

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

DECEMBER 2010

Sir Andrew Halliday

David Simpson's *Joliba* of Arbroath

The Hillcrest Mining Disaster, Alberta

Marjoribanks in Edinburgh

Gregor Grant

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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Enhanced photograph of the barque 'Joliba', in the possession of Eileen Elder.

CONTENTS

Sir Andrew Halliday - <i>Chris Halliday</i>	159
The <i>Joliba</i> and David Simpson - <i>Eileen P Elder</i>	163
Hillcrest Mining Disaster, Alberta - <i>Belle Kovach</i>	168
Archibald Rutherford (1743-c.1779) part 3 - <i>Charles D Waterston</i> ...	170
Isobel, wife of John Urquhart - <i>Jim Gordon & Vsevolod Malinovskii</i> .	176
Gregor Grant - <i>John Michael Gregor Grant</i>	178
Marjoribanks in Edinburgh - <i>Roger J Marjoribanks</i>	182
Website Reviews	190
Book Reviews	192
Gladsmuir Parish - <i>Ewen Collins</i>	199
News from the Library	201
Annual Report	203
Letters	206
Recent Additions to the Library - <i>Joan Keen</i>	207
Dates for your Diary	208

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The Scottish Genealogist

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Sir Andrew Halliday: Physician, Philanthropist and Antiquarian

by Chris Halliday MA(Hon), Pg.Dip.

There may turn out to be something like Romance in the end of my life if I live long enough, but hitherto though remarkable, it has been nothing but what the poorest Peasants son may attain to in Britain.¹

So wrote Sir Andrew Halliday, born on 17 March 1782 in Dalton Parish, Dumfriesshire, to Thomas Halliday and Margaret Porteous.² At age four he attended school at Lockerbie, however due to his father's declining circumstances he became a 'herd laddie'.³ Studying and saving hard enabled him to enter Edinburgh University with a view to becoming a Presbyterian minister. When his funds were exhausted he returned to teaching. Thus he alternated study and teaching as funds would allow.

At the close of the winter session of 1801, he accepted an engagement as domestic tutor to the children of Col. Murdo McLaine of Lochbuy in Mull.⁴ Halliday recalled his time on Mull was 'Perhaps the happiest of my life.'⁵ The Highland Clearances which had now reached Mull motivated him to write two anonymous pamphlets to the



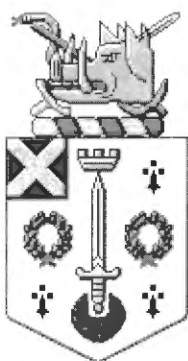
Sir Andrew Halliday

Caledonian Mercury on Highland emigration policy. These articles so impressed Sir William Pultenay, a Dumfriesshire landowner, that upon finding and interviewing the author he became his friend and patron.⁶ On the advice of Sir William and financial support of £50 per annum, Halliday opted to study medicine. On 26 January 1804 he married Helen Carmichael and he graduated M.D. on 24th June 1806.⁷ From 1809 to 1812 he served as an army surgeon in Portugal. It was during this campaign that Halliday first made the acquaintance of the Duke of Clarence, later William IV. The Duke was greatly taken with his skill and his humanity and immediately on his return to England appointed him his personal physician.

Admitted a licentiate of the Edinburgh College of Physicians on 4th November 1817,⁸ and despite a protestation that he had not been made a fellow by 1820,⁹ he was duly elected FRCPE on 7 August 1827.¹⁰ With his Royal patrons, Halliday travelled extensively on the Continent. In Hanover where their Royal Highnesses resided, he had an opportunity of collecting material

for two books on the House of Hanover, published in 1821¹¹ and 1826.¹² In 1820 he was created a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order and on 26th January 1821 was appointed a Knight Bachelor by King George IV.¹³

More honours were to follow when he became Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Gottingen¹⁴ and first physician to the Seamen's Hospital Society at Greenwich. He continued to reside at Hampton Court till 1832. The British Government then appointed Halliday Inspector of Hospitals in the West Indies. Whilst there he witnessed the emancipation of slaves and also wrote extensively on sickness and mortality in the Army. Forced to return to Britain due to ill health, he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.



A Pioneer of Social Psychiatry

Throughout his professional career, Halliday had been heavily influenced by a visit to the Edinburgh Bedlam. He seems to have had a particular interest in the services required by lunatics and idiots in both Britain and Ireland, but his contribution was essentially as a campaigner for more asylums. He was not a psychiatrist and his publications never mentioned the clinical aspects of psychiatry. In spite of his medical qualifications he was associated more with parliamentary reform and was a pioneer of psychiatric epidemiology.

In 1808 Halliday published his first paper entitled *Remarks on the Present State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland*. His enquiries indicated that the majority of the insane who were confined were accommodated in 'Houses of Industry,' or workhouses, and some of his correspondents described in detail the miserable condition of the inmates of these establishments. Halliday then turned his attention to Scotland and in 1809 planned an enquiry into the number of insane in Scotland, but his research was interrupted by his military duties. During a short stay in Edinburgh, he printed a number of forms with the intention of sending one to the minister of each parish in Scotland asking particulars of the number and condition of the insane poor. Many of the forms never reached their destinations and others were left unanswered. The returns that were made were collected and analysed on his behalf by Dr Baird, Principal of Edinburgh University.

On his return after Waterloo, Halliday used the material available to suggest to Lord Binning that the country be divided into six districts and that public asylums be built at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness and Dumfries. These were to be in addition to the existing Royal Asylums at Montrose, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow. His expectations were not realised. Between 1816 and 1819 repeated efforts to enact legislation, by means of Bills passed by the House of Commons, were all rejected by the



SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
Sir ANDREW HALLIDAY, K.H.,
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals
Who died at Dumfries
On the 6th Sept. 1838
In the 58th year of his age.

He was a man of great information and unbounded benevolence, was incessantly employed in devising means for ameliorating the conditions of his fellow creatures and altogether his life was one of the most extensive usefulness.

This Monument is erected to his
Memory by a few sincere Friends.

Lords. Finally in 1827 'The Bill for the Erection and Better Regulation of Lunatic Asylums' became law.

Sir Andrew's best known publication is a short book entitled *A General View of the Present State of Lunatic Asylums*, published in 1828. He went on to advocate gardening and farm work as a form of therapy. Summarising his impressions of asylums in 1828, he returned to the same theme and wrote

*experience has shown that a regulated intercourse with the world and constant employment of the mind and body, are the best aids to medical treatment, and in the construction of every asylum these ought constantly to be kept in view.*¹⁵

Sir Andrew's final service to psychiatry took place in his native county. In 1833 his influence on Mrs Crichton to spend her husband's legacy of £100,000, led to the founding of the Crichton Institution.

Sir Andrew who had been in failing health died at his residence, Huntingdon Lodge near Dumfries, on the 6th September 1839, aged 58 years, and was laid to rest in St Michael's Churchyard, Dumfries.¹⁶

Sir Andrew Halliday is now largely forgotten even in his native Dumfriesshire, his imposing

memorial sadly neglected. With no children to carry the surname, his nephew Andrew Smith, who held his uncle in high esteem, changed his name to Andrew Hallidie. He emigrated to America and invented the San Francisco cable car.¹⁷ Sir Andrew was friends with Scott, Hogg, Carlyle and Telford, and in the Romantic tradition of the time he held the belief that he was descended from Tom Halliday, the nephew of Sir William Wallace. Burke's published genealogies, as Oscar Wilde quipped 'the best thing the English have done in fiction,' depends on its entry for Halliday heavily on the contemporary Romantic writing of Allan Cunningham.¹⁸ It finally fell upon Allan Cunningham to have the final say on his friend when he wrote the obituary for Sir Andrew Halliday:

*Of humble parentage, though of good and ancient blood; for he came from that brave Thom Halliday, "my sister's son so dear," as he was called by the renowned Sir William Wallace – A warmer heart death ne'er made cold.*¹⁹

Notes and References:

- ¹ NAS/GD479/440/23/1,2
- ² GROS/OPR/B/DALTON/DFS/SCT 818/0010 0046
- ³ Blackie, J.S. Prof. (1860) *Lyrical Poems*: "The Wee Herd Laddie". Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh
- ⁴ Murdo MacLaine 19th Chief of Lochbuy 1730-1804
- ⁵ NAS/GD479/440/23/1,2
- ⁶ Sir Wm Pultenay (1729–1805) was born William Johnstone, changed name on marriage. Advocate, M.P., reputedly wealthiest man in Great Britain. Patron of Robert Adam and Thomas Telford.
- ⁷ Monk, W. *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians* vol3 p211
- ⁸ NRAS 726/3
- ⁹ NRAS 726/12/347
- ¹⁰ NRAS 726/12/428
- ¹¹ Halliday, A (1820) *The History of the House of Guelph*. London.
- ¹² Halliday, A (1820) *Annals of the House of Hanover*. 2 vols. London.
- ¹³ Munk, W *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, vol3, p211
- ¹⁴ The Royal Society of Edinburgh, *The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, 16 April 1823
- ¹⁵ *ibid*
- ¹⁶ His gravestone says 6 Sept 1839 but all other references state 7 Sept 1839
- ¹⁷ Kahn, E.M. *Andrew Smith Hallidie* <<http://sfmuseum.org>> (accessed 06/11/09)
- ¹⁸ <http://burkes-peerage.net/help/popup-abouthistory.htm> (accessed 06/09/09)
- ¹⁹ Cunningham, A., "Obituary of Sir Andrew Halliday M.D.", *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1840.

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To help proof-read St Cuthbert's Burial Record transcriptions.

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The *Joliba* and David Simpson, an Arbroath ship and her Master

by Eileen P. Elder

Walking through the quiet streets near the harbour in Arbroath today, it is hard to picture the bustling scene 150 years ago. The town thrummed to the



David Simpson

sound of well over 1000 looms in the 34 jute and sailcloth manufacturies. The new improved harbour thronged not only with fishing craft, but with the sloops and schooners employed in the coastal trade and the larger brigs and barques which ranged the Baltic Sea and as far afield as Archangel, bringing back wood and tar, and flax to feed the hungry mills. Arbroath sailcloth was renowned for its quality: it is thought that the sails for the *Cutty Sark* were manufactured there. Arbroath was a prosperous, hard-working town at the self-confident height of the Victorian era.

There had been shipbuilders in the port since at least the 1750s, but the industry prospered particularly from 1800 onwards. Companies and partnerships formed and reformed. 1860 saw the establishment of one such, the Arbroath Shipbuilding Company, at a site east of the harbour, beside the public slip, where Mackay Boat Builders operate today. On Friday April 6th

1860, the first sailing ship to be built by the ambitious, newly-formed company was launched. In an innovative move, flood-lighting had been used to speed up the construction work. These were men in a hurry.

The cannon rang out. A few moments later the new ship slipped off the stocks,

"...a large, well-modelled and handsome-looking barque, of 324 tons of the new measurement, named the *Joliba*. The *Joliba* went into the water with graceful ease, in the presence of many hundreds of onlookers, her departure from the stocks being heralded and succeeded by the booming of cannon. The *Joliba* will be a credit to this port."

(*Arbroath Guide* 7/4/1860)

Traditionally the dominie gave the scholars "the play" when a big ship was launched.

"It was a sight to be remembered to see the boys, like a cloud of midges, flitting up the sides and swarming on the deck of the good ship, ready,

so soon as she was fairly afloat, to return the lusty cheer to which those on land gave vent the moment she had taken the water."

(J.M.McBain: *Arbroath Past and Present*)

This practice was, alas, discontinued after a launch which went wrong, sending the cheering laddies headfirst into the water, although fortunately none was lost. Whether the boys were allowed to celebrate the launch of the *Joliba* is not known, but it makes a splendid picture.

The *Joliba* had been commissioned jointly by William Garland and by Captain David Simpson who would serve as her Master for the next nine years. She was a fine three-masted barque of 324 tons gross, 121' long, with a beam of 25.5' and draft of 15.5', and must have seemed big on the stocks at Arbroath, but was, in fact, quite small compared with other ocean-going merchant ships of the time. The *Cutty Sark*, for instance was 921 tons gross, length 212.5', beam 36' and draft 21'. Nevertheless, ships like the *Joliba* traded over the most hazardous oceans of the world.

William Garland, the major investor, with a stake of 43/64ths, was a much respected local linen and sailcloth manufacturer, who had also, over the years, owned a number of vessels, including the sloop *Watson*, the brig *Garland*, the barque *Agnes Garland* (which was wrecked off Long Island in 1861) and the schooner *Marjorie*. David Simpson had been associated with him before, as Master of the *Garland* in the coastal and Baltic trade, but with the *Joliba* they had set their sights higher, on the East Indies and beyond.

Captain David Simpson was a well-kent figure among the Arbroath sea-going fraternity. Born in Arbroath in 1817, since obtaining his Master's ticket he had worked his way up from smaller ships in the coastal and Baltic trade, first as



Master of the sloop *Vine*, then of the schooner *Grace and Jean*, graduating to the brig *Garland* in 1856. On first putting in to Elsinore on passage for the Baltic, he had received the gift of an "Elsinore Bowl". These were traditionally presented to the skippers by the shipping companies, many of whom had offices there, because of the Danish

Sound Tolls, levied on all passing ships on behalf of the Danish Crown. Captain Simpson received an elegant purple glass bowl with gold decoration,

which is still in the family. In the next few years he had his share of setbacks, when first the *Cygnet* (1858) and then the *Briton's Pride* (1859) were lost, but his reputation as a skipper was still high.

It is sobering to realise just how many ships were wrecked and how precarious life at sea was at this period. David Simpson himself was wrecked at least four times – on the two occasions already mentioned and then again twice, on a later command, with the *Milford* in 1874 and 1875. He survived, but his son Joseph, who followed his father to sea, having obtained his Master's Certificate in 1868, was drowned when his ship *Hanover* went down with all hands in the China Sea in 1874. Just four years later, in 1878, Joseph's younger brother Patrick, Chief Engineer on the SS *Teviot*, died of fever off Calcutta. How did the wives and mothers cope, left for months at a time, to bring up families, never knowing what news might come?

For the moment, however, all was optimism. David Simpson's nine-year-old daughter Agnes remembered the thrill when he took the entire family, his wife Ann with baby Annie in her arms, Joseph who was then 16, David two years younger, the twelve-year-old twins Mary Ann and Patrick and Agnes herself on the trial voyage round the Bell Rock lighthouse.

By May the *Joliba* was ready to put to sea in earnest. On May 19th she sailed in ballast for Archangel, a port she would come to know well. There she loaded with wood and tar, making for London where she arrived on August 23rd. In London she took aboard a general cargo and on October 13th headed for Mauritius.

Voyages under sail took time. The Suez Canal would not open until 1869, so any ship heading east for India or beyond had still to follow the route of the early explorers, south down the coast of Africa before rounding the Cape of Good Hope and gaining the Indian Ocean. *Joliba* is recorded in Mauritius in March 1861, and then, in June, back in the Thames with a cargo of 1,047,000 lbs of sugar, a most profitable early venture for her owners Garland and Simpson.

In April 1862 the *Joliba* was at Algoa in South Africa. A report in *The Cape and Natal News* details the exports for London to be divided between four vessels:

"Per ship *Hero of the Nile*, barques *Joliba*, *Skimmer of the Seas* and *Rondinello*, 3848 bales (1,010,103 lbs,) sheep's wool; 533 bundles (80,813) sheepskins; 147 bundles (12,182) goatskins; 18 bundles (1,775) blesbokskins; 6 bundles (255) gun hides; 1,011 bundles (43,170lbs.) ox and cow hides; 317 ditto; 6 cases ostrich feathers, 113 packages ivory; 2 cases specimens illustrative natural history; 4,072 ox and cow horns; 18 cases aloes; 1 bale clothing; 3 casks; 4 cases, and 1,858 lbs old copper and metal; and 21/2 tons old iron."

