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The Scottish Genealogy Society

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This edition of *The Scottish Genealogist* was edited by Caroline Gerard,
with the valued assistance of Chic Bower at Printing Services Scotland
and of all our regular and occasional contributors.

Front Cover:

The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover:

The Iron Duke, cast in bronze by Steell
Statue of the Duke of Wellington by Sir John Steell,
outside the National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh

Photograph by Caroline Gerard

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

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

Email: membership@scots genealogy.com

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

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The Scottish Genealogist

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

Email: editor@scotsgenealogy.com

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Full page £80; Half page £40; Quarter page £20.

Scottish Genealogy Society Website

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First call for papers for a cross-disciplinary conference on

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

Friday 29 January to Sunday 31 January 2016,

New College, University of Edinburgh

Plenary speakers include:

- Professor **Christine Borland**, BALTIC Centre for Contemporary Art
- Emeritus Professor of Scottish and Victorian Literature **Ian Campbell**, University of Edinburgh
- Professor **Douglas Davies**, Department of Theology and Religion, the University of Durham.

A plenary panel chaired by Professor **Nigel Llewellyn**, former Head of Research, Tate, will discuss *Death after the Reformation* – what do we still need to understand about continuity and change in beliefs, attitudes and practices?

This is the third in a series of conferences that aims to accelerate interest and research into Scottish death studies. The theme for 2016 is **death and identity**. Papers are invited to explore this subject within any period from the medieval into the modern day from any disciplinary perspective. Established research and work-in-progress welcomed.

Papers are particularly welcome on the subjects of:

- The Effect of the Reformation upon Scottish Death practices & beliefs
- Death in the Scottish Diaspora
- Folklore, customs & rituals
- Death, grief and mourning
- Death, poverty, age, gender & status
- Childhood death
- Architecture, landscape & monuments
- Death in literature and the visual arts
- Legal & medical aspects of death
- Theology, liturgy & funeral ministry

Send abstracts of 200 words maximum sent by 16 October 2015 to:
susan.buckham@stir.ac.uk

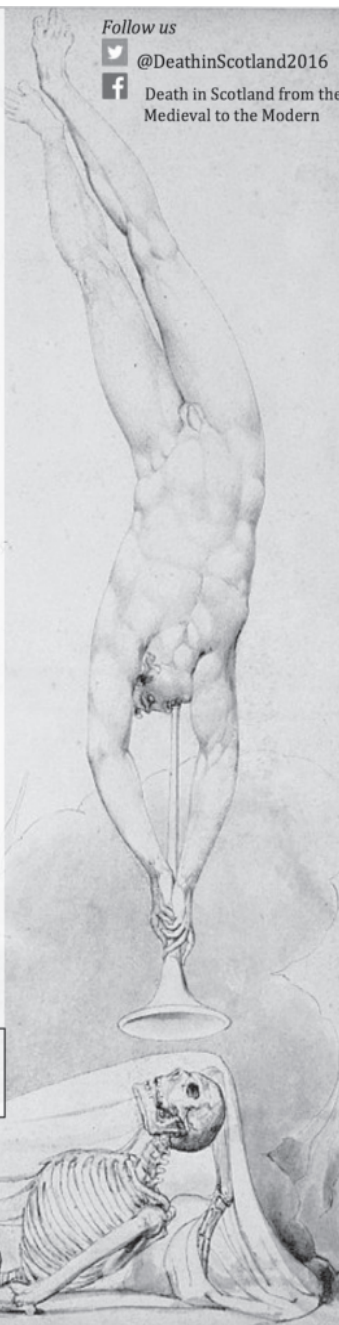
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Death in Scotland from the
Medieval to the Modern



Alexander and James Cruikshank: Two Brothers, Two Waterloo Veterans

Nigel Willis, Friends of Glasgow Necropolis

Alexander Cruikshank (1789-1857)

Alexander was born at Knockando, Moray, in January 1789, son of James Cruikshank and Margaret Thomson, and in 1805 he enlisted in the 79th Highlanders. He received a commission in 1838, and his career culminated in his being appointed Fort Major of Edinburgh Castle.

Historical Background

After a reorganisation of the British Army in the late 19th century, the 79th became The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; they were amalgamated in the 1960s, first with the Seaforth Highlanders to become The Queen's Own Highlanders, which more recently merged with the Gordon Highlanders and is now known as The Highlanders Battalion of The Royal Regiment of Scotland or more simply as the Highlanders.

The need to contain and defeat Napoleon's expansionist plans provides the backdrop to virtually all the battles, engagements and actions in which Alexander Cruikshank was involved from 1807 until Napoleon's final defeat in 1815.

The primary aims of the Peninsula Campaign led by the Duke of Wellington at that time was to stop Napoleon gaining complete control of the Iberian Peninsula countries of Spain and Portugal and to enable these countries to regain their sovereignty. Supported by these countries, Wellington achieved the objectives, finally taking Madrid in 1808. Wellington continued to advance into France, and after Napoleon's return from exile in Elba, a coalition of British, German, Dutch and Belgian countries, determined to defeat Napoleon, came together in two armies led by Wellington and Blücher. This resulted in Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo, followed by his exile to St Helena in 1815.

Alexander's career

1807 saw Alexander Cruikshank in Denmark during the Napoleonic Wars when a force of 30,000 soldiers and a fleet of 50 British ships bombarded the Danish



Alexander Cruikshank
By kind permission of the Trustees of
The Highlanders' Museum
(Queen's Own Highlanders Collection).
Fort George, Inverness-shire
<http://www.thehighlandersmuseum.com/>

fleet and the city of Copenhagen. They used Congreve rockets which were fire rockets developed by Britain after being on the receiving end of Mysorean rockets in south India. This bombardment of Copenhagen is considered the world's first terror bombardment of civilians.

For more information see

www.historytoday.com/richard-cavendish/bombardment-copenhagen

www.ijnhonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Bjerg.pdf

www.youtube.com/watch?v=efx3ceceJVGM

In 1808, Sweden was at war with Russia, Denmark and France. Though Alexander Cruikshank was in Sweden as a member of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore's expeditionary force, they did not fight for Sweden because of a disagreements with Gustavus IV and returned home. (Moore was Glasgow-born and a statue of him by John Flaxman stands in Glasgow's George Square.) However, ships of the British Royal Navy assisted the Swedish Navy in the Baltic and oversaw the blockade of the Russian fleet at Baltiyskiy Port until the sea started to freeze.

For more information see

www.napoleon-series.org/military/battles/c_finnish.html

www.wfgamers.org.uk/resources/Napoleonic/russwed.htm

By August 1808, Cruikshank and the regiment, still under Lt-General Sir John Moore, was sent to Portugal and joined the British army encamped at Lisbon. The objective was to drive the French out of Spain. They were joined by more men at Mayorga and moved on to Sahagun before their epic retreat to Corunna where the French troops caught up with them and Lt-General Sir John Moore was killed in action. On 16th January 1809, the 79th, as part of Lt-General Fraser's division, was to hold the heights in front of the gates of Corunna. The French were held off and the troops embarked on ships to return to the UK.

For more information see

<http://www.britishbattles.com/peninsula/peninsula-coruna.htm>

By July 1809, Alexander Cruikshank was a member of the ill-fated British Expeditionary Force of over 39,000 soldiers sent to the swampy island of Walcheren in Belgium. The intention was to support the Austrian forces against Napoleon's French forces. Although Flushing was captured, the Austrians had already been defeated and were negotiating a peace treaty with Napoleon by the time the force had landed. The French force had been moved to Antwerp.

Although the British had captured Flushing, the French had moved their fleet to Antwerp, thus denying the British any chance of destroying it. 4,066 deaths occurred during the expedition, but only 106 officers and men were killed in combat, the rest died from Walcheren Fever (malaria-like) and after returning to the UK, 11,513 officers and men were still sick.

For further information see

www.napoleon-series.org/military/battles/c_walcheren.html
www.napoleon.org/en/reading_room/articles/files/480229.asp

In January 1810, Alexander Cruikshank and the 79th Highlanders embarked for Portugal again, but this time to join the army acting under Sir Arthur Wellesley and proceeded to assist in the defence of Cadiz in Spain. In August they returned to Lisbon and joined the army under Lord Wellington at Busaco on 25th September. On 27th September the French attacked and the regiment fought with distinction but lost a number of soldiers. A number of skirmishes followed throughout the time up till March 1811 when the regiment captured the Lt-Colonel of the 39th French infantry at Fez d'Arouce.

Alexander Cruikshank took part in the Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro Village (3–6 May 1811) when the French repeatedly attacked the position held by the 79th, 71st Highlanders and 24th Regiment, all under command of the 79th Regiment's Lt-Col Philip Cameron who, among many others, lost his life. Cruikshank was captured by the French during this battle but managed to escape from his captors while on a march to France between Burgos and Vittoria and begged his way through Spain and Portugal until he re-joined his regiment at Almeida in Portugal.

From 16 March to 6 April 1812, Cruikshank took part in the Siege of Badajos (*Baqajos* on the memorial) Castle under the control of a French garrison of 5000 men. This was a particularly bloody time with 4,800 allied forces killed.

For more information see

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Badajoz_\(1812\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Badajoz_(1812))

After the Siege of Badajos, the regiment moved around different areas and did not take part in any military engagements till Salamanca. However, during this period the 79th were hit with two severe sickness epidemics and it appears that Alexander Cruikshank did not take part in the Battle of Salamanca which took place on 22nd July 1812 when the French fought a joint British, Portuguese and Spanish force in the hills to the south of the village. It was a fierce battle but was a total success for Wellington and his men, albeit there were very heavy casualties. The British, Portuguese and Spanish suffered 5,000 killed and wounded, and the French 7,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 French soldiers were taken prisoner.

For more information see

<http://www.britishbattles.com/peninsula/peninsula-salamanca.htm>

After Salamanca the army entered Madrid by mid-August 1812

The Siege of Burgos Castle (150 miles north of Madrid), took place from 19th September to 21st October 1812. A garrison of French were stationed there and eventually the British and coalition forces were forced to withdraw when French reinforcements arrived and the British found themselves vastly outnumbered. Alexander Cruikshank didn't take part as he was still to re-join

his regiment after being captured at the Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro (3–6 May 1811).

For more information see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Burgos

The 79th Highlanders were not involved in the Battle of Vitoria on 21st June 1813, as they were guarding the magazines and stores at Medina de Pomar.

The Battle of Pyrenees took place on 28th July 1813, with the 79th taking up a position across the valley of the Lanz and was almost immediately attacked by the French. Alexander Cruikshank is not thought to have taken part in this battle.

The Allied army (British, Portuguese and Spanish) followed the French army towards the French frontier and Cruikshank's next action was with the 79th Highlanders at the Battle of Nivelle on 10th Nov 1813.

For more information see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Nivelle &

<http://warandsecurity.com/2013/11/11/the-battle-of-the-nivelle-10-november-1813/>

This led Cruikshank and fellow soldiers into the Battle of Nive in December 1813 where the French army was entrenched on the river bank.

Cruikshank and the Allied forces continued their advance to the blockade of Bayonne and the next major battle at Toulouse in Bordeaux in April 1814, ending on 11th April, the day before the abdication of Napoleon. 3500 Allied soldiers were killed. Alexander Cruikshank was awarded a silver medal with 5 clasps.

For more information see

<http://napoleononline.ca/2011/03/battle-of-toulouse/>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Toulouse_\(1814\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Toulouse_(1814))

The 79th Highland Regiment remained in the south of France, embarked in July 1814 and arrived at Cork in Ireland on 26th July, from where the ship made two abortive attempts (due to very stormy weather) to sail to North America. The regiment then moved to Belfast in February 1815 where it remained till May.

June 1815 saw the regiment return to the Continent with all other available forces under Wellington and take part in another battle with the French by the 16th June at the important cross roads at Quatre Bras, in Belgium. This time it was a joint British and Dutch army that faced the French.

For more information see

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Quatre_Bras

This battle was two days before the Battle of Waterloo, Belgium, in which Alexander Cruikshank, now aged 28, also participated. The Imperial French army (67,000 men consisting of 48,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry, and 7,000 artillery with 250 guns) under Emperor Napoleon faced up to Wellington's army (67,000

men: 50,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery with 150 guns, including support from Holland, Belgium and Germany). 50,000 men from the British, coalition and French army were killed in this battle.

Following the defeat of the French army, the coalition army, including the 79th Regiment, entered France on 19th June arriving in Paris on 8th July 1815. King Louis XVIII was restored to the French throne. Napoleon abdicated, surrendered to the British, and was exiled to Saint Helena, where he died in 1821.

The regiment camped just outside Paris till December 1815 when, as part of the Army of Occupation, they went into cantonments in Pas de Calais, where it remained till the end of October 1818. It then embarked for England, taking up its quarters at Chichester on the 8th of November.

