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The Swan Crest: The Lindsays and their descendants

John P. Ravillious

Robert the Stewart was an important figure in 14th century Scottish history. Heir of his grandfather Robert the Bruce from the time of his birth, he lost this most significant position upon the birth of his uncle David Bruce, who succeeded to the throne in 1329. Robert had major successes and reversals during his career, receiving the earldoms of Athol and Strathearn, at other times fighting against Edward III of England or seeking to evade or diminish the power of his uncle David II. In 1371, already in his mid-fifties, he finally succeeded his childless uncle as Robert II, King of Scots. In order to secure the rights of his eldest son John, Earl of Carrick, and to regulate the succession thereafter, a declaration was issued at Scone on 27 March 1371, to which the Scots magnates signified their assent by being named therein, and adding their seals to the document¹. Two of the barons whose seals are still in evidence were Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk and his nephew Sir James Lindsay of Crawford. Their seals reflected the Lindsay coat of arms, *Gules a fess chequy argent and azure*, but each added as an innovation a crest: a swan head and neck².



Fig. 1: Seal of David Lindsay,
1st Earl of Crawford 1398
(*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. I)

The adoption of the Swan crest by the Lindsays has to date escaped explanation. English heraldry of the 14th and 15th centuries has been studied in this regard, and while inconclusive these studies thus far point to an ancestor of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex. In his study of the arms of the Caerlaverock Roll (1300), Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas made the observation "that the placing charges on the exterior of the shield on seals approached much nearer to the subsequent system of quartering arms, and seems often to have been adopted from a similar principle, namely, of perpetuating a descent from the family of a maternal ancestor", and later discussed the adoption of the Swan crest by the Bohuns and Tonys in apparent recognition of a notable, if semi-mythical, descent³. While the mother of the elder Sir James de Lindsay and his brother Sir Alexander is known to have been Mary, coheiress of Sir Alexander de Abernethy, their paternal

grandmother is as yet unidentified. She may have been a daughter of either the Bohun or Tony family, both of which had known Scottish connections, but evidence of a relationship has yet to be found.

Whatever the genealogical basis for the Lindsay adoption of the Swan crest, it continued to be used by their descendants thereafter. Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk had several sons, the eldest of whom (David) had a distinguished career. Subsequent to his marriage to Robert II's daughter Elizabeth, Sir David was created Earl of Crawford in 1398. His seal displayed his arms, Lindsay quartering *A lion rampant debriused by a ribbon* for Abernethy, and what had become to all intents and purposes the Lindsay crest: *On a helmet with capeline and coronet, a swan head and neck between wings*⁴. The subsequent Earls of Crawford, descendants of David and his wife Elizabeth Stewart, continued the use the Swan crest thereafter⁵.

The baronial status of the Lindsays prior to and following Sir David's creation as Earl of Crawford made marriage alliances with this family attractive. While none of these marriages entitled the issue of same to quarter the Lindsay arms (an heraldic innovation indicating marriage to an heiress), they would appear to have prompted the adoption of the Swan crest by several descendants of Sir David Lindsay and Mary de Abernethy. The first individual so noted was Sir Thomas Erskine, son of Sir Robert and his wife Elizabeth Lindsay, a daughter of Earl David. A charter dated 4 May 1464 shows that Sir Thomas had dispensed with the Erskine crest of *A griffin head*: his seal displayed a crest *On a helmet, a swan head, neck and wings*⁶. With some exceptions, the subsequent Lords Erskine used the Swan crest at least until 1533, sometime later adopting yet another device at about the creation of the first Erskine Earl of Mar⁷.

To date, one other individual had been noted as having adopted the Swan crest in respect of his Lindsay mother. In 2012 Alexander Lindsay, 2nd Earl of Crawford, was shown to have had a daughter Christian, wife of (1) Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, (2) David Wemyss of that Ilk, and (3) Sir James Auchinleck of that Ilk⁸. Her eldest son by her 2nd marriage, Sir John Wemyss, bore the arms of Wemyss of that Ilk on his seal in 1462, Quarterly 1st and 4th, *A Lion rampant, 2nd and 3rd, A lion rampant*⁹. Sir John modified his original seal by 1489 in order to add as a crest *On a helmet with mantling (or foliage at sides) and wreath, a swan head*¹⁰. The sole basis for adoption of the Swan crest by Wemyss was his descent from the Lindsays, for which Sir Thomas Erskine had already set a precedent.

A review of publications concerning Scots heraldry has identified three other families of note who had adopted a Swan crest before 1500: Gray of Broxmouth (later Lord Gray), Menteith of Kerse, and Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. Of these, Sir Andrew Gray modified his seal in or before 1424 to reflect the Gray arms and a crest, *On a tilting helmet with coronet, a swan head and*

neck¹¹. Sir Andrew's brother George sealed a charter dated 19 June 1442, his seal then bearing a crest, *On a helmet with wreath, a swan head, neck and wings*¹². Sir Patrick Gray, the father of Sir Andrew and George, was associated with David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, and entered into a bond of manrent with David's son Alexander on 19 December 1413¹³, but neither relationship would appear to provide any basis for the change in the seals made by Sir Patrick's sons.

The explanation for the adoption of the Swan crest by Sir Andrew Gray and his brother George is provided by subsequent evidence of a relationship. David Lindsay, 3rd Earl of Crawford, received a dispensation to marry Marjory Ogilvy dated at Rome, 26 February 1422/3 due to their being related in the double 4th degree of consanguinity¹⁴. Marjory's maternal great-grandparents were Sir Patrick Gray and his wife Margaret, whose surname was unknown¹⁵. It appears that Sir Andrew Gray adopted the Lindsay swan in 1424 as evidence of his maternal descent: his mother Margaret was most likely a daughter of Sir David de Lindsay of Glenesk and his wife Mary de Abernethy. Aside from Margaret's then having been the namesake of both her grandmother Margaret de Menteith, and of her aunt Margaret de Abernethy, Countess of Angus, this would explain the necessity of her great-granddaughter Marjory Ogilvy obtaining a dispensation to marry David Lindsay, as they would therefore have been 3rd cousins [see Fig. 2].

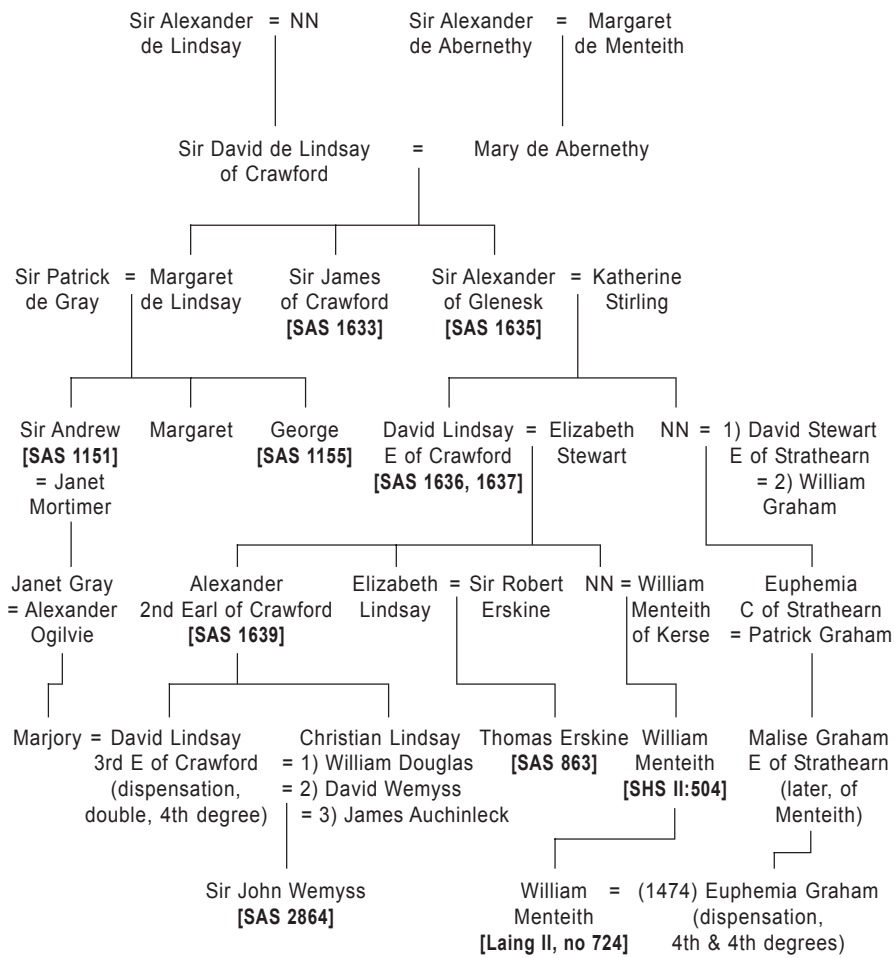
On 17 Dec 1448 Sir William Menteith of Kerse, sheriff of Clackmannan, sealed a charter using a seal bearing his arms and a crest, *On a helmet with mantling and wreath, a swan with wings elevated*¹⁶. His son William likewise used a seal displaying a swan neck as his crest in 1496¹⁷. Sir William's maternal ancestry to date had been unknown, so that asserting a possible Lindsay descent from the above would be conjectural at best. However, there is documentary evidence which bears directly on the matter. A dispensation was granted on 12 May 1474 for the marriage of his son William Menteith and Euphemia Graham, daughter of Malise Graham, Earl of Menteith (formerly of Strathearn), "who are related in the fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity"¹⁸. Euphemia's great-grandmother, the wife of David Stewart, Earl of Strathearn, was a daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk¹⁹: her relationship to William Menteith, and his father Sir William Menteith's use of the Swan crest in his seal, are best explained by identifying Sir William's mother as a hitherto unknown daughter of David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford [see Fig. 2].

Based on the foregoing identifications, all individuals among the Scots nobility of the 14th to mid 15th centuries using a Swan crest in their heraldic seals can be shown to have been either members of the Lindsay family or their descendants in the female line. Soon thereafter, other individuals are found to use the Swan crest for whom such an relationship has not been found to date, first among whom was Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn²⁰. Perhaps

evidence may yet be found to determine if the Kirkpatrick's were descended from the Lindsays or their near kin.

Fig. 2

The Lindsays and their descendants



Table

- SAS = MacDonald, Scottish Armorial Seals
SHS = Stevenson and Wood, Scottish Heraldic Seals
Laing = Henry Laing, Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals

References

- ¹ William Robertson, Esq., *An Index drawn up about the year 1629, of many Records of Charters, granted by the different Sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413* (Edinburgh: Murray and Cochrane, 1798), Appendix, pp.10-12. For a discussion concerning the declaration, see Stephen Boardman, *Coronations, Kings and Guardians: Politics, Parliaments and General Councils, 1371-1406*, in Keith M. Brown and Roland J. Tanner, eds., *The History of the Scottish Parliament* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Univ. Press, 2004), Vol. 1, p.105.
- ² William R. MacDonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals*, (Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1904), p.206, nos. 1633, 1635.
- ³ Nicholas Harris Nicolas, *The Siege of Carlaverock* (London: J. B. Nichols & Son, 1828), p.125. The use of the Swan in the seal of Robert de Tony, and later as a crest by the Bohuns and others, is discussed at pp.42-43, 369-370. A more extended study of the Swan crest in English heraldry is given in Anthony R. Wagner, *The Swan Badge and the Swan Knight*, *Archaeologia* 97 (1959), pp.127-138.
- ⁴ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.207, no. 1637. Sir David's seal prior to his creation as Earl is found on pp.206-7, no. 1636.
- ⁵ MacDonald, *ibid.*, pp.207-210, nos. 1639-1654. For the most comprehensive genealogical history of the Earls of Crawford, see J. Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage* (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1906), Vol. III, pp.1-51.
- ⁶ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.107, no. 863.
- ⁷ MacDonald, *ibid.*, pp.107-8, no. 864-868.
- ⁸ J. Ravilious, *Dame Crystiane of Douglas and her ancestry*, *The Scottish Genealogist* vol. LIX, no. 3 (Sept 2012), pp.129-138.
- ⁹ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.366, no. 2863.
- ¹⁰ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.366, no. 2864.
- ¹¹ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.144, no. 1151.
- ¹² MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.144, no. 1153.
- ¹³ J. Balfour Paul, *ibid.*, Vol. IV, p.271.
- ¹⁴ J. A. Twemlow, B.A., *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland* (London: Mackie & Co., LD., 1906), Vol VII (A.D. 1417-1431), p.260.
- ¹⁵ J. Balfour Paul, *ibid.*, Vol. IV, p.271.
- ¹⁶ J. H. Stevenson and M. Wood, *Scottish Heraldic Seals* (Glasgow, 1940), Vol. II, p.504.
- ¹⁷ Henry Laing, *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals* (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1866), p.121, no. 724.
- ¹⁸ Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Report on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Mar and Kellie: Preserved at Alloa House, N.B.*, (London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Ben Johnson and Company, York, 1904), p.8. It was previously thought that a Menteith-Graham marriage was the source of the relationship described, as the mother of Sir William Menteith was described by Sir William Fraser as "Elizabeth, daughter of Graham" [W. Fraser, *The Red Book of Menteith* (Edinburgh, 1880), vol. I, p.461]. However, this reference was made without noting which Graham was the alleged parent of Elizabeth or providing any documentation in support.
- ¹⁹ J. Balfour Paul, *ibid.*, Vol. III, p.14. With regard to the 2nd marriage of David Stewart's widow, see J. Ravilious, Sir William Graham and the Countess of Strathearn, *The Scottish Genealogist* vol. LVIII, no. 3 (Sept 2011), pp.112-116.
- ²⁰ MacDonald, *ibid.*, p.193, no. 1526.