The total value of these exports was £66,672, the *Joliba's* share being £16,632. Once back in London, she sailed for Archangel, returning to Shields, from which port, this time with a cargo of coal, she made for Alexandria. It was a hard schedule, following the vagaries of supply and demand, but she was making money. By the following year David Simpson felt able to build a fine new house for his family at Rosemount on the High Common, near the present Arbroath Infirmary. The house, which still stands, was then quite out in the country, too remote for the postman to call. If there was mail for the family, they were summoned to collect it by a white flag raised at Keptie Toll, half a mile away.

Captain Simpson did not oversee much of the construction of his new home. In late spring 1863, he was once more on the high seas, heading from Cardiff for Buenos Aires, again with a cargo of coal. A photograph taken in Buenos Aires shows the forty-six year old looking out at the camera with the assurance of a man who knows he is making a success of his life.

And it was a busy life: returning to London via Bermuda, by October he had set off again to Alexandria, where the *Joliba* remained in port until February 13th, before making for Hull with a cargo of cottonseed, which could no longer be imported from America due to the Civil War.

For the next six years the *Joliba* and David Simpson criss-crossed the oceans, from Alexandria to Archangel, back to Dundee, Leith, Shields, Hull or London, thence to Trinidad, Mauritius, Australia and Singapore. Voyages were not always without incident. In June 1866 she left Gravesend for Portland Bay, Australia with a general cargo, but

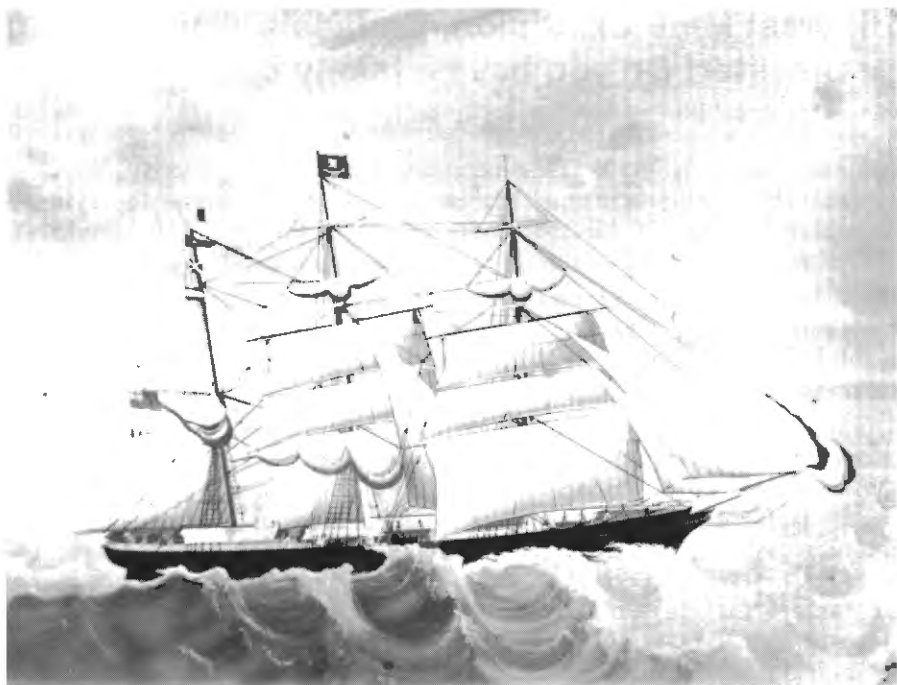
"off Beachy Head, the maintopsail yard was carried away, together with a portion of her patent reefing gear and she had to put into Dungeness to refit. She sailed from the latter port on June 25, and arrived in Portland Bay ... on September 25, having made a splendid passage of only ninetyone days."

(*Melbourne Argus*, 3/10/1866)

After these long voyages, once safely berthed, Captain Simpson would take the train north to Arbroath, before the construction of the Firth and Tay railway bridges a less direct journey than today, to see his family and to confer with his co-owner, William Garland.

However, by 1868 the ambitious David Simpson began to feel he should move on. The *Joliba* had served him well, but she was a comparatively small vessel and less profitable than the larger clippers in the international trade. The decision was taken to sell and a buyer found – in Lyttelton, New Zealand.

On April 2nd, 1869, under the command of David Simpson for the last time, the *Joliba* sailed from London, arriving after an uneventful voyage in Lyttelton, Canterbury, on July 17th. She was carrying a large mixed cargo destined for



both private citizens and business clients in the thriving colony. Some intriguing details are listed: a case (contents unknown) for Col. Rooke; a case for my Lord Bishop of Christchurch; a case in diamond; bales of paper; 59 grindstones and a number of velocipedes, which were becoming a popular diversion in Christchurch. The cargo was speedily discharged and the sale at a price of £2750 – over £250,000 in today's terms – to Messrs McClatchie, Wood & Cunningham completed.

So ended the association of David Simpson and the *Joliba*, the first ship he had owned. He returned to Britain and subsequently commanded the *Blackwall* and the *Milford*, both in the East India trade, then took charge, again as part-owner, of his largest vessel, the full-rigged ship *Ashmore* (1099 tons), trading with Australia. The *Joliba* remained in New Zealand hands for a number of years, before being sold to Australia. Once more she criss-crossed the Indian Ocean, mainly between Australia and South Africa. She is recorded as a coal hulk on the Yarra River near Melbourne from 1887, surviving until she was finally broken up in 1915, an ignominious end for a sturdy workhorse of the seas. But it is pleasing to know that she is commemorated in the street name Joliba Way in the City of Rockingham, Western Australia, where streets were named after the ships that came into the port in the 19th century – an unusual link with Arbroath's Victorian past.

Hillcrest Mine Explosion, Canada's Worst Mining Disaster: Do you have a family connection?

by Belle Kovach

Canada's worst mining disaster occurred at 9:30 a.m. June 19, 1914, at Hillcrest Mines, Alberta, a small hamlet located in the Crowsnest Pass in the Canadian Rockies. Of the 228 miners on shift at the time, 189 were killed. This statistic makes it Canada's largest mine disaster.

A special section of the Hillcrest cemetery was dedicated to 150 of the victims, buried in two mass graves. Others were interred in private plots in Hillcrest, small towns throughout the Crowsnest Pass and region, and some were returned to Nova Scotia courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The men, who were victims of this explosion, had come to work in Hillcrest Mines from many areas. Very few of them arrived before 1900 when the Crowsnest mines were opening. Many had just immigrated to Canada. This makes it difficult for us to find information about the men – the majority arrived after the 1911 census. Some locations they arrived from were Nova Scotia, England (northern), Scotland, Wales, Italy, Germany, France and countries in Eastern Europe, Poland, Ukraine, Russia etc. They were escaping depression in their own countries. The onset of the First World War 2 weeks later consumed public interest and victims of the disaster were never properly documented.

For more information about the disaster see:

<http://coalminersmemorial.tripod.com/hillcrestminedisaster.html>

As the Hillcrest Mine's Disaster Committee prepares for the approaching 2014 Centennial Commemoration, a short biography of each of the 189 victims is being prepared. In order to facilitate this task we are searching for the descendants of these men to help with our research. We are finding that only a very few of the families remained in the area. Some returned to their home countries, others moved into mining communities in British Columbia, and still others got as far away from mining as possible. As there was no social support available in those days, most of the widows, who were young women with children, soon remarried.

If you have any information about and of these early miners or their descendants please contact Belle Kovach at bellekov@jrtwave.com.

Hillcrest Mines Explosion Victims

Peter ACKERS	age 25	George ANDROSKI	age 36	Thomas BARDSLEY	age 36
Herbert ADLAM	age 24	James ARMSTRONG	age 35	Fred C. BENNETT	age 30
Dominic ALBENESE	age 32	Sidney BAINBRIDGE	age 39	Fred BINGHAM	age 35
Nicholas ALBENESE	age 24	Andrew BANLANT	age 39	Virgilio BODIO	age 23
Robert ANDERSON	age 40	Steve BANYAR	age 39	John BOLINSKI	age 31
Jacob ANDREASCHUK	age 37	James BARBER	age 52	Frank M. BOSTOCK	age 32

Etalleredo BOTTER	age 31	James F. GRAY	age 40	William NEATH	age 25
John S. BOWIE	age 37	Ylio GUIDO	age 21	Joseph OAKLEY	age 44
Pietro BOZZER	age 25	Ralph HANSFORD	age 30	Arthur PADGETT	age 23
James BRADSHAW	age 46	David G. HARRIS	age 22	Edward PAGNAN	age 28
John BROWN	age 30	John HERBER	age 46	Carlo PARNISARI	age 20
Thomas W. BROWN	age 34	Alphonse HEUSDENS	age 26	Guiseppi PARNISARI	age 19
William BROWN	age 39	George HICKEN	age 28	Leon PAYET	age 32
Albert BUCKMAN	age 25	William HILLMAN	age 24	John PEARSON	age 18
Antonio CAIELLI	age 33	Philip HNACNUK	age 22	James PENN	age 46
Joseph CAMARDA	age 33	John HOOD	age 25	Robert W. PENN	age 23
Peter CANTALINI	age 33	Hugh HUNTER	age 45	Alex PETRIE	age 17
Sam CANTALINI	age 23	Wasyi ILUK	age 24	James PETRIE	age 26
Henry CARR	age 42	Charles IRONMONGER	age 19	Robert PETRIE	age 25
Carlo CASSAGRANDE	age 24	Samuel IRONMONGER	age 23	Alex PORTEOUS Jr	age 37
Antonio CATONIO	age 31	Mike JANEGO	age 36	James PORTEOUS	age 31
Basso CATTERINO	age 23	Carl JOHNSON	age 33	George POUNDER	age 36
Vito CELLI	age 26	Fred JOHNSON	age 23	James S. OUGLEY	age 40
Emil CHABILLON	age 34	William JOHNSON	age 19	Thomas OUGLEY	age 34
Leonce CHABILLON	age 24	Pat KANE	age 41	Steve RAITKO	age 23
Charles S. CHARLES	age 24	Peter KINOCK	age 37	Bernard RAWLYK	age 22
Sam CHARLTON	age 33	Mike KIPRYANCHUK	age 32	Fred RAWLYK	age 39
Eugenio CICCONE	age 21	Petro KOHAR	age 19	Albert REES	age 22
Antonio CIMETTA	age 24	Chris KOSMIK	age 34	George ROBERTSON	age 37
John CLARKE	age 32	Dan KOSTYNIUK	age 29	Joseph H. ROCHESTER	age 19
Leonard CLARKE	age 34	Fred KURIGATZ	age 22	William ROCHESTER	age 28
Charles S. COAN	age 35	Nick KUZENKO	age 29	Eugenio ROSSANESE	age 25
Thomas CORKILL	age 41	Fred KWASNICO	age 23	Luigi ROSTI	age 26
Fred C. COULTER	age 30	Wasyi KWASNICO	age 32	John SANDS	age 29
Robert COULTER	age 38	Frank LABONNE	age 37	John SANDUL	age 21
Thompson COURT	age 23	Antoine LEGARDE	age 37	Daniel SANDALUK	age 28
Dan CULLINAN	age 38	Steve MALANCHUK	age 32	Charles SCHROEDER	age 33
John DAVISON	age 44	Ulderico MARCHETTO	age 28	Alfred SILVA	age 35
Prosper DAYE	age 21	Guiseppi MARCOLLI	age 24	Mike SKURHAN	age 50
George DEMCHUK	age 24	Rod McISSAC	age 23	Robert SMITH	age 28
Nicholas DEMCHUK	age 22	Angus H. McKAY	age 21	Thomas SMITH	age 37
Matthew DICKENSON	age 25	John B. McKINNON	age 30	Peter SOMOTINK	age 39
Andrew DUGDALE	age 24	Steve McKINNON	age 34	Albert SOUTHWELL	age 31
Robert DUGDALE	age 27	Pius McNEIL	age 28	Edward STRETTON	age 39
Charles (Wasyi) ELICK	age 49	John A. McQUARRIE	age 28	Alberti TAMBORINI	age 23
David EMERY	age 30	Nicholas MEGENEY	age 54	Baldo TAMBORINI	age 19
Everard EVELOIR	age 32	Adam MEIKLEJOHN	age 40	Thomas TAYLOR	age 42
James EWING	age 24	John MELOK	age 23	John THACZUK	age 22
Peter FEDORUK	age 29	William MILLER	age 27	Deo THOMAS	age 29
William FINES	age 23	William G. MILLER	age 22	William TRUMP	age 46
August FLOUGERE	age 34	Dominic MONTELLI	age 27	Thomas TURNER	age 31
John G. FOGALE	age 25	William MOORE	age 25	William TURNER	age 35
Luigi FORTUNATO	age 25	William MORLEY	age 39	Mike TYRON	age 18
Vincenzo FORTUNATO	age 31	Alexander MORRISON	age 38	Fred VENDRASCO	age 26
John FOSTER	age 25	Nick MORRON	age 23	Joseph VOHRADSKY	age 25
William FOX	age 19	John MUDRYK	age 33	Vince VOHRADSKY	age 26
Gustaf FRANZ	age 38	Robert MUIR	age 54	David J. WALKER	age 35
Frank M. FRECH	age 33	Fred MUIRHOUSE	age 47	Rod WALLIS	age 22
William GALLIMORE	age 30	David MURRAY Sr	age 46	Thomas L. WILSON	age 41
Emil Ermaele GARDINA	age 28	David C. MURRAY Jr	age 26	John ZAHARA	age 20
Antonio GASPERION	age 25	William MURRAY	age 22	Luis ZAMIS	age 27
Carlo GIANOLI	age 19	Robert MURRAY	age 21	Wasyi ZAPISOCKI	age 22
Antonio GRAMACCI	age 21	Steve MYROVICH	age 52	Michael ZASKA	age 21

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

by Charles D Waterston

Archibald Rutherford in Edinburgh 1776-1779

On the ninth of August 1776 Rutherford placed a notice in *The Edinburgh Advertiser* which expressed so well the reasons for his removal to Edinburgh and his hopes for the future that it is worth reproducing in full:

To the LOVERS of the POLITE ARTS.

Archibald Rutherford, who for fourteen years past has taught DRAWING in the academy of Perth, purposes opening, a few days hence, a PUBLIC SCHOOL, in his house in Mr. Milne's land, near the bottom of Chalmers's close, Edinburgh, for teaching the elements of PERSPECTIVE DRAWING. in crayons, China ink, and water colours; and the orders of architecture and fortification.

The approbation which A. Rutherford met with in the course of his long practice in the academy of Perth, merits his most grateful thanks; and he embraces this opportunity of publicly acknowledging his sense of the obligations he lies under to many respectable characters in and about that town. – By the advice of some friends he has been induced to move from thence to this metropolis, where it may be reasonably expected, if he is not wanting to himself, that the circle of his employment may be somewhat enlarged; the rather that a public school for drawing has been long wished for in this city.

The pleasure and utility of these branches of the polite arts have especially of late so much recommended the study of them to the public in general that it seems altogether superfluous to enlarge on these topics here. Of himself as a teacher of them, A. Rutherford shall only say, that as it is his duty, as it will be his interest, and may, of consequence, be expected to be his study and ambition to exert himself to the utmost, in order to merit the favour and encouragement of the candid public. – One hour will be dedicated to the teaching of young ladies, and another to that of gentlemen.

