



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

JUNE 2014

Bannockburn

The red-hair gene

Dunblane's American Memorial

Two Architects' Memorials

Dowie

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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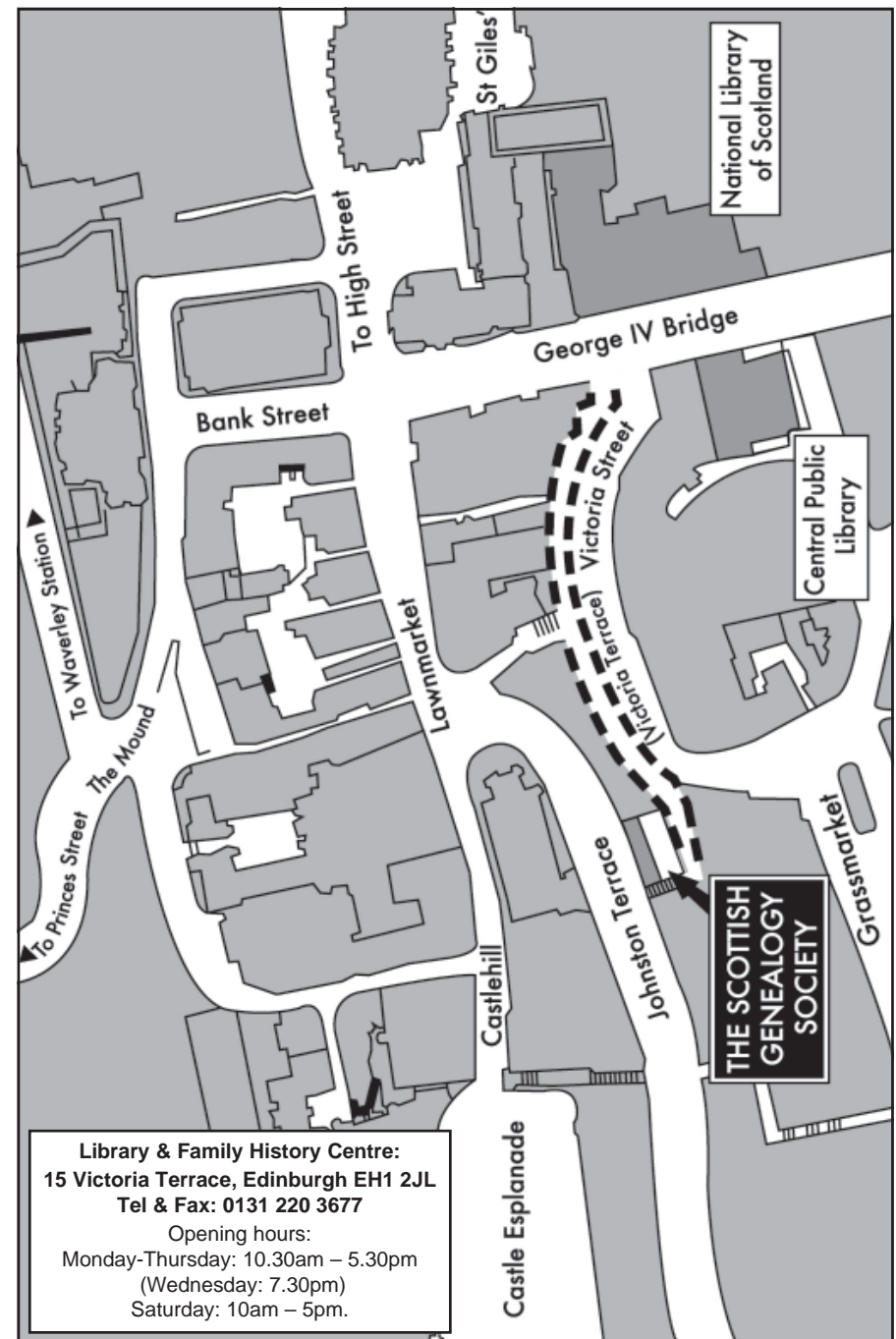
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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Effigy of Sir James Douglas at St Bride's Kirk, Douglas, Lanarkshire.



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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Ancestors at Bannockburn

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

This year is the 700th anniversary, on 24th June, of the Battle of Bannock Burn, fought to decide the fate of the new stone Stirling Castle towering 300 feet above the Forth, and the English army's attempt to destroy the Scots Army which was covering it. The castle commanded the mediaeval road which ran northwards from Falkirk, and it controlled the approach from Lothian to the north as well as guarding the fords over the Forth. King Robert de Brus, 'The Bruce', had decided the time was ripe early in 1313 to evict those English garrisons which remained in Scotland and progressed his campaign in earnest. Not everyone was with him, however, and in October 1313 a petition was sent to King Edward II from 'the people of Scotland' for assistance. The following May, Edward approached the March of Scotland with an army. Meanwhile further Writs had been issued summoning infantry-men to arms and on 10th June 1314 the following were expected to assemble at Wark: 12,500 from the Northern counties; 3000 from Lincolnshire, 500 from Warwickshire and Leicestershire and 5,540 from Wales, a total of 21,540. On the 17th June Edward moved his army north, although exactly how many summoned had actually arrived is in doubt. There was no artillery. Edward had in addition maybe 700 cavalry. However due to skirmishes along the way his force, which left Falkirk on 23rd June, probably did not exceed 550 heavy cavalry on armoured horses.

Detailed Scottish lists of their army upon which reliance can be placed do not exist; and John Barbour's "30,000" merely indicates the esteem in which he held Bruce, although the poet appears to suggest that the Scottish Army was only about one-third of the size of the English. (Barbour had suggested that Edward's army was 100,000!) Scotland was sparsely populated and the male population was probably not much in excess of a quarter of a million. Many Scots remained hostile to The Bruce and he could not draw upon the manhood of the whole country. Some households prudently arranged to have one member serving in Bruce's army and another with the English – thus, whichever the winning side might be, they would be represented on it.

The battle itself is well-recorded and argued about, but what is clear is that, with the first encounters on 23rd and the main battles on the 24th, the English army suffered a severe defeat and was decimated with maybe 25% of their knights who took part in the battle being killed, with more captured. Whilst the English losses are well-recorded, those incurred by King Robert's Army are not; there is little material to help us form even an approximate estimate of their number, but it is thought they were not heavy.

Those of us who have great knowledge of our ancestors through decades of hard research and ancient publications will know if they had ancestors at

this battle. I propose to commence here looking at several of my known English ancestors via my father's paternal grandmother (1 – 5), and his mother (6), which I hope might be of interest. There are some Scottish and borders connexions (7 – 8).

(1) Sir Miles, 1st Lord Stapleton of Carleton, Yorkshire, had served in the wars in Gascony, and on the 17th June 1291 he was in Scotland with Roger de Mowbray in the [English] King's service. On 20th August 1295 he was again *en route* to serve in Gascony. Summoned back to Scotland, he served at the siege of Stirling and at the battle of Falkirk, 1298, and was one of those who received reward for the capture of Sir William Wallace. On 2nd January 1308, as Steward of The King's Household, he was going beyond the seas with the King. In 1312-13 and 1314, he was again summoned to perform military service against the Scots, where he fell at Bannock Burn. His wife was Sybil, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Bellew of Carleton, Knt., by his spouse Laderina, daughter and co-heir of her father Peter de Brus, Lord of Skelton & Danby. This is the same Anglo-Norman family from whom Robert The Bruce is descended.

(2) Sir Thomas de Ufford, Knt., second son of Sir Robert de Ufford, Knt., Justiciar of Ireland (d.c1298), and younger brother of the half-blood of Robert 1st Lord Ufford, and uncle of Robert de Ufford, 1st Earl of Suffolk (of that creation). He is the ancestor of the Uffords of Wrentham. He fell at the Battle of Bannock Burn, having married Eve, daughter and heiress of:

(3) John FitzRoger, 1st Lord Clavering (died 18th January 1332) who was also summoned to serve against the Scots in 1299. He fought with distinction in the Scots wars and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannock Burn. In 1320-1321 he was ordered to furnish his border castle of Wark, Northumberland, with men-at-arms, victuals, and all other necessities for its defence against the Scots. In 1327 he petitioned the King requesting to be released from the arrears of the £40 farm of Corbridge, Northumberland, owing to the great impoverishment of Corbridge caused by frequent Scottish attacks. Lord Clavering's wife was Hawise, sister of:

(4) Payn 1st Lord Tibetot of Nettlestead, who was summoned to serve against the Scots in 1300, 1303-04, 1306, and 1309-14. He was Keeper of Northampton Castle in 1307-1308, and received Letters of Protection in January 1308 to cross the seas with the King, and, in February 1314, to accompany the Earl of Gloucester overseas with Queen Isabel. He was back in time for the battle of Bannock Burn, where he fell. He married Agnes, daughter of William 1st Lord de Ros, one of the 'Competitors' against Robert the Bruce for the throne of Scotland.

(5) Sir Michael de Poynings of Poynings, Sussex, Knt., In 1296 he was enrolled for the defence of the coast, as a knight of Sussex. The following year he was summoned for service overseas. In October 1299 he was going

abroad with Henry de Percy. Sir Michael and his wife were summoned to the Coronation of King Edward II and took part in the Coronation Tournament at Stepney. In October 1295 and June 1297 he was preparing for service in Scotland under the Earl de Warenne. Dugdale's *Baronage* also refers to the Scottish Rolls for summonses to him, but identifying him as 'Miles' de Poynings, implying further service in Scotland in 1298, 1300, 1306, 1310, 1313 and 1314, the last being for the Battle of Bannock Burn, where he fell. He married Marjory (surname unknown) who, as her husband's widow, was holding dower in the Poynings' lands in Sussex and Suffolk in March 1315/6.

(6) Sir Robert de Clifford, 1st Lord Clifford of Appleby, Westmorland, Knt., Sheriff of that county who participated in the Scottish wars of Kings Edward I & II, having a principal command in the English army. He fell at the battle of Bannock Burn. He married 12th November 1295, Maud, daughter of Thomas de Clare, Knt., Governor of London, and granddaughter of Richard de Clare, 5th Earl of Gloucester.

