



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

MARCH 2012

Zenana Ladies

The Island of Handa

Daniel Robertson, Architect

Antiquarian Societies

Mortie

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Vol. LIX No. 1

The Scottish Genealogy Society

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Scottish charity No. SC016718

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

Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Painting of Lisnavagh House, reproduced by kind permission of Turtle Bunbury.

CONTENTS

Family of Daniel Robertson - <i>Stephen W. Massil</i>	3
Zenana Committees	19
"Antiquarian" is an odd name for a society - <i>Gordon Johnson</i>	27
Mortie or Morty - <i>George Robertson</i>	31
Save money on ink cartridges	34
Anglo-Scottish Family History Society - <i>Dan Muir</i>	36
Royal College of Nursing Archives	38
23rd SAFHS Conference 2012	39
Book Reviews	40
Recent Additions to the Library - <i>Joan Keen & Eileen Elder</i>	43
Handa: deserted island - <i>David G. C. Burns</i>	44
Appreciation - <i>Fred Ainslie</i>	46
Dates for your Diary	47

GENERAL INFORMATION

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The Scottish Genealogist

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The Family of Daniel Robertson, Architect and Bankrupt

Stephen W Massil

Daniel Robertson, the architect, died at Howth in Ireland in September 1849. The entry for Robertson in the latest edition of Howard Colvin's *Biographical Dictionary 2008*¹ refers to a man of this name having a career dating from the 1780s as an assistant in the office of Robert Adam of the Adelphi down to the architect of Lisnavagh House in County Carlow of 1846-49 (built for Captain William J. McClintock-Bunbury, M.P.). This single identity is contested by the



Lisnavagh House, County Carlow

Irish architectural historians, notably Frederick O'Dwyer in particular, in the first extended study of Robertson's work in Ireland², who would suggest that there were two men of this name and that the younger man, along with his older brother Alexander, entered into partnership with Robert Adam's youngest brother William Adam in 1800.

From this point his professional and family career can be traced in detail. All parties agree that the Robertson brothers had a family relationship with the Adam brothers though the architectural historians have not traced that in detail. The 'elder Daniel Robertson' has also not been traced but in my conclusion I refer to him as the precursor of the family of Henry Robertson (1802-1881), Australian architect, settled



Lisnavagh House Porch

in New South Wales from 1833. The following study makes brief reference to some of Robertson's works while it is through the details of his bankruptcies in particular that the family details can be seen to confirm the professional trajectory

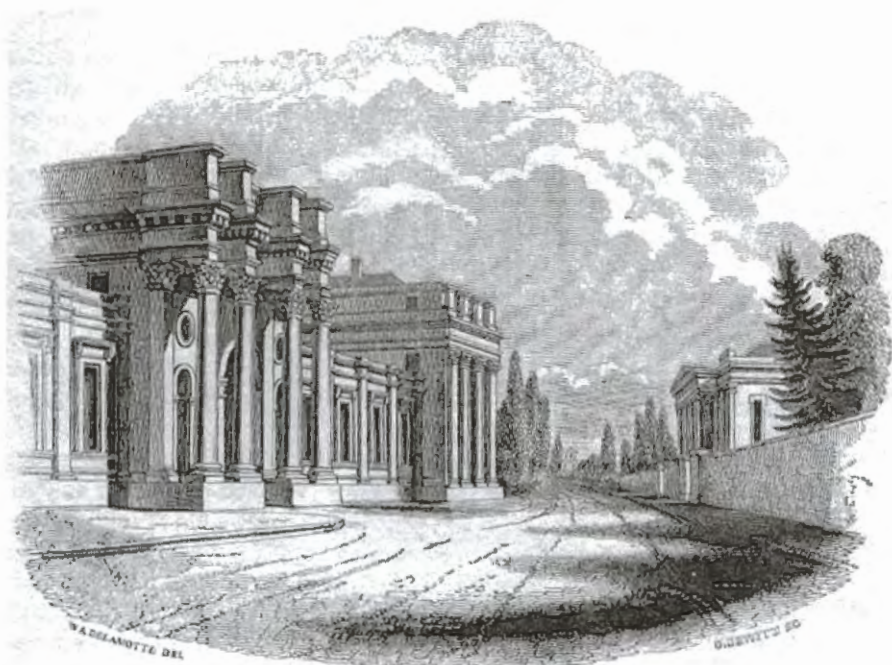
Daniel Robertson

Daniel Robertson was born in South Carolina or Georgia sometime around 1770-75; his father was Andrew Robertson (1735?-1791) the son of Andrew Robertson of Gladsmuir who died in 1743 who was succeeded in the ministry at Gladsmuir by his cousin William Robertson (1721-1793) later Principal of Edinburgh University and the famous historian.

Andrew Robertson junior went to Charleston, South Carolina in 1756; in 1761 he married Helen Crawford (1740?-1778), daughter of Daniel Crawford of a Glasgow family long-settled in Carolina. They had a 'numerous' family and settled in Georgia after 1772. Andrew Robertson became a 'Loyalist' and returned to England in 1782/4 as a widower with only two of his sons, settling at Streatham and apparently managing a farm (Mount Nod Farmⁱⁱⁱ) rented by William Adam (1738-1822), youngest of the Adam Brothers, whose mother was Mary Robertson of Gladney, a cousin of William Robertson. The family of Andrew Robertson that remained in America has yet to be traced in reliable detail but appears to have concentrated in Savannah, Georgia.

The marriage of Daniel Robertson and Amelia Helen Clarke (1791/2-1869) ('Emily') took place on 24th June 1808, the ceremony conducted by the bride's father, the Revd. Dr Thomas Brooke Clarke (1757?-1833), a Chaplain to the Prince of Wales and Auditor of the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich, at St. George's, Hanover Square. The bride being underage the ceremony required a Licence, and the witnesses were William Adam, Alexander Robertson (Daniel's older brother) and Marian Irving (1757-1818), the widow of Thomas Irving (1738?-1800), late Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports and also a 'Loyalist', formerly Receiver in South Carolina prior to American Independence.

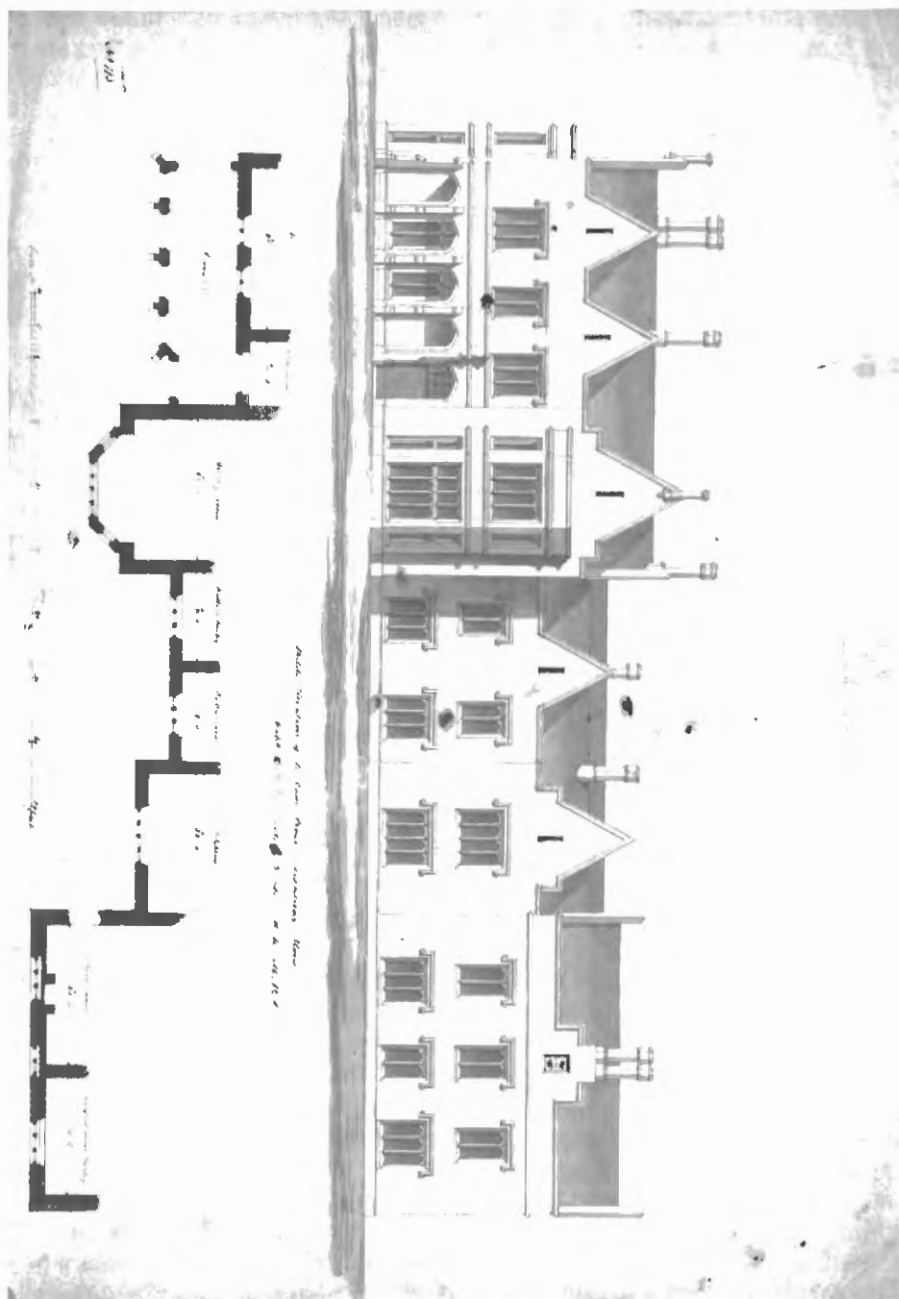
The Robertson brothers were in partnership with William Adam from 1800 for government construction work, speculative building works, timber supplies and the like, with premises at Lambeth, Pimlico, Purley and Woolwich, at several times near to insolvency and bankrupted in 1817. Daniel Robertson in his later career worked variously on the original Travellers' Club building in Pall Mall, at Kew (under patronage as 'Architect to the Duke of Sussex' from 1819 to 1838, in 1819 as both 'Architect to the Duke of Kent' and 'Architect to the Duke of Sussex', curious appointments that can surely be put down to any 'influence at Court' that his father-in-law Clarke might have had^{iv}), in Oxford, most notably on the New Clarendon Building (for the Oxford University Press, 1826-27), and ultimately in Ireland having gone through the bankruptcy courts again – and terms in prison – in Oxford and in Exeter in 1830^v and in London



New Clarendon Building, Oxford

in 1843^{vi}. The records of his depositions tracing his career 'on the run' from his creditors give confirmation of many of the details of the birthplaces of the younger children and marriages of the older girls. Overall the trajectory seems to show Robertson 'moving on', leaving his wife and parts of the family a stage or so behind. Colvin's file of papers on Robertson retained posthumously at the Victoria & Albert Museum includes a copy of the full account of the court proceedings at Exeter reported under the heading 'Impudent Jeremy Diddler^{vii}', the interest of which perhaps lies in the statements Robertson makes as to why he pursued a career of deception of tradesmen and others failing to pay their bills. Robertson's contention is that as an architect, just like a lawyer or a physician, he has to keep up appearances, so that running up such bills is all in the way of the men of such professions.

By all accounts, as I have recorded through the announcements in the press of his whereabouts and the marriages of his daughters into the circles of the gentry, he seems to have had some persistent success in this even while enduring bouts in prison in Oxford, Exeter and London. And the matter comes through in another aspect when considering the after-life of his career and the fact that posthumous records down to the marriages of his grand-daughters refer to him in some form as '... the late Daniel Robertson of Struan, Perthshire, N.B.' Directories such as *Debrett* and *Burke* retain the tag for their successors.



Frontage/ east elevation of Lisnavagh House

The Children of Daniel Robertson and Amelia Helen Clarke

William Edward Adam Robertson (1809-1846)

clearly named with the Adam kinship in mind: baptism at St. George's Hanover Square on 27th March 1810 (birth noted at 5th July 1809); recorded at the Merchant Taylors' School in 1820^{viii}; died at Calcutta in December 1846^{ix}, in whose will his father and his mother are remembered, and his Administration record is at the National Archives^x; the India Office records also offer an alternative statement in the Death Duties registers of 1849 but this remains unseen^{xi}.