Specimens of his performance are to be seen at the shops of Messrs. Creech and Elliot booksellers; and he will be found at his house any day after the 12th curt, ready to attend such as desire to be made acquainted with his terms of teaching, or any thing else not here communicated.

N.B. Speedily will be published, two views of Perth, one of the beautiful

ruins of Melrose abbey, and one of the ruins of Dryburgh abbey, drawn by A. Rutherford, and elegantly engraved by Mr. Picot; price 5s. each view.⁵⁷

Similar notices appeared in the *Caledonian Mercury* on 10th August and 27th November 1776.⁵⁸

To reach Rutherford's drawing school at Mr Milne's land "near the bottom of Chalmer's Close" one would have passed the Glasite Meeting house on the left-hand side soon after turning into the Close from the High Street. It was situated on the west side of the Close backing on to Barrenger's Close to the west. The first town plan to indicate the site is that of John Ainslie of 1804 on which Chalmer's Close is shown as "Close 24" on the north side of the High Street between the Exchange and the Nether Bow and the letter "a" appears on the west side of the Close and is given in Ainslie's extensive list of Public Buildings etc. as "a. Glassite Meeting House". Nathaniel Bishop of Danbury, Connecticut, attended worship there on 12th October 1834 and described it as *...very unpleasantly situated in a dark alley. It is also too small to hold conveniently the church members and audience who are numerous, but a new house is being built in a light and airy place ..* The "new house" was the Barony Street building opened almost exactly a year later on 11th October 1835. Born in Jedburgh, Ainslie was two years younger than Rutherford and they must have been known to one another from boyhood. Ainslie was also a family connection, having married in 1776 Christian Caverhill daughter and heiress of Thomas Caverhill (d.1768) merchant in Jedburgh and brother of William Caverhill, partner of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward, Rutherford's guardian and uncle (see Part 1, pp.60-1).⁵⁹ John Ainslie had also published and sold Archibald Rutherford's drawings of Jedburgh Abbey. Archibald had died some five years before John Ainslie's map was published and it is touching that it might have been as a tribute to his late friend's association with the Glasite community that Ainslie marked Rutherford's place of worship in this way. The only other plan to mark the Glasite Meeting House in Chalmer's Close was that of 1821 published by James Kirkwood (d.1827) who would have had every reason to do so. He was the member of the Glasite congregation of Perth who had engraved Rutherford's plan of that city published in Cant's edition of the *Threnodie* in 1774. He and his family were staunch Glasites and would have worshipped at Chalmer's close since coming to Edinburgh in 1786. Kirkwood's plan was published just fourteen years prior to the Glasites leaving Chalmer's Close for their newly built Meeting House in Barony Street.⁶⁰ It is most probable that John Ainslie and James Kirkwood were two of the friends who had advised Rutherford to "move to the metropolis" to enlarge the "circle of his employment". *Williamson's Directory of the City of Edinburgh* shows Archibald Rutherford, Drawing Master, as residing at Allan's Close from 1777/8 to 1779/80. There was an Allan's Close off the Lawnmarket but Rutherford probably resided in another close of the same name in the vicinity of Chalmer's Close.

Clearly he hoped that his future livelihood would be by way of the Polite Arts rather than the Commercial Arts. While at Perth he had produced a portfolio of work which was already in process of publication and which he hoped to develop as a supplement to his income from teaching. The originals of two fine pen and wash illustrations of Perth, now in the collection of the National Gallery of Scotland (NGS D169 and 170), were signed by Rutherford in 1774 (see Appendix). Since that was the year of publication of the second edition of the *Threnodie*, it may be that he produced them as illustrations for that work but, for whatever reason, they were not used. In the same collection (NGS D160) is the pen-and-watercolour drawing by Rutherford entitled "Ruins of Dryburgh Abbey", which is also dated 1774. Two years later Rutherford prepared drawings from his pictures of Perth from the north and south, Dryburgh, Melrose and perhaps others for Victor-Marie Picot (1744-1805) of London, who engraved and published them as separate plates with suitable dedications some of which are listed in David Morison's catalogue of 1817.⁶¹

It is of interest that the Dryburgh plate is stated to be available from Picot at 16, the Strand, London, and Rutherford, Perth; the plates of Perth from north and south are available from Picot in the Strand and Rutherford, Edinburgh. Morison's catalogue lists drawings of Melrose Abbey under three lots, 7191-7193, each of the latter two entries being for "Two, Ruins of Melrose Abbey, by Rutherford" which suggests that he may have drawn more than one view of Melrose, one of which we know to have been engraved by Picot.

Rutherford may have seen his opportunity for success in the expanding public demand for the sort of illustrations of which he was a master. Following the Jacobite risings, new roads gave improved access to the length and breadth of Scotland. Published accounts of journeys through Scotland describing the natural curiosities and antiquities of the country began to appear. Two notable examples, published during Archibald Rutherford's lifetime, were Thomas Pennant's tour of 1771 and Samuel Johnson's journey of 1775.⁶² These were widely read and created a demand for pictures of the scenes and the structures described in them. V M Picot of London was one of many entrepreneurial engravers who, recognising the demand, took advantage of it by publishing such pictures, either as collections in volumes or separately as original delineations by artists such as Rutherford. The artists were sometimes acknowledged by the engraver, but often not. For example the etching of Hassendean church, which appears in Adam de Cardonnel's *Antiquities of Scotland*, appears to be based, with no acknowledgement, on Rutherford's red chalk drawing of 1776 now in the collection of the National Gallery of Scotland (NGS D163).⁶³ On the other hand, Charles Cordiner, Episcopal minister of Banff (1746?-1794), drew all his own illustrations.⁶⁴ Publishers may sometimes have used existing depictions or commissioned new work of particular sites which they wished to illustrate.

No doubt Rutherford used his artistic talent many times before 1774 to make

drawings for his own satisfaction. However it appears that the publication of four of his pictures by Picot persuaded him to use his talent as a landscape artist to supplement his income. His two pictures of the old Scone Palace drawn in 1775 and preserved in the Scone Palace collection were probably a private commission. On the other hand the print of his fine drawing of Jedburgh Abbey from the north-east made in 1775 was published by J Ainslie. Did John Ainslie ask Rutherford to do the drawing or did Rutherford persuade his Jedburgh contemporary to publish it?

Rutherford's late works include his drawing and engraving of a view of Jedburgh Abbey from the north in 1777, which was offered for sale by Ainslie, and a red chalk drawing of Thirlestane done in 1778 (NGS D5057.58A).

Eden (p.464) and Bendall (p.446) state that Rutherford produced a plan of Edinburgh in 1778. It is unlikely that Rutherford surveyed Edinburgh but more probably acted as a limner in the production in 1778 of a pre-existing survey. The most probable appears to be *Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh* "Published According to Act of Parliament 1778" which is reproduced as "17a" in William Cowan's *The Maps of Edinburgh 1544-1929* published by Edinburgh Public Libraries in 1932. This plan is embellished with vignettes of Edinburgh buildings which could well be the work of Rutherford. It was published also in Hugo Arnot's *The History of Edinburgh* 1779 and in the *Universal Scot's Almanac* of 1780 and subsequent editions (see Cowan 1932, pp.57-8).

While an ambition to develop his work in the polite arts was a factor in his decision to settle in Edinburgh, another may have been the state of his health. Less than three years were left to him and he may already have known he was in decline when he left Perth. We have no evidence to help us other than that his Edinburgh period was tragically short.⁶⁵

Acknowledgements

For their unfailing help I am indebted to the staff of Dundee University Archive, Edinburgh Central Library, Historic Scotland at Jedburgh Abbey, Jedburgh Library, National Archive of Scotland, National Galleries of Scotland, National Library of Scotland, Perth & Kinross Archive, Scottish Borders Archive and Scottish Genealogy Society Library. I owe thanks to Dr Sarah Bendall of Emmanuel College Cambridge, Mr Ian Scott formerly of Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland and especially to Miss Rhoda Fothergill of Perth for her help in tracing records and generously sharing her extensive knowledge of that city with me.

Notes

⁵⁷ *The Edinburgh Advertiser*, for August 9th 1776, p.95, column 1. Rutherford's first entry in the Edinburgh Directory was in the issue for 1777/8 in which he was described as a drawing master residing at Allan's Close, Williamson's *Directory of the City of Edinburgh* 1777/8.

⁵⁸ *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club* XXXII, p.149.

⁵⁹ Bendall, Sarah, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, The British Library, 1997, vol.2, pp.4-5, entry A048.

- ⁶⁰ William Waterston noted that the Meeting House removed from Chalmer's Close on 11th October 1835 (ms Date Book in possession of the author), see also J Gifford, C. McWilliam and D. Walker, *The Buildings of Scotland, Edinburgh*, Penguin Books, 1984, p.337.
- ⁶¹ D.Morison jun. *Catalogue of Books and Prints, chiefly old, being the entire library of the late William Stewart, Esq., of Spoutwells, to be sold by auction in the Council Room, Perth, 28th July, 1817*. Pr. by R. Morison for D. Morison, jun., & Co. 1817, p.372. William Stewart, who died at his home Summerbank, Isla Road, Perth on 14th July 1816 (Perthshire Courier 25th July 1816) had been a merchant in London and Europe and his Spoutwells estate included lands at Kincarrathie and Barnhill. He was the son of Provost William Stewart of Perth.
- ⁶² T Pennant, *A Tour in Scotland MDCCLXIX, 1771*, Samuel Johnson, *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*, 1775.
- ⁶³ A. de Cardonnel, *Picturesque antiquities of Scotland*; etched by Adam de Cardonnel, London, 1788.
- ⁶⁴ C. Cordiner *Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects of North Britain, with Ancient Monuments and Singular Subjects of Natural History* vol.1, 1788, London.
- ⁶⁵ From Eden 1979 onwards authors have given the date of Archibald Rutherford's death as 1779. McEwan *The Dictionary of Scottish Art & Architecture*, Antique Collectors Club, Woodbridge, 1994. p.491 states that in 1779 there was a sale of Rutherford's drawings in Edinburgh shortly after his premature death. Rutherford's last entry in Williamson's *Directory of the City of Edinburgh* is in the 1783 edition – perhaps because his widow and daughter were still in occupation.

APPENDIX

It is beyond the scope of the present work to attempt to catalogue the art works of Archibald Rutherford. To assist the reader, Rutherford's subjects known to the author are here listed, together with sources of information and collections where these works may be seen.

BORDERS

Dryburgh Abbey

NGS D160, "Ruins of Dryburgh Abbey", Pen and Watercolour, 1774

Morison catalogue 7190 One, Ruins of Dryburgh Abbey.

Print of the above *Ruins of Dryburgh Abbey* with the dedication *This Plate is respectfully inscribed to the earl of Buchan by Their Much obliged humble Servant. Dated June 1776 A. Rutherford Delint. V.M.Picot Sculpt. To be had of Picot No 16 Strand, London & Rutherford, Perth.* [Victor-Marie Picot 1744-1805]. Sold, price Five Shillings, in 1776 by Rutherford and all print sellers in Edinburgh, W. Coke bookseller at Leith, R. Morison at Perth, and T Winterup at Jedburgh (*Caledonian Mercury* 27th November 1776, p.1, column 1).

Hassendean Church

NGS D163, Hassendean Church, Red Chalk 1776 Engraved by Adam de Cardonnel and published, without acknowledgement to the artist, in his *Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland* London, Printed for the author and sold by Edwards [etc] 1793

Jedburgh Abbey

NLS, Hutton Collection, Adv MS.30.3.23 No. 149, 19cm X 13cm. Printed title "Jedburgh Church [ms insert Abbey] from the North East/ Sold by J. Ainslie, Edinburgh"/ Subscribed below left A. Rutherford Delt. & fecit 1775.

NLS, Hutton Collection, Adv MS.30.3.23, No. 150 19cm X 13cm. Printed title "Jedburgh Church [ms insert Abbey] from the North/ Sold by J. Ainslie, Edinburgh"/ Subscribed below right A. Rutherford Delt. & Sculpst. 1777.

NLS, Hutton Collection, Adv MS.30.3.23, No.151 38cm X 22cm Printed title "Jedburgh Church"/ Printed for and Sold by Robert Jameson, Parliament Square, EDINBURGH"/ subscribed below left A. Rutherford Delt. & Sculpst. 1776. [Note: may have been worked up from No.149 View from the North East].

Melrose Abbey

Print of the Ruins of Melrose Abbey dedicated by permission of His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, drawn by A Rutherford and engraved by V.M.Picot. Sold in 1776 by Rutherford and all print

sellers in Edinburgh, W. Coke bookseller at Leith, R. Morison at Perth, and T Winterup at Jedburgh (*Caledonian Mercury* 27th November 1776, p.1, column 1).

Morison catalogue 7191 One, Ruins of Melrose Abbey, by Rutherford.

Morison catalogue 7192 Two, Ruins of Melrose Abbey, by Rutherford.

Morison catalogue 7193 Two, Ruins of Melrose Abbey, by Rutherford.

Thirlestane

NGS D5057.58A View of Thirlestane. Red chalk on Paper (counterproof), 1778

PERTSHIRE

Huntingtower

Morison catalogue 7185 One of six subjects in this lot.

Perth

NGS D169 View of Perth from the North, Pen and Wash 1774

NGS D170 View of Perth from the South, Pen and Wash, 1774.

Morison catalogue 7177 Two Views of Perth, from the North and South, after Drawings of Rutherford, by Picot [Victor-Marie Picot 1744-1805]. Copies of these in the Local Studies Department of the A.K. Bell Library, Perth are inscribed as follows:

A VIEW of PERTH from the North. /A Rutherford delint./ July 1776/ V M Picot sculpt./ This Plate is respectfully inscribed to the Earl of Kinnoul by his Lordships much obliged humble Servant/ A Rutherford/ To be had of Picot No.16 Strand, LONDON and Rutherford EDINBURGH.

A VIEW of PERTH from the SOUTH./A. Rutherford delint./ V.M.Picot sculpt./ This Plate is respectfully inscribed to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Perth by their much obliged and humble Servant/ A Rutherford/ Is to be had of Picot No.16 Strand, LONDON and Rutherford EDINBURGH.

Morison catalogue 7178 Two, The same.

Rossie

Morison catalogue 7185 One of six subjects in this lot.

Saint John's Church, Perth

Morison catalogue 7185 One of six subjects in this lot.

"St John's Church, Perth as it stood in 1775 from an Etching by **Mr Achd. Rutherford**, Engd. T Clark, Edinr." Published in *Sconiana Memoranda of the Antiquities, Curiosities, History and Present State of Scone with a Beautiful Engraving of the Palace and Surrounding Scenery*, Edinburgh, Printed by John Moir, Royal Bank Close for **James Morison**, Bookseller, Perth and William & Smith, London, 1807. (See Crawford Smith *The Historians of Perth* 1906, p.61).

Scone Palace

Scone Palace Collection. Drawing "Palace of Scone" inscribed "A Rutherford Delt @ fecit 1775. Published in *Liber Ecclesie de Scon*, Bannatyne Club item 6.81, Edinburgh, 1843

Scone Palace Collection Drawing, "West view of the Palace of SCONE" inscribed "A Rutherford Delt @ fecit 1775, Perth"

OTHER

Flower studies

NGS RSA1223 Two Roses, Red chalk on paper

NGS RSA1224 Flower Red, chalk on buff paper

Portraits

Morison catalogue 7206 Three, John Steel, and other two Heads, by Rutherford.

