



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

MARCH 2013

Ellen de Menteith

Andrew Robertson, Part Two

The Bridges of Bishopmill, Elgin

Jean Stevenson and the Militia

Mamie Weir – a Scot?

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The Scottish Genealogy Society

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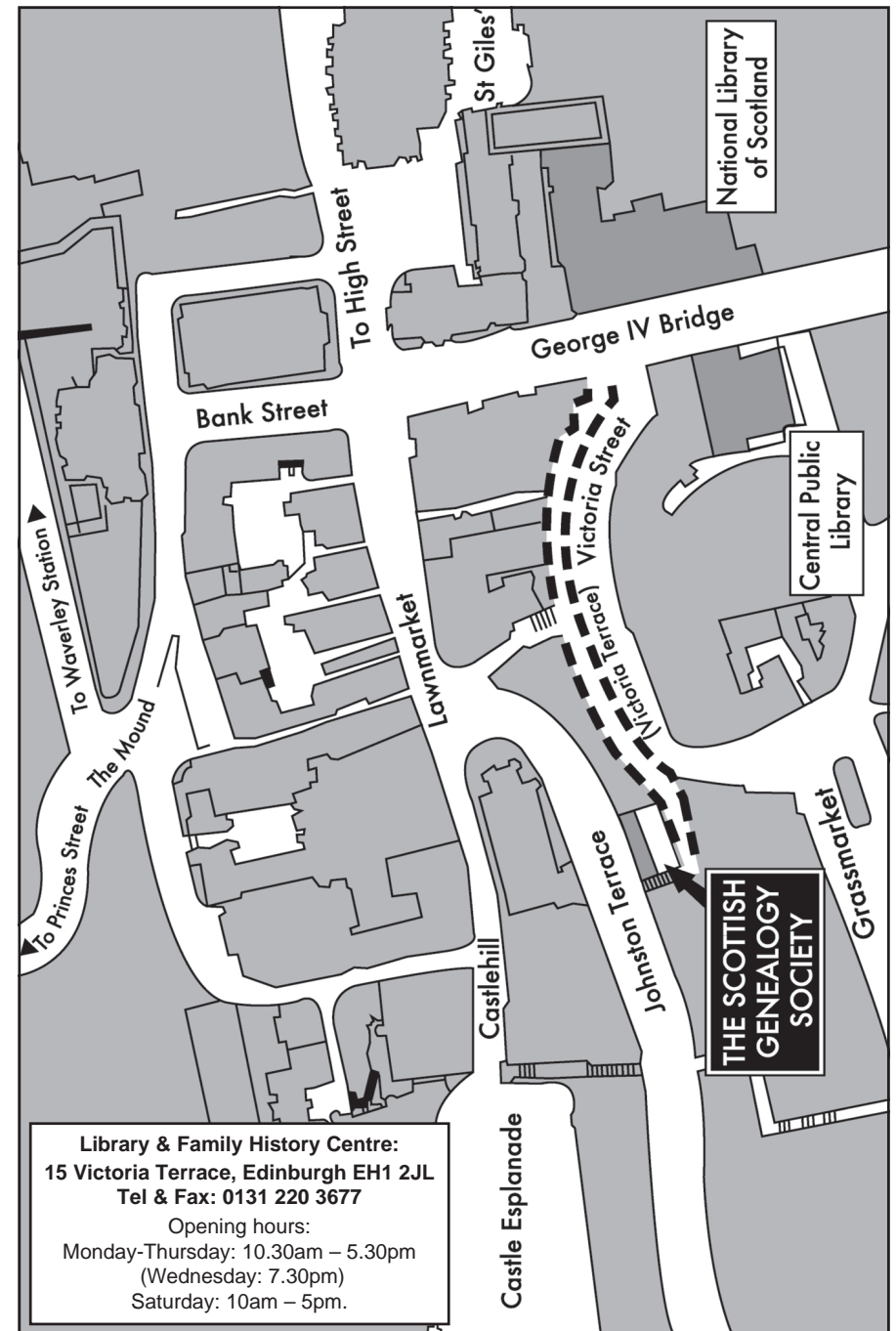
This edition of *The Scottish Genealogist* was edited by Caroline Gerard, with the valued assistance of Joy Dodd, of Jim Cranstoun, Craig Ellery, and Richard Torrance, of Chic Bower at Printing Services Scotland and of all our regular and occasional contributors.

Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Miniature painting of Daniel Robertson, 1793, by Pierre Henri (French, act. 1788-1818)

Watercolor on ivory, measuring 1⁵/₈" x 1¹/₄"

© Image courtesy of the Gibbes Museum of Art/Carolina Art Association 1932.005.0002
Bequest of Helen Robertson Blacklock



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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.

Meetings

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

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The Scottish Genealogist

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Mamie Weir - a Scot?

Carolyn Emblem

My grandmother was Mamie Weir - could you have a name more Scottish than that? Mary Dougal Weir (Mamie to friends and family) was born 17 July 1891 in Glasgow. She always considered herself to be 100% Scottish. And why not? Her father, grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather had lived in and around Glasgow for more than 100 years. But was her mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), the genes inherited through her female line, as Scottish as her name?

She certainly sounded like a Scot. She immigrated to Canada in her early 20s with her parents, Robert Dougal Weir and Margaret Scott Bird, and her three sisters, and until the day she died more than 70 years later in Montreal, she still sounded like a Glaswegian. She called me Carolyn - and pronounced it Kedalin.

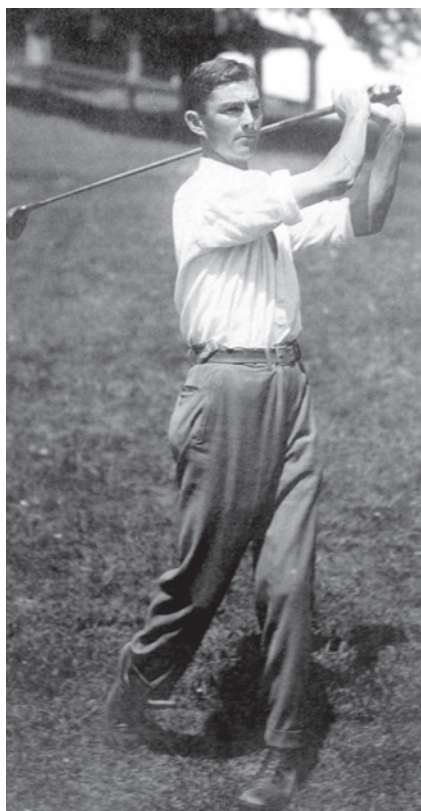
Mamie wasn't tall enough to be physically imposing: just about 5 ft 4 in. She had brown eyes and brown hair when she was young; by the time I came along, her hair had gone white and somewhat curly. And she did what many women of the time did - she added a blue rinse to the waves. She had a ramrod-straight back, which was evident even as she sat in a chair, with a cigarette in one hand and a glass of Scotch in the other. But what she lacked in stature she made up for in character. She was a strong woman and a loving grandmother.

She taught us all how to play cards, praised Robbie Burns and Robert the Bruce, and even let us wail away - at least for a few moments - on the bagpipes she had brought with her from Scotland. And she taught us songs by Harry Lauder - *Keep Right on to the End of the Road*, *Roamin' in the Gloamin'*, and *Breakfast in Bed on Sunday Morning*. She was a gifted seamstress and hand-made christening gowns and bonnets, smocked dresses, and coats and leggings for us. And she could cook. She knew when the roast beef was done just by sticking a fork in it!

It was her life's circumstances that dictated that she had to have a strong backbone to survive. She was definitely "old school" and didn't believe in showing her emotions.



Mary Dougal Weir
Source, all photos: author



James Newman

By the time Mamie died in Montreal at the age of 93, she had outlived two husbands and four of her six children. She had lived in three countries and travelled back and forth across the North American continent twice every year for six years with as many as four children, because her husband, a golf pro, pursued his career in Riverside, California, in the winter, and in Kingston, Ontario, in the summer. This was followed by six years in Colorado where he was the first club pro at Denver's Cherry Hills Country Club. In fact, my grandfather, James Newman, a first-generation Irish Canadian, was also one of the founding members of the Canadian Professional Golf Association in 1911.

Mamie and Jimmy also saw their fortunes rise and then fall dramatically with the stock market crash of 1929. They returned to Montreal. Jimmy Newman died in 1937 leaving Mamie with four children and few financial resources. But she persevered and survived, some would say thrived. She visited us every Thursday, the only day

of the week she had free, the other days being taken up with canasta and lawn-bowling and retouching the rinse on her weekly trip to the hairdresser. She made the best of what she had and didn't complain.

Mamie's parentage

Recently, I decided to join a Scottish genealogy project and started to look more closely at her Scottish line. The registration form asked for my earliest known maternal ancestor, date and place of birth. I had always just supposed that all the Weir line had been born in Scotland, although there had been a passing mention of a possible Irish great-grandfather. So I started peeling back the layers on the Weir line. And, for the first time, I looked at birthplaces on the original marriage and death certificates for my Weir ancestors.

Mamie was the second of the family of four daughters and one son of Robert Dougal Weir and Margaret Scott Bird, all born in Glasgow. Mamie had an older sister, Anne Drewitt (Annie) and two younger sisters Margaret Bird

(Maudie), and Jean, and a younger brother, Robert Dougal, who lived for only a few weeks. As for being Scottish - so far, so good. According to *ScotlandsPeople*, Mamie's father, Robert Dougall Weir was born 11 May, 1865 in Glasgow, the son of James Weir and Mary Dugald/ Dougall. His father, James Weir, was definitely a Scot and we can trace his line back to the marriage of Alexander Weir and Margaret Reid on 15 December 1788 in New Kilpatrick, Dunbarton. It's with James Weir's wife, Mary Dugald, that a different tale starts to emerge. Mary Dugald, according to the 1861 Scotland Census, was born in Ireland around 1839, and according to her marriage certificate on *ScotlandsPeople*, was the daughter of Robert Dugald and Jane Clark. We don't have a birthplace for either Robert Dugald or Jane Clark, but there are Dugalds/ Dougalls and Clarks both in Scotland and Ireland.

Then I started to look at Mamie's mother's side, Margaret Scott Bird. Margaret, according to *Family Search*, was born 18 July 1864 in Glasgow and was the daughter of Henry Edwin Bird and Annie Drewett. Henry Edwin, according to the 1871 Census for Scotland, was born in Dalton, Ireland, about 1838. But his father, Henry Bird, according to his military papers on *FindMyPast*, was born in Wells, Somerset, and was only serving in Ireland. And his mother, Margaret Scott, according to the 1861 Scotland Census, was also born in England. So Henry Edwin was an Irish citizen by birth but his parents were 100% English. And Annie Drewett? Well, according to *Ancestry* in the 1851 Census for Scotland, she was born in Glasgow ca. 1843 to James Drewett and Ann Traynor - who were both born in Ireland. So Annie Drewett was Scottish by birth, but of Irish parentage.

By now, it was apparent that Mamie was not 100% Scot. In fact, Mamie Weir, staunch Scot that she considered herself, was at least one-quarter English and as little as one-quarter Scot. The other half is somewhat problematic. Originally, I didn't take into account the possibility that some, or all, of her "Irish" ancestors might have been Ulster Scots. Now, Ulster Scots are those mainly lowland Scots or northern English who migrated to Ireland in the 17th and 18th centuries as part of the planned colonization of Ireland. This colonization was sponsored by James VI and was intended to anglicize Ireland, keeping it under British control, loyal to the Crown, and with a population professing the Protestant faith¹.

According to *ScotlandsPeople*, when Mary Dugald and James Weir married, they did so in the Free Church of Scotland, and when Annie Drewett and Henry Edwin Bird married, they did so in the Church of Scotland. This would lend credence to a Protestant Irish background for both women, rather than a Catholic Irish background. This, in turn, would seem to suggest that both the Drewett and Dugald families originated either in the lowlands of Scotland or northern England. In fact, Dougal is one of the Scottish surnames of the original Ulster Plantation settlers², as is Clark³.

So, despite the fact that one of Mamie's grandmothers was born in Ireland and the other was born in Scotland of Irish parents, it's looking more than possible that Mamie's deep ancestral origins are from Scotland. Maybe Mamie Weir will turn out to be as much of a Scot as she thought she was!

Tracking the genes

In the meantime, I started to fill out the forms for the Scottish DNA project. I listed my earliest maternal relative as Ann Traynor/Trainer, born ca. 1807 in County Cavan, Ireland, (another of the Irish Plantation counties) daughter of Archibald Traynor and Rose Ann McCabe (no dates or places), and later wife of James Drewett.

Now, this Scottish genealogy project is an mtDNA project. And I have to confess, I'm a little apprehensive about this. I come from a long line of arts-oriented people and firmly believe that anyone who can do science has an inherent Einstein gene. But as I've gone along, I've figured out the yDNA logistics and we've even discovered two 100% matches - one with an Englishman whose last name is a variant of ours. And, cover your ears now, an elderly English gentleman whose name is so far removed from ours that it has to be one of those non-paternal events. He has chosen not to respond to our emails. We have two other close matches, also born in England, with a variant of our surname.

And yDNA, I've come to realize, is really not that difficult to understand: as long as you're a male or have had a close male relative tested for a sufficient number of markers, 37 or better, and you have compared the results with others with the same number of markers, and you match perfectly - then you have a new close relative. Congratulations!

But mtDNA? Well, now that's a different story. It is based on the female line and the genes every female inherits come down unchanged from her mother's mother's



Mamie Weir, aged about 60

mother's mother - you get the idea. Nobody has the same last name as you do, because each woman married and changed her name. And mtDNA uses a whole alphabet of letters, so the results sound like a disease. We've already

taken the first-level test (HVR1) and there are a number of people we match on the Scottish mtDNA Project.

Of the two categories listing Haplogroup H⁴ and for those who have done the same initial testing as we have, we match 32 people. Seven of those people list Scotland as the birthplace of their earliest known maternal ancestor.

It seems to me that the HVR1 results are broad matches and we need to do the HVR2 testing to narrow down the results to those we match in both the HVR1 and HVR2 categories. Then I hope we start seeing relatives or groups of people who hail from the same part of - well, I guess - Ireland, at least initially, as Ann Traynor did. And we'll see if the deeper test results match up with Scotland or northern England after that. But just to be on the safe side, I also signed on to an Irish mtDNA project.

And just to spice things up, when I was surfing around on DNA sites, I found a site that listed the mtDNA of famous people⁵. We didn't match anyone outright, because this person's mtDNA has been sequenced farther than ours, but the initial marker of difference was the same. And this person was none other than Marie Antoinette! I was *très excitée* until I read that the marker of difference that she and I share is one of the most common to have as a mutation.

We won't know if the rest of our sequence matches hers, however unlikely that may be, until the results from the HVR2 test come in. But I have to say Mamie Dougal Weir would have been amused by the idea of a tiara and I'm sure the glint of the diamonds would have produced a sparkling halo around the blue rinse in her hair.

But I haven't ordered cake just yet.

The author may be contacted at carolyn.emblem@gmail.com

Reference Notes:

- ¹ *Wikipedia*, "Ulster Scots People," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_Scots_people, accessed 28 August 2012
- ² *Freeservers*, "Ulster Plantation," <http://www.ulsternationalist.freeservers.com/custom2.html>, accessed 28 August 2012
- ³ Forrest, Bob, *Scots-Irish Origins 1600–1800 A.D. Part I*, <http://www.ulsterheritage.com/forrest/magilligan.htm>, accessed 28 August 2012
- ⁴ Haplotype definition by Kimberly Powell: Haplogroups characterize the early migrations of specific population groups and, therefore, can potentially be used to connect your distant ancestry with a particular geographical region. For the purpose of genetic genealogy, a haplogroup can be defined as all of the descendants of a single individual who first showed a particular single nucleotide polymorphism, or SNP. An SNP is a point on the DNA where a single base changes (e.g. from A to G), which occurs so infrequently that it can be considered unique. This SNP change is then passed down faithfully through generations of the family, and can thus be used to define broad genetic populations. Individuals with the same genetic SNP mutation or "marker" can be linked back to the population where the marker first made an appearance.
http://genealogy.about.com/od/dna_genetics/g/haplogroup.htm
- ⁵ *Famous DNA*, <http://www.isogg.org/famousdna.htm>, accessed 28 August 2012.

