



James the fourth  
Began his Rayne  
1489 He married  
Margaret eldest dochtre  
of Henry the seventh



# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

SEPTEMBER 2013

Dr John Rae

An Octogenarian Printer

Captain Donald Cameron

The Surname Pigot

Flodden

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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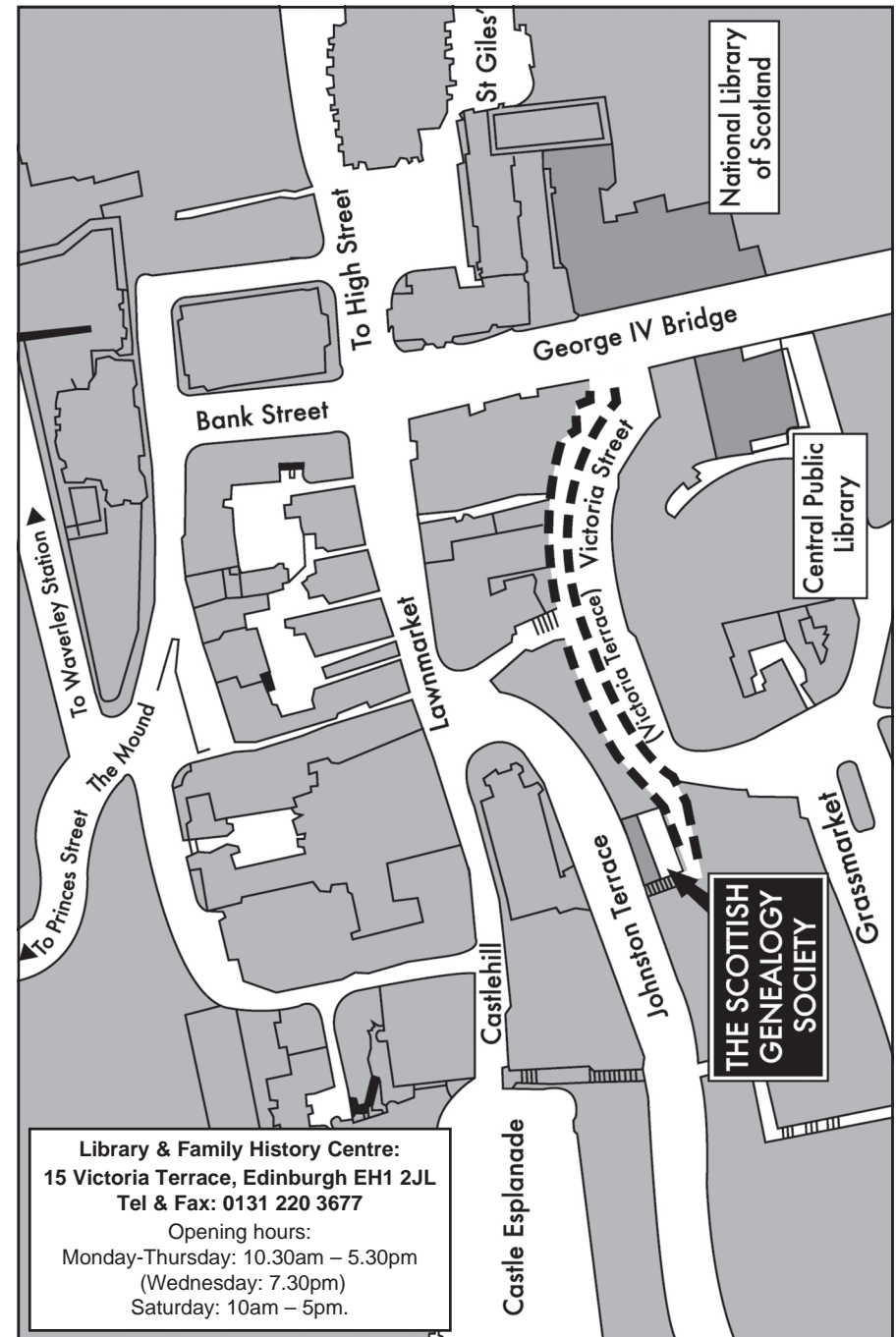
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*Front Cover:* The Society's Coat of Arms

*Back Cover:* James IV and his Queen Margaret Tudor

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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# The Flowers o' the Forest - 9 September 1513

Jack Blair

The 500th anniversary of the tragic Battle of Flodden will fall on 9th September 2013. This prompted me to look closer at the several forebears that I have traced as victims or probable victims of that fateful encounter. These were mainly from my home county of Angus.

The first of those I encountered when tracing the forebears of Master David Lindsay (1615- 1677), minister at Rescobie. His monument at that church identifies his mother as "Alison Scrimseur", who was a daughter of John Scrimgeour of Glasswell. Her grandmother, Marion Crichton (1530c-1610c), lived at Glasswell near Kirriemuir when Alison was growing up there. Marion was daughter to John Crichton of Ruthven and Janet Fraser whose contract of marriage of 1527 can be seen in the Protocol Book of the Town Clerk of Dundee. John was a victim of the Battle of Pinkie Cleugh. He was son of James Crichton of Craigs, fiar of Ruthven. John had been a child of about five years when he became laird on the death of his father John Crichton *in campo de Flodoun*, as the Register of the Great Seal records. Not only did he lose his father there but it appears probable that his grandfather, Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven, also died at Flodden, for he is deceased by the late part of that year and his barony was held by the Crown from Martinmas 1513 until his young heir was given sasine on 1 July 1514.

Alison Scrimgeour's great grandfather Walter Scrymgeour had acquired the lairdship of Glasswell in the 1530s, although his wife's forebears had held it from 1391. Walter was third son of Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary whose half-brother James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, had bestowed the Argyll lands of Glassary upon him in 1490. The Constable of Dundee was by tradition the Royal Standard-Bearer. However, James died in 1504 leaving a young son, James, by his wife Isabel Gray as Constable of Dundee. Isabel then married the aforementioned Sir Adam Crichton as his second wife. Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary became Tutor to his young nephew, James. (Coincidentally, Master John was also uncle (*eme* = *mother's brother*) and Tutor to Janet Ogston, the wife of the abovementioned James Crichton of Craigs.)

He answered the call to join the assembly of the Scots Army and, probably as substitute for the Constable, would carry the Royal Banner for his king and there, it is reasonably assumed, he suffered the mortal wounds from which he died in the following months. His oldest son, John, succeeded his father to the title of Glassary, having precept of sasine on 7 November 1514.<sup>1</sup> As heir, he was taxed in late 1514 for non-entry of the lands for a year.<sup>2</sup>

Alison Scrymgeour's mother was Christian Moncur, a daughter of James Moncur of that Ilk and Christian Ogilvy his wife. Both of Christian Ogilvy's

grandfathers fell at Flodden, they being James Ogilvy of Inchmartine and Thomas Stewart, second lord Innermeath.

These were not the only forebears with links to Angus. A great x 8 grandmother, Jean Fenton married John Ogilvy of Wester Whytside at Alyth on 10 January 1658. The Old Parish Register records that she was from the parish of Tannadice and her marriage contract confirms that she was daughter of the deceased Thomas Fenton of Meikle Coul and his spouse Isabel Ogilvy. Thomas (1580c-1650c) was son of Thomas Fenton in Redheugh, Tannadice and both he and his father appeared in Dundee in 1604 as parties to a bond along with James Fenton of Ogil. On his marriage to Janet Currar in 1572, Thomas (sen.) was gifted property in Dundee by his parents, David Fenton of Ogil and Isabel Erskine. This David Fenton (1525c-1593c) was grandson to James Fenton of Ogil who was granted sasine of the lands of Wester Ogil, Tannadice and its mill by the Sheriff of Angus on 11 September 1514 on payment of 50 merks for relief of the ward held by the king.<sup>3</sup> It appears that his father Thomas Fenton of Ogil had also been another victim of Flodden.

The earlier-mentioned Isabel Erskine had strong links with the House of Dun, but her blood tie is not discovered. However, Dun appears in another branch of the family.

My great x 4 grandfather Andrew Blair was married at Aberlemno in 1789 to Margaret, a daughter of William Annand and Isabel Farquharson. Isabel had followed her older sister, Martha, who had moved to Aberlemno from their home parish of Lintrathen in the Braes of Angus to marry John Annand. Isabel then married William Annand in Aberlemno. These sisters were daughters of John Farquharson and Janet Wright in Clintlaw Shiels. This John Farquharson (1714c-1776) was grandson to John Farquharson of Ravernie, Tutor of Invercauld. The *Inquisitiones de Tutela* of 21 December 1681 gives a remarkable genealogy leading back to Finlay Farquharson who was the nearest younger brother to John Farquharson of Invercauld. This Finlay Farquharson (1575c-1651) had left Braemar to settle in Angus in the late 1590s. The Broughdearg Manuscript says that he married Jean Ogilvy of the Clova family. However, his wife was Katherine Ogilvy, daughter of John Ogilvy of Inshewan (a son of Clova) and Margaret Erskine. Margaret's father, Master William Erskine of Auchnagray and Quiech (1510c-1560c) was second son to Sir John Erskine fiar of Dun.

Flodden was a major blow to this family; Sir John Erskine fell along with his father, his two uncles (one by marriage), his brother and his brother-in-law. The Obit in the Dun papers reads:

*Ane nobill man, Johnne Erskyne of Dwn, Thomas Erskyne his brother, Sir Johnne Erskyne, his sonne and aire, and Alex. Erskyne, his uthor sonne, depairtit fra this lyff in the battell of Flouddown,*

*upon the nynt day of September, the yeir of God, jaj v c threttein yeirs. Dyed in the field of Flodden in England.*

This Farquharson of Ravernie family also had other links to the fallen at Flodden. The uncle of the abovementioned Finlay, John Farquharson, had moved down from Braemar in the 1560s and settled in Craignity in Glenisla, only two-and-a-half miles from Ravernie. Almost inevitably these families later linked in marriage making William Farquharson of Craignity (1585c – 1660c) and his wife Isabel Ogilvy forbears of the Farquharsons in Clintlaw Shiels. The Broughdearg Manuscript states that Isabel was Peel Ogilvie's daughter, however records show that she was daughter to John Ogilvy of Balgray, heir apparent of Inverkeilor, by his wife Elizabeth Beaton daughter of David Beaton of Melgund. The MS is almost correct as John died *in vitae patris* and the family later adopted the designation of Peel (of Lintrathen). Margaret Lindsay, the mother of Elizabeth Beaton was a great-granddaughter of Patrick Lindsay, fourth Lord Lindsay of Byres who survived Flodden although losing his son, David there. It is said of him:

He was an able and eloquent man, of mature age; his opinion was asked in council, when he deprecated the chance of exposing the King's person in battle. James was thereby offended, and threatened to hang him over his own gate on returning home. Lord Lindsay escaped the carnage of that dreadful day. He was appointed by parliament to remain constantly with the Queen Dowager, and give her counsel and assistance.

He died in 1526.

The Farquharsons in Clintlaw Shiels, related by another line through Guthrie of Kinblethmont to Isabel, the sister of the above-mentioned John Ogilvy of Balgray. Isabel was daughter to John Ogilvy of Inverkeilor and Elizabeth Fotheringham of Kinnordy, daughter to Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie who fell at Flodden.

My line back to the earlier-mentioned Alison Scrymgeour goes via Ogilvy of Ascreavie. This family arose from the union of Ogilvy families, which trace back via two brothers to David Ogilvy of Bellaty (1560c – 1620). The elder of these brothers, James Ogilvy of Cuthelhill (Lintrathen), married Elizabeth Ogilvy, the daughter of Master John Ogilvy of Powrie and Elizabeth Scrymgeour. Elizabeth Scrymgeour's mother, Mariot Carnegie, was a granddaughter of John Carnegie of Kinnaird, yet another victim of Flodden. Her father Robert was infert within a month of the battle, as recorded in a retour of service before Gilbert Gray of Buttergask and David Maxwell of Ballodrane, Sheriffs-depute of Forfar, as heir of his father, John Carnegie, in the lands of Kinnaird, on 7th November 1513.

Elizabeth's father, Master John Ogilvy (1563c-1609), was a well-recorded

political adventurer. He was son and heir to Sir Gilbert Ogilvy of that ilk. His mother Sibilla was great-granddaughter of James IV. She was daughter to David Lord Drummond and his wife Margaret Stewart (1518c –1540c). Viscount Strathallan mentions a 1525 writ where John Stewart, Duke of Albany, would restore David Drummond to all his lands, when he married Margaret Stewart daughter of Alexander, Duke of Albany, *begotten with the Lady Gordon, after she was first a widow*. The Lady Gordon was Margaret Stewart (1497c-1550c), illegitimate daughter to King James IV by Margaret Drummond,, daughter of John, first Lord Drummond. It was feared that the king would marry Margaret, who died of poison in her father's house in 1502. Her sisters, Euphemia and Sybilla also succumbed then. This could have been inadvertent food poisoning, but there is nothing new in conspiracy theory even though we find it in this case inscribed on brass. The graves of these sisters are marked by three dark blue tombstones in the chancel of Dunblane Cathedral. The middle stone bears a brass plaque with the inscription

*To the glory of God, in memory of Margaret, eldest daughter of John, 1st Lord Drummond, by tradition privately married to King James 4th and poisoned at Drummond Castle by some of the nobles who desired the King's marriage with Princess Margaret of England. The three sisters were buried underneath these slabs in the choir of the Cathedral of which their uncle Walter Drummond was Dean AD 1501.*

On checking the generations, to the abovementioned participants at Flodden, four are 13th great-grandfathers, five are 14th, one is both 13th and 14th great-grandfather and one is 15th.

