



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

SEPTEMBER 2012

The Pandora Project
Ogilvies, Mariners of Dundee
Dame Crystiane of Douglas
Tomintoul Tenants
Dysart

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The Scottish Genealogy Society

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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Scale 1:100 model of the snow *Success of Dundee*, built and photographed by Richard Ian Ogilvie.

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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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The Scottish Genealogist

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Ogilvies of Templehall, Mariners of Dundee

Richard Ian Ogilvie

This is the story of three sailing brothers, sons of Henry Ogilvie of Templehall, vintner of Dundee.¹ William and Thomas, earlier members of the family also born in Templehall (Longforgan, Perthshire), were mariners in Dundee in 1614. Besides coastal trade, Dundee ships traded across the German Ocean (North Sea) to Baltic ports. Eighteenth century Dundee was a small port with a low volume of trade, ranking ninth in Scotland, and closed from November to late January. Outbound freight-rates were low, so inbound rates had to cover both trips. Turn-around times and weather made circuits difficult, at most 3 to 5 voyages annually to the Baltic. Continental peace allowed trade between Scandinavia, Iberian or Mediterranean ports and Britain in triangular trade, or a multi-circular trade route: Britain – Lisbon – America – Lisbon – Scandinavia – Britain. Many ships the Ogilvie brothers trained in, and then mastered, had these ports of call. London-Lisbon trade ships could manage 3 voyages using the winter months, which was not possible out of Dundee. To survive, many masters including the Ogilvie brothers, moved their ships to the Thames.²



Patrick Ogilvie

In 1721 Henry Ogilvie married Katharine, relict of the mariner Robert Scott and eldest daughter of Alexander Robertson, cadet of Lude. Her maternal great-grandfather was William Oliphant, mariner burgess and master of *St. George of Dundee*. They had five boys, Alexander (b.1722), Thomas (b.1724), James (b.1729), Patrick (b. 1730; my ancestor) and Henry (b.1736), and two girls, Katharine (b.1731) and Elizabeth.¹ Witnesses at Patrick's baptism in Dundee in 1730 included Patrick Robertson, the younger brother of Alexander, Colonel Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine, brother of the 4th Earl of Findlater, and Patrick Scott, mariner and baillie of Dundee.

Alexander, Patrick and Henry were likely apprenticed at age 10 to 12 for three years under Patrick Scott, and then longer to become a master. It was a dangerous time at sea; war with Spain 1739-48, France 1744-48, the Jacobite Rebellion 1745-46, Seven Years War with France 1756-63, and War of Independence with America, France and then Spain 1775-83, leaving less than half of their life at sea in peace!

In 1747, on 20th April, *Neptune* under Alexander Ogilvie sailed from London

for Jamaica.³ The 110-ton three-masted ship carried 60 soldiers, guns and ammunition for the fort at Kingston, settlers and goods for planters. The voyage was fully documented as Alexander sued his merchant sponsors, Alexander Grant (cousin of Ludovic Grant who had married a daughter of the 5th Earl of Findlater), Alexander Johnston, and John Gardiner for back pay. Alexander was delayed in Jamaica over 5 months making ship repairs then sailing to Montego Bay, Lucea and Savanna-la-Mar, trading goods with planters and seeking cargo consignments of sugar, rum and cotton.

By 1750 Alexander, master of the *Delight of Dundee*, arrived in Dundee from Christiansand (west of Oslo). In the following year he sailed on charter from Montrose to the Potomac River, Virginia, probably transporting people and manufactured goods, and returning with people, timber and tobacco.³ He returned to London.

It took 6 to 8 weeks to sail to Virginia, first south to West Africa then westwards at a latitude of 15 degrees, or from the Azores, catching the prevailing easterly Trade Winds to reach the Windward and Leeward Islands and Caribbean ports; or, starting a little further north, between the West Indies and the Bahamas, to reach the east coast of America. The longer a ship stayed at sea, the more likely it would be caught in a storm. The hurricane season was from June or July to October or sometimes November. No warning system was available. Masters had to read the sky, wind and sea extremely well. *Red at night, sailor's delight; red in the morning, sailor's warning!* A characteristic SW swell, long and slow, with muggy air in light winds off the Iberian Peninsula and Azores forecast storms in the SW Atlantic. Navigational instruments were primitive. Latitude was estimated by the length of the day or by measuring the height of the sun, or by known guide stars such as the



A quadrant



A sextant

North Star above the horizon. Measurement of longitude is "tempered by time" but in the 18th century, sea-clocks were not accurate in calculating time traveled. The difference between a home-clock and time-on-board could

not be converted to distance traveled.⁴ Distances between stars and the moon were hard to measure from the deck of a rolling ship. The astrolabe, cross staff and backstaff were replaced by the quadrant or octant, but tables marking differences at various longitudes and latitudes were also inaccurate and never made up for changes in time of the position of magnetic north. Mayer's longitudinal tables published in 1752 allowed an accuracy of only 60 nautical miles.

Smuggler

Smuggling was rampant. Revenue Cutters patrolled approaches from the sea, Excise Dragoons raided buildings and Customs Riding Officers explored the shore and land in a vain attempt to stem the flow. At age 25, Patrick was accused of smuggling⁵:

To the Commissioner of Customes, Edinburgh 29 August 1755

Dear Sirs,

The Two Brothers of Dundee, Patrick Ogilvie Master, arrived in this River on the 14th Instant in the afternoon and was boarded by Mr. Starks Tide Surveyor, who with the Tidesmen & two boatsmen attended her all that night, And next morning Mr. Starks brought out of her to the King's Warehouse, 4 Casks, 3 Boxes, 7 Cannisters, 24 Napier Parcels of Tea, 6 Pieces of silk, 4 Pieces of Muslin, eleven Pieces of Cotton Handkerchiefs, one dozen China Teacups, one Tea Pot, one slate Boby, two China Plates, & On the 16th in the Morning Mr. Starks brought to the warehouse out of said Ship, 27 Casks of Tea, 15 Ankers & 14 half Ankers of Brandy all which goods he returned as a seizure the 18th Current. Mr. Ogilvie, the Master Came to the Customehouse on the fornoon of the 18th Instant & intimate that he was to proceed with his cargo taken in at Stockholm for Lisbon, to which Port he was Consigned, but could not Condesend upon the Particulars of it until his Mate returned who he said was out of Town, And on the forenoon of the 18th Mr. Ogilvie came again to the Office & produced a Signed Note of his Cargo consisting of the above mentioned Goods now lying in the King's Warehouse, and a parcel of Deals, Iron & Tarr Still remaining on board the Ship, & told that he was obliged to put into this River for a supply of hands as three of his men being pressed by a tender on the Coast.

The British navy commissioned ships to board merchantmen near harbours and forcibly press sailors into the navy. Masters and mates were exempt. This cargo manifest includes deals (a volume of sawn lumber; size of planks not standardized), iron (used for manufacture and carried as ballast), pitch tar (for ship and rope manufacturing), tea, silk, muslin, brandy and some china, all prohibited import into Britain without taxes. The Swedish East India Company was the likely source of tea and other prohibited goods carried by

smugglers. Patrick was cleared of smuggling by paying duties and allowed to travel on to London and Lisbon.⁶

By 15th September 1755 Patrick had arrived in Dundee from Stockholm and Norrköping with 80 whole deals, 60 barrels tar, 15 tons of iron bars and 600 cwt iron, and in October he returned from Danzig.⁷

Success of Dundee

The most common merchant ship out of Dundee was a Snow, like the *Success of Dundee*, 'British built' [oak hull and elm keel], square-sterned, having 90 tons burden around 95 feet long, two-masted, the main mast of brine-soaked fir carrying a square main course. Her trysail spanker or driver was hooped to a subsidiary spar set up abaft the main mast, the foot fixed in a wood-block on the quarter-deck and head attached to the after-part of the main-top above the square main-sail. A four-sided trysail extended from this short mast towards the stern of the vessel, suspended from a boom, and gaff-rigged and loose-fitted, proving exceptionally handy when manoeuvring in confined waters. It did not require men to go aloft and was more effective than a Brig-rigged ship unless the wind was square astern.⁸

The weight of a ship was estimated by the burden carried, which varied according to what the master believed he would have to pay in duties or insurance. The *Success of Dundee* would usually have a complement of 7 men, rising to 10 for voyages across the Atlantic, plus the master.

Flags

Merchant ships had to fly identifying flags when signaled by an RN vessel, and when entering or leaving a British or foreign port; however fishing boats were excluded. Scottish merchantmen flew a Red Ensign charged with a white saltire cross of St. Andrew on a blue background in the canton (upper left quadrant) during the 17th and 18th centuries. This was usually hoisted at the stern. Merchantmen were prohibited from flying pennants but occasionally flew a red vane or a trading company flag from the mainmast. At sea, the Jack and the Union Flag were restricted to RN vessels. The Union Flag had the red cross of St. George with a narrow white border superimposed on the white saltire cross of St. Andrew on a blue background. The Jack (a smaller version of the Union Flag) was flown on a jackstaff at the bow. After 1707 there was controversy about the design of the Union Flag as seen in a Signal Book in the National Maritime Museum from 1756 (SIG/B/6), showing a Scottish Union Flag with the white saltire cross of St. Andrew superimposed on the red cross of St. George. Although Scottish merchantmen often flew the Scottish Red Ensign after Union of 1707, the proper flag was the British Red Ensign with the British Union Flag in the canton. On land the Union Flag could be used by anyone. From 1707-84 the Maritime Custom's Ensign was the red ensign with a castle and portcullis on the red field.

Merchantmen signal flags were not common in the 18th century. Hoisting the ensign upside-down was a signal of distress. Flying a Blue Peter, a blue flag pierced white (white rectangle in the center) in port signaled 'All persons report on board – vessel about to proceed to sea'. On special occasions, the ships were sometimes "dressed" with all available flags.⁹

From 1750 to 1756, James Fairweather was master of *Success of Dundee* with cargo to and from Rotterdam, Riga, Malaga, Gibraltar and Venice.⁹ Henry Ogilvie's testament of 1756 reads, *Patrick Ogilvie hath gotten from me a £100 of his portion when he bought the ship Success*.⁹ It is likely Patrick initially owned only a share.

By 1756 Henry and Patrick were sailing out of London. During war with France 1756-63 privateers roamed the sea and the Royal Navy pressed crew for the Western Squadron on picket duty off Brest. These RN ships had 3 months' worth of stored provisions and about 2-6 weeks' worth of fresh material, including live animals and beer. They were re-supplied with fresh provisions by merchantmen called victuallers out of London or Portsmouth, providing respite from scurvy, keeping morale high and the men in 'fighting trim', allowing ships to stay on picket-duty for extended periods. *Love & Unity of Dundee*, a victualler to Admiral Hawke's flagship, raised the alert of French ships on the move. Four days later on 20th November 1759, Hawke, with 23 ships of line, caught up with the 21 French ships of line at Quiberon Bay and destroyed or captured most of this fleet.¹⁰

David Myles, master of *Love and Unity*, had a residence on The Shore in Dundee. In 1765 *Captain Alexander Ogilvie, heir to the deceased Henry with his mother's consent, disposes to David Myles shipmaster in Dundee, a tenement of land in Dundee formerly belonging to his late father from David Ramsay skipper there*.¹¹

In 1761 *Success of Dundee* left Dundee for London on 5th September with ¾ ton of Portuguese red wine, duty paid, plus other cargo.¹² On 4th August 1763 Patrick arrived in Dundee from Riga with 51 tons of undressed flax, 9 lasts of wood ash, and 22 cwt of rough hemp for merchant Alexander Greenhill and others, plus 2 tons of flax, 14 barrels of pearl ash (used in the linen trade), two loads of timber, 60 slit clapboards, 400 pipo staves and 8 cwt of oakham (to make barrels) for his own trade.¹²

Water mills for spinning linen were developed around Dundee and locally grown flax was replaced by crops from the Baltic with subsidies from Parliament after 1747. Sails and linen cloth called Osnaburgs were made for local and foreign consumption, especially German states. Linen exports from Dundee harbour increased six-fold from 1727 to 1764.¹³

For some unknown reason the Ogilvie brothers never joined the Fraternity of Masters and Seamen in Dundee.¹⁴

Mediterranean Pass

Termination of war with France in 1763 allowed increased freedom of shipping.

*14 September 1763, Honoured Sirs, Inclosed we send your Honours a certificate for obtaining a Mediterranean pass for the ship Success of Dundee, Patrick Ogilvie, master...*¹⁵

Such certificates were issued by the Admiralty for British ships traveling the Atlantic Coast near the Straits of Gibraltar and into the Mediterranean Sea. A peace treaty gave protection from piracy by cruisers from the Barbary States of Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis. On gaining independence from Britain, America lost this privilege and had to fight for protection. Some readers may recall the US Marine song, *From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli...*

In the autumn 1763, Patrick loaded goods for Antigua on order from the merchant Alexander Strachan for Walter Tullideph, a Scot physician who had settled there. Tullideph probably supplied sugar for the Edinburgh refinery of Henry Hancock. Sir John Ogilvy, 5th of Inverquhar, married the co-heiress of this sugar property. Janet Schaw vividly described her voyage to Antigua and America in an 80-ton Brig from Burntisland and relates a visit to the property and mill of Lady Ogilvy in 1774.¹⁶

Customs Letter Book¹⁷:

for Antigua: by Alexander Strachan – 14,529 yards of linen, not striped, printed or checked, or made into buckram or filleting per affidavit; 1072 yards chequered linen and 70 dozen linen handkerchiefs; 188 pounds of white and coloured thread; 24 choppin bottles containing 24 pounds flour of mustard; 520 yards linen not entitled to a bounty, and 48 tablecloths, all British. 10 hogsheads of strong beer, 9 chalders of lime, 500 yards buckram, 2 cwt wrought iron, 72 bonnets, all British; 896 pounds of tallow candles, made by Robert Milne tallow chandler in Dundee; 735 pounds of tallow candles made by Thomas Robert tallow chandler in Dundee; 211 gallons of red Spanish wine; 3 cwt 2 qrs 14 pounds raisins; a chariot complete with harness, 14 large saddles, 64 bridles, 48 stirrups, 846 pairs of leather shoes, all British; 278 yards linen, 1819 yards of linen, and 208.5 bushels of wheat meal.

