. These chapters are concise, to-the-point and easy to read, offering the reader a vivid, insight into the worlds, many now lost to us, of the railway employees and bosses.

Section Three deals with the nitty-gritty of researching your railway ancestors. As with previous chapters, the author systematically and clearly leads the reader down the routes to the available sources and contacts. The first chapter encourages the reader to arrange systematically and collate the more obvious personal details required to take research onto the next level, such as name, birth date, occupation, railway company employed by, events in the person's life, home addresses and, importantly, sources these details were taken from. It then moves onto resources helpful in finding which railway company the ancestor worked for. The following chapters move onto materials available in the British Railway Company Archives at the National Archives at Kew. These include Railway Staff records, Staff registers, Sickness and Accident reports, and Pension and Superannuation schemes. The author explores what can be discovered from important sources like British Parliamentary Papers, Railway Trade-Union records, The National Railway Museum Collection, as well as other local archives and libraries, which might be more accessible for researchers. She finally gives details on accessing published historical sources and 'putting meat on the bones', by consulting maps, paintings, illustrations, photographs, and of course, essential websites on the internet.

This is a well-written and researched piece of work, written in a vivid, confident and informative style. It should be an important addition to any library, of great use and interest to both family and social historians alike, and an essential tool in helping the readers understand and gain the most out of their research into British Railway social and family history.

Craig Ellery

The Vagabond Book of Stirling

Marie Brammeld; Lomax Press, Stirling; ISBN 978-0-9560288-3-9; £7.50.

Many of us will have had the satisfaction of being able to trace our Scottish ancestors back to the eighteenth century. There is, however, more to Family History than merely identifying one's ancestors and it is when we try to build up wider picture of the lives that our ancestors led that we encounter problems. Much of what we can readily find about life in eighteenth century Scotland is derived from church records which give us a picture of an orderly society heavily regulated by the Church and where those whose conduct was regarded as sinful were subject to church discipline.

This book is different in that it is based on a secular source – a record kept by the Magistrates of Stirling of the offences committed by and the punishments meted out to the 'vagabonds' who appeared before them. Vagabonds, as the author puts it, were a fairly loosely defined category consisting of "vagrants, drifters, tramps, itinerants and shifty double-dealers". They were a nuisance to the respectable citizens of Stirling and were responsible for a great deal of what we would nowadays classify as petty crime and anti-social behaviour. Many of these vagrants were from areas outside of Stirling and the local magistrates were not without remedies for such behaviour – they could order that the vagrant be whipped to the burgh boundary and banished.

The author considers thirty-three cases which came before the Stirling Magistrates. There are lots of names mentioned and anyone whose ancestors lived in eighteenth century Stirling (or nearby) may find an ancestor named as either a victim or a perpetrator of the petty crime and misbehaviour mentioned. Readers whose ancestors lived in other Scottish towns will get something of the flavour of urban life – Stirling's experience may have been exacerbated by the constant presence of the military but other towns probably had similar problems. It is also a book that will appeal to anyone who is interested in Scottish urban or social history. The author should be congratulated for her work in bringing this hitherto obscure source to our attention for presenting it in such readable form.

Jessie Denholm

Available at the Library or from our online shop –
see www.scotsgenealogy.com

Blood on the Waves: Scottish Sea Battles

John Sadler; Birlinn, 2010; ISBN: 978 1 84158 3650; £20

This book provides a chronological treatment of the naval battles that took place in waters around Scotland or where Scots were involved. The narration starts with Roman naval activity and ends with the nuclear submarines of our own time. Sadler draws together a wide range of sources out of which he

constructs a very readable narrative. All the milestones of Scottish history are here but seen from a marine perspective: the Viking period; the era of the Hebridean galley; the growth of a distinct Scottish navy, with heroic characters such as Andrew Wood and the Bartons to add to the earlier pantheon from the wars of independence; the naval aspects of the Jacobite risings and the activities of privateers, including that maverick character John Paul Jones. Admiral Lord Cochrane, the 'Sea Wolf', who provided the basis for Patrick O'Brian's hero, Jack Aubrey, is also chronicled. Civilian involvement in war increased with the two major conflagrations of the twentieth century. The sinking of H.M.S. Pathfinder by a German U-boat in September 1914, with many of the bodies washed up on the East Lothian coastline, provided a foretaste of greater horrors to come.