The seal of David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford is from Alexander William Lindsay (25th Earl of Crawford), *Lives of the Lindsays; or, A Memoir of the Houses of Crawford and Balcarres* (London: John Murray, 1849), Vol. I, frontispiece.

The Bothwells' Coat-of-Arms at Glencorse Old Kirk

James Waugh

In early 2010, I was asked by the Midlothian group "Recording Angels" to check the gravestones in the grounds of the Old Kirk at Glencorse. While checking the inscriptions, I noted that there were three Coats-of-Arms on the Lofts forming part of the church. The two lofts are Glencorse, on the north side of the Kirk, and Woodhouselee, on the south side. The lofts were used by the main Heritors of the Parish. The Glencorse Loft has two Coats-of-Arms relating to Bothwell and Campbell. The Coat-of-Arms on the Woodhouselee loft is for Sir William Purves of Woodhouselee and Margery Fleming. I noted also that another Coat-of-Arms could be found on the south lodge of Glencorse House, again for Bothwell.



Bothwell Coat of Arms on Glencorse Loft



Campbell Coat of Arms on Glencorse Loft

A little research indicated that the Bothwell Coats-of-Arms belonged to Alexander Bothwell (b. about 1638, d. 1727) and his son Henry Bothwell (b. 1657, d. 1735). Both Alexander and Henry used the title "Lord Holyroodhouse". However, neither of these Bothwells had the right to display a Coat-of-Arms.

In 1638 John Bothwell, the second Lord Holyroodhouse, died without a male heir and the peerage became dormant for 66 years. In 1704 Alexander Bothwell of Glencross, an early name for Glencorse, claimed the titles and privileges of John Bothwell, Lord Holyroodhouse. Alexander's claim was rejected as the pedigree was seen as faulty. Henry Bothwell, resubmitted a claim in 1734. Although the King, George II, accepted the petition, he referred the claim to the House of Lords. The House of Lords did not verify the claim but Henry assumed the title and used it until his death in 1755. No male heirs chose to pursue the matter, after the death of Henry. No male descendant survives today.

The earlier versions of the Bothwell Coat-of-Arms are not recorded, as John Bothwell died in 1637, 35 years before the Lyon Registry came into existence. The earliest description, clearly identified as referencing Lord Holyroodhouse's arms, was in the 1716 edition of *The Peerage of Scotland* by George Crawford:

Azure a chevron betwixt three trefoils Or, supported on the right side by a Gray-Hound and on the other with a Goss-Hawk Proper, crest, a palm tree, with a naked boy on it. Motto, Surgendum adversus urgentia.

Six years later another version of the arms was given by Nisbet:

Azure, on a chevron between three trefoils slipped Or a crescent Gules, crest a naked child pulling down the top of a green pine tree, supporters Dexter, a spaniel dog collared Gules, Sinister, a goshawk proper, jessed, beaked & belled O, motto, Obdura adversus urgentia.

In Volume 2 of his book, Nisbet gives a slightly different version of the Bothwell Arms. He omits the crescent. The Arms at Glencorse do not have the crescent.

The Coats-of-Arms found at Glencorse also differ in that the motto on the arms on the South Lodge is in English and is different from the version found elsewhere. The South Lodge motto is:

SET A STOUT HEART TO A STAY BRAE

This is a Scottish phrase which encourages a man to greater resolution when he encounters challenges.



Coat of Arms on the South Lodge of Glencorse House

Another feature of the "arms" which draws attention is the tree found in the crest. In the Nisbet version of the arms, Volume 2, and the arms found at Glencorse, there is what looks like a palm tree being pulled down by a naked child. However in the most recent version of the arms, commissioned by Kearney Bothwell, the tree is a pine.¹



For that matter, Nisbet is inconsistent in describing the crest as having a pine tree while his illustration of the arms of Bothwell of Glencross undeniably shows a palm tree. Kearney Bothwell²



This version of the Bothwell arms apparently was created by Alexander Nesbit for Alexander and/ or Henry Bothwell.³

Six Bothwells — Francis, David, Adam, John the elder, John the younger and the unidentified Bothwell of Halbank — who lived between 1482 and

1638 were the only Bothwells recognised as having a right to bear arms. Alexander Bothwell and his son, Henry, who claimed to be heirs of John, 2nd Lord Holyroodhouse, should not have had a Coat-of-Arms. However, they did record their genealogy with the Lord Lyon although never had a Coat-of-Arms matriculated.

The Campbell Coat of Arms on the Glencorse loft also proves problematic. Henry Bothwell married Mary Campbell of Ardmaddy in 1694. Mary Campbell was a daughter of Neil Campbell of Ardmaddy. Neil Campbell was the second son of Archibald Campbell, 1st Marquis of Argyll, c.1607-61. Neil did not have a coat-of-arms and there is no record of a Campbell of Ardmaddy Coat-of-Arms. Neil Campbell died in April 1692 and is buried in Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. He was in debt and his son, Charles, made over all his inheritance, including Ardmaddy Castle, to the Earl of Breadalbane.



The Coat of Arms on the Woodhouselee loft belongs to Sir William Purves, Bart, of Woodhouselee, Advocate, and Margery Fleming, who married in 1643. The Coat-of-Arms of Sir William Purves was matriculated in 1673 (Volume 1, Page 2014).

The Bothwells' Coats-of-Arms at Glencorse sparked my interest in Heraldry, which continues to this day.

Notes:

¹ Kearney Bothwell is having a new version of this recreation of the Bothwell arms showing a palm tree

^{2/3} *Bothwells and their arms* by Kearney Bothwell. <http://bothwell.cx/arms.shtml>. I thank Kearney for his help with this article.

Useful Burial Ground Website

The SAFHS website has just listed a Graveyard Inventory of all 3506 burial grounds in Scotland. This is easily navigated, fully searchable and provides information such as parish reference numbers, locations, dates of opening, etc. Also listed is an Inventory of Published pre-1841 Population Lists (Hearth Tax, Censuses, etc). This is searchable by Parish. This is a most valuable resource. www.safhs.org.uk

Other Burial Ground News

Around Edinburgh a number of Friends groups are springing up to care for some of the city's historic Kirkyards and Cemeteries, specifically Old Calton, New Calton, Canongate, Newington and Warriston. For further information, contact the Editor at editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Yet More on the Princetown Pioneers

Andrew B.W. MacEwen

In an article published in *The Island Magazine* in 1981¹, this writer noted in passing that the *Falmouth* was “perhaps only the second” ship to bring Scottish settlers to what is now Prince Edward Island, Canada, referring to Rev. William Drummond’s statement that he found in Princetown “a great many Scotch, Irish and French families” in 1770. It followed that

Since only the French were there in 1768, the others must have come in 1769 – but the ship on which they arrived appears to be unknown²

The *Falmouth* had reached St. Peters Bay on Friday, 1 June 1770, where the captain and three of the Lawsons went ashore. At 4pm, the wind being fair, they “set off towards the cove. Night coming on and a strong current, not knowing the particular place of landing passed it and next day arrived at Richmond Bay.”³ The following entries in Drummond’s journal record what took place there:

June 2nd. At 1 o’clock a Pilot came on board who took us into the harbour. About 2pm we came to anchor. Most of our company were sent ashore, about 11 the Ship ran aground. We went out to see them where they were accommodated in Princetown *where are a great many Scotch, Irish and French families.* (Emphasis added.)

June 3rd. Sunday Being still at anchor at 1pm the Capt and the rest of us went ashore, and being convened in a house we performed divine service in Princetown.

June 4th. Stayed on board till after dinner then went ashore where we saw a great number of French people who were very kind. Spent this afternoon sauntering about till about 7 when I baptized a child of two years old. At 9 I went to another house where the French were convened, had a dance and spent the evening in jollity.

June 5th and 6th. These two days spent doing nothing. Sometimes on board, sometimes on shore. No wind.

June 7th. At 5am set off for Stanhope with a fair wind and anchored off it at 7pm. Mr. Higgins having come on board on the way.⁴

So matters rested until 1994 when James P. Lawson published a paper in this journal,⁵ in which he dealt with the implications of Drummond’s entry for 2 June 1770. A shorter version, cited here, appeared in *The Island Magazine* the following year as *The Princetown Pioneers, 1769-1771*.⁶ Lawson began by noting several “traditions” regarding the first settlement at Princetown:

The third tradition is the most deeply embedded. It argues that some 60 families, or 200 families, were brought over on the *Annabella* by

Captain Robert Stewart as his *first* attempt to fill his quota of settlers as required in his 1767 deed for half of Lot 18:...⁷

But another tradition “maintains that there already were some Scots on Lot 18 when the *Annabella* ran aground off Princetown in September 1770, and that the area had been visited by Robert Stewart of Campbeltown, Scotland, in the summer or 1769 preparatory to his personal settlement there the following year.”⁸

Lawson found Drummond’s advice compelling, stating that “someone had apparently succeeded in planting a Scottish/ Irish settlement at Princetown by the spring of 1880. Between 2-7 June 1770, Rev. William Drummond and the crew and passengers of the *Falmouth* visited an unspecified number of Scots, Irish, and Acadians there, several months before the arrival of the *Annabella*.”⁹ And he added,

A local tradition holds that Robert Stewart had established a settlement of Scots at Princetown in the summer of 1769. While documented evidence of this migration remains elusive, Drummond’s diary entries suggest the tradition may be true. The known recruitment of emigrants in southern Kintyre in 1768-69 and Robert Stewart’s withdrawal from the fishing partnership with Peter Stewart around about the same time support this conjecture.¹⁰

In conclusion Lawson “speculated” – his word – “that this same Robert Stewart, working amid a climate of emigration in his home region around Kintyre, sent an indeterminate number of Scots to the Princetown area in 1769, where they were encountered the following spring by Rev. William Drummond. In September 1770, the celebrated *Annabella* arrived off Princetown with Robert Stewart himself, his family, and about 70 (perhaps as many as 100) settlers.”¹¹

Lawson had begun his article by pointing out that “The settlement history of Prince Edward Island has emphasised ‘founders’.” During the British period, early colonizing ventures have stood out, groups such as the “Falmouth Settlers” at Stanhope, the “Glenalandale Settlers” at Tracadie, the “Selkirk Settlers” at Belfast. The founders of Princetown are among these *Mayflower*-type groups.¹² He thus threw down a gauntlet which Earle Lockerby, an avowed champion of the priority of the *Annabella*, picked up in a vigorous rejoinder published the next year.

