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SAFHS Conference

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The Scottish Genealogy Society

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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Conference publicity designed by Craig Ellery

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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The Scottish Genealogist

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

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Peter Blaire:

a glimpse of life in an 18th century Banffshire parish,
with adultery, suspected child murder, horse stealing and banishment.

by Bruce B Bishop FSA Scot

The quiet Speyside parish of Inveravon, in the shadow of Ben Rinnes, was the scene of some well-documented scandals in the first part of the eighteenth century.

The first scandal

It started off on the 6th September 1725, with an event which was not in itself all that unusual at the time. The Kirk Session minutes tell us that *"Elizabeth Sutherland being compeared and cited did compeare and being inquired by whom she was with child answered by Peter Blaire in Kirktown of Inveravon, a married man, and being asked when he was guilty with her answered betwixt yule and new year's day last. She was seriously exhorted to repentance and considering that the said Peter Blaire is gone to the Camp at Inverness in Collenel Grant's Independent Company of Foot the Session resolved to delay the whole of this affaire till Peter Blaire return"*. By the time the session met again the next week Peter Blaire *"is not returned from the camp"*.

By October 3rd 1725 Peter Blaire had returned from the camp and the minister ordered the Kirk Officer to cite him and Elizabeth Sutherland to a meeting of the Session. At this meeting Elizabeth stuck to her story, but Peter Blaire denied any guilt with her. The story was that *"on Friday last James McDonald in Phones came to her and in the evening led her up to the broom above the Kirktown and promised her a reward if she would goe out of the country with him the length of eight miles that he should take care of her and see to her being well provided"*. When she refused the offer, *"Peter Blaire rose out of the broom where he had been lurking and would have threatened hurt to her and called her Bitch, Sade and theife"*. Peter Blaire *"then gave in a long impertinent paper for his own and James McDonald's defence"*, which was, according to the session clerk, too long to be inserted in the minutes of the session.

All through October and into November they were called before the session but never appeared, and on 9th November they were summoned to the next meeting of the presbytery for their contumacy *"and an extract of the process to be laid before the said presbytery"*. The kirk session was now worried that Elizabeth's family would try to get her out of the parish before she could face discipline, and their fears seem to have been well grounded. On 21st November the presbytery referred the whole matter back to the kirk session for further investigation, but when the delinquents were called before the session the following week it was reported that Elizabeth Sutherland had

gone to Aberdeen, and Peter Blaire had gone south about some business but would return very soon.

The second scandal

Elizabeth Sutherland had gone, and despite the efforts of the session it seems that she never returned to the parish. But a new player was very soon to appear on the scene, with more dramatic consequences. On the same day as Elizabeth Sutherland and Peter Blaire absented themselves, the 28th November, we hear of Anna Rattery in Pitchaish. Anna had been censured just two years earlier for her "*uncleanness*" with John Adam in Craggan, and now she once more came under the eagle eye of the Kirk Session.

Anna Rattery was cited by the kirk session but did not appear, and the session was told that "*she was bed fast and could not come but the minister hearing that she had brought forth a child last night very privately in her father's house advised that the session should meet there immediately after they discuss their other affairs*"

"At Pitchaish hora alia postmeridie[m] [sometime in the afternoon] Anna Rattery being bed fast and having thought in the judgement of all present to have brought forth a child was enquired anent the truth of it which she strenuously denied and the session, resolving to employ honest women to make tryall of her, put them on their work, and after removing the said honest women called in the members of the session, and then the said Anna Rattery with much pains taken on her confessed that Alexander Charles, a wright in Strathboggie, was guilty with her but denied that she brought forth a child. The session suspends taking the verdict of the honest women to the next meeting at Inveravon".

Two weeks later on December 12th "*Anna Rattery in Pitchaish did this day compeare and adhered to her confession that Alexander Charles had been guilty with her, but being told that if she did not acknowledge also that she brought forth a child the session would call for the verdict of the women who were appointed to make triall of her, confirmed that she did indeed bring forth an untimely birth, dead, and that the said child was born without the help of women*". The session was informed that the child was full term, and that before it was buried it was inspected by Elizabeth Grant, spouse to John Grant in Pitchaish; Margaret Grant, spouse to James Cuming there; Janet Stuart, spouse to John McAllister there, Elizabeth Grant, spouse to Mr Alexander Fraser, Minister of Inveraven, and by Jean Rattery, spouse to James Stuart, Kirk Officer, "*and further they are informed that Marjory Stuart, mother to the said Anna Rattery was the only woman assisting at the birth*".

The CSI team is called in

Suspicions were being aroused, "*There being a complicated wickedness in this affair, Adultery and suggested Murder of an Infant, Collonell Grant of Ballindallach being resolve to porteous roll [add to the list of those persons*

appointed to appear before the Civil Courts] the said Marjory Stuart and Anna Rattery and bring them to a triall before the next circuit did desire that the session might speedily go through what concerns discipline of this process that information may be drawn up timeously and the criminals sent to prison".

The session met the next day in the minister's house and summoned Marjory Stuart and Anna Rattery "and the above honest women to witness anent the child". On arrival at the minister's house Anna Rattray "discovered a great concern that she should have fixed the guilt upon Alexander Charles whom she [now] declares to be innocent, and confessed that Peter Blaire in Kirk Town of Inveraven had been frequently guilty with her in the Wood of Pitchaish and elsewhere and that he was father to that child she lately brought forth".

Then the session considered what the witnesses had to say about the child, and they were all individually sworn to tell the truth in the matter. "Elpset Grant, spouse to John Grant in Pitchaish aged betwixt fourty and fifty years being purged of partiall counsel and malice" declared that "the child which was given out to her as brought forth by Anna Rattery was according to her knowledge a full child having haire upon the head and brows and confirmed nails upon the hands and feet said that she found no defect therein as to parts, she also declares that she judged one of the chast blades [ribs] of it to be a little broken".

The next witness to be called was Elizabeth Grant, spouse to Mr Alexander Fraser, Minister of Inveraven, aged about twenty six years who declared "that the child said to be Anna Rattray's whom she saw when it was brought by the Church Officer to be buried hait haire on the head and brows and nails on the hands and feet and appeared to her to be a timely child, and added that she thought that both the chist blades of it were more pressed down than in any child she ever saw". Margaret Grant was called next, she was spouse to James Cuming in Pitchaish and aged about forty years. She confirmed the statement of the minister's wife, and said that "the left chast blades was cast by the ordinary place of it" and because she could not write gave power to the clerk to do it for her.

Janet Stuart, spouse to John McWilliam in Pitchaish aged about forty years, also confirmed the earlier testimonies, and "she thought the left chast blade hurt and that it was blue where it got the hurt", and gave power to the clerk to sign on her behalf. Jean Rattery, spouse to James Stuart, Kirk Officer, aged between thirty and forty, happened to come in at the time of the birth and declared that "the child had no life in it when she took it up". She also told the session that Marjory Stuart, the child's grandmother, was there when she came and that "Anna Rattrey had scarce brought forth this child then, and that it hade hair on the head and brows and nails on the hands and feet and also she thought that the said child had got some stress upon one of the chast blades of it". Because she could not write she gave power to the clerk.

"The session having considered this melancholly affair thought fit to refer the same to the next meeting of the presbytery for advice".

On January 12th 1726 the process, which had been passed to the presbytery, was referred back to the session. Anna Rattery *"adhered to her confession in fixing the guilt on Peter Blaire"*. The presbytery also advised the session to cite Marjory Stuart, the grandmother to the child, *"and inquire more narrowly into her conduct anent the hurt done to the said child, she being present then and acting the part of midwife as is reported"*. The session *"considering that Peter Blaire came home last night appoint their next meeting to be at this place Wednesday next and order the Officer to cite the said Peter, Marjory Stuart and Anna Rattery"*.

Just three days later Anna Rattery stuck with her story that Peter Blaire had been guilty in adultery with her, and Peter Blaire confessed his guilt. He was also asked if he had been guilty in adultery with Elizabeth Sutherland, a charge which he had earlier denied, and answered that *"being willing to put an end to that process he could not vindicate his own conversation in times past, and that being frequently drunk and in bad company he could not deny guilt with her"*. As was usual in this sort of case he was *"seriously exhorted to repentance"* and was referred to the next meeting of the presbytery before he could be admitted to satisfy discipline.

Marjory Stuart was asked *"whether or no she was at the birth of her daughter Anna Rattery's child and if she did assist there as midwife answered there was no such thing, and the session causing read to her that part of her daughter Anna Rattery's deposition that she was in the house when the said Jean came in and that the child was not fully brought forth then answered that she hade come in a little before Jean"*. She had judged that Anna Rattery had been *"ill of a collick, but when she found that it was child labour was amazed and as she learned it turned blind but did not put an hand near her"*.

The session still had suspicions of Marjory Stuart, and referred the matter back to the next meeting of the presbytery *"which is to be at Crombdale the first Tuesday of February"*.

On February 20th Peter Blaire in Kirktown excused himself from the presbytery meeting and was called to their next meeting in Glenlivate the second Tuesday of March next. Marjory Stuart did appear before the presbytery and the case was continued, but the church did not seem to be getting very far with their enquiries.

Things were going on behind the scenes, however, and when, on March 6th Marjory Stuart and Anna Rattery were again called before the session, it was reported by the minister that *"Collonell Grant of Balindalach had ordered an information of their crimes to be sent to the Sheriff of Bamfe, and had sent them as prisoners under a guard to Bamfe in order to be prosecuted before the Lords of His Majesty's Justiciary at the next circuit at Aberdeen"*. Matters

were now out of the hands of the church, and the case was in the Civil Justice system.

More malfeasance

Peter Blaire seemed to be getting away with his sins, but after he appeared before the presbytery on March 13th *"they not being altogether satisfied with him did appoint him to attend frequently on the minister before he should be allowed to satisfy the discipline"*. This was because they had received *"ill reports of him in the countrie that he hade continued with thieves from Lochaber and put them upon stealing the Laird of Lesmurdie's horses"*.

With Anna Rattery and her mother Marjory Stuart now safely behind bars in the Tolbooth of Banff, and Peter Blaire out in the country with the thieves from Lochaber, things go quiet for a while, but he was soon to join the others in Banff. On October 16th Peter was called before the session, having not attended frequently on the minister, and in fact never going to the manse at all, but it was reported that he could not appear as he had been *"apprehended for being accessory to the stealing of Lesmurdie's horses and carried prisoner to Bamfe, where he remains until he be tried by the judges"*.

Unfortunately there seems to be no further record of the cases, but the outcome soon becomes clear. On October 23rd the minister informed the session that *"Anna Rattery had signed her own banishment to the Plantations in America and that the Lords of Circuit had interposed their authority thereinto and therefore the session do drop the process as to her"*.

On February 27th 1727 Peter Blaire, *"released from prison in Bamfe but condemned to banishment in the Kingdome of Ireland, did this day petition the session to be admitted to make a profession of his repentance before the congregation fearing the time assigned for his abode here was but short, therefore having made his appearances before the presbytery he is appointed to satisfy discipline publickly in sackcloth"*.

On April 9th 1727 *"Peter Blaire did appear the third time before the congregation and is gone off for Ireland"*.

Epilogue

Peter Blaine's first conquest, Elizabeth Sutherland, was now lost amongst the multitude of people in Aberdeen, we will never know what came of her.

Was Anna Rattery's child murdered at birth, was it stillborn, or did it die during the birth? We will never know, and it seems that the kirk session, the presbytery and indeed the judges may have been unsure about this as well, eventually allowing her to sign her own banishment order.

