



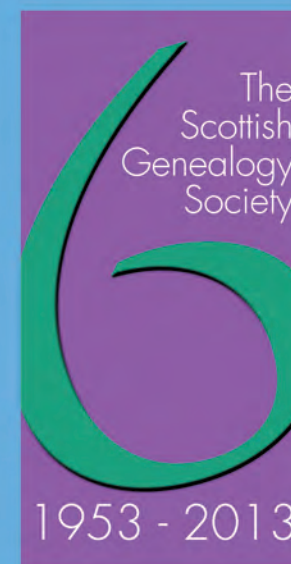
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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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The Scottish Genealogy Society

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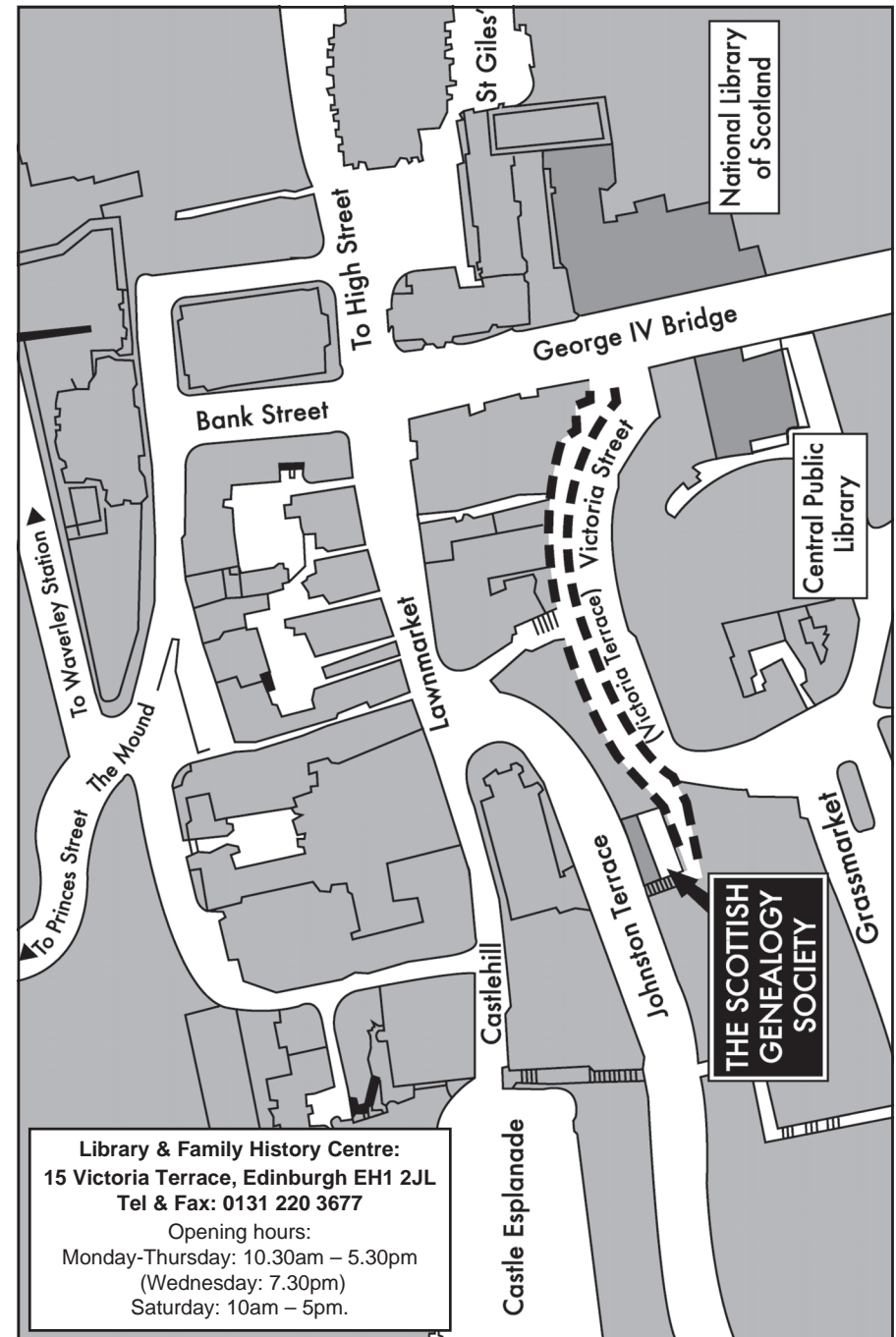
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This edition of *The Scottish Genealogist* was edited by Caroline Gerard, with the valued assistance of Joy Dodd, of Jim Cranstoun, Craig Ellery, and Richard Torrance, of Chic Bower at Printing Services Scotland and of all our regular and occasional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

Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: ?



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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.

Membership

Single UK membership £20; Family, Overseas and Institutional membership £25.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are thus encouraged to pay subscriptions under the Gift Aid Scheme so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for the scheme can be obtained from the UK Membership Secretary.

Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Secretary and subscriptions to the Membership Secretary.

Email: membership@scotsgenealogy.com

Information about the Society's publications and back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist* can be obtained from the Sales Secretary.

Email: sales@scotsgenealogy.com

All postal correspondence should be addressed to:

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

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The Scottish Genealogist

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

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To All and Sundry Whom These Presents do or may Concern

We Sir James Monteith Grant, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Writer to Her Majesty's Signet, Lord Lyon King of Arms, send Greeting: Whereas, Donald Whyte, Chairman, and Joan Primrose Scott Ferguson, Honorary Secretary of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY, 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, having by Petition unto us of date 3rd February 1978, for and on behalf of the said Society, Shewn; THAT the said Society, which was founded at Edinburgh of date 30th May, 1953 by a group of historians and genealogists as a non-profit-making academic and consultative body, was



constituted to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material of genealogical value, and to promote the study of Scottish family history by means of meetings and lectures; THAT the said Society, which this year celebrates its 25th Anniversary, has steadily increased in size and importance, having over one thousand members in various countries of the world, throughout which they regularly publish material of genealogical and heraldic interest; AND the Petitioners having prayed that there might be granted as for the said Scottish Genealogy Society such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable according to the Laws of Arms, KNOW YE THEREFORE that We have Devised, and Do by These Presents Assign, Ratify and Confirm unto the Petitioners, for and on behalf of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Ensigns Armorial, as depicted on the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with These Presents upon the 108th page of the 59th Volume of Our Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, videlicet:- Azure, on a saltire Argent between in chief a lion's head erased Or, langued Gules, in base an oak tree fructed Or, and in each flank a septfoil Argent, a patriarchal cross Gules, and in an Escrol below the same this Motto "FOR FAMILY AND NATION," by demonstration of which Ensigns Armorial the said Society is, amongst all Nobles and in all Places of Honour, to be taken, numbered, accounted and received as an Incorporation Noble in the Noblesse of Scotland; IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have Subscribed These Presents and the Seal of Our Office is affixed hereto at Edinburgh this 12th day of July in the 27th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Her Other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight.

*J. Monteith Grant
Lyon*

Foundations

Ivor Guild

It seems a long time ago that a rather scruffy man came into my office at an Edinburgh law practice to complain that someone in Dundee was using the name of Scottish Genealogy Society for a group being formed there. He alleged that a handful of people in Edinburgh, a short time before, had adopted that title for their organisation, if organisation it could be called. The three or four people had no constitution, no funds, no meeting-place, and it was little more than the brainchild of the scruffy person. I fired off a fierce letter to Dundee, not expecting any great response, and was surprised to receive an abject surrender from someone whose main claim to genealogical research was to have listed all the inscriptions in the Howff, the ancient cemetery in the centre of Dundee.

I wrote a constitution for the Edinburgh body and attended its next meeting in a hired room in St Andrew Square to obtain approval to it. The moving spirit was unemployed and had plenty of time at his disposal to attend to the Society's business, especially as he was at odds with his wife: he had spent several weeks' unemployment benefit on a second-hand typewriter for his genealogical work, leaving her to find money for food from wherever she could.

From such beginnings the Society grew. The Dundee miscreant became a member. A tailor and musician, he became a generous donor to the Society, if an unsatisfactory one, as he often asked for his donations back. His generosity extended widely (he, too, was separated from his wife). On one occasion he went to India, taking money with him to help poor orphans. He refused to take any medical precautions before the journey and took the money in cash. On the evening of his arrival he dosed down in a railway station and woke to find that during the night a wily Indian had slit his sleeping-bag and removed his passport and all the money. On approaching the British consul, he found himself returning to Britain a poorer, if not a wiser, man. For, on departing shortly afterwards to a Spanish destination with no prior accommodation booked, the Spanish authorities turned him round and put him on the next 'plane home. Sadly, experience taught him little, for shortly before his death, he found that a helpful member of the Baptist church he had joined had emptied his bank account.

It took the Society a number of years to acquire premises, and for a long time any books it owned were held in the house of a patient office-bearer. Rooms were rented at one stage in Thistle Street, but, as they were shared with other societies, no property could be left there. The magazine was produced by a variety of printers who either went bust or proved too expensive. Postal arrangements for the magazines were changed with equal frequency in an

attempt to find a business which could deal with both inland and overseas mail at the cheapest rate. The Society's magazine expanded under the expert editorship of Dr. Jean Munro, and the early inexplicable articles of the founder were replaced by traditional material. The opportunity to insert a query in the magazine proved a major attraction before the arrival of the internet, and many members joined for such a privilege and then ceased to subscribe. But the later Editor continued to find himself responding to such queries as, "When had the Macleods founded St Cloud in France" and "Where was the estate of Ard after which so many place in Scotland were named".

Meanwhile the scope for the genealogist has been expanded, first by the work of the Mormon Church and more recently by the information obtainable on the internet. It may have supplanted the family Bible, but, happily, serendipity still operates.

To celebrate our 60th anniversary, we will be staging a special family history conference with the theme

Scots on the Move – Tracing records of our Scottish ancestors who emigrated



There will be a programme of talks featuring worldwide destinations, plus informal opportunities to consult on a range of other topics.

Saturday 5th October 2013

Cost: £15

Augustine United Church
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John & Sheila Mitchell: Two of the Founders

Angus Mitchell

When the Scottish Genealogy Society was created in 1953, two of its earliest members were my parents John and Sheila Mitchell, whose labours on recording monumental inscriptions laid a valuable foundation for years to come.

John Fowler Mitchell (1886-1984) was born and educated in Glasgow and was named after his grandfather's farm of Fowler, near Mauchline in Ayrshire, still owned today by the same family. Most of his ancestors were farmers or farm servants in Ayrshire or Renfrewshire, and he traced them in the parish records back to the 17th century. After graduating in Science at London University, he served in the Indian Civil Service from 1910 to 1935, when he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. He retired to live in Hampshire, served as a Captain in the Royal Army Pay Corps in 1939-45, and then served in Vienna in the Allied Control Commission for Austria in 1945-48.

Sheila Macbeth (1890-1994) was born in Bolton, where her father Norman was the manager of an engineering firm; her grandfather was Norman Macbeth RSA (1821-1888), a well-known artist in Edinburgh whose forebears came mostly from Perthshire and Bute. In World War I she was a VAD nurse in France, and survived the sinking of the hospital ship *Britannic* (sister ship of the *Titanic*) in 1916. In 1920 she met John Mitchell on a ski-ing holiday in Switzerland, married him in London and became a memsahib in India until his retirement.



John Fowler Mitchell, C.I.E., F.S.A. Scot., 1886-1984,
and Sheila Macbeth Mitchell, M.B.E., 1890-1994,
in Greyfriars Burial Ground, Perth

After their return from Vienna in 1948, John and Sheila moved to Edinburgh and bought a top floor flat in Randolph Cliff with a wonderful view, from Inchkeith to Ben Lomond and beyond. They soon began a long search for their ancestors, a hobby which was then more laborious than today, long before the digitisation of the records in New Register House. As the old parish records for deaths before 1855

were very patchy and incomplete, they found much more information about their forebears on their gravestones. Many years later Sheila wrote in her memoirs:

At first we only searched for our own family stones, and then John started to specialise in the Scottish Excisemen, and I was so sick of going back to the same places over and over again I said, 'Let's do it properly', which meant doing every grave before 1855 in a county. We did this each summer and in wintertime John typed the stencils and I duplicated the books and we sold them for the benefit of the Society.

Unfortunately I never did more than 175 books [for each county] and in consequence they sold out very quickly when we became known all over the world.

They accordingly began recording MIs systematically for complete graveyards in the 1950s, but did not publish them until later.

Anybody who has tried to record inscriptions on old gravestones will know that it is fascinating work, but far from easy - especially for the elderly or in bad weather. Stone erosion, lichen and moss often make it very difficult to read the whole inscription, and my parents sometimes had to use a stiff brush or water to clean the stone - a practice that is now frowned on by conservationists. Unless the graveyard was near Edinburgh, they usually stayed nearby in a bed-and-breakfast house for several days. Other members of their family or of the Society, such as the late Jean Davidson and Duncan McNaughton, sometimes helped them with recording the inscriptions.

When they found any inscriptions recording deaths before 1855, later deaths on the same gravestone, or deaths of relations overseas, they listed them all in their rough notes, but left out any biblical quotations which they described as "chat". If the mason who carved the stone followed the old Scottish custom of depicting a man's tools of trade (such as a plough for a farmer), or more rarely a scene from the Bible, John added a drawing to the notes; he also made a plan of the graveyard with a number for each gravestone.

Sheila was never at a loss for conversation, and was always happy to take a break from recording to explain the purpose of their work to curious visitors. When recording inscriptions at Balmerino in Fife, she slipped on the grass and broke her ankle - but continued recording for another day as she "did not want to bother a doctor over the weekend". On another occasion my father was lying down to examine an old inscription below ground level, when he was asked to explain himself to the local policeman, who had been alerted by a neighbour to this suspicious activity; no arrest was made!

At home in the winter months, John used his elderly typewriter to type all the inscriptions on foolscap stencils or "skins" of waxed paper, using his own system of abbreviations. Although he was not himself a patriarchal character, he always listed first the father of each family, followed by the wife, children and other

relations, regardless of the order in which they died or were shown in the inscription; three generations of the same family are shown, for example, in this entry he made for a gravestone in Cleish churchyard, Kinross-shire:

66. Robt Currar portioner in Nivingston 1768 86, w Agnes Halley 3.9.1756 71, s John 1809 99 (w Eliz Livingston, s Robert 1816 66, s Jas 1833 74).

After the list of inscriptions he added an alphabetical index of all surnames; and notes with further information on each graveyard.

Sheila then made copies of each page by inserting the typed skin into an old Gestetner duplicator (standard equipment in many offices before the introduction of computers and photocopiers) and turning the handle over 150 times - no mean task for a lady of 75. She bound the list of inscriptions in each county in stiff cardboard, and in many cases painted in water-colour by hand the map of the county on the first page. When the list for each county was complete, its publication was then announced in *The Scottish Genealogist*.