Daniel (Brooke) Robertson (1810-1881)

his birth is recorded in the press^{xii} and baptism at St. George's, Hanover Square on 27th March 1813, the Revd. Dr. T.B. Clarke, officiating, and his father's address given as Queen Street; his consular career is discussed in 'The China Consuls: British consular officers, 1843-1943'^{xiii} where there is a reference to his early entry into the East India Company's mercantile naval service at age 16 [1826-7] with return to England following the death of his grandfather^{xiv}; his admission (Daniel Robertson (junior, aged 24) to Lincoln's Inn in 1835^{xv}; his marriage to Ellen Nutter Aingell on 15 October 1839^{xvi}; his bankruptcy: "Daniel Robertson the younger" (commonly known as Daniel Brooke Robertson), late of No. 13 1/2, Western-cottage, Maida-hill, Paddington, Middlesex, Barrister-at-law, part of the time having Chambers at No. 26, Chancery-lane in the said county. – In the Debtors Prison for London and Middlesex^{xvii}; surfaced in the consular service in 1844 appointed Deputy Consul at Shanghai and from where his career burgeoned variously in postings in China over the next thirty years, through to a knighthood in 1872 and eminent retirement, dying on March 27th, 1881 at 15 Arlington Street Piccadilly^{xviii}. His wife had died in 1852 at Shepherd's Bush^{xix}. Their son Russell Brooke Robertson (1843-1888), baptised at St. James's Paddington in January 1845 in his father's absence in China^{xx}, entered the consular service in Japan in 1860, becoming Consul at Yokohama in 1871; he was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1878 and was called to the Bar in May 1881. He was married to Annie Carruthers in 1863 but details of the dissolution of his marriage – 'A Consul-General's divorce case' – was published in 1880; his obituary in 1888^{xxi}.

Amelia Helen (b.1813)

her baptism is given at St. George's Hanover Square on 25th March 1816 (date of birth is given as 17th October 1813); marriage of Robertson's eldest daughter Amelia Helen to Richard Thos. Swinnerton Dyer, R.N. on 12th August 1834, at West Teignmouth Church^{xxii}; one daughter, Emily Mary Adam Dyer, born December 1844^{xxiii} and, having been baptised only on 3rd December, 1847 she died on the 9th^{xxiv}; a son, Gordon Swinnerton Dyer, baptised at St. Mary's Marylebone on 21st June 1848; divorced at some point in 1851 as reported in *The Times*^{xxv} and documented in 1858^{xxvi}. He died in March 1874

at 2 Elm Grove, Southsea, although his will was not proved until May 1880 (in favour then of his widow Susan née Crown whom he had married at St. Martin's-in-the Fields in 1860)^{xxvii}. But Amelia Helen's further relation with 'William Adam' and fate remains untraced.

Thomas Johnson Robertson (b. 1815)

baptised along with his sister Amelia Helen at St. George's Hanover Square on 25th March 1816 (date of birth 28th October 1815, Daniel Robertson architect gives his address now as Bolton Row. He is mentioned in the will of Helen Clarke, widow of the Revd. Dr Thomas Brooke Clarke

Hugh White (d. 1865)

I place him as the fourth son because Arthur, the next is specifically cited as the 'fifth' – he is the signatory [HW. Robertson] of a letter to Captain Bunbury in September 1849. – Hugh White Robertson, of Battersea, his Will proved in 1866, beneficiary of his will sister Mary Scarlett Robertson, 'of Broadstairs' and her daughters and another sister Blanche Alice O'Malley and this last gives the confirmation (see below)

Arthur (1817-1862)

m: 27th October 1853: Marriage conducted by Rev. C.A. L'Oste of Arthur Robertson Esq. to Louisa Margaret (1825-1872), youngest daughter of the Rev. Bartlet Goodrich, Vicar Great Sailing, Essex^{xxviii}; two daughters: Margaret (1856-1879), Mary Blanche (1857-1870); his death notice appeared in the *Gentleman's magazine* and refers to him as 'the fifth son of the late Daniel Robertson, esq., of Struan at his residence at Lyndhurst, Hants^{xxix}', the residence being Bolton's Bench remembered in Love Lane by Mrs G. Bowden-Smith of Vernalls Farm, Lyndhurst in her reminiscences of 1906^{xxx}. The family grave at St. Michael & All Angels, Lyndhurst Church, and the burial register confirm the dates. The census of 1871 records Mrs Robertson living at Laura Cottage, Pikes Hill, Lyndhurst with her surviving daughter and her unmarried niece, Rose H. Savage at 24, of Portsmouth. The census of 1861 records Arthur's age as 42 and year of birth as 1819, in *Dublin*, but the grave records his birth as 1817 which fits him surely before the next-born sister^{xxxi}. The question of Dublin at this time fits other speculations

Helen (July 1819-1903)

her birth at Kew indicated in the 1861 census; marriage at Titchfield, Hampshire, 1838: of 'Edward John Scott, Esq., M.D. (1812-1857) of St. George's Square, Portsmouth, to Helen, second daughter of Daniel Robertson, Esq.'^{xxxii}. His early death is recorded in the *Lancet*:

It is with great regret we announce the death of this distinguished provincial surgeon and senior medical officer of the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital. Dr. Scott commenced the study of the profession at a very early age, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1832, and in 1834 he

graduated at Edinburgh. ... He has left a widow (*enceinte*) and eight children to deplore his loss^{xxxiii, xxxiv}.

Their eldest daughter Blanche-Alice (1844-1936^{xxxv}) married Montolieu Fox Oliphant Murray (10th Lord Elibank and later 1st Viscount, 1840-1927) in 1868 and they had two sons and five daughters; the National Portrait Gallery has portrait photographs of her; their eldest son born in 1870: Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray ... (1870-1920);

Their second son Major General Charles Henry Scott (1848^{xxxvi}-1919), married Frances Halliday 1872 (she died 1889)^{xxxvii} – and they had a son Edward John (1873-1908) and daughter Edith Blanche (1874-1942) who married Arthur E. Turner, with issue; third son:

Walter Nicoll Scott (1851-1866) died at Southsea, December 1866^{xxxviii}; Dorcas Florence Kathleen Scott (1855-1871), died June 1871^{xxxix}; youngest, posthumous, son John Edward Scott (1857-1875) midshipman aboard the *Ramsey*, died aged 17, March 1875^{xl}; there were daughters Alice Philadelphia Sophia (1845^{xli}-) [m. Rev. Arthur Wilfred Baynham (1851-); their daughters Irene Sylvia Baynham (1878^{xlii}-) and Olive Blanch Baynham (1879^{xliii}-)]; Beatrice Catherine (1852^{xliv}-1941) [Lady Denning: m. Sir Lewis Denning (1848-1911) in 1877 as his second wife; her residence in later life was at Hampton Court Palace^{xlv}], and Kathleen (1856-) and another son, Edward John Moncrieff. (1847-1937) [who married his cousin Maud Amelia Wostenholm Rundle (1875-) at Rooty Hill, N.S.W. in 1894, with issue] recorded in the censuses of 1861 and 1871 to make up the tally of nine children indicated in the *Lancet* obituary. The address given at the censuses was 23, Nelson Road, St. Ronan's

The death of Helen Scott who died intestate in 1903, of Wandowalla, Banning Downs Estate, Warwick in Queensland, with administration in favour of Blanche Alice, Lady Elibank, of 16, Cadogan Square in the County of Middlesex

Lady Elibank, Dame Beatrice Denning, and Alice Baynham mentioned as her cousins are each remembered [at £300 each] in the Will of Annie Moncrieff Rundle of Kenwood, Sheffield who died in January 1922. This helps confirm the connection between Edward J.M. Scott and his marriage to a cousin Maud Rundle. I have yet to trace a connection, as there would appear to have been between Dr Edward John Scott, M.D. and another medical man of Hampshire: William John Rundle, M.D. Audrey House, Gosport, Hants (one of the Medical Officers of the Royal Portsmouth Hospital), Dr Rundle must have been married to Scott's sister and father to at least three Rundle sisters – but I have yet to trace the exact connections^{xlvi}.

Francis (1822-1849?)

gained an appointment in the China consular service through the recommendation of his elder brother Daniel Brooke Robertson^{xlvii}; his

Administration appears on the same folio at the National Archive as that of his father and elder brother William, 'late of Shanghai in China, gentleman, bachelor, ...' ^{xlviii}.

Maria Rose (1823-1870)

the census of 1861 records her birth as being in London, her death reported at [Clarendon Road] Rosebank, Southsea, aged 47 in 1870^{xlix}; m. 1842: 'on the 18th August, at Widley Church, Hants, of Andrew Roger Savage, esq. Royal Marine Artillery, to Maria Rose, third daughter of Daniel Robertson, Esq'; a connection to the Savage and Nugent family of Portaferry House, on the Ards Peninsula, Co. Down, as also to the wife of Captain William McClintock-Bunbury at Lisnavagh, Co. Carlow (Robertson's last project as architect in the years prior to his death in 1849), Pauline Stronge daughter of Sir James Matthew Stronge of Tynan Abbey, Co. Armagh, which is referred to in Robertson's correspondence; appointed Instructor of Fortifications and Mechanical Drawing at Portsmouth in 1847; promoted Captain, May 1848^{li}, he died aged 45 in Portsmouth, 1857: Sept. 4. at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth:

The deceased gentleman was well known in the town from his connection with the Royal Seaman and Marines' Orphan School, of which he was Honorary Secretary for many years. He was devotedly attached to the school, and devoted his whole energies and abilities to the furtherance of its interests and the development of its resources^{lii}.

Eldest daughter, Rose Helen Anne, born in 1847, appears in the 1871 census at Lyndhurst, Hampshire (see above under Arthur); she married Charles Senhouse Graham (1842-1896), Lieutenant Royal Artillery and Adjutant Isle of Wight Militia, July 1871^{liii}; at the time of his Will proved in August 1896 she was residing at No. 5, Kensington Place, Clifton; their daughter (Emily) Letitia Katharine Graham (d. April 1953) married Captain John Hercules Robertson in September 1918 when Mrs Graham was living at York Gardens, Clifton. Graham's Will refers to both sons and daughters without naming any aside from the youngest daughter;

There were other daughters: Flora (1852-), Selina N. (1854-) and Helen Annie Harriet (1856-).

The baptisms appear to have all been at St. Thomas, Portsmouth. Selina Nugent Savage married James Wildman at Sandridge, Victoria in 1879.^{liv} (This Australian marriage and family can be traced through the twentieth century, including sons with the forename 'Struan' but I have not followed these up.) No names of sons figure at the 1861 census, but two young men with Portsea births are recorded in the 1871 census: Andrew N. Savage (1849) and John Stanford Savage (1845-) who must also have been their boys. Andrew Nugent Savage, for instance, appears in the Will of Charles Senhouse Graham (as above) as his 'brother-in-law', one of his executors.

Flora Robertson (1829-1921^{lv})

At her first marriage the record states: '...marriage of the fifth daughter of the late Daniel Robertson, 12th January 1850 at Collegiate Church of St. Paul's, Valetta, Malta^{vi} to the Commander of the *Medusa*, John Oldershaw Bathurst (1817-1863), who died at Portsea in 1863. Subsequently, she married the son of General John Tatton Brown (1795-1880), of Orde House, Northumberland, and Rutland House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, Captain William Samuel Brown, R.N. (1831-1891) in January 1868 at St. Jude's Southsea^{vii}; his father having re-married under the name Tatton Brown-Greive, on the death of his step-mother Jane Brown-Grieve, the Captain took the name Greive along with the inheritance and died a Rear-Admiral^{viii}; and the entries in later directories refer to Flora as "... the youngest daughter of Daniel Robertson, of Struan, Perth"^{ix}. Rear-Admiral Greive's funeral (from Holland House, Southsea) took place in distinguished company^x. Their elder daughter Blanche Ruth Brooke Tatton (1869-1956) was married with even greater distinction on November 25, 1896, to Lord Francis Granville Godolphin Osborne, R.N. (1864-1924), brother of the Duke of Leeds, – the bride, identified as the grand-daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Robertson, of Struan, Perthshire, N.B., was given away by her cousin Lord Elibank and the bridesmaids were Miss Flora Greive (her sister) and her cousin the Hon. Alice Murray^{xi}, and after the ceremony Mrs Greive entertained the wedding party at luncheon at 31, Cadogan-Square, the residence of Mr and Mrs John Miller, kindly lent for the occasion. The wedding presents were numerous and of a costly description ...^{xii}

The marriage of their younger daughter, Flora Bathurst Greive (1870-1954) to William Bouchier Sherard Wrey, R.N. (1865-1926) took place on June 3, 1897, also at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in what appears to have been more or less a repeat performance, on this occasion Mrs Greive [of 48, Clarence Parade, Southsea] held her reception at 61, Lowndes Square, the residence of Mr and Mrs George Banbury, for the occasion – with the Meister Orchestra performing throughout the afternoon^{xiii}.

There were no children of these marriages. Papers left by Mrs Wrey were deposited by her executors at the National Maritime Museum.

Clement Nichol Robertson (1830-1855)

his birth and baptism recorded at St. Arvans^{xiv}; died at sea off Cape Town returning from China^{lv}.

