



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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William McDouall

The Haig Ferguson Home

Ross: Inverchallon or Priesthill?

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The Scottish Genealogist

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Dr James Haig Ferguson and the Lauriston Home

Linda Mckay

Dr James Haig Ferguson died in 1934. Two years later the Lauriston Home was renamed the Haig Ferguson Memorial Home in his memory. He had founded the Home in 1899 as a Mother and Baby Home for unmarried women, especially if deserted, expecting their first child. It remained in constant use until its closure in 1974.

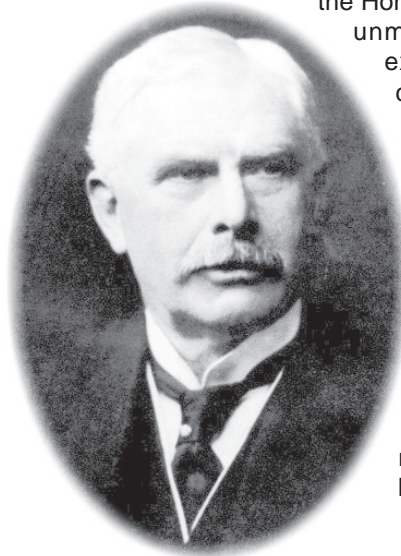


Image of Dr James Haig Ferguson,
Illustration Library photo FRCSEd
Presidents book, 1929.

Previously it had existed as the St Luke's Home, established by Dr (later Professor Sir) John Halliday Croom. For at least three decades James Haig Ferguson was the moving spirit of the Home, being the Chairman of the Management Committee and the Honorary Consulting Physician from 1908 until his death. No detail concerning the Home was too small for his consideration, and he always had time to give ungrudgingly of his help and advice; no interest was dearer to him than the Lauriston Home.

In 1899 an unmarried mother and her child were looked upon as outcasts, even by her family, and the child was frequently destined to become a juvenile delinquent. Victorian literature is a testament to this view, with

authors like Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Gaskell and Elizabeth Barrett Browning writing about 'fallen women', the child being 'the badge of their shame'. Children were embarrassed and angered by their illegitimacy and often felt undeserving. Ashamed pregnant women sometimes committed suicide; many, being in poor health and weak, died in childbirth or, if both mother and baby survived, the mother may have abandoned her infant or even committed infanticide.

Until the end of the 19th century the idea, that any preventive medical treatment was needed by women during pregnancy, was rarely acknowledged. Owing to Victorian prudery, pregnancy was regarded even among married women as a secret to be kept, not infrequently, even from the doctor who was to attend the birth, until at least the last few weeks. Unmarried mothers were regarded as having a moral taint which might be contagious. It was to protect such poor girls from the result of social ostracism and corresponding medical neglect that this Home was established. James Haig Ferguson must have had remarkable vision and courage to work for the establishment of this Home.

He was born in December 1862, a son of the manse. His father, the Reverend William Ferguson, was the minister of the parish of Fossoway in Kinross-shire and his mother was Elizabeth Haig of Dollarfield; through her he was distantly related to Field Marshal Earl Haig. After education at the Collegiate School, Charlotte Square he studied medicine at Edinburgh University, graduating MB CM in 1884. In the same year he became President of the Royal Medical Society and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He had a highly distinguished medical and academic career, becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1889 and obtaining an MD with Honours in 1890. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1902 and was President from 1927 to 1931. Twice he was elected President of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He was also President of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Medical Association, and Vice-President of the Scottish branch of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute of District Nursing. After his retirement from the staff of the Royal Infirmary in 1927 the University conferred on him the degree of LL D for his services to clinical teaching.

Initially he had been a resident house physician in the Royal Infirmary, Royal Hospital for Sick Children and the Royal Maternity Hospitals. Following this in 1886 he became private assistant to Dr John Halliday Croom, assisting him in his private work, his extramural classes in Minto House (where he started a class on midwifery and gynaecology) and later he took on the family medical practice which Dr Croom was relinquishing. For twenty years, until 1906, he carried on this large practice alongside several hospital appointments; these included Gynaecologist to Leith Hospital (1898), a post he held for 12 years; Assistant Physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital (1899); and Assistant Gynaecologist to the Royal Infirmary from 1906. In 1889 James Haig Ferguson married Penelope Gordon Watson, daughter of Sir Patrick Heron Watson, a noted figure in Edinburgh medicine. They had two sons and three daughters.

As a practitioner Haig Ferguson was distinguished for his never-failing kindness, courtesy and sympathy, qualities that endeared him to his patients, students and colleagues. He was a highly skilled gynaecologist and his influence on the practice of obstetrics was extensive through both his writings and his lecturing on midwifery and the diseases of women. He was instrumental in a major advance in obstetrics, the initiation of practical provision for the antenatal supervision of all women delivered in the hospital. This helped the Medical School to gain its international reputation.

In his 1912 Presidential Address to the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, he outlined his broad concept of antenatal care which had developed from his experience as Consulting Physician to the Lauriston Home. He became aware of the benefits of routine medical supervision of the girls there and had the opportunity to recognise deviations from the normal. He realised that this supervision must be made available to all pregnant women, be the pregnancy normal or abnormal.

He said to the Society:

'It should be possible to secure all these advantages for every mother of every class; meanwhile that seems to be only a dream of the future, though experience has proved from the data obtained in prematernity homes that the above results can be secured for the mothers of illegitimate children: how much more then should these advantages be obtained for all married women?'

Haig Ferguson worked for the seamless care of all pregnant women from antenatal care, confinement and birth followed by postnatal care of mother and baby and saw the way to its practical implementation.

Two years later he wrote to the Hospital Medical Board suggesting that a joint committee of the Directors and the Medical Board should be appointed to consider the question of supervising the mothers and infants for one year after leaving the Maternity Hospital and that consultation and advice for mothers before confinement might also be arranged. The Medical Board agreed to this recommendation, emphasising the consultation before confinement. Thus, thanks to Haig Ferguson, the first antenatal outpatient clinic in Great Britain was established. The follow-up clinic for babies born in the hospital started in 1915.

