

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

JUNE 2012

Dr Joseph Bell

Ralph de Dundee

Fraser of Inverkeithing

MacLeod of Campsie

The Three Tenors

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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Portrait of Dr Joseph Bell by George Fiddes Watt, 1896, donated to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, by Mrs Judith Stisted, wife of Dr Bell's great-grandson.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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The Scottish Genealogist

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The Life and Family History of "Sherlock Holmes"

Dr Alan W. Mackaill

Introduction

The creator of Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, was born on 22 May 1859 at 11 Picardy Place, Edinburgh. He was the elder son of Charles and Mary Doyle. Charles Doyle was a serious drinker and, as a result, his family lived in the shadow of poverty. In 1868 Mary decided that Arthur should go to a boarding school, presumably to remove him from his drunken father's influence. How she was able to afford this is a matter for speculation. The school chosen was the Jesuit-run Stonyhurst College in Lancashire and Doyle remained there until the age of seventeen when he returned home to Edinburgh and commenced his studies for a medical degree.

Prior to 1948 it was possible to obtain a licence to practise medicine without taking a medical degree. Students following this route studied in what was called the "Extra-mural School". They were given lectures by practising surgeons and physicians (in friendly rivalry to the university professors) and sat the examinations for the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (LRCP) and that of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (LRCS). The University of Edinburgh raised no objections to its students taking some of their classes in the Extra-mural School and Doyle did this for his instruction in clinical surgery in 1878. In that year there was held an out-patient clinic in the surgical hospital of the Royal Infirmary. [Currently this building is the Geography Department of the University of Edinburgh in Drummond Street. The hospital in Lauriston Place did not open until 1879].

Doyle records in his autobiography¹ what took place at this clinic. When



Bell as a young man.

Reproduced by kind permission of RCSE

the first patient was shown in and before he could open his mouth, the surgeon says:

"Well my man, I see you have served in the army."

"Aye sir" says the patient

"Not long discharged?"

"Aye sir"

"A highland regiment?"

"Aye sir"

"A non-comm officer?"

"Aye sir"

"Stationed at Barbados?"

"Aye sir"

The students, no doubt, loved this performance.

The surgeon conducting this clinic was a member of the voluntary staff of the infirmary, namely Joseph Bell MD FRCSed.



Dr Joseph Bell in his surgical gown.

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Bell would then explain how he had arrived at his conclusions by simple observation, for what he was trying to do, in a wholly dramatic way, was to teach his students to observe the patient carefully and note everything about him. The explanation went thus:

"You see gentlemen the patient is a respectful man but he did not remove his hat. They do not do this in the army. He would have learned this civilian habit had he been long discharged. He has an air of authority and he is obviously Scottish. As to Barbados, his complaint is elephantiasis which is West Indian but not British".

Doyle noted all this down and came to use it many years later when he created his famous fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes.

In a letter to Bell dated 4 May 1892² Doyle makes it clear that Bell was the inspiration for Sherlock Holmes at least as far as his analytical expertise was

concerned. He says in his letter:

"It is most certainly to you that I owe Sherlock Holmes and although in the stories I have the advantage of being able to place him in all sorts of dramatic positions, I do not think his analytical work is in the least an exaggeration of some of the effects I have seen you produce in the out-patient ward"

Joseph Bell – Antecedents

Who was Joseph Bell, the man who, unwittingly, gave rise to the most famous of all fictional detectives?

The progenitor of the Bell family in Edinburgh was one Benjamin Bell (1749-1806). It is a Bell family tradition that Benjamin's grandmother was Rebecca the daughter of Young Lochinvar and his run-away lover.³ The Bells were originally a Borders family, the family seat being Blackwood Tower (pronounced Blacket) which stood on the banks of the River Kirtle near to Ecclefechan.

Benjamin Bell inherited the family home from his grandfather in 1762. He served an apprenticeship with a Dumfries surgeon (James Hill) after which he came to Edinburgh and entered the Medical School in 1766. He was admitted to the Incorporation of Surgeons in 1770.

Benjamin Bell was a very successful surgeon in Edinburgh and when he died at the early age of (even for those days) 57 he was the owner of a great deal of land in what is now the district of Newington. His ownership is commemorated in some of the street names, for example, Blacket Avenue (after the Bell ancestral home in Dumfriesshire) and Middleby Street (after the Dumfriesshire parish).

He married Grizel Hamilton, and his youngest son Joseph, (1786 – 1848) also became a surgeon. Joseph's son (another



22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Benjamin) became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh achieving the Presidency in 1863.

Benjamin married Cecelia Craigie of Glendoick. The Craigies of Glendoick were landowners in the Carse of Gowrie. Glendoick House stands some miles east of Perth on the A90. The Craigies "came out" at the Disruption of the Church of Scotland (1843) as did the Bells and other families, joining the Free Church of Scotland. There was some intermarriage between these families, which probably accounts for Benjamin's marriage to Cecelia. Benjamin and Cecelia set up home at 22 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, raising a family of nine children (six boys and three girls) over a period of eighteen years.

The eldest of the nine children was Joseph, born in 1837, who, following the family tradition, became a surgeon, achieving the Presidency in 1887.

Early Education

Joseph Bell's pre-university education was obtained largely at The Edinburgh Academy where he was a pupil from 1847 to 1854. Throughout this period Bell's name appears in the school prize list each year. He displayed excellence in a wide variety of subjects although English, history and geography seem to have been his strengths.^{4, 5}

The University of Edinburgh and the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh

Joseph Bell left The Academy in 1845 and, like three generations of Bells before him, turned his thoughts to medicine. He qualified MD at the age of twenty-one.

While a student he had impressed the professor of clinical surgery, James Syme, who now appointed him as his house surgeon. Bell subsequently became house physician to Sir William Gairdner and demonstrator in anatomy to Professor John Goodsir. It was during this time that he appears to have developed the teaching and observational skills for which he was later to become renowned. Bell worked hard in these positions and passed the examinations for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1863.

In 1862 Bell became engaged to Edith Erskine Murray, a grand-daughter of Lord Elibank, who lived with her mother, brother and sister at 36 Ann Street Edinburgh, her father having died when Edith was four.

During his youth and early manhood, the family had always considered Joseph Bell to be the heir to the estate of Glendoick after his mother's death. On the death of his grandfather, Laurence Craigie, the estate passed to the only surviving son, Bell's uncle Robert, who, it was thought, was a confirmed bachelor. It was, therefore, with some surprise and presumably disappointment that Joseph Bell learned of his uncle's intention to marry.

The new Mrs Craigie soon became pregnant and in the fullness of time a daughter was born who succeeded to the property. The later family legend was that Robert Craigie was eighty years old when he married Amelia Wilson – which would indeed have been remarkable, if not a shock – but a check of records proved that he was only fifty years old.⁶

Professional Life

After his election to the Fellowship, Bell worked hard building up a private practice and working unpaid in the Royal Infirmary. His teaching within the Extra-mural School was much appreciated by the students and it must have been something of a disappointment to him not to have achieved professorial rank. Bell did, however, have spell as Acting Professor of Clinical Surgery. In 1869 James Syme had a stroke and resigned his chair. He asked Bell to take over his classes until the University appointed a successor. Bell not only enjoyed the job of acting professor, but also did it



Edith Bell.

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extremely well. The successor to James Syme was not, however, the acting professor but Syme's son-in-law, Joseph Lister, who was already Professor of Clinical Surgery in Glasgow. Syme's students were so impressed by Bell's teaching that they presented him with a special address which was published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* in September 1869. It was signed by forty-three students. In the same issue of this journal is a short note stating that

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lister of Glasgow to be Professor of Clinical Surgery.⁷

In June 1864 Bell, now aged 27, caught diphtheria, probably as a result of removing the typical membrane from a child's throat (by sucking it out with a special pipette). He was sent off to convalesce at Glendoick where he remained until October. Bell recovered from diphtheria but as a result walked with a slight limp (post diphtheritic paralysis) and now spoke with a slightly squeaky voice. His limp was noted by Doyle years later when he described

Bell as "walking with a curious jerky gait". On returning to work Bell was clearly worried about his future. An entry in his journal for January 1865 reads.

My professional prospects still look bad. Few patients hardly any remunerative ones and classes smaller than last year's.

In spite of these concerns for his future, Bell and Edith Erskine Murray were married on 17 April 1865 at 13 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, which was Edith's address at the time. The marriage certificate shows that Benjamin Bell (Joseph's father) was then President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

There were to be three children, Jean (b 1866) Cecilia (b 1867) and Benjamin (b 1869), the family living at 5 Castle Terrace and from 1871 at 20 Melville Street. In 1874 Edith became ill with peritonitis and died on 9 November. She was buried in Dean Cemetery.

TUESDAY—November 9.

Sun Rises, 7.38	Moon	High Water	11.18 a.m.
Sun Sets, 4.16	11th day.	at Leith.	11.43 p.m.



39

Bell's sketch of preferred gravestone.
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Bell's gravestone,
Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh

Bell's career progressed in what must have been difficult circumstances, with no wife and three children aged 8, 7 and 5. Bell's career had begun to move upwards sometime before Edith's death. On 4 October 1869 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary with charge of Convalescent House

(now Corstorphine Hospital).⁸ In 1871 he was promoted to full surgeon, the Royal Infirmary Minutes reading:

*The Managers decided to fill the vacancy in the office of surgeon by the retirement of Dr Gillespie and elected Dr Patrick Heron Watson to be senior acting surgeon, Mr Annandale to be second acting surgeon and Dr Joseph Bell (at present senior assistant) to be third acting surgeon.*⁹

Some ten years after Edith's death, Bell decided to move house and in 1884 he purchased 2 Melville Crescent which is today the Japanese Consulate. According to his journal Bell paid £5000 for this magnificent house but the Sasine Records are silent as far as the price is concerned. In 1912 Joseph Bell's trustees sold this property to David Graham, an Edinburgh general practitioner for £2500. The house was again sold in 1927 for £3500. The figure of £5000 therefore seems doubtful.



Bell's plaque.

Bell resigned from the voluntary staff of the Infirmary in 1866 after he had completed fifteen years of service which was the maximum time allowed. Very soon afterwards he was appointed the very first surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children and at the same time became President of the College. The surgical ward in the Sick Children's was opened in 1887 when the hospital was on its second site in Meadowside House which stood roughly where the Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion came to be. Bell remained on the staff of the Sick Children's until his retirement in 1897.

The death of Edith in 1874 was not the only tragedy in Joseph Bell's life. His son, Benjamin, like Edith, died of peritonitis following operation for appendicitis in 1893 while a serving officer in the Seaforth Highlanders.

Family

Bell's younger daughter, Cecilia, married Captain Charles Stisted, Royal Scots in 1889, and had two sons and three daughters. She died in 1955 aged 88.



Joseph Bell with his grandchildren.

Reproduced by kind permission of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh

Her elder sister, Jean, also married an army officer, Captain Henry McCance, Royal Scots, in 1893. She had two children, a son and a daughter, but died not long after the birth of her son. Joseph Bell's living descendants currently number approximately 30 most of whom are 3 x great-grandchildren the youngest of whom, currently, is eight years old.

Death

Early in 1911 Joseph Bell wrote in his journal:

- Feb. 11 *Heart Weak*
- 12 *Feeling seedy got Dr P*
- 13 *A very bad night nearly died*
- 14 *In bed all the time. Very daft with morphia*
- 16 *Still alive. Not much more*

It is clear from this that Bell was very ill. It was to be, however, a further eight months before he died at 2.00 am on 4 October aged 73 at his country house Mauricewood. The cause of death was given as "Heart disease, albuminuria and uremia 1+ years". This was certified by J.O. Affleck MD. The informant was Henry M J McCance, Bell's son-in-law.

Bell purchased the house and small estate of Mauricewood in 1895. Some articles on Bell claim that he died at 2 Melville Crescent, but his death certificate shows quite clearly that he died at Mauricewood, which lies about half-a-mile south of the Edinburgh to Biggar road just past Flotterstone.

Bell's death notice appeared in *The Scotsman* of 5 October 1911 and read:

At Mauricewood, Milton Bridge, Mid-Lothian, on 4th Inst. Joseph Bell MD FRCSE JP DL. Funeral service in St George's United Free Church, Edinburgh at 3.00pm tomorrow (Saturday). This is the only invitation.

Joseph Bell was laid to rest beside his beloved Edith and his son Benjamin. According to some reports Bell's funeral was the largest Edinburgh had seen for some years.

In Memoriam Sherlock Holmes

There is now no doubt that Sherlock Holmes is one of the best-known fictional detectives, certainly in Doyle's lifetime and possibly ever. There is also no doubt that, at least partly, the character was based on an Edinburgh surgeon whose analytical techniques Doyle made use of, almost word for word.