Blanche Alice (16th February 1833-1869)

'daughter of Daniel & Amelia Helen Robertson, gent, of Dawlish, Devon. Privately baptised 9th Feb 1837, received into the congregation, May 10th, 1837'^{lxvi}. She was married to Henry O'Malley in 1858; they had a daughter: Clementine Blanche O'Malley, baptised at Reigate in May 1863; he died at Chichester in 1867 although the *Gentleman's Magazine* gives his address as

[23] Sydney Street, Brompton^{lxvii}; she died in July 1869 at Verandah Villa, Lower Merton, leaving effects under £100 in her will to be executed by her sister Mary. Henry O'Malley (1818-1867) was the third son of Sir Samuel O'Malley (1780-1864) of Kilboyne House, Co. Mayo; he was a barrister of Gray's Inn (1844). Curiously, *Debrett's Peerage* of 1963 garbles the details and refers to her as 'daughter of Daniel Robertson of Kilvernels, Hants [sic]'. The reference, however, confirms a further interconnection amongst the Robertson daughters and the gentry. And a temporary residence at *Kivernells*, near Milford, Hants confirming a separate reference in respect of subscriptions to a volume of Oxford poetry published in 1838 where Mrs Robertson, her son Edward, and son-in-law Swinnerton Dyer are listed^{lxviii}. The Robertsons would have been tenants at Kivernells and I have not been able to trace any specific connection with the owner who might otherwise have been in Robertson's sights as a client;

Mary Scarlett

dates not found but as below at the 1871 census she is recorded as having been born in '1835' at Kew – I don't otherwise fit a birth as late as 1835 into the scheme of things but Mrs Clarke was presumably just young enough to manage so late a pregnancy; but the child is mentioned in the will of Helen Clarke at an age surely past infancy, and presumably she is the sister, Mary Scarlett Robertson, referred to in the will of Hugh White Robertson (as above), who contracted a marriage in March 1868 in Kensington with Benjamin Reeve, and figures as Mary Scarlett Reeve, Executrix, of Winchester Road, Blythe Hill, Forest Hill, Surrey to the will of her sister Blanche O'Malley in 1869 (as above). The Reeve family appear in the 1871 census at Harrow together with three young 'Scholars in residence: Blanche Clarke (16), Florence Clarke (15) and Hope Clarke (10). The more newsworthy thing about her is that Hugh White refers in his will to her daughters in the following form:

To my sisters Mary S. Robertson and her two youngest daughters, and Blanche A. O'Malley and her children, for her own sole and absolute use, each sister to receive an equal share and proportion.

as came before the Master of the Rolls in December 1868 where the case report states:

Mary S. Robertson was, at the death of the testator in 1865, a spinster, but had three illegitimate children aged fourteen, thirteen, and nine years^{lxix}. [They had been baptized bearing their father's name of Piers]. They lived with Mary S. Robertson, and were reputed and treated in the testator's family as her children^{lxx}.

Robert King Piers, by the by, would appear to be the same as the bridegroom "at Castlepark, Robert King Piers, esq. only son of Edward Piers, esq. of [145 Lower] Gloucester Street, Dublin, and nephew of the late Sir Robert King, of Charlestown, co. Roscommon, Bart, who married Henrietta-Caroline,

youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Baron [John] Richards [Baron of the Exchequer (1790-1872)] on 23rd December 1843^[xxi]. A newspaper reference to estates of the Piers family at the Warren, Howth^[xxii] prompts speculation that it was during the period of the residence of Daniel Robertson's wife and family at Howth over August and September 1849 that Mary established her liaison with the father of her children.

Daniel Robertson died in September 1849. From the details above it would appear that none of the grandsons is named 'Daniel' and the name of his father Andrew is not perpetuated in any generation (the 'Helen' comes more likely from the Clarke mother than the Robertson grandmother).

That the two sisters Helen and Maria Rose were both widowed in Portsmouth in 1857 suggests that their mother might have come to reside amongst them before her death in Bognor in 1869 aged 77 but she doesn't figure under their roofs at the censuses of 1851 and 1861. The Portsmouth connections extend nevertheless across the families of several of the Robertson sisters and over several decades. And on finding that Amelia Helen was buried in a family grave at West Norwood Cemetery in March 1869 alongside Blanche Alice and her husband, this suggests a closeness to her youngest daughter at the end of her life; also alongside is Blanche Emily Clarke (with the Reeve family at the 1871 census in Harrow), who died aged 19 at Greenwich in 1874 which brings in a second view of the continuing Clarke connection possibly derived from her father's family.



Another of Robertson's designs: Wells House, Gorey, Co. Wexford
Reproduced by kind permission of Ulrich and Sabine Rosler

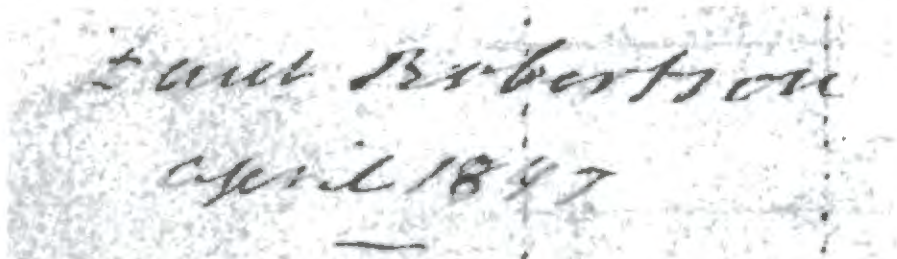
Footnotes:

Robertson of Gladney, Robertson of Struan

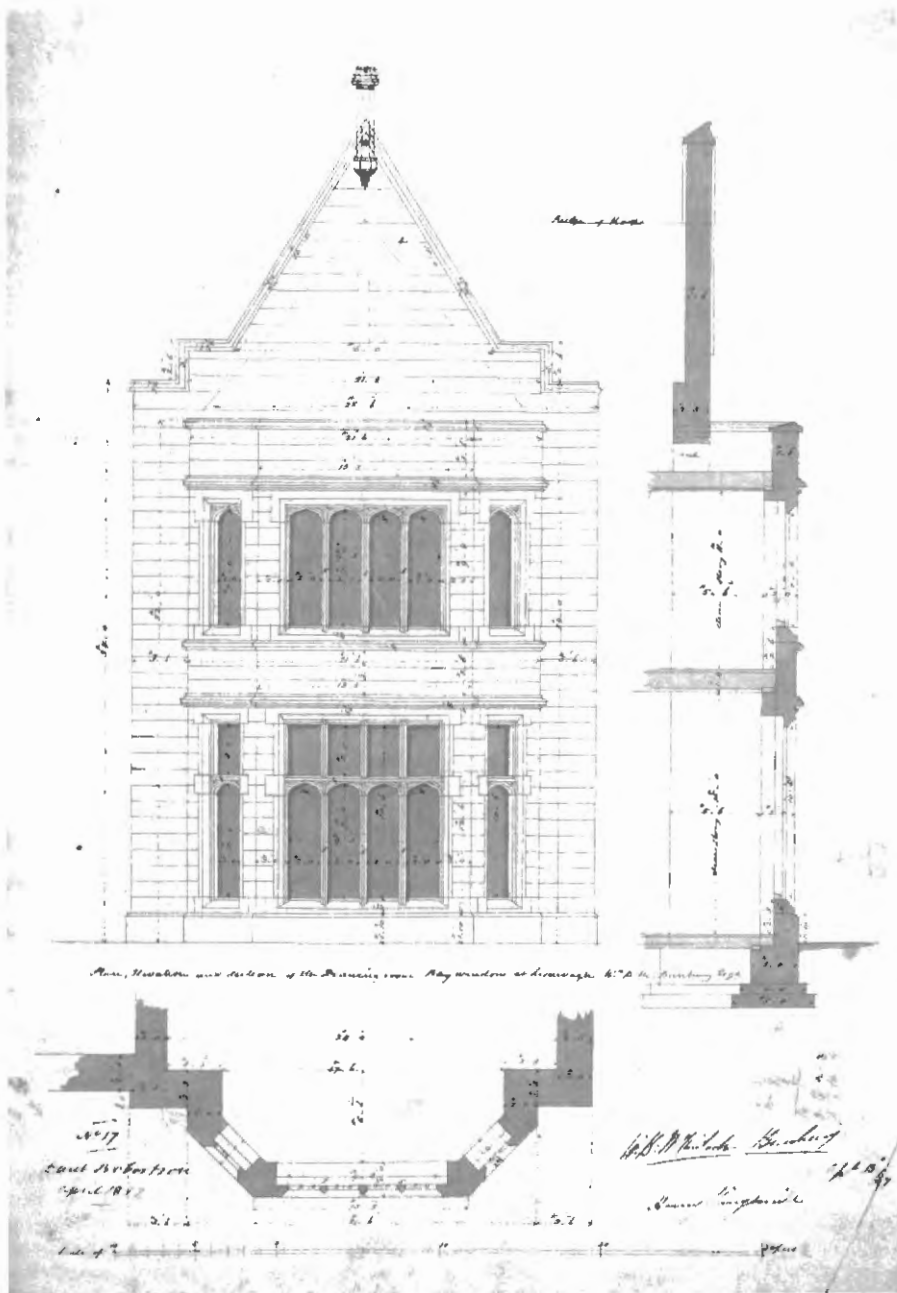
One final footnote of this exploration concerns the clan background to the Robertson as cadet branches of a substantial Scottish family. While the architectural sources indicate awareness of the connection of the Robertsons with the family of Mary Robertson of Gladney married to William Adam, senior, at no point in the life-time of Daniel Robertson are there any references to him as 'Robertson of Struan'. As can be seen in the references to his sons Daniel Brooke and Arthur, and daughter Flora, and even more extravagantly at the lavish marriage of one of his granddaughters as late as 1896, some sort of retrospective snobbery appears to be at work in the citing of their descent from 'Daniel Robertson of Struan, Perthshire, N.B.'

Daniel Robertson had been born in America and not in Scotland. It appears that he did go to the Adam family home at Blair Adam and produced drawings for buildings there around 1805 but was not otherwise a visitor to Scotland. Payments towards the Mount Nod Farm at Streatham appear in the accounts of William Adam down to 1817.

I have recorded the fact that Robertson's daughter Helen Scott (1819-1903) died in Queensland, and that her son Edward John Moncrieff Scott (1847-1937) marrying his cousin Maud Rundle in New South Wales, was settled there; and I have noted that Robertson's granddaughter Selina Nugent Savage (1854-) was married in Australia and has descendants there, likewise. There is also, as I suggested at the outset, a possible architectural connection with Australia as well through the family descended from one Henry Robertson (1802-1881), an architect who arrived in New South Wales as a carpenter in 1833 who soon emerged prominently on the Sydney architectural scene

A photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on a light, textured background. The signature reads "Daniel Robertson" in a cursive script, with "April 1847" written below it in a similar style. There is a small horizontal line under the date.

having by his own account trained in London under his father Daniel Robertson and Philip Wyatt (1784-1834) (another architect prone to bankruptcy) with fifteen years experience before his arrival in Australia. His baptism as the son of a Daniel Robertson and Harriet Hilary is recorded in 1804 at St. Mary's Lambeth which is close by the Works of the firm of William Adam and the Robertsons as Timber-Merchants and Builders, at Narrow-Wall, Lambeth, in those days. I take it for the time-being that he could have been the son of the Daniel Robertson of the Adam drawings of 1786, the 'elder man' of the name.



Window drawing of Lisnavagh House

References

- i H.M. Colvin, *A biographical dictionary of British architects, 1600-1840*, 4th edition, Yale University Press, 2008, pp. 873-5
- ii Frederick O'Dwyer, "Modelled Muscularity": Daniel Robertson's Tudor mansions', *Irish Arts Review Yearbook* 15 (1999), 87-97
- iii I have a paper on 'William Adam of Mount Nod Farm' submitted for publication in 2012 I hope
- iv *British imperial calendar and civil service list, 1819*, pp. 107 and 108
- v *London Gazette*, 29 October 1830: „Daniel Robertson, formerly of Kew-Green, Surrey, ... And late of Dawlish, Devonshire, Architect
- vi *London Gazette*, 6th November 1843: 'January 1830-October 1833: Dawlish, Devon, ... February-20th August 1843: No. 15, Lower Pembroke-Street'
- vii *Exeter Flying Post*, November 25, 1830
- viii Merchant Taylors' Register of Scholars, 1562-1874, Vol. II, 1883, p. 214
- ix Daniel Robertson's letter of 21st March 1847 to Captain Bunbury refers
- x PROB 6/225, folio 6, January 1850
- xi IR 26/269 refers – but the National Archives claim not to find this
- xii *Edinburgh monthly magazine*, Vol. I, December 1, 1810 'a son'; *Jackson's Oxford journal*, Oxford, Saturday, December 15, 1810: 'In Queen-street, May-fair, the lady of Daniel Robertson, Esq. of a son'
- xiii P.D. Coates, *The China Consuls: British consular officers, 1843-1943*, Hong Kong ; Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1988. Appendix II, No. 28 and 37, and some biographical detail *passim*
- xiv Coates, op. cit., Appendix
- xv *Records of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. Vol.2: Admissions 1800-1893*, 1896, p. 167: June 5th 1835 Daniel Robertson, son of Daniel Robertson of Christchurch, Hants, Esq. (No. 20, fol. 102)
- xvi Recorded at St. James's, Westminster [IGI]. Ellen's parents, John Aingell and Elizabeth Nutter (under age) were married by licence at St. George's, Hanover Square on July 21, 1814
- xvii Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, 22d day of April 1843; also, *The era*, Sunday, April 30, 1843
- xviii Obituary notice in *The Times*, Wednesday, March 30, 1881, p. 12, with reference inter alia to the Struan connection; also in the *Aberdeen weekly journal*, Friday, April 1, 1881, and his Will in the *Birmingham daily post*, Friday, June 3, 1881
- xix '20th April 1852 at Shepherd's Bush' in: *Gentleman's Magazine*, XXXVII, 1852, p. 635 / *Morning Chronicle*, April 26, 1852.
- xx IGI; the detail confirms the family address at Maida Hill and the father's employment in the diplomatic service in China
- xxi His obituary in the *Times* was published on Wednesday, April 11, 1888
- xxii *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post or Plymouth and Cornish Advertiser*, Exeter, Thursday, August 28, 1834. – Swinnerton Dyer's father's family seat was at Ovington House, near Alresford, Hampshire
- xxiii *The Times*, Monday, December 9, 1844: [6th]: At Omega-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Richard [sic] Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Esq., of a daughter
- xxiv *The Times*, Monday, December 13, 1847: [9th] 'At Omega-terrace, Regent's Park, of typhus fever, Emily, only daughter ... aged three years
- xxv *The Times*, Wednesday, January 17, 1855: Insolvent Debtors' Court, Jan. 16: 'In re: R.T. Swinnerton Dyer. The insolvent, a clerk in the Audit-office, Somerset House, was heard upon a petition for protection in 1851 ... His wife, Mrs Dyer had obtained a divorce on the ground of cruelty, and the deponent swore that she was, and had been prior to the divorce, living in adultery with William Adam, to whom she had borne several children ...' The divorce had been prefigured by hearings 'Dyer v. Dyer at the Consistory Court, Wednesday, March 12, 1851' reported in *The Times*, Thursday, Mar 13, 1851