Opening the postnatal clinic was delayed till 1926. Child welfare and public health provisions instituted after the First World War resulted in an improvement in the general health of young mothers. The significance of antenatal care had quickly been appreciated and the Lauriston Home, through its founder, was the starting point. In 1905 the Home relocated from 19 Graham Street to 118 Lauriston Place, close to the Maternity Hospital. Girls would stay for a few weeks prior to the birth of their baby, getting medical care, mother and baby health education, good nutrition, social and legal advice. On their convalescence they would return with their baby for a few weeks to help decide their future. About sixty girls were admitted each year. At the Annual Meeting Haig Ferguson presented the Report which included statistics of the number of girls admitted to the Home, their ages and employment, the number of babies born and whether they were taken home with their mother, adopted or boarded out.

In 1916 the Home transferred to a main door flat at 3 Lauriston Park. The Home was self-financing, relying on fees from patients, subscriptions and donations. At this time the weekly fee increased to six shillings, (£86 40p) to compensate for the rising cost of food. There were over 350 annual subscribers which included local businesses, many medical, legal and financial professionals, ministers of religion and members of the nobility. The Home relied on 'quiet publicity' among this restricted circle of subscribers and friends. Since its work had controversial aspects, it could not easily make itself known to the wider public, and so the rescue work continued in relative isolation. Quietness was an essential feature. Steadily and peacefully, 'in the shadows', the Home provided an unostentatious sanctuary. Girls came from Edinburgh, all over Scotland, even England and

Ireland, being referred by clergymen, local authorities, GPs, the mistresses of girls in service and on occasion the girl herself. Their ages ranged from thirteen to forty-three years and they came from various occupations which reflected social changes over the decades. In 1908 over 50% were domestic servants which had reduced to 33% by 1919; there were also farm workers and shop assistants. In 1914 nurses first appeared and, in 1930, the first bus conductresses.

In 1924 the Committee became owners, not merely tenants, of the Home which was non-denominational and now had a formal Constitution. The house next door at 4 Lauriston Park was purchased for £750, and £565 19s 11d was spent on alterations and repairs (over £200,000). This enabled the Royal Maternity Hospital to extend its premises. At the 1925 Annual Meeting Haig Ferguson took the opportunity to stress the preventive nature of the work and said that there could be no doubt that several lives had been saved by the antenatal care given to them in the Home. There were many complications connected specially with first pregnancies which, if not recognised early, could lead to serious consequences.

By this time he had contributed to seven books on obstetrics and gynaecology including the *Handbook of Obstetric Nursing* (1889) which went into a 5th edition in 1906 and a *Combined Textbook of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* (1923) which went into a second edition in 1933. Another valuable contribution was 'A Modification of the Midwifery Forceps', an instrument which became popular due to its lightness and convenience now known as the 'Haig Ferguson Obstetric Forceps'.

Haig Ferguson was a man of wide human interests, and his vivid sense of duty of service led to his willingly undertaking membership of numerous boards. He was actively connected with the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Donaldson's Hospital, Merchiston Castle School and the Queen's Institute of District Nursing as well as medical societies like The Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Aesculapian Society.

A second important advance in Scottish obstetrics resulted from his work. In 1915 the Central Midwives Board for Scotland was established which still supervises training, maintains a register, and exercises disciplinary control. John Halliday Croom and James Haig Ferguson promoted this Board and in turn were its first and second chairmen, a post which Haig Ferguson held at the time of his death. This work brought him into close association with the complex problems of maternal mortality. Maternal deaths in Scotland reached a peak of six hundred and fifty-one in 1931. A third of the deaths were due to puerperal sepsis. Epidemics of fatal sepsis were a dreaded and potential threat in maternity hospitals. In 1889 fifty out of 10,000 mothers died, and out of 1,000 infants born in 1899, 131 had died by the end of their first year.

At the time of his death, Haig Ferguson was involved with the analysis of hundreds

of records of maternal morbidity, which he had undertaken for the Department of Health for Scotland. The final report published in 1935, was based on his review of 2,527 maternal deaths that had occurred in Scotland in three and a half years. The funeral service was held in St George's Parish Church on 4 May 1934 and the interment took place in the Dean Cemetery where he was laid to rest beside his son, William Haig Ferguson who had died in 1928 following an operation, aged thirty-seven. William had graduated in Medicine from Edinburgh in 1915 and had been awarded the Military Cross with bar for his distinguished war service.

An obituary in the *British Medical Journal* described Haig Ferguson as one of the best-known gynaecologists in this country, and a more personal contribution from Dr James Young, a colleague and Honorary Visiting Physician to the Lauriston Home, said 'His handsome figure, his gentle and courteous manner to rich and poor alike and his kindly humour are among those things that to his patients, students and friends scattered over the world fill in the memory of a great doctor and of a character of singular charm'. Professor R W Johnstone, who had been a pupil of Haig Ferguson, succeeded him as Chairman of the Committee of Management. He described his wise and far-seeing philanthropic work with the Home and how he had influenced and helped many hundreds of needy girls at perhaps the most critical period of their lives. He called him a 'perfect Scottish gentleman'.

Since the Home had a precarious financial existence it was hoped to raise a fund for its partial endowment. Annual appeals would still be required but they would sustain public interest in the Home. The 'Haig Ferguson Memorial Home' would perpetuate the memory of a great and good man. The large number of subscribers was a real testimony to the widespread affection and admiration in which Haig Ferguson was held. A relatively considerable sum was given in small donations by former inmates, and several members of the Aristocracy also supported the Appeal which raised £3025 16s. 9d. (£528,000). In 1935 a small memorial plaque in bronze and stone was placed in the entrance hall of the Home.

Many years after his death Haig Ferguson was remembered and praised for his work. By 1947 his work in prenatal obstetrics had significantly contributed to making Scotland the pioneer in antenatal care, reducing maternal and infantile mortality. In 1951, at the Haig Ferguson Memorial Home Annual Meeting, Professor R J Kellar said, 'No obstetrician since Sir J Y Simpson had inspired as much trust and affection as Dr James Haig Ferguson'. In 1953 Dr W A Alexander, President of the Royal College of Physicians spoke of the courage, faith and the large love of humanity which Haig Ferguson possessed. By 1955 3,500 children had been born to mothers in the Home and in 1956 the Lady Provost said of Haig Ferguson, 'It was he who fifty-seven years ago broke down the false standards of respectability and shook the population into a more charitable frame of mind towards the unmarried mother'.