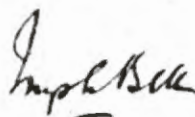
Doyle is thus remembered, as is Joseph Bell, because of Sherlock Holmes. Both men would rather have been remembered for other things. Bell would rather have been remembered for his contributions to surgery rather than any contribution, albeit indirect, to detective fiction while Doyle considered that his work as a historical novelist was by far the most important part of his work.

If Joseph Bell had never existed Arthur Conan Doyle would still have become a writer but Sherlock Holmes would probably never have been created.

In all of this the last word should perhaps go to Joseph Bell. In 1892, a London journalist, Harry How, decided to publish an article on Doyle in the *Strand Magazine*.¹⁰ As part of his preparation, How wrote to Bell who replied

from his house at 2 Melville Crescent. How decided to publish Bell's letter in full. Here are just a few lines from it.

Dr Conan Doyle by his imaginative genius has made a great deal out of very little and his warm remembrance of one of his old teachers has coloured the picture.....Dr Doyle's genius and vivid imagination has on this slender basis made his detective stories a distinctly new departure but he owes much less than he thinks to yours truly Joseph Bell.



Bell's signature.

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Notes and References:

- ¹ Doyle, A.C. *Memories and Adventures* (Hodder & Stoughton 1924).
- ² This letter was discovered by the author in a collection of Bell's papers belonging to Mrs Judith Stisted. Mrs Stisted's late husband Brigadier J N Stisted was Bell's great-grandson. This collection is now in the care of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
- ³ Scott, Walter. *Marmion* b Canto V.
- ⁴ Edin. Acad. Reports. Vol. IV (1845-1851).
- ⁵ Ibid. Vol.V (1852-1859).
- ⁶ David Batchelor. Great-grandson of Thomas Bell, Joseph's brother. Personal communication.
- ⁷ *Ed. Med. J.* XV, 228, 1869. The Chair of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh is a Regius Chair, hence the involvement of Queen Victoria.
- ⁸ Lothian Health Board 1/1/24, 542, 1867-69.
- ⁹ Ibid. 1/1/26, 144, 1871-72.
- ¹⁰ *Strand Magazine* July – September 1892.

The author would like to thank Mrs Judith Stisted and The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh for permission to examine the Joseph Bell Archive.

Alan Mackaill and Dawn Kemp are the authors of *Conan Doyle and Joseph Bell: the real Sherlock Holmes*, published by the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, is open from 12pm to 4pm, Monday to Friday, all year, plus 12pm to 4pm Saturday and Sunday from April to October. Admission charges apply. Please check the website for the Museum's many events and particular exhibitions. www.museum.rcsed.ac.uk

Handa – not quite so deserted

Just a couple of weeks after the March 2012 Journal was published, in which it was stated that visitors to Handa should note that there are no toilet facilities, it was announced that due to increased visitor numbers to the island, a toilet block is now to be built! And that due to wind conditions, the foundations require to be 7' deep.

The MacLeod Lair at Campsie

John Lord

My attention was drawn to this lair by a reference in the book *The Brave Sons of Skye*. Part of the account of Capt. Donald MacLean of the 72nd Highlanders reads:

The following interesting information has been furnished by Miss Cameron of Dunvegan House, Dunedin, New Zealand, a niece of Capt. MacLean:- "My uncle came home occasionally to see his friends, and during his furlough he was very successful in getting many young men to join the army as recruits. As he was handsome and gentlemanly in appearance, and as his looks were further enhanced by his picturesque uniform, he easily induced the young men to follow him as their leader. I remember his retiring on half-pay owing to ill health and his coming to Skye to live with us for some months. Afterwards he went to visit his uncle's family at Morven, and while there his friends advised him to take Ardincaple House, in Argyllshire. Being a bachelor, he sent for my eldest sister (afterwards Mrs Ferguson of Arnisort and mother of Mrs Watson, of Alness, Ross-shire) to keep house with him."



The MacLeod Lair at Campsie.

It goes on to say that after two years he moved to Glasgow.

"He was there only a short time when he died, and his remains were buried at Campsie, in the burying-place of his relative, the Rev. Dr Norman MacLeod, 'Caraid na'n Gaidheal'"¹

The Mrs Ferguson referred to is the reason for my original interest in the book, as she was my great-great-grandmother.

As the photograph of the lair shows, within an enclosure there is a central Celtic cross, with an inscription on its base, and on each side of it a rectangular stone. Details of the inscriptions can be read in *West Stirlingshire MIs pre 1855* (Lennoxton), published by the SGS, though there are a few errors of transcription.

In November 1833 the lair was a gift from the heritors to Dr Norman MacLeod, the minister of the then new Campsie parish church in Lennoxton.² Two years later he moved to St Columba's, the Gaelic-speaking church in Glasgow. The lair remained the family burying-place, however, and it is interesting to find how wide an extent of kinship was afforded its "hospitality". I have not so far been able to ascertain whether all those commemorated in the MIs are actually buried there, the Campsie burial records beyond 1855 not being available online.

The central cross, not surprisingly, commemorates some of the more notable members of the family: Dr Norman MacLeod himself and his wife Agnes (daughter of James Maxwell of Aros, the Duke of Argyll's factor and chamberlain on Mull); his son Norman and his wife Catherine Mackintosh, and their son John Mackintosh MacLeod, 1st Baronet of Fuinary and his wife Edith Fielden. The two Normans were prominent in the life of the Church of Scotland. According to the *Fasti Eccles.*, the former "distinguished himself by great and benevolent exertions on behalf of his Highland countrymen, especially in regard to education. In 1847, during the distress in the Highlands, he was one of a deputation to England, where a sum of £100 000 was collected for their relief. He will always be affectionately remembered as *Caraid nan Gaidheal* (Friend of the Highlanders)."³ This was, indeed, the title of a collection of his writings in Gaelic, made by his son-in-law Archibald Clerk, minister of Kilmallie (previously of Duirinish, Skye). Norman MacLeod's command of Gaelic was greatly admired.

His son Norman MacLeod became minister of the Barony Church, Glasgow. Amongst his many writings is an account of his father's upbringing in Morvern, *Reminiscences of a Highland Parish*.⁴ The father of Norman senior, also Norman, had been minister in Morvern from 1775 till his death in 1824. Norman MacLeod, Barony, was a larger-than-life figure, and the memoir by his brother Donald is well worth reading.⁵ A confidant of Queen Victoria, he was also greatly concerned for the welfare of the working-class. For instance, he held a Sunday evening service to which well-dressed people were not

admitted, so that poor people might attend without feeling embarrassed at not having "Sunday best" clothes. This service regularly attracted a congregation of well over 1000. When he opposed the Glasgow Presbytery's wish to ban trains from running on Sundays, it caused a furore which nearly cost him his job. One of his arguments was that working people's only break was a Sunday, and it was good for them to be able get out of the city. He also set up a penny savings bank.^{5,6} His concern for others sprang from a deep religious faith. As Queen Victoria put it in her published journal:

No one ever felt so convinced, and so anxious as he to convince others, that God was a loving Father, who wished all to come to Him, and to preach of a living personal Saviour, ... No one ever raised and strengthened one's faith more than Dr. Macleod. His own faith was so strong, his heart so large, that all - high and low, weak and strong, the erring and the good - could alike find sympathy, help, and consolation from him.⁶



Statue of Norman Macleod in Cathedral Square, Glasgow, by John Mossman, 1881.
Photograph by Gary Nisbet.

Reproduced with kind permission from www.glasgowsculpture.com

In 1881 a statue of him by John Mossman, one of Glasgow's most eminent sculptors at that time, paid for by public subscription, was unveiled outside the Barony Church.

John Mackintosh MacLeod, the baronet, was an accountant, then MP, first for Glasgow Central then for Kelvingrove, and became subsequently Deputy-Lieutenant of Glasgow. His son George MacLeod was the founder of the Iona Community.⁷

The inscription on the central gravestone ends,

Their descendants are buried immediately below and to the north of this memorial.

"To the north" refers to the stone on the right. It commemorates four children of Norman MacLeod of St Columba's: Jean Morrison, born 1st Feby 1815, died 9th July 1886; James Maxwell, born 23rd Jan^y 1816, died 24th Dec 1833; Mary, born 3 Feby 1819, died 3rd Nov 1836; Anne Elizabeth, born 16th April 1823, died 5th Sept 1840. It is a rather a coincidence that, if these dates are correct, the last three of these all died aged 17, while the first died aged 71! Also commemorated is Anne Irvine Campbell, the wife of another of Norman's children, John Neil MacLeod.

This early death of his younger brother James, and the manner in which he met it, had a profound effect upon Norman (later of the Barony), confirming rather than shaking his faith.⁵

It is the stone on the left which really brings in the extended family. The MI reads:

Elizabeth daughter of Norman MacLeod, Minister of Morven, born 24th Nov 1791, died 20th April 1854. John Argyll, born 3rd Aug 1790, died 20th July 1855, Neil M.D., H.E.I.C.S., born 11th Feby 1792, died 24th Jan 1861, sons of James Maxwell, Aros, Mull

Donald Cameron of Zeelugt, Demerara, born 1813, died 18th Aug 1862, Amelia Clare his wife, born 1814, died 13th Oct 1851

Donald MacLean Capt 72nd Highlanders, son of Hector MacLean of Vatten, Skye, born 1790, died 1834

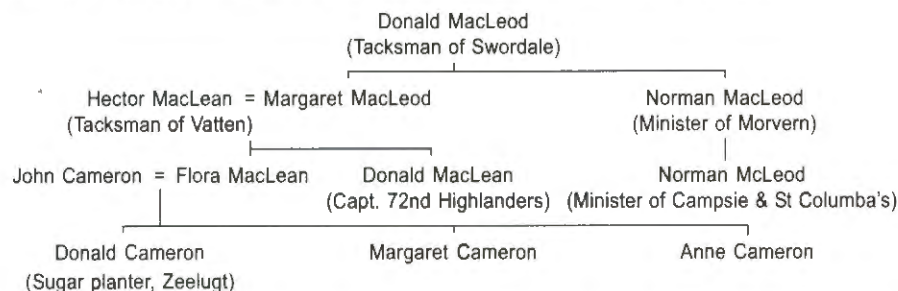
The book *West Stirlingshire MIs* (SGS) appears to take John Argyll and Neil as being sons of Norman MacLeod of Morvern. They were, of course, sons of James Maxwell, father-in-law of Norman MacLeod of St Columba's, and so Norman's brothers-in-law. John Argyll Maxwell was, in fact, Norman's brother-in-law twice over: not only was Norman married to his sister Agnes, but he himself was married to Norman's sister Jane, aka Jean.⁷

A notice in the *Caledonian Mercury* of 28/1/1861 confirms the date given for the death of Neil Maxwell, formerly a doctor in the Honourable East India Company's Service, and gives the place of death as Edinburgh. The Inventory

with his Testament, though it erroneously gives the date as 24th Feb., confirms the place of death as Edinburgh (actually Saughtonhall, near Edinburgh). Despite these, however, since there is no record of his death in the Scottish Registers, it would seem that he died elsewhere. Two of his three executors were his nephews Norman MacLeod, Barony, and John Neil MacLeod mentioned above.

John Argyll Maxwell's will "specially bequeaths" a silver jug to Norman MacLeod, Barony.

What of the last two entries? A family tree will probably help here.



Vatten (mis-transcribed as Uagten in the SGS book of MIs) and Swordale (Suardal) are both in the parish of Duirinish, Skye. Hector MacLean was descended from Neil MacLean VII of Boreray, and hence from Lachlan Bronnach MacLean, 7th chief of the MacLean Clan.⁸ John Cameron was a joiner, living at Kirkton Cottage, Dunvegan.⁹

Donald Cameron acquired a sugar plantation at Zeelugt, Demerara (in what is now Guyana).⁸ His wife Amelia Clare is certainly buried at Campsie, as her name appears in the Campsie burial register (No. 84, buried 17th Oct. 1851, cause of death Childbirth). In the *Manchester Times* 18/10/1851 the following notice appeared:

On the 13th inst. at Glasgow, Amelia, wife of Donald Cameron, Esq. of Plantation Better Hope, Demerara; and on the same day, her infant daughter.

One wonders where the infant daughter was buried. A previous child of Donald and Amelia was Sir Hector Clare Cameron (1843-1928), Professor of Clinical Surgery at Glasgow University, Vice President of the GMC, and holder of various other posts within the University and elsewhere.¹⁰

The *Glasgow Herald*, 19th Aug. 1862, carried this notice:

At Woodhead, Bothwell, the residence of his brother-in-law, on the 18th instant, Donald Cameron Esq., of Plantation Teelugt (sic), Demerara.

He had remarried, for the statutory death registration describes him as "Married to Isabella Cunninghame."