Morison catalogue 7207 Two, The same

Palace of Holyroodhouse

Edinburgh Public Library, Edinburgh Room. The prints catalogue has a card "Holyroodhouse: by A. Rutherford. 2 pen drawings, rotographs. N.d. 4.9 X 3.1 inches" These could not be found in the collection.

Isabel, wife of John Urquhart, Colonel in the Swedish Service

*Jim Gordon, M.A., Co-Administrator, House of Gordon Surname DNA Project,
and Vsevolod Malinovskii, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Math.)*

In the December 2007 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*¹ Dr. Malinovskii published an article entitled *A Scottish Branch of Urquharts in the Loewenwolde Family Tree*. In this article, he reported the Scottish lineage of two brothers, Counts Carl Gustav Löwenwolde (d. 1735) and Gustav Reinhold Löwenwolde (1693–1758), through John Urquhart² (1618–1656) of the Urquharts of Cromarty, Hereditary Sheriffs of Cromarty.

Based on the document *Stammbaum Carl Gustavs Grafen von Löwenwolde*³ included in *Sammlung verschiedener Liefelandischer Monumente*⁴ by J.K. Brotze (1742–1823), a renowned artist, John Urquhart's wife was identified as Isabella Kenmure-Gordon and her Gordon lineage was given. Subsequently, a lineage from the Swedish Archives has come to light which correctly identifies Isabel as the daughter of William Kinninmond of Fife.⁵ In a book about the British community in Sweden in the 17th Century, she was further identified as the sister of Patrick Kinninmond (d. 1645) and Thomas Kinninmond (d. 1657/8), and the niece of Colonel John Kinninmond (1608–1656), all officers in the Swedish service and also Swedish nobles.⁶ Thomas Kinninmond was the commanding officer of John Urquhart,⁷ which evidently led to the marriage of Isabel and John.

The Kinninmonds of Fife were identified as having "a remarkable record for a family of no more than knightly rank"⁸ because there were three Kinninmond bishops (two of Aberdeen and one of Brechin) in the 14th Century and three bishops in the 12th and early 13th Centuries, who, if not Kinninmonds, were certainly relatives. The Kinninmonds were not only important clerics; but they also served in influential positions in the Church such as signatories of ecclesiastical charters⁹ and stewards of the extensive estates of the Bishops of St. Andrews in Fife.¹⁰ The line of the Chief of Clan Kinninmond ended in the 15th Century when the sole heir married Sir William Murray of Melgund.¹¹

Notes

¹ Vol. LIV, No. 4, pp. 155–165, Dec. 2007.

² John Urquhart is a direct descendant of Alexander Urquhart of Cromarty (1475–1504), Sixth Chief of Clan Urquhart.

³ In English: "*Pedigree of Carl Gustav Count von Löwenwolde*".

⁴ In English: "*A Collection of Diverse Livonian Documents*".

⁵ Swedish Noble Family Lineage No. 423 (see also No. 505 and No. 971) published in: G. Elgenstierna, *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor med tillägg och rättelser*, 9 vols. (1925–36), vol. 4.

⁶ Mary Elizabeth Ailes, *Military Migration and State Formation* pp. 61–62. Important information may be found also in other sources, e.g.: *Genealogical collections concerning*

families in Scotland, made by Walter Macfarlane, 1750–1751, Volume 2, Pages 531–548.

⁷ Ailes, op. cit., p. 62.

⁸ Bruce A. McAndrew, *Scotland's historic heraldry*, p. 259.

⁹ In: Barrow, G.W.S. (1988), *Robert Bruce & The Community of the Realm of Scotland* (3rd ed.), Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, ISBN 0-85224-539-4, p. 308, discussed is the case for Alexander Kinninmond (bishop of Aberdeen 1329–1344) being the author of the famous "Declaration of Arbroath".

¹⁰ McAndrew, op. cit., p. 261.

¹¹ Ibid.

January talk

Dr Eric J. Graham is an author, historian and one of Scotland's leading authorities on our maritime history. He has written a number of books and articles on a wide variety of subjects. His most recent book, on which the talk of 17 January will be based, is *Burns and the Sugar Plantocrats of Ayrshire*, outlining what might have happened if Robert Burns had indeed emigrated to Jamaica.

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Gregor Grant and his Family, 1743 to 1807

by John Michael Gregor Grant

Here are some extracts from the handwritten family record written by George Ferguson Gregor Grant, after his retirement in 1930, from autobiographies, memoirs etc. (Explanations, notes and additions are in brackets.) These have been reproduced onto CD and updated with information from subsequent research. The full family tree can be seen on the CD, which has been deposited in the SGS Library.

I have appended some queries and I would be happy to hear from anyone who has the answers.

The family, abridged.

Family	Gen	Name	Wife	Children
Rothiemurchus		Patrick	Rachel Grant of Tullochgorum	George, Lewis, Lachlan and Gregor
Gregor Grant	1	Gregor	Margaret Grant	John, James , Francis, Margaret, Grace and Jean
	2	James	Sobieska Clementina Jones	George , James Gregor
	3	George		
	5	GFGG		
	7	JMGG		

Gregor's Mother Rachel was Patrick Macalpine Grant's second wife and this second marriage (c.1725 or 35) was the cause of great annoyance to his first family who considered that a daughter of such a mere "Bonnet Laird" as Grant of Tullochgorum, although like them he was directly descended from the Chief's family, was no fit match for Rothiemurchus and when he died suddenly from a poisoned toe, they made things very uncomfortable for his young widow Rachel.

As Gregor's next elder brother Lachlan must have been born in 1742 and Macalpin died in 1743, it is possible that Gregor was born after his Father's death and that the advent of another child to be a burden on the family, may have been the last straw and that unkind insinuations may have caused the incident quoted in the pages of "Memoirs of a Highland Lady", whose authoress was Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus, a great great granddaughter of Macalpine, and things may have got to such a pass that Rachel and her boys left the Doune and eventually went to Edinburgh. Her other sons all returned to the family home at "The Doune" to die, but Gregor appears to have been lost sight of. (Elizabeth Grant does not mention Gregor, but Sir William Fraser in his *Chiefs of Grant* does.)

My grandfather (George, son of Gregor's second son James) who spent his early boyhood, until about 1807, living with his grandparents in Blair Street, near the Tron Church Edinburgh, writes of a (great) grandmother described as a very stately old lady, dressed in black silk who walked with a long silver beaded stick, and he remembered being taken, when a child by his father to

her funeral which was attended by an enormous number of mourners, whom he described as winding in processions like a black snake along a valley. This can hardly have been his own grandmother Margaret, who was living in poor circumstances in Edinburgh in 1813, but might quite well have been his father's grandmother Rachel, who must have been born in 1720.

From all these various facts and coincidences, it is fairly safe to assume, that our particular branch of the family commences with that Gregor Grant, who was the youngest son of Patrick Grant called Macalpine, Fourth Laird of Rothiemurchus, and fourth in the descent from John Grant, Fourth of Freuchie and fifteenth Chief of the Clan whose pedigree is fully authenticated as far back as 1434. (See Sir William Fraser)

My grandfather's grandfather Gregor Grant presuming that he was MacAlpin's youngest son, must have been born in 1743, as the next elder Brother Lachlan was born in 1742 and MacAlpin who died suddenly in 1744. The only reference to him is in a memorandum. In the record of the baptism of his second son James. Gregor Grant is described as a merchant in the Old Town parish. He must have died prior to the winter of 1813 (Gregor died on 17 Feb 1782) as Uncle James Gregor, in his Autobiography speaks of his grandmother as then a widow. Aunt Mary told me definitely that he (Gregor) was a Sheriff Officer. As their eldest child John was baptised on the 1st October 1768, Gregor and Margaret Grant were probably married in 1767, at which time he would have been 23.

Margaret Grant, wife of Gregor Grant

James Gregor Grant's autobiography tells of their going to Edinburgh in December 1813. He writes:

There has never since been a time in which I have not had some relations or friends dear to me in that fairest of British Cities; and at the early period I now refer to, I had many of both. Among the rest and whom indeed I should now speak of, was my good paternal grandmother, a very motherly, gentle, retiring, but most kindly dame, the widowed mistress of a small lodging house in the Old Town. She had two kindly hearted daughters, respectably settled in Leith, but to use a hackneyed theatrical phrase, my father was "The god of her idolatry". I verily believe that in her eyes, he was the greatest creature on the face of the earth, and we, his children, all dignitaries by virtue of the relationship. Her little abode stood nearly under the last arch of the North Bridge., at its West End. But our own family lodgings were in St James Square (No1) close by the Register Office, and the large back bow window of whose largest room (our ordinary sitting room) with the magnificent panorama it displayed of palace and tower, dome and spire, rock and mountain., from Holy Rood and St Leonards, to the Pentlands and the Orchills. I have ever since, in chance visits scattered through many years, gazed at from the Carlton, with feelings certain now never to die away - feelings of remembrance, love admiration and happiness.

(The 'Memorandum' goes on to speak of a daughter Grace who married a

ship's purser named Simpson and had two sons, one of whom, James an Advocate, wrote a book on Education. This daughter Grace is the only one of the record of whose baptism I cannot find, the others were (John) born in 1868, (James) 1870, (Francis) '72 (Margaret) '74 and (Jean) '78, leaving 1876 for Grace, who was apparently born away from home. A James Simpson, writer, son of James Simpson died at Leith in 1840 aged 38. This would make his Mother's marriage at about 1800 when Grace would have been 24.

(Margaret Grant was the daughter of Robert Grant, a silver turner in Edinburgh. Little of him is known. Margaret's brother, also Robert, married Jean Wilson in 1772 and had a daughter Jean in 1774.)

The story of the smugglers that hid in a hill near the city.

Gregor Grant was a highland gentleman, the son of a laird – presumably Rotheimurchus, who had to fight his way in the world and went to Edinburgh. That he must have been recognised as a man of strong marked character is evidenced by his attaining in Edinburgh the position of Kings Messenger (unconfirmed), which calls for the exercise of keen detective ability and coolness: in danger that enabled him to act fearlessly and promptly in an emergency, with a calm that ensures success. It was, upon this account, a post usually filled by military officers, whose training and experience justified their appointment. That he did not belie the confidence reposed in him may be inferred from an account of one of his adventures related by George Grant, his grandson.

"A desperate band of smugglers on the East Coast of Scotland, who had evaded Customs Officials, were suspected to be in hiding in a pit that opened into a cave and some depth underground. But in the view of the desperate daredevil reputation of the men who resorted to it, the officials had not devised any scheme that promised success with a reasonable chance of comparative safety, while the alternative of failure or needless bloodshed was deprecated. The position was brought to Grant's notice for advice and action. He resolved to study the locality and watch unobserved the habits and movements of the smugglers. He ascertained their number, their haunts and habits, their times of retreat for the night and their emergence in the morning and drew up a scheme of action, which he explained and which he undertook the principal part himself, unaided and alone. He arranged his subordinates out of sight and within easy call of the pits mouth, with which he was quite familiar. At last, when everything was arranged and quite ready, he selected his opportunity when the smugglers descended the pit, when he followed them swiftly and dropping into their astonished midst, ordered them forthwith if they valued their lives to seek the surface without a moments delay. Completely staggered, they realised, not only that their secret retreat was discovered, but also that they had to reckon with the determined and fearless man of powerful physique, who was fully armed and whose action was obviously backed by hidden force.

"One of them ventured to remonstrate, and was promptly directed to obey orders, without another word, unless he desired himself and his companions to be shot like rats in a hole. They had no such desire, and going up one by one, were quietly arrested by Grant's men."

Family Record by John Michael Gregor Grant

Date	Name	Event	Notes
1743	Gregor	Born	Son of Patrick Macalpine Grant, Laird of Rothiemurchus and Rachel Grant of Tullochgorum. <i>See Sir William Fraser's Chiefs of Grant, page 509.</i>
1767?	Gregor	Marr	Margaret Grant, daughter of Robert Grant in Edinburgh. Lived in Blair Street by Tron Church.
1768	John	Born	On 1st Oct Baptised at Tolbooth Kirk. Witnesses Robert Grant, silver turner and ?.
1770	James	Born	On 9th July in Old Kirk Parish. Father, a Merchant. Witnesses Robert Grant and John Wilson, silver turner.
1772	Francis	Born	On 10 July in Old Kirk Parish. Father an Innkeeper. Witnesses Robert Grant, New North Kirk Parish. Francis Fraser, Sheriff Officer of Tolbooth Parish.
1774	Francis	Died	On 24th June 1774, aged 2 years. Buried at Greyfriars on 26/7/74. '4Dp S Roshalls'
1774	Margaret	Born	12th July 1774. Witnesses Robert Grant, William McBeath, Sheriff Officer.
1776	Grace		Not found.
1778	Jean	Born	27th November. Father Indweller. Old Kirk Parish. Witnesses Lewis Grant, Merchant and Alexander Grant, Printer. There was a Lewis Grant, son of John Grant a farmer in Abernethie Strathspey, Merchant Burgess and Guild Brother per ticket produced dated 5th March 1777. There was an Alexander Grant married to Ann Longhorn McKenzie, parents of a Robert Grant, born in Edinburgh City on 01/05/1747 who could be the Robert above.
1782	Gregor	Died	17/2/82 Late Merchant. Buried at Greyfriars, '4 Dp S Roshalls, Tomb 44'. (4 Double paces South of Tomb 44)
1806	Rachel	Died	22/7/06 A Mrs Grant died in poor circumstances and was buried in 'Castle Ground' This could have been Rachel, Gregor's mother.
1807	George	Dublin	My great-grandfather, George, had been living with his grandparents till after Rachel's funeral and at the age of about 9 went by canal boat to the Clyde and thence by open sea to Dublin to join his family. George was born on 29/7/1798 in Carlisle.

I have no record of Margaret who was then said to be the widowed mistress of a small lodging house in the Old Town, a little abode nearly under the last arch of North Bridge on the West side. I assume that was all cleared away with the building of the railway and the present North Bridge.

Queries

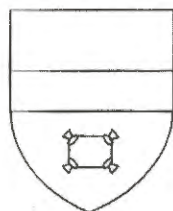
When did Gregor and Margaret marry?; Could Gregor have worked for the Sheriff or been engaged by Francis Fraser the sheriff officer to apprehend the smugglers? When might this have been, possibly at the time when Francis was born?; Was the 'poor Mrs Grant' Rachel, Gregor's mother?; Where is Castle Ground? Is it part of Greyfriars?; Can we resolve whether Lewis and Alexander are those I have suggested?; My main question is - How could it be established that Gregor was definitely the son of Patrick Macalpine Grant?