Of my Scottish ancestors it is almost a certainty that

(7) Sir Robert de Lawedre [Lauder] of The Bass, Knt., (d. Sept 1337) a well- recorded adherent and friend of Robert the Bruce and a close friend of the Earl of Moray, fought at Bannock Burn. Moray commanded the Scottish left wing at the battle. Blind Harry records his father, another Sir Robert Lauder of The Bass (d. May 1311), as a friend and ally of Robert The Bruce, took part in the Battle of Falkirk in 1297. Sir Robert junior received very considerable grants of lands in the years immediately following Bannock Burn for "his homage and service" and was made Justiciary of the Lothians by The Bruce some time before Sept 1319. He witnesses many of the known charters from this period. He appears as one of the witnesses in an important charter dated 1st June 1317 with Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, Chancellor, Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Annandale and of Man, King's nephew, Walter, Steward of Scotland, James, Lord [of] Douglas, Sir Alexander Fraser & Sir David Barclay, knights. Then again with Walter, Steward of Scotland, and the Earl of Moray *et al*, he witnessed an Inquisition or Service at Roxburgh in relation to the Lordship of Sprouston on 31st January 1321 by King Robert I, settling it on the King's son, Robert. He took part in a King's Council held by Robert I at Berwick-upon-Tweed on 7th June 1323.

The late Professor G.W.S. Barrow refers to him as "one of the leading barons of Robert I's regime" and Stringer gives him as amongst those "below the rank of earl who have been considered as belonging to the Scottish higher nobility" at that time. Later, in 1333, he was Chamberlain of Scotland, which, according to the statutes of King Malcolm Canmore, was the third great officer of state. That year on 20th July the chronicler Knyghton records that this Sir Robert was present at the Battle of Halidon Hill but did not take part due to the fact that he was 'unable to dismount from his horse in full armour, owing

to his advanced age', lowering his Standard and retiring from the field when all was lost. His wife's name was Elizabeth (surname unknown and still living in October 1358).

Another possible Scottish ancestor present at Bannock Burn is:

(8) Sir Neil Campbell, said to have died "before 1316". His son and heir was **Sir Colin Campbell of Lochawe, Argyll** (d. before May 1343) who married Helen, daughter of Sir John Mor, said to be of the old Celtic House of Lennox. Certainly Malcolm, 5th Earl of Lennox (killed at Halidon Hill), was "an unfaltering supporter of King Robert The Bruce and fought in most of his battles."

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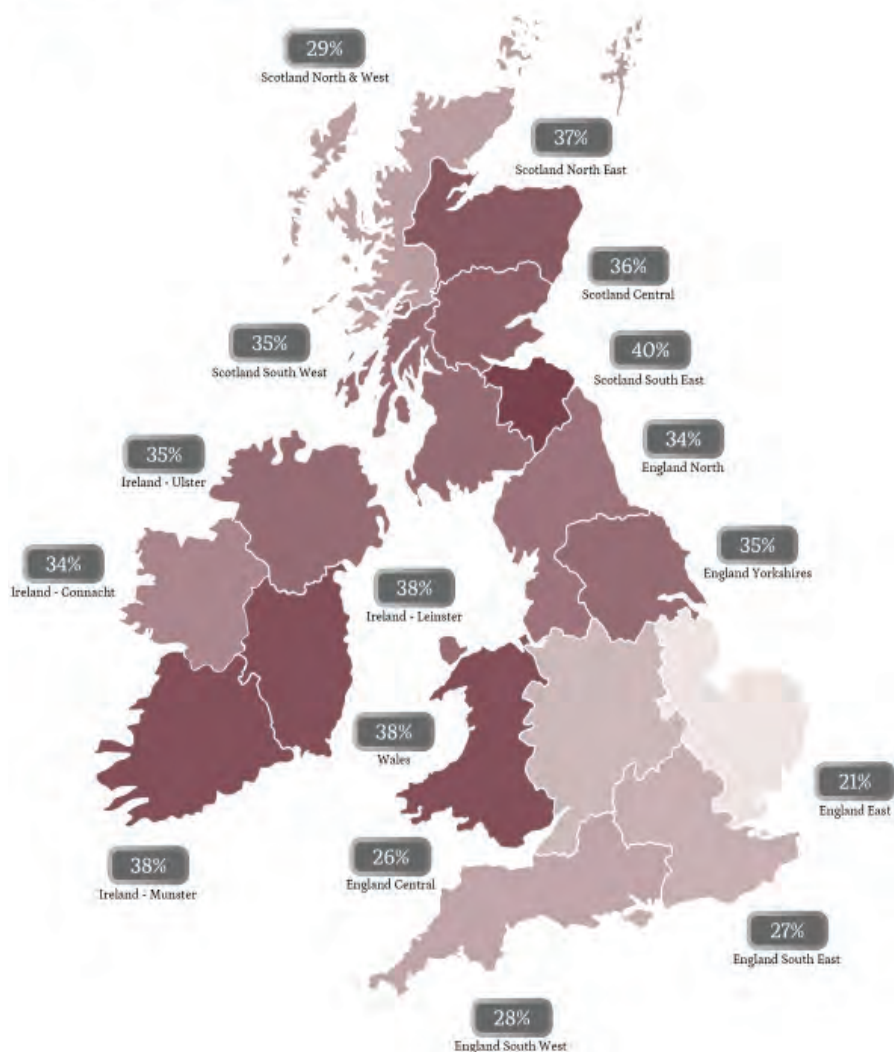
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Redhead carrier frequencies across Britain and Ireland

[Based on the three most common redhead variants]



Percentage of ancestral populations



The red-hair gene

Helen Moffat

ScotlandsDNA announces the results of the Red-Head Project

ScotlandsDNA recently conducted a year-long project to discover how red-headed Britain and Ireland are, and published the first ever map of the red-headed nations and regions.

It is based on recent ancestral data, the origins of the grandparents of 2,343 people. Our sample consisted of people with all four grandparents from either England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland. While some will have a few deeper ancestors from elsewhere, it is fair to assume that most of the genetic variants carried by someone with all four grandparents from Scotland are Scottish, including the red-head variants in the *MC1R* gene.

No-one needs a DNA test to tell if they have red hair. All they need is a mirror. What ScotlandsDNA set out to discover was a hidden story, one never before told. This is the story of the secret carriers.

Since red hair is recessive, children born with red hair need both parents to be carriers of one of the red hair gene variants. But millions of people in Britain and Ireland have no idea that they are carriers. Our project at last reveals just how red-headed a nation we really are. We looked at the three most common red-head variants of the *MC1R* gene.

Cysteine-red (or R151C) • Tryptophan-red (or R160W) • Histidine-red (or D294H)

There are other, much rarer variants. If both parents are carriers of a red hair gene variant, there is a 25% chance that their offspring will have red hair. This is called recessive inheritance. Everyone who carries one of the variants is a direct descendant of the first person ever to have it. Those with 151-Cysteine-red have a 70,000 year old variant that probably arose in West Asia; those with 160-Tryptophan-red are the descendants of someone who probably also lived in West Asia 70,000 years ago; and finally 294-Histidine-reds belong to a much younger group who descend from a European who lived about 30,000 years ago.

Here are some headlines:

The most red-headed part of Britain is not in Ireland but is the South-East of Scotland with Edinburgh as a red-hotspot. 40% carry one of the three common red hair gene variants.

Scotland as whole has a higher percentage than Ireland, 36.5% as against 34.7%. Wales is higher than Ireland with 38% - so some preconceptions of the Irish as the most red-headed nation are being reorganised.

But the big surprise is England as a whole, with 32.4%, and that skewed significantly towards the north of England and Yorkshire/Humberside with 34.4% – very similar to Ireland. East Anglia is by far the lowest at less than 21%, while in the Midlands 26% are carriers.

The number of people in Britain and Northern Ireland who are carriers is very large indeed. We estimate a total of 20.4 million people are carriers of the red hair variants. That should help play down ginger jibes.

The percentage of red heads is lower but also varies, with about 6% of Scots having red hair, about 300,000. About 4% of English are red-heads, around 2.1 million people.

Why does Britain have so many carriers and red-heads? One hypothesis is linked to vitamin D. Red hair and lighter skin tone are related, and in an archipelago where the sun shines less than in continental Europe, we can absorb more because of that. But if that were true then the cloudier parts of Britain and Ireland, in the west, would have the highest percentages.

Perhaps migration provides an answer. The Northern Isles, the Hebrides and the Atlantic coastlands saw significant Viking incursions and settlement after c800AD, and in the south east of Britain, the Anglo-Saxons settled in numbers after c400AD. These in-migrations may have significantly diluted the red-hair variants present in the indigenous populations before those dates.

Perhaps sexual selection is a potential reason – that having red hair, although not helping survival, was considered sexually attractive, and thus redheads had more children than non-redheads, leading to an increase in frequency. Like the peacock's tail, it doesn't help him survive but it attracts mates, hence the genes are passed on.

Or perhaps Tacitus was right. The Roman historian wrote the *Agricola*, an account of his father-in-law's governorship of the province of Britannia in the 1st century AD. Tacitus supplied the first recorded descriptions of the Caledonians and their rainy country. He noticed that many of them had 'red-gold' hair. Perhaps not much has changed in 2,000 years.

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Due to popular demand, ScotlandsDNA is delighted to send Scottish Genealogy Society members an exclusive offer on our most advanced genetic ancestry test, Chromo Complete.

Since ScotlandsDNA began mapping the genome of the nation on St Andrew's Day 2011, thousands of Scots have had their ancestral DNA tested and our history has progressively been rewritten.

In June 2013 ScotlandsDNA launched Chromo2, the most comprehensive DNA ancestry testing in the world. With an unparalleled number of Y chromosome markers (examining fatherline ancestry), and every known mitochondrial DNA branch (to examine motherline ancestry), Chromo2 also utilises over 250,000 autosomal markers to create All My Ancestry, a new way to discover your recent ancestral mix. With Chromo2 you can also find out if you carry any of the red-head gene variants, and contribute to Scotland's title as the most red-headed nation on Earth.

Access the website below and you will receive £25 off and Chromo Complete test, which includes a YDNA test (men only), mtDNA test, All My Ancestry and the Red-Head Test. (Offer valid until 31st July 2014.) Order today and take your first step in discovering the stories only DNA can tell. Simply go to:-

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Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project

Graham S. Holton

The Project idea and exhibition venue

Back in 2012, with the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn taking place in a couple of years' time, the idea of a genealogically-based project relating to the Battle seemed an ideal opportunity to investigate in some detail at least some of the participants, and at the same time to showcase student work from the Postgraduate Diploma in Genealogical, Palaeographic and Heraldic Studies at the University of Strathclyde.