The one identified survivor is a 16th great-grandfather. Given that the potential number of male forebears around this degree could be over 30,000 the probability is that most long-established Scottish families would have links to the relatively few named and hosts of unidentified “flowers o’ the forest”.

Several of the above who fell at Flodden or died from wounds there are mentioned by Robert White in his *List of Scottish Noblemen and Gentlemen Who Were Killed at Flodden Field, 9th September, 1513*.

#### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer Rolls XIV

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* XIV.568

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* XIV.564

## Exhibition – Catastrophe to Crown

Historic Scotland has commissioned some new works by Iona Leishman, Resident Painter, as part of its Flodden 500 commemorations. They will be displayed in the Chapel Royal of Stirling Castle from 8th to 30th September 2013, admission free with a ticket to the Castle. It is hoped that the exhibition will transfer later in the year to locations in the Borders.



## The Flodden Wall

After the disastrous defeat at Flodden (or the Battle of Branxton Moor), it was widely feared that the English Army would attempt to invade Scotland. The new king, James V, was only 17 months old, hastily crowned on 21st September, and Regents were appointed. In the following year, the Town Council of Edinburgh imposed a levy to raise funds for a new wall around the town, encompassing more properties and a larger area than did earlier walls. The wall wasn't completed until 1560, after further differences of international opinion.

The King's Wall, built between 1450 and 1475, may not have been the first town wall around Edinburgh, but is the first to be documented. It too had been a response to the perceived threat of invasion. This wall had begun at New Port, by the south-eastern end of the Nor' Loch, run up Leith Wynd and St Mary's Wynd, then across the closes between the High Street and the Cowgate as far as West Bow, then after a short distance it turned north to meet the western end of Castlehill. The steep embankment from the Castle down to the Nor' Loch, plus the Loch itself, comprised natural topographical defences. Only two other towns in Scotland, Perth and Stirling, had such solid defences around them.

The Flodden Wall began at the same point but continued the full length of St Mary's Wynd, then up The Pleasance, turned west along Drummond Street and Thief Raw to the new Potterrow Port and Bristo Port, and after skirting the south and west extremities of Greyfriars, ran behind Grassmarket, turned north to West Port and finished at the south side of the Castle embankment. The area enclosed was about twice the size of that enclosed by the King's Wall.

Construction began at the west, and the later stretches cost £4 10s Scots per rood (about 6 yards). It was generally 4 feet thick, and in some sections rose to a height of 24 feet. In the eastern sections, it was not so much a matter of building a new wall but of reinforcing existing buildings.

It was sorely tested during the Rough Wooing of 1544, when the Earl of Hertford's men blew open the Netherbow Port and then set the town on fire. It was far more effective during peacetime for the control of trade and plagues.

In time most of the wall was taken down, and doubtless much stone was "recycled". However, some fragments remain (other than in place-names): at the corner of The Pleasance and Drummond Street; on either side of The Grassmarket; in Greyfriars Kirkyard. The last remaining tower is in The Vennel, off Grassmarket. At several points along its route its location is indicated by brass or granite setts or causeystanes. The newest additions were installed in 2008, after excavations in Grassmarket revealed a short section of the Wall. This section had to be covered up again, but was of course thoroughly documented by the City's Archaeologists.

*The Walls of Edinburgh*, describing the routes of King's Wall, Flodden Wall and the later Telfer Wall, was published by The Cockburn Association in 1988.

# An Octogenarian Printer's Recollections

Leslie Fleming

I may preface these random recollections of a life now protracted even beyond the long span of fourscore years by remarking that I belong to a family of printers. My father was not only a printer himself, but all his five sons, of whom I was the fourth, followed his example, in this respect at all events. In continuation of this example, three of my own sons have cast in their lot with this trade, while several of their sons, again, are pressing into its ranks. I have thus good reason to believe that the family will long continue to be represented in our honourable craft.

I was born on the 23rd of December 1805, in Libberton's Wynd, at one time a well-known part of the Old Town, and the birthplace, about the middle of the last century, of Henry Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling." In 1827, however, this Wynd was swept away, with various other buildings, to make room for the construction of Melbourne Place and George IV. Bridge, and the present generation hardly know of the fact even of its former existence. I was called by the surname of my paternal grandmother, her Christian name being the rather peculiar one of Mara. In Scotland at the beginning of the century, and probably for long before, it was common for married women to be known familiarly by their maiden name, and my grandmother was always spoken of as Mara Leslie. Now, as the century is nearing its close, there is a rather plentiful crop of both "Leslies" and "Maras" among the numerous male and female descendants of the family. I was baptised on February 2, 1806, by the Rev. William Goold, minister of the Cameronian Church in Lady Lawson's Wynd. A congregation in Loanhead was also in connection with this "Wynd" church, and every third Sunday the minister conducted services there, until in 1818 the Loanhead congregation called a minister for themselves.

Dr Goold of the Free Martyrs' Church, George IV. Bridge, was ordained as a colleague and successor to his father on October 6, 1840, and on his father's death in 1844 became sole pastor. I may here be permitted to state that I very early became a manager in this church, and continued to hold that office till the Reformed Presbyterian Church amalgamated with the Free Church in 1876.

My father's house, where I lived until I was twenty-two years of age, was half-way down Libberton's Wynd, on the west side, and some three tenements below the famous Johnnie Dowie's Tavern. Still farther down the Wynd, on the same side, resided another celebrity, Ebenezer Wilson, brass founder, who rang the Tron Church bell, being bell ringer from 1788 till his death in 1823. He was a well-known character, from his continuing to wear the old-fashioned three-cornered cocked hat, knee breeches, and shoes with large



JOHN DOWIE'S TAVERN. (From an Engraving in Hone's "Year Book.")

buckles. I often accompanied him at night, during my boyhood, at the eight o'clock bell ringing, and have frequently seen the clockwork and the bells in the old steeple. The small bell was the one used for ringing, while a hammer struck the hours on the large one: though this latter bell was hung for ringing also, it was never used for that purpose, lest it should injure the steeple. This old wooden steeple was burnt in the great fire of November 1824, and was rebuilt in 1828, the principal bell being recast, and again hung. I have never noticed any statement in print to the effect that there were two bells in the old steeple, but having seen them so often, I feel confident in the matter. The short biographical sketch of Ebenezer Wilson, or "Eben," as he was usually called, which is given in Kay's "Edinburgh Portraits," is very correct, and I am tempted to extract from it an anecdote about the old bell-ringer. "Although in general very regular," it stated, "Eben committed a sad mistake on one occasion, by tolling the curfew at seven o'clock in place of eight. The shops were shut up, and the streets consigned to comparative darkness, when the clerks and shop boys discovered with delight that they had gained an hour by his miscalculation. This occurrence afterwards proved a source of great vexation to him - "Its seven o'clock, Eben, ring the bell!" being a frequent and irritating salutation on the part of the laddies."

At the back of my father's house in Libberton's Wynd was the Sheriff Court-house, a large building, with garden-ground, attached, in the centre of which

stood, oddly enough, a figure of Fame, on a pedestal, sounding her trumpet. Farther west, in Old Bank Close, were the premises of the Bank of Scotland. Adjoining this building, on the east side of the close, the “Scotsman” newspaper, begun in January 1817, was printed by Abernethy & Walker, before that firm split partnership. The Old Bank Close was a very quiet and genteel locality, well paved, and of no great length – not going even half-way down to the Cowgate, to which most of the closes in this neighbourhood descended with a very steep slope. Robert Gourlay’s house, familiar, at least by name, to all who are acquainted with the traditions of our city, stood at the head of this close. Here the Regent Morton was kept for two days before his execution; and here the Marquis of Argyll is said to have spent his last hours on earth. Here, too, that terrible tragedy was enacted in 1689, when Sir George Lockhart, President of the Court of Session, who had come into possession of the house, was shot at his own door by Chiesly of Dalry, an unsuccessful litigant. These are matters of history, and I only refer to them here to show that much of the old life of the city was identified with these spots, familiar to me in my boyhood, and of which there is not a trace now left.

At the foot of the Old Bank Close Robert Gourly’s son, John, built a house which afterwards became the premises of the Bank of Scotland, and where the business of the Bank was conducted from 1695 till 1805, when the present building at the top of the Mound was erected. It was at this latter date that the old Bank premises became the University Printing-Office, of which I shall have somewhat to say presently. Meantime, permit me to refer in a few words to some of the more noteworthy buildings in this locality, as I remember them in my own boyhood and youth.



ROBERT GOURLAY'S HOUSE

The first I would notice is Johnnie Dowie’s Tavern, in Libberton’s Wynd, already mentioned, and which is thus well described in the biographical sketch of Johnnie to be found in Kay’s “Edinburgh Portraits”: “The principal room, which looked to the Wynd, was capable of containing about fourteen persons, but all the others were so small that not above six persons could be stowed into each; and so dingy and dark that even in broad day they had to be lighted by artificial means. Yet in this unseemly place of entertainment many of the respectable citizens and several remarkable persons of last century

were in the habit of meeting nightly, and found in it no ordinary degree of social comfort and amusement." All this agrees perfectly with my own recollections of Johnnie Dowie's, as it was in my early years. One room went by the name of "the Coffin," and a most uncomfortable coffin it was. In the principal room above described, Burns, when he lived for six months in Edinburgh, used to "forgather" regularly with a small band of cronies, including William Nichol and Allan Masterton, the "Will" and "Allan" of the poet's well-known song. Only Younger's ale, from the brewery at Croft-an-righ, was kept by Johnnie, and charged at 2½d. and 3d. a bottle, according to quality. A long poem in praise of "Johnnie Dowie's Ale," printed privately and circulated among his customers, was said to have been written by Burns, but was really the production of Mr Hunter of Blackness, in imitation of the Bard's style. Two of the verses of this rather clever *jeu d'esprit* ran thus: -



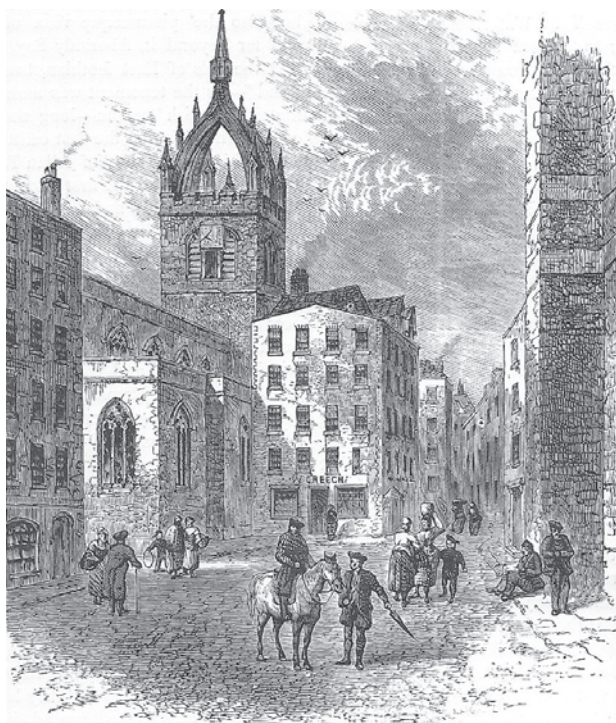
O Geordie Robertson, dreigh loan,  
An antiquarian Paton soun,  
Wi' mony ithers i' the toun,  
What wad come o'er ye,  
Gif Johnnie Dowie should stap doun  
To the grave before ye?

"Ye sure wad break your hearts wi' grief,  
An' in strong ale find nae relief,  
War ye to lose your Dowie – shief  
O' bottle keepers;  
Three years at least, now, to be brief,  
Ye'd gang wi' weepers.

I remember seeing Johnnie, one dark night, standing before his door and holding up a lantern to get a sight on the sly of the preparations then making at the top of the Wynd for the erection of the County Hall, - shaking his head the while, as if aware that his own home was also doomed. But though the County Hall was finished in 1817, the year in which Johnnie Dowie died, his tavern remained till the Wynd was completely demolished in 1834, with a sign latterly above the door "Burns' Tavern, late Johnnie Dowie." At Johnnie's death it was found that he had left a fortune of some £6000.

In my early years the Tolbooth, Creech's Land, and the Weigh House were all in existence. The Weigh House stood at the head of the West Bow, Creech's Land opposite Warriston's Close and Writer's Court, and the Tolbooth was on the south side, up a narrow spiral stair, and near to where the heart is now placed on the footpath. The round-floor on the north side was occupied by the City Guard; and I now recollect the drummer going his nightly rounds at ten o'clock – up the Lawn market, down the West Bow, along the Cowgate, up St Mary's Wynd, and back to his quarters in the Tolbooth. The roof of a house at the west end of the Tolbooth served as a





CREECH'S LAND.  
(From an Engraving in his "Fugitive Pieces.")

platform for carrying out the death-sentence. The beam was hoisted up, and one end fixed in a hole in the gable of the prison. After the Tolbooth was removed, the first execution that took place was in 1819, on the west side of St Giles', facing the newly built County Hall. It was intended that the execution should take place in front of the Calton Jail in Waterloo Place, but the residents there would not have their new street polluted by such a grim spectacle. Unfortunately, the machinery on this occasion did not work properly, and the

culprit was strangled. The crowd sent a volley of stones after the officials, who forthwith fled, and the man was cut down from the gallows by some of the bolder spirits in the mob, and carried off. Military assistance was soon procured, and the culprit was again in the clutches of the law, and hanged successfully. After this, executions took place at the head of Libberton's Wynd, until public spectacles of this nature ceased. The spot where the gallows was erected at this period is now marked by three reversed stones in the causeway at the corner of the County Hall. I remember perfectly of the hanging of the infamous Burke at this place, and of the great public excitement on this occasion; but I had always had a great horror of looking on at these spectacles, and preferred to go a mile out of my way to avoid them.