Finally, Capt. Donald MacLean brings us back to where we started in the first paragraph. According to *The Brave Sons of Skye*, he was appointed Ensign 15th Jan. 1807, Lieutenant 13th Oct. 1808, Captain 8th April 1825. He joined the regiment in South Africa, and in 1810 was a member of the task force which captured Mauritius from the French, his regiment remaining there for three years. He subsequently saw service in India and again in South Africa. The regiment returned to England in 1821. Donald retired on half-pay on 14th June 1831.¹ As can be seen from the tree, the "uncle's family at Morven" that he visited is that of Norman MacLeod, minister there, though by this time Norman was dead, and his son John, known as "the High Priest of Morvern", had succeeded him as minister. In his Testament Dative his sister Flora gives the date of his death as 17th Sept. 1836, not 1834 as on the MI.

Margaret and Anne Cameron are included in the family tree to explain the references in the first paragraph. Margaret is the "Mrs Ferguson of Arnisort", having married Norman Ferguson, initially a farmer, but subsequently a teacher at the Free Church school in Arnisort, Skye.¹¹ Anne is the Miss Cameron of Dunedin, since all the other daughters married, while Anne died unmarried in New Zealand.⁸ At the time of the 1851 census, by the way, Anne was staying at the home in Kilmallie of Archibald Clerk, previously mentioned, whose wife Jessie, a daughter of Norman MacLeod of St Columba's, was her second cousin.

A few more facts about the Cameron family: Anne's sister Marion also emigrated to NZ, where she married Colin Allan, another native of Dunvegan, who had gone out to be a teacher but became immigration officer for Dunedin.¹² Two brothers, Alexander and Roderick, were masters of foreign-going merchant ships.¹³ "Mrs Watson of Alness", daughter of Margaret Cameron, was Flora Ferguson, wife of James Watson.¹⁴ James Watson was the uncle and teacher of William John Watson, later to become Rector of the Royal Academy, Inverness, then of the Royal High School, Edinburgh, and finally, from 1914, Professor of Celtic at Edinburgh University. He was the author of *The Celtic Place-names of Scotland* and other works.¹⁵

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1. *The Brave Sons of Skye*. John MacInnes 1899. Reprinted 2009, General Books
2. www.welcometolennoxton.co.uk
3. *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* Vol.3.
4. *Reminiscences of a Highland Parish* 1867. Republished, with photographs and many explanatory notes, by Iain Thornber in 2002 under the title *Morvern, A Highland Parish*.
5. *Memoir of Norman MacLeod D.D.* Donald MacLeod, London & Toronto, 1876
6. *Memoirs and Portraits of 100 Glasgow Men*. James MacLehose, on line, Glasgow Digital Books. (Including the citation from Queen Victoria's Journal)
7. *The MacLeods – the Genealogy of a Clan, Section Three*. MacKinnon & Morrison, ACMS; George MacLeod, *Founder of the Iona Community*, Ron Ferguson, 1990

- ⁸ *The MacLeans of Boreray*, H.H.Mackenzie, 1946, Inverness
- ⁹ *The MacLeans of Boreray*, Censuses 1841 to 1861, Death registrations of John and Flora Cameron
- ¹⁰ www.theglasgowstory.com , www.universitystory.gla.ac.uk , etc.
- ¹¹ Censuses for Duirinish 1841 to 1891
- ¹² Marriage notice, *Otago Daily Press*, 18/10/1864
- ¹³ *The MacLeans of Boreray; Register of Masters* BT115, Crew lists BT98 at The National Archives, Kew
- ¹⁴ Marriage 8/121/1875, Lochalsh
- ¹⁵ carmichaelwatson.blogspot.com

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

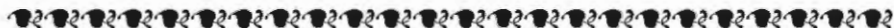
News from the Library

Regular visitors to the Library will have noticed the appearance of a dozen modern office-chairs, a recent generous donation. They have adjustable heights and better upholstery – much more comfortable!

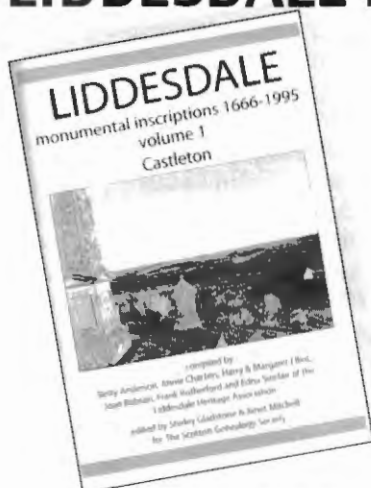
There are a number of second-hand books for sale from the Library stock. They are not required anymore being duplicates, old editions etc. Some are listed on the online shop and there are also some in the Library.



The Society regrets to announce the death of Janet (Nettie) Hampton, age 89, a long-term member and Library volunteer, on 17th April 2012.

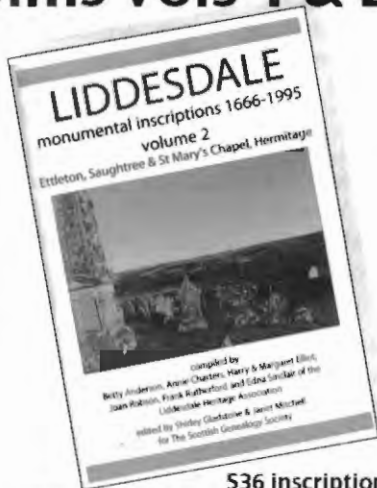


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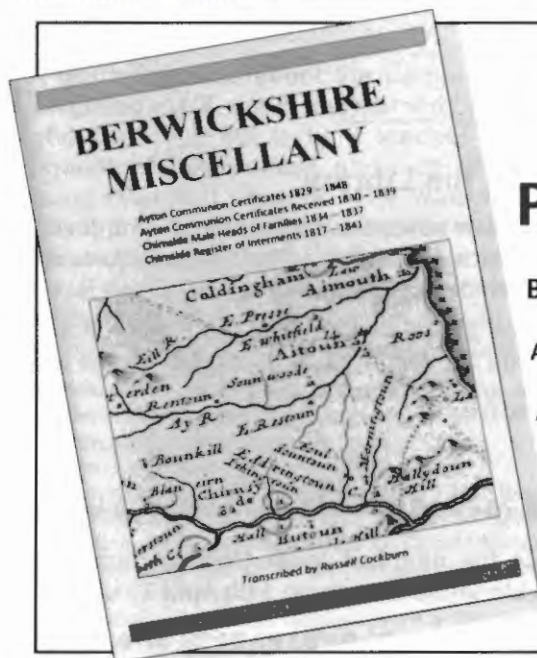
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William Fraser of Inverkeithing

James Waugh

William Fraser was born in 1813 in Alloa, the son of a Burgher Minister. William rose to prominence in the civil, financial and manufacturing life of Fife. In 1838, at the age of 25, William was appointed the Town Clerk of Inverkeithing and became an agent for The Eastern Bank of Scotland (later to become The Clydesdale Bank in 1863). In 1845 William married Jessie Henderson from Lochgelly and their first child, Agnes Ann Fraser, was born in 1846. A second child, Helen Magdalene, was born in 1847 but died soon after. Between 1850 to 1855 a further four children were born: William in 1850, John in 1851, Jessie in 1853 and Ralph in 1855.



Park House, Inverkeithing.

The 1851 census shows that William and his young family had moved into Park House, Bank Street, Inverkeithing where they had three servants.

"It was after he purchased the house from the Clydesdale Bank in 1870 that the house became known as Park House".¹

Looking outside the family, in 1839 William was on the management committee considering possible changes to the Halbeath Railway (1783-1867), which ran between Halbeath near Dunfermline and Inverkeithing Harbour. In 1831

James McIver in Inverkeithing opened a brick and fire clay works and William took over the ownership of the brickwork in 1859. The development of Fraser's business interests can be seen in the 1861 census and the 1861 Parochial record for Inverkeithing.

Town Clerk employing 3 clerks
 Coalmaster employing 25 men (possibly the Kirkness Colliery)
 Brick maker employing 19 men and boys
 Ship owner
 Consul to Russia and Denmark
 Writer to the Signet.

The will of William Fraser, drawn up in 1873, shows wider business interests, including shares in Railways Companies in Scotland and England and Investments in Gas companies, Banks and Insurance. William also had half shares in a barque (ship) called *Rob Roy* which was registered in Denmark. William's Testament also notes investments in:

North Western Railway of Montevideo Co Ltd
 Lima Railway Co
 Last Chance Silver Mining Co of Utah²
 Flagstaff Silver Mining Co of Utah³
 Grand Trunk Railway of Canada
 Dunraven Adare Coal and Iron Co Ltd (County Limerick)



Share certificate, The Last Chance Silver Mining Company.
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 Treasure House Relics Project www.miningutah.com

An addition to the estate of William Fraser was registered in 1895. The sequestration of the estate of Andrew Blackie of Selkirk yielded £380. This addition to William Fraser's estate also notes the whereabouts of the existing children in 1895.

- Agnes Ann Living in Bremen (possibly married again)
- Jessie Married and living in Leith with Robert Neil trustee to the estate of William Fraser
- Ralph Living in Innerleithen as an artist. Ralph was found drowned on the beach at Lundin Links, Fife, in 1922, aged 65
- John Notes that he was on his way to Australia in 1877. The Census of 1871 notes that John is a "clerk in a law office"



Part of William Fraser's gravestone at Inverkeithing.

William Fraser died of Encarditus in June 1877 and was buried in Inverkeithing Cemetery.

Some details of William Fraser's family can also be noted. His eldest son William Fraser Jnr was involved in the development of mining in the Steelend/Lethans districts of Fife (1873-1875). He married Jamima Janet Spewart Brown of "Colton Farm", owned by Walter Brown (of Venturfair), in 1875. Press notices in 1873 and 1875 make mention of William Fraser Jnr.

The Dunfermline Journal had the following article in 1873

SALINE - MINING

Coal mining promises ere long to be the characteristic industry of the district. Within the past year, several new pits have been sunk, the most important of which, that at the Lethans, has reached coal of a high-class quality, and is now in full operation.

There is every probability, should circumstances continue favourable, that the energetic proprietor, William Fraser, Esq., jun., will give a rapid development to the production of coal in this locality.

The Dunfermline Saturday Press noted in March 1875,

On Friday last, on the occasion of Mr. Fraser of Lethan's marriage, flags were to be seen flying in all quarters. One was placed on the top of Saline Hill, another on the Knock Hill, and several about the colliery.

Details of William Fraser Jnr were hard to find after 1875 but after a long search it is noted that William Jnr was interred in Astoria, Oregon, in July 1885. A large memorial stone in the Inverkeithing Cemetery gives details relating to the death of several members of the Fraser family. The son of William Fraser Jnr died on Orkney at the age of six from follicular tonsillitis. Jemima Fraser died on the 19th of March 1897, of pneumonia, while living at Park Avenue in Dunfermline. Jemima left £5,382 2.9 in her will, which includes shares in the following:

The Rio Tinto Company Ltd
Australian Joint Stock Bank Ltd
Commercial Bank of Australia
Nobel Dynamite Trust Co Ltd of London

In 1870 Agnes Anne Fraser married Charles Lamont of Eastbank in Kinross-shire at the United Presbyterian Church in Inverkeithing. The marriage certificate for Agnes shows that her father-in-law had been a shipbuilder in "Hong Kong and afterwards in Aberdeen". The Rev Henry Erskine Fraser of Glasgow married both William Jnr and Agnes. Henry Erskine Fraser was a brother of William Snr who was to become a minister of the United Presbyterian Church at Langside, Glasgow, from 1856 until 1884, when he retired. Previously he had been minister in North Shields.

A memorial stone and gravestone relating to members of the Fraser family can be found at the top of Inverkeithing cemetery.

The life of William Fraser reflects some of the changes that could be seen in Scottish society in the 19th Century. While property still played a major part in the wealth of many Scottish families, industry and finance were increasingly important as a basis for wealth creation. William Fraser's business dealings show his skill in this area, as well as his extraordinary entrepreneurial flair.

Sources:

- ¹ British Listed Buildings
- ² Mining in Utah took off in the 1870's. *increasing investment in Utah mines from local sources, Great Britain, and American capitalists.* Utah Government services.
- ³ Copies of the stock certificates for these firms, and many more, can be found at <http://miningutah.com/id130.html>

Further Reading:

Early Railways of West Fife A.W. Brothie and Harry Jack
Fife Family History Society www.fifeffhs.org/index.htm
Scotland's People Old Parish Registers and Statutory Registers.