24 October

Victualling bill for 10 men, eight of whom are British and two foreign, besides the master Patrick Ogilvie, a British master, for this voyage to Antigua – 13 barrels of beef, 4 barrels pork cured with 10 bushels of Scots salt.

Patrick may have stopped over at Portugal on his return voyage for wine and salt to the Baltic. By August 1765 he was back to Dundee from Riga with 28 tons of undressed flax, 15 tons of rough hemp and hemp tow, a new jib sail

containing 35 ells of sailcloth, clapboards under eight inches square and 7 feet long, 16 loads of fir timber 5 feet long, and 1500 pounds pearl ashes for several merchants including Alexander Greenhill and on his own trading account.¹⁷

Marriage

Patrick married Ann Burn in Haddington, 'North Britain', while his ship was loaded with goods for Lisbon in contract with Mr Ralph Carr, merchant in Newcastle, having obtained a Mediterranean pass on 24 December 1765.¹⁸

Patrick Ogilvie of Dundee, Shipmaster, and Ann Burn of St. Georges in the East, London, Spinster, was married at Haddington, N. Britain, according to the Form of Matrimony prescribed & used by the Church of England on this nineteenth Day of January 1766 by
I Buchanan Min'
In the Presence of H^a Raitt. Barth^w Bower

Scots, but not English, Law, allowed marriage by mutual consent, so many couples sought an ordained minister in the Borders to perform the ceremony and enter details in a church register, later known as one of the *The Runaway Registers*. A later entry for 1789 Sept. 8, reads:

Captain John Ogilvie of the Royal George Brig, Leith, [married] Louisa, widow of the late Captain Alexander Ogilvie, London.
*[witnesses] W. Tho, Margt. Ogilvie, Anne Ogilvy.*¹⁹

Patrick wrote:

To
Mrs. Burn
Near the Hermitage Bridge
London

Alnwick January 20th 1766.

Madam,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that yesterday morning I had the happiness of giving my hand to your Daughter at Haddington. We are now on our way to Kelso Castle where Mrs. Ogilvie and Mrs. Tait join us in some days. Ere they set out for London, my wife joins me in our duty to you as does Mrs. Tait in compliments to Kitty Davies and our worthy friend Capt. Belshnes in parting and Family and am

Madam

Your Most Humble Servant,
Patrick Ogilvie

*PS if my brother is not saild
Let him know of my happiness*

Note the 'exact' postal address for Mrs. Burn!

Kelso Castle

Sir Walter Scott regarded Kelso as the 'prettiest, if not the most romantic village in Scotland'. There are two castles in Kelso, the defunct royal Roxborough, and Floors, built to replace it in 1721. Ednam House on the village square had been constructed in 1761. Henry VIII destroyed all Border Abbeys including Kelso, but a parish church

on the abbey site was still in use until 1770. The honeymooners likely stayed at the Queen's Head Hotel established in 1725 near the abbey ruins, which is still functional!



14 June 1766, To the Collector and Comptroller at Inverness, Gentleman, the ship Success of this place, Captain Patrick Ogilvy, from Lisbon with wine arrived here. We find he discharged with you what salt he had on board but as there has no copy of the report he made at your Customs house to come along with the ship...¹⁸

Portugal provided both wine and salt. The inlet called Setúbal (St. Tubes by the British) produced large-grain, white salt in contrast to grey, brown or even green sea-salt from other sites. Salting of pork, hams, bacon, the salting and pressing of beef into 'corned beef' and of many eel and fish species preserved the food. Fresh cod can be gutted and dried before packing in salt because of its low fat content, but herring needs to be salted within 24 hours or its fat becomes rancid. Finnanhabdie, originally called Findonhabdock, had been developed at Findon, near Aberdeen.

In July he sailed for Trondheim with a crew of 7, provisioned with 2 barrels of beef with 1 bushel of Scots salt, carrying 2239 lbs hard soap and "12 tons weight tow", and returned from Christiansound in October with 1202 quarters Norway deals, 300 half deals from 5 to 7 feet long, 200 three quarters handspikes, 19 lasts and 2 barrels tar and 75 deals.²⁰

Patrick sailed for Charleston in November 1766; carrying for Alexander Strachan 8985 yards linen and 506 gallons of wine brought from Portugal in June, and for his own trade 15 tons great coals, 2491 yards of linen and 5 barrels of strong beer. The victualling bill for the 10-man crew, all British, and master included 18 cwt bisket, 4 bolls oatmeal, 2.5 hogsheads of small beer, 50 lbs of candles, 6 barrels of beef and 1 of pork, all cured with Scots salt.²⁰

It was common to carry people and manufactured goods to America, and then Carolina rice to Portugal or on to Germany, then wine, fruit, and salt to Scotland or Scandinavia, returning with iron, pitch tar and timber to Britain, or some variation on this circle trade route.

1775-83 War of Independence with America, then France and then Spain.

The Success was limited to coastal trade in 1775 between London and Kent, mastered and perhaps owned by Captain White.^{14, 21} Both Alexander and his brother Thomas died (circumstances unknown) before 1777, and Patrick in London on 21 March 1780. Patrick inherited Templehall from Alexander and Balluderon (Teiling, Angus) from Thomas.

He appoints Alexander Greenhill and Alexander Strachan, merchants in Dundee, tutors [trustees] for his children: Patrick, Katharine and Elizabeth'.²² The probate of his will has 'Miss Katharine Ogilvie Sister German of the said deceased Patrick Ogilvie and residenter in Dundee and John Caw of the Excise office Edinburgh Two of the nearest in Kin to the said minors on the Father's side and Margaret Burn spouse of William Gammock Residenter in Glamis and Patrick Greenhill in Balmofsie, two of the nearest Kin to the said minors on the Mother's side.'²²



Templehall

Loyalist Claim by Hannah Ogilvie

Hannah Ogilvie, formerly in Charleston, SC, made a Loyalist Claim from Dundee in February 1784. She and her husband, Henry Ogilvie, had lived in a good house for which they paid £700 sterling but she and her family were forced to abandon it by the American rebels. She moved to Pensacola in 1777 but found it impossible to earn a living there. She then moved to the Mississippi intending to settle at Manchac, however she operated a boarding house in New Orleans. She was imprisoned for 24 days by the Spanish governor of Louisiana. On her release she took passage on HMS Sylph for Pensacola and from there she embarked on the Sarah and Elizabeth for Jamaica. She was shipwrecked on 9 October 1779 and lost her papers and effects. When she arrived in Jamaica, where she had hoped to meet her husband – a seafarer in the service of the East India Company – she learned of his death. After the Peace of Paris in 1783 she took passage for Scotland with her children bound for Dundee where her husband had connections. *"They are in a deplorable state".*²³

What a story of survival! Henry probably was master of a ship based in Charleston, trading and supplying New Orleans, Jamaica, Pensacola and the American colonies. With expulsion from Charleston, he moved south. Pensacola in West Florida was virtually isolated from other British forces after being reinforced by 1000 troops from New York in 1778. On 7 November 1778 there were 8 transports at Pensacola out of 80 in British ports in America. It was entirely dependent upon ships from Jamaica. Charleston was captured on 12 May 1779 after a siege by the British from ships and the maze of islands surrounding the harbour, one being called Ogilvie or Crow Island. Bernardo de Gálvez took Mobile and Pensacola from the British in 1779 and planned a campaign against Jamaica.²⁴

27 May 1784. The will of 'Henry Ogilvie, sometime shipmaster in Charleston, South Carolina who died in 1779 [at Pensacola, West Florida], son of the deceased Henry Ogilvie of Templehall, given up by Hannah Meadows his relict, and on behalf of Harriet their infant child.'

Hannah married the Dundee mariner David Scott who resided at Overgate. Harriet later married Henry Johnston, a merchant in Dundee.²⁵

Patrick Ogilvie younger inherited Templehall and Balluderon at the age of two. He was raised in East London where he apprenticed at a Ropewalk owned by Christian Splidt. In 1811 he married his mentor's daughter, Eleanor, and became a West Indies merchant in London in the firm Hawthorne and Ogilvie using capital from the sale of Templehall and Balluderon. My ancestor, Patrick, his eldest son, joined the Madras Native Infantry of HEIC in 1829. One of his brothers died of cholera in Jamaica in 1851, while three other brothers emigrated to Australia. After returning from India in 1856 Lieutenant-

Colonel Patrick married Julia Jenkins and had 13 children who, again, scattered throughout the world, including Australia, United States and Jamaica, where one of their sons, my ancestor, Charles Philip, married Ina Edleston Cooke of Chester Castle, Hanover. My father, Patrick Ian, was born at Roehampton Great House, St. James, in 1905.

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- ²⁰ NAS.E504/11/6
- ²¹ *Lloyd's Evening Post* www.theshiplist/ships/Arrival/ships/1775
- ²² Dundee Burgh Court Registers of Deeds etc. 1761-1783; Registered 1780 12 June; 1781; *Judicial Inventory of the Means and Effects Pertaining and Belonging to Patrick, Katherine and Elizabeth Ogilvie, Tc p 1/75*
- ²³ PRO.AO13.133.223-224
- ²⁴ Kulka, Jon, *A Wilderness so Immense*, New York, 2003
- ²⁵ Dobson, David, *Scots in Georgia and the Deep South, 1735-1835* [NAS.CC8.8.126/1] [NAS.SH]; ref. 10.0 p.75; Dundee Register 1783, p.25.

Tomintoul Tenants

Bruce B. Bishop

Did your ancestors live in Strathaven, in the parish of Tomintoul, Banffshire, in 1821? Find out what the Estate Factor thought of them, and the comments he passed on to the Duke of Gordon.



The Rentals of Strathaven for the Crop Year 1821, in National Records of Scotland (GD44/52/207) contain some revealing thoughts, written very lightly in pencil (represented here in italics). All of the spellings, including place names, are as in the original document.

Delivar
Bellachorach
Innerchebil
Mill Croft of Innerchebil

Ardgeith
Belinruan
Auchlichnie
Kirktown
Auchlichnie
Auchlichnie
Easter Tamechlaggan

Donald Stewart, *a very responsible tenant*
Donald Smith, *a very responsible tenant*
James Cameron, *a very responsible tenant*
Donald Gordon, *good, but the croft and meliorations of the mill to be considered*
Alexander Riach, *a very indolent tenant*
Donald Stewart, *a most industrious responsible tenant*
Peter Grant, *not good*
Mrs Grant
The Revd A Tulloch, Minister
John McPherson, *a very bad tenant*
The Revd William Grant, *a good tenant but the widow has a claim on the farm which should not be admitted*

School Croft Tamechlaggan	The Schoolmaster, rent free
Wester Tamechlaggan	James Grant, <i>a very responsible tenant</i>
Mid Tamechlaggan	Kenneth McKenzie, <i>a poor man, small family, sufficient stocking</i>
Glenconglass	John and Alexander Smith, <i>a very responsible tenant</i>
Easter Bellneedeen	Peter Anderson, <i>indifferent, brother of Candycraigs</i>
Easter Bellneedeen	John McPherson, <i>a very poor man with a large family</i>
Elick	Cosmo McPherson, <i>a good tenant</i>
Elick	James Stewart, <i>a good tenant</i>
Croughly	Robert Gordon Esq.
Ruthven and Mill Croft	James Grant, <i>a good tenant</i>
Campdelmore and Bellaggan	Robert Smith, <i>the whole subset</i>
Inverlochty	Mrs Smith, <i>a very bad tenant and should not be continued, being £68 in arrears with rent</i>
Elick	James Smith, <i>a very good tenant</i>
Dellavroggat	William Gordon, <i>a very good tenant but to be considered</i>
Easter Fodderlatter	Duncan Forbes, <i>in poor circumstances, £31 in arrears with his rent</i>
Easter Fodderlatter	Mrs Stewart, <i>a very good tenant</i>
Mid Fodderlatter	Mrs Stewart, <i>a very good tenant, also farms at Rothiemurchus</i>
Mid Fodderlatter	Peter Grant, <i>£45/15/0d in arrears with his rent</i>
Wester Fodderlatter	William and Alexander Innes, <i>very good honest people</i>
Tombreck	Donald Cameron jnr
Tombreck	Donald Cameron snr
Tombreck	Elspet Grant or McDonald and John McDonald
Tombreck	James Cameron
Tombreck	John McDonald
Tombreck	James McDonald
Wester Cults	William Smith, <i>a very responsible tenant</i>
Upper Cults	Mr Carmichael, <i>very responsible</i>
Easter Lyn of Inverourie	William Coutts, <i>a poor man with a large family</i>
Easter Lyn of Inverourie	John Ingram, <i>a very honest poor man</i>
Croft of Inverourie	John McKay, <i>a very honest poor man</i>
Altnaha	Donald Stewart, <i>a good tenant and responsible, should be encouraged</i>
Bellanloan	Peter McPherson, <i>a most litigious character, he and his family are very troublesome, and should not remain on the estate</i>
Laggavolich	William McPherson, <i>a poor man with a large family but a very bad character, rent arrears £17/10/0d</i>
Bellanloan	Captain Middleton, <i>occupied by his brother-in-law</i>
Knock	Peter Stewart, <i>a very indifferent character, his family the same</i>
Milton	James Grant, <i>a most lazy and indolent tenant</i>

