



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

DECEMBER 2017

**Patrick Ogilvie
The Ambrosians
Annual Report**

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The Scottish Genealogy Society

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Front Cover:

The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover:

Plaque at the birthplace of John Wilson, aka Christopher North, Paisley.
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The Fife Kalendar of Convicts 1790-1880



will be launched on 21 April 2018 at the 29th SAFHS Conference, hosted by Fife Family History Society, at Rothes Halls, Glenrothes KY7 5NX.
www.fifeffhs.org

The 2018 SAHS Conference and Family History Fair

Entry to Fair only: £2

Delegates to Fair and Conference: £20

Early Bird bookings: £15 if paid by noon on 3rd January 2018

The Conference includes 4 talks, including the irresistible

“The Strange Tale of Charles Durie’s Trousers”,

to be given by Dr Bruce Durie.

An international matter!

Full details on www.sahfs2018.fifeffhs.org

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

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

Membership

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

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

Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

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

Email: membership@scotsgenealogy.com

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

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The Scottish Genealogist

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

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Advertising

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Where the Ambrosians met

Christopher Reekie

When members of the Scottish Genealogy Society attend evenings of research at New Register House, they are walking on ground which has particular significance and doubly so. First, the home of Scotland's vital records stands on the site of Ambrose's Tavern, the real Edinburgh inn which was the forum of the famous *Noctes Ambrosianae* dialogues in Blackwood's Magazine. Second, it was an enlightened decision to sell the old property by private bargain to the Government that led to New Register House being built in its ideal location.



New Register House, Edinburgh

In the years after William Blackwood, the publisher, opened his salon at 17 Princes Street in 1816, he and his group of writers would often gather socially round the corner at the hostelry kept by Yorkshireman William Ambrose at no. 1 Gabriel's Road. So lively were those gatherings that they inspired the idea of preserving them in print, and thus was launched a series that entranced readers in Britain and America for 13 years.

Seventy-one episodes of *Noctes Ambrosianae* appeared between March 1822 and February 1835. They increased both the reputation and circulation of the magazine and brought both fame and more customers to the Tavern. Long after

the final episode in print and long after the real Mr Ambrose had gone elsewhere, Gabriel's Road was pointed out as the spot where the celebrated howff had been.

The early episodes of the *Noctes* were devised by four writers: John Wilson, a prolific author under his pen name of Christopher North and Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University; John Gibson Lockhart, who became Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law; James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and William Maginn, the talented Irish journalist. After Lockhart and Maginn had both moved to London by 1825 to pursue their literary ambitions, Wilson wrote most of the remaining episodes up to the close in 1835 and so became the dominant author in the whole series.



James Hogg

Noctes Ambrosianae broke new ground in periodical publication. Characters both real and imaginary discussed literature, politics, current affairs, and anything else that came to mind, with earnestness, candour, ingenuity and humour, punctuated by songs and poems and physical capers, all the while feasting on sumptuous quantities of food and drink served by Mr Ambrose and his tail of waiters. Concealed in a closet was a shorthand writer, Nathaniel Gurney from Norwich, who jotted down every word uttered by the savants, so that readers both present and future would benefit. The script he wrote reads like a play, or, more accurately, a comedy, which describes the *Noctes* fittingly.



John Wilson

Debates were vigorous and produced many long speeches as well as numerous short, sharp comments. The chief participants in this headlong journey were: Christopher North, John Wilson's guise as an old man with a crutch who had somehow retained the agility of youth; the Shepherd, a caricature of James Hogg, and Timothy Tickler, a former Writer to the Signet, who was Wilson's uncle. A substantial contribution was made in the later instalments by Thomas De Quincey, the

English Opium-Eater, and in the early instalments Ensign Odoherty, a fictitious Irish soldier invented by Maginn, was prominent.

In all that has been written about the *Noctes*, by far the most space has been given to the portrayal by Wilson's pen of the Ettrick Shepherd as a talkative rustic with an amazing fund of knowledge and a ready opinion on any topic, always speaking in broad Scots against the standard English of his companions. Consequently, the public believed that the Shepherd of the magazine was the same person as the real James Hogg, an impression that he both resented and appreciated. After failing in farming, he had embarked on a writing career but was frequently hindered by wary publishers. Modern studies of his works have secured his true status in literature.

The *Noctes* lived on in memory, and have not vanished. Now out of copyright and in the public domain, they can be read on the Internet. And the place where they had been, Gabriel's Road, was pointed out long after the last episode had appeared and Mr Ambrose had gone elsewhere. Gabriel's Road is the narrow lane that runs north off West Register Street, passing, on its west side, the block containing two popular pubs, the Guildford Arms and the Cafe Royal, and on its east, behind high black railings, New Register House. It is a remaining remnant of an old right-of-way, with the one other part of this path still negotiable at Saxe-Coburg Place.

I chanced upon references to *Noctes Ambrosianae* and its venue when I was researching the literary history of Edinburgh. My taste was stimulated when I read the book, *The Tavern Sages*, which was published by the Association of Scottish Literary Studies in 1992. The location of Ambrose's Tavern was given as no.1 Gabriel's Road, and this launched my quest to discover its exact place and what building stands there today. The answer was not clear. In the National Library of Scotland and Edinburgh Central Library, I found references from the 19th and 20th centuries that New Register House occupied the site, but then the trail grew vague. Guidebooks of the city offered two conflicting views. Some stayed with New Register House. Others said that Ambrose's had been "at or near" the Cafe Royal at 19 West Register Street. The Cafe Royal is on the other side of Gabriel's Road and by its very nature appeared to be the obvious answer.

An extensive survey of tavern advertisements of the front pages of vintage newspapers preserved in the archives yielded clues. I found notices by Ambrose's Tavern and later by the Robin Hood Tavern, which, it transpired, had succeeded to the same premises after Ambrose's closed in 1833. The Robin Hood, under John Greenlaw from the 1830s until 1849 and then under John Brown, was in business into the 1850s. A decisive piece of evidence came from a notice that a property for sale in Gabriel's Road was "opposite Ambrose's coffee-house". This meant that Ambrose's was on the other side from the Cafe Royal block, the east side.

I wanted to know the early history of New Register House. My search led me to

West Register House when it was the annexe for the National Archives of Scotland and there I opened a folder, MW5/43. The evidence I found there was confirmed when I read it again later in the National Records of Scotland in General Register House, following the closure of West Register House in 2011 and the concentration of material in the parent building.

In MW5/43, was a letter, dated 25th January 1854, from Benjamin Mackay, of 5 St James Square, Edinburgh, to William Pitt Dundas, Deputy Clerk Register, General Register House.

It said:

I am proprietor of two tenements of houses and grounds towards the west side of the General Register House, called Gabriel's Road, which the late Mr Thomas Thomson some years wished me to sell to the Register Office Trustees, but at that time I was less inclined to do so. I am, however, now willing to sell the property in question: and there are two reasons which lead me to submit the matter in the first instance to you. The first is, that the property immediately adjoins the most important public building in this city, which is generally understood at present to be overcrowded, and no site can be so suited for its enlargement as the grounds occupied by the two tenements alluded to. The other reason for my first submitting the matter to you is that a small portion of the tenement belongs to other parties, which I think I could now acquire privately on reasonable terms, but which at another time and in other circumstances could not be so easily had.

This property, you must be aware, is greatly enhanced in value by its central situation being at the very point where the New and the Old Town meet, and also by its being the scene of the celebrated Noctes Ambrosianae when Professor Wilson and Mr Lockhart were the conductors of Blackwood. From these circumstances, were the premises advertised for sale by auction, I am satisfied they would readily bring a high price. My wish, however, is, knowing the value of the property for public purposes, to sell it direct to the Crown upon reasonable terms.

In MW5/43, I found also a letter, dated 10th April 1854, from Benjamin Mackay to Robert Matheson, the Surveyor of HM Works in Scotland.

The rent of the whole property there belonging to me amounted last year to only £178 Sterling but in some former years it has been upwards of £220. The most valuable part of the property is the ground floor consisting of ten rooms and two kitchens, with the piece of back ground, which for the last 35 years has been occupied as a tavern. During the first eleven years after I became the proprietor, the tenant Mr Ambrose paid me for the tavern alone an annual rent of Ninety three Pounds without any deduction whatever and after him it was let to Mr Cooper the famous pugilist at the advanced rent of £114 per annum. The present tenant Mr

Brown pays me the same rent of One hundred and fourteen Pounds, but he has one of the floors of the back tenement into the bargain. The present rent of the other three floors let to three different tenants amounts to £64 per annum, but these dwellings have formerly yielded me £85 per annum.

Mackay continued:

I have consulted competent persons as to the value of my property and considering its more central situation in the immediate vicinity of the principal public offices in the city I am advised that it is worth fully four thousand pounds, but as I am now retired from business, advanced in life, and desirous to go to the south of Europe for my health I am for these and other reasons ready to dispose of the said property to the Crown for the sum of Three thousand six hundred and fifty Pounds. This offer I make on the condition that the Crown entry shall be at Whitsunday first, when the price shall be payable to me.

Mackay's offer was accepted. In the Register of Sasines, I found that the process begun by his January 1854 letter was completed nearly three years later. In one day, 8 December 1856, three sasines were registered that gave the Government possession of the tenements in Gabriel's Road.

In RS27/2075.20, an instrument in favour of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings is recorded. In it, Benjamin Mackay surrendered the ground storey and third storey and parts of the second storey. In RS27/2075.27, the Commissioners gained possession of the second storey from a surviving trustee of the late John Pettet, formerly of Fairnielaw, Colinton, and later at Lothian Street, Edinburgh. In RS27/2075.31, the Commissioners gained the fourth storey from Christian Blackhall, Greenside Street, Edinburgh, the daughter of a former Writer in the city.

In the sasines, the property was described as "consisting of four storeys, cellars, and garrets". There were originally two separate tenements, built in Multreeshill in the 1760s, one commonly known as south and the other north. They were later connected. The tenements were demolished in late 1858. New Register House was designed by Robert Matheson and opened in 1861.

Benjamin Mackay's offer was timely. It arrived when a site for an extension to General Register House was sorely needed. The importance of this was emphasised by contemporary reports in *The Scotsman*. On 21 June 1862, the newspaper said that the passing of the Act of 1855 for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland had made it necessary for a large extension of Register House, where accommodation had become greatly overcrowded. On 29 December 1864, it carried an official report by the Deputy-Clerk Register, William Pitt Dundas, who wrote:

Fortunately, in the year 1854, the large block of houses to the west of the original Register House, and abutting upon the narrow lane named

Gabriel's Road, came into the market, and upon a representation made to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, they authorised the Register House Trustees to acquire it. In 1856, therefore, when I was satisfied that the erection of new buildings could not long be delayed, there was a favourable site at once available. The representations made by me to Lord Dalhousie were promptly taken into consideration at the Treasury, and the result has been the erection of the new building, at a cost of, I believe, about £36,000.