Ralph: An Illustrious Forebear of the Scrymgeours

Jack Blair

Many of my forebears hailed from the Braes of Angus and one of these was Alison Scrymgeour (1590c-1651), daughter of the laird of Glasswell at Kirriemuir. Her great-grandfather, Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell, although a country laird, was a Dundonian and died in July 1544 while provost of the burgh.¹ His father had first taken an interest in lands around Kirriemuir after the death of his wife Janet Ogilvy and probably as a result of marriage about 1508 to Elizabeth Strachan, a granddaughter of the then ancient Janet Towers, Lady Inverquhar. He was designed Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary having been granted these Argyll lands by his brother James, the Constable of Dundee, in 1490. It intrigued me how they came to hold lands so far apart. Soon, this became clear that Alexander Scrymgeour (1330c – 1383c), Constable of Dundee, had gained the title of the Argyll lands about 1360 through marriage to Agnes de Glassary, daughter to Gilbert de Glascester (Glassary). It was not until I researched these families in detail that I realised that Gilbert of Glassary held large holdings of lands in and around Dundee and had regular contact with Dundee. Alexander Scrymgeour was one of his tenants and was obliged to keep grass for three horses for Gilbert in Spring and Autumn, no doubt for his business visits to Tayside. It was by this marriage that the Scrymgeour Constables gained so much of their estate in and around Dundee. Indeed Gilbert's father had not only carried the title of Glassary but was also designated John de Dundee. It was thus that I came to research the de Dundee forebears of the Scrymgeours and in particular Master Ralph who had expanded the estate to Argyll. This is his story.

Master Ralph de Dundee (c1250-1307)

Records shows that Ralph (*Radulph*) was son and heir to Sir Gregory the Long and other evidence suggests that Henry Hastings, son of Albert de Dundee, was his paternal uncle. Initially Ralph appears as a churchman which implies that he may have been a younger son. His earliest appearance is at Orvieto in Italy on 28 December 1272, when he appeared before a papal court. Robert, archdeacon of Ross, and Ralph, as canon of Ross, were procurators of the newly appointed Matthew, Bishop of Ross, when the dean and chapter presented his election to the papal curia.²

Ralph may have remained in Italy, presumably studying at the University of Bologna³ where after graduation he was titled as *dominus* or Master. It is probable that he returned to Scotland and was elected canon of Glasgow, which office he held in 1277 when he was recorded back among the eminent scholars at Bologna as *D. Dulfus de Dunde canonicus glassonensis*. He is

recorded again at the University of Bologna as *D. Rodulphus Donedei* in 1278 and as *D Rodulphus de Donodei* in 1283 without mention of that clerical office.⁴ His Master's Degree presumably was obtained at Bologna as it is reputed that Hervey, son of Gregory, and very probably his brother, taught civil law there.⁵ Among Scottish clerks found at *Bologna University* in the late thirteenth century were the aforementioned Robert, later bishop of Ross, Hervey of Dundee, bishop-elect of Caithness, Master Ralph of Dundee, Master Michael of Dundee and Thomas of Dundee, bishop of Ross, Alpin, archdeacon of St Andrews, John of Berwick (parson of Renfrew), William of *Twynholm*, and most famous of all, Master Baldred Bisset.⁶ The students at Bologna were mostly mature men. As civil law and canon law were at first the only branches of study, they attracted men already filling office in some department of the church or state - archdeacons, heads of schools, canons of cathedrals and like functionaries. Master Thomas de Dundee, Dean of Brechin and Canon of Ross, was a son of Nicholas, a burghess of Dundee. Interestingly, there was a Nicholas called Chaplan, who in 1281 resided in a Dundee tenement located next to the tenement of Ralph de Dundee. Thomas was recorded as *Magister*, thus possessing a Master's Degree, at Bologna in 1286. He probably had followed Ralph to study there. His close association can be deduced from his interest in the marriage settlement of Elizabeth, daughter to Master Ralph. Many years later, John de Dundee, son and heir of Sir Ralph de Dundee granted an Obligation in favour of Thomas, Bishop of Ross, on 1 November 1321 for repayment of a loan granted to Sir Ralph.

Although Ralph was in Bologna in 1277, 1278 and 1283, he must have returned to Dundee between these latter dates as he was principal witness in 1281 to Henry Hasting's Agreement with John de Rivulo regarding land in Dundee. Also about that year Ralph, described as son and heir of Sir Gregory Long, made a grant to Richard, son of Roger, burghess of Dundee, of his land in the Seagate, next to the land of Nicholas called Chaplan on the east, and the land of umquhile Richard Clerk on the west, in feu for four shillings yearly.⁷ This payment was to start at the Fair of Dundee in 1281. An early planning control was incorporated with a clause holding the purchaser to build on and improve the land and never to permit the same to be worse built on than it was at the time of transfer.⁸ It is significant that this tenement was adjacent to the deceased Richard Clerk's, for, about 80 years earlier, Albert de Dundee was a witness to Robert Clerk's gift to Arbroath Abbey. There may have been a neighbour or marriage link between the de Dundee and Clark families. The witnesses to this 1281 contract were burgesses of Dundee named Richard de Lambiston, Walter de Wainflet, James Castle (*de Castro*), Alan de Pollis, William Storie (*Stori*), Henry de Ripon, Henry Lambie (*Lambi*), William Brown (*Brun*), Cleopha Albert (*Alberti*), Ralph the merchant (*Radulfo mercatore*), Ralph Crammond (*Radulfo Camand*) and John Ruffus.

At Scone on 1 April 1284, a Charter of Sale was granted in favour of Ralph,

son of Gregory le Long of Dundee, by William Cissar, grandson of Ralph the clerk, sometime burghess of Dundee, and Hammond, son of the said deceased Ralph, of the land of the said Ralph in the town of Dundee.⁹

As an educated man with a Master's degree, he was styled Master Ralph and was an important official at Court, employed as a lawyer. Alexander III referred to him as "our clerk" (*clericus noster*) when granting him a half ploughgate (*carucate*) of land at Rait in the Carse of Gowrie which had earlier belonged to Robert Wishart (*Wyscard*), clerk, the son of the deceased Utringus, known as "Castball". When this charter was given at Dundee on 11 July 1284, it was witnessed by Donald, Earl of Mar, Nicholas Hay, James Ramsay and Patrick Abernethy. This land was to be held of the King by Master Ralph and his heirs for the yearly payment of one pound of pepper and the forensic service of the land. The witness Nicholas Hay was fourth Lord of Errol, who occupied the large tract of lands in Gowrie below Rait. (Ralph's descendants still possessed four oxgaits of land in Rait called Freelands in 1609).¹⁰

To be described in a royal charter as "our clerk", Master Ralph must have acted on occasions as the Royal Clerk to Alexander III, perhaps when the Court made its progress through Gowrie and Angus. Even at this early time, there were many schools in Scotland where Ralph could have received his early education. Evidence suggests that they were managed and funded by the Church. Those located on old Celtic Church sites may still have employed native Scots teachers while newer establishments were based on the Roman order favoured by the Anglo-Normans. The master at Dunblane was called MacBeth, clearly Celtic. By the early 1200s, records show schools at Dunblane, Dunkeld, Abernethy, Perth, and Dundee.¹¹ Master Ralph appears to have made a career change about 1286, leaving behind his clerical life. Perhaps this was on inheritance of his father's estate.

On 25 September 1286, Master Ralph was a member of an assize appointed to settle a dispute over the marches of pasture lands at Scryne and Salmond's Muir on Panmure estate.¹² On this assize were Duncan, Earl of Fife, Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, John Comyn and James Stewart, Custodians of the Kingdom of Scotland. Sir Robert Camden of Baledgarno, Sir David Beaton and Master Ralph de Dundee were clearly the local representatives.

In 1288 Ralph made a feu charter in favour of David Baxter of a piece of land in Argyllsgait in Dundee.¹³ Also about this time, at a date no later than 1292, Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, granted a charter in favour of Ralph of the lands of Ranarkie.¹⁴ This would appear to be the lands of Lanrick in Menteith near Doune known as Lanarky in the 14th century.

Although owning the family property within Dundee, Ralph continued to expand his interests beyond the burgh. At some stage before 1291, Henry Falconer (*Faucuner*), with the consent of Robert, his son, granted to Ralph

de Dundee a charter of the lands of Kingoodie (*Kyngothyn*) as far as the high road. The feu duty was one halfpenny and a suit at the King's court. Witnesses to this charter were Sir Hugh, Abbot of Scone, Walter Storie and William Kryn of Aberbrothock. Many years later, on 26 February 1309/1310, Brother Alan of Cupar Abbey drew up a Charter of Inspecimus, confirming this.¹⁵

At Cupar on Saturday following the feast of St Mathew the Apostle 1309, Brother Alan also transcribed a similar record of a charter by William Maule of Panmure to Radulph de Dundee. In this case, Lord Norman Lesley, Maurice de Menteith, Maurice Tyrie and Laurence son of John Maurice were the witnesses.¹⁶ These records may have been drawn up to authorise the inheritance of Ralph's son and heir.

It is surmised that shortly before 1292, Ralph married the daughter of Gillascop MacGilchrist.¹⁷ She was probably called Isabella, as his widow was so named. For his assistance in fighting the Norsemen, King Alexander II had granted Gilchrist, in 1240, a large tract of land at the south end of Loch Awe, called Glassary (*Glascester*). This stretched from Kilmartin over to Crarea on Loch Fyne. Gilchrist later divided his estate between his sons Gillascop and Ewan.¹⁸ When Gillascop died, it is assumed that his daughter, being his sole heiress, inherited Glassary. In February 1292/3, King John Baliol incorporated the lands into the Sheriffdom of Argyll under Alexander MacDougall, Lord of Argyll and Lorn, and thus Master Ralph de Dundee, through his wife, became one of the twelve great barons of Argyll.¹⁹ In the Parliamentary record, Ralph was listed after his wife's cousin, John Macgilchrist of Glassary, who was the son of Ewan Macgilchrist,²⁰ and before Gileskel MacLachlan.



Fincharn Castle, Loch Awe.

Ralph's base in Glassary was presumably near Fincharn, in an early "hallhouse" probably named Duntrune (*Duntreoir*). The remains of it, or a later but very ancient, fortalice are known now as Fincharn Castle.²¹ There were three chapels in Glassary. That near Fincharn, dedicated to St. Columba, was called Kilneuair (*Cill an Iubhair*), meaning the chapel of the Yew tree. Another stood at Killevin, near Crarae on Loch Fyne. It was dedicated to St. Stebhen, Abbot of Iona. On the west side was Kilbride, dedicated to St. Bride. The church of Kilmichael Glassary in the south-west was dedicated to St. Michael and there a Michaelmas Fair was held. Kilneuair was at one time a village of some size, where was held an annual tryst called *Am Margadh Dubh* (The Black Fair).²²

Ralph and his MacGilchrist baroness, probably called Isabella, had issue:

1. John de Glascester, their son and heir
2. Margaret, who married Dugald Campbell son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochawe. Dugald was a supporter of King Robert I assisting actively in consolidating the lands around Firth of Clyde. By 1326 Dugald was Sheriff of Argyll, centred on Tarbet in Kintyre.
3. Elizabeth for whom, sometime after 1295, Ralph made provision for her future marriage in an arrangement with Thomas de Dundee, bishop of Ross. Her brother John agreed to pay the bishop 50 merks sterling in settlement of this in 1321.

Ralph of Dundee granted a feu charter in 1288 in favour of David Baxter of a piece of ground in the Argyllsgait of Dundee.²³ By this date, Ralph was a very significant proprietor of lands and apparently baron of Dundee. In 1290, William, Bishop of St Andrews, granted a charter in favour of Ralph of Dundee of the lands of Strathmartine and Baldovan (*Baldovie*).²⁴ This major estate of fertile land was to pass through many generations of his descendants.

When trading in 1292, William Maule of Panmure agreed to purchase 17 sacks of wool from Galfrid of the Vennel. Ralph (*Radulph*) de Dundee and Roger de Pilmuir stood surety for Maule's payment to Galfrid, burgess of Dundee, and in turn the laird of Panmure granted his cautioners a bond of relief.²⁵

Having purchased the lands of Benvie and Balruddery (*Banevi and Balrothri*) from Christina de Valence (*Valoniis*), Ralph de Dundee was granted a Charter of Confirmation by her son, Sir William Maule of Panmure, witnessed by Nicholas de Haya, Norman de Lesley, Maurice de Menteith, Maurice de Tyrie, Laurence son of John Maurice and others. This was followed by a Renunciation of the Laird of Panmure to Ralph de Dundee of all claim he may have furth of Benvie & Balruddery. They then entered an Agreement whereby William was to procure the King's confirmation of his Charter to Ralph of the lands of Benvie & Balruddery. These several documents were signed in the Townhouse of Dundee on the Wednesday following the Feast

of the Exaltation of Saint Crusis (16 September) 1293. The next day Sir William Maule signed a Declaration in favour of Ralph concerning the principal Charter.²⁶ These lands were held of Maule of Panmure for a feu duty of six pennies.²⁷ Many generations later the Scrymgeours still paid to Panmure this annual duty for these lands. As mentioned, Ralph already held lands at Kingoodie as far as the high road. By this purchase from Maule, he expanded his interests beyond the high road by a further three miles.