With a planned new Bannockburn Visitor Centre to be built for the National Trust for Scotland, utilising high technology to enhance the visitor experience, there might be the possibility of a brand-new, attractive venue for an exhibition based on the work of the students. An approach was made to the National Trust for Scotland with a rough outline of the type of research we envisaged and how this might translate into an exhibition, forming an ideal complement to the displays in the Visitor Centre. This was met with an enthusiastic response and the offer of the use of the Education Room for the planned exhibition. Following a couple of site visits early this year, before the Centre opened, the possibility of some additional exhibition space emerged by locating some display boards in the Lunch Room. The Centre opened to the public on 1st March and has received very high customer satisfaction ratings, and we now look forward to the opening of our own exhibition which we hope will be similarly well received.

Project content

What would a genealogically based project relating to the Battle actually consist of? Was it a practical proposition? How could it be achieved? How would it relate to student work as an integral part of the Diploma Course and, finally, how would it translate into an exhibition?

Biography, genealogy and heraldry

The starting point had to be the participants in the Battle. Research into these real people from the 14th century would be an interesting example of what might be achieved in medieval genealogy and family history, with students becoming familiar with the available sources and evaluating their authenticity. As well as researching the lives of the participants themselves, a very strong genealogical focus would be provided by researching their family relationships. This aspect of the Project might help to illuminate the nature and importance of these relationships at this particular period of time. Heraldry was also a significant element of noble and military society at the time and so this would form another avenue of research. It was hoped that by focussing on the human interest of those involved in the Battle, we could make the Project appealing to the general public, with the added attraction of a colourful

display of coats-of-arms. But would the public really identify with individuals who lived 700 years ago and who, in most cases, were nobles or knights? These men from the past might seem distanced not only by a vast period of time but also by social class from the average man, woman and child in the street. The appeal of tales of adventure and the pageantry of 'knights of old' is all very well, but could some sort of a link be made to the people of today? The answer was "probably" and the means was genetic genealogy.

Genetic genealogy

This topic receives a good deal of attention in our Courses, since it is becoming established as an important tool in the world of genealogical research. This was to form the other strand of the Project, alongside the work of the students, and would be undertaken by staff, namely my colleague Alasdair Macdonald, Administrator of the Scottish DNA Project, and myself. It is possible to trace living descendants of participants in the Battle where documentary evidence has survived, but this could only be done for a relatively small proportion of the population. Genetic genealogy could potentially be used to establish a male-line descent, even without the documentation. This was the motivation behind the genetic genealogy strand of the Project. The outcome would be the successful identification of one or more living descendants of a participant in the Battle, who could not prove this by any other means. This would make a real link between the individuals concerned, at a distance of 700 years, and illustrate the power of genetic genealogy. I will give more details of this later in the article.

Practical issues

The above has given an overview of what the Project would consist of, but would it be feasible in practice? The first question to be tackled was – who was at the Battle? At this distance of time, there are not a large number of original sources surviving which can tell us this. The major initial sources identified were the various contemporary or near contemporary chronicles, including *The continuation of the annals of Nicholas Trivet*, the *Annals of London*, *The Brus* by John Barbour, *Vita Edwardi Secundi* and *The Scalacronica* by Sir Thomas Grey.

In addition, there were several rolls of arms compiled around this period, which would be helpful in tracing the coats-of-arms of the combatants. Of English origin were the Falkirk Roll c.1298, Caerlaverock Roll c.1300, Stirling Roll c.1304 and the Parliamentary Roll c.1310. There were a few rolls of Scottish arms from a little later - the Balliol Roll c.1332, Bruce Roll c.1332 and the Gelre Roll circa the end of the 14th century. A very useful secondary source is McAndrew, Bruce (2006) *Scotland's historic heraldry*. (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press.)

It is also worth mentioning the relevant volumes of the *Calendar of documents relating to Scotland* and finally the catalogue of The National Archives at

Kew. Few of these contained many names, the longest list being that of English captured or killed, included in *The continuation of the annals of Nicholas Trivet*, which amounts to 78. By extracting the names from these sources, a consolidated list was created, heavily weighted towards the English combatants. Presumably the reason for this was the recording of the considerable numbers who were captured or killed on the English side. Various claims have been put forward by Scottish clans and families stating that one or more of their ancestors were present at the Battle. This may or may not be the case and the likelihood would require careful consideration, but for the purposes of the Project, it was essential to have as clear and reliable evidence as possible that the individuals to be researched were definitely there. Out of our list, there are still doubts surrounding the whereabouts of some of these individuals on the days of the Battle. Several of these were almost certainly there, so the exhibition will include a listing of those deemed as certainly present and of those probably there.

Student work

The initial list was to serve as the basis for the assessment of student work, first undertaken by Diploma students in the academic year 2012-13. Their task was to compile their own list of participants and also to trace their coats-of-arms. The outcome, as expected, largely matched the names on the Tutor compiled list, but there were a few additions to be made. The list now amounted to 161 individuals (142 English, 19 Scottish) taken from primary sources, with another 125 from secondary sources, which would require further investigation.

The major work which forms the basis for the exhibition was carried out by the Diploma students from the current academic year, 2013-14. The students were set the ambitious task of researching five participants and producing a brief biography, a blazon with accompanying image of the coat-of-arms and a four-generation descendant report and chart beginning with the grandparents of the participant, thus tracing as many of their great-grandchildren as possible. The quantity of information to be found varied enormously between individuals, with the most prominent protagonists and their families being extensively documented, while other knights and gentry were barely recorded as not much more than a name. A great deal of time and effort was invested by the students in this task and they are to be congratulated for their commitment and perseverance in what may have appeared at times too onerous a burden. I hope that the resulting exhibition will prove the value of their work and vindicate the objectives of the Project.

The exhibition

For the purposes of the exhibition it has only been possible to focus on a fairly small number of participants with information being displayed on large display panels. Out of the 70 individuals researched by the students, 15 were selected, to which were added King Robert the Bruce and King Edward

11, neither of whom the students had been asked to study. For each of these 17, large display panels will feature the three elements on which the students worked, a biography, a coat-of-arms and a genealogical chart. With editorial input from another of our Tutors, Andy Douglas, and myself, the relevant content was prepared for display purposes for the eight Scots and nine English who had been selected. Also available will be a printed version of the student work for the 70 individuals, with much of this also being accessible via two touch-screen monitors. For simplicity of presentation, the display panels will not include source references, but for those with an interest in the authorities used, this information can be found in the printed student work.

Genetic genealogy strand

I now return to the other main strand of the Project, looking into the use of genetic genealogy, which has been pursued by Alasdair Macdonald and myself.

The first stage of this research was to trace male-line descendants of a number of participants in the Battle and to then request them to take a DNA test with Family Tree DNA, the leading testing company for genealogy. It proved a slightly more difficult task than might have been expected to establish well authenticated male lines. Despite the fact that far more English participants can be identified as compared to Scots, in the time available to research these descents, only three English descents were deemed to be satisfactory while two Scottish descents met the same criteria. What can we conclude



Tomb effigy of Edmund de Mauley, who fell at Bannockburn,
in St Andrew's Church, Bainton, Yorkshire.

*Photograph reproduced by kind permission of Graham Field of the
Medieval Combat Society, which will be staging a re-enactment of the battle.
See www.themcs.org*

from this? It would appear that the English male lines died out at a much greater rate than the Scottish male lines. This would seem to indicate an area for further fruitful research, to confirm whether this really was the case, and if so, to investigate the possible reasons and consequences of this.

Four families were settled on for DNA testing – Stewart and Macdonald, from the Scots side, and Berkeley and Grey from the English. The relevant participants in the Battle were Sir Walter Stewart, Angus 'Og' Macdonald, Sir Thomas Berkeley and Thomas de Grey. Initial results of tests on 37 markers did not provide sufficient detail to give us confidence that any matches on the Family Tree DNA database were within the last 700 years. The tests were then upgraded and the final results and conclusions will not be available until just before the start of the exhibition. What we do know at this stage is that testing on the Berkeley family has so far been inconclusive. Further testing would be required to corroborate the initial findings and it is hoped this will be followed up at a later date. In the case of the Grey family, no close matches appear on the Family Tree DNA database, probably because of a relatively low number of tests having been done on descendants of this lineage. Progress on the Stewart and Macdonald research is promising and likely matching individuals are now being researched, with assistance from the ancestral research company MacDonald & Rees. Further details will be announced around 21st June, and a small section of the exhibition will be devoted to this aspect of the Project. It would certainly be possible to build on the experience gained to develop this type of research further.

Future plans

A great deal of work has gone into the preparation of the exhibition, and the possibility of touring the exhibition to other locations connected with this period of Scottish history is being investigated. Some information has already been provided to Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire on the Berkeley family, for a small exhibit planned for June. In addition to the physical exhibition, the intention is to develop a virtual exhibition which can be viewed online.

This article has been largely descriptive of the plans, preparations and outputs of the Project. Once the dust has settled, it will be time to digest fully the findings and to analyse these, which may in turn lead to further lines of research, some of which have already been referred to. In fact, two of the Diploma students involved in the major part of the research have opted to take their interest further by selecting a Bannockburn-related topic for their final project. These will be entitled *How did the deaths of the English knights killed at Bannockburn affect the succession to their lands and titles?* and *What is the pedigree of Sir Giles d'Argentine, 'the third best Knight in Christendom'?* It may well be that a follow-up article on the outcomes of the Project would be worthwhile. In the meantime I should just highlight a few interesting issues which have been thrown up.

Interesting issues

Although the uncertainty over the exact relationship between Thomas Randolph and King Robert the Bruce has already been dealt with by earlier researchers, that between Sir Henry de Bohun, famously killed in single combat by King Robert, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, has not been highlighted. The general conception has been that Sir Henry was a nephew of the Earl, but after research it is virtually certain that he was in fact a half-cousin of the Earl's father. As already indicated, the identity of Sir Giles d'Argentine has proved a problem, despite his fame as the "third best knight in Christendom". Further research will attempt to place him within a family context. Another individual who has caused some confusion is Sir Alexander Seton and his relationship to King Robert's brother-in-law Sir Christopher Seton. He may have been a brother, but further research is required. Finally, there are some interesting questions surrounding Robert the Bruce's own family. Although his mother Marjorie, Countess of Carrick, is often stated as being the only child of Neil, Earl of Carrick, she actually had three younger sisters. What happened to these sisters? – we will probably never know. Then on his father's side of the family, Robert had probably four uncles and two aunts who are little-known. These are the sidelights of history which can be given greater prominence in a project of this kind.