Benjamin Mackay was a Master at the High School of Edinburgh (now the Royal High School) from August 1820 to August 1843. His service spanned two locations of this famous establishment: at Infirmary Street until 1829, then at the new school which was opened on the Calton Hill in that year. Previously for 14 years he was a Master of a classical academy in the city. It had four classes, which, he said, were "chiefly taught by myself, as I found assistants generally inefficient, sometimes for their want of skill, but more frequently from want of authority". His name crops up frequently in biographies of persons who were instructed by him, of whom Robert Chambers was one.

James Colston, in his *History of Dr Boyd's Fourth High School Class* (1873), said that although Mackay was a popular teacher, he was regarded by many as an educational charlatan. He had usually much larger classes than his colleagues and had some of the best, and some of the worst, boys in the school. "If there any mischief, be sure Mackay's boys did it."

Colston recalled that Mackay wore a blue dress coat with gilt buttons and a black velvet vest, with massive gold neckchain profusely displayed. He had long grey hair reaching to his shoulders and did not convey to the eye of a stranger anything approaching the get-up of a dominie. He was more like the representative of the "good old country gentleman".

William Steven, in his book, *The History of the High School*, published in 1849, said Mackay had laboured as a classical master "with great energy and success". The same volume has a submission in which Mackay described the system of education he had practised and which he recommended to the patrons of the High School in 1834. A liberal education for pupils aged from 8 or 9 to 15 or 16 ought to be founded upon classical literature, which formed an admirable exercise for the talents of youth and was indispensable to the learned professions. In addition, the system should embrace geometry, arithmetic, algebra, and writing. He endowed prizes to the High School.

Mackay was a man of candid views, and he did not hesitate to defend the mode of education at the High School. In 1826, he entered a controversy over the Hamiltonian System, a means of teaching languages by interlinear translations, which had been devised by James Hamilton and was claimed by him to have succeeded in Baltimore and London. It received favourable publicity from the Edinburgh Review.

An acrimonious exchange of letters took place in the pages of the Evening Courant. On 11 September, Hamilton claimed that his classes at 20 George Street had produced impressive results and done so in far shorter time than at the High School. On 21 September, Mackay replied that Hamilton's system was unworthy of comparison with the respectable schools in Scotland, and proposed a trial to test it against the High School. On the 23rd, Hamilton declined the challenge and said Mackay had contrived conditions he could not accept. On the 30th, Mackay said he would take no further notice of someone who belonged to "a class of itinerants".

More than education exercised him. He owned property from St James' Square, where he lived, to Portobello and Duddingston. One sasine (RS27.1899.41), by which he obtained a flat in Leith Walk that had belonged to his late mother, states that he was the son of Christian Swanson, who died on 12 May 1837 at Birgham, Coldstream. She was married to William Mackay, an officer in the service of George III and, after his death, was the wife of Hector MacLean.

Mackay was born in Halkirk, Caithness, on 10 March 1787. He loved his native county and was the principal founder of the Edinburgh Caithness Society, formed in 1838. Its chief aim was to spread education. Mackay was granted the freedom of Wick in 1841. After his retirement, he travelled in Europe and stayed in Brussels for a while. He was in London when he died on 17 July 1859 in Denmark Street, Soho, at the age of 72. His death was reported in *The Scotsman* three days later, and in other newspapers in the days that followed. He was buried on 20 July at Brompton Cemetery in Kensington and Chelsea. With an active career in teaching and benevolence, he was a well-known public figure, and much evidence has emerged in my research. The breadth of his interests was further indicated after his death by a notice in *The Scotsman* of 4 November 1859, in which Dowells and Lyon's, auctioneers, announced the sale of his "extensive and valuable classical and general library of books, and copper plates of a complete atlas, drawing-books, system of bookkeeping, etc". His inventory (SC70/103) shows that he had an estate of £4,808 in Scotland and in England £315, a total of £5,123.

Details of his domestic life have proved much more difficult to find and remain obscure. In his Will (SC70/4/68), he provided annuities for two sons and two daughters, who are named as Robert Douglas Mackay, William G. Mackay, Christine Mackay and Catherine Mackay. He called them his four children. I have found no record of Mackay having been married or of a wife. He had servants, and left an annuity to Catherine Swanson "in consideration of her long and faithful services". The Will also names Robert and Catherine Mackay as "her two children".

The 1841 census of Edinburgh shows him living at 22 St James Square with three children, Christine Douglas, 11, Robert Douglas, 10, and Catherine Douglas, 6, with, at the same address, Janet Swanson, 65, and Katherine Swanson, 30.

In the 1851 Census, he is at 5 St James Square as head of the household. Catherine Swanson is at the same address as "house servant". Whether or not she was related to Christian Swanson, Mackay's mother, has not been established. No other occupants are listed.

I have found no records of the births of the four persons Mackay named as his children. My searches into their later lives have produced very little. In ScotlandsPeople, 685/2-98 records a Church of Scotland marriage on 20 April 1859 at 5 St James Square, Edinburgh, between Christina Mackay, 29, spinster, of that address, and Thomas Connon, 24, Auchnaver, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Joiner, bachelor. Christina's parents are given as Benjamin Mackay, Gentleman, and Henrietta Ogg. Under statutory deaths, 689/0139 states that Christina Connon or McKay, died at age 45 in July 1875 in the district of Inveresk, married to Thomas Connon, Hotel Keeper, Newbigging, Musselburgh. Her parents are given as Benjamin McKay (sic) and Henrietta Ogg, both deceased, repeating what her marriage certificate says. I have found no record of her parents' marriage. All I have located on Henrietta Ogg is that she was born to George Ogg and Elizabeth McBeath on 6 January, 1794, at Wick, Caithness (OPR 043/00 0030 0118).

Details of Mackay's domestic life are incomplete and confusing. In public, he was undoubtedly prominent and well-regarded. What is certain from the available evidence is that his recognition of the urgent need for a place to keep the records of Scotland's births, marriages, and deaths, and to offer the ground where the Ambrosians had met, has proved as valuable as any of his numerous services to society.

- Noctes Ambrosianae can be read in the pages of Blackwood's Magazine on microfilm in the National Library of Scotland, and in the five volumes edited by Dr R. Shelton Mackenzie and the four volumes edited by Professor James Ferrier, all 19th Century.
- Permission granted by the National Records of Scotland for quotations from Benjamin Mackay's letters and images, his birth certificate, Will, inventory, and Census details, and for statutory and old parish register items.
- Permission for other material by the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh Central Library, Scotsman Publications Ltd., the British Newspaper Archive, and the Deceased Online website.

As of 24th October 2017, the Dundas Room in New Register House is closed, with researchers transferred to the Adam Dome Room or the Reid Room in the original Register House.



Publication Anniversaries in 2017

The Scotsman

On Saturday 25th January 1817 the first edition appeared of the brainchild of John Ritchie, *The Scotsman, or Edinburgh Political and Literary Journal*.

The opening editorial statement declared:

Before proceeding to the ordinary business of our paper, we beg to observe, that we have not chosen the name of SCOTSMAN to preserve an invidious distinction, but with the view of rescuing it from the odium of servility. With that stain removed, a Scotsman may well claim brotherhood with an Englishman, and there ought now to be no rivalry between them, but in the cause of regulated freedom. In that cause it is our ambition to labour; but we must remind our more sanguine friends, that it is impossible in a first number to develop all our principles. Time and change of circumstances afford the only sure test of human conduct. And it is of much more consequence that we redeem our pledge, as occasions offer, for firmness, impartiality, and independence, than that we should surprise by temporary brilliancy. Of those who expected much we solicit an exercise of the patient virtues: we make the same request of those who shall think we go too far in the outset: in time we hope to please both: We shall not, we assure readers, remain unconcerned spectators of what passes around us. Public occurrences have already made us feel both regret and indignation: but whether we shall in future have to feel regret for the errors of the people, or indignation at the folly or crimes of the minister, we shall endeavour to preserve that temperance of judgement, which most becomes those who are in the habit of addressing the public.

There followed a long essay reflecting on the major world events, especially wars, of the previous half-century, before the new addition (initially only weekly) to the Scottish press got down to the usual business of Foreign and London news, marriages and deaths, and the state of the markets.

In the Arts section was a review of works by “Mr Allan” (later Sir William Allan), of the latest part of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and of the theatre. A number of new books were advertised, mostly published by William Blackwood, including *Elements of Chemistry* by Francis Pillans and *Tales of My Landlord* by Jebediah Cleishbotham, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk of Gandercleugh (*aka* Walter Scott).

Blackwood's Magazine

William Blackwood had trained in the book trade and by the early 19th century was a wealthy bookseller and publisher, the first to remove his shop from the Old Town to Princes Street. As described in Trevor Royles's *Precipitous City*, he began his magazine “to rival the Whig domination of Jeffrey's *Edinburgh Review*”. Because of the high cost of printing and buying books, novels serialised in periodicals were greatly valued by the general population. The first issue of

Maga was published on 1st April 1817. Its first six issues broke little new ground until the editors were dismissed and replaced by John Gibson Lockhart and John Wilson (writing under the *nom-de-plume* Christopher North) who, in the October 1817 edition, entertained most of the populace with a satire, “a translation of a Chaldee manuscript”. One lady in her memoirs recalls the city being “in an uproar about *Blackwood’s Magazine* which contains in a very irreverent and unjustifiable form, a good deal of wit and cunning satire”.

In time it published works by many eminent writers, including Coleridge, de Quincey, George Eliot, Margaret Oliphant, John Buchan and Joseph Conrad. It remained in the ownership of the Blackwood family until its last edition in 1980.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Stretching the calendar just a little, in 2018 the Encyclopaedia will celebrate its 250th anniversary. It has the distinction of being the oldest English-language encyclopaedia still in production. Its first editor (and printer), hired by Macfarquhar & Bell, was William Smellie, whose premises were in Anchor Close between the High Street and the future Cockburn Street. He wrote many essays himself, and although he committed some factual errors, the Encyclopaedia rapidly gained a good reputation and became the world-renowned authoritative work, with contributions by thousands of knowledgeable writers. From 1827 to 1901 it was published by A. & C. Black (still in existence), “A” being Adam Black, twice Lord Provost and later Member of Parliament for Edinburgh.