What happened to her mother Marjory Stuart? The name is so common in Inveravon parish that it is difficult to know whether or not she ever returned.

Peter Blaine, obviously a bad 'un, was a self-confessed drunkard, was in

adultery with Elizabeth Sutherland and Anna Rattery, and maybe with several more women. We do not know who his real wife was. He was later helping with the theft of horses, but he was not, as far as we know, a murderer.

Maybe somewhere in your family tree in the late 1720s you have an Elizabeth Sutherland, a Peter Blaire or an Anna Rattery who just disappear from Inveravon, or who unaccountably appear elsewhere. It would be interesting to know what sort of a new life they made for themselves in Aberdeen, in Ireland and in the American Plantations, but it is unlikely that we ever will.

Source:

National Records of Scotland. Inveravon Kirk Session Minutes CH2/191 2/215-229

The now-completed ***Lands and People of Moray*** series studies the history of each parish in the county, making use of Kirk Session Records, Estate Records and many other sources. Life in each parish is documented chronologically from earliest times right through until 1850, and a list of the people mentioned in all of the documents which have been studied is also included, most frequently, of course, either mentioning their misdemeanors or their taxes. Each volume also contains sketch maps of the parish, which in some cases shows the location of settlements which have long since disappeared.

The next series ***Banffshire, the people and the lands***, is now under way, with six of the parishes in this county already published. The content is written on the same lines as the Morayshire publications.

In addition to these books, whenever information such as pre-1841 population lists, mortcloth records, or other similar information has been found which may be of use to the family historian, this has been published as a separate book, but still on a parish basis.

Readers have asked why the series finishes in 1850. From this date up to the present day much more information is now easily available to the researcher, and the writer thought that it would be more important to concentrate on the earlier period, when information is often more difficult to obtain. Also, of course, we do not want to spoil people's own enjoyment of doing their research.

The publications are available from:-

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ANESFHS

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Please visit our stall at the SAFHS Conference on 25th June

Census, Church and City

The 22nd SAFHS Conference, 2011

Book now, or come and browse on the day.

We're excited to be presenting a full and varied programme of events and exhibitors. Family History Societies booked are Aberdeen & North-East Scotland, Anglo Scottish, Borders, Central Scotland, East Ayrshire, Glasgow & West of Scotland, Lanarkshire, Lothians, Moray & Nairn, Renfrewshire, Shetland, Tay Valley and West Lothian (as well as the SGS).

We're especially pleased that FIBIS will attend (Families In British India Society), as will the Anglo-Italian FHS.

From closer to home, you'll be able to speak to people from Scotland's People & the National Records of Scotland, EDINA (University of Edinburgh), Edinburgh City Libraries, Lothian Health Board Archives, SCRAN, National Library of Scotland and *The Scotsman* Archives.

There will be also representatives from ASGRA (Association of Scottish Genealogists and Researchers in Archives), Clan Moffat, Deceased on Line, GOONS (Guild Of One-Name Studies), SAFHS, The Genealogy Society of Utah, Hawick Hub, Jewish Archives in Scotland, Recording Angels, Scottish Catholic Archives, Scottish Local History Forum, Scottish Military History Group, Scottish Monumental Inscriptions, Scottish Military Interest Group, Scottish Monumental Inscriptions, Tayroots and University of Strathclyde.

You'll be able to browse through (and buy from) the stock of several book-and postcard-sellers: Bass Rock, J & B Bishop, Larry Hutchison, Margeorie Mekié, Graham Maxwell Ancestry, S & N Genealogy Supplies and Blackwells.

Corstorphine and Leith Local History Societies will be present, as well as Buckie Fishing Heritage, and East Lothian will be represented by the Local History Library and the Antiquarian Society.

Oh, and did we mention the lectures? Richard Hunter of the Edinburgh City Archives will be telling us about holdings there, Tristram Clarke of the National Archives of Scotland will explain the Episcopal Church records, Andrew Nicoll of the Scottish Catholic Archives will discuss its ongoing work and Duncan Macniven, the Registrar General for Scotland, will tell us more about the Scottish 1911 Census.

Lunchtime talks, free to all, include Ewen Collins on Starting Your Family History, Ken Nisbet on Army Records, and Gregory Lauder-Frost on Estate Records. Help desks will also feature.

The venue doesn't have the facilities to offer a restaurant (there are plenty nearby), but we will have a stall with beverages and snacks of excellent quality.

All this under one roof in central Edinburgh.

You can use the booking form in the centre of this issue of the Journal, pick up one at the Library or download one from the website

www.scotsgenealogy.com

Saturday 25th June 2011, 9.30am – 4.30pm
Adam House, 3 Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1HR



An Unusual and Remunerative Occupation:

"Embellisher of Letters to the Eastern Princes"

Sir Thomas Brand, 1670 - 1761

by J. John Brand and Muriel P. Brand

Although the exact place of the birth of Thomas Brand is uncertain, the evidence presently available suggests that this was in Angus and that he was the son of David Brand, merchant, and Janet Muttray. He was baptised 22/12/1670 in Dundee, but is misleadingly recorded as their "lawful daughter" in the relevant Old Parish Records.¹ His parents had been married in August 1666,² and he is thought to have had 3 siblings, John b.1674, Sophia b.1675, and Mary, who is later mentioned in his Will in 1761, but whose date of birth has not yet been located. This family is reputed to have connections with the Brand Family of Baberton and Redhall, Midlothian,³ and some corroboration for this theory can perhaps be deduced from the armorial bearings used by the two branches, *v. inf* 9 and Illustration 2.

Nothing is known of his early life or education, but on 4 January 1707, at the age of 36, he married Mary Campbell, the heiress daughter of the by-then deceased Laird of Lundie, Tayside, at Liberton parish church, Midlothian. In the record of this event he is described as "Her Maties Embellisher of Letters"⁴ and in December of the same year he is recorded as being paid an annual salary of £60 in the Civil List for this occupation. There is, however, no record of any issue of this marriage to Mary Campbell.



Pencil portrait of Thomas Brand in the robes of his Office as Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod of the Order of the Thistle

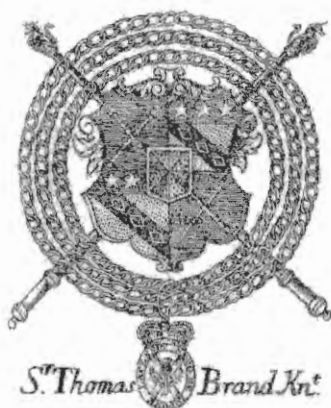
A few years later he is again mentioned as "Embellisher of Letters to the Eastern Princes" in 'Gleanings from the records of the Treasury'.¹⁵ In 1710 he had been employed in "writing and Embellishing the Act Concerning Ambassadors &c, (7 Anne, C. 12) to be sent to the Czar of Muscovy; which consists of two Skinns of Vellum, & is done with great care an extraordinary service, & different from his usual business". It is stated this was achieved "with much pains and expense of sight" and he was therefore duly paid "10/- per skin." In 1714 he is recorded as having prepared "a Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain" concerning an Augmentation of a grant of arms to the "Ambassadour of Venice" and for which he was also paid an extra sum of money, viz:- "to Thomas Brand, gent. 20/-".¹⁶



Brand of Scotland
Ref:-Stodart,R.R.,
Scottish Arms
Edr. 1881 (Vol I p.101)
(? Earliest version used.)



Alexander Brand of Baberton
(b.c.1611 d.1691)
Arms matriculated 1687
Ref:-Lion Office Reg.I 121



Sir Thomas Brand
(b.1670 d.1761)
Arms matriculated 4/2/1721
Ref:-Nisbet, Heraldry, Edr. 1816
(Vol I pl.XXII)
Lyon Office Reg.

Shield of Arms of Sir Thomas Brand, 1721, shown for comparison with those of Brand of Baberton and the earlier Brand of Scotland.

As a result of his marriage to Mary Campbell he became the brother-in-law of John Campbell of Lundie, the founder of Coutts Bank, who in 1708 was commissioned by Queen Anne to make collars and badges for the Order of the Thistle which she had revived in 1703. It would appear that through this family connection Thomas Brand was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod to The Order.¹⁶

On 14 January 1718, at the age of 47, he received a knighthood, at which time he was described as "Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod and Gentleman Daily Waiter to the King."¹⁷ In the same year he had a miniature portrait painted by an unknown British artist [? in London] in which he was depicted wearing the robes of his office in the Order of the Thistle, of which he was the first

holder of the post of Gentleman Usher [Illustration 1]. There is also a record of a full length portrait, belonging to the Marquis of Lorne, which was at Roseneath in 1897, but its present location is unknown.⁸

His elaborate Shield of Arms was matriculated at the Lyon Office on 4. Feb. 1721 [Illustration 2] and a very full description, with an illustration, is given in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, 1816.⁹ With amazing economy of effort and ingenuity on the part of the designer, it manages to include allusions to his status as Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod [quarterly 1 & 4], and to his "Paternal Bearing" [quarterly 2 & 3].

The device in quarters 2 & 3 clearly resembles that previously registered by Alexander Brand of Baberton in 1687 and an earlier Brand armorial shield¹⁰ and indicates a family connection. Overall there is an "Escutcheon of Pretence" for Campbell of Lundie and behind the Arms there is a chain of gold, with the badge of the Order of the Thistle pendant, "which he commonly wears," and two batons in saltire to show that he was in post at that time!

Sir Thomas became Burgess and Guildsman of the City of Edinburgh on 19 July 1721, when he was noted as being Usher to the Order of St. Andrew.¹¹ He is reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine* to have become Chancellor of the Order of the Thistle in 1734,¹² but there is some doubt about this.

His first wife having died about 1737, he was married again at the age of 69 to Joan Home [b.27/2/1720], the daughter of Sir John Home of Blackadder. This marriage took place on 5 March 1740 at Somerset House Chapel, Westminster, London,¹³ "Sir Thomas Brand, Kt. of St. Mary's le Strand, County of Middlesex, Widower, to Jane Hume [sic] of St. Martin in the Fields, Mxx. Spinster". There are no children recorded of this marriage either. Joan Brand was later named as provisional heir to her brother, Sir William Hume of Blackadder, in 1746.¹⁴

When resident in London, Sir Thomas's address was given as "Clarges St., Westminster", and he attended St. George's Church, Hanover Square, and apparently he stood in the Westminster byelection of 1749. He died on 7 November 1761 aet 91 and was buried at St. James' Westminster on the 10th. His Will dated 22 October 1761 was proven 28 November 1761 by Joan Brand, who was named as the sole executrix. His widowed sister, Mary Cowper, was left an annuity of 6 pounds quarterly.¹⁵

Joan Brand subsequently married Archibald Stevenson on 12 June 1762 at St. George's, Hanover Square, and afterwards lived in Marylebone High Street. She died in 1797, and her will was proven in April of that year. There were bequests to Sir George Hume, Bt., to Miss Louisa Balfour (her niece in Edinburgh), also to her maid, and "my tea set of china with the family Arms" to Mrs Brand of Queen St., London, and "all the rest to John Archibald Stevenson a natural son" of her second husband.¹⁶

It is known that there were other members of the Brand Family [eg. Alexander Brand, ca.1756 - 1839, a working jeweller who resided in Westminster at that time] who are thought to be connected to the Baberton or possibly the Dundee family, and it seems probable that one of them would have been the recipient of the "tea set of china with the family Arms." Our research continues and it is hoped that it may yet become possible to discover the relationship and identity of the afore-mentioned "Mrs. Brand of Queen St.," possibly through a perusal of the Rate Books for Westminster of this period, but the position is somewhat complicated because there are in the locality six "Queen Streets," each a potential candidate! Somewhere in the archives of the "Eastern Princes" and possibly those of the Czar of Muscovy (if they survived the Russian Revolution) there may languish sundry "Skins of Vellum" painstakingly embellished by Sir Thomas Brand, but these might be rather more difficult, if not impossible, to locate or identify.