Lockerby realised that in order to vindicate the status of the *Annabella* as the “*Mayflower* of Princetown”, it was necessary to discredit any and all evidence that tended to show a ship had brought out settlers in 1769. And this he did not hesitate *to attempt*. “Perhaps the most significant assertion that is on shaky ground,” he observed, “is that of Scottish and Irish settlers having settled at Princetown In 1769. Lawson is not the first to have made this claim in recent years.” – a veiled reference to this writer’s authorship of *The Falmouth Passengers* in 1981, which he cited only by title (with the wrong

year). “This assertion”, he continued, “relies on a single reference (the diary of Rev. William Drummond), while ignoring a great deal of contrary evidence.”¹³

“There are several improbabilities with respect to Drummond’s diary,” he suggested. “Not only did he write off many Scottish and Irish living at Princetown, there were, according to him, a great many French also living at Princetown.” He then argued, rather desperately, that “Since the census recorded no French living at Princetown in 1768, it is improbable that there were a great many French living at Princetown only two years later.”¹⁴

It has long been known that the transcriber of Drummond’s journal was guilty of many misreadings – this writer corrected some of them in his 1981 article. Lockerby pressed this point even further, suggesting that “Though these are for the most part confined to the names of people and places, it is not impossible that the reference to Scottish and Irish is also a *transcription error*.” (Emphasis added.) In his opinion, “The preponderance of evidence points to there being no Scottish or Irish immigrants settled at Princetown prior to the arrival of the *Annabella* in 1770.”¹⁵

While Lockerby conceded that Lawson’s article “sheds some new light” on this early period of settlement, he also charged that it “tends to be less than rigorous at times in its treatment of the fragmentary historical evidence at hand.” “In so doing,” he sums up, “it gives undue credence to one obscure (and very likely erroneous) reference, which it develops into a ‘tradition’, that is, the construct of Scottish and Irish settlement at Princetown prior to the arrival of the *Annabella* settlers.”¹⁶

Unfortunately, in rejecting the 2 June entry Lockerby was labouring under a fatal misapprehension – as, indeed was Lawson. His search for “Irish songs, jigs, or other remnants of Irish culture”¹⁷ at Princetown was bound to be fruitless, since no “Irish culture” ever existed there. When Drummond referred to “Irish”, he did not mean *people from Ireland*, but rather *Gaelic-speaking Scots*. For hundreds of years, until it was superseded towards the end of the eighteenth century, the word “Irish” as used in Scotland referred to the Gaelic – as we now call it – language and those who spoke it.

According to the *Scottish National Dictionary*, “Irish” – and its variant “Erse” – meant as an *adjective* “Of the Gaelic language of the Scottish Highlands” or “Gaelic speaking”; as a *noun*, “the Gaelic language of Scotland”. “Scottish Gaelic”, according to this entry, “became distinct in its written form from Irish about the middle of the 18th c. and the term Irish in this sense died out about the end of the century. See GAELIC and ERSE.” Under ERSE we find that it is “Now, esp. since early 19th cent., practically superseded by GAELIC, *q.v.*” and that it had been “Applied by the people of the Lowlands to the people of the Highlands, their language, customs, etc.”¹⁸

Even so, Sir John Carr, who toured Scotland in 1807, could still write the following year, “In the common language of Scotland, Irish and Erse are both

used to denote the speech of the Highlanders, and are synonymous.”¹⁹ Far from casting *doubt* on his statement, Drummond’s use of “Irish” in the 2 June entry instead vouches for its *accuracy*. Examples of this are easily found.

In Donald Munro’s account of the Hebrides, written about 1549, the terms Irish and English are used throughout, as in the entry for Iona:

Narrest this be twa mile of sea lyis ane lle callit in Irish leid *Icholum chille*, that is to say in English Saint Colm lle, ane fair mayne lle, of twa mile lang, mair nor ane mile breid, fertile and fruitfull for corn store and fisching²⁰

And Mr. Robert Duncanson, minister of Campbeltown, writing late in the seventeenth century, in recounting the death of Sir Colin Campbell at the String of Lorn in the 1290s, stated that after “forcing a pass called the *a-dhearg* that is to say the red foord he was unfortunately killed and a heap of stones (called in Irish a *Cairn*) stands near that place as a monument of it to this day.”²¹

In *An Account of the Parishes of the Highlands* made in 1698 it was stated of the parishes of Comrie, Monivaird, Monzie, Foulis, Muthill, Strowan, and Crieff, in the Presbytery of Auchterarder in Streathearn, that “most of ye people of these 6 [*sic*] parochs doe not understand ye English, tho they have no Irish preachers.”²² Many of the *Falmouth* passengers came from Strathearn: the Lawsons from Crieff (though from Monzie, *quoad sacra*), John Miller from Muthill, Duncan McEwan and his brothers from Crieff. McEwan is known to have spoken both English and Gaelic.

John, Earl of Breadalbane, we are told, “took a deep interest in the educational career of his promising grandson, and was most anxious that with all his attainments he should keep up his knowledge of the Gaelic language. Young John Campbell assured the aged nobleman that he was by no means forgetting the language of the Highlands. In a letter written from Oxford on 21st July, 1713, he said,

I still take care about my Irish, and sometimes meet with Sir Donald MacDonald’s son, who is here, and another Gentleman, when we talk nothing but Irish.”²³

And when the lady of Blairvockie, an estate on the eastern shore of Loch Lomond, gave testimony in 1752 regarding the kidnapping of the unfortunate heiress Jean Key by the MacGregors, an interpreter was required:

MARY M’ILLEASTER, alias M’GREGOR, spouse to Gilbert M’Alpine of Blairvockie, examined and interrogated by Alexander Carmichael, writer in Edinburgh, and John Campbell, late chamberlain of Argyle, who were both sworn faithfully to interpret the said Mary M’Illeaster her deposition in the Irish language, and report the same, with all others who could not speak in the English language...

Lady Blairvockie deposed “that she heard a clergyman had been sent for, who came about daybreak the Monday thereafter; and that he told her in the Irish language, that the said Robert [MacGregor] and Jean Key were to be married... That as the deponent could not speak English, nor Jean Key any Irish, any conversation betwixt them was interpreted by her daughter the preceding witness.”²⁴

It is worth noting in passing that one of the interpreters, John Campbell of Danna, late chamberlain of Argyll, so styled on 8 October 1759, was cousin germain to Chief Justice Peter Stewart and his siblings, all being grandchildren of John Campbell of Kildalloig, Chamberlain of Kintyre.²⁵

More example could easily be given, but it will suffice here to cite two entries in the index to a recent scholarly work, viz.,

Irish (Highlander) 304

Irish language (Scots Gaelic): *see* Gaelic.²⁶

As pointed out above, Drummond’s use of the word “Irish” – in a sense obsolete now for over two centuries – casts not the least doubt on what he recorded: to the contrary, it is conclusive proof of its *authenticity*. Further evidence of the presence of *Scottish* settlers is afforded by his baptism of a child on Monday, 4 June 1770:

June 4th. Spent this afternoon sauntering about till about 7 when I baptized a child of about two years old. At 9 went to *another* house where the *French* were convened, had a dance and spent the evening in jollity. (Emphasis added.)

Would Lockerby challenge *this* entry, too, as a “transcription error”?

It is a pity that Drummond did not see fit to record the *name* of this child. Had he done so, we should have been able to identify at least *one* person – perhaps even a *family* – who came in 1769. On the other hand, his *failure* to do so shows at once that this was not a child belonging to what he called, in his entry for 2 June, “our company”.

Laswon did not attempt to determine just when these 1769 settlers arrived, merely referring to the “local tradition” which said they came in the *summer*. But this may not have been the case, for he also cited a letter from Halifax dated 17 June 1769 (printed later that year in *The Scots Magazine*) which mentioned

That a great number of new settlers had *lately* arrived there [The Island of St John’s] pursuant to grants from England, and that there was the greatest prospect of its becoming a flourishing settlement.²⁷

Lawson also posed – but failed to address – the question “And who comprised the ‘great number of new settlers’ noted in the second letter from Nova Scotia? at the same time pointing out that

For the historian, the conflicting information about the state of settlement illustrates how shadowy our knowledge remains about conditions on the Island during the period between its capture by Britain in 1758 and the arrival of the first large immigrant groups a decade later.²⁸

It is by no means improbable that it was Robert Stewart's 1769 settlers who made up some at least – perhaps *all*? – of the “great number of new settlers” mentioned in the letter from Halifax. If so, this ship must have been the *very first* to bring large numbers of immigrants from Scotland to the Island. She deserves to be recognised as such.

The voyage of the *Falmouth* in 1770 and the *Elizabeth* in 1775 are known to have taken just over seven weeks. The *Falmouth* left Greenock on 8 April 1770 and reached St. Peters on 1 June, after an uneventful passage occupying seven weeks and five days. If the 1769 ship left at the same time of the year, news of her arrival could have reached Halifax by 17 June.

These 1769 settlers from Kintyre – English-speaking “Scotch” and Gaelic-speaking “Irish” – simply blended in with those who came on the *Annabella* the following year, allowing M'Robert in 1775 to refer to “a number of Scots” settled at Malpeque and Rev. James MacGregor in 1791 to write that “the immigrants had come from Argyleshire”.²⁹ It may prove difficult, perhaps even impossible, to separate them from those who came later. Nineteenth century newspaper obituaries and gravestone inscriptions, which sometimes give the year of settlement, may yield some clues, as might a *detailed* analysis of the registers of the Highland and Lowland congregations at Campbeltown, which are extant for the period.

The time is now past when serious scholars can doubt the existence of these settlers sent out by Robert Stewart in 1769. Nor will it do, given the scarcity of material relating to the early settlement of the Island, to impugn the authenticity of a document simply in order to prop up a preconceived theory, in this case the priority of the *Annabella*. It now falls to those interested in the early period of settlement, among whom Earle Lockerby holds an acknowledged and conspicuous place, to identify this ship and who came on her.

In all fairness it must be said that this writer, too, was, *at the time*, in the 1960s and 1990s, as ignorant of the existence of this conundrum as were Lawson and Lockerby, simply assuming, as did they, that Drummond's “Irish” really were settlers from Ireland, picked up somewhere along the way. Although aware for *many* years, from his research in Scottish records, of the antiquated usage of this word, it was only a decade ago, while re-reading their papers, that he at last realized its significance in relation to the 2 June entry in Drummond's journal. This belated response has been hanging fire ever since.

If this paper has demonstrated anything, it is that what things *seem* to be is not always what they *are*. And there can be no better way of concluding it than by borrowing a sentence from Lawson's fine study:

"I hope this article has cleared sufficient ground to enable interested genealogists and historians to further their research into the story of the Princetown pioneers."³⁰

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- ² *Ibid.*, pp12a, 13a.
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- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.13c.
- ¹² *Ibid.* p.7a.
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- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p.44a.
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- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp.44c.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p.44a.
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- ¹⁹ Sir John Carr, *Caledonian Sketches, Or A Tour Through Scotland in 1807*, reprinted Philadelphia, 1809, p.231. Dedication dated Gardencourt, Temple, London, Dec. 20, 1808.
- ²⁰ R.W. Munro, ed., *Monro's Western Isles of Scotland and Genealogies of the Clans 1549*, Edinburgh and London, 1961, p.62, no.103. 88.
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- ²² C.W.J. Withers, "The Highland Parishes in 1698: An Examination of Sources for the Definition of the Gaidhealtachd", *Scottish Studies*, The Journal of the School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh, Vo.24, 1980, p.73, Table III.
- ²³ Rev. William A. Gillies, *In Famed Breadalbane*, Perth, 1938, p.183.
- ²⁴ *The Trials of James, Duncan, and Robert M'Gregor, Three Sons of the Celebrated Rob Roy, Before the High Court of Justiciary, In the Years 1752, 1753, and 1754*, Edinburgh. 1818, pp.75 and 77. Note that the title is erroneous: Duncan was the husband of Catherine M'Gregor, Rob Roy's eldest granddaughter.
- ²⁵ Rev. Henry Paton, ed., *The Clan Campbell Abstract of Entries relating to Campbells in the Sheriff Court Books of Argyll at Inveraray, Secind Series*, Vol. III, Edinburgh, 1915, p.94, a decret arbitral dated at Inveraray, 8 October 1759 and registered the same day. Read, registered the same day. J.R.N. Macphail, ed., "Genealogie of the Family of Auchinbreck From Duncam-an-Adh". *Highland Papers*, Vol. IV, Edinburgh, Scottish History Society, 1934

(Third Series, Vol. XXII), pp. 57-90 @70, 71.