Originally it would be dedicated to the British monarch of the day, but now it is dedicated to both the monarch and the U.S. president. A 1913 American advertisement carried the slogan, “When in doubt – ‘look it up’ in *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the Sum of Human Knowledge.”

The last printed edition was published in 2010. Henceforth it will be published in a more modern (and economic), easily-edited format.

The Scots Magazine

We need to wait another 21 years to celebrate this periodical’s 300th anniversary!



Russell Wilson Cockburn

1943 – 2017

The Society is saddened to announce the sudden death of Russell Cockburn, a volunteer of many years’ standing. Russell had been a most helpful and welcoming volunteer in the Library, recruited several other volunteers to extend opening hours, transcribed records in the National Records of Scotland, contributed frequently to the Journal and was a fount of knowledge on the name Cockburn. Failing eyesight had forced him to retire from Library duties only a couple of weeks earlier. We shall feel his loss keenly.



Patrick Ogilvie, 17th Century *Notar Public* on the Carse

Richard Ian Ogilvie

One of the pleasures in pursuing family history is identification of occupations of ancestors, which then facilitates research and conjecture on their life and times. I have previously written about my ancestor, Patrick Ogilvie *master mariner*¹ and his father, Henry Ogilvie *vintner* of Dundee² in the 18th century, whose mother, Elizabeth, descended from David Ogilvie of Templehall (Fig 1, 2), married Patrick Ogilvie in 1683c. This article defines the antecedents of this Patrick, and his father, Patrick Ogilvie *notar public* (NP) on the Carse of Gowrie in the 17th century.

The Scots *notar*, often called a 'writer', had the right to apply *Mr.* or *Master* in front of their name. The office of notary public is of special interest to Scottish family historians since much information we can gather derives from their written instruments of law. What could be the circumstances that propelled Patrick into this profession? The parents of Henry Ogilvie *vintner* of Dundee were Elizabeth Ogilvie and Patrick Ogilvie. Elizabeth was heritrix of Templehall and Ebrux (Broomhall) on the Carse and a descendent of David, a son of Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine (d 1555). Her spouse, Patrick Ogilvie, was a portioner of Carsegrange (Fig. 3). Only recently was I able to trace his antecedents and found his 16th century progenitor was Andro Ogilvie in Balgay, a brother german of David of Templehall, cadets of Inchmartine (Fig. 4, 5). Ultimately it is Inchmartine connexions that led Patrick to become a *notar* with generations of antecedents versed and active in legal affairs traced back to the first Earl of Angus and subsequent sheriffs of Forfar and Perthshire. Three articles outline some Inchmartine relations for these periods³⁻⁵.



Figure 1 Templehall of Monorgan
[NLS Timothy Pont 1585c]



Figure 2 Templehall of Monorgan
[photo credit, late Mr. Robert A Yorston
of Templehall]

The third son of Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Auchterhouse hereditary sheriff of Forfar,

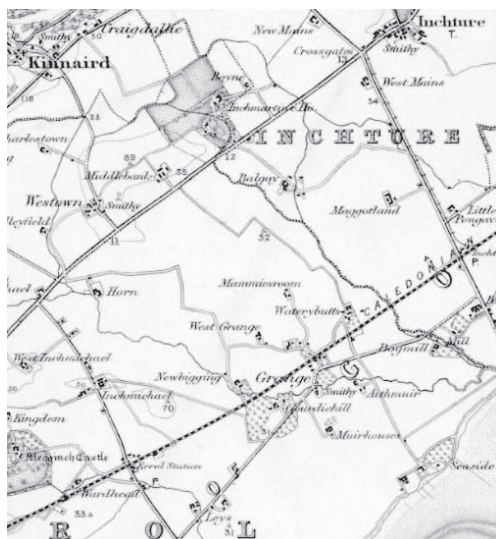


Figure 3 Craighallie, Inchmartine; Balgaly; Carsegrange; Watriebutts; Powgavie; Leys; Seaside) [NLS Ordnance Map 1885-90]

Edmund de Hay of Leys in 1455, but earlier sired a natural son, James, who succeeded to Inchmartine in 1506. James (1451c-1513) married Isabella Oliphant (1486c) and died at Flodden in 1513 along with James IV and 9,000 Scots. His son, Patrick, married first in 1510c



Figure 4 Inchmartine House, Carse of Gowrie

Megginch (1544c); Janet, who married Alexander Blair 7th of Balthayock in 1556; and Christian, who married James Moncur of that Ilk in 1544 and held Untank. Patrick sired two natural children after the demise of Elizabeth Kinnaird, my Y-

Sir Andrew (1390c-1463c), married in 1419c Marjorie, eldest daughter of Sir John Glen of Inchmartine and his spouse Margaret, daughter of Sir John Erskine, thus gaining part of Inchmartine. A strong supporter of James I, Andrew was knighted in 1237 and noted for his legal expertise in parliament. By exchange with Sir John of Wemyss, whose mother, Isabel, sister of Margaret Erskine, had inherited other parts of Inchmartine, Sir Andrew and his son, David (1419c-1504c), restored into their possession all of the land originally held by Sir John of Inchmartine, natural son of David Earl of Huntington, brother of William the Lion. David Ogilvie of Inchmartine married Mariota, daughter of

Edmund de Hay of Leys in 1455, but earlier sired a natural son, James, who succeeded to Inchmartine in 1506. James (1451c-1513) married Isabella Oliphant (1486c) and died at Flodden in 1513 along with James IV and 9,000 Scots. His son, Patrick, married first in 1510c Mariota, daughter of Thomas Stewart of Innermeath having William as their probable only issue and heir. Patrick then married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Kinnaird of Kinnaird & Skelbo. Their children probably included John of Durdie Inglis (b 1521c), Andrew of Drymmie (b 1523c; perhaps named after his maternal grandfather; my ancestor David (b 1525c) who married (1551c) Christian Galychtlie heiress of Templehall and Ebrux; Margaret, who married Patrick Hay of



Figure 5 Castle Huntly, Longforgan, Broomhall/Ebrux is 'smithy' east of Unthank; Templehall [NLS Ordnance Map 1885-90]

DNA ancestor Andrew/ Andro, and Alexander, both legitimized in 1550^{6a}. Elizabeth Kinnaird was alive on 10 Mar 1538/9 when she held with her spouse conjunct fee of Balgalle (Balgay)^{6b} so perhaps Andro and Alexander were born in 1540c and 1543c respectively. In 1540 James V with his new Queen, Mary of Guise, visited Dundee for six days on a Royal tour when, with the King's consent, the Earl of Errol married Helen only daughter of John Stewart 3rd Earl of Lennox^{6c}. As neighbours of Errol, the Inchmartine family probably attended. When Patrick died in

1555 his brother Andro of Mygvie was legal guardian of Andro. Alexander became a tenant of James Jackson in Wattriebutts^{6d} near Carsegrange and married Elspeth Hay^{6e} having daughters, Isobel, Margaret and Bessie, and a son also named Alexander, who continued to rent land in Carsegrange from James Jackson of Wattriebutts^{6f}.

Andro Ogilvie in Balgay (1540c-1595c »55) - my Y-DNA ancestor

In 1564 both of my ancestors Andro in Balgay and David of Templehall served on a jury regarding the liferent of Barbara Moncur^{7a}. In 1565 Andro witnessed the inheritance of Alexander Donaldson alias Lude (Robertson)^{7b}. As servitor to the laird he lived in the Inchmartine farm-town of Balgay^{7c} and by 1586 held tack for a lifetime and 38 years for the teindsheaves for West Balgay from Robert Earl of March^{7d}. Earlier in 1559 Andro married Bessie, daughter of James Monorgund of that ilk, siring an heir, William, later known as elder^{7e}. Bessie may have died in child-birth as Andro married, Janet, daughter of Patrick Hay of Leyes^{7f}.

Andro's children by his second wife were James, Margaret, Patrick, and Andro ygr

i). James elder (d 1615) married Jonat, daughter of William Gardyne and Agnes Ogilvie, sister of Patrick of Inchmartine^{7g}.

Their issue:

Thomas married Elizabeth Morton^{7h}

James ygr married Janet Fyffe having a daughter Janet who married James Graham in Polenback, and Patrick.⁷ⁱ

ii) Margaret married Robert Jackson in Powgavie with issue: Robert, Janet, Elizabeth and Isobel.^{7j}

iii) Patrick in Abernyte married Margaret Boyd^{7k} having a son Patrick portioner of

Abernyte who married an unnamed spouse with issue: James who married Eupham Elliot with issue: John, Margaret who married Robert Gib son to William Gib in Lochtown, and Agnes who married George son of James Wardroper senior in Abernyte^{7l}

iv) Andro burgess of Perth (1555c-1613) married an unknown spouse with issue, James.^{7m}

William Ogilvie Elder (1560c-1616 »56)

William, the heir of Andro by his first spouse, Bessie Monorgan, married twice. He married Elizabeth Crabbie before 9th Sept 1590^{8a} who had been married previously^{8b} and brought with her a son, John, Fallow portioner of Balbone. His second wife by 1593c, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Patrick Langlands elder of Collace and Joneta, daughter of William Scott of Craighall. Her brother Patrick ygr later married Agnes, daughter of the deceased John Ogilvie of Duntroon, descended from David Ogilvie of Inchmartine by a natural son, David^{8c}.

The children of William elder in Balgay by his first marriage (m 1580c) with Elspeth Crabbie were:

i) William ygr (1580c-1625c »45) who appeared as a witness in 1601-7^{8d} without evidence for marriage or issue. Alexander Douglas of Kilspindie accused William and others of putting him '*violently out of his barn and corn*'^{8e}

ii) Janet (b 1582c) first married Thomas Anderson of Tullilum in 1604^{9a} who died before 1616^{9b} when she was the widow of James Broun of Westburn^{9c}

iii) Agnes (b 1588c) married Patrick Martin portioner of Craig Maleran in 1610^{9d}

iv) Barbara (b 1590c) married Alexander Lockhart litster burgess of Perth.^{9e}

William elder then married (1591c) Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Langlands elder of Collace and his spouse Joneta Scott with issue:

i) Andrew/Andro (1593c-1654c »61)

ii) ?*Patrik Ogilwie* (1606c-1674 »68) Swedish Knight No 277 by a birthbrief sent to Sweden but disputed by me since I consider him a son of Col. William Ogilvie by Elizabeth Kinnaird, or a natural son.¹⁰

William elder had serious monetary problems since the years 1590-1610 were marked by bad weather, poor harvests and increased taxation¹¹. He was tacksman to Andro and John, brothers of Patrick of Inchmartine, renting the lands of Pitroddie and Craigies^{12a}, Pitrodrefor^{12b}, Bonhard^{12c}, and held 1/8th of Powgave from David Maxwell of Teiling^{12d}, loaned Pockmylne in Clene to William Broun and Margaret Jackson his spouse^{12e}, and rented lands of Over Fingask from Patrick Bruce^{12f}. He sold his rights for East Elcho to Patrick of Inchmartine^{13b}. His father's tack on the Westside of Balgay^{13c} inherited in 1595c passed when he died on 1 Dec 1616 to his first son, William ygr^{13d} who died before 1626 28 Feb^{13e}, passing to his second son, my ancestor, Andro, brother german of William ygr. This tack terminated in 1654 so on 10 July 1656 Andro leased West Balgay from the new owner, Alexander Leslie, Earl Levin^{13f}.