Apart from these very specific points, several more general issues have arisen which would merit further research. The survival or non-survival of male lines in Scotland and England has already been mentioned in the section on the genetic genealogy strand of the Project, but probably the most obvious feature of the families of the participants is the very high level of inter-marriage between members of the same small group of noble families. This was certainly not unexpected, but perhaps not envisaged on quite this level. It is an important point to be aware of and suggests that the level of social mobility at this period was extremely limited. Also to be clearly seen is the frequency of multiple marriages. This factor and that of inter-marriage and social mobility, or lack of it, could prove very interesting fields for further research.

Final comments

The impact of this Project still remains to be seen and the possibilities of online and print publications will be investigated. In the meantime, if you can, make a point of visiting the exhibition, which will run from 21st June to 2nd August at the National Trust for Scotland's Bannockburn Visitor Centre.

A webpage with basic information is available at <http://www.strath.ac.uk/genealogy/bannockburn/> which will be further developed in due course.

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The Mystery of Dunblane's American Memorial

Andy Mitchell

One of the most prominent memorials at Dunblane Cathedral holds an American Civil War mystery that is now a century and a half old.

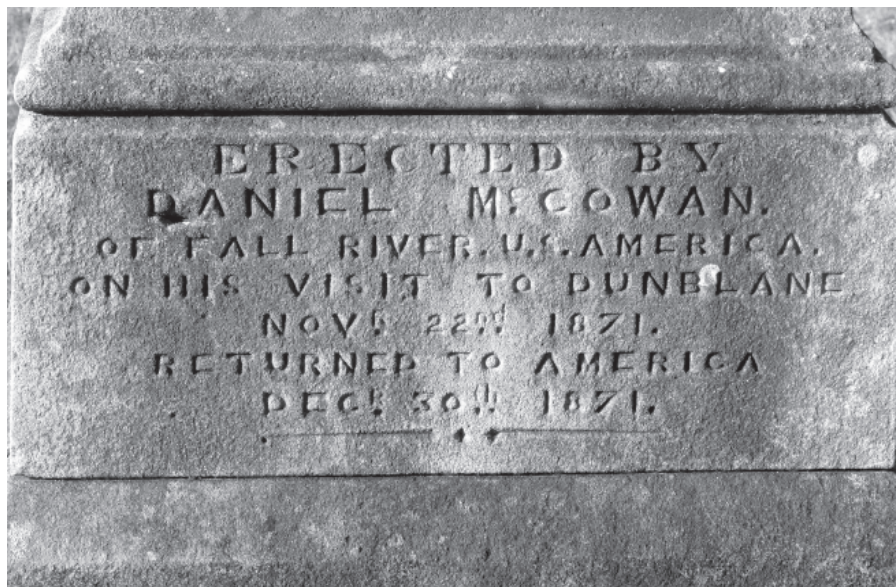
The 15-feet tall obelisk near the Cathedral entrance proudly states:



In memory of William McCowan, Co C 58th Massachusetts Infantry, who died in Camp Readville, US America, in defence of the Union against the Rebellion, 1st April 1864 aged 47 years.

There is often surprise from cathedral visitors that a veteran of this conflict should be celebrated in Scotland, but anyone trying to find out more is in for a shock: there is no record of William McCowan fighting in the Civil War.

To mark the 150th anniversary this year of McCowan's death, I set out to unravel what really happened. There are clues around the obelisk, starting with a helpful inscription underneath:



Erected by Daniel McCowan of Fall River, US America, on his visit to Dunblane, November 22nd 1871, returned to America December 30th 1871.

Daniel added other family members on the side panels, and a carved weaver's shuttle above.

From these snippets, William McCowan's life can be tracked through genealogy websites. He was a weaver from Bridgend in Dunblane, born in 1817, who emigrated to the United States in the late 1850s with his family. Daniel was his eldest son.

William, together with his wife Jean and five children, settled at New Brunswick, a town in New Jersey, where he carried on his trade as a weaver. Daniel, meanwhile, worked at a mill in Fall River, Massachusetts, with his uncle (William's elder brother) Andrew, who had come out from Dunblane many years earlier.

It was a time of great upheaval in the United States as the Civil War raged for four years in the early 1860s. All young men were required to fight, but William was an unlikely combatant. At 47, he was too old to be drafted, and non-Americans were not expected to fight - he would have been considered an alien, which is how his son was ruled out. His motivation for joining up can only be guessed at, although it is tempting to think this Scot was driven by a sense of freedom and justice.

Thanks to the Dunblane inscription, we know he joined Company C of the 58th Regiment in the Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. From February 1864 they were mustering at Camp Meigs in the town of Readville, Massachusetts, preparing to join the fray.

Unfortunately for William, he never had the chance to fight for the Union cause as he succumbed to a particularly nasty disease while still in camp. According to his death certificate (which states 2 April, a day later than on his memorial) the cause was erysipelas, a virulent bacterial skin infection.

It could be argued that he did not die 'in defence of the Union against the Rebellion', but he did intend to fight, so why is William McCowan not acknowledged in Civil War records? Quite simply, the 58th Massachusetts Infantry left for the front on 28 April 1864 and their roll only includes those men who were with them from that time.

The story of Dunblane's Union army volunteer might never have been known had his proud son not returned to his birthplace and paid for the fulsome tribute that stands to this day.

Who Do You Think You Are? at Glasgow

Updates - The organisers have announced a series of lectures and workshops – there will be more than 40 over the 3 days of the event. Some have yet to be finalised, but those confirmed to date will include:



Scotland and Poland
Kirk Session Records & Burgh Records
Scottish Records at the Society of Genealogists, London
Women in the Great War
Fromelles Genealogy Project
American Immigration Records
DNA
Wills & Deeds in the National Records of Scotland
Pre-1855 Church Records
Unusual Names
Highland Names
Emigration
Kirk Session & Heritors Records in the National Records of Scotland
Catholic Archives
Soldiers' Wills
Bannockburn Genealogy Project

For full details, access www.wdytyalive.com/workshops-scotland

Dowie – A Scottish Surname with Flemish Roots?

Gary N. Dowie

Introduction

The word Dowie presents a puzzle. It can be found as a surname, as a component in several Scottish place-names and as an adjective. Consequently, my investigation into the origins of the surname Dowie has led me along a wonderfully interesting voyage of discovery.

People bearing the surname Dowie can be found around the world and live in predominantly English-speaking countries which formed parts of the former British Empire to which their forebears migrated, with Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America hosting the largest populations outside of the United Kingdom.

An accurate figure for the number of individuals currently bearing the surname is impossible to state with certainty, however by referring to the 1996 *UK info* CD which contains over 15 million 'phone book listings, I calculate that there are approximately 1,900 people with this surname living in the British Isles in 2014.¹

Of the 464 total number of Dowie entries recorded on this CD, 55% (257 entries) lived in Scotland, of whom 40% (103 entries) lived in Fife – this is more than in any other location in the United Kingdom and represents just over one-fifth of all Dowies listed. According to David Hey this high density in just one county points to the possibility of a single-family origin for a surname.²

I am often amused and on occasions a little frustrated at having to spell out my surname to people who are unfamiliar with it. The following are just some spellings that I have been mislabelled as: Dowey, Doway, Dowy, Douie, Doughy, Downie and Dowlie. This is not a unique problem and many people are equally bemused when first confronted by the multitude of spelling variants used for their surname in old documents. These variations can be explained in part by the fact that many people could not read or write and those that could, received very different standards of education.

My family

I have traced my paternal ancestry back 11 generations to my 9 x great-grandfather John Dowie born around 1609. John Dowie's son, also christened John Dowie, was baptised in Nether Rires mill, in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fife. I believe that John Dowie the elder was a member of the Fife-based Dowie family whose association with corn mills and malting can be traced back another century to the early 1500s.³

The 1639 baptismal entry for John Dowie's birth at Nether Rires mill names the witness as Alexander Whyte, miller.⁴ Alexander Whyte's father William

Whyte had been the miller before him and he is probably the same William Whyte whose sons married two daughters of a William Dowie, the miller at Ores mill in the Parish of Dysart, Fife⁵ thus creating a direct link between John Dowie at Nether Rires mill and William Dowie at Ores mill.

In a will dated 15th July 1595, the above-mentioned miller William Dowie is appointed cautioner for the deceased Laurence Dowye, miller at Balbirnie mill in Markinch parish.⁶ As William Dowie is cautioner on behalf of Laurence's son John Dowye, it suggests that William Dowie is likely to be a brother, uncle or older son of the late Laurence Dowye. Balbirnie mill lies on the river Leven less than 4 miles north of Ores mill. Laurence's son John could therefore be the grandfather of John Dowie born in Nether Rires mill in 1639, as suggested to me by Rosemary Bigwood.⁷ Investigation of the ownership of Nether Rires mill and Ores mill helps to support this idea.

As with many trades, milling was often passed from father to son. Good millers were sought-after and could move between estates when hired by different estate-owners to run their mills.⁸ Estate-owners often got references from other landowners when hiring good millers, especially when the mill provided the lord with a substantial part of his income.

Andrew Leslie, 5th Earl of Rothes (d.1611), provides an interesting example. Andrew Leslie's sister Beatrix married David Beton, 5th Laird of Creich & Nether Rires, and his daughter Isabel Leslie married James Sinclair, Master of Sinclair the son of Henry Sinclair, 5th Lord St. Clair, lord of Dysart and owner of Ores mill.

It was this Isabel Leslie, Mistress of Sinclair, who in 1601 sent armed men to force the release of her miller William Dowie from the Dysart tollbooth and afforded him protection against prosecution by the Kirk and burgesses of Dysart.⁹ William had been found guilty of Sabbath-breaking, meaning he'd been working on a Sunday, probably through the necessity to maximise flour production either when the river was in full spate or when the supply of grain dictated its rapid processing, all possibly at the bequest of the Mistress of Sinclair herself.

Andrew Leslie's other sister Agnes Leslie married Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, 5th Earl of Morton. Sir William Douglas's local vassals around Loch Leven in Kinross-shire included the Mercers of Aldie, whose own vassals included a Dowie family living at Balado in Kinross-shire, a mere 2½ miles from Sir William Douglas's Loch Leven castle.