Belnellan	Rober Dawson, <i>a very honest man, responsible</i>
Belnellan	John Michael, <i>a very honest man, responsible</i>
Knockandow	Cuthbert Grant, <i>very honest and responsible</i>
Mains	Gaven Stewart, <i>the father and the son very bad characters and ought not to be continued upon the estate</i>
Mains	Margaret Grant, <i>the farm occupied by Paul Grant</i>
Mains	Captian Middleton, <i>occupied by his brother-in-law</i>
Balnabeen	Lieutenant Stewart, <i>occupied by his sister E Stewart and two servant women</i>
Balnabeen	John Stewart, <i>an honest man</i>
Lynavoir	John Stewart, <i>an industrious tenant but poor</i>
Easter Dellivourar	Captain McGrigor, <i>a very industrious tenant and should be encouraged</i>
Wester Dellivorar	John McGrigor, <i>an indolent tenant, should not be continued but for a small croft</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	John Riach, <i>a very poor man but honest, rent arrears £31/18/8</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	Robert McGrigor, <i>a very poor man but honest</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	John Stewart, <i>an industrious tenant</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	John Smith, <i>an Industrious tenant</i>
Wester Gaulrigg	Isabel Riach, <i>the family very indolent, to be considered</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	Charles Grant, <i>a great object of charity</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	John Grant, <i>a very poor man</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	Archibald Stewart, <i>a very poor man</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	John Stewart, <i>now dead, his sons industrious and of good character</i>
Easter Gaulrigg	Grigor McGrigor (Willox)
Dellavaichan	Donald and James McPherson, <i>indifferent tenants but able</i>
Keppoch	James Fleming, <i>a very honest man but embarrassed at present in his circumstances</i>
Achnahyle	James Stewart
Achnahyle	Charles Stewart, <i>not good, a large family and very extravagant</i>
Torbain	James McPherson, <i>not good, a large family and very extravagant</i>
Inchrory and Glenbuilg	Alexander and Grigor Shaw, <i>very respectable tenants</i>
Glenaven	John Fraser, <i>very honest man, responsible</i>
Stronaveigh	Alexander Shaw, <i>a good tenant</i>
Glenmellie	Charles Stewart, <i>a good tenant</i>
Inverchor	William Dean, <i>very bad, indolent and lazy</i>
Torrellan	William Grant, <i>poor but industrious</i>
Blackhaugh	Alexander McPherson, <i>a good tenant</i>
Badnifraw	John Grant, <i>a very good tenant</i>

Lagganavoulin
Easter Findron
Findron
Findron
Findron
Stroans
Strones
Strones

Strones
Derlinalyne
Altachmore
Milton of Achriachan
Mill Croft of Achriachan
Mains of Achriachan
Knockanavae
Knockanavae
Bellivlair
Fordsmouth
Bellnakyle
St Bridget

Alexander McHardy, *a good industrious tenant*
Robert Grant, *a very honest man*
James Grant, *a very honest man*
Alexander Grant, *a very honest man*
Peter Forbes in Tomintoul, *well known*
Robert Dey, *a good tradesman in Tomintoul*
James Smith, *a very honest man*
James Cameron, *a respectable tenementer in Tomintoul*

The widow of Candacraig's uncle
Charles Stewart, *a good tenant*
William Shaw, *a good tenant*
Mrs Leslie, *a good tenant*
John Stewart, *a good tenant*
Alexander Farquharson, *very responsible*
Widow Simpson, *a poor woman*
Rachel Simpson, *a poor woman*
John Stewart, *a good tenant*
Serjant P Gordon, *a good tenant*
John McPherson, *a good tenant*
John Gordon, *well known*

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Were *Pandora's* 'Tom, Dick and Harry' from Orkney?

Peter Gesner

Their bones represent 3 of 35 fatalities that occurred during the wrecking of HMS *Pandora* in 1791 on the Great Barrier Reef, off the far north-east of Australia. The marine archaeologists who recovered them had not expected to find them during excavation of the wreck; they affectionately nicknamed the three skeletons Tom, Dick and Harry.

Harry's skeleton is nearly whole, but the bones belonging to Tom and Dick, two of Harry's younger shipmates, are less complete. Harry's age has been estimated at between 29 and 31 and the other two are thought to have been between 17 and 21 when they died. (Steptoe, 1999)

Prior to their deaths, they had been at sea in HMS *Pandora* for 9 months on an unusual voyage to the South Seas in pursuit of the *Bounty* mutineers. When their ship was wrecked, they were on their way home with 14 prisoners from the *Bounty* who had been captured in Tahiti and locked up in a makeshift prison cell, which the prisoners referred to as Pandora's Box.

4 of the prisoners died in the wreck, together with 31 crew from *Pandora*. The names of the dead were recorded. A few years later the story of their voyage was told by their surgeon, George Hamilton. (Hamilton, 1793)

Although their mission was extraordinary and can be regarded as the sequel to the *Bounty* mutiny, possibly one of the greatest and most romanticised sagas from the annals of maritime history, not nearly as much is known about the *Pandora* and the fate of her crew. They appear to have been an unremarkable, 'run of the mill' British naval crew serving in a warship on the eve of Nelson's heyday. They came from all over Great Britain. Many of them were referred to as a 'volunteer' having been persuaded to accept a bonus (extra pay) and receive an advance of 2 months' wages; or they had been coerced ("pressed") into naval service, as was the lot of thousands of British seamen when a fleet was being re-equipped in preparation for war.

Research in the Admiralty's archives has revealed additional details about the lives of the 134 men who made up the *Pandora's* crew and about the 14 *Bounty* prisoners. Their names were all recorded, as were those of the 35 men who died in the wreck. And the names of those who perished during other voyage events - before or after the wrecking - can also be distinguished, as well as the 77 names of men who survived and eventually got home to Britain. (Adm. 35/1360, Adm. 36/11136) In some cases even, Admiralty records indicate where they were from and how old they were when recruited. Also, the records reveal how much money was paid out to the survivors and

to the nominated beneficiaries of the dead when the ship's company was officially "paid off" in September 1792. (*Pandora's* pay book, Adm. 35/1360)

Eight¹ of the *Pandora's* 134 crew were recruited in Orkney by a press gang operating from a 'tender' called *HMS David*. In total, the *David's* men had recruited 68 men from Orkney between 28th July and 30th August 1790² and brought them south to *HMS Sandwich*, a 'holding ship' at anchor off the Nore (near Sheerness in the Thames Estuary), where they were 'rated' and subsequently assigned to a number of war ships being fitted out in preparation for a likely war against Spain - including *HMS Pandora*. Most were rated as 'ordinary seamen'. The process was arbitrary in terms of which ship they would be assigned to, although there appears to be some evidence to suggest that volunteers could request to join a specific ship's crew.³

Eight of the 68 Orcadians recruited by the *David* were among the 134-strong crew that eventually set sail in the *Pandora* from Portsmouth for the South Pacific on 7th November 1790.⁴

In George Eglington's case the connection with Orkney is perhaps a little tenuous; but the other seven have commonly-occurring Scottish or Orcadian names. However, all eight of them were recruited in Kirkwall Roads, indicating they were from Orkney or employed in one of Orkney's maritime industries.

Of the 8 Orcadian recruits on board the *Pandora* upon departure, 7 perished during the voyage. Five⁵ of these men died during the *Pandora's* wrecking. The only Orcadian to survive was 34-year-old Hugh Hourston. It is assumed he eventually got home to Orkney to tell of his adventures in the South Pacific.

These five Orcadians and George Stewart - one of four prisoners who also drowned when the ship sank - are now the focus of a special genealogical investigation which will be carried out to trace their living male descendants with a view to cross-referencing and matching DNA (Y) signatures that have recently been sequenced from Tom, Dick and Harry in order that they remains can be identified.

This project consolidates an earlier project called 'Who was Harry?', which presented a hypothesis, based on circumstantial evidence, suggesting that Harry may have been an individual from London called Robert Bowler who was the purser's steward. Bowler was possibly the first of the 31 *Pandora* men to perish during the wrecking. It was suggested that he had been going about his routine and may have been in the captain's storeroom at the time the ship struck. He may have been knocked over by the impact and was drowned as seawater flooded the part of the ship where he was working. At the time that was just a hypothesis (and it still is) as the 'clincher' has always been missing: neither a DNA sequence nor a living descendant of Robert Bowler were available as a cross-reference. Incidentally, the BBC featured the hypothesis in 'Pandora's Secrets', one of the episodes in their series 'Journeys to the Bottom of the Sea', first broadcast in 2000.

Until several months ago it was not possible to sequence DNA from the heavily waterlogged skeletal remains of the three individuals from the *Pandora*. However, very recently there has been a break-through in DNA sequencing - a PhD student at Bond University in Australia has managed to perfect a new technique. So, there are now 3 very clear DNA (Y) signatures available from Tom, Dick and Harry, the 3 *Pandora* skeletons. (pers. comm Van Daal and Hughes, Bond University)

This project hopes to find living male descendants of the Orcadian seamen who died during the *Pandora* wrecking because DNA signatures from living descendants could match one (or all 3) of the 3 signatures sequenced recently from Tom, Dick and Harry by Dr Sheree Hughes.

Hence this 'reverse genealogy' project to find still-living male descendants, which is likely to be tricky for most of the 35 who died in the *Pandora* wreck since they were alive some 9 -10 generations ago and, unlike the case of the *Pandora*'s Orcadians, details about their age and place of birth are mostly very sketchy. This is because the *Pandora*'s musters do not contain these details: it applies to at least 22 of the *Pandora*'s 31 dead.

I selected the Orcadians to focus on initially, not only because they are a distinct group from a remote part of Britain, but mainly because their ages at the time of recruitment were noted against their names in the muster records kept by the *David*'s clerk. I therefore started my Internet search using the *International Genealogical Index* (IGI), searching for data on some of the names of the Orcadians who died in the *Pandora* wreck.

One name was mutineer-suspect George Stewart, one of the prisoners in "Pandora's Box". Another was Richard Mackie (Mackey) – he was recruited in Kirkwall Roads by *HMS David* along with the others in July and August 1790 and was subsequently rated as an 'ordinary seaman' when he joined the *Pandora*. The *David*'s muster-book gives his age as 24 when he was recruited, so he would have been 25 when he died. The IGI gave one good name match for the search criteria I used:

Richard Mackey, male, birth date 11th Feb. 1765

Baptism date & place: 17th Feb. 1765, Stronsay, Orkney

Father's name Peter Mackey; Mother's name Elspeth Wasson.

I carried out a preliminary trip to Orkney in June 2012 to discuss my project with the Orkney Family History Society (OFHS) as I will be requiring assistance and guidance from genealogists with local genealogical knowledge. During my visit I held discussions with OFHS members Mr George Gray and Mrs Cathleen Spence and noted the facilities offered by the Orkney Library to help track Orcadian ancestors.

I hope to continue comparing notes with genealogists who already have family trees of the names of the *Pandora*'s other Orcadian recruits:

Robert Fea (age 21 when recruited)

William Cray or Croy⁶ (age 26 when recruited)

James Miller (age 21 when recruited)

George Eglington (age 22 when recruited)

The IGI also has good matches for Robert Fea and for William Cray (Croy):

Robert Fea, male

Birth date: 26th Apr. 1769

Baptism date & place: 2nd May 1769, Stronsay, Orkney

Father's name James Fea; Mother's name Isobel Keldaly

William Croy, male

Birth date: 4th May 1764

Baptism date & place: 4th June 1764, Stronsay, Orkney

Father's name Robert Croy; Mother's name Margaret Chalmers

Two brothers (Edward and Robert)

There are also the names of the 2 Orcadian recruits who died during other voyage events and were "discharged dead" from the muster: James Murray (21) and James Scott (19). And, although he did not perish during the voyage, Hugh Houston is also of interest, as I am wondering whether he can be traced historically and whether his name may have been misspelled by the *Pandora's* clerk? Was his name Hourston, instead of Houston?

Archaeological analysis has also contributed to what we know about the *Pandora* men, especially about the commissioned and senior warrant officers - none of whom died in the wreck!

List of the *Pandora's* 31 dead during the wrecking on 29th Aug. 1791

(Sources: Adm35/1360, Adm36/11085, Adm. 36/11136, International Genealogical Index, Gesner 2009 in Press)

† John ANDREWS - Age? Quarter-master; volunteer, appeared on 16th Sept. 1790 as AB. He received £3 bounty and was promoted on 30th Sept. 1790. He also received a £4.18s advance; his 'neat wages' were apparently not paid out!

† Robert BOWLER - Age 28. From London, baptised on 6th Jan. 1763 at St James, Westminster, (cf. IGI). Purser's steward, a volunteer who appeared on 10th Aug. 1790 as an ordinary seaman (Ord). He received £3.14s advance pay and a £2 bounty. He was appointed purser's steward on 30th Sept. 1790. His sister Theodosia Bowler (one of 3 siblings, cf. IGI) received £8 1s.6d in Bowler's 'neat wages' on 13th Nov. 1792. (Adm35/1360)

† Robert BROWN - Age? AB; pressed by HMS *Champion*, appeared 8th Oct. 1790 from HMS *Sandwich* as AB, promoted 8th Oct. 1790. A carpenter on a 'Greenland ship' (whaler); pressed at sea off Whitby; his 'neat wages' were apparently not paid out!

† Alexander ARBUTHNOT - Age? AB, pressed at or off Great Yarmouth by a press gang from HMS *Richard*. Appeared 26th Oct. 1790; from HMS *Royal William*, promoted sail-maker's mate; 1st Dec. 1790.

† John GRIMWOOD - Age? Master-at-arms, volunteer; appeared 26th Aug. 1790 as AB. He was paid £3 bounty, promoted on 14th Sept. 1790 to corporal and on 22nd Oct. 1790 to Master at Arms. He received £3 12s 9d; 2 month's advance paid; his 'neat wages' were apparently not paid out! He jumped off the box yelling "*Never fear boys, we'll all go to hell together.*"

† William RODERICK - Age? Ship's corporal, volunteer; appeared on 21st Sept. 1790 from HMS *Defence* as ORD, paid £2 bounty, promoted 1st Nov. 1790; 'neat wages' apparently not paid out! He jumped off the 'box' with Grimwood.