Sheila herself posted many copies all over the world to those who placed orders, as well as to the main copyright libraries. The original supply of duplicated lists was soon exhausted, and was later replaced by printed copies to meet the continuing demand. These sales were, and still are, a valuable source of revenue for the Society.

Some of the original duplicated copies can still be found online from second-hand booksellers, at prices much higher than when they were first published.

Their first list of 685 inscriptions, published by the Society in 1967, was for 12 graveyards in Kinross-shire, the second smallest county (after Clackmannan) in Scotland. Over a period of about 25 years John and Sheila recorded and published monumental inscriptions (MIs for short) for the deaths of over 200,000 Scots in another 7 counties - Renfrew, Dunbarton, Fife, Stirling, Clackmannan, West Lothian and Perth - thus covering most of the central belt. The value of this pioneering work in family history was recognised in 1982 by the award of the MBE to my mother (on the recommendation, I believe, of the late Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, one of the few owners of a private burial ground in Fife). Their work is also remembered by a bench in the Archivists' Garden of the National Records of Scotland, on which many ancestry searchers have enjoyed a break from labour.

When my parents were recording inscriptions in the graveyard of Dunblane Cathedral in 1972, I happened to be staying at Dunblane Hydro for a conference, and was able to join them for my induction training in recording MIs. The hot weather had left several yellow patches in the grass, so they got permission to lift the turf and record the fine old gravestones a few inches underneath; although well protected from the weather and vandalism, it is a pity that they could not normally be seen by visitors. As a result of this experience I "caught the bug" (as my mother would say), and enjoyed helping my parents to record MIs in several other graveyards in Perthshire after my father gave up driving his car.

My sister Alison also helped them in their work, and then spent several years in extending it to other areas such as Speyside, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Ayrshire, Angus and East Lothian.

Because Sheila's great-grandfather James McBeath had been an Excise Officer in Greenock, John also did a lot of research in London on the early records of Scottish excisemen. His work in this field can be seen in the Society library, and he was instrumental in getting some of the records transferred to the Scottish Records Office in Edinburgh. He also tried to collate the Catholic records of births, marriages and deaths which were then kept locally by parish priests, but are now in the hands of the Scottish Catholic Archives.

In 1979 (at the ages of 92 and 89) John and Sheila decided at last to retire from their labours, mainly because of the climb of 87 steps up to their flat in Randolph Cliff. My sister Lesley found them a comfortable flat close to her bookshop in the centre of the city of Bath, where Sheila was able to record the inscriptions in the Abbey.

John died there at the age of 97, and Sheila at the age of 103; she was thus one of the very few people able to see her own entry in the 1891 Census, following its public release after 100 years. Her obituary in the *Independent* described how she gained worldwide fame at 86 by her star performance in the film of Cousteau in search of the *Britannic*, after the huge wreck of the ship was found by Captain Cousteau on the bed of the Aegean Sea.

My parents rightly decided to give priority to pre-1855 MIs, because of their gradual erosion and the shortage of other death records at that period. Since then many family history societies have successfully extended their work by recording all inscriptions up to the present day, and have sometimes found that those recorded earlier by my parents are now illegible.

Despite all this work over the last 60 years, there are even now a few parts of Scotland where old gravestone inscriptions have not yet been recorded, and may well disappear from view before very long. I would urge the Society, which holds the best collection in Scotland of MIs (both published and unpublished), to celebrate its birthday by compiling a list of the parishes in which no inscriptions have so far been made, and then to encourage local societies in these areas to record this valuable - but vulnerable - part of our history as soon as they can. Is it too much to hope that the work begun by John and Sheila Mitchell might be completed before the centenary of their marriage in 2020?



Memorial plaque at the ScotlandsPeople Centre.

The History of Victoria Terrace

D. Richard Torrance

Looking for a home

The Scottish Genealogy Society had been given a month's notice to quit its rented property at 9 Union Street in May 1989 and had to put its library into storage. Sales stock and a few reference books were stored in the house of a member of the Society, Betty Iggo, so that income could still be generated.

Council members viewed many properties all over central Edinburgh and eventually put in an offer on 15 Victoria Terrace. It turned out that our offer was the second highest, so we began to look at other properties. However, the highest offer had so many conditions attached to it that it fell through. The Society was then approached and asked if we could increase our offer which we did, but by a very small amount, and we became the owners.

It was with some trepidation that the Council took out a mortgage on 15 Victoria Terrace, but members rallied round, covenanted a small amount for 48 months and helped commission the building which had been vandalised between our viewing the property and getting entry. We cleaned; we demolished some of the ventilation and other things in the kitchen; we painted; we took trips to the tip; we erected shelves; we carried loads of boxes in from various people's houses; we begged equipment; we spent our gift from the TSB charitable fund on equipment; we got the gas board in to turn off the gas; we employed a plumber to attend to the plumbing and an electrician to install radiators; we got permission for a change of use, etc. The Society flourished in its new surroundings and the mortgage was paid off in 2½ years. The Society was then able to add significantly to its library and microfilm holdings.

The area's history

The building stands on an historic site within the old town of Edinburgh. In 1427 King James II gave permission to the burgesses to build a wall to defend the town against the English. This wall probably ran along the south side of what is now Victoria Terrace, opposite the Society property, having an entrance to the town at the Upper Bow.

For many centuries the West Bow zig-zagged steeply down from the Lawnmarket to Grassmarket and was the main route into the old town of Edinburgh from the south and west. This is plainly evident in the 1804 map of the area by John Ainslie, which shows also the pathway on the south side of what is now the Castle Esplanade.

In 1766 work started on building the Georgian New Town. The spoil from the building works was gradually piled up over the Nor' Loch to form The Mound, providing access on the north via Bank Street to the Old Town. North Bridge



West Bow looking down towards the Stewart's Land adjacent to Grant's Close

was opened in 1772, making another link from the Old Town to the New and, more importantly, to Leith. However access to the Lawnmarket was still via the steep, narrow and winding West Bow, and the top of the Royal Mile was becoming run down. To help ameliorate the situation by providing access to the Lawnmarket from the west and to make access from the Grassmarket less demanding, an Act of Parliament was sought to improve access from the west into the City.

In the 1827 Act of Improvement, plans were put forward to build two bridges: the King's Bridge to provide access from the west along the Castle rock (but this bridge was not built); and a second bridge, King George IV Bridge, constructed between 1829 and 1832, to link the Old Town to the south. Both these bridges were designed by Thomas Hamilton.

However the improved links provided to other parts of the city by these two bridges, North Bridge and George IV Bridge, made the Lawnmarket and Castlehill into something of a cul-de-sac. Both people and businesses had moved out of the area to other areas with better communications and the area was becoming something of a slum.

It was realised that an alternative had to be found to the steep, narrow and winding West



From John Ainslie's Old and New Town of Edinburgh and Leith with the proposed docks, 1804. Reproduced with the kind permission of The National Library of Scotland.

www.maps.nls.uk

Bow. The 1827 Act provided the authority to improve the situation. Plans were quickly drawn up to upgrade the access to the upper Royal Mile. Work was started almost as soon as the Improvement Act was passed to create what was to become Victoria Street and Terrace.

Early 19th century images of the area to the south of what is now the Castle Esplanade show little more than a steep bank with a winding footpath and a few steps. James Skene recorded some of the first excavations for what was to become Johnston Terrace. His painting of 1829 shows the roadway already cut and a precipitous drop away to the Grassmarket, with no wall or fence at the road side. A painting of about 1830 by Alexander Nasmyth, held by the National Trust for Scotland at Brodick Castle, shows Johnston Terrace in a slightly more advanced state.

Demolition of the old tenements that ran from Castlehill down to the Grassmarket was rapid. Considering that the demolition was achieved with manual labour, horses and carts, progress was amazingly quick. Victoria Street was formed on a line slightly to the north of the centre section of the West Bow. It was also substantially wider and the gradient less steep and did away with the right-angle bend two-thirds of the way up.

It is noted in an appendix to the Improvement Bill that 834 dwelling houses would be demolished and as many as 2000 people would be displaced. All these people had to find new homes and this put more pressure on the tenements in other areas of the city.

Victoria Terrace

Victoria Terrace was built in three stages. The first buildings to be erected were at the north-east end of Victoria Street and included Melbourne Place.



Melbourne Place and Victoria Terrace from George IV Bridge, by George Smith ca 1840. Reproduced with the kind permission of Capital Collections, City of Edinburgh Libraries. www.capitalcollections.org.uk

A drawing by Improvement Architect George Smith (who had succeeded Thomas Hamilton as architect to the Improvement Scheme in 1832) shows Victoria Street and Victoria Terrace, as far as the Head of the West Bow, very much as it was built. This image must date from about 1840 as

an early photographic image from 1844 shows St Columba's Free Church and what is now the Quaker Meeting House under construction.



Photograph of a drawing of the Elevation of the west side of the West Bow before demolition, showing Grant's Close [the two smaller buildings] to the right of the three tenements still visible today.

The second phase of building extended Victoria Terrace from the Free Church to where the railings now come to an end above the north-west end of Victoria Street, above Clarksons the jeweller. Plans were submitted in 1846 and the elevations on the drawings are those that we see today. Work appears to have progressed fairly quickly and the north and west sides of Victoria Street were virtually complete by then. However, the work that had been carried out did not satisfy the Improvement Commissioner's vision for the Terrace above Victoria Street.

The third phase of building began with the submission of another set of plans in 1850 showing Victoria Terrace being extended to the west and a set of steps being constructed to allow access to Johnston Terrace. The first Ordnance Survey map drawn between 1849-1853 shows Victoria Terrace as we know it today, though the tenements had yet to be built. This last phase of work required the demolition of one further tenement – Grant's Close. Part of Grant's Close lay beneath what is now the office and entrance area of the Scottish Genealogy Society's property. Other parts of the Society's property are on the site of some courtyards and the southern end of Rockville or Gordon's Close. This close was one of only two that ran from the Lawnmarket all the way down to the Grassmarket.

During the construction of Johnston Terrace a series of vaulted arches was built to help support the new thoroughfare and to prevent it from slipping down the hill. These arches were originally open to the elements but are now incorporated into the Scottish Genealogy Society's property and into adjacent properties.

When the Terrace was first opened there were no properties on the south side of Johnston Terrace and the Ordnance Survey map of 1852 shows a timber yard on the site. Work on the present tenements from the Free Church



From the Ordnance Survey Map, drawn between 1849 and 1853, showing the area around the Society. Reproduced with the kind permission of The National Library of Scotland.
www.maps.nls.uk

to the steps up to Johnston Terrace commenced in 1864. The first three tenements were built by George Smith and were immediately to the west of the Free Church. In 1868 George Roberts erected the tenements that now form the western end of Victoria Terrace. Virtually no alteration to the original buildings has taken place since their construction, apart from those on Melbourne Place which were torn down and a modern office block erected. This has since been replaced by the Missoni Hotel complex.

Originally several names had been put forward for the new road from the west: West Approach, King's Bridge, Castle Place. Eventually Johnston Terrace was chosen to honour Sir William Johnston,

engraver of the map-making firm W. & A.K. Johnston, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1848 to 1851.

The naming of Victoria Street was reported in the *Caledonian Mercury* and pre-dated Victoria's accession to the throne.

Caledonian Mercury

1836 - October 8, City Improvements - We understand that at a meeting of the Improvement Board, on Thursday last, Bailie Donaldson made a motion to the effect that the new approach leading from George the Fourth's Bridge and Melbourne Place to the Grassmarket be called "Victoria Street" and that the Terrace from the Bridge to the head of the West Bow be called "Victoria Terrace". The Commissioners unanimously agreed to the above motion.

The property now owned by the Scottish Genealogy Society has had many uses over the years. Originally it formed some of the cellars of the tenements on Johnston Terrace and consequently was not listed as a separate property. At various periods 15 Victoria Terrace is listed as a distinct property and

appears to have been rented out before being used again by the owners of the shops on Johnston Terrace.

Occupants

In 1868 No. 12 Johnston Terrace was mentioned for first time in a Post Office Directory – William Stewart, clothier was in the building and presumably the SGS library formed part of the cellars.

The St Giles Printing Company was a tenant of 13 & 16 Victoria Terrace in 1880 and continued there until 1892. It seems likely that this included the SGS Library, as the flat accessed from the steps at the west end of the Terrace is now No. 16 and this was originally combined with the property that the Society now owns. The St Giles Printing Company also tenanted 12 & 13 Johnston Terrace, the property immediately above the Society Library.

In 1897 Herbert Stanley Newton Callendar acquired the feu duties of £5 on the warehouse forming 15 & 16 Victoria Terrace, being parts of the cellar and basements below 9,10,12,13 Johnston Terrace.

In 1901 16 Victoria Terrace was occupied by Reid & Laidlaw who continued there until 1903, the year in which Nos 8 – 13 Johnston Terrace were sold by Reid & Laidlaw Ltd.

During the Second World War, 15 Victoria Terrace was used as an ARP centre as opposed to an air-raid shelter. At the time, the area at the back of the library was accessed by a stair and walkway where the shop counter now is, and that access now can be detected as the bricked-up arch at the back. The area at the back at this time still had an earth floor.

Alexander Ferguson Ltd, confectioners, owned the buildings for many years, and gave Disposition in 1949 to Griffin & Tatlock Ltd, London, scientific instrument makers, of 8 - 10 Johnston Terrace with cellars, but of 12 & 15 Johnston Terrace without cellars.

Sometime before 1970 the feus of 15 Victoria Terrace had come into the possession of Isabella Baird or Kirk-Dunganson, as her trustees on 10 March 1970 disposed of them to Martin Jonathan Burkner, 34 Cumberland Street, who was also the owner of 15 Victoria Terrace.

It was about this time that 15 Victoria Terrace was used as a pottery studio, print-making studio and book-binding studio, not necessarily all at the same time. Access to the area at the back of the property was created at either end of the library and the central access blocked up. The earth floor at the rear of the building was concreted over. The remnants of the bookbinding time were two large book presses which were left in the property. Linklater's had converted the larger one into a coat-stand, the smaller one was used to house large volumes. Eventually the smaller book press was dismantled and given to a bookbinder who did work for the Society. We still have the coat-stand!

Mr Burkert then gave disposition of 15 Victoria Terrace to Rognvald Mark Linklater in 1986. Mr Linklater turned the property into Linklater's Steak House. He also partitioned off the west end of the property to make a flat for the restaurant manager. This now forms the property accessed from the stairs at the west end of the terrace, now number 16.

Mr Linklater gave up the restaurant business and the property was sold to the Scottish Genealogy Society who got disposition in March 1990.

In 1994 it was decided to remove a series of cupboards against the rear wall at the back of the property to allow more library shelving space. At the same time a low-level stone wall was removed and three floor levels were made into two. The great stone counter at the front of the Library was removed and the current counter was created, with storage back and front.