References

- ¹ Scotland's People. OPR Births 282/0020 0212, Dundee.
- ² Ibid. OPR 282/00.
- ³ George F. Black, *Surnames of Scotland*, New York Public Library, 1946.
- ⁴ Scotland's People. OPR Marriages, 693/0050 0246 Liberton, Midlothian. Edinburgh
- ⁵ *Gleanings from the Records of the Treasury No. V.* in Notes and Queries, 2nd. Series, May 26, 1860.
- ⁶ Personal correspondence: Dr. D.M Bertie
- ⁷ William A. Shaw, Knights Bachelor, in *Knights of England* [sic], Sheratt & Hughes, London, 1906.
- ⁸ *Portrait Miniatures from the National Galleries of Scotland*, published by the Trustees, 2004 [Plate 6]
- ⁹ Nisbet *Heraldry Vol 1* [p.419 and pl. XXII] Lyon Office Register, Edinburgh, 1816
- ¹⁰ *Scottish Genealogist* March 2009, p. 20.
- ¹¹ *Edinburgh Burgesses, 1701-1780*, S.R.S.
- ¹² *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1734, p.512.
- ¹³ Coleman, *Marriages Baptisms and Burials at Somerset House*, London, 1869.
- ¹⁴ *Decennial Index to the Services of Heirs, 1760-1769*
- ¹⁵ P.C.C. Wills, 28 November 1761, Folio 383.
- ¹⁶ Ibid. 6 April 1797, Folio 221.

Sales Catalogue

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Seton of Northrig (a Cadet Branch)

by Ewen K. Collins

A gravestone

A large impressive monumental gravestone in the south transept of St Mary's parish church, Haddington, was of interest and seemed a useful starting point from which to trace back the ancestry for a William Seton, Provost of Haddington, who had died in 1682. He is mentioned on this gravestone, along with his earlier ancestor, Janet Sinclair, heiress of Northrig. An account of the earlier and later Seton ancestors of Alexander Seton of Northrig and his wife Janet Sinclair is now given. These Seton ancestors of Northrig and Monkmillne, in East Lothian, descend from George, second Lord Seton, who died around 1508, and who was a son of John, Master of Seton.

The following paragraph is written in *A System of Heraldry* by Alexander Nisbet, Edinburgh 1984 (new edition), Vol 1 page 234,

Which George, third Lord Seaton, married Isabel, daughter of Colin first Earl of Argyll. She bore to him George, his successor; John, who married Sinclair, the heiress of Northrig, the first of the Seatons of that family, and a daughter Margaret married to William Maitland of Lethington. He died 1508.

However, in the light of other sources such as *The Scots Peerage*, the above should now read as follows to be more accurate,

Which George, second Lord Seton, married Marion (or Margaret), eldest daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyll. She bore to him George, his successor; Robert, who had a son Alexander, who married Janet (Jonet) Sinclair, the heiress of Northrig, the first of the Setons of that family; John, who died sine prole; a daughter Margaret (or Martha) married to William Maitland of Lethington and another daughter Katherine, who took the veil. He died 1508. [The Scots Peerage by Sir James Balfour Paul, Edinburgh 1911 vol viii pages 578-580]

The *Scots Peerage* gives further the following for the above Robert Seton,

Robert, who took military service in France, and died in the castle of Milan, having had two sons:- (1) William, a man-at-arms in France. (2) Alexander, who married Jonet Sinclair, heiress of Northrig, and founded a cadet family, which seems to have endured for several generations.

Other Sources

An *Old Family* or 'The Setons of Scotland and America' by Monsignor Seton, New York 1899, page 65 has,

Lord Seton married Lady Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and had three sons and two daughters: George, his

successor; John, who died without issue; Robert, a man-at-arms in France, who died in the Castle of La Rocca, at Milan, during the Italian wars of Louis XII, leaving two sons William, also a man-at-arms, in the Scots Guards in France, and Alexander, who married Janet Sinclair, Heiress of Northrig, and founded the line of the Setons of Northrig; Martha, who married William Maitland of Lethington, of an ancient and distinguished family, and was ancestress of the Earls of Lauderdale; Catharine, refusing many good offers of marriage, entered the Convent of Saint Catharine of Sienna, at Edinburgh, and died there a professed sister at the age of seventy-eight. The inmates of this convent were commonly called "nuns of the Sheens", a corruption of Sciennes, and are praised even by that bitter satirist, Sir David Lindsay, for their unsullied virtue.

The History of the House of Seytoun to the Year 1559 by Richard Maitland and Alexander S. Kingston, Bannatyne Club, 1828 [reprint – Legacy Reprint Series] pages 35-36, gives a similar account to the last above in the old Scots vernacular.

Confusion can occur with a Lord Seton as different books can use a different number for them. Generally the number now used is that given in *The Scots Peerage*. Thus the first Lord Seton, who used the name George is regarded as the first Lord Seton, but in some books this George is called the third Lord Seton and sometimes even another number can be used, these being a higher number than that used by *The Scots Peerage*. An earlier Seton than the first George, Sir William Seton is regarded as a Chief of the Seton ancestral line, hence he has been sometimes regarded as the first Lord in the past.

Very little exists in print about further descendants of the Seton ancestors of Northrig and the only book, which deals with the ancestry and genealogy of the descendants to any extent at all, was that by George Seton in *A History of the Family of Seton during Eight Centuries* (2 vols), illustrated with 350 coloured shields and arms, and numerous etchings, etc. (Edinr. 1896), a privately printed work. The book is a valuable and relevant source of information about these descendants and has a number of family trees. (See volume 1, pages 538-545, XIV. Northrig and Monkmylne.)

He was given a tree of Seton descendants, who descended from John Seton, Baillie of Tranent, which had been produced by another person, but he concluded that they had become mixed up with the Setons of Northrig and Monkmylne and that the tree (see page 541 of his book) was thus incorrect. Also on pages 544 and 545 he concluded that, as there were armorial bearings for the Northrig line, but with no special arms appearing to be on record for

Monkmylne, that this confirmed that the Setons of Northrig and Monkmylne were one and the same family. The armorial bearings for the Setons of Northrig contain *three crescent,s* these being the coat of Seton.

The blazon for William Seton, provost of Haddingtoun who died in 1682
Further he gave the blazon for William Seton, provost. The blazon is given in a folio MS. In the British Museum (20,701), entitled *Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland, registered in the Lyon Office of Arms, 1721*. The descent of the provost of Haddingtoun is there more fully set forth as follows:-

William Seton, sometime Provost of Haddingtoun, descended of a lawfull son of ye House of Northrig, whose first predecessor was Alexander Seton, lawfull son to Robert Seton, and which Robert Seton was 2nd lawfull son to the 2nd George of yt name (4th) Lord Seton.

On page 545 he finally states that he has seen a framed shield of arms and a bookplate of a Rev. Dr. William Robertson, both of which show the same blazon containing the *three crescents* of Seton. The tree shown on page 543 shows the Robertsons of Prendergust, who descend from Margaret Seton, *heiress of Monkmylne*. She was the daughter of Robert Seton and Margaret Allane, and she married William Robertson of Monkmylne in 1705. In 1804 Anne Glasgow, daughter of Robert Glasgow of Mountgreenan, married Robert Robertson of Prendergust, a descendant of this William Robertson. Thereafter the line becomes Robertson-Glasgow of Mountgreenan. In the blazon of the arms of Robertson-Glasgow of Mountgreenan given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, the coat of Seton does not appear, although at one time the Robertsons of Prendergust carried both coats for Seton *three crescents* and for Robertson *three wolves' heads erased proper*.

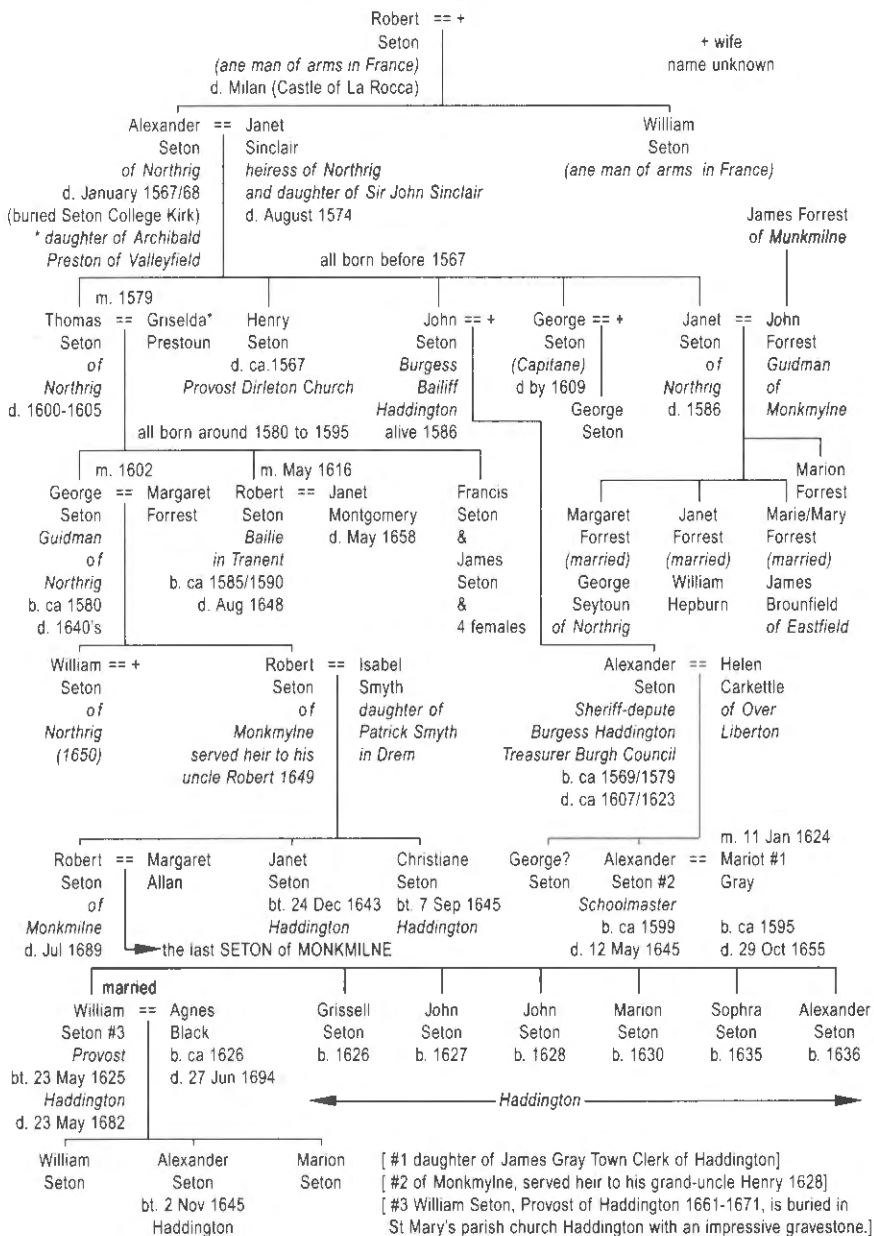
The correct ancestral line for the Setons of Northrig

In the tree on page 541, he was however unable to give all the actual correct ancestry for the Northrig and Monkmylne line. He also had information from other sources but left the trees on page 541 with all the following persons, William Seton, provost of Haddington, who married Agnes Black, who was a son of Alexander Seton, who married Marion (Mariot) Gray on both sides of the page under both the Northrig line (on the left side) and under John Seton, Baillie of Tranent (on the right side), which is giving the Monkmylne line, but wrongly. They should all be on the left side as the blazon above states (see tree 1). Also John Seton, Baillie of Tranent did have sons called George, John and Thomas Seton, but does not seem to have had a son called Henry. In fact these three sons of John Seton, Baillie of Tranent are different sons from the three sons of Alexander Seton and Janet Sinclair with the same three names.