William elder probably acted as servitor to Patrick of Inchmartine working as an

estate manager and clerk with duties including collection of rents, usually in kind since species were scarce in Scotland, and the sale and exchange of farm produce, as well as keeping books^{14a}. He entered into an even closer relationship after the sudden death of the laird's heir, Patrick, in 1592 at age 29. William was contemporary in age to the deceased and lived in close proximity in Balgay. As well his business was intertwined including several loans^{14b}. He acted as a witness to many documents for the laird of Inchmartine such as re-establishment of sasines for Inchmartine and Lude after the death of his son in 1592^{14c, 14f} and the marriage contract of the laird's grandson, Patrick, on 11 April 1609^{14d, 14e} to Anne, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. He had many financial interactions with John Ogilvie in Newton^{15a} and borrowed from his neighbour, John Lindsay of Evelick^{15b}, with many unpaid debts^{15c 15d 15e, 16a, b, c} including to John Millar of Perth^{16d} who caused him to be apprehended at the tollbooth of Edinburgh on 31 Aug 1603. When he died in 1616 his moveables were largely livestock, so interactions with fleshers and skinners were appropriate^{16e} when an ox was worth £25 Scots, a cow £11, and a sheep £15, while a horse might be worth anywhere from £5 to £50. His spouse Elizabeth Langlands was alive since his moveable goods were '*dividit into three parts*', leaving one part for the relect.

Ogilvie of Templehall

The older brother german of my Y-DNA ancestor Andro, David (1525c-1573c »48) married (1550c) Christine Galychtlie (1530c-1594c »64) heiress of Templehall of Monorgan and Ebrux/Broomhall.³

Issue:

i) Margaret who married Thomas Tham (Thain/Cheyne) in Balgarno/Denmylne
16e

ii) Gilbert of Templehall and Ebrux (1550c-1607c »57) who married (1580c) Nicola daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse and his spouse Marion/Mariot, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham 9th of Powrie and Barbara Scott relect of Sir David Graham 6th of Fintry^{16f}.

Issue:

a) Patrick (1581c-1645) of Templehall 1613c-1645; two natural sons, Patrick and an unnamed infant

b) Alexander in Craigdallie (1582c-1646 »64) and unnamed spouse: issue, Patrick and Thomas.

c) Gilbert (1583c- d before 1656) skinner burgess of Dundee 1616; issue: William

d) Thomas (b 1584c) and e) William (b 1585c) mariners in Dundee by 1614/15

The eldest son, Patrick of Templehall, died without legitimate issue in 1645 and Templehall passed in 1649 to the son of Alexander, Thomas, nephew of Patrick.

Problems and conflicts

Earthquakes were common in Perthshire and Angus in the early part of the 17th

century²⁰. Rental income was low due to inclement weather and poor crop yields from 1621 until 1624 at least as severe as during the 1590s or 1690s¹⁷.

Patrick Kinnaird slaughtered Andrew Clark of Clochindarg and in revenge was murdered in 1590 by William Ogilvie, second son of Patrick of Inchmartine (1540-1621c) and later Colonel in the Swedish army¹⁰. The victim's son, Patrick Kinnaird ygr, was still a minor when served heir in October 1604, so ongoing Bonds of Caution were written to keep the peace between the two families, which also help to outline relationships^{18a}.

In 1616 a neighbour, Alexander Smythe in Overyards near Templehall complained that Patrick and his brothers along with other neighbours were harming his crops and animals, a conflict continuing until at least 1637^{18b}. Teinds for Longforgan kirk passed to Sir Peter Young of Seytoun. Patrick Ogilvie of Templehall was delinquent in paying the teinds from 1607 to 1612 as follows: '*endettit in payment of tua (two) bolls ane (one) firлот quhit (wheat), and tua bolls ane firлот beir (barley)*' each year^{18c}.

Andro/ Andrew Ogilvie in Balgay (1593c-1654c »61)

Andrew/ Andro was a minor in 26 July 1602 when his father, William elder, administered his business^{18d}. He functioned as servitor to the Inchmartine family following the death of his father in 1616. In 1624 he witnessed the purchase of Wateriebutts, West Quarter, Newbigging, Carsegrange, and Horne by Patrick Broun from the late Alexander Jackson of Wateriebutts^{18e} and in 1625 was assigned to collect in virtuals an obligation by Sir Thomas Wenton of Strickmartine owed to Sir Patrick of Inchmartine. On 16 Jan 1618 he married Elspet, daughter to Gilbert Monorgund in Siesyde and Janet Hay^{18f}. Andro and Elspet lived in Balgay as did his father and Andro's brother german, William ygr. Siesyde was a property on the banks of the Tay estuary west of Leys and Powgavie. In 1620 Gilbert fiar of Monorgan, Gilbert of Seyside, his son Peter and Patrick Ogilvie in Pitmiddle were '*in rebellion*' with Andro Gray of Bilyeoun, his brother William Gray sheriff-depute of Forfar and Robert Gray in Drummelie and were fined for '*breaking his Majesties peace and disquyetting of the countrey*'^{19a}. Gilbert Monorgan became deeply indebted to Patrick Thriepland merchant burgess of Perth, and his heirs lost all of his properties in 1657^{19b}.

Andro's brother german, William ygr, had died by 1625c, so he became embroiled in a conflict over a contract dated 1615 between his father and his sister german, Barbara, who had married Alexander Lockart litster (dyer) burgess of Perth, revealing a conflict with Sir John Moncreiff, Perth sheriff depute, who he accused of showing '*hatrid and malice*' towards him^{19c}. Perhaps this was related to an incident in 1615 when William Moncreiff of that ilk assumed his right to fishing in the '*freitown callit hellock hoill sited beside the fishing of Perth*' and tore down the posts and nets of others^{19d}. He may have appeared before Patrick laird of Inchmartine sheriff-principal of Perth. In the same month, Alexander Jackson of Vattero, having slain his neighbour was apprehended by Inchmartine and brought

to the sheriff-depute of Perth and held in the tollbooth before being transported to the colonies^{19d}. Andro in Balgay with others borrowed from Robert Forrester *lumbermand* and *skipper* burgess of Dundee^{21a}. In 1627 he witnessed the testament of Euphemia Gray spouse to John Kinnear in Dundee^{21b}. He acted as servitor and procurator for Sir Patrick in dealing with William Ruthven of Frieland^{21c}. In 1633 he witnessed sasines in favour of Thomas Fotheringham of Easter Drynnone and Barbara Durham his spouse, from Sir Patrick elder of Inchmartine and Patrick ygr his son for Pitmiddle and Ballindean which were reversed in 1634^{21d}. Alexander Ogilvie in Craigmallie was also a witness. In 1634 Andro witnessed sasine in favour of Sir Patrick for Abernyte and Newtoun from George 2nd Earl of Kinnoull^{21e}. Andro inherited rights to Powgavie held earlier by his father^{21f}. In 1635 there was a record snowstorm on the Carse and from 26 Jan to 16 Feb no one could walk the streets of Perth and the Tay was frozen over for 30 days and food became scarce²⁰. He witnessed the acquisition of the Barony of Errol by Sir Patrick in 1649^{22a} who 1650 sold the Barony of Inchmartine including Balgay, Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle and Craigmallie to Alexander Leslie, Earl Leven^{22b}. Leslie was a foster brother of Sir Patrick's wife, Anne Campbell, being raised from 4 to 11 years of age (*bond of fostering*) by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy²³. Debts were rapidly rising for both Inchmartine in Perthshire and Findlater in Banffshire.

Andro had three sons, my ancestor Patrick later notar public, Andrew, and Thomas, who were servitors to Inchmartine. In 1651 Andrew ygr along with his father, Andro elder, and brother, Patrick notar public, witnessed sasine in favour of William for Murie from his father^{22c}. In 1647 Patrick and his father, Andro, witnessed the baptism of Patrick, son of Patrick Ogilvie in Craigmallie, who was also servitor to Sir Patrick, as witnesses^{22d}. The notar's brother, Andrew, witnessed 20 entries from 1648 to 1653. The third brother, Thomas, was also employed by Sir Patrick elder and his sons, Sir Patrick ygr and William of Murie. Thomas witnessed several entries from 1648 to 1654. Andrew had a son named William baptised 4 Oct 1662 witnessed by his employer and obvious namesake, William Ogilvie of Murie and Mr Patrick Ogilvie (NP)^{22e}.

As servitor from 1631-1653 Patrick in Craigmallie witnessed 13 entries including several sasines in favour of Sir Patrick of Inchmartine from James Fenton of Glenquechie^{22f}, Lord Hay of Kinfauns^{24a}, sales to Andrew Ogilvie in Trottock^{24b} and John Seaton fear of Latheris^{24c} and loans by George Hay 2nd Earl of Kinnoull^{24d}, obligations by Patrick Brown of Westhorne and James his eldest son^{24e} to Sir William Stewart of Grantullie and James his son^{24f}, to Robert Bultir elder merchant burgess of Dundee and to Wm Nairn of Wester Methie^{24g} Sir Patrick acted as cautioner for George ygr, 2nd Earl of Kinnoull, when he was included the forfeiture of James Graham earl of Montrose in 1645 for fighting for Charles I. Patrick was docked £16,133 for this guarantee²⁵.