²⁶ Margo Todd, *The Culture of Protestantism in Early Modern Scotland*, New Haven and London, 2002, Index, p.442a.

²⁷ Lawson, *op. cit.*, p.14a.

²⁹ Lockerby, *op. cit.*, p.43c.

²⁸ *Ibid.* p.10C.

³⁰ Lawson, *op. cit.*, p.14a.

Addendum: Drummond and His Journals

The little that was then known concerning Drummond's journal was set out in an article, "The *Falmouth* Passengers" in 1981.¹ In a letter dated 16 February 1979, Helen Snavelly, Administrative Secretary of The New Canaan Historical Society, had stated, "We do have a type-script of such material which was bound into a note-book collection in 1932. Doubtless the original was around at that time, but we cannot account for it now. We could make copies of the thirteen pages of this typescript if you wish." A copy of the *Remarks and Observations by Mr. William Drummond in his voyage from Cowden to St. Johns Island in the Gulf of St. Laurence in North America* was accordingly procured. (The unidentified transcriber titled it *An Ocean Voyage in 1770*.

Nina G. Ross pointed out that H.R. Stewart, then Provincial Secretary, had obtained a copy of the typescript and that "this is the source of all the copies that we have knowledge of, including the one at the Public Archives of Canada", the accession date of which is 12 November 1946. Ira Brown of Charlottetown, however, knew of the journal as early as 1939, when he cited an entry from it in a letter to Joey Smallwood (the marriage of Lawrence Brown and Jean Jamieson on 21 December 1770.)

Readers of Drummond's journal are only too well aware that he never gave a complete list of his fellow passengers. It is thus ironic that the first thing he did when he settled in New Canaan, Connecticut, in 1772, was to take a "virtual census" of the households in the parish. A genealogical study published in January 2000 refers to "A modern map, diagramming the residences in New Canaan at the time of the Rev. Mr. Drummond's 'visitation' of all or most houses in the parish in 1772£, noting that "Drummond's virtual census of the time appears in *Canaan Parish 1733-1933: Being the Story of the Congregational Church of New Canaan, Connecticut...* (New Canaan, Conn., 1935).²

A copy of this history was luckily secured five years later, in January 2005, being "Part 1" only. (Part 2, which is said to contain more information on Drummond, has not been seen.) Drummond's *Journal of Family Visitations in Canaan 1772* – naming every person in each household – is printed on pages 85-93, while a facsimile of the first page (dated "Decr. 7"), an excellent specimen of Drummond's hand, is given on page 84.

Drummond left the Island in 1771 for New Canaan, where he "Arrived at Abijah Comstock's house & lodged there" on 1 February 1772. According to

the parish history, he had been ordained by the Presbytery of Auchterarder in the Synod of Perth and Stirling; “began to preach here as a candidate in February, 1772; received a call from the Society March 9, 1772, and from the church June 25, 1772; was installed as [third] pastor of this church July 15, 1772; was dismissed and deposed from the ministry May 27, 1777, and died the same year.”³ In fairness to Drummond, it should be noted that *both* his predecessors had *also* been dismissed (in 1741 and 1771), the Society having become “uneasy” with them.⁴

The writer ascribes Drummond’s dismissal to his royalist sentiments but nevertheless suggests he was “a man of sterling parts which is more than justified by his record as pastor here. Only five years he staid, yet the normal growth of the society continued and under him seventy-three new members were added, and one hundred and fifty-nine were baptized. His ministry was the last under which the so-called half-way covenant was used.”⁵

We are also told that “In 1772, Rev. William Drummond, the third Congregational minister of Canaan parish, made what he termed ‘Journal of Family Visitations’. This ancient document is one of the treasures of the Historical Society and is kept in the vault of the bank with many other interesting old originals. A fac-simile of its first page is shown below. The Journal is a small paper covered book, stitched together and is still quite legible although somewhat worn because it is believed that Mr. Drummond carried it about with him on his visits. That part of it comprising the family calls has been printed before, but the daily diary of the preceding months has been seen by very few people of this generation, and it is printed here for the first time.”⁶ The diary, covering the period 1 February to 16 June 1772, covers pages 78-83.

We also learn from this history “something that has not been mentioned to our knowledge in connection with Mr. Drummond by any previous historians, namely that the Drummond family so long associated with this church, appearing first during the ministry of Rev. Theophilus Smith in 1845, were descended from a brother of Rev. William Drummond.”⁷

Since Drummond himself left no family, there can be little doubt that his books and papers – including his *Remarks and Observations* and *Journal of Family Visitations* – reached the historical society through these later members of the family, descendants of his brother. *A Partial Catalogue of Books and Documents Owned by the New Canaan Historical Society*, for instance, *The Scripture Account of the Faith and Practice of Christians*, published in 1758 and “Owned by William Drummond, Oct.25, 1773”, which was “Presented by Mrs. George Drummond”.⁸

And under “DOCUMENTS” we find that “Too numerous and miscellaneous to list here in detail, is the collection of deeds, journals, letters, old ledgers, commissions, wills, etc., which have been deposited with the society for

preservation... *Most of them are kept in the vaults of the bank and only copies displayed for research.*"⁹

One can hardly doubt that the 1932 transcript of Drummond's *Remarks and Observations* is the copy "displayed for research" and that the manuscript itself was among those "kept in the vault of the bank with many other interesting old originals". However, a letter of enquiry dated 10 February 2005 citing these statements and asking "Would it be possible for you to determine whether this is the case?" elicited *no response whatsoever*.

Given this information, we can no longer content ourselves with the belief that the "whereabouts of the original is unknown". It is now apparent that the manuscript has been for many years, perhaps a century or more, at The New Canaan Historical Society. A concerted effort needs to be made to locate it, so that, at the very least, a completely accurate transcription can be made. And is it too much to hope that the manuscript, so important for the early history of the Island, yet only tangentially connected to New Canaan, might yet find a permanent and honoured home in Charlottetown? But for this to happen, some interest on the part of the Government would appear to be necessary – perhaps a well-placed word from the Premier.

References

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| ³ <i>Canaan Parish</i> , p.62. | ⁷ <i>Ibid.</i> p.62. |
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Kirriemuir War Memorial

Margaret Thorburn, one of regular Library volunteers and author of *Glamis War Memorial* has recently spent more than 10 months researching the family stories of the men listed on the war memorial at Kirriemuir. The work extends to two volumes and contains more than 200 names – no mean feat. The list includes two nephews of the author J.M. Barrie and one woman, Agnes Mann, who was a nurse on HMS *Salta*. However, a few names remain unidentified:

Pte J Duncan, Gordon Highlanders
Pte W Brown, Scottish Rifles
Pte J Lawson, ANZAC
Pte D Lindsay, ANZAC
Pte J Thow, Black Watch

Can anyone help to identify these men?

Please just reply to Liz Watson at scotsgenpublicity@scotsgenealogy.com and she will pass along your information.

Crime and Punishment

EDINBURGH

High Court of Justiciary

Dec. 30 [1800] Came on the trial of Lachlan Love, late a private in the 1st or Argyleshire regiment of North British militia, accused of breaking into the shop of Andrew Carmichael, shoemaker in Newbigging, Musselburgh, and carrying off twenty pieces of leather, in the month of March last.

A proof was led, which lasted a considerable time, after which the Lord Advocate for the prosecution, and Mr. Thomson for the panel, severally charged the Jury. The Lord Justice Clerk addressed the Jury in a pretty long speech, after which the Jury were inclosed, and appointed to give in their verdict next day, at eleven o'clock, which they accordingly did, finding the libel *proven*; *but* on account of his former good character, and other alleviating circumstances, unanimously recommended him to mercy. The Court pronounced sentence, ordaining the prisoner to be hanged at the ordinary place of execution on Wednesday the 11th of February next.

Counsel for the Crown – The Lord Advocate and George Abercromby, Esq.-Agent, H. Warrender, Esq.

For the Pannel – Thomas Thomson and F. Horner, Esqrs. – Agent, Mr. William Allester.

31 Dec. [1800] The Court proceeded to the trial of John Inglis, Labourer, lately residing at Preston, in the County of Edinburgh, accused of having, on the night of the 2d July, or early in the morning of the 3d of that month, feloniously stolen, or carried off, from a park near Preston, a grey horse, the property of Sir John Callander, Bart. of Westerton, which he afterwards sold to George Hamilton, carter, in the Grassmarket. The prisoner pled Guilty, in consequence of which, and its being his first offence, the Lord Advocate restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The Court ordained him to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

Counsel for the Crown-The Lord Advocate and George Abercromby, Esq.-Agent, H. Warrender, Esq.

For the prisoner, G. J. Bell, and James Reddie, Esqrs. – Agent, Mr. Andrew Sivewright.

31 Dec. [1800] Thereafter came on the trial of Peter Anderson, accused of theft. The libel charges him with having, on the night between the 29th and 30th days of November last, feloniously broke open a window in the house of Robert Hunter, grocer in Dalkeith, and having entered the house, of stealing from the till 12s [shillings] or thereby, in silver; after which he broke open a chest of drawers in a bedroom of the said house, with an intent to steal what as therein, but was detected, and immediately thereafter seized. The Jury returned their verdict next morning, unanimously finding the Prisoner Guilty; but on account of his youth, candid

confession, and other alleviating circumstances recommended him to Mercy. The Lord Justice Clerk observed, that the province of the Court was to pronounce sentence on the Prisoner, which was, that he should be hanged at the common place of execution, on Wednesday the 11th day of February next.

Counsel for the Crown, George Abercromby and John Burnet, Esqrs. Agent, Hugh Warrender, Esqr.

For the Prisoner, Patrick Walker and James Keay, Esqrs. Agent, James Wylie, Esq.

March 13 [1801] David Hunter, late labourer at Bonnyrigg, accused of the murder of Ann Blackie, by firing a loaded gun at her, on the 14th June 1799, was brought to the bar. – The Counsel for Hunter pleaded insanity. Informations were ordered on the point, whether the proof of insanity should be tried by the Court without the intervention of a Jury; and the Court, on the 16th of February last, found a Jury was not necessary. Dr. Munro and Mr. Russel, Surgeon, who had visited the prisoner in jail, were both of the opinion, that from weakness of intellect, the prisoner was incapable of conducting his own defence, or of instructing others to do so. On Tuesday the Court resumed the consideration of the case; and having again examined Mr. George Bell, Surgeon, pronounced an interlocutor, finding the prisoner incapable, from the state of his mind, to stand trial, deserted the diet against him with *pro loco et tempore*, and recommitted him to prison.

17 March [1801] John Hunter was tried for stealing rags, cash &c from Springfield Mill, in November last. The libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment. The prisoner pled Guilty. The Jury returned a verdict, finding him Guilty. Mr. Boswell addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. He was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

It is hoped that this example will prevent, in future, the depredations in the article of rags, of which the manufacturers have so much complained lately; and it is said that they are associated to prosecute at their joint expence all transgressions of this nature.

The Gentlemen of the Jury received Seven Guineas and a Half, for their attendance, which they generously gave for charitable purposes, viz. Six Guineas to the House of Industry, the Industrious Blind, and the Magdalen Asylum, (two guineas each) and a Guinea and a Half to the Public Dispensary

20 March [1801] Yesterday came on the trial of John M'Niel and Michael O'Neil, of the County of Armagh, in Ireland, for forging the Two and One Pound Notes of the Bank of England, or for uttering the same, at Glasgow, Ayr, &c knowing them to be forged. The trial continued till past four o'clock this morning, and the Jury, at 3 afternoon, returned a verdict, finding the prisoners Guilty, actors or art and part, of five of the acts charged in the indictment, the sixth having been passed from the prosecutor.