† Thomas BRIXLEY - Age? AB, pressed, appeared 3rd Nov. 1790 from HMS *Flirt* (sloop) as ORD. Promoted to AB on 1st April 1791.

† Thomas CARROLL or Carrol, Age? AB, volunteer, recruited in Scottish waters (off Leith or Peterhead) appeared 8th Sept. 1790. From HMS *David* (tender), £3 bounty paid.

† William CARTER - Age? AB, pressed from a 'Greenland ship' (whaler) at King's Lynn or Burlington Bay? Appeared 8th Oct. 1790 from HMS *Sandwich*.

† James CULLEMORE - Age? Probably a Londoner, he appeared 22nd Aug. 1790 as LM, promoted AB 1st Dec. 1790, £2.18s advance paid.; he left a will in favour of his sister Elinor (*sic*) who was a milliner and mantua maker in Bromley. £9.14s.6d was remitted to his heirs; among whom, his sister Eleanor Roberts, who received another 2d at final pay-out on 23rd April 1793!

† William DEDWORTH - Age? He appeared 8th Oct. 1790 from HMS *Sandwich*. AB, pressed by HMS *Champion*; from 'Greenland ship' *The Fountain*.

† Daniel DURLING - Age? Volunteer, appeared 16th Sept. 1790 as LM, bounty paid £1, promoted AB 1st April 1791; £6.12s 6d neat wages paid to his uncle, John Brock.

† George EGLINGTON - Age 22. Volunteer, AB, from Orkney, appeared 8th Sept. 1790, from HMS *David* (tender), £3 bounty paid, recruited by HMS *David* on 4th Aug. 1790 while in Kirkwall Roads (Orkney).

† William FLETCHER - Age? Volunteer, AB, appeared 3rd Oct. 1790.

† Samuel HAMMOND - Age? Volunteer, appeared 2nd Oct. 1790 as ORD, £2 bounty paid, promoted AB 1st Nov. 1790. Recruited off Shields, Whitby or Scarborough by HMS *Richard*.

† Patrick HENRY - Age? Volunteer, appeared 8th Sept. 1790 as LM, £1 bounty paid, promoted AB 1st April 1791.

† William LION (Lyon?) - Age? AB, volunteer, probably from Wessex, appeared on 2nd Oct. 1790 from HMS *Richard* (tender) as ORD, bounty paid £2, promoted 1st Nov. 1790. His son William and daughter Margaret received £9.0s.6d neat wages; made his last will in favour of his son William (in Seaton, Devonshire) and wife Mary (from Hyde Littleton, Somerset).

† William PERRYMAN - Age? AB, pressed, appeared 26th July 1790; as ORD, promoted 1st Oct. 1790.

† William REEVES (Reeve) - Age? AB, volunteer, appeared 16th Sept. 1790 as LM, however he was paid £1 bounty, promoted on 1st April 1791.

† William SKELTON - Age? Pressed, appeared 26th Oct. 1790 from HMS *Royal William* as ORD, promoted AB 1st April 1791.

† William SWAN - Age? Volunteer, £2 bounty paid, appeared 22nd July 1790 as ORD, promoted AB 1st Nov. 1790.

† William CRAY (Croy?) - Age 26, volunteer, Ord; £2 bounty paid. He appeared on 8th Sept. 1790, from HMS *Sandwich*; he was from Orkney, recruited by HMS *David* (tender) on 15th Aug. 1790. (Adm. 36/11085) William Croy was baptised on 4th June 1764 in Stronsay. DoB 4th May 1764. (cf. IGI)

† Robert FEA - Age 21, Ord, volunteer, £2 bounty paid. He appeared on 8th Sept. 1790, from HMS *David* (tender). He was from Orkney and recruited by HMS *David* on 17th Aug. 1790 at Kirkwall Roads. DoB 26th April 1769, baptised in Stronsay, 2nd May 1769. (cf. IGI)

† James GORDON - Age 21, Ord, volunteer, appeared on 8th Sept. 1790, from HMS *David* (tender), £2 bounty paid. Recruited by HMS *David* in Scottish waters, off Leith?

† Richard MACKIE - Age 24, Ord, volunteer, appeared 8th Sept. 1790 from HMS *David* (tender), £2 bounty paid; from Orkney, recruited by HMS *David* on 17th Aug. 1790 at Kirkwall Roads.

† Martin MAYSONER - Age? Volunteer, Ord, appeared 6th Sept. 1790, from HMS *Sandwich*, £2 bounty paid. From Faversham, Kent.

† James MILLER - Age 21, from Orkney, recruited by HMS *David*; appeared 8th Sept. 1790, from *David* (tender), Volunteer, Ord £2 bounty paid, £5 12s 6d 'neat' wages paid on 26th June 1793 to a William Miller of Orkney.

† William THOMPSON - Volunteer, appeared 8th Sept. 1790, from HMS *David* (tender), Ord £2 bounty paid. Recruited by HMS *David*, off Leith?

† Robert WEBBER - Ord, a pressed man, he appeared on 26th Oct. 1790 from HMS *Royal William*.

† Joseph BANDY - appeared 26th July 1790; volunteer, landsman, paid a £1 bounty. He had a brother, Samuel, to whom his neat wages were paid. (cf. Adm35/1360) He was probably from the Bedfordshire branch of the Bandy

family. If he was, Joseph was born in Houghton Regis on March 1774 and was 17 years old at the time of the wreck.

† Evan JONES - Volunteer, landsman, appeared 21st Sept. 1790, from HMS *Defence*. He was paid a £1 bounty.

Bounty's dead during the Pandora wrecking (29th Aug. 1791).

Name	Bligh's description (written shortly after the mutiny in 1789)
Richard SKINNER, AB and barber, from Tunbridge Wells	<i>22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, light-brown hair, very well made. Scars on both ankles and on right shin. Is tattooed and by trade a Hair Deeper</i>
George STEWART, midshipman, from Orkney	<i>Midshipman, 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, Good complexion, dark hair, slender made, narrow chested and long necked – on his left breast (is) tattooed a star and also one on his left arm, on which likewise is tattooed a heart with darts – tattooed on the backside – very small features</i>
Henry (Heinrich?) HIL(L)BRANDT, cooper, from Hanover, Germany	<i>25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high. Fair complexion, sandy hair, very strong made. His left arm is shorter than the right, having been broke. Is a Hanoverian and speaks bad English. He is tattooed in several places</i>
John SUMNER, from Liverpool	<i>24 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, Brown hair. Slender made, a scar on the left cheek and tattooed in several places.</i>

Endnotes:

- ¹ James Scott, James Murray, Hugh Houston (or Hourston), William Cray (or Croy) Robert Fea, George Eglington, Richard Mackie (or Mackey) and James Miller
- ² Adm.36/11085
- ³ E.g. the 5 men under Lt Corner's command in HMS Richard who appeared to follow Corner to the Pandora
- ⁴ There are 134 entries in the muster, however one of them refers to the "Widow's Man" who was a bogus person, only entered so wages could be paid into a charitable fund for dependants of crew who died on H M service; there were only 133 men on board when the ship sailed
- ⁵ William Croy (Cray), Robert Fea, George Eglington, Richard Mackie (Mackey) and James Miller
- ⁶ Pers. comm: Kay Davidson who pointed out that Croy is an Orcadian name. She suggested Wm. Croy may have pronounced his name to sound like Cray, causing the clerk to misspell it.

If any readers have relevant information, Peter Gesner may be contacted at gesner@iinet.net.au

Peter Gesner will be speaking at the **Orkney International Science Festival**, to be held from 6th to 12th September 2012. See www.oisf.org for further details. The website also offers access to a television programme about the above project, *Pandora's Secrets*.

Dame Crystyane of Douglas and her ancestry

John P. Ravillious

Sir William Douglas of Lochleven (d. 1421) was a knight holding lands in Edinburghshire and elsewhere, the beneficiary of being both the nephew of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith and a near relation on his mother's side to the royal family (King James I was his 2nd cousin). As stated in the *Scots Peerage* account of his career, Sir William acquired the lands of Ralston, co. Ayr, from his uncle Sir Walter Stewart of Ralston (d. 1425), and subsequently settled these lands on his younger son James. Many details concerning the latter part of his life are uncertain, including the possibility that he accompanied his kinsman Archibald Douglas to France and died in battle in 1420 (at Fresnay) or 1421 (at Beaugé).¹ From a genealogical standpoint, he is generally regarded as important due to his being the ancestor of the later Earls of Morton (from 1589 onwards).

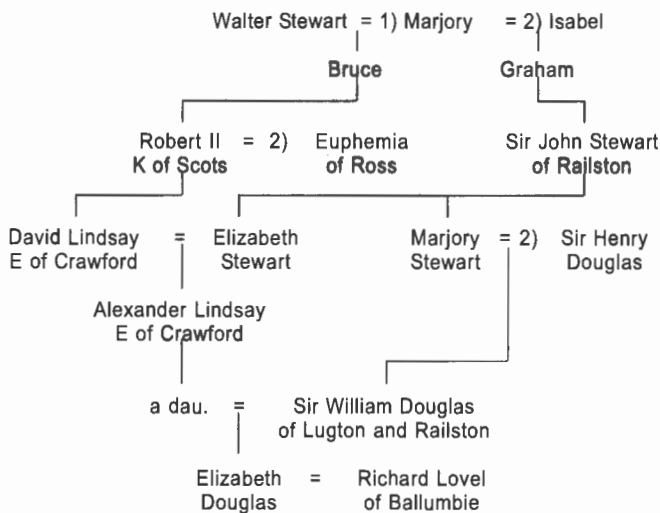
Sir William's marital career has been a matter of uncertainty and error. The Crawford account in *Scots Peerage* states, "Earl David [d. 1407] is said to have had daughters [including] 4. Marjory, married to Sir William Douglas of Lochleven".² Lindsay's work puts this information forward, mentioning the marriages of David Lindsay's daughters including that of "the second, Lady Marjory, to Sir William Douglas of Lochleven", but provides no documentation or reference for same. This reflects confusion on the author's part with Sir William Douglas' mother, Marjory Stewart, who m. 1stly Sir Alexander Lindsay (she was in fact David Lindsay's stepmother), and 2ndly Sir Henry Douglas. Marjory had adopted the Lindsay name following her first marriage: this is evidenced by record of the pension of 'the lady Marjorie Lindsay, widow of the late lord Henry Douglas' noted in the exchequer accounts for the burgh of Edinburgh for 1397-98.³

One of the more specific pieces of evidence is a citation from *Scots Peerage* which was incorrectly interpreted, concerning Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Lochleven and his Lindsay wife:

She afterwards married Richard Lovel of Ballumby, with whom, on 24 August 1438, she had a charter from Alexander Lindsay, second Earl of Crawford, of the lands of Muirhouse, co. Inverness. In this charter she is styled neptis of the Earl, which shows that the commonly accepted marriage of her father to a daughter of Sir David Lindsay, first Earl of Crawford, is correct.⁴

Elizabeth Douglas was in fact the granddaughter of Alexander, Earl of Crawford. The dispensation for her father Sir William Douglas to marry Elizabeth Lindsay is noted in the Morton article in *Scots Peerage* as having been required, "they being in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity".⁵ Sir William Douglas was a grandson of Sir John Stewart of Ralston, half-

brother of Robert II. If Elizabeth (or Christian) Lindsay had been a daughter of David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, she would have been a granddaughter of Robert II, and they would have been related in the 3rd and 3rd degree. The evidence of the dispensation and of the 1438 grant to Elizabeth Douglas, taken together, prove that Sir William Douglas' wife was a daughter (not sister) of Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, and a great-granddaughter of Robert II, and that Sir William's daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Lovel, was the Earl's granddaughter.⁶



The foregoing was noted in May 2006, at which time I also suggested that there was an unexplained complication regarding the proposed marriage for which the dispensation discussed above was sought.⁷ The dispensation was for the marriage of Sir William Douglas and "Elizabeth" Lindsay; however, there is no subsequent record of Elizabeth. Christian is the one known wife of Sir William, and her identification as his widow is certain.⁸ It appeared that Christian was another Lindsay daughter, and that she became the wife of Sir William instead of Elizabeth, due either to the death or disability of Elizabeth, or to her having been married to another individual in the interim. This seems unusual to a modern view of marriage, but it was not for medieval society. Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood received a dispensation in 1440 to marry either 'Mariotta or Agnes, daughters of the late Thomas Boyd', indicating that Mariotta was the eldest daughter of Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock and that her younger sister Agnes was to take her place if necessary. William Cunyngham of Craigends entered into a contract to marry Marion Auchinleck, widow of Sir George Campbell of Loudoun. The indenture was dated 31 August 1496, and had a provision for William's son and heir by Elizabeth Stewart to marry Marion's daughter Giles Campbell, "and, failing Geilis, to

marry her sister Margaret, and, failing Margaret, to marry a third sister, Jonet".⁹ The awareness of mortality in medieval society, and the expense (in time and treasure) of contracting a marriage, made the provision for such 'contingencies' a sound decision.

The contention then is that Christian was a younger daughter of Alexander, 2nd Earl of Crawford, and that she was – for one reason or another – married by Sir William Douglas in place of Elizabeth. That this was the case appears probable, but no direct evidence to that effect has been found to date. However, there is additional indirect evidence that supports this identification beyond the ancestry of Elizabeth Douglas now proposed.