The family were active Presbyterians as both Alexander Ogilvie and his son,

Patrick in Craigdallie, were elected elders of the Kinnaird kirk. Patrick of Inchmartyne was the treasurer before 1634 with his servitor, Patrick, succeeding. Alexander died in May 1646 at Templehall^{26a} where his eldest brother, Patrick had died in 1645c without legal issue, so the property reverted to the laird of Inchmartine^{26b}, who sold Templehall and Broomhall in 1647, then reacquired both in 1649 from William Gib in Ballindean and Jonet Moncur his spouse^{26c}. Subsequently he gave sasine to my ancestor, Thomas, second son of Alexander. In 1650 Alexander Leslie, Earl of Levin, purchased Inchmartine now called Inchleslie. Since Craigdallie was now owned by Leslie, and Patrick's employer, Sir Patrick, had died in 1651, while Lord Deskford became the 2nd Earl Findlater in 1652, Patrick and his spouse, Agnes Findell, retired from Craigdallie to Longforgan in 1654 where he became very active in the parish church. He was reasonably well-off with four servants.

Thomas Ogilvie of Templehall (1615c-1673c »58)

The brother of Patrick in Craigdallie, Thomas (b 1615c) witnessed in 1633 sasine in favour of Sir Patrick for the farm town and lands of Drummadertie and others in the Barony of Fardell which pertained to James Monorgund of that ilk who had married Sir Patrick's aunt, Agneta (Agnes) in 1584^{27a}. Thomas was perhaps first married to Barbara Scrymgeour, relict of David Moncur of Reidgothnes, whose son, John, was bound to provide liferent out of this property to his mother^{27b}, but she must have died before 29 Oct 1654 when Thomas Ogilvie of Templehall confessed his fall in fornication with Alison Carmichell his servitrix and paid a penalty for himself and her of £5.12/-^{27c}. Thomas was given a charter for Templehall and Ebrux alias Broomhall in 1649/50^{27d} and on 7 Jan 1655 married Margaret, daughter to the deceased Mr Alexr Fotheringham, brother german to Thomas 10th Laird of Powrie^{27e}.

Their issue:

- i) Agnes (b 1655)
- ii) Alexander John (b 1656)
- iii) Elizabeth (b 1659)
- iv) Helen (b 1662)
- v) Margaret (b 1664)
- vi) Grizell (b 1666) married Samuel Morrison litster in Dundee
- vii) Janet (b 1667)
- viii) Jean (b 1669)
- ix) Anna (b 1673)^{27e}

Alexander and Agnes died before 1683 so Elizabeth inherited Templehall and Ebrux (Broomhall).

Patrick Ogilvie NP (1618c-1684c »66) & his son Patrick (1655-before 1721)

Patrick, eldest son of Andro Ogilvie in Balgay (1593-1654c) and his spouse, Elspet Monorgund, likely began his education at home while observing his father managing the business affairs of the laird of Inchmartine and by accompanying his father in his duties, as did his younger brothers, Andrew and Thomas, both

of whom were employees of Sir Patrick by 1647-8. Probably at the instigation of the laird, Patrick was likely sent to apprentice as NP in Edinburgh.

A Notary Public

A notary is '*a public person, who upon examination and trial, being admitted by the Lords of Session, gets power to form and take instruments in any honest and lawful business which makes faith in law.*'²⁸

The rules for admission by the Lords of Session in Edinburgh included an apprenticeship of 5 years, being over the age of 25 years (not always enforced so Patrick could have been admitted at age 18), and a petition presented to the Lords with a certificate of credible persons ascertaining his issue from a good family with good breeding to qualify him to exercise this trust after an examination of his knowledge and qualifications for this legal role. A test by two Lords Examinators in the '*laws, forms and practises of this kingdom*' was set to find '*full proof of his writing and congruity*' in Latin and English of '*some evident*', using examples of a '*charter of ward, blench, feu-ferme, buigage, mortification, or apprising a precept passed on a retour, a precept of Claire constat, an instrument on resignation of a favorem, sersine [sasine], a contract, compromis, acquittance, procuratory, rach, reversion, obligation or some other common form of evident*'. At his formal admission as notary costing £17/17s sterling, he took an oath '*de fideli administratione*', and '*the oaths of assurance, allegiance and abjuration*'. He received in his '*protocol-book, his act of admission and cautionary, with the sign and subscription manual that he is to use at the end of all public instruments that are inserted*'. Each protocol-book of ~ 91 numbered leaves was used for the first draft of an instrument. Those extracted by the notary himself were held as authentic and not as copies because they were written by a '*public person*'. The clerk's sign and subscription were to be applied to all instruments of importance. He could practise anywhere in Scotland. A Register of Sasines was established in 1617 to record deeds relating to rights in property. There were strict rules regarding the writing of writs and securities for, and at the request of, persons who were unable to write or who were incapacitated, the giving or extending of notarial copies of papers, and the giving, forming and extending of instruments.

Notaries made their income from writing these instruments including '*bonds of obligation* and '*marriage contracts*' and could produce evidents substantiating the issuance of '*letters of horning*' or '*inhibition*' by the Chancery and Judicial Registers. '*Letters of horning*' were issued against a debtor's moveable property by a sheriff's court. In olden times the announcing of the debt was preceded by sounding a horn at the market cross before auction of moveable goods. '*Letters of inhibition*' were used to prevent a debtor from disposing of heritable property (immoveable land and buildings). The notar's signature as a witness on an instrument was accepted as more important than the signature of others. A notary could not be a witness to his own deed. Within 15 days of the death of a

notary, his protocol-book had to be deposited in Edinburgh by his relict, children, executors or cautioners under penalty of £100 Scots. A committee of the Lords of Session could examine a notary's protocol-book at any time for errors, omissions, usury contracts, conflicts such as being both a notary and a party to an instrument, and adherence to a protocol-book version in notes and copies. As an example the omission of single prescribed phrases in a sasine could render it void. All entries and copies were to be in the notary's hand. If copies were made by others, the reason for it was to be stated. The notary was bound to assess in the presence of witnesses, the capacity of the subscribed person as being sound in memory and judgment in understanding.

Patrick's first possible record dated 23 Jan 1636 was sasine in favour of Sir Patrick Ogilvie for Fingulis, Pitsundie, Seggieden and fishings on the Tay from the 2nd Lord Hay of Kinfauns who failed to repay a loan^{29a}. These men were relatives! However as the surname is not legible, this NP may not be my Patrick since he would have been only 18 years old! In 1642 he wrote a sasine in favour of a cousin, '*Patrick Ogilvie portioner of Abernyte, as 'nepos' (grandson) to the deceased Patrick Ogilvie his 'avi' (grandfather) also portioner there and Marion Boyd*'^{29b}. An obligation from 14 Jan 1657 clearly identifies Patrick Ogilvie writer in Edinburgh as son of Andrew Ogilvie in Balgay^{29c}. I have not found the name of his mentor or his protocol book and have few entries from Edinburgh. I have not found records with his name during the Bishops' War or the early part of the War of Three Kingdoms. Perhaps he was mustered into the Perthshire Infantry of Foot or he may have been working in Edinburgh. By 1647 he was '*in Inchmartine*' and witnessed the baptism of a son of *Patrick Ogilvie in Craigdallie* who was servitor to *The Rt. Hon Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartene*, followed by other baptisms and instruments^{22d}.

He witnessed several sasines on the Carse: in 1649 in favour of Gilbert, son and heir to the deceased Gilbert Jackson portioner of Kersgrange (Carsegrange)^{29d}; in favour of James Jackson now of Watriebutts as nephew to the deceased James Jackson of Watriebutts for the lands of Watriebutts lying in the lands and town of Carsegrange^{30a}; on 27 Aug 1649 sasine given by Patrick Pitcairne advocate, sheriff-depute of Perth^{30b}; in favour of Mr James Blair minister at Rossie, Agnes Ogilvie his spouse³¹ and John Blair their son for part of Carsegrange, Watriebutts, and Newbigging, from James Jackson senior of Watriebutts^{30c}; and in 1650 in favour of William 2nd lawful son to Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin for lands of Murie in Errol parish^{30d}. After Sir Patrick died in March 1651 at age 68^{30e}. Mr Patrick continued to act as a witness for the family and others in the area: the settling of debts of the estate of Sir Patrick^{30f} including sasines in favour John Gaw notar in Perth^{30g}; John Powrie in Carsegrange as heir to his grandfather^{30h}; and William Gib in Ballindean and Janet Moncur his spouse for the north half of Newtown and pertinents granted by Patrick Lord Ogilvie of Deskfurd^{30h}.

On 15 Oct 1654 Mr Patrick married Anna Jackson, sister of James Jackson of Watriebutts, and their son, Patrick ygr, was baptized 3½ months later on 26 Jan

1655^{31e}. He witnessed several instruments regarding land in Carsegrange and his new relations, James Jackson and Gilbert Jackson as portioner of Carsegrange who later married Patrick's sister, Margaret; sasine in favour of Alexander Jackson cordiner for the Brewwland in Bridgend of Carsegrange; sasine in favour of Mr George Haliburton minister at Perth for the teinds out of Watriebutts^{32a}; Margaret Austaine spouse to John Powrie portioner of Carsegrange for 2 acres of the west quarter of Carsegrange with a house^{32b}; sasine in favour of Robert Duncan for a liferent out of Gourdiehill from John Kinnaird of Inchsture^{32c} and in 1658 two baptisms in the Errol kirk, Andrew, son to Gilbert Jackson, and Catharin, daughter to Mr James Blair minister at Rossie and his spouse Agnes Ogilvie. Catharin later married Peter Hay ygr of Leys^{22e}. In 1656 Mr Patrick witnessed a tack for three years on the town and lands of West Balgay by his father, Andro, from the Earl of Levin, who purchased Inchmartine in 1650 and changed the name to Inchleslie^{7d}.

By 1659 he held sasine for the south half of the west quarter of Carsegrange (208 acres) with house, biggings, yards and pertinents from James Jackson of Wateriebutts^{32c}. The last half of the 17th century was marked by poor weather and crops on the Carse of Gowrie. High prices and malnourishment led to increased mortality due to '*the Trembling Exies - that is, ague*' (malaria) and smallpox²⁰. Mr Patrick's rental income was markedly reduced by poor crops and also by obligations on the property involving the Jackson family including liferent for his sister, Margaret, who married Gilbert Jackson^{32d}. In 1660 Mr Patrick was forced to transfer control of his portion of Carsegrange to Patrick Jackson in Inchtute and his future spouse Helen, daughter of James Jackson lately of Wateriebutts and his spouse Anna Broune to provide a dowry of £500 Scots in addition to a liferent of £30^{45c}. Jackson rented the land to Henry Crawford of Monorgan; rents which Crawford failed to pay until 1690^{32e}. (Crawford forced Patrick ygr the heir of Mr. Patrick into debtor's prison in 1688.) Mr Patrick was dividing his time between Edinburgh and Carsegrange at least by 1664 when Gilbert Jackson, designed as portioner of Carsegrange, inhibited him from selling the property since he was still delinquent in paying the liferent for his sister, Margaret^{29c}. A large portion of his rental income was already spoken for! On 3 Aug 1666 Mr Patrick had a son baptized James, who did not survive, obviously named after his Jackson maternal grandfather^{22d}.