The Lauriston Home was a small but historically significant and famous Home for Unmarried Mothers. Its founder was the father of modern day antenatal care and in his speciality he was recognised as the final authority in Edinburgh. The library of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh has a beautiful copy of Cranmer's Bible dated 1566 which belonged to James Haig Ferguson and, before that, to his father, the Rev William Ferguson. There is also a silver baluster shaped flagon which had been presented to Dr Haig Ferguson by the Session of St George's Edinburgh in 1889 'as a slight acknowledgement of valuable services freely rendered to the poor of the congregation and parish'. These items were presented to the College by his surviving son, Cmdr Patrick Haig Ferguson, in 1958.

Figures in brackets are 2015 equivalent values using 'Labour Value' measured by average earnings.

References:

1. Alastair H. B. Masson (2001) *A College Miscellany: An Illustrated Catalogue of the Treasured Possessions of the Royal College of Surgeons*. Edinburgh
2. *British Medical Journal*, 1934 (1), 104
3. *Lancet*, 1934 (1), 1035-1036
4. *Edinburgh Medical Journal* 41 (1934), 455-457
5. Haig Ferguson Memorial Home records 1908-1974. National Library of Scotland
6. Lawrence H. Officer and Samuel H. Williamson (2015) Five Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a UK Pound Amount, 1270 to Present Measuring Worth,
www.measuringworth.com/ukcompare

Committee of Management

At its inception the Chairman was Dr James Haig Ferguson. He was also the Honorary Consulting Physician and Dr James Young was the Honorary Visiting Physician.

The Committee of Management was made up of fourteen others including Rev R. S. Calderwood, The Manse, Cambuslang, who had been the Chairman of the St Luke's Homesince its inception, but resigned due to his Parish commitments.

Mrs Crabbie, 8 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh
 Mrs Haig Ferguson, wife of Dr Haig Ferguson
 Mrs K. M. Gourlay, Malleny, Balerno
 Mrs Gray, 59 Dick Place, Edinburgh
 Rev A. E. Laurie, Lauder House, Jeffrey Street, Edinburgh
 Mrs MacEwen, 9 Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh
 Miss S. Robertson MacDonald, 1 Mardale Crescent, Edinburgh
 The Very Rev Norman MacLeod, D.D., 74 Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh
 Mrs Moir, 30 Shandon Crescent, Edinburgh
 Mrs Munroe, 96 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh
 Rev J. R. P. Sclater, 26 Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh
 The Very Rev Canon Stuart, Cathedral House, 61 York Place, Edinburgh
 George M. Wood, Esq., S.S.C., 2 Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh

The Hon. Secretary was Mrs Andrew Scott, 16 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh; the Hon. Treasurer William C. McEwen, Esq., W.S., 9 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh; the Matron Miss Murrell.

Table of births, adoptions and infant deaths from 1908 to 1973

Date	No. of births	Average/year	No. of Adoptions	%	No. of Deaths	%
1908-1909	125	62	22	17	6	5
1910-1919	529	58	56	10	41	8
1920-1929	619	61	94	15	46	7
1930-1939	477	53	85	17	38	8
1940-1949	429	47	112	26	11	3
1950-1959	393	39	223	56	9	2
1960-1969	403	40	274	67	8	2
1970-1973	137	34	83	60	1	1

The Edinburgh Poorhouses

In 1865 there were three Poorhouses in the City and two were in a derelict state. These were the Canongate and the one providing for the largest Parish, St Cuthbert's at the West End. The Poorhouse in Lothian Road was not designed as a Poorhouse but as a Charity Workhouse and as such its function was to give overnight accommodation, supper and breakfast in return for a certain amount of work.

The new Poorhouse for the Parish of St Cuthbert's at Porterfield, near Craigleith, was officially opened in December 1868. A hospital was also built and there were workshops and plots of land for cultivation. This was a self-contained community, segregated according to previous social background, men and women, adult and children, fit and unwell. Many of the support services eg. tailors, shoemakers, knitting and sewing, joiners and smiths were provided by the inmates. It is difficult to obtain an idea of life in the Poorhouse because there are very few records of what actually happened during the daily life. The main source of information was from Annual Reports to the Board which gave an indication of numbers of inmates and food purchased.

The care of children was an important aspect of the work of the Craigleith Poorhouse. There was care for the destitute young, orphaned and neglected children. These children were subsequently either fostered or placed in apprenticeship. It is possible that the children's section of the Craigleith Poorhouse was temporary rather than children being taken there for the whole of their upbringing.

In 1870 there were 291 Children at Board. Ten years later the Craigleith Poorhouse had twenty-four mothers with illegitimate children, ten orphans, eleven deserted children and 224 Children at Board.

During 1890 Craigleith Poorhouse looked after 724 patients who were cured, relieved or died. This meant that two patients were admitted and two discharged each day. The individuals cared for were essentially the chronic sick and the hospital was overcrowded from time to time. There were 542 Children at Board.

From 1895 the Poorhouse was known as Craigleith Poorhouse until the start of the First World War when it was requisitioned and renamed the 2nd Scottish General Hospital, Craigleith. At this time the Poor Law inmates were transferred to Craiglockhart Hospital to make way for wounded soldiers returning from France. In the 1930s the Craigleith Poor Law Hospital became a Municipal Hospital, renamed the Western General Hospital.

The Craigleith Poor Law Hospital arose from the charity system in western Edinburgh. This relied on individual generosity which was given in abundance. This system grew

from concern for the people living in the slums in the Canongate, the Pleasance and the High Street. The Poor Law provision was for those who could no longer cope either physically or economically. It served the true poor. Children aged 14 years were sent to service or to apprenticeship and tools were purchased for them. In 1904 there were 90 children in the Poorhouse, 53 boys and 37 girls.

Emigration was a method of giving a new future to certain classes of children who were dependent upon the Parish Guardians. Boards of Guardians were responsible for arranging the emigration of orphans or deserted children under the age of sixteen years. No emigration could take place until the child had consented before the Justices. Various charitable agencies were involved; the Roman Catholic Emigration Agency, The Waifs and Strays Society, Dr Barnardo's Homes, Miss MacPherson's Homes or one of the other Emigration Agencies. The home in which the child was placed was chosen by the Agency through which the child emigrated. No payment other than the cost of travelling was made by the guardian.