An extension to this holding followed in a Charter by Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, dated 4 October 1294 at his chief castle of Lochmaben. The grantor was son of the Competitor and father of the future king. The three Competitors - Balliol, Bruce and Hastings - came from the marriages of the three daughters of David, Earl of Huntingdon. As his lawful heirs portioner, they each had a one-third share of the estate of their father. Thereby, the Competitors each had a one-third share of lands in and around Dundee that formerly were held by David, Earl of Huntingdon. For his homage and service to Robert de Brus, Master Ralph de Dundee was granted the whole of the Bruce lands in Dundee and his whole share of the mill of Longforgran (*Forgrund*). The lands in Dundee were identified as the Mains of Dundee, Westfield, the meadow of Dundee and Southbellach and Northbellach.²⁸ These would lie in the area now found between the West Station and the Tay Rail Bridge.

Laurence Crammond made a charter of the lands of Catermalyn at Bullion, Liff, in favour of Ralph de Dundee. Patrick Wright, in 1297, renounced his rights to these lands.²⁹

Dundee and its burgesses had enjoyed the prosperous times of "the Glorious" Alexander III of Scotland prior to his death in the cliff fall near Kinghorn, in March 1286. Subsequently, the death of Queen Margaret, "the Maid of Norway", in September 1290 led to instability in Scotland during and beyond the first Interregnum, due to foreign interference in John Balliol's reign. The ambitions and invasions of King Edward I of England were to destroy many of the trading towns, Berwick, the major seaport, suffering devastation in 1296. The Scottish nobility and burgesses were then humiliated into rendering homage to Edward at various locations as he progressed around Scotland.

In the ruined Berwick-on-Tweed on 28 August 1296, Edward I of England took instruments of submission and fealty from several Angus magnates including Ralph (*Rauf*) de Dundee.³⁰

Also in a list of knights and others who performed homage to Edward I, he is recorded as Sir Ralph de Dundee for his lands in Perthshire.³¹

With his legal knowledge, Master Ralph would have been well aware that an oath sworn under forced homage had no legal binding. Subsequently he joined the patriotic movement in support of Bruce but not without cost. At Ruthven, on 20 June 1306, the English, commanded by Aymer de Valence,

defeated the Scots under their newly-crowned king, Robert. Perhaps the defeated Bruce, in making his escape, first from Ruthven and then from Dalrigh in 1306, took his route through Glassary to avoid the lands of the hostile John MacDougal of Lorn. As an adherent of Bruce, Ralph lost his lands. An Englishman, John Hayward, applied to Edward I for the grant of forfeited lands naming among them "*les terres Mestre Rauf de Dondei..*"

Nevertheless, at Perth on 15 March 1306/7, as Sir Ralph de Dundee, he renewed his oath of allegiance to King Edward I for his lands in Perthshire. The question arises as to whether Sir Ralph died within the next few weeks of this homage, as the English Privy Seal implies. At Carlisle, on 24 May 1307, King Edward informed Amyer de Valence, his Lieutenant in Scotland, that he had heard that the wardship of Glassary (*Glassereth*) held by the late Ralph de Dundee in chief should be in the king's hands by reason of the minority of his heir. He instructed de Valence to hold an Inquisition to find the truth of this and to whom the king could give this until the heir came of age.³² It is probable that Ralph died around April 1307. According to the *Foedera* and the *Rolls of Scotland*, his widow, Isabella, again did homage to King Edward of England who thereupon instructed the Sheriff of Angus to restore her to the Barony of Dundee. The MacDougals, in 1308, held the castle of Glassary for King Edward I. The persistent Bruce eventually succeeded in breaking the English fetters and the forfeited lands or perhaps, warded lands, were fully restored to Master Ralph's son in due course. He too was a Bruce supporter and was designed variously as John de Dundee or John de Glascester or John MacMaster, taking his father's title, his mother's title and being recognised as son of Master Ralph. He also adopted his mother's arms using the Gilchrist Dalriadic lion rampant (silver) set on a red shield. The Scrymgeour family proudly retained the Dalriadic lion, insisting on retaining it even should they dispoise of Glassary; however they differenced this by adopting gold for the lion rampant but retaining the red ground.

Endnotes:

¹ The Scottish Genealogist XLVIII.i.3

² Theiner No. 254

³ Bologna: The oldest existing university in Europe was an important intellectual center in the Middle Ages.

⁴ Sarti and Fattorini

De claris archigymnasii Bononiensis Professoribus pp316, 317, 323

⁵ Paradox of Medieval Scotland 1093 -1286

⁶ Barrow, G.W.S., Robert Bruce p377

⁷ c.f. feu duty of 4s payable to Albert for burghage – page 7

⁸ The Scrymgeour Inventory No.239 and MacPhail, Highland Papers Vol.ii. Glassarie Writs Appendix i.

⁹ RH1/2/66

¹⁰ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Papers. Items 459 and 666

¹¹ Chartulary of Lindores Abbey

¹² Reg. de Aberbrothoc Vol. i p332

¹³ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Papers. Item 191

- ¹⁴ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Papers. Item 503
- ¹⁵ GD45/27/35 and Scrymgeour Inventory. Item 630
- ¹⁶ Registrum de Panmure Vol.ii. 156
- ¹⁷ Gillascop's father, Gilchrist, was a great grandson of the Irish prince Anrothan of the O'Neill line of kings of northern Ireland.
- ¹⁸ MacPhail, Highland Papers ii. pp121-124
- ¹⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., Vol.i. p447 and NAS PA1/2
- ²⁰ Campbell of Airds, A History of Clan Campbell Vol.i. p45
- ²¹ The name Dun implies a fortified site while Fincharn is derived from the Celtic Fiannacharn, the "Fingalians' Mound", which is the name given to a large burial cairn located nearby also known as Cairnfin (c1315). Pont calls the castle Duntreoir. (*Gaelic for fort of the noble.*)
- ²² Timothy Pont
- ²³ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Papers. Item 191
- ²⁴ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Papers. Item 98
- ²⁵ Registrum de Panmure Vol.ii. 151 GD45/27/115
- ²⁶ Registrum de Panmure Vol.ii. 152-156 and GD45/27/29 to GD45/27/32
- ²⁷ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Papers item 25
- ²⁸ MacPhail, Highland Papers ii. pp129-130. The Scrymgeour Inventory item 626 covers this but erroneously attributes the grant to King Robert I.
- ²⁹ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Papers. Items 648 and 631
- ³⁰ Cal. of Docs re Scot. Vol.ii.
- ³¹ Documents & Records Illustrating the History of Scotland Vol. 1 CXLI p299
- ³² Cal. of Docs re Scot. Vol.v. Part II., 489.

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The Three Scottish Tenors

Caroline Gerard

On Edinburgh's Regent Road, by the western steps up to Calton Hill, is a memorial to three 19thC men who are largely forgotten now, but who were immensely popular in their day: John Wilson, John Templeton and David Kennedy. All were singers, appreciated particularly for their renditions of Scottish songs, including those by Robert Burns, of course.

My closer attention was drawn to these men's lives after reading Naomi Tarrant's article, *Embroidering The Evidence*, in the December 2012 edition of the Journal. Her description of the early Temperance Movement had me reading more, and thereby I found references to evening entertainments, specifically recitals by John Wilson.

These days we're bombarded by music, of varying quality. We cannot turn on a television without hearing snippets of classical ballet scores or adaptations of old pop songs being used to advertise rather inapposite products and services – and that's aside from the



programmes' own theme music or incidental music. Of course we can choose to turn off the television and listen to an entire selected piece of music in any of a plethora of formats. But how much music did our ancestors hear readily or regularly? And humanity does love music.

Many would have had little opportunity to do so, if they worked in noisy

environments which precluded singing, if they were not about enough to hear street-singers, if they could not afford a ticket to hear Handel or if they knew no-one who *could* sing or who owned and could play a musical instrument. Other than recitals, or some social gatherings or weddings, that left one major source – the church.

The church Precentors, those who led the singing of psalms or hymns, by first speaking a line and then singing it, could be exceptionally well thought of, and that begs the question of how many Scots attended a particular denomination's church not because they agreed or disagreed with its brand of Christianity, not because they liked or disliked a specific preacher, not because this one was nearer to home than another, not because one offered better parish services than others – but simply because they enjoyed the Precentor's voice?

While organs in churches were not unheard-of either before or after the Reformation, the pipe organ (or the less expensive harmonium) wasn't commonplace in churches until well into the second half of the 19thC. For 300 years they were disapproved of, the general populace considering their usage to be a practice which might lead everyone back to the Roman Church. It just wasn't taking religion *seriously*. (Reading Kirk Session Minutes might lead the researcher to think that services weren't always taken too seriously either.) Thus, for lack of an instrument, the singing of psalms or hymns required to be led by a trained and confident (as well as melodious) voice. In a small volume entitled *The Passing of the Precentor*, published in 1906 and now available online, Duncan Fraser, himself a Precentor, describes the Precentors' almost defunct role in church services and outlines the careers and lives of ten of them. He writes also that:

The psalm tunes of those days were not like those of the present, syllabic chorales, but were florid and melodic, and, as the older precentors used to say: "They gied your v'ice a chance."

Fraser describes the work of the "Uptaker of the Psalmes", as a Precentor was originally known, who was paid for his services, according to accounts from various Burgh Records. (He might have other parish duties also.) He cites John Knox's *Directory of Public Worship* as allowing for "praise" (i.e. congregational singing). The matter of Precentors was discussed at the Westminster Assembly of Divines (1643–49) and Fraser quotes one decision, "That for the present, where many of the congregation cannot read, it is convenient that the minister or some other fit person appointed by him and the other ruling officers, do read the psalm, line by line, before the singing thereof." Apparently the Scots Commissioners considered this a slight to Scottish educational standards! Furthermore, doxologies, or "conclusions" as they were known, were to be cast aside, as well as older versions of the Psalms, and this did not prove at all popular with Scottish congregations.



John Wilson

Now reading more about Wilson, I found that a few weeks after Wilson's death, one William Jamie, schoolmaster at Gourdon, had composed a Lament, mercifully of only four verses. This is a flavour of it:-

While heather blooms on Scotia's hills,
And burnies join the sea,
His aft applauded "Nichts Wi'Burns"
Will ne'er forgotten be.

It continues:-

Ye gentle maids! A tribute pay
Frae 'mang your western bowers.
An' strew the Minstrel's lowly grave
Wi' summer's balmy flowers!

This prompted the thought, "The Minstrel's *what??*"

I knew of John Wilson: in Dean Cemetery there is a tall obelisk to his memory, complete with a bronze relief portrait by John Steell. By no stretch of the imagination can it be considered "lowly", even although it isn't really "his grave". (I suppose that I ought to be fairer to Mr Jamie and remember that the funds for this memorial had not yet been raised.) Alas, the Cemetery's records do not reveal exactly who paid for or organised this. The pedestal reads:

In memory of
John Wilson,
the Scottish vocalist
Erected by
friends and admirers

Born in Edinburgh on Christmas Day 1800,
died on the ninth of July, 1849, at Quebec,
where, in the Mount Hermon Cemetery,
another obelisk
marks his resting place.

John Wilson was born (as stated on the Dean obelisk) on 25th December 1800 and baptised on 4th January 1801 in Canongate, the son of John Wilson, Coach Driver, and his spouse Mary Edwards. His parents had married in May of the previous year, and the marriage entry states that



Mary was the daughter of Alexr. Edwards, Weaver in Inveresk.

According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, he was apprenticed at age 10 to a printer and was later employed as a proof-reader by James Ballantyne. Ballantyne, of course, was the publisher and printer of Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* novels. While Scott's home, Abbotsford, was being built (between 1811 and 1824), Wilson was one of those chosen to be an armed messenger delivering wages to the workmen, presumably at a later stage of the building. It's assumed that he knew Scott's identity as the author of the *Waverley* novels, prior to the writer's public declaration at the City's Assembly Rooms in 1827, although by then it was already an open secret in certain circles. After the banking crash of 1825/26, Ballantyne's and Sir Walter Scott suffered dramatically, and this may have been one of the reasons Wilson became a full-time musician.

In his younger years he had been a member of the church choir at Duddingston, then Precentor at Roxburgh Place Relief Church, and between 1825 and 1830 he was Precentor at St Mary's Established Church, the newly-opened church in Bellevue Crescent. (Curiously, it was the decision in 1829 of the minister and congregation of Roxburgh Place to have an organ built which resulted in their expulsion from the Relief Presbytery.) Fraser states that Wilson "drew large crowds to his church", although he neglected to say which one. During this time Wilson was perfecting his skills under the tutelage of singing-masters in Edinburgh, and later in London.

In March 1830 he appeared on the Edinburgh stage as the character Harry Bertram in *Guy Mannering*, the dramatisation of one of Scott's novels, the author himself being part of the audience. According to some sources, this was the first-ever performance, although perhaps what is meant is the first performance in Scotland. Other sources state that this 1815 novel had been adapted to music by Henry Bishop and performed at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in March 1816.

Thereafter his musical career blossomed and he appeared in many locations throughout the United Kingdom, singing a wide variety of material. He sailed across the Atlantic for the first time in 1838, staying two years. The story goes that when Queen Victoria was staying at Taymouth Castle in 1842, Wilson sang for her, from a list of songs she had had conveyed to him in advance. Then she asked if he knew also *Wae's me for Prince Charlie* – and fortunately he could oblige.