In 1990 the amount of space at 15 Victoria Terrace was wonderful, but the success of the Society and the popularity of Family History have meant that the available space has been rapidly filled and contains the treasure-trove we enjoy today.

With thanks for the research undertaken by Barbara Revolta, John Stevenson, Ramsay Tubb and Russell Cockburn.

New Publications

Broughton Place United Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh Band of Hope Register 1886-1908	ISBN 1-904060-96-X	£3.00
Broughton Place Associate Congregation, Edinburgh Members 1785; Baptisms 1836-1839	ISBN 1-904060-98-6	£2.50
Gaelic Church, Edinburgh Communion Rolls 1836-1852; Baptisms 1852-1855	ISBN 1-904060-97-8	£5.00
Innerwick, East Lothian, MIs	ISBN 1-904060-92-7	£6.00
Spott, East Lothian, MIs	ISBN 1-904060-87-0	£3.50
Glamis War Memorial	ISBN 1-904060-95-1	£2.00

All available at the Library or via our online shop at www.scotsgenealogy.com

Membership cards

Due to increased postal costs, we are discontinuing the practice of routinely sending membership cards to our overseas members. But our overseas members are welcome to call at the Library to collect their cards!

The Cadder Pit Disaster 1913

At about 3pm on Sunday 3rd August 1913, 26 employees of the Carron Coal Company descended into the No15 Cadder pit near Bishopbriggs, reaching their three work stations an hour-and-a-half later. Sometime around 6pm, one of the men smelled smoke and they began their attempt to evacuate the mine. At the surface, the alarm was raised at around 7.55pm, and rescue teams began to extinguish the fire and hoped to rescue the miners, but within the previous hour, 22 of the men had died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

The Casualties

Hugh Torrance ANDERSON, benchman, age 17, single, of Lambhill House

Son of Francis ANDERSON and Mary TORRANCE

Death registered by Alexr. ANDERSON, uncle, The Square, Lambhill

Charles ARMSTRONG, drawer, age 24, single, of 48 Roland Street, Maryhill

Son of Robert ARMSTRONG and Anne McALLISTER (deceased)

Death registered by R. ARMSTRONG brother, 12 Fernie Street, Maryhill

Cuthbert BELL, machineman, age 32, single, of 61 Bardowie Street

Son of Cuthbert BELL (deceased) and Jemima HESLOP

Death registered by Matthew BELL, brother, 61 Bardowie Street, Possilpark

Alexander BROWN, hole borer, age 15, single, of 263 Mavisvalley

John BROWN, hole borer, age 19, single, of 263 Mavisvalley

William BROWN, pumper, age 17, single, of 263 Mavisvalley

All three of the above were the sons of John BROWN and Mary COOPER

Deaths registered by their father John BROWN, 263 Mavis Valley

Patrick DARRAGH (sometimes DARROCH), brushman, age 19, of Lochfauld Cottages

Son of John DARRAGH and Rose DELARGY

Married to Jeanie QUINN, father of 1 child

Death registered by John DARRAGH, father, 24 Lochfauld Cottages

George DAVIDSON, redsman, age 21, of Mavisvalley

Son of Quintin DAVIDSON and Isabella SPROATT

Married to Elizabeth RAMSAY, father of 2 children

Death registered by Quintin DAVIDSON, father, 195 Mavis Valley

Patrick DUFFIN, brushman, age 34, of Drummond St, Lambhill

Son of Henry DUFFIN and Rose REILLY

Married to Martha DARROCH, father of 2 children

Death registered by David BIRT, brother-in-law, 7 Duncan Street, Pollokshaws

Andrew DUNBAR, redsman, age 20, single, of The Square, Lambhill

Son of William DUNBAR and Jane NORRIS

Death registered by William DUNBAR, father, The Square, Lambhill

James FLYNN, second machineman, age 46, of Drummonds Land, Lambhill

Son of John FLYNN and Mary McGURLICK

Married to Mary McNAIR, father of 10 children

Death registered by John BIRT, brother-in-law, 4 Crawford Street, Lambhill

George HARVEY, brusher, age 32, of Balmore Road
 Son of Patrick HARVEY and Mary SHARP
 Married to Sarah McNEILL, father of 3 children
 Death registered by Patrick HARVEY, brother, 2 Lambhill Crescent, Lambhill

Thomas HOLLAND (or HOLLINS), gummer, age 28, of 88 Mansion St, Possilpark
 Son of Philip HOLLAND and Mary McDERMOTT
 Married to Mary DEVANNEY, father of 1 child
 Death registered by Philip HOLLAND, father, 7 Albert St, off Possil Rd, Glasgow

Owen McALOON, pony driver, age 17, single, of Lambhill Crescent
 Son of Patrick McALOON and Annie QUINN
 Death registered by Patrick McALOON, father, Lambhill Crsecent

Hugh McCANN, hand pumper, age 37, of 26 Lochfauld Cottages
 Son of Donald McCANN and Rose McQUILLAN (both deceased)
 Married to Mary McILWAIN, father of 9 children
 Death registered by John DARRAGH, neighbour, 24 Lochfauld Cottages (who registered also the death of his son, Patrick DARRAGH).

Alexander McMILLAN, machineman, age 54, of 104 Jellyhill Cottages, Bishopbriggs
 Son of John McMILLAN and Rebecca WILSON (both deceased)
 Married to Agnes GRAY, father of 2 children
 Death registered by David ROACH, son-in-law, 211 Jellyhill Cottages

George McMILLAN, stripper, age 29, of 3 Carbeth St, Possilpark
 Son of William McMILLAN and Grace GOLDIE (deceased)
 Married to Helen BOON, father of 1 child
 Death registered by Helen McMILLAN, widow, 3 Carbeth Street

Robert RAMSAY, redsman, age 42, of Mavisvalley
 Married to Mary WILKINSON, father of 3 children

William M. B. RAMSAY, age 26, single, redsman, of 259 Mavisvalley
 Both of the above were the sons of William RAMSAY (deceased) & Robina BURN
 Deaths registered by John WILKINSON, father-in-law of Robert and neighbour of William, 252 Mavisvalley

Patrick REGAN, brusher, age 32, of Drummond St, Lambhill
 Son of Patrick REGAN and Helen KEY
 Married to Bridget O'HARE, father of 3 children
 Death registered by William McCAFFERTY, neighbour, Drummond St, Lambhill

Charles REILLY, firemen, age 35, of 8 Park Place, Maryhill
 Son of John REILLY and Ann GLEN (both deceased)
 Married to Mary DOCHERTY, father of 7 children
 Death registered by James REILLY, brother, South Main Street, Rosehall

John WORTHINGTON, redsman, age 28, of Blackhall Row
 Son of John WORTHINGTON and Helen MAIR
 Married to Elizabeth MOONEY, father of 3 children
 Death registered by Hugh MOONEY, father-in-law, Waterwork Cottages, Lambhill

The survivors

Only 4 of the 26 men of that nightshift came out alive.

Robert Dunbar, the brother of Andrew, above, knew the layout of the mine better than most and was able to find another route out, taking two other men with him.

Robert Norris DUNBAR, brusher, age 31, of Peters land, Lambhill

Son of William DUNBAR and Jane NORRIS

Married to Margaret TAYLOR father of 5 children

Robert Dunbar lived until 29 January 1951.

Michael KEENAN, brusher, age about 34, of Hawthorn St, Possilpark

Son of Michael KEENAN and Catherine DONNACHY

Married to Helen LAVERTY/ LAFFERTY, father of 4 children, with a fifth child born 12 September 1913

Michael Keenan died of asthma on 9 December 1917.

Felix O'NEILL, brusher, age 23, of Garscube Rd

Son of Hugh O'NEILL and Mary DOCHERTY

Married Mary CAIRNS on 29 December 1916

Felix O'Neill lived until 19 February 1969

Michael McDonald (or McDonnell) was found the following morning in a "dead-end" of air and was taken to Glasgow Royal Infirmary for treatment.

Michael McDONALD, brusher, 128 (or 12B) Barclay St, Possilpark, married, 3 children

He appears to have been Michael McDONNELL, aged about 31, son of Michael McDONNELL and Mary McMULLAN. He had married Lizzie DRAIN on 4 Jan 1907. She died on 29 Jan 1912, leaving him with small children. He married secondly Mary MORAHAN or HERVEY, a widow, on 18 July 1913. His daughter Bridget died 28 Nov 1913. The remaining family is believed to have emigrated to the USA.

The absent member of the shift

Patrick Etherson was not in duty that particular night, since no coal was to be drawn on a Sunday. Some of his other duties were to be carried out by Charles Reilly.

Patrick ETHERSON, bottomer, age 27, single

Son of David ETHERSON and Margaret CURRIE

Married Alice WILKINSON on 17 July 1914

Patrick Etherson lived until 5 January 1946.

More details of the disaster, including newspaper reports and the findings of the Inspector of Mines Inquiry, may be read on the Scottish Mining Website www.scottishmining.co.uk

Centenary commemorations are planned for 2013, and the memorial to the Catholic victims at St Kentigern's Cemetery has been cleaned. See www.lambhillstables.org



Facing the Past: Telling Scotland's Story

22nd June – 19th October 2013

This display at the Special Exhibition Gallery of the National Mining Museum, Newtongrange, will feature archaeological findings, both aerial and underground including earlier landscapes, climactic disasters, 3,500-year-old skeletons and the *Buannachan*, the 15thC mercenaries. There will be a lecture series and children's activities, as well as exhibits of artefacts and photographs.

www.nationalminingmuseum.com

Margaret McCrae, an 18th Century Miss Marple

Bruce Bishop

On March 15th 1795 the minister was informed that a child had been exposed at the door of the house of a widow woman in Cullen. It was supposed to have been brought from some distance, and the Session placed an advert in the Aberdeen newspaper the *Aberdeen Journal* to try to trace the mother. On March 29th 1795 Sophia Guthrie in the Seatown of Cullen was appointed to take care of the child in the meantime. In return for this she was allowed to have her own illegitimate child baptised, and her brother Alexander Guthrie, baker in Cullen, offered himself as sponsor. Sophia was paid between 1 and 2 shilling each week for the support of the child. It was later reported that a woman was observed to leave the town in great haste, and was seen by others on the other side of Portsoy on the road to Banff, and was supposed to belong to the party of soldiers that had marched from Cullen to Banff that day. The Session wrote to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and the case was passed to the magistrates of the county.

This raised an interesting note on postage rates at that time. A letter to one Mr Chalmers cost 4d, a letter to Lieutenant King the Commanding Officer cost 2d, and to receive the reply from him cost 4d.

A reward of 5 guineas was offered for anyone providing information on the whereabouts of the mother.

On 6th July 1795 Margaret McCrae, a widow woman, indweller and housekeeper in the town of Forres, declared that a young woman who called herself Mary Torry (but whose real name as she has since learned was Mary Tod) came to her house in Forres "before Christmas last and lived with her about fourteen or fifteen weeks". During this time "she was brought to bed of a male child" and after recovery, "she the said Margaret McCrae conveyed her with the child to the west bank of the River Spey". This would have been the ferry crossing at Fochabers.

As the said Mary Torry or Tod was indebted to Margaret McCrae when she left her, Margaret "came lately to this country in search of her in order to recover her money", and being informed that a male child had been exposed at Cullen on about the 18th March last "she the said Margaret McCrae described the cloathes which Mary Torry or Tod's child had on when the child left her house even before she saw the child and upon examination they were found to be the very same cloaths".

Margaret McCrae further declared that she saw the above-mentioned young woman Mary Torry or Tod "Wednesday last in the house of Mr Irvine in Towie where she is servant". The said Margaret McCrae further declared that Mary Torry or Tod was the same day seen afterwards in Towie, and was known by

Alexander McLean and Margaret McLean, poor people from the parish of Forres, who had both seen and known her when she lived at Margaret McRae's house.

The Session maturely considered the above report, and finding the said Mary Torry or Tod "is residing presently at Towie in the County of Aberdeen" were of opinion that the best method would be to put this affair in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal of Banff County. They "requested and entreated" him to apply to the Sheriff or Justices of the Peace "or in any method that seems best for him for getting the said Mary Torry or Tod apprehended in order that she might be held for the atrocious crime exposing her child at Cullen". "For this purpose the Session did and hereby do impose the publick presecutor Mr Archibald Young to do every thing that occurs to him proper with the greatest dispatch ..."

On July 12th the Session paid to Margaret McRae two pounds twelve shillings and six pence being half the reward for discovering the mother of the exposed child. Why she was not given the full amount of the reward is not recorded, but she may of course have got that once Mary Torry or Tod had been found guilty by the Court in Banff.

So Margaret McRae got some of her money back, and maybe the child got a good home with Sophia Guthrie after all, we will never know. Sophia, however, in addition to the one illegitimate baby she already had before she took on the abandoned child, went on to have other children, by other men, so it would always have been a lively household for the foundling to be growing up in.

Daniel McDonald was paid 1/6d for apprehending the mother of the abandoned child, and her eventual fate was almost certainly to end up in the Tolbooth of Banff. It was fortunate that the child had lived, as had it died she would have been charged with child murder under the 1690 "Act against the murdering of children", and the consequences would have been serious indeed. The Kirk Session of Cullen, much to its annoyance, was involved in further expenditure in sending William Taylor and Thomas Anderson to Banff for meetings with Archibald Young the public prosecutor.

Where did these people, mother and abandoned child, eventually end up? Were they ever to become accepted members of society? Did his "uncle" take him on as an apprentice baker? Did the "wee loon" make a life going to sea on one of the numerous boats working out of the harbour of Cullen and end up in some foreign land far from that lonely widow's doorstep in Cullen? Or are they just two of the many people who disappear from their family trees, never to be heard of again?

We will never know.