The child was practically adopted under contract. Able-bodied inmates in the Poorhouse were also encouraged to emigrate to the white colonies such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

In Scotland a pauper was admitted to a Poorhouse on an order signed by the Inspector of the Poor. This order was given only after a medical man had certified that the applicant was not in good health. However, if a woman had a child to look after, for as long as her care was needed, she was excluded from the category and stigmata of the able-bodied inmate of the Poorhouse. This enabled women who were widowed or destitute to be cared for in homes.

Overall 49% of the population of the inmates of the Poorhouse were over 60 years of age. In 1900 the Craigleith Poorhouse and Hospital had only one single resident Medical Officer, a young woman who was one of the earliest female graduates in medicine from Edinburgh (1896). The Resident Medical Officer was appointed at an annual salary of £100, (£38,640).

There was considerable prejudice so women had difficulty finding jobs and a few new posts were created specially for them, including this job at the Craigleith Poorhouse.

A consultant physician visited three times a week. Most of the nursing staff were pauper inmates. A Chaplain was appointed with a salary of £150, (£57,960) a year and an assistant nurse with an annual salary of £20, (£7,728). The head nurse received £60, (£23,180) per annum. A trained children's nurse received £30, (£11,590) a year, the cook earned £25, (£9,660) and the Matron received £50, (£19,320) which was raised to £70, (£25,920) in 1910.

In 1910 there were 710 inmates at Craigleith Poorhouse. In the main house there were 211 men, 58 boys, 179 women and 39 children and in the hospital 66 men and 103 women. In the Isolation Wards there were a further 54 patients, 30 men and 24 women.

Infants were transferred to the residential home, Bruntsfield House in 1936. Thereafter, children were no longer admitted to the Poorhouse but were cared for in a Children's Home.

It is not known exactly when the workhouse/poorhouse system came to an end, however, in 1948 the National Health Service turned many former workhouse buildings into public hospitals. In the 1940s there was a change in the way unmarried mothers received financial support, becoming entitled to benefits from government and not depending on charity.

Invercharron or Priesthill?

The Ross of Easterfearn Descendancy

Cathy Murray

It would be helpful for you to have to hand a copy of F.N. Reid's "The Earls of Ross" or H.P. Read's "Rossiana".

The archived documents held by the National Records of Scotland make it possible to follow roughly the history of the Easterfearn land transfers. These are very helpful in piecing together the Easterfearn male line, and the outcome is rather unexpected.

At present, the generally accepted genealogy seems to be derived from F.N. Reid's 1890 history of the Rosses, first published in *Northern Notes and Queries or The Scottish Antiquary*, and later privately printed in 1894 as *The Earls of Ross and Their Descendants*. Any errors or omissions from which Reid's work may suffer seem to have been perpetuated by those who followed him.

With respect, being an acknowledged authority doesn't guarantee accuracy, and making an assertion is not the same as stating a fact. Authors and others after Reid seem to have accepted his data without question, including material for which no source is given. This surprises me, as I feel very strongly that this practice is contrary to the spirit of research and undermines the value of genealogy as a pursuit.

In trying to verify Reid's claim that the descent of the Easterfearn Rosses came through the Rosses of Invercharron, I found what appeared to be evidence to the contrary. It seemed to me that the Easterfearn descendancy from the Earls of Ross was through the Rosses of Priesthill rather than those of Invercharron.

As an enthusiast rather than a professional historian or genealogist, I offer you here some information to support the Priesthill case. For various reasons I have only limited access to archived source material, and this could affect the accuracy of my conclusions. You may be better placed than Reid and me to judge the evidence for Priesthill versus Invercharron, for example by having easier access to the "Writs of Easterfearn". We must remember, too, that the name of Ross is ubiquitous in this part of Scotland, and doesn't necessarily indicate a direct family relationship.

Please note that on the accompanying charts, only the most relevant persons are shown. The numbers in [brackets] are those Reid himself assigned to individuals.

To explain my reasoning I refer to my "Ross of Easterfearn Descendancy", a chart I've prepared and put near the end of this document. There you'll find the Invercharron Descendancy as devised by Reid, with my Priesthill male line beside it. Following that I include F.N. Reid's "Key Chart" as published by Major HP Read in *Rossiana*. You'll see that both Reid and I begin with John Ross, 5th of Balnagowan, before our charts diverge via two of his sons.

**Ross of
Invercharron**
from Earls of Ross

John Ross
5th of Balnagowan
d?
|
Alexander Ross
6th of Balnagowan
d 11 Jun 1487

**Ross of
Priesthill**
from Easterfearn, A Highland Portfolio

John Ross
5th of Balnagowan
d bef 30 Jun 1494
|
Mr Donald Ross
1st of Priesthill
d 07 Oct 1487

In 1991 the Scottish History Society published R.J. Adam's informative and generally reliable *The Calendar of Fearn, Texts and Additions, 1471-1667*. Adam pointed out (p93) that, above Mr Donald Ross's details in the *Calendar*, had been added "de Presthill". As far as I'm aware at present this is the only link we have between Mr Donald and the Priesthill inheritance.

Reid (p25) had stated that Mr Donald Ross [136a], Dean of Caithness, was the second son of John Ross [12], born after Alexander [13]. He gave Mr Donald a descendant also called Donald [136b], and made that second Donald the probable father of a William [136c]. What Reid was unable to do was "fill in the blanks" between Mr Donald and these two descendants.

Turning to a selection from the National Records of Scotland transcripts, I found the later Donald formally sharing Priesthill with his wife and their heirs:

03 Aug 1568: Charter by David Dunbar Chaplain of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the Parish of Kilmoir Medat in the Diocese of Ross on the resignation of Donald Ross, to the same Donald Ross and Margaret Ross his Spouse in conjunct fee and to the heirs of their bodies whom failing to the heirs and assignees of the said Donald whomsoever of the Kirk Lands of Prestehill. Extending to a fourth part of a davach of Lands with the Croft of St John the Baptish the glebe manse houses buildings gardens and pertinents of the same whatsoever in the Earldom of Ross and Shire of Inverness reserving to the Granter and his Successors, Chaplains of the said Chapel an acre of the said Lands of Prestehill lying near the said Manse on the South side of the same for a Manse and garden To be held of the Granter and his Successors Chaplains of the said Chapel in feu farm and heritage for ever for payment to the Granter and his Successors of 4 merks Scots for old Farm and 13/4° for new augmentation. This Charter contains a Precept of Sasine and is dated at Chanonrie of Ross."