By 1665 Patrick had many debts and was subject to '*poinding*' for non-payment, being '*put to the horn*' several times and many '*letters of caption*'^{29c}. There were so many judicial interactions from 1671 to 1672 that Peter Hay fiar of Leyes had become cautioner for attendance by many individuals at head courts including for Mr Patrick^{29c}. Ownership of his portion of Carsegrange is outlined in a series of 10 complicated entries from 1671 to 1676^{29c, 32f}. In 1673 Patrick Jackson in Langforgund assigned various bonds of obligation granted by Mr Patrick to William Lindsay of Kilspindie who now sought control of the land. Lindsay was assigned feu-duties by John Lord Lindores which had not been paid by Patrick^{29c}.

On 15 Jan 1673 Mr Patrick with consent of Anna Jacksone his spouse, sold to Lindsay one-half of the West quarter of Carsegrange for 4,000 merks (£2667 Scots). In anticipation of problems the consent of his spouse was registered separately by the sheriff of Perth on the same day and the registered sasine was *'in warrandice'*^{32g}. On 1 Aug 1673 a decret held the sale of Carsegrange was incomplete since Mr. Patrick *'failed to sell to his Majesty as superior'*^{33a}. In addition an inhibition by Lindsay was issued on 12 August 1673 against Patrick and another sasine registered in favour of Lindsay from both Master Patrick and James Jackson as portioners of Carsegrange^{33b}. Adding to the confusion on 5 Oct 1676 there was a *'Discharge: Agnes Jackson, relict of Mr Patrick Ogilvie, portioner of Carsegrange, to William Lindsay of Kilspindie for 40 merks Scots as the price of a gown, 100 merks owed by Patrick Jackson'*^{29c}. In fact we know her name was Anna and Mr Patrick was alive until 1684c while Anna died 14 June 1674 when her spouse paid £3 for the mortcloth used in Errol kirk^{33c}. The history of his land in Carsegrange was not finished! After Mr Patrick died his eldest son, Patrick ygr, still held a charter for the property by 15 Jan 1686^{33d}, had borrowed against it in 1685^{33e} and only renounced his rights in 1691 after receiving *'certain sums of money owed to his late father'* by Lindsay^{33f}. We learn that Lindsay borrowed money against the property from Mr George McGruther, James Haliburton of Watriebutts and Henry Crawford of Monorgund. Lindsay refused an offer of 4,900 merks for the land from Patrick Hay fiar of Leyes in 1692^{29c}.

Designed as *'clerk to St Andrews Diocese notar public'*, Mr Patrick wrote sasine in favour of John Anderson for land in Errol witnessed by his 16-year-old son, Patrick ygr^{33g} who had already learned to write sasines in Latin including one in favour of Peter Hay for some crofts of lands of Watriebutts^{33h}. In 1673c Mr Patrick succeeded Thomas Ramsay who had been precentor, schoolmaster and clerk to the Longforgan Kirk Session since 1668. Ramsay fees were 12s for each marriage, 6s for each baptism (in the case of poverty 3s 4d), and 2s for each *'testimonial'* (certificate for transference to another parish)^{34a}. Patrick witnessed several baptisms and apparently still went to Edinburgh to perform duties as notary as indicated in a witnessed sasine in favour of James Flight for rights to Rossemyre from Patrick Hay of Rossie^{34b}. The salary paid to the schoolmaster before 1697 came from a tax on each ploughgate of 104 acres (how much is not known), and by a tax on each house that had no land of 3½ d yearly. The Kirk Session paid for a house and garden for the schoolmaster. In 1688 school fees were – *for reading, 6s 4d per quarter; for writing, 10d per quarter; for arithmetic or Latin, 13s 4d per quarter*. The average number of students was 80. In 1697 the heritors (land owners) fixed the salary at £7 5s per annum^{34c}. However by 10 June 1677 Patrick lost this income after admitting fornication out of wedlock with Margaret Jack, who may be the mother of Patrick's brother german, Andrew, who died in 1695 as an officer in the Scots Lifeguard of Horse^{35a}. Mr James Broun succeeded as schoolmaster, clerk, and precentor on 21 April 1678^{35b} but Patrick continued to work as *notar*^{35c}. He died in 1684c leaving his eldest son, Patrick ygr, as heir^{35d}.

Patrick ygr married Eupham (illegible - ?Jack), who probably died during childbirth in 1679 as on 26 January he paid 40s for the velvet mortcloth shroud over the coffin of his spouse^{35e}. In 1683c Patrick married Elizabeth, later heritrix of Templehall, daughter of Thomas Ogilvie of Templehall and Margaret Fotheringham. (Their bans were not read in the kirk!) She was 24 while he was 28. Their first child, Anna, was baptised 18 Dec 1683 followed by Margaret, my ancestor *Henrie*, Robert and David, of whom, only Henry, and perhaps Margaret, survived^{2, 27e}.

Patrick was in debt before he married Elizabeth and his debts continued to grow from 1683 to 1688 in part by borrowing against his half of the west quarter of Carsegrange^{35f}. Obviously he did not consider sasines held by William Lindsay for this land to be valid, and was backed by receipt of a Charter of the Great Seal dated 15 Jan 1686^{35g}. Henry Crawford purchased Monorgan in 1686 witnessed by his neighbour Patrick of Templehall^{35h}. On 12th July 1687 *'Elizabeth Ogilvie with Patrick Ogilvie her spouse, for a principle sum of 4,400 merks Scots, leased Craufurd of Monorgan an annualrent out of their Temple lands and oxgate of Temple lands of Monorgan at £167 yearly until repaid'*^{35g}. Patrick paid a large proportion of his many debts in 1687^{36a} but missed the first payment to Crawford in 1688 so was forced into debtor's prison in Dundee tollgate^{36b} but the Earl of Strathmore, Kingmore and Glamis bailed him out in 1689 by arranging payments for his debts^{36c}. Elizabeth was legally in possession of both Templehall and Broomhall in 1697 but I have not found how she later lost Broomhall^{36d}. I assume it went to Henry Crawford in payment for debt. However Patrick still had debts from unpaid claims and the Hearth Tax of 1690 for two hearths in his own house and six for his tenants, as well as poll taxes for 1693, 1695, and 1698. The Continental Wars of William and Mary were indeed expensive! There were six crop failures in Scotland in the 1690s, the worst occurring in 1693, with widespread *'dirth'* (low crop yields and resultant inflation of prices) and famine²⁰. Many ships sailed to the Baltic in search of grain. Having been trained by his father before the age of 16 in writing legal instruments in Latin and English, Patrick turned to trade in the Baltic at Elsinore on 1 Aug and Stockholm 11 Sept 1694 on his own^{36e} or as an agent of the Earl of Strathmore, probably working as a ship's clerk hired to take care of the accounts, write contracts, pay and receive monies, and keep ledgers for the customs entry required on returning to Dundee. War between England and France made shipping hazardous. His passage must have been on one of only eight Scottish ships traversing the Danish Sound for the trading season of 1694^{37a}!

As written earlier, Patrick of Templehall had a brother german, Andro, who died in April 1695 while an officer in his late Majesty's Lifeguard of Horse. I suspect he was an illegitimate issue of Margaret Jack in 1677c when Patrick NP lost his job as schoolmaster. Andro's estate of £4 Sterling was paid to Patrick in 1703^{37b}. The next item I have is a 1721 marriage contract between his heir Henry Ogilvie of Templehall and Kathrene Robertson, daughter of Alexander Robertson of

Carnoustie, a cadet of Lude, and Margaret Oliphant. Kathrene was 26 years old while Henry was 34 and a vintner of Dundee². One of their sons, Patrick, master of the *Success of Dundee*, was my ancestor¹.

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"A" Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine = (m1 6 May 1510) Mariota, dau of Thomas Stewart, Lord Innermeath, (1486c-23 May1554 »69; charter for Inchmartine 1513)

1. William Ogilvie of Inchmartine = (m1 1539c) Janet (b 1524c) natural daughter of Patrick 3rd Lord Gray, (1511c-1562/3c »52) issue: Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine = (m1) Marjorie, dau of Patrick 4th Lord Gray
2. John Ogilvie (b 1523c) of Nether Durdie (from Patrick Bishop of Moray Dec 1568)

Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine = (m2 6 Dec 1521c) Elizabeth dau of Andrew Kinnaird of Kinnaird and Skelbo (1486c-23 May1554 »69) (Not certain of progeny #5-7 by this marriage; #8 and 9 were "natural" sons legitimized in 1550)

3. Andrew Ogilvie of Drymmie (1524c-1588 »64; charter from his father 20 Sept 1548 for Drymmie; issue: James)
4. David Ogilvie of Templehall (by marriage 1550c) = Christian Galychtlie [My ancestors through Elizabeth Ogilvie of Templehall SEE "B"]
5. Margaret Ogilvie (b 1522c) = (m 1543c) Patrick Hay of Megginch (d 1596)
6. Christian Ogilvie (b 1523c) = (m 1544) James Moncur (Charter for Unthank 1545; issue: Andrew)
7. Janet (b 1530c; m 1556) = Alexander Blair of Balthayok

Natural sons legitimized in 1550

8. Alexander Ogilvie (b 1543c) in Craigdallie = Elspeth Hay dau Thomas Hay in Rossie (d Oct 1588); issue: Alex, Isobel, Marg, Bessie

9. Andro Ogilvie = (m1 1559) Bessie (d unknown date) dau of James Monorgund of that ilk (1540c-1595 »55) Andro Ogilvie = (m2 unknown date) Janet ?daughter of Patrick Hay of Leyes

William elder (1560c-1616 »56) = (m1) Eliz Crabtree = John Fallow

James elder (d1615) = Jonat Gardyne; issue Tom, James, Patrick Margaret = Robert Jackson; issue: Robert, Janet, Elizabeth Patrick in Abernethy = Margaret Boyd; issue Pat, Marg, Agnes Andro Burgess of Perth (1555c-1613); issue: James

John Fallow

William ygr (1580c-1625c »45)
Janet (b 1582c) = (m1 1604) Thomas Anderson of Tullilum; (m2) James Brown of Westhorn
Agnes (b 1588c) = (m 1610) Patrick Martin
Barbara (b 1590c) = Alexander Lockhart, litster in Perth