Source: Cullen Kirk Session Minutes CH2/1113/7, National Records of Scotland

Italian internees: Saughton Prison Register, Edinburgh, 1940 (NAS)

Date of Admission	First Name	Surname	Age	Height	Place of Birth	Nationality	Address
Jun-11	Davide	Benassi	32	5' 10"	Broxburn	Italian	2 Mill St. Bathgate c/o
Jun-11	Antonio	Boni	26	5' 7"	Edinburgh	Italian	19B London St. Edin.
Jun-11	Rinaldo	Boni	17	5' 6"	Edinburgh	Italian	456 Lanark Rd. Juniper
Jun-11	Primo	Bosi	26	5' 4"	Edinburgh	S	6 Union Place Edin.
Jun-11	Giovanni	Brattisan	50	5' 9"	Italy	Italian	Bradley Hotel, South
Jun-11	Pietro	Capaldi	35	5' 5"	Glasgow	S	155 Lothian Rd. Edin.
Jun-11	Rafaele	Capaldi	19	5' 9"	Leith	S	9 Antigua St. Edin.
Jun-11	Pietro	Cavarolli	27	5' 8"	Dalkeith	S	4 Newmills Terr Dalkeith
Jun-10	Pietro	Cavarolli	51	5' 8"	Italy	Italian	16 Greenside Place Edin.
Jun-11	Diodato	Cianfaran	51	5' 8"	Sorra Naples	Italian	1 Tangalee Drive Grainger
Jun-11	Guerrino	Ciaraldi	19	5' 7"	Lochgelly	Italian	53 Deaconfield Ave. C
Jun-11	Adriano	Coppola	23	5' 4"	Edinburgh	Italian	2 Western Corner Edin.
Jun-11	Dante	Coppola	16	5' 8"	Edinburgh	Italian	17 Broughton Place Edin.
Jun-11	Desiderio	Coppola	18	5' 10"	Edinburgh	S	17 Broughton Place Edin.
Jun-11	Ernesto	Crolla	15	6' 0"	Edinburgh	Italian	194 West Circus Place
Jun-11	Fortunato Vittorio	Crolla	24	5' 8"	Edinburgh	S	8 Brunton Pl. Edin
Jun-11	Gaetano	D'Agostin	32	5' 8"	Edinburgh	S	63 Temple Park Cresc
Jun-11	Alessandro	Di Ciacca	16	5' 8"	Cockenzie	S	48 High St. Cockenzie
Jun-11	Antonio	Di Ciacca	24	5' 6"	America	Foreign	6 Orwell Terr. Edin.
Jun-11	Randolfo	Di Ciacca	16	5' 4"	Edinburgh	S	6 Orwell Terr. Edin.
Jun-11	Luigi	Di Marco	46	5' 9"	Manchester	E	120 W Granton Rd. Edin.
Jun-10	Giovanni	Donfrancesco	29	5' 7"	Peebles	Italian	12 High St. Peebles
Jun-10	Guerrino	Donfrancesco	22	5' 4"	Peebles	Italian	12 High St. Peebles
Jun-11	Roberto	Doriano	16	5' 7"	Leven Fife	S	7A Bridge Street Leven
Jun-11	Alfredo	Gallo	18	5' 4"	Leith	Italian	203 Gt Junction St. Leith
Jun-11	Constantino Trentino	Giocofrazzi	45	5' 8"	London	Italian	174 Albert St. Leith
Jun-11	Giocondi	Giocofrazzi	43	5' 9"	Italy	Italian	174 Albert St. Leith
Jun-11	Giovanni	Guidi	27	5' 6"	Buckhaven Fife	Italian	18 Harden Place Edin.
Jun-11	Angelo	Izzi	48	5' 5"	London	Italian	37 Strathmore St. King
Jun-11	Aldo	Janetta	18	5' 5"	Aberhill Methil	S	18 Tower Buildings Ab
Jun-10	Francesco Antonio Sabatino	Janetta	37	5' 9"	Buckie	S	3 Pleasance Edin.
Jun-11	Giovanni	Janetta	25	5' 3"	West Wemyss	S	579 Wellesly Rd. Den
Jun-11	Pietro Donato Fortunato	Janetta	19	5' 6"	Denbeath	S	18 Tower Buildings Ab
Jun-11	Giuseppe	Lamarra	48	5' 5"	Linlithgow	S	6 Rankeilor St. Edin.
Jun-11	Antoni	Lanni	25	5' 4"	Leith	S	120 Pleasance Edin.
Jun-11	Gustave	Maciocia	41	5' 5"	Italy	Foreign	Tocadero Building Esp
###	Luigi	Macogni	22	5' 4"	Edinburgh	S	Upper Gray St. Edin
Jun-11	Gerardo	Marandola	35	5' 10"	Edinburgh	Italian	3 Eyre place Edin.
Jun-11	Giuseppe	Marandola	26	5' 8"	Edinburgh	Italian	3 Eyre place Edin.
Jun-11	Francisco	Margiotta	48	5' 3"	Norwich England	E	12 St Mary St. Edin
Jun-11	Andrea	Pacitti	39	5' 4"	Edinburgh	Italian	21 Bonnington Rd. Le
Jun-11	Eduardo	Paolozzi	16	5' 8"	Leith	Italian	12 Albert St. Leith
Jun-11	Giuseppe	Pelosi	37	5' 5"	Leith	S	24 South Field Terr. P
Jun-11	Giuseppe	Pia	29	5' 9"	Edinburgh	Italian	19 West Circus Place
###	Dominic	Ranaldi	21	5' 5"	Newhaven	S	61 Main Street Newha
Jun-10	Roberto	Rankin or Janetta	64	5' 5"	Lanarkshire	S	51 George Squ. Edin.
Jun-11	Ernesto	Ravizza	58	5' 5"	Italy	Italian	5 Union St. Edin.
Jun-11	Eurelio	Taddei	21	5' 3"	Dunfermline	Italian	192 High St. Aberdeer
Jun-11	Rafaele	Tartaglia	39	5' 6"	Edinburgh	Italian	106 Parkhead Avenue
Jun-11	Williamson	Alessandro	26	5' 8"	Edinburgh	Italian	21 Easter Road Edin.

S	Occupation	Offence	Moved To	Date Moved
Smith	Confectioner	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	18-Oct-40
	Musician	Def Reg 1939 18/B	F O Aliens To police Donaldson's Hospital	11-Jun-40
er Green Edin.	Biscuit Worker	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released to Juniper Green	28-Aug-40
	Shop Assistant	Con Fire Arms Act 1927	Detained under 18/B court	18-Jun-40
Queensferry	Hotel Keeper	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	18-Nov-40
	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	18-Nov-40
ith	Miner	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
din.	Shop Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	F O Aliens To police Donaldson's Hospital	11-Jun-40
gentinny Edin.	Terrazzo polisher	Breach of peace	fined £1	
Cardenden	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
n.	Cook	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
din.	Scholar	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released Edin.	28-Aug-40
din.	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	18-Nov-40
e Edin	Warehouseman	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released	14-Aug-40
	Shop Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
. Edin.	Shop Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released Cockenzie	28-Aug-40
	Shop Assistant	Alien Restrictions Act 1914	Handed over to Police	25-Nov-40
	Tailor	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released to Edin	28-Aug-40
din.	Confectioner	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Brixton Prison	02-Sep-40
	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Huyton Camp Liverpool	01-Apr-41
	Shop Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Huyton Camp Liverpool	01-Apr-41
n Fife	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released Leven	28-Aug-40
ith	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
	Cook	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
	Cook	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
	Cook	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
ghorn	Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	18-Nov-40
erhill Methil	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
	Cook	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	18-Nov-40
beath, Methil	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
erhill Methil	Motor Mechanic	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Brixton Prison	02-Sep-40
	Painter	Def Reg 1939 18/B	S of S	16-Jan-41
	Shop Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	18-Nov-40
lanade Kirkcaldy	Confectioner	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Brixton Prison	02-Sep-40
	Soldier	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
	Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
ith	Confectioner	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released Leith	09-Sep-40
ortobello	Shop Manager	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
Edin	Confectioner	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
ven	Soldier	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
	Teacher	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released	05-Jul-40
	Waiter	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	11-Dec-40
n	Shop Assistant	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
, Edin.	Shopkeeper	Def Reg 1939 18/B	York	28-Oct-40
	School Teacher	Def Reg 1939 18/B	Released Edin.	02-Oct-40

Invitation to join The Scottish Record Society

The object of the Society is to promote the study and advance knowledge of the historical records of Scotland by commissioning and editing works of appropriate significance, and by the publication of such approved texts of original documents and of calendars and indices of public records and private muniments relating to Scotland as are deemed of particular value to historians and genealogists.

We are pleased to invite you to join us, and help us add to the understanding of our past and present Membership details on www.scottishrecordsociety.org.uk

Family History Day

As an opening event to the annual East Lothian Archaeology & Local History Festival, Haddington Library will be staging a Family History Day at the new John Gray Centre on Saturday 31st August 2013. There will be talks, workshops and displays, plus activities for children and the chance to see treasures from the East Lothian Archives.



On Saturday 7th September there will be a follow-up event of a Heritage Festival Day at the Haddington Town House, as well as a wide range of activities during the Fortnight.

For more details see www.johngraycentre.org and www.eastlothian.gov.uk



Local & Family History Show Saturday 24th August 2013, 10am to 4.30pm Motherwell Concert Hall and Theatre, Civic Centre, Motherwell ML1 1AB



Lanarkshire FHS will stage the above as part of the *Celebrating Lanarkshire 2013* year of events, hosting a range of talks and stands by various FHSs, plus representatives from New Lanark, the Summerlee Museum of Scottish Industrial Life and Kitchside Museum of Rural Life. There will be free activities for children, and refreshments.

Entry: £2 per adult. Lectures: £3 each or £12 for all five.

Booking forms online: www.lfhsfair2013.weebly.com

East Lothian Curling History:

Gladsmuir Curling Club and the Ainslie Family network

David Affleck

The emergence of the organised club in the sport of curling began towards the end of the 18th century. There had been some clubs in the 17th century, while the first reference to a game of curling was by a John McQuhin, a notary in Paisley, dated 16th February 1540/41. It describes how two monks would go to the appointed place “and that they would there have a contest with stones thrown over ice.”¹ The organised game with standard rules arose from the formation of the Grand Caledonian Curling Club in 1838, which became the Royal Caledonian Curling Club in 1843. Their adoption of the rules devised by the Duddingston Curling Club in January 1804 is still the basis for the modern worldwide game.² They were first published anonymously in 1811 under the title, *An Account of the Game of Curling*. The Rev John Ramsay is now recognised as the author. By coincidence, he was inducted as Minister of Gladsmuir Kirk on 14th February 1833.



Rev. John Ramsay

The first constituted curling club in the old County of Haddingtonshire³ is claimed to be Dunglass and Cockburnspath, formed in 1831 and linked to the Hall family who owned both estates, but the earliest records for that club have not yet been traced.⁴ The formation of Gladsmuir Curling Club in November 1835 can be validated from the original club records.⁵ The Rev John Kerr, writing in *The Channel Stane* in 1884, referred to the Rev. John Ramsay setting up the club two years after his appointment as Minister at Gladsmuir.⁶ However, John Ramsay was not present when seven men attended a meeting in Haddington on 20th November 1835 “for the purpose of instituting a club to be called the Gladsmuir Curling Club for the object of amusement and advancement in the art of Curling.” The minute starts with the reference to Mr John Deans of Penston as President and Charles Goodlet of Grantsbraes acting as Secretary, without reference to nomination or election. The meeting reconvened at Gladsmuir Inn on 30th November as the first general meeting of the Club when five men from the original meeting attended and admitted another nine men to the membership of the club, one being the Rev John Ramsay. Four of the new members were farmers from areas outwith Gladsmuir Parish.

Sederunt at the first meeting was a Robert Ainslie of Begbie, along with a James Ainslie of Samuelston. They were later to be joined by a Robert Ainslie of Redcole (1801-1888) and a Robert Ainslie W.S. of Edinburgh, when they

became members in December 1838. Analysis of Old Parish Records, Haddingtonshire memoirs recorded by the Martine family and census records discloses that all were descendants of a Robert Ainslie of Begbie (1725-1796). But there was also a hidden history to be analysed, as there appeared to have been conflict within the membership of the new club. While there were some interesting papers in the Gift and Deposit section of the National Archives of Scotland linked to an Ainslie family history, they did not make a link with this Gladsmuir network.⁷ Fortunately, access to a private publication on *The Ainslie family of Lasswade* in the SGS library enabled the relationships of the four Ainslies to be clarified.⁸ Initially, there were two groups, those who were farmers and those who were merchants. But that analysis proved to be too superficial. The family account notes that in July 1731, Robert Ainslie (1691-1767), a burgess and guild brother of Haddington, took over the Abbey farm in Haddington from his father. Five years later, in 1736, his eldest son John took on the tenancy while Robert moved to farm Westfield after the premature death of his sister's husband, John Martine. One of his younger sons, Robert Ainslie (1725-1796), took over the tenancy of the adjacent farm at Begbie which his fourth son Alexander later inherited and farmed until his death in 1832. He was succeeded by his son Robert who then moved to Melbourne where he died without issue. This is the Robert Ainslie of Begbie, one of the founder members. Two other sons of Alexander, Adam and James, emigrated to Galt in Ontario. There are papers in the National Archives of Scotland suggesting that Robert Ainslie of Begbie was the subject of litigation by the descendants of Alexander then living in Ontario.⁹

Another son of Robert of Begbie (1725-1796) was William (c1757-1835) who bought the estate of Huntington. His fourth son Robert (1811-1888) acquired the estate of Redcole from his father-in-law, another Ainslie. By 1836, this Robert Ainslie had purchased Elvingston estate from the Law family and had the present house built in a Scots Baronial style. He had married Mary Ainslie, a cousin, who is reported as having a wealthy father. He was the Robert who joined the club in 1838. In his book *This Too Shall Pass*, Roddy Martine refers to the Ainslies of Elvingston as linked to the Martine family through marriage. He discloses that William, the father of Robert, was a successful merchant in the wine and spirits trade in Leith.¹⁰

If we now return to Robert (1725-1796), his fifth son Archibald had the lease of Peaston Farm near Ormiston. He and his wife Christian Reid married at Prestonkirk in East Linton and had 14 children. One of them was a Robert who became a Writer to the Signet. He joined Duddingston Curling Society in 1832¹¹ and Gladsmuir Club in 1838. He was the Mr. Ainslie of Edinburgh who resigned in 1843. He was therefore a cousin of Robert of Elvingston. This leaves the question of James Ainslie of Samuelston (1812 -1881), another of the founder members. He was a son of Archibald and therefore a brother of Robert Ainslie W.S. But the suggestion of a difference of view between

the two brothers seems to be validated when Robert excluded James from a legacy in his will. According to the family account, James emigrated to Melbourne in 1857.

Until this analysis, it looked as if the four Ainslie members were key members of the Gladsmuir club until two resigned and two emigrated. Analysis of the group dynamics in the club's early years now shows that Robert of Redcole and then of Elvingston had a more volatile relationship with his "brither curlers". In a separate study of the wider relationships between club members and the Rev John Ramsay, the role of four founder members, John Deans, Andrew Cuthbertson, Archibald Cuthbertson and James Christie of Trabroun, is identified as significant as all were elders of the Kirk and were in open conflict with their minister from 1833 to 1836.¹² This conflict was particularly serious in the case of John Deans, tenant of Penston farm, who had taken on the office as first President of the Curling Club. He eventually resigned as an elder of the Kirk in 1843. (Of the other three elders who were founder members of the curling club, Andrew Cuthbertson had moved to Pencaitland and resigned from the club in 1841; Archibald had married the eldest daughter of John Ramsay in 1840; and James Christie died in December that year.) John Ramsay who had been unanimously elected as President in 1837 in place of John Deans had then resigned in 1841 from that post and appears to have taken no further part in the sport of curling. His reasons for taking this action are now better understood. One presenting factor behind this organisational dysfunction has to be that this curling club was more of a "community" of interest than a community group from the same area. In addition, it had been agreed in February 1836 that the President or Secretary or any three members "were empowered to call a meeting of the club either to curl or dine as the weather may permit or the Members incline". John Kerr, a later curling historian was critical of this power, suggesting it reflected a lack of commitment.¹³ But there was another factor and it was linked to church affiliation. Mention is made in the family account that all the children of James Ainslie of Samuelston were baptised at Gladsmuir Kirk. Robert Ainslie of Elvingston, who had been baptised in South Leith church to which his father William seems to have belonged, was a member of the Episcopal church in Haddington. As a significant landowner in the parish, he was liable financially as a Heritor of the parish and a participant in their meetings. Study of these archives provides additional information on his input into the life of the parish and his relationship with the curling club.