GD305/1/76/106, Papers of the MacKenzie Family, Earls of Cromartie, Cromartie Muniments 1257-1877

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

The earliest reference I've yet found to a Ross's holding Easterfearn concerns this Donald [136b]. It appears to support my proposed Priesthill descendency over Reid's Invercharron line:

10 Aug 1569: Discharge by Mr. Thomas Ros, factor to the subdean of Ros, in favour of Donald Ros of Preistishill for 8 merks, in payment of the teinds of Esterferne

GD71/295/1, Papers of the Monro Family of Allan, Discharges for Teinds 1569-1644

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

Although I refer to Donald as "1st of Easterfearn", it's clear from the above that at this point he hadn't adopted (or been given) the territorial designation "of Easterfearn", and may have resided at Priesthill.

In his *Calendar* (p129), Adam records Donald's date of death as 09 June 1571. He states, but without reference to a source, that Donald was father of William Ross of

Priesthill and Easterfearn [136c]. He repeats this in his later entry for William (p196). It appears that after Donald's death William favoured the Easterfearn inheritance over that of Priesthill, taking it as his new territorial designation. It may well have been a more secure home:

05 Mar 1585: Extract Registered Submission and Decreet Arbitral by George Dumar of Avach and others arbitrators chosen on the part of William Ross of Priesthill now styled of Easter Fernie and James Dumar of Tarbat and others arbitrators chosen on the part of David Monro of ettig for deciding on questions and debates betwixt the said William Ross and the said David Monro anent the commontie and property debatable betwixt the Lands of Delnie Balintraid and Priesthill. This Decreet is dated at Delnie and Belintraid and is registered in the Books of the Lords of Council at Edinburgh 3rd June 1625.

GD305/1/76/108, Papers of the MacKenzie Family, Earls of Cromartie, Cromartie Muniments 1257-1877

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

Already we have some important records indicating that the Easterfearn descendancy was from Ross of Priesthill. We now have to consider the missing 84 years between the earlier and the later Donald Ross's deaths.

On p129 of his *Calendar*, Adam states that Donald was the son of "Thomas Ross 'in Ballintrad'". A number of archived records support Adam in making a connection between Balintraid and Priesthill, including the following:

20 Mar 1540: Charter by Mr David Dunbar, chaplain of St Mary's Chapel in the parish of Kilmure Madath in the diocese of Ross, with consent of King James V. In favor of Thomas Ross of Ballintraid and Elizabeth Dunbar his spouse in conjunct fee and the heirs male of their bodies, whom failing to John Munro of Bannagetfield and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to George Munro of Dalcarty and the lawful heirs male of his body, of the kirklands called Priesthill and Ulladule with the croft of St John the Baptist, glebe manse and pertinents thereof (under reservation to the granter and his successors chaplains foresaid, of an acre of the said lands of Priesthill near the said manse for a manse to be erected thereon, and for a garden) in the earldom of Ross and shire of Inverness. To be held of the granter and his successors, chaplains of the said chapel, in feu and heritage for ever, for payment yearly of 12 merks as the ancient feu farm, and 40s in augmentation of the rental. Sealed with the seal of the granter, the privy seal of the King and the seal of the Bishop of Ross, and dated at St. Andrews

GD305/1/28/1, Papers of the MacKenzie Family, Earls of Cromartie, Cromartie Muniments, Barony of Tarbat: Barony of Delny: Ulladell and Priesthill, 1540-1637

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

John Ross
5th of Balnagowan
d bef 30 Jun 1494
|
Mr Donald Ross
1st of Priesthill
d 07 Oct 1487
|
?
|
Donald Ross
4th of Priesthill
and
1st of Easterfearn
d 09 Jun 1571
|
William Ross
5th of Priesthill
and
2nd of Easterfearn
d 09 Apr 1625

More than twenty years later, Thomas had died and his son Donald held Priesthill.

June 1562: Precept of clare constat by Mr David Dunbar, chaplain of St Mary's Chapel, to his bailies for infefting Donald Ross, elder son of the deceased Thomas Ross of Priesthill, as heir of his said father in the lands of Priesthill and Ulladale with the Croft of St John the Baptist etc. Dated at the Chanonry of Ross.

GD305/1/28/3, Papers of the MacKenzie Family, Earls of Cromartie, Cromartie Muniments, Barony of Tarbat: Barony of Delny: Ulladell and Priesthill, 1540-1637

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

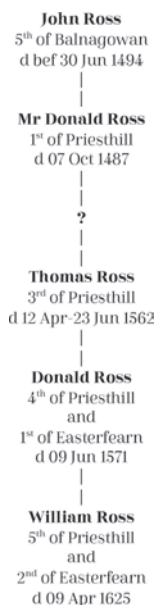
Thanks to the above records, we now have a probable father for Donald [136b]. Unfortunately, while Reid did refer to Thomas (p47), he had too little information about his line to assign him a number, writing, "In 1527, James V. granted the lands of Balintraid and others to Thomas Ross; no paternity stated."

Thomas [unnumbered] died only nine years before his son (see chart below). The earliest date I've found for him so far is mentioned in Adam's *Calendar* (p129): "Thomas Ross 'in Balintrad' had a feu-ferme grant of Balintraid and other earldom lands in Kilmuir Easter parish, 4 December 1527". More research might help to determine whether Thomas was particularly long-lived.

Death dates are not good indicators of the length of a generation. There are many factors that can conspire to shorten a life: congenital conditions, disease, illness, accident, battles and warfare, malnutrition and famine, plague, severe weather and more. Calculating possible birth dates from dates of death is affected by such considerations as the years and location in which a person lived, the likely age at marriage of a man or a woman in that society, and individual status or relative affluence. For those who are particularly interested in the subject, the Library of the London School of Economics and Political Science operates "LSE Research Online". This has a paper by Neil Cummins, *Longevity and the Rise of the West: Lifespans of the European Elite, 800-1800*, which includes statistics specific to Scotland.