The Genealogical Evidence

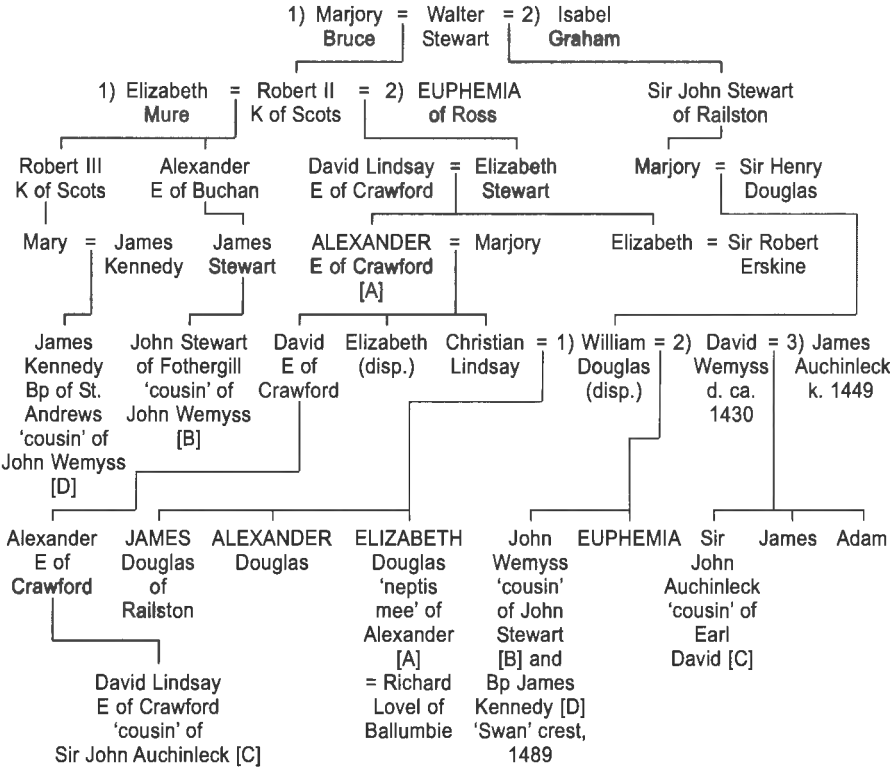
Sir William Douglas had an elder son and heir, Sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven, namesake of his paternal grandfather. Henry could arguably have been the son of Sir William's wife Christian, but it appears he was more likely the son of an otherwise unknown first marriage. Sir Henry Douglas allegedly married Elizabeth Erskine, a daughter of Sir Robert Erskine by his wife Elizabeth Lindsay.¹⁰ The marriage contract for Sir Robert Erskine to a daughter of Thomas Erskine was dated at Brechin on 20 December 1400,^{10A} so we would reasonably expect that a daughter named for her mother Elizabeth Lindsay (and maternal grandmother Elizabeth Stewart) to have been one of the older children, born perhaps say 1401-1406: this theoretical chronology would place Elizabeth Erskine as being somewhat older than any child (male or otherwise) of Sir William Douglas' wife Christian. Further, if this is correct and Christian was Henry Douglas' mother, he and Elizabeth Erskine would have been first cousins, under which circumstance they would never have been allowed to marry. Sir James Douglas of Ralston, co. Ayr. was a younger son of Sir William, and very possibly a son of Sir William's wife Christian. He appears in connection with Christian and his siblings (or half-siblings) on several occasions, notably in 1443 and 1458 (see below). There was also another son, Alexander Douglas.¹¹ Alexander would have been the namesake of his maternal grandfather based on the proposed ancestry of his mother Christian. This certainly does not prove the identity of Alexander's mother, but it would be reasonable to assume that a grandson of Alexander Lindsay would have been named in his honour.

Christian was married a second time, on or before 4 February 1423/4, to David Wemyss of that Ilk.¹² Their issue included a son John and two daughters: Helen, and Euphemia Wemyss, for whom a contract was entered into at Perth on 22 July 1443 to marry the son and heir of Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartin.¹³ At the time of Euphemia Wemyss' birth, the name Euphemia was found without known exception in Scotland among descendants of Euphemia, wife of Robert de Brus of Annandale (d. 1193). If Euphemia Wemyss' mother was a daughter of Alexander Lindsay, she would obviously

have been also descended from Alexander's grandmother Euphemia of Ross, the Queen of Robert II, King of Scots.

John Wemyss of that Ilk was the son of David Wemyss and Christian as proved by an order for sasine to be given in his lands of Methil, in compliance with the order of James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews dated at St. Andrews, 25 April 1465. In the order, Bishop Kennedy calls John "our dear cousin John, lord Wemyss of that Ilk, knight, son and heir of the noble lady Christian de Douglas, spouse of the deceased David Wemyss of that Ilk".¹⁴ As indicated in the chart below, if John Wemyss was a grandson of Alexander Lindsay, he would have been a 2nd cousin (once removed) of Bishop Kennedy. In addition to the Kennedy kinship, John Wemyss addressed John Stewart of Fothergill as his cousin in a bond dated 21 August 1462.¹⁵ John Stewart was a great-grandson of Robert II, King of Scots just as was Bishop Kennedy: he would likewise have been a 2nd cousin, once removed, of John Wemyss if the above proposed relationship is correct.

Christian Lindsay and her relationships



Christian Douglas was widowed on David Wemyss' death sometime before 14 September 1430 and was married a third time to Sir James Auchinleck of that ilk, by whom she was the mother of Sir John Auchinleck of that ilk, eventual heir of his father. There was an obligation on the part of David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford (d. Jan 1445/6) to confirm the boundaries between his lands and those of Auchinleck of that ilk, which could arguably have been connected to the marriage of his widowed sister Christian to Sir James Auchinleck. This obligation was outstanding at David Lindsay's death, but was noted and resolved by his grandson David Lindsay a few years after his reaching majority. In the confirmation dated at Auchinleck on 16 March 1466, Earl David calls John Auchinleck "our loved cousin and squire".¹⁶ By the proposed identification of Christian's parentage, the obligation referenced would have been between David Lindsay, her brother, and James Auchinleck (her husband): the younger Earl David would have been 1st cousin once removed to his 'loved cousin' John Auchinleck of that ilk.

The Heraldic Evidence

As noted above, Christian held the lands of Ralston in conjunct fee: she resigned these lands in favour of James Douglas, presumably her son. Following the resignation there was a crown charter of the lands of Ralston in favour of James Douglas, a transumpt (transcript) of which (dated at Edinburgh, 17 November 1458) is held by the National Records of Scotland. This transumpt is calendared by NRS as follows:

Notarial transcript, dated 17 November 1458, at instance of Sir Henry de Douglas of Louchlevyn, of crown charter to James de Douglas, son of deceased Sir William de Douglas of Louchlevyn, of the lands of Ralstone, in the barony of Cunyngham and sheriffdom of Are, which pertained to Christiana de Douglas in conjunct-fee and were resigned by her.

Under privy seal, at Edinburgh.

Witnesses: John, bishop of Glasgow, chancellor, Sir John Forstare of Corstarfyne, king's chamberlain, Sir Walter de Ogilvy, master of the household, Mr. William de Foulis, provost of the collegiate church of Bothwile, keeper of the privy seal, and Mr. Thomas de Mirtoun, dean of Glasgow.

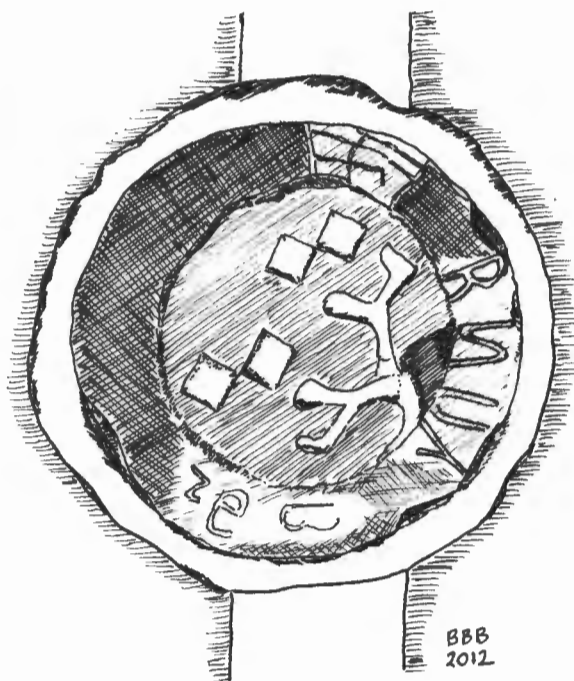
Transumpt done at Edinburgh in the tenement of John de Butlare, and in the dwelling-house of Robert de Dee.

The seals of Christiana, relict of Sir James de Achinlek, John de Wemys of that ilk, her son, and William de Achinlek of Bellisbank were appended '

[witnesses to notarial transcript, 1458: "James Malwile, Alexander Malwill, William Scrolling, David Galichly, Robert Quhit, and Robert Dee. Notary - Thomas de Kyrcauld, priest, St. Andrews. [Two Seals.]"¹⁷

This document is of significance with regard to Christian and her identification. It states that she held the lands of Ralston, co. Ayr in conjunct fee, i.e. together with her husband (whether then alive or dead). Her resignation of same to James Douglas makes it certain that she was Sir William Douglas' widow. Further, the resignation was witnessed and sealed by Christian, 'John de Wemyss of that ilk, her son' and William Auchinleck of Bellsbank.¹⁸ This makes the proposed identification of Christian in relation to her husbands and issue certain.

As stated, the transumpt originally bore three seals, but there are only two still attached. This record is sufficient to allow us to identify the owners of the two extant seals and of the missing seal as well. The heraldic seal of John Wemyss of that ilk, son of Christian(a), is known from other sources: in fact, there were two variants. The arms of Sir John, as well as of his father David, were: Quarterly, 1st and 4th a lion rampant [for WEMYSS], 2nd and 3rd a lion rampant [for INCHMARTIN].¹⁹ There is no representation of Lions rampant (single or otherwise) in the extant seals: we can therefore state with certainty that the seal now missing from the 1458 transumpt was that of John Wemyss of that ilk.



The first of the remaining seals affixed to the transumpt bore a fess chequy; it is possible that there were other smaller charges on the seal, but it is impossible to say given the seal's current condition. Thanks to the kindness of Bruce Bishop, a drawing of the seal is shown which depicts the portions of the fess chequy as they now appear, with only parts of two rows surviving, as well as other indistinguishable elements. This would not have been the seal of a male Auchinleck - their arms were A cross embattled (or counter-embattled). The arms on the second extant seal

*National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, ref GD150/96
 Drawn by Bruce Bishop
 and reproduced with his kind permission.*

are Dexter, a cross [possibly originally embattled, but worn on the bottom] and sinister, Three horns [or possibly crescents]. The arms on the second seal must then represent those of William Auchinleck of Bellsbank, co. Ayr., the other gentleman whose seal was appended to the transumpt. His wife's name is unknown but from the arms noted it is possible that she was a Forrester.

With two of the seals identified, it appears the seal with the fess chequy was that of Christian. Based on the heraldic evidence and the existence of relationships between her children and well-known members of the Stewart and Lindsay families discussed above, it is most likely that she was either a Lindsay (Gules, a fess chequy argent and azure) or a Stewart (Or, a fess chequy azure and argent). As previously noted, if Christian was in fact the mother of Sir William Douglas' daughter Elizabeth, she would have been a daughter of Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford.

While no further direct evidence has been found to date, additional heraldic evidence has been noted which bears on the question of whether Christian was more likely a Stewart or a Lindsay. As noted above, the arms of David Wemyss, 2nd husband of Christian, are well known to have been 1st and 4th a lion rampant [for WEMYSS], 2nd and 3rd a lion rampant [for INCHMARTIN].²⁰ His eldest son and heir by Christian, Sir John Wemyss of that Ilk, used the same arms in his seal in 1462, but by 1489 had adopted a new seal which reduced the quartered arms in order to add a large crest: "On a helmet with mantling (or foliage at sides) and wreath, a swan head".²¹ This addition is notable, as the Swan crest had been used by the Lindsays of Crawford from at least 1357 to the exclusion of other Scots families.²² In particular, Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford, used a seal in 1424 which bore his own quartered arms (Lindsay and Abernethy) and the following crest: "On a helmet with coronet, a swan head, neck and wings. *Supporters*: Two lions rampant guardant coue, and behind each an ostrich feather. Foliage on background."²³

The seals of Alexander Lindsay and John Wemyss, taken together with the other heraldic and genealogical evidence noted above, provides the evidence necessary to establish that Christian was the daughter of the first, and mother of the second. I would suggest that John Wemyss added the Swan crest to his own seal as a symbol of pride in his maternal descent.

Footnotes:

¹ *Scots Peerage* VI:365.

² *Scots Peerage* III:17, cites *Lives of the Lindsays*, I:104-5.

³ The account of Adam Forester and William Napier, customs of the burgh of Edinburgh, for the period 26 May 1397 to 26 April 1398 includes the pension of "domine Marjorie de Lyndesay, relicte quondam domini Henrici de Douglas" [George Powell M'Neill, ed., *Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum: The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland* (Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1880), Vol. III, pp.436-7].