Being a specialist on military history Sadler writes with authority on the technical aspects of developments in naval warfare. The author provides us with a valuable list of sources, including relevant websites. The book is also well illustrated.

Jim Cranstoun

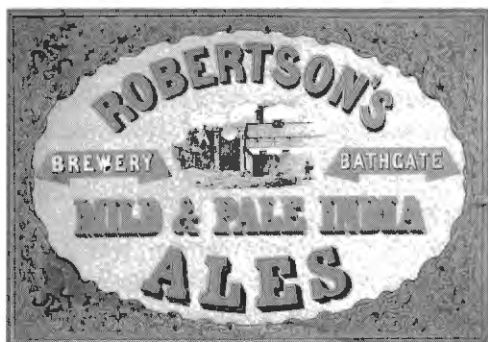
The brewers and breweries of Linlithgowshire

Forbes Gibb; Lomax Press, Stirling, 2009; ISBN: 9780 0 9560288 0 8; £6

The brewers and breweries of Stirlingshire

Forbes Gibb; Lomax Press, Stirling, 2008; ISBN: 9780 0 9560288 0 8; £10

These volumes represent the first two of a proposed series of booklets listing Scottish brewers and their breweries from the late 18th century, when in many cases brewing was little more than a domestic activity, to the present day with its vast multinational enterprises. For an outline of developments in the



brewing industry in the past two centuries see Ian Donnachie's *A History of the Brewing Industry in Scotland*, 2nd edition, 1979. The Stirlingshire volume lists its material by place and by name whilst that



for Linlithgowshire lists only by place. As well as the informative texts these attractively-produced booklets are embellished with appropriate illustrations and maps. Extensive references are also provided. For researchers in family history there is a wide range of information on brewing families. The publishers also promise us a volume on the brewers and breweries of Fife in the near future.

Other brewing information may be obtained from the Scottish Brewing Archive, located in the Business History Archives of Glasgow University and their newsletter which is published annually. www.archives.gla.ac.uk/sba

Jim Cranstoun

These books can be purchased directly from The Lomax Press, 13 Park Place, Stirling, Stirlingshire FK7 9JR. Please add £1 per volume for UK P&P. Cheques should be made payable to The Lomax Press. For overseas orders, or payment by other means, contact lomaxorders@btinternet.com

Polish Invasion

Ksawery Pruszyński, with Introduction by Neal Ascherson;
republished 2009; Birlinn, Edinburgh; ISBN 978 1 84341 048 5; £9.99

First published in 1941, this reprint is an entertaining account, not necessarily factual, of the experiences of the thousands of Polish servicemen who were evacuated to Scotland from France in the summer of 1940 to continue their armed struggle from our shores.

The book, written by one of the evacuees, a Polish author and journalist, describes the disparity of the two cultures, their interactions and the attempts on both sides, both official and social, to inter-connect and to clear up misunderstandings. The Polish soldiers had to familiarise themselves with other customs, another language, an alien climate and completely new terrain. A character referred to as "The Doctor of Law and Philosophy" makes an appearance now and then to explain some differences – with some reference to the partiality to whisky rather than vodka! He explains why the Scots lasses were fair taken with these soldiers and why Scottish people may be attached to the historical built environment, even in the rural areas, but due to destruction during one "upset" after another, for Polish people the attachment was to the land, and always to the land, as the only feature of any permanence.

What is not overlooked is the gratitude felt towards the Scots for the welcome the Poles received: the last chapter is an imagined reunion when Scots were invited to Poland after the war – which was still four years away. In a sense, this work is a public "thank you".

The writing slips from one style to another, effortlessly, but it's always engaging, amusing and somehow still fresh.

Caroline Gerard

Glenrinn's Roll of Honour

"These were the Men and Women of Glenrinn's, Banffshire who served in the War of the Nations, 1914-1918"