Managing the parish

Penston estate was owned by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Cochrane who was appointed the first Governor of Newfoundland in 1825. He appears to have been an absentee landlord from the parish, but in 1834 he was recalled home after problems with members of the Newfoundland community.¹⁴ His son, Alexander Baillie Cochrane had inherited the estate of Lamington in

Lanarkshire in 1833 at the age of seventeen. Both Sir Thomas and his son had representatives attending the regular meetings of Heritors of the parish (e.g. John Deans represented Alexander at the meeting of April 1837). At a meeting of the Heritors in October 1837, the main business was to decide on the erection of a new church and this meeting was attended personally by Sir Thomas Cochrane. He was the heritor who owned the land required beside the old church and he set out the conditions for enclosure of the new church site, adding that his son concurred with the proposal.¹⁵ Other heritors present included the Earl of Haddington and the Rt. Hon Lord Ruthven. A representative attended for the Earl of Wemyss. The only heritor to object was a Robert Ainslie, then still living at the estate of Redcole. He recorded his dissent "from the opinion of the heritors in erecting a new church or altering the site of the present one". Later, on 4th April 1842, Mr Robert Ainslie, then of Elvingston, submitted a letter saying he would withhold payment of assessments levied according to valued rents rather than on real rents "or the Proprietors of the different coal mines agree to relieve the parish of the poor connected with them". These comments appear to reflect animosity towards the Penston proprietors. The main employer and lease holder of the mines at the time was John Deans.¹⁶ John Ramsay had already been critical of the social conditions the inhabitants of the village of Penston were living in when he wrote the parish report for the New Statistical Account which was dated 1836 and published in 1845.¹⁷

Study of the Sheriff Court roll book for Haddington reveals an action for December 1843 for Ainslie versus Deans. The papers have not been traced. Following John Ramsay's resignation from the curling club in 1841, Robert Ainslie had been elected President and had responded to the wish to provide a site for a new curling pond which was located on the eastern boundary of the parish from Penston "to the satisfaction of Mr. Deans". In December 1842, he and his cousin Robert Ainslie W.S. resigned from the Curling club.¹⁸ The link with the Ainslies of Elvingston appeared to have ended.

The Ainslies of Huntington

After the death of John Deans in 1869 (President of the club from December 1843), two new members, a John A(stely) Ainslie of Huntington and a David Ainslie of Costerton (near Crichton Castle), were admitted in 1871. They were the children of a John Ainslie who died in 1846 and whose father was William of Huntington, (c.1757-1835). David Ainslie (1813-1900), the youngest son of William, was a successful farmer who was unmarried and who stepped in to a parental role for his nephew, John Astely Ainslie. He died in 1874 as a young man. Years later, his uncle established a trust in his nephew's memory and also bequeathed his own estate in his memory for the provision of a facility for convalescent patients. That is the background to the building of the Astley Ainslie hospital we value today. The details are also covered in

Historic South Edinburgh by Charles Smith, but it does not make the link with Gladsmuir.¹⁹

The return of the Ainslie family to the club as curlers was brief. However, in 1887 the club agreed to approach the elderly Mr Robert Ainslie of Elvingston regarding the feasibility of a new curling pond at the Brickfield on the estate land and to request Miss Ainslie his daughter to be Patroness of the club. Robert Ainslie died in 1888 but the request was supported by his widow and daughter who also responded with “a handsome donation of £5” to a request for help with the new pond. Mrs Mary Ainslie, Robert’s widow, died in 1892 aged 88 while her third daughter lived in the family home at Elvingston until she died in 1933/34 at the age of 101, leaving £155,000, most of which went to charities. She had continued to encourage the club in its activities as Patroness. Although it is not recorded in the minutes, a silver ewer was bought at auction in April 2012.²⁰

The inscription refers to it being donated in 1888, which was the year the new pond was opened. After that date there was an annual competition for the Elvingston Cup. The club was wound up in 1920. It never survived the impact of the Great War, and by that time other curling clubs were using the indoor ice facilities at Haymarket.

Gladsmuir Kirk today

The new Kirk, which Robert Ainslie had opposed in October 1837, opened in 1839. It suffered from a major fire in 1886 but was restored with the assistance of the Ainslie of Elvingston family. The church still has two of the replaced damaged memorial windows to his son, Col. James Ainslie, as well as three stained glass windows on the south wall installed by Margaret (Anne) Scott Ainslie in loving memory of her parents.²¹ To the north of the new Kirk lie the old Kirk ruins which contain the graves of Robert Ainslie, his wife Mary, his



Details of Memorial Windows in Gladsmuir Church



son, Col James Ainslie, and his last surviving daughter, Margaret Anne Ainslie. Her simple wall mounted memorial records her death in January 1934. In a separate secluded east-facing enclave is a simple memorial to the Rev John Ramsay. Sadly there is nothing that mentions his contribution to the sport of curling or to the words of the Rev John Kerr in his article in *The Channel Stane*²²

If any "brither curler" has a day to spare, when the summer sun dispels all thoughts of John Frost and the channel-stane, he will find it refreshing to visit the beautiful spot where our historian is laid, and to read the simple inscription on the marble slab above his grave.

Primary sources

GROS. Census 1841, Ref. 708/00 006/00 001

GROS. Deaths. Gladsmuir, 706/00 0101

Minutes of Gladsmuir Curling Club (In private Collection).

Account book of Gladsmuir Curling club East Lothian Council Museum service A 33

Minutes of Gladsmuir Kirk Session. NAS /CH2/169/4

Minutes of the Heritors of Gladsmuir Parish. NAS/ HR 115/2/2

Process Book Haddington Sheriff Court 1828-1878 NAS SC40/14/11

Endnotes

¹ Smith. D.B. *Curling: An Illustrated History* John Donald, Edinburgh (1981). P4.

² The web site for the Royal Caledonian Curling club is a useful source for information on Curling today. <http://royalcaledoniancurlingclub.org>

³ The County area was later to be designated East Lothian. After Local Government reform in 1975, the boundary was extended to include Musselburgh, Wallyford and Whitecraig. The old County boundary still applies to curling administration.

⁴ The estate of Dunglass was acquired by Sir John Hall in 1687 who then bought the estate of Cockburnspath in 1694.

⁵ I am grateful to Sheriff David B. Smith for access to the Gladsmuir Club's Minute Book and to East Lothian Council Museum service who hold the Cash book of the Curling Club. Both records were maintained by James Turnbull as Secretary and Treasurer until his death in 1870. As he also acted as Session Clerk and Clerk to the Heritors, he has left a significant archive for researchers.

⁶ Kerr, Rev John, *John Ramsay, The Channel Stane* (R. Cameron, Edinburgh, 1884, (Fourth series, page 27,).

⁷ NAS GD/374/ 21. GD 374/22.

⁸ Ainslie J.R. *The Ainslie family of Lasswade*. (2003) Privately printed. (In SGS Library Ref J/AIN).

⁹ NAS/ CS228/A/11/6. CS97/A/1/20.

¹⁰ Martine R. *This Too Shall Pass*, Birlinn. Edinburgh 2009. p.160.

¹¹ Smith, D.B. *Duddingston Curling Society, Book of The Old Edinburgh Club* (Vol 7 2008). p.112.

¹² The Rev John Ramsay and the early years of Gladsmuir Curling club. This study by the author is in preparation at February 2013.

¹³ Kerr. Rev John. *History of Curling* Edinburgh 1890. p.205.

¹⁴ Biographical Notes on Sir Thomas Cochrane and his son Alexander Baillie Cochrane are available on Wikipedia.(Accessed February 2013).

¹⁵ Another condition was that no graves were to be made in the grounds of the new church.

¹⁶ *Haddingtonshire Courier*. 3rd December 1869. (Obit. John Deans.) John Gray Centre Haddington.

- ¹⁷ Ramsay, Rev John. The New Statistical Account for Gladsmuir Parish. 1845.
¹⁸ He joined Duddingston Curling Society in 1839. See Smith D B. *op.cit.* page 114.
¹⁹ Smith. Charles, *Historic South Edinburgh*. Birlinn. Edinburgh. 2000 p.206.
²⁰ Sale Notice by Worthpoint.com Ref 270273334 15/04/2012.
²¹ The SGS 2010 MI publication, *Gladsmuir Kirkyard & Cemetery, East Lothian* by Craig Ellery, mentions only one of the windows installed to the memory of Col James Ainslie. (p.53.) They are installed on either side behind the pulpit on the north wall.
²² Kerr. *op.cit.* p *The Channel Stane*: p.32.

Gladsmuir Members

20/11/1835

John Deans, Penston; Robert Ainslie, Begbie; Charles Dodds, Westbank (Note 2); George Harvey, Stevenson Mains; James Johnston, Westfield; William Goodlet, Grantsbraes; James Ainslie, Samuelston.

30/11/1835

Rev John Ramsay*; Alexander Henderson, Longniddry; John Emlay*, West Adniston; John Richardson, Pencaitland; Andrew Johnston*, Westfield; Archibald Cuthbertson, Greendykes; Mathew Tod, Hoperidge Mains; James Deans, Haddington.

26/2/1836

William Mylne, Bolton; Alexander Matthew, Haddington; James Tweedie, Coates; Robert Howden, Boggs.

10/1/1837

Alexander Baillie Cochrane of Penston (Note 1); George Dunlop of Haddington; David Scott, Harperdean; Andrew G Cuthbertson*, Pencaitland.

11/12/1837

James Christie, Trabroun; James Turnbull, Gladsmuir.

4/3/1838

Robert Ainslie**, Redcote; Robert Ainslie**, W.S. Edinburgh.

17/12/1839

Archibald Scott, Southfield; Charles Christie, Westbank; Alan Menzies, W.S. Edinburgh; Robert B Maconachie, W.S Edinburgh.

11/1/1841

Walter Howden, Haddington; John Howden, Haddington; Archibald Scott, Edinburgh; George Ferme, Barney Mains; Andrew Brodie, Amisfield Mains; John Kilgour, Hoperidge.

6/12/1841

David Sherriff, Aberlady Mains.

5/12/1842

Robert Bennie, Seton Mains; George Tod, Saltcoats; John Brydone Snr, Tranent; William Gunn, Haddington; Alexander Brodie, East Fortune; James Brodie, Linplum; Andrew Christie, Westbank; David Wright, Southfield; Alexander Begbie, Redcole.

*Resigned 1841 **Resigned 1842 (Note 1) Honorary Member (Note 2) Emigrated to Australia

Family History Fair, Angus

The annual Angus Heritage Week will run from 13th to 20th September 2013, with an FH Fair at Mechanics' Institute, Brechin, on Friday 13th September.

Full details will be announced on www.angusheritage.com

The Balfours of Balbirnie and Whittingehame

Edward J. Davies

This article gives an account of the generations of the Balfour family from Robert Balfour (1698-1766) of Balbirnie, Fife, to his great-grandson James Maitland Balfour (1820-1856) of Whittingehame, Haddingtonshire. The latter was the father of Arthur James Balfour, Prime Minister from 1902 to 1905.

There are a surprisingly large number of conflicting statements between the various sources for this family and its connections and many published works giving information on the Balfours have contained errors. For example, it has been said that John Balfour of Balbirnie (who was the Prime Minister's great-grandfather) died in 1833, that his wife was Ellen Gordon and that they were married in 1761.¹ In fact, John died in 1813² and, as shown below, married Mary Gordon in 1771. Some works have given more accurate information: John Balfour's date of death and the name of his wife were given correctly in Grant's *Faculty of Advocates*,³ though the statement therein that he was born in 1734 is a mistake.

Even among the purportedly contemporary sources there are inconsistencies in the details given for several of the individuals covered here. Examples of this are the dates of birth of the daughters of James Balfour and Eleanor Maitland, where the dates in the Whittingehame parish registers for three of the four daughters are contradicted by other evidence. The various entries in the relevant period do not appear quite in chronological order of birth or baptism, suggesting that they were not made as soon after the events took place as might otherwise be expected.⁴

Parentage of Mary Gordon

Mary Gordon married John Balfour in 1771 and the record of their marriage in the Markinch parish registers describes Mary as "daughter of the late Charles Gordon of Ellon Esqr in the Parish of Bunkle".⁵ Bunkle and Preston was a parish in Berwickshire, and the marriage proclamation was also recorded in the registers there, when Mary was described as "Miss Mary Gordon in this Parish".⁶ Blanerne, which was in the parish of Bunkle and Preston, was a property of the Lumsdaine family, of which John Balfour's paternal grandmother was a member.⁷ Bulloch notes that Mary Gordon's sister Agnes was married to John Lumsdaine of Blanerne.⁸

Despite the statement in the marriage entry in the Markinch registers, there does not seem to be anything else to support the father of Mary Gordon being called Charles, and there is reason to think that Mary was in fact a daughter of James Gordon of Ellon in Aberdeenshire and Elizabeth Glen, as has been stated in the past.⁹

It is clear from their wills that Mary Gordon, wife of John Balfour, was a sister

of Lieutenant-General Andrew Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, who died in 1806, and that they had a sister called Margaret who married Hugh Henry Mitchell of Dublin. Mary's will mentions "the deceased Mrs Gordon of Ellon my Mother".¹⁰

James Gordon of Ellon and his wife Elizabeth Glen (of whom the latter died at Edinburgh on 7 March 1792) had a son Lieutenant-General Andrew Gordon,¹¹ and there does not seem to be any Andrew Gordon this could be other than the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.¹² Coupled with apparently independent later statements in various published works that the wife of John Balfour and the wife of Hugh Henry Mitchell were daughters of James Gordon of Ellon,¹³ this supports the conclusion that Mary Gordon, wife of John Balfour, was a daughter of James Gordon and Elizabeth Glen.