SAFHS Conference 2013

Comings and Goings

The 24th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies, *Comings and Goings*, will be hosted by Borders Family History Society and held at the Scottish Borders Campus, Nether Road, Galashiels, on Saturday 11th May 2013.



Coldstream Bridge, courtesy of the Hawick Hub

Speakers will include Andrew Armstrong (Buccleuch Archives), Sheila Asante (Migration Stories at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery), Jennifer Bruce (Borders Shepherds in Caithness), Ken Nisbet (Emigration on the Internet), Dr Ian Roberts (Droving and Drove Roads in Northumberland) and Ian Wotherspoon (Scotland and Migration).

Plus lots of stalls and exhibitors, including the Hawick Heritage Hub.

Cost: £15 for entry and all talks, but excluding lunch or refreshments (which will be available on-site).

Full details and booking form on www.bordersfhs.org.uk



Romance lives on!

From *Scots Magazine*, 1757

Mr. William Raybourne, of Enniskeen, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, aged 28, married to widow Marlow, aged 107. He is her 8th husband.

Contributed by Ramsay Tubb

The Militia Act of 1797 and Jean Stevenson

Naomi E.A. Tarrant

Some years ago the National Museums of Scotland were given a sampler by Jean Stevenson who very helpfully had worked the full name of her father and mother on it as well as the place, Kirkintilloch. It was therefore easy to trace her in the old parish registers at Cadder.

Stevenson, Jean lawful daughter of Robert Stevenson of Boghall and Elizabeth Marshall, born 24 Aug 1797.

This fitted in with the information on Jean's sampler. However the entry was squashed in almost as an afterthought between the baptism before hers and a far more interesting entry.

Cadder – twentieth and Second day of August one thousand and Seven Hundred and Ninty Seven years. Late last night the Schoolmaster of Cadder's house was surrounded by a Mob. Two men disguised in Womens Clothes with Black faces rushed into his House – One had a Drawn Sword the other a Pistol in hand. Demanded all the List Names and Papers Collected in Custody relating to the Militia Likewise this Register Parish Book which was accordingly delivered unto them They threatned if a Scrap was kept back they would immediately burn the House.

Same day (teusday) About Five Hundred Men with Bludgeons &c: met in Cadderkirk yard to oppose the Lord Lieutenant of this parish and other Gentlemen from Meeting to do bussiness Concerning the Militia Some of the Gentlemen were Roughly handled by the Mob.

On friday 25 Curt. about 5,000 Men assembled in a tumultuose manner near the East of this parish from Kirkintilloch, Campsie, Kilsyth parishes. They paraded thro' the Country to Cumbernauld house and back again to Kirkintilloch. All to oppose Militia Act.

Two months afterward - this Book was found lying in a Carthouse in the East end of this parish. It was soon returned to the Schoolmaster. No questions asked.

The Militia Act referred to was that of 1797 which related to Scotland, an earlier one having already been passed for England and Wales. The Act came at a time when Britain was involved in a war with Revolutionary France and the army was fully stretched. Added to this were repercussions of the downfall of the French monarchy in 1789 and the growth of republican sentiment in Britain. In the mid 1790s the United Scotsmen, a secret society on the lines of the similar United Irishmen, was formed.¹ They also linked up

1797

1797 July 30.

Brown m.

James Lawful Son to Robert Brown and Margaretta Young
married at Cadder

Died f

Ann Lawful Daughter to Thomas Reid & Jean Whittans Servant
to Mr Charles Hirling of Henricus, Henricus parish

May m.

John D. of James Langbraid & Co. Cadder

Gray f

Margaret Lawful Daughter to Robert Gray and Margaret
Scott farmer in Laigh of Robroystone Born 28 July last

Buchanan m.

Alexander Lawful Son to Alexander Buchanan and

Mason f

Margaret Lawful Daughter to Robert Mason of Ayr
and Elizabeth Marshall Born 24 Aug 1797

Cadder Thirtieth and Second day of August one thousand seven.
Hundred and Ninety seven years. Late last night the Schoolmaster of
Cadder's house was surrounded by a Mob. Two Men disguised in
Women's Cloaths with black faces rushed into this House - One had a
Drawn sword, the other a Pistol in hand. Demanded all the List
Names and Names Collected in Cadder relating to the Militia.
Likewise this Registered Parish Book which was accordingly
delivered unto them. They threatened if a Scrap was kept back
they would immediately burn the House.

Some day (Tuesday) about Five Hundred Men with Bludgeons
&c. met in Cadder Kirk yard to oppose the Lord's Lieutenant
of this parish and other Gentlemen from Meeting to do business
concerning the Militia. Some of the Gentlemen were roughly
handled by the Mob.

On Friday 25 Sept about 5,000 Men assembled in a tumbril
manor near the east end of this parish from Kirkcaldy, Comrie
Falkirk parishes. They paraded thro' Country to Cumbernauld house
and back again to Kirkcaldy. Mr. to oppose Militia Act
some months afterwards this Book was found lying in a Cart house
in the east end of this parish. It was soon returned to the Schoolmaster
so the names were not lost.

with similar groups in England and all these radical groups gave the authorities cause for concern. The United Scotsmen were very careful not to keep any minutes and asked for all letters to be destroyed so that their growth and activities are hard to document, but they alleged that they had at least 10,000 members at one period. As with later radical activity the weavers were particularly involved, but there is some suggestion that the freemasons' lodges was another avenue for recruiting members. In 1797 an Illegal Oaths Act was passed which made some members of the United Scotsmen withdraw. Later that year George Mealmaker was arrested and tried for administering illegal oaths and transported for fourteen years. Finally in 1799 an Act was passed specifically outlawing the United Scotsmen and the other groups.

However, for most Scots the implications of the Militia Act were more personal. The aim was for the Lord Lieutenant in each county to raise men to a total of six thousand for the whole country. Militias were not new so there was nothing particularly novel in the Act. The militia were to be raised for the defence of the country and men were to serve for five years. Recruitment was to be by ballot and there were exemptions as well as an ability to be replaced if you could find someone else to take your place. But there was widespread distrust and opposition to the act amongst the working and middle class. This led to widespread rioting particularly in Central Scotland, the Borders and parts of the Highlands.²

It was the job of the schoolmaster to compile the lists of men and several of them suffered at the hands of rioters. Writing many years later in the 1840s, the minister of New Kirkpatrick reported that:

...the Parochial Registers are imperfect, part of them being destroyed in 1797, at the first balloting of the militia. On that occasion a considerable mob assembled which was not dispersed until troops arrived from Glasgow, by whom several prisoners were made. Some of the mob having entered the schoolmaster's house, seized on the register of baptisms and tore out a number of the leaves, that they might not be evidence against them of their liability to serve.

So the minister of Cadder was lucky that he suffered no ill effects. And he must also be given credit for remembering to insert Jean Stevenson's birth in the right place after the book was returned, otherwise it would not have been possible to confirm her birth.

Endnotes

¹ Michael T. Davis, 'United Scotsmen (act. 1797-1802)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press. [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/95551>, accessed 15 Jan 2013]

² The Defence of Scotland – Militias, Fencibles and the Volunteer Corps, 1793-1820. 'Some Scottish Sources on Militias, Fencibles and Volunteer Corps, 1793-1830', by Professor Arnold Morrison [On <http://www.scribd.com>]

The Earls of Menteith: Murdoch, Earl of Menteith and the Ferrers family of Groby

John P. Ravillious

The history and relationships of the Earls of Menteith in the late 13th and early 14th centuries has been a source of ongoing discussion and debate, but no more so than that of their wives and daughters. Matilda, wife of Alexander, Earl of Menteith, is only known to posterity from the grant by Walter Stewart, earl of Menteith of the church of Kippen to Cambuskenneth priory: the grant was made in part 'for the salvation of the their [Walter's and Alexander's] souls and that of Matilda spouse of the said [late] Alexander and for their interment' at Cambuskenneth.¹ No record remains to provide direct evidence as to her parentage. As her grandson Alan was called the heir of Duncan, Earl of Fife in 1315, Barrow wrote in 1974 that "Earl Alexander must have married a daughter of Malcolm II earl of Fife".² Subsequently, in 2003 it was conjectured that she was a daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, based on dispensations for consanguinity between some of her descendants and those of the Earls of Strathearn.³

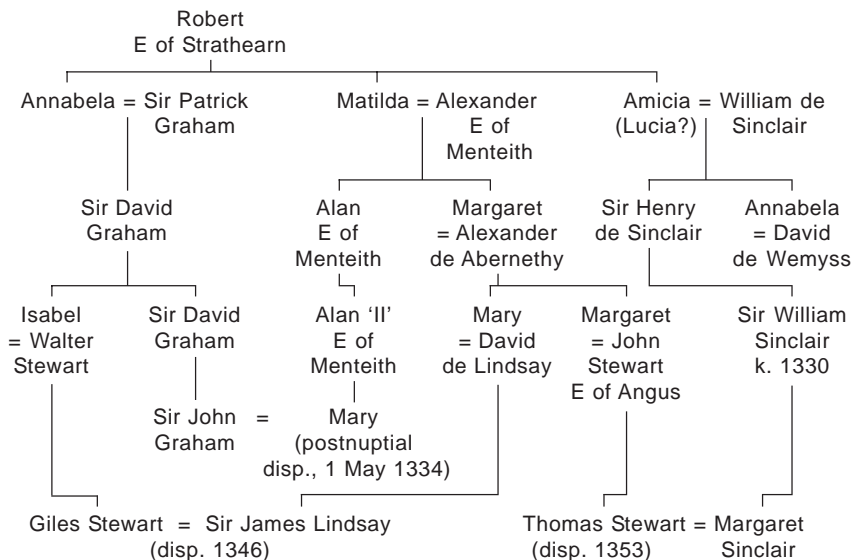
Bruce McAndrew has since noted heraldic evidence which places Matilda as the sister of Malise, and a daughter of Robert, Earl of Strathearn. McAndrew has shown that Alice de Menteith (fl. 1335) was likely the daughter of Murdoch, Earl of Menteith, and that the arms of her father were *A chevron chequy between three mullets*. This is an example of composed arms, the Menteith fess chequy being modified into a chevron chequy, reflecting the paternal coat of Murdoch's mother Matilda of Strathearn, with the further addition of the Moravia mullets (Matilda's mother being a daughter of Hugh de Moravia).⁴

Supporting evidence of the Strathearn ancestry of Murdoch de Menteith and his siblings has been noted in records concerning a cadet branch of the family. Robert I granted lands in Ballygillachy (Kettins parish, Forfarshire) and Methlick (Aberdeenshire) to one Malise de Menteith, a name indicative of a Strathearn connection.⁵ It was likely his son, identified as Walter de Menteith of Peterculter, who granted land near Methlick on the Ythan river to the church of St. Devenick of Methlick on 13 Jul 1364 with the consent of his son and heir John.⁶ John de Menteith died before 1393, as he is described by Laing (citing a charter of that year) as "umquhile John de Menteith, dominus de Balgillis". John left a son William de Menteith who granted the aforementioned charter resigning the lands of "Balgillis" [presumed to be Balgillo in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire] to Patrick Blair of Balthyock in 1393. Of particular note, William de Menteith's arms on the seal are described by Laing and MacDonald as *A chevron between three birds*.⁷ This is another

example of composed arms, the addition of the birds indicating that John de Menteith's wife and William's mother was probably the heiress of the Gourlays of Balgillo. The chevron in the arms of Menteith of Methlick (later Balgillo) further evidences a Strathearn descent, and serves to support the identification of the ancestor Malise de Menteith as a younger son of Alexander, Earl of Menteith, and his wife Matilda of Strathearn.

The relationship between the Earls of Menteith and Strathearn is somewhat different than first proposed. In addition to McAndrew's findings, it is certain that Sir John Graham, Earl of Menteith (executed 1347) was not identical with John Graham of Abercorn, and was most likely a younger son of Sir David Graham of Montrose. The following chart shows the relationship of Sir John Graham and his wife Mary de Menteith, the maternal relationship between Sir James Lindsay and his wife Giles Stewart, and the more recently noted relationship between Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus and his wife Margaret Sinclair.⁸

FIG. 1

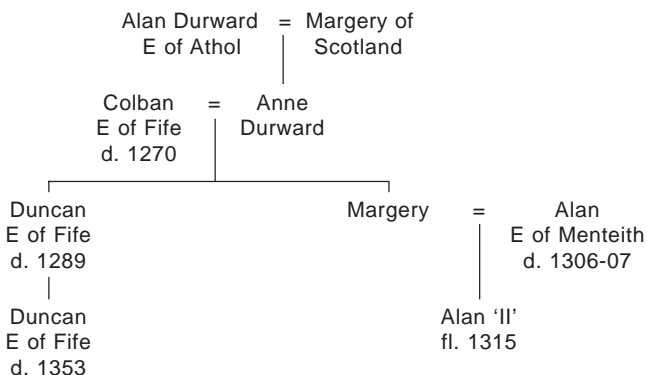


Alan, Alexander's eldest son by Matilda, succeeded his father as Earl of Menteith some time before 1306. He was a participant in the coronation of Robert I at Scone on 25 March 1306, and was subsequently held forfeit by Edward I of England. He was captured and imprisoned by the English some time before 7 November 1307, and had died - probably still a prisoner - within 18 months. He had two sons who were under King Edward's protection in 1307, when a writ of liberate was issued at Carlisle to deliver meat and fish for their sustenance. His wife Margery was then in the English camp, as

John de Hastings, King Edward's grantee of the Earldom of Menteith, had licence from the king on 13 March 1308/09 "to demise to Margery, late the wife of Alan, earl of Meneteth, for her life, the manor of Wotton", presumably as she was then unable to receive support from her dower lands in Scotland.⁹

Andrew B.W. MacEwen recently advised that the identification of Alan, Earl of Menteith as both son of Earl Alexander and father of Mary de Menteith (wife of Sir John Graham) was erroneous, based on both chronology and the indenture between Robert Stewart (later 1st Duke of Albany) and Isabella, Countess of Fife explicitly stating that Alan, Earl of Menteith and Margaret Graham's grandfather, was the beneficiary of the entail by Duncan, Earl of Fife.¹⁰ Given the identification of Matilda, Alan's mother, as a daughter of an Earl of Strathearn, and that the aforementioned 1315 agreement provided for the reversion of the Earldom of Fife to Alan, son of Alan, Earl of Menteith, it is evident that Margery (not Matilda) was the daughter of an Earl of Fife. Duncan, Earl of Fife (father of the conflicted Earl Duncan of 1315) was born in 1262, and the issue of Alexander, Earl of Menteith and his wife Matilda were likely born in the same decade or the next.¹¹ It appears then that Margery was most likely a younger sister of this Duncan, and that the parties concerned in the 1315 agreement – Duncan of Fife and Alan of Menteith - were first cousins. As a younger daughter of Colban, Earl of Fife and his wife Anne Durward, Margery was apparently the namesake of her maternal grandmother Margery of Scotland.