- Killed William Alanach
Peter Cumming, son of James Cumming, Elder. Aelachlaggan
Alexander Currie
John Ellis, resided with his mother at Tanachan Smithy Cottage. Gordons.
Elias Farquhar, Gardener, Glenfiddich Lodge
- Killed George Geddes) Sons of James Geddes, sometime Kirk Officer at Glenrinn's
James Geddes) and residing at Lochterlandoch Cottage.
Thomas Graham
John Grant, Student, son of Arthur Grant, farmer, Reelelich. Gordons.
George Green Son of Alexander Green, Altavallie
John Green, Son of Alexander Green, Altavallie
- Killed John Hepburn, Miller, Glenrinn's
Mary Hendry, Daughter of Mrs. Innes, Easter Achmore. Nurse
Elizabeth Innes, Daughter of Mrs. Innes, sometime tenant of Nether Achmore. Nurse
- Killed George Innes, Son of George Innes, Easter Achmore. Scottish Horse
John Innes, Son of James Innes, Achnastauk. Gordons
Annie McConachie, Daughter of John McConachie, Elder, Nether Belandy. Nurse
William McConachie, Son of John McConachie above
- Killed {James A. McDonald}
{Malcolm McDonald} Sons of
{William McDonald}
Norman McDonald, R.A.M.C. Sons of John McDonald
Victor McDonald, R.F.A. Session Clerk, Midbarn
James McDonald, Son of Duncan McDonald, sometime of Knockauby. Scottish Horse
- Killed James McDonald, Son of John McDonald, Kilnbillock. Royal Scots
- Killed Alexander McFarlane
Henry McFarlane
Peter McGarthland
William McHardy, Son of Mrs. McDonald, Kilnbillock. Served in East African Forces
- Killed John McKay, Son of Mrs. McPherson, Corriehabbie. Gordons.
Erwin McKenzie, Farm Servant, N. Achmae. Gordons
James Mackie, Son of late James Mackie, Achbreck. Seaforths
Harry McPherson, Son of John McPherson, Sheandow.
- Killed John Kelman
James McPherson, Son of late Robert McPherson, Corriehabbie. Gordons.
- Died Robert McPherson, Son of Mrs. Murray, Folds. Gordons
Robert McPherson
William G. McPherson, Son of Alexander McPherson, Allamichie. Scottish Horse
- Killed William McPherson, Son of John McPherson, Sheandow. Above
- Killed Peter Milton
- Killed John Mitchell
James Munro, Son of John Munro, Vennels
Peter Munro, Son of John Munro, Vennels
- Killed Alexander Murray, Schoolmaster, Glenrinn's
Alexander Petrie, Farm Servant at Upper Belandy. Seaforths
- Killed Alexander Smith, Son of Alexander Smith, Croftglass. Gordons
Richard Smith, Son of Alexander Smith, Croftglass.
Charles Stuart
William Kay White, Minister of Glenrinn's, Chaplain H.L.I.

Source: Kirk Session Records, National Archives of Scotland. Reference: CH2/1283/2
Contributed by Russell Cockburn

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Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

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Temple & Borthwick Parishes (<i>Death records</i>)	Lothians Family History Society
Burgess Rolls of Banff and Elgin	Frances McDonnell
Merse Local Rhymes and Other Poems	George Henderson

November talk

Bruce Bishop will be delineating the work of the Moray Burial Ground Research Group. The MBGRG intends not just to record MIs in Moray's churchyards, but also to compile a history and monumental survey of each site.

A full history is written of each church and churchyard and a plan of the site is drawn. Then the group starts work in various parties - cleaning of old stones, recording of MIs and the tracing of any stones buried within about 6 inches of the grass surface. A scale drawing is made of all buried stones and also of other stones of interest, especially those from before about 1750. All stones, whether visible or buried, are also photographed.

The MBGRG was instrumental in developing a methodology for the safe uncovering of buried stones, to avoid damage. This was done in conjunction with Historic Scotland and the now defunct Carved Stones Advisory Project.

Once all the recording is completed, which may take a considerable time (Elgin Cathedral took two and a half years), the information is indexed and prepared for publication. Books from MBGRG contain not only MIs, but also the drawings of all buried stones and photographs of some of the other stones.

SGS Website

Our website has been revamped and relaunched and, as well as regular Sales and Calendar updates, new features and items are added from time to time. One such new addition is a transcription of *A perfect Description of the People and Country of Scotland* (1659). Enjoy!

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.

SGS meetings are open to all - bring your friends!

Family & Local History Fairs 2010

- 11 September National Family History Fair, Central Premier Inn,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com
- 25 September Tayroots Local History Fair, Montrose
www.tayroots.com
- 2 October Nairn Family & Local History Fair, Nairn
Contact jmnbbishop@virgin.net
- 9 October Borders Silver Jubilee Conference
www.bordersfhs.org.uk
- 13 November Fife Gravestones Conference, Kirkcaldy
annwatters2@hotmail.co.uk
- All year Celebrations of the 800th anniversary of Perth's Charter
from William the Lion. www.perth800.com

For details of other Societies' programmes, visit www.safhs.org.uk

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

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

- 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 or Elizabeth van Lottum, 16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts AL5 4DB.