They were sentenced to be hanged at the common place of execution on Wednesday the 29th April next. After receiving sentence, M'Neil strenuously

declared his innocence. This trial continued nineteen hours, and the Court was much crowded almost the whole of the time.

Counsel for the Crown and Bank of England – Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Charles Hope, Mr. William Rae, and Mr. George Ross; Agent, Mr. James Horne, W. S. For M'Neil, Mr. George Joseph Bell and Mr. H. P. Brougham; Agent, Mr. John Sommerville. – For O'Neill, Mr. Adam Gillies and Mr. Archibald Bell; Agent, Mr. Alexander Grant, Jun.

It is not known whether some of these felons ever reached Australia, since, in the same publication, this entry appeared:-

EDINBURGH, Friday May 22, 1801

This morning the following convicts, who were under the sentence of transportation, made their escape from Edinburgh prison, by taking off the lock of the door that leads to the place of execution, and letting themselves down to the street, viz. Andrew Holmes, for housebreaking; James Stevens, ox-stealing; John Inglis, horse-stealing; John Hunter, rag-stealing; Lauchlan Love, shop-breaking; William Maxwell, sedition; Peter Anderson, shop-breaking. They were pursued by a party of guard soldiers to Blackfordhill, but they were separated, and got clear off.

Source: *The Edinburgh Magazine*, Vol. XV11 1801

Contributed by Russell Cockburn



Death in Scotland, from the medieval to the modern: beliefs, attitudes and practices

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Appreciation

Joan Primrose Scott Ferguson, MBE, FRCPE, MA, ALA 1929-2013

Joan Primrose Scott Ferguson was born on 15th September 1929. Her parents William Ferguson and Janet McIntosh Scott lived at Clarebank Crescent by Leith Links, close to William Ferguson's work in the Baltic grain trade.

William Ferguson was an elder in the Glasite church and the Ferguson family attended services in the Glasite Meeting Hall in Barony Street. Joan was an only child and the long Sunday services (which included a communal meal) played a big part in her life. She attended school at George Watson's Ladies'

College and she remembered the school moving from George Square to Colinton Road during the Second World War. After school Joan studied for an MA degree in Scottish History at the University of Edinburgh.

After graduating in 1951 Joan went on to take a secretarial course. In 1952 she became the secretary to the Librarian of the Scottish Central Library, situated in the Lawnmarket building. In the 1950s and 1960s the Scottish Central Library (now part of the National Library of Scotland) hosted the Scottish Union Catalogue and acted as Scotland's main inter-library lending resource. This was a vital information transfer link in pre-internet days.

While at the Scottish Central Library Joan studied for a library qualification and in 1954 she passed the Library Association professional exams becoming an Associate of the Library Association. Professional qualification led to promotion and Joan became the Chief Assistant in the Lawnmarket building. Her duties included updating and compiling the card list of Scottish family histories and in 1960 her first book (*Scottish Family Histories held in Scottish Libraries*) was published. This book was important to genealogists and thus Joan was an obvious choice when a Scottish





Central Library representative at the Scottish Genealogy Society was needed. This was the start of a long association.

In 1966 Joan became the Librarian of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In the 1960s the RCPE Library was a modern medical library and its core business was supplying up-to-date information to the fellows and members of the College. It was central to College activities. "Miss F" quickly became invaluable, which was not easy in (what was then) a very male environment, and especially difficult when following on from two influential male librarians who later took up major positions in Australia and Canada.

There were many RCPE achievements (Joan had a real customer service ethos), but she might have singled out her contribution to Professor W.S. Craig's monumental 1100-page *History of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh*. Without Joan's knowledge of the primary material and her impressive editing abilities, this invaluable work of scholarship might never have been completed, particularly as Professor Craig died before its publication. What is also remarkable is that despite Professor Craig's unexpected death, the book was actually published early, rather than as scheduled to coincide with the College's Tercentenary celebrations. Joan played a major role in planning and organising the 1981 Tercentenary.

Joan had a knack of getting on with people and she was especially friendly with another influential member of the RCPE staff, the College Cashier Maisie Lownie. Miss Lownie was in charge of seating plans at the College dinners Joan loved to attend, so she was always assured of entertaining dinner companions! Joan was also very friendly with her counterpart at the Librarian of Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Dorothy Wardell, whom she regularly met for Thursday night suppers at the University of Edinburgh Staff Club.

Joan's interest in history ensured that she planned for the needs of future historians and she did an immense amount of behind-the-scenes conservation work which has greatly extended the life of the College's collection. Shortly before her retirement in 1994 the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh showed their appreciation of her hard work by making her a Fellow of the College: there are few non-medical fellows.

In the 1980s Joan also found time to publish more books: in 1984 the *Directory of Scottish Newspapers* and in 1986 the revised, expanded edition of *Scottish Family Histories*. She was also a contributor to the Companion to Scottish Culture and a member of the Scottish Records Advisory Council from 1987 to 1993.

She became a pivotal member of the Scottish Genealogy Society. As Hon. Secretary for many years she hosted council meetings in her home before the Society had premises. She acted also as Membership Secretary and Syllabus





Secretary. She was influential in the set-up of the SGS library and viewed many premises before Victoria Terrace was selected – then assisted in the conversion work undertaken. Joan would drive distances and stay overnight, all at her own expense, to represent the SGS at fairs and conferences around the country. And when the SGS celebrated its 50th anniversary, she played a significant role in organising the event at the Assembly rooms, Edinburgh. Many members remember with fondness her humour and her story-telling abilities – and the caramels she provided for our Library's Wednesday evening opening.

The Society was very grateful for the time and resources she freely gave and her M.B.E. (which was awarded in 1997) was for services to genealogy. She had significant genealogical research talent herself and traced her own Scott ancestry back to 1775, which, as many with Scott ancestry will know, can be quite a challenge.

Joan had many friends outside work and the SGS. She played a big role in passing on the historic Glasite Meeting Hall to the Scottish Historic Buildings Trust; she attended concerts at the Usher Hall; she was keen on gardening and took annual holidays in Iona. Joan didn't really fit into the computer age. She was from an analogue era and her large office was a celebration of paper-based research. It could appear surprisingly disorganised with books and archives piled everywhere but Joan knew where everything was, thanks to her remarkably good memory which sadly deserted quite quickly her in her later years. The last period of her life spent as a resident at the excellent Laverockbank Care home in Trinity. When Joan removed to Laverockbank, some of her personal library was donated to the Society.

Joan never married, and since the 1950s had lived in Howard Place with her parents. Her father died in 1985, aged 88 and her mother died in 1994, aged 91. Her father is interred in Comely Bank Cemetery and her mother in Rosebank Cemetery, where Joan has now joined her.

Contributed by Barbara Revolta and Iain Milne, Sibbald Librarian, FRCPE



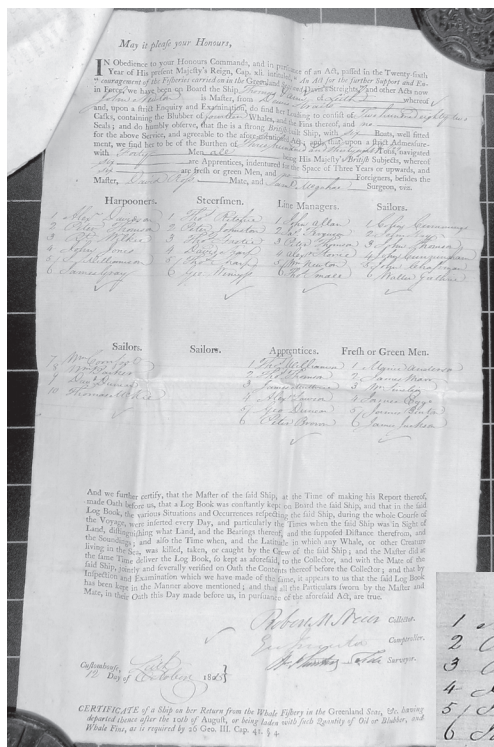
January Talk

Our first talk of 2014 will be by Dr Bruce Durie, who will outline some of the very useful sources of Apprenticeship Records around the country.

February Talk

After the business of the Annual General Meeting, Andrew Nicoll, formerly of the Scottish Catholic Archives, will describe the ScotlandsPlaces project to transcribe historic tax and ordnance survey archives, which is certain to be invaluable to the family historian.

Transcribers required!



Between 1750 and 1826 there were 1300 bounty whaler voyages, by 130 vessels, sailing from and returning to Scotland. Each voyage involved 4 declarations, which hold a wealth of information, as they list all crew members. Below is an example, with its transcription.

Dr Eric Graham hopes to recruit transcribers for a SLHF project, so that this information will become accessible. If you can spare some time to take part in this project, please contact the Editor on

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Harpooners.	Steerfmen.
1. <i>Alex. Davidson</i>	1. <i>Thos. Pelletier</i>
2. <i>Peter Thomson</i>	2. <i>Peter Thomson</i>
3. <i>Robt. McKie</i>	3. <i>Thos. Pelletier</i>
4. <i>John Jones</i>	4. <i>Thos. Pelletier</i>
5. <i>James Thomson</i>	5. <i>Thos. Pelletier</i>
6. <i>James Gray</i>	6. <i>Thos. Pelletier</i>

May it please your Honours,

In Obedience to your Honours Commands, and in pursuance of an Act, passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, Cap. xli intituled, "An Act for the further Support and Encouragement of the Fisheries carried on in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Straights", and other Acts now in Force, we have been on Board the Ship *Thomas and Ann* of *Leith* whereof *John Newton* is Master, from *Davis Straits* and, upon a strict Enquiry and Examination, do find her Loading to consist of *Two hundred eighty two* 7/94 Casks, containing the Blubber of *fourteen* Whales, and the Fins thereof, and *no* Seals; and do humbly observe, that she is a strong *British*-built ship, with *six* Boats, well fitted for the above Service, and agreeable to the afore-mentioned Act; and, that upon a strict Admeasurement, we find her to be of the Burthen of *Three hundred and thirty-eight* Tons, navigated with *Forty* Men all being His Majesty's *British* Subjects, whereof *six* are Apprentices, Indentured for the Space of Three Years or upwards, and *six* are fresh or green Men, and *no* Foreigners, besides the Master, *David Ross* Mate, and *Saml. Mcquhae* Surgeon, viz.

Harpooners.	Steersmen.	Line Managers.	Sailors.
1 <i>Alexr Davidson</i>	1 <i>Thos. Ritchie</i>	1 <i>John Allan</i>	1 <i>Colin Cummings</i>
2 <i>Peter Thomson</i>	2 <i>Peter Johnston</i>	2 <i>Jas. Ferguson</i>	2 <i>John Hay</i>
3 <i>Rt. Milkie</i>	3 <i>Thos. Hastie</i>	3 <i>Peter Thomson</i>	3 <i>John Thomson</i>
4 <i>John Jones</i>	4 <i>David Sharp</i>	4 <i>Alexr. Storie</i>	4 <i>John Cunningham</i>
5 <i>J. Williamson</i>	5 <i>Thos. Sharp</i>	5 <i>Wm Newton</i>	5 <i>John Chapman</i>
6 <i>James Gray</i>	6 <i>Geo. Wemyss</i>	6 <i>Thos. Small</i>	6 <i>Walter Guthrie</i>
Sailors.	Sailors.	Apprentices.	Fresh or Green Men.
7 <i>Wm. Cornfoot</i>		1 <i>Thos. Williamson</i>	1 <i>Mann Anderson</i>
8 <i>Wm Barker</i>		2 <i>Thos. Thomson</i>	2 <i>James Marr</i>
9 <i>David Duncan</i>		3 <i>James Multrie</i>	3 <i>Wm Sinclair</i>
10 <i>Thomas McKie</i>		4 <i>Alexr Lawson</i>	4 <i>James Egg</i>
		5 <i>Geo Duncan</i>	5 <i>James Binton</i>
		6 <i>Peter Brown</i>	6 <i>James Jackson</i>

And we further certify, that the Master of the said Ship, at the Time of making his Report thereof, made Oath before us, that a Log Book was constantly kept on Board the said Ship, during the whole Course of the Voyage, were inserted every Day, and particularly the Times when the said Ship was in Sight of Land, distinguishing what Land, and the Bearings thereof, and the supposed Distance therefrom, and the Soundings; and also the Time when, and the Latitude in which any Whale, or other Creature living in the Sea, was killed, taken, or caught by the Crew of the said Ship; and the Master did at the same Time deliver the Log Book, so kept as aforesaid, to the Collector, and with the Mate of the said Ship jointly and severally verified on Oath the Contents thereof before the Collector; and that by Inspection and Examination which we have made of the same, it appears to us that the said Log Book has been kept in the Manner above mentioned; and that all Particulars sworn by the Master and Mate, in their Oath this Day made before us, in pursuance of the aforesaid Act, are true.