John Seton, Baillie of Tranent, did have a son George Seton, who was served heir to him in 1585, but this was not the George Seton, who became of Northrig (and also of Monkmylne for a time). The George Seton of Northrig (and also Monkmylne) was a son of Thomas Seton of Northrig, who was a son of Alexander Seton, of Northrig and Janet Sinclair.

THE SETONS of NORTHRIG and MONKMILNE – a Cadet Branch (A) – 16th/17th Century

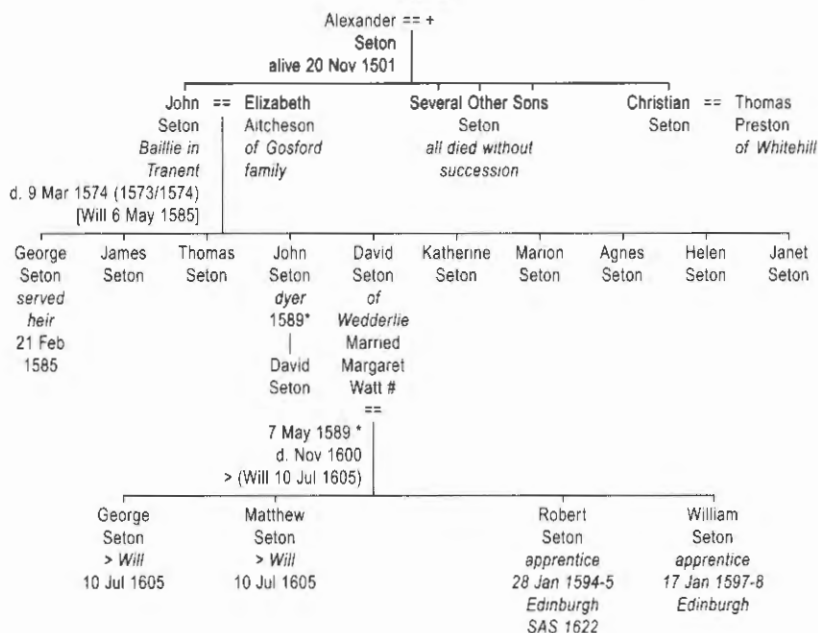
Tree 1



[E. K. Collins 16th Mar 2011]

Ancestry of JOHN SETON BAILLIE of TRANENT

Tree 2



David Seton of Wadderlie mentioned in the Sasines of 17 Dec 1624, 7 Jun 1628, 31 Jan 1632 may be a son of David Seton and Margaret Watt, or of Robert Seton above, or of somebody else. This is not known.

Wadderlie, Waiderlie, Wedderlie, Wadirsle etc. is in the parish of Tranent.

Note – 19 Oct 1598 [Summary of Reduction]. Margaret Watt (spouse of David Seton in Tranent), Marion Watt (Spouse of James Lachie) and Henry Watt (heir to his father) were children of David Watt writer and Janet Aikman (now relict).

*** Note** – John Seton married Margaret Nisbet/Nesbit. John Seton was a dyer, burgess of Edinburgh, mentioned 7 May and 30 Aug 1589 [Reg. Great Seal Lib. xxxvii No 344.] He was a brother of David Seton of Wedderlie and he had a son David Seton.

> The Sons George and Matthew Seton of David Seton of Wedderlie, who died in Nov 1600, are mentioned in his Will of 10 Jul 1605.

Abbreviations for the two family trees

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| b. born | ca. around or approximately | d. died |
| mar married | SAS Sasine | + name of Wife unknown |
| * see additional note | # see notes (foot of page) | == (between names) means they married |

Also, both William Seton, provost, who married Agnes Black, and Alexander Seton, who married Marion Gray, did not have a brother called Robert Seton (see tree 1). Instead, George Seton of Northrig had both a brother Robert and a son Robert. Thus one Robert Seton was an uncle of the other Robert Seton. The uncle Robert, who married Janet Montgomery in 1616, was a Principal Baillie in Tranent, and his nephew Robert, who married Isabel Smyth, was of Monkmillne. There were in Tranent parish other persons called Robert Seton at that time, but they were not of Monkmillne and they were not related to the Northrig line.

The father of Alexander Seton, who married Marion Gray was not a John Seton, but was an Alexander Seton – this last is obtained from the Haddington Burgh records.

The correct ancestry for the Northrig and Monkmillne line is given in tree 1. The ancestral line for John Seton, Baillie of Tranent is a separate line (see tree 2). Although these are separate lines, both lines do have an earlier common ancestor, namely John, Master of Seton (died 1476) and son of George, first Lord Seton (died ca. 1478), also called third Lord Seton in some books.

The office of Baillie of Tranent (and Principal Baillie) occurs only for a Robert Seton, son of Thomas Seton and Griselda Preston. This, though, does lead one to think that there might be some link from him to John Seton, Baillie of Tranent, but I cannot find one (see tree 2). The line from this Thomas Seton has the main Setons, who were of Northrig and Monkmillne. The lines from the brothers of Thomas, i.e. Henry, George and John, is more varied and they are not land estate owners, or farmers, but those who held dutiful public office, e.g. sheriff-depute, bailie, captain, schoolmaster, provost, vicar and some were burgesses. The granary of Monkmillne did pass through Henry to John and to the grandson of the latter, i.e. Alexander, before being transferred to a Robert Seton, grandson of Thomas Seton and Griselda Preston, confirmed in a Charter of 1629.

The ancestors of John Seton, Baillie of Tranent, may lead to other later bailies of Tranent, and there were later ones with the surname Seton, but they do not seem to lead to any farmers, land or estate owners, except to one son David Seton of Wadderlie (in Tranent) and another later David Seton of Wadderlie.

One would need now to rewrite some of the information given on pages 540 to 543, especially, of volume 1 of the book by George Seton above, *A History of the Family of Seton during Eight Centuries* (2 vols), in the light of the new information and the new tree 1.

The gravestone gave information not mentioned by these earlier sources above, except by George Seton. George Seton on page 545 shows quite

clearly that William Seton, provost of Haddington, who married Agnes Black, was a son of Alexander Seton, who married Marion (Mariot) Gray, and they were all descended from the Northrig line. In the course of three years, other new material has been unearthed and a now much more plausible family tree has now been produced, which also has untangled the earlier mixed up tree given on page 541 of his book.

Alexander Seton who became of Northrig, and who had a brother William, married Janet Sinclair (heiress of Northrig) and they had four sons, Thomas, Henry, John and George, and a daughter Janet, all of whom must have been born before their mother died in August 1574 and also before January 1567/68 when their father died. (George Seton also gives these dates of August 1574 and January 1567/68, which are given in wills). In the modern dates of to-day the latter date would be January 1568, as the new year then changed in March.

Means to be used when Bit by a Mad Dog, &c.

Suggested by Dr. Percival of *Manchester*, and attached to the Annual Report of the *Radcliffe Infirmary*, for 1792; now published by the Managers of the *Haddington Dispensary*, at the desire of some respectable Subscribers.

When any person is bitten by a *mad* animal, in the very first instant possible, dilate (open) the Wound as much as may be, and let pure *Water* be forced into every part of it from a pump, a tea-kettle, or a syringe; if neither of these is at hand, wash the Wound very well with water, cleansing it with a handkerchief or a sponger. Warm water may be most proper, if at hand, but there should be no delay in procuring it. *Expedition! The utmost expedition and continued perseverance* in the plan for half an hour or more, or till the medical Assistant arrives, are necessary.

It must be very obvious, to even the commonest understanding, that the *virus*, (i.e. *poison or infectious matter*) which is lodged in the frothy saliva, soluble in water, may be washed out in this way – Nor can it impede the use of any other means which the Surgeon, when he arrives, may think it right to employ or to prescribe.

Printed by G. Miller, Haddington.

Source:

National Records of Scotland. Reference CH2/377/3/418. Parish of Yester, East Lothian

Library extra opening

After the SAFHS Conference on 25th June 2011, the Library will be open the following day, Sunday 26th June, from 10.30am to 3.30pm.

Gladsmuir in 1911, revisited

by Caroline Gerard

In the March 2011 issue, some families of Gladsmuir were identified from the 1901 Census, Valuation Rolls, etc, and I ventured which of them might be present in the 1911 Census.

The miners of Macmerry

George Gordon, who had married the Gaelic-speaking Catherine Morison in 1872, was living at Stair Row, Macmerry. The Census entry (see pages 74 & 75) shows that Catherine (now Katherine) still spoke both Gaelic and English, and that their marriage had produced 13 children, of whom only 6 were still living. And just to prove that Enumerators still made errors, Katherine is shown as having been married for 58 years – despite being only 59 years old!

On the same page, some of the frequent names of this part of the parish can be seen: Ormiston, Bathgate, Livingstone and Fairgrieve, with a high percentage having been born in Gladsmuir.

George Smith, who may have run the Reading Room in Macmerry, had retired from coal-mining and was living in Tranent.

The farm servants

The example pages (on pages 76 & 77) show that this section of the population was still very mobile, with children born around the county. Robert Glass and his wife were still at Hodges Farm, with Isabella, one of their two daughters, and Jessie's mother Marion Hannan. Robert Hannan had died, and the other daughter, now known as "Minnie", was a Domestic Servant in the town of Haddington.

Other occupations

Some of these were still in Gladsmuir, some not. Andrew Gallie, the police constable, had moved into Haddington. The two schoolteachers, Mrs Williamina Baird (now aged 52) and Miss Mary Janet Stott (now aged 42) and her parents, were still in Gladsmuir.

Catherine Blair

Mrs Blair, still at Hoprig Mains, had what may be one of the most curious and contemporary occupations (on page 78 & 79). She was enumerated as "Farmer's Wife (Suffragette)"! Perhaps the only Census in which such a description appears.

The Burns Family

Andrew Burns, the Farm Grieve at Harelaw, the father-in-law of Ina H. Burns who wrote the postcard featured in The March 2011 issue, had moved to 12 Hardgate, Haddington. However, I have now been able to identify the "Miss Mackay" of Market Street, Haddington. She was Isabella McIver Smeall Mackay, the 23-year-old (in 1911) cousin of Jacobina (Ina) H. Burns. This strand of Mackays was from Canisby.

But Ina H. Burns and her husband John H. Burns? No, not in Gladsmuir, or even East Lothian. They'd moved to Dornoch!

Duncan Macniven, the Registrar-General for Scotland, will be presenting a talk on the 1911 Census at the 22nd SAFHS Conference on 25th June 2011.