FIG. 2



The subsequent tenure of the earldom of Menteith was complicated due largely to the ongoing struggle with England. The second Alan [referred to as Alan II hereafter] appears to have been born ca 1290-1300. He was evidently one of the two sons of Earl Alan and Margery of Fife, the beneficiaries of a writ of liberate issued at Carlisle in 1307, certainly a minor at the time of Gilbert Malherbe's suit seeking his wardship from the English court, dated ca. 1309-1314 by Bain.¹² He died between 23 August 1315 (the date of the

agreement over the Fife succession) and 6 April 1320, when his great-uncle Sir John de Menteith was 'custos' [guardian] of the Earldom.¹³ Soon after this Alan II's daughter and heir Mary suffered the temporary grant of the Earldom to her great-uncle Murdoch, eldest surviving brother of Alan I. However, during this intervening period we find Murdoch in the English camp, the beneficiary of a curious transaction in England for which licence was granted at Leicester on 19 January 1316/7:

'Licence for William de Ferariis to enfeoff Mordac de Meneteth of his manor of Groby, co. Leicester, and of the advowsons of the churches of the manor, held in chief: and for the latter to re-grant the same to him and Elena his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder, failing such issue, to the said Mordac and his heirs. By p.s.'¹⁴

The career of Sir William de Ferrers of Groby (d. 20 March 1324/5) is fairly well documented. Born at Yoxall, co. Stafford on 30 January 1271/2, he was the son of Sir William de Ferrers of Groby, co. Leicester, sometime Constable of Scotland (d. before 20 Dec 1287), by his first wife Anne, the widowed Countess of Fife and younger daughter of Alan Durward, Earl of Athol (ca. 1232-1235) and a major participant in Scottish affairs (d. 1275).¹⁵ He was not his mother's heir; her eldest son Duncan, Earl of Fife, held that distinction. However, he did acquire his father's portion of the Quincy inheritance, including lands in Leuchars (Fife), in addition to which certain lands in Galloway and Ayrshire (including Dreghorn) came as his grandmother Margaret de Quincy's share of the heritage of her mother Elena, coheir of Alan, lord of Galloway.¹⁶

Several theories have been advanced to explain the connection of Murdoch de Menteith to William de Ferrers: that which has received the widest acceptance, alleging that the wife of Murdoch was a daughter of William de Ferrers, was recently disproved by McAndrew.¹⁷ The recent correction by Douglas Richardson to the received account of Sir William de Ferrers the elder and the identification of his wife Anne as being a daughter of Alan Durward (and not of the Despenser family) provides one connection between Sir William de Ferrers the younger and the Menteith family.¹⁸ Sir William has therefore been identified as a younger half-brother of Duncan, Earl of Fife (d. 1289) and of Margery, shown above as the wife of Alan I, Earl of Menteith, and sister-in-law of Murdoch de Menteith.

The Heraldic Evidence

Roger Pye wrote in 1974 concerning the use of a single eagle supporter in the arms of certain Scots families, stating in part that "... all the users of the single eagle supporter are logically connected, and the solution to the problem is essentially a genealogical one...".¹⁹ Bruce McAndrew noted more recently that the genealogical connection had been made by virtue of the identification of Margaret, wife of Sir Alexander de Abernethy, as a daughter of Alexander,

Earl of Menteith.²⁰ Earl Alexander's arms are typically described in part as "An eagle displayed, bearing on its breast a shield of arms..", which was taken up by Sir Alexander de Abernethy: MacDonald described his seal as "A lion rampant debriused by a ribbon. The shield is placed in front of an eagle displayed".²¹ The seal of Sir Alexander's kinsman Laurence de Abernethy bore only the Abernethy arms without a supporter, indicative that the adoption of the eagle displayed was an innovation by Sir Alexander.²² This was the adoption of a heraldic achievement from the family of Sir Alexander de Abernethy's wife, as noted and explained by Bruce McAndrew.²³

An innovation in the arms of the Menteith family in fact occurred with the next generation. Alan I, Earl of Menteith, made a slight change to the appearance of the eagle on his own seal, described by Birch as "A double-headed eagle displayed charged on the breast with a shield of arms: a fess chequy, in chief a label of five points".²⁴ This is significant with regard to the identification of Elena, wife of Sir William de Ferrers. Bruce McAndrew has kindly pointed out that Sir William de Ferrers, the husband of Elena, used the arms of his father (Seven mascles, three, three, and one), with an added element: his seal shows "A double-headed eagle displayed, charged on the breast with a shield of arms [the Ferrers mascles]".²⁵ This appears to be another instance of adoption of a heraldic achievement of the wife's family.

The name Elena (frequently rendered as Ellen, or Helen) was not a rare name in medieval Scotland. The authors of the POMS project website identified 25 individuals living during the period 1093 to 1314, some of whom are known to have been related to one another.²⁶ Among these was Elena, wife of John de Drummond, one of the Scots taken prisoner after the battle of Dunbar. John was imprisoned at Wisbeach castle in 1296, but came into King Edward's peace and returned to Scotland before 19 May 1304, when King Edward issued directions to his chancellor William de Greenfield to restore Elena's dower lands in England to them.²⁷ Elena's parentage is not stated, but Lady Edith Drummond stated in *Scots Peerage* (1910) that she was held by tradition to have been a daughter of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith. Lady Drummond noted the well-known interment of John de Drummond at Inchmahome priory in Menteith as supporting evidence of Elena's alleged Menteith parentage, stating "this is not improbable, as only 'founder's kin' could have a right to bury in such a spot".²⁸

Andrew B. W. MacEwen advised the author in 2004 that Sir John de Menteith, younger son of Earl Walter, had a daughter Elena or Ellen, wife of Sir Colin Campbell of Loch Awe, whose son Archibald or Gillespie Campbell had grants of land from his Menteith kin. Mary, daughter of Alan II and Countess of Menteith in her own right, granted him land in Kilmun, calling him "our dear and special kinsman Gillespeag Campbell"; Sir John de Menteith's grandson John de Menteith granted lands in Knapdale on 29 November 1353 to "my faithful kinsman Gilleasbeg Cambel, lord of Lochow".²⁹ Given that Walter

Stewart, Earl of Menteith most likely did have a daughter Elena, the wife of John de Drummond (d. after 1304), and his younger son Sir John de Menteith in fact had a daughter Helen or Elena, the wife of Sir Colin Campbell (d. before 1343), it is reasonable to state that the Menteiths used Helen or Elena as a typical name for their daughters in the 13th and 14th centuries.

The suggestion can then be made that Sir William de Ferrers sought permission in 1316 for the grant of Groby on behalf of Murdoch de Menteith for a more personal reason than was described earlier. Sir William's wife Elena was very likely a member of the Menteith family. Elena or Helen, the daughter of Sir John de Menteith discussed above, would appear to be a good match chronologically, but her corrected personal history as wife of Sir Colin Campbell and mother of Archibald or Gilleaspig (born ca 1312) make this virtually impossible. Sir William's wife Elena was most likely a daughter of Alexander, Earl of Menteith, and the namesake of Alexander's sister Elena. She then would be a sister of Alan I, Earl of Menteith, whose heraldic achievement of **A double-headed eagle displayed** Sir William had adopted for his own seal. The then landless Murdoch would then not only have been connected by the marriage of William's half-sister Margery, but would also have been the brother-in-law of Sir William de Ferrers, whom he sought to support.



FIG. 3

seal of Sir William de Ferrers
[Scott-Ellis, *Some Feudal Lords*, p.113]

Sir William de Ferrers adopted the Double-headed eagle for his seal before 12 February 1300/01, as evidenced by his seal appended to the Barons' Letter to Pope Boniface VIII,³⁰ which indicates that William had married Elena de Menteith before that date. Sir William's son Henry de Ferrers was stated to have been aged twenty-two 'and more' on 4 April 1325;³¹ he was therefore born sometime before 4 April 1303, but likely not much earlier. If Henry de Ferrers was born in 1302 or 1303, and Sir William de Ferrers and Elena de Menteith were married before 12 February 1300/01, it follows that Henry, and the younger sons of Sir William (Ralph and Thomas) were the issue of that marriage. That Henry was the son of Elena de Menteith can also be inferred from the terms of the licence for the re-grant of Groby by Murdach de Menteith in January 1317: Groby in fact was inherited by Henry, evidently the heir of both Sir William and Elena.

There is an interesting armorial seal which may be explained by the identification of Elena as a Menteith. Sir William de Ferrers and Elena had a daughter Anne, the namesake of Sir William's mother Anne Durward who married Sir Edward le Despenser at Groby on 20 April 1335.³² The seal of Anne (de Ferrers) le Despenser, appended to a document dated 1363, has in the past been taken as evidence that Anne's mother Elena was a member of the Segrave family, as the arms in one of four roundels on the seal contain a Lion rampant.³³ Beyond this assertion, to date the representations on the other three seals have defied conventional explanation. In particular, the left roundel contains three chevrons, which has been claimed to represent the arms of Anne de Ferrers' mother-in-law, Eleanor de Clare.³⁴



FIG. 4

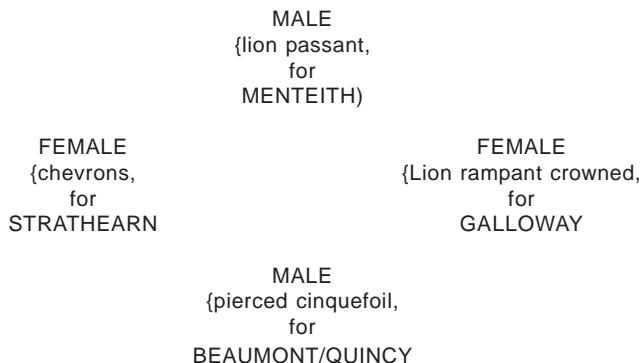
seal of Anne le Despenser
(Ellis, vol. I, Plate 7, p.242]

In describing the heraldry documented in *The Siege of Caerlaverock*, Nicholas Harris Nicolas observed “that the placing charges on the exterior of the shield on seals approached much nearer to the subsequent system of quartering arms, and seems often to have been adopted from a similar principle, namely, of perpetuating a descent from the family of a maternal ancestor.”³⁵ On the Ferrers side, the mascles (impaled) are represented by arms in the seal, as well as in the band connecting the roundels. Sir William’s paternal grandmother was Margaret de Quincy, coheir of her father Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and of her mother Elena/Helen of Galloway, coheiress of her father Alan, Lord of Galloway. The lion rampant in the sinister roundel appears to represent the Lion rampant of Galloway, and the lower roundel the Cinquefoil used by the family of Margaret de Beaumont, coheiress of the honour of Leicester, and by her son Roger de Quincy.

The proposal that Elena, wife of Sir William de Ferrers, was the sister of Earl Alan I of Menteith and of Murdoch then would have the Lion passant in the upper roundel as representing the family of Anne’s maternal grandfather Alexander de Menteith - the Lion passant shown on his arms in the Lord Marshal’s Roll, LM55.³⁶ It is therefore suggested that the chevrons in the left roundel had no connection to the Clare family, but were intended to represent the arms of Anne’s maternal grandmother and Alexander’s wife, Matilda of Strathearn.³⁷ Anne’s father Sir William de Ferrers inherited his landed wealth from his father, including a significant share of the Quincy and Galloway estates. Nothing is known of any lands or other property acquired through his mother Anne Durward: all of the known lands from her share of the Durward inheritance (including Coull and Kincardine O’Neil, co. Aberdeen) were inherited by her eldest son and heir, Duncan, Earl of Fife. This lack of a legacy from her Durward ancestors could explain the absence of any representation of Anne de Ferrers’ Durward ancestry in her seal.

FIG. 5

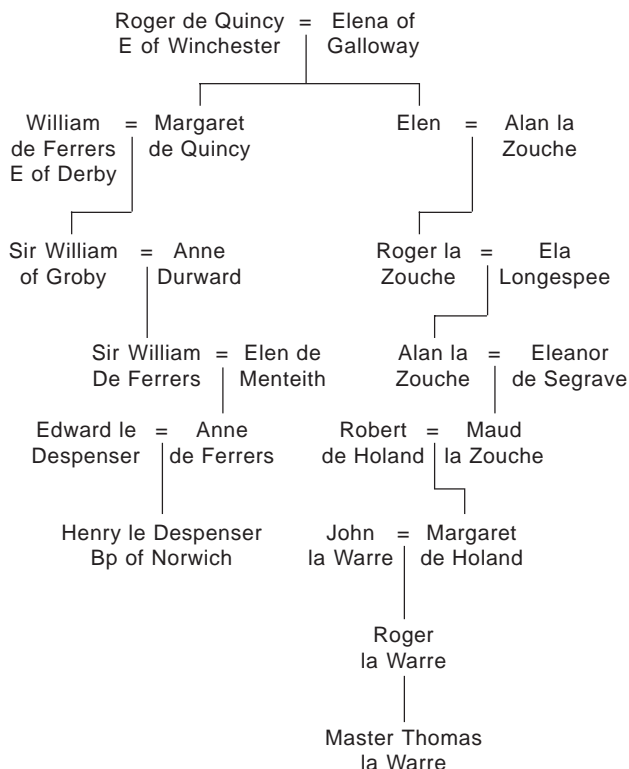
Conjectured representations in Fig. 4



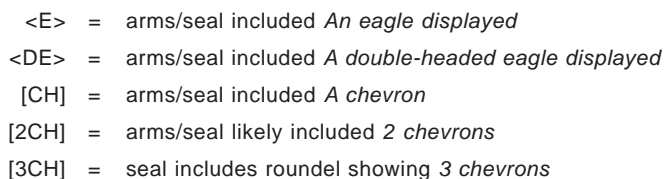
That Sir William de Ferrers had a first wife before Elena, who was likely a member of the Segrave family, is discussed by Richardson.³⁸ This argument also holds that Henry de Ferrers and the other issue of Sir William de Ferrers were by this first Segrave wife, based in part on a relationship between Master Thomas la Warre and Henry le Despenser, bishop of Norwich, noted in a letter written by la Warre.³⁹ There was certainly a relationship between the two, but it appears to have been one generation more distant than surmised. Rather than involving the Segrave family, the kinship would have been based on the common descent of the two men from Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester and his wife Helen, or Elena, of Galloway. The importance of this ancestry was evidently not lost on the la Warre family; so too Anne de Ferrers, mother of the Bishop of Norwich mentioned by Master Thomas la Warre as his cousin ca. 1400, made allusion to her own Quincy and Galloway ancestry in her seal.

FIG. 6

The relationship between Thomas la Warre and Henry le Despenser, Bishop of Norwich