= (m2 1592c) Elizabeth dau of Patrick Langlands of Collace = Joneta dau of William Scott

?Patrick Ogilvie (b1606c; Swedish Knight No 277 by birthbrief sent to Sweden but probably son of Col. Wm Ogilvie, (1564c-1606 Sweden »42) second son of Patrick of Inchmartin (1540c-1621c »81)

Andrew in Balgay (1593c -1654c »60) = (m 16 Jan 1618) Elspet dau of Gilbert Monorgund in Siesyde = Janet Hay

Margaret = Gilbert Jackson portioner of Carsegrange 1650
Andrew and Thomas (both servitors to Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin)

Patrick (1618c-1684c »66; notar public; SEE "C")

"B" David Ogilvie of Templehall (1525c-1573c »48) = (m 1550c) Christian Galychtlie of Templehall and Ebrux/Broomhall

Margaret = Thomas Tham/Cheyne
in Denmylne

Gilbert (1550c-1607c »57) = (m 1580c) Nicola dau of William Graham of Claverhouse

Patrick (1581c-1645 »64) held Templehall 1613c; two natural sons, Patrick and unnamed
Gilbert (1583-d before 1656) skinner Burgess of Dundee 1616; issue: William
Thomas (b 1584c) mariner in Dundee by 1614/15
William (b 1585c) mariner in Dundee by 1614/15

Alexander (1582c-1646 »64) in Craigdallie = unnamed spouse

1. Patrick in Craigdallie (b 1613c) = Agnes daughter of Andrew Findell, gardener on the Carse
Issue: William (b 1639) whose son Patrick = (m 1680) Beatrice Watson; Issue: William (b 3 Mar 1682)
Marje (b 1641) Marjorie; probably died as a child
Mar't (b 1643) Margaret; probably died as a child
Thomas (b 1645) probably died as a child
Patrick (b 1647) probably died as a child
Janet stayed with Thomas and Margaret Ogilvie at Templehall in 1657; no further record
2. Thomas (1615c-1673c »58; of Templehall 1649) = (m 25 Jan 1655) Margaret dau of Alexander Fotheringham
brother german of Thomas 10th of Powrie

Agnes (1655- d 1670-1683)

Alexander John (1656- d before 1685) inherited Templehall and Ebrux 1674c

Elspeth (Elizabeth) (b 29 Sept 1659; heiress of Templehall and Ebrux 1682/3c = Patrick portioner of Carsegrange [SEE "C"]

Helen (b 1662) probably died as a child

Margaret (b 1664 - d before 1696) = (18 Dec 1690)? James Gekie

Grizell (b 1666) = Samuel Morrison lster in Dundee

Janet (b 1667) probably died as a child

Jean (b 1669) probably died as a child

Anna (b 1673) probably died as a child

"C" Patrick (notar public) = (m 1 26 Aug 1654) Anna dau of James Jackson of Watriebutts; (? m2) Margaret Jack; after 1674;
(1618c-1684c »65) (d 1674 14 June)

Andro (Lifeguard of Horse; d April 1695)

Anna (b 1663 5 Sept)
James (b 1666 3 Aug)

Patrick, portioner of Carsegrange = (m 1 19 July 1678) Eupham [Jack] (d 26 Jan 1679)

(1655 26 Jan - d before 1721) = (m2 1682/3c) Elizabeth (Elspeth) Ogilvie (b 29 Sept 1659, heiress Templehall before 1685;
d before 1721)

Anna (b 18 Dec 1683)

Margaret (b 20 April 1685)

Henry (b 3 Feb 1687- before 29 Apr 1761) = (mc 1721) Kathrene (1696-1759c) dau of Alexander Robertson = Ann, dau of
Robert (b 9 Dec 1694) William Oliphant master mariner of Dundee

David (b 16 Oct 1696)

Alexander (b 11 Feb 1722) master mariner = Louisa who m2 (1789 8 Sept Haddington) Capt. John Ogilvie

(d after 4 Jan 1722, before 11 Sept 1778) ?issue: Margaret, Anna

Thomas (1 June 1724 - before 11 Sept 1776) of Balluderon; no known issue

Patrick Ogilvie (16 May 1730 - May 1780 »50 East London) master mariner = Ann Burn (m 19 Jan 1766 Haddington)

Katharine (b 20 July - d before 5 July 1795) spinster

Henry (b 11 Aug 1736; master mariner = Hannah Meadows

(d 1779 Pensacola)

Elizabeth (d 1772) spinster

Hennietta = Henry Johnston,
(merchant of Dundee; descendants
in New Zealand/Australia)

Katharine (8 Jan 1768 - 1853 Greenwich) spinster

Patrick (b 29 Oct 1778 East London; merchant of London)
Elizabeth

Examiner required

We are seeking an Examiner of our annual accounts which have to be submitted to the Office of the Scottish Charities Regulator (OSCR). We are unable to offer much in the way of remuneration, so maybe a member or supporter who is a retired accountant or similar, might consider assisting us?

Please contact John Ellis, treasurer@scotsgenealogy.com

Are Statutory Records always to be trusted?

The Tale of Charles and Eleanora

Douglas Baugh

Statutory Records of Births and Deaths (from 1855 in Scotland) are usually considered to be among the most reliable genealogy sources. However the Registrar was reliant on a family informant whose information might possibly be defective. The story of Charles and Eleanora Twogood provides an example.

An entry in St Cuthbert's Parish Register of Marriages dated 7th November 1852 stated:

Charles Twogood, butler, residing at Canaan House, Morningside, and Eleanora Haig, also residing at same place, both in this parish,.....have been three several times duly and regularly proclaimed in the Parish Church of St Cuthbert's in order to marriage and no objections offered. Married on the twelfth November eighteen hundred and fifty two by the Rev. Dr Thomas Clark, Minister of the Parish of St Andrew, Edinburgh

At first glance it might be assumed that Charles Twogood was employed as butler at Canaan House, but this was not the case. He was actually butler to the eminent advocate John Inglis at 30 Abercromby Place in Edinburgh's New Town. Confirmation of this would come in Charles Twogood's death notice published in both the *Caledonian Mercury* and the *Dundee Courier* on 22nd April 1863:

At 16 Fettes Row, Edinburgh, after a short illness, Mr Charles Swagood [sic], aged 36 years, for twelve years butler in the family of the Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice-Clerk

The stated duration of twelve years indicates that Charles had begun his employment by John Inglis in the first half of 1851, a year before his marriage. (The newspaper misprint of his surname is a reminder of the limitations of computer searching.) Perhaps Canaan House was used by Charles simply as an address of convenience to avoid the expense of registration in another parish.

Eleanora's residence at Canaan House is undoubted, but we lack evidence of her actual status there. The property was owned by Alexander Thomson, W.S., and had extensive servants' accommodation, in the main house and in outbuildings. At the time of the 1851 Census there had been a staff of nine, comprising a governess, a lady's maid, a housekeeper, four other female house servants and two gardeners.

Charles and Eleanora's first child Margaret Sarah Twogood was born on 14th May 1853, when they were residing at 19 Fettes Row in St Stephen's parish. In contrast to the Church of Scotland marriage arrangements, the child's baptism was performed at an Episcopal church, St Paul's Chapel, Carrubber's Close, on 12th June 1853, and recorded in the Baptismal Register there. A further

registration of the child was made much later, on 28th December 1854, in the Church of Scotland Register of Births and Baptisms for Edinburgh Parishes, which commonly recorded retrospectively children born and baptised at earlier dates. Eleanora's name was recorded as '*Helen Norah*'.

The recorded date of birth of the first child reveals that Eleanora was around three months pregnant at the time of marriage. It is tempting to speculate that this fact may have had some influence on the multiplicity of locations in 1852-1853, John Inglis being a highly respected Church of Scotland elder in his local parish of St Andrew.

A second child Helen Eliza Twogood was born on 10th April 1855. By this time Statutory Registration had come into effect and the informant was the father Charles. The Register format then in use for a birth required the parents' birthplaces and place of marriage. This record reveals that the wedding of Charles and Eleanora on 12th November 1852 had taken place at '*30 Abercromby Place*', confirming Charles's employment there. (Mr Inglis may have been away, as he was pursuing around that time a parliamentary seat at Lisburn in the north of Ireland.) The birthplace of Charles was recorded as '*Hillingdon, Middlesex*' and the birthplace of Eleanora as '*Berwickshire*'. The age of Charles was recorded as '*30 yrs*' and the new family home was recorded as '*16 Fettes Row*'.

Charles's death occurred at their Fettes Row home on 18th April 1863 after a pneumonia-type illness of only four days. The widow Eleanora, by then usually referred to as '*Helen*' or '*Ellen*', was left with three surviving children: 10 year old Margaret Sarah, 6 year old Eleanor/Helen, and baby Charles William, only 19 months old. (The second child Helen Eliza, whose statutory birth record was so illuminating for us, had died of '*consumption*' at the age of 10 months.) The informant for the Statutory Registration of the death of Charles Twogood was '*George Swanson, Brother in Law*', residing at '*Abby Hill, Edinburgh*'. He was a coachman from Thurso, married to Eleanora's sister Agnes Haig. At the time of the 1861 Census the Swanson couple had been recorded as '*lodgers*' in the same house as the Twogood family at 16 Fettes Row. (That Census had also recorded, as a '*boarder*' with the Twogoods, Edward Dickson, a grocer from Berwick, who became Eleanora's second husband two years later.) The Statutory Register format required for the deceased person the '*Name, Surname & Rank or Profession of Father*' and the '*Name and Maiden Surname of Mother*'. The entry made for Charles's father was '*Charles Twogood, Butler, Domestic Servant, deceased*' and for his mother '*Sarah Twogood, M. S. Barclay, deceased*'. The cause of death was recorded as '*pleurisy 4 days*' with '*pneumonia & delirium, 3 days*', which conjures up a harrowing death-bed scene for the family in their crowded accommodation.

When Charles Twogood's background is checked at his declared '*Hillingdon, Middlesex*' birthplace, a glaring discrepancy emerges. The Baptismal Register of the Church of England parish church of St John the Baptist, Hillingdon, recorded the baptism, by the Curate, on 4th June 1826, of a baby named Charles, whose

mother's name was given as 'Sarah Toogood' with no occupation indicated. In contrast to adjacent entries in the Register, there was no mention of the father, and an additional handwritten annotation by the Curate stated that the baby was 'illegitimate'. (The same Register had recorded on 22nd July 1821 the baptism of an illegitimate baby girl 'Sarah' also born to 'Sarah Toogood' with no father named.)