Civil Parish and Parish Ward of <i>Glasgow</i>			Ecclesiastical Parish or ~~Quadrant~~ District of <i>Glasgow</i>			School Board District of <i>Glasgow</i>								
Sample Ward of			Sample Ward of			Sample Ward of								
No. of Household	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE.	HOUSES			NAME and SURNAME of each Person.	Number of Persons in House.	RELATION to Head of Family.	AGE (last birthday) and Sex.	Gaelic or G & E.	Particulars as to MARRIAGE.				
		No. Inhabited	Uninhabited	Other Use						Single Persons	Married Men	Married Women	Children under 16	Children 16 and over
1	31 <i>St. John's Row</i>				<i>Isabella Cameron</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	18						
2	"				<i>James Cameron</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	15						
3	"				<i>Alexander Cameron</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	8						
4	"				<i>George Cameron</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	2						
5	31 <i>St. John's Row</i>	1		3	<i>John Ballgale</i>	4	<i>Head</i>	47						
6	"				<i>Maggie Ballgale</i>	1	<i>Wife</i>	43						
7	"				<i>George T. Ballgale</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	23						
8	"				<i>James Ballgale</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	21						
9	"				<i>Simon Ballgale</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	15						
10	"				<i>Isabella Ballgale</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	13						
11	"				<i>John Ballgale</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	9						
12	32 <i>St. John's Row</i>	1		3	<i>John Livingstone</i>	6	<i>Head</i>	44						
13	"				<i>Margaret Livingstone</i>	1	<i>Wife</i>	42						
14	"				<i>Mary Anderson Livingstone</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	36						
15	"				<i>Elizabeth David Livingstone</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	22						
16	"				<i>Michael Livingstone</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	19						
17	"				<i>Thomas David Scott</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	23						
18	33 <i>St. John's Row</i>	1		3	<i>William Scott</i>	6	<i>Head</i>	77						
19	"				<i>Isabella Scott</i>	1	<i>Wife</i>	67						
20	"				<i>Andrew Scott</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	47						
21	"				<i>George Scott</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	41						
22	"				<i>William Scott</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	31						
23	"				<i>Margaret Scott</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	28						
24	34 <i>St. John's Row</i>	1		3	<i>John Fairgrieve</i>	7	<i>Head</i>	64						
25	"				<i>James Chambers</i>	1	<i>Wife</i>	61						
26	"				<i>Mary T. Fairgrieve</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	29						
27	"				<i>Alexander Fairgrieve</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	26						
28	"				<i>Andrew Fairgrieve</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	24						
29	"				<i>George Fairgrieve</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	23						
30	"				<i>Thomas Fairgrieve</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	21						
31	35 <i>St. John's Row</i>	1		3	<i>George Gordon</i>	5	<i>Head</i>	64						
32	"				<i>Isabella Gordon</i>	1	<i>Wife</i>	57						
33	"				<i>James Gordon</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	36						
34	"				<i>Donald Gordon</i>	1	<i>Son</i>	34						
35	"				<i>Maggie Gordon</i>	1	<i>Daughter</i>	13						
Total of Houses	5			15		31		22		13		1		

Scottish Association of
Family History Societies
22nd Annual Conference
Family & Local History Fair

CENSUS
CHURCH
& CITY



Saturday 25th June 2011
9.30am - 4.30pm

Adam House,
Chambers Street,
Edinburgh

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☐

NAMES OF DELEGATES

**Scottish Association of
Family History Societies
22nd Annual Conference
Family & Local History Fair**

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

8.30am	Registration
9.30am	Book stalls open
9.45am	Welcome & Opening Ceremony
10am	Speaker: Richard Hunter, "Edinburgh, its archives and its inhabitants"
11am	Speaker: Dr Tristram Clarke, "Scottish Episcopal Church Records"
12 noon	BREAK & LUNCHTIME TALKS
2pm	Speaker: Andrew Nicoll, "Roman Catholic Archives"
3pm	Speaker: Duncan Macniven, GROS "The 1911 Census"
4pm	Raffle Draw & Closing Speeches
4.30pm	Close of Conference & close of bookstalls

HOW TO GET THERE

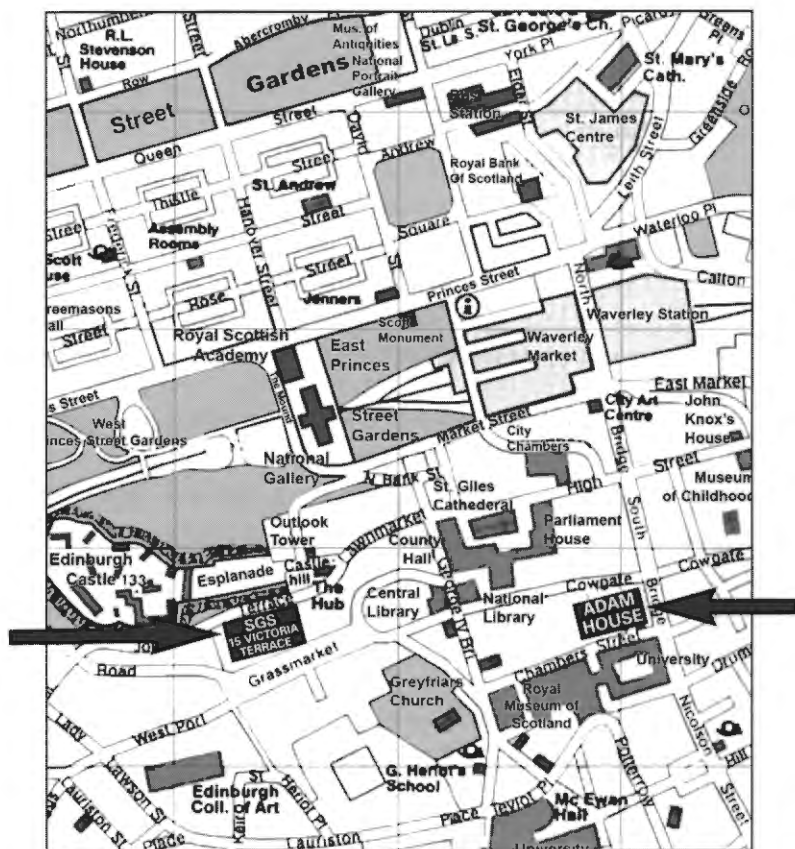
Adam House is situated in Chambers Street near the Royal Museum of Scotland. It is within walking distance from both Waverley Rail Station and St Andrew's Square Bus Station.

Adam House has disabled access.

Buses from various parts of the city come up The Mound and South Bridge to Chambers Street.

The Scottish Genealogy Society & Family History Library will also be open from 10am to 5pm on Friday 24th, Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th June to co-incide with the Conference. It is a short walk from Adam House off George IV Bridge, as are the National Library of Scotland and The Central Library.

Nearby are Scotland's People Family History Centre and The National Archives of Scotland, both at the east end of Princes Street.



Preliminary Description of		Preliminary Description of		Preliminary Description of	
		Haddingtonshire			
PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.					
Personal Occupation.	Industry or Service with which Worker is connected.	Employer, Worker, or on Own Account.	If Working at Home.	BIRTHPLACE.	Nationality if born in a Foreign Country.
				at daughter's place	
belting, booting, man (Haddington)	21	Worker		20	X/15
belting drawers, 1/20	21	Worker		20	X/15
X School 1X				20	X/15
Coal Miner, (Haddington)	21	Worker		20	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15
Coal Miner, 150	21	Worker		Haddington	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker		Haddington	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21			20	X/15
X School 1X				20	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker		20	X/15
Wife of - Haddington	X X			Haddington	X/15
Miner, 250	44	own account	at home	Haddington, Haddington	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15
Market garden, 1/20	19	Worker	Worker	20	X/15
Market Garden, 1/20	19	Worker	Worker	Haddington	X/15
Miner, 1/20	X			Haddington	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15
belting, booting, 1/20	21	Worker	Worker	20	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker	Worker	20	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker	Worker	20	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15
Coal Miner, (Haddington)	X			20	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15
Gardener, 5/5	19	Worker		20	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker		20	X/15
Gardener, 1/20	19	Worker		20	X/15
Thompson, 1/20	19	Worker		20	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker		Haddington	X/15
X - 3X X				Haddington	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker		Haddington	X/15
Coal Miner, 1/20	21	Worker		20	X/15
X - 3X X				20	X/15

Civil Parish and Parish Ward of <i>Cladsmuir</i> —Dunfermline Ward of—			Ecclesiastical Parish or special-Name Parish of <i>Cladsmuir</i> —Special Water District of—			School Board District of <i>Cladsmuir</i> —Special Drainage District of—				
No. of Inhabitants	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES. No. of Inhabitants	Rooms with one or more Windows	NAME and SURNAME of each Person	Number of Persons in House	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE (last birthday not yet 15)	Gender or G & E	Particulars as to Marriage. Single Persons Married Widows	Married Women Children Married Widows
29	<i>Annulston & N. N. N.</i>	1	5	<i>Andrew M. Thompson</i>	5	Head	55	M	3	
				<i>Maggie</i>		Son	20	F	4	
				<i>Aggie</i>		Son	18	F	4	
				<i>Christina</i>		Son	16	F	4	
				<i>James</i>		Son	15	F	4	
30	<i>Hodges</i>	1	1	<i>Andrew Shields</i>	2	Head	56	M	1	
				<i>James Shields</i>		Son	34	M	1	
31	<i>a</i>	1	2	<i>Madison Ramsay</i>	9	Head	40	M	12	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Wife	40	F	5	16 7 7
				<i>Madison</i>		Son	16	M	1	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	12	F	1	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	9	F	4	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	8	F	4	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	4	F	4	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	2	F	4	
32	<i>a</i>	1	2	<i>James Hughie Wright</i>	3	Head	36	M	12	
				<i>Marion</i>		Wife	33	F	2	2 1 1
				<i>George</i>		Son	2	M	1	
33	<i>a</i>	1	2	<i>Robert Glass</i>	4	Head	44	M	12	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Wife	35	F	5	7 2 2
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	18	F	4	
				<i>Marion</i>		Son	66	F	6	
34	<i>a</i>	1	3	<i>John Muir</i>	4	Head	33	M	12	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Wife	31	F	5	2 2 2
				<i>Margaret Margaret</i>		Son	1	F	4	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	1	F	4	
35	<i>a</i>	1	7	<i>Charles Dickson</i>	4	Head	51	M	3	
				<i>Charles</i>		Son	34	M	2	
				<i>Margaret</i>		Son	38	F	5	4 1 1
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	18	F	4	
36	<i>X Pension</i>	1	2	<i>James Dickson</i>	2	Head	64	M	3	
				<i>Isabella</i>		Son	19	F	1	
Total of Houses, ...		5	3		33		14	19	6	

Parliamentary Borough of		Parliamentary Constituency of		Municipal Borough or Police Borough of	
Special Electing District of		Special Electing District of		Island of	
PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION					
Personal Occupation.	Industry or Service with which Worker is connected.	Employer, Worker, or on Own Account.	If Working at Home.	BIRTHPLACE	Nationality if born in a Foreign Country
Farmer 100	19	Contract		Landish, Shetland 20	7
X	X			Landish, Shetland 26	X
X	X			Landish, Shetland 15	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 15	
X School 1	X			Landish, Shetland 15	
Cartwright 120	19	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	
Cartwright 350	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
Ploughman 30	19			Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
Calverton 140	19			Landish, Shetland 37	
X School 1	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X School 1	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X School 1	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
Ploughman 30	19	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
Ploughman 30	19	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X School 1	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
Barrow 370	-			Landish, Shetland 37	
Barrow 79	9	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
Farmer 100	19	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	
Farmer 100	19	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	
X	X			Landish, Shetland 37	
Farmer 100	9			Landish, Shetland 37	
Market Basket 5	19	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	
Collier 100 (Landish)	21	Contract		Landish, Shetland 37	X

Civil Parish and Parish Ward of <i>Glasgow</i> Burgh Ward of				Statistical Parish and Burgh Ward of <i>Glasgow</i> Special Marine District of				School Board District of <i>Glasgow</i> Special District of							
No. of Households	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE.	ROOMS.		NAME and SURNAME of each Person.	Number of Persons in Room.	RELATION to Head of Family.	AGE (last birthday) and Sex.		Gender or U. & E.	Particulars as to Marriages.					
		In habit.	Occasional (No. of Persons) (B.)				Male.	Female.		Single Persons (Males & Females).	Married Women.	Children of Marriages.	Children of Divorces.		
83	<i>Thornhill Rd.</i>	1		George Longth. Mary do. Elly. do. H. do. Peter do. George do.	6	Head Wife Son Daughter Son Grand.	20 28 21 19 15 6			12 12 12 4 4 1					
84	<i>Coats Rd.</i>	1		Robert Bell Margaret do. Elizabeth do. Thomas do. Catherine do. David do. Janet Buchanan	7	Head Wife Daughter Son Daughter Son Daughter	44 46 22 19 13 9 32			5 4 4 4 4 1 4	23	4	4		
85	<i>Lochgair Rd.</i>			Catherine Blair Betty do. Jean do. Mary Sheldon	4	Head Daughter Daughter Daughter	39 14 10 23			12 4 4 4	76	4	4		
Total of Houses.		2													
Total of Persons.															