Working on the premise that the source material is as accurate as it seems to be, I feel there's likely to be at least one generation between Mr Donald Ross (died 1487) and Thomas Ross (died 1562). As you saw on the preceding chart, I have proposed that Mr Donald was the grandfather of Thomas.

Apparently no one has yet found a verifiable record of Mr Donald's immediate family. As Adam wrote (p129), "No *firm* connection can be established between him [Thomas Ross of Priesthill] and Mr Donald Ross" (my italics). Clearly, for Mr Donald to be an Easterfeearn ancestor, as he appears to be, there would have to be such a connection. For the time being, I've inserted an "Unknown Ross" midway between the potential grandfather and grandson, with a death date that I've chosen fairly arbitrarily as c 1524. Conjecturally this brings us to:



It was his description of William Ross, 2nd of Easterfeearn, that first alerted me to potential problems with Reid's research. Without citing a source, he claimed that William was son of Alexander Ross [100], 1st of Easterfeearn. Family historians have been quoting him faithfully ever since. With regret, I've not been able as yet to find any supporting source material for this Alexander Ross.

While I agree with Reid that William [136c] was son of Donald [136b], I feel he incorrectly made a distinction between William [136c] and William [101]. I strongly suspect, with good reason, that these two Williams are in fact one and the same person.

We've already found evidence to establish that Donald (GD71/295/1, 10 August 1569) and his son William (GD305/1/76/108, 05 March 1585) each held both Easterfeearn and Priesthill. To that information we might add Adam's writing, on p129 of his *Calendar*, "[Thomas's] widow Agnes Paterson brought an action in the Inverness sheriff-court against five of his sons ... [and] was finally bought out ... when she discharged *her step-grandson William Ross's cautioners* [my italics]". Apparently all of Thomas's known children were born to his first wife, Elizabeth Dunbar. Noteworthy records include the following:

23 Jun 1579: "*Discharge by Agnes Patersoune, relict of Thomas Ross of Preisthill, in favour of Andrew Munro of Newmoir, Andrew Munro of Nig and William Ros of Logy, as cautioners for William Ross of Preisthill, of sum of money for discharging the said Agnes of her liferent in the lands of Ulladel. Witnesses: George Ros, Alexander Cuthbert, James Waus, George Waus, and Peter Waus, burgesses of Inverness, and Robert Waus, notary-public.*"

GD71/3, *Papers of the Monro Family of Allan 1487-1944*

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

18 Feb 1609: "*Discharge by Donald Ross, apparent of Preisthill, in favour of William Ross of Preisthill, his father, of his part of a contract between them, dated 31 May 1603, concerning the relief of the said William's debts*"

GD71/19, *Papers of the Monro Family of Allan, 1487-1944*

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

04 Mar 1622: "*Discharges for Teinds:- Discharge by Mr. Gilbert Mornay, subdean of Ross, in favour of William Ros of Eisterferne for 50 being the first term's payment of his part of the taxation granted to the King for the teinds of Feirne*"
GD71/295/2, *Papers of the Monro Family of Allan, Discharges for Teinds 1569-1644*

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

Moving on, Adam and Reid are in agreement that William was father of another Donald [136d] from his first marriage, and father of Hugh [136f] from his second. As shown below and on my "Ross of Easterfeearn Descendancy", Hugh would have inherited as 3rd of Easterfeearn and, had he not predeceased his father, Donald

John Ross
5th of Balnagowan
d bef 30 Jun 1494

Mr Donald Ross
1st of Priesthill
d 07 Oct 1487

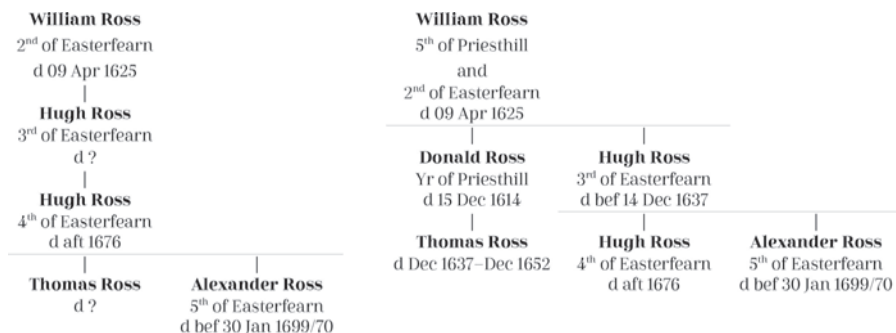
Unknown Ross
2nd of Priesthill
d?

Thomas Ross
3rd of Priesthill
d 12 Apr-23 Jun 1562

Donald Ross
4th of Priesthill
and
1st of Easterfeearn
d 09 Jun 1571

William Ross
5th of Priesthill
and
2nd of Easterfeearn
d 09 Apr 1625

would have received Priesthill. Reid omitted Donald [136d] from the Easterfearn line.



If the two Williams are the same person, as I believe them to be, then their descendants must be the same. Reid gives to each William two sons, one named William ([136g], probably the same person as [118], neither shown below) and another called Hugh ([136f], probably the same person as [102]). On p25 Reid writes of Hugh, “Charter of concess. to him as second son of William of Priesthill of the lands of Easterfearn, 9th December 1617 (Great Seal).” Unfortunately I’ve not yet found this charter but if what Reid claims is true (as I suspect it is), then either he didn’t recognise its significance, or he may have overlooked its implications.

Reid and Adam agree that Hugh, 3rd of Easterfearn [102], had a son Hugh, 4th of Easterfearn [103], mentioned below:

07 Dec 1650: Precept of Clare Constat by the said David Ross of Balnagown for infetung Hugh Ross of Easter Fearn as heir of Hugh Ross his father in the said Lands of Easter Fearn the Salmon Fishing of Easter Fearn and the Lands of Letchestowne in the Parish of Eddertaine and Shire of Ross which were held in chief of the said David. Dated at Ardmuir.