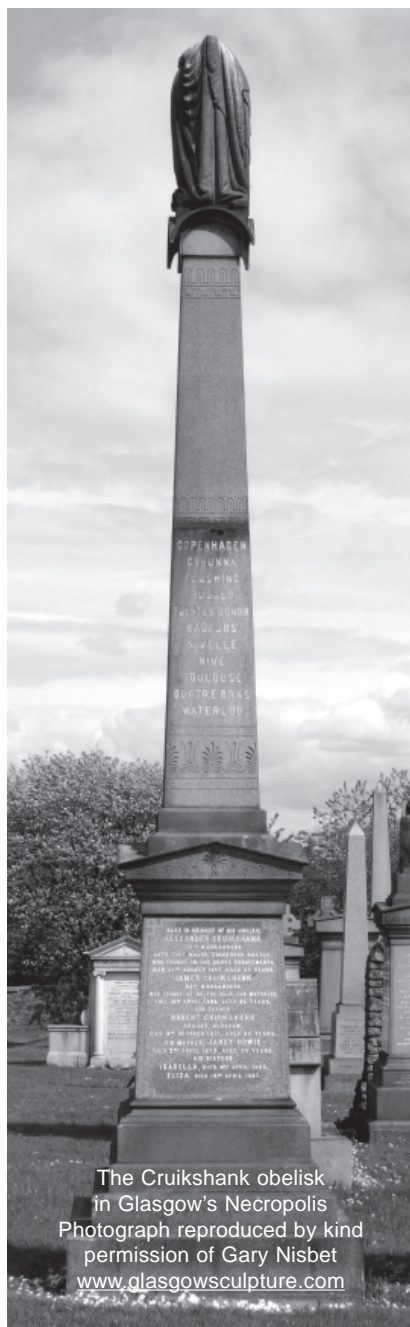
For more information see
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle of Waterloo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Waterloo)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WwVqISKIJGc>

Later years

In 1819, Alexander Cruikshank was promoted to Corporal in November, and in 1820 the regiment went to Ireland where they were deployed at Fermoy, Limerick, Templemore, Naas, Dublin, and Kilkenny 1822 – Alexander married Elizabeth Whitehearth

1824 – He was promoted to Sergeant
In August 1825 Cruikshank embarked from
Cork for Quebec in Canada, arriving in
October and remaining there till 1828 when
the regiment moved to Montreal.

1832 – Alexander's second marriage, to Ann Gordon



1833 – Alexander Cruikshank was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant and the regiment returned to Quebec from Montreal where it remained till 1836 when it embarked for the UK and by October was stationed in Glasgow before being moved to Edinburgh in June 1837.

1834 – Maria, a daughter was born in Perth,

1836 – Margaret, a daughter was born in Stirling

1838 – Cruikshank was commissioned Quartermaster on 12th October. The regiment returned to Ireland and remained there till the end of 1840 when it returned to Gibraltar, arriving in January 1841 and carrying out garrison duty till June 1848.

1841 – Alexander Cruikshank's second wife, Ann Gordon, died at Gibraltar on 28th June, aged 30. She was buried at Sandpits cemetery, Gibraltar

1843 – Isabella, daughter of Alexander Cruikshank and his first wife Elizabeth, drowned at Gibraltar on 18th June, at 15 years of age, and is buried in Sandpits cemetery, Gibraltar.

1849 – Alexander Cruikshank retired on half-pay after an active service of 46 years (including the two years allowed for Waterloo).

1851 – On the recommendation of Lord Panmure, Cruikshank was appointed Fort Major at Edinburgh Castle by the Duke of Wellington. He held this position until his death. In the 1851 census, he lived at 11 Forres St, Edinburgh, with two daughters, Maria and Margaret, plus a servant, Catherine Ferguson.

In the Memoires of Col. E W Cumming, 79th News, January 1935 it states "Quarter Master Alexander Cruikshank, or 'Auld Crooky' as he was called, was the last of those grand soldiers who, in the 79th, had fought in the Peninsular War and Waterloo. All the rest had passed away by death, discharge or to prison.....He delighted in dining at Mess, and always sat amongst the youngsters.....He was a prisoner of war in the hands of the French for some time at Fuentes d'Onor (he escaped and rejoined) and this was the only part of his career that he was silent about, and could not be induced to speak of.....he was a hard featured old fellow but had always a kindly pleasant smile on his face"

1857, Alexander Cruikshank died on 22nd August, having completed 52 years of service to his country. He was buried in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh. *The Scotsman* reported that he was accorded full military honours and that "three volleys of musketry" were fired after the coffin was lowered into the grave.

James Cruikshank (1795-1880)

1795 – James Cruikshank was born at Dyke, near Nairn in Morayshire

1812 – Described as a Labourer in his military records. He enlisted on 21st August in the 92nd Highlanders (later the Gordon Highlanders) at Inverness and was described as 5'5" at the time and 5'6" by the time he reached 24 years of age.

June 1815 – James was with the 92nd Highlanders at Quatre Bras and at the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium.

The regiment embarked at Cork on 1st May and arrived at Ostend on 9th May, Ghent on 11th May, and remained there until 28th May before moving to Brussels. In preparation for a likely battle, the troops were issued with four days' supply of bread, and given camp-kettles, bill-hooks, and everything necessary for the impending campaign.

On 16th June they marched from Brussels as part of Lt.-General Sir Thomas Picton's division and came under fire at the strategically important crossroads of the Brussels to Charleroi road and the Nivelles to Namur road. The 92nd were formed in front of the Quatre Bras farmhouse with the Duke of Wellington and his staff dismounted near the centre of the 92nd's line. Wellington's men and cavalry charged but had to retire after they lost a lot of men and horses. Then the 92nd, along with other Highland regiments, charged, the French retreated and the Highlanders pursued the French till darkness fell.

On the 17th June, Wellington gathered his army at Waterloo, and after an exceptionally wet night and a thunderstorm in the morning of 18th June, battle commenced. The regiment lost 10 officers, 3 sergeants and 14 other ranks in the battle.

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/scotreg/gordons/chap1.htm>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/battle_waterloo_01.shtml

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jgngFW4rqyw> followed by

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXPX9FkR9Jk> which includes the advance of the 92nd Highlanders

Along with the 95th Highlanders (including his brother Alexander Cruikshank) and the rest of the British army, the 92nd Highlanders marched to Paris and stayed there until they embarked for Margate from Calais on 11th December, spent time in England and returned to Edinburgh Castle on 12th September 1816.

Later years

1817 – James was promoted to Corporal on 25th September. The regiment moved to Ireland in April.

1819 – On 16th April James Cruikshank and the regiment embarked for Jamaica and arrived on 2nd June. They marched from Port Royal to Up-Park Camp, Kingston watched by a large crowd of spectators who had never seen a Highland uniformed regiment before! The regiment suffered dreadfully from Yellow Fever, to the extent that between 25th June and 24th December, the regiment lost 10 officers, 13 Sergeants, 8 drummers and 254 other ranks, which was more deaths than the regiment had sustained in engagements from the time the regiment was formed in 1794 to, and including, the Battle of Waterloo.

1823 – James Cruikshank promoted to Sergeant on 11th November

1825 – James reduced to Private on 13th July and promoted to Corporal on 27th October

1826 – James promoted to Sergeant on 25th July.

1827 – The regiment was hit by Yellow fever again and lost another 3 officers and 60 men. The regiment embarked at Kingston, partly in February and partly in March, and by the end of May were all back in Edinburgh.

1828 – The regiment embarked at Glasgow for Dublin.

1831 – James Cruikshank was discharged from the army at his own request on 27th September at Richmond barracks, Dublin, with a modified pension. He was described as being of very good character. He had served the army for 25 years and 7 days, including the Battle of Waterloo and 7 years in the West Indies and the balance at home (which included Ireland, pre-independence). On discharge James became a Chelsea Pensioner and lived in Glasgow.

1841 – The 1841 Census called James Cruikshank an 'army pensioner' living at Thomson's Lane, Glasgow, along with his wife (age 30, born Scotland), Barbra Cruikshank (age 19, born Ireland), Jean Cruikshank (age 9, born Lanarkshire), Ann Thomson (Pirn Winder, age 45, born Scotland), Mary Thomson (Dress Maker, age 20, born Scotland) and Ann Thomson (Thread Worker, age 15, born Scotland).

1851 – The 1851 Census confirmed that James Cruikshank was a Chelsea Pensioner living at 4 Well St, Calton, Glasgow, along with his second wife Elizabeth (age 37, born Airdrie), daughter Ann (age 6, born Glasgow), son Alexander (age 2, born Glasgow), Mary Thomson, sister-in-law (Dress Maker, age 27, born New Monkland, Lanarkshire) and Ann Thomson, sister-in-law (Winder, age 23, born New Monkland).

1861 – The 1861 Census confirmed that James Cruikshank was a Pensioner & Bricklayer's clerk who lived in North Coburg St, Govan, along with his wife, Elizabeth, daughter Ann, son Alexander and daughter Elizabeth (b. 1852 in Glasgow).



Detail of
Alexander Cruikshank's obelisk
in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh
Photograph by Caroline Gerard

1871 – The 1871 Census confirmed that James Cruikshank was a Police Cart Weigher and lived at 385 Gallowgate St, St John, Glasgow, was now a widower but lived with his daughter Ann (Thread Winder), son Alexander (Tinsmith & Gas fitter) and daughter Elizabeth (House Keeper).

1880 – James Cruikshank died on 18th April

For more information on the 92nd Highland Regiment see

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/scotreg/gordons/chap1.htm>

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/scotreg/gordons/chap2.htm>

<http://www.gordonhighlanders.com/>

Memorials

Over Alexander's grave at Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh (where he is named "Cruikshank") is an obelisk by McGlashen with lists of his notable military engagements, plus a relief carving of a sword. He is commemorated, together with his brother James, on a second obelisk in Glasgow's Necropolis.

Originally published on the website of the Friends of Glasgow Necropolis
www.glasgownecropolis.org

The Glasgow Necropolis

This splendid cemetery was opened in 1831, and since that date some 50,000 persons have been interred there, prompting around 3,500 memorial, some modest, some magnificent. In 1966 the cemetery was given to Glasgow City Council, which now maintains the site.

The Friends of Glasgow Necropolis stage frequent guided tours, publish literature and raise funds to restore the more significant monuments.

A CD of the Necropolis MIs is available from our Sales Department.

Wellington's Men Remembered

Volume 1 of this splendid collection, by Janet and David Bromley, was reviewed in the June 2013 Journal. We're happy to announce that Volume 2 (M to Z) is now published, complete with locations of memorials, inscriptions and photographs, biographical details including ranks & regiments, service records, awards & honours. Included also are 48 pages of photographs, plus a DVD of 1800 photographs of memorials.



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Who Did They Think They Were? – The Edinburgh Sweating Club

Bruce B Bishop FSA Scot, ASGRA

In Chapter 12 of Volume 5 of James Grant's "Old and New Edinburgh"¹, there is a brief reference to the *Edinburgh Sweating Club*.

"Somewhere about the year 1750 a society called the *Sweating Club* made its appearance. The members resembled the Mohacks and Bullies of London. After intoxicating themselves in taverns and cellars in certain obscure closes, they would sally forth at midnight into the wynds and large thoroughfares, and attack whomsoever they met, snatching off wigs and tearing up roquelandes. Many a troubled citizen who fell into their hands was chased, jostled and pinched, till he was not only perspiring with exertion and agony, but was ready to drop down and die of sheer exhaustion."

Only one document has been traced which makes reference to the *Sweating Club*. This is a response from the Preses of the club to "A Solemn and Timely Warning" against the club which had been printed by one William Farrell sometime in the second half of the 18th century.²

Some extracts from the response give us an indication of the thinking of the membership.

"Fun upon Fun, or the History of the Sweating Club. Giving a particular account of the exploits performed by them in Edinburgh, and why they are called the Sweating Club..."

"Your solemn and timely warning to the sweating club met with all deserved esteem from that honourable society, O thou lover of peace! ... If there are such things as virtue, innocence and peace they must be in a very low condition when they need the support of your mean and despicable pen. No doubt, learned sir, but you expect ... that I will give you some account of the gentlemen that compose the *Sweating Club* ... as it is not right to disappoint the expectations of the poor, and as I look upon you as really poor, in point of literature, I shall satisfy you as to these particulars:

Some of us come from the plentiful nation of potatoes [*Ireland*], others from the fertile land of Pease Pudding [*England*], others of us are the degenerate progeny of the ancient inhabitants of the once independent kingdom of Leeks [*Wales*]. All of us, long before assembling in Edinburgh, have been serving our father, the devil, in our own country. Some of us have run from the gallows both day and night, till we arrived here wet all over with SWEAT. Thus, saving ourselves by sweating, we for the public good, resolved to form ourselves into a club called the *Sweating Club*, being fully persuaded that those whom we should sweat to death, by our hellish devices, would never be hanged.

We never meet but when we are instigated by the devil; and as he is the prince of darkness, and loves to work in the dark, we, like obedient children, imitate him in this, as we strive to do in every other particular. The darkness of the night is best adapted to what the world calls foul and abominable deeds.