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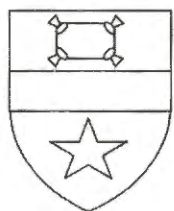
Marjoribanks - A Rural Family In The Capital

by Roger J. Marjoribanks

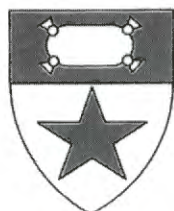
Edinburgh in the 16th century was a turbulent and violent place, buffeted by wars against the English, French occupation, the Reformation and a vicious little civil war. It was also overcrowded, filthy and subject to frequent visitations of plague and other major diseases. Into this maelstrom stepped a group of brothers from Dumfriesshire: one might have expected them to be as much at sea as the traditional country yokel, but far from it - they, their sons and grandsons (and indeed later generations) made themselves one of the most distinguished dynasties in the city.¹



1518 seal of
Bailie John
Marjoribanks



1540-60 seal of
Master Thomas
Marjoribanks
of Ratho, Lord
Clerk Register



Marjoribanks
Workman's MS
1565/6
Marjoribanks of
that ilk *Lindsay*
of *Rathillet's*
Roll c.1580



Marjoribanks
Pont's MS
1624



Marjoribanks
Pont's MS
1624

Their father Philip had been the first to use Marjoribanks as a surname; he was probably a Johnstone by birth and adopted the name of his estate² to distinguish himself from the other Johnstones who were so numerous in the county. The precise relationship with the Johnstones is still to be established beyond doubt, but he appears to have been descended from Gavin Johnstone of Esby who passed on the estate of Marjoribanks to his younger son William. He fathered a numerous progeny; the eldest son William(1) inherited the estate and stayed behind to exploit it, while his brothers John(1), Thomas(1), Simon(1) and James(1) (with possibly a fifth brother Edward, of whom more later) left to find their fortunes in the capital.

William

William did not live long to enjoy his inheritance; he was dead by 1506 and his next brother John(1), although by now established in Edinburgh, acted for the heir Robert(1), suggesting that Robert was still a minor and thus that his father had died relatively young. Robert lived peacefully enough at Marjoribanks but lost his own heir William(2) shortly before he himself died in or after 1556, in which year he made over his lands and rights to his uncle Thomas(1), by then the only surviving brother. His main claim to fame is that

he appears to have adopted arms as Marjoribanks of that ilk,³ reminiscent in their display of a cushion to those of Johnstone, and similar in all respects save those of tincture to those currently used by the head of the Clan.

Edward

The most interesting of the remaining brothers was Thomas(1) (possibly because his career is so well recorded) but the most mysterious was Edward. There is only one known reference to him, in a charter which tells that D. Edward Marjoribanks of Cruke, prebendary of the collegiate church of Edinburgh, granted lands at Craigmuck to Henry Adamson and his wife in 1543. The D. is evidently a title (like Revd.), but all else is a mystery; we do not even know whether he was one of the brothers - the date might just have been late enough for him to have been a son of one of the original brothers. For the moment we shall have to leave it there.

John

A fair amount is known about John(1), the oldest remaining brother, enough to show that he played an important part in early 16th century Edinburgh. We have already met him as administrator of his deceased brother William(1) back in Kirkpatrick Juxta; he was also an important member of the city's governing class. There are references to him as early as 1503 as a witness to various documents (he is known to have had his own seal, also bearing the cushion, which is still extant), and he became the owner of a tenement in Cowgate in 1511. He was elected Guild Brother⁴ in 1508 and was three times bailey⁵ between 1516 and 1523; he was also Dean (or head) of Guild briefly in 1527. What his particular merchandise was is unknown; he may have dealt in furs. The last mention of him comes in the late 1530s and he was dead by 1542.

Thomas

Very much more is known of Thomas(1), the next brother, one of the most prominent lawyers in Scotland. He had been educated at the University of Orleans,⁶ which suggests that he (and possibly John as well, bearing in mind his obviously high standing) had a rich and powerful patron, or that Philip had been a much more wealthy man than might be expected from minor Dumfriesshire gentry.

He only became a Guild Brother in 1538, and then only by right of his wife, probably because the profession of advocate was regarded as a mere craft, rather than one of the elite mercantile trades. He is mentioned as an advocate in 1528 and must have by then been fairly well known, for two years later, when the College of Justice was instituted, he was named as one of ten advocates selected to "procure"⁷ before the Lords. In 1535 he became Advocate for the Poor, and commissioner for the burgh of Edinburgh in 1540 and 1546, in which year he was also appointed Lord of Articles. He reached the peak of his profession in 1549 as Clerk Register. A personal seal is attributed to him, again somewhat similar to the main arms described above.

He was removed from this office in 1554 for a financial peccadillo (perhaps more because he was by then an old man and it was thought desirable to replace him) but there is no sign of his having lost favour and in his last years he became joint President of the Council in 1556 until his death in 1557 at a great (though unknown) age; he must have been at least 70 and probably more.

Meanwhile he had been accumulating property, most notably by the grant of lands in Ratho in feu to the Barony of Renfrew in 1540,⁸ which gave rise to the legend that our name derived from this acquisition (having been part originally of the lands of Bruce mentioned in the wedding settlement of King Robert's daughter Marjorie to Walter the High Steward). In 1556 he was bequeathed the lands of Marjoribanks in Annandale by Robert Marjoribanks of that Ilk, whence our chief's title of Marjoribanks of that Ilk ultimately derives. A revealing story is told of him in 1547; when forces were being mustered in 1549 to meet an English invasion.

Our wellbelovit familiar clerk mister Thomas Marjoribanks, now of grat age, corpolent and seiklie in his person, wherethrow he is nocht abill nor may not sustain travell and charges of war nor other ways may be usit by his common diet and ease without grat danger to his person....was excusit fra host and army....and to remane and byd at home.

Another sign of his sovereign's favour was a considerable exemption from any property tax.

A further feature is that he appears to have adopted arms of his own, with similar characteristics in some respects to those of Marjoribanks of that Ilk, which were recorded as the arms of Marjoribanks of Ratho⁹ for several generations before the family adopted the modern arms, referred to above. The arms recorded are from 1624, so it is impossible to say that they were definitely adopted by Thomas(1), but it seems likely enough, in view of both his status and the fact the he would not have been entitled to adopt those of Marjoribanks of that Ilk until 1556, shortly before his own death.¹⁰

Simon and James

Much less is known about Simon(1) and James(1), not even which was the elder; both became Guild Brothers, Simon in 1515 and James in 1517, both by right of their wives - that is to say, both had made good marriages and in effect inherited their fathers'-in-law status. Thus it can be assumed that both were merchants - indeed in 1520 James was given sasine¹¹ of a shop on the north of Tolbooth, the open space next to St. Giles Cathedral. There are scattered references to them thereafter and it can be deduced that they lived on into the 1540s at least.

Edward

That leaves Edward, who, as observed above, is a complete mystery, since

no other record of him survives. From the fact that he was in a position to grant land in 1543 he was evidently a mature man with some worldly possessions, and therefore in all probability one of the older generation. There is no reason not to assume that he was a sixth brother rather than a son of one of the better known five, and perhaps the youngest. Beyond this, speculation is useless.

Sons and nephews during the Reformation

Much more is known about the next generation, for the simple reason that their careers were passed amidst the turmoils of the Reformation and the deposition of Mary Queen of Scots, with the civil wars that ensued. Records are much fuller and have been studied in detail by Michael Lynch in *Edinburgh and the Reformation*.¹²

We have already dealt with the descendants of **William(1)**:
the sons of **John(1)** were William(2) and John(2):
of **Thomas(1)**, John(3), Robert(2), Thomas(2) and James(2):
of **Simon(1)**, James(3) and Simo(2):
of **James(1)**, Michael, James(4) and Leonard.

John's sons

William(2) is mentioned in a deed of 1542 as son and heir to the late John Marjoribanks, Burgess of Edinburgh, but was dead by 1554, when in a similar deed John(2) has become John(1)'s heir. John(2) was admitted Guild Brother by right of his father, the late John(1) in 1561. It was high time, for by the end of that year he was a bailie for the first of four times, an ordinary councillor the next and several further years, and thereafter rarely out of the public eye.

Although he accepted the Reformation (he was listed as one of the "faithful brethren" who contributed to the building of a new poor hospital in 1562), he seems to have been a distinctly conservative figure - perhaps not unnaturally for one of the richest merchants in the city.¹³ He spoke up vehemently in defence of William Robertson, the Catholic master of the grammar school, a case in which he and Robertson's other defenders were eventually successful; he seems to have suffered no damage whatever to his career for the time being. He was, in spite of what is said below, no lickspittle of the royal court during Mary's years of power. In 1561 he had been among those councillors who had vigorously opposed Mary's insistence on replacing the existing provost with her own nominee.¹⁴ The truth seems to be that he was a natural conservative with respect for the established forms of government.

However, apart from such occasional false steps, Mary governed well and with respect to existing conventions, while her personal charm retained the loyalty of many even after her two disastrous marriages, deposition and flight to England. Thus in the early 1570s, we find this John(2) as a leading member of the Queen's party in the bitter little civil war between those faithful to the deposed Queen Mary, now a prisoner in England, against the King's men,

followers of the Regent for the infant King James VI. This war caused great ill-feeling, and John was on the losing side. He was arraigned for treason, but it seems that he escaped completely unscathed, for in 1576/7 he became bailie for the fourth and last time. He was by this time fairly elderly and was dead by 1583, for he does not appear in the tax roll of that year; nor do his wife and children, who seem to have disappeared without trace. However, although it appears that none of us can claim descent from him, we can honour him as a decent and distinguished man who did his public duty and maintained his balance in difficult times.

Thomas's sons

Of Thomas(1)'s four sons, John(3), who died before his father in 1550, was clearly the eldest, for his father's properties in Ratho and Marjoribanks passed to his own son Thomas(3). Of the remainder - Robert(2), Thomas(2) and James(2) - it seems logical to assume that Robert was senior to Thomas, who inherited his clerical offices; but where James fits in it is impossible to be certain. Since he died before Thomas one might assume that he was older, but there is no confirmation of the date of birth of any of them; all that can be said is that they were mature men well before their father's death.

Robert held a number of clerical appointments; he was prebendary¹⁵ of Kirkmichael in Ross-shire, and also of Corstorphine (a village west of Edinburgh), and vicar of Cragy. He died in 1548 and his brother Thomas, who appears to have lived on until at least 1590, inherited these appointments; he seems to have made the transition from papal to Presbyterian Kirk authority and other later changes entirely without problems - perhaps something of a Scots Vicar of Bray.

James is of interest, as much because he was for many years the "missing link" between the family branches of Marjoribanks of that Ilk and Marjoribanks of Lees as for any other reason.

Until 2009 all that was known about him was his name and the fact that he was a merchant in Edinburgh; in that year, however, DNA testing proved the genetic link between the two branches, leading to the clear conclusion that James the son of Thomas(1) and James the ultimate known ancestor of the Lees branch were the same person. James was a merchant in a small way (he was assessed only for a small amount of tax in 1583) and probably died shortly afterwards.

Thomas(1) had an interesting daughter, Bessie, married to John Spottiswood, a member of the Guild and councillor in the 1550s, but also a prominent Roman Catholic who was later pursued by the council and excommunicated in 1569; unsurprisingly he was of the Queen's party in the civil wars, charged with treason and fined in 1573 and died in 1574.¹⁶ Bessie his wife was also true to the Old Faith, but was apparently not harassed strongly as a result.¹⁷

Simon's sons

Simon(1)'s two sons were James(3) and Simon(2). Of James very little is known; he was both burgess and Guild Brother, but what his trade may have been is not known. He paid tax of £5 in 1565, suggesting that he was a rather minor member of the merchant class; nothing else is known - it appears that he played no part on either side in the religious turmoil of the time - and he died in 1569. Simon is more interesting. He too was burgess and Guild Brother and was a more prosperous merchant (assessed at £20 in 1565) and is known to have traded extensively abroad, mainly to Flanders; there are several mentions of his concerns in that area. It is very likely that it was those concerns that made him a sympathiser with the "Queen's Men" in the 1570s, although in practice inactive on either side (indeed, in one record it is suggested that he was a King's Man); for Flanders at this stage was still Catholic and sympathetic with Queen Mary's plight. At any rate his attitude did him no substantial harm, for he became bailie for the second time in 1573 and councillor for the third in the following year. He died in 1583; his widow paid a small amount of tax on his estate in 1585.

James's sons

James(1)'s three sons were named Michael, James(4) and Leonard; again, it is not possible to rank them in birth order. Michael is listed in the Roll of Burgesses and Guild Brothers as "one of the sons of the late James Marjoribanks" and was admitted in 1564; he seems to have been a little tardy in paying his dues. What his trade was is not known, but he appears to have been of clerical bent, for he was appointed clerk to the kirk sessions of 1565 and 1575 and to the two rival commissaries set up during the disturbances between "King's and Queen's" men in 1572. He fell foul of the kirk and King's Party, so is classified as a Queen's Man,¹⁸ but made public repentance in 1574. He cannot have been very prosperous, for in spite of his recently elevated status he does not appear in the tax roll of 1565.

James(4) had a much bumpier career. He was a notary by profession, is first mentioned in a writ of 1554 and was assessed as such at £10 in 1565. However, he retained a loyalty to the old faith and the kirk excommunicated him in 1568/9 for refusing to deny the validity of the Mass as a sacrifice for the dead; he had also lent money to the excommunicated John Spottiswood, his cousin Bessie's husband. He was reconciled to the kirk in 1574. He was still alive in 1585,¹⁹ but there is no mention of him thereafter.

One of the most interesting references to him, especially in the light of his known religious sympathies, comes in 1578 as the author of a charter "made by James Marjoribanks chaplain of the chapel of the Blessed Mary under the castle of Edinburgh." Naturally, by this time this cannot have been a place of Catholic worship, but it is known to have been the meeting place of the first lodge of a guild of masons whose records have survived; they were not

of course at this early stage Freemasons but members of the trades associated with building, and their minutes (which also record the so-called Schaw Statutes for the regulation of the trade) survive from 1599 but the document does suggest the possibility that they were sufficiently highly organised to require the services of a legally qualified official - in this case in the office of chaplain.

Less is known of Leonard; he is described in some records as a burgess, but his name does not appear on the Roll of Burgesses and Guild Brothers - in truth, those who were not also guildsmen seem to have been ignored on the list. He is known to have been a Queen's Man, but only because his name appears on a list of ninety-two who submitted to the kirk in November 1572. Just about the only other thing known about him is that he died in 1611.

But who is Clement?

One Marjoribanks of this era who is even more mysterious than Leonard is a certain Clement, who is also described as a burgess on the index entry to his will dated 1564, but equally does not appear on the Roll, probably for the same reason. Unfortunately, the will itself does not survive.

There is one other brief reference, when he is mentioned as a witness in 1558, and another Clement appears in a similar context in 1588. We cannot be sure even to which generation they should be assigned, let alone who were their closest relatives.

That completes the list of family members alive in Edinburgh before and during the Reformation period. Of course, between them they had plenty of sons to carry on their lines by the end of the century but these two generations cover one of the most interesting periods in the history of Scotland and of the city. They form an interesting group in themselves, and not just because of a natural pride in one's own family's origins. We have here what is known to have been only the second and third generations who called themselves Marjoribankses and emerged from a fairly minor estate in a rural area to play a distinguished part in one of the most important communities in the land; how they did it is still a conundrum remaining to be solved, although at this period (and not only at that time) "Who do you know?" was rather more important than "What do you know?" In other words, the acquisition of a powerful patron could boost the prospects of an able man of only moderate fortune very considerably. There was a number of influential Johnstones in the city at the same time - perhaps this was no coincidence?

A distinct thread appears to run through the whole family during this century of crisis; they appear to have been an able group and generally conservative in character. Most made the transition enforced by the Reformation fairly smoothly,²⁰ although several clung to the old faith and the old monarchy as long as they could do so without serious danger to themselves. They appear to have been upright and honest (Thomas(1) was accused of one

misdeemeanour in his old age, but it seems to have been a "political" ploy, which he surmounted without too much trouble). There is not the material available to say much about the branch who stayed behind in Dumfriesshire, but in general it can be said that this was a family of solid worth and contribution to the history of their time.