James Gordon, the husband of Elizabeth Glen, had died in 1749, many years before the marriage of Mary Gordon and John Balfour.¹⁴ Elizabeth was a sister of James Glen, governor of South Carolina.¹⁵ One of the witnesses at the baptism in 1731 of Elizabeth, daughter of James Gordon and Elizabeth Glen, was James Glen of Longcroft,¹⁶ and the probate records of James Gordon of Ellon mention James Glen, governor of South Carolina.¹⁷ The will of James Glen mentions "the Family of my Sister Mrs Gordon" and "my Nephew Captain James Gordon her eldest Son".¹⁸

BALFOUR

- 1 ROBERT BALFOUR, later BALFOUR-RAMSAY, of Balbirnie, Markinch, Fife, Member of Parliament for Edinburghshire,¹⁹ son of George Balfour of Balbirnie and Agnes Lumsdaine,²⁰ was baptised on 19 February 1698 at Markinch²¹ and died on 26 January 1766 at Edinburgh.²² He married on 2 June 1736 at Edinburgh, ANN RAMSAY,²³ daughter of Sir Andrew Ramsay, 4th Baronet, of Whitehill, Edinburghshire, and Elizabeth Learmont.²⁴
Children:²⁵
 - i GEORGE BALFOUR, b 8 January 1738, bap 13 February 1738, Edinburgh.²⁶
 - 2 ii JOHN BALFOUR (1739-1813); m MARY GORDON.
 - iii GEORGE BALFOUR, later RAMSAY, of Whitehill, b 4 June 1740, bap 4 June 1740, Markinch,²⁷ d 25 November 1806, Whitehill.²⁸
 - iv ANDREW BALFOUR, later RAMSAY, of Whitehill,²⁹ advocate, b 25 May 1741, bap 26 May 1741, Markinch,³⁰ d 25 April 1814, Edinburgh.³¹
 - v ROBERT BALFOUR of Balcurvie, Fife, b 25 September 1742, bap 26 September 1742, Markinch,³² d 16 November 1807, Edinburgh.³³
 - vi JAMES BALFOUR of Whitehill and of Piccadilly, Middlesex, army officer, b 3 November 1743, bap 4 November 1743, Markinch,³⁴ d 18 March 1823, Piccadilly.³⁵
 - vii ELIZABETH BALFOUR, bap 7 October 1745, Whitehill,³⁶ d 25 September 1815, Edinburgh;³⁷ m Captain WILLIAM WARDLAW, Royal Navy.³⁸
 - viii ALEXANDER BALFOUR, b 12 July 1751, bap 16 July 1751, Carrington, Edinburghshire, d 26 January 1753, bur 27 January 1753, Carrington.³⁹
 - ix AGNES BALFOUR, b 18 July 1752, bap 23 July 1752, Carrington, d 20 August 1764, bur 22 August 1764, Carrington⁴⁰

- x WILLIAM BALFOUR of the Honourable East India Company, b 8 August 1755, bap 14 August 1755, Carrington,⁴¹ d 7 February 1793, Westminster.⁴²
 - xi ANNE BALFOUR, b ca 1757,⁴³ d 15 January 1826, Edinburgh.⁴⁴
- 2 JOHN BALFOUR of Balbirnie was born on 24 January 1739 at Edinburgh⁴⁵ and died on 15 December 1813 at Balbirnie.⁴⁶ He married on 24 July 1771 at Blanerne, Berwickshire, MARY GORDON,⁴⁷ daughter of James Gordon and Elizabeth Glen.⁴⁸ Mary died on 11 March 1820 at Edinburgh.⁴⁹
- Children:⁵⁰
- i ROBERT BALFOUR of Balbirnie, army officer, b 3 May 1772, Balbirnie,⁵¹ d 31 October 1837, Leamington, Warwickshire;⁵² m 8 August 1808, Ayton, Berwickshire, EGLANTINE KATHERINE FORDYCE.⁵³ They are ancestors of Sarah, Duchess of York.⁵⁴
 - ii ELIZABETH BALFOUR, d 7 June 1844, Garscube House, Dunbartonshire;⁵⁵ m 8 August 1794, Balbirnie, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Succoth, Dunbartonshire, 2nd Baronet.⁵⁶
 - iii ANNE BALFOUR of Kingsdale, Fife, b ca 1775, d 23 April 1839, Melville House.⁵⁷
- 3 iv JAMES BALFOUR (ca 1776-1845); m ELEANOR MAITLAND.
- 3 JAMES BALFOUR of Whittingehame, Haddingtonshire, Member of Parliament for Haddingtonshire, was born ca 1776 in Scotland⁵⁸ and died on 19 April 1845 at Whittingehame.⁵⁹ He married on 19 January 1815 at Dunbar, ELEANOR MAITLAND,⁶⁰ daughter of James Maitland, 8th Earl of Lauderdale, and Eleanor Todd.⁶¹ Eleanor Maitland was born on 3/4 October 1790 at Stevenson House, Haddingtonshire,⁶² and died on 23 May 1869 at Newton Don, Berwickshire.⁶³
- Children:⁶⁴
- i ELEANOR BALFOUR, b 10 January 1816, Edinburgh,⁶⁵ d 26 December 1828, Edinburgh.⁶⁶
 - ii MARY BALFOUR, water-colourist,⁶⁷ b 26 January 1817, Salton Hall, Haddingtonshire,⁶⁸ d 14 January 1893, Westminster;⁶⁹ m 25 September 1837, Whittingehame, HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT of Muckcross, co. Kerry.⁷⁰
 - iii JOHN BALFOUR, b 22 September 1818, Rockville House,⁷¹ d 20 November 1822, Dunbar House.⁷²
 - iv JAMES MAITLAND BALFOUR of Whittingehame, Member of Parliament for Haddington district, b 5 January 1820, Rockville,⁷³ d 23 February 1856, Funchal, Madeira;⁷⁴ m 15 August 1843, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, BLANCHE MARY HARRIET GASCOYNE CECIL.⁷⁵ They were the parents of the Prime Minister Arthur James Balfour.⁷⁶
 - v CHARLOTTE JULIAN BALFOUR, b 13 September 1821, bap 16 November 1821, Whittingehame,⁷⁷ d 16 July 1832, Dunbar House.⁷⁸
 - vi CHARLES BALFOUR of Balgonie and Newton Don, b 27 August 1823, Burntsfield,⁷⁹ d 5 July 1872, Windsor;⁸⁰ m(1) 28 November 1860, Shrivenham, Berkshire, ADELAIDE BARRINGTON; m(2) 13 July 1865, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, MINNIE GEORGINA LIDDELL.⁸¹
 - vii ANNA BALFOUR, b 13 July 1825, Whittingehame,⁸² d 23 December 1857, Westminster;⁸³ m 9 June 1847, St. George, Hanover Square, Westminster, AUGUSTUS CHARLES LENNOX FITZROY, 7th Duke of Grafton.⁸⁴

Endnotes

- ¹ See, among other works, Jean Goodman and David Williamson, *Debrett's Book of the Royal Engagement* (London, 1986), p.122.
- ² The year of John Balfour's death is correctly given in Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*, 6th ed., 2 vols. (London, 1882), vol. II, p.1824, but was changed to an incorrect year in later editions, for example, Peter Townend, ed., *Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry*, 18th ed., 3 vols. (London, 1965-72), vol. I, p.36, which also gives the name of John's wife as Ellen. In the more recent Peter Beauclerk Dewar, ed., *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain: The Kingdom in Scotland*, 19th ed., (Wilmington, Delaware, 2001), p.49, the year is correctly given as 1813 but John is said to have died on 23 Dec, which appears to be an error.
- ³ Francis J. Grant, ed., *The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, 1532-1943* (Edinburgh, 1944), p.10.
- ⁴ Whittingehame parish registers (Society of Genealogists, London, Mf 1954).
- ⁵ Markinch parish registers (National Records of Scotland [NRS], 447/0010 0550).
- ⁶ Bunkle and Preston parish registers (NRS, 728/0010 0165).
- ⁷ See *The Scots Revised Reports*, House of Lords Series, vol. II, 1797-1821 (Edinburgh, 1898), pp.545-48.
- ⁸ J.M. Bulloch, "The First Gordons of Ellon", *The Huntly Express*, 30 Nov 1906. The marriage in 1752 is recorded in the Edinburgh parish registers, where Agnes is described as "D[daughter] of the D[eceased] James Gordon of Ellon" (NRS, 685/001 0480 0193).
- ⁹ See J.M. Bulloch, "The First Gordons of Ellon", *The Huntly Express*, 30 Nov 1906.
- ¹⁰ Will of Andrew Gordon, National Archives, PROB 11/1443/65; *The Royal Military Panorama*, vol. IV (1814), pp.355-56; will of Mary Gordon or Balfour, National Archives, PROB 11/1631/370. Mary's will describes Andrew as her brother german, confirming that they were full siblings.
- ¹¹ James Brown, *The Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh* (Edinburgh, 1867), pp.263-64; *The Star*, 14 Mar 1792.
- ¹² See Constance Oliver Skelton and John Malcolm Bulloch, *Gordons Under Arms*, New Spalding Club, vol. XXXIX (1912), pp.46-47. More information on Andrew Gordon is given by J.M. Bulloch in "The First Gordons of Ellon", *The Huntly Express*, 7 Dec 1906, and "Colonel Andrew Gordon, Ellon", *The Huntly Express*, 19 Feb 1909.
- ¹³ For example, C.M. Tenison, "The Old Dublin Bankers", *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. III (1894), at p.195, and Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1882), vol. II, p. 1824. In the latter, however, Mary is called "Ellen". She had been called "Mary-Ellen" in some earlier editions, such as John Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, 4th ed., 2 vols. (London, 1863), vol. I, p.49.
- ¹⁴ NRS, Edinburgh Commissary Court, CC8/8/113.
- ¹⁵ This connection was pointed out by J.M. Bulloch in "The First Gordons of Ellon", *The Huntly Express*, 30 Nov 1906.
- ¹⁶ Edinburgh parish registers (NRS, 685/001 0170 0515, 685/001 0180 0440). Longcroft was the home of Governor James Glen in Linlithgow: see E. Stanly Godbold, "Glen, James (1701-1777)", *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, online ed, Jan 2008 (<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/68556>).
- ¹⁷ NRS, Edinburgh Commissary Court, CC8/8/113.
- ¹⁸ National Archives, PROB 11/1034/325. For Captain James Gordon, see Skelton and Bulloch, *Gordons Under Arms*, pp.162-63; J.M. Bulloch, "The First Gordons of Ellon", *The Huntly Express*, 7 Dec 1906; and J.M. Bulloch, "The Last of the First Gordons of Ellon", *The Huntly Express*, 15 May 1908.
- ¹⁹ Romney Sedgwick, ed., *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons, 1715-1754*, 2 vols. (London, 1970), vol. I, p.430. A portrait, thought to be by John Smibert of Robert

- Balfour, is reproduced in Richard H. Saunders, *John Smibert: Colonial America's First Portrait Painter* (New Haven and London, 1995), p.146.
- ²⁰ NRS, Court of Session records, CS32/18/13, CS34/22/82; Alexander Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry*, 2 vols. (Edinburgh, 1722-42), vol. I, p.435. Also, the baptism entries in the Markinch parish registers for Robert and Ann's sons George and Andrew in 1740 and 1741 identify a witness as George Balfour of Balbirnie, "Granfather to the Child".
- ²¹ Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/0010 0035).
- ²² *The Scots Magazine*, vol. XXVIII (1766), p.111; Carrington parish registers (NRS, 675/00 0499). See also his testament, NRS, Edinburgh Commissary Court, CC8/8/121.
- ²³ "Registers of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh", *The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. V (1891), at p.146. The marriage took place "in my Lady Ramsays house".
- ²⁴ "Registers of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh", *The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. V (1891), at p.146; G.E. Cokayne, *Complete Baronetage*, 5 vols. (Exeter, 1900-06), vol. IV, p.243. The retours confirm that Ann was a sister of Sir John Ramsay of Whitehill, Baronet, who died in 1744: *Decennial Indexes to the Services of Heirs in Scotland*, 4 vols. (Edinburgh, 1863-89), 1740-1749, p.29. See also *Indexes to the Services of Heirs*, 1810-1819, p.4. Cokayne reports that the contract for the marriage of Ann's father to Elizabeth Leirmonth (his only known wife) was dated 30 Apr 1716, and Ann's father died on 24 Dec 1721 (Cokayne, *Complete Baronetage*, 4:243; Carrington parish registers, NRS, 675/00 0379), suggesting that Ann was born in approximately 1719. The dates of birth of Ann's later children support the conclusion that she was considerably younger than her husband. Elizabeth was buried in 1763 as "Elisabeth Learmont Old Lady Ramsay of Whitehill": Carrington parish registers (NRS, 675/00 0491).
- ²⁵ See Charles Elphinstone Adam, ed., *View of the Political State of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1887), pp.123-24, for brief comments on some of the sons. The testamentary records of the youngest daughter, Ann Balfour, mention "James Balfour Esquire of Whittingham second son of the late John Balfour Esquire of Balbirnie who was the Eldest Brother German of the Defunct", confirming that Ann Ramsay was her mother and hence the wife of Robert Balfour Ramsay throughout the period of the births of all his children: NRS, Edinburgh Commissary Court, CC8/8/151. It also appears from *Answers for Robert Balfour-Ramsay of Balbirnie, Esq; to the Petition of William Torrence...* (Edinburgh, 1762), p.1, that Ann Ramsay was living in 1760. Cokayne, *Complete Baronetage*, vol. IV, p.243, states that Ann died in Feb 1766.
- ²⁶ Edinburgh parish registers (NRS, 685/001 0210 0312).
- ²⁷ Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/0010 0226).
- ²⁸ NRS, Edinburgh Commissary Court, CC8/11/5; *Indexes to the Services of Heirs*, 1800-1809, p.48. Lists of family deaths from Carrington registers (NRS 675/00 0130, 0266) give the date as 5 Nov 1806, but these lists are evidently not contemporary.
- ²⁹ His will names "Robert Balfour Ramsay Esquire of Balbirny my Father": National Archives, PROB 11/1572/209.
- ³⁰ Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/0010 0231).
- ³¹ *The Scots Magazine*, vol. LXXVI (1814), p.559.
- ³² Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/0010 0238).
- ³³ *The Scots Magazine*, vol. LXIX (1807), p.880; *Indexes to the Services of Heirs*, 1810-1819, p.4.
- ³⁴ Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/0010 0244).
- ³⁵ National Archives, PROB 11/1681/146; National Archives, death duty registers, IR 26/987, fol. 145; *Caledonian Mercury*, 27 Mar 1823; Carrington OPRs (NRS, 675/00 0130).
- ³⁶ "Registers of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh", *The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. VI (1892), at p.19.
- ³⁷ *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXXV part 2 (Jul-Dec 1815), p.379; *Caledonian Mercury*, 2 Oct 1815; Carrington parish registers (NRS, 675/00 0130, 0554, 0562).
- ³⁸ Bernard Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, 3rd ed.