Examination District of		Parliamentary Constituency of		Municipal Borough or Police Borough of	
Special Licensing District of		Special Licensing District of		School of	
PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.					
Personal Occupation	Industry or Service with which Worker is connected.	Employer, Worker, or on Own Account.	If Working at Home.	BIRTHPLACE.	Nationality if born in a Foreign Country.
Lane Grind ¹⁶¹	19	Worker.		Haddington, ~~West~~ Scotland.	X
X Lane Grind ¹⁶¹ X				Do. ~~He.~~	
Ploughman Lane ¹⁶¹	19	"		Do. ~~He.~~	
Lane Worker ¹⁶¹	19	"		Do. ~~He.~~	
Ploughman Lane ¹⁶¹	19	"		Do. ~~He.~~	
X School Lane ¹⁶¹ X				Do. ~~He.~~	
Lane Worker ¹⁶¹	19	Do.		Do. ~~He.~~	
X School Lane ¹⁶¹ X				Do. ~~He.~~	
Lane Worker ¹⁶¹	19	Do.		Edinburgh, ~~He.~~	
Ploughman Lane ¹⁶¹	19	Do.		Do. ~~He.~~	
X School Lane ¹⁶¹ X				Do. ~~He.~~	
X School Lane ¹⁶¹ X				Do. ~~He.~~	
Lane Worker ¹⁶¹		Do.		Haddington, ~~He.~~	
Lane Worker ¹⁶¹				34	
X School Lane ¹⁶¹ X				Haddington, ~~He.~~	
X School Lane ¹⁶¹ X				Do. ~~He.~~	
Cook (domestic) ¹⁶¹	9			Do. ~~He.~~	X

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The awful sudden death of the Reverend Dobbie: a Victorian small town tragedy

by Katherine Dickie

In the small graveyard of Annan Parish Church, unused for many years, there is one large grave monument, now half buried in ivy. A broken column, symbolising a life cut short, stands atop a pedestal whose inscription mourns the death in 1846 of the local minister, The Reverend James Dobbie, *whose awful sudden removal...made a deep impression on the minds of all classes and denominations in the district...*



Rev. Dobbie's gravestone

The much mourned Reverend was Minister of the United Secession Church, a Presbytery that had seceded from the Church of Scotland some years before. Although the small town of Annan had at that time two other established churches and at least one independent preacher, the Secessionist congregation had grown from numbering 56 in the early years of the century to the extent that in 1835 a new church had been built in Erskine Street with sittings for 750 (although membership was somewhat smaller).

Annan was, by the mid 19th century, a prosperous and respectable place on the main routes between Dumfries and Carlisle. Steam packets conveyed goods and passengers between Liverpool and its port, and trade and shipping were well established. The population of the parish had doubled within the century and by 1845 was above 5,000.¹

Reverend Dobbie had lived in Annan for twenty-six years following his ordination in 1820.ⁱⁱ Born in Glasgow, the son of a craftsman, he entered the University there in 1810 at the age of fifteen and graduated in 1818. He had come to Annan first as a probationer and, having been called to serve as Minister, married Jean Faulds, the daughter of a thread manufacturer from Beith. Well settled in his community, he was described as *a very energetic useful man in his way, & greatly liked by his whole congregation.*

Luckily he had what was described as "a fine manse" with coach house and stable in Ednam Street to accommodate his family of ten children, his wife and servants and his venerable father.ⁱⁱⁱ

On the 22nd May 1846, Mr James Pool, a farmer and parishioner came calling and was invited to lunch with Mr and Mrs Dobbie. Six bottles of porter had been ordered from the local grocer, James Ewart, one of which was opened to accompany their meal of bread and cheese. Porter was often regarded as healthier than water in the days when water supplies could be contaminated and cholera was still a threat, but an account of the episode still felt the need to stress *there had been no bottled porter in the house for upwards of two years.*

Mr Dobbie poured a glass for his visitor, then a small glass for his wife, and gave himself the remainder of the bottle.

Mrs Dobbie collapsed first, followed by Mr Pool on his way home. Mr Dobbie became ill too and the doctor was called. No-one at the time suspected poison, unfortunately, and Mr Dobbie himself put the symptoms down to the drinking of an unaccustomed drink - but five hours later, after prolonged suffering, he died.

The cause of the poisoning was quickly realised and the 6 bottles were "officially sealed up" for later examination. Before the Procurator Fiscal would pronounce on the cause of death it was probably deduced that he had been poisoned.

Dr Christison, Professor of Materia Medica at Edinburgh University analysed the porter and discovered common arsenic in the sediment of the bottle the trio had drunk from. He ascertained it to be not less than a dessertspoonful. *There must have been negligence of the most culpable kind in the cleaning of the bottle at least.*^{iv}

Incredible though it seems now, the widespread use of arsenic in everyday life during the Victorian period caused numerous accidental deaths as well as being the favoured poison for homicides and murders. Present in everyday articles such as candles, wine, wallpaper, medicines and cosmetics, it could be bought over the counter with the groceries, ostensibly for killing rats and insects and unwanted animals, but sometimes ending up as a mistaken ingredient in the family meals because it has no distinctive smell or taste.^v

Arsenic was the favoured poison for suicides and murders throughout the 1800s and many accused of murder, probably including some innocent of the crime, ended on the gallows.

Before the arrival of pre-packaged goods, many purchases were bought loose and stored in various containers. Arsenic could be sold wrapped in a piece of paper and taken home together with domestic groceries.

The 1851 Sale of Arsenic Act, that sought to restrict access to arsenic, came too late for the unfortunate James Dobbie. As a very well-known member of the community, reactions to his death were swift and dramatic and reported in all the local and national newspapers. Aware of the widespread use of the poison, most reports sought to exculpate the grocer, *the supply was obtained from a regular bearer and attached admirer of the deceased*.^{vi}

Thomas Carlyle, the writer and historian, was a native of nearby Ecclefechan, knew the Minister, and in letters to his brother and mother discussed the case, accurately analysing the cause before the official report.^{vii}

I know not if you saw in the Courier the mournful tragedy of poor Dobbie the Burgher Minister, who was poisoned one day by a glass of porter got from Jamie Ewart's shop to give to one Pool (whom I do not know). Pool was nearly killed by his share; and Mrs Dobbie too by hers: poor Dobbie died the same day! It is supposed Jamie Ewart had bought the bottles from some Doctor's Roup1 (a Doctor Moffat I think, who was removing to Liverpool), and by undue thrift ventured to put porter in them; giving them only an insufficient rinsing: the poison would be sticking on the glass, and would only slowly dissolve itself in the liquor. It is a most shocking thing.

Two days later, on the Sabbath, James Dobbie's friend, Rev. Hugh Douglas of Lockerby, met with the bereaved congregation whose state was described as intensely excited. Emotions were running high in the town and by the day of the funeral on Wednesday 27th, the Provost of Annan recommended that banks, offices, cotton factories etc, suspend business so that 1000 mourners, including eighteen ministers of the Gospel, could accompany the coffin which was interred in the last remaining plot in the New Churchyard - a plot generously donated by a local landowner, Mrs Gen Dirom of Annan.^{viii}

It must have been difficult to justify God's higher purpose in the painful end of James Dobbie, but his friend, the Rev. Richard Hunter of Carlisle, made a valiant effort with "God's Ways Vindicated in the Removal of his Servants", the Funeral Sermon preached on the 31st May. The sermon acted as an obituary and talked tellingly of the victim's character and personality traits. Fifteen hundred people, the largest that had filled a church in Annan and many more than the actual congregation, filled the church, presumably excited by the small town drama, and were so moved that the Sermon and appendix were published by request.



The former church of Rev. Dobbie

One of his seven sons followed him into the Ministry. The Reverend Thomas Dobbie, as his father had before him, married a resident of Beith and for twenty-six years was Minister at the fashionable Lansdowne Church in Glasgow. He died peacefully in his bed aged 67.

Because of the violence of his end, one can learn much more about the Rev Dobbie than if he had led a small town minister's life and died quietly. His church is now abandoned and his grave overgrown.

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A Rhede Herring: the story behind the stone

by Caroline Gerard

Rosebank Cemetery, albeit just over the burgh boundary into Edinburgh, became from its opening in September 1846 the garden cemetery for the Port of Leith. Reading only a dozen stones would leave you in no doubt that



a wealth of Leith's maritime history is encapsulated within a few acres: there are shipowners, captains, ship brokers, merchants, marine engineers, pilots, Customs officials, lighthouse-keepers, Trinity House Masters and many more. The stones themselves reveal maritime connections, even before the inscriptions are read, as there are innumerable depictions of anchors, ships and other nautical insignia. Some stones record that while many people made their livings from the sea, often they met their deaths at sea also.

Because of the cemetery's proximity to the port, ever so often there's a stone in another language, usually German or Danish, to commemorate some poor soul who had died and been buried at

Leith rather than closer to home. As one such stone says, a captain from Lubeck died *fern von seinen* – far from his own.

One stone in (mostly) German puzzled me. It reads:-

*In memoriam Schiffs Capitain August Lehsten aus Wismar ertrunken
auf Leith Rhede am 9th Juli 1883*

Some minor points of the inscription are awry, due, probably, to a local sculptor being unfamiliar with the language. However my somewhat rusty school German served me well enough to be able to translate all but one word to:-

*In memory of Ship Captain August Lehsten from Wismar drowned on
Leith ?? 9th July 1883.*

As far as recording the inscription and indexing the name was concerned, whatever *Rhede* meant didn't matter at all, as it clearly wasn't part of his name – but! What *did* it mean? I checked his death entry, but it was of no assistance. He had been found drowned in or by the district of Cramond and his death was registered there.

I contacted a friend who speaks fluent German and her response was that this was a small town in Germany. Ah, perhaps drowned on the voyage from Leith to Rhede? Looking at maps confirmed that there is such a town, on the River Ems, however for sea-going vessels the river doesn't seem to be navigable so far upstream.

Then I consulted our John Stevenson – as perhaps I ought to have done in the first place! He had the answer, of course.