As our martial atcheivements (*sic*) are many and great I shall mention only three or four of the most signal. We, at one time, attacked a poor defenceless woman, and as we were but twelve in number the victory was long doubtful and would most certainly gone against us had not one of our men, in left wing, advanced with diabolical valour, and given the decisive blow. We took from her her plaid, and other things of less note, carrying them off in triumph ... to be kept in memory of the glorious conquest obtained by twelve stout fellows over one silly old woman.

Our next attack was on a young servant maid. This victory did not cost us dear, having taken from her what all the world cannot give, we basely gave her leave to depart, with the usual certification. The greatest instance of our many valiant exploits is the attack we made upon a woman with child not long ago. We took hold of the poor woman, with tears in her eyes, who pleaded her belly to no purpose, and set her upon the crown of her head, and applied to her posteriors a pair of tow cards. In that manner did we rub and scrub the unhappy creature till we scarce perceived life in her".

After one encounter with two young men, one of them a surgeon, the victims unexpectedly responded, one saying that he would neither dance, sing nor sweat, and would send some of us to sweat in hell. "Without another word he struck our leader to the ground", and like cowards "we fled in fear and hid ourselves in turnpikes and cellars". "For to tell the truth we are but arrogant cowards and seldom attack any except women and drunk people".

So, from a twenty-first century perspective, who were these members of the *Sweating Club*? Little more than a group of bored, alcohol-fuelled, but probably well-educated young men, maybe with one of your ancestors among them, with nothing better to do than roam the streets of Edinburgh late in the evenings.

Who says that anti-social behaviour is a modern phenomenon?

Notes

¹ Grant. James. Old and New Edinburgh. Vol 5. Cassell, ca 1855

² National Records of Scotland CH12/12/1538, "Fun upon Fun", tentatively dated as 1790, but possibly earlier.

History Talks and Events

Another excellent resource for learning about talks and events around the country is the website of the Scottish Local History Forum. This is updated on a regular basis, as information arrives, thus it is well worth frequent checking. www.slhf.org/calendar

Thomas Archibald Tait

Service No. 2701648

Guardsman

1st Battalion Scots Guards C.M.F.

The following was extracted from his Army pocket Bible.

Left Pirbright 12/1/1944

Left Liverpool 13/1/1944

Sailed Liverpool 15/1/1944

Arrived Naples 27/1/1944

Arrived Rotondi 27/1/1944

Left Rotondi 2/2/1944

Sailed Castelammare 2/2/1944

Arrived Anzio 3/2/1944

F. Line Aprilia 6/2/1944

P.O.W. Aprilia 10/2/1944

P.O.W. Camp near Florence, Capiro Campo 15/2/1944

Released 12/4 1945 Schalesleben, 25 Kilos from Halbestadt. Germany.

To commemorate D-Day

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

LANARKSHIRE LOCAL & FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY 2015 FAMILY HISTORY SHOW

Celebrating Scotland's Heritage

Saturday 22nd August 2015, 9.30am to 4.30pm

**Motherwell Concert Hall and Theatre,
Civic Centre, Motherwell ML1 1AB**

Speakers:

Dr Tristram Clarke, National Records of Scotland,
In the event of my death - *Soldiers' Wills*

Chris Fleet, Map Curator, National Library of Scotland,
Finding and using online maps for family and local history

Graham Maxwell of Maxwell Ancestry and Scottish Indexes,
Tracing Your Illegitimate Ancestors in Sheriff Court records

Chris Paton, *Using Newspapers for Family History Research*

Plus family history societies, local history societies, SCRAN, FamilySearch, Scottish Monumental Inscriptions, SpeakingLives, Summerlee Museum, "Ask The Experts", activities for children – and much more.

Entry costs £2 per person, with talks priced at £4 each or £14 for all four. Buying one or more talk tickets allows free entry to the show. Children under 12 are admitted free with a paying adult.

<http://lfhsshow.weebly.com/>

New Associate Congregation, Edinburgh, 1785

Names of the Members of the New Associate Congn. at Edinburgh, 19th July 1785. This Church was probably Bristo Church as two members, James & Janet Thin, had their children baptized in Bristo Church about the same time.

<i>FORENAME</i>	<i>SURNAME</i>	<i>RESIDENCE</i>	<i>EXTRA INFORMATION</i>
Margt.	Afflect	Back of Bess Wynd	
Thos.	Aiken	West Port	
Robt.	Aiken	West Port	
Marrion	Anderson	Nicolson Street	
John	Anderson	Nicolsons Street	
Willm.	Anderson	Nicolsons Street	
Wm.	Anderson	Luckenbooth	
Janet	Bain	Blackfriars Wynd	
Alexr.	Ballantyne	W. Bow	
Allan	Bell	Foul Bridge	
John	Bell	Powderhall	
Janet	Bell		
John	Bell	College Wynd	
James	Black	Low Calton	
John	Boden	Canongate	
Mary	Bog	Luckenbooth	
Mary	Boog	Luckenbooth	
Thos.	Brough		Gone to Rusia
John	Brown	Bristo	
Wm.	Brown	Lochrine	
Janet	Brown	Charles St.	
Robt.	Brown	Diddystone	
	Brown, Mrs.	Foul Bridge	
David	Bruce	Crosscausay	
John	Bryden	Bristo	
John	Buchanen	Causay	
Isobel	Buchanen	Canongate	
Elizth.	Calder	Leith	
Marrion	Carlaw		
Margt.	Carrinton	Pleasance	
Duncan	Carse	Leith	
Robert	Clark	Niddrys Wynd	
William	Clark	Silvermills	
May	Clark	Silvermills	
Jean	Clark	Silvermills	
	Clark, Mrs.	Peppermill	
Henry	Cochrane		
Thos.	Cockburn	Luckenbooth	
	Cockburn, Mrs.	Luckenbooth	

<i>FORENAME</i>	<i>SURNAME</i>	<i>RESIDENCE</i>	<i>EXTRA INFORMATION</i>
Janet	Cooper	Crosscausay	
Grizel	Craig	Canongate	
Elizth.	Craig	Canongate	
David	Crichton	Morden	Gardner
Alexr.	Crumbie	Leith	
Agnes	Dalziel		
Betty	Davie	Luckenbooth	
James	Davie	Head of Meadows	
Margt.	Davie	Goos Dub	
George	Deans	Calton Hill	
Jean	Dickson	Grassmarket	
Agnes	Downie		
Thomas	Drysdale	Gifford Park	
Wm.	Drysdale	Bristo	
John	Drysdale	Lawnmarket	
Jean	Duncan	Canongate	
John	Elliot	Nicolsons Park	
Alexr.	Fairlie	Broughton	
Alison	Fairlie	Broughton	
Lindsay	Fairlie	Grassmarket	
Elizth.	Fleming	Grassmarket	
David	Fleming	Grassmarket	
James	Forrest	Grassmarket	
Mary	Forrest	Grassmarket	
John	Fraser	Crosscausay	
Andrew	Frew	Fountain Street	
Margt.	Galloway		
Janet	Gardner		Gone to Rusia
James	Geddes	Nicolson Street	
Francis	Grant		
Helen	Gray	Broughton	
William	Gray	Bunkers Hill	
Margt.	Gray	Calton	
David	Greig	Cowgate	
Martha	Greive	Broughton	
James	Greive		
George	Gullen	Cowgate	
James	Halden	Canal Street	
John	Haliday	Parkneuk	
Alexr.	Hamilton		
Robt.	Hamilton	Grassmarket	
Janet	Hay	Crosscausay	
Agnes	Henderson	Canongate	
Archd.	Henderson	Charles St.	
Betty	Henry	West Bow	

<i>FORENAME</i>	<i>SURNAME</i>	<i>RESIDENCE</i>	<i>EXTRA INFORMATION</i>
Kathrine	Hepburn	Pleasance	
James	Hodge	Bristo Street	
Robt.	Hog	Back of Canongate	
Margt.	Housten	Cowgate	
Helen	Hunter	Richmond Street	
Janet	Hutton	Menlaws Close	
Ann	Hutton	Menlaws Close	
James	Inglis	Crosscausay	
Wm.	Jenkin	New Town	
Norman	Kerr	Giffords Park	
Margt.	Kerr	Giffords Park	
James	Kidd	Cowgate	
Robt.	Kidd	New Town	
	Kidd, Mrs.	New Town	
William	Knox	Crosscausay	
John	Laing	Calton	
Margt.	Lamb	Halkerstones Wynd	
Margt.	Lauder		
Mary	Lawson	Pleasance	
William	Lawson		
	Lawson, Mrs.	Canal Street	
John	Leechman	Bristo	
Janet	Leechman	Bristo St.	
	Leechman, Mrs.	Potterrow	
William	Lindsay		
Margt.	Main		
Betty	Mair	W. Port	
Janet	Mair	W. Port	
	Marshall, Mrs.	Grassmarket	
James	Martin	Cowgate	
Isobel	Martin		
Margt.	McNabb		
James	Meldrum	Nicolson Street	
Janet	Meldrum		
Richd.	Melrose	Crosscausay	
Ann	Melrose	Crosscausay	
Margt.	Merchant		
David	Mitchell	Mayfield Lone	
	Mitchell, Mrs.	Mayfield Lone	
John	Moir	Broughton	
Margt.	Moir	Broughton	
Mary	Moir	Broughton	
Alexr.	Morrison	Broughton	
Archd.	Morrison	Canongate	
John	Mosman	West Port	

FORENAME	SURNAME	RESIDENCE	EXTRA INFORMATION
Robt.	Muchie		
Thomas	Muir		
James	Muir	Leith	
	Muir, Mrs.	W. Port	
Robt.	Murdoch	Hope Park	
Kathrine	Murdoch	Hope Park	
James	Murray	Cross	
John	Murray	Nicolsons Park	
Wm.	Murray	Nicolson Street	
Grizel	Murray	George Square	
Mary	Nicol	Nicolsons Lone	
Thos.	Nicol	Slateford Toll	
Elizth.	Nimmo		
James	Paterson	Pleasance	
John	Paterson	Abbey Hill	
George	Paterson	Gibbet Toll	
Janet	Paterson	Dons Closs	
	Pateson, Mrs.	Grassmarket	
Wm.	Peebles	Calton	
John	Penman	Lauriestone	
John	Porteous	Leith Wynd	
Alexr.	Potter	Gibbet Toll	
Samuel	Purdie	West Port	
	Purdie, Mrs.	West Port	
William	Pursel	Water of Leith	
Wm.	Ramage	Bruntsfield Lone	
Mary	Reed	Paulswork	
Ralph	Richardson	Grassmarket	
Wm.	Richardson	Crosscausay	
Adam	Robertson	Leith	
Eason	Robertson	Pleasance	
	Robertson, Mrs.	Young Street	
Robt.	Russel	Calton	Teacher
Joseph	Scot	Broughton	
Agness	Scott	Cowgate	
Betty	Sinton	Slateford Toll	
James	Small	Charles St.	
William	Smeal	Grassmarket	
James	Smellie		
Thomas	Spence	Cowgate	
David	Sprent		
	Sprent, Mrs.	Canongate	
Dewar	Steel	College Wynd	
Janet	Stevenson		
John	Stewart	Landmarket	

FORENAME	SURNAME	RESIDENCE	EXTRA INFORMATION
Mary	Stewart	Landmarket	
John	Summerville	Canongate	
Richd.	Summerville	West Port	
Samuel	Summerville	Bristo	
	Sym, Mrs.	West Port	
Thomas	Tait	Sheens	
David	Tait	Nicolsons Street	
John	Taylor	Foul Bridge	
	Telfer, Mrs.	Bristo	
James	Thin	Nicolson Street	
Janet	Thin	Nicolson Street	
James	Thomson		
Peter	Thomson	St. Mary Wynd	
Alexr.	Tod		
Thos.	Waddel		
James	Walker	New Town	
James	Wallace	Crosscausay	
William	Wallace		
Helen	Wallace	Livingstone Yds.	
John	Watson	Leith	
Isobel	Watson	Bruntsfield Lone	
John	Watt	Forresters Wynd	
George	White		
James	White	West Port	
Margt.	White	Grassmarket	
Thomas	Whitehead	New Town	
Margaret	Whitehead	New Town	
William	Wight	Leith	
John	Wilson		Wright
William	Wilson	W. Port	
Margt.	Wilson	West Port	
John	Wilson	W. Bow	
Wm.	Wilson	6 Grassmarket	
Elizth.	Wyld	Bristo	
Christian	Younger	Grassmarket	
Christian			
Margt.		Frasers Closs	

Source: *NRAS Reference: CH3/564/318*

Contributed by *Russell Cockburn*

September talk

Our Autumn programme begins with Alistair Moffat speaking about "Scotland – the Genome of a Nation". There are many rapid advances in DNA research, and we're looking forward to hearing the latest progress in this fascinating area.