Notes

- ¹ To make identification easier, I have numbered the Christian names of significant characters which appear frequently.
- ² The estate of Marjoribanks (to use the modern spelling) was in the parish of Kirkpatrick Juxta, just south of Moffat. Marchbank Farm still stands.
- ³ Workman's MS dated 1565/6 in the Lyon Office.
- ⁴ The Guild was the restricted membership of the merchant class who were eligible for election to the city council, and so senior members of their trade.
- ⁵ Bailies in Edinburgh (there were four every year) were members of the council who acted as its chief executive officers, responsible to the Provost and to the President of the Council.
- ⁶ DNB
- ⁷ This appears to mean "act as attorney."
- ⁸ Register of the Great Seal, No. 2208.
- ⁹ Pont MS, 1624, in the office of the Lord Lyon.
- ¹⁰ For the whole complex account of early Marjoribanks Heraldry, see John L. Marjoribanks in *The Double Tressure* No. 25 (2002), pp. 77-85.
- ¹¹ A deed in effect conferring ownership.
- ¹² Pub. John Donald, Edinburgh, 1981.
- ¹³ This is known from the size of his loans and tax contributions during the 1560s.
- ¹⁴ Lynch, p. 101.
- ¹⁵ A prebendary was a clergyman on the staff of a collegiate church, similar to the canon of a cathedral.
- ¹⁶ Lynch, pp. 292 and 354.
- ¹⁷ Lynch, p.290.
- ¹⁸ Lynch, p.341.
- ¹⁹ He is mentioned in the tax roll of that year.
- ²⁰ Of course this applies only to the second generation; their elders were all dead.

Bibliography

The most important secondary source is Michael Lynch's *Edinburgh and the Reformation*, based on a doctoral thesis of the University of London and published in its present form by John Donald Publishers Ltd. of Edinburgh in 1981. In addition to the text it includes some most useful appendices.

Another very useful source has been an unpublished little work called *The Family of Marjoribanks* written by Revd. Thomas Marjoribanks of that ilk in 1943, although naturally after 66 years it has to be treated with some caution.

I also found an interesting article on Thomas (1) in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (DNB).

Much, too, has been learned from private correspondence. I owe particular gratitude to Mrs. Rosemary Bigwood of Edinburgh, who supplied quotations from many of the sources cited below, without which it would have been impossible to construct a sensible narrative. There are many primary sources and, since references are usually very brief though numerous, I have not overburdened this essay with constant footnotes referring to them. They include:-

Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh

Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses and Guild Brethren 1406-1700

Calendar of Deeds, Acts & Decrees 1542-1581; also Yester Writs

Register of the Privy Seal

Register of the Great Seal 1306-1633

Protocol Books of Gilbert Grote (1552-1573), J.Foular (1503-13) and (1514-28).

Website Reviews

AddressingHistory

<http://addressinghistory.edina.ac.uk>

This is a new website, launched on 17th November 2010, which will help Family Historians who have interests in Edinburgh during the period from 1784 to 1905. It is described in its publicity material as being a "scalable geo-coding web tool that combines and enhances data from digitised historical Scottish Post Office Directories with large-scale historical maps of the same era." For three different years – 1784, 1865 and 1905 – it provides access to maps from those periods alongside a modern map, together with listings from the Directories for those years. It is possible to search for people, places and occupations and to refer back from the result of such searches to an image of the relevant page in the original directory.

For the Family Historian who is researching Edinburgh-based ancestors this can be a very useful tool. You may, for instance, have found an entry in the Old Parish Records (OPRs) indicating that your ancestor lived in Edinburgh or St Cuthbert's Parishes around the 1780s but have very little idea about where his address was or what sort of place it was. Using this website you can search on the surname of your ancestor and you might find him and possibly other family members. You can also search on the name of the street or area and see a list of all the people who lived there. A search for his occupation will produce a list of others following the same occupation. The latter two searches are particularly useful for 1784 as the directories produced at that time, unlike the later ones, did not include street or occupation listings. You will also get a marker on the relevant map which will show the location of the address – useful if you are unfamiliar with the geography of Edinburgh.

Many people will get useful results from such searches. This is not, however, guaranteed. Your ancestor may not have been listed in the directory and it may be that no-one from the street was listed there – you will get no results from any of these searches. If the street concerned no longer exists or has changed its name, likewise you will get no results on a 'places' search. The 1784 map does not extend to Leith and this means that the people who are listed in the Leith pages of the directory do not come up in these searches. In some instances the data taken from the original directory has combined two successive entries into one and gives an inaccurate geographical location.

Despite these problems I have no reservation in recommending this website to anyone who is researching 18th or 19th century Edinburgh based ancestors. There is a facility under which one can register on the site and correct entries.

Jessie Denholm

Edinburgh's War 1914 – 1918

www.edinburghs-war.ed.ac.uk

This virtual history archive project was launched at the Playfair Library Hall of the University of Edinburgh on Thursday 7th October 2010, with short speeches

by Prof. April McMahon, the University's Vice-Principal, Yvonne McEwen, Hon. Fellow of The Centre for the Study of The Two World Wars, Liz McGettigan, Head of Library and Information Services (Edinburgh City Libraries) and Fiona Myles, Library Development Officer (ECL).

Fiona Myles explained that this website, a joint project between Edinburgh City Libraries and the University of Edinburgh, had been inspired by hearing a talk in March 2008 about Oxford University's World War One Poetry Digital Poetry Archive, part of which also consisted of digitally-represented objects contributed by members of the public at Open Days. Why not have a similar project in Edinburgh?

An Open Day was held at Central Library, Edinburgh, with the assistance of Yvonne McEwen's particular expertise in the interpretation of some of the memorabilia presented. Also presented with the memorabilia were many examples of the associated family stories, and what became increasingly clear was that such tales were in danger of being lost forever, so that the objects might lose their very personal contexts. This loss would be our collective loss.

After the speeches there was a Moment for Reflection, followed by a Piper's Lament, *Sleep, Dearie, Sleep*, and other tunes played by the Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) Association Pipe Band.

The project is to be supported by the University of Edinburgh until the Centenary in 2014 of the outbreak of the Great War. In time it's hoped that this will expand into Scotland's War, but at the moment the focus is on the capital city.

The website has very many fascinating and overlooked features, from the impact on commerce and industry (both positive and negative), to the setting-up of military hospitals, to the contributions in aid of servicemen, to local defences and to Zeppelin raids. Quite a number of organisations, companies and institutions have donated material from their archives, so that the website can offer potted histories of these bodies and also of some individuals, plus photographs, videos and short films. This is a site well worth the visit.

Caroline Gerard

Other websites

Lothian Health Services Archives have released the Leith Roll of Honour onto the web. This shows digital images of the volume, with the names of the 2206 officers and men of Leith who died, with regiments (where appropriate), home addresses, dates and causes of death.

Andrew Grant's Leith Roll of Honour, based on this Archive, is deposited in the SGS Library.

www.lhsa.lib.ed.ac.uk/exhibits/Leith_ROH

Granton Local History Society has added a page relating to the Granton War Memorial, with brief biographies of the men, researched and written by Jessie Denholm, together with an appeal for more information.

www.grantonhistory.org

Book Reviews

An Theater of Mortality: Funeral Inscriptions over Scotland

Richard Torrance; Scottish Genealogy Society; 2010; ISBN 1-904060560-56-0; £4.00

An interesting and useful booklet in many ways, which reprints information contained in the original publication of two volumes by Robert Monteith under the above title *An Theater of Mortality*. Monteith's first collection, Volume 1, was published in 1704 as *An Theater of Mortality: Funeral Inscriptions over Scotland* and his second collection, volume 2, was published in 1713 as *An Theater of Mortality: Or A Further Collection of Funeral Inscriptions over Scotland*, with both volumes giving a total of some 280 pages.

This compact A5 booklet of 47 pages should prove useful not only to those who have a copy of the scarce original book but also to those who do not have a copy. The booklet has a contents list, an introductory preface with some useful general information and a page entitled 'Robert Monteith' with some background information about him. Some 502 entries from the original two volumes are then given. This is followed by an Index of Names and also an Index of Graveyards. In the preface, it is stated, 'I hope the present booklet volume will make accessing the information contained in Monteith's two volumes much easier'. This aim is achieved and the booklet does have an additional Graveyard Index, which is not present in the original book, and this certainly helps the navigation to find an entry. The booklet is designed to complement the original book rather than to replace it entirely. Hence the booklet leaves out original verses and eulogies, Latin text and gives only the basic relevant text for each entry. Locating an entry in this reprint booklet first therefore helps one to find the equivalent fuller entry in the original publication.

In the book printed for D. MacVean in 1834, a third part or volume called *Additional Inscriptions* was added with additional inscriptions up to 1834, not by Robert Monteith, but by William Dobie and John Dun. This book, which was entitled *Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions, chiefly in Scotland* is also scarce now. It has 369 pages and a name Index at the end. These part 3 entries are not contained in the booklet under review.

A considerable number of the inscriptions in these books come from gravestones all over Scotland, which either have an inscription much too worn to be transcribed now or cannot now be located with any certainty. Thus researchers and ancestor hunters may find, as I have done, a long-lost inscription, which could be over 300 years old and from what is now a long-lost gravestone, gone forever. In fact I have found many of these lost inscriptions in Monteith's book. This newly-published booklet could also prove useful to anyone compiling a graveyard publication. I can recommend this inexpensive booklet and have already bought a copy for myself to use.

Ewen Collins

The Tsar's Doctor: The Life and Times of Sir James Wylie

Mary McGrigor; Birlinn, 2010; ISBN: 978 1 84158 881 0; £9.99

For the medical and surgical military historian this book is a rich historical tapestry

woven around the events in Europe at the time of the Tsars Paul, Alexander and Nicholas. Sir James Wylie was a revered and inscrutable man, whose autobiography has been destroyed. He was responsible for the creation of healthcare systems in the Russian Army and Navy, and with the training of military surgeons. He was involved in the mystery surrounding the death certificate of one emperor and the circumstances of the death of another. The existence of the diary of the English doctor Robert Lee gives an idea of the distance covered by Wylie with the Tsar, of over 150,000 miles, and of the people he encountered both socially and professionally.

The idea to write about Wylie was suggested to the author by Professor Alexander Adam F.R.C.S., Honorary Librarian of the Medical Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen, and through Prince Troubetzkoy, a descendant of one of the 'Decembrists', the author discovers Wylie's account of the last tragic days of Alexander I. An essay in German on Wylie's medical practices by Professor Heinz Muller-Dietz and the account of Dr William Channing who visited Wylie in St Petersburg in 1854 further help the author in her research.

For the family historian the story begins with a wonderfully poetic description of Kincardine-on-Forth, giving the feel of what life was like in a busy 18th century coastal town. When apprenticed to the local practitioner, old Doctor Meldrum, the young James Wylie, son of a carrier, attempts to run away to sea. The author describes how his mother retrieves him and makes him complete his apprenticeship. Here we are given a rare glimpse of a woman of character of the time. He enrolls at Edinburgh University in 1786, where he learns his surgical skills, but leaves after three years without graduating to seek adventure and money abroad, as officers of the law were on his trail for selling stolen sheep. He sails for Russia and in Riga passes an examination to practice as a surgeon and in St Petersburg passes another examination to practice in Russia.

Wylie came to Russia at the time of Catherine the Great and on 9th December 1790 joined an infantry regiment as a surgeon. He was appalled at the way soldiers could be flogged to death without thought and the wounded would be left to die on the battlefield, unless they were officers. This concerned him so much that he worked throughout his life to improve the conditions for wounded soldiers and to advance the cause of military surgery, including the evacuation of the wounded. The author describes the military organisations and hospitals that Wylie established, and as physician to Tsar Alexander he went on military campaigns. Wylie's involvement with the Royal court is described in detail. This commenced in 1798, when on the recommendation of Dr John Rogerson, physician to Catherine the Great, Wylie became a doctor in the Royal household and was appointed court operator. Wylie's distress at the comparison between the wealth and opulence of the aristocracy and poverty on a hitherto unimagined scale is described, also ways that he tried to relieve it.

Wylie was appointed Inspector-General of the Russian army board of health in 1806, an appointment he held until 1854. In 1808 Wylie published his Russian military pharmacopeia. As well as being a good organiser, Wylie was a very good military surgeon. At the Battle of Borodino he operated on 200 men in a single day, making no distinction between friend or enemy. Wylie took part in 20 battles

and was wounded three times. He never married and preferred to spend his time in the company of Russian military surgeons. Later he was President of the Medical Chirurgical Academy in St Petersburg for 20 years. The author describes the visit of Tsar Alexander to England, including Alexander dancing Scottish reels until 6 a.m. Wylie travelled with him and was created a baronet.

Sir James Wylie died aged 86. The residue of his fortune valued at 1.5 million rubles went to Emperor Nicholas and the Russian nation to build a large hospital in St Petersburg to be attended by pupils of the Medical Chirurgical Academy.

In conclusion this book is a fascinating and well written account and gives a good feeling of life in Russia at that time, including illustrations of the people involved.

Jennifer Mason Brown

Gladsmuir Kirkyard & Cemetery East Lothian monumental inscriptions

Craig Ellery; The Scottish Genealogy Society, Edinburgh, 2010;

ISBN 0 1904060 54 4; £4.50

Twenty years ago very little had been published on the monumental inscriptions of East Lothian churchyards. However since then the Scottish Genealogy Society, The Gullane and Dirlerton History Society, The Traprain Burial Grounds Survey Group and some other groups and individuals have produced a number of such volumes. This compact A5 booklet of 60 pages for Gladsmuir Kirkyard is another very welcome addition to the growing collection for the East Lothian area.

The present Gladsmuir parish was formed in the later 17th Century around 1692 and the Old Kirk was built just before the close of that Century in 1695. Any gravestone or memorial thus probably dates to after this date. The booklet contains an introduction of general and historical information, a few black and white photographs, and a plan of the Kirkyard and Cemetery showing the Old Kirk, now a picturesque ruin, and the New Kirk. There are some 555 inscriptions, given with full text, from the gravestones, with dates from ranging from the 18th Century to the present 21st Century. Giving the full inscription text of a gravestone with dates almost to the present day will be much appreciated by the readers. The old gravestones around the Old Kirk, which were listed by Conrad W. Nystrom in August 1986, have been fully updated and checked and are included in the booklet. Also included are all inscriptions in the west and north extensions.

This is followed by a few pages with some more useful information taken from inside the new Kirk from pictures of ministers of the church with names and dates, memorial plaques, parish rolls of Honour for World War I and II (over 250 names with rank and regimental name are given), and memorial windows.

This is an attractive and informative little booklet with much to interest any ancestor hunter of this parish.

Ewen Collins

Lost Moray and Nairn

Bruce B. Bishop; Birlinn Limited, 2010; ISBN 978 1 84158 875 9; £16.99

Another volume of the excellent *Lost* series, exploring the built heritage now gone

forever. As usual, the publishers have commissioned an author known to have an excellent and thorough knowledge of the area in question.

Bruce Bishop tells the story of Moray and Nairn from the time of the earliest human population, the enigmatic Beaker People, who were followed by the Picts leaving their intriguing artwork at Covesea. He moves on to the impact of various stages of settlement (even listing those who didn't settle here), studying archaeological features and landscape evidence before describing known buildings and architecture. He also explains the effect of the weather on the coastline and its communities, as well as reclamation by man, loch and sea, and the detrimental effects through the centuries of "civil unrest", economic changes and other historical disturbances.