Due to Leith being largely a tidal port and accessible by ships for only a few hours around high water, ships newly arrived and waiting to berth would (and still do) lie at anchor in the Firth of Forth, between the docks and Inchkeith. Communications between ships and the Signal Tower, sometimes to request a pilot, was effected then by means of flags flown by each. This stretch of water is known as "Leith Roads".

There were two *Scotsman* reports about Captain Lehsten's fate, of which John sent me one. Now, why didn't I think of that resource?

August Lehsten was the captain of the brigantine *General Lieutenant Witzleben* (wrongly named as *Witzlehan* in *The Scotsman*), a cargo vessel which brought to Britain timber products from the Baltic or wheat from Northern Europe, and often transported coal and lime out of Grangemouth and Charlestown. The ship was named for a military hero, Karl Ernst Job-William von Witzleben (1783-1837), who had eventually served with Blucher of Waterloo fame.

On the evening of 9th July 1883 she was lying at anchor "in the Roads", awaiting a pilot to tow her to Charlestown for her next cargo. Captain Lehsten was ashore, but encountered three young men at West Pier who had returned after engaging a small boat "for a holiday excursion on an early day". He asked if they would take him out to his ship. The lighthouse-keeper saw them pass, but never saw them thereafter.

In the first *Scotsman* report of 11th July, while the boat was still missing and before any bodies were discovered, this small craft was described as "fourteen feet in length, fitted with a lugsail, painted salmon pink on the inside and blue outside, with a black strip and black bottom". The three young men were identified as W. Graham (20) of Madeira Street, son of Mr Graham, goods superintendant of the Caledonian Railway Company, Andrew Ritchie (18) of Portland Place, son of Mr Ritchie, chief engineer on board the steamer *Newhaven*, and "a lad named Makinson, residing in Hawthornbank Place, son of Mr Makinson, H.M. Customs, Leith". In other words, readers were being asked to notify the authorities if this boat and these men were found.

The party of four had set off at around 9pm on the evening of 9th July. The weather was described as fine and clear, but with a stiff westerly breeze. At around 3 o'clock of the morning of 10th July, James White, master of the

steam-tug *Harmony*, acting on the instructions of Mr Becker, shipbroker, went out to the *Witzleben* to tow her to Charlestown. When he arrived, he was advised that Captain Lehsten was not aboard, and so he (James White) returned to Leith. By morning, though, the families of the three young men were very anxious as to their whereabouts.

At about 2pm on 11th July, the fishing boat *Sovereign*, skippered by John Flucker, was returning to Newhaven and found the small boat on her side in Gullane Bay. It was towed back to Leith. Clearly the boat had capsized and the four men had been thrown overboard.

The bodies were recovered within a few weeks, although the death entries do not state exactly when and where they were found. However, as it was self-evident that they had drowned, "no medical examination (was) deemed necessary".

Captain Lehsten was aged 38 and the husband of Henrietta Wilken. His parents' names were unknown to the Informant, the above Johann William Becker, a German-born British subject who had lived and worked in Leith for many years.



Leith Signal Tower, from Grant's 'Old & New Edinburgh'

"W. Graham" proved to be George Noble Graham of 35 Madeira Street, born 22 December 1863, one of the 8 children of Andrew Graham and Marion Noble. *The Scotsman* had reported him to be aged 20, while his gravestone more correctly records him as being aged 19½ years at death. Two brothers had died in infancy and a younger brother John was lost at sea in 1908. The parents later moved to Juniper Green, but seem to be buried with their son.

Their headstone stands in Rosebank next to an identical stone commemorating another branch of this Graham family.

"A lad named Makinson" was William Frederick Makinson of 7 Hawthornbank Place, and while this was not reported in the newspaper, he had just celebrated his 19th birthday on the Sunday, the day before the accident. He was the son of John Edward Makinson and Mary Stoddart, who otherwise had found Leith to their liking, as their children had been born and brought up there. John Edward had been born in Kent to an Exciseman, originally from Lincolnshire but prepared to be posted anywhere: other children, William Frederick's aunts and uncles, had been born in Thurso, Campbeltown, Clackmannanshire and Linlithgowshire, before the family settled on South Uist. However, if William Frederick was buried in Rosebank, there is now no extant gravestone to commemorate him.

Andrew Archibald Ritchie was the second son of Archibald and Isabella Wilkie of 11 Portland Place. He was 17 (not 18, as *The Scotsman* reported), but as he'd been born in Hull, I don't have his exact date of birth. His parents were from Kirkcaldy and Kinglassie, married in Fife, and lived in Hull before arriving in Leith sometime in the 1870s. They moved back to Kirkcaldy in the 1890s, where they died in 1898 and 1929, and the Rosebank stone suggests that they were buried with their unfortunate teenage son.

This last stone is a few feet away from Captain Lehsten's, but amidst all the names, dates, drownings and loss of life at sea recorded in Rosebank, if it hadn't been for the one word *Rhede*, I would never have made the connection between them.

The MIs of Rosebank Cemetery will be published on CD later this year.

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Letters

In the March 2011 Journal, when Kirstine Baxter reviewed my book, *Dalrymple Crescent, a Snapshot of Victorian Edinburgh*, she noted that there was not a full list of those written about. I would like to draw your attention my website, www.dcedin.co.uk, which accompanies the book. In it I am making available the family trees of the residents of the Crescent, with a complete list of surnames. This is as yet a work in progress, and I would be happy to accommodate anybody who would like me to give priority to a particular family.

Joanne Lamb, Edinburgh

This website can also be accessed via the Links page of our own website, www.scotsgenealogy.com. The number of links grows and grows – as do the Sales Catalogue and other items. Our revamped website is well worth a weekly visit!

Re Gladsmuir in 1911 (March 2011 Journal) - most interesting articles. In connection with this, please note a census entry I found for the following family.

The 1871 Census shows a McLean family living at Swinton Mill, Berwickshire: Neil, 38, born Duirinish; Catherine, 37, born Harris; Ann, 14, born Gladsmuir; Flora, 10, born Duirinish; Catherine, 8, born Duirinish; John, 5, born Oldhamstocks; Alexander, 3, born Cockburnspath; Margaret, 1, born Whitsome.

Clearly the idea of coming down from Skye had gone on for many years, in this family's case from the 1850s. I expect the Clearances forced so many lotters/fishers to leave Skye to seek work in the rich farmlands of East Lothian. They migrated over the Border too, going via Belford to Gateshead.

I can confirm that the children of Neil McLean mentioned in that census, wherever born, all spoke Gaelic. Alexander specifically did, and at least one of his grandchildren and even his youngest daughter still do. Likewise the porridge tradition carried south to Tyneside, having meandered all through the Lothians and Borders to Northumberland!

Joyce Holt, Edinburgh

September talk

The first speaker of the autumn season will be Dr Charles D. Waterston, narrating the tale of the Sandemans of Springland, a fascinating family. His book *Perth Entrepreneurs: The Sandemans of Springland* was reviewed by Maurice McIlwrick in the June 2008 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist* and is available via the SGS online shop.

Book Reviews

Hermann Moll Atlas of Scotland: 1745 impression of the 1723 plates

Scottish Genealogy Society, 2011; ISBN: 1-904060-49-8; price £7.50

One of the side products of researching your family history can be a growing fascination with the cartography of the country or counties where your ancestors resided, worked or migrated through. In my own experiences this has not only improved my geographical knowledge of these areas but also, on occasion, temporarily diverted my research into studying their cartographic history. This has meant consulting old maps produced over the last 300 to 400 years, searching for remote villages and place names now long gone.

This library of Hermann Moll's maps on CD, produced for The Scottish Genealogy Society by Richard Torrance, is a fascinating insight and education of what the Scottish counties were like nearly 300 years ago.

Moll produced "*A Set of 36 New and Correct maps of Scotland*" divided into shires in 1724. These were re-issued in 1745 and reprinted in 1896. This CD contains scanned, un-coloured images of the 1745 version of the atlas.

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1745 impression of the 1723 plates



Moll produced 36 maps divided into shires in 1724, re-issued in 1745 & reprinted in 1896. This CD contains images of the 1745 version.

ISBN: 1-904060-49- £7.50

Moll was a renowned cartographer, engraver and publisher, maybe of German origin, and possibly born at Amsterdam or Rotterdam around 1654. He moved to England in 1678 and opened a book and map store in London, producing maps from his studies of other cartographers' work. He made many valuable contributions in the field of cartography. One of Moll's maps of the Island of

Newfoundland, published in the 1680s, showed Pointe Riche, the southern limit of the French Shore to be situated at 47°40' north latitude. In 1763 his map was used by the French to establish their claim over the west coast of Newfoundland, arguing that Point Riche and Cape Ray were the same headland.

Hermann Moll died in London on 22 September 1732.

This CD of Moll's Scottish maps will be a valuable addition to any researcher's library.

Craig Ellery

The Census of the Parish of St Cuthbert's, or West Kirk, 1790

Jessie A. Denholm, transcriber and editor;

The Scottish Genealogy Society, 2011; CD ROM; £7.50

Family history researchers often find it difficult to trace families and individuals in the period before the census of 1841 which provided the first universal listing of the entire population of a district.

Directories, where they exist, usually omit poorer members of a community, whilst Scottish parish registers are notorious for their lack of completeness, particularly with regard to those outwith the Church of Scotland, who were sometimes, if not always, recorded. As part of the project of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, he arranged to have collected material for his Statistical Account from every parish in Scotland. As Jessie Denholm explains, the word 'statistical' in the sense which Sinclair employed it simply referred to information which was useful to the state.

Part of this project was to undertake a census of the population of each parish. This had not been attempted since Alexander Webster's census of 1755. Most Scottish

parishes were content to provide numbers of inhabitants, but St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, undertook a listing of the population, or, as far as naming was concerned, the heads of families. The result of this survey has survived in the

A NEW CD PUBLICATION

THE CENSUS OF THE PARISH OF ST CUTHBERT'S OR WEST KIRK, 1790

Transcribed, edited and compiled by Jessie A. Denholm



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inhabitants of this large Edinburgh parish
at the end of the 18th century.**

***Transcribed, edited & compiled
by Jessie A. Denholm***

ISBN 1-904060-59-5 £7.50

National Records of Scotland, formerly the National Archives of Scotland, and provides the basis for Jessie Denholm's compilation. Other members of Scottish Genealogy Society, Russell Cockburn, Irene Townsley and Elizabeth Watson, also helped with the project.

A typical entry contained the name of the family head together with numbers of parents, children, lodgers and servants. Each category was divided into numbers of males and females. The term 'servant' requires some amplification: the late eighteenth century term would include employees even if they were not resident with their employer. Denholm cites the extreme case of Gorgie Mills where Messrs Reid & Co. linen printers, employed 300 workers, half of them male, and half female, which appear to be entered under their place of work rather than their residence. To facilitate searches for individuals an index of names has been compiled.

The parish was an extensive one, covering much the territory of present-day Edinburgh. An index of places allows us to better understand its geography. Jessie Denholm includes a generous introduction, explaining the topography of the parish and providing references to appropriate maps. There is also a bibliography.

Jessie Denholm has provided an invaluable resource for family and local historians alike.