- (London, 1855-58), p.1000; John C. Gibson, *The Wardlaws in Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1912), p.179.
- ³⁹ Carrington parish registers (NRS, 675/0010 0400, 675/00 0464).
- ⁴⁰ Carrington parish registers (NRS, 675/0010 0403, 675/00 0493).
- ⁴¹ Carrington parish registers (NRS, 675/0010 0411). However, the registers (NRS, 675/00 0130, 0266) suggest that William was aged 34 at the time of his death in 1793.
- ⁴² *The Morning Chronicle*, 9 Feb 1793; *The Scots Magazine*, vol. LV (1793), p.102. For his will, see National Archives, PROB 11/1233/102.
- ⁴³ Carrington parish registers (NRS, 675/00 0131), giving her age at death as 68.
- ⁴⁴ NRS, Edinburgh Commissary Court, CC8/8/151.
- ⁴⁵ "Registers of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh", *The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. VI (1892), at p.10; Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/0010 0210). The latter give the year as 1738, but compare the date of birth of John's elder brother George.
- ⁴⁶ NRS, St. Andrews Commissary Court, CC20/7/6; *Caledonian Mercury*, 30 Dec 1813.
- ⁴⁷ The Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/0010 0550) suggest they were married on 23 Jul 1771, but *The Public Advertiser*, 1 Aug 1771, and *The Scots Magazine*, vol. XXXIII (1771), p.390, indicate that the marriage took place on 24 Jul 1771 at Blanerne.
- ⁴⁸ See the discussion above.
- ⁴⁹ *Caledonian Mercury*, 20 Mar 1820; *Scots Magazine*, n.s. vol VI (Jan-Jun 1820), p.390.
- ⁵⁰ The children are named in *The Scots Revised Reports*, Court of Session, 2nd ser., vol. II, 1840-1842 (Edinburgh, 1902), p.879.
- ⁵¹ Robert is sometimes stated to have been born in 1762, for example, in *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1965-72), vol. I, p.36, but his parents were not married until 1771. As stated in his father's will (NRS, St. Andrews Commissary Court, CC20/7/6), Robert was the eldest son. Robert's death certificate gives his age as 65 years, which if correct means a date of birth between Nov 1771 and Oct 1772, and *The Scots Magazine*, vol. XXXIV (1772), p.276, reports the birth of a son of Mrs Balfour of Balbirnie at Balbirnie on 3 May 1772.
- ⁵² Death certificate; *The Times*, 3 Nov 1837.
- ⁵³ *The Scots Magazine*, vol. LXX (1808), p.637; Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1855-58), p.44. For her will, see National Archives, PROB 11/2148/237.
- ⁵⁴ Robert and his wife are numbers 122-23 in the ancestor table of Sarah Margaret Ferguson in Goodman and Williamson, *Royal Engagement*, p.119.
- ⁵⁵ NRS, Edinburgh Sheriff Court, SC70/1/66; *The Times*, 19 Jun 1844.
- ⁵⁶ *The Scots Magazine*, vol. LVI (1794), p.511; will of Mary Gordon or Balfour (National Archives, PROB 11/1631/370); will of Anne Balfour (National Archives, PROB 11/1913/122); John Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire*, 5th ed. (London, 1837), p.160.
- ⁵⁷ Markinch parish registers (NRS, 447/00 0219), giving her age at death as 63; National Archives, death duty registers, IR 26/1507, fol. 861; *Scots Revised Reports*, Court of Session, 2nd ser., vol. II, 1840-1842, p.879. Her will, dated 28 Apr 1835, with codicils to 9 Apr 1838, was proved on 19 Jul 1839. The will names "James Balfour Esquire of Whittingham my Brother German" (National Archives, PROB 11/1913/122).
- ⁵⁸ James is sometimes said to have been born in 1773, for example in George Tancred, *The Annals of a Border Club* (Jedburgh, 1899), pp.65-66 (although Tancred gives an incorrect year of birth for James's brother Robert). In the 1841 census returns for Westminster (National Archives, HO 107/733/12, fol. 25), James's age appears to be 63, indicating that he was born about 1777 or 1778. He is stated there to have been born in Scotland. In the East India Company writers' petitions it was recorded in March 1795 that James had "been informed, and verily believes from his Parents" that he was at that time above 17 and under 22 but was unable to produce a record of his baptism as there was no register in existence (British Library, IOR/J/1/15/271-74). I thank David Affleck for his assistance on this point. For further information on James Balfour, see

- David Affleck, "James Balfour of Whittingham and Balgonie", *Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society*, vol. XXV (2002), pp.61-79.
- ⁵⁹ *The Times*, 24 Apr 1845.
- ⁶⁰ Dunbar parish registers (NRS, 706/0050 0220); *Caledonian Mercury*, 21 Jan 1815.
- ⁶¹ Statutory deaths, Nenthorn (NRS, 753/00 0002); James Balfour Paul, ed., *The Scots Peerage*, 9 vols. (Edinburgh, 1904-14), vol. V, pp.318-20.
- ⁶² Haddington parish registers (NRS, 709/0050 0146); *The Whitehall Evening Post*, 7-9 Oct 1790.
- ⁶³ Statutory deaths, Nenthorn (NRS, 753/00 0002); *The Times*, 27 May 1869.
- ⁶⁴ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1855-58), pp.44-45; Whittingehame parish registers (Society of Genealogists, Mf 1954).
- ⁶⁵ The Whittingehame parish registers (NRS, 724/0020 0205) state that Eleanor was born at Edinburgh on 10 Jan and baptised at Dunbar House on 12 Mar 1815. However, her parents were not married until 19 Jan 1815 and the *Caledonian Mercury*, 13 Jan 1816, shows that a daughter of Lady Eleanor Balfour was born on 10 Jan 1816, so the year in the parish registers is evidently a mistake.
- ⁶⁶ *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, vol. XXV (Jan-Jun 1829), p.682; Affleck, "James Balfour", p.79.
- ⁶⁷ See Patricia Butler, Sinéad McCoole and Carla Briggs, *Mary Herbert of Muckcross House, 1817-1893*, ed. Terry Fitzgerald (Killarney, 1999).
- ⁶⁸ *The Scotsman*, 1 Feb 1817, *Caledonian Mercury*, 1 Feb 1817, and *The Scots Magazine*, vol. LXXIX (1817), p.158, give the date as 26 Jan (although *The Scotsman* states it was a Saturday, whereas 26 Jan 1817 was a Sunday). However, the Whittingehame parish registers (NRS, 724/0020 0210) give the date as 5 Jan.
- ⁶⁹ *The Times*, 16 Jan 1893; National Archives, 1891 census returns, Westminster, RG 12/71, fol. 119.
- ⁷⁰ Whittingehame parish registers (NRS, 724/0030 0129); *Caledonian Mercury*, 30 Sep 1837.
- ⁷¹ *Caledonian Mercury*, 26 Sep 1818; Whittingehame parish registers (NRS, 724/0020 0215).
- ⁷² *Caledonian Mercury*, 25 Nov 1822; *The Times*, 27 Nov 1822.
- ⁷³ Edward Walford, *Hardwicke's Annual Biography for 1857* (London, 1857), p.55; *Caledonian Mercury*, 17 Jan 1820.
- ⁷⁴ *The Times*, 11 Mar 1856.
- ⁷⁵ Marriage certificate; *The Times*, 18 Aug 1843.
- ⁷⁶ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1863), vol. I, p.49; *The Times*, 20 Mar 1930.
- ⁷⁷ *Caledonian Mercury*, 17 Sep 1821; Whittingehame parish registers (NRS, 724/0030 0008).
- ⁷⁸ *The Morning Post*, 26 Jul 1832; Affleck, "James Balfour", p.79.
- ⁷⁹ Whittingehame parish registers (NRS, 724/0030 0017); *Caledonian Mercury*, 30 Aug 1823.
- ⁸⁰ *The Times*, 10 Jul 1872.
- ⁸¹ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1882), vol. I, p. 71; *The Times*, 1 Dec 1860; *The Times*, 17 Jul 1865.
- ⁸² *Caledonian Mercury*, 21 Jul 1825; *The Scots Magazine*, n.s. vol. XVII (Jul-Dec 1825), p.254. The Whittingehame parish registers (NRS, 724/0030 0021) give the date as 30 Jul, but since the birth had been reported before that date, the parish registers would seem to be in error. Anna's date of birth is given as 15 Jun 1825 in G.E. Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, new ed., ed. Vicary Gibbs et al., 14 vols. in 15 (London, 1910-59; Stroud, 1998), vol. VI, p.50.
- ⁸³ Death certificate; *The Morning Chronicle*, 26 Dec 1857.
- ⁸⁴ Marriage certificate; *Complete Peerage*, vol. VI, pp.49-50.

John Waldie of Hendersyde, Part Two

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

Transcribed by Christine Glover

Edinburgh, Tuesday May 16th

Breakfasted at Mr Pringles – Called on the Gibson Craigs & saw them all – called on the Miss Lundies & saw them – called on the Trevelyan's & saw them – called on the Sinclairs & saw all of them & fixed to dine there – where I met a very pleasant party – Sir John & Lady Sinclair & 4 Miss Sinclairs – and Mr & Mrs Trevelyan - Mr Grant & Mr ——— & General Stratton – and Mr Pringle Junr of Heyning in the 7th Hussars - & in the evg Calverly & 3 Miss Trevelyan's – Music by them & the Sinclairs & me - & much pleasant chat – very agreeable party as it is always at the Sinclairs. Home at ½ past 11.

Wednesday May 17th

Breakfasted at Colonel Spens's called at A Douglas's G Douglas who is out of town - & at the Sinclairs – and at the Pringles – at shops – Mr Watson called & Mr Haig whom I also met & he gave me much Italian information for Sir John Pringle – I went to Mr Naysmyth's & had teeth cleaned – Dined at the Trevelyan's – Mr & Mrs & 4 Miss & 2 Mr Trevelyan's – General Stretton, Dr Greville who lectures here on botany &c. – Not very amusing – tho' Mr T is always most agreeable: & cheerful – In the evg I called on Mr Watson & left a note to decline his invitation tomorrow morning

Thursday May 18th

Breakfasted at Sir John Sinclairs – all of them in. James Colquhoun, Mr Stewart of Glasserton & Mr Grant – we all went to the Commissioner of the King's Levee on opening of the annual Meeting of the General Assembly – Lord Forbes is now commissioner – There were above 2000 - The Lord Provost, & Magistrates, nobility, Law people, physicians, & lots of military - very gay & brilliant circle – Lord Forbes was very glad to see me again when presented by Sir John Sinclair & Capt Forbes came up to me & introduced himself as my old acquaintance of 14 years ago at Miss Kell's – He begged me to join him in the procession and we walked together – The procession was splendid & long from the Merchants Hall in Hunter's Square to the church where Dr Cooke gave a good sermon on toleration &c. – The church full – we all went then to the Room of Council of the General Assembly - a moderator Dr Taylor was chosen - & then the roll of the Members called – then the Commissioner made a good speech & then the Debates began about appointing a new clerk or merely one pro tempore – the former was carried after being put to the vote – capital speeches by Mr Moncrief, Mr Hope, Mr Dundas &c – I met besides the party I went with, & the Forbes, with Lord Robert Ker, Lord Fife, General Duff, Capt Dalryell, Lord Provost Trotter, and numbers of others – when it was all over we all ran off at 4 to various matters

– I called at Mr Pringles & at Mr Watsons & saw them - & dressed & went to dine with the Commissioner where were about 100 – I sat next to Capt Forbes - & we got very intimate in talking over old times – very pleasant – I was really pleased with the splendour of the party & handsome dinner – Lord Forbes & Capt Forbes insisted on my coming to dine tomorrow – we all separated together at ½ past 8 – after various toasts and I went to Colonel Spens's where I played boston for above 2 hours with Mrs Cuming Miss Ochterlong & Col Spens – I called on Mr Watson after I left the Spens to agree to go with him to the Botanical Garden - & get him to breakfast with me as he has been so civil in running after me – He is very pleasant

Friday May 19th

Watson breakfasted with me & we went to the Botanic Garden which is beautiful – and has a superb view of Edinburgh. We also walked to the Castle & Calton – at shops &c. – I dined with Lord Forbes & Capt Forbes - & about 30 military officers & clergy – This was the 2nd day of the sitting - & had only been devotional – It lasts 10 days – Took leave of Forbes when the party broke up - & went to drink tea with Watson – we went to the theatre at ½ price – and saw the last trio & finale of Barber of Seville in which Murray Thorne & Miss Noel were very well – then the 3 Hunchbacks of Bagdad – a comical farce well done by Mason Murray Stanley & Mackay & Mrs Nicol & Miss Mason & Miss Dyer – then we had Der Freichutz very well got up - & the overture & music well played by a nearly double orchestra – also the overture to Preciosa – Freichutz was well done by Pritchard, Thorne & Miss Noel in the parts of Caspar, Rodolph & Agnes – The music improves – it is very fine – house full – sorry to part with Watson – most pleasant young man to visit.

Hendersyde Park, Monday May 29th

I sat for my picture for the first time – It is a miniature by Mr Wood – at 1 I drove to Kelso & took up Mr Robertson & we drove to Stewartfield - & I called at Jedburgh at Dr Grants & Major Rutherfords - & saw them – Pleasant day at Stewartfield – Mr James Elliott – Mr & Mrs Elliot of Mossburnford – Mrs Davidson, Margt & Miss Brown - & Mr Jerdan – whist

Wednesday May 31st

Writing &c. – Mr Wood came to give me a second sitting – Sir C. Ker & Mr Robertson came to dine – the former staid all night.

Thursday June 1st

Mr Wood came for my 3rd sitting – Called at Wooler & P. Hill - & at Kelso at 3 I met Capt Forbes who came by coach from Edinburgh – We drove home & took a walk about the place – Capt Walker came to dine – whist in the evg pleasant – Pleasant letter from Jane

Saturday June 3rd

Mr Wood came. Forbes & I drove to Fleurs & saw the house & walk & garden

- & then drove to Springwood Park and called – nobody at home – we drove as far as Makerston - & then home – Sir John Pringle came to dine but drove home at night – we had much confab about his going abroad which I think will take place: also about pictures – and music - & evg Forbes & I had music after Sir John left us – To bed at 12 – Letters from N.C.

Monday 5th June

Mr Wood came to give me a sitting 5 – Forbes & I drove to Makerston & saw Miss Macdougall – she very good naturedly walked all up the walks & round the garden with us – He & I dined at General & Mrs Elliots – Miss Elliot & Miss Lightman, Mrs Charters – Mrs Davidson & Campbell & Margaret & Miss Brown & Miss Begbie - & Mrs & Miss Paton – Music & talk – pleasant day – we walked home

Tuesday June 6th

Mr Wood came – 6- I went with Forbes to call at Rosebank & Pinnacle Hill. & at Crailing – we saw all the parties & Miss Paton walked us about - & Forbes recollected the scenes of his infancy – we stopped at Jedburgh & saw W. Oliver & Lord Minto - & went to see the abbey, Goal, &c. – we dined & slept at Stewartfield. Mr Elliot – Sir Sidney Beckwith – Colonel Cuming Colonel Sibbald - Capt Elliot of Cottage and Mr Jerdan – Forbes & I had a walk in the evg.