Since the Curate at Hillingdon had personal knowledge of Sarah Toogood, there can be no doubt that the Register entry he signed in 1826 was factually correct. It follows that the parentage details for Charles Twogood recorded in the 1863 Statutory Registration of his death at Edinburgh must be fictitious. The informant George Swanson may have given the details to the Registrar in good faith. As an incomer to the family he could only pass on information given to him by the widow Eleanora, who in turn would have got it earlier from her husband Charles. It is understandable that Charles would have kept his own illegitimacy secret. He himself might even have been in ignorance if, when he was a child, his mother had told him a face-saving tale about the missing father. The Edinburgh Registrar would readily accept Charles's fictitious father as '*Charles Twogood, Butler, Domestic Servant, deceased*' since it was so common for sons to follow their father's profession. The surname '*Barclay*' given for his mother Sarah is unexplained. Perhaps it was a random choice by Eleanora when unexpectedly confronted with the necessity to supply a name.

No trace has been found of Charles Twogood's life from his baptism at Hillingdon to his appearance as a butler in Edinburgh, not even a record for the 1841 Census. (The 1841 Census recorded 'Sarah Toogood' aged '40' as a servant at Templeton House, Roehampton, in Putney parish. Her death and burial were recorded at Putney St Mary church in 1845, her age given as '50'.)

The fact that Charles used the Twogood surname suggests that he was reared initially by his mother. His anonymous father, perhaps a man of some status, may have given them financial support, avoiding the need for the single mother to seek help from the parish. (The St John's parish Vestry Order Books and Account Books, which recorded payments to the mothers of illegitimate children, made no mention of Sarah Toogood in the period 1826-1830.) Since Charles Twogood later became a highly competent and valued butler, it seems likely that he received a good education, possibly supported by either his anonymous father or by some other benevolent patron who recognised the boy's abilities. How, when, and where Charles entered the employment of John Inglis is unknown. (John Inglis travelled widely in furtherance of his political career, and would often have been in London.)

Eleanora Haig's background was more straightforward. Her Scottish father Andrew Haig had a varied career, much of it spent in the north-east corner of England. His second marriage in 1816 at Tweedmouth, at the age of 46, produced nine daughters and one son. The baptisms of the first six were performed by the minister of a dissenting Congregation, sometimes called the '*Scotch church*',

that met at Golden Square in Berwick-upon-Tweed. Around 1826 Andrew Haig, previously a shipwright, took the tenancy of a farm on the Blackadder estate, just north of the border, and four more daughters were born there, including Eleanora. Their baptism records have not been found, perhaps because they were at a Secession church which subsequently closed. A family record of a different kind survives in the form of an embroidery sampler made in 1833 by the 14-year-old third daughter Margaret while at school in Allanton, giving the names of her siblings at that time. The 1841 Census recorded Eleanora in Berwick-upon-Tweed together with Margaret and their sister Ruth, working as milliners. The Haig family members remaining at Blackadder were recorded under the name 'Hay'. By 1846 Andrew Haig had ended his tenancy at Blackadder and moved south of the border again. The Edinburgh St Cuthbert's Marriage Register in November 1852 recorded Eleanora as '*sixth daughter of Andrew Haig, Farmer of North Farm, Warden Law, in the Parishes of Houghton-le Spring & Bishopwearmouth in the County of Durham*'.

Where and how Charles Twogood and Eleanora Haig met has not been ascertained, but Edinburgh seems the likeliest place. No record from the 1851 Census has so far been found for either of them, nor for George Swanson and Agnes Haig. Any information or suggestions about this would be welcomed.



Listen to the Stones

We are advised by Dr Susan Buckham that a new booklet of this title has been published by Scottish Heritage Hub, advising on the care, conservation and understanding of Scotland's rich heritage of carved stones – including gravestones.

The Case Studies include the Govan Stones, the Wemyss Caves, Pictish stones and others. This is an excellent brief guide, well worth reading.

The booklet is available as a free download on

http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/ftcss_listen

Some paper copies will be available at the Library.



Annual Report

1 October 2016 – 30th September 2017

This has been a fairly normal year of activities for the society. We have continued with our Family History Classes covering a variety of topics such as 'Catholic Church Records', 'Pre-1841 Population Lists' and 'Kirk Session Records'. Elizabeth Watson, our Publicity Officer, continues her invaluable service of producing the society's regular "newsletter" which is circulated by email and keeps everyone up to date on a wide range of things, such as developments at Scotland's People, important publications outside the society like the new *Clan McLean* book, and our own Library developments.

Our Library sub-committee continues its work of managing the day-to-day affairs of the library and making recommendations to Council. Discussions have taken place on the cramped state of the library and whether or not we can do something about that. Sadly our Librarian of some eight years, Moira Stevenson, decided at the AGM she would like to retire, and we must thank her for her invaluable services to the Society in that period. She has very kindly carried on in an 'acting' capacity until we can find a permanent replacement. So if any members have library experience and feel that they might be able to help us fill this position we would like to hear from you.

The Annual General Meeting held in February was presided over by our Hon. President the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Dr. Joseph Morrow. Charles Napier, who had served us for many years on council, retired, and Gillian Kerr, Douglas Beddie and Patsy Mair joined the council as ordinary members. The Council meets quarterly where the management of the Society is carried out and future projects and plans are considered.

This year has seen a number of Family History Fairs and other events which our volunteers attended, giving the Society much-valued publicity and selling our publications. We continue to maintain our relationship with the Scottish Association of Family History Societies. The Society's Library again took part in the Edinburgh Doors Open Days event in September.

We must give our thanks to Barbara Revolta who continues her sterling efforts to provide the Society with an annual syllabus of speakers at our general meetings held in the Augustine United Church, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. Our annual membership card contains the full syllabus for each year. This year we have had talks on, amongst others, East Lothian Poor Law Records, Irish records, Scotland and the First World War in the National Records of Scotland, Banishment and Transportation, Mining and Lime Quarrying in the Carlops area, and a day visit to the Botanic Cottage at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. If you have suggestions for speakers, please contact Barbara by leaving a note or email. Evening visits to Register House are again in place and members wishing to join one of these visits should contact the Library.

Richard Torrance chairs the Society's Publications Committee and this year we have published some excellent volumes, including *St. Mary's Whitekirk, East Lothian, Mortcloth and burial records*; *Perth Middle Free Church baptisms 1845-71 & marriages 1845-58*; *Strachan Free Church, Kincardineshire, baptism 1836-1924*; *Edinkillie Parish Church, Moray, baptisms 1855-1917*; *Maryculter Free Church, Aberdeenshire baptisms 1853-1895, marriages 1854-1884*; *St. Baldred's Parish Church, Tynninghame, east Lothian, baptisms 1615-1776, marriages 1615-1760 and burials & mortcloth records 1617-1762* (including those records found in the Kirk Session Books). Richard also manages the Society's website and our grateful thanks are due for all that he does.

Our Editor, Caroline Gerard, continues as Editor of our quarterly Journal, *The Scottish Genealogist*, which we hope our members enjoy receiving. If you are able to pen a suitable article for the journal please contact Caroline. Contributions are always welcomed.

Financially the Society remains in good shape. Our membership is steady and our investments producing a satisfactory return. Sadly, Stuart Faed, C.A., our Examiner (auditor), these past 14 years, is retiring due to work pressures. Stuart has carried out this task free of charge and in doing so has saved us a very considerable amount of capital. Our sincere thanks to him for his service to us.

Thanks also to all the office-bearers, ordinary members of council, and all our Library and other volunteers whose invaluable contributions make the work of the Society successful.

Gregory Lauder-Frost, FSA Scot.
Chairman

Advertising in 'The Scottish Genealogist'

Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

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

These are the only sizes accepted.

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

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

One Hundred Years of Scottish Life: A History of the Scottish Life Assurance Company 1881-1981	James M Denholm
Philips Street Atlas, Edinburgh	
Tynninghame St Baldred's Kirk, East Lothian: Burial & Mortcloth Records 1617-1782	Joy Dodd (Trans)
Tynninghame St Baldred's Kirk, East Lothian: Marriages 1615-1760	Joy Dodd (Trans)
Tynninghame St Baldred's Kirk, East Lothian: Baptisms 1615-1776	Joy Dodd (Trans)
Kilmarnock High Kirk: List of Lair Owners 1820-1844	
Clachan Parish of Lochbroom Monumental Inscriptions	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
History out of Mystery: The Fergusons, a Family and Clan History	Malcolm John Ferguson
The Autobiography of Arthur Woodburn	G Pentland
The Clan MacLean Magazine, vol 11, no 1	C MacLean (Ed)
Clan MacLean Litreachan 1989	C MacLean (Ed)
Clan MacLean Litreachan 1990	C MacLean (Ed)
The Kirkyard of Kildrummy	ANESFHS
John Burrel's Arran Journal	The Lady Jean Fforde
History and Genealogy of the Ancient House of Ardnamurchan	C A Mackain (Comp)
Sir Robert Bell and his early Virginia Colony descendants, a compilation of 16th, 17th and 18th century English and Scottish Families with the surname Bell, Beale, le Bel...et al.	James Elton Bell, Frances Jean Bell

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

“YOUR AIN FOLK”

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

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

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

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

**For further details contact Ramsay Tubb at
enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com or 0131-220 3677**

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2018

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.

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|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22 January | "History meets Fiction in Border Brothers" (Soutra) by Margaret Cook, Author |
| 19 February | Annual General Meeting, followed by talk "Mormons and Clackmannan" by Dr Morrow, Lord Lyon King of Arms |
| 19 March | "Edinburgh City Archives: who do you think we are?" by Ashleigh Thompson, |
| 16 April | "The Builders of Edinburgh's New Town" by Dr Anthony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History |
| 14 May | Visit to "The Victorian Schoolroom" (History of Education Centre at Leith Walk Primary School, Brunswick Road) 2.00pm Please book at the SGS Library. £5 fee for a typical lesson and a tour of the museum – approx. 2 hours |
| 24 September | "A Family Life Revealed" The Stuarts at Traquair, 1491-1875 by Margaret Fox and Catherine Maxwell Stuart |
| 22 October | "The Second Boer War, 1899-1902" by Ken Nisbet |
| 19 November | "The Goldsmithing Families of Edinburgh" by Elspeth Morrison, Archivist at Edinburgh Assay Office |

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

New Register House Research Evenings 2017

(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 on Saturdays Manchester Central Library, firstly for a workshop at 10.30am on the 3rd floor at the computer block, at 2pm on the ground floor in Performance Space 1 or 2 for a Talk either by a Speaker or by a member.

Scotslot Meetings 2017

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

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