Ellen de Menteith and her family



Footnotes

- ¹ ‘... pro salute animarum ipsorum ac Matilde sponse dicti quondam Alexandri ac pro suis sepultris in dicto nostro monasterio electis...’, from the charter of King James IV restoring the church to Cambuskenneth, dated at Stirling, 6 April 1496 [Sir William Fraser, ed., *Registrum Monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth* (Edinburgh: printed for the Grampian Club, 1872), p.168, no. 129]. Cf. also J. Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol. VI, p. 134.
- ² G.W.S. Barrow wrote, “Since in 1315 the then earl of Menteith (Alan son of Alan) was agreed to be heir presumptive to the earldom of Fife (Barrow, Robert Bruce, 391), it seems that Earl Alexander must have married a daughter of Malcolm II earl of Fife (1228-66).” [G. W. S. Barrow, *Some East Fife documents of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries*, in G. W. S. Barrow, ed., *The Scottish Tradition: Essays in honor of Ronald Gordon Cant* (Edinburgh: Scottish Academic Press, 1974), p.40].
- ³ J. Ravilius, *The Ancestry of Mary Abernethy: a Menteith Connection ?*, soc.genealogy.medieval, 5 Dec 2003. Two dispensations in particular indicate a mutual Strathearn descent. There was a mandate of Pope John XXII dated at Avignon, 1 May 1334, for a postnuptial dispensation for “John de Gram, knight, and Mary de Me[n]tet” as they were related within the fourth degree of consanguinity [W. H. Bliss, ed., *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland* (London: for the Public Record Office, 1895), Papal Letters Vol. II, p.411]. The second was a mandate of Pope Clement VI dated at Avignon on 11 April 1346 for “James de Lundesay, knight, and the noblewoman Egidia Steward” [“Jacobus de Lundesay Militi, et Dilecte in Christo Filie Nobili Mulieri Egidie Steward”] due to their being related in the third and fourth degrees on their fathers’ side, and in the fourth degree on their mothers’ side [“in tertio et quarto ex parte partum, et in quarto &c. ex parte matrum vestrorum consanguinitatis gradibus”]. Andrew Stuart, *Genealogical History of the Stewarts* (London: A. Strahan et al., 1798), p.434].
- ⁴ Private communication of Bruce McAndrew, for which the author is greatly appreciative. Cf. Bruce McAndrew, *The Identity of Countess Alice of Menteith* (fl 1335-1339): part 2, *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. LVII No. 1 (March 2010), pp.28-33.
- ⁵ T. Thomson, ed., *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland* (Edinburgh: new edition by the Scottish Record Society, 1984), pp.534-535. Cf. also William Robertson, Esq., *An index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by the different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413...* (Edinburgh: Printed by Murray & Cochrane, 1798), pp.15-16.
- ⁶ The grant was made by “Walterus de Menthet dominus de Petmacalдор” together “de consilio et assensu Johannis filij mei et heredis”. Cosmo Innes, ed., *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis* (Edinburgh: Spalding Club, 1845), vol. I, pp.112-3.
- ⁷ Laing, *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals* (Edinburgh, 1866), p.99, no. 585. Cf. also William R. MacDonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals* (Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1904), p.247, no. 1951.
- ⁸ Sir William de St. Clair, sheriff of Edinburgh, died some time before 7 April 1299, when his widow Amicia had a letter of protection from Edward I of England [Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland 1272-1307*, vol. II (Edinburgh, 1884), p.280, no. 1104]. She is shown by various authors as Lucia, daughter of Robert, Earl of Strathearn. While primary evidence for this name and parentage is lacking, it is known that Sir William and his wife had a daughter Annabela, a name closely associated with the earls of Strathearn [Fraser, *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, vol. II (Edinburgh, 1888), pp.5-6, no. 3; cf. Paul, *Scots Peerage* vol. VIII, pp.478-9]. Further support of a Strathearn origin for Sir William’s wife is found in the dispensation for the marriage of his great-granddaughter, Margaret, to Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, the mandate for which was granted at Villeneuve on 3 June 1353 [W. H. Bliss and C. Johnson, eds., *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland* (London: for the Public Record Office, 1897), Papal Letters Vol. III, p. 512]. The mandate states that Margaret and Thomas were ‘related in the fourth degree of kindred’: if Thomas’ great-grandmother Matilda of Strathearn was the sister of Margaret Sinclair’s great-grandmother, this would have been the exact relationship necessitating the dispensation.
- ⁹ Alan was held forfeit and his earldom granted to John de Hastings by order of Edward I dated at West Denton, 28 Sept 1306 [Bain, *ibid.*, vol. II, pp.491-2]. Order of Edward I “as to Aleyn late earl of Menteth,...and other adherents of Robert de Brus, who have come to the King’s peace to be in law, and prisons to which they have been sent” dated ca. 7 November 1307 [Bain, *ibid.*, vol. II, p.495, no. 1849]. Dated at Carlisle, “Writ of liberate to the two sons of the Earl of Menteth, and the son of the Earl of Stratherne, of a quarter of an ox, etc.” [Bain, *ibid.*, vol. II, p.523, no. 1971, dated by Bain as “[1307]”. Licence by King Edward II to John de Hastings dated at Westminster, 13 March 1308/09 [*Calendar of the Patent Rolls*, 2 Edw II, mem. 10, p.108]. “Margeria Meneteth” was still one of two

tenants holding Wootton, Northants. of Sir John de Hastings in 1316 [*Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids*, vol. IV, p.27].

- ¹⁰ Private communication by Andrew B.W. MacEwen, 5 November 2004. That Earl Alan had a son and heir (Alan 'II') was attested well before 1315, as early in the reign of Edward II (ca. 1309-1314 acc. to Joseph Bain) Gilbert Malherbe sought "a grant of the ward and marriage of the late Earl of Menteith's son and heir, or the keeping of Jedburgh castle" as compensation for the loss of a prior grant [Bain, *ibid.*, vol. III, p.78, no. 410 (cites 'Tower Miscellaneous Rolls, No. 459')].
- Alan, Earl of Menteith (Alan 'II') was referred to as both the Alan who had the earldom of Fife entailed upon him, and the grandfather of Margaret Graham, in the indenture between Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith and Isabella, Countess of Fife (dated at Perth, 30 Mar 1371): "... tam per talliacionem factam per bone memorie dominum Duncanum comitem de Fyff, patrem dicte domine comitis, domino quondam Alano comiti de Meneteth, auo domine Margarete, sponse dicti domini Roberti nunc comitis eiusdem..." [Fraser, *The Red Book of Menteith* (Edinburgh, 1880), vol. II, p.252, no. 34].
- ¹¹ 'Alano de Menetethe, filio comitis de Menetethe' and his brother Peter had the gift of horses from King Edward I of England for use in fighting for the King in France, order dated at Winchelsea, 21 Aug 1296 [Joseph Stevenson, *Documents illustrative of the history of Scotland from the death of King Alexander the Third to the Accession of Robert Bruce* (Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1870), Vol. II, p.139]. It seems reasonable to assume Peter de Menteith was of age (21 or more), if not already knighted, when provision was being made for him to fight on horseback in August 1296, and so he was likely born in or before 1275: his brother Alan would have been somewhat older. The identification of Margery, wife of Earl Alan I, as a daughter of Colban, Earl of Fife was noted by Bruce McAndrew in 2009 [Bruce McAndrew, The Identity of Countess Alice of Menteith (fl 1335-1339): part 1, *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. LVI No. 4 (December 2009), p.194].
- ¹² See notes [9] and [10] above.
- ¹³ Barrow, *Robert the Bruce and the Community of the Realm of Scotland* (2005), p.361. His uncle Sir John de Menteith was identified as 'Johannes de Meneteth custos comitatus de Meneteth' when he assented to the Declaration of Arbroath on 6 April 1320 [Fordun, *Scotichronicon* (Edinburgh: Robert Fleming, 1759), vol. II, p.275].
- ¹⁴ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 10 Edw II, Part II, p.613, mem. 30. Murdoch was allegedly made Earl of Menteith as a reward for his part in exposing the Soules conspiracy of 1320. He was Earl of Menteith by 1 August 1323, when he witnessed a charter of Robert I in favour of his cousin Sir John de Menteith [Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Report on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Mar and Kellie preserved at Alloa House, N.B.* (London: printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Ben Johnson and Company, 1904), p.3. Cf. also National Records of Scotland, *Papers of the Erskine Family, Earls of Mar and Kellie*, GD124/1/1113].
- ¹⁵ A concise and well-documented account is given in Cokayne, *Complete Peerage* Vol. V, p. 343 and notes. Discussion of William de Ferrers' involvement in Scotland, including his tenure as Constable of Scotland, can be found in Michael Brown, *The Wars of Scotland, 1214-1371* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Univ. Press, 2004, The New History of Scotland series), pp. 66, 143. This is based in part on the account of Fordun called the *Scotichronicon* (see Walter Goodall, ed., *Fordun: Scotichronicon, cum Supplementis ac Continuatione Walteri Boweri* (Edinburgh: Robert Fleming, 1759), Vol. II (Lib. X, Cap. XXVIII), p. 113).
- ¹⁶ *Complete Peerage*, *ibid.* With regard to the inheritance of Galloway (formerly de Morville) lands in Dreghorn, co. Ayr, there is record of the (English) account for the period 20 November 1302-20 November 1304 "for 55s. 4d. from the farms of Sir Alan de la Souche's and Sir William de Ferrars' lands in Dreghorn (Dregerne), taken in the K.'s hand for their not doing service in his army" [Bain, *ibid.*, Vol. II, p.425, no. 1608. Cf. p.304, no. 1186 as to the restoration "to William de Ferrars [of] his hereditary lands in Galloway, taken in the K.'s hands when he was there", royal order dated at Nettleham, 2 Feb 1300/01].
- ¹⁷ Bruce McAndrew, The Identity of Countess Alice of Menteith (fl 1335-1339): part 1, *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. LVI No. 4 (December 2009), pp.189-194.
- ¹⁸ Douglas Richardson, C. P. Correction: Anne Durward, wife of William de Ferrers, Knt., of Groby, Leicestershire, soc.genealogy.medieval, 19 Dec 2008. The documentation of this identification was given more fully in Richardson, *Magna Carta Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families* (Salt Lake City: published by the author, 2011), vol. II, pp.290-293.
- ¹⁹ Roger F. Pye, The Single Eagle Supporter in Scottish Armory, *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. XXI No. 1 (March 1974), p.24.
- ²⁰ Bruce McAndrew, The Single Eagle Supporter in Scottish Armory, *The Double Tressure*, Vol. 34 (2011), p.72. In re: the Abernethy-Menteith marriage, McAndrew cites J. Ravilious, The Earls of Menteith:

Alexander, Earl of Menteith, and Sir Alexander de Abernethy, *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol. LVII No. 3 (September 2010), pp.130-139.]

- ²¹ The arms of Alexander, Earl of Menteith are shown on his seal dated 1296. MacDonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals* (Edinburgh, 1904), p.322, no. 2554. See also J H. Stevenson and Marguerite Wood, *Scottish Heraldic Seals* (Glasgow, 1940), vol. II, no. 601; Walter de Gray Birch, *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of manuscripts in the British Museum* (London: Longmans and Co., 1895), Vol. 4, p.573, no. 16,927; and McAndrew, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry*, p.51. Sir Alexander de Abernethy's seal is given in MacDonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals*, p.1, no. 3.

- ²² The seal of Laurence de Abernethy (dated ca. 1320) is given in MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.1, no. 4.

- ²³ McAndrew, *ibid.*

- ²⁴ The arms of Alan I, Earl of Menteith as shown on his seal [Walter de Gray Birch, *ibid.*, Vol. 4, p.573, no. 16,924]. See also MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.323, no. 2556, and McAndrew, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry*, p.51.

It is also interesting that the Double-headed eagle was also taken up by Earl Alan's uncle Sir John de Menteith at about the same time [MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.247, no. 1950].

- ²⁵ Ex inform. Bruce McAndrew, citing Birch, *ibid.*, Vol. 2, p.792, no. 9684.

English and Scottish heraldry of the period was not without other examples of the use of a double-headed eagle. Besides the relations of the Earls of Menteith, Birch identified 8 individuals who were contemporaneous with Sir William de Ferrers of Groby, or nearly so, among whom John de Grymesby, parson of West Keal, Lincolnshire appears to have the highest social rank [Birch, *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of manuscripts in the British Museum* (London: Longmans and Co., 1894), Vol. 3, p.46, no. 10,318. The seals of the other 6 English armigers can be found on pp.11, 12, 138, 217, 463 and 585. The seal of the Scots armiger, William de Upsetlington, is found in Birch, *ibid.*, vol. 4, p.598, no. 17,017.] None of these individuals has been identified as being of sufficient rank to have Sir William de Ferrers marry a sister or other near kinswoman. It is therefore deemed improbable that such a union would have occurred, or that Sir William de Ferrers would have adopted the heraldic achievement of such a family as part of his own seal.

- ²⁶ People of Medieval Scotland 1093-1314, URL <http://www.poms.ac.uk>. Three individuals of this name in the database can be readily shown as near relations: Helen (or Elena) de Moreville, Helen of Galloway (her granddaughter) and Helen la Zouche (daughter of Helen of Galloway).

- ²⁷ Bain, *ibid.*, vol. II, p.178, no. 742. POMS, Document 5/1/0, referencing Bain, *ibid.*, vol. II, no. 1538 (an order for the restoration of Elena's dower lands in England, dated at Stirling, 19 May 1304). Bain, *ibid.*, vol. II, p.416, no. 1594, provides an extract of the order to the sheriff of Northumberland for the restoration to John de Drummond and Elena, his wife, of her dower, dated at Briddeshale, 11 October 1304.

- ²⁸ Paul, *Scots Peerage* VII:29.

- ²⁹ Private communication by Andrew B. W. MacEwen, 29 October 2004. The account of the Campbells of Lochawe provided by Donald C. V. Campbell in *Scots Peerage* has this relationship confused. It was stated that Colin Campbell married Helena, which is correct, but she was identified as the "daughter of Sir John Mor, son of the Earl of Lennox", and his son Archibald was stated as having married "first, a daughter of Sir John Menteith, second son of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith" [*Scots Peerage*, *ibid.*, vol. I, p.325, citing Argyll charters, and p.327, citing Inveraray MSS.]. It appears that the early writers had mistaken Sir John de Menteith, grantee of the earldom of Lennox under Edward I of England, as someone different from Sir John de Menteith the son of Earl Walter [cf. Alastair Campbell of Ards, *A History of Clan Campbell* (Edinburgh: Polygon/Edinburgh University Press, 2000), vol. I, p.99]. James Maidment, *Analecta Scotica*, 2nd series (Edinburgh: Thomas G. Stevenson, 1837), pp.15-16, no. VII. Fraser, *Red Book of Menteith*, vol. II, pp.235-6, no. 26.

- ³⁰ See Michael Prestwich, *Edward I* (Berkeley: Univ. California Press, 1988), p.492 concerning the Barons' letter. The seal of Sir William de Ferrers attached to the Barons' Letter is depicted in detail in T. E. Scott-Ellis, Baron Howard de Walden, *Some Feudal Lords and their Seals, MCCCCI* (London: De Walden Library, 1904), pp. xxxii, 113.

- ³¹ *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem* (Hereford: printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1910), vol. VI, pp.376-7, no. 603. The Leicestershire inquisition was dated 'Thursday after Palm Sunday, 18 Edward II' [i.e., 4 April 1325]. The Northamptonshire inquisition was held on 13 April.

- ³² Richardson, *Magna Carta Ancestry*, *ibid.*, vol. II, pp.72, 296.

- ³³ *Complete Peerage*, vol. V, p.344. The seal of Anne (de Ferrers) le Despenser is shown in Roger H. Ellis, *Catalogue of Seals in the Public Record Office* (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1978), vol. I, Plate 7, no. P242. Ellis describes the seal as follows (p.21):

"P242 Anne le Despenser

Widow of Edward le Despenser, knight

A shield of arms: quarterly, in the second and third quarters a fret, over all a bend (DESPENSER) impaling four mascles. Within a cusped circle, surrounded by a band of pointed tracery broken by four roundels of arms containing (above) a sleeping lion (below) a pierced cinquefoil, (L) three chevrons, (R) a lion rampant crowned. S'.AN[N].LE[DESP]ENSER"

As mentioned in the text of this article, the "band of pointed tracery" is actually composed of twelve mascles, three between every pair of roundels. These may have been intended to represent the three mascles missing from Anne's paternal arms in the seal.

The identification of Sir William de Ferrers' wife as a Segrave is one of long standing [cf. *Complete Peerage*, vol. V, pp.343-4; note also the grant of the lands of William de Ferrers when a minor to Nicholas de Segrave junior for a fine of 100 marks, dated 18 May 1288 (*Cal. Patent Rolls* (1281-1292), p.295]. Douglas Richardson has kindly pointed out the heraldic evidence in the windows of Baddesley Clinton as supporting this, as the arms shown in the window for this William de Ferrers are shown as Ferrers impaling Segrave [Rev. Henry Norris, *Baddesley Clinton: its Manor, Church and Hall* (London: Art and Book Company, 1897), p.64]. The arms depicted in the windows are reasonably accurate, but are understood to have been a creation of the 16th or 17th century [Norris, *ibid.*, p. 63]. Possibly due in part to the gap in time between the marriages themselves and their commemoration in the windows of Baddesley Clinton, it is important to note that the arms depicted provide occasionally misleading genealogical evidence. In particular, the arms of William de Ferrers' father are shown impaling not the arms of his mother, Anne Durward, but rather those of his step-mother Eleanor de Lovaine. There are other arms which could have been depicted which are clearly not if a complete heraldic presentation had been intended (e.g., the arms of Sibyl Marshal, one of the heiresses of the well-known William Marshal and the first wife of William de Ferrer's grandfather William, Earl of Derby, are not shown). That William de Ferrers may have married a Segrave lady as his first wife seems quite likely, but the Baddesley Clinton windows should not be taken as proof of this alliance, let alone evidence that this individual was the mother of one or more of William de Ferrers' children.

³⁴ Richardson, *ibid.*, vol. II, p.72.

³⁵ Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq., *The Siege of Caerlaverock* (London: J. B. Nicolas and Sons, 1828), p.125.

³⁶ McAndrew, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry*, p.51.

³⁷ The chevrons in the left roundel, if representing Strathearn, ought to number 2 and not 3, as observed by Bruce McAndrew and Douglas Richardson. Given the revised ancestry assigned to Anne de Ferrers in this article, this appears to be either an error or artistic licence on the part of the seal's artisan.