Friday June 9th

Wrote to Charlotte – Mr Wood gave me my last sitting – very like & well painted – wrote to Charlotte – walked to Kelso – In the evg went to P. Hill to tea & supper – I took Mrs Charters from Rosebank in the phaeton – Genl & Mrs Elliot - & Miss Larton – Mrs & M. Davidson & Campbell – Miss Brown & Miss Begbie – Mrs & M. J. Nisbet Mr Smith – Mr Riddell Miss M Dickson &c. &c. – home before 12 after whist & music

While travelling, Friday June 23rd

Up at 6 – Before 8 Mr Hewitson & I outside – Mr Maude Mr M. Hewitson & Mr Swinburn inside - & Mr T Maude & the coachman behind went in Mr Hewitson's carriage & 4 posterns to Morpeth Felton & Alnwick – we staid about 4 hours – voted – I for Beaumont & Hawick – and had Dinner or Luncheon – and met numbers we knew. I had a conversation with Mr Lambton with Mr Beaumont & Lord Hawick – also with Mr Liddell – who was greatly the most agreeable - & Mr T. Liddell – and various others – Mr Grey of Millfield, Mr Lambert, Mr Trevelyan, Mr T. Smith &c. &c. &c. – J Lamb had returned – the poll all in favour of Liddell & Bell – I met in the booths some time with Robt Hedley – Sir C. Loraine, Beaumont, Sir M. Ridley &c. – I saw Jacob Johnson &c. – we got back to Seatonburn (as I found it impossible to get to Whittingham by any conveyance) where we had a pleasant evg – Mr Swinburn & Mr M Hewitson went to Newcastle

NRS GD1/378/30

Book Reviews

***Wellington's Men Remembered, Vol. 1*
A Register of Memorials to Soldiers who fought in the
*Peninsular War and at Waterloo: A to L.***

Foreword by His Grace the Duke of Wellington

Janet and David Bromley; Pen & Sword Books Ltd, 2012; ISBN 978 1 84884 675 3; £60
(incl. DVD)

This is a stunning work, and while on one level it's an MI collection and on another a slice of military history with a personal slant, somehow it transcends both into something remarkable.

As described more thoroughly in the Preface, the book's genesis was the idea of two men, a father and son, when they came across one specific man's monument, Lieutenant and Captain Walter Vane (who must wait to be featured on Volume 2). The project was adopted and expanded by the Waterloo Association and then handed over to Janet and David Bromley, both historians. After many years of research and site visits, and with the assistance of 400 contributors, the result will be two volumes of memorials to some 3000 men, located in over 24 countries.

This first volume, of men with names beginning A to L, offers not only the memorials, the photographs thereof and the transcriptions therefrom, but also the men's full names, ranks and regiments, dates of appointments, service in the (Iberian) Peninsula and at Waterloo plus other service beforehand and afterwards, any medals and awards, family links to other men and, of course, bibliographical references. For example, the family of one Chesborough Grant Falconar, interred in Dean Cemetery in Edinburgh, had already ensured that his tombstone, with its splendid, elaborate and still crisp sculpture, described his military career and his personal character in the most glowing terms, but the authors have expanded his entry to include the documented details of his complete career from a range of authoritative sources..

Viewers of the BBC's *Antiques Roadshow* may recall that a July 2012 edition, filmed at Greenwich, featured a collection of medals formerly belonging to Lt-Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, an engineer rather than a combatant, killed at San Sebastian in 1813. The programme's duty expert described Sir Richard's career, explained why some of the medals were awarded and by whom, and this volume duly details his career thoroughly, plus offers the wording of his two monuments, at San Sebastian and in Westminster Abbey, as well as the added memorial on his son's headstone at Pitchcombe, Glos., and the inclusion of his name on the Regimental Memorial of the Royal Engineers in Rochester Cathedral.

Scots feature disproportionately, of course: of the 250-odd men whose names begin with "C", about one-fifth were Scottish and many of the others, to judge by their surnames, were definitely of Scots descent.

The DVD contains over 1700 photographs of memorials, of almost every variety imaginable. The men's families had differing budgets, so that the memorials range from homely to heroic, from plain gravestones to grander Classical styles in marble or to full-blown Gothic. Not all of the men died during the Napoleonic Wars, so that developing tastes of the first three-quarters of the 19thC are in evidence. There are

stone wall plaques, brass plaques, floor plaques, statues, friezes, portraits, mourning figures, military insignia and coats-of-arms, chest tombs, table tombs, canopy tombs, crosses, obelisks, mausolea, stained-glass windows, a baptismal font and a pyramid. Most stone monuments, unsurprisingly, are monochrome, while some are painted or use various colours of marble. There's even the only equestrian statue inside an English church.

This book's price may deter some readers from purchasing it, other than those persons with a strong interest in this period of military history, but it should certainly be on the shelves of any self-respecting or substantial library. With the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo approaching quickly, these two Volumes (when both are published) will aid research into that momentous event at the close of another tumultuous chapter of British and European history.

And we should bear in mind that the 1st Duke of Wellington, "the Iron Duke cast in bronze by Steel", still guards the entrance to the National Records of Scotland!

Caroline Gerard

Carving History: The Life and Works of Andrew Currie:

Bob Johnstone; CreateSpace, 2012; ISBN-13:978-1479295616; £21.78

Also available as an e-book

Off-times a little curiosity about an ancestor can find itself flowering into a full-scale book, and while this is such an example, it's an exceptional example. Andrew Currie (1812 – 1891) was born in the Borders, showed early promise as a sculptor, both in wood and stone, but family circumstances obliged him to find regular work as a millwright. In his middle years he followed his dream, taught himself to sculpt, and left us with a small but outstanding body of work which includes monuments to Mungo Park, James Hogg and Robert The Bruce, plus two of the character statues on the Scott Monument (Edie Ochiltree and Old Mortality). He was loosely related to Park, knew and admired Hogg, had great respect Sir Walter Scott and had witnessed The Shirra in action at court. Incidental potted histories describe the politics, rivalries, generosity and ceremonies around these monuments.

However, this book is much more than the story of one man's life, interesting as that is. Currie was also an amateur historian and a keen and careful antiquarian, recording all that he could. He visited Lindisfarne and Flodden; he was at Chatham when *Terror* and *Erebus* left on the ill-fated Franklin Expedition; he attended lectures at Edinburgh University; he read and commented on *Blackwood's*, *The Penny Magazine* and *The Edinburgh Review*. The book is dripping with "names" from Scotland's history of that time. Oh, and there are occasional snippets of canine genealogy as well as his own.

The discovery of Currie's journal, other papers and his articles submitted to the local press, some with accompanying drawings, expand the story to encompass his reminiscences of Borders life in the early 19thC. These include accounts of conversations in the native tongue, gang-fights, adventures with his friends (young and older) and evening entertainment at home, not to mention what happened routinely when the local sheepdogs attended Sunday service.

Caroline Gerard

Innerwick East Lothian burial & mortcloth records

Transcribed by Margaret & Stella Jenkinson; published by the Scottish Genealogy Society for the Dunbar & District History Society, 2012; ISBN 1-904060-88-9

Innerwick lies south of Dunbar and is a long narrow parish, measuring about 10 by 2.5 miles. A church stood here for centuries and was rebuilt in 1784. Many of the surviving gravestones pre-date this. This 101-page book lists death records in the Old Parish Registers from 1663, with payments for the use of the Mortcloth (a cloth, often made of velvet, which was placed over the often coffin-less body while until either coffin or body was lowered into the grave whereupon it was removed) recorded from 1672. Payments received for the use of mortcloths were usually placed in the poor box. The use of the mortcloth appears to have ceased in 1829. Unfortunately Scottish parish records not always being brilliant this parish is no exception, and there are gaps for 1708-1716 and 1718-1788. However some burials covering the years 1716-1776 and 1857-April 1905 were located in the Kirk Session Minute Book.

As with all parish records, the degree of information varies considerably. Obviously name and date and sometimes the maiden or married surname of a woman is given. Generally the place of abode is given, i.e: Broxmouth, Thurston Home Farm, etc. Where a mortcloth has been used for the burial it is stated and the amount paid (in pounds, shillings and pence) noted. Sometimes additional information has been provided such as still born, poor, son to, etc. I noticed that one poor man had "a tramp" next to his entry, another said "aged 13 years". There is always tragedy in these records. An added bonus is included in this book, of Innerwick Deaths 1855-1860, recorded at the General Register Office for Scotland. These can be important as they give greater detail including the burial place, not always Innerwick, and the age at death thus providing the researcher with an approximate year of birth. This is an important volume as these records have not survived in many parishes. It came out at the end of last year and is available from the Scottish Genealogy Society. I commend it to you.

Gregory Lauder-Frost. F.S.A.Scot.

Advertising in 'The Scottish Genealogist'

Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

A full page (black and white) is £80,
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These are the only sizes accepted.

If you, or someone you know, would like to consider
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editor@scotsgenealogy.com

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

The Kirkyard of Rhynie	Sheila M Speirs
Dyke Churchyard, Extension and War Memorial	
	Helen Mitchell, Keith L Mitchell, Bruce B Bishop (eds)
Knockbain Free Church Births and Baptisms 1843-1854; 1880-1920;	
Marriages 1843-1850	
Killearnan Free Church Baptisms 1843-1851	Stewart Farrell (comp)
Deaths as reported in the	
Inverness Advertiser Newspaper 1849-1855	Stewart Farrell (comp)
Sorley Pedigree	Merrow Egerton Sorley
The Life and Death of St Kilda	Tom Steel
A Story in Stone Old Pentland Kirkyard	Pentland Conservation Group
List of European Tombs in the	
Bellary District with Inscriptions Thereon	Eileen Hewson (ed)
Moravian Graveyards India & Jamaica 1755-1971	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Anglican Burials 1909-1919 Colombo General Cemetery	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Graveyards in Ceylon Colombo Vol 1	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Graveyards in Ceylon Nuwara Eliya Vol 2	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Graveyards in Ceylon Tea Country Vol 3	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Graveyards in Ceylon Kandy Region Vol 4	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Graveyards in Ceylon South and West Vol 5	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Graveyards in Ceylon North and East Vol 6	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Admission Register of	
Notaries Public in Scotland Vol 1 1700-1769	Scottish Record Society
Admission Register of	
Notaries Public in Scotland Vol 2 1770-1799	Scottish Record Society
Records of the Convention of	
Royal Burghs 1555; 1631-1648	Alan R MacDonald & Mary Verschuur
Newbattle Testimonials 1657-1671	D Richard Torrance
Parishes of Nairnshire MIs Auldearn	Murray & Nairn FHS
Upper Ward of Lanarkshire MIs pre-1855	Sheila A Scott
Hayfield Cemetery, Fife MIs	CD
Innerwick East Lothian Burial and Mortcloth Records	Margaret & Stella Jenkinson
The Parishes, Registers & Registrars of Scotland	SAFHS
Vivendo Discimus: by living we learn The Life & Times	
of Riddle's Court 1590-2007	Elizabeth Bryan & Alicia Bruce (comp & ed)
Banffshire The People and the Lands Part 15	
The Parish of Grange prior to 1725	Bruce B Bishop
Banffshire The People and the Lands Part 16	
The Parish of Grange 1725-1850	Bruce B Bishop
Newton Stewart Parish Relief Church Baptisms 1791-1845	Emma & Graham Maxwell
Dynasty: the Royal House of Stewart	Rosalind K Marshall
Kings, Queens and People's Palaces	Vivien Devlin
St Kilda Portraits	David A Quine

Yester Parish War Dead 1914-1918, 1939-1945	Alastair Shepherd
Spott East Lothian MIs	Joy Dodd
Kirkhill Free Church Births and Baptisms 1843-1854	
Kiltarlity Free Church Births and Baptisms 1843-1854	
Marriages 1844-1854	Stuart Farrell (comp)
Creich Free Church Births & Baptisms 1843-1897;	
Marriages 1843-1896	Stuart Farrell (comp)
Scottish Convicts on the Attwick - extract from 'Abandoned Women'	Lucy Frost
MIs - Uig	
MIs - Inverneil	
MIs - Inverbervie	
Broughton Place United Presbyterian Church Edinburgh -	
Band of Hope Register 1886-1908	Russell W Cockburn
The Parishes of Nairn: Nairn Congregational Church	
Baptisms, Marriages & Members 1847-1891	Stuart Farrell
Forfar Academy Roll of Honour The Great War 1914-1918	Andrew Nicoll

Italo-Scots Research Cluster

The University of Edinburgh, together with some partner institutions, has commenced the above with the aim of studying Italian migration to Scotland and of promoting relations between Scotland and Italy. As well as a range of projects and publications, it has begun an online archive of photographs.

Newhaven Museum

Since its closure, some of the Museum's artefacts have been put on display at Victoria Primary School, 3-4 Newhaven Main Street, Edinburgh EH6 4HY. For access outwith term-time, or for parties of more than 4 persons, please contact the School Secretary, Heather Suttie, on 0131-476 7306.

Flodden and the Blue Blanket

The title of the 2013 Exhibition of the Conventry of The Trades of Edinburgh and The Edinburgh Trades Maiden Fund, at Ashfield, 61 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HL, to be staged between 12th and 31st August. Aside from the famous Blue Blanket, in its recently refurbished case, this is an astonishing little gem of a museum, and a visit is very much recommended.

www.edinburgh-trades.org

The Battle of Flodden 9th September 1513

To commemorate the 500th Anniversary of Flodden, a number of events and exhibitions will be staged. More information on these, on archaeological progress and on published books can be found in the following websites:

www.1513club.co.uk

www.flodden.net

www.flodden1513.com

www.iflodden.info

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.

- 16 September "Old Glencorse Church – History, Gravestones and Heritors" by James Waugh.
- 5 October (Sat) **60th Birthday Conference "Scots on the Move"**.
- 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)

Please telephone the Library (0131-220 3677) for dates and 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.

- 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.

- 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

8-16 June	Leith Festival www.leithfestival.com
22 Jun-19 Oct	Facing the Past, National Mining Museum
27 July	Peterhead Family History & Heritage Fair www.buchanroots.co.uk
24 August	Local & Family History Show, Motherwell
31 August	Family History Day, John Gray Centre, Haddington
31 Aug-16 Sep	East Lothian Archaeology Fortnight
7 September	Local Heritage Day, Haddington Town House
13 September	Tayroots Family History Fair, Brechin
13-20 Sep	Angus Heritage Week
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.

Doors Open Days

Throughout September, all across Scotland, thousands of venues will offer free access to buildings and location usually closed. For the list in specific areas, see www.doorsopendays.org.uk

**The Scottish Genealogy Society holds
Scottish Family History Evening Workshops....**

“YOUR AIN FOLK”

*.... at their Library and Family History Centre at
15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh.*

We welcome enquiries from Local History Societies,
Family History Groups, Church Groups, Clubs, etc.... in fact any
groups interested in researching family history.

All facilities in our Library, including ‘our complete collection of
Scottish Old Parish Records microfilms’ will be available to you.

**The maximum number per group is 12,
and volunteers will be there to offer advice.**

**For further details contact
John D. Stevenson or Charles Napier
at enquiries @ scotsgenealogy.com or 0131-220 3677.**