Jim Cranstoun

None Dare Oppose: the Laird, the Beast and the People of Lewis

John MacLeod; Birlinn, Edinburgh, 2010; ISBN 978 1 84158 909 1; £16.99

This is an excellent account of the experience of the people of Lewis in the later nineteenth century in enduring the persecution of a wayward landowner, Sir James Matheson, retired drug dealer and ardent Christian evangelist who had purchased the estate from the heiress of the Seaforths, and his chief agent, Donald Munro, who followed their programme of 'improvement' of the land. Here, during the two decades after 1853, the plan to augment the wealth of the landowner was to move the population of crofters/fishermen from the better agricultural land in the south of the island to the more barren north where the population would support themselves exclusively by fishing or would be forced to emigrate. Munro was the main instrument in achieving this, and to this end he was able to concentrate every office of civic, legal and industrial power in his own hands. Nor was Munro a benign dictator. The book provides many examples of his capricious and vindictive treatment of the of the tenantry of the island. Munro's post of Procurator Fiscal was particularly useful in putting legal pressure on his victims.

MacLeod's account is minutely researched and skilfully written: it is easy to become gripped by the sweep of his narrative. There is a strong moral edge to his treatment and his sympathy is clearly with the crofters and he builds his case with caution and care. The outcome was all too predictable. Long used to the unchallenged exercise of power, but becoming careless of the legal details of the case, Munro eventually overreached himself when three young fishermen, the Bernera Three, were found not guilty of 'aggravated assault'.

Jim Cranstoun

Presbytery of Mull

(The Free Church of Scotland)

Members from St. Kilda, communicated on 29th September 1930, for the Parish of Morvern, Argyll.

- (1) Finlay Gillies in Savoy. *(name deleted)*
- (2) Mrs. MacDonald.
- (3) Ewan McDonald in Savoy.
- (4) Mrs. Gillies in Savoy.
- (5) Mr. Donald Gillies in Larachbeg.
- (6) Mrs. Donald Gillies in Larachbeg.
- (7) John Gillies in Larachbeg.
- (8) Mrs. Gillies in Larachbeg.
- (9) Mrs. McQueen in Village.
- (10) Mr. Norman McKinnon in Larachbeg.
- (11) Mrs. Norman McKinnon in Larachbeg.
- (12) D. Munro
- (13) Mrs. D. Munro.

Source: National Archives of Scotland Reference CH3/726/1/117.

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

WANTED – VOLUNTEERS

The Scottish Genealogy Society operates solely because of time given by its members. Can you spare a few hours a week, or even just occasionally, to help too?

We would always be grateful for more volunteers to do various tasks, such as just being in the Library to keep it open (especially on Saturdays), or doing a number of as-and-when-required practical tasks, or helping to proof-read or index forthcoming publications, or helping at Family History Fairs throughout the country.

For help at the Library, please contact Moira Stevenson
moira.stevenson@scotsgenealogy.com

For publications and Fairs, please contact Craig Ellery
ellerydesign2@yahoo.co.uk

Or telephone the Library
0131-220 3677

Other websites

The Southern Necropolis (of Glasgow) has updated its website and includes a page detailing almost 200 interments of the mid-19th century.

www.southernnecropolis.com

The Admission Records of Auldearn School 1902 – 1922 are available as online digital images. These show the pupils' dates of birth, parents or guardians, addresses and other notes.

www.ambaile.org.uk/en/search/subject_id?id=1239

Inveraray Jail records show details of 4000 prisoners between 1820 and 1888, with names, ages, crimes, sentences and other information. Also included are 106 transportees between 1728 and 1857.

www.ictopus.org.uk

The University of Glasgow has made accessible a list of records of graduates to 1896. This includes Marion Gilchrist and Alice Lilian Louisa Cumming, the first women doctors to graduate in Scotland

www.universitystory.gla.ac.uk/browse-graduates

or go directly via the Links page on our own website.

Do you have Ancestors who fell on hard times in Edinburgh in the early 1850s? There are some paupers' lists now available, 1850-52, courtesy of the City of Edinburgh Council.

www.edinburgh.gov.uk

then search for "St Cuthbert's Parochial Board Pauper Claim Index"

or go directly via the Links page on our own website.

Mormon Emigration records show names and other family members, ports of departure and arrival plus exact dates, plus ship names and sources.
<http://lib.byu.edu/mormonmigration/>

Our Webmaster regularly adds new links to our own website

www.scotsgenealogy.com

Visit often to learn more!

Advertising in

'The Scottish Genealogist'

Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

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

These are the only sizes accepted.

If you, or someone you know, would like to consider
advertising here please email the editor at:

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

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Compiled by Eileen Elder and Joan Keen

- | | |
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| Caughey Family Guild | David Tonks |
| Why did John Colthart come to Canada? | Ian Holmes |
| He called her "Cummy" | Debby Was |
| William MacKay, Sergeant in the 93rd Highlanders,
Crofter in Canisbay 1774-1860 | Kay Ronald Devonshire |
| One Man's Story - Malcolm Roderick MacCrimmon | Margaret Bendickson |
| Journey to America, the Migration of a Scottish Family | Steven Dwayne King |
| Cargill Families in Scotland, the Newcastle Area and New Zealand | D.C. Cargill |
| The Slave traders | Walt Deas |
| Waterloo and Peninsular Veterans | A. J. Campbell |
| How to write a Family History | Terrick FitzHugh |
| Dalrymple Crescent: A Snapshot of Victorian Edinburgh | Joanne Lamb |
| The Aberdeen Grammar School Magazine, Vol. XLIX, no. 2 | |
| None dare oppose: The Laird, the Beast and the People of Lewis | John Macleod |
| Scottish Family History on the Web, Third Edition | Stuart A. Raymond |
| A Who's Who of Your Ancestral Saints | Alan J. Koman |
| The Poor had no Lawyers: | |
| Who owns Scotland (And How They Got It) | Andy Wightman |
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| The Former Convent at Mount Alvernia | |
| Roll of Honour of Nairnshire 1915 | |
| List of Kelvinside Academicals serving with His Majesty's Forces 1914 | |
| Passenger Lists of Ships coming to North America 1607-1825 | A. Harold Lancour |
| Handbook on Irish Genealogy | Donal F. Begley |
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| 1851 Census Mochrum Parish | Graham & Emma Maxwell |
| The Parish Register Series, Berwick Holy Trinity MIs | Jean Hanson |
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The Parish of Aberlour prior to 1775	Bruce B. Bishop
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The Insurance & Banking Golf Club	Mr. & Mrs. George Wilson Lawrie
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Census Colonsay and Oronsay 1861	
Census Jura, Collonsay (part of District of Islay & Jura 1851	
Colonsay and Oronsay Census 1891	
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	Journal of Institute of Heraldic Genealogical Studies
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	Connections (Quebec FHS) Vol 27 No 3
The Scope of Burke's Landed Gentry	Genealogists' Magazine Vol 19 No 4
WW1 Servicemen Buried or Commemorated	
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Vol 8 1967-69	Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society
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Titles & Forms of Address	
The Scottish Armoury	David H. Caldwell

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.**

- 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
(See feature on page 15)
- 10 September National Family History Fair
Newcastle Central Premier Inn
- All year Society of Genealogists – Centenary Celebrations
www.societyofgenealogists.com

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

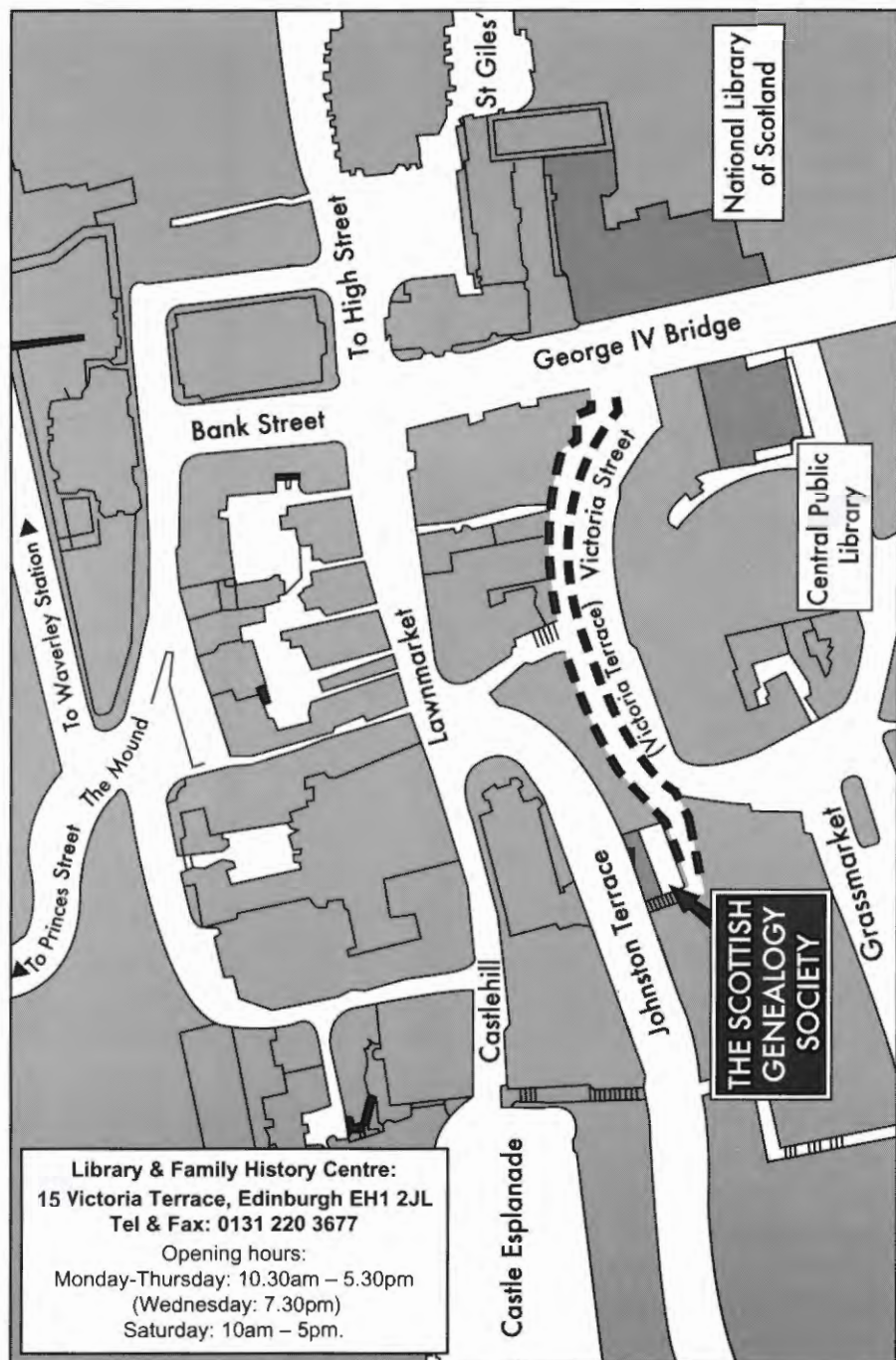
Wed 1st June	Thu 23rd June	Mon 18th July
Tue 9th August	Wed 31st August	Thu 22nd September
Mon 17th October	Tue 8th November	Wed 30th November
Thu 15th December		

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

Scotslot Meetings 2011

Sunday 20th March	Great grandfathers and the Industrial Revolution
Saturday 14th May	Websites for Scottish Family History
Saturday 9th July	The 1911 census for Scotland
Sunday 4th September	Mix and Match Members meeting
Saturday 29th October	They Crossed the Atlantic
Sunday 11th December	Mix and Match Members 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.



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.

Scottish Association of
Family History Societies
22nd Annual Conference
Family & Local History Fair

CENSUS
CHURCH
& CITY



Saturday 25th June 2011
9.30am – 4.30pm

Adam House,
Chambers Street,
Edinburgh