One last connection can be found in a document dated 16th September 1599, in which Laurence Dowye's employer or 'master', James Clerk of Balbirnie, acted as a cautioner for Andrew Leslie, 5th Earl of Rothes.¹⁰

So, whilst Andrew Leslie's familial ties to these three properties do not prove that he played any part in the Dowie millers moving from one mill to the other, they would, along with his influence, have provided the opportunity.

The Balado connection

Some years ago I was fortunate enough to correspond with Mr. Francis Douie, then head of the Douie family. His family can trace its line back to the late 1600s when they were living at Heatheryford and Easter Balado, both near Kinross in Kinross-shire.¹¹ With extra research I have found additional references to this family living at Balado in the 15th century. Throughout these records the surname regularly interchanges between Douie and Dowie. In the earliest record, dated 1478, the spelling of the surname is given as both Dowy and Dowe, and the family structure outlined suggests that their surname had been in use from at least the very early 1400s.¹²

I have yet to find a direct connection between the Balado Dowies/ Douies and those of the milling Dowies at Ores, Balbirnie and Nether Rires mills. However, I believe there are sufficient connections between their respective estate-owners to suggest one. Sir William Bruce of Kinross purchased land from Andrew Dowie of Turfhill, near Kinross in 1686 and used stone from the Balado quarry when building his masterpiece Kinross House.¹³ Balado quarry may have been sited at Heatheryford which belonged to this family.

Prior to purchasing Loch Leven Castle and the land where he would later build Kinross House, Sir William Bruce of Kinross had purchased the Nether Rires estate in 1669. This supports a direct link between these two estates. The Dowie family was already living at both Balado and Nether Rires some 30 years before this date and suggests a prior connection between these two estates,¹⁴ one example being Sir William Bruce's great-aunt Magdalene Clerk (d. after 1631) who was sister of James Clerk of Balbirnie, owner of Balbirnie mill, and Laurence Dowie's master.

Perth and the Mercer family

The Dowie family at Balado began to farm part of the Balado estate in 1469, the lease granted by its owner Andrew Mercer, fourth laird of Meikleour and Aldie.¹⁵ This relationship with the Mercers is of key importance as it helps explain how the Dowie family at Balado was likely related to an Andrew Dowy, a burgesses of Perth.

Andrew Mercer's niece had married Andrew Bunch, the dean of Perth Guild, who enrolled this Andrew Dowy as a burgess in 1528.¹⁶ Her father, Robert Mercer of Baleave, had been the provost of Perth.¹⁷ Whilst this does not prove that Andrew Dowy was related to the Dowie family at Balado, it does suggest that he knew their feudal superiors the Mercer family. The rarity of the surname also indicates that in all probability he was related to them. A relationship between them afforded Andrew Dowy very useful business openings, because of the pre-eminence of the Mercer and Bunch families in the commercial and administrative affairs of Perth.

Andrew Dowy's wife was a daughter of William Anderson, a burgess and significantly a merchant of Perth. We do not know what Andrew Dowy did for

a living. However as one of his daughters subsequently married a burghess of Perth who was a maltster, this would not be an unexpected trade for him to be involved in,¹⁸ perhaps importing and exporting grain. Many Dowies have been involved with both malting and milling over the centuries. Andrew Dowy may have been an ancestor of the milling Dowies as well as being related to the Balado Dowie family.

With the rarity of the Dowy (Dowie) surname it would be reasonable to suggest that Andrew Dowy was related in some way to another Andrew Dowy who was a merchant of Perth and lived 87 years earlier. He may have been his grandson. The Scottish custom of naming a man's first son after the child's paternal grandfather, whilst not universal, was common practice. In 1441 the latter Andrew Dowy appears in the records of the High Court of Holland, pleading, alongside his fellow merchants from Perth, for compensation after their ship had run aground in the Meuse Estuary.¹⁹ Andrew must have been born in or before 1420, for a merchant had to be a burghess first and a burghess usually had to be at least 21 years of age before he could be elected to that role.²⁰



Merchant ships anchored on the Tay at Perth.

Detail from a later copy of John Slezer's 1693

"View of Perth, the capital of Perthshire". ©G.N.Dowie.

Other connections between the Mercer and Dowie families can be seen by studying some of their other estates. For example, Lawrence is an extremely rare Christian name within the Dowie family. Allowing for Scottish naming patterns, the Laurance Dowie recorded in 1599 in the Mercer-held parish of Dunbarney near Perth may have been related to the Laurence Dowye in Balbirnie mill. There is also a William Dowy in the adjacent parish of Forgandenny who appears to be the former Laurance's relative.²¹

In 1494, the notary (and soon to be the pseudo-Archdeacon of Aberdeen) Sir

William Dowy was a witness to a charter concerning Inverallochy, near Fraserburgh in Aberdeenshire. This property was at that date held by the Mercers of Meikleour and Aldie.²²

Legend also recalls how a John Mercer of Perth gave his three watermills there to Malcolm III, King of Scotland (reigned 1058-1093).²³ The charter in which this is stated may be spurious, but in the light of my discoveries about the Dowie family, the Mercer family's alleged relationship to watermills in Perth is a curious coincidence and may be another link with the Dowie family.

In conclusion, I have traced my Dowie family back to Nether Rires mill in 1639 and from there I believe that they are related to both the Dowie millers at Balbirnie and Ores mills in Fife and also to the Balado and Perth Dowys.

The Flemish connection

The reference in 1441 to Andrew Dowy is the first clear evidence of a link between the Dowie family and the Low Countries. Andrew's presence in Holland as a merchant from Perth is noteworthy. Douai, in Flanders is one of the two most cited sources for the surname.²⁴ Douai, which is pronounced as Dou-ay or Dow-ay in English, lay within the County of Flanders until it was ceded to France in 1668 and now lies in the Nord Departement of the North-eastern tip of modern-day France.

The Low Countries including Flanders were the economic power-houses of Northern Europe during the Middle Ages and their merchants travelled far and wide to turn a profit. Flanders was famous for its cloth production and Douai was no exception. It was also a major port for both importing and exporting grain.²⁵

Andrew Dowy was described as a merchant and was amongst the higher echelons of Perth's small community. The burgesses and merchants ran the Burgh by controlling its trade: they set commodity standards along with their prices and extracted tolls for the Crown. It is well-documented that Scotland's burghs were largely populated by immigrants from England, Flanders, France and Germany. Some burghs were renowned more than others for their particularly high concentrations of Flemings, namely Aberdeen, Berwick-upon-Tweed and Perth.²⁶ Therefore it is not surprising to find evidence that Flemish merchants from Douai have traded and settled in Scotland from an early date.

The first recorded merchant is William de Doway. He owned property in Berwick-upon-Tweed and was prevented from travelling to Scotland in 1244 by Henry III of England.²⁷ Further records list in 1291 a John de Dowaco, (of Douai or Douay) a merchant in the employ of John de Soules, the sheriff of Berwick-upon-Tweed.²⁸ Also found is Hervey de Doway, a burgess in 1333, and Henry of Doway, a juror in 1334, both of Berwick and probably the same man.²⁹ William de Ways (Deways?), a knight, was at Dunbar in 1342.³⁰ Just a few miles down the coast there was a wool merchant named William Dewe

trading in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1373, perhaps a relative of the William de Doway noted in 1244.³¹ Allowing for spelling variations, there was another juror at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1370 named John Dowe.³²

If we are looking for convincing evidence of Flemish merchants from Douai, trading and settling in Scotland these men provide it. For their respective toponymic surnames to then develop into the hereditary family name Dowie, at least one of these men would need to have left his own male progeny to follow him. From their numbers it would not be unreasonable to assume that this happened and a few records that suggest this may have been the case.

A move from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Perth?

From 1296, the Scottish Wars of Independence engulfed the extremely important border town of Berwick-upon-Tweed in a violent tug of war between England and Scotland. Both states fought for control of this strategic fortress, its lucrative trade and tax revenues. If the English could not wrest possession from the Scots, their aim was to destroy Scotland's pre-eminent trading port with Europe. The devastation wrought, combined with outbreaks of plague, led to depopulation. This reduced the town to near ruin and by the end of the 14th century one-third of the burgages had been abandoned. Under these stresses and circumstances, it would be quite understandable for many of the town's merchants to seek safer havens in which they could live and trade more safely - and in 1358 the English government actually threatened to confiscate the property of any burgess who went to live elsewhere.³³ On the strength of these factors it is easy to see how a merchant from Berwick-upon-Tweed may have chosen to relocate his operations to the city of Perth, just 80 miles north-west by sea. This downturn in both its economy and viability led to the foundation of North Berwick further up the coast, and enabled Perth to become the principal port of Scotland, until it was overtaken by Edinburgh and its port of Leith in the late 15th century.

Although, no evidence exists of a connection between these Berwick-upon-Tweed based merchant-burgesses and the Perth merchant Andrew Dowy (alive in 1441), their dates and locations are so close that it is possible that one did exist. Further research into the archives of these towns and those of Edinburgh may prove fruitful in finding a link.

English Douaisiens

The Douaisiens in Scotland were not unique. There were many people named 'de Douai' who lived and settled in England from the late 12th through to the late 15th centuries. This was especially the case in York and the East Riding of Yorkshire, where the surname was often recorded as Doway.³⁴ One early family is found in Barmston (formerly spelt Bernestoun) in Holderness. Interestingly, a William de Berneston is recorded in Roxburgh and later Aberdeen in the summer of 1296 and illustrates how mobile people could be then.³⁵

It is quite possible that one of these Flemish Douaisiens or their English-born offspring could have migrated north to Berwick-upon-Tweed or even direct to Perth during the 13th and 14th centuries. There are even some tantalising links that can be made between them to landed families known to have held land in both Yorkshire and Scotland. For example, the knight Richard Dewe who fought for the English against the Scots at the siege of Dundee in 1312 maybe the same man, or a descendant of the Richard Doway listed at Barnaby Bossal, Yorkshire, in 1301.³⁶

Without further research, I feel it best to simply acknowledge their presence in England as contemporaries or perhaps predecessors of the Scottish Douaisien merchants. The process of first settling in England before moving up to Scotland can be seen time and again in the history of immigrant Anglo-Norman families arriving from Europe around this period. This has been very well-documented by Ritchie, Barrow, Platt and Blakely.³⁷ Although my findings cannot provide a conclusive documented family tree detailing descent from father to son over many generations, it would be surprising if this had not happened.