- xxvi National Archives: Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, later Supreme Court of Judicature: Div... J 77/13/D19: Divorce Court File: D19. Appellant: Amelia Helen Dyer. Respondent: Robert Thomas Swinnerton Dyer [sic]. Type: Wife's petition. 1858
- xxvii Probate volume, 1880
- xxviii *The Bury and Norwich Post, and Suffolk Herald*, Wednesday, November 02, 1853
- xxix *Gentleman's magazine*, 1862, p. 237: ... July 11: At his residence, Lyndhurst, Hants....'
- xxx Private communication of Richard Reeves, New Forest Reference Library
- xxxi New Forest Reference Library: the censuses of 1861 and 1871, a gravestone and the Lyndhurst burial records
- xxxii *The Times*, Wednesday 10, October 1838
- xxxiii *Lancet*, May 16th 1857, p. 517
- xxxiv A memorial on the death of Scott is extant in St. Jude's Church, Southsea. His address at death was Portland Lodge, Southsea
- xxxv IGI: 3 March 1844, Saint John's, Portsea, Hampshire
- xxxvi IGI: 26 October, 1848, Saint John's, Portsea
- xxxvii *Who's who*, 1909-
- xxxviii *Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle* etc (Portsmouth), Wednesday, December 5, 1866
- xxxix *The Hampshire Advertiser* (Southampton), Saturday, June 17, 1871
- xl *The Times*, Wednesday, March 31, 1875, and: *The Standard* (London), Thursday, April 01, 1875
- xli IGI: 12 October, 1845, Saint Mary's, Portsea
- xlii Baptised May 1878 at Hyderabad
- xlili Baptised November 1879 at Hyderabad
- xliv IGI: 5 May, 1852, Saint John's, Portsea
- lv Private communications from one of her descendants, Robin Denning, now of Vancouver, British Columbia, have proved most useful in bringing the Robertson family details together
- lxvi What has nothing to do with this genealogical study but is of immediate interest is that the very recent publication of Arthur Conan Doyle's hitherto unpublished *Narrative of John Smith*, British Library, 2011, written when he was newly settled as a doctor in Portsmouth, has a character 'Mrs Rundle' as John Smith's landlady in the town, a precursor of Holmes's Mrs Hudson in Baker Street
- lxvii Coates, op. cit., Appendix II
- lxviii PROB 6/225, folio 6, January 1850
- lxix *Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle* etc (Portsmouth), Saturday, June 4, 1870
- l *The satirist; or the Censor of the times*, London, Sunday August 28, 1842
- li *Edinburgh gazette*, 6 June 1848, p. 1
- lii *Gentleman's magazine*, July 1857, Vol. III, new series, p. 569
- liii *Hampshire Telegraph and Sussex Chronicle* etc (Portsmouth), Wednesday, August 2, 1871
- liv *The Lancaster Gazette and General Advertiser for Lancashire, Westmorland, and Yorkshire*, Lancaster, Saturday, December 27, 1879
- lv *The Times*, Friday, May 06, 1921 reports her death on 3rd May. – Burke records her death in 1922
- lvi *Hampshire telegraph and Sussex chronicle* etc. (Portsmouth), Saturday, February 16, 1850
- lvii *Hampshire telegraph and Sussex chronicle* etc. (Portsmouth), Saturday, January 25, 1868
- lviii *Burke's genealogical and heraldic history of the landed gentry*, Burke's Peerage, 18th edition, edited by Peter Townsend, 1965, p. 68. The Captain figures in Longfellow's correspondence [letter 4732 to Emerson, 1869 – his address is Lyme Regis] – Rear-Admiral 1884 (took the name of Greive), and he has manuscripts at the National Maritime Museum

- lix *Kelly's handbook to the upper ten thousand for ... : containing about twenty thousand names of the titled, landed and official classes, 1878, Kelly and Co., 1878-1879*
- lx *Hampshire telegraph and Sussex chronicle etc (Portsmouth), Saturday, November 7, 1891*
- lxi *The Standard, London, Thursday, November 26, 1896*
- lxii *The Pall Mall Gazette, London, Wednesday, November 25, 1896; The Leeds Mercury, Leeds, Thursday, November 26, 1896 [includes the Struan reference]; The Yorkshire Herald, and the York Herald, Thursday, November 26, 1896 [with the fullest description of the ceremony, dress, gifts and guests]*
- lxiii *The Morning Post, London, Friday, June 4, 1897*
- lxiv IGI: St. Arvans, 16 June 1830
- lxv *Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XLIV, 1855, p. 105, as also in the Times, May 24th, 1855: '11th March 1855, aged 23 [sic], Death of Clement Robertson, youngest son of the late Daniel Robertson, esq.': lost overboard from a heavy sea, at the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Sea Witch, on his passage home from Shanghai'*
- lxvi New Forest Reference Library: Christchurch Parish Baptisms
- lxvii *Gentleman's magazine, Vol. 223, 1867, p. 403*
- lxviii *The burning of Moscow : a poem / by the late R.C. Chater, Esq., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. - Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longmans; E.M. and E. Taylor, High Street, Camberwell, 1838. - Lymington: Printed by R. Galpine. List of subscribers: p. [5]-8. - What the connection between Chater and his posthumous subscribers I have yet to trace in detail*
- lix IGI: William Robert Piers, born: 6 September 1852, baptised 27 July 1855 at East Molesey; Blanche Emily Valerie Piers, born: 31 December 1853, baptised 2 January 1857 at Saint Mary, St. Marylebone; Flora May Piers, born: 12 May 1855, baptised 28 February 1858 also at Saint Mary, St. Marylebone The father in each instance: Robert King Piers
- lxx *Equity Cases Before the Master of the Rolls ... Edited by G.W. Hemming, ... Vol. VII, 1868-9 - XXXII Victoriae, London: Printed for the Council of Law Reporting, by William Clowes and Sons ... 1869, pp. 176-178*
- lxxi *Gentleman's magazine, vol. 176, January 1844, p. 195*
- lxxii *Freeman's Journal and Daily Commercial Advertiser, Dublin, Wednesday, November 21, 1855.*

A few more stitches

Naomi Tarrant's article *Embroidering The Evidence* (December 2011) was featured on a blog www.needleprint.blogspot.com – together with a link to our own website and the advice that single issues could be purchased, should anyone wish to read the full story.

And by one of life's little happy coincidences, this was read by David Park in Australia, a direct descendant of Jane Sutherland whose work is on display in Dunfermline Museum.

Readers may recall that Jane Sutherland married James Hutton and that their son Daniel emigrated to New Zealand. David Park has been able to inform us that his father had visited Dunfermline some years ago, seen the sampler and noted its full wording. It is yet to be confirmed, but it's believed that the sampler was still in the possession of the family at that time.

Zenana Committees

Sometimes we might wonder what our female ancestors did in their spare time, if they had such a luxury. There were no radios, no televisions and, even worse, no computers. How many little musical *soirees* could you have withstood, had you had been in possession of such a capability? The answer to the first question is, of course, Good Works.

One area of activity which attracted much enthusiasm was Women's Foreign Missions, or Zenana Missions. "Zenana" refers to the part of a Muslim home which was reserved for the women of the household, usually the inner apartments of the house.

Such ventures were operated by women, some as full-scale missionaries, some as Bible-women, some (later) as doctors, with the aim of bringing education and medical aid to "native" women and girls in their own homes and also of converting them to Christianity. The Baptist Missionary Society first inaugurated Zenana missions to India in the early 19th century and the concept was taken up by other denominations. In time, these were extended to other countries and continents, such as Tibet, Manchuria or Africa.

These dedicated women faced the usual hazards of disease, etc, and sometimes far worse.

In August 1895, to a greater or lesser extent due to a clash of cultures, a Mission in China was attacked by "a band of eighty Vegetarians", who slaughtered a number of English, Irish and Australian mission staff and their children, as well as burning down the complex's buildings, including the hospital. This was the notorious Kucheng Massacre, the harbinger of the Boxer Rebellion, during which even more would be killed.

Some ladies narrowly escaped with their lives at Darjeeling in 1899. The region is prone to heavy rainfall, generally receiving 120 inches annually, most of it between April and November. By late September that year, 140 inches had fallen already, then over a 36-hour period came another 30 inches. The oldest residents had seen nothing like it. Part of the hillside gave way and houses and occupants were plunged down and buried in mud. About 10 Europeans, including Rev, D H Lee, his wife and 6 children (the youngest of whom had been baptised the evening before), and 500 natives perished, despite the efforts of everyone, including Zenana missionaries, out in the torrential rain, leading whomever they could find to places of safety.

Funds for the Zenana missions were raised by a number of methods. Reading through old newspapers reveals notices of bazaars, collections after talks, reports of donations from Presbyteries and Synods, or the total annual amounts raised as well as intimations of the occasional legacy. It might be reported in the press that a bazaar had been opened officially by such-and-

such a Local Worthy and had raised so-much money. There might have been a talk by a returning Missionary (Mary Slessor being very popular, of course), with whichever minister offering prayers afterwards. In 1896, the UP Moderator, James Rennie, praised such work and the fund-raising, which was "...largely due to the practical and personal interest of women."

But who were these women who worked to raise funds for their sisters' work overseas? Unless you happen to find an old church magazine, this could remain unknown forever.

Russell Cockburn has again been sleuthing in the National Records of Scotland and he has unearthed a few lists of Zenana Committees, one of which is reproduced on page 21 and others on following pages.

The lists are a fascinating find, but, as ever, not all of the information recorded is accurate! A few of the Broughton Place ladies have been identified, using the customary resources at New Register House. In some cases, the ladies have been referred to by their husbands' names (eg Mrs John Smith) and in other cases, where there have been sisters at the address, it's impossible to know which was involved.

Mrs Christall

She was originally Annabella Aikman, born around 1854, who married George Christall, West India Merchant, in 1878. Her husband died in 1907 and she in 1942 at the age of 88.

Miss Moore

Miss Moore proved to be Miss or Mrs **Marr**, resident at the address of Deanville, Bridge of Allan, in both 1891 and 1901. However, there was both an Agnes Marr, age 68, and an Isabella, age 29, neither of whom was a "Miss". So, which lady?

Mrs Crommelin Brown

As Cecilia H Brown, a 53-year-old widow, she was living at 14 Ainslie Place in 1901 with 4 daughters, 2 of whom had been born in India, and 5 servants.

Mrs J.W. Slater

The address of "West Manse, Scone" was a giveaway. She was Jean Hope Slater, the young wife of John W.Slater, the U.F. Minister. She had already one small son, and a daughter was born the year after this list was compiled, but a minister's wife marries both a man and his calling.

Miss Goold

At Mansionhouse Road in 1891 and 1901 there lived two spinster sisters with their widowed father: Isabella B Goold (51 in 1901) and Margaret S S Goold (40 in 1901). Again – which lady?

Source: National Records of Scotland CH3/433/13/280

United Free Church of Scotland Women's Foreign Mission

Broughton Place, Edinburgh. 1896.

Secretary Rev. WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A., 121 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

General Treasurer

J. T. S. WATSON, ESQ., C.A., OFFICES OF THE UNITED FREE CHURCH, 121 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

It is requested that remittances by Congregational Treasurer* and others should be made* by cheques drawn in favour of "The United Free Church of Scotland, or Bearer," and crossed " & Co., for Credit of The United Free Church of Scotland Account, Edinburgh."