GD305/1/97/209, Papers of the MacKenzie Family, Earls of Cromartie, Cromartie Muniments, Lands Sold, and not included in the Investitures: Fairne to Hencruick, 1490-c1712

(National Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh)

We come next to the younger Thomas Ross: who was his father? On p180 of his *Calendar*, Adam states that this Thomas’s parent was Donald Ross of Balintraid, and adds that “Thomas Ross, servitor of Mr Adam Hepburn ... apprised Easter Fearn from his cousin Hugh, son of Hugh Ross, 14 December 1637.” Reid, on the other hand, simply refers to Thomas as “eldest son, d.s.p.” of Hugh (p22).

It’s curious that the Thomas [136e] whom Adam describes died childless as did Reid’s Thomas [104]. If the two Williams are the same, and have two sons Hugh who are the same, then the two Thomases must be the same. I’ve not yet found the 1637 document, but if what Adam writes is true, Donald appears a stronger contender than Hugh to be father of Thomas.

With Alexander, 5th of Easterfean [105], we come to the cousin and eventual heir of Thomas [104 and 136e]. From Alexander we can travel down through time to the individual who triggered my research: William Ross, said to have been son of the last laird of Easterfean, who emigrated to North America with Fraser's Highlanders. Adam puts it neatly (p197): "As so often, the formal evidence leaves much of the reality of family history undisclosed".



KEY CHART OF THE ROSS FAMILY

DESCENDANTS OF THE

EARLS OF ROSS

(PREPARED BY THE LATE FRANCIS NEVILLE REID, Esq.)

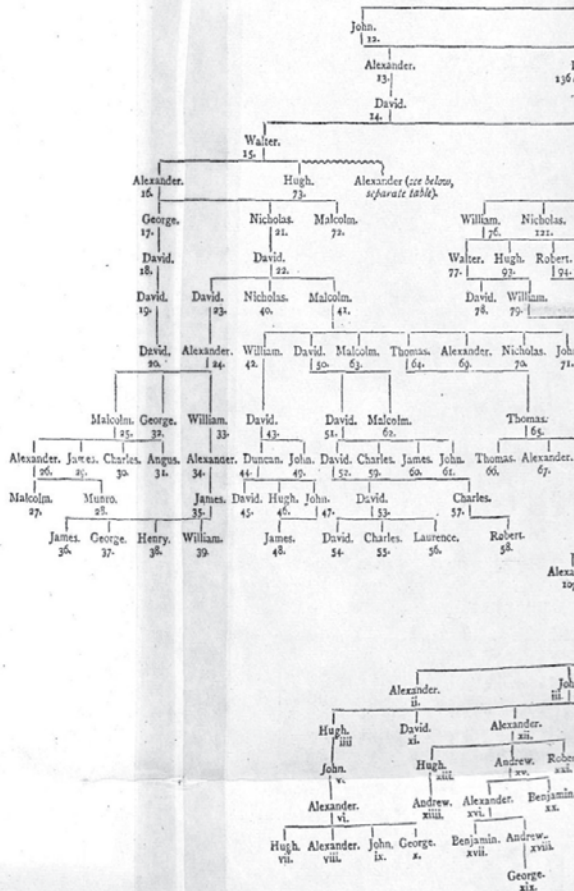
THE NUMBERS BELOW EACH NAME ARE REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

Designations of members of the Ross Family with reference to the Key Chart.

Achnacloch, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134a, 134b, 134c.
Aldie, liii., liiii., iv.
Allan, Little, 141, 142, lxxv.
Allan, Easter Little, lxxvi., lxxvii.
Ankerville, 97, 98.
Ardgay, 74.
Balblair, 157a, 157b.
Balmachy, 191, 194, 195, 196a, 196b.
Balmagown, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
Baton, 205.
Breallangwell, 88.
Cromarty, xix.
Culnashall, 190.
Cunlich, xliii., xvi., xviii., xix., lxxix., lxxx.
Daan, Little, 110, 116.
Druggillie, 123.
Drumgelly, 176.
Easterearn, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107.
Eye, lxxvii., lxxviii.
Gladfield, 91, 92.
Invercherron, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.
Inverchassley, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.
Kerse, 157, 158.
Logie Easter, 181, 182, 183.
Pitkerie, xli., xlii.
Pitkerie, Nether, xxliii., xxv., xxvi.
Pitmaduthie, 126.
Priesthill, 126a, 126b, 126c, 126d, 126e.
Ranyes, 149.
Rarichies, 8.
Rosehill, lvii.
Ross, Earl of, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Shandwick, 143, 144, 145, 146, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 171.
Skeldon, Berbice, 159.
Tarrel, Little, i., ii., iii., liii., v., vi., vii.
Tolly, 130.

The connection of the following branches of the Ross Family with the main stem is at present doubtful. Sometimes there are only two or three generations, and then the family disappears; sometimes, as in 'Morangie,' there are many generations:

Ross of Kindec, 1st family.	Ross of Risoliss.
" Logie.	" Fittogarty.
" Balfour.	" Kirkcubright.
" Midgany.	" Midfean.
" Morangie.	" Ballintraid.
" Mulderg.	" Ballinvar.
" Rives.	" Kincaid.
" Inverchassley, 1st family.	" Andrew, provost of Tain.
" Fitchallane.	" William, bailie of Tain.
" Meddat.	" Etc., etc., etc.
" Tutintarroch.	



Hawick Mill Girls Charged with Haughtiness and Impertinence

Indignation has been aroused in many quarters in the town by a letter signed "Tradesman, Hawick," which appeared in Tuesday's issue of the "Daily Record and Mail." "Tradesman," who professes to be an Englishman, has a fling at Scotland and Scotsmen in general and then attacks the mill girls of Hawick in this way:- "But what I want to bring out most strongly of all is the vulgarity of the average Scotswoman. I have lived in Hawick for some time, and I think the young women of the place are simply intolerable. Whence these mill girls get their haughtiness and impertinence I don't know, but they are a caution. They are no more like the refined and lovable Yorkshire lass than black is like white. In my native place the mill girls have nothing of the selfish character of the Scotch young woman. They are often the chief bread winners of a household, and, after toiling all day in a mill do not think anything of doing a bit of tidying up at home. How the Hawick girls can become domesticated I don't know, for they can give mighty little assistance in household work, looking to their flighting and flirting at street corners. Like the male part of the population, your Scotch young woman is a much over-rated being. She is far behind the homely, tidy, but vivacious and true English lass."