Customhouse <i>Leith</i>	<i>Robert M'Nair</i>	Collector
12 Day of <i>October 1815</i>	<i>Geo. Hunter</i>	Comptroller
	<i>Thos. Hunter Tide</i>	Surveyor

CERTIFICATE of a Ship on her Return from the Whale Fishery in the Greenland Seas, &c, having departed thence after the 10th of August, or being laden with such Quantity or Oil or Blubber, and Whale Fins, as is required by 26 Geo. III Cap. 41 & 4.

A new online medical database

Recently some of our members assisted The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in the transcription of over 3000 forms submitted by doctors in Scotland at the outbreak of the Great War. The results are available on a free-to-view website, which is very easy to search, www.smsec.rcpe.ac.uk An introduction and an explanation of the project's background can be read at www.rcpe.ac.uk/news/ww1-scottish-medical-database.

Our congratulations and thanks to those who volunteered their time and expertise.

Book Review

Trinity House, Leith: Pilots 1797-1922

Transcribed by John Stevenson & Ramsay Tubb, with illustrations by Gil Wallace,
Scottish Genealogy Society; 2013; ISBN 978-1909341-01-2; £15

Trinity House, Leith: Pilots, sold as a two-volume set, is not just another list of names, in this case Mariners appointed to act as Pilots by Trinity House. It provides us with a brief introduction into the beginnings of the Fraternity, or brotherhood, created from a need to provide Pilots. These men ensured the safe and unhindered passage of ships, into and out of port - initially Leith - for the transference of cargo and passengers. The Introduction includes references to the teaching of Navigation skills to "sons of shipmasters" and the culmination, the establishment of the Navigation School. It continues into the era of examining and registering of Pilots for Service around the UK as well as covering the areas served by Leith Pilots.

The bulk of the book provides us with details of Mariners and Seamen who were examined, appointed and registered to act as Pilots by Trinity House. It also contains the names of Examiners, Witnesses, Bondholders and/ or Cautioners. The information relating to the Pilots can be very detailed and can include where he was from, the Pilot Licence number and when it was granted and the extent of the area over which he was permitted to serve as Pilot. Occasionally the examiners' details are recorded along with witnesses. You may even be lucky enough to see a physical description of the man.

There are also a few gems hidden amongst the run-of-the-mill records of the Licences. For example, the entry for William Duncan includes the narrative of a meeting "...called to examine William Duncan, Pilot, Dundee, as to the loss of the ship 'British Prince' ...wrecked near Dunbar on 3rd February 1872 and of which the above William Duncan was Pilot". The entry continues by apportioning blame to the Pilot as well as stating the punishment meted out. In another record we learn that "The following were charged with assaulting the Captain and Mate of the ship 'Emanuel' on the 17th December 1877, James Beaton, David Patterson, Alexander Beaton and John Spence, all Pilots of Bo'ness. All charged with assault and breach of the peace." Much more than just a list of names!

The five Appendices include a history of Trinity House, Leith, in the form of a Timeline, plus a list of the Masters during this period.

The information collected in this publication is almost entirely from primary sources in the form of Pilot Bond Books held in the National Archives Scotland; however, where pertinent, information has been supplemented with articles from contemporary newspapers and private collections.

David Kennedy

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

John Waldie of Hendersyde, Part Three

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

Transcribed by Christine Glover

Sunday June 25th

Very unwell all day – obliged to put 12 leeches on left side – physic &c. – very weak & low – very hot day – Letter from Watts – Jane better but not yet well – Wrote to Christie & Denman in the evg

Monday June 26th

Better today – Drove to Stichel & saw Sir John & Lady P., Mrs Macleod & Mrs Robertson – I then went to Mr Smith's &c. – and home – Mr Hewitson came by coach this evening – Mr Smith & he dined here – and the day was really hotter than ever – Therm at 88

Tuesday June 27th

Mr Hewitson & I went in phaeton to Wooler & walked all over the grounds with Capt Walker & the house – Mr H much pleased – Quiet day at home – the Election at Alnwick all in favour of Liddell & Bell – Beaumont is third – Mr Hewitson left us soon after 12 & went to the Lodge - & got into the Mail at 1.

On Thursday evening, June 29th 1826, I set out from Hendersyde Park, taking leave with regret of my Mother & B. Ormston who has really been a great comfort to us & is a great acquisition – and also taking leave with great regret of Miss Waldie – who is always so kind & attentive – It was cooler this evening and I had a pleasant (34) drive to Whiteburn – where I got a good bedroom & sitting room & sat reading & writing till near 11 – when I went to bed. Travelled 14 miles today

Friday 30th June

I left Whitburn before 7 – and stopped above 2 hours at Blackshiels to breakfast & rest the horses – Got to Edinburgh about 2 – at shops – a pleasant letter from Forbes who wishes me much to go to Castle Forbes – Dined at the Hotel (Barry's) where I found all ready & very comfortable – called on Watson after dinner – he ill of a bilious attack - & very low – I sat some time & then took a coach to Trinity Lodge – where I found the Duchess, Mrs Greene, Miss Hopkins, & Harriet, Duke, & John & Jane – also Mr & Mrs Innes came down to tea - & Mr & Mrs Robertson – very pleasant evg with the party – I came home with the Innes's – at ½ past 10 – travelled 30 miles today – Excursion to Trinity Lodge – 4 miles – 34 miles in all

Saturday July 1st

Called on Watson – on Mr A Douglas and on Mr & Mrs Pringle & saw them & met there M Davidson & Mr & Mrs Robertson called & I drove her down in the phaeton to their house at Trinity – where I dined with them - & after dinner Miss Hopkins & Roxburgh called for us to go to the theatre – where we all went & joined the Duchess, Mrs Innes, the other children &c &c – very pleasant – we were amused by a wonderful child Master Burke, 7 years old who played Pangloss & Bombastes

executed dolce concerto & overture to Tancredi delightfully on the violin and sung Paddy O' Rafferty & Scots who hae wi Wallace – a most interesting boy – full of humour & talent – His Pangloss most striking & astonishing – but his violin was the most delightful - & the strength of his action in acting was wonderful – we had the Maid & the Magpie in which Mrs H Siddons & Murray &c were good – but it is passee – Home at near 12

Sunday July 2nd

Wrote to Forbes – Watson & I drove by Duddingston, Musselburgh & Portobello & Leith – charming round – delightful breeze – I called on Mr & Mrs Innes & saw him – Before 5 I drove down to the Duchess of R's – to dinner – she & Mrs Greene, Miss Hopkins, Miss H O'Kell, & the children – Mr & Mrs Robertson & Mr Innes of Broomlands, Junr – In the evg we had a long walk on the chain pier – and on the beach – The 2 Mr Roys, 2 Mr Rolands & a Mr Maitland all called at tea time when we returned – They only staid ½ an hour – I walked home with Mr & Mrs Robertson - & Mr J. Innes - & took him home in the phaeton which was at Mr Robertsons – very pleasant day

Monday July 3rd

Watson & I set off in the phaeton & drove by Lothian road &c to the Braid Hills & round the East end of the Pentland Hills to Glencorse where we put up the carriage after passing the Crawley Springs – inclosed in a covered reservoir stone roofed & supplying all Edinburgh – we walked to the compensation Ponds made from damming up a stream in the Pentland Hills – noble lake - & grand steep hills – it is meant for turning mills, deprived of water by taking the Crawley Springs to Edinburgh – We walked up to the top of the highest southern hill – it took an hour – in some parts steep – noble view of the Forth, Bass, N. Berwick Law Musselburgh, Arthurs Seat &c Edinr, The Forth, Fife, Perthshire, & if not for thick as today as far as Benlomond we saw Etrick forest hills, Lead Hills, Soutra Hills, all the vale of Esk and a rich confusion of mountains around – very fine – we descended & drove home – very pleasant – I dined with Watson & had a pleasant 2 hours talk – went to Mr & Mrs Innes's to tea & supper – Duchess – Mrs Greene – Miss Hopkins – all the juniors – Mr Moffat, the Browns & Robertsons, relations of Mr & Mrs Innes – some of the party went to see the wild beasts fed – I staid – Mr & Mrs Robertson were not there she being unwell – very pleasant evg – 24 miles

Tuesday July 4th

Pleasant letter from Lord Minto – also one from Watts – Jane very poorly – but no danger – I wrote to him - & to my Mother. I am very unhappy about her. Watson & I drove to call on Capt Stevens who had called on me – we also called at the Robertsons – and drove by Portobello &c – and saw the Dairy where are about 200 cows under cover in a large room – I called also at Colonel Spens's & dined at Miss Lundie's – and went at 7 with Watson to the theatre which was not full – we saw Twelfth Night – and Maid & wife & Therese – Terry in Malvolio – Mason in Aguchek, Pritchard in Orsino, Murray in Sebastian, Mackay in clown.

Miss Mason in Olivia (like her cousin Mrs Arkwright) Miss Eyre in Maria, and Mrs H. Siddons in Viola – all good – some parts of the last very pretty. In Maid & wife – Sir Charles & Lady Ratchell, Ready his valet & Fanny his wife, whom Sir C. makes love to, not knowing her to be so – It is a French trifle – lively & foolish. Jones, Mrs Brudenel, Murray & Miss Dyer – very good –

In Therese – Curwin by Pritchard was good – but Terry & Mrs H Siddons in Fontaine & Therese especially in one scene were bitterly affecting – It is foolish but delightful – Mrs Benand good in the countess – also Murray & Mrs Nicol in the peasants – much amused

Wednesday July 5th

Up at ½ past 5 – Drove down to Trinity Lodge before 7 – and found Roxburghe & John Innes ready – they went down with me to the pier – The Duchess, Miss Hopkins & Jane & Miss H Okell, Mr & Mrs Robertson, Capt Stevens – Mr & Mrs Innes & Mr Robertson of Edinburgh - & Mr James Innes, Mr & Mrs Brown & Miss Brown of Elgin & Miss M Stewart a fine little girl also little Wm Robertson – a very clever little boy – in all we were 23 including servants – we breakfasted in going up the Forth – The people at the Castle of Stirling were prepared to shew us the interior – the room where Douglas was murdered now an elegant room inhabited by General & Mrs Graham the Governor – also the armoury &c and the grand views from the ramparts – walking & with carriage & boats got the party from the place where the steamboat stops short of Stirling up to the Castle – the day was lovely & hot – but not so clear as I could have wished for the view – however we had a charming day – we dined off Alloa where they stop both in going & coming – Miss Hopkins & I sung songs after dinner - & in the evg we had tea on deck – There were few other people & those inoffensive – we got back to Newhaven at ½ past 9 –after an absence of 14 hours – I drank tea with the Duchess &c &c and Mrs Greene who was anxiously expecting us – I drove home Mr James Innes – By water 100 – by land 5 – 105