BOXES OF WORK

The following friends receive and despatch articles for the undernoted stations;—		Date
AFRICA—Calabar—Mrs. CHRISTALL, 67 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow, W.,	Up to Apr, '15,	
'South—Mrs. Loudon, Allanshaw, Hamilton,	"	May 10,
(Patterns from Miss Greig, 2 Belmont Crescent, Glasgow.)		
CHINA—Manchuria—Miss MOORE, Deanville, Bridge of Allan,	"	June 27,
INDIA—Alibag—Mrs. WOOD, 16 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh,	"	June 15,
"Bombay—Miss BELL, 4 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh,	"	June 15—
"Calcutta and Hugli—Mrs. CROMMELIN BROWN, 14 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh,	"	June 15,
Jalna—Orphanage and Schools—Miss DICK, 50 Kersland Street, Hillhead, Glasgow,	"	May 31,
Jalna Hospital—Mrs. GREIG, Bennoch Lodge, 2 Dundonald Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow,	"	May 15,
Kalna—Schools and Hospital—Miss E. SIMSON, c/o Miss Crawford, United Free Church Offices, 121 George Street, Edinburgh,	"	June 15,
"Madras Hospital—Mrs. J. W. SLATER, West Manse, Scone, Perthshire,	"	May 1
"Madras Schools (City)—Mrs. J. W. SLATER, West Manse, Scone, Perthshire,	"	May 1
"Madras Schools (Mofussil)—Mrs. GRAHAM DOW, c/o Dow & Frame, 11 Bell Street, Glasgow,	"	May 1,
"*Nagpur—Miss MURE, Perceton, Irvine, (Station, Cunninghamhead, G. & S. W. Railway.)	"	Apr. 20
"Poona—Miss THOMSON, 28 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh,	"	May 31,
"Rajputana—Mrs. BOYD, Oakhill, Skelmorlie (Station—Wemyss Bay),	"	Mar. 31,
"Santalia—Miss BELL, 8 Lennox Street, Edinburgh,	"	July 1,
"Wardha—Miss A. ORR CUNNINGHAM, 6 Prospect Bank Road, Leith,	"	May 31,
KEITH FALCONER MISSION—Sheikh Othman—Mrs. MACRAE, 3 Hartington Gardens, Edinburgh,	"	May 31,
JAMAICA—Mrs. WM. ROBSON, 12 Albett Terrace, Edinburgh,	"	Apr. 30,
JEWS—Constantinople—*Bazaar—Miss BRAND, 34, Carden Place, Aberdeen,	"	July 25,
"School—	"	Oct 25,
"Hebron—Miss LOUDON, Allanshaw, Hamilton,	"	Aug. 31,
"Tiberias and Safed—Miss PATERSON, Laighstone Hall, Hamilton,	"	June 8
"Tiberias Hospital—	"	July
LIVINGSTONIA—		
(Patterns and information from Mrs. JOHN MOIR, 30 Shandon Crescent, Edinburgh)		
NEW HEBRIDES—Miss GOOLD, 28 South Mansionhouse Koad, Edinburgh,	"	May 1,
General Correspondent—Miss MITCHELL, Springwood, Stirling,		

* Articles for sale included.

Note.—Contributors are kindly requested to send with their goods the sum of 2S. per £1 of value of material for share of transit expenses. They are also advised to write for list of suitable articles and latest information to the lady in charge before commencing to work.

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

**United Presbyterian Church,
South College Street, Edinburgh
Ladies Zenana Committee
Officer Bearers for the year 1841**

Mrs. French, President	
Mrs. Graham, Secretary	18 Lothian St
Mrs. Trotter, Treasurer	13 James Square

Directors

Mrs. Charles Dick	4 George Square
Mrs. Gilmour	24 Salisbury St.
Mrs. Clarke	Rankeillor St.
Mrs. McIntosh	9 Graham St.
Miss French	
Miss Henderson	52 Lauriston
Miss Thomson	7 Windmill St.
Miss Hogg	9 North Richmond St.
Miss Ann Sclater	54 Rankeillor St.
Miss Gibson	9 Graham St.
Miss Milne	Hill Square
Miss Drysdale	2 Gardners Crescent
Miss Bonar	St. Patrick Square
Miss Comer	25 Bristo St
Miss Sclanders	7 Scotland St
Miss Helen Dick	52 Hanover St
Miss Purdie	5 Nicolson St
Miss Hunter	23 Fountain bridge

Presidents since 15th June 1841

Mrs. French 1841	Resigned 1854
Mrs. McIntosh 1854	Resigned 1859
Mrs. McGowan 1859	1866
Mrs. Harvey 1868	Died 1873
Mrs. Dr. Harvey 1873	Resigned 1875
Mrs. P.W. Robertson 1875	Resigned 1881
Mrs. A.B. Cameron 1882	

Vice Presidents

Mrs. Graham 1860	Died 1875
Mrs. Dr. Harvey 1875	Resigned 1880
Mrs. Dickson 1880	Resigned 1883
Miss Pudie 1883	Died 1886
Mrs. Dickson	

Treasurers

Mrs Trotter 1841	Resigned 1854
Miss Sclanders 1854	Resigned 1870
Mrs. Wallace 1867	(pomb?) till 1870
Mrs. Wallace 1870	Resigned 1872
Mrs. McLucas 1872	Resigned 1876
Mrs. Smith 1876	Died 1882
Mrs. Dickson 1882	Resigned 1886
Miss Fenwick 1886	Interm 1886
Miss Fenwick 1886	

Secretaries

Mrs. Graham 1841	Resigned 1842
Miss Ann Scales	Died 1851
Mrs. George Cotton 1851	Died 1854
Mrs. Dickson 1854	Resigned 1873
Miss Donaldson 1873	Resigned 1883
Miss McVicar 1883	Died 1885
Lily McSteal 1885	

Source: National Records of Scotland CH3/564/374/187

United Presbyterian Church, Morningside, Edinburgh. Ladies Zenana Committee

The Hall, Morningside Church. 10th January 1883

The meeting preceeded to elect the committee, where the following ladies were proposed, seconded & elected.

Mrs. Boyce	31 Charlotte Square
Mrs. Buchanan	33 Merchiston Avenue
Mrs. Calderwood	7 Napier Road
Miss Calderwood	3 Hartington Gardens
Mrs. Davidson	16 Merchiston Park
Mrs. Duff	17 Greenhill Place
Mrs. Edgar	11 Bruntsfield Crescent
Mrs. Fleming	10 West Castle Road
Mrs. Foster	10 Greenhill Terrace
Mrs. France	16 Abbotsford Park
Miss Harper	3 Blackford Road
Miss Henderson	3 Hartington Gardens
Miss Hewitson	7 Morningside Place
Mrs. Hogg	39 Leamington Terrace
Mrs. Johnstone	19 Hope Terrace
Mrs. Gladbetter	Wester House

Mrs. McKenzie	1 Bruntsfield Terrace
Mrs. McLean	30 Leamington Terrace
Miss Murray	2 Grove Street
Mrs. Pringle	5 Greenhill Place
Mrs. Steedman	Napier Villa
Mrs. Straton	6 Hartington Gardens
Mrs. N. Thomson	28 Napier Road
Miss Thomson	48 Gillmore Place
Miss Tod	4 Hartington Place
Mrs. Walker	3 West Castle Road
Mrs. Walker	St. Mary's, Corstorphine
Mrs. Walker	Tipperlinn
Mrs. Calderwood	President
Mrs. Steedman	Vice-President
Mrs. Johnstone	Treasurer
Mrs. Buchanan	Secretary

The meeting was then closed with prayer.
 Alex Mair, Chairman.

Source: National Record of Scotland CH3/724/19/8

United Presbyterian Church, Bonnington, Leith, Midlothian Ladies Zenana Committee

10 March 1881

The following Ladies were nominated for the committee:

Mrs. Crawford	6 Wellington Place
Miss Smart	21 Leopold Place
Miss Galloway	Stanley Street
Miss Maggie Alexander	10 Maitland Street, Newhaven
Miss Bella Alexander	10 Maitland Street, Newhaven
Mrs. Hutchison	Afton Lodge
Mrs. Fleming	Dalmore Lodge, Trinity Rd.
Mrs. Myles	28 Summerside St.
Miss Fleming	Dalmore Lodge, Trinity
Miss Hossack	Grove House, Bonnington
Miss Myles	28 Summerside
Miss H. D. Wilson	The Newlands, Newhaven Rd.
Miss J. Henderson	7 Janefield Pl., Easter Rd.
Mrs. W. Adamson	Rosetta, Park Rd. Trinity
Mrs. Mill	22 Pilrig St.
Mrs. Walker	85 Duke St. So. Leith
Miss A. Tiggans	91 Albany St.

Mrs. Morison	55 Prince Regent St.	
Mrs. Brown	Cherry Park, Newhaven Rd.	
Mrs. Galloway	St. Fillan's, Stanley Rd.	
Mrs. Callender	Ardvilla, Ferry Rd.	
Mrs. Thomson	Laurel Bank, Ferry Road	
Mrs. Millar	4 Bonnington Terrace	
Mrs. S. Smart	Laverock Bank Terrace	
Miss Scott	Claremont Park	
Mrs. Alexander	Laverock Bank	Removed.
Mrs. Sanderson	Talbot House	
Mrs. Pentland	Newhaven Rd.	
Mrs. Wylie	24 No. Fort St.	
Miss M. Wylie	24 No. Fort St.	
Mrs. Johnston	St. Abb's, Trinity	
Mrs. Chapman	Bonnington Pl.	

Junction Road Church Hall, Leith.

16 March 1881

A meeting was held to complete the committee on Zenana Mission Work & to elect Office bearers.

The following Ladies were then added to the committee.

Mrs. Thomas Ford	Links R.
Mrs. Duncan	Victoria Pk, Trinity
Mrs. Waldie	Laverock Bank Road
Miss Johnston	St. Abb's Trinity
Miss Inglis	Bonnington Brae
Miss Dobson	Wellington Pl.
Mrs. Henderson	Lochend Rd.
Mrs. Letham	5 Bonnington Terrace
Miss J. Murray	East Hermitage
Miss Smith	Pilrig St.
Miss Wylie	Name scored out

The following were then unanimously chosen to fill these offices:

Mrs. Hutchison	President
Mrs. Mill	Vice President
Mrs. Brown	Vice President
Mrs. Duncan	Treasurer
Miss Smart	Business Secretary
Miss Galloway	Corresponding Secretary
Rev. D. Williamson	Convener

The following names were added to the committee Jeannie Galloway

Mrs. Murray	Park Road, Trinity
-------------	--------------------

Mrs. McKenzie	Park Road, Trinity
Mrs. Anzal	1 Trinity Crescent
Mrs. Alexr. Callander	Priory, Newhaven Rd.
Mrs. Waldie	Ferry Road
Mrs. D. Cant	The Cottage, Trinity
Miss A. Smart	21 Leopold Place
Mrs. R. Dryburgh	4 Hermitage Place
Mrs. R. Henderson	Lochend Road
Miss J. Flett	3 Mulbourn Place, Bonnington.
	(Mrs. French)
Mrs. Ross	8 Bonnington Place

Source: National Records of Scotland CH3/743/18/5,7,18

A NEW PUBLICATION

**SOUTH COLLEGE STREET
RELIEF CHURCH,
EDINBURGH**
Baptismal Records
1766-1783



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“Antiquarian” is an odd name for a society

Gordon Johnson

There are a number of local history societies (as distinct from family history societies) around Scotland, and some of them incorporate the word “antiquarian” in their full titles. This tends to reflect the Victorian origins of these bodies. It was a time when investigation of the past was often described by the word “antiquarian”, and anyone studying the past, often as an amateur, was known as an Antiquarian. The name comes from the word “antiquary”, meaning one who studies relics of the past, but not the very ancient past.

So this fits with the more modern concept of local history – the study of the past of particular localities. One journal in particular has value – *The Scottish Antiquary*, which in its run of issues has many valuable short sources transcribed. An example is the Protocols of the Burgh of Stirling for a period in the later 15th century, which appeared in chunks at irregular intervals.

The societies might also include the word “Archaeological” in their titles, as this reflected the interest in very ancient relics, but from our own viewpoint, of no relevance to our people-centred interests.

I give this preamble to set the scene for introducing some of these societies as source material for family history. Yes, they did cover the sort of material of interest to us. For example, the Ayrshire & Wigtonshire (later Ayrshire & Galloway) Archaeological Association has material in a series of printed volumes (mostly called “collections”) published from 1878 to 1891, including volumes of ecclesiastical charters; proceedings of the Guild Court of Ayr, 1428-1434; Corshill baron-court book, 1666-1719; protocol books by notaries Mason and Broun (16th and 17th century); muniments of the Royal Burgh of Irvine, 1205-1761; and the correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus of Barnbarroch, 1540-1597.

The societies themselves are not the main target of this article. Rather, their publications (called journals, transactions or other terms) can be a goldmine of early data on local people, for members of these societies were often the equivalent of family historians today, in that they sought out old documentation, transcribing and publishing in printed form old handwritten papers which had relevance to their locality.