³⁸ Richardson, *ibid.*, vol. II, p.295.

³⁹ M. Dominica Legge, *Anglo-Norman Letters and Petitions, from All Souls MS. 182* (Oxford: Blackwell, for the Anglo-Norman Text Society, 1941), vol. 3, pp.78-79.

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The Bridges of Bishopmill, Elgin

Bruce B. Bishop, FSA, Scot.

In 1790 it was decided that the old timber bridge across the River Lossie, which for many generations had formed the crossing between Elgin and the now rapidly expanding 'suburb' of Bishopmill, was showing signs of serious decay. On 24th August of that year the Town Council of Elgin agreed to give two guineas for erecting a new timber bridge "the old one being quite ruinous".

This wooden structure served its purpose for the next 20 years, but it is likely that the adjacent ford, often subjected to the quite frequent spates of the river, was carrying much of the heavy traffic. By 1810 the need for a new bridge over the River Lossie was becoming ever more pressing, as the expansion of the mills along the north bank of the river led to a massive increase in traffic. Plans for a masonry bridge were drawn up. It was, however, difficult to raise the necessary funds for this enterprise as borne out by a letter¹ written by George Brown, Provost of Elgin, to Grant of Grant.

"Linkwood, 25th June 1810

Dear Sir,

Mr Sellar, Dr Coull and I have been begging through Elgin all day for the Bishopmill Bridge - we have not got the subscription of the town, that is the Council, nor have we asked it (they say) they are wretchedly poor, but they must give 10 to fifteen guineas. We made out today, in small sums, about £64 Sterling, and we hope to get a little more tomorrow - I am tired to death tramping upon the hard street from 11 o'clock till four.

The reason for troubling you at present is to say that Mr Sellar and myself are now ready to implement the contract with Thomas Urquhart and John Fraser, masons, and take our chance on the balance of the money ...

... he (Thomas Urquhart) and John Fraser would be able to finish the Bishopmill Bridge this season. I have no such faith in any mason here as in Thomas, when kept sober ...

On 6th August 1810 a donation of five guineas was finally voted by the Elgin Town Council to assist with the building of the bridge,² but George Brown's hopes of it being completed that season proved somewhat optimistic, and it was not until 1814 that the new structure, a stone bridge of two arches, was finally completed.

The new turnpike road from Elgin to Lossiemouth was completed in 1821, and this crossed the new bridge before climbing through a steep cutting through the village of Bishopmill. This cutting, which had been dug to make it easier for horse-drawn vehicles to climb the steep hill from the river to the

top of Bishopmill, had severed the High Street of the now burgeoning suburb, and the 'Dry Brig' of Bishopmill was built across the cutting to reconnect the two sections of the High Street.



The Dry Brig of Bishopmill

The new crossing of the River Lossie was not to last. The Great Flood of 1829, which created such devastation across Moray and Nairn, did not spare the bridge.³

"The bridge of Bishopmill, of two arches, was swept away by the accumulated pressure on it. The flood was 2 feet 4 inches higher on the wall of the house, beside the bridge, than the mark placed there to record the height of that of 1825, an excess very wonderful when considered as extending over so great a width of surface. All the houses in the low line of the suburb of Bishopmill, running eastward from the base of the hill on the left bank, were filled 6 or 8 feet deep with water"

The new turnpike road was now almost useless again to the people of Elgin and Lossiemouth, and once more they faced the long diversions, either across the very narrow old bow bridge at Oldmills, or across the Deanshaugh Bridge further downstream. The economy of both towns was suffering. The erection of a new bridge was a matter of urgency, and by October work was well in hand, night and day, on the building of a new, but rather narrow cast iron bridge, resting on stone abutments.

A document from the business records of Robert Bain, a local solicitor, gives us a snapshot of the work, and the workmen, for one week during the building of the bridge.⁴

“State of Men’s time who wrought at Bishopmill Bridge by day and night from
31st October to 7th November 1829

Account of the Masons time ...

1	John Hay	5 days 8 hours @ 2/9d per day	15/11½d
2	Ja ^s Stephen	5 days 6 hours @ 2/9d per day	15/4½ d
3	Pitter Chalmers	5 days 6 hours @ 2/9d per day	15/4½d
4	Alex ^r Hay	5 days 5 hours @ 2/9d per day	14/10¾d
5	John Barron	5 days 6 hours @ 2/9d per day	15/4½d
6	Ja ^s MkAndrew	5 days 5 hours @ 2/8d per day	14/4¼d
7	W ^m Wilson	4 days 4 hours @ 2/8d per day	11/9d
8	Robert Fraser	4 days 4 hours @ 1/6d per day	7/7d
9	John Anderson	5 days 2 hours @ 2/8d per day	13/10d

State of the men belonging to Donald Clark who wrought at Bishopmill Bridge

1	Don ^d Mkea	5 days 6 hours
2	Ja ^s Shand	5 days 6 hours
3	W ^m Balie	5 days 6 hours
4	Rodrick M’Kenzie	5 days 6 hours
5	Angus Ferguson	2 days 3 hours
6	Don ^d M’Kween	4 days 4 hours
7	Entry crossed out	
8	Alex ^r M’Kenzie	1 day 1½ hours
9	Ja ^s Campble	3 days 3 hours
10	Angus M’Swan	1 day

Labourers

1	Lewis White	5 days @ 2/0d per day	10/0d
2	Alex ^r Stronach	5 days @ 2/0d per day	10/0d
3	Rob ^t Forbes	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
4	John Shand	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
5	Alex ^r Murcheson	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
6	Don ^d Chisholm	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
7	Angus M’Swan	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
8	W ^m Mitchel	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
9	Keneth Moreson	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
10	W ^m Forsyth	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
11	John Munro	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
12	Ja ^s M’Donald	5 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/2½d
13	Alex ^r Matheson	2 days 4 hours @ 2/0d per day	4/9d
14	Ja ^s Allan	4 days 4 hours @ 2/0d per day	8/9d
15	John Manson	2 days 4 hours @ 2/0d per day	4/9d
16	Ja ^s Shand	2 days 4 hours @ 2/0d per day	4/9d
17	Ja ^s Henderson	2 days 4 hours @ 2/0d per day	4/9d
18	W ^m Coull	2 days 6 hours @ 2/0d per day	5/1½d
19	Rob ^t or John Hendry	5 days 8 hours @ 2/0d per day	11/8d

Donald Clark's men for the Night Time ...

1	Ja ^s Allan	10 hours
2	Nile M'Grigor	22 hours
3	Don ^d M'Kenzie	22 hours
4	Ja ^s Read	22 hours
5	Alex ^r Masson	22 hours
6	John M'Innes	22 hours
7	John M'Leod	22 hours
8	Nile M'Lean	22 hours
9	Arch ^d M'Leod	22 hours
10	Angus Ferguson	10 hours
11	Alex ^r Fraser	22 hours
12	Angus M'Kay	22 hours
13	David M'Kay	12 hours
14	Alex ^r Glass	22 hours
15	Rob ^t Munro	22 hours
16	Ja ^s Scott	22 hours

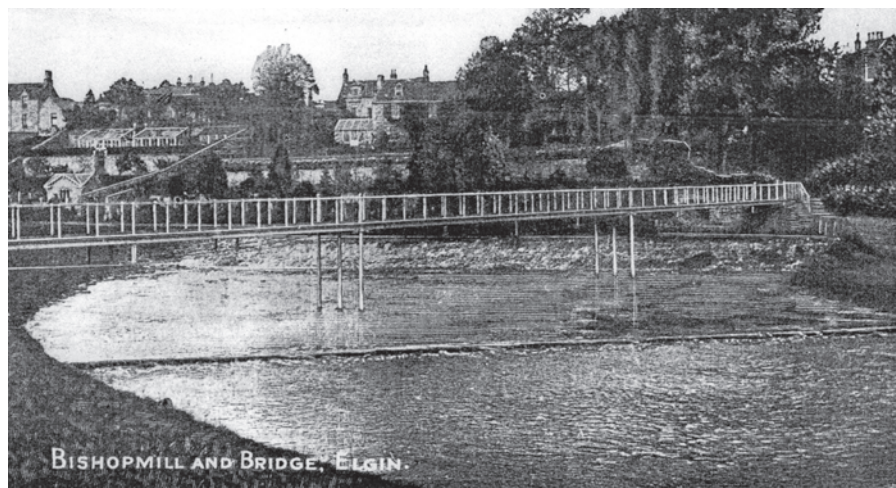
4th November John Gow, Load of tar barrels from the Gadeloch

5th do John Mortimer, 6 loads of quarry read from Cuttley Hills

Elgin 14th Novem^r 1829. Please pay John Hay Fifteen Pounds and One Penny half penny Sterling for work at the Bishopmill Bridge (Signed Patrick Duff and R Bain Esq)

That was payment for the wages of the 19 Labourers

Elgin 1 December 1829. Received the above sum of Fifteen Pounds and one Penny halfpenny from Mr Bain (Signed John Hay)"



Mr Brownlow North's private bridge

In 1866 Mr Brownlow North, living at 'The Knoll', one of the new villas overlooking the River Lossie, was given permission to build his own personal bridge over the Lossie to give him direct access to Elgin. About three years later he purchased the Granary, which he converted into a mission hall or a church, later passing the ownership on to the trustees of the church. He also made various unsuccessful attempts to dam the River Lossie to provide an ornamental lake, but at every spate the river demolished it. The local newspaper later commented that "Mr Brownlow North may have damned the loons who broke the windows of his granary, but he was never able to dam the Lossie, which at every spate knocked down the bulwark he erected".

The narrow cast-iron bridge at Bishopmill served its purpose from 1829 until 1873, at which time it was replaced with the existing much wider modern iron structure, capable of carrying the much heavier traffic now using the Elgin to Lossiemouth turnpike road. The narrow 'Dry Brig' of Bishopmill survived for almost three more decades, a constant obstacle to the traffic, but by 1900 the High Street of Bishopmill was once more cut in two, and has remained so ever since.

Endnotes

- ¹ National Records of Scotland Grant Muniments GD 248/713/3/2
- ² Young, R. *The Annals of the Parish and Burgh of Elgin*. Watson, Elgin 1789
- ³ Dick Lauder, T. *The Great Moray Floods of 1829*. Moray District Libraries, reprint 1998
- ⁴ Papers of Robert Bain, Solicitor in Elgin, 1802-1900. In private collection of Bruce B Bishop.



Application For Gratis Mortcloth

Canongate Parish, Edinburgh

25th August 1736

To Treasurer Sinclair

Sir, This is to desire from you a Gratis Mortcloth to John Bain, deceased in ye fifth Quarter, his Relict is ye drunken woman usually called Vinegar or Mustard Nance, he died poor & has nothing to bury him with, only a friend of his pays for his coffin and if you'll give ye Mortcloth, neither ye best nor ye worst, this will oblige.

Your Humble Servant

Jo: Walker.

Source: National Registers of Scotland Ref. CH2/122/74

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

Andrew Robertson of Gladsmuir; in America 1756-1782, and his American Family

Stephen W. Massil

Part Two

Portraiture

Portraits of Mrs William Robertson and Alexander Robertson of 1841 by the miniaturist Charles Fraser (1782-1860) were exhibited in a famous exhibition in Charleston in 1857.⁶⁹ A portrait of Mr William Robertson (in apparently legal capacity) by Ezra Ames (1768-1836) was in a bill of sale at Albany, New York in 1842.⁷⁰ The portrait of Susan Robertson is featured in a volume published in 1924 by Alice Huger Smith, who elaborates on the social echelon of Fraser's sitters (without specifically mentioning the Robertsons and their place in that society) and how the pictures were 'chiefly lent by residents of South Carolina and Georgia but some of them came from Massachusetts and Connecticut.'⁷¹ The whereabouts of these pictures is not now known. More tantalising is the fact that Helen Robertson Blacklock at her death in 1932 left a bequest of miniature portraits to the Gibbes Museum in Charleston,⁷² including works by Peter Henry (Pierre Henri active in Charleston in the period 1790 to 1793) and by P.R.Vallée, Charlotte Jones and James L. Thomson, including a portrait of 'William Robertson' in 1807 and another younger man of the name in 1812, both of these apparently painted in London, so the family visits were in both directions. The portrait of 'Daniel Robertson'⁷³ sets up a conundrum: how was it that he came (back?) to Charleston in 1793 and for how long did he then stay in America (and who paid for the portrait which if done by a fashionable artist in London at that date would have cost 30 guineas).⁷⁴ Certainly he was in England by 1798 when he was first signed up to the Streatham Volunteer force.⁷⁵ In 1800 William Adam of the Adelphi and Albemarle Street entered into his partnership with his "young friends [and kinsmen] Alexander and Daniel Robertson" for construction works at the London docks and other projects down to disastrous bankruptcy in 1817.⁷⁶

It may be that Daniel returned to Charleston following the death of his father at Streatham so was a family guest at the marriage of William with Susanna Boone Freer in October 1793 and in those years embarked on a profession or in business of some sort but that this failed – perhaps comprehensively so (such that he left again perhaps under a cloud and with no wish to talk about his failure in America) – returning to England in 1798. The portraits of 'William Robertson' in his turn, in 1807 (an older man in a wig, *attributed* to Charlotte Jones) so that he too was in London at the period, and in the figure of a young man by William John Thomson in 1812 (1771-1845, Savannah-born of a Loyalist family of Scots descent), and since they came in Helen Blacklock's bequest, they will need to be accounted for.⁷⁷ But as yet I have

not traced William's presence in London or his reception by his brothers or the identity of the second man.

There are references to exhibitions of these pictures and the 'Misses Blacklock' and it is known for instance that their father took them to England for the duration of the Civil War, and that at some stage afterwards there was a dispute over property arrangements involving also Alexander Robertson. Two of the sisters settled for a time in Savannah but are buried in Charleston. Helen Robertson Blacklock, as owner of portrait miniatures is recorded with a very smart address at one stage, on Franklin Street

The circumstances of the Blacklock sisters following the deaths of their father John Freer Blacklock in 1885 and their uncle Alexander Robertson in 1888 appears to have been much reduced in the aftermath of the rice trade, such that they were afforded protection and accommodation by Dr. A. Toomer Porter of the Holy Communion Church Institute in Charleston (later the Porter Military Academy) where Helen Robertson Blacklock, outliving her sisters, died alone in 1932.⁷⁸ Their three gravestones lean together in the Magnolia graveyard. Anthony Toomer Porter (1828-1902), had been a clerk with the Robertson-Blacklock factorage firm, but eventually became a clergyman to the benefit it seems of these daughters of his old business associates.

In Georgia

Andrew Robertson (d. 1803?)

In the Chatham County wills Andrew Robertson' Nov. 29, 1802, Oct. 6 1803. "Being bound for Liverpool" refers to Susan B. Robertson of Charleston as 'my goddaughter' and there is a reference to one of his Johnston cousins (see below): To James Johnston, jun. There is also a reference to Alexander and Daniel Robertson; and: "It was my intention to have married Ann Roche, dau. of William Roche, dec, when I return; I leave her my property." Exrs: James Johnston, James Robertson, merchants. Witn: Matthew Johnston, Owen Jones.⁷⁹

His age is not indicated and I find nothing further about him but I hope it is feasible to suggest that if he is embarking for England he is looking specifically to be joining his younger brothers there. Only the date of October 1803 suggests his actual death [at sea?] by that date.

James Robertson (d. 1803)

James Robertson was a partner in the firm of Johnston, Robertson and Company, in business with his brother-in-law, James Johnston, junior (1769-1822),⁸⁰ latterly a leading citizen of Savannah, civic dignitary, secretary of the golf club and the like; they dealt in merchandise and the slave trade. James Robertson served as a commander of the Chatham Artillery from 1794-1803; his commission survives;⁸¹ he was reputed 'a brave man, a fine officer, and an accomplished gentleman. The Corps flourished under his command. He was beloved by his corps, and respected and esteemed by all who knew

him'. Over the period December 1797-1800 he served as "Grand Treasurer" of the Grand Lodge of Georgia at the "Grand Quarterly Communication" at Savannah.⁸² He was an Alderman of Savannah for 1797-8.⁸³

Robertson married Johnston's sister Jane Nisbit in 1791.⁸⁴ Their surviving children were: Ann, Sarah, Bellamy Crawford and Jane Nesbit, a son and two other daughters having died.