The Parliament Square had shops all round to the Parliament House: Bell & Bradfute, publishers, were in the southeast corner. There were several booksellers' shop here at this time: so numerous were they, in fact, as to form quite a feature of the place, making it a kind of Scottish Paternoster Row, though in this case there were also numerous printing-offices within a short radius. Indeed, this locality may be said to have been the cradle of

Scottish printing, the first printing offices in the kingdom having been established in the vicinity. One of the shops in Parliament Square was that of John Kay, the well-known caricaturist and engraver, already mentioned. His print-shop was on the south side of the square; and here a crowd might often be seen round his window, examining with great apparent interest and amusement the latest production of his pen – some Lord of Session, or lawyer, or city official, it might be. Kay's shop was burnt down, like so many other buildings, in the fire of 1824; and he himself died in February 1826, at 227 High Street, in his 84th year. His clever etchings of Edinburgh "characters," of a time peculiarly prolific in such continue to delight many of our worthy townsfolk.

There were a few shops erected against the south side of St Giles' Cathedral, and also several petty stalls or toyshops on the north side, between the Cathedral and Creech's Land, the latter being known as the "Krames." All these buildings however were removed before the year of the great fire, but that catastrophe cleared out many of the other buildings I have mentioned, and burnt its way far down towards the Cowgate.

I must now take up the tread of my own life-story. My schooling commenced on the Calton Hill. At that time there were no buildings on the hill except Bridewell, the old Observatory, and Nelson's Monument, which last was newly built. The entrance to the Hill was by the steep declivity at the bottom of Leith Street. The school stood between Bridewell and the Calton Burying-ground, where the Jail now is. The infant class in the school was known curtly as the "sand-desk," from the way in which it was taught. This contrivance was a flat desk with a ledging round it, and having its top filled with sand. Across this sand a smooth piece of wood was passed, and then the pupils, with their forefingers, drew the letters of the alphabet from a printed sheet set up in front of the desk. I was only a few years at this school, as a new road was projected along the side of the Hill, in a line with Princes Street, which necessitated the cutting through of the burying-ground as well as the removal of the school. The operations were begun in 1815, and in 1819 the new street we opened by Prince Leopold. Most of the scholars who had attended the school on the Calton Hill had by this time gone to the Lancastrian School in Davie Street, and there my own school days came to an end.

I commenced my apprenticeship as a compositor in Blair Street, in 1818, my brother William, and another constituting the firm. The business lasted only eighteen months, and I was then transferred to the University Printing-Office in Old Bank Close, owned by Mr Charles Stewart, who had removed here, to the vacant premises of the Bank of Scotland, from Forrester's Wynd. My father was at this time also in Stewart's employment as a compositor. This printing office, it may easily be believed, was both substantial and commodious. A long dark staircase led down to the under premises, which were all arched with stone, and the rooms fitted with strong iron doors, having

been thus constructed for the safekeeping of the cash and other valuables of the Bank. It was in one of these dark, grim, underground rooms that stereotyping was at first done in Stewart's – generally at night, when all the other workmen had left. In the pressroom of this office, occupying the first floor, there were four wooden presses, a French press, and a Ruthven press. The wooden presses required two pulls; and ink-balls for inking the type were used for all the presses alike. There was also a press in the case-room, used for pulling proofs, which had a somewhat notable history, having been carried about with the Pretender's army in the '45, for the purpose of printing gazettes, manifestos, &c. The small amount of stereotyping done in this office had its origins in this wise. The manager – called Charles Stewart, like his master – had been sent to London in order, if possible, to find out the process, which was then kept a profound secret. Stewart soon picked up in some way or other sufficient information regarding the *modus operandi* of the process to enable him, with the help of a compositor, to cast stereotype plates himself, on his return. I would conclude from this fact that stereotyping had completely fallen into disuse in Edinburgh after Ged's death in 1749: indeed it was so entirely a lost art that it had to be rediscovered, this honour being due to Tilloch of Glasgow, 1779, by whom it was carried to London and there further perfected. I may here mention that there is to be seen in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art a copy of "Salust" printed from Ged's plates in 1739, these plates being now the property of the Faculty of Advocates. The first or 1734 edition of this little schoolbook is said to have been the earliest perfect work printed from plates. The pans at first in use were very small, not taking in more than a foolscap octavo or a small 12mo page: some of these pans are still kept as curiosities in Stevenson's Foundry in Thistle Street.

*The above was contributed by Maurice McIlwrick, who adds:*

This story is extracted from a document that came into my hands many years ago. I had been asked to create a family tree for my wife's cousin, a Mr Leslie Fleming, and I was given a photocopy of the document entitled *An Octogenarian Printer's Recollection*.

Being a printer, he had written his story and then set it up in print, though I think it was only for private circulation. The main part of the story deals with his work as a printer, however I felt the first section might interest members of our Society as it is complementary to the recent article on the history of Victoria Terrace by Richard Torrance.

The writer, you will notice, lived in Libberton Wynd, close to the east end of Victoria Terrace before George IV bridge was built. The writer was a great-grandfather to the person who asked for the tree, bearing the same name Leslie Fleming. Both have now died and I feel sure neither would object to us sharing his memories today, the copyright having long since transpired.

# Dr John Rae

Sigurd Towrie

John Rae is undoubtedly one of Orkney's greatest unsung heroes. Although his memorial is prominent in St Magnus Cathedral, the truth is that, these days, few Orcadians know of the man or his deeds.

John Rae was born at the Hall o' Clestrain in Orphir on 30 September 1813, fourth son of John Rae senior. Rae Senior was the factor of Sir William Honeyman's Orkney estate, so while most Orcadian families faced a harsh life of near-poverty, the Rae family lived in comfort in affluent surroundings. But forsaking the pleasures of hearth and home, the young John Rae thrived on the outdoor life. Making the most of the rural location, Rae spent most of his boyhood sailing, climbing, trekking, hunting and fishing – activities that served him well for his future exploits.

Then, in 1819, John Rae Senior was made the Orkney agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. As a boy, Rae would accompany his father on the short sea crossing between Clestrain and Stromness, where the HBC had their offices. Here, the young Rae would watch the company's many supply ships visit the town, their final port of call before crossing the Atlantic.



Dr John Rae, 1813-1893

## **"The wild sort of life"**

In 1833, shortly after qualifying as a surgeon in Edinburgh, John Rae signed on as a surgeon aboard the HBC ship *Prince of Wales*. The ship's destination was Moose Factory in James Bay, an area at the southern end of Hudson Bay in Canada.

He intended to serve only a single season, but the early "arrival" of ice meant Rae was forced to spend the winter on the desolate and windswept Charlton Island. There he faced a rough introduction to the "Nor' West". Despite the conditions, Rae found himself captivated by "the wild sort of life to be found



Hall o' Clestrain, Orphir,  
John Rae's childhood home

in the Hudson's Bay Company service", so much so that he accepted the post of surgeon at Moose Factory and remained there for ten years.

During his time at Moose Factory, Rae learned much about the area and, in particular, the Canadian natives. He regarded himself as a student of the native Cree Indians, learning skills from them such as making and maintaining snowshoes and how to hunt caribou and store the meat. From the Inuit he learned also how to ice the runners of a sled, how to combat snow-blindness and how to construct a shelter – all vital survival skills. It was this association with "natives" that contributed to Rae's eventual downfall. Many considered his habit of dressing like a native a disgrace and frowned upon his methods.

Despite this, Rae's time with the Native Americans saw him acquire a great deal of their knowledge, as well as a great respect for their culture, traditions and skills. Eventually, Rae became regarded as the foremost authority of Native American methods of Arctic survival and travel. For example, Rae was said to be the best snowshoe-walker of his time. Over two months in 1844/45, he covered 1,200 miles on foot, a feat that earned him the nickname "Aglooka" - "he who takes long strides" - from the Inuit. His resilience and his survival skills led to him to being commissioned to go north to the west coast of Melville Peninsula from Fury and Hecla Strait southwards, and westwards to Dease, filling in the blanks that existed on the maps of northern Canada's coastline.

By the winter of 1849, Rae had taken over the charge of the Mackenzie River district at Fort Simpson.

### **The Franklin Expedition**

Before long, Rae was drawn into the search for a lost Royal Navy expedition.

The expedition, led by Sir John Franklin, had disappeared after leaving England in 1845 to search for the Northwest Passage - a navigable Arctic route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. Franklin's expedition was made up of two ships, HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*, and 134 men. Its failure to return resulted in one of the largest and most expensive searches ever mounted. In charge of the search was Sir John Richardson, who wanted Rae as his second-in-command. Rae ended up leading two missions in an attempt to locate the missing sailors. Throughout this period, Rae continued charting the unknown territories of the north Canadian coast. Because of this, he succeeded where Franklin had failed and proved the existence of the North-West passage.

Rae abandoned the search for Franklin in 1854 after learning that the expedition had ended in disaster and that the last survivors had been forced to resort to cannibalism.

In April 1854, Rae had heard from an Inuit that a group of 40 white men had been seen four years previously. Watched by a group of native seal hunters,



the white men had been dragging a boat and sledges south along the west coast of King William Island. Going by the native accounts, Rae concluded the men had perished in the winter of 1850, after ice had crushed their ships.

Some time later, Rae learned that the Inuit had discovered around 30 bodies and a number of graves. Some of these were on the mainland, with five on an island which Rae wrote was: "about a long day's journey to the north west of a large stream, which can be no other than Great Fish River". The men had died of starvation.

Rae wrote: "Some of the bodies had been buried [probably those of the first victims of famine]; some were in a tent or tents; others under the boat, which had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions."

He added: "From the mutilated state of many of the bodies and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our wretched Countrymen had been driven to the last dread alternative - cannibalism - as a means of prolonging existence."

John Rae later acquired some of the dead men's possessions from the Inuit. Items such as cutlery, watches and a medal that had once belonged to Franklin proved that the expedition had perished. Going solely on the accounts of the Inuit, Rae did not actually visit the site, saying that the Inuit were reluctant to make the 10- or 12-day trek to the site of the lost expedition. This "failure" to visit the site led to considerable criticism after Rae's report was published. The document damned the doctor in the eyes of Victorian England.

## **Condemnation**

Rae's conclusions as to the fate of the Franklin Expedition stirred up a hornet's nest. The establishment condemned the document's contents and Rae's integrity was immediately called into question.

How dare this man, who dressed and mingled with Canadian natives, suggest that men of the Royal Navy indulged in cannibalism? And, more to the point, imagine accepting the word of the natives without verifying it!

Particularly vitriolic in her attacks was Franklin's wife. Lady Jane Franklin sought to glorify the memory of her husband as the man who found the Northwest Passage, so unsurprisingly Rae's discoveries did not go down well.

Aiding Lady Franklin was the writer Charles Dickens. Dickens published articles rejecting Rae's conclusions and the manner in which he had reached them. According to Dickens, it was unthinkable that the English Navy "would or could in any extremity of hunger, alleviate that pains of starvation by this horrible means".

But Rae refused to back down. He stood by the content of his report and the circumstances surrounding the fate of the Franklin Expedition.

The full story was only revealed when an expedition sent by Lady Franklin found a small cairn at Point Victory, on the north-west coast of King William Island. Here, one Lieutenant Crozier, second in command, had left a message confirming that Sir John Franklin had died on 11 June 1847. Franklin had been the 25th man to perish on the expedition.

The cairn was found in May 1859, 11 years after Crozier had written that the survivors were starting out for Great Fish River. Skeletons of some of the last survivors appeared to confirm that the men had resorted to cannibalism.

## Later years

Dr John Rae retired from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1856 at the age of 43. But his exploring days were far from over. When the Atlantic telegraph cable failed, a route was suggested through the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland to North America. Rae was called upon to explore the landward side of this route.

Then, in 1884, he accepted a task that brought him back, for the time being, into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. The HBC, in partnership with the Western Telegraph Union Company, was exploring the possibility of a telegraph route through Siberia, the Bering Strait, Alaska and British Columbia. Rae was asked to survey a section of the proposed route from Red River to Victoria.

In the course of this survey he negotiated a considerable stretch of the Fraser River in a dugout canoe, without a guide. His survey notes proved of value in the later development of the Canadian west.



## JOHN RAE

M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.S.&c.

Arctic Explorer

Expeditions, 1846-7. 1848. 1849.

1851-2. 1853-4

Discoverer of the fate of

Sir John Franklin's last expedition

Born September 30, 1813,

At Clestrain-House near Stromness.

Died July 22, 1893,

In his home 4 Addison-Gardens, London.

*"They that wait upon the Lord  
shall renew their strength."*

XL: Isaiah 31

To the revered memory of her  
Beloved husband

This monument is erected by  
Catharine J.A. Rae

But following the Franklin controversy, John Rae, and his exploits, began to slip from the pages of the history books. His achievements were ignored or, at best, grudgingly acknowledged. Although they had failed to find the North-West passage, Franklin and his officers were posthumously knighted. Aside from his other achievements, Rae had found the Passage but received no recognition or award. He was the only major explorer of the era not to receive a knighthood.

Dr John Rae died in London on 22 July 1893, aged 80.

On Saturday, 29 July 1893, his body arrived in Kirkwall on board the paddle steamer *St Magnus*. A solemn crowd gathered to pay their respects as John Rae returned home for the last time. His coffin was carried to St Magnus Cathedral where he was buried with great ceremony. His remains lie in the Cathedral kirkyard, marked by a humble gravestone.



John Rae, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.,  
Arctic Explorer

Intrepid Discoverer of the Fate of Sir John Franklin's last Expedition

Born – 1813, - Died – 1893.

Expeditions: - 1846 – 7; 1848 – 9; 1851 – 2; 1853 – 4.