Thursday July 6th

Called at Mr Pringles - & at Mr Ballantyne's & Mr A Ballantyne & saw them – Called on M. Davidson & went with her & Miss Brown & Mr Brown her brother to the Calton Hill to see the Camera Obscura – We were much pleased with it – a wonderful effect (42) & the scenery round Calton Hill is so various, it is most interesting – I walked back with M. Davidson – Watson & I had a short walk - & at ½ past 4 Mrs Robertson called at the hotel & she & I drove to Trinity – I stopped on the way to call on Mr & Mrs Grey - & saw Mrs G at Trinity. I dined with Mr & Mrs R and Miss Hopkins & Capt Stevens came in the evg. It is clearly quite a settled thing and I think will do very well – Took leave of the Robertsons &c – and drove to Watsons – where I sat 1/2 an hour – He would go with me tomorrow to Newhaven but I persuaded him not –

Friday July 7th

Up at ½ past 4 – at ½ past 5 set off in Newhaven coach & was from thence put

into a boat with numbers of others & shipped off to the steamboat – which sailed at ¼ past 6 – Fine morning calm & bright – but on leaving Newhaven it became so thick tho' the sea was very smooth, we could see nothing of the coast of Fife or Forfar - & had to notify being off Montrose by guess & by firing a gun – we saw the high cliffs of grandly shaped rocks off Stonehaven but nothing else from the time we left Inchkeith – It cleared a little before we got to Aberdeen which lays in a kind of bay formed by the rocks & which is the mouth of the Dee – which has a good harbour & 2 piers – but the tide was run out – so the Steamer (The Brilliant) could not get over & we were tumbled into a boat again & then on to the pier which is a mile from the New part of Aberdeen so we were dragged up in 2 coaches – once during the voyage we very nearly run against the cliffs at Onsdon in Forfarshire. This place where are now Lime Kilns is said to have been called Ulysses' harbour - & that he landed there! – I was not sorry to be safe at Aberdeen as tho' the sea was very smooth & I was very well, it was tedious seeing nothing but fog, stupid people, seagulls & porpoises - & of all the places mentioned to be seen on the voyage, Aberdeen was the only one we saw from the sea – tho' we were closer than we wished to the cliffs of Ulysses' harbour. The Dee is a fine river – the country, sandy bare & ugly – the houses good of granite but bricks & tiles mixed – There are Castle Street (a sort of market where are the goal, Town Hall & Atheneum) and a handsome new street not finished with a bridge over a wretched streamlet – It is called Union Street - & there are a noble set of New Assembly rooms &c – also the Hotel, Dempsters, where I stopped is good – I walked all about the town, Some civil men asked me into the Atheneum which is a large handsome room (43) with all the papers &c – I deferred the College & Old Aberdeen till the morning – had tea and mutton chops with a decent traveller in the public room & went to bed tired at 10 – Travelled by water 100 – by land 3 – 103

Saturday July 8th

This morning I walked to Old Aberdeen – fine view of sea & sandbanks – neat village & lodging houses for students – Kings College is a range of good buildings & some new gothic towers &c are adding for additional classrooms – there is a curious tower of the church with an open top like St Nicholas at Newcastle – Beyond Kings College is Old Machar village – neat villas & a fine old clumsy cathedral once the metropolis of this diocese – now a Scots church – in it are several monuments one to Professor Scougal is fine – I returned to Aberdeen & visited the College which is a dismal old prisonlike place but has a good library & the most perfect Egyptian mummy & case I ever saw. In the College Hall are lots of paintings & some interesting portraits – Lord Buchan a young man – Descartes – James 1st &c. I went into the Town Hall which also contains the County Courts – a noble room forming an amphitheatre of most classical & fine architecture – In the middle of the market place is a small circular neat building used as the post office with medallions of the Scottish Kings round it in Stone – I next went to the New rooms – a very classical fine building – Ionic portico &

within a noble dining room 75 feet long & 20 high – ballroom longer – & a fine circular card room & handsome supper room – & all sorts of rooms for refreshments &c &c – Kitchens below – all handsomely furnished – It is built of granite – and very handsome – the town being mostly flagged at side ways is handsome – & the houses good of granite – too many tiles – & some of the town dirty enough – Old & New Aberdeen have about 40,000 many cotton, soap & bleaching manufactories – the country round bare & stony & tame tho' hilly – I left Aberdeen on top of a coach which goes 3 times a week to Alford a small town 27 miles up the country to the north west – Gradually ascending – bare & rocky – all granite – I was pleased at passing Skene where is much good wood – the house we did not see – It belongs now to a man deaf & dumb – a cousin of old Mrs Watts. There is a fine lake of above a mile long – we ascended Clunie Hills & past the extensive plantations of Clunie – Col Gordon's – The pass of Correny is grand & rocky – we descended the other side to the Vale of Alford a fine flat with a great deal of grain & corn & surrounded by rocky & extensive but often planted hills – the larch & fir especially the former thrive well – I stopped & got out at a cottage by the side of the road – 3 miles from Castle Forbes – and walked there having my things carried in a cart – I arrived before 5 – and found Lord F & Capt F very glad to see me – Mr & Mrs Fairholm are also here – and Mrs Fraser wife of Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser – also Mr Robert Forbes & 3 Miss Forbes's – all young & at home from school vacation – The Castle is a modern gothic building handsome of its kind – much hill & wood & lawn – very good plain unwallled garden – the river Don & a bridge of one arch – (48) After dinner Lord Forbes & Forbes walked with me all over the grounds near the house – They have extensive walks & drives in the woods – & we saw a most curious druidical circle of upright granite masses still standing some of them & between 2 an enormous oblong block of granite lying – Evidently on the same plan as Stonehenge – It is in Lord Forbes' plantations – In the evg music by Mrs Fraser, Miss Forbes, Mr R. Forbes & me – I was very much pleased with all the party – & very glad to meet Fairholm & Mrs F who is a most agreeable lively woman & Mrs Fraser very pretty – we went to bed before 12 – Travelled from Aberdeen 26 – & at Aberdeen excursion 3 – in all 29

Sunday July 9th

We had prayers read by Lord Forbes in the library at 12. James Forbes & I took a long walk thro' the woods & by the rocky stream of the Don – at 4, Lord Forbes and Mr Fairholm set off for Aberdeen. Lord F being obliged to be in Edinr tomorrow on business previous to the Peers Election. As Forbes cant leave his military party & soon goes south, I shall return to Edinr in time to see the Peers Election on Thursday – at dinner Lady Forbes, James, & Mr Robert Forbes – 3 Miss Forbes's – Mrs Fraser, Mrs Fairholm & me. The 3 little Fairholms (boys) & Little Fraser are 4 very fine children – Mrs Fraser is niece of Lord Forbes – Lord F's two sisters married Sir John Hay & the Duke of Atholl – the former is dead – the latter living – Lord F's brothers are all dead – but he has 4 sons & 5 daughters –

Mrs Fairholm is the eldest - & Lady Forbes (married last year to Sir John Forbes of Fintry) the second - They are a fine family those I have seen - Miss Forbes the eldest unmarried is very pretty - just 16 - In the evg we all took a long walk by a sheet of water made by Lord F from drains -& round the top of the hill above the Don woods - very fine air & extensive hilly views. Excursion down the Don &c. 3 miles

Monday July 10th

James Forbes & I rode on horseback to Monymusk a very neat village with a green & old church & close to the Don - the road is thro' a glen - woody & rocky - & very high hills & close to the rocky stream of the Don - lovely day - lovely scenery - on our return just before dinner I got a letter from Watts which Lord Forbes had received at Edinr & sent on - a sad account - Jane has had a relapse - but he has great hopes as she is easier. Dined with the Forbes & Mrs Fraser & after dinner I got another letter - from Watts - all is over - my dearest my affectionate sister, one formed to delight & adorn society - one who always loved me with the truest affection - she suffered little at last - worn out by weakness & bleeding from the internal inflammation. Oh my sister! My dearest sister - not 7 months after my father - it will next be my turn - & of what value is life when all one loves is taken away - I cannot get away till tomorrow - but can see no one - The Mail I shall take from Aberdeen-

NRS GD1/378/30

SAFHS 25th Annual Conference and Family History Fair

The Carnegie Conference Centre,
Halbeath Road, Dunfermline, Fife KY11 8DY
Saturday 25 April 2014, 9.30am to 4.45pm



Speakers include:

Martyn Gorman, David Holman, Ian Leith and Ken Nisbet

Other short talks and workshops by:

Kirsteen Mulhern, Lloyd Pitcairn, Jim Ryan and others

Plus a Children's Workshop!

Costs:

Full Conference (incl. lunch and refreshments) £32

Family History Fair only £2

Programme and Booking Form from: jb.bishop@btinternet.com

See also: www.safhs.org

Annual Report 2013

David Kennedy, Chairman

When you read this, I will be approaching the end of my first year as Chairman. Our success is largely down to our volunteers who keep the Society running and who have guided me through the mire of “learning the ropes”.

Thanks to regular volunteer speakers, we have been able to continue paid-for Saturday courses. We receive good feedback and new members.

In November 2012 we took part in *Previously...* Scotland's History Festival, offering visitors the opportunity to visit the library to explore our resources. Also we took part in 2013's Edinburgh Doors Open Days. More than 100 people visited the library over the 2 days, hearing short talks and touring the library. Some joined on the spot. Our thanks to Liz Watson for her organization and preparation.

Our thanks go to Caroline Gerard who continues to organise the supply of speakers to other groups. “Your Ain Folk” visits to the library also provide free advertising for the Society and our thanks go to Charlie Napier for organising these. Also we thank Ken Nisbet for organising our regular visits to Scotland's People (NRH), jointly with Standard Life.

2013 was a special year for the Society. We staged our Diamond Jubilee Conference in the United Augustine Church. The subject was Scots on the Move: the emigration of Scots abroad. There were four main talks and a number of “surgeries” during the lunch break.

Council

The Council meets quarterly under the “new management” of David Kennedy who was elected Chairman at the 2013 AGM. Our thanks go to Joy Dodd who soldiered on for 4 years in the role. She was then elected as an Honorary Vice-President. Jan Rea was elected as an ordinary member to fill the vacancy left by David.

Library

The computer network was set up in 2007. This year it was time to upgrade the server and its software, to be followed in the current year by replacement of the PCs and a software upgrade. The building has needed maintenance with problems because of damp in the walls. This work continues.

Members will be aware of the lack of the space in the Library, and while additions to the book stock are limited mainly to donations and publications from FHSs, we still managed to add quite a number of items. We are continuing to transcribe the card indexes to make them more available and another, ‘Cross-border Marriages’, will shortly be finished.

Our well maintained website keeps everyone up-to-date with the activities of the Society and offers an online shop and membership purchase and renewal. This year we have also set up a Facebook page. We also offer advice to those who contact us, mainly by email now, for assistance with their family history researches.

Our volunteers continue to commit much time, knowledge and enthusiasm in the many areas of operation of the Society. Members and visitors are grateful for the personal service offered by volunteers on counter duty, but many more work behind the scenes, and we are very grateful to all of them for all their efforts.

Several new volunteers have joined us this year and we are particularly grateful to those who do a Saturday stint.

Paid advertising

We continue to advertise in a number of publications to ensure that people know “we’re out there”. If we consider that we are not getting a return on our investment, we may decide to discontinue the ad.

Free publicity

Although we paid for advertising in *History Scotland*, we also received mentions in its News page over various issues: our family history classes, the 60th anniversary conference, *Newbattle Testimonials*, visits to New Register House, our publications on Tingwall inhabitants, Perth inhabitants, and the Hillfoot villages of East Lothian.

Free ‘What’s on’ type websites also publicise our monthly meetings, etc, eg *Lothian Life* and *Scottish Memories*.

Newspaper publicity

On 2 October 2013, the *Daily Record* Edinburgh Supplement had a small article on our conference.

East Lothian Courier carried a feature on the East Lothian Hilltop villages and our on-going research.

Edinburgh *Evening News* gave us good coverage over the year for our family history classes, talks at Augustine United Church and also the *Newbattle Testimonials* book.

In November 2012 Margaret Thorburn got good coverage (half-page articles) for her research on the soldiers named on the Glamis war memorial (the SGS was mentioned) in *Forfar Dispatch & Herald* and the *Courier*.

Your Family History magazine, Special Scottish Edition, for which we paid £50 for an advertisement, gave us a half-page feature, with general details about the society and a large paragraph on the Conference.