Sergeant-Major John Dickson (1789-1880)

Last survivor of the famous charge of the Scots Greys at the Battle of Waterloo

Ron Woollacott, Friends of Nunhead Cemetery

On the 18th June 1815, in the rain-soaked Belgian countryside south of Brussels, John Dickson rode in the famous charge of the 2nd or Royal North British Regiment of Dragoons – popularly known as the Scots Greys – at the Battle of Waterloo, and lived to tell the tale. A corporal in Captain Robert Vernor's "F" Troop bearing the number 57, he rode in the second rank. Riding with him were a rough rider called Armour, Corporal Samuel Tar, Sergeant Charles Ewart and Francis Kinchant, a cornet.

John Dickson was born in Paisley in 1789. He was described as a typical Scottish yeoman. He enlisted in the Scots Greys at Glasgow when he was 18, and remained in the service until 1834. On retiring from the Greys he joined the Fife Light Horse, settled at Crail, a village in Fifeshire, and became an inn-keeper.

Waterloo Day was an important day in the village of Crail, 'kept ripe in the memory by the flags flying and the procession of schoolchildren, decked in summer attire, and gay with flowers, to do honour to "mine host" whose deeds of valour were on every tongue'. On the evening of Waterloo Day in 1855, villagers and visitors alike crowded into the little inn to hear the inn-keeper's personal account of the famous battle.

With his clay pipe on his hand, Dickson began his story by saying that as a young lad and being a good Scotsman, he joined the Greys, 'the oldest regiment of Dragoons in the British army'. He continued: 'When news came that Napoleon Bonaparte had landed in France, we were sent across to Belgium post-haste, and there had a long rest, waiting for the next move. I remember how the trumpets roused us at 4 o'clock on the morning of Friday 16th June 1815, and how quickly we assembled and fell in! Three days of biscuits were served out to us, and after long marches – for we did 50 miles that day before we reached Quatre Bras – we joined the rest of the brigade under Sir William Ponsonby. On the day before the great fight – that was Saturday, for you know that the battle was fought on the Sunday morning, the 18th June – we were marched from Quatre Bras along the road towards Brussels. We thought our Iron Duke was taking us there, but no. In drenching rain we were told to halt and lie down in a hollow'.

On the morning of the battle Corporal Dickson ate his ration of 'Stirabout' – oatmeal and water – and was sent forward to watch the enemy. He could see the French army about a mile away. There were great columns of infantry, and 'squadron after squadron' of Cuirassiers, Dragoons and Lancers. With

fixed bayonets the Gordon Highlanders cried out as they ran forward and fired a volley at the French.

Dickson continued his story: 'Our colonel, Inglis Hamilton, shouted out, "Now then, Scots, charge!", and waving his sword in the air, he rode straight at the hedges in front, which he took in grand style. At once a great cheer rose up from our ranks, and we too waved our swords and followed him. I dug my spurs into my brave old Rattler, and we were off like the wind. Just then I saw Major Hankin fall wounded... all of us were greatly excited, and began crying, "Hurrah, Ninety-Second, Scotland forever" as we crossed the road... Our colonel went on before us, past our guns and down the slope, and we followed... Before me rode young Armour, our rough rider from Mauchline (a near relative of Jean Armour, Robert Burns' wife) and Sergeant Ewart on the right, at the end of the line, beside our cornet, Kinchant. I rode in the second rank. As we tightened our grip to descend among the corn, we could make out the feather bonnets of the Highlanders, and heard one of the officers crying out for them to wheel back by sections. A moment more and we were among them, poor fellows, some of them had not time to get clear of us and were knocked down. I remember one lad crying out, "Eh! But I didna think ye wad ha'e hurt me sae." They were all Gordons, and as we passed through them they shouted, "Go at them, the Greys! Scotland forever". My blood thrilled at this and I clutched my sabre tighter. Many of the Highlanders grasped our stirrups, and in the fiercest excitement dashed with us into the fight... I stuck close by Armour; Ewart was now in front.'

During the charge Kinchant was shot and killed by a French officer he had spared, and Lieutenant Thomas Trotter was also killed. Sergeant Charles Ewart was surrounded by several French infantrymen and was slashing his sabre right and left, while Armour and Dickson pursued the Frenchmen who were trying to escape with one of their standards. Sergeant Ewart cut down three of them, and Corporal Dickson was just in time to stop a bayonet lunge aimed at the Sergeant's neck, aimed at the sergeant's neck.

The inn-keeper paused for a moment, then continued with his story.

'Almost single-handed, Ewart had captured the Imperial Eagle of the 45th Invincibles, which had led them to victory at Austerlitz and Jena... We were saluted with a sharp fire of musketry, and found ourselves beset by thousands of Frenchmen.'

Colonel Inglis Hamilton ride up and ordered the Greys to charge the French guns. Dickson continued: 'It was the last we saw of our colonel, poor fellow. His arms were cut off.' He then explained to his fascinated audience how they had 'sabred' the gunners and he was forced to dismount when Rattler, his horse, was badly wounded. He caught hold of a French officer's horse, mounted her and rode on. The brave Greys charged the masses of French infantry and set off straight for the Lancers. They had no chance, he said,

and saw their leading man, Corporal Sam Tar, go down ‘amid the flash of steel’. Having lost his new mount Dickson and the others began to make their way on foot for the edge of a ploughed field, when he saw a sight he would never forget: ‘There lay brave old Ponsonby, the General of our Union Brigade, beside his little bay, both dead. His long fur-lined coat had been blown aside, and at his hand I noticed a miniature of a lady and his watch; beyond him, our Brigadier-Major Reignolds of the Greys. They had both been pierced by lances a few moments before we came up. Near them was lying a lieutenant of ours, Carruthers of Annandale. My heart filled up with sorrow at this, but I dared not remain for a moment. It was just then I caught sight of a squadron of British Dragoons making straight for us. The Frenchmen at that instant seemed to give way, and in a minute we were safe... Wonderful to relate Rattler had joined the retreating Greys, and was standing in line riderless when I returned. You can imagine my joy at seeing her, as she nervously rubbed shoulders with her neighbours.’

Dickson, who was promoted to the rank of troop sergeant-major after the battle, concluded his story by saying; ‘How I survived is a miracle, for I was in the thick of it all, and received only two slight wounds, one from a bayonet and the other from a lance, and the white plume of my bearskin was shot away.’

John Dickson had left Crail by 1861, and was living with his wife, Mary Mann, and one of their six children at West Derby, Liverpool, as an outdoor Chelsea Pensioner. His last address was 6 Philbrick Terrace, Nunhead Lane, near Peckham Rye, where he was living with his wife, son William, a bank clerk, and daughter Jessie. He died at Philbrick Terrace on the 16th July 1880, at the great age of 90, and was buried at Nunhead Cemetery in the private grave of his in-laws, Thomas and Anna Mann.

Grave number 2571, square 124. The gravestone is currently inaccessible.

Sources

Nunhead Burial Records

Scotland Census 1841 and 1851

England Census 1861-1881

Charles Dalton, *The Waterloo Roll Call*
(2nd Edition) 1904, pp 253 & 255

Edward Bruce Law, *With Napoleon*
at Waterloo, 1911, pp 138-148

Glasgow Herald 25 July 1987

Ron Woollacott, *More Nunhead Notables*,
1995, p 27

Robert Kershaw, *24 Hours at Waterloo*
18 June 1815, 2014, pp 56, 109, 164,
175-6, 181-4, 191-4

Nunhead is one of London's original "Magnificent Seven" Victorian cemeteries. The Friends of Nunhead Cemetery was founded in 1981 to promote the conservation and appreciation of the cemetery as a place of remembrance, of historic importance and of natural beauty. FONC undertakes invaluable work, publishes a number of publications including a frequent Newsletter, conducts guided tours and stages Open Days and many Special Events. The website, too, is an enjoyable read. www.fonc.org.uk

Napoleon's Knight in the Necropolis

Gary Nisbet

It is not generally known that there is a veteran of Napoleon's Grande Armée buried in Glasgow's Necropolis. This was François Foucart (1781-1862), who settled in Glasgow after the end of the Napoleonic Wars as a celebrated fencing master.

Foucart had served as an officer in Napoleon's Imperial Guard and had fought in the Russian campaign of 1812, and at some point was awarded the Légion d'Honneur which is represented on the front of the obelisk that stands over his grave in the cemetery's Upsilon section.

Little is known about his early life or his years in the army, or why he should have settled in Glasgow, but it is certain from his success there that his move was an entirely happy one. He was born in Valenciennes in 1781, and became a Professor of Fencing at the Royal Academy of Paris after his military service.

He appears to have arrived in Glasgow via Ireland, around 1825, when he is listed for the first time in the Post Office Directory as a fencing master, at 178 George Street. He later became Professor of Fencing and Gymnastics at the Andersonian University (now University of Strathclyde) in George Street (almost next door to the former home of one of his war-time adversaries, Sir Colin Campbell), and soon became a highly regarded figure amongst Glasgow society and the aristocracy.

This was at a time when sword fencing was a much more popular sport than it is today, and when swordsmanship was regarded as an art to be taught as part of a young gentleman's education. Foucart was particularly successful in his profession and was regularly invited to participate in public demonstrations, or 'assaults' of swordsmanship around the country. For instance, in Edinburgh in April 1831, he participated in an assault at the Assembly Rooms in which Foucart gave 'more reason than ever to admire his irresistible impetuosity'. Foucart also participated in the Eglinton Tournament in 1839.

He must have been quite a character in his day, as Alexandre Dumas based his *Maitre d'Armes* on him in 1840, and James Sheridan Knowles modelled the hero of his *Monsieur de l'Epee* on him in 1838, as well writing a eulogy for his memorial. Knowles described Foucart as being "honest, generous, High soul'd and modest, every way a grace to the fine martial nation whence he sprang".

He died on 26 June 1862 at 4 St George's Street, Glasgow (of acute bronchitis), and his death entry reveals that he was the son of Louis Foucart, Military Officer, and Celestine Flamand, and the husband of Lambertine Lovellier.

He and his wife had at least 4 children: Louis, Virginie, Milanie and Auguste. While Louis doesn't feature in the Scottish Census returns, the 1851 states that François was age 61, born France, Lambertine was age 60, born Belgium, Virginie and Milanie were age 26 and 24 respectively, both born Ireland, and Auguste was age 18 and perhaps the only member of the family to have been born in Glasgow.

Auguste joined his father in teaching fencing and gymnastics to the young men of Glasgow, and married firstly Margaret Wilhelmina Ritchie, then Flora Bryson. A son of his first marriage, Frederick, became a pianist and moved to Edinburgh.

Virginie married John Galetti, an Optician, and remained in Glasgow, as did her sister Milanie for a while (registering her mother's death in 1877), but appears not to have married.



Detail of François Foucart's monument
in the Glasgow Necropolis
Photograph by Gary Nisbet

The son Louis, however, became a doctor, and happened to be close by when Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse and very badly injured on the evening of 29 June 1850. He attended to Sir Robert until the former Prime Minister died in the evening of 2 July. Later, Dr Louis Foucart moved to Sydney, Australia, where he became the Government Medical Officer of Health and Quarantine Officer at Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour). He lived in Rozelle, where Foucart Street was named after him, and owned land in the nearby district of Waterloo. He eventually retired to England, where he died at Lucan House in Ripon, Yorkshire, on 25 March 1899.

Regular Marriages

By no means the worst New Year's advice to persons about to marry would be to study 41 and 42 Vict., c.43, entitled, "An Act to encourage Regular Marriages in Scotland", which from this day forward, and until amended or repealed, will bring its "encouraging" influence to bear on the processes in question. Not that persons bent on regular marriage will find this Act in all respects light reading. On the contrary, there are portions of it so fearfully and wonderfully made that even the proverbial "wayfaring man" might "err" in them without deserving to be called a "fool", but if there are depths in the statute which it would take an "elephant to swim", there are also shallows which an "infant may wade" and most fortunately, among these latter safe and comfortable places are those sections which most closely concern pilgrims to this hymeneal shrine. It is no doubt on account of these sections that the Act commends itself to public attention as an "encouraging" one and in spite of other sections which look very alarming, if one could be sure of having fully understood them, the amount of "encouragement" so greatly preponderates as fairly to entitle the enactment to the boast which it bears in its superscription. The "encouragement" to regular marriage, offered by 41 and 42 Vict., c.43, consists in the brevity, privacy, and economy with which it enables the undertaking to be carried through. In these respects, it certainly leaves little to be desired, and contrasts very favourably with the system hitherto in vogue, which was fitted to act depressingly upon the large class of candidates for connubial bliss who might be eager, or retiring or poor, or all three combined. Under the old law, there was first of all the necessity of six weeks' residence in the parish where the purpose of marriage was to be "proclaimed". Then there was the formidable enterprise of seeking out and interviewing the session-clerk or even the minister himself, a result which, if these functionaries were not preternaturally domestic in their habits, might take more than one attempt to achieve. Then came the formidable ordeal of being "cried" or having the banns proclaimed in the Parish Church, which in any view of it was an oppressive performance. If it was done cheaply, then it had to be done slowly. It dragged through three weeks, and after all cost at least seven shillings and sixpence. If it was done at once by the device of rolling "the first, second, and third time" into one, the fine rose to a guinea or even two guineas. Last of all there remained the serious operation of "getting the lines". To a poor man the payment was really a heavy tax; to a sensitive man it was no happiness to think of his name, designation, and address being publicly mangled by some precentor whose education had been neglected in early youth, to the amusement of gossips gathered to witness the announcement; to a lover, the lumbering character of the whole transaction was an irritation and a mockery.