Inside the cathedral nave is a memorial to the man - a recumbent figure carved in stone. Wearing his Arctic travelling clothes, Rae sleeps with his gun by his side, and a blanket or sleeping-bag thrown over his body.

As a boy I remember asking my parents why the “sleeping man” was there. The response sums it up - they didn't know. And neither do many.

There is one consolation, however. A growing number people are becoming aware of John Rae and his achievements. So perhaps there is still a chance that his rightful place in history will be restored.

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## Celebrations

2013 is the bi-centenary of the birth of Dr John Rae, Arctic Explorer and Discoverer of the Northwest Passage.

As part of the John Rae 200 celebrations, Stromness Museum will host an International Conference, from 28th to 30th September, to celebrate his achievements.

For more information, please visit  
[www.johnrae200.co.uk](http://www.johnrae200.co.uk)

A full programme of events has been running throughout this year, and the Exhibition at Stromness Museum runs until 6th November. Another exhibition at Orkney Library, Kirkwall, runs until 31st October. Please visit the above website to learn more.

For more detailed information on John Rae's life and achievements, Stromness Museum recommends *Fatal Passage* and *The Edited Diaries of John Rae*, both by Ken McGoogan.



## ***The Butcher, The Baxter and The Candlemaker Trades and Crafts in Scotland, Medieval to Modern***

### **Scottish Local History Forum Conference**

Thursday 31st October 2013

Glasgow Trades House, 85 Glassford Street, Glasgow G1 1UH

In this stunning Adam building in the heart of the Merchant City will be staged the autumn conference, with a wide range of talks on topics such as Paisley weavers, Perth hammermen, Aberdeen baxters, stone-carvers, trades symbols, and more, plus talks and tours of the building and museum itself.

Full information and a booking form on [www.slhf.org](http://www.slhf.org)



# **Captain Donald Cameron, a Dungallon in Morven and North America**

**Kim Taylor**

Captain Donald Cameron, Dungallon (1749-1811) was a “natural son”<sup>1</sup> of Alexander Cameron of Dungallon born 1720 who died at Quebec City, Quebec, on 3 September 1759<sup>2</sup>, and grandson of Archibald Cameron the 1st of Dungallon (abt 1681-1719)<sup>3</sup>. His mother was either a sister of Ewen and Donald Cameron of Fassiefern, or a sister of Ewen’s wife Lucy Campbell<sup>4</sup>. Like many of the men connected with the landed Cameron gentry of the time, he travelled extensively and served in the military before finally resting in Chatham, a town just north of the Ottawa River in Argenteuil, Quebec.

The first known record of Captain Donald comes from the American Colonies in 1779. He is listed as the quartermaster under Lt. Colonel Thomas Brown in the Kings Rangers 24 June 1779 in Savannah, Georgia. The Kings Rangers, also known as the East Florida Rangers, were closely connected to the Indians courted by the British as allies in the war. Lt. Col. Brown had been an early proponent of such an alliance and his troops were in regular contact with Creeks and Cherokee<sup>5</sup>. Donald was a cousin<sup>6</sup> of Alexander Cameron, the famous Indian Agent, and the former’s war time service would carry on that tradition of collaboration<sup>7</sup>.

During the war, Captain Donald served in several positions in the King’s Rangers. Between June and November of 1779, he had been transferred out of Lt. Col. Brown’s company and promoted to lieutenant under Captain Sam Rowarth. By the following spring, he was in command of his own company as captain with Archibald Cameron<sup>8</sup> as his lieutenant. Both retained their positions through 1781<sup>9</sup>. While on duty in Savannah during the fall of 1781, Donald was able to visit his cousin Alexander during the latter’s decline in health and agreed to serve as his cousin’s executor along with three of Alexander’s other friends<sup>10 11</sup>. Alexander died between Christmas and New Year, two months after he signed the will.

On 12 April 1782, Captain Donald Cameron was posted with a Ranger unit and several Choctaws at a crossing on the Altamaha River where they were hoping to join with Creek Indians coming to aid the British. Major Francis Moore of the Colonial Army surprised them, but lost his life in the ensuing skirmish<sup>12</sup>. Perhaps as a result of an incident during this encounter, both Donald and Archibald appear to have been demoted one rank in the muster roll of 25 April 1782 —Donald to Lieutenant and Archibald to Ensign with a vacant Captaincy<sup>13</sup>. This demotion, however, appears to be temporary as Donald was later referred to as Captain as he helped manage the last evacuations from Charleston at the very end of the war in November 1782.



Alexander Cameron's family, Molly his Cherokee wife, his son George, and his two daughters Susannah and Jenny were probably in Savannah with Alexander at the time of his death and evacuated with the British from Charleston. Alexander made clear in his will he wanted to provide a British education for them and Susannah and Jenny are known to have made it to school in London four years later<sup>14</sup>.

Captain Donald joined the rest of the Rangers in St. Augustine, Florida, by the beginning of 1783. The British command began dismantling their forces, letting most of the soldiers go by June of 1783<sup>15</sup>, but Brown secured an agreement from Carleton to pay the Ranger officers for an additional six months beyond that and to ensure his men were granted land and other standard compensations.

All in all, Captain Donald spent just over five years in the military in the southern colonies. He is listed in Carleton's record of all British officers at the close of the war as having been born in Scotland and for five years' service in the "provincial corps"<sup>16</sup>.

During his stay in St. Augustine, Captain Donald may have temporarily come into possession of a cabin owned by Alexander on the St. Johns River near Fort Picolata which Donald lent or rented it out to Nathan Blackwell<sup>17</sup>. Fort Picolata was a site regularly used by the British for meetings with Indian representatives long before the war, and it is known that Alexander had interests in East Florida which Captain Donald says he settled<sup>18</sup>. The 1784 census of St. Augustine shows a Donald Cameron living in town with a wife, mother and sister, but it is not clear whether this is Captain Donald or not<sup>19</sup>. Donald did have a full sister, Christian Cameron. Her marriage to David Carnegie, eldest son of the Earl of Northesk, was considered rash by both families and their companionship in Scotland very short after their vows early in 1767<sup>20</sup>. Carnegie left Scotland soon after the marriage, ran up bills in London and then removed to the colonies before a year had passed. There Carnegie married the actress Miss Cheer although his first marriage was still legally intact<sup>21</sup>. Christian won a court case proving the marriage, but received no support from Carnegie. It is possible Christian was indeed living with Captain Donald in St. Augustine but there are no records to back that up.

Captain Donald remained in close association with Lt. Col. Brown, staying in St. Augustine until the last possible moment before the British subjects had either to convert to Catholicism and become Spanish subjects or leave for other lands or home to Britain. He signed a petition in St. Augustine in September of 1785<sup>22</sup> asking for more time to be given to the settlers, but several days later sailed on a transport ship to the Bahamian Island of Abaco<sup>23</sup>.

Abaco might seem like a paradise in the modern world, but it was a harsh place to try and establish farms. The island had no permanent inhabitants before the loyalists arrived, suggesting that locals had already determined

the land to be too hard for farming and other basic occupations. A scouting report from Lt. John Wilson told the ex-Rangers that Abaco was “nothing more than vegetable bodies rotted on the surface of the rocks”<sup>24</sup>. Captain Donald must have realized this quickly as he left for Scotland the next year<sup>25</sup>. Given his charge as Alexander’s executor, Captain Donald could have been accompanied on the voyage by Susannah and Jenny and perhaps George as well.

The cool Scottish climate must have been refreshing after so many years in the near tropical humidity of the southern colonies. Captain Donald must have appealed to his Cameron cousins for assistance in finding a place to live and some occupation which would bring him an income because he next appears in the parish of Morven, one of the old holdings of the Dungallons. The parish priest, Rev. Norman McLeod, confirmed his stay in a letter to Ewen Cameron of Fassiefern<sup>26</sup> with at least seven of the twelve years occurring between 1791 and 1798. Captain Donald was also given a tack at Kinlocheil to manage as a source of income by one of his cousins as early as 1787<sup>27</sup>. It is not clear whether or when he lived on the tack. During his sojourn in Morven, Captain Donald and his wife had five children who all survived into adolescence<sup>28</sup>.

Making a living in Scotland was becoming harder and harder and Captain Donald must have realized that he was going to have to find employment or emigrate to secure enough land to support his family. He entered into discussions with Archibald McMillan about the latter’s mass migration and settlement plans and also sought another military commission. Both of these contacts yielded fruit. In 1804, when Lochiel cleared large parts of his estate, including the tack at Kinlochiel, Duncan Cameron of Fassiefern noted in a letter that Captain Donald had secured a commission as Captain (temporary rank<sup>29</sup>) in the new Canadian Fencibles<sup>30</sup>. His is also reported in several of Archibald McMillan’s papers, including returns of settlers planning to settle on land in Templeton, Quebec by Archibald McMillan in the latter’s returns of 1804/5<sup>31</sup>. It is this document from McMillan which identifies Captain Donald Cameron as a member of the Dungallon family<sup>32</sup>. The same document also shows Donald’s son Allan was planning to live next door to him in Templeton as well.

Captain Donald probably came to Quebec with his regiment in the spring of 1805<sup>33</sup> and decided not to stay on McMillan’s lands, which were some distance from his post in Montreal. Dan McQuat reports that Captain Donald shared a farm at Lachine on the island of Montreal with John Cameron, the 8th of Inveruiskavoulline<sup>34</sup>. Captain Donald cancelled his agreement with McMillan in 1807 and moved from Lachine to Chatham township in Argenteuil County, Quebec, where he settled on lot 1 in Carillion<sup>35</sup> on the banks of the Ottawa River near the Long Sault rapids. Chatham was a place where Donald and his wife Elizabeth Brown could finally stay and thrive. Their young family

grew to twelve children before his health began to fail in 1811. Sir George Prevost recommended to Captain Donald's commanding officer that he be moved from active duty to a veteran battalion in October of 1811<sup>36</sup>, to which suggestion Donald responded that he would prefer not to be transferred<sup>37</sup>. Captain Donald Cameron of Dungallon died on the 18 of December in 1811. His burial record in the register of Quebec City's Cathedral of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church states:

*Donald Cameron Esq., Captain in his majesty's Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry, aged 62 years, died December the nineteenth and was buried December the twenty first in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.*

Captain Donald Cameron of Dungallon left behind a large family and a grieving second wife, Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Lt. Col. Thomas Brown, Donald's commander in the Rangers<sup>38 39</sup>. Elizabeth petitioned her husband's commander in the fencibles and received six months' worth of food and fuel after his death<sup>40</sup>. She died soon after him at the age of 41 and was buried from St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church in Montreal.

### **Family Connections**

Captain Donald Cameron's family connections to others in the Cameron landed gentry were considerable. Sir Ewen Cameron and his brother Captain Donald Cameron of Fassiefern were keenly interested in this Captain Donald and his family, as is evidenced by several letters to and from the brothers Fassiefern about their welfare.

Another prominent connection was Alexander Cameron who served as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the southeastern colonies from 1762 to 1781. A detailed study of Alexander's life can be found in Nichols' article in the South Carolina Historical Magazine<sup>41</sup>. Alexander Cameron described Captain Donald as a cousin in his will, and the obituary of Captain Donald's granddaughter Catherine Cameron Bate (1831-1906) describes Alexander as her great uncle<sup>42</sup>. Alexander also mentioned a nephew Alexander and sister Margery living in Argyll in 1781<sup>43</sup>. Other clues about Alexander include a statement by General Alan Cameron of Erracht that he was a "very near relative" in a letter Erracht wrote after staying in Long Canes near Alexander's plantation during the winter of 1773<sup>44</sup>. Alexander's son George is also on record as living with Alexander's brother Donald in 1787<sup>45</sup>. After Alexander's death, his nephew, also named Alexander, married Matilda Fenwick 18 May 1786<sup>46</sup> and set up as a shopkeeper at 81 King St. in Charleston, South Carolina<sup>47</sup>. Matilda moved in with Robert Giles before 1798<sup>48</sup> and Alexander the nephew disappears from the records after 1805. One final Cameron is associated with this group, Lewis Cameron who was a shopkeeper in Charleston at the same time as Alexander the nephew and purchased a slave named Jack from Matilda in 1800. This group of Camerons probably descends from Donald Cameron of Erracht, b. abt 1710.

## **The Children of Captain Donald Cameron and Elizabeth Brown**

**Ewen** (abt 1788-?) was the oldest of this couple's children and emigrated to Quebec with the family but left for the West Indies with Dugald Cameron, the son of John of Inveruiskavoulline. McOuat reports that Ewen died in Granada. Captain Donald notes that Ewen was abroad in his April 1811 land petition, but also describes William as his "oldest son" in May 1810<sup>49</sup>. His siblings' land petition of 1847 indicates that he was deceased before that date<sup>50</sup>. Nothing more is known.

**Margaret** (1790-1845) married in 1808 soon after she arrived in Canada firstly Montreal trader Alexander Cameron, and then, after his death, Allan Cameron living on the "Grand River" or Ottawa River in Chatham. It is likely that this Allan was the son of Donald Cameron of Stronlea and his wife Mary. The Camerons of Stronlea were living on lot 9 in the 1st concession in Chatham, Allan Stronlea Cameron was living next door to Donald of Stronlea in the 1825 census, and Allan and Margaret's children were born on the neighboring lots 10 and 11 in Chatham. Margaret's daughter Mary Anne married John Archer and moved to Montreal. The children of the second marriage ended up remaining in Chatham (James Allen), or moving to Buckingham (Mary, wife of Hyacinthe Suave), or Ottawa (Catherine, wife of Henry Bate), or Thurso (Alexandrina, wife of John Archibald Cameron). These towns are all relatively close together and along the Ottawa River.