For obvious reasons, there are no recordings of his voice, which was reputed to be of exceptional quality. He studied music and rehearsed his songs assiduously, so that he might give faultless performances, and he was described as a "firm believer in the sweetness, power and melody native to Scotch songs". He wrote music, too, and published two volumes of songs and psalms. However profitable it might have been, stage-acting didn't come

naturally to him, and he opted to concentrate more on recitals of Scottish songs, including the above-noted "Nichts Wi' Burns".

He had married Mary Veitch in June 1821, and the Canongate Baptism Register records that "John Wilson, printer in Canongate, and Mary Veitch, his Spouse, had a son born the 13th ult. (September 1822)... named James Edwards...." Other children followed, but *The Scotsman* of 26th July 1843 carried this sad death notice:

At Thistle Cottage, Fortis Green, Finchley, on the 16th inst., aged eight years, George, youngest son of John Wilson, Esq., the celebrated vocalist.

This had been preceded on 22nd July by a notice that Mr Wilson was compelled for a time to cancel his musical performances.

Wilson's renown had grown, and *The Scotsman* archives provide a number of reviews of his concerts. Another singer, in March 1836, must have been dismayed to read this in a review of his own performance:

It was, however, a hazardous attempt to try *John Anderson my joe* so soon after Wilson's departure from the City. We need not say it was infinitely inferior to Wilson's admirable execution of that song.

Some concerts were advertised with tickets priced five shillings, almost £20 in today's money, although some benefit performances, for example for the Unemployed Poor, were a lower price. Presumably those recitals for the Temperance Society were less expensive also.

Disaster struck in 1849. Wilson was again touring "North America" with at least part of his family and he arrived at Quebec (by land, via New York and Boston) in time for a cholera epidemic, despite that city's efforts to contain such outbreaks. Passengers on vessels newly arrived were quarantined until they were demonstrated to be free of disease. That summer's outbreak was especially virulent, the second worst in the city's history. It had arrived and claimed its first victim on 4th July, and by the time it vanished in mid-September, it had claimed 1185 lives, including John Wilson's on 9th July. The outbreak of 1834 had claimed 2509 lives, despite fewer incoming passengers, so that it appears that preventative measures, although the disease was not yet fully understood, had ensured that the 1849 toll was not greater.

The news of Wilson's premature demise struck Scotland badly. A journalist wrote:

John Wilson did much for the music and lyric poetry of his native county... He was a man of undoubted genius and taste... His strength lay in Scottish songs, to which his fine manly tenor voice was well adapted... Wilson drew tears... His *Flowers of the Forest* and *Banks of*

Doon were unmatched for sweetness, pathos, and melody... Without any of the advantages of early scholastic training, Wilson was an accomplished, intelligent man. Since the days of Matthews, no performer who ventured on the bold experiment of entertaining an audience by his own solo exertions was so successful as Wilson.

While Wilson might have preferred to have been buried in Scotland, transportation was proscribed on hygiene grounds, and thus his "lowly grave" is in Canadian soil.

His family returned to these shores, and in 1851 Mary Wilson, age 49, Professor of Music, was recorded as living at 47 Gower Street, Finsbury, with four daughters. She moved back to Edinburgh and some of the family began supplying music lessons at 41 York Place, Edinburgh, making due mention of John Wilson's name and fame. Mary died suddenly in June 1852 and was interred at Warriston. If a stone was erected to her memory, it now cannot be found. "The Misses Wilson (Daughters of the late Mr. John Wilson, vocalist)" observed a period of mourning, then announced that they would resume instruction on 1st October. One of the sisters, Jessie, meanwhile, had married David Alison in September 1852, moved with him to London, and, after giving birth to several children, died in 1867,

Funds were raised for memorials to John Wilson both in Quebec and Edinburgh, and in the latter city outline planning permission was received for a statue in Princes Street Gardens, but eventually the obelisk, almost 18 feet high, was erected in Dean Cemetery in the summer of 1857. And thanks to the generosity of Brian Treggett, the latest of his family to be Superintendent at Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec, I now have a photograph of Wilson's monument there – which is not so much an obelisk, as the Dean memorial states, as a fluted column. Its plaque reads:

Sacred to the memory of
John Wilson
The Scottish Vocalist
Celebrated for the excellent taste
Feeling and execution
With which he sang the airs
Of his native Caledonia.

He was an amiable and unassuming man
Died at Quebec July 1849

Erected by some friends and admirers
In Canada 1852





John Templeton

Templeton's career started in a similar fashion to Wilson's. He had been born on 30th July 1802 at Riccarton, Ayrshire, the 9th child of Robert Templeton and Jean Calderwood. Four of his brothers were also reputed to be good singers.

He sang as a boy chorister in Edinburgh for a couple of years until his voice broke in 1816. Thereafter he became Precentor for Dr Brown's secession congregation in Rose Street, Edinburgh, which moved to Broughton Place in 1821.

But Templeton, too, was attracted by the opportunities which London offered, and moved south, appearing at Worthing in 1828 and on the London stage by 1831, singing in operas and also giving ballad concerts and musical lectures. One of the foremost operatic singers of the day was Madame Maria Malibran, who selected him as her tenor in 1833, and they appeared together for three years until her sudden death. He too toured the Americas, and also Paris. He appeared in at least 35 operas, in many as lead tenor, and he was the first to sing Rossini in English. He wrote a number of songs, largely relating to Scottish history.

Indications of his prowess and popularity are offered anecdotally by Duncan Fraser. On one of his annual holidays back in his native land, Templeton called upon his former minister, Dr Brown, who asked him "to take the desk" one day, in other words, to sing the Psalms in the Precentor's allotted place. Templeton agreed, on condition that this was matter was kept quiet – and then found "quiet" meant that on the day the church, not the smallest in the city, was full to capacity! Initially the congregation sang too, but gave up, leaving Templeton to sing solo, the better to enjoy his renditions. On another visit, when touring some other professional musicians, the stage-coach broke down on the approach to Aberdeen and the company was offered hospitality in a nearby farmhouse. The family opted to sing some psalms in the later evening and naturally Templeton and his companions joined in. As before, the family stopped singing to listen instead. The next day the farmer declined any payment for the temporary lodging, claiming that he and his family had been "entertaining angels unawares".

A great friend of his was one George Croal, Music Teacher and Pianoforte Tuner in Edinburgh, who named his second son John Templeton Croal in 1840, in the singer's honour. They were lifelong friends, meeting up every year. George Croal survived his friend by a number of years, dying in June 1907 at the age of 96.

John Templeton retired from public life in 1852 and by 1861 had settled to live a quiet life at Tempe Villa, 114 High Street, Hampton Hill, London. His

home is now known as Templeton House, and a blue plaque commemorates his residency there. He had married Letitia Ireland, "daughter of the late Dr Coursy Ireland of Lowpark, Ireland," in July 1841, with whom he appears to have had no children. She pre-deceased him on 21st June 1873, and he died on 2nd July 1886. The Executrix of his Will was a widowed niece, one Jane Kilpatrick. His and Letitia's modest stone in the graveyard of St James's Church, New Hampton, offers no hint of his erstwhile fame, almost as though he had forgotten it himself.

Thanks to the kindness of members of St James's Church, this photograph is available.



The Scotsman, reporting his death, wrote:

(His) voice, under good training, proved to be of splendid quality, with great power in the middle and upper registers, and with such a perfect unison in the middle and upper registers that the passage from one to the other could not be detected by any but the most experienced ear. The pure and liquid falsetto was ever a matter of astonishment and admiration, and the great range and beauty of the voice being accompanied by flexibility, thorough command, and a perfect style, it is not difficult to account for the great place the "Scottish tenor" held on the stage fifty years ago.

David Kennedy

The life of David Kennedy, the youngest of the three, is somewhat better documented. He had been born at Perth on 15th April 1925, into another musical family, and he passed the requisite gene to his own children. He became firstly a Master House Painter, while also Precentor at his local South U.P. Church, and Fraser writes that his father and grandfather had been Precentors before him. It seems also that his grandmother "saturated his boyhood with Scottish ballads and folk-lore".

He married Helen Henderson in 1848, with whom he had three children, David Henderson, Robert and Helen Agnes, before his wife's untimely demise.

Shortly thereafter he married Elizabeth Fraser in 1855, with whom he had another eight children. The first two of this second batch, James and Marjory, were born at Perth in 1855 and 1857, when he described his occupation still as House Painter (Master). By 14th May 1859, when the next child Charles Fraser was born, the family had moved to Edinburgh and David was now a Teacher of Music, as well as Precentor at Nicolson Street U.P. Church. Another daughter, Catherine Taylor, was born on 9th October 1861, and the subsequent siblings indicate some of their father's tours around the world. Elizabeth and Margaret were born in London in 1862/3 and 1864/5; John was born in West Kingston, Canada, in 1855/7; Janet/ Jessie was born in Detroit, Michigan in 1858/9.



While musical quality was important to Kennedy, as it was to Wilson and Templeton, Kennedy was far more of an entertainer – although while on tour in Canada, he would lead the Psalms in two churches each Sunday. It was said that he could *inhabit* a song, with the result that comic songs were all the more amusing and “he could act out a good Scottish story”. He was reported also to be a genial and encouraging teacher, especially to young talent.

He was an admirer of both Templeton and Wilson. He often visited Templeton at his home in London, and while in Quebec went to visit Wilson's grave and was distressed to find it somewhat dilapidated. He paid for some restorative work, and then for the monument's upkeep during his own lifetime.

A number of his children became musicians also. Marjory, especially, would accompany her father on the piano. Tragedy came to the family at the Théâtre Municipal at Nice on 23rd March 1881 during the opening performance of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, when a gas explosion resulted in a large fire, claiming 59 victims, including Lizzie, Kate and James.

Kennedy travelled very widely: to India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii, San Francisco (where he performed at a fête to commemorate the opening of the Pacific Railway), Utah (where he met Brigham Young), Canada and Europe.

While on tour he Canada in 1885 with some of his remaining family, he took ill at Stratford and died on 13th October. He was brought home to be interred in Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, and *The Scotsman* described the funeral and recounted the names of the main mourners and pall-bearers.



His will is revealing. He lived latterly at 5 St Andrew's Terrace (aka 5 Mayfield Road), Edinburgh, and almost all the house contents were bequeathed to his widow, with the exception of his grand piano, to his daughter Helen, and his American organ (a melodeon), to his daughter Marjory. There was a legacy to his sister Catherine, who resided with the family, and a stipulation that if any of his daughters married, they should be allotted a sum not exceeding £100 (£9000 at today's value) for "a marriage outfit". The total nett value of his movable estate was £7184.17.11, or over £650,000 at today's rate.

The most renowned of his children was Marjory, who, under her married name of Marjory Kennedy-Fraser, had a visit to Eriskay in 1905 and became enchanted by Gaelic songs, in danger of extinction due to depopulation of the Hebrides. She recorded many songs on a wax cylinder phonograph, over a number of years, later publishing them arranged for piano or for clarsach, her daughter's instrument of choice. Such a tradition continues in the family.

The gravestone in Grange demonstrates that the Kennedy children continued to move. David died at Natal in 1897, John died at Bristol in 1912, Robert died at Melbourne in 1918, Jessie died at Surrey in 1937 and Helen died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1941. Only Charles, Marjory and Margaret died at Edinburgh. There is no mention of the first wife, Helen Henderson, presumably interred at Perth, who would have had no idea that her husband was destined to become one of the foremost and well-loved musicians of his generation.

The Memorial

After Kennedy's death a movement grew to erect a memorial to the three men, spearheaded by the Edinburgh Burns Club. Donations came in from around the world, and a "Grand Scottish Concert" was held in Edinburgh on 14th April 1887. The design & materials of the memorial and its site were approved by the City's Parks Department in January 1894, although *The Scotsman* is silent on the matter of the date of its erection or any official unveiling. Despite a suggestion some years later to remove it to another site, it remains there, in plain view.



The MIs of Grange Cemetery and parts of Dean Cemetery are published by the Scottish Genealogy Society. www.scotsgenealogy.com

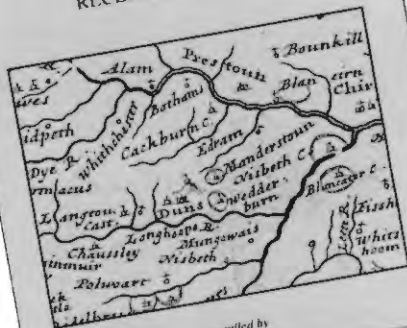
Mount Hermon Cemetery is open to visitors and historical tours are offered during the summer season. www.mounthermoncemetery.com

St James's Church, Hampton Hill, London is a functioning church, with regular services and activities. www.stjames-hamptonhill.org.uk

Guided tours of Dean Cemetery are provided occasionally by the Dean Village Association. www.deanvillage.org

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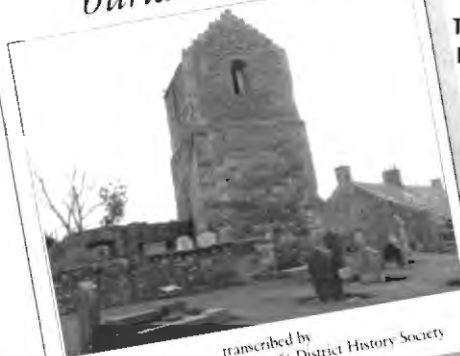
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Letters

Mortie

Regarding the article by George Robertson on Morty or Mortie, in the March Journal (2012), the name Barty or Bartie, found in the Dundee area, is given by Black (*The Surnames of Scotland*) as a shortened Bartholemew. Might it not be the case that Morty or Mortie is a shortened Mortimer? There was a John Mortimer in Dundee in 1406.