Robertson's Will is dated 'Jan. 12, 1802; June 6, 1803' – just a few months earlier than that of his brother Andrew. He leaves his estate to his wife Jean Nisbit, to his daughter Bellamy; and to his brothers William, Alexander, Andrew (presumably before his departure for Liverpool and subsequent death), and Daniel Robertson. The Executors are Jean Nisbit and his brother William Robertson of Charleston (which must clinch the family connections of the man above), and his brothers-in-law Mathew Johnston, James Johnston, Jr. and William Johnston, all of Savannah.⁸⁵

The references are not extensive but two late marriage records of the younger daughters appear at the Independent Presbyterian Church of Chatham in Savannah and bring the picture into focus. James Robertson had married Jane Nesbitt (d. 1823) in 1791. Of their five daughters Ann A. (d. 1820) and Sarah L. (d. 1831) and another unnamed died unmarried, Bellamy Crawford (1795?-1847) married Archibald Campbell and died childless in 1847, and Jane Nesbitt (1802-1856) married Allen R. Wright as his second wife but dying in 1856 also without children. It is because none of these daughters had children that the terms of James Robertson's will of 1803 came into contention at the Supreme Court of Savannah in January 1858, when the heirs of his four brothers brought claims to court over the residue of their brother's estate: "Alexander Robertson plaintiff v. George H. Johnston, Trustee."⁸⁶ The proceedings and appeal make for an extensive text but embedded in it is the following detail:

*' ... The complainants are the children of William Robertson, one of the brothers, and claim that the whole of the estate left by the said testator, now in the hands of the said Johnston, vested in them absolutely and in fee simple, under the provisions of the said will, and the issue, if any, of the brother who married and died in Ireland, the children of the said testator having all died childless and without issue ...'*⁸⁷

The mention of the brother "who married and died in Ireland" suggests an impressive continuity of the family record for this again is Daniel Robertson the architect whose connections I am tracing. But they do not mention the death of his older brother Alexander on September 1846 recorded in the Chancery papers of the financial arrangements for Mrs Robertson following Daniel's death.

Aside from the legal niceties under dispute, the interesting point is to identify the plaintiff, Alexander Robertson, and his relationship with the late brothers

of the first generation. He is of course 'the zealous layman', Alexander Robertson of Charleston, as above, William Robertson's son. The Court record adds a useful but erroneous gloss that James Robertson was the nephew of the 'great historian',⁸⁸ that is, William Robertson of Edinburgh University, as above, where in fact James's father Andrew Robertson of Gladsmuir was a cousin of the historian at some close remove. The fact that William Robertson's wife was his cousin Mary Nisbet (1723-1802), daughter of James Nisbet (1677-1756), one of the ministers of the Old Kirk in Edinburgh, may suggest that Jane Nesbitt (whose American family connections were Johnstons) was of another branch of that network of families.

The Robertson family house on State Street near the corner with Bull Street, not having been damaged by the fire that swept Savannah in 1820, sustains a life in Savannah folklore alongside the legal detail of the Court report. Following James Robertson's death his widow and daughters remained in the house and James Johnston, Jane's brother, was active on the ladies' behalf improving the property so when it came to the dispute of 1856-8 his heirs also had a claim against Allen Wright and his children, hence the presence of George Houston Johnston, Trustee, on behalf of the Defendants. Following the death of Jane Nesbitt Wright in 1856, the house had been kept vacant pending the resolution of the Court in respect of her husband's claim against the Will of her father and was then leased by a young lawyer and his brother late in 1856 just then setting up in practice. This was Charles Colcock Jones (1831-1893) who later became mayor of Savannah, who was in fact engaged on the case by Johnston the Trustee. The house is identified as 'Castle Dismal' in a recent book, *Ghost Dances and Shadow Pantomimes*,⁸⁹ which includes a chapter rehearsing Jones's tale when he experienced a visit by the ghost of Jane Nesbitt Wright while he was working late at night on the papers of the case. The account includes graphic details of the house (mentioning a garret crammed with Robertson furniture and family effects and no doubt surviving papers of more than sixty years ...) and the chapter carries extensive local detail (including the fact that there was a son to James Robertson's family who had died before the will was drawn up, a family of six children in all). Jones, by the way, confirms in his account of the ghost that 'the Rs prevailed' in the court case.⁹⁰ The story of surviving daughters living long years together in an old house echoes a similar situation for the Blacklock cousins of a later generation half a century later in Charleston, as above.

The Wills of James Robertson and Andrew Robertson also bring into focus the Johnston family as executors and witnesses. In Savannah, Georgia, the prominence of the Johnston family and their connections with the Nesbitts also encroaches on the Robertson connections of Edinburgh, the American scene and the Caribbean complicating the genealogical problems quite beguilingly. Nonetheless one can be bold in some respects in putting forward suggestions along these lines.

The Johnston Family connections

Dr. James Johnston, of the Royal Navy (1686-1744), m. 1722, Dunfermline: Jean Nisbet. Their sons were:

- Andrew Johnston (1734-1801), m.1761 at Savannah, Bellamy Roche (of Augusta)

Their children:

Bellamy Johnston, m. 1781, [Dr. Thomas] Taylor [of Jamaica?]

Matthew Johnston (1763-1803), m. Mary Elizabeth (Evans) (d. 1815)

Their children were: James T. Johnston

Eliza A. Johnston (1793-1872), m 1812 James Morrison (1789-1831)

Jane (Jean) Nisbet Johnston (d. 1822), m. 1791 James Robertson

Col. James Johnston (1769-1822), m. White Bluff, Georgia, May 1797,

Ann Marion grand-daughter of Sir Patrick Houston, last President of the colonial Council of Georgia. Their [12] children included:

Bellamy Roche Johnston

James Robertson Johnston, m. Elizabeth Catharine Dowers, of Philadelphia.

George Houston Johnston, m. Emily Green Turner

Louisa Caroline Johnston, m. Patrick Houstoun Woodruff

- Lewis Johnston (1735-1797), m. Laleah Peyton;

- James Johnston (1738-1808), settled in Savannah in 1761; publisher of the *Georgia Gazette*, identified as a Loyalist but rehabilitated after Independence resuming printing of "The Gazette" from 1783 until 1802; buried in the Colonial Cemetery at Savannah leaving a widow and six children⁹¹

Nicholas (d. 1802); became a partner and successor in the business from 1790.

It may be irrelevant here but Andrew Robertson's share in the Library Society of Charleston was passed to Charles Johnston in 1772 when Robertson left Carolina for Georgia.⁹²

The names indicating intermarriage of families gives a sense of the presence of these generations in the history of the place and the families

The **Nisbet family** connections, equally extensive, might bring us into the grander sphere of the contemporary history seeing that we get a glimpse of Horatio Nelson then Captain of the *Boreas* by his marriage in 1787 to Frances Woolward (1761-1831) widow of Dr. Josiah Nisbet of St. Kitts, but I won't venture into those waters.

Bellamy Crawford Robertson (1795-1847)

At a much later date there is a reference to link Bellamy Crawford Robertson with her cousin Eliza Johnston, daughter of Matthew Johnston, in respect of a Ladies school in Connecticut, the Litchfield Female Academy, kept by Miss Sarah Pierce and her nephew, ... in some notes of the 1850s, firstly:

an extract of a letter from Miss B.C. Robertson to Miss Pierce,⁹³ and a mention of her sister Ann as a pupil at the School⁹⁴. Then in a later volume:

“Miss Bellamy” is [Miss] Robertson from Savannah, a cousin of Eliza Johnston, and one of the excellent of the earth. She married very late in life and is now living in Savannah.⁹⁵

And along with Bellamy Crawford Robertson (LFA: 1808-11) and Eliza Johnston, Bellamy’s sister Ann was also a pupil at the Litchfield school.⁹⁶

These three are amongst the subscribers to the first volume of a new school book ‘Sketches of universal history’ in 1811.⁹⁷

Bel Robertson’s ‘excellence’ ran to good works and social engagement alongside her mother as a supporter for instance of the Savannah Free School Society from 1816 which underwent several changes of status, and amongst the members of the new Savannah Widow’s Society in 1837.⁹⁸

She eventually married Archibald Campbell [12th July 1842]; she had once been precociously ‘engaged’ to George Whitefield [a cousin of Eliza Johnston] but he had died before their possible marriage dying of hereditary consumption at the age of 24 on 13th June 1813, on St. Simons Island, of the house of Johnston and Whitefield, merchants of Savannah, and left a Will: ‘...to Miss Bellamy Crawford Robertson to whom I am bound by a most ardent affection.’⁹⁹ He was a native of Savannah, son of late James Whitefield, Esq., but was reared by Dr. James B. Young, then by General Jackson by whom he was adopted. Following their marriage the Campbells moved to the Caribbean where Archibald died after which Bellamy rejoined her sister Jane in Savannah returning to the house on State Street.¹⁰⁰

Further to the Litchfield Female Academy, I would note that James T. Johnston (1816) and James Morrison (1809-11) were both students at the Litchfield Law School.

Conclusion

I have endeavoured to restrict myself to corroborated facts and sources for this study and have teased out perhaps surprising transatlantic connections in the background of the elusive Daniel Robertson’s life. The fact that Alexander and Daniel (along with William of Charleston) are mentioned in the Wills of both Andrew and James but no other brothers or sisters in America suggests that by 1802 there were no others of the once ‘numerous’ family of Andrew Robertson left living; and the fact that Daniel died in Ireland is known to the Court in Savannah in 1858 suggests a retention of familial connections against time, the distance of the seas, and the divide between ‘patriots’ and ‘loyalists’. Not of course that any reference to his American family has yet shown up in references concerning Daniel Robertson in his life in England and Ireland – where there are fashionable ‘American gardens’ in his plans for his clients’ mansions and estates in Wexford, Wicklow and Carlow in the

1830s and 1840s, along with an Italianate garden at Powerscourt though he had not, I think, been abroad to study them.

Endnotes

- ⁶⁹ S. Gilman, *Catalogue of miniature portraits, landscapes, and other pieces, executed by Charles Fraser and exhibited in "The Fraser Gallery", at Charleston, during the months of February and March, 1857: Accompanied by occasional annotations and a compendious study of the life and career of the artist*, Charleston, S.C.: James and Williams, printers, 1857. The Robertson portraits were items 183 and 184
- ⁷⁰ T. Bolton, *Ezra Ames of Albany: portrait painter, craftsman, Royal Arch Mason, banker ...*, New York: New York Historical Society, 1955; p.132, and: item 255: William Robertson - 'unlocated'.
- ⁷¹ Alice R. Huger Smith and D.E. Huger Smith, *Charles Fraser*, New York, Frederic Fairchild Sherman, 1924, p.55, plate XXIVa. Alice Smith wrote an article about Fraser in *The art journal*, Vol. III, No. 1, June 1915, edited by W.R. Valentiner, New York: Frederic Fairchild Sherman, 1915, pp.174-183, referring there to these portraits and the exhibition
- ⁷² Family portraits will do as well as DNA-testing to establish family connections
- ⁷³ Gibbes Art Museum, Charleston: ref: 1932.005.0002: watercolour on ivory, signed by the artist '1793'
- ⁷⁴ Stephen Lloyd, *Richard & Maria Cosway: Regency artists of taste and fashion, ...*, Edinburgh: Scottish National Portrait Gallery, 1995, p.123-4: Portraits of the Duke of Clarence, the Prince of Wales and others charged at £31.10s a head
- ⁷⁵ Wandsworth Heritage Centre: *Volunteer Association Streatham, 1798-1804*: ref: SP/6/1/1: List of recruits, June 2, 1798
- ⁷⁶ S.W. Massil (3), op. cit.
- ⁷⁷ Gibbes Museum, op. cit. [or just repeat: Blacklock Bequest: 1932.005]
- ⁷⁸ Details in the file of the Blacklock bequest at the Gibbes Museum of Art
- ⁷⁹ Abstracts of wills, Chatham County, Georgia, [1773-1817] / Leon Jr De Valinger, National Genealogical Society, John B. Nichols, 1955, p.126
- ⁸⁰ Biographical account included in: E.D. Johnston, *The Houstons of Georgia*, Athens, Ga. University of Georgia Press, 1950, pp. NLS; see also incidental notes in *The letters of Robert Mackay to his wife: written from ports in America and England 1795-1816, with an introduction and notes by W.C. Hartridge*, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1949. Mackay managed the golf club
- ⁸¹ *Checklist of eighteenth century manuscripts in the Georgia Historical Society*, Vol. XIX, Compiled by Lilla Mills Hawes and Karen Elizabeth Osvald, Savannah, the Society, 1976: Commission to Robertson, Merchant of Savannah (d. 1803) as captain of a volunteer company of Artillery in the Chatham County Regiment of Militia, 26 August 1794, signed by George Mathews, Governor of Georgia, and John Milton, Secretary
- ⁸² Atlanta Chronicle, Dec. 2, 1797, Dec. 1, 1798, and Dec. 10, 1799.
- ⁸³ Chronological list of Mayors and Aldermen: Eighth Administration: July 10th 1797-July 1798
- ⁸⁴ Marriages and obituaries from early Georgia newspapers, abstracted by Folks Huxford, Southern Historical Press, 1989, p.345: "Married last Sunday [25th November], James Robertson to Jean, daughter of Dr. Andrew Johnston", *Georgia gazette*, Dec. 1, 1791. This was at the Independent Presbyterian Church of Chatham
- ⁸⁵ Abstracts of wills, Chatham County, Georgia, [1773-1817] / Leon Jr De Valinger, National Genealogical Society, John B. Nichols - 1955, op. cit
- ⁸⁶ *Reports of cases in law and equity argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, containing the decisions at Savannah ... January Term 1958*, Vol. XXIV, B.Y. Martin, Reporter, Columbus, Georgia, Job Press of the Columbus Times, 1859, Alexander Robertson plaintiff v. George H. Johnston, Trustee, ... pp.102-129. The accounts are repeated giving transcripts from earlier hearings at the Chatham

- Superior Court of the previous term, and so forth and while the Will gives the name Daniel, the transcripts and opinions quote the name David for the fourth brother
- ⁸⁷ Op. cit., p.122
- ⁸⁸ Op. cit., p.107
- ⁸⁹ G.B. Smith and A.H. Wright Smith, *Ghost Dances and Shadow Pantomimes: eyewitness accounts of the supernatural from Old Georgia. Volume I*, Milledgeville, Boyd Publishing, 2004, pp.68-79
- ⁹⁰ Smith, op. cit., p.70
- ⁹¹ D.C. McMurtrie, *The pioneer printer of Georgia*, The Southern Printer for June 1929; *The pioneer printer of Georgia* / Douglas Crawford McMurtrie, 1930; Also *Bibliographical Society*, No. 7, 1929; and: *Library*, 1929, pp.71-83
- ⁹² Raven, op. cit., p.345
- ⁹³ *Chronicles of a pioneer school from 1792 to 1833: being the history of Miss Sarah Pierce and her Litchfield school*, edited by Elizabeth Cynthia Barney Buel, Cambridge, Mass: University Press, 1903, pp.268, 397
- ⁹⁴ Citation of attendance also: John Pierce Brace, *History of my poetry*, Vol. I: 1811
- ⁹⁵ *More chronicles of a pioneer school from 1792 to 1833. Being added history on the Litchfield Female Academy ...*, compiled by Emily Noyes Vanderpoel. – New York: Cadmus Bookshop, ... 1927, p.132
- ⁹⁶ Citation of attendance also: John Pierce Brace, *History of my poetry*, Vol. I: 1811
- ⁹⁷ *Sketches of universal history, compiled from several authors. For the use of schools, Vol. 1.* – New Haven: printed by Joseph Barber, 1811, p.174
- ⁹⁸ *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia passed in Milledgeville at an annual session in November and December 1837*, P.L. Robinson, State Printer, 1838, p.220: *An act to incorporate the Widows' Society for the relief of indigent widows and orphans in the city of Savannah, 1837*
- ⁹⁹ Abstract of wills, Chatham County, Georgia, 1773-1817
- ¹⁰⁰ G.B. Smith, op. cit., p.76.