⁴ *Scots Peerage* VI:366, cites 'Reg. Mag. Sig., 29 October 1463'. The text of the confirmation by Earl Alexander in RMS is as follows:

768. Apud Edinburgh, 18 Oct.

Rex confirmavit cartam quondam Alexandri Lindesay comitis de Craufurde, - [qua, pro ejus homagio et servitio, - confirmavit Ricardo Lovel et Elizabeth Douglas, nepti sue, dicti Ric. sponse - terras de Murehous, in baronia de Inverarite, vic. Forfare; - quas idem Ric. resignavit: - Tenend. dictis Ric. et Eliz. et eorum alteri diutius viventi ac heredibus eorum quibuscunque inter ipsos legitime procreatis, quibus deficientibus, legitimis heredibus quibuscunque dicti Ric. vel assignatis: - Reddend. unum denarium pro omnibus servitiis, et Faciend. nihilominus forinsecum servitium domini regis: - Test. Dav. Lindesay milite de Mygkil primogenito dicti comitis, Dav. Aberkeldor tunc temporis preposito de Dundee, M. Joh. Flemmyng rectore ecclesie parochialis de Feryn, M. Alex. Guthery, et Dav. Fotheringham, scutiferis: - Apud Dundee, 24 Aug., 1438]: - Necnon aliam cartam quondam David Lindesay comitis de Craufurde et domini le Lindesay, - [qua confirmavit cartam Alex. Sutherland domini castri de Duffus tenentis sui, (qua dictus Alex. de S. vendidit Ricardo Lovel de Ballumby, heredibus ejus et assignatis, - terras suas de Ledbothy, viz. medietatem earundem, in baronia de Inverarite, vic. Forfare, - pro quadam summa pecunie per dictum Ric. persoluta: - Tenend. de domino comite de Craufurde et heredibus ejus: - Apud Dundee, 26 Jul., 1445): - carta dicti comitis Dav. facta apud Dundee, 9 Aug., 1445]: - Salvis regi wardis &c.: - Test. I. 6. 7. 11. 9. 14. 10. 5. vi. 71 et 135. ' [RMS II:164, no. 768]

⁵ *Scots Peerage* VI:365, sub Douglas, Earl of Morton, cites Harl. MS., 6438.

⁶ The use of the word *nepta*, -tis in medieval documents (Scots or otherwise) is a source of confusion. The Latin word originally denoted granddaughter, but over time was also used to designate a brother's or sister's daughter, hence the modern term niece. See John Jamieson, D.D., *An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language* (revision by John Johnstone: Edinburgh: William Tait, 1841), Vol. II, p.145, for a discussion of the origin and meaning of "neipce, neve" and its derivation from Latin ["nepuoy" – nephew - is discussed on p.147].

The translation provided by The National Records of Scotland states that the grant of 'Murhous' was given "by Alexander Lyndesay, earl of Craufurde, to Richard Lovel and Elizabeth Douglas, grantor's granddaughter, his spouse" [NRS, Fotheringham of Powrie Muniments, GD121/3/12]

<http://www.nas.gov.uk/onlineCatalogue/>

⁷ J. Ravilious, SP Correction: *Sir William Douglas and his Lindsay wife*, SGM, 10 May 2006.

⁸ 'Dame Crystiane of Douglas, the wife of qwylom Schir Willyame of Douglas' received an obligation of David Wemyss as his intended wife regarding her terce [dower], 1 February 1423/4 [Fraser, *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss* (Edinburgh, 1888), II:47-48, no. 36].

⁹ The dispensation for the marriage of Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood was dated at Florence, 9 Jul 1440. The mandate directed the Bishop of Glasgow "to dispense John Maxwell, layman of his diocese, and Mariotta or Agnes, daughters of the late Thomas Boyd, layman, of the same diocese, to marry, notwithstanding an impediment of spiritual relationship..." [Tremlow, *Cal. Papal Registers*, Papal Letters, Vol. IX (A.D. 1431-1447), p.110].

The indenture or contract of marriage between William Cuningham of Craigends, and Marion Auchinleck, his second wife, was dated at Auchinleck, the last day of August 1496. This agreement also provided for the marriage of William's son and heir William to the eldest daughter of Marion by her 1st husband:

Also he binds him to cause his son and appeirand air Wm Cuningham to marry Geillis Campbell, daughter to the said Marian Auchinleck, and, failing

Geillis, to marry her sister Margaret, and, failing Margaret, to marry a third sister, Jonet. And in case he marry none of them, then to pay 300 mks.

[Rev. James Dodds, ed., *The Diary and General Expenditure Book of William Cunningham of Craigends, kept chiefly from 1673 to 1680* (Edinburgh: University Press, by T. and A. Constable, for the Scottish History Society, 1887), p.28].

- ¹⁰ SP VI:366-7. This marriage, and Elizabeth Erskine's alleged parentage, appear to be correct. There was a marriage contract for Sir Henry's son Robert Douglas to marry Elizabeth Boswell in April 1445, but a dispensation was required: the degrees of consanguinity are misstated ['fourth and fifth degree' according to SP VI:367, taken from Clark, ed., MacFarlane's *Genealogical Collections* (SHS vol. 34) II:297] but it appears a common descent from Thomas Erskine of that ilk and Janet Keith (third and fourth degrees) was the source of their kinship.

^{10A} SP, *ibid.*

- ¹¹ SP VI:366. It is possible that the lands of Ralston resigned by Sir Walter Stewart in 1416 were regranted to his nephew William Douglas and Christian Douglas together; this would explain her tenure in conjunct fee when she resigned same to James Douglas.

- ¹² The charter of Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St. Andrews, to David Wemyss and 'lady Christian de Douglas, his wife' ["dilectis nostris Daud de Wemys, filio domini Johannis de Wemys, domini de Reres, et domine Christiane de Dowglas, sponse sue"], of the lands of Methil ["Methkil"], dated at St. Andrews, 4 February 1423/4 [Fraser, *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss* II:48-49, no. 37]. David Wemyss died some time before 14 September 1430, as evidenced by the following:

167. Notarial Instrument of Sasine certifying that, in presence of Robert Broky, notary public, and witnesses, personally compeared Alexander Malvyne, Thomas Boy, Henry Boy, Thomas Boy, younger, and David Galychtli, and asserted upon oath that they were present as witnesses when Sir John of Vemis, lord of Reres, delivered to Isabella, his spouse, sasine of the lands of Wester Rath, Glennistoun, and Polgulde, with the pertinents, in the chief messuage of the same, lying within the sheriffdom of Fife; and that that said Isabella, in presence of the notary and witnesses, immediately thereafter gave heritable sasine of the said lands to David of Vemis, her son, and his heirs. Upon which Dame Cristian of Douglas, spouse of the said late David of Vemis, craved instruments. Done in the town of Diserte, 14th September 1430.

[Fraser, *ibid.*, II:266-7, no. 167]

- ¹³ This instrument was a contract of marriage between 'Eufemia, daughter of the late David de Wemyss, begotten between the same David and Christiana, now spouse of the said lord James Auchinleck' ["Eufemia, filia quondam Daud de Wemys, progenita inter eundem Daud et Cristianam, nunc sponsam dicti domini Jacobi"] and the son and heir of Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartin. It was witnessed by lord Alexander Barclay of Garntully, knight, Thomas Wemyss of Reres, John Wemyss of that ilk [Euphemia's brother], James Douglas of Railston, and Henry Forrester of Nudere, with many others - "domino Alexandro Berclay de Garntwly, milite, Thoma Wemys de Reras, Johanne Wemys de eodem, Jacobo Dowglas de Raylstoun, et Henrico Forstare de Nwdere, cum multis aliis..."], and was dated at Perth, 22 July 1443 [Fraser, *ibid.*, II:65-66, no. 50].

- ¹⁴ The following was extracted from the record of the sasine in compliance with the order of James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrews dated at St. Andrews, 25 April 1465:

58. Sasine of the lands of Methill in favour of John of Wemyss of that ilk, knight, 2nd May 1465.

In Dei nomine amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo

sexagesimo quinto, mensis vero Maii die secunda, indiccione decima tertia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri domini Pauli diuina prouidencia Pape secundi anno primo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus honorabilis et inclitus vir Johannes de Wemys de eodem, miles, humiliter requisiiuit Robertum Burne, marum regalitatis Sanctiandree presentem,.....

Quarum quidem literarum prime videlicet tenor sequitur in hec verba : — Jacobus Dei et apostolice sedis gracia episcopus Sanctiandree, dilecto consanguineo nostro Gilbetto Kennedy de Kirkmychell, senescallo nostro regalitatis Sanctiandree, et deputatis suis, Kilutem: Quia concessimus hereditarie dilecto consanguineo nostro domino Johanni de Wemys de eodem, militi, filio et heredi nobilis domine Cristiane de Douglas sponse quondam Daud de Wemys de eodem, patris dicti Johannis, terras de Methill cum pertinenciis, iacantes infra regalitatem dictam et vicecomitatum de Fyfe : Que quidem terre cum pertinenciis fuerunt dicte Cristiane matris dicti Johannis ratione coniuncte infeodacionis ; et quas eadem Cristiana, non aut metu ducta nec errore lapsa, set sua mera et spontanea voluntate, in manibus nostris tanquam in manibus domini superioris earundem, per suos procuratores ad hoc legitime constitutos sursum reddidit pureque simpliciter resignauit, prout in carta nostra dicto domino Johanni inde confecta plenius continetur.... [Fraser, *ibid.*, II:84-86, no. 58]

¹⁵ Bond dated 21 Aug 1462:

'Bond by John of Wemys of that ilk, kt., to his cousin, John Stewart of Forthirkil, to make no claim to lands of Killibroach, earldom of Athole, sheriffdom of Perth, until he has made payment of 360 merks, as specified in contract of alienation between Andrew, lord Gray, and said John Stewart.; [Granter's seal, in poor condition; Stevenson and Wood, III, 645]

Dates 21 Aug 1462 '[NRS, Irvine Robertson Papers 1462-1997, GD1/53/40]

¹⁶ Confirmation by David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford of "the auld merchis and landmaris of Auchinlek bath in propirte and in comoon liand within the Schirefdome of Forfare on ilkside quhare evir his landis reekit, and for favour and furthering of oure lovit cousing and squiere Jhonne of Auchinlek of that ilk", dated at Auchinleck, 16 March 1466 [confirmation by King James III at Edinburgh, between 8 and 12 August 1471: *Reg. Mag. Sig.* II:214-215, no. 1038]. This is partially cited in *Lives of the Lindsays*, p. 117.

¹⁷ Papers of the Earls of Morton, GD150/96, courtesy of The National Records of Scotland.

¹⁸ The Latin text of the transcript gives the witnesses as Christiana, followed by "Joh'n de Wemys de eod' sui filii."

¹⁹ MacDonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals*, p.366, nos. 2862, 2863. See also McAndrew, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry*, p.165.

²⁰ MacDonald, *ibid.* The image of the seal is found in Fraser, *ibid.*, vol. I, p.413.

²¹ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.366, no. 2864. Fraser, *ibid.*, p.414, fig. 4.

²² See seals of Sir James Lindsay and his successors, MacDonald, *ibid.*, pp.206-207, nos. 1633 et seq.

²³ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p. 207, no. 1639. Cf. Laing, *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals* (Edinburgh, 1866), p.106, no. 632.

September talk

Our Autumn season of talks begins on 24th September with "Memories and Memory – how good are yours?" by Anne Reid of Speaking Lives, a company specialising in recording oral history and life stories.

Candlemakers of Edinburgh

D. Richard Torrance

In 1930 the Old Edinburgh Club published an article by W. Forbes Gray entitled *The Incorporation of Candlemakers of Edinburgh 1517-1884*. This article traces the development of the Incorporation through its recorded history and is based on the surviving Incorporation documents that are now in the public domain at the National Library of Scotland. Only a few candlemakers' names appear in the article. The *Candlemakers of Edinburgh* (see below) lists many of those working in the industry from the early 16th century.

Candles nowadays are thought of as decorative items, or a means for imparting fragrances to a room, or to mark a special occasion. It is all too easy to forget the very important part that candles played in the lives of our ancestors. The candles did not necessarily give out such a bright light as their modern counterparts and ingenious devices such as polished metal backs to sconces or glass spheres filled with water to focus the light were developed. The rich could afford to burn many candles in a chandelier whilst poorer members of society had to do without, or make their own sources of light. For many, fires were the only source of light in the home. Another common source of light used in humbler dwellings was the taper made from the pith of a common reed soaked or dipped in animal fat and held by some simple clamping device. Those slightly better off may well have had a candle mould of their own. These moulds were tolerated if they were used for personal use. However, to avoid any local levy, candle moulds and their produce were often concealed.

The Incorporation of Candlemakers was mentioned in a Seal of Cause granted to the Fleshers on 14 April 1488 which stated that no craftsmen, candlemakers or others should use the Craft except the sons of the freemen of the Craft. The degree of organisation and recognition that this implies, indicates that the Incorporation of Candlemakers must have been established some time before 1488.

The earliest Edinburgh candlemaker so far traced is Thomas Galloway who was already dead by 1517 when his son Andrew was entered burgess by right of his *umquhile* father. The next candlemaker mentioned was Maliceus Malloch who was entered a burgess candlemaker on 18 August 1518.

The Candlemakers were looked on as an inferior craft and their deacon was barred from attending the Convenery of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh, but they were still subject to the rules imposed by this body, including the price at which candles could be sold. Many attempts were made over the years by the Candlemakers to have the situation changed.

After a successful apprenticeship a journeyman could apply to be admitted a

freeman of the Incorporation. If agreeable, he had to produce an essay, the quality of which would be judged by two freemen of the Incorporation. A typical essay would consist of:

36 Speell ¹ of 16 in ye pound	20 on each Speell
60 Speell of longtens	18 on each Speell
18 Speell of 22 in ye pound	20 on each Speell
12 Speell of 36 in ye pound	24 on each Speell
6 Speell 6s cotton	13 on each Speell
6 Speell 6s raggs	13 on each Speell

Cotton and rag refer to the type of wick.

All through their existence the Edinburgh candlemakers were considered a nuisance by the good burghers of Edinburgh, as their craft was malodorous and a potential fire hazard. In 1592-3 the candlemakers were warned that they would be fined if they allowed the *savour* of their trade to *cum to the Hie gaitt, Kowgaitt or common streits*. In 1621 the Town Council passed an Act enjoining the candlemakers to *provide themselves of Houses, for melting Tallows and Cracklings at some remote parts of the Town*. The Incorporation eventually moved to Candlemaker Row where their convening room and tenements still survive. The Incorporation built a crackling² house on the Pleasance early in the eighteenth century which was used by many of the freemen, however, some of the more substantial producers still melted tallow at their workshops nearer centres of population. In July 1780 it was reported that the Crackling House was in a ruinous condition and had *within these few days fallen down*. Although the intention was to erect a new crackling house this did not happen.