One final reference should be given to Walter de Douai, one of William the Conqueror's companions-in-arms. He is often noted as the source for the Dowie family, which is highly improbable as his sons and grandson do not appear to have adopted Douai as a hereditary surname.³⁸ He is the first Douaisien to be recorded in Britain, making his appearance in a charter dated May 1068.³⁹ Walter's unnamed grandson incited the Scottish King David I to go to war against the English in 1138 and fought alongside his son Prince Henry.⁴⁰ No doubt he was influenced by the dramatic fall from grace of his father Robert de Bampton when he forfeited his Barony of Bampton in Devon for rebellion against the English King Stephen earlier that year.⁴¹ Because Walter's grandson is unnamed it is fruitless here to suggest connections to the later Douaisien settlers in Scotland. As an aside, Walter de Douai's son Robert de Bampton is believed to be one of the earliest Flemings to be recorded in Scotland (circa 1120) when he may have witnessed the foundation charter for the Abbey of Selkirk.⁴²

Alternative sources for the surname

A Gaelic source

Most surname dictionaries suggest that the surname Dowie is a variant of the surname Duffy (or Duffie) the anglicised form of the Irish Gaelic *Ó Dubhthaigh* meaning 'descendant of *Dubhthach*'.⁴³ The Gaelic adjective *dubh* meaning something that is either black in colour or mood is also at the root of the surnames: Duff, Dow, Macduff and Macildowie. With the contraction of Macildowie to Dowie or with the addition of the diminutive suffix *-ie*, or a possessive *-y* to the surname Dow, it is easy to see how the surname Dowie could arise from any one of these options.

By comparing current pronunciation with early spellings, the surname Dowie appears to have been consistently pronounced with two syllables from at least 1441. Initially it was “Doo–ee” then later anglicised to “Dow–ee”. So, its development from the name Duffy which also has two syllables would make sense.

Perth has been long described as “the gateway to the highlands”. Perhaps Andrew Dowy, the merchant of Perth, was descended from Highland stock and his surname may be a contracted remnant of an earlier patronymic surname. Or it may be Dow, with the later addition of *-ie* or *-y* to denote ‘son of’. Andrew Dowy, however, appears rather early for such a development of a Gaelic patronymic into a hereditary surname, especially when Perth’s merchant class was substantially drawn from English and Flemish foreign traders and immigrants.⁴⁴

The Dowe variant spelling of the early Balado Dowie family’s surname matches common variants of the surnames Dow and Duff, with all three exhibiting a terminal *-e*. However, whereas the second syllable in Dowie appears to have always been pronounced, this is not the case in these latter two surnames where the terminal *-e* remains silent. I have yet to find a relationship between the Balado family and a known Dow or Duff family.

Surprisingly, I can only find one less-than-convincing example of a family in Aberdeen where some of its members have adopted the surname Dowie from the early 17th century onwards. This family’s surname exhibits several variant spellings. These may have derived from a Gaelic source but George F. Black classified them under the surname Duvty.⁴⁵ The ancestors of this family do not appear to connect in any way to either the earlier Balado or Perth Dowie families who predate the Aberdeen family by more than a century.

A Scottish place-name source

There are a few Scottish place-names that end in *–dowie*. These may provide a source for the surname. A family may have taken its surname from a place and then later dropped the first element of the toponym. Baldovy, sometimes spelt Baldowie, Bardowie, Craigendowie, Daldowie, Dowies, Findowie and Skeddoway are the most obvious examples.

The source of a ‘dowie’ ending in place-names is uncertain. The Gaelic word *davoch* also spelt *davach* denotes an ancient measure of land, and this may account for some sources. The suffix *–ach* changed over time to the Scots *-ie* or *-y* ending.⁴⁶ With the exception of Skeddoway, I have found no links suggestive of any of these places giving rise to a family surnamed Dowie.

Skeddoway in Fife is near to Ores mill and was held by the Allardice family who also owned Newburn mill which was very close to Nether Rires mill.⁴⁷ Whilst the Allardice family may have provided a conduit for the Dowies to pass between these estates; neither the Allardice family or their estates appear

to have generated a Dowie family. The Richard de Skadughy named in the Ragman Rolls in 1296 was undoubtedly from this place and others with this surname can be found well into the early 18th century but not one connects to a Dowie family.⁴⁸

The most intriguing place-name is that of Balado itself. One of its earliest recorded forms, Balathache, may appear to represent a contraction of the Gaelic *Bala [dubh] thache* suggesting: Dubhthach's farm.⁴⁹ Around 1128 the Culdee abbot of St. Serf's island in Loch Leven was called Duftah.⁵⁰ When seeking a Gaelic source for the Dowie (Duffy?) family, what better route than via their own farmstead, either by direct descendants of Duftah (culdees could marry) or by one of his servants or devotees adopting his name? Or perhaps they acquired their toponymic surname from Balado.⁵¹ The name of John Macinduly recorded at nearby Adthangy (now Lethangie, Kinross-shire) in 1319 is interesting in this context as it contains both English and Gaelic elements. If the *-duly* element of his patronymic name represented *-dowy*, further contraction of his name could echo the development of the surname Dowie from Macildowie as suggested by G.F. Black.⁵²

However, as Scottish Gaelic place-names with the *Balla-* prefix were formed before 1200, this means that a family-name such as Dowie could not give its name to such a settlement – despite this being common practice in the Isle of Man after that date.⁵³ Professor Simon Taylor, a leading authority on Scottish place-names, is certain that there is no phonological problem with the development of Balado from the earliest two references. The name simply means 'Ford farm', which would be appropriate as the farm is located close to the South Queich river.⁵⁴

A Scots source

Scots is a dialect of English that has evolved from earlier Northern Middle English and should not be confused with the Scottish variant of the Gaelic language known as Scots Gaelic.⁵⁵ Surprisingly, surname dictionaries do not cite the Scots adjective *dowie* as a source for the surname of the same spelling. With *dowie* being used to describe something that is gloomy, sad or weak, it is easy to see how it may have been attributed to someone as a nickname albeit not a very flattering one. However, as most personal attributes which generate a nickname rarely transfer to offspring, this may account for finding no examples or aliases that suggest a nickname was the source this hereditary surname.

Summary of Linguistics and onomastics

Over time the spelling and pronunciation of most surnames can change to such an extent that two families sharing the same spelling for their surnames today may have acquired them from completely unrelated sources. For example, the meaning of the word *dowly* recorded in the East Yorkshire dialect matches exactly the meaning of the Scots adjective *dowie* which in its earliest

form was spelt *dowy*.⁵⁶ Both words are probably derived from the Northumbrian Old English word *dolly*.⁵⁷ Similarly, the Scots word *dowie* (when pronounced “Doo-ee”) can be confused with the Gaelic *duibh*, found with the same pronunciation in the place-name Ben Macdui, the modern form of *Beinn MacDuibh* (‘MacDuff’s mountain’). Likewise, the surname Dowie or Doway can be confused with the Flemish town Douai, which has over the centuries been recorded in a variety of spellings that include: Doway, Dowey, Dowie, Douay, Dowy, Dowe, Doe, Duuwe, Duuy, Doy, Dui, Duy and Doi.⁵⁸

Therefore it is easy to see how a number of unrelated families could over time find their respective surnames being mis-spelt or reclassified into just one form of spelling by a process known as ‘attraction’.⁵⁹ An example could occur when a Latin-trained cleric translated a Gaelic name that he’d heard into one that he was more familiar with - and often a similar sounding Latin name. This may explain how the Gaelic surname Dubhthaigh (Duffy), with its softly-pronounced and almost silent *-ff* could be mistranslated into Douey or Douai. This could account for not finding a Gaelic crossover within one family’s name from Dubhthaigh (or Duffy) to Dowy. A person surnamed Dubhthaigh may simply have had his name anglicised to Dowey or Douai by a cleric, leaving no ‘lost’ intermediate record to outline the shift from one spelled form to another. The record would simply not exist thanks to the cleric’s actions. This could also explain how both a Gaelic and Douaisien source may have independently given rise to the same name. One Dowie family derives their name from the anglicisation of Dubhthaigh, whilst another immigrant family brought theirs direct from Douai, Flanders. With time and further attraction or mutation the two families eventually share the one and the same surname spelling used today.

Conclusion

By undertaking detailed genealogical investigations to reconstruct my family’s past through many generations, I have been able to connect them to other Dowie families and trace them back to Fife, Balado and then Perth. There are a few exceptions where a different route can be traced, usually to Northern Ireland. However even some of these families have links to Scotland which suggest they too may stem from the Perth family. This suggests that all these branches are most likely descended from just one family. The telephone data mentioned earlier had also indicated this thanks to the very restricted spread of the Dowie family.

The more I look, the more I find evidence that makes the connection to these Douaisiens seem more likely. The Mercers, with their early family ties to the Douglas and Murray families (both of known Flemish origin), claim that they too hail from Flanders or the Low Countries.⁶⁰ Certainly, in the light of my theory that the Dowie family may come from Douai, Flanders, their early relationship with the Mercer family may be more significant than first thought.

The fact that Andrew Dowy, merchant of Perth had already acquired a surname before 1441 suggests that it had been used by more than one previous generation of his family. This would take formation of the surname back to at least the middle of the 14th century, a time that is generally considered to predate the Gaelic community's adoption of stable hereditary surnames.⁶¹ More importantly, with Douaisiens and their English- or Scottish-born descendants already well-established at Berwick-upon-Tweed and elsewhere in England, the hereditary surname Doway was already in use. Therefore the likelihood that the modern surname Dowie has been inherited from one of these Douaisiens seems highly probable.

Based purely on geography, the idea that the Gaelic and or Scots dialect routes are the source of the surname Dowie makes sense. But significantly my studies do not appear to support this and somewhat surprisingly reveal that what at first appears to be a very Scottish surname may in fact be Flemish in origin. That said, after more than seven centuries of residence in Scotland, "Clan Dowie" can claim to be just as Scottish as their fellow immigrant families, the Bruces, Gordons and Stewarts to name but a few. However, if the Flemish route is dismissed it does beg the question: "What happened to all these Douaisiens?"