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Scotland and the Flemish People

John W. Irvine

During the summer of 2012 we publicised in various fora the start of the project *Scotland and the Flemish People*, and since that time we have been heartened by the many expressions of interest and support that we have received. We intend to send Newsletters to those who have asked to be kept in touch with the project's 4-year progress.

The Project Team

The project is centred at the University of St. Andrews' Institute of Scottish Historical Research ("the Institute") and is led there by Professor Roger Mason. Two other staff members in the Institute are involved in the work: Dr. Katie Stevenson and Dr. Michael Brown. One PhD student, Amy Eberlin, is beginning research in the field and a second will be recruited for the start of the September 2013 semester.

John Irvine, currently Chairman of the Scottish Local History Forum in Scotland (www.slhf.org) and a professional genealogist, is also working on the project. Finally, Alex Fleming, who instigated the work and is an international economist by training (now retired), is helping administer part of the project and is undertaking some of the research.

Project Goals

The goals of the project are to raise awareness of the role played by the Flemish people in Scotland since they first arrived around the 11th and 12th centuries. This will be achieved by undertaking new research on the Flemish, making more widely available the results of existing research, and hosting workshops and conferences on relevant issues from time to time. In due course one or more publications will be prepared containing the results of the work.

Progress so far

The publicising of the project on the *ScotlandsPeople* website led to responses from over 100 people from around the world. The communications we received led to:

The preparation of a list of possible names with Flemish roots (see below)

The opening of a dialogue with a number of eminent researchers in the field of the genealogy and history of the Flemish

The offer of much genealogical information on Flemish families in Scotland. Links to such information will in due course be provided on a project website that is being constructed at the moment and will be fully functional by the end of winter 2013.

The donation of personal historical research in the field by several people (for which we are very grateful)

The offer of help in undertaking new research (including in Flanders itself).

In addition, the following work has been undertaken:

We have begun a pilot study of the influence of the Flemish in Fife and the Firth of Forth areas and are grateful for the support furnished by various local Historical Societies and individuals.

We are looking into the possibility of working with the administrator of the Scottish DNA project who has offered to set up and run a Y-DNA study in parallel to our historical work. Potentially it could help confirm whether certain families have Flemish origins.

Discussion has begun with representatives of the Lindsay clan on the drafting of a family case study that would gauge its impact on the Scottish economy and society

Research within the Institute itself is at an early stage. It is examining existing materials relating to the Flemish involvement in Scotland and is looking at immigrants in the medieval period with a view to understanding the role they played and the societal relationships they developed.

Contacting us:

We can be contacted by Email at the following addresses, where we would be happy to receive any questions or comments:

Mr. John Irvine: johnwirvine@aol.com

Dr. Alex Fleming: aefleming007@comcast.net

Tentative list of actual, probable and possible Flemish names in Scotland

Actual

Core Flemish names

Fleming	Flemming	Flanders	Flanderensis
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Examples of Variants on Fleming

Flemyng	Flamang	Flamank	Flement
Fleeming	Flammang	Flament	

Probable

List of names identified in *Scottish Hazard: The Flemish Nobility and their Impact on Scotland*, by Beryl Platts, being of Flemish origin, based on heraldic research.

Abernethy	Cameron	Hamilton	Montgomerie
Anstruther	Campbell	Innes	Murray
Baird	Comyn	Leith	Oliphant
Boswell	Crawfurd	Leslie	Seton
Brodie	Douglas	Lindsay	Stewart
Bruce	Erskine	Lochore	Stirling
Balliol (+Bell, Beal, Beale, le Bel, Bailey etc.)			

Possible

Hazel, Hazeel, Hazell	Morrens, Morran
Waddell, Woodall, Weddell etc	Binnie, Binning, Bennie and Porteous

Bremner		Younger, Junker	
Plender, Plenderleith		Mutch	
Dewar, De War (Walloons?)		Deurs	
Preynne (1685) to Prayne to Pren (1705) to Prenn (1749) to Prain			
Kettle	Frizall	Dowie	Beaton
Pundler	Clemmet	Petrie	Holm
Stein	Houbron	Kessen	Mortimer
Clow	Flucker	Swankie	
Hally	Flockhart	Sutherland	

Other

List of names of Flemish people who came to Scotland ca 1601, often via Norwich, identified in *Huguenot and Scots Links (1575-1775)* by David Dobson.

Bart	Cowart	Henman	Van der Broeck
Bishop	De Corte	Le Rouge	Van Houte
Byschop	Den Turk	Roche	Vermont
Clasen	De Pyel	Sturman	

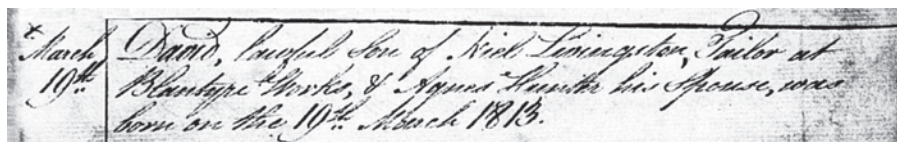


Celebrating Lanarkshire 2013

To showcase the diversity of Lanarkshire's history and culture, and to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of explorer David Livingstone on 19th March 1813, a wide range of events will be staged throughout this year.

Accessing www.lanarkshire2013.com will lead to the programme and many other features.

To learn more about the David Livingstone Centre at Blantyre and the plans for its refurbishment and improvement, log on to www.davidlivingstone200.org



Record of the birth of David Livingstone: Blantyre 624 350
Reproduced by kind permission of the Registrar General for Scotland



March talk

The 1790 Census of St Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh, is a splendid resource for the family, local and social historian. Jessie Denholm, on 18th March, will discuss some of its potential uses, plus its quirks and surprises.

John Waldie of Hendersyde

Extracts from his Journal from 11th May 1826 to 24th May 1827

Transcribed by Christine Glover

The following transcription was taken from the Journal of John Waldie, gentleman, from Hendersyde Park, Roxburgh and Newcastle. He wrote over 100 Journals from his teens until his death, most of which are now in the U.S.A. Fortunately, this one remains in the National Archives of Scotland. (GD1/378/30) It begins shortly after the death of his father and his inheritance of the Roxburghshire estates and Newcastle business interests. He was aged 45/46 and a bachelor and eventually died in Hendersyde Park in the 1860s despite his concerns over his health and imminent demise in 1826!

When not travelling, his time was spent socialising in Roxburgh, Edinburgh and Newcastle with the Duchess of Roxburgh at Floors, and branches of the Sinclair Family in Edinburgh. He was very interested in the theatre and music, and extracts concerning his theatrical interests from the Journals housed in America have recently appeared available via a website.

The spelling has been left as in the original.

Hendersyde Park, Thursday May 11th

Maria & the 3 children, Miss Burbery & Gladstones left us after breakfast - after a stay of 5 months. - The parting was sad for my poor Mother - & for Miss Waldie & B Ormston also very painful - for me I have it still to look forward to - Maria bore it well - They were off at ½ past 9.

Miss Waldie & I drove to Kelso & I arranged things to be off at 4 - we all dined at 3 & I drove down to Kelso after dinner - & got an outside place on the Mail - fine clear day - the view with sun declining from Soutra Hill was lovely - I got inside the coach at Blacknshiels - and at Dalkeith a young man got in - who I found to be very animated sensible & clever - a student from Devonshire - & quite in raptures with Scotland - we got very well acquainted - & he wished me much to come & dine with him on Tuesday - when I return from Glasgow - he left me his address when the coach stopped - I went to the Royal Hotel and found Maria, & Miss Burbery & the children all well - I brought her a letter from Charlotte - we are tolerably well off at the Royal Hotel - tho' it is dirty - Travelled today 43 miles

Friday May 12th

After breakfast Maria & I & the rest accompanied by Mr A. Douglas went to the Register Office - I saw the Library &c. there - then all round the Calton Hill - the view was exquisite & very clear - then we went to Parliament House & saw the judges in court - & the outer court & a trial going on - we also saw the writers & advocates Libraries - and then we went by South Bridge to the College & saw the Museum - which is much increased - the college is almost

finished - we then went back to our Hotel - & then to collection of ancient Pictures which is tolerably good in Flemish pieces - but the Italian pieces are poor - we then went to Charlotte Square, Coates Crescent, Athol Crescent, Mary Place, the Circus, The New Markets for fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, poultry, &c - very pretty - then to the New Academy or 2nd High School, a very handsome building & playground - & the deaf & Dumb Institution very handsome - also we saw the Gardens in front of Queen Street, & the beautiful ones between Princes Street & the Castle - the buildings in Moray Place &c are wonderful - we finished by King Street & Drummond Place & staid half an hour to get luncheon & rest at Mr Pringles & then went home - Maria & all the rest got off at ½ past 5 - for Linlithgow so far on the way to Glasgow- I went to dine at Mr Pringles - He & Mrs & Miss & Wm P. & Miss M. Chatto & Miss E. Elliot of Mossford - very pleasant - home soon after 10.

Saturday May 13th

I went this morning to see Mr Williams Exhibition of Watercolor Drawings - some very beautiful - rich in finish & color & tasteful in design - one of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli is superb & many of the Grecian - especially Athens & Corinth in various ways. I left Edinbr at 1 - & came outside the coach to Glasgow where we arrived at 7 - very pleasant day & drive - by Corstorphin Hills flat country - woody hills & small lake near Linlithgow - shabby town - fine old palace - & church - Thence to Falkirk - hilly but rich - occasional views of the Forth - & always the Ochills & other grand hills beyond - at near Falkirk is Callender a fine turreted house of Mr Forbes - & much wood - Falkirk is larger & not so dirty as Linlithgow - Polmont is a tolerable village before Falkirk. Distant view of Carron foundries, Larbird House, Sir S. Hirlang's [*Stirlings?*] - & the handsome church of Larbart near it - The country gets high & dismal at Cumbernauld - where Lord Elphinstone or rather now Adml Fleming's is - It is chiefly descending thence to Glasgow - I found Maria at the Eagle Inn which is very good - she was tired - & I got some dinner & went all over the town to enquire about the Swift Packet - & at last got its history - I called at Mr G. Watson's & saw him & Mrs W. he is married since I was here - they were very kind - I went to bed after a quiet evg with Maria in talking over various matters. - Travelled 46 miles.

Sunday May 14th

Maria & Miss Burbery & Anna & I went to chapel at the new chapel St Marys - very handsome gothic building - & elegant within - a tolerable clergyman & good congregation - we walked to the Green & saw the Nelson Column & the goal [*sic*] &c. - also George's Square & the chief streets - They all set off at ½ past 3 - I got this the time as well as I could till near 6 when I set off (there being no earlier coach & no steamboats today) for Greenock outside the mail - Pretty drive from Glasgow to Paisley 7 miles - the road crowded with people - country flat - view of Campsie Hills & Lomonds to the North - & Ayrshire hills south - lots of villas & gardens. Paisley is very large & well built

on a hill – about 40,000 inhabitants – great place for silks – neat church & good houses – we went on thro’ a flat but rather rising country to Bishopton a little village where we changed horses & soon came in full view of the Clyde – Dunbuck, Dumbarton Castle & town, Benlomond & all the other grand hills – the road is close to the Clyde all the way to Port Glasgow & thence to Greenock - with hills to the left, very woody, the river, - its boats – its lake like look – and the grand mountains, fine sunset, clear air & ever changing scenery was altogether delightful. I got to the Tontine Inn at ½ past 8 & found Maria & all the party had been arrived about an hour & a half. I had some supper not having dined – pleasant talk with Maria about various matters – I am happy to have seen her safely off - I trust they will get safely there – the weather is calm & mild. We went to bed before 12 – the packet is safely arrived today - & all is arranged for their going tomorrow – Travelled today 24 miles.



SGS May Outing

Our outing on 18 May 2013 is to **The National Mining Museum Scotland**, the 5-star visitor attraction at the wonderfully restored Lady Victoria Colliery, Newtongrange, which is easily accessible by car or bus. Open from 10am - 5pm, it houses exhibitions on the story of coal through the ages, life at home and work for miners and their families, working machinery, a cafe and a shop.

The Pithead Tour has been booked for 1.30pm when the atmosphere and noise of a working pit can be experienced with ex-miners as guides. There is also a multimedia self-guided tour (recorded by Ian Rankin).

In addition to the above a special visit to the Library has been arranged for 11.00am, lasting about an hour, starting with a short presentation and followed by time to browse the collection of books, journals, trade catalogues and periodicals, as well as the archive of the Lothian Coal Company. There are also over 18,000 historical photographs of the Scottish collieries and communities. However, there are no employment records of individuals for the family historian. If notified in advance the staff will display any items of particular interest to visitors.

You can choose just the free visit to the Library, or for the reduced fee of £6.50 (£4.50 concession) spend the whole day at the Museum, with or without the Pithead Tour, or combine all three.

Because we need to know the numbers attending and any special interests, a deadline of Monday 6 May 2013 has been set for taking bookings.

Please contact SGS Library by

‘phone (0131 220 3677) or e-mail enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com

Book Reviews

Welsh Missionaries and British Imperialism: The Empire of Clouds in north-east India

Andrew May; Manchester University Press, 2012; ISBN 13 97807 19080357; £70.00

As any visitor there will confirm, any history of the Khasi Hills, often thought the wettest place on earth, could hardly be called “dry”, and May has filled his narrative with a entire cabinet of grotesques from his “hero” the Reverend Thomas Jones through the arch-Victorian nemesis of the story, Inglis, and onwards.

This is a most interesting and significant addition for the historian and genealogist interested in British Imperial India, and it has relevance way beyond its title of “Welsh missionaries”. For here in the Meghalaya hills north of Calcutta were not just Welsh missionaries, but Scots, Irish and English, whose society May dissects with forensic thoroughness.

Early British India was far more socially fluid than its late Victorian or Edwardian successors, and Jones marries into a family of quite shameless social climbers, so that this obscure Welsh missionary ends up mixing in the same families as William Makepeace Thackeray and Isambard Kingdom Brunel, along with the founders of modern polo and the then notable painter Schumberg.

The Scots include: Lieutenant Henry Yule, later author of *Hobson Jobson*; missionary James Rae; Harry Inglis, Thomas Jones's arch-nemesis; revenue collector Robert Lindsay; Harry Inglis's widow, Sophie, who married Scots-born Col. Charles Seton Guthrie in 1863; Alexander Duff, Free Church of Scotland missionary; David Scott, Political Agent; Captain Adam White, son of Adam White, Provost of Leith, and surgeon John McLelland.

The St Andrew's Colonial Homes, an orphanage at Kalimpong for Eurasian children, was established at Kalimpong by Scottish missionary the Reverend John Anderson Graham.

And of course Thomas Jones ends up buried on the Scotch Burial Ground in Keraya Road, Calcutta.

For May, an Associate Professor of History at University of Melbourne, this magnificent study represents half a lifetime's effort and research across three continents. May has synthesised the work of many others, including the marginal scratchings of this writer, published in past issues of *The Scottish Genealogist*.

May takes his materials from the broader palette of the British Library and the National Library of Wales, and the collections of Edinburgh's own Dr Graham's Homes of Kalimpong which feature later in the story. Several visits doing field work in the Rain's Hills themselves have given May a unique insight into the motivation of the missionary, and the impact then and now of their work, insight that would readily apply to those interested in similar missions from Scotland.

I'm sure that there will any number of people who might find the book's scope of interest. It's not simply the story of the missionary, which is extraordinary in itself, where Jones teaches a nation its letters and becomes a hero still revered in India today: it extends to his interest in giving an indigenous people the skills

of woodworking, coal mining and ironwork, to maintain themselves against the oncoming Imperialist and capitalist merchants; the harrying of Jones by the establishment; his dismissal by the church; his abandonment of family to flee for his life from his enemies; the growth of the Raj and racism.