Output of candles varied from quarter to quarter, but an indication of quantities can be gleaned from some of the Boxmaster's quarterly accounts. In 1739 output on which Incorporation dues were liable: to March 1848 stones, to June 681 stones, to September 1114 stones, to December 3008 stones – 6651 stones or nearly 42 tons of candles were booked in 1739.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century a French invention began to spread which would largely replace the candle as a source of illumination, namely the Argand lamp. This was an oil lamp with a cylindrical wick encased in a glass chimney. One lamp was the equivalent of up to 6 candles. In the nineteenth century gas lighting also began to be used first in public places then in the home. Kerosene lamps also became available in the middle of the century and the days of the candle as a major source of illumination were about to be snuffed out.

The Incorporation of Candlemakers struggled on until 1884, and the last member, John Dickson, died in 1892.

Very recently the Incorporation of Candlemakers has been rekindled and

once again has a Deacon and Boxmaster and is also a member of the Conventry of the Trades of Edinburgh.

Endnotes:

- ¹ Speel - Anything lengthy e.g. a rope. Task or job. (Scottish National Dictionary)
- ² Crackling - also known as graves was the membranous material which collected on the top of the melted tallow, and sometimes compresses into balls and used as dog food.

Candlemakers of Edinburgh by D. Richard Torrance was published by the SGS in July 2012. It comprises 56 pages of known candlemakers from the early 16thC to the late 19thC, arranged alphabetically, plus a list of Incorporation Office-Bearers.

Price £4 from the Library or via our online shop at www.scotsgenealogy.com

SAFHS Conference 2013

The 24th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies will be hosted by Borders Family History Society and will be held at the Scottish Borders Campus, Nether Road, Galashiels, on Saturday 11th May 2013. More details will be announced in future issues.

October talk

On 22nd October Dr James Simpson, a conservation architect, will be recounting "The Strange Migration of Botanic Cottage", this being the Gardener's Cottage, designed by Robert Adam's brother John, being removed from the Botanics' second home by Leith Walk to Inverleith.

New Edinburgh website

The City of Edinburgh Library and Information Services have launched a pilot website called "Our Town Stories", featuring Edinburgh's Past In Stories. It displays co-ordinated blends of short histories, pictures (old and new) and maps. For example, selecting the Robert Louis Stevenson option takes the viewer through photographs of his birthplace, other childhood homes, holiday homes and other local places of interest in his life, while a background map automatically adjusts itself to shows their locations. Similarly there are (so far) similar displays for "Women of Achievement" and the City Architect Robert Morham, who designed (amongst other buildings), the old Waverley Market and several municipal swimming baths. It's fun!

www.ourtownstories.org.uk

Contributed by John Stevenson

Where is this scene?

Val Dean asks if any readers recognise the scene in this photograph, taken probably in the 1890s, somewhere in Scotland or north England.



The sign over the shop-front on the left reads "N. Shaw, Butcher"; the hoarding halfway up the street advertises a brand of soap beginning with either "F" or "J"; the gable-end on the right advertises "Thompson's Warehouse for China, Glass, Ea..." ; the posters on the right are illegible.

Any answers please to:
editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Detail of church spire in background



Scottish Local History Forum Conference 2012

For Relief of the Pure and Impotent: Welfare in Scotland before the Welfare State

Friday 26 October 2012, A K Bell Library, Perth

This conference will explore some of the ways in which individuals, communities and the nation coped with past economic crises, poverty, sickness, growing old, and other difficulties.

The concept of deserving and undeserving poor is reflected in the first welfare act passed in Scotland, in 1579, *For punishment of strang and idle beggars, and relieve of the pure [poor] and impotent*, from which the conference title is taken. Our speakers will consider State- and Church-sponsored aid, such as the Poor Law and poorhouses, with advice on archival sources in the NRS and local archives.

With examples from the Highlands, Dundee, the Lothians and west of Scotland, the talks cover most of the country and will be of interest to local, family and social historians.

Non-members are welcome, but do book early – the last conference was over-subscribed. The closing date for reservations is 19 October 2012.

The full programme and booking forms are available from the SLHF Administrator, Box 103, 12 South Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1DD, or on the website www.slhf.org

Costs: SLHF members: £15 (without lunch); £22 (with sandwich lunch)
Non-members: £20 (without lunch); £27 (with sandwich lunch)

Speakers

Robin Urquhart (National Records of Scotland)

The Poor Keeping the Poor? The Kirk and poor relief 1650-1894

Rev Johnston McKay

Thomas Chalmers' Glasgow experiment

Iain Flett (Dundee Archives)

Poor houses in Dundee

Dr Irene O'Brien (Glasgow Archives)

Scottish Poor Law: painting the local picture in the west of Scotland

Dr Malcolm Bangor-Jones

Growing old in 19th century Sutherland

Dr Patricia Whatley (CAIS, University of Dundee)

Medical services in the Highlands under the Scottish Poor Law, 1845-1913

Gordon Douglas

We'll send ye tae the Mars! Dundee's legendary training ship

Dr Eric Graham

Trinity House of Leith

Elizabeth Henderson

West Lothian Friendly Societies

A very short History of Scotslot!

Elizabeth van Lottum

Scotslot is a group of Family History enthusiasts with Scottish forbears, based in Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

In 1988 there were 30+ fellow members of GWSFHS living within 20 miles of me and I knew from contact I had with several that they probably felt as cut off from Scottish records and research as I did. I think the only place in the south of England to see the Scottish BDM index films then was at the SoG in London or at the LDS in Kensington. I believe *Family Tree Magazine* was the only non-society journal available then? Very occasionally a local FHS would have a talk on Scottish records. OPR and census films were not widely available and there were very few records transcribed. The Internet was in the future.

I arranged a meeting. We discussed our wants, ascertained what records, books and maps we owned and which libraries and archives in Scotland we had visited, then devised a programme of regular, informal, self-help meetings. Originally we met in members' houses and exchanged information, especially about the archives and libraries we had visited, both in Scotland and London, but eventually we moved to a hall in Harpenden, near the station, on bus routes and with parking. We recruited members from the various family history societies and placed advertisements in libraries and archives, spreading the word at every opportunity. We grew slowly but steadily, helped to a large extent by the arrival of a Mormon Library in Luton, 4 miles away. Over the years our membership has kept steadily in the thirties and forties, with some people remaining members even when they left the area.

The meetings, varying between seven and eleven a year, have always followed the same pattern: Notices; Round the Table [members' recent research]; Books, articles, archives and records recommended; Tea break; Topic. Different members take responsibility for each topic, leading the subject, but with contributions from anyone who has anything relevant to say. Very occasionally we have a speaker from outside.

We have held four very successful all-day lecture and study days with well-known speakers, some from Edinburgh, and attendance in the eighties. We have also had several half-day lecture/study sessions, some with speakers, but mostly making use of the pooled records we own.

New members are always welcome.

For information contact either:

Elizabeth van Lottum on liz.vanlottum@btinternet.com

or

Stuart Laing on stuart.laing@virgin.net

A Call to Clan Shaw

This memorial has been erected at Kilearnadale graveyard, Jura, to the last Chief and fourteen other members of the Clan Mac Gille Chainnich of Dalriada, Shaw of Argyll and the Isles, killed in 1614 in Jura by Ronald Campbell of Barrichbeyan, Bailie of Jura, with others, and the Clan was broken and scattered. It was recently unveiled by the Hon. Duncan Shaw, a retired High Court Judge from Vancouver, whose family emigrated there from Jura in the mid-1700s.



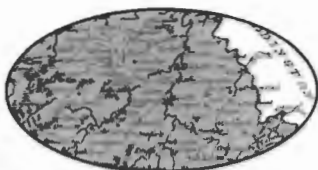
The Clan was re-established in 2005 and the 400th memorial Clan gathering will assemble on Jura in August 2014. Descendants from Shaws of Argyll or the Isles who wish to be in contact with the Clan should apply for a Certificate of Kinship and have their names recorded as members of the Clan, to:

Dr. Duncan Shaw of Chapelverna,
Representer of the Clan Shaw of Argyll and the Isles,
The Old Manse of Craigentinny,
4 Sydney Terrace,
Edinburgh, EH7 6SL
email: chapelverna@aol.com

DALKEITH PUBLICATIONS

DALKEITH

BURGER CONGREGATION CHURCH,
BUCCLEUCH STREET, DALKEITH
BAPTISMS 1747 TO 1763



*transcribed by
Russell W. Cockburn*

**Burger Congregation Church
baptisms 1747-1763
ISBN: 1-904060-85-4 £1.50**

DALKEITH

FREE CHURCH
Baptisms 1843 - 1854
&
Marriages 1848



*transcribed by
Russell W. Cockburn*

**Free Church baptisms 1843-1854
& marriages 1848.
ISBN: 1-904060-84-6 £3.50**

DALKEITH

ASSOCIATE CONGREGATION CHURCH,
BACK STREET, DALKEITH.
MIDLOTHIAN.
BAPTISMS 1755 TO 1809



*compiled by
Russell W. Cockburn*

**Associate Congregation Church
baptisms 1755-1809
ISBN: 1-904060-83-8 £3.50**

DALKEITH

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, DALKEITH.
TESTIMONIALS
1764 - 1789



*transcribed by
Russell W. Cockburn*

**St Nicholas Church testimonials
1764-1789
ISBN: 1-904060-86-2 £1.50**

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

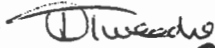
Scottish Charity No. 016718

Income & Expenditure Account for Year Ended 30th September 2011

	2011	2010
	£	£
Income:		
Subscriptions	21,502.49	21,571.93
Investment Income	29.76	52.73
Gift Aid	1,760.00	1,761.13
Donations	554.97	793.78
Legacies	-	200.00
Sales	22,596.05	19,629.50
Cost of Sales	7,505.51	8,062.56
Sales Surplus	15,090.54	11,566.94
Conference Income	4,885.71	1,125.19
Cost of Sales	3,008.70	475.04
Conference Surplus	1,877.01	650.15
Other income - copying	876.60	-
A: Total Income	41,691.37	36,596.66
Expenditure:		
Journal (Print & Dist)	9,030.86	9,545.53
Lecture Expenses	778.70	515.00
Library Running Costs	6,522.88	12,797.68
Insurance	2,252.19	2,380.00
Computer Expenses	1,906.28	5,246.40
Postage	3,089.44	2,908.86
Stationery & Copying	417.12	602.18
Advertising	1,801.08	1,928.23
Bank/Credit Card Charges	1,217.14	1,165.74
Sundries	97.00	115.00
Depreciation	4,299.16	9,182.25
B: Total Expenditure	31,411.85	46,386.87
Surplus/(Deficit) (A-B)	10,279.52	- 9,790.21

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2011

FIXED ASSETS:		
Property at cost	54,544.67	54,544.67
Equipment (Net)	4,723.00	5,421.00
Books, Microfilms etc	133,821.25	133,156.71
	<u>193,088.92</u>	<u>193,122.38</u>
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Stock	32,750.00	31,280.00
Debtors & Prepayments	2,937.02	2,279.00
Bank	60,730.29	54,076.47
Glenfiddich Fund	-	-
Cash	351.70	80.00
	<u>96,769.01</u>	<u>87,715.47</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Creditors & Accruals	387.85	1,647.29
NET CURRENT ASSETS:	<u>96,381.16</u>	<u>86,068.18</u>
TOTAL ASSETS:	<u>289,470.08</u>	<u>279,190.56</u>

D Tweedie  Honorary Treasurer.

SAF Faed BSc (Hons) CA  Honorary Examiner.

Can you identify this wedding party?



Information is sought on the people in this photograph. The marriage was of James Russell BAXTER to Catherine Jane SINCLAIR MACDONALD, which took place at Newington South and Hope Park Church, Edinburgh, on 15 November 1947. The daughters of Mr and Mrs Baxter are seeking information about the bridesmaids, groomsman and the small child in the photograph, as part of family history research.

The bride was age 29, resident at Edinburgh, the daughter of Agnes Jane McDonald, formerly Sinclair (originally from Perthshire). The groom was age 38, resident at Blairgowrie, the son of David William Baxter, architect, and Sarah Jane Kidd.

The witnesses were G.A. Johnston of Dundee and M. Smith of Edinburgh.

If you think you may know of the people in the photograph, or any of their living relatives, please contact:

Ms Lindsay Baxter of Western Australia at
Lindsay.Baxter@planning.wa.gov.au

or

Loreley Morling at pmorling@westnet.com.au

Mapping Memorials to Women in Scotland

On 10 March 2012, Glasgow Women's Library and Women's History Scotland launched a new website to record memorials to women across Scotland, with the aim of creating a comprehensive national database.

From Shetland to the Borders, from the Western Isles to Fife, women have made a huge contribution to national life in all fields and many are commemorated in various ways in towns and cities and in small communities. A number are featured in *The Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Women* (Edinburgh University Press, 2005).

Examples found so far range from plaques and cairns to statues, streets, named buildings and stained glass windows. All commemorate the contribution that women have made to Scottish life. It is a rich and fascinating story.

In Dunrossness on the Shetland Mainland, a stone records the misadventures of 60-year-old Betty Mouat in 1886: '[She] was the sole passenger on the smack "Columbine" from Grutness, to Lerwick. By accident the smack lost its crew. Betty, alone on board, endured eight days and nights of drifting in stormy seas until grounding on the Island of Lepsøy near Ålesund in Norway, where local people rescued and cared for her.' She became something of a cause célèbre in Victorian society and, despite her ordeal, lived to be 93.

Less fortunate was the young Glasgow School of Art student, Catherine Watson, who drowned in the East Bay, North Berwick, on 27th July 1889 while rescuing a drowning child. Her sacrifice is commemorated by a stone cross with a bronze portrait panel, designed by her fellow students, erected on Anchor Green, North Berwick in 1889.