Take for example the Grampian Club, whose publications ran from 1869-1891. Its area of coverage had nothing to do with the present Grampian council area. It has transcriptions of protocol books of Glasgow, 1499-1513, and a rental book for the diocese of Glasgow, 1509-1570; the charters of the Priory of Beaulieu, 1231-1568 (this priory lay in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire); the rental book of the abbey of Cupar-Angus, 1443-1536, etc. There were also a few extra volumes relating to the series but not officially part of

it, mainly by Charles Rogers, including a genealogical chart of the family of Bain, Haddingtonshire, and genealogical memoirs of the family of Robert Burns.

You are not going to find many of these volume sets in a library near you, unless you have access to a university library. Many universities saw the value of such publications and subscribed to the society purely to obtain the publications.

Another set of volumes has nothing in its society title to help you. The Stair Society is a body concerned with the history of Scottish law, and as such it has published material of assistance to family historians. *Acta Curiae Admirallatus Scotiae, 1557-1561/2* deals with cases of marine law in that period. *Acta Dominorum Concilli et Sessionis, 1532-1533* (Acts of the Lords of Council and Session) deals with civil cases, often with helpful details, such as "Action at the instance of John Crechton (Crichton) of Innernyte against Patrick Berclay (Barclay), nephew and heir of deceased Walter Berclay of Towy (Towie in Aberdeenshire) to enter in his lands of Carco in the sheriffdom of Perth of which said John holds the office of bailiary for life by gift from the deceased Walter". John claimed that Patrick was aged 24 and so should have entered for his lands. This episode was probably a manoeuvre to retain the bailiary and its emoluments, but it gives valuable evidence of relationships before the time of the OPRs. There is an even earlier volume, *Acta Dominorum Concilii, 1501-1503*, which has many cases in that short period, and in most of them men are noted as "of (residence)" and "son of", giving you two generations proved. As litigation was expensive, almost all of the people involved were of the land-owning class.

If your family line had any connections with Scottish Burghs, then the series of volumes of the Scottish Burgh Record Society will be a source of information worth exploring. There are volumes for all the larger burghs, and others uniform with the series but not officially part of it – Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Stirling, Aberdeen, Peebles, Lanark, Paisley. These either quote all the charters relating to a burgh or have detailed extracts from the burgh's records. There is another set of 6 volumes in the same style, covering the records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland. You get the activities of all the representatives from each of the burghs, though the content is not people-centred.

This problem of innocuous titles appears again in the Bannatyne Club, which offers an eclectic range of works: poetry, Latin texts, French texts, etchings; volumes of miscellany including testaments; histories, diaries and memoirs; and notably Pitcairn's *Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland*, which first appeared in parts, but nowadays is found bound as 3 or 4 vols.; ecclesiastical charters, e.g. for Dunfermline, Glasgow, Dryburgh, Arbroath, Newbattle, St. Giles, Edinburgh. Not part of the series, but uniform with it, is the famous *Fasti*

Ecclesiae Scoticae: the succession of ministers of the Church of Scotland from the Reformation.

The Bute Scottish Record Series is not strictly about Bute, but was named after its sponsor, the 4th Marquis of Bute. The volumes transcribe parish records of Rothesay, Kingarth, Penninghame, Wigtown, Dundonald, and Minnigaff; and also town council records of Kirkcudbright and Rothesay, as well as Kirkcudbright sheriff court deeds. These books are rare, being privately printed but excellently done, findable usually only in university libraries.

The Maitland Club is another of these publishing societies, and their volumes include charters of Paisley Abbey (*Registrum monasterii de Passelet*); Records of the Burgh of Prestwick; *Chronicon de Lanercost*; the Coltness collections – mostly Stewart families; Charters of Glasgow, Scone, Aberdeen abbeys/ monasteries; The Mure of Caldwell papers, among other material.

The New Club, published in Paisley, produced volumes including parish histories of Kilmacolm, Eastwood, Kilbarchan, Neilston and Pollokshaws and works on Paisley abbey.

There are other more modern societies, including local heritage groups that have sprung up and are publishing every year – seek them out for your area of interest.

I have omitted to mention the obvious: the publications of the Scottish History Society, and those of the Scottish Record Society. Practically every volume of these societies has genealogical value. Not all of these works will be easily findable. Our older universities have long runs of the transactions of these societies, and those of that eminent publishing phenomenon, HMSO (Her Majesty's Stationery Office). It is one of the tasks of a true genealogist to seek out these less-known sources and make use of them. Go to it!

Those who are in or can travel to Edinburgh easily should find many of the above in the National Library of Scotland, and Moira Stevenson, the SGS Librarian, has confirmed that the following are in our own holdings. Many societies and archives are in the process of archiving volumes and making them available online. Keep an eye of the "Resources" page of our website, www.scotsgenealogy.com.

The Scottish Antiquary - various volumes
Ayrshire & Wigtonshire Archaeological Association - various volumes
Grampian Club - various volumes
Stair Society - various volumes
Scottish Burgh Record Society - various volumes
Bannatyne Club – various volumes
Fasti etc - all volumes
Scottish History Society - various volumes
Scottish Record Society - various volumes

Transactions of East Lothian Antiquarian & Field Naturalists' Society
Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society
Archaeological & Historical Collections of Ayr & Wigton
Hawick Archaeological Society
Stirling Natural History & Archaeological Society Transactions
Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Collections

E-mail Newsletter

We have recently started a new e-mail Newsletter service. However, when we sent out introductory mailings, quite a few were returned with the message that an e-mail address 'does not exist'. We also had quite a few returned with the message, 'you do not have permission to send messages to this recipient'. Would members please check the spam settings for their e-mail, as we think this is why some messages are not getting through.

If you'd like to receive these occasional messages (about talks, new publications, etc), please mail us at publicity@scotsgenealogy.com to be included in future transmissions.

Many thanks for your co-operation.

Liz Watson

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John D. Stevenson or Charles Napier
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The surname MORTIE or MORTY

George Robertson

It is said that, when doing family research, those involved should be prepared for anything. Although aware of this, I was not prepared, whilst researching my own family, when I uncovered the surname MORTIE. It did not sound Scottish. It did not look Scottish. Where did it come from? Before discussing that part of the story, it should be explained how the name was found.

During 1902 my grandfather, George Robertson, married my grandmother Esther Findlay at Kirriemuir. Over the years I have thoroughly researched the Robertson family, but having neglected the Findlay side I decided this should be done too. Reaching Esther's great-grandfather, Charles Findlay, I found his wife's name was Janet MORTIE. I have been unable to locate the date and place of the marriage, but from the dates of birth of their children it took place during the late 1790s at either Kirriemuir or Airlie. The name Mortie intrigued me and I felt it required further research.

A study of the Old Parish Registers of the area revealed the marriage of John Mortie and Agnes Anderson at Airlie during 1690. This is the earliest reference to the name I have found. I then found reference to the same John Mortie in a book entitled *Glamis, a Village History*, and the Archivist at Glamis Castle confirmed that John Mortie had been a tenant of the Earl of Strathmore on Newton of Airlie farm. I also learned he was a member of the Earl of Strathmore's Fencibles during 1705 but was at that time residing at Littleton, an estate in Airlie Parish, and no longer a tenant farmer. From then on it was a fairly easy matter to trace the name through four generations to Janet Mortie. It became obvious the name was confined to the Airlie area during these early generations, although during the mid 18th century and into the 19th century it began to spread into the surrounding Parishes of Angus. By the 1881 census the name Mortie had vanished and had been replaced by the new spelling of MORTY, and all of these people were descended from John Mortie and Agnes Anderson. By the 1901 census even this spelling of Morty had almost disappeared. At this point I began to wonder: where had the name originated; why did it appear in the Airlie area during the late 17th century; why did not appear anywhere else in Scotland and what happened to it?

With regards the first question a possible explanation was found in a book entitled *A History of Surnames of the British Isles* (no, it doesn't appear in Black's *The Surnames of Scotland*) where I found a reference to the surname MORTE, which stated it was of Huguenot origin and had a Spanish connection. Since the name was similar to Mortie/Morty, I contacted the Librarian at the Huguenot library in London. He confirmed the name Morte was indeed of Huguenot origin and added the information that the name I was interested in, Mortie, was of the same source. Now here was a turn-up for the books - how did a name of Huguenot origin, with a touch of Spanish, appear in Airlie?

One of my first thoughts was that the Earl of Strathmore had been responsible for bringing a person bearing the surname Mortie and of Huguenot origin to Scotland during the mid to late 17th century to work in some capacity on his estate. This may be the correct answer.

However, this does not fully explain the possible Spanish connection, and with Spain being a Catholic country, I could not visualise a Huguenot connection. This led me to look farther north in Europe to an area now comprising northern France, Belgium and southern Holland. During the latter part of the 16th century and into the early 18th century, this area was known as the Spanish Netherlands and during the Spanish occupation of the area the protestant population was forced to flee. Could this be the answer?

With the help of family history web sites I looked for the name Mortie in the area mentioned and was delighted to find it appearing in various places. Since these names appeared during the early and mid 17th century, I began to wonder whether there was a similar appearance of the name around that time in Britain. Using the same family history web sites as before, I quickly established this was in fact the case, the name appearing in Kent around the mid 17th century, finally appearing in Airlie during the late 17th century.

Why does the name not appear elsewhere in Scotland apart from the county of Angus and in particular Airlie Parish? I suggest it was one man or one family bearing the surname Mortie who settled there sometime prior to the marriage during 1690 of John Mortie and Agnes Anderson. It seems possible this marriage was the start of the integration of the incomers with the locals, since I have also traced the marriage during 1702 in Airlie of Christiane Mortie and David Fairweather. Were John and Christiane related - possibly brother and sister? If this was the case, it would appear a *family* named Mortie was resident in Airlie Parish during the late 17th century.

Why did the name die out? This is not so easy to comment on with any certainty but I suggest that more girls than boys were born, and even some of the boys remained unmarried, thus causing the name to disappear.

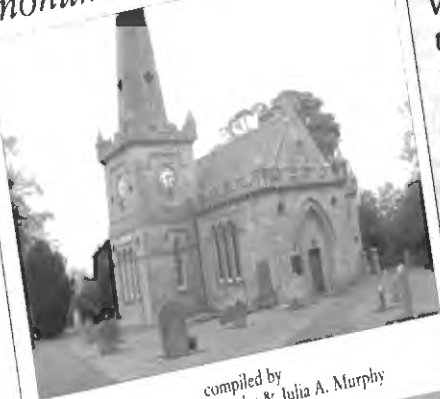
From a personal family point of view, I have contacted two of my second cousins, both grand-daughters of Robert Robertson, who was my grandfather's brother. Both stated they understood there was a Spanish connection "somewhere" in the family, this information being handed down to them by their respective fathers, both sons of Robert Robertson. If the story is true, it appears to me Robert might have been aware of it through either his brother George or his sister-in-law Esther Findlay who was descended from the Mortie family.

Have I solved the origin of the name? I do not know, but the foregoing is a likely explanation and until I can prove otherwise I am prepared to claim Huguenot ancestors - with a touch of Spanish!

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Commission has recently enhanced and expanded its website www.cwgc.org. The Casualties search facility has been improved, following suggestions from users, and there are now many more features such as news & events, press releases, downloadable free leaflets, a bookshop, educational resources for schools, a library of past newsletters, short histories of various campaigns and several other innovations. Amongst some Interesting Facts, it states that the smallest CWGC cemetery is Ocracoke Island (British) Cemetery in North Carolina with just 4 graves and that the largest is Tyne Cot in Belgium, where 12,000 personnel are interred, of whom more than 8,300 remain unidentified. Many of the webpages have short but thought-provoking quotations, such as Rudyard Kipling's, "The single biggest piece of work since the Pharaohs and they only worked in their own country".

SALTOUN CHURCHYARD, EAST LOTHIAN *monumental inscriptions*



compiled by
Norman D. H. Murphy & Julia A. Murphy

ANOTHER NEW SGS PUBLICATION

The parish of Saltoun includes two villages, East and West Saltoun, with the parish church in East Saltoun, which is by far the larger of the two villages. Older records refer to Milton of Saltoun (West) and Kirkton of Saltoun (East), and to Upper Saltoun and Under Saltoun. This new publication records all the memorial inscriptions inside the kirk and in the surrounding churchyard, numbering 261 inscriptions.

ISBN: 1-904060-74-9 £3.00

Save money on ink cartridges!

It seems that almost every periodical these days carries such advertisements: however, we do feel that this price of four shillings for one gallon (or 20 pence for 5 litres) cannot be beaten.

1869

26. Nov.

ink.

Shell lac.	2
Gum arabic.	1
Distilled, or rain, water.	18.

Boil the whole in a closely covered tin vessel, stirring it occasionally with a glass rod, or a small stick, until the mixture has become homogeneous. Filter, when cold, through a single sheet of blotting paper. Mix the filtered solution (which will be about 19 fluid ounces) with 1 ounce of gum acacia (prepared by dissolving 1 ounce of gum in 2 ounces of water), and add pulverised indigo and lampblack ad libitum. Boil the whole again in the covered vessel, and stir the fluid well, to effect the complete solution and admixture of the mucilage of gum acacia. Stir it occasionally while it is cooling; and after it has remained undisturbed for about two or three hours, that the excess of indigo and lampblack may subside, bottle it for use.