Fairs, etc

We took a space at the Meadows Festival again, in June, generating publicity and new members. We attended a “Spring Fling” fair at Polwarth Church, a free event, with the SGS giving a short talk. *Previously...* Scotland’s History Festival attracted few visitors, but we will participate again in 2013. Our thanks as always must go to Elizabeth Watson for her continued hard work in promoting the Society, attending the Fairs and in publishing the monthly electronic Newsletter.

Publications and Sales

Craig Ellery is enjoying a sabbatical as Chair of the Publications Committee (but

continues to produce artwork) and the position is currently filled by Joy Dodd. The in-house printing of our publications continues and is proving successful, thanks to Richard Torrance's hard work.

Recent publications were *Candlemakers of Edinburgh, Newbattle Testimonials 1657-1671*; *Broughton Place Band of Hope Register 1886-1908*; *Broughton Place Members 1783 & Baptisms 1836-1855*; *Gaelic Church, Edinburgh, Communion Rolls 1836-1852 & Baptisms 1852-1855*; *Innerwick MIs*; *Garvald MIs*; *Garvald Burials & Mortcloth Records*; *Morham MIs* and *Glamis War Memorial*. New publications are advertised on our website and in the Journal.

Work continues on recording Edinburgh Cemeteries and East Lothian Graveyards.

Rhona Stevenson and her team continue successfully to maintain sales both in the Society's library and through the online shop.

Website

Richard Torrance ensures that the website is up-to-date and fulfils its functions of advertising our presence, being informative and earning money through sales of publications. We recently upgraded our online shop software and, after a few teething troubles, the situation is looking good.

Monthly Meetings

Our monthly meetings have covered a wide range of topics. In October we had *The Strange Migration of Botanic Cottage*, a talk given by James Simpson OBE, followed in November by *Names & Patronymics in the Hebrides*, given by Ruairidh Halford-MacLeod. In the new year David Affleck entertained us with *The History of Gladsmuir Curling Club and its links to the SGS*. Following the February AGM, Richard Torrance gave an illustrated talk on the *History of 15 Victoria Terrace*. In March, Jessie Denholm provided us with an insight into *An 18th Century Census: The Parish of St Cuthbert's in 1790*. Our April meeting covered *Retours, and how to use them*, a talk given by Professor Bruce Durie. The May outing was to the National Mining Museum, Scotland, at the Lady Victoria Colliery, Newtongrange. Then in September James Waugh described some of the history at Glencorse Kirk.

The success of these talks is thanks to our Syllabus Secretary, Barbara Revolta, who organises the venues, the speakers and the refreshments.

Journal

This report wouldn't be complete with two special votes of thanks. The first goes to our Editor, Caroline Gerard, who finds people to write articles and then ensures that the articles are assembled into a well-presented, professional and useful publication, four times a year.

Of course, all that would be to no avail if the Journal was not dispatched on time. So our second special thanks go to John Stevenson and his happy band of men and women "envelope-stuffers". Thank you all.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

Scottish Country Life	Alexander Fenton
Craigmillar and its Environs	Tom Speedy
Scottish Placenames	Nicolaisen, WFH
A Border Woollen Town in the Industrial Revolution	Karen McKechnie
Edinburgh and the Reformation	Michael Lynch
The Steel Bonnets,	
the Story of the Anglo-Scottish Border Reivers	George MacDonald Fraser
Go Listen to the Crofters,	
The Napier Commission and Crofting a century ago	A. D. Cameron
Heriot Patchwork (A Rural History)	Heriot History Society
Fisherfolk of Carrick,	
A History of the Fishing Industry in South Ayrshire	Catherine Lucy Czerkawska
Coatbridge, Three Centuries of Change	Peter Drummond & James Smith
Emigration from North-East Scotland, Vol. 2;	
Beyond the Broad Atlantic	Marjory Harper
The Coalminers	The Scottish Record Office
The Second City	C. A. Oakley
Castle Menzies	
List of American Documents	SRO
Digging for Gold, A Guide to researching	
Family and Local History in Victoria's Central Goldfields	Helen Doxford Harris
Isabella's Sampler	Alan Dinnis
Immigrants and Aliens	Roger Kershaw & Mark Pearsall
Historic Morningside	William Mair
History of the Edinburgh Veterinary College	O. Charnock Bradley
The Rev. John Walker's Report	
on the Hebrides of 1764 & 1771	Margaret M. McKay (Ed.)
The Highland Destitution of 1837	John MacAskill
The McCulloch Examinations	
of the Cambuslang Revival (1742) Vols. 1 & 2	Keith Edward Beebe
Surnames of Scotland	George F. Black
The Lamp of Lothian	James Miller
Third Statistical Account, City of Edinburgh	David Keir
Annals of Liberton	C. Ferenbach
Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses 1701-1760	
Sources for Non-Conformist Genealogy & Family History	
Scottish Family Histories	Joan Ferguson
Guide to the National Archives of Scotland	SRO
Scots Heraldry	Sir Thomas Innes
Tracing Scottish Local History	Cecil Sinclair
Banffshire, The People and the Lands;	
Pre 1855 Death and Burial records for the parishes	
of Cullen, Fordyce and Deskford	Bruce B. Bishop

Banffshire, The People and the Lands; Pre 1855 Death and Burial records for the parish of Grange The Colinton Story,	Bruce B. Bishop
Celebrating 900 years of a Scottish Parish Scottish East Coast Potteries 1750-1840	Lynne Gladstone-Millar Patrick McVeigh
Return of the Names of the Officers in the Army The Allan Family; They left the world a better place Bank of Scotland 1695-1995, A very singular institution	Maureen Borland Alan Cameron
Description of Aberdeen 1661 Honesty Brewing: A History of the Breweries, Maltings and Distilleries of Musselburgh and Fisherrow	James Gordon Jim Lawrie
A History of the Waddells of Scotland A Facsimile Reprint of Jones's Directory of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Trades and Shopkeepers in and about the City of Glasgow for the Year 1789	Gavin Main Waddell
Williamson's Directory 1773-1774 for the City of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith and Suburbs The University of Edinburgh Women's Club, a History 1973-2005	Hilary Flenley
Edinburgh University Tea Club 1945-73 Philips' Handy Atlas of the Counties of Scotland A Genealogical and Historical Map of Ireland	Catherine Semeonoff John Bartholomew
The Northern and Western Islands of Scotland, Their Economy and Society in the Seventeenth Century	Frances J. Shaw
MTs Kilmaronock Parish, Dunbartonshire Quothquan Churchyard Monumental Inscriptions	Fraser Hamilton & Robert Carson LFHS
Stonehouse Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions Lamington & Robertson (Villages) Churchyard & Cemetery, MTs	LFHS LFHS
Our District: historical background of Currie & Balerno parishes	Currie District Council
History of the Origins of the first Jewish Community in Scotland – Edinburgh 1816	Abel Phillips
Kirkliston, a parish history Jacobites of the '15	Donald Whyte David Dobson
Catholic Missions and Registers 1700-1800, Vol. 6, Scotland Johnston's Gazetteer of Scotland	Michael Gandy
Scottish Notes & Queries, Vol. IX 1951 Scottish Notes & Queries, Vol. X 1932	
Manners & Customs of the Highlanders:....Clan McGregor Passport applications 1858-1889	Walter Scott
and 1907-1914 at Glasgow Office Family & Local History Handbook no. 10	John D. McCreadie
National Burial Index for England & Wales, Third Edition CD Glasgow Ancient and Modern, Vols 1 & 2	FFHS J.F.S. Gordon (Ed.)
The Early Days of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh Scottish Church History	George Lorimer Gordon Donaldson
Annals of the Disruption A History of the Brewing Industry in Scotland	Thos. Brown Ian Donnachie

The Trades of Edinburgh; Celebrating 450 years	Henry Steuart Fotheringham
Three Centuries of Scottish Posts	A.R.B. Haldane
The Scottish Linen Industry in the Eighteenth Century	Alastair J. Durie
The Dictionary of National Biography 1986-1990	C.S. Nicholls (Ed.)
Tongue Free Church, Baptisms 1843-1887	
and Durness Free Church, Baptisms 1843-1919,	
Marriages 1843-1854, 1863-86	Stuart Farrell (Comp.)
Rogart Free Church, Births and Baptisms	
1843-1854, 1873-1886, Marriages 1874-1886;	
Lairg Free Church, Births and Baptisms 1844-1854, 1886-1907,	
Marriages 1844-1854, 1886-1907 & Deaths 1844-1852	Stuart Farrell (Comp.)
House of Dewar 1296-1991	Peter Beauclerk Dewar
West Side Stories, Writing from West Edinburgh	Grace Barnes (Comp.)
Some Ulster Scots and their Origins in Scotland	John Andrew Oliver
The People's Past, Scottish Folk, Scottish History	Edward J. Cowan
Beyond Trabroun: The Heriots of Scotland (1400-1700)	Ray Harriot
Place-names in Islay and Jura	Jacob King & Michelle Cotter
Our Roots in Scotland:	
The Early History of the Swedish Family of Crafoord	John Crafoord
Lochrutton Memorial Inscriptions and OPR Burials	DGFHS
Portpatrick New Cemetery (Portree Terrace) Memorial Inscriptions	DGFHS
Kelton Churchyard Memorial Inscriptions	DGFHS
Carsphairn Parish Memorial Inscriptions	DGFHS
Tingwall List of Inhabitants 1785	Russell W. Cockburn
List of the Whole Inhabitants of the Burgh of Perth 1766	Russell W. Cockburn
The Register of Corrected Entries	
and its use for Family History	Kenneth A. M. Nisbet
The Magdalen Chapel	
Trinity House, Leith, Pilots 1797-1922, Vols. 1 & 2	John Stevenson & Ramsay Tubbs

Advertising in

'The Scottish Genealogist'

Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

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

These are the only sizes accepted.

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

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2014

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.

- 13 January "Finding records of trades, crafts, burgess guilds and apprentices." Dr. Bruce Durie.
- 17 February Annual General Meeting
"ScotlandsPlaces: Transcribing historic tax and ordnance survey archives." Andrew R Nicoll.
- 17 March "Mapping the DNA of Scotland" Katie Henderson and Helen Moffat.
- 14 April "Rentals for the Buccleuch Estates." Andrew Armstrong.
- 6 May Visit to Edinburgh Museums Collections Centre, Broughton Market, at 2.00pm. Please book at the SGS Library after arrangements have been finalised.
- 15 September "Pre 1841 Scottish censuses and other early population lists." Bruce Bishop.
- 13 October "Appallingly Adorned - the story of Edinburgh's World Heritage Site graveyards." Dr Susan Buckham.
- 17 November "Soldiers, sailors and airmen of Rosebank Cametery." Ken Nisbet.
- SGS meetings are open to all – bring your friends!
(Small donations from non-members will be appreciated.)

New Register House Research Evenings 2014

(in conjunction with Standard Life FHS)

Please telephone the Library (0131-220 3677) for dates and to reserve your place.

Around Scotland

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

Anglo-Scots

(a branch of the Manchester & Lancashire FHS)

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

Scotslot Meetings 2014

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

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

Family & Local History Events 2014

31 Jan - 2 Feb	Death in Scotland, from the medieval to the modern
25 April	SAFHS Conference, Dunfermline
June	Leith Festival
September	Doors Open Days
October	Scottish Local History Forum Conference
November	Kirkcaldy Gravestones Conference
November	<i>Previously...</i> Scotland's History Festival
All year	Homecoming Scotland 2014

For details of some of these events, please read the features throughout this issue.
For others, access websites nearer the time.

Important Notice

Because of necessary maintenance works to the fabric of the building, the Library will be closed to visitors during most of January 2014, not re-opening after our usual Festive Closure (starting at close of business on 19th December).

Please telephone 0131-220 3677 or check our website www.scotsgenealogy.com, in advance of any planned visit, for the updated situation.

We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

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

“YOUR AIN FOLK”

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

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

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

The maximum number per group is 12,

and volunteers will be there to offer advice.

For further details contact

John D. Stevenson or Charles Napier

at enquiries @ scotsgenealogy.com or 0131-220 3677.