**William** (1791-1846) was the first child on record to have been born in Morven and, according to his father, "manifest[ed] a disposition" to follow his father into a military career<sup>51</sup>. His first assignment was counting the money in a transport ship with the deputy paymaster. He and his family moved around quite a bit. He was in Argenteuil in 1812, with Alexander Cameron in the St. Joseph suburb of Montreal in 1815, in Montreal in 1819 while owning land in Hawkesbury, and then in Chatham, Argenteuil, from 1822 on. William acted as the senior representative for his family on numerous occasions, including as the tutor for his underage siblings<sup>52</sup>, and was granted power of attorney by his siblings to address land transactions in 1832<sup>53</sup>. Legal transactions were recorded at William's house in Argenteuil between 1826 and 1832 and there is a grave, believed to be William's, at the Scotch Road Presbyterian Cemetery in Grenville indicating he died in August 1846. Many of William's children ended up in McNab and Bromley, Renfrew County, Ontario, by 1852.

**Ann** (1792-aft 1847) was another of the Morven children. She died after 1847 in Bytown, Carleton, Ontario, Canada. She married William Thomson on 13 Nov 1815 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada<sup>2</sup>. He was born about 1790 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He died late November 1825 and is buried in St Andrews, Argenteuil, Quebec, Canada.

**Mary** (1795-aft 1847) was living in Rigaud when she married John Atkinson in 1820 at St. Andrews East in Argenteuil. Mary was in Bytown when she signed the 1847 petition for land by Captain Donald's children.

**Alexander** (1798-bef 1847) in Morven, Argyllshire, Scotland. In 1813, Alexander became an apprentice to Jacob Hale. He died before 1847 in Chatham, Argenteuil, Quebec, Canada.

**Allan** the younger (abt 1800 to aft 1852). Allan came into possession of lot 17 in the first concession of Hawkesbury in Prescott County, Ontario which he sold to James Cameron of lot 7 in the 1st concession of Hawkesbury 11 July 1817. At the time of the sale, Allan was living in Montreal and described as a merchant. In 1847, he was living in Bytown when he sent the letter to his brother Duncan (part of the 1847 petition of the children of Captain Donald Cameron papers). In 1852 he was living with members of his niece's family (children by Elizabeth, daughter of Allan's brother William, and William Morris) in Bromley, Renfrew County, Ontario, and working as a clerk.

**Catherine** (abt 1804- bet 1837 and 1847) died in Renfrew, Ontario, Canada. She married James Graves on 2 January 1832 in St Andrews, Argenteuil, Quebec, Canada. He was born about 1800 and was apprenticed to Anne Lewis of Montreal, a millner and mantlemaker in 1816 for four years.

**Duncan** (1805- aft 1847) was the first of the couple's children born in Canada. He died after 1847.

**Isabella** (1806-1810) was born at the farm in Lachine and died at the age of four at St. Gabriel's in Montreal.

**Dougald** (1809-1810) was born either in Lachine or Carillion, Argenteuil and he died on 13 June 1810. He is buried at St. Gabriel's Prebysterian church in Montreal.

### **Captain Donald's Oldest Son Allan**

**Allan** the elder (abt 1780-abt 1872): Allan the elder is the most enigmatic of Captain Donald Cameron's children. The existence of an elder son named Allan is based on evidence given in person by Captain Donald Cameron before a jurist in 1811 in the process of his petition for compensation as a loyalist. In that deposition, Donald said he had a son Allan who got 200 acres of land in Upper Canada and that neither he nor his other children had yet received any. This statement means that either Captain Donald had an older son Allan by a marriage prior to his union with Elizabeth Brown OR that his infant son, who is referred to here as Allan the younger (abt 1803-aft 1852), had somehow been assigned a lot through a faulty process. There is evidence which supports both conclusions which is described in detail below.

If Allan were an older son, he would have been too young to be a loyalist, so he either came into possession through petition as the son of a loyalist (SUE) or through the settlement process where fees were paid. There are several sources for information on land grants during that period in Ontario, none of which by themselves is definitive. The first source is the Ontario Archives Land Record Index<sup>54</sup> which is an alphabetical listing of individuals who



petitioned for, received permission to live at, and/ or received a patent awarding private ownership of a specific parcel of Crown land<sup>55</sup>. The “A” or Allan Camerons listed in the index receiving land in the right time period are:

Allan Cameron	Lancaster	Lot 26 14th Conc	No date	FG,OR	?
Allan Cameron	Finch	Lot 8 2nd Conc	Mar 17, 1806, Mar 21, 1807	FG FF	Late of Kinlocheil
Allan Cameron	Finch	Lot 9 6th Conc	Mar 17, 1806, Mar 21, 1807	FG FF	Late of Scamadale
Allan Cameron	Cornwall		May 10, 1803	SUE	Son of John Cameron of Cornwall

The Allan Cameron who settled on Lot 9 in the 6th of Finch emigrated from Scamadale<sup>56</sup>, a place near Morven. He sold his land to John McMillan in 1808, who in turn sold it to Allan Cameron living on lot 8 in the 2nd of Finch in 1813. The Allan of Scamadale could not write and signed his name with an “x.” It is not likely that this man was related to Captain Donald.

The Allan Cameron who filed for land in 1803 in Cornwall is well-documented as the son of John Cameron of Clunes<sup>57</sup>.

The Allan Cameron who settled on lot 8 in the 2nd of Finch emigrated from Kinlocheil<sup>58</sup>, the same place where Captain Donald held the tack. There are records of family headed by Allan Cameron of Finch and his wife Anne McMillan of Charlottenburgh, who were married at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Williamstown 24 March 1808. This couple had a son Allan baptized at the same church in 1813 and were noted as still living in Finch at that time. This family is also associated with the 14th concession of Lancaster.

In 1821, Captain Donald’s son William, acting as the guardian for his younger brother Allan, sold the same lot 8 in the 2nd of Finch to Dougald Cameron (husband of Isabella McMillan) and Dougald’s brother Ewen Cameron from Glendessary (husband of Catherine McIntyre)<sup>59</sup>. Allan of Kinlocheil stated in the sale document that he had obtained the land through a letter patent granted to him by Hon. Alexander Grant on 25 March 1806<sup>60</sup>.

There is another Allan Cameron who is listed as having been granted lot 26th in the 14th concession of Lancaster in the Ontario Land index. He received a certificate from the Land Board for the property 25 March 1793 and recorded his deed with the surveyor<sup>61</sup>. This time-frame corresponds to Loyalist grants, and an older son would have been too young to serve in the Revolutionary war.

A second source for the land information is the records of Upper Canada Land Grants, LAC C1734. Many of these accurately appear in the Ontario Land Index and those are not duplicated below; but some records do not show up in the index. The additional possibility for Allan the elder from that search is:

Allan Cameron of Lancaster living on Lot 18 Con 13 (Lochiel lot 18 4th Conc) petitioned Dec 4 1819 for lease of Clergy Reserve Lot he has occupied for several years<sup>62</sup>.

A third source of land information is the township records which contain both lists of some activities associated with a specific parcel of land and some original documents for each activity. These records, while extensive, are also at times incomplete, and there are many instances of property transfers in parcel abstracts which have no corresponding documentation in the instrument books. A review of these records for Glengarry and Stormont Counties indicate the last possibility for Allan the elder as:

Allan Cameron, owner of Lot A in the 3rd of Lochiel in 1835 but without a record of ownership transfer from John Mutchmore the original patentee (his patent was recorded June 26, 1818) to Allan<sup>63</sup>. While this date is much later than 1811, Allan Cameron could have been living on the land the entire time and only be the owner of record after the patent was finally issued to Mutchmore. It is included for the sake of completeness.

There are no Allan Camerons listed in the Index to Surrendered Deeds or in the Heir and Devisee Commission files.

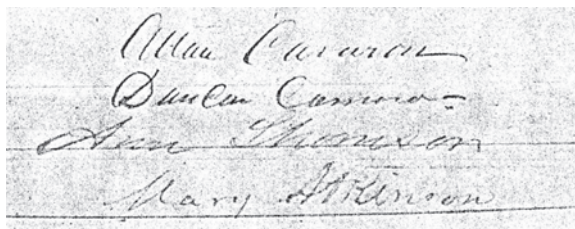
There is evidence of minors having been assigned land grants. Drummer boys in loyalist regiments were granted land during the massive resettlement effort after the war. In the heir and devisee records, there are several cases documenting these grants in the petitioners who had discovered this and had some right to land grants petitioned the government to have the deed transferred to them. There is a precedent then, of both mistakes in land allocations and in subsequent loss of property by the minor. This is countered by the information presented by William, Captain Donald's son, in the 1836 petition that none of the children of Captain Donald and Elizabeth Brown had received any land, suggesting that the Allan of Kinlochiel on lot 8 in the 2nd of Finch was Allan the elder.

If there was an older son of Captain Donald, where he was born and who his mother was are also open questions. William said his father went to the colonies shortly before the outbreak of the war<sup>64</sup>, which would have meant he was in the colonies around 1775-6. However, we also know that the British government did not consider Captain Donald a loyalist because his children's 1836 petition was denied on those grounds. This suggests that Captain Donald travelled to the colonies in conjunction with the British military. The children's petition also said that Captain Donald had begun his military service in the Queen's Rangers, not the King's Rangers. The Queen's Rangers were raised in the colonies from men already living there and was not part of the regular British Army. The first known record of Captain Donald's service was a muster roll for King's Rangers in the summer of 1779. Although

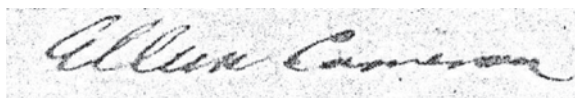
this regiment was not regular military either, members were clearly drawn from both established regiments and local loyalists.

If Captain Donald came to the colonies at the outset of the war as William indicated, his wife would have been in the colonies with him and an older son born either there or in Scotland if the wife was sent home for safety. If on the other hand Captain Donald travelled with the military in 1779, then he could have left a wife at home in Scotland. The only other piece of evidence about family members potentially accompanying Captain Donald in the colonies is a listing in the 1784 census of St. Augustine for a sailor named Donald Cameron living with a wife, mother, and sister.

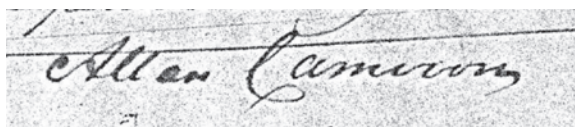
The signature records are also tricky. In the papers associated with the 1847 petition by the children of Captain Donald, there are three places where Allan Cameron signed. The first is the actual petition written 22 May 1847 and signed by Allan, Duncan, Ann Thomson, and Mary Atkinson in Bytown.



The second is a letter from Allan to his brother Duncan dated 9 June 1847 that the family had petitioned for land before in 1827.



The third is a separate statement made on 19 July 1847 in Bytown sworn before witnesses that he is indeed the lawful child of Captain Donald and the statements made by the heirs are true.



The third signature differs from the first two. It makes sense that the Allen who signed on 22 May is the same person (his sisters Ann Cameron, wife of William Thomson and Mary wife of John Atkinson, filed almost identical sworn statements on 9 July 1847 in addition to their signatures on the 22 May petition). But with the possibility of an older Allan acting as a witness, the signatures alone are not conclusive either.

Based on the evidence above, it appears that the young son Allan was the original grantee of lot 8 in the 2nd, even though he was a child, but this does not rule out completely an older son by a previous marriage.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Will of Alexander Cameron of Dungallon, Glasgow, 1757, pers. Comm., Chris Doak.
- <sup>2</sup> Lt. Colonel Malcom Fraser, diary, published in "Extract from a Manuscript Journal Relating to the Siege of Quebec in 1759," *Historical Documents*, 1867, Series 2, Vol. 1, publ. by Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
- <sup>3</sup> Clan Cameron Australia Genealogies,  
<http://www.clan-cameron.org.au/getperson.php?personID=I39002&tree=cameron1>
- <sup>4</sup> Catherine Cameron Bate obituary, Ottawa Citizen, 1906
- <sup>5</sup> Edward J. Cashin, 1999, *The King's Ranger: Thomas Brown and the American Revolution on the Southern Frontier*, Fordham University Press, New York.
- <sup>6</sup> Will of Alexander Cameron of Savannah Province, Georgia, North America, proven 26 Feb 1784 at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London.
- <sup>7</sup> It is not clear when Captain Donald Cameron came to the colonies. His son William stated in a petition that he arrived shortly before the outbreak of war, which would have been in 1775/6. The petition, however, was denied because Captain Donald was not considered a loyalist, suggesting he came to America in association with British troops.
- <sup>8</sup> It is not known if there was a relationship between Archibald Cameron and Captain Donald Cameron. After the war, Archibald settled in Nova Scotia.
- <sup>9</sup> Murtie June Clark, 1981, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign*, Vol 1, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore.
- <sup>10</sup> Donald Cameron, Captain, Petition for Land, Lower Canada Land Petitions, Libraries and Archives Canada RG 1 L3L microfilm C-2514, 1811, volume 53 pp 27252-27260. Online at [http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/lower-canada/001043-119.01-e.php?&document\\_id\\_nbr=13929&interval=20&&PHPSESSID=as8kfcik5mp65a95v981f1ata0](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/lower-canada/001043-119.01-e.php?&document_id_nbr=13929&interval=20&&PHPSESSID=as8kfcik5mp65a95v981f1ata0)
- <sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 6.
- <sup>12</sup> Edward J. Cashin, 1999, *The King's Ranger: Thomas Brown and the American Revolution on the Southern Frontier*, Fordham University Press, New York, p.150.
- <sup>13</sup> Murtie June Clark, 1981, *Loyalists in the Southern Campaign*, Vol 1, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore.
- <sup>14</sup> Evans, Alexander Cameron, Indian Agent
- <sup>15</sup> Rene Chartrand, 2008, *American Loyalist Troops 1775-84*, Osprey Publishing, Oxford.
- <sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* 13, Vol 3, p.369.
- <sup>17</sup> Lawrence H. Feldman, 2009, *The Last Days of British Saint Augustine, 1784-1785: a Spanish Census of the English Colony of East Florida*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore.
- <sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* 10.
- <sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* 17.
- <sup>20</sup> Leah Leneman, 2003, *Promises, Promises: marriage litigation in Scotland 1698-1830*, NMS Enterprises, Edinburgh, pp. 218-219.
- <sup>21</sup> Susan Rather, 2010, "Miss Cheer as Lady Rosehill: a real-life drama in late-colonial British America," Theatre Notebook, online at <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Miss+Cheer+as+Lady+Rosehill%3A+a+real-life+drama+in+late-colonial...-a0245483204>
- <sup>22</sup> Wilbur Henry Siebert, Loyalists in East Florida, 1783-1785
- <sup>23</sup> New York Daily Advertiser, Nov 17, 1785, vol 1, issue 225, p2.
- <sup>24</sup> John Wilson, 1784, Report on the Bahama Islands.
- <sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* 10.
- <sup>26</sup> Rev. Norman McLeod, letter to Sir Ewen Cameron, 20 Aug 1813, Brodrick Haldane