The cost of preparing one gallon of the above described ink, does not exceed four shillings.

Extracted from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, to 362 p. 239, new series.

1849
26 Novr.

Ink

	oz
Shell lac	2
Borax	1
Distilled, or rain water	18

Boil the whole in a closely covered tin vessel, stirring it occasionally with a glass rod, or a small stick, until the mixture has become homogeneous. Filter, when cold, through a single sheet of blotting paper. Mix the filtered solution (which will be about 19 fluid ounces) with 1 ounce of gum acacia (prepared by dissolving 1 ounce of gum in 2 ounces of water), and add pulverised indigo and lampblack ad libitum. Boil the whole again in the covered vessel, and stir the fluid well, to effect the complete solution and admixture of the mucilage of the gum acacia. Stir it occasionally while it is cooling; and after it has remained undisturbed for about two or three hours, that the excess of indigo and lampblack may subside, bottle it for use.

The cost of preparing one gallon of the above described ink, does not exceed four shillings.

Extracted from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal,
No. 302, p239 New series

NRS Ref: CH2/29/11/13

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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

The Anglo-Scottish Family History Society

Dan Muir

The Anglo-Scottish FHS is a founder member of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies [SAFHS] and is situated in Manchester. The Society could be said to have begun life as a section of the Manchester & Lancashire FHS in 1976, when an article appeared in the MLFHS Journal on *Scottish Immigration into Lancashire*. That article and an announcement by a Scottish-born member, Mr Jim Beckett, that he was compiling *An Index of Scottish Emigrants into England*, asked members to let him have records of those born in Scotland before 1855, but who lived, married or died in England. In the Journal of 1978 Mr Beckett published the first list from what he called *A Dictionary of Immigrant Scots into England* and noted that he was being sent records from members all over the world. An alphabetical list appeared in each issue of the Journal until 1980 and the Dictionary was later published separately. There was thus a clear interest in Scottish ancestry within the Society, thus in 1982 the Council discussed and agreed to the formation of an Anglo-Scottish group with Mr Jim Beckett as its chairman.



The group began regular monthly meetings, made contact with Scottish churches in the Manchester area, began various projects and published its own Bulletin alongside the MLFHS Journal, *The Manchester Genealogist*. It was clear that there were many members of the MLFHS who were undertaking research into their Scottish ancestors and who were willing to write about their experiences and problems. Eventually the Bulletin was incorporated into the main Journal.

In 1988 the Scottish family history societies withdrew from the Federation of Family History Societies in order to set up their own association, and the Council of Manchester & Lancashire FHS agreed that the Anglo-Scottish FHS should affiliate with this new group; so the ASFHS joined with 5 other Scottish societies to form the SAFHS. The Anglo-Scottish FHS has its own constitution within that of the Manchester constitution.

Over the years the ASFHS has attended every annual SAFHS Conference as well as many family history fairs in England and Scotland. In England the members assist folk with their queries on Scottish research and in Scotland with queries on English research.

The ASFHS regularly supplies speakers to other Societies in the North-West of England, and it is interesting to note that the turnout for meetings where the subject is Scottish research has always been higher than usual.

The type of projects which the Anglo-Scots undertake are usually on Scottish Strays, for example, as already mentioned, *A Dictionary of Immigrant Scots into England*. Or, before the Internet, when it was difficult to search the English census, the Society produced a CD called *Scots in the 1851 Census*. Volunteers from all over England were recruited to search the census in their local offices for people who were born in Scotland, and from the results the CD was produced; now, of course, it is out of date, in that it is now possible to access the 1851 Census online.

Today The Scottish Marriage Index on the Society's website gives information sent in to us of Scots who married abroad. This can be accessed, and contributed to, at <http://www.anglo-scots.mlfhs.org.uk>

A major project, recently completed, comprises the records from the Manchester Presbytery of The Presbyterian Church of England. The Manchester & Lancashire FHS is now in the process of uploading data to its Member Area, for the convenience of members who cannot visit Manchester. The Communion Rolls and Baptismal records of the Presbyterian Church have been posted there and can be accessed at www.mlfhs.org.uk. It will be sometime, however, before all of the records can be uploaded.

The ASFHS meets on the afternoon of the third Saturday of the month in the Resource Centre at Clayton House, Manchester, the Society's headquarters, with the exception of August and December. Non-members of the Society are welcome.

For further information please e-mail: office@mlfhs.org.uk

Website: www.anglo-scots.mlfhs.org.uk

March talk

We are very pleased that Elaine McGregor of FIBIS (Families In British India Society) will be able to present her excellent, knowledgeable and enthusiastic talk to us, introducing the topic of research into families in British India. She will also explain the wealth of resources made available by FIBIS, bring some of its publications for sale and answer the questions audience members are certain to ask.

April talk

Following the popular guided tour of Corstorphine, the outing of May 2011, we welcome a speaker from The Corstorphine Trust to give a "sit-down" version to a larger audience.

Royal College of Nursing Archives

Another of Edinburgh's little archive gems is at the Royal College of Nursing in South Oswald Road, part of the leafy Grange suburb, complete with free on-street parking.

These archives don't offer any vital records, of course, but they can provide very informative plugs for some of those gaps in relatives' life stories.

One of the main resources is the collection of volumes of *The Register of Nurses*. This began in 1922 and was published annually until the later 1940s. (It did continue into the 1960s, but with less personal information.) Initially nurses opted whether or not to be included, as a kind of advertising or checkable C.V., in exchange for a fee. Later, inclusion became compulsory – but the fee remained. An important point to bear in mind is that this Register was for qualified nurses only, and did not include Probationers. At first the nurses could be differentiated according to their training, eg, "mental", "fever" or "children's".

Each nurse would state where she had completed her training, by which method, where she was working at the time of publication, her permanent address and, had she married since completing training, her maiden surname.

Another handy point about the *The Register of Nurses* is the description of the hospitals themselves. These include the numbers of beds, medical staff, etc. Importantly, they give the often useful nugget of information of how many years' training could be offered to a Probationer Nurse. For example, a fever hospital could offer only one year's training, insufficient for a nurse to become fully qualified. Therefore, to complete her training and further her career, a nurse would need to move to a larger hospital, often in another area. A Probationer would begin at about age 17 or 18 and undergo three years' training in all.

The resources don't end there. This archive holds nursing journals back to the 1880s – one example is digitised and available on the website – and there are shelves and shelves of more than 200 titles, all English language, from all around the world. These contain all manner of features, some with photographs, from a number of hospitals. The archive also holds a number of personal papers, plus photographs, lecture notes and artefacts, most of which are "open" – a treasure trove, as specialist collections often are. The Midwifery Care Books are subject to a 75-year closure, for reasons of patient privacy.

For earlier records, prior to the state registration system, the National Records of Scotland has a number of archives in the HH12/33 – 37 classification.

Visitors are welcome at the RCN Archives and will be offered very helpful and knowledgeable advice and assistance, but due to very limited space, this must be by appointment. For those unable to visit in person, a certain amount of research can be undertaken, for a fee. (Please contact the Archive for such details.)

The Royal College of Nursing, 42 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh EH9 2HH
Tel: 0131 662 1010 www.rcn.org.uk

ANOTHER NEW BOOK

A PEEBLES SHIRE MISCELLANY

*Transcripts of a selection
of records from the
Kirk Session Records*



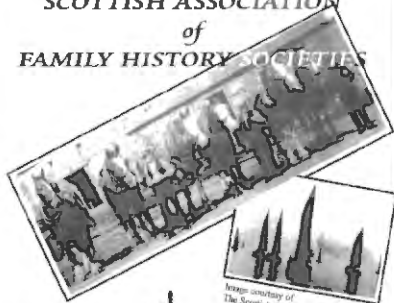
*compiled by
Russell W. Cockburn*

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Book Reviews

Scottish Family History on the Web (Third Edition)

Stuart Raymond; The Family History Partnership; ISBN 978 1 906280 215; £7.95

This is very much a reference book rather than a 'good read'. It covers the basic websites for Scottish Family History research – such as the ScotlandsPeople website and that of the National Library of Scotland. It is likely to be of most use when one has completed one's research in the basic resources and the next question is, "Where do I go next?" Insofar as web-based resources are involved, the answer to this question may well be found in this book.

On the cover of this book it is stated that it covers more than 200 subjects and 1700 websites. It covers all sorts of websites, from those operated by official bodies to those set up by local societies and enthusiastic individuals. The subjects covered include monumental inscriptions, transcriptions of records, occupational records and details of the holdings of local record offices and libraries.

One disadvantage of a book on this subject is that a book is a static resource, whereas the internet is dynamic and constantly changing. This book, for instance, gives various sources for directories but no doubt went to press before the National Library of Scotland put its collection of Directories online. This is no doubt an item that the author will include in any future edition of this book. Despite such disadvantages, this book is a valuable resource for the Scottish Family Historian.

Jessie Denholm

Birth & Baptism Records for Family Historians

Stuart A Raymond; The Family History Partnership; ISBN 9781 906280 246; £4.50

At first sight there is not a great deal in this book for the Scottish Family Historian. It does in fact contain a chapter about Scottish birth and baptism records which provides an excellent introduction to the Scottish system for those who are not familiar with it. It also mentions the Scottish Genealogy Society as a possible place for consulting the Old Parish Records. Those of us who are accustomed to working within the Scottish system will probably know about these records, but it may help refresh our memories on some of the more obscure aspects.

We do not all, however, have exclusively Scottish ancestry, and when we need to step outside the Scottish system this book will be very useful – it explains the complexities of research within the English and Irish systems. It also covers records for the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Although it extends only to thirty-two pages, it packs in a lot of useful information about the records concerned and how to access them. It is also small enough and light enough to pack for the travels that may be necessary when we set out to trace our non-Scottish ancestors.

Jessie Denholm

Golf in West Edinburgh

Maurice McIlwrick; Foreword by Rev. Dr G.D.W. Grubb,
Lord Provost of Edinburgh; 2011; £6.99

Despite numerous royal decrees and other exhortations that the only suitable outdoor pursuits were archery practice and wappenshawens, you just can't keep some folk awa' fae the gowf!

Maurice McIlwrick is well known locally as a historian of golf and golf courses, so it's pleasure to see some of the fruits of his many years' work in print. It may seem odd that he writes about only half of the City, but this involves 37 – yes, 37 – known courses, past and present, from Baberton to Murrayfield to Uphall.

The historic Bruntsfield Links and the various clubs which played there earn a good section, although the author does point out that more detailed histories are available elsewhere. The Mortonhall section has a lengthy description of the skulduggery involved in the theft of the club's trophies and the aborted attempts to retrieve them – foiled by Fate in a uniform. Described also in that section is the treatment meted out to the long-suffering caddies, as well as selected personal recollections (of family members, etc) of watching the performances of some internationally-famous players. Ratho Park proved to be fascinating in unexpected ways: it may have a splendid 1824 Mansion House as its clubhouse, it may also have an early 18th doocot impeding progress by standing resolutely and historically in the first fairway, it may even have "loopholes" in a wall so that the Union Canal may be defended, but one of its most intriguing features is a subterranean passageway, complete with (now) concealed air vents – so there follows a history of *under* the course, complete with photographs.

Throughout the pages are photographs old and new of club members (some ancestors should be identifiable!), club shields and badges, clubhouses and caddies' howffs; also maps, commemorative plaques and so on. The front cover has a charming illustration (by V.S. Allison, around 1920) of a man and a boy off to golf, the man walking comfortably whilst holding the hand of the little boy in his sailor suit, who is skipping along and clutching a club just as tall as he is.

One of the gems, also part of the genesis, of this volume is one of the Appendices. As the author explains in his Introduction, he had come across a pamphlet at the Corstorphine Trust's Dower House written in 1927 by one W.J. Walker (William James Walker, husband of Minnie Stewart, died 14th December 1935, aged 82 and buried in Corstorphine Hill Cemetery). He had driven the first ball to open the Corstorphine Golf Course, of which the author hadn't heard before – but he had to find out. Mr Walker's reminiscences of (at that point) over 60 years of golfing are fascinating to read, even for those who may agree with Mark Twain, recounting his early years at Bruntsfield, changes in equipment, amusing anecdotes, holes-in one – of course – and his own personal golfing tips.

Altogether this is a most enjoyable read about Edinburgh's citizens at leisure.