By the new Act regular marriages can be had in three weeks, for half-a-crown, and without a soul hearing a syllable about it. What you have to do is simply to select your registration district, make it your "usual place of abode" for a fortnight – you need not be in it every day or night – at the end of this period go to the

registrar, and furnish him with eighteenpence and your marriage notice, then after allowing him a week in which to keep the notice on view inside and outside his office, you pay him a second visit, and make him a second donation of one shilling, whereupon he will furnish you with a certificate of proclamation, and within one hour you may be the happiest being in creation. On the other hand, while providing cheapness and despatch for those to whom such characteristics are a recommendation, the Act consults the tastes of those who may desire the old fashion of being "banned" first and blessed afterwards. The old law still stands as a permissive method of approaching matrimony. It is simply deprived of its compulsory and exclusive character, while an alternative method has been put alongside of it. People who are willing to pay their money may take their choice between the banns of the Session-Clerk and the notice of the Registrar, only they must have the one or the other, otherwise none of the Churches is at liberty to grace their union with a religious ceremony under a penalty of fifty pounds to the celebrant. It will be curious to note which of the two methods will become the custom of the country. The reason of the change itself is easy enough to explain. Apart from the demand for greater cheapness for the poor and greater publicity for all, a decision of the Supreme Court a year or two ago, affirming the ecclesiastical character of "banns" affected the Dissenting Churches with the sense of a new grievance. If "proclamation" in the Parish Church was really part of the religious ceremony essential to regular marriage, it was clearly a ground of complaint to the Dissenters that they should be compelled, under penalty of never being rightly married, to accept a religious rite, or even part of one, at the hands of what they considered an impure Church. The point that is not clear is why they should have come to regard what they must previously have considered merely a civil transactions invested with a religious and ecclesiastical character the moment that "Caesar" in one of his law courts said so. Why should "Caesar's" law in such a case have been at once taken for gospel? As it was, however, the "cry" of grievance was raised, and although certain keen-nosed Champions of the Establishment, as usual scented Disestablishment in the agitation, no very keen opposition was offered, and the present arrangement has come to be pretty generally accepted, although it is by no means clear that certain of the Churches most sensitively jealous of "Caesar's" dictation, have not allowed that officer to have the whole say in the seemingly "spiritual" matter of determining the terms on which marriage may or may not enjoy the Church's blessing.

In the meantime a sort of competition seems to getting up between the Established and Dissenting Churches as to which of the alternative marriage preliminaries shall become the more popular. The Dissenting Churches, although they have it entirely in their power to institute supplementary "banns" of their own, seem disposed to take extra action upon civil registration alone, while the Conservative instinct of the Established Church seeks the perpetuation of banns, and for that purpose has, in various instances, offered to do the work at the Registrar's price of half-a-crown, as well as his speed of three weeks, superadding the attraction

of proclamation by the minister instead of the precentor, while some of the clergy have sought to add terror to temptation, and have threatened to refuse marriage altogether to people who have simply passed the Registrar. The decision of the struggle will of course depend on the popular taste. In some people there may be a leaning towards the solemnity and supposed *éclat* of a Church, especially of a pulpit, announcement. The Dissenting Churches, by accepting the publicity of the Registrar's office-door as a satisfactory amendment on the imperfect publicity of the Parish Church, have themselves shown a tendency to this feeling. In many cases, particularly in large towns, the names posted up at the Registrar's office will be seen by very few. True publication would have been effected by adequate newspaper advertisement, but probably this was thought too secular a setting for a semi-sacred subject like marriage, and the Registrar was pitched upon as an average between the session-clerk and the printer. Not impossibly the Dissenting Churches may yet have to provide their own banns to give the Registrar's certificate the odour of sanctity desiderated by some of their adherents. On the other hand, a large number of people will think the quietest way of getting through the business the best, and except in the very smallest of country towns, the Registrar's notice in a back-street may seem to many a more peaceable publication than the proposed pronouncement by a clergyman in open congregation. Meanwhile, other points of interest in the working of the Act may come to claim attention. In the discussion of the measure in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Carlisle called attention to the fact as between England and Scotland the international preliminaries recognised by law were so unsatisfactory as to have resulted in the apprehended nullification of certain English marriages celebrated partly on the faith of Scotch documents. The Lord Chancellor, while admitting the accuracy of the Bishop's complaint, promised to meet it by special clauses in the Act. These clauses are not, however, visible to the naked eye, but there are clauses which to ordinary vision seem to create, on the Scotch side of the Border, the very inconveniences, or worse, with regard to English documents, of which the Bishop of Carlisle, from his side, complained in regard to certain certificates from Scotland. Such difficulties, however, if they are real, will make themselves apparent in due time. At worst, they can only expose a few of the clergy to inconvenience. The important fact to remember is that as regards the great mass of the nation, be it for good or evil, any one can now get married for half-a-crown.



The Scotsman, 1st January 1879

A small exhibition, ***Recording Angels: Scottish Registrars since 1855***, is on display within the Adam Dome Room of the ScotlandsPeople Centre until 26 June 2015. It marks the 150th anniversary of the Association of Registrars of Scotland, believed to be the world's first such society.

Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project

Graham Holton

My earlier article on the Battle of Bannockburn Family History Project, which appeared in the June 2014 issue of *The Scottish genealogist*, gave an overview of the Project's content and purpose, progress made, information on the forthcoming exhibition and interesting issues that had arisen in the course of the Project. Now, one year on, this article looks at the outcomes and continuing work on the Project and also assesses the implications for future genealogical research.

The exhibition showcasing the outcomes of the Project was held initially at the National Trust for Scotland's Bannockburn Visitor Centre from 21 June to 2 August 2014. It was very well received by the public and subsequently part of the exhibition toured over the period September to January to Arbroath Abbey; Abbot House, Dunfermline; and Stirling Castle. In total, it has now been viewed by over 10,000 visitors.

The very successful Bannockburn Live event, held over the weekend of 28-29 June 2014, was also an excellent opportunity for public engagement with the Project. We were provided with a stand to promote the Project and an opportunity to present several talks on the research outcomes. It was clear that there was a very strong interest in the genetic genealogy strand of the Project and our hope that the potential to forge a personal link between living individuals and those living 700 years ago would arouse public interest, was justified. This aspect of the Project was also the one which proved of particular interest to the media, resulting in considerable coverage, including an article in *The Times*.¹

Student work

As described in the earlier article, the Diploma students from 2013-14 put in a great deal of work in researching biographical, genealogical and heraldic information on many of the known participants in the Battle. Although this caused a heavy workload, the resulting body of research results and the success of the high profile exhibition testified to the value of the Project. Feedback from the students involved confirmed the benefits of introducing them to primary and secondary sources previously unfamiliar to them and to a period unexplored by most genealogists. Over the last year, the current class of Diploma students have continued this work, researching another collection of combatants from a revised list of participants in the Battle. This currently contains a total of 158 individuals (139 English, 19 Scottish), with another 125 from secondary sources, who may have been present at the Battle. The resulting research produced by the students over the past two years now consists of material on 130 individuals. Brief details on some of the lesser known names investigated this year may be of interest to readers, including a number of Scots fighting on the English side.

Some combatants

One of the most notable characters to feature in the Bannockburn story is Sir Henry de Bohun, killed by King Robert in single combat. As mentioned in my previous article, contrary to the common belief that he was a nephew of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, one of the leading noblemen in the English army at Bannockburn, Henry was actually a half-cousin of the Earl's father. However, there was at least one other member of the de Bohun family present, namely Gilbert de Bohun, an uncle of the Earl. Gilbert was Constable of Kilkenny Castle in Ireland, where he also held several manors. He did not spend a great deal of time in Ireland, but saw service in Wales in 1277 and 1283. After the Battle of Bannockburn, he fled, along with many other English knights, including his nephew the Earl of Hereford, taking refuge in Bothwell Castle. They were then handed over to the Scots and Gilbert was ransomed, the last mention of him being in 1327.

Another well known surname to appear amongst the combatants is that of Comyn. John Comyn, the only son of John 'the Red' Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, who had been killed by Robert the Bruce in 1306, died at Bannockburn along with his kinsman Edmund Comyn. John had been brought up in England following his father's death and after his own death at Bannockburn his lands in Badenoch were forfeited. His only known child, a son, Aymer, was dead by 1316. Edmund, who also lost his life at Bannockburn, was of the Kilbride branch of the Comyn family, distantly related to the Comyns of Badenoch. Edmund, like many of the Scots nobility, appears to have fluctuated between support for the English and Scots interests. He was captured by English forces at Dunbar Castle in 1296 and held at Nottingham Castle until the following year, when he agreed to serve the English King in Flanders. He held lands in various parts of England at the time of his death.

Perhaps better known was Sir Ingram de Umfraville, one of the Guardians of Scotland and cousin of Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus. Another of those who changed allegiance between the Scots and English, he was sent to France in 1296 by Edward I of England to negotiate a treaty, but not long after changed allegiance to support the Scots, being appointed Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1299 and then in 1300 one of the joint Guardians of Scotland. In 1302 he was again in France, this time to seek French support for the Scots cause. Following the murder of John Comyn, Ingram reverted to supporting King Edward and it was for the English that he fought at Bannockburn, where he was captured. His name is found on the Declaration of Arbroath (1320), but he later returned to England and was last heard of in 1321 when King Edward II granted him leave to depart to France. He will be mentioned again later in this article.

Contributions of information

Another important aspect of running this high profile project has been the contribution of information made by experts and members of the public. An

article in the Newsletter of the Foundation for Medieval Genealogy, and presentations about the Project at Bannockburn Live and Who Do You Think You Are Live have, along with other publicity, elicited important additional information, topics for further research and even financial contributions towards our DNA testing programme. The possibility of the survival of the bones of John 'the Red' Comyn, killed by Robert the Bruce in 1306, may make the DNA testing of these remains feasible depending on the authenticity of the bones, their condition and funding being available for the extraction of DNA.

Another interesting claim, brought to our attention is that Neil, Earl of Carrick, the grandfather of Robert the Bruce, had three illegitimate sons, from one of whom the Neilsons of Criagcaffie were descended.

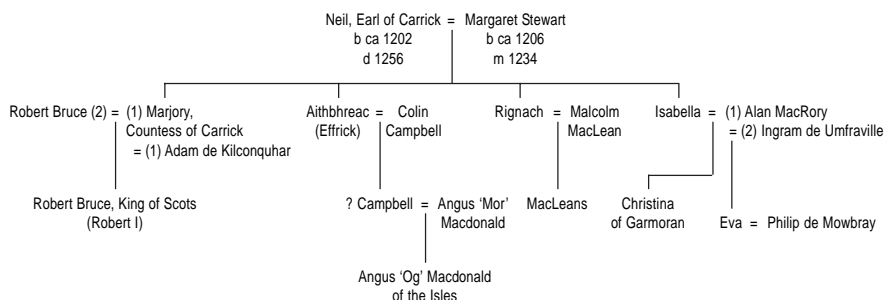
Expert comments have been received from Bruce McAndrew, author of *Scotland's historic heraldry*² and the well respected genealogist Andrew B W MacEwen, based in Maine, USA. These comments will be incorporated into our research results, but I would particularly like to highlight the very significant findings which Mr MacEwen has kindly provided on the question of what I have termed the Carrick aunts.

Carrick aunts

Mr MacEwen had noticed my comment in an article that King Robert the Bruce's mother, Marjorie, Countess of Carrick, had three younger sisters – a little known fact – but that it was unlikely that we should ever know what happened to them. Mr MacEwen responded, explaining that his researches had in fact revealed a good deal of information about them. In the course of our project it had not been possible to engage in new research in primary sources. Our aim was to compile and consolidate the genealogical information from already available research for a considerable number of participants in the battle, which had never been done before. This emphasises the value of projects of this nature, which not only serve as a focus for research at the time, but also encourage responses and contributions from others, as I have already explained.

Mr MacEwen has a paper in preparation that will include the Carrick aunts of Robert the Bruce and he has kindly given permission to summarise his results.

The results of Mr MacEwen's unpublished research show the names of the three younger sisters as being Aithbhreac (Effrick), Rignach and Isabella. Aithbhreac married Sir Colin Campbell, Rignach married Malcolm MacLean, Chief of the MacLeans and Isabella married firstly Alan MacRory and secondly Sir Ingram de Umfraville, who was mentioned earlier. Through these aunts, Robert the Bruce was closely related to Angus 'Og' Macdonald of the Isles (a grandson of Effrick), Christina of Garmoran (a daughter of Isabella and Alan) and Eva (a daughter of Isabella and Ingram), the wife of Sir Philip Mowbray, the governor of Stirling Castle at the time of the Battle of Bannockburn. These most interesting relationships have implications for a deeper understanding of the period of the Scottish Wars of Independence.