- Fassiefern Collection, National Library of Scotland 11910/32.
- <sup>27</sup> Ewen Cameron of Fassiefern, Rent of the Estate of Lochiel for Martinmas, 1787, January 25, 1788 printed in Archibald Clark, 1858, *Memoir of Colonel John Cameron, Fassiefern, K.T.S., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, or 92nd Regiment of Foot*, Thomas Murray & Son, Glasgow.
- <sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* 26.
- <sup>29</sup> Robert Henderson, *Captains of the Canadian Fencibles in 1812*, War of 1812 website [www.warof1812.ca](http://www.warof1812.ca).
- <sup>30</sup> Duncan Cameron of Fassiefern, letter to Archibald McMillan, 23 Mar 1804, quoted in McMillan, *Bygone Lochaber* p, 182.
- <sup>31</sup> Robert Henderson, *Captains of the Canadian Fencibles in 1812*, War of 1812 website [www.warof1812.ca](http://www.warof1812.ca).
- <sup>32</sup> Archibald McMillan, *List of the families settling on lands in Templeton, Suffolk, and Grenville 1804-1807*, Libraries and Archives Canada RG 1 L3 ff66558-61, reproduced in Lucille H. Campey, 2006, *Les Ecosais: the Pioneer Scots of Lower Canada, 1763-1855*, Natural Heritage Books, Toronto, p.37.
- <sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* 31.
- <sup>34</sup> Donald McOuat, unpublished manuscript, *A Preliminary Study of the MacGillonie Camerons of Inveruiskavouline, Lochaber, Who Emigrated to Canada and Grenada*, private collection.
- <sup>35</sup> Power of Attorney from Alexander Cameron *et al* to William Cameron, 4 Apr 1832, item no 889, MGT DelaRonde, Notary, Quebec.
- <sup>36</sup> Sir George Prevost to Lt Col Torrens, Quebec 10/11/1811, British Military Records, Libraries and Archives Canada, RG 8 c.1218, p23.
- <sup>37</sup> Lt Col Torrens letter to to Sir Geo Prevost Horse Guards 12/7/1811 British Military Records, Libraries and Archives Canada, RG 8 c.c.700 p.48
- <sup>38</sup> C1738 petition by children of Captain Donald Cameron. Canada Land Petitions "C Bundle 4, Part II, 1847" (RG 1 L3 Vol 135)
- <sup>39</sup> It is possible that Elizabeth was the daughter of Lt. James Calder Brown and not Lt. Col. Thomas Brown as reported by her children. Thomas Brown left extensive letters and other records, none of which mention a daughter either named Elizabeth or born before he left for the colonies in 1774. James Calder Brown served in the same Kings Rangers regiment as Captain Donald and Lt. Col. Thomas Brown from Jun 1779 through Mar 1782 under Law, Wyll, Marshall, and Barratine. James Calder Brown was born in England, buried his wife in Charleston in April 1782 and had served in the Guards before joining the King's Rangers.
- <sup>40</sup> Letter from Mil'y Sec'y Fraser, Quebec, 1/7/1812, British Military Records, Libraries and Archives Canada, RG 8 c1218 p.125
- <sup>41</sup> John L. Nichols, 1996, *Alexander Cameron, British Agent among the Cherokee, 1764-1781*, South Carolina Historical Magazine, 97, 2, pp. 94-114.
- <sup>42</sup> Catherine Cameron Bate obituary, Ottawa Citizen, October 1906.
- <sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* 6.
- <sup>44</sup> Alan Cameron, Memorial, 27 February, 1784, AO 12/56 British National Archives.
- <sup>45</sup> John L. Nichols, 1996, *Alexander Cameron, British Agent among the Cherokee, 1764-1781*, South Carolina Historical Magazine, 97, 2, pp. 94-114.
- <sup>46</sup> *Marriages and Deaths in Georgia Colony*, Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine of New England History, transcribed by William Alfred Bishop, The Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, April 1904.
- <sup>47</sup> Charleston Morning Report and Daily Advertiser, 16 Apr 1787.
- <sup>48</sup> Lanchester, Henry vs Robert Giles and Matilda Giles, His Wife, Late Matilda Cameron, Exix., In Her Own Wrong, of Alexander Cameron, Judgement Roll, 29 October, 1798, South Carolina Archives.



- <sup>49</sup> Donald Cameron, Capt Canadian Fencibles, Memorial to Sir James H Craig praying for a commission in the Canadian fencibles for his son, Montreal 5/28/1810, British Military Records, Libraries and Archives Canada, RG 8 c.796 p.32.
- <sup>50</sup> Petition by children of Captain Donald Cameron. Canada Land Petitions "C Bundle 4, Part II, 1847" (RG 1 L3 Vol 135) C1738.
- <sup>51</sup> *Ibid.* 49.
- <sup>52</sup> William Cameron, Tutelle 510, 26 Sep 1815, Notarial records, Bibliotheque Et Archives Nationale Du Quebec.
- <sup>53</sup> *Ibid.* 35.
- <sup>54</sup> Archives of Ontario, *Using the Ontario Land Records Index ca. 1780- ca. 1920*, Research Guide 205, online at [http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/guides/rg\\_205\\_land-records.aspx](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/guides/rg_205_land-records.aspx).
- <sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>56</sup> Stormont County, Ontario , Finch Township Papers ca. 1783-1870, RG 1-58, Archives of Ontario.
- <sup>57</sup> William D. Reid, 1973, *Loyalists in Ontario: the sons and daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada*, Hunterdon House, Lambertville, NJ.
- <sup>58</sup> Stormont County, Ontario, Finch Township Papers ca. 1783-1870, RG 1-58, Archives of Ontario.
- <sup>59</sup> Deed of Sale from William Cameron to Ewen Cameron, Andre Jobin, Notary, Instrument #1710, 25 Oct 1810, Bibliotheque Et Archives Nationale Du Quebec.
- <sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>61</sup> Lancaster Township Papers ca. 1783-1870, RG 1-58, Archives of Ontario, Statement filed in township papers 7 Jul 1807, witness signature unreadable.
- <sup>62</sup> Upper Canada Land Petitions, Libraries and Archives Canada, RG 1L3 1816/145/C Leases1798-1817/145
- <sup>63</sup> Glengarry County, Ontario, land abstract index books, Lochiel township, East 100 Acres of Lot A in the 3rd Concession.
- <sup>64</sup> Petition of William Cameron on behalf of his siblings, Upper Canada Land Petitions, Libraries and Archives Canada, RG 1L3 C1730, 1838, 121 C 21 60.

## September talk

Our Autumn programme begins on 16th September with "Old Glencorse Church – History, Gravestones and Heritors", an illustrated synopsis of the research by James Waugh into the often-overlooked Glencorse Church. The Old Kirk dates back to 1665 and has much to tell us.

## October talk

On 21st October, come and learn more about one of Scotland's newest heritage archives, the John Gray Centre in Haddington.

## November talk

Joanne Lamb, of *Dalrymple Crescent* fame, has been reading the enigmatic, cryptic yet fascinating diaries written by Alexander Falconar of Falcon Hall, Edinburgh, between 1790 and 1809. During this time, Alexander Falconar was Chief Secretary to the East India Company in Madras. Joanne will tell us on 18th November what she has deciphered to date.

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# Synopsis of the Scottish 'Pigot' Surname, 1165-1600

Doug Piggott

The project, of which this is a brief synopsis, began in the normal way - a look at where the family surname had come from. This against a background of remembering it being suggested in the dim and distant past that, 'Pigot...that's an English name, isn't it?', and setting out to prove 'they' were, hopefully, wrong.

Following the normal rush of names from 'Scotland's People', which first took our family lineage back to the early 18th century, I visited the National Archives of Scotland, where I found the surname mentioned, albeit briefly, in 16thC charters, and it was at this point I began to get involved with it seriously. If we were there then, how did we get there, and from where did we come? Only secretarial notes of the original charters to the surname exist, but they were eventually tracked down: dated 1343 for Donald or Daniel Pigot or Pegat; 1345 for both John and Henry Pigot; and more importantly where they had been confirmed in land. At the same time I had followed up the origin of the surname, 'Picot or Pichot', recorded as a sobriquet in the 'de Lascelles' lineage and that of 'de Saie', both of which were followed up in as much detail as possible. This, after much deliberation, led to the adoption of Lascelles as the most likely origin in Scotland - at the right time, and more importantly, the right geographic location.

When trying to work out Lascelles as progenitor, it proved impossible to forge links which might have led to the establishing of the surname. Fortunately I had already found links with other surnames of the period including that of Maule, and the lineage which would become Ruthven, and from following up the latter connection, doors began to open. From this, what has transpired is that the Pigot surname in Scotland is out of Ruthven, Lascelles, probably Maule and possibly Strathearn, a very definite split lineage, and originated through those who were not required within their own lineage. What makes this difficult to follow up is that they are also the family members rarely mentioned in charters of their individual families. It is clear, however, that this process was begun by two sons of Swein of Tibbermore, Arkem or Archibald and Hugh, at some point following their confirmation by charter of the lands of Forgan by their father in 1165, the same year as King William I of Scotland confirmed these lands to Swein. The charter to Hugh and Archibald is witnessed by William de Lascelles, who at present I have been unable to link to that surname. There is also a strong probability of involvement of a third son of Swein, Alexander, who appears in one charter - this the only mention found to date, although it is a Christian name which appears in every generation of Pigot/ Piet naming patterns until the 19th century.

Marriage links between the Maules, Strathearn. Lascelles and Ruthven create the required alliance to found the surname 'Piet' which would eventually become Pigot. All names are present in the same time-frame, the 12th/ 13th centuries, on either side of the Tay estuary. At this point in time surnames were just beginning to be of importance, in particular to 'untitled nobility', and this, together with the fact that 'new kids on the block' would take years to establish the surname, would account for the fact that there is no mention of 'Pigot' / 'Piet' in documentation for a considerable period of time. 'Piet', however, produced the place-name 'Pietstoun', just outside Dundee, on land which had as owner the de Haya name as Lords of Dronley, also connected to Lascelles by marriage. This site retained Pyet, Piot, Pyat and the inevitable Pyot as variants until it became 'Templeton' at some point following the Lindesay take-over c.1530. There is a number of variant names recorded in the St. Andrews Commissariat up to 1606 in the immediate area, and I have no doubt they survived there for many years. The Piggot surname is recorded in the parish of Strathmartine until the 19th century.

My feeling about Pietstoun, and there is evidence to suggest this, is that it began as a Templar/ Hospitaller site and it remained as such after the Lindesays removed the Piets. In close proximity to Pietstoun were 'Temple Lands' and the farm now known as 'Pyotdykes'. Pietstoun was at some point re-named 'Templeton', and an area to the east is still known as 'Temple Woods'. It is at this moment in time that 'Pigot' was re-adopted by those of Piot/ Piet name, following their removal from Pietstoun, the surname appearing in Kirriemuir and the Glens of Forfarshire in 1541. All other areas of Scotland, until 1541, in those lands confirmed to the 'Pigot' surname, produced only variants, apart from the east of Angus and Kincardine which generated 'Pigat'.

Two other 'Piotstouns' in Scotland were removed from Pigot/ Piets by the Lindesays prior to the removal of Pietstoun in Forfarshire - one in Fife near Markinch, the other near Tranent. The Lindesays' insatiable appetite for land aside, the reason behind these attacks on the surname lay in the historical link between them. The Lindesay beginning in Scotland, via Sir William de Lindesay, was as vassal to those who would become the eventual 'Ruthven' name in Perthshire - one of the progenitors of the Pigot / Piet surname in Scotland. In short this appears to be the medieval version of one-upmanship, - or determination by the Lindesays that those who had adopted the Piet name could never regain their former 'noble' positions.

Three Pigots were confirmed in land, by David II, 1343/45, recorded only as secretarial notes in *RMS, Vol.I*. The lands confirmed to them are recorded in the *Index of Charters of the Scottish Crown, 1309-1413*.

1343 - In the town of Aberdeen, (I think Denburn), five named estates across Aberdeenshire, and in Berwick, the 'Whitehouse' in Seagrave Street, to Donald / Daniel Pigot.

1345 - The lands of Dechmont to Henry Pigot, Henry to be the 'mailler' to the King's Chapel, Holyrood House.