Available from mcilwrick@one-name.org

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Caroline Gerard

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| Stirling Observer Press Ninety Years' Progress | |
| Reminiscences of Auld Ayr | Ayr Observer |
| 1851 Census, Kirkcowan Parish, Wigtownshire | Graham & Emma Maxwell |
| Lauder Parish Register, Burials 1827-1838 | Graham & Emma Maxwell |
| Obituaries, Fife Herald 1855-1892, Part 1: A-L | A. J. Campbell |
| A Source Book of Scottish History, | |
| Vol. 3, 1567-1707 | W. Croft Dickinson, Gordon Donaldson |
| The Scots: A Genetic Journey | Alistair Moffat, James F. Wilson |
| Dictionary of Scottish Biography, Vol. 1, 1971-75 | Kenneth Roy (Ed.) |
| Edinburgh 1851 Census, Vol. 11: The Old Town | N.R. & S. Carstairs (Comp.) |
| Black's Large Tourist Map of Scotland, | |
| District 4, Edinburgh, Forth and Tay Counties etc. | |
| MIs in Burray | Orkney FHS |
| MIs in Harray | Orkney FHS |
| Newbattle Parish, Midlothian, | |
| MIs and other associated records | Recording Angels |
| Banffshire, The People and the Lands, Part 10: | |
| The Parish of Inveravon prior to 1750 | Bruce B. Bishop |
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| The Parish of Inveravon 1750-1850 | Bruce B. Bishop |
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| A Guide to the Memorials in | |
| St. Giles Cathedral Edinburgh | Rosalind K. Marshall |
| Alness Free Church: Baptisms 1843-1929 & Marriages 1847-1912 | Stuart Farrell |

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Selected pre-1901 Alumni and Staff
Women of the Scottish Church
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South College Street Relief Church, Edinburgh:
Baptismal Records 1766-1783

Frank Bigwood
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Handa: deserted island

David G C Burns

I was browsing through an issue of *The Scots Magazine* when I came across an article on Handa, a remote island situated off the north-western area of Scotland. The Parish of Eddrachillis, County Sutherland, embraces Handa, and the name is Norse in origin. The island was at first used as a burial site, to protect corpses from scavenging wolves on the mainland. Later, people moved onto Handa to live, and a search in the 1841 census reveals 65 inhabitants by that date. A "Parliament" was held and daily tasks decided. A rather unusual situation prevailed in that the island's "Queen" was the oldest widow on the island. However, potato blight ravaged Handa in 1848 and this resulted in the islanders emigrating to Nova Scotia. A search of the 1851 census confirmed that the island had become uninhabited. As will be seen below, the 1841 census is replete with the name McLeod. An old clan map revealed that the mainland, including Handa, was McLeod territory. Anciently it was MacNicol territory, but in the early 14th century the male line petered out and with the Chief's daughter marrying Torquil MacLeod of Lewis, it came under the aegis of the MacLeod clan.

Now run as a bird sanctuary by the Scottish Wildlife Trust on behalf of the island's owners, Handa is a heaven for ornithologists. A ferry sails from Tarbet to the island and a summer warden can be contacted at the bothy. Visitors should allow three hours to walk around the island. There are ruins still extant and one marked headstone in the graveyard. Suitable clothes and footwear are advisable. Fresh water can be obtained at the visitors' centre, but no shop or toilet is available.

I digress: let's get back to the people who inhabited the island. At present it lacks a permanent human population. It is reckoned that up to 80 islands in Scotland, down through the years, have become deserted. They are called islands of lost souls, but, for a few moments in time, we can bring Handa back to life.

1841 census

Island of Handa, Eddrachillis Parish, County of Sutherland

Hector Falconer	35	Tenant	Donald McLeod	30	Tenant
Mary "	30		Mary "	25	
Flora "	10		George "	4	
Catherine "	10		All born in County of Sutherland		
Alexr "	7				
Hughina "	5		Hugh McLeod	30	Tenant
Mary "	3		Lucy "	25	
All born in County of Sutherland			Ann "	15	
			All born in County of Sutherland		
Alexr McLeod	50	Tenant			
Ann "	55		Rodrick McLeod	55	Tenant
Lucy "	10		Cathrine "	50	
All born in County of Sutherland			Robert "	25	
			John "	20	
Cathil Kerr	35	Tenant	Margaret "	15	
Ann "	40		Hugh "	14	
John "	11		Murdoch "	12	
George "	9		William "	9	
Isabella "	7		All born in County of Sutherland		
William "	5				
Barbra "	3		Barbra White	55	Tenant
William McLeod	80		Jean "	25	
Mary "	77		Williamina "	20	
All born in County of Sutherland			Diana "	15	
			Barbra "	40	
George McLeod	60	Tenant	Donald "	4	
Ann "	55		All born in County of Sutherland		
John "	25				
Margaret "	25		Hector Ross	45	Tenant
Robert "	20		Margaret "	35	
All born in County of Sutherland except Ann, born Ireland			John "	3	
			Robert "	1	
			Roderickina "	25	
Donald Lamond	40	Tenant	All born in County of Sutherland		
Barbra "	40				
James "	10		Donald McLeod	50	Tenant
Willina "	9		Betty "	45	
John "	8		Johnina "	25	
Barbra "	8		Neil "	20	
Alexr "	6		Hugh "	20	
Mary "	4		Chirsty "	15	
Angusina "	2		Ann "	4	
All born in County of Sutherland			All born in County of Sutherland		

Notes:

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

An Island Odyssey by Hamish Haswell-Smith, Edinburgh, 2000

The Clans, Septs & Regiments of the Scottish Highlands by Frank Adam, London, 1970

Islands of Lost Souls by Marieke McBean, Scotland Magazine.



Fred Ainslie 1924 - 2012

(Frederick Arthur Ainslie)

The Society regrets to announce the death of Fred Ainslie on 5th February 2012.

Fred was born at Perth on 6th August 1924 and was second cousin to the late Ainslie Crawford by descent from their great-grandparents, William Ainslie and Margaret Oughton.

He began an apprenticeship as a Chartered Accountant, which was interrupted by war service. Fred joined the Royal Navy and became part of a 2-man crew of an "X Class" midget submarine. He set sail for Australia in 1945, but by the time he reached that continent the war was over. However,

he remained there to serve for one year in the Royal Australian Navy, before returning to Scotland to complete his apprenticeship.

Thereafter he worked with Galloway's, the paper manufacturers at Balerno, Scotia Office Machines and Scotsec, a stationery supplier, both in Edinburgh.

Fred had a number of active interests, of which a few are: the Edinburgh Rotary Club, of which he was President during the 75th Anniversary year, chairing a celebratory lunch attended by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh; the Colinton Ward of the High Constables of Edinburgh, of which he was Captain at one time; the Toastmasters' Society; the Scottish Country Dance Society; the Wagering Club (an organisation which holds dinners to raise funds for charity); Headway (the brain injury association) and ECAS (the volunteer association to assist those with physical disabilities). Fred and his late wife Marjory were never short of dinner-dances to attend, as part of that generation's "polite society" concerned with the welfare of others less fortunate.

The family joke, we're told, was that if anyone mentioned a club to Fred, he would promptly join it and sooner or later end up as either its Treasurer, Secretary or Chair! However, when he joined the SGS he contented himself with being a Wednesday morning volunteer, offering cheery and helpful advice to many. Of course he was especially helpful to his kinsman Ainslie Crawford, who eventually began researching his family history when he was 82 years old. His popularity resulted in his funeral being attended by 300 people, and others would have attended had there been more space in the chapel.

Fred is survived by his two daughters, his siblings and other family members, to whom the Society extends its condolences.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2012

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.

- 26th March "F.I.B.I.S. (Families In British India Society)" by Elaine MacGregor
16th April Corstorphine Village Speaker from the Corstorphine Trust
26th May At 2.30pm. "Visit to The Peace Garden at St John's, Princes Street
Guided tour" by Angus Mitchell
Numbers limited: please book at SGS Library
24th September "Memories and Memory – how good are yours?" by Anne Reid
22nd October "The Strange Migration of Botanic Cottage" by James Simpson, OBE
19th November "Names & Patronymics in the Hebrides" by Ruairidh Halford-MacLeod

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

New Register House Research Evenings 2012

(in conjunction with Standard Life FHS)

Thu 22nd March	Mon 16th April	Tue 8th May
Wed 30th May	Thu 21st June	Mon 16th July
Tue 7th August	Wed 29th August	Thu 20th September
Mon 15th October	Tue 6th November	Wed 28th November
Thu 13th December		

These are available to members of all SAFHS groups. Please telephone the
Library (0131-220 3677) to reserve your place.

Anglo-Scots

(a branch of the Manchester & Lancashire FHS)

Anglo-Scots meet at 2pm on Saturdays at Clayton House, Piccadilly, Manchester.

- 17th March "Scottish Family History on the Web" by Ina Penneyston
14th April Annual General Meeting and Members' Heirlooms
19th May "Getting All Steamed Up: The Development Of Steam In Britain's
19thC Maritime Trade" by Bruce Dawson
16th June Ancestry Workshop Q & A
21st July Favourite Websites
15th September Ancestral Breakthroughs

Scotslot Meetings 2012

The Scotslot 2012 Harpenden programme was not available at time of going to
press. For details email stuart.laing@virgin.net or write to Elizabeth van Lottum,
16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts AL5 4DB.

Around Scotland

To discover programmes of our sister societies, log onto www.safhs.org.uk, access the list of members and follow their links.

10th November Kirkcaldy Gravestone Conference
Contact: annwatters2@hotmail.co.uk

Family & Local History Fairs 2012

- 21st April 23rd SAFHS Conference
University of Dundee
www.tayvalley.org.uk
- 30th June York Family History Fair
Knavesmire Exhibition Centre
www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com
- 8th September National Family History Fair
Newcastle Central Premier Inn
www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

May outing

Angus Mitchell, one of our graveyard stalwarts, has arranged a special tour of The Peace Garden at St John's Episcopal Church, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Booking for this (via the Library) is essential, so that an appropriate number of guides can be arranged in advance.

Advertising in 'The Scottish Genealogist'

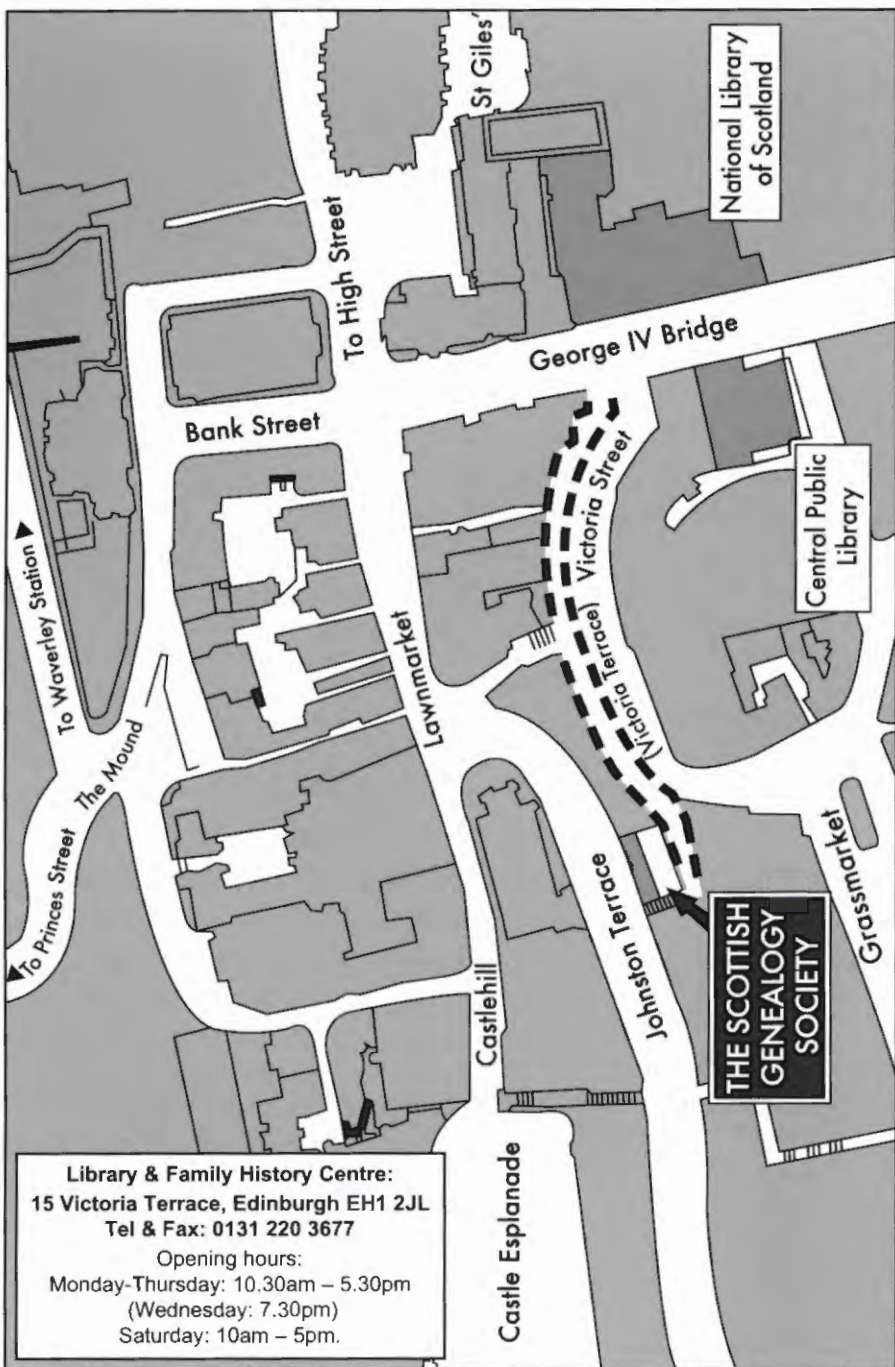
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