As a final point on this strand of the Project, I would like to draw attention to the very valuable work done by Douglas Richardson, published in his multi-volume works *Magna Carta ancestry*³ and *Plantagenet ancestry*⁴. These cover many of the notable families of the medieval period referenced to primary sources and although printed copies are very difficult to access in the UK, parts of these works are available online via Google books⁵.

Genetic Genealogy Project

The initial results of the genetic genealogy strand of the Project were displayed on one large board in the Project Exhibition and as mentioned earlier this part of the Project proved to be of particular interest to the media and the general public. The aim had been to show how genetic genealogy, the combination of traditional genealogical research using documentary evidence and DNA testing, could potentially prove previously unknown medieval descents for living individuals who cannot prove these through documentary evidence.

Research focussed on four families - Stewart and Macdonald, from the Scots side, and Berkeley and Grey from the English. Using documentary evidence, living male line descendants of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland, Angus 'Og' Macdonald of the Isles, Sir Thomas Berkeley and Thomas de Grey, all participants in the Battle, were identified. Y-DNA tests were carried out on these descendants and were then compared to any close genetic matches found on the testing company's (Family Tree DNA's) database. Two of these families produced conclusive results. Lee MacDonald, who lives in Canada, was found to be a close match to the Chief of Clanranald, both being descended from Angus 'Og' Macdonald of the Isles; and Paul Thompson, a former London stockbroker, closely matched the Earl Castle Stewart, both being descended from Walter Stewart. Through documentary sources, the ancestry of Paul had only been traced back to the mid-eighteenth century and for Lee, to the late-eighteenth century. In Paul's case, it was clear that there had been a change of surname at some point, which could have been for one of a number of reasons.

The Stewart results were based on 111 marker Y-DNA STR tests and a test for the S781 SNP, while those for Macdonald were based on 67 marker tests supplemented by advanced SNP tests. Here I must emphasise the increasing

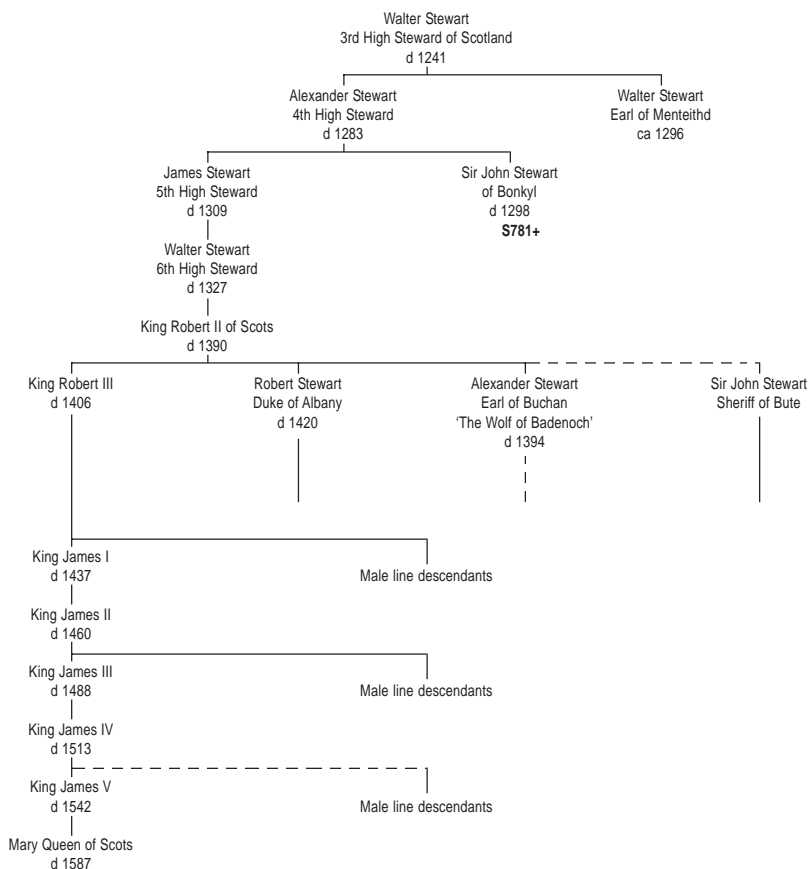
importance of SNP testing for the identification of major branches of families, allowing a more accurate assessment of genealogical relationships than can be achieved with STR tests. As far as our research was concerned, the discovery of the S781 SNP was highly significant and serves as an excellent example of the importance of this type of testing. It had been shown that S781 was a personal mutation in Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl (d 1298) and therefore would be carried by all the male line descendants of his line. This meant that male line Stewarts, who had been established as such through STR testing, could be tested for S781. If they tested positive (S781+), they were descendants of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl; if they tested negative (S781-), they were not. Descendants of Sir John's elder brother James Stewart, 5th High Steward, would test S781-. Paul Thompson's STR results had shown a genetic distance of 6 from Earl Castle Stewart, at the 111 marker level, while another individual, Fred Stewart, had a genetic distance of 7. Crucially, Paul tested S781- and Fred tested S781+. It is generally now recognised that the use of STR markers in establishing levels of relationship is not reliable beyond around 15 generations back. The numbers of generations involved in the Stewart and Macdonald research we undertook was 22 and 19 respectively. In the case of the Macdonalds, SNP testing was at an even more advanced stage and indicated that Lee MacDonald stemmed from the MacDonalds of Kinlochmoidart, who were descended from John, fifth son of Allan, 9th of Clanranald (d 1593).

It can be seen from these examples that the methodology used is transferable to other medieval families for whom documented male line descendants can be found and tested. In other words it is possible to discover previously unknown medieval descents for individuals who may only be able to trace their ancestry back two hundred years or so. The implications for future genealogical research are exciting and could help to break down a number of genealogical 'brick walls.'

This very important genetic genealogy strand of the Project is continuing with research particularly focussing on the Stewart family, but also now looking again at the Berkeley and Grey families.

Further advanced testing has now been carried out for Earl Castle Stewart and a basic test result is to hand for a documented descendant of Sir John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, a brother of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany (c1340-1420), who was the ancestor of Earl Castle Stewart. Both the Duke and Sir John were sons of King Robert II. Our hope is that funds can be raised to allow advanced testing of the basic result, for comparison with the latest results for Earl Castle Stewart. As more testing of documented lines such as these is carried out, the greater the chances of discovering new SNPs which may define progressively more specific and more recent branches of families. For example it may be that there is a SNP which would indicate descent from King Robert II.

A number of other male line descents are being investigated to identify potential testees and an indication of those for the Stewarts is given in the accompanying charts.



We also hope to extend the methodology to other specific medieval families, attempting to trace male line descents through documentary sources followed up by identifying possible DNA matches and carrying out further testing as appropriate.

Funding

To ensure the successful continuation of our research, it is essential that we secure funding, to cover the cost of testing, staff research time and the cost of procuring copies of primary sources. Details of how donations can be made towards this work can be found at <http://www.strathgenealogy.org.uk/projects/bannockburn-genetic-genealogy-project/> which forms part of the website described below.

Website

The information presented in the exhibition on 17 of the participants in the battle

is now available on the Strathclyde Genealogy website at <http://www.strathgenealogy.org.uk/> which can act as a focus for further research. The website can be developed and expanded as further information comes to light, to become a valuable resource on the biography, genealogy and heraldry of men who fought in the battle and also to report the progress and results from our genetic genealogy research.

Endnotes

- ¹ Watson, Jeremy. (2014) DNA research project reveals the living descendants of Bannockburn's warriors. *The Times, Scotland*. 19 June 2014.
<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/uk/scotland/article4123642.ece>
- ² McAndrew, Bruce A. (2006) *Scotland's historic heraldry*. Woodbridge: Boydell Press.
- ³ Richardson, Douglas, and Everingham, Kimball G. (2011) *Magna Carta ancestry: a study in colonial and medieval families*. 2nd ed. Salt Lake City, Utah: Douglas Richardson. 4 vols.
- ⁴ Richardson, Douglas, Everingham, Kimball G. (2011) *Plantagenet ancestry: a study in colonial and medieval families*. 2nd ed. Salt Lake City, Utah: Douglas Richardson. 3 vols.
- ⁵ [https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Magna Carta Ancestry A Study in Colonial.html?id=8JcbV309c5UC&hl=en](https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Magna_Carta_Ancestry_A_Study_in_Colonial.html?id=8JcbV309c5UC&hl=en)
and
[https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Plantagenet Ancestry A Study In Colonial.html?id=kjme027UeagC&hl=en](https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Plantagenet_Ancestry_A_Study_In_Colonial.html?id=kjme027UeagC&hl=en)

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The Dictionary of British Arms: a practical application

Bruce McAndrew

Last year saw the publication of the fourth and final volume of the Dictionary of British Arms: Medieval Ordinary (DBA)¹ which completed one of the longest and most important heraldic projects of the last century.² These four volumes replaced the idiosyncratic 'An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats-of-Arms forming an extensive Ordinary of British Armorial' (based) upon an entirely new plan by J W Papworth and (in part) A W Morant, first published in 1874 and universally known as 'Papworth'. The primary purpose of the original volume was to provide the names of families who bore or had borne a particular armorial shield. Its unusual structure listed lions, one of the most common heraldic charges, under beasts and eagles under birds, a ploy repeated in the new volumes though the existence of a comprehensive list of thematic headings at the beginning of each volume now provides the surest way into the detailed documentation. Equally the comprehensive index of surnames, which includes numerous alternative spellings, missing in the 1874 original, furnishes access to the data in the opposite direction. The multifarious sources used to generate the heraldic information are fully documented and, from a Scottish perspective, include Stevenson and Wood's comprehensive Scottish Heraldic Seals and editions of early Scottish rolls of arms such as the Balliol Roll and the Scots Roll. Material up to ca 1530 is included.

Let us turn to a practical application of the new dictionary. A century ago, Greenwell and Hunter-Blair catalogued the Durham seal collection in a series of articles in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, subsequently reprinted in a two volume edition and now available on the Internet.³ Among the data listed was seal #2269 used by Thomas of Sokpeth in 1352 and an identical seal #2470 used at a later date by Thomas of Tudhoe. The catalogue provides the following information:

2269 dated 1352 *Sokpeth, Thomas of, or Plumber, John*

This seal is used by Thomas, or John, but it is not his own seal. It is also used by Thomas of Tudhoe, #2470. He was the son of Robert of Sokpeth, the bishop of Durham's receiver general for Norham in 1311 and in 1314 one of the keepers of Norham castle. In 1350 Thomas held Hobberlaw by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee. The seal is very interesting, but it is difficult to explain it satisfactorily. It was probably a seal lying in an attorney's office and used by several people, but in no place by its original owner. It appears likely, judging from similar seals, that it belonged originally to a lady. The latter part of the legend is practically illegible and gives no help. The shields appear to be (1) Clifford, (2) Seagrave, (3)(?), (4) Vipont.

Size: 22 mm. Seal design: round, four shields of arms arranged crosswise: (1) Chequy a fess, (2) A lion rampant, (3) A bend between six fleurs-de-lys, (4) Six rings. There are two letters between each shield: CI IO IL VE. Inscription: CLIFFARDE · CIA SEGRAVE .. TOVT ... H · L .. ER ...

2470 dated 1352-1385 *Tudhow, Thomas of*

Used by Thomas of Tudhow, burgess of Durham. In 1376 Thomas of Tudhow is called "flesshewer of Durham".

Figure 1 DRS2269

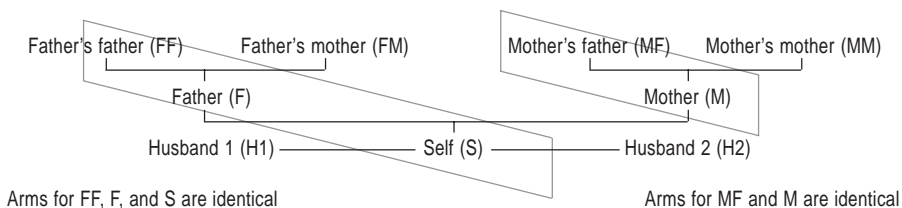


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Durham Cathedral.