In the absence of finding any more conclusive written evidence to support either the Gaelic or the Douaisien source; the burgeoning industry of DNA research may one day offer a decisive answer as to the true origin of the Dowie family, be it Flemish, Gaelic or something entirely different. Hopefully future discoveries will be made but ultimately, it is down to the reader and other researchers to arrive at their own conclusions.

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- ³⁵ For the trial of William de Berneston, see: <http://www.breakingofbritain.ac.uk/blogs/feature-of-the-month/january-2013/> & E39/93/15. Neville, (1990), p.92.
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- ⁵⁸ Various spellings encountered by the author in a variety of English and Scottish medieval sources.
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Dr Bruce Durie
on Scottish Heraldry;

Chris Paton
on Irish Resources for Family History.

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Two Architects and their Monuments

Gary Nisbet

Sir John James Burnet (1857-1938) and Edith Burnet Hughes (1888-1971) are two of Warriston Cemetery's most notable architect residents. Although interred in Edinburgh, both of their professional reputations were made in Glasgow, where Sir John dominated the architectural scene for fifty years and where Edith produced her only significant public building. They were also relatives, Edith being Sir John's niece, the daughter of his brother, George. After George's death her education was overseen by her childless uncle John and his wife, Jean Marwick.

There was also a professional connection between the two, with Edith's husband being briefly a partner in Burnet's Glasgow office, but that is as far as her architectural relationship with her uncle went. Sadly, as the mores and mindset of the time dictated, any further professional connection or collaboration with him were denied her simply because she was a woman - a partnership in his London practice being vetoed, for instance, on the grounds that there was no women's toilet in the office. Their graves, however, stand in close proximity to each other at Warriston, their presence in the cemetery giving us the opportunity to recall some of their other achievements in the fields of architecture and sculpture, as well as their relationships to some of the other distinguished family members listed on their headstones.

Architecture was in the Burnet family's blood: Sir John was the son of the celebrated Glasgow architect, John Burnet, and a cousin of another Glasgow architect, William Landless, and the nephew of the London architect William Cadell Burnet, his father's younger brother. And, of course, there was Edith, who is regarded as the first professional female architect in Britain, and her daughter, Francis Heather Lomax, who pursued her own architectural career in Edinburgh.

J.J. Burnet's first major work was a revolutionary one: the Institute of Fine Art building of 1878-9 in Glasgow's Sauchiehall Street, which introduced the Beaux Arts style to the city at a time when the Classical and Renaissance styles had predominated to the point of stagnation. It announced him, at the age of 22, as the most progressive architect of his generation in the West of Scotland, until the emergence of Charles Rennie Mackintosh. He was also one of the most successful architects, too, his firm, John Burnet, Son & Campbell, becoming highly respected nationally for its prolific output of buildings of every type and style throughout Britain.

Burnet was particularly noted for his use of sculpture on his buildings and for his choice of sculptors, with William Kellock Brown, the Mossmans (Glasgow's most important firm of architectural and monumental sculptors), and William Birnie Rhind of Edinburgh being his most frequent collaborators on his

Victorian buildings in Glasgow and Edinburgh. In the Edwardian era he expanded his practice to include an office in London, where the Glasgow-trained sculptor Albert Hodge was a favourite collaborator on his large-scale works. He was not insensitive to the emergence of female artists at this time, with Phyllis Archibald being given a major role in the production of sculpture for his McGeoch's Building in Glasgow in 1905.

His other works featuring extensive sculpture schemes in Glasgow include: the Athenaeum, with sculpture by John Mossman (1886), and its celebrated extension, the Atheneum Theatre, which changed the course of architectural development in Glasgow forever as the city's first tall and narrow 'Elevator' building (1891); Charing Cross Mansions, the city's grandest tenement, with a display of figurative work by Birnie Rhind (1889); and the Clyde Trust Building, with colossal statuary by John Mossman and Albert Hodge (1882-1908). He also designed the Professional & Civil Service Supply Association



J.J. Burnet's Athenaeum.

in Edinburgh, where he employed Birnie Rhind (1903-7), and Forsyth's Department Store in Princes Street, with Rhind again as his sculptor (1906). His North British and Mercantile building in Glasgow's St Vincent Street (1927) and the Gothic War Memorial Chapel at Glasgow University (1923) were his last major buildings in the city to feature significant sculpture schemes, this time with Archibald Dawson being chosen from the new generation of architectural sculptors that emerged after the First World War working on both, whilst his Cenotaph in George Square (1924) provided the English sculptor Gilbert Bayes with his most important commission for sculpture in the city.

By this time his niece, Edith, had already made her own mark as an architect by winning the design competition for Coatbridge War Memorial in 1924. She was a graduate of Grey's School of Architecture in Aberdeen, with extensive spells of study at the Sorbonne in Paris and in schools in Germany and Italy already to her credit, and had secured the post of lecturer in the history of art and architecture at Grey's School. It was while teaching there

that she met her future husband, the architect T. Harold Hughes, whom she married in 1918. During this period she gained further architectural experience in the Aberdeen offices of Jenkin & Marr and J.W. Devlin.

Her first commission as a designer was the Rutherford Memorial, gained in 1916, after which she concentrated on her studies and teaching whilst raising her three daughters. In 1920 she set up a practice in Glasgow specialising in designing houses and making alterations and extensions to existing buildings in the city and other parts of the country, including Edinburgh. Her work was small-scale and conventional compared to the prestigious local and national commissions won by her uncle and the more memorable designs by her husband. But she was to have her day in 1926 and again on 1930, when her most important buildings were completed, to public acclaim. These were Coatbridge War Memorial and Glasgow's Mercat Cross.

The war memorial is notable for its open tempietto and central copper urn. Resting on a circular pedestal and stepped base, its Beaux-Arts lines would have made J.J. Burnet proud of her. It is a tall structure, built in grey granite, with a bronze sword and wreath on its front, and Corinthian columns with lotus-leaf capitals supporting an open, circular entablature. It forms a prominent landmark on the corner of Bank Street and West End Park.

Her Mercat Cross was a modern interpretation of the long-lost medieval mercat cross that had disappeared from Glasgow Cross in the 1600s. The idea for providing the city with a new mercat cross was a curious one, given that these structures were originally intended as the focal point of public gatherings and the announcing of proclamations and news at a time when much of the population was illiterate and had no other means of acquiring information about important events. By the time the new Mercat Cross was built, however, such matters were already taken care of by universal literacy, newspapers and the emergence of cinematography and radio, leaving its original purpose redundant and the building itself little more than a historical curiosity. Today, it performs no practical function other than to hide its best-kept secret behind an ever-locked door, and to remind us of the generosity of its donor, the antiquarian William G. Black, and the skills of the architect and sculptors.

The building reveals a real sympathy with medieval Scottish architecture on Hughes's part, and a knowledge of Scottish mercat crosses is particularly evident in her use of features common to other ancient crosses throughout the country. As no illustration or detailed description of what the original cross looked like before it was demolished was available to her, except for a mention of it having a tall column with a guardhouse at its base, the design is her own conception of how it might have looked rather than being a copy or pastiche of other examples, such as the cross at Edinburgh (from which it partially derives). Features similar to those of other mercat crosses include its tall column surmounted with a unicorn finial and the balustraded octagonal guard house from which it arises. Sculpture also played a role in the project,

with heraldry predominating, as it was on all large-scale mercat crosses. This was partly the work of another female artist who worked on the project, Margaret Findlay, who modelled the unicorn finial and wooden animals for the staircase inside the guardhouse (the building's best-kept secret), and Archibald Dawson, their carver, who was particularly noted for his adherence to medieval methods in stone and wood carving. He was part of a larger team of carvers working for the firm of James Young & Son, who were the main contractors for the carverwork.

The Mercat Cross was Edith Hughes's last major public work, her subsequent output consisting mainly of routine alterations and conversions of large domestic buildings to flats. Notable examples of her work of this type include alterations and decoration in the Exhibition Hall of the Lady Artists Club in Glasgow's Blythswood Square (1929, 1934), and the remodelling of a cottage at 55 Woodhall Road in Colinton, Edinburgh, on 1935, where her uncle John retired. Her last noteworthy commission was for the font and wrought iron screen in the St Margaret of Scotland Chapel in St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh (1959), a task she performed whilst working as architect to the cathedral from 1956-65. She was also architect to Lansdowne House School and John Watson's School, also in Edinburgh.

Her uncle John's career, on the other hand, encompassed great achievement and immense success, reaching its highpoint when he was knighted for his British Museum extension in 1914. He had finally become a 'great British architect' in his own right, and his contribution to British architecture in general had finally received the recognition it deserved. By the time he retired, his London practice was one of the most influential in the country, with Thomas Tait as his partner and star designer of such major works as the pylons of Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1923. Tait later secured the commission for the layout and buildings of the 1938 Empire Exhibition in Glasgow's Bellahouston Park. It was during the exhibition's run that Burnet died, on 23 July 1938, at his home in Edinburgh.

He was cremated at Warriston Crematorium and his ashes later interred in the lair belonging to his father-in-law, Sir James Marwick, in Warriston Cemetery. It was for Marwick that their monument was originally erected in 1908, and it appears from its architectural style and quality that Burnet himself had been its designer. It is fairly typical of his commemorative monuments at this period and its austere simplicity looks forward to the Hunter Memorial at Glasgow University and the Cenotaph in the city's George Square. Frustratingly, it is unsigned by its designer and sculptor, and documentation confirming their identities has yet to surface, but it is unlikely that the job of designing the monument for such a distinguished public figure as Marwick would have been entrusted to someone other than his own esteemed architect son-in-law. Marwick had been Town Clerk of Edinburgh and Glasgow before he died, and was entitled to a monument of such bespoke quality and



Europa and Bull detail from
Clyde Trust Building.