1345 - The lands of Little Gouirdy near Loch Clunie, Dunkeld, to John Pigot. Donald/ Daniel's land had originally been in the hands of John Crabbe, the Flemish merchant and pirate, who had assisted Robert the Bruce in the early days of the Wars of Independence. After capture by the English, he switched to helping Edward. I suspect that both Henry and John owe their confirmation of land to Donald/ Daniel Pigot through his involvement with Crabbe and de Brus in the Wars of Independence.

The Lascelles and de Brus were linked by marriage and by proximity of estates in the North of England. The marriage link is that of Robert de Brus, the Competitor, and the widow of Thomas Lascelles, son of Duncan de Lascelles.

In Gaelic there is very little difference between Donald and Daniel in the sound produced, hence the name Donald on the charter. Daniel is a Christian name used by the Lascelles of Scruton.

Henry Pigot is out of Lascelles in Fife, while John Pigot's confirmation of land near Dunkeld indicates he is of the Ruthven lineage - who at this time, were hereditary Sheriffs of Perth.

It was at this point problems began, since I very rapidly discovered the surname 'Pigot' does not appear in any records in Scotland following these confirmations of land, and it was not until I visited Dundee Archives that I found what I believe to be the reason for this. In an early 19thC copy of the *Wedderburn Compte Book*, the sole surviving book of records of Dundee Town Council of the early 16th century, I found mention of Alexander Piot, Burgess of Dundee, the same Alexander Pigot as I had found in NAS recorded in a charter. In the same document appeared his brother Walter Piot, also recorded in other charters as Walter Pigot.

It appears therefore that although the surname is correctly recorded in some notary protocol books and in *RMS*, at local level it is recorded as variants - for the next 150 years it is only variants of the surname 'Pigot' which appear in documentation. This must occur either through phonetic or dialectic nuance, the first 'Piet' variant occurring as 'Piot' in 1351, but there is no record of the original surname until 1491, when Andreas Pegat is noted in St Andrews University Student lists.

The Pigot surname, the current form, appears in 1516, in Pitcairn's *Trials*, but as a note recording an earlier murder, that of John Pigot, Depute Crouner (Coroner) of Forfarshire, the father of both Walter and Alexander Piot or Pigot mentioned above. The surname, however, is recorded in Dundee Archives as Piot/ Pyat at this time and it is not until 1541 that the Pigot surname begins to establish itself in Forfarshire. In short, the surname Pigot only survived in Scotland from first Dundee, then Kirriemuir and the glens of Forfarshire.



The 15th century may be seen as the time of a Pigot, or more correctly 'Piot', dynasty in the medieval church, this mainly through the activities of two brothers, the secular Laurence Piote and Friar Patrick Piot. Laurence matriculated from St Andrews University as one of the first papal notaries in Scotland of the 15th century, in 1429, but is recorded in 1428 as chaplain to David, Lord Ogilvie, in a charter. He is frequently recorded in letters to and from the current Pope attempting to gain prebends in addition to positions held, those of archdeacon of Aberdeen, and of Caithness, and becoming Precentor of Moray in 1445. In 1449 he also becomes one of the notaries to Ross, the Bishop of Elgin.

Patrick gains the position of Master of the Hospital of St Germain, Tranent, in 1435, a position he holds until 1476, when he hands over the Preceptorship of St Germain to Laurence Piote's son Thomas. My feeling is that Patrick and perhaps Thomas are responsible for much of the spread of variant surnames in the east of Forfarshire and the Mearns through the giving of St Germain land near Laurencekirk to family and relatives, land which they held until it was given, by order of King James IV, to Bishop Elphinstone, the feus of those lands to fund the running of King's College in Aberdeen. Since Piots/Pyots appear in Commissariat records after this date, it is apparent they continued to farm the lands held.

Patrick Piot spent his last years in the area around Montrose and the lands of Erskyn of Dun, and from the surname Piot, from descendants produced, via 'Puget', the place-name 'Puggeston', which still exists today on the outskirts of Montrose. I have some evidence that Piots in east Angus used the surname 'Puggett' in the late 15th century, from the French Puget, translated as 'Pigat', and it must be that this arose because the origin of 'Piet' had been forgotten, although they had retained an awareness of their beginnings. This is demonstrated by the appearance of the surname 'Pico(t)' attached to William Piot c.1480, who had been Patrick Piot's orator in Curia, in a petition to St Germain - this the only appearance of the sobriquet in Scotland. The surname 'Pigat' continued in the east of Forfarshire until the 18th century. 'Puggett', the surname, migrated to Elgin, (first the Cathedral - the 'College') probably by suggestion of Laurence Piote, and survived as such until 1663 when it appears in Asliesk Castle as Piggot in marriage bans. The last Piggot in Moray is recorded in the birth of John Piggot at the end of the 17th century.

There are another seven Piots holding positions of importance in the medieval church in the 15th century and into the 16th, most as notaries. One, another Thomas Piot/ Pigot, can be identified as the tutor to John, the son of Walter Pigot (mentioned earlier) in Ednathe (Lednathie) in Glen Prosen, Forfarshire in the mid 16th century.

The Pigot surname adopted the church created by the Scottish Reformation,

the first recorded being Abraham Pyghot, reader in the church of Kirriemuir in 1574. Very shortly after this date he becomes William Piggot which would indicate 'Pyghot' was trawled from distant memory, and that he had re-adopted the Piggot surname. A number, however, retained the Episcopalian Church, most notably the Piets/ PLOTS/ Pyets of Fofferty, near Forfar. The link with the Church by both Pigot surname and the variant 'Peat' continued through until the 19th century.

The other main area of employ of those of Piot / Pigot surname in the 15th and 16th centuries was that of 'notary publicke' which in some instances, certainly by the late 16th century, has a number of Pigots 'at the bar' in Forfarshire. In Perthshire, the Pyats of Snago, those descended of John Pigot confirmed in Little Goudry, are noted as sheriffs of Perth, one the second half of the 16th century as Pyat, the other Pyot, the first part of the 17th. Forfarshire also has its fair share of Pigot sheriffs, the last being Robert Pigot in Kinnettles parish at the end of the 16th century, who was also given honorary burgess status by the town of Dundee, and recorded in the *Lockit Book* of that town as Robert Pyat.

The Pigot / Piet / Piot surname was not only of professional standing. Many are recorded in Commissariats as farming stock, all within proximity to where the Pigot surname had been confirmed in land.

One area of Scotland confirmed to the surname has not yet been mentioned, that of Berwick. The surname is recorded in 12thC England as the medieval version, that of 'Piket' or Pikot, but in Scotland is recorded as 'Pikit' in various place-names towards the Dumfries area, not Berwick, there being no evidence which would indicate presence in the town. This version of the surname, however, arises from an earlier time - most likely associated with the Constable of Scotland, Richard de Morville's principal tenant in Cumbria, Alan (Picot) de Lascelles, who is most likely the Lascelles who would become of 'Naughton' in Fife. Both Richard de Morville and 'Alan', recorded as 'dapifer' (baron), are witnesses on a charter of Swein, progenitor of Ruthven, in Linlithgow, in 1185.

In a charter of 1510 (*RMS*) however, the place-name 'Pegot' is recorded, which proves presence of the surname in the Borders. Daniel, in the charter confirming his lands, is referred to as 'Pegat' as well as 'Pigot', so presumption must be that 'Pegot' and 'Pegat' are of the same source. There is evidence which suggests that many of the surname, of Daniel and family descent, migrated to the Edinburgh area before the end of the 16th century, however there is no record of the Pigot surname there until the 17th century, only variants. When the surname eventually appears in Edinburgh, the bearers can be traced back to Forfarshire.

This was originally one of the confusing points in the investigation - the absence of 'Pigot' in Edinburgh, since Henry was present in the area from

1345, descendants leaving the place-name Piothall near Livingstone, while a relative, possibly a grandson, is recorded in an Exchequer Volume as William Piot, a servant in Edinburgh Castle in the late 14th century.

One Pyat from the Borders however, at some point migrated to Rutherglen - Richard Pyat, Burgess of that town, recorded at the time of the Commonwealth, in Committee records. It appears that he also brought with him a place-name from the Borders, that 'of Pyatshaws', recorded as 'Piotshawis' in a Borders charter of 1506, and his residence in Rutherglen.

Some who read this synopsis may find much to question, mainly my thesis that most, if not all the variants, certainly in Forfarshire, Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, Fife, Edinburgh and the Borders are derived from Piet/ Pigot, the surname which would become Pigot at the beginning of the 16th century. However it remains the case that without the inclusion of those variants in the history of the Pigot surname, that history could not be recorded.

The surname Pigot is confirmed in land in four diverse areas of Scotland, from the Scottish Borders to Aberdeen, mid 14th century, yet the surname disappears without trace until the early years of the 16th. What does appear in and around all areas confirmed to the surname, and where it had influence, is what I have called 'variants', derived from Piet/ Pigot, some of which became distinct surnames in their own right well before the end of the 16th century, such as Pyot, Pyat, and Peat. Many variants have disappeared, subsumed by their nearest equivalent with the passage of time, but my contention is that they are all variants of the original 'Piet', which in the early years of the 16th century, became the Scottish Pigot surname.

In George Black's *Surnames of Scotland*, the Pigot entry is noted as 'Piggott', however it is never this spelling of the surname found in either medieval or early modern Scotland. 'Pigot' is the version normally found up to the end of the 17th century, when it begins to appear as Piggot, and it is not until towards the end of the 19th century that 'Piggott' begins to crop up via 'settlers' from England - and perhaps in some cases for effect. In my own case 'Piggott' arose at the beginning of the 20th century when my grandfather and most of his siblings added the second 't'.

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## Query

**2976 CHALMER/S** – Edinburgh. Information sought on descendants of Andrew (Writer) b.1702 and Eupheme Rankin CHALMERS and their 13 surviving children; also his brother William (Merchant) b.1712 and Agnes Pillans CHALMERS and their children.

*Please contact Laura McDuff [lmcduff@netspace.net.au](mailto:lmcduff@netspace.net.au)*

## Cullen Gleanings

In 1730 James Beverech [Beverage], a sailor on board the 'Magdalen of Queensferry' (master Edward Brown) was contracted in marriage to Anna Hay, daughter to Alexander Hay in Cullen. The banns had been called twice without objection but "the ship being loaded and clear and the wind being fair they were obliged to sett sail be one of the clock next morning". Andrew Brown, mate of the ship, was called to testify to James Beverech's good character, and the couple were allowed to marry on the afternoon before the ship was to sail. The marriage was duly recorded in the Cullen Old Parish Register on 5th July 1730: "James Beverage in the parish of Aberdour and Anna Hay in this parish contracted in order to marriage and for performance and legal procedure consigned pledges".

In 1748 Margaret Pirie, a young unmarried woman born in Portknockie but now servant to George Findlay in Seatown of Cullen, had brought forth a child without calling for help, and she then returned to her father's house where the child was found dead beside her the next morning. She said that the child was born dead and she had kept in beside her wrapped in a napkin until she was found. She admitted that the father was James Gat in Portknockie. It was suspected that she had committed child murder, and she was detained by Patrick Murray the Town Officer and William Hay in Crowats on the instruction of John Ord of Findochty JP. James Runcie younger in Seatown and his wife Elspet Findlay were called as witnesses, also William Edison. Her mother Isobel Burgess, aged upwards of 50, was also called. Isobel Muir and Marjory Smith, two midwives, were sent to Portknockie to examine the child's body. They declared that the baby was full term, and that bones in its head were broken. There was evidence that the body had originally been dumped on the midden but later recovered and wrapped up. The case was beyond the jurisdiction of the Kirk Session and was referred to the civil judges, and meanwhile Margaret Pirie was incarcerated in the County Prison in Banff.

From Cullen Kirk Session Minutes NRS CH2/1113/4-5

*Contributed by Bruce B Bishop FSA Scot ASGRA*

## Donation to Library

The Society received a legacy from the estate of Donald Whyte, one of our founder members (see June 2010 Journal). Council chose to purchase as a suitable permanent memorial three of Birlinn's high-quality facsimile editions celebrating the best in Scottish mapmaking; **The Great Map: The Military Survey of Scotland 1747-1755** by William Roy, **John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland** published in the 1820s and **The Survey Atlas of Scotland 1912** by JG Bartholomew.

The Society always appreciates such legacies and contributions, and we thank Donald's family for attending to his wishes.

## Book Reviews

***Travels in Scotland 1788-1881: A selection from contemporary tourist journals***, ed. by Alastair J. Durie, Scottish History Society, 2012, ISBN 978-0-906245-30-9; £25

This book introduces us to some delightful little-known accounts of tourist trips to Scotland in the period that saw the development of such travel for pleasure by ordinary people with enough money and curiosity to visit new places. There are six accounts, all by people living in Britain, with two of them by women. Two accounts are in private hands and four in public collections in Glasgow. There is an introduction by the editor, a bibliography, a selection of photographs that were pasted into one of the accounts, and an index of significant people and places.

The editor's introduction considers tourist travel in Scotland, giving an overview and summary of the rise of tourism. He looks too at the way tourism was affected by the transport revolution which, together with other aspects such as more disposable income, allowed tourism to become part of the annual cycle of life. The importance of the steamship to travel is also highlighted as it had more significance for Scotland, with its long sea lochs and many islands, than for England. What tourists came to see and do in Scotland included historical monuments and places as well as the scenery and landscape, which the romanticism of the Jacobite rebellions and the novels of Scott highlighted. But there was also sport, such as golf, fishing and field sports, and for those with various illnesses, real or imagined, there were spas. Nor was Scotland too 'foreign'; money, language and culture, were familiar. The Introduction concludes with a look at tourist diaries and journals and their importance in allowing an insight into the details of this trade.