Over the past year Girlguiding Scotland has helped to seek out memorials to add to the site, but now more help is needed and people across Scotland are asked to visit the Women of Scotland website and record details of the memorials they find.

www.womenofscotland.org.uk

Around Scotland this Autumn

A number of events, festivals and conferences will be staged this Autumn, in which the Society, or some of its members, will participate.

East Lothian Archaeology Week See www.eastlothian.gov.uk

Angus Heritage Week See www.angusheritage.com

Doors Open Day, Edinburgh See www.cockburnassociation.org.uk

Doors Open Day, all Scotland See www.doorsopendays.org.uk

Previously... Scotland's History Festival See www.historyfest.co.uk

Sharp Memories

Dysart 7th Sept. 1831

The Session met and was constituted by the Rev. John Thomson, Mod'r.

Sederunt. Rev. John Thomson, Min't., Thomas Philp, one of the Magistrates of Dysart; Messrs McLean, Muir, Adamson, Lamb, & Law, Elders.

Compeared Thomson Sharp, labourer in Dysart, and requested that the Session would allow proof to be taken respecting his relationship to William Sharp, late Seaman in his Majesty's Ship Sapphire, as from some neglect his birth, with some others of the family, had not been inserted in the parochial register.

The Clerk stated that he had searched the register and found the births of Ann, Catharine, and Andrew, daughters & son of Andrew Sharp and Margaret Ramsay. Anne & Catharine are still in Dysart Parish, Andrew died in Edinburgh Castle.

Compeared Robert Brodie, weaver in Dysart, who being sworn by Thomas Philp, Magistrate, Dysart, deponed as follows. Is fifty five years of age – has always resided in Dysart parish – knew Andrew Sharp & Margaret Ramsay his wife – knew their sons William & Thomson – knew William Sharp to be a seaman, & that he was in the Royal Navy.

Compeared Margaret Ramsay, wife of James Inglis, weaver in Pathhead who being sworn by Thomas Philp, Magistrate, Dysart, deponed as follows. Is 60 years of age – has generally resided in Dysart parish – knew Andrew Sharp and Margaret Ramsay his wife. Knew their sons William and Thomson – knew of William being in his Majesty's service.

Compeared Andrew Cairns, weaver in Pathhead, parish of Dysart, who being sworn by Thomas Philp, Magistrate, Dysart, deponed as follows. Is 53 years past – has always resided in Dysart parish – knew Andrew Sharp – knew their sons William and Thomson. Remembers William entering into the Royal Navy, remembers him being at Dysart about thirteen years since, and living with his brother Thomson.

David Law, Elder, remembers William Sharp being at home and knew him to be the brother of Thomson Sharp.

William Adamson, Elder, remembers William Sharp being at home from sea. Knew him to be the son of Andrew Sharp, & the brother of Thomson Sharp, to the best of his knowledge William Sharp was born in 1776.

Alexander McLean, Elder, remembers William Sharp, and had him in his service for some time, knew him to be the brother of Thomson Sharp.

Thomson Sharp having asked for extracts of these depositions, the Session order(ed) the Clerk to furnish him with the same.

Dysart 30th Sept. 1831

The Session met & was constituted by the Rev D Murray, Mod'r.

Sederunt – the Ministers, Messrs Muir, Kay, Law, Lamb & Adamson.

Tainsh

Rev Murray stated that Wm. Tainsh, Postmaster wished the Session of Dysart to provide for the boy ___ Tainsh until he was able to provide for himself – the Session considering all the circumstances of the case, especially that the boy is now above ten years of age and has been employed in herding are of opinion that he is not now entitled to any share of the poors funds.

At the request of Thomson Sharp *compeared* George Gerrard, residing in Pathhead, parish of Dysart, out pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, who deponed as follows. – Knows Thomson Sharp, knew his brother William Sharp – was with him in 1795 in H.M.S. Magnificent, being the year in which they both entered the service – was with him in the Fame in 1796 – then in the Bedford in 1797 at the battle of Camperdown – afterwards in the Foudroyant in 1798, was with him at the capture of the Guillaume Tell, were discharged together 26 July 1802. William Sharp was often in deponent's house at Pathhead, parish of Dysart after 1802 – cannot say positively when he was last in this house – but saw him when at home on leave of absence, when he was again in the service, when he said that he was cook, but cannot remember the same of the vessel in which he said he was.

Compeared John Robertson, formerly seaman in the Royal Navy, who declared as follows. Knows Thomson Sharp – knew his brother William – served with him in the Magnificent, Fame, in the Bedford at Camperdown, and afterwards in the Foudroyant, were paid off together in 1803 – William Sharp was often in his house after 1802. Did not see him when he was last at home.

Thomson Sharp declared that it is 17 years next month since his brother was at home two weeks on leave of absence. Said he was cook then, and wore buttons with the figure of an anchor upon them. Cannot remember the name of the vessel in which he was at that time.

The Session are aware that more of the old shipmates of William Sharp are in the parish of Dysart, but consider no more evidence necessary for establishing the relationship.

The Session consider that a contribution from the Heritors of £150 will be necessary to meet the expenses of the Session for the year commencing 1st Oct. 1831.

Taken from Dysart Kirk Session Minutes ref: CH2/390/8/152 & 154

Contributed by Liz Watson

Advertisement

Co Leis Thu? Genealogy Service for the Western Isles of Scotland

**22,000 Hebridean Emigration Records online
Research carried out by Bill Lawson**

Project funded by HIE and LEADER INNSE GALL

Seallam! Visitor Centre, Isle of Harris

www.hebridespeople.com

info@hebridespeople.com

01859520258

November talk

Ruairidh Halford-Macleod, an experienced genealogist and active member of Clan Macleod, will be explaining on 19th November the sometimes perplexing matter of "Names and Patronymics in the Hebrides".

Advertising in 'The Scottish Genealogist'

Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

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

These are the only sizes accepted.

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

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Book Reviews

South College Street Relief Church, Baptismal Records 1766-1783

Compiled by Russell W Cockburn; Scottish Genealogy Society, 2011;
ISBN1-904060-73-0; £5

Often when tracing Scottish ancestors back to the 18th century we can come to a sudden stop because their baptisms cannot be found in the Old Parish Records. There can of course be various reasons for this – it might be that no records were kept or the records were lost. However, particularly in urban areas, the answer might be that your ancestors had left the established Church of Scotland and joined one of the seceding churches. If your missing ancestors were in the Edinburgh area this book may help you find them.

The book explains the circumstances in which this church was set up and provides a transcription of 656 records of baptisms that took place between 1766 and 1783. It also contains an index which enables one to trace events involving members of a family over the same period. The records are particularly informative in that they indicate whereabouts the parents lived and give the occupations of the father and the witnesses. While the majority of the locations mentioned were within one mile of the church, some were further afield in areas which are now outer suburbs of Edinburgh but which then would have involved long and difficult journeys to attend church. Anyone who finds an ancestor in these records should reflect that their ancestors must have had considerable commitment to the principles on which this church was founded to have supported it financially and by their attendance in sometimes difficult circumstances.

This book is also of potential use to local historians containing as it does information about streets and occupations, some of which predates the publication of the first Edinburgh Directory.

Jessie Denholm

Portobello Cemetery Edinburgh Monumental Inscriptions

Compiled by Craig Ellery; Scottish Genealogy Society, 2012; ISBN 1 904060 67 6; £10

This CD is another valuable addition to the Scottish Genealogy Society's collection of Monumental Inscriptions for cemeteries in the Edinburgh area. It starts with a brief history of the Portobello area which will be useful for those readers who are not familiar with the district. When the cemetery was opened in 1877, Portobello was not yet part of Edinburgh. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr Thomas Wood, then Provost of Portobello, who was eventually interred in the same cemetery.

Annotations are also provided about some of the notable people who are buried there. Illustrations are provided that show the changes in style of gravestones from the era when the cemetery was opened right up to the present day.

On this CD 3,471 memorials have been recorded and, with the help of the Index and the plans of the cemetery as a whole and of 10 individual sections thereof, it should be possible to locate any particular stone.

Jessie Denholm

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen and Eileen Elder

The Families Crosbie, Waldie	Elva Crosbie Dean
Ancestry of Eleanor Jean Alexander	Gordon Stewart Kinloch
Liddesdale MIs 1666-1995, Vol 1, Castleton	Shirley Gladstone & Janet Mitchell (Ed.)
Liddesdale MIs 1666-1995, Vol 2, Ettleton, Saughtree & St. Mary's Chapel, Hermitage	Shirley Gladstone & Janet Mitchell (Ed.)
Resolis Free Church Baptisms 1843-1868, Fortrose Free Church Baptisms	Stuart Farrell
Dean Parish Church, Edinburgh, WW 1 & WW 2 War Memorials	Margaret R. Thorburn
MIs Abernethy, Inverness-shire	Stuart Farrell
Morton Parish (Greenhead & Thornhill) Memorial Inscriptions	DGFHS
Corsock Memorial Inscriptions & Hearse Book	DGFHS
Lifeboat Gallantry, RNLi Medals and how they were won	Barry Cox
Tain Free Church Baptisms 1843-1865; Edderton Free Church Baptisms 1847-865; Fearn Free Church Marriages 1843-1880	Stuart Farrell
Methodist Church Baptisms; Glasgow South Circuit 1861-1921	GWSFHS
Argyll Men Eligible for service in the Militia, Lorn to South Knapdale 1803-4	Edna Stark
Scottish Planned Villages	Douglas Lockhart (Ed.)
The Elliots, The Story of a Border Clan	The Dowager Lady Eliot of Stobs & Sir Arthur Eliot, 11th Baronet of Stobs
Scottish Medicine, An Illustrated History	Helen Dingwall, David Hamilton, Iain Macintyre, Morrice McCrae & David Wright
Alliance Trust, A Short History	Professor Charles W. Munn
Alexander Kerr of Menie (c1664-1730) and The Smiths of Inveramsay	Val McCallum
John Philip Edmond Bookbinder, Librarian and Bibliographer of Aberdeen 1850-1906	John Webb
Burgher Congregation Church, Buccleuch Street, Dalkeith - Baptisms 1747-1763 CH3/466/28	Russell Cockburn (comp)
St Nicholas Church, Dalkeith, Midlothian Testimonials 1764-1789	Russell Cockburn (trans)
Associate Congregation Church, Back Street, Dalkeith, Midlothian Baptisms 1755-1809	Russell Cockburn (comp)
Dalkeith Free Church - Baptisms 1843-1854, Marriages 1848	Russell Cockburn (trans)
Douglas Cemetery (Old Section) MIs	Lanarkshire FHS
Holytown Parish Church Churchyard, Roll of Honour, Burial Records and MIs	Lanarkshire FHS
Douglas Cemetery (New Section) MIs	Lanarkshire FHS
Douglas St Bride's Churchyard MIs	Lanarkshire FHS
Connected: The Work of the Scottish Genealogy Society	Lesley McIlwrick
Who's Who in Scotland 2000	

The Perth Kirk Session, Book 5, 1577-1590	Margo Todd (ed)
Travels in Scotland 1788-1881	Alastair J. Durie
Index to the Ayrshire Hearth Tax 1691	Elizabeth W. Steel
Webster's Royal Red Book 290th Edition (1937)	
Dysart Barony Burials 1825-1826	Stuart Farrell (comp)
Scotland & Rome - Centuries of Enrichment	Italian Cultural Institute Edinburgh
The Fallen of Strathaven & Avondale 1914-1918	Lanarkshire FHS
The Family History of the Frasers, Kings, Sinclairs and Robertsons of Scotland	Brenda Aldridge (comp)
The Life of William Young Weaver/Postmaster & Librarian of Methven, Perthshire	
Banffshire, the People and the Lands, Part 14: The Parish of Kirkmichael (Tomintoul)	Bruce B. Bishop
Monumental Inscriptions: Elgin Cemetery (West) and New Elgin War Memorial	Helen & Keith L. Mitchell, Bruce B. Bishop (ed)

John Gorden

1803: April 29th. Baptised John Gorden, a negro, aged about years, he reads pretty well, is well acquainted with the bible, hath considerable religious knowledge, and is a serious, sober, and regular young man.

He is an apprentice to Mr Forsyth a joiner in Bridgend. His master and others well acquainted with him gave me a very good account of his character. I have known him for about two years, and have examined him frequently and am well pleased with his religious knowledge and character, he hath sitten regularly in my church during that time. BJ.

Holywood, Dumfriesshire, Baptisms 1803 (830/2)

"B.J." are the initials of the Holywood minister, Bryce Johnston.

It's not known whether John Gorden was formerly a slave, belonging to a plantation-owner (possibly in Jamaica) from the south-west of Scotland.

Slavery had been deemed "inconsistent with the principles of Scots Law" some decades earlier, long before the Westminster government (in 1807) outlawed the slave trade throughout the British Empire and (in 1833) slavery itself in most of the Empire. Between 1756 and 1778, three cases were heard by the Court of Session in Edinburgh, in which former slaves attempted to establish their status as free men. The last is the most famous, that of Joseph Knight. The National Records of Scotland has an excellent feature on this topic on its website, with links to the court cases and other resources.

Does any reader know what became of John Gorden?

Contributed by Liz Watson

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 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.

15th September Ancestral Breakthroughs

Members

20th October A Journey Through Time

Ruth & Timothy W Farnworth

17th November Researching Your Military Ancestors

Colin McInnes

December No Meeting

Scotslot Meetings 2012

9th Sept (Sun) "Listed & other interesting buildings associated with my family",
led by Marion Donaldson

20th Oct (Sat) "Excise men", led by Iain Stewart

9th Dec (Sun) "Scottish Music and Mountains", led by David Dewar

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

8th September National Family History Fair

Newcastle Central Premier Inn

www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com