That the seal originally belonged to a lady seems indisputable but the description of the legend, with no suggestion of a female Christian name, and the identification of the armorial shields are worthy of reconsideration. Regarding the date of the seal's use by its original owner, it can safely assumed that she was dead by 1352 when the seal was used by Thomas of Sokpeth. However seals of this complexity with three or four armorial shields only came into fashion in the 1280s so the owner of the seal must have flourished in the period 1280x1350. The epigraphy suggests 1320x40.⁴

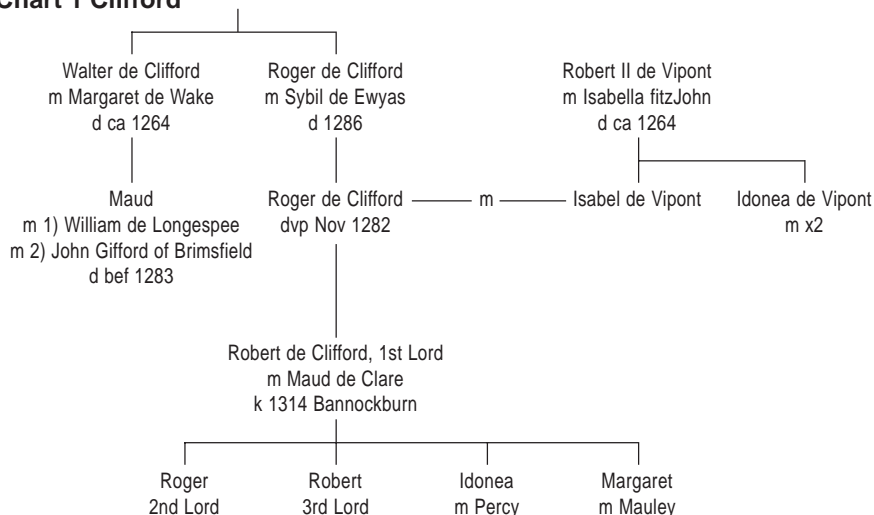
Analysis of the armorial shields on these complex seals⁵ has led to some general conclusions: with just two armorial shields, one represents the seal owner herself, using her father's arms (F) and the other is that of her husband (H). With three or four armorial seals, there are more options - more than one husband (H1, H2) can be displayed or some of the owner's grandparents (FM, MF, MM).^{6,7}

Genealogical Chart



Considering the Greenwell and Hunter-Blair proposal for the first shield of Chequy, a fess and the identification of CLIFFARDE on the seal legend, recourse to the DBA Volume III under 1 fess with a chequy field, and more specifically Chequy or and azure, a fess gules⁸ furnished a number of members of the Clifford family who bore this charge.⁹ If this is the correct identification then among the options in the DBA Volume I for Six annulets is that of Vipont/Vepount/Veteripont, of significance due to the marriage of Roger de Clifford (dvp 1282) to Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Robert II de Vipont of Appleby (d ca 1264). This important marriage in ca 1269 was instrumental in relocating the Clifford family, originally Welsh marcher lords, to the Scottish border where the Vipont estates were concentrated. One branch of the latter family, which held Scottish estates used Or, six annulets gules while the branch that terminated in the male line with Robert II bore the counterchanged Gules, six annulets or.

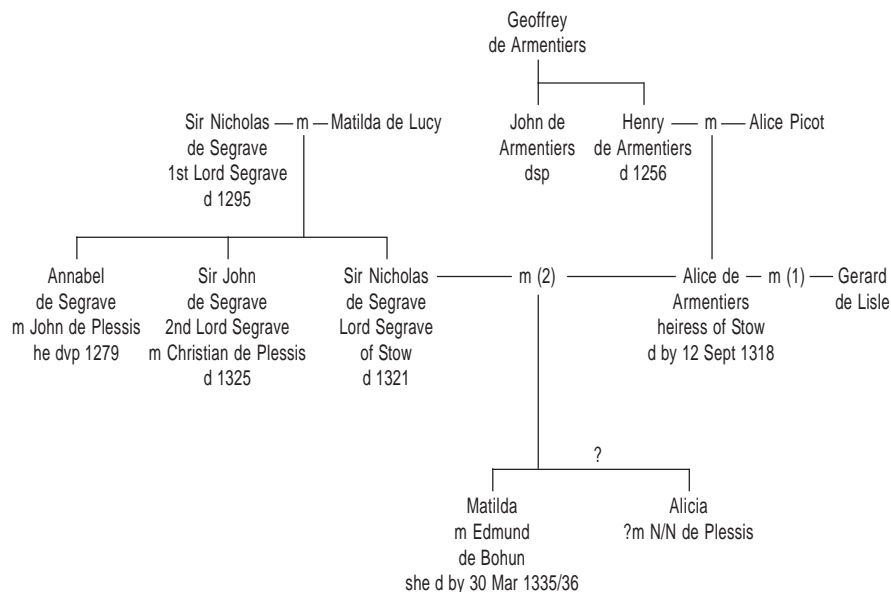
Chart 1 Clifford



But to return to the Cliffords: the heir of the Clifford/Vipont marriage was Robert, 1st Lord Clifford, born about Easter 1273, whose active military career was spent as a captain of Edward I's armies in Scotland.¹⁰ He was killed at Bannockburn in 1314. As Robert, Lord Clifford he had sealed the (English) Barons' Letter to the Pope in 1301 where the Clifford shield is displayed surrounded by four Vipont annulets, all within a decorated sixfoil.¹¹ However he does not appear to have had any female siblings¹² who might have utilised both of these coats-of-arms on their seals. Furthermore, using the DBA, the remaining coats-of-arms on the seal cannot be incorporated into the genealogical background which includes such names as fitzJohn and Ferrers, of either the Clifford or Vipont families. Essentially a dead end, with the consequence that the CLIFFARDE section of the legend requires revision.

An alternative scenario is to link the lion rampant of the second shield with the clearest text on the legend - that of Segrave. The original Segrave arms were Sable, three garbs argent but these were phased out in the decade 1280x90 and substituted by Sable, a lion rampant argent, crowned or. These motifs are neatly combined in the 1301 seal of John, 2nd Lord Segrave (d 1325) in the 1301 Barons' Letter to the Pope¹¹ which displays A lion rampant crowned with the shield suspended from a trifurcated bough, and with a garb in the exergue on either side, alluding to the original arms.¹³ Parenthetically it should be noted that this armorial transformation narrows the date of the seal under investigation slightly to 1290x1350.

Chart 2 Segrave



Noteworthy are the marriages of the aforementioned John, 2nd Lord Segrave (d 1325) to Christian de Plessis/Plessitis/Plescy and that of her brother, John de Plessis (dvp 1278), to Annabel, a daughter of the 1st Lord Segrave. John and Christian were the children of Sir Hugh de Plessis of Kidlington and Hook Norton (d 1292), members of the Poitevin nobility who had come to England earlier in the 13th century. The DBA provides Six annulets for their arms, further defined as Argent, six annulets gules.

Female descendants from either marriage could be relevant in our search for ownership as the seal legend may include either her own patronymic, or her married name, or indeed both.

John de Segrave and Christian de Plessis¹⁴ had 2 daughters: Christian, who

married John de Mohun, younger of Dunster (dvp), and Eleanor, who married William de Ferrers, lord of Groby (d 1324/25). The DBA provides arms of A maunch for Mohun and Six mascles for Ferrers of Groby. In contrast John de Plessis, who married Annabel de Segrave in 1277, died soon after this union and had no known issue.

A further line of investigation has been opened following careful examination of the Segrave lion rampant shield which suggested the possibility of a charge in chief, perhaps a label, thereby indicating a junior member of the Segrave family, in particular Nicholas de Segrave (d 1321), a younger son of the 1st Lord, and a younger brother of the 2nd. He was warden of the castles of Dumbarton and Ayr in 1291 and regularly served in Edward I's forces in Scotland. He took part in the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300 where the armorial poem associated with the English participants of the siege gives his arms as bearing a red label added to the silver lion crowned gold on a sable field. He, too, was among the signatories of the 1301 Barons' Letter to the Pope as D'n's de Stowe but his seal is missing.^{11,15} He married, as her second husband, Alice de Armentiers, heiress of Stow in Northants (d by 12 Sept 1318), heir of both her father, Henry (d 1256), and his elder brother, John (dsp). The DBA Volume 1 under Armentiers lists under Beast, 1 lion rampant, a shield Chequy, a lion rampant: the only evidence for the tinctures comes from the Camden Roll of ca 1280 which further defines the arms as Chequy or and azure, a lion rampant gules for Sir John de Armentiers. However this John, who was still alive in 1301, when he was summoned to serve in the English army in Scotland, cannot be identical with John, uncle of Alice de Armentiers, who, it is stated in 1292, had died many years previously. The John of the Camden Roll, with lands primarily in Essex and Hereford, must therefore belong to a different branch of the family, one which had adopted a lion rampant on the chequy field, leaving the possibility that Alice's branch of the family had used a fess surmounting the chequy field.¹⁶ Furthermore it is known that Henry de Armentiers married Alice Picot/Pygot and DBA Volume 1 provides A bend engrailed between six martlets for this family, akin to the bend between six fleurs-de-lys of the seal, tantalisingly close especially when the charges surrounding the bend are ill-defined to the naked eye.

However matters are complicated by the fact that Sir Nicholas de Segrave, lord of Stow, left an heiress daughter, Matilda, who was born in ca 1296 and died before 20 Mar 1335/36. She married Edmund de Bohun, a grandson of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Essex (d 1275) whose seal bears a typical Bohun coat-of-arms of A bend cotised between six lioncels rampant (BMS7527). Edmund de Bohun's arms are further defined in an addition to the important Parliamentary Roll of 1312 where the plain bend is differenced for a younger son by altering it to a bend per bend indented argent and gules. It is possible to explain the regular marks on the bend in the illustration as part of a bend indented, but the cotises are missing. However it remains an option that the shield bearing A bend between six charges might represent a member of the Bohun family.

What might Matilda de Segrave's armorial seal have looked like? In top position her Bohun husband, to the dexter her own Segrave of Stow, with the gap filled by Armentiers for her heiress mother, leaving the 6 annulets unexplained as there is no de Plessis among her grandparents. However, following the same logic, but based on an unrecorded second daughter, probably Alicia on onomastic grounds, whose husband was a member of the de Plessis family, thereby introducing a further de Plessis/de Segrave marriage in two generations, would meet the armorial requirements of the seal. In top position the annulets of her de Plessis husband (H), at the bottom her own lion rampant for Segrave of Stow (S/F), with the gaps on the horizontal axis filled by Armentiers (MF) and Pygot (MM), an arrangement which would meet the genealogical constraints.¹⁷

But what of the legend?¹⁸ Analysis of relevant contemporary seals demonstrates the most common arrangement (67%) utilises 1) Sigillum, or a contraction thereof, 2) a female Christian name, 3) de, followed by 4) the husband's patronymic. A sub-group have the more complex 1) Sigillum, 2) female name, followed by 3) the wife's maiden name, then 4) Domina 5) de, and finally 6) the husband's patronymic. Typical examples are Sigillvm Isabelle de Dvnbar, for Isabella Randolph who married Sir Patrick Dunbar (SAS2258), and S'Cris....bvr.... for Christina de Vaux, the wife of Sir John Haliburton (SAS2815, BMS15751). With seal legends of this type the husband's arms occupy the most prominent position at the top, or to the dexter side, of the seal.

The other group have the wife's maiden name first in the legend, omit the husband's patronymic and utilise her father's arms in prime position. Typical examples are S'Marie de Rams (SAS234) and S'Alis de Mentheth (PRO.P1740). A particularly interesting example is provided by Dervorguilla of Galloway, wife of John de Balliol and mother of the king of Scots. Her seal is double-sided and the upper side provides S'Dervorgille de Balliolo fil' Alani de Galewad with the Balliol name and voided escutcheon in the most prominent position (SAS1028). The counterseal has S'Dervorgille de Galewad' dne de Balliolo and now the Galloway name comes first and its lion rampant occupies the most senior position.

A small number of seals do not follow either of these patterns, for instance that of Euphemia, Countess of Ross, who married Sir Walter Leslie, which has the Ross lions displayed more prominently than the Leslie buckles, despite the legend Sigillu Eufamie Lescely coie de Ros, emphasising her married name (SAS2333). Possibly a better example is that of Rose Mountfort where the legend is Sigill' Roisee Mounfort emphasising the husband's name but his arms are placed in the lesser sinister position (PRO.P552).

In the present instance we might reasonably expect the arms of the heiress mother to be present on the seal.¹⁹

Is it now possible to better interpret the legend of CLIFFARDE · CIA SEGRAVE
.. TOVT ... H · L .. ER ...

Virtually all personal seals have *Sigillvm*, or a contraction thereof (*Sigill'*, *Sig'*, or *S'*) to open the legend. This normally appears at the top of the seal and in its absence we have no clue as to its correct orientation. Equally the seal matrix apparently had no lugs that might have provided useful indentations on the wax itself. It is proposed, therefore, that *Sigillum* is represented by the indecipherable letters between the de Plessis annulets and the Armentiers shield. The heraldic part of the seal has a four-fold axis of symmetry and therefore needs to be rotated 90 degrees to the right to bring the six annulets into the top position, thereby moving her own Segrave of Stow shield to the bottom with the horizontal axis bearing Armentiers to the right and Pygot to the left. The legend according to the original authors now reads ... H · L .. ER ...CLIFFARDE · CIA SEGRAVE .. TOVT, where the last quartile of letters has become the first. SEGRAVE remains clear and TOVT then becomes part of STOW. The CLIFFARDE section of the legend is lost but CIA seems to be the end of a female Christian name and Alicia, perhaps in another form eg Adelicia, seems the obvious choice. There is no place for the de Plessy patronymic which appears as Plessitis (PRO.P625) or Pleicetis (BMS12735) on other relevant seals. However, based on this analysis we have an insufficiency of letters and it is suggested that the legend reads akin to SIGILLUM DOMINA ALICIA SEGRAVE STOW though this arrangement has no place for the formal DE. In addition it leaves us in the unhappy position of the important de Plessis shield having no place for the corresponding name in the legend, while at the same time reducing the important Segrave arms on the seal to the lowest armorial position.