From a number of archives – with illustrations or photographs, where possible – he describes some of the early castles and grander residences, lost or ruined religious institutions and churches and the early state of the Royal Burghs. This includes some of the old customs and occupations, for example, the Town Drummers, of which he wrote in the September 2008 issue of this Journal. Villages aren't neglected, though! Both rural and coastal settlements are included to form the complete picture of life in this area. Various later developments, from roads and railways to cinemas and bus stations bring us up to more recent times.

This is far from being a dry account of evidence of human habitation and a collection of pictures of buildings wrecked, demolished or dilapidated, as the book is rich in anecdotes and recollections, so that the busy life of times gone by walks through the pages. It's a fascinating read and would make an excellent Christmas gift – whether or not the recipient has ancestry in this area!

Caroline Gerard

Tracing Your Shipbuilding Ancestors - A Guide for Family Historians

Anthony Burton; Pen & Sword, 2010; ISBN 978 1 8488406-9; £12.99

This recent addition to a very popular series of genealogical and social history research books is comprehensive, well-compiled and coherently written. Throughout history, seafaring and everything related to it, has been ingrained into our British social history: most family researchers can unearth some kind of maritime connection, whether a merchant seaman, a fisherman or a naval recruit. Here in Scotland we have a particularly proud and vibrant shipbuilding heritage. Consider the world-famous shipbuilding yards such as John Brown's, on the River Clyde, which increased dramatically in the final decades of the 19th century. By 1913 18% of the world's ships were built there. Therefore the well-researched background history, information and resources on our shipbuilding heritage, past and present, discussed in this book comprise an extremely welcome addition to any historian's library.

The book is divided into seven chapters. Chapter One advises the reader how to start research, highlighting existing published sources and specialist national and regional libraries, such as the National Maritime Museum, shipbuilding archives and the like. Chapter Two considers early shipbuilding history from the Bronze Age, through the medieval and Tudor eras to the tall ships, and clippers of the 19th century. Consider the well-preserved remains of the Saxon burial

ship at Sutton Hoo and the 11th century remains of the Graveney vessel that highlights 'caulking' for the first time: "to keep the hull watertight the spaces between the planks were stuffed with twisted hair." Discussed are the various trades involved, such as master shipwrights, sawyers, carpenters, riggers and blacksmiths, their specific roles and how they fitted into the workforce. It goes on to describe the first shipyards, the working conditions endured by the various crafts and workers, and the development and growth of private shipyards such as John Scott's at Greenock on the Clyde. It further directs the reader to the important resources of Naval Dockyard, Apprenticeship and Manorial records, and where to find them.

Chapter Three enters the realms of the Industrial Revolution and the rapid increase in industry that brought shipbuilding into its own. It describes the advent of mechanisation, new construction techniques (a changeover from wood construction to metal production), the advent of steam power production and the development of iron steamship construction. Naturally throughout this book Scottish shipbuilding looms large as one of the main world centres of invention and creativity in shipbuilding. The chapter finishes describing sources like the trade unions, trade directories, newspapers and early union documents.

Chapter Four describes at length the rapid progress of steam power, the change in industrial relations between shipmasters and their employees, and the revolutionary rise and development of private shipyards over naval dockyards. It discusses shipbuilding union records, invaluable for ancestor-locating via the various shipbuilding occupations, now including platers, riveters, machinists and engineers, as well as the first women employees. Also by the 1870s the industry was redistributing, and "by the 1870s three-quarters of the workforce was employed north of the line from Bristol to London".

Chapters Five and Six deal with "The Golden Age" of shipbuilding, the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the demand for fast, effective warships, the introduction of steam-turbine engines and electricity, making possible the production of the first grand, luxury ocean liners capable of fast, long-distance travel. The two World Wars obviously boosted shipbuilding massively as more battleships, minesweepers and submarines were required, as well as repair facilities for casualties. The reader is directed towards useful sources like yard pay books, company and union records and business archives as main sources of family history information.

The final chapter discusses the sad decline and fall of the British shipbuilding industry during the latter part of the 20th century. There is a comprehensive list of further reading on the topic and an alphabetical list of shipyard histories.

This is a worthy addition to this enterprising series of research books. As well as being well written and researched, for Scottish researchers it contains a lot of new, interesting and enlightening information on Scottish shipbuilding.

Craig Ellery

*Available for purchase at the Library or via our online shop
www.scotsgenealogy.com*

Scottish Catholics at Home and Abroad 1680-1780

David Dobson; Genealogical Publishing Company, 2010; ISBN 978-0-9063-5492-7
www.genealogical.com

Another of David Dobson's invaluable lists of names, this one including over 2000 Catholics' names extracted from many sources: the National Archives of Scotland, the Scottish Catholic Archives, the National Library of Scotland, the Innes Review and a number of others.

As well as obvious "culprits" such as priests, there are student priests at the Scots Colleges of Douai, Ratisbon and Valladolid. Many ordinary persons all across Scotland are identified as Catholics, sometimes with their occupations, addresses and other relationships. There were mixed marriages: for example, in the first decade of the 18thC one George Byres, a printer in Niddrie's Wynd, Edinburgh, is noted to be a Catholic although his family is Protestant, and in the same decade Jean Wilson, in Gray's Close, Edinburgh, spouse to James Frazer, soldier at the Castle, is recorded as being "an apostate and a papist". Conversions, too, in both directions: Isobel Hay, originally a Protestant, was baptised into Catholicism on 29th September 1697, while Francis MacDonald, an ordained priest, abandoned this faith in 1743.

Some of those listed may not have been Scots but resident here, and some had married non-Scots. In a second section, are the passenger lists of five ships, bearing over 150 Scots Catholics of the period to North America.

Caroline Gerard

Newhaven Forgotten Burial Ground

John D. Stevenson & Ramsay Tubb; Scottish Genealogy Society, 2010;
ISBN 1 904060 53 6; £4

I'm reminded of the late Douglas Adams describing his *Hitchhiker* series as "a trilogy in five parts", since this book seems to form part of a pentalogy in three parts. In 2004, the SGS published the MIs of three Leith burial grounds, North Leith, New North Leith and South Leith. In 2011 the MIs of Rosebank Cemetery will be published. In between, up pops this little gem.

The authors have investigated the intriguing history of this small patch of ground, which contains no commemorative stones, a burial ground for the fisherfolk of Newhaven. This has involved searching through the Kirk Session records of both South Leith and North Leith Parish Churches, the burial records of North Leith, archaeological reports, Sasines, newspaper archives and the records of The Society of Free Fishermen, specifically its Funeral Books. From these sources have been compiled lists of the buried from 1807 to 1818, 1829 to 1831 and 1832 to 1848. And fascinating lists they are, with (in most cases) names, dates of death and burial, ages at death and "disorders".

Thus part of the village's social history can be traced. An outbreak of measles in 1808 resulted in 14 of the 23 burials being of children less than 6 years old. Another outbreak in 1829 robbed families of another 15 children, out of 27 persons buried. Smallpox appeared in 1811 and reappeared in 1815. Naturally, Newhaven being a village with a harbour, some burials were of drowned persons as well as of some strangers

Of especial interest to the family historian are the interconnections with the other known burial grounds and Rosebank. The same established Leith names crop up again and again, eg, Carnie, Flucker, Liston, Ramsay (although no Tubbs and only two Stevensons!), showing a stable core of population amidst the usual emigration and immigration of the times. Together with the other volumes, this book completes a collection of known burials and indeed could provide the missing link in family research, but it can also stand alone as part of the record of Newhaven's history.

Caroline Gerard

February meeting

On 21 February our Annual General Meeting will be followed by a talk from Joy Dodd, current Chairman, on "Researching a Graveyard". We are advised that the ever-fascinating North Berwick will be featured!

March talk

Held over from January 2010 because of heavy snow in the Borders, on 21 March Rachel Hosker of the Heritage Hub will present an overview of the archives and services available.

**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.**

Gladsmuir Parish gravestones

by Ewen Collins

As the review for the newly published *Gladsmuir Kirkyard & Cemetery East Lothian monumental inscriptions* by Craig Ellery is now in our Journal (see page 194) and the booklet is now available for sale, it is fitting to include here some other additional very relevant information available from other sources, these being scarce books, and also from some other book sources which are less well known now or less easy to access. The references quoted can be found near the end below.

Reference 3

The chapel in Gladsmuir built in 1650, near Hodges, to serve areas disjoined from Aberlady and Haddington parishes seems to have disappeared before 1836 and there are now no remains of either structure or memorials.

[from survey around 1960]

Only one of the tombstones is likely to be older than 1707.

This is:

(1) a large headstone so placed against the wall of the ruined church that its inscribed face is inaccessible. The exposed face bears, along with well-executed emblems of mortality, a smith's hammer and pincers flanking a crown topped by an orb and cross. The edges of the stone are cavettoed (i.e. have hollowed moulding).

There is also:

(2) one well-built reredos-monument (i.e. has an ornamental screen above it at the back, which is covering it), dated 1771; and several faceted slabs originally belonging to table-tombs, all of them illegible.

References Monteith and 2

The following two monuments for MUNGO WATSON and JOHN BELL, described below, are in the Gladsmuir churchyard, but these two monuments have inscriptions, which would seem now, over 300 years later, to be illegible etc., (or possibly the monuments no longer even exist in the churchyard). This gives the reason therefore why their inscriptions are not to be found in the newly published booklet above. They could be in the booklet under one of a number of entries such as 'Two very old, carved stones leaning against wall, inscriptions worn away' or another similar type of entry. However they are fully contained in the book *Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions, chiefly in Scotland* published in 1834 and reprinted from an earlier book *An Theater of Mortality* by Robert Monteith, which was in two parts and is now very scarce. Part 1 was published in 1704 and Part 2 was published in 1713. In the book printed for D. MacVean in 1834, a third part was added with additional inscriptions by William Dobie and John Dunn. In the second part

of Monteith's book are given these two inscriptions in Latin, with their English equivalent, and they are to be found on page 273 of the above 1834 edition. They are also to be found in the 1871 two-volume book published by the Rev. Charles Rogers [reference 2 below]. The two monuments date to around 1700 and 1707 and their inscriptions below would then have been only a few short years old when Robert Monteith transcribed them prior to 1713.

Mr. MUNGO WATSON's Monument. Gladsmoor Church-yard.

Fata volunt, amen. Alias, quis dixerit amen?
Hanc urnam merito ecclesia moesta dolet.
Conjux chara gemit, nati quoque lugent,
Cuncti & collachrymant invida fata boni :
Quippe, pius doctusque fuit, fidusque minister,
Rerum sacrarum lampas eratque micans.
Sed quid lugendum ? palmam, fert morte sepulta,
Gaudet apud superos ; molliter ossa cubent [cuberit]
[words used by Rogers are in brackets]

Fates cannot be controul'd [controlled] ; the church doth mourn
Deservedly his death, lies in this urn ;
Wife, children, persons, all lament and cry,
B' [By] envious fate, this good man snatch [snatch'd] away.
He pious, learned, faithful pastour [pastor] was,
A shining lamp to divine mysteries.
But wherefore grief? the crown he doth obtain,
And, manger [maugre] death, with Christ doth live and reign.

Reference 1

MUNGO WATSON died 14th July 1700 in his 57th year. He had been a minister at the chapel of Thrieplaw in July 1687 and was at Gladsmuir from October 1687 till his death. He married HELEN YOUNG, who survived him with issue. She remarried 17th Feb. 1796 to JOHN HENDERSON, writer, Edinburgh. [see *Fasti* 1/366, 8/90 for more information]

Mr. JOHN BELL's Monument. Ibidem (i.e. Gladsmoor Church-yard)

Publica mens, cursusque micans, facundia linguae
Gratia, grateolens vultus [vultu], coelestia dona
Lugendam BELLI nostri pastoris adornant
Urnas (proh tremimus) mens fruiturque polo.

Rare gifts of grace and nature brightly shone
In BELL our pastor, laid beneath this stone ;
And we his death might mournfully condole,
But that we hope it fares well with his soul.

JOHN BELL was born at Glasgow on the 2nd February 1676 and died 30th October 1707 aged 31 years. He was ordained 24th Sept 1697 and transferred

from Broughton to Gladsmuir 27th August 1701. He married JANET LEARMONT, who survived him and had issue WILLIAM. [see *Fasti* 1/241, 1/366 for more information]

References

1. *Ministers of the Church of Scotland 1560-1929, An Index to Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* by Peter Bell, Edinburgh, 2004, pages 32 for JOHN BELL and page 512 for MUNGO WATSON. *
2. *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland* by Rev. Charles Rogers, 1871, London, vol 1 pages 206 & 207. [2 vol set] *
3. *Graveyard Monuments in East Lothian* by Angus Graham page 235 in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* by Angus Graham, vol XCIV, 1963 (Session 1960-61)
4. *The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in the County of East Lothian, Eighth Report with Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of East Lothian*, Edinburgh, 1924. see page 37 (no. 64) and page 38 (no. 66).

* These books and the book by Monteith can be found in the Scottish Genealogy Society Family History Society Library for reference. In addition a booklet called *An Theater of Mortality* has just been published 2010 by Richard Torrance, SGS (see review on page 192). It is a reprint of the original book by Robert Monteith, already described above, and can be purchased now from the SGS. The two gravestones for WATSON and BELL above are mentioned briefly on page 39 (entries 488 and 489) in this booklet.

April talk

When Joanne M. Lamb moved into Dalrymple Crescent at the Grange, Edinburgh, she set about researching history of the house and then the street. In doing so she discovered a microcosm of Victorian Edinburgh – and a few surprises! Her book on this subject will be published in late January 2011, and we may also enjoy her short presentation on 18 April.

News from the Library

The Library has a subscription to ancestry.com. Here is a quick listing of some of the new records:

Military: UK Military Campaign Medal and Award Rolls 1793-1949

UK Naval Medal and Award rolls 1793-1972

UK citations of the DCM 1914-1920

Land: Return of Owners of Lands 1872-3 for England and Wales.

(The Return for Scotland is in the Library in printed format.)

Fife Voters Lists 1832-1894

Crime: UK Prison Hulk Registers and Letter Books 1801-1849 [No Scottish records]

UK Licences of Parole for Female Convicts 1853-1871, 1883-1887.

Includes Scottish courts

The Scottish Genealogist

Annual Report 2010

Council

The Council of the Society has met on a regular basis throughout the year. Amongst the items discussed were the continuing refurbishment of the Library and the security of its contents, the new website, as well as other items involving the running of the Society and the Library. Council is also preparing for the Society's turn to host the 22nd SAFHS Conference in 2011, to be held at Adam House, Chambers Street, Edinburgh.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on 8th February 2010, Mrs Kirstine Baxter stepped down as a Council Member and Miss Naomi E.A. Tarrant was elected an ordinary Member of Council.

Publications

New SGS books published during 2010 were *Newhaven's Forgotten Burial Ground* by John D. Stevenson & Ramsay Tubb, *Gladsmuir Kirkyard & Cemetery MIs* by Craig Ellery, *Spott Burials* by Roy Pugh and *An Theater of Mortality* by D. Richard Torrance.

Forthcoming publications will include the MIs of Grange Cemetery, Rosebank Cemetery, Portobello Cemetery and Dean Cemetery (all due out 2011). In progress are Eastern Cemetery and more East Lothian MIs (Aberlady, Athelstaneford and Whitekirk), *2nd Battln. 78th Regt. of Foot (Seaforths)*, by Ken Nisbet, *The Burial Index: Grange Cemetery, Death records of St Cuthberts and Military listings from 18th & early 19th century Almanacs* by Russell Cockburn.