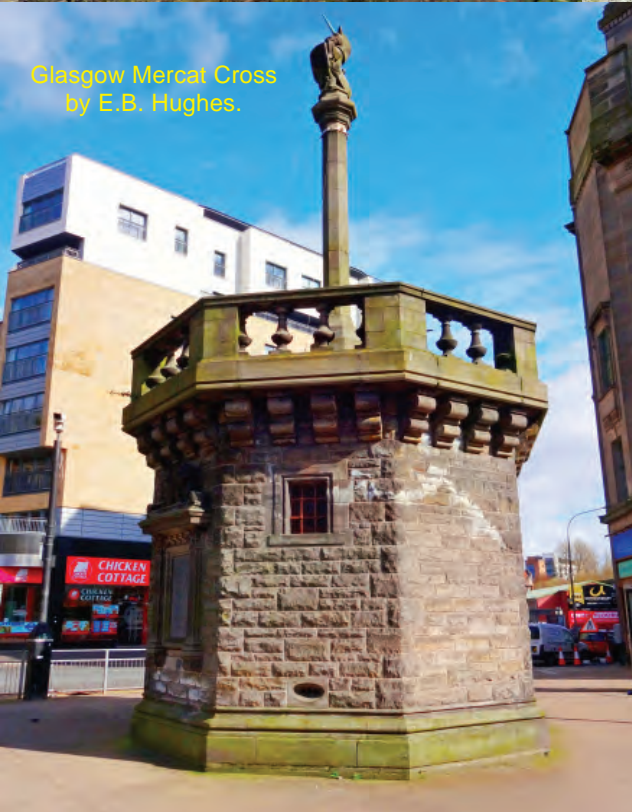
Cherub detail from
E.B. Hughes's gravestone.



Monument to Sir James David Marwick
and Sir John James Burnet.



Detail from Sir J.D. Marwick's gravestone.



Glasgow Mercat Cross
by E.B. Hughes.



Finial from Glasgow's
Mercat Cross.



Coatbridge War Memorial by Edith Burnet Hughes.

individuality. It displays his coat-of-arms, too, on a bronze shield, which affirms his status as a knight of the realm, and the whole gives one the impression of it being a semi-public monument that hints at what Burnet might have produced if he had been commissioned to design a much larger official tribute for a more prominent location in the city. Marwick's wife and daughter, Jean, were interred in the lair, too, Burnet's own occupancy being guaranteed by the fact that he was the latter's husband.

Edith Hughes's monument was also produced for a relative who predeceased her. This was for her father, the Advocate George Wardlaw Burnet, who was Sheriff Substitute for Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff when he died in 1901. He was also the brother of J.J. Burnet, with whose name his daughter is indelibly linked as part of a great architectural dynasty. His monument was most definitely not designed by Edith, though, as she was a schoolgirl at the time it was made. Burnet might have had a hand in its design, but this is unlikely and at any rate impossible to confirm. We do know the identity of its sculptor, though. This was David Buchanan, the Glasgow based monumental sculptor, who signed the monument, and from whose trade catalogue it was probably purchased. The monument is one of the most charming in the cemetery, the delicately carved cherub heads at its upper corners being amongst the cutest of all its little angels in stone. They seem to be popping out of the granite itself, their wings breaking free and stretching back behind them to form a pediment at the top of the monument. This is filled with a blind escutcheon garlanded with olive branches and a rose, to which are attached to the cherubs' hair. Stylistically, these details confirm the monument's Renaissance credentials. Edith was buried in the lair in 1971, a few years after finally being elected a Fellow of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland in 1968. She spent her last years at Tirranmuir in Kippen, where she lived with her daughter, Dr Mary Baskerville, and died on 28 August 1971, at 18 Park Terrace, Stirling.

This then is the story of these two hugely dissimilar monuments, one grand and formal, the other modest and unassuming, but both equally impressive for the stories they tell about their origins and the distinguished artists they commemorate.

All photographs by Gary Nisbet www.glasgowsculpture.com

First published in the Friends of Warriston Cemetery Newsletter, Issue 3.

September talk

Don't forget that our Autumn programme will kick off with one of our most popular and knowledgeable speakers, Bruce Bishop, on "Pre-1841 Scottish censuses and other early population lists". And don't forget your notebook!

Book Reviews

Art Researchers' Guide to Edinburgh

Ed. Kenny Eldon & Rose Roberto; ARLIS, 2012; ISBN 978-0-9562763-2-2; £4.99

A handy slim volume delineating some of the art and design holdings in archives across the City, ranging from the National Galleries and the Art College to RCAHMS and the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh. Contains a few surprises.

The Brewers and Breweries of Ayrshire, Buteshire and Renfrewshire

Forbes Gibb and Rob Close; Lomax Press, 2013; ISBN 978-0-9560288-6-0; £10

Lomax Press, Leasgill, 13 Park Place, Stirling FK7 9JR

info@lomaxpress.co.uk

The latest in the series, *The Brewers and Breweries of Scotland*, and also, as expected, thoroughly researched, with lists of names of people and businesses, known operational dates of breweries and their addresses, photographs, old illustrations, maps and labels for beer bottles. Essential if your ancestors worked in this field in these areas.

The Family Historian's Enquire Within, Sixth Edition

Janet Few; The Family History Partnership, 2014; ISBN 978-1-906280-11-6

UK - £16.35; Europe - £19.45; Rest of World - £23.40 (including P&P)

www.thefamilyhistorypartnership.com

A useful reference volume, especially for research south of the border, providing outlines, definitions, general directions, address and websites. It explains such matters as Perpetual Curates and The Surtees Society. It describes what might be found in the holdings of, for example, The House of Fraser and The Institute of Mechanical Engineers. And in between such entries, the reader's eye is ambushed by the likes of the National Hockey Museum and The Collection for Distressed Protestants in Ireland, 1642.

Creag an Tuirc, Second Edition

Neil McLaurin; Melrose Press Limited, 2012; ISBN 978-1-908645-14-2

Melrose Press St Thomas Place, Ely, Cambridgeshire CB7 4GG

www.melrosebooks.co.uk

This work was originally published in CD format, but the information has been extended so far that now in this book format it fills over 700 pages. A great deal of extra biographical material about 160 MacLarens and MacLaurins has been added, as well as the Clan Chief's endorsement by means of an historical introduction and an overview of the Clan. The information covers some 190 parishes of the Central Highlands, with a recent increase of detail, specifically for those parishes of Balquhider, Comrie, Killin, Kenmore and Calander. Of especial value will be information from the previously unpublished papers from the Breadalbane Collection. This book is one of those wonderful examples of long-term dedicated research, and everyone who has MacLaren or MacLaurin prominent in their ancestry will want to have a well-thumbed copy in their bookshelf.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

- The Story of St Stephen's, Edinburgh 1828-1926 The Honourable Lord Sands
 Captain (The Hon) Walter Charteris 92nd Regiment (Gordon Highlanders)
 and of Gosford House East Lothian Scotland. His Role in the Charge
 of the Light Brigade, Crimea, 25th October 1854. A Tale of Scottish
 Military History of the Supranatural. Barrie Stevens
 Report on the Genealogies of myself and my wife Alan S C Ross
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 Returns of Post Office Employees Relating to Glasgow and Edinburgh for 1845
 The History of Marshfield, Prince Edward Island
 The Hunters of Deeside John Hunter Lowe
 Plan of the Town of Crieff John Wood
 Plan of the City of Perth John Wood
 Plan of the Towns and part of the Parishes of
 Ayr, Newton upon Ayr and St Quibor John Wood
 Plan of the Town of Stirling (2 maps) John Wood
 Plan of the Town of Kilmarnock John Wood
 John Thomson Map of Haddington, 1822 John Thomson
 John Thomson Map of Perthshire 1827, North East Perthshire, North
 West Perthshire, South East Perthshire, South West Perthshire John Thomson
 John Thomson Map of Stirlingshire 1820 John Thomson
 Sterlin-Shyr. Aucht. Timoth. Pont (Map of Stirlingshire) Timothy Pont
 New Map of Ayrshire comprehending Kyle, Cunninghame, Carrick.
 1" to a mile by Captain Armstrong & Son. (5 maps) Captain Armstrong
 Map of Scotland Blaeu
 Plan of the Town of Ayr
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 Ordnance Survey: 6" map of Kirkintilloch
 Ordnance Survey: 6" map of Garth on Isle of Bute. Sheet CCXV. 1924
 Ordnance Survey: 6" map of Lanarkshire No.VII [Coatbridge – Shettleston] 1858
 Ordnance Survey: 6" maps of Edinburgh: Canongate North,
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 The Orkney Crofters (photocopy) W.R. Mackintosh (Comp)
 Plan lodged for Pursuer and Reclaimer against the Linlithgow
 District Committee of the County Council of the County of Linlithgow
 James Ritchie & Son Clockmakers in Edinburgh Vol. 1 & 2
 With a Highland Regiment in Mesopotamia 1916-1917 An Officer of the Battalion
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Scotland at War	Ian Nimmo
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The Scots in Prussia, Volume 2, Danzig Old Parish Registers Part 1	D. Richard Torrance (Ed)
The Scots in Prussia, Volume 3, Danzig Old Parish Registers Part 2	D. Richard Torrance (Ed)
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Register of the Rev. John MacMillan, being a Record of Marriages and Baptisms solemnised by him among the Cameronian Societies	Henry Paton (Ed)
The Parishes of Nairnshire Monumental Inscriptions, Cawdor	MNFHS

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.

- 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.

- 5 July "What did you do in the War, Daddy?" Elizabeth van Lottum.
(If EvL not back in circulation then Stuart D. Laing).
- 27 September "Photographs and their storage" Stuart Laing.
- 22 November "Tartan Tales and Myths." David Dewar.
Festive food and Quiz.

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 email to stuart.laing@virgin.net or liz.vanlottum@btinternet.com

Family & Local History Events 2014

- June Leith Festival www.leithfestival.com
- 21 June - Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project and Exhibition
- 2 August Bannockburn Heritage Centre
www.strath.ac.uk/genealogy/bannockburn/

- 23 August Lanarkshire FHS Conference, Motherwell Concert Hall
<http://lfhsshow2014.weebly.com>
- 29-31 August Who Do You Think You Are? Live, Glasgow SECC
www.whodoyouthinkyouarelive.com
See advertisement on page 43
See also Updates on page 55
- 30 August Family History Day, Haddington
www.johngraycentre.org
- 13-14 Sept "Wha's Like Us?" Family History Event, Tolbooth, Stirling
www.my.stirling.gov.uk/events
- September Doors Open Days www.doorsopendays.org.uk
- 24 October Scottish Local History Conference
"Crime and Punishment", Perth www.slhf.org
- November Kirkcaldy Gravestones Conference www.kirkcaldycivicsociety.co.uk
- November *Previously...* Scotland's History Festival www.historyfest.co.uk
- All year Homecoming Scotland 2014
www.visitscotland.com/see-do/homecoming-scotland-2104
- For details of some of these events, please read the features throughout this issue.
For others, access websites nearer the time.

**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.**