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

Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

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

These are the only sizes accepted.

If you, or someone you know, would like to consider
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**The Scottish Genealogy Society holds
Scottish Family History Evening Workshops....**

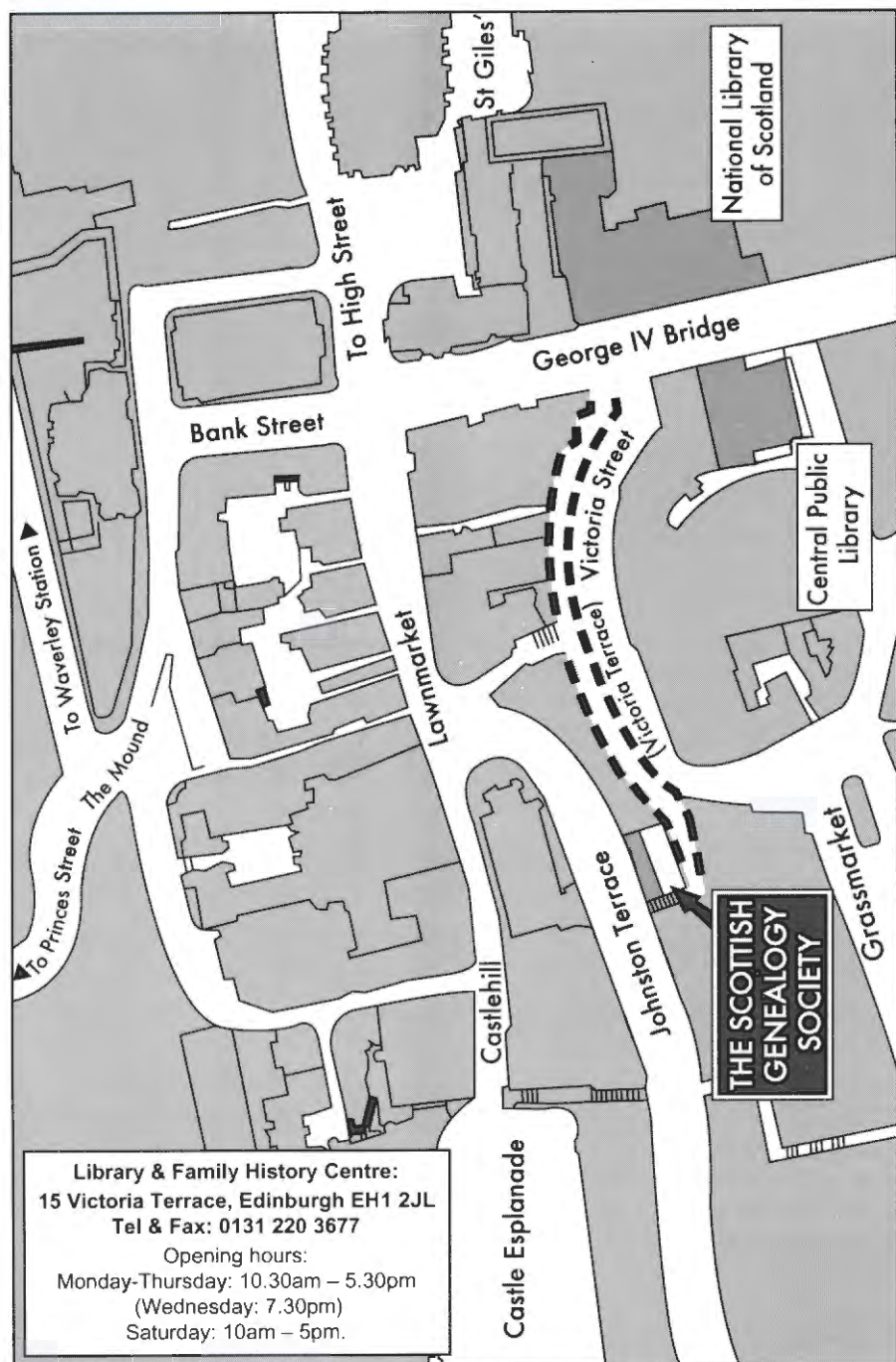
“YOUR AIN FOLK”

*.... 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.**





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