Forbes Meek

Handa

In the latest issue of *The Scottish Genealogist* (March 2012), Mr Burns says that when the island of Handa was evacuated, the families migrated to Nova Scotia: This was not in the case of Donald Lamond and his family who moved to Kinlochbervie where my paternal grandmother's mother (Donaldina) was born. I am named after the Alexander named as one of Donald's sons.

It isn't often that one finds one's ancestors mentioned in *The Scottish Genealogist* so, on this occasion, I was quite pleased to see some of mine. For what it's worth, it took me a very long time to find Donaldina when I first started my family researches. As so often happens, it was long after my grandparents, my father and his siblings had died and the family's marriage, birth and death certificates had all been destroyed.

Alex. L. Purves

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Book Reviews

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors – A Guide to Ancestry Research in the National Records of Scotland and ScotlandsPeople

ed. Tristram Clarke; The National Records of Scotland and Birlinn Ltd; 2011;
ISBN: 978 1 78027 022 7; £12.99

The publication of this, the sixth edition of the well-known guide to family history research in the National Records of Scotland, has been timed to coincide with the merger of the National Archives of Scotland with the General Register Office for Scotland. This marks a new chapter in the history of Scottish genealogical research, resulting in a very wide range of resources being brought within one organisation.

SIXTH EDITION



The first edition of this guide to ancestry research in what was then known as the Scottish Record Office was published in 1990 and it is fitting that tribute should be paid to the original editor, Cecil Sinclair, for his courage in tackling such a mammoth task, his expertise and understanding of what was needed by the researching public when producing such a valuable guide to this national Scottish archive. Visiting a large archive such as the NRS (previously the SRO/NAS) is always a daunting prospect – which has deterred many (then and now) from attempting to explore its vast store of records – national and local, official and personal – and this was the first attempt to make its resources more accessible to all enthusiastic searchers, especially the uninitiated. The main focus of the book was to offer self-help as even in 1990 the number of records held in the Scottish Record Office was increasing and also the number of visitors, putting growing pressure on the advisory capabilities of staff.

Today, about half of those who visit the NRS are working on family history and financial constraints have resulted in even less staff on the ground to help the uninitiated or curious. The need for self-help has become greater. The advent of an online catalogue for the NRS holdings means that much preparatory work can be done at home but at the same time this does not always solve the problem of picking out what sources might be relevant or interesting, of dealing with unfamiliar terminology of classes of records and of actually putting in an order to see a particular document. The value of “browsing” through a catalogue is underestimated or overlooked by archivists who prefer to offer researchers the chance to find a “key-word” to open the door to what they want – often a difficult option. At the same time, the burgeoning resources of the internet often entice researchers away from exploration of original records – thus making this new NRS guide even more valuable as a guide in selecting from online catalogues and in extending the horizons of researchers in looking for more original records.

The outlines of the new “Official Guide” remain the same as those laid out by Cecil Sinclair twenty two years ago but a comparison of the content of the First Edition with the Sixth provides an interesting overview of the changes in family history research that have taken place over this time – almost all relating to ease

of access to resources now online. The joining of the National Archives of Scotland, the General Register Office and ScotlandsPeople now makes it possible to integrate advice on the all the "basics" of genealogy. The new edition covers additions to the services offered by ScotlandsPeople – the 1911 census returns, Roman Catholic registers, extension of dates for which certain records can be consulted and Valuation Rolls. The ever-developing programme of digitisation of key records such as church records and sasine registers is also discussed. The widening interest in uncovering information about a variety of persons is shown by comparing the Index to Categories of Individuals in the First Edition with that in the Sixth Edition. Over that time, classes of person now included are slaves, airmen, inmates of asylums, members of the Women's Land Army, as well as many others. Extended coverage is given on the value of newspapers and importance of information on places.

When writing the preface to the First Edition, Dr. Athol Murray, then Keeper of the Records of Scotland, drew attention to the fact that many guides to genealogical research had already been written, the best being by professional genealogists with experience gained as "users of the records." He then adds: "Mr. Sinclair writes from a different perspective, that of a custodian of records, with insights acquired through handling them over many years." When reading the NRS guide, it is important to remember this distinction and the considerable differences between the attitudes of the archivist and the user. The custodian has a special concern with access to the records – and this is very evident in the guidance given in this book. Getting "at" particular records, whether through indexes, minute books, or just from a reference in the main catalogue is often complex and the Official Guide provides detailed and clear instructions as to how the customer should proceed. This guidance in negotiating a sometimes difficult task is very welcome. However, an important aspect of any genealogical guide is an explanation as to what information the researcher may find in that particular class of records. This is not overlooked, with many interesting examples cited to illustrate content but one is sometimes aware that this is of secondary importance in the eyes of the archivist and dealt with in a somewhat cursory manner. Burgh council minutes (often recording admission of burgesses, and containing a wealth of detail about named persons and life at the time), deeds, church records beyond the kirk session minutes (such as communion rolls), customs letter books, the wide range of topics reflected in the papers of the General Assembly – are some of the sources which are discussed more comprehensively in other "user" guides to genealogy.

The Official Guide therefore can perhaps be regarded as the "sat-nav" for genealogical research within the NRS rather than as a guide to everything that the "tourist" may see on the journey. It must however be emphasized that the book remains as essential and invaluable reading for all researchers of family history in dealing with the often difficult task of exploring and understanding the rich resources of the NRS. This new edition is very welcome.

Rosemary Bigwood

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

The Press Gangs of Orkney and Shetland

J.D.M. Robertson; The Orcadian (Kirkwall Press); ISBN; £25

Not perhaps the first source for genealogical information that occurs to the researcher - the press gangs kept no records. The Navy later, however, fixed quotas for recruits, volunteers and pressed, and lists were kept: name, age and quality (ordinary or able-bodied seaman).

In addition to stories of individuals and their relatives, the book contains a List of Wills and, for instance, a list of the 93 Orkney men on the muster of a ship *Three Sisters* taken during the summer six months of 1778.

Throughout the book there are horrific stories of those cruelly pressed and of others, who by trickery of quick thinking, escaped the clutches of the gangs. Brides were deprived of their grooms at the altar and the sole supports of widows were dragged in the most inhumane manner to the Tolbooth in Kirkwall and carried off thence for five years in foreign parts, if not to tragic deaths by scurvy or disease. Such stories bring tears to the eye.

The cruel business was resented as much by employees who lost their staff as by the landlords who lost their tenants. Their names, too, are recorded. But the War of the Spanish Succession, then the War of Jenkins; Ear, followed by the Seven Years' War and the War of American Independence required sailors to man the British war vessels, even before the Napoleonic Wars led to a remorseless demand for men to fight the French. Few men were exempt, and the statutory exemptions were frequently disregarded as men were dragged into His Majesty's Service.

The stories of subterfuge, the feigning of death, disguise in women's clothing, the betrayal by neighbours and the pictures of hiding-places in caves and bogs fled to on the sighting of a naval cutter, all provide a most enjoyable read in addition to supplying family information. The author also reminds the reader of the shifting patronymic system in Shetland, under which the offspring took the father's Christian name and added "son" to it, rather than being known by his surname.

Ivor Guild

Available from bookshop@orcadian.co.uk

Edrom Parish: Certificates of Character, given 1797-1815, received 1796-1854

Compiled by Russell W. Cockburn; The Scottish Genealogy Society, Edinburgh; 2012;
ISBN 1 904060 76 5; £3.50

When researching your family history, any and every resource should be consulted in an effort to fill in those missing gaps. Often you will find that relatives just seem to disappear from the towns and villages where you'd expect to find them, for example in successive census returns. One resource often overlooked is the Certificates of Character that parish ministers either received or issued as a result of moving populations. These gave the parish minister some indication of whether or not individuals were regular church-goers, were Communicants and/or that they were not liable (or otherwise) to be a drain on parish funds.

Edrom Parish, Certificates of Character – Given between 1797 & 1815 and Received between 1796 & 1854 - lists the names of individuals and families moving into or from this Berwickshire parish along with the dates, for the most part, long before official censuses would provide that detail. To save scouring through each page Russell Cockburn has indexed the names in typical MI fashion.

David Kennedy

Scottish Medicine: An Illustrated History

Helen Dingwall, David Hamilton, Iain Macintyre, Morrice McCrae and David Wright
Birlinn, Edinburgh; 2011; ISBN 978 1 78027 018 0; £30.00

From cover to cover this is an exceptional book. Following a thought-provoking foreword by Sir Kenneth Calman, the Introduction lets the reader know that this new history of Scottish medicine is intended primarily for general readership, which for this non-medical reader was reassuring, considering the standing and qualification of the five authors.

Each author writes a different chapter. The first, *Nomad to Nation, Nation to Reformation* by David Wright contains gems of information. For example, that the Druids used selago in the form of smoke for the treatment of eye complaints. Plants are beautifully illustrated. In fact, illustrations abound, including one of a steatite Roman prescription found at Tranent, East Lothian. In the later period covered by this chapter we learn that in 1468 the Burgh of Peebles closed the four ports of the town, and movement to and from Edinburgh was forbidden due to the plague.

In Chapter Two, *Renaissance to Enlightenment c.1600-1750*, the author, Helen Dingwall, covers a vast range of aspects of medicine from the threats of plague and smallpox to the first generation of 'Great Doctors'. The medical philosophy of the period, Classical Humoral Medicine, with its bloodletting in the Spring, is interestingly illustrated. The section on the beginnings of medical and surgical organisations has extra text and illustrations on the influence of James IV, on Robert Sibbald and on Archibald Pitcairne. There are fine illustrations of the Penicuik and Threipland medicine chests. A little nugget of information in the Highlands section is that in Gaelic medicine, as well as the traditional humoral medicine, holistic advice was given to follow a healthy lifestyle and good diet.

In Chapter Three, *Enlightenment and Science c. 1750-1850*, the author, Iain Macintyre, concludes saying that by the end of the period, medical training and organisation had improved out of all recognition. His chapter, like all the others of this book, is important reading for everyone, from students of medicine to family historians. There were advances in diagnosis: James Lind (1716-1794) conducted what is regarded as the first controlled trial in medicine in the Treatise of the Scurvy; Alexander Gordon's (1752-1799) discovery that puerperal fever was caused by infection spread by medical attendants. This was the beginning of evidence-based medicine. It is the period of the next generation of 'The Great Doctors', the formation of the Royal Colleges and the establishment of infirmaries in Scotland. The many illustrations range from portraits of the remarkable doctors to James Gillray's 'The Cow Pock'.

Morrice McCrae, author of Chapter Four, *Intervention by the State*, brings us into the 19th century. Disease was rife; dismal urban slums; high infant mortality. Surgeons who rose to fame were those who could amputate in the shortest possible time. The introduction of general anaesthesia in 1847 was greatly welcomed; first ether then chloroform – James Y. Simpson (1811-1870). Antiseptic and later aseptic techniques were to bring a spectacular reduction in maternal deaths from puerperal sepsis. The late 1800s saw the start of medical education for women; pioneers were Sophie Jex-Blake (1840-1912) and Elsie Inglis (1864-1917). Gradual awareness of Public Health would bring the National Health Insurance Scheme, 1912, and later The Cathcart Report, 1936.

In Chapter Five, *Health and Health Care from the Mid-Twentieth Century* by David Hamilton, the birth and history of the NHS with the Beveridge Report in 1942 and starting in 1948, is of interest to everyone today. Examples of the increasing progress include from the mid 1950s, with immunisation, diphtheria became a disease of the past. A lasting and successful strategy for treating tuberculosis was devised by Sir John Crofton (1912-2009). In 1964 Sir James Black (1924-2010) introduced the beta-blocker propranolol to treat hypertension and heart disease. Ian Donald (1910-1987) transferred ultrasound techniques from local industrial use, in 1958 published his famous paper 'On detection of abdominal masses by pulsed ultrasound' with J. MacVicar and T. G. Brown.

This is a most accessible book for the family historian as the period of any particular ancestor can be studied for medical and social history. A useful Timeline is also included and the beautiful illustrations with additional text, contribute to the enjoyable and informative reading of this book. What comes over from the Enlightenment onwards is the progressive desire to improve the quality of life and health of all.