In this microcosm of the empire, May tells of the politics of early British India, new scientific thought, racism and military ideology. Mix into this *mélange* of the *unco guid* the headier elements of sexual intrigue, adultery and child marriage, back-biting and petty hatreds and your views of a stiff starched British Raj will be changed forever.

David Macadam

***The Glasgow Necropolis: 7,000 Photographs and Transcriptions
of the Monuments within the Glasgow Necropolis;***

Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society, 2012; ISBN 1 870186 74 5; £20

This volume has been a long time in coming, but it has been worth the wait. Because of the wait, the compilers, Morag Fyfe and a couple of dozen G&WS FHS volunteers, have been able to avail themselves of modern technology to present the information in a manner befitting the glory that is the Necropolis – with colour photographs! Thus the researcher may discover not only inscriptions, but view which style of monument was selected to commemorate the ancestors, whether grand (and some certainly are) or more modest.

Opened in 1832 as an answer to overcrowded kirkyards, John Bryce's Necropolis became quickly the most desirable burial ground in Glasgow, the Second City of the Empire. Over time, some 52,000 persons were interred, although not all with headstones. The busiest year was 1866, during which almost 1600 Glaswegians were laid to rest. Five funerals a day, as well as maintenance of the ground, must have provided employment for quite a number of men. To the delight, no doubt, of the masons, sculptors and architects, the merchants, industrialists and other well-to-do personages of the day could indulge their whims with caprices, conceits and confections, reflecting various fashions imported from around the globe, so that the stones (or indeed mausolea) may show Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Gothic or Moorish influences in their designs.

The CD offers the facility not only to search for MIs, but also the chance to take a virtual tour around each "compartment". Maps are provided. Also, very helpfully, G&WS FHS will supply (for a small fee) an image of better quality of any stone. Moreover, pointers are provided towards the burial records themselves and to other related books.

Some of this work might not have been possible without the efforts of the Friends of Glasgow Necropolis (at time of writing, the only Cemetery Friends group in Scotland), which aims to conserve and restore this unique repository of Glasgow's history. One of its fund-raising activities is guided tours. www.glasgownecropolis.org

Caroline Gerard

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

Newbattle Parish Testimonials 1657-1671

Testimonials were issued to individuals to show that the bearer was an upright citizen and unlikely to cause trouble or be a burden on the parish. Many were described as having a *civill cariaig*, and others *brought a sufficient testimoniall*. Occasionally reference was made to former indiscretions that had been *satisfied* before the kirk session of the parish issuing the testimonial. A number of testimonials state that the reason for coming to Newbattle was to marry one of the parishioners and their intention of giving in their names for proclamation.

Not only is this register of testimonials slightly earlier than many that have survived, but it also gives an idea of the mobility of people in the 17th century. Most of the incomers to the parish of Newbattle were from neighbouring parishes: Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Crichtoun, Dalkeith, Inveresk, Lasswade, Liberton, Newton and others. Several people came from Edinburgh which was divided into a number of parishes geographically, hence south parish or north-west parish.

A number came from farther afield: Aberdeenshire, Fofarshire and Dumfriesshire. The east coast connection is understandable as there would have been much trade up and down the coast. Blench Carruthers from Dumfriesshire made a more arduous trek, but the incomer who came the farthest hailed from Rathurlly, Ireland.

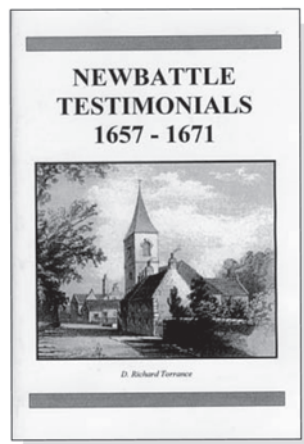
March 27 1661

Jennet Eliot com to resid in this parioch at Whitsunday 1659 from the parioch of Dalkeith produced from thence a sufficient testimonial for the space of 6 years or yrby preceeding the forsaid term of Whitsunday 1656 testifieing of her freedom from publick scandal for tyme she remained in Dalkeith subd by ye minister yrof dated March 26 1661

The Newbattle Testimonials are to be found at the National Archives of Scotland in the Kirk Session Records, repertory CH2/276/3 – Newbattle Testimonials. This book of the transcribed entries is available for sale at the SGS Library or via the online shop

www.scotsgenealogy.com

A NEW PUBLICATION



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from the Kirk Session records

by D. Richard Torrance

ISBN: 1-904060-94-3 £1.50

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen, Eileen Elder & Moira Stevenson

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The Scottish Connection	Harry D Watson
A Keelmen's Black List	Geoff Nicholson
Some Scottish and Newcastle Brewers	Susan Millar
Legal Dress in Scotland	Naomi Tarrant
Cavers & Kirkton, Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions XIX	Borders FHS
The Bank of Scotland 1695-1945	Charles A Malcolm
History of Scottish Medicine Vol I	John Comrie
History of Scottish Medicine Vol II	John Comrie
Scotland and the Americas, A Documentary Source Book	Allan I Macinness,

Marjorie Ann-D Harper, Linda Fryer (Eds)

Mid and East Lothian Miners' Association 1894-1918 Ian MacDougall (Ed)

Government under the Covenanter 1637-1651 David Stevenson (Ed)

The Parishes of Moray;

Poor Register for the Parish of Bellie 1845-1897 Stuart Farrell (Comp)

Teachers in Edinburgh in the Eighteenth Century Alexander Law

The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club New Series Vol 9 2012 Andrew G Fraser

Glencorse Parish MIs and Other Associated Records Recording Angels

Arbroath Year Book and Eastern Angus Directory 1955-56 The Arbroath Herald Ltd

The Institutions of the Law of Scotland James Viscount of Stair, David H Walker (Eds)

Holywood (Dumfriesshire) Kirk Session Minutes 1698-1812 Harold Kirkpatrick

Index.....Sources & Literature of Scots Law James C Brown (Comp)

Introductory Survey to Sources and Literature of Scots Law Various authors

Shepherd's Progress: Elliotts in Central Otago Janet Thomson

MIs: Airdrie Churchyard, Advie War Memorial Stuart Farrell (Comp)

Inverness East Free Church Baptisms 1843-1858 Stuart Farrell (Comp)

Minto MIs [CD] Borders FHS

Coldingham MIs [CD] Borders FHS

Duns MIs [CD] Borders FHS

Innerleithen MIs [CD] Borders FHS

Galashiels Eastlands & St Peter's MIs [CD] Borders FHS

Kelso MIs [CD] Borders FHS

Alva Church & Cemetery MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Dunblane St Mary Churchyard [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Dunblane Cathedral MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Portmoak Church & Extension MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Abercorn Church MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

East Calder Church & Cemetery MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Mid Calder Cemetery MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Dollar Church MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Plean Church, Stirling MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Tillicoultry Churchyard MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Kirknewton Churchyard MIs [CD] Scottish Monumental Inscriptions

Lyne Kirk, Peeblesshire MIs	[CD]	Scottish Monumental Inscriptions
Invergarry Cemetery, Ross & Cromarty MIs	[CD]	Scottish Monumental Inscriptions
Blackford Church & Cemetery, Perthshire	[CD]	Scottish Monumental Inscriptions
Auchterarder MIs Perthshire	[CD]	Scottish Monumental Inscriptions
Post Office Annual Directory 1832-1833, Edinburgh, Leith & Newhaven		Photocopy
Post Office Annual Directory 1840-1841, Glasgow		Photocopy
Sermons Preached in the High Church, Kilmarnock, 16th January 1881, on the death of the Rev James Aitken		
The Ancestry of the Very Rev Andrew Nisbet Bogle DD		David R Bogle
Edinburgh Weather Records 1815-1820		Bruce B Bishop
Glamis War Memorial, The Village Glamis		Margaret R Thorburn
John Watson's Institution WWI & WWII War Memorials Dean Parish Church, Dean Path, Edinburgh		Margaret R Thorburn
Extracts from The Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh 1557-1571		The Scottish Burgh Records Society
Dean Parish Church WW1 & WW2 Memorials, Dean Path, Edinburgh; John Watson's Institution WW1 & WW2 Memorials		Margaret R. Thorburn
Midlothian Council Archives, an Introductory Guide		
The Edinburgh Evening News 1873-1923		
St. Andrews Baxters and Wrights 1548-1869 (From The Trade Incorporation Records)		Fife F.H.S.
Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Records Society		
McJannet Archive		
Glencorse Parish MIs and other Associated Records		Recording Angels
Couts / Coutts Families		Peter & Irene Coutts
Hobkirk & Abbotrule Monumental Inscriptions		CD
Southdean & Abbotrule Monumental Inscriptions, Selkirkshire		CD
Porteous family members killed, POW or decorated during World Wars I & II		CD
Darvel New Cemetery, Ayrshire		CD
Dreghorn Church & New Cemetery, Ayrshire		CD
Broom Road Cemetery, Kinross		CD
Cleish Church Cemetery, Kinross-shire		CD
Covington & Quothquan MI, Lanarkshire		CD
Forth, Wilsontown Church, Lanarkshire		CD
Lamington Church Cemetery, Lanarkshire		CD
Libberton Church Cemetery, Lanarkshire		CD
Symington Churchyard, St Johns Kirk MI, Lanarkshire		CD
Kilmaurs Cemetery MI, Ayrshire		CD
Galston Cemetery MI, Ayrshire		CD
Hawkhill Cemetery, Stevenston, Ayrshire. CD 2		CD
Dreghorn Old Cemetery, Ayrshire		CD
Kilmaurs-Glencairn Church, Ayrshire		CD
Mauchline Church, Ayrshire		CD
Muirkirk Churchyard, Ayrshire		CD
Newmilns Cemetery, Ayrshire		CD
Sorn Church and Extension, Ayrshire		CD
High Kirk, Stevenston, Ayrshire		CD

New Street Cemetery, Stevenston, Ayrshire	CD
Western Cemetery MI, Dundee. CD 2	CD
Western Cemetery MI, Dundee. CD 1	CD
Strathaven Cemetery, Lanarkshire	CD
Clarkston Churchyard MI	CD
Lesmahagow Churchyard MI	CD
Larkhall Cemetery MI - third section CD 3	CD
Kinross Church, Station Road, Kinross	CD
Kirkgate Old Church, Perth & Kinross MI	CD
Newmilns , Loudoun Churchyard, Ayrshire MI	CD
Baptisms, marriages and deaths. St Wilfrid with St Mary, Preston, Lancashire	
The Highland Clearances	Eric Richards
Penicuik Burials 1658-1854	Lothian FHS
Glencorse Burials 1673-1854	Lothian FHS
Corstorphine & Cramond Burials	Lothian FHS
Dr James Barry (1789-1865): the Edinburgh years	H M du Preez
Historic Scenes in Perthshire	William Marshall
The Brewers & Breweries of Fife	Forbes Gibbs
The Parishes of Nairnshire –	
Deaths and Places of Burial 1855-1860	Janet M Bishop & Kenneth A M Nisbet
Who's Who in Scottish History	Gordon Donaldson & Robert S Morpeth
Lost Badenoch and Strathspey	Bruce B Bishop
First World War Dead And Other Casualties –	
A Street Listing for Gorgie, Dalry, Dundee Street, Slateford Road, Shandon Area City of Edinburgh	Edward S Flint (comp)
Gorgie & Beyond – Nominal Indexes & Street Listing – First World War Dead And Other Casualties of Gorgie, Dalry, Dundee Street, Slateford Road, Shandon Area City of Edinburgh	Edward S Flint (comp)
Gorgie War Memorial	Edward S Flint (comp)
The Family and Local History Handbook 7th ed	Robert Blatchford (ed)
The Family and Local History Handbook 11th ed	Robert & Elizabeth Blatchford (eds)
The Floating Church	George P Fox
Memoirs of a Highland Lady	Elizabeth Grant
Portsoy Old Burial Ground	Sheila M Spiers
Portsoy Cemetery (Parish of Fordyce) Part One	ANESFHS & Portsoy Salmon Bothy
Portsoy Cemetery (Parish of Fordyce) Part Two	ANESFHS & Portsoy Salmon Bothy



April talk

The Retours of Heirs are little-accessed by many family historians, yet they offer a wealth of information. On the 15th, Professor Bruce Durie will explain more about their origins and uses.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2013

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.

- 18 March "An 18th Century Census – The Parish of St Cuthbert's in 1790" by Jessie A. Denholm.
- 15 April "Retours – and how to use them" by Prof. Bruce Durie.
- 18 May Visit to National Mining Museum, Scotland, Lady Victoria Colliery, Newtongrange (Saturday) including access to the Archive. Please book at SGS Library.
- 16 September "Old Glencorse Church – History, Gravestones and Heritors" by James Waugh.
- 5 October (Sat) **60th Birthday Conference**
Finding Your Scottish Ancestors Abroad
- 21 October John Gray Centre, Haddington.
- 18 November "The Chief Secretary and his diaries: Alexander Falconar of Falcon Hall, 1766-184" by Joanne Lamb.

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

New Register House Research Evenings 2013

(in conjunction with Standard Life FHS)

Thu 21st March	Mon 15th April	Tue 7th May
Wed 29th May	Thu 20th June	Mon 15th July
Tue 6th August	Wed 28th August	Thu 19th September
Mon 14th October	Tue 5th November	Wed 27th November
Thu 12th December		

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

Around Scotland

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

Anglo-Scots

(a branch of the Manchester & Lancashire FHS)

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

- 16 March "Scottish Family History on the Web" by Ina Penneyston
- 20 April Annual General Meeting
- 18 May Ancestry Workshop Q & A
- 15 June "Deceased OnLine" by Jamie Burgess-Lumsden
- 20 July Workshop
- 21 September Ancestral Breakthroughs
- 19 October "Using Family Search" by Dorothy Bintley
- 16 November "Bonnie Prince Charlie & the Manchester Rebels" by John Doughty

Scotslot Meetings 2013

Scotslot is a group of family historians with Scottish ancestry, who meet in Hertfordshire to talk about topics of mutual interest.

- 17 March (Sun) 'Stevenage Museum: 1972-2002' by Gwynneth Grimwood
- 27 April (Sat) 'Aspects of Inheritance' by Stuart Laing
- 15 June (Sat) 'Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh' by Caroline Gerard
- 14 July (Sun) 'Misleading Census Entries' by Elizabeth Hull
- 7 Sept (Sat) 'Momentoes' by all members
- 20 Oct (Sun) 'My ancestor was a Minister' by I & C Stewart
- 7 Dec (Sat) Christmas Quiz and mince pies.

Scotslot meets in Southdown Methodist Church Hall, Southdown, Harpenden, Herts, at 2pm. Both dates and topics are subject to change and visitors, who are very welcome to come along, should check in advance either by post to: Scotslot, 16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts, AL5 4DB or by e-mail to stuart.laing@virgin.net or liz.vanlottum@btinternet.com

Family & Local History Fairs 2013

- 26 April SLHF Conference, *Sun, Salt and Shivering*, Kinghorn
- 11 May SAFHS Conference, *Comings and Goings*, Galashiels
- 5 October SGS 60th Anniversary Conference and Fair, Edinburgh
- 31 October SLHF Conference, Trades & Crafts, Glasgow

For more details of these events, please read the features throughout this issue.



Scottish Local History Forum Conference

SALT, SUN & SHIVERING

SCOTS AT THE SEASIDE 1750-2000

Friday 26th April 2013 Bay Hotel, Kinghorn, Fife

Prof John Walton *British Seaside Tourism: Histories And Opportunities?*

Eric Simpson *Safe Places For Dooking – The Lido Craze In Scotland*

Dr Alastair Durie *Sea, Sand And Shivers: The East Coast Experience, Elie To North Berwick, 1750-2000*
Dr Eric Graham *The Earl Of Eglinton's Planned Seaside Town*

Allan Brodie *Heading South For The Sun? The Scots, Scarborough And Blackpool*

Liam Paterson *The Scottish Seaside On Screen*

**THE WATER IS RIGHT
UP TO MY
EXPECTATIONS**



Full details and booking form on www.slhf.org