Peripatetic Prattlers

The Society is often asked to supply speakers to other groups, in exchange for a donation to the SGS. Thanks to Ewen Collins, Jim Cranstoun, Jessie Denholm, Caroline Gerard, Maurice McIlwrick, Charlie Napier, Ken Nisbet, Ann Pippet and John Stevenson and for their contributions. Thanks also to Richard Torrance for creating a powerpoint presentation for such events.

Advertising

The Society advertised in *Family History Monthly*, *Family Tree Magazine* and *Your Family Tree* (all monthly publications); *History Scotland* (bi-monthly); *Visit Scotland Visitor's Pack*; *Family & Local History Handbook* and *Frae the Fit O' The Walk*, the newsletter of Leith Local History Society.

We also arrange to leave SGS leaflets in as many venues as we may, such as public libraries.

New Register House Visits 2010

During 2010 a total of 14 evening visits were arranged. In 2010, there are 14 proposed visits, all jointly with Standard Life FHS. 'Phone the Library to book your place in 2011! The dates will be agreed in the very near future. These are of course available to any member of a SAFHS group.

Family History Fairs

In 2010 we attended and had tables at the following:

West Lothian FHS 21st SAFHS Conference at Livingston on 17th April

Leith Festival on 12th June

Yorkshire FH Fair on 26th June

Borders FHS Fair at Melrose on 9th October

Fife Gravestone Conference at Kirkcaldy on 13th November

Lothian & Borders Archaeological Conference at Queen Margaret University, Musselburgh, on 20th November

Many thanks to the Sales Team, Treasurer and those volunteers who took the time to travel to the Fairs to man our stalls, represent the Society and answer the many enquiries from the public.

Your Ain Folk

Your Ain Folk evenings continue, thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of John Stevenson and Charlie Napier.

Interested groups may book visits to our Library to be given guided tours of our resources and facilities, with time afterwards to explore.

Website

Richard Torrance has introduced some variations, some new features, a new homepage and regular news and updates. (See also the Library Report.)

Monthly Meetings

The session of winter meetings began in October with Mark D. Dennis, B.A., lecturing on *The Impact of Empire on Scots Heraldry* – beautifully illustrated by carefully chosen examples ranging from Canadian beavers to Indian elephants!

In November, Simon Fairnie traced his thoroughly-researched history of Fisherrow from Roman times to the present-day marina, with particular emphasis on the fishing industry. He also included the other trades and industries, and the development of the town and its harbour.

As January's speaker was snow-bound in Hawick, Caroline Gerard stepped in at short notice with a presentation of her own photographic record of and commentary on the Dean Cemetery. Much appreciated.

The A.G.M. in February was followed by our Hon. President, David Sellar, speaking on the *The Role of the Lord Lyon* – judicial and ceremonial – from early times to the present day.

In March, Dr Beverly Bergman introduced the difficult and complex subject of *Jewish Genealogy*, with a comprehensive list of sources and examples – both worldwide and with references to Scotland.

Another lesson in history was given by Graeme Cruickshank in April, when he described the progress from the 17th to 19th centuries by *Edinburgh's Social Conscience* in providing water supply, fire-fighting services and other improvement schemes.

This year's visit in May was to the NLS Map Library, where Andrea Massey explained the development of mapping in Scotland, with reference to carefully-selected examples on display. There was time afterwards to browse, ask questions and order copies. Much of the collection is on the NLS website, but there is still public access to the Map Library at present.

In September, Richard Torrance presented *Images of Scotland* covering the whole country with illustrations from his own collection of work by *Scottish Photographers pre 1914*. His extensive knowledge of techniques used, clues for dating, local geography, etc, was evident from his entertaining talk.

Library

The Society only exists through the support of its volunteers and all are due many thanks for the work they undertake throughout the year, both in direct assistance to members and visitors and in the routine tasks done behind the scenes. The friendly and knowledgeable help given is much appreciated.

The purchase of additional shelving last year allowed better spacing of the book stock and family history files, and permitted the amalgamation of all the deaths records in the one area. The priority this year was ensuring the catalogue holds details of all the varying items in the Library. Lack of space and a tightening of expenditure meant book purchases were restricted largely to items from family history societies, but over 200 items were added to stock and we continue to be grateful for donations from members and friends. The ever-increasing amount of information on the website ancestry.com makes it a vital part of family history research and it continues to be a very popular resource.

The project to transcribe the various card indexes forges on with excellent progress being made on the Emigrants index. We are starting too on producing digital records of our own early publications.

We welcome many visitors and members to the Library each year but for those unable to visit in person we also help those who contact us, increasingly, by email but also by letter and telephone.

The website was re-designed earlier this year giving opportunities to offer more as our records become digitised.

Many family history researchers now use the internet as a first source of information so it is vital the website is as informative as possible on our holdings, and the services and advice we can offer. As a start, the 'Black Book' which lists all the death records held for each parish is now available so all can see what we have before visiting in person.

The Society is run with the assistance of around 40 volunteers, and the services we offer, some of which are described above, show the extent of their commitment to the Society. However there is always room for more volunteers and those who are computer literate or can offer assistance on a Saturday would be especially welcome.

LETTERS

St Kilda

I have had a passing interest in St Kilda over the years as my father (Alec Warwick, 1909-1989) worked for the National Trust for Scotland, organised the original work parties to rescue the Village Bay houses and co-founded the St Kilda Club for those who had been part of those work parties.

I can remember, about 50 years ago, meeting the author Tom Steel at his home in Ann Street, Edinburgh, (he was a teenager then) when my dad visited his father, also Tom Steel. As well as writing the St Kilda book he directed a Scottish history series for STV about 15-20 years ago.

I was fortunate to be on a *Dunera* cruise organised by the NTS which sailed round St Kilda in the early 1960s and I will never forget the spectacle of thousands of gannets diving into the wake of the ship.

One day I'll get round to organising the digitising of my father's many movie films taken on St Kilda. It is no exaggeration to say that he was besotted by the place!

A couple of years ago my wife and I met and chatted to Bill Lawson (referred to in the article) and his wife while visiting their excellent history/natural history centre in Harris – nice chap and very knowledgeable.

Colin M. Warwick, MBE

Sir George Mackenzie's *Families of Scotland*

The article describing the recently published SRS Transcript of Sir George Mackenzie's *Families of Scotland* in the Journal (Vol.LVI no1) March 2009 included an annex listing the families whose histories had been examined by the original author, Sir Partick Lyon and later by Mackenzie.

The list includes 'McDowgall [Macdougall]' but upon examination of the entry on page 132 of the publication, I can confirm that the family history describes only 'McDowgall or McDowall' (of Galloway) and makes no reference to clan MacDougall (of Lorn, or otherwise). McDougalls may be surprised to find, as I was, that there is no entry for their clan. The reference is therefore misleading and incorrect.

While there is generally considered to be an ancient, albeit unclear, relationship between the kinship and the clan, Mackenzie was clearly dealing with 'McDowall' which in his *Science of Heraldry*, Edinburgh 1680, p3, Mackenzie observes that 'Macdowal is known to be amongst the ancientest surnames of Scotland'.

Michael McDowall

Family & Local History Fair 2011

22nd SAFHS Conference, hosted by the SGS on 25 June, 2011
held in Adam House, Chambers Street, Edinburgh.

RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen

A Family in Full, Vol. 5, October 2008.	
The Corsock Neilsons, A Galloway Family	Fergus Neilson
Loose Threads: A Taylor's Tangled Tale	Martyn Taylor
The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, New Series, Vol. 8, 2010	
The Brewers and Breweries of Linlithgowshire	Forbes Gibb
The Vagabond Book of Stirling	Marie Brammeld
Dalmellington Cemetery (Old Sections)	
Researching Scottish Graveyards	Bruce B. Bishop
Blood on the Wave: Scottish Sea Battles	John Saddler
Polish Invasion	Ksawery Pruszyński
Tracing your Shipbuilding Ancestors	Anthony Burton
Tracing your Northern Ancestors	Keith Gregson
Tracing your Railway Ancestors	Di Drummond
Tracing your Textile Ancestors	Vivien Teasdale
Tracing your Army Ancestors	Simon Fowler
Tracing your Air Force Ancestors	Phil Tomaselli
Duffus, St. Peter's Churchyard	Moray Burial Ground Research Group
The Brewers and Breweries of Stirlingshire	Forbes Gibb
Tracing Your Royal Marine Ancestors	Richard Brooks & Matthew Little
Dunfermline Associate Congregation	
Births and Baptisms 1799-1854	A. J. Campbell
Darjeeling and the Dooars,	
Christian Cemeteries and Memorials 1842-1995	Eileen Hewson
The People of Strathearn 1600-1799	David Dobson
Prison Register Index, Selkirk Prison 1853-1878	Graham & Emma Maxwell
An Illustrated History of Lindsay & Gilmour	
and Rames, Clark & Co. Ltd	Nigel Cumming and Rory Vereker
The Parishes of Nairnshire MIs, Ardclach	Moray & Nairn FHS
The Parishes of Moray, Burghead Free Church Baptisms	
& Marriages 1850-1854; Rafford Free Church,	
Roll of Communicants of the Free Church 1843	
Parish Register of Bunkle & Preston 1684-90	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Chirnside Parish Register Burials 1817-1854	Graham & Emma Maxwell
The Parishes, Registers & Registrars of Scotland (New Edition)	SAFHS
Roots of Stone, the Story of those who came before	Hugh G. Allison
The Nor Loch, Scotland's Lost Loch	Malcolm Fife
Scottish Clan & Family Names	Roddy Martine
Croft History, Isle of Lewis Volume 17	Bill Lawson
Croft History, Isle of Lewis Volume 18	Bill Lawson
Croft History, Isle of Harris Volume 4	Bill Lawson

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2011

All SGS ordinary meetings take place at 7.30pm in the Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EL (unless otherwise stated). Admission free to all.

- 17 January "Burns and the Sugar Plantocrats" by Dr Eric Graham
21 February AGM plus "Recording a Graveyard" by Joy Dodd
21 March "Heritage Hub, Hawick – Scottish Borders Archives & Local History Centre" by Rachel Hosker
18 April "Dalrymple Crescent – a Snapshot of Victorian Edinburgh" by Joanne M. Lamb
14 May at 2pm May Visit - Guided Walk of Corstorphine and Visit to the Corstorphine Heritage Centre. Please book at SGS Library
12 September "The Sandemans of Springland" by Dr Charles D. Waterston
17 October "Emigration & Immigration Records on the Web" by Ken Nisbet
14 November "18th Century Taxation Records" by Joy Dodd

SGS meetings are open to all – bring your friends!
(Small donations from non-members will be appreciated.)

Family & Local History Fairs 2011

- 25 June 22nd SAFHS Conference, hosted by the SGS
Adam House, Chambers Street, Edinburgh

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

Mon 17th January	Tue 8th February	Wed 2nd March
Thu 24th March	Mon 18th April	Tue 10th May
Wed 1st June	Thu 23rd June	Mon 18th July
Tue 9th August	Wed 31st August	Thu 22nd September
Mon 17th October	Tue 8th November	Wed 30th November
	Thu 15th December	

These are available to members of all SAFHS groups. Please telephone the Library to reserve your place.

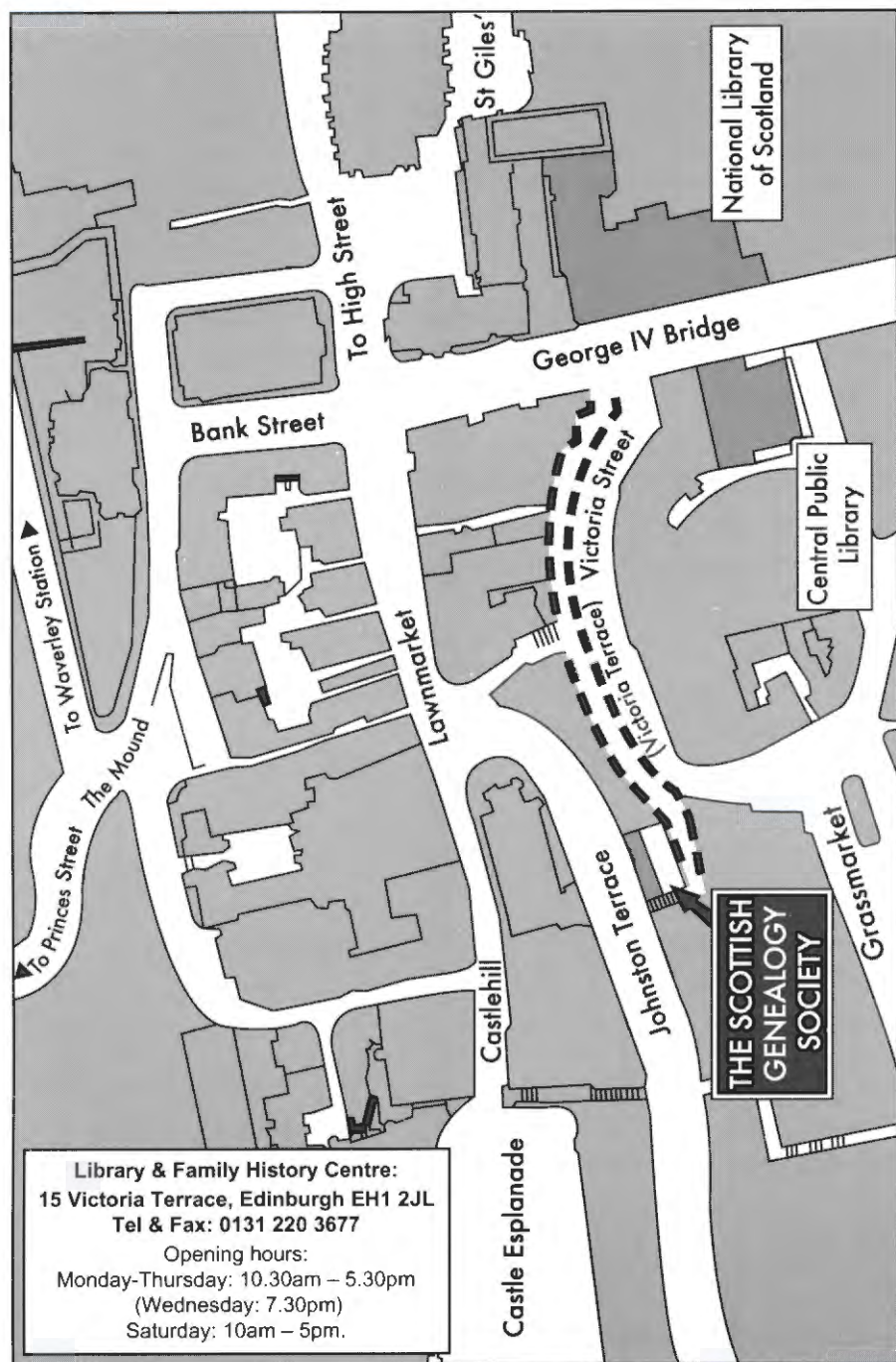
Scotslot

- 23 January Annual General Meeting

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.

Festive Closure

The Library will close on Saturday afternoon, 18th December 2010, and re-open at 10.30am on Wednesday 5th January 2011. We wish all our members a peaceful Festive Season and successful research in the New Year.



Library & Family History Centre:

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL

Tel & Fax: 0131 220 3677

Opening hours:

Monday-Thursday: 10.30am – 5.30pm

(Wednesday: 7.30pm)

Saturday: 10am – 5pm.