Jennifer Mason-Brown

Berwickshire Miscellany

Trans. by Russell Cockburn; The Scottish Genealogy Society; 2012;
ISBN 1-904060-79-X; £4.50

This booklet contains a selection of documents from the Kirk Session records for Ayton and Chirnside. Many people starting out on their family history research are often unaware of Kirk Session records and their value, or, if they are, and having had possibly a bad experience of a poor set of them in the past, disregard them. This is a mistake as no one set of church records mirrors another, whether it be the actual baptism, marriage or burial registers, or, as here, the Kirk Session. The crucial catch-phrase in genealogy must always be: leave no stone unturned. Here, then, at Ayton, we have Communion Certificates 1829-1848 and incoming Communion Certificates (Testimonials) received 1830-1839. It is quite amazing how even poor people moved around in days past. In one case I noted a lady whose previous parish had been Auchterarder, a very long way away. In addition, often when a minister was unpopular, particularly in the days of patronage when the parishioners could do little about it, some might attend church in an adjoining or nearby parish. In the Communion records we see some of these movements

and mention is made of the previous parish. Sometimes they tell us whether a communicant is married, or not, or widow(er). Occasionally occupations are noted, including, say, blacksmith, bondsman or governess. And, of course, mention is often made of residence or past residence. In the Testimonials the marital status and previous parish is almost always given.

For Chirnside we have a list of male heads of families in communion 1834-37 and these almost always state their occupation and residence. Also for Chirnside is a Register of Interments 1817-1841, which was in the Kirk Session records and not the Old Parish Register: another good reason for always checking these records. The information varies but names and dates of interments are given. In most cases the age at death is given, sometimes the cause of death, and place of residence. There is some extra information on many people, such as one lady whose age was not shown, described as "an old person, poor" or, sadly, another was a "pauper".

We are indebted to Russell Cockburn for these transcriptions of, with few exceptions, the period before Censuses and Civil Registration. Anyone with an East Berwickshire connexion should acquire this publication.

Gordon Lauder-Frost, F.S.A.Scot.

A History of the 2nd Battalion 78th Foot (1804-1816)

Kenneth A.M. Nisbet; The Scottish Genealogy Society; ISBN 1904060706; £12

If, like me, you are confused by the architecture of the British Army, then this book is a good place to start. But this book is more than just a simple introduction to army structure; it attempts to follow specifically the activities and the men of the 2nd Battalion of the 78th Foot from its birth in 1794 until its merger (for a second time) with the 1st Battalion in 1816. It is made clear that the origins of the 78th Foot are steeped in the history of the '45 Jacobite uprising when Simon Fraser (Lord Lovat), from the losing side, thought it apposite to raise a number of regiments in support of the Crown, to show his loyalty while simultaneously employing a growing male population.

Unusually for a 2nd Battalion, that of the 78th Foot spent much of its time in overseas theatres. These activities plus descriptions of Uniforms, Recruiting processes, with detail of the Officers and Men are all contained within the pages of Ken Nisbet's book. There is a wealth of data covering Births, Deaths and Marriages, as well as casualty lists from the various actions seen by the 2nd Battalion and medal awards throughout its relatively short history. Included are a number of Appendices which contain a mix of extracts of letters, obituaries, biographies as well as Colonel Patrick McLeod's Report of the Battle of Maida.

My one criticism of the book is in the paragraph numbering and formatting. The book attempts to be a narrative rather than a list, yet it has been produced as if it was an Monumental Inscription record, thus sequential numbering of sections are mixed up with tables where each row has its own line number. Some of the line numbers refer to persons who do not later appear in the Index of names. But despite this, Ken has produced a valuable resource for those genealogists

who want more than just "names, dates and places" of military ancestors.

David Kennedy

Grange Cemetery MI, Edinburgh

The Scottish Genealogy Society, Edinburgh; 2011; ISBN 0 1904060-43-9; £12

Grange Cemetery Burials 1846-1854

tr. Jessie Denholm; The Scottish Genealogy Society, Edinburgh; 2011;
ISBN 0 1904060-44-7; £6

Grange is one of Edinburgh's several garden cemeteries of the mid-19thC. This one had been designed by David Bryce and opened in 1846. Aside from the practical matter of available land, it was for some an investment opportunity and it was hoped that business could be procured from the growing middle-class in the vicinity. Although its layout is somewhat functional, it is especially attractive for three reasons: it now has just enough mature trees; it contains some interesting if quirky monumental sculpture; the stones are largely upright and still legible.

The MIs demonstrate that not only did "regular" folk bury their families there, but also many of the prominent businessmen and personages of the area, such as Nelson the printer/ publisher, a number of Free Kirk Moderators, university professors and the ubiquitous lawyers.

A team of volunteers has been working steadily on transcribing the monuments in Grange for a number of years and its efforts are now in publication.

The burials of 1846 to 1854 tell a tale from another angle, resulting in their being of use both to the family historian and the social historian.

All entries, where possible, give the age of the deceased as well as the occupation, the home address (usually – sometimes they were transported from a hospital) and the cause of death.

Thus we find that the elderly may have died from "Old Age" or from that wonderful phrase, "Decay of Nature", and then that the children had fallen prey to all manner of childhood ailments, such as whooping cough, teething, croup, measles, scarlet fever and bowel hives: tragic then as now, but so much more prevalent then. Amongst the 2,500 entries are around 40 deaths from cholera and 90 from typhus, thus it can be inferred that cholera was in the city in 1848, 1849 (accounting for half such deaths), 1853 and 1854, and typhus from 1847 to 1853 (with more than half of these deaths occurring in 1847 and 1848). That this is a representative sample of the toll of the general populace cannot be assumed, given that the Cemetery was close to a number of hospitals.

The addresses show that while the majority of its occupants are from the south side of the city, they are not so exclusively. Clearly there are a few who died while in Edinburgh temporarily, but a surprising number were from other parts. Some had died of infectious diseases and had been in hospital, but not all.

This CD provides an excellent resource for information about some of our ancestors in the days prior to Statutory Registration, given that not all those interred will have a commemorative stone.

Caroline Gerard

John Gray Centre, Haddington

This brand-new one-stop Heritage Centre was opened on 30th March 2012, and it houses the local Library, the Archives and Museum, and stages varying events and exhibitions. The Archives are now far more accessible than they were in that cramped – although always intriguing! – room at Newton Port.

Of interest to the family or local historian are not only the usual OPRs, MIs, Censuses and Valuation Rolls, but Sasines, newspapers dating back to the mid-19th century, records of a number of Friendly Societies and a large collection of 50,000 photographs and other images. In time, it's planned to have digitised images of the Kirk Session records available. Many of the indices can be searched online.

One especially exciting feature is the return from the National Records of Scotland of the early Burgh records of the County of Haddington (or East Lothian). While some, for North Berwick, Musselburgh and Dunbar, date back to "only" the mid-16th or 17th centuries, and for other small towns may date back to the 19th century, those for Haddington itself start at 1318. More recent civic records are due to be returned also.

The Centre also holds the Historic Environment Record, the records of all known archaeological and historical sites in East Lothian.

The opening hours of the several sections do vary: please check the website for these details.

John Gray (1646–1717) was an Episcopalian minister, born in Haddington. In his will he bequeathed a substantial amount of money to the town's poor, stipulating apprenticeships amongst other things, plus his own extensive personal library. His books are now in the National Library of Scotland, but the spirit of his generosity is commemorated. His history may be read on the Centre's website.

www.johngraycentre.org

15 Lodge Street, Haddington, East Lothian EH41 3DX
01620 820695

Leith Festival

The theme of the 2012 Festival, which runs from Friday 8th to Sunday 17th June, is "Shops and Cinemas". As ever, there will be Pageant, a Gala Day on Saturday 9th June at Leith Links, plus hundreds of programme features, from around 150 organisations, involving music, storytelling, art, exhibitions, tours, comedy and other performances.

www.leithfestival.com



RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen and Eileen Elder

Land and Window Tax Assessments

Jeremy Gibson, Mervyn Medlycott, Dennis Mills

Genealogical Memoirs of the Allen Family in America

James D Allen

Stranger on the Shore: A Short History of Granton

James Gracie

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors: The Official Guide

Tristram Clarke

Edrom Parish: Certificates of Character

Given 1897-1815 Received 1796-1854

Russell W Cockburn

The Parishes of Moray and Nairn

Episcopal Church Records of 1801-1855 of Baptisms,

Marriages & Burials for Elgin, Fochabers, Forres, Keith, Nairn & Rathven

Stuart Farrell & Douglas G J Stewart (compilers)

St John's The Peace Garden

A Brief History of Aberlady Village and Church

David Hutchison

Athelstaneford

Biographical Register of the

University of St Andrews 1747-1897

Robert N Smart (ed)

Liberton Northfield Church Baptismal Register 1890-1960

John Rennie (comp)

The Family History of the Williamsons of Kennoway

Paul John Williamson

Ayrshire Notes Nos 1-12, 21

AANHS

Monkton & Prestwick Cemetery (Original Section)

AFHS

MLs Shewalton Cemetery

Rowena Kennedy

Kirkpatrick Fleming Parish Church Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Roths Churchyard & Cemetery

and other local memorials

Moray Burial Ground Research Group

Nigg Free Church: Baptisms 1843-1922, Marriages 1898-9, Deaths 1895-1900

Cromarty Free Church: Baptisms 1875-1918, Marriages 1843-1847 Stuart Farrell

Birth and Baptism Records for Family Historians

Stuart A Raymond

Whithorn Church Graveyard Extension 1 Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

St Ninian's Whithorn Old Parish Churchyard Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Sorbie Parish Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Mochrum Parish Church Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Kirkiner Parish Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Kirkcowan Parish Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Glasserton Parish Church Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

(Laigh Kirk) Wigtown Old Kirkyard Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

High Cemetery & Park Cemetery Wigtown Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Muiravonside Parish Churchyard

CSFHS

Wamphray Parish Church Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Hutton & Corrie Parish Church Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Kirkmichael & Garvel Memorial Inscriptions

DGFHS

Banffshire: The People and the Lands Pre-1838

Death & Burial Records for the parishes of Mortlach & Inveravon.

Marriage Contracts 1624-1730 for the Parish of Mortlach

Bruce B Bishop

Banffshire: The People and the Lands. Parish of Mortlach prior to 1750	Bruce B Bishop
Banffshire: The People and the Lands. Parish of Mortlach 1750-1850	Bruce B Bishop
A Dictionary of Medical and Related Terms for the Family Historian	Joan E Grundy
Researching Scottish Family History	Chris Paton
Golf in West Edinburgh	Maurice McIlwrick
Dating Old Army Photographs	Robert Polo
Edinburgh & District Trades Council Eighty-seventh Annual Report and Directory	
MIs Alves Churchyard and New Cemetery	ANESFHS
Edinburgh's Colonies housing the workers	Richard Rodger
Obituaries Fife Herald 1855-1892 Part 2: M-Z	A J Campbell (comp)
Gordon Papers of Miss W A Shand	
Records of a Family of Andersons of Peterhead and their connections	
Berwickshire Miscellany	Russell Cockburn
Stenton East Lothian Burial & Mortcloth Records	Dunbar & District HS
Princes Street Edinburgh An Illustrated Account of its Origin and Development	C A Malcolm
Macdonald's Scottish Directory and Gazetteer 1960-1961	
The Arms Granted to the Union Bank of Scotland Limited	
Cumbrian Ancestors	
Notes for Genealogical Searchers 2nd edition	Cumbria Archive Service
MIs Urquhart Old Churchyard	Helen Mitchell & Bruce B Bishop
Lhanbryde Old Churchyard & Lhanbryde New Cemetery MIs	Helen Mitchell & Bruce B Bishop
Chambers Commercial Guide of Scotland 1971	
Baxter's Guide: Biographical Sources in the India Office Records	Ian A Baxter
Researching Ancestors in the East India Company Archives	Peter A Bailey
FIBIS Fact Files on Sources of Research for India	Fibis
The Treasured Years	Alistair R Brownlie

GOING, GOING, GONE!

On Thursday past, at an auction of household furniture in the Pleasance, among other articles to be disposed of was a cage containing a beautiful goldfinch, respecting which the auctioneer, having praised its musical qualities to the highest degree, and raised its price to the desired degree, was pronouncing the final "Going, going - *gone!*" when lo! the bird contrived at that very moment to escape from the cage, and made its exit out of the window, to the astonishment of the auctioneer, the laughter of the company, and the great delight, no doubt, of the poor *goldie* itself!

The Scotsman, 22nd May 1844

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.

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 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.

16th June Ancestry Workshop Q & A

21st July Favourite Websites

15th September Ancestral Breakthroughs

Scotslot Meetings 2012

14th July The Medical Profession in Scotland

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

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

30th June

York Family History Fair

Knivesmire Exhibition Centre

www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com

8th September

National Family History Fair

Newcastle Central Premier Inn

www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