The two liveliest accounts offered here are the first and last in date order, both written by women in the form of letters. Elizabeth Diggle, a middle-aged English woman, wrote 32 letters home to her sister in the south about her journey north through England to Scotland and her return in 1788. The letters printed here are only those relating to her journey within Scotland. In 1881 Mary Allison wrote one long letter of 20 pages when she returned home to Glasgow from a trip to family in Butterbridge. It was sent to her niece, Maggie Ferguson, in service in Inveraray and it is enlivened by her aunt's drawings. Both these accounts are full of fascinating little vignettes of people and their doings.

Of the men, the editor admits to find transcribing Adam Bald's voluminous journals and commonplace book tedious, and despite having only selections of his travels in the 1790s, the reader must agree that a little of the gentleman's prose goes a long way. What is interesting about the selection though is the fact that Bald's trips in the 1790s are quite short, the first being a 5-day trip from Glasgow with a friend to see relations in Logie, and another short trip was to see his sister after her wedding, both when he is in his early twenties.

What stands out from all journals is the problem of finding decent accommodation if you were not staying with friends or family. Thomas Adam in 1857, on an excursion to Loch Maree, cannot find a place to stay the night after a long walk in which his guide got them lost. In the end they had to walk a further 16 miles to the nearest inn making 46 miles in one day. No wonder he was rather stiff in the knees the next day.



But despite all the problems of travel in the Highlands, in particular with bad roads, transport and accommodation, the tourists display a lively curiosity in their surroundings and the people they meet. As the journals are written for their own personal use or perhaps for family, they are not literary affairs. Nor are they written years after the event, but whilst still on the road, so giving the writers' immediate impressions. The Scottish History Society and the editor are to be congratulated on the publication of these modest travel journals and the book is to be recommended to all interested in visitors' views of Scotland and what they thought of note.

*Naomi E.A. Tarrant*

***The Race to the North***  
***(Rivalry & Record Breaking in the Golden Age of Steam)***

David Wragg; Wharnccliffe Transport, an imprint of Pen & Sword Books Ltd, 2013;  
ISBN 978-1-84884-772-9; £19.99

If you are interested in the birth, development and growth of the railway system in the United Kingdom, then this is a book for you. However, if you have ancestors who worked on the railway and hope that this book might help you in your researches, then it will only be helpful if you can link your ancestor to a particular railway company, location and time period. The only names included are those of the directors, managers and engineers of the various railway companies, plus the names of some of the engine drivers and firemen who actually crewed the engines during the races of the title.

The title suggests that the book is about the "races" that took place between the railway companies that operated on the west-coast and east coast lines between London and Edinburgh/Glasgow, and eventually between London and Aberdeen. The first 75 pages of the book deal with the beginnings of the railway system in England and Wales, and eventually Scotland. The subject of the title, the actual "races" themselves, take up the next 81 pages, and the last 24 pages deal with the so-called "golden age" of the steam railway, the period from the end of the "races" in 1896 to the beginning of the Second World War in 1939. There is a very brief chapter about the railways during WWII and of the Nationalisation of the railways post WWII. So, just over half the book concerns the subject of the title, but the history of the beginnings of the railway system is necessary for an understanding of the reasons behind the "races". The book does explain why the Forth and Tay railway bridges had to be built

The book contains a lot of facts and figures, such as times of train runnings between stations, numbers of wagons and carriages, weights of trains, and other such details which, if you are a railway buff, are fascinating but which, if you are just a person interested in the history, are a bit off-putting.

The book is well written with 18 black & white photographs, mostly of engines of the period, including the ill-fated engine of the Tay Bridge Disaster after it was salvaged. It is well indexed, although without footnotes and with only one page of bibliography. It's a book for you if you are a railway enthusiast.

*Charles Napier*

### ***The Trades of Edinburgh: Celebrating 450 years***

Henry Stuart Forthringham; Convenery of the Trades of Edinburgh; 2012; £12

This book is both an exhibition catalogue and an abbreviated history of the Edinburgh Trades Convenery, and for the colour illustrations alone, it's well worth the price.

It includes potted histories (with depictions of coats-of-arms) of the Incorporations themselves, from Goldsmiths to Skinners, from Hammermen to Baxters, from Cordiners to Waulkers, with foundation dates where known, short anecdotes of internecine squabbles with other Incorporations, some requirements of membership or apprenticeship, as well as to which saints (prior to the Reformation) they dedicated altars in St Giles or elsewhere.

There is a fascinating (and useful to genealogists) appendix listing the Deacon-Conveners elected between 1555 and 2012, noting to which Incorporation they belonged, although a very few of the 16thC men remain unidentified. Some might serve only one term, while others might serve as many as nine consecutive terms. George Heriot Senior, of the Goldsmiths, for example, was elected in 1594, 1606 and 1607, while George Heriot Junior was elected before him in 1593. In between the position was held by 4 Tailors and 3 Hammermen, so that it would appear that no one Trade had an overwhelming influence.

One of the Convenery's most prized possessions is a 17thC replica of the famous "Blue Blanket", the original allegedly carried at the Battle of Flodden in September 1513. (It has also a replica commissioned specially in 2011.) The book contains reproductions of several paintings which feature the Blue Blanket.

The Trades Maiden Hospital, as many readers will know, eventually became The Mary Erskine School. The Convenery holds many historical artefacts, photographs and paintings relating to the Hospital and School, some of which are reproduced within the pages.

The museum holds a number of other wonderful artefacts: furniture, badges, seals, gavels and coats-of-arms in wood, metal or paint. The most exquisite has to be a sheet of paper, measuring 24.5cm x 35cm (i.e. less than A3 in area) in which one Thomas Hunter, in 1758, cut out exact reproductions of the coats-of-arms of Convenery's member Incorporations, plus those of the City of Edinburgh, complete with decorative background and borders. It looks like the finest Shetland lace shawl imaginable, and it needs to be seen to be believed – and admired. To quote the Convenery's records,

The same day compeared Mr Thomas Hunter, late Deacon of the Incorporation of Taylors, and delivered as a free voluntary Present from him to the Governors of the Hospital A very ingenious Piece of Workmanship representing the Arms of each of the fourteen Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Barbers there, all curiously cut on paper with Mr Hunter's own hand, which the Governors were pleased highly to approve of as a testimony of the uncommon Art and Ingenuity of the Maker.

*Caroline Gerard*

This and other publications are available via [www.edinburgh-trades.org](http://www.edinburgh-trades.org), or from Ashfield, 61 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HL.

# RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

- Ardabhorrain Churchyard MIs and Burials,  
North Uist, Inverness-shire. CD Ewen Collins
- OS of Scotland Book of Reference to the Plan of Coldingham Col Sir Henry James
- Scotland Delineated: Thirty Six New & Correct Maps of North Britain Herman Moll
- The Laws and Customs of Scotland in Matters Criminal Sir George Mackenzie
- Churches to Visit in Scotland
- Old Gorgie Malcolm Cant
- The Story of Braid Church 1883-1933 Alexander Mitchell
- Clan Fraser Flora Marjory Fraser 20th Lady Saltoun
- A Time of Tyrants, Scotland and the Second World War Trevor Royle
- A Companion to Scottish History Ian Donnachie; George Hewitt
- Bonnie Blackhall Margaret McArthur
- A Look at the Locharwoods Ian McClumpha
- Biggar 1911 Census and Index, Includes the parishes of  
Biggar, Dolphinton, Dunsyre, Walston, Skirling William A Fleming (trans)
- 1911 Census and Index, Includes the parishes of  
Carmichael, Covington, Libberton, Pettinain, Symington William A Fleming (trans)
- 1911 Census with Index for the Five Parishes of  
Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Coulter, Lamington, Wiston William A Fleming (trans)
- Parish of Glassford 1911 Census, Index & Pictorial William A Fleming (trans)
- Parish of Avondale 1911 Census Volume One William A Fleming (trans)
- Parish of Avondale 1911 Census Volume Two Census Index of Avondale in 1911 in  
Words and Pictures William A Fleming & Bob Currie
- Fonthill Cemetery Mausoleum OGS 4631
- St Kilda Birth, Marriage, Death and Census records (incomplete).  
Former St Kilda inhabitants in Parish of Morven, Argyll in 1930.  
Miscellaneous information on St Kilda
- Inverness Queen St United Presbyterian Church  
Baptisms & Marriages 1839-1854 & 1860-1871
- Inverness Union St United Presbyterian Church Baptisms 1863-1910 Stuart Farrell
- Miscellany of the Scottish History Society Vol XIV
- 1831 Census Jedburgh Parish Graham & Emma Maxwell (trans)
- 1831 Census Melrose Parish Graham & Emma Maxwell (trans)
- Jacobites of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire in the Fortyfive Alistair & Henrietta Tayler
- The House of Grant: The case for a Norse origin Peter Grant
- Wellington's Men Remembered Vol 1 Janet & David Bromley
- Inventory of Published Pre-1841 Population Listings Bruce B. Bishop
- The Corsock Neilsons: A Galloway Family Fergus Neilson
- Old Ordnance Survey Maps, Edinburgh (Holyrood) 1896
- Old Ordnance Survey Town Plans, Edinburgh Castle 1877
- Old Ordnance Survey Maps, Edinburgh (Princes St.) 1896
- Old Ordnance Survey Maps, Edinburgh (Newington & Grange) 1896

Index of Testaments for Commissariots of

Dumfries, Dunblane, Dunkeld

Francis J. Grant (ed.)

Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian

and Field Naturalists' Society, Vol. XXIX

The Parishes of Moray Poor Register for the

Parish of Alves 1845-1930 & Alves War Memorial

Stuart Farrell (comp)

Knockando Churchyard, Extension, War Memorials

& Archiestown War Memorial

Keith L Mitchell, Helen Mitchell, Bruce B Bishop

## **Donation to Library**

# **GENEALOGICAL TABLES**

OF THE

## **SOVERIGNS OF THE WORLD,**

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

EXHIBITING IN EACH TABLE

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KINGDOMS DECENDED FROM PRINCES.

BY

### **THE REV. WILLIAM BETHAM**

OF STONHAM ASPALL, SUFFOLK

1795

This volume has been donated by Angus Mitchell, who commented that it may be of little use to most members tracing their ancestry, but it's fun to have. As well as the genealogies of Scottish, British and European Royal Families and noble houses, there are lists of Popes and Doges of Venice, plus genealogies of Classical deities, Jesus Christ and other Biblical personages, Kings of China and Japan, Kings of Assyria, Babylon and a number of other ancient kingdoms most of us have never heard of.

The author cites no sources, perhaps unsurprisingly, but for the social historian there is an intriguing list of Subscribers.

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Scottish Charity No. 016718

## Statement of Receipts and Payments ended 30th September 2012

	2012	2011
<b>Receipts:</b>	£	£
Member Subscriptions	22124	21502
Gift Aid	1638	1760
Donations	1217	555
Investment Income	32	30
Sales - Publications	19222	22295
Conference Income	0	4886
Other income	650	877
<b>A: Total Receipts</b>	<b>44883</b>	<b>51905</b>
<b>Payments:</b>		
Journal (Print & Dist)	11068	9031
Lecture Expenses	614	779
Library Running Costs	9889	8271
Insurance	2488	2436
Cost of Sales - Publications	5947	8653
Cost of Sales - Conference	60	3009
Computer Expenses	5255	1911
Postage	3693	3089
Stationery & Copying	473	417
Advertising	1618	1801
Bank/Credit Card Charges	1225	1217
Sundries	121	97
Fixed Assets	0	4266
<b>B: Total Payments</b>	<b>42451</b>	<b>44977</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year (A-B)</b>	<b>2432</b>	<b>6928</b>

## Statement of Balances for year ended 30 September 2012

<b>Bank and cash in hand</b>		
Opening balances	61082	54156
Surplus/(deficit) in receipts and payments statement	2432	6927
<b>Closing bank balance</b>	<b>63514</b>	<b>61082</b>
<b>Fixed assets at cost</b>	<b>Note 2</b>	
	258662	257804
Additions in year	0	4266
Disposals (no proceeds)	0	3408
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>258662</b>	<b>258662</b>
<b>Stock opening balance at cost</b>	<b>Note 3</b>	
	32750	31280
Purchases	5947	8653
Sales	10070	7183
<b>Closing stock</b>	<b>28627</b>	<b>32750</b>

All funds are unrestricted

Approved at the 2013 Annual General Meeting.



## **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, 1766-1847" 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](http://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.

- 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.

- 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](mailto:stuart.laing@virgin.net) or [liz.vanlottum@btinternet.com](mailto:liz.vanlottum@btinternet.com)

### **Family & Local History Events 2013**

- 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 Sept	Angus Heritage Week
28-30 Sept	John Rae 200 Conference, Stromness
<b>5 October</b>	<b>SGS 60th Anniversary Conference and Fair, Edinburgh</b>
31 October	SLHF Conference, Trades & Crafts, Glasgow

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

## New Publications

Garvald MIs, including Baro	ISBN 978 1904060897	£3.00
Garvald Burial & Mortcloth Records	ISBN 978 1904060897	£3.00
Morham MIs	ISBN 978 1904060919	£3.00
<b>1766 List of Inhabitants of the Burgh of Perth:</b> names of heads of households and numbers of those living there in a property	ISBN 1-904060-99-4	£5.00
<b>Tingwall: 1785 listings of all the names in the household in the parish,</b> including wife's maiden name, age, place of residence, number in the household	ISBN 978 1909341005	£3.00

All available at the Library or via our online shop at [www.scotsgenealogy.com](http://www.scotsgenealogy.com)

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

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Family History Groups, Church Groups, Clubs, etc.... in fact any  
groups interested in researching family history.

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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](http://scotsgenealogy.com) or 0131-220 3677.**