No explanation for the four pairs of letters inside the main legend has been found.²⁰

It is concluded that the original owner of the seal was Alicia de Segrave, co-heiress of Stow, a further daughter of Sir Nicholas de Segrave and his wife, Alice de Armentiers.

Notes

¹ T Woodcock and S Flower, *Dictionary of British Arms: Medieval Ordinary*, Volume IV, Society of Antiquaries of London, 2014, £85. The complete four volume set is available from Boydell and Brewer at £285.

² A R Wagner, *Antiquaries Journal*, 1941, **21**, 299; 1943, **23**, 42.

³ <http://reed.dur.ac.uk/xtf/view?docId=ead/dcd/dcdmseal.xml#SPPLMT>

⁴ H S Kingsford, *Archaeologia*, 1929, 2nd series, **79**, 149.

⁵ B A McAndrew, *The Scottish Genealogist*, 2009, **56**, (3), 117.

⁶ Particularly interesting ladies' seals are displayed by a group of distantly related Clare daughters; that of Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Gloucester (d 1295) displays the Clare chevrons accompanied by the arms of her three husbands (BMS7934); Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Clare, lord of Thomond (d 1287/88), displays Clare chevrons, her mother's arms, and the impaled arms of her two husbands (PRO.P2170); Maud de Badlesmere, daughter of Margaret above, displays her own Badlesmere cotised fess, her mother's Clare chevrons and the arms of her two husbands (BMS14131); Eleanor de Clare, of uncertain parentage, displays Clare chevrons and

- the arms of her three husbands, one of whom was earl of Angus (BMS17009). Most are illustrated on Plate 16 of W R Hunter-Blair, *Archaeologia*, 1943, 2nd series, **89**, 1.
- ⁷ The following seal catalogues are referred to in this article: BMS: W de G Birch (ed), *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum*, 1887-1900, 6 vols; DRS: W Greenwell & C H Hunter-Blair (eds), *Catalogue of Seals in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral*, 1911-21, 2 vols; PRO.P: R H Ellis (ed), *Catalogue of Seals in the Public Record Office: Personal Seals*, 1978-81, 2 vols; SAS: W R Macdonald, *Scottish Armorial Seals*, 1904.
 - ⁸ The detailed armorial information is found in G Brault (ed), *Aspilologia III: Rolls of Arms of Edward I*, 1997.
 - ⁹ B Kemp, 'Family Identity: the Seals of the Longespées' in P Schofield (ed), *Seals and their Context in the Middle Ages*, 2015, p 137 (145) where the seal of Maud de Clifford, the heiress of the senior line of Cliffords, is found bearing Chequy, a bend.
 - ¹⁰ N Denholm-Young, *History and Heraldry*, 1965, p 98.
 - ¹¹ J Foster, *Some Feudal Lords and their Seals*, reprint, 1984, pp 93, 111, 189.
 - ¹² Daughters in the next generation with a Vipont grandmother and a Clare mother would surely have incorporated the three chevrons of Clare into their achievements.
 - ¹³ See ref 8, Volume II, p 387.
 - ¹⁴ Christian de Plessis' seal is extant (BMS6712) but displays only Segrave iconography.
 - ¹⁵ BMS 13400 gives A lion rampant debriused by a barrulet for the seal of Nicholas de Segrave, lord of Stow, in 1301.
 - ¹⁶ D Richardson, soc.genealogy.medieval, 16.10.05, 18.10.05, 21.10.05: CP Addition: Alice de Armenters, wife of Gerard de Lisle and Nicholas de Segrave.
 - ¹⁷ M G I Ray, (Bull Inst) Hist Res, 2006, **79**, 451 in his 'Alien Knights in a Hostile Land' includes an analysis of the de Plessis family, including (p 462) the double marriage between the two families. He is unaware of any further marriage (private communication, 10 March 2014).
 - ¹⁸ M Bedos-Rezak, 'Women, Seals and Power on Medieval France' in *Form and Order in Medieval France: Studies in Social and Quantitative Sigillography*, 1995, chapter IX, p 68ff.
 - ¹⁹ J-L Chassel, *Droit et Cultures*, 2012, **64**, 117 emphasises the importance of the matrilineal lineage on armorial seals in a French/Flemish context.
 - ²⁰ J P Ravillious, private communication, pointed out that the VE might stand for Vepount, and the CI just possibly for Clifford. However the other pairs of letters IO and IL do not provide any relevant names.

Edinburgh's Five Historic Graveyards

The Edinburgh World Heritage Trust has recently published colourful heritage trails for the Five Graveyards: Old Calton, New Calton, Canongate, Greyfriars and St Cuthbert's. They're fun and informative for both children and adults.

Access www.ewht.org.uk, click "EWH News" in the right-hand panel, then "New heritage trails for EWH's historic graveyards", select the preferred graveyard (or, indeed, all of them), print or download - and go explore!

For the first four, don't forget to take the relevant MI book and discover even more. Don't have them? Pop into the Library to purchase or send your order via sales@scotsgenealogy.com



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The History of Victoria Terrace, continued

At the 2015 AGM, Richard Torrance showed a selection of old aerial postcards of Edinburgh, from his own collection. He explained that after the Great War, pilots wished to put their new skills to commercial use and thus took to the air again to shoot photographs for reproduction as postcards. Postcards were very popular then – and few people would ever see towns and cities from above.

A more recently acquired card (of a later photograph) was this of Princes Street, Princes Street Gardens, the Highland Tolbooth Kirk (now “The Hub”), Victoria Street and the Castle Esplanade. It was published by James Valentine and Son in 1955.

Clearly to be seen are the old trams and their tracks on Princes Street and The Mound, the terraced seating in front of the Ross Bandstand, some odd scaffolds/pylons on the Castle Esplanade, the old Melbourne Place on George IV Bridge, plus some buildings in Princes Street which have since been demolished and replaced by those of modern designs.

More pertinently, there is the door to what became the Society’s Library at No.15 Victoria Terrace. The white chute, more visible in the detail, was used by Ferguson’s, manufacturers of Edinburgh Rock, to convey its produce into the building opposite, currently the office of Benjamin Tindall Architects, where it was to be packaged.

Earlier this year it was announced that the company making Edinburgh Rock, founded by “Sweetie Sandy” Ferguson, was to close after 135 years, due to the retirement of his great-grandson Graham Ross. Lovers of traditional confectionery hope that a buyer will come forward to ensure the continuation of Ferguson’s incomparable range.

See the June 2013 Journal for The History of Victoria Terrace.

The Correspondence of Dr William Cullen

One of the many holdings of the Royal Physicians of Edinburgh is the Correspondence of Dr William Cullen, comprising over 5,000 documents, many being letters from patients and from other doctors. In a joint endeavour with the University of Glasgow, RCPE has had these documents digitised and, in some cases, transcribed.

Dr Cullen was born at Hamilton in 1710, the son of a lawyer (one of his own sons became a Scottish judge while another followed his father into medicine) and began his career as a medical lecturer and teacher of chemistry at the University of Glasgow. He rose to international fame as the leading figure in the University of Edinburgh's Medical School, served as President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and was appointed the King's Physician in Scotland. He also had a part to play in the foundation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

He was the most influential medical lecturer of his generation and drew thousands of students to the Edinburgh Medical School. As the pre-eminent Scottish medical figure of his day, Cullen's opinion was in high demand and people wrote to him from around the world requesting his advice on treatments.

Uniquely, Cullen retained all his letters and responses, which together form a remarkable collection, a unique record of his postal medical correspondence from the mid-1750s to 1790, containing over 5,000 letters from patients along with copies of his responses. The correspondence covers a range of social classes and geographical locations. A Scottish plantation owner writes from Charleston asking how to cure an American slave's epilepsy, there are enquiries about a Russian Princess with gout and a patient who became ill after eating a surfeit of cucumbers. Famous patients include the dying Samuel Johnson - James Boswell writes asking asks Cullen for advice. Cullen and Johnson were acquainted, having dined together on 16 August 1773.

While Cullen's advice as a respected practitioner reveals his modern-sounding concerns with the health benefits of diet, exercise and travel the letters also detail a range of more unusual treatments, including cold bathing, purges, vomits, issues, flesh brushing and leeches for conditions that range from fevers and colics to horrors, scabs, teething and deliriums.

Some of the correspondence is anonymous and some is from well-known figures, such as Dr Benjamin Bell, the father of Dr Joseph Bell, and Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles.

When Boswell wrote concerning Johnson's health on 7 March 1784, he quoted from Johnson's *Life of Garth*. "I believe every man has found in the Physicians great liberality and dignity of sentiment, very prompt effusion of beneficence, and willingness to exert a lucrative art, where there is no hope of lucre."

The new website certainly bears out this sentiment, and it's well worth a browse, even if looking for no-one in particular. www.cullenproject.ac.uk

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

New Edinburgh Almanac 1849 with Western Supplement	
Clackmannanshire Monumental Inscriptions pre 1855	Irene Clayton & Joy Dodd
The Going Down of the Sun:	
The Great War and a rural Lewis Community	Donald A. Morrison
A Stitcher's Tale	Caroline Makein
Christian Cemeteries of Penang and Perak	Alan Harfield
Peshawar Cemetery, Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan	Susan Maria Farrington
Peshawar Monumental Inscriptions II,	
Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan	Susan Maria Farrington
Quetta Monuments and Inscriptions, Baluchistan, Pakistan	Susan Maria Farrington
Rawalpindi Cemeteries and Churches, Punjab, Pakistan	Susan Maria Farrington
Chittagong Christian Cemeteries, Bangladesh	Susan Maria Farrington
Gaijin Bochi, The Foreigners' Cemetery, Yokohama, Japan	Patricia McCabe
Troqueer Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions, Vol. 1 of 2, MIs 01-400	DGFHS
Troqueer Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions, Vol. 2 of 2, MIs 401-789	DGFHS
The Career of a Hudson's Bay Man and his Family	
(in Families, Ontario Genealogical Society)	James Higgins
North Richmond Street Church War Memorials	
1914-1919 and 1939-1945 and a Short History	Jacqueline Lawrie
Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain 1900	Ashworth P. Burke
A History of Kilmainham Gaol	Pat Cooke
Deaths as reported in the Inverness	
Journal and Northern Advertiser Newspaper 1812-1816	Stuart Farrell (comp.)
Building Stones of Edinburgh	Andrew A. McMillan
Deaths as reported in the Inverness	
Journal and Northern Advertiser Newspaper 1807-1811	Stuart Farrell (comp)
Lybster Free Church Births and Baptisms 1843-1875	Stuart Farrell (comp)
More Colombo Graves: Births and Marriages,	
Churches and Burial Grounds: Dutch, English, Italian,	
French, Military and Muslim (CD)	Eileen Hewson (comp)
Simla and Himachal Pradesh: Burial Records 1829-1945 (CD)	Eileen Hewson (comp)
St Mark's Churchyard, Badulla, Sri Lanka:	
Births, Baptisms, Burials, Marriages (CD)	Eileen Hewson (comp)
St Paul's Church, Kandy, Pt. 1:	
Births, Baptisms, Burials, Marriages 1822-1844 (CD)	Eileen Hewson (comp)
St Paul's Church, Kandy, Pt. 2:	
Births, Baptisms, Burials, Marriages 1845-1875 (CD)	Eileen Hewson (comp)
St Paul's Church, Kandy, Pt. 3: Burials 1875-1949 (CD)	Eileen Hewson
St Paul's Church, Kandy, Pt. 4: Marriages 1867-1950 (CD)	Eileen Hewson
St Paul's Church, Kandy, Pt. 5: Baptisms 1877-1950 (CD)	Eileen Hewson
Stow: Selkirkshire Monumental Inscriptions V (CD)	BFHS
The Art of One Name Studies	GOONS

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2015

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.

- 21 September "Scotland – The Genome of a Nation." by Alistair Moffat.
19 October "Jane Gaugain: Edinburgh's Celebrated Author of Knitting Manuals." by Naomi Tarrant.
16 November "Echoes of the Scottish Resurrectionists." by Martyn Gorman.

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

New Register House Research Evenings 2015

(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, to 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 2015

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

- 11 July (Sat) Decorative plasterwork and related trades.
27 Sept (Sun) Eureka moments in your family history research.
At this gathering, we will also review the future of Scotslot.

Scotslot meets in Southdown Methodist Church Hall, Southdown, Harpenden, Herts, at 2pm. Venue, 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

Family & Local History Fairs 2015

- 22 August Lanarkshire Local & Family History Society Show (See page 15).

Conferences

- 9 October Scottish Local History Society Conference
Down to the Sea in Ships
Clydebank Town Hall
Full programme details to be published in July on www.slhf.org
14 November Fife Grave Stones Conference 2015
Kirkcaldy Old Kirk
Full details on www.kirkcaldycivicsciety.co.uk