"Teviotdale," in a spirited reply to the foregoing says:- "This Yorkshire man's attack on the Hawick mill girls is however, most uncalled for and inexplicable, except upon the ground that some of 'Hawick's bright-eyed daughters' will have nothing to do with him. His strictures on these girls are absurd, and it is the first time ever I have heard them called haughty and impertinent. They can stand in comparison not only with 'the Yorkshire lass' but with any class of female workers in the world. They earn good wages and dress well, and it surprises all visitors to see these comely, refined-looking and neatly-dressed girls going to their work; in fact, it is difficult to get strangers to believe they are mill-girls, because the 'clog and shawl' are absolutely unknown in Hawick."

Hawick News and Border Chronicle, 23 September 1910

The British Newspaper Archive www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

Contributed by John Stevenson



HAWICK
REIVERS
FESTIVAL

**Friday 22nd – Sunday 24th
March 2019**

Step back in time to the mid sixteenth century when the Borderlands were an area of constant feuding – when loyalties were to kinship rather than king and country and when "Reiving" was a means of survival.

Through music, drama and re-enactments experience what life was really like for the men and women in the Border Marches.

Hawick Reivers Festival aims to help visitors and townsfolk alike Experience, Explore and will Endeavour to Explain day to day life in this violent and turbulent period of our history.

Fiercely loyal and independent, hard-working and prepared to fight for what they believed in, these men and women of the 1500s did much to shape the character of the modern day Borderers.

www.hawickreivers.com

William McDouall 1809-1883

M.G. McDowall

Emigration

Following a civic dinner in Glasgow with the usual round of speeches and a visit to the ship by the Lord Provost, the *Bengal Merchant*¹ set sail from Port Glasgow on 31 October 1839 under the command of Capt. John Hemery. She carried 160 passengers, the first Scottish emigrants, bound for New Zealand.

The *Bengal Merchant* was one of five ships² hired by the New Zealand Land Company³ which had been set up two years earlier and operated until 1858, taking emigrants to Australia and New Zealand. The Company established settlements at Wellington, Nelson, Wanganui and Dunedin, as well as being involved in New Plymouth and Christchurch. The five ships set off from various ports around the UK with instructions to rendezvous at Port Hardy, d'Urville Island (off the N end of South Island in Cook Strait), where they would be told of their final destination.

Captain Hemery described in letters home to his sister the scenes of sheer misery and hardship as they battled through the first of several storms in the Atlantic. They crossed the Equator on 2 December and finally, just over 100 days after leaving the Clyde, sighted the west coast of South Island, reaching the rendezvous in Cook Strait on 10 February 1840.⁴ They sailed north to Port Nicholson (since 1984 - Wellington harbour), where they found the other ships, but, to their dismay, there was no welcoming shelter and no land available for immediate settlement.⁵

However, temporary accommodation was erected, stores were brought ashore and despite many setbacks, including experiencing the horror of their first earthquake, the township of 'Britannia' was established on the Petone shore by the river Hutt.

FIRST SCOTTISH COLONY for New Zealand

That Fine
FAST
SAILING

TEAR-BUILT
SHIP

BENGAL MERCHANT,
501 Tons Register—JOHN HEMERY, COMMANDER,
WILL POSITIVELY
SAIL FROM PORT-GLASGOW
For NEW ZEALAND,
With the first Body of Settlers
FROM SCOTLAND,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 25.

SINGLE WOMEN, going out as Servants to Cabin Passengers, or in charge of Married Emigrants, will receive a Free Passage on board of this Ship.

All Goods and Luggage must be forwarded by the 20th instant at latest, on which day the Ship will clear out.

For Freight (having room for dead Weight and Measurement Goods) and Passage, apply to

JOHN CRAWFORD,
24, QUEEN STREET.

NEW ZEALAND LAND CO.'S OFFICE,
GLASGOW, 104, 105, 106.

F. Clark, Printer, Argyle Street.

Fig.1 Advertisement

Wellington, New Zealand

Among those emigrants was William McDouall from Edinburgh, with his wife and young family, who had paid £50 to travel as second-class cabin passengers. Also on board was Rev John Mcfarlane, sent by the Church of Scotland to 'administer to all the spiritual needs of the colonists'.

On 31st March 1835 William had married Clementina

Margaret Smith, the daughter of Robert, a merchant from Darnley near Glasgow. The marriage took place in the parish of St Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh. Clementina had four sisters and a brother, two of whom had Wardlaw as a middle name, for their uncle, Rev. Dr Ralph Wardlaw, the Scottish Congregationalist minister,⁶ who was married to Robert's sister, Jane.⁷

As well as the Marriage Register, it is also recorded in the Edinburgh Trades Directories of 1833 to 1837 and in various newspaper advertisements that William was a scientific instrument maker, one of the new society of middle-class professionals. His business address was 13 Infirmary Street and his home 6 West Richmond Street.

Jessie and Robert, William and Clementina's first two children, were born in Edinburgh. After their arrival in New Zealand, the couple had two more sons, Andrew and William junior. Clementina died in December 1847, age 42, leaving William to bring up his young family in the harsh environment of the new colonial settlement at Petone. In 1853 the family took a plot of land in the Waiwhetu area. Records show that William took an active part in the local community as a jurist and as a member between 1864 and 1869 on the Wellington Provincial Council for the Hutt district.

William continued to farm until his death in 1883. By this time Jessie had gone back to England and was married. Andrew and William had settled on land nearby and had also married, while Robert, it seemed, had gone prospecting.

The *Evening Post* reported William's death:

McDouall, on 22 October, at Waiwhetu, Lower Hutt, William McDouall, native of Logan, Scotland, aged 87 years.

His obituary stated that he *was educated at the High School of Edinburgh and was a very intelligent man. He was a great reader, and in a knowledge of things in general, he was surpassed by few.*

Fifteen years ago I was contacted by Steve McDowall from Wellington, New Zealand, with a request for help. He and his cousin, Dale Hartle, were just completing four years of research into their family, involving six generations and over five hundred family members.⁸ They had traced their story back as far as William McDowall and



Fig 2. Landing of Main Body of Immigrants on Petone Beach, January 22nd 1840

the *Bengal Merchant*, the first official settler ship. Nothing was known of William's Scottish family background, but there were some interesting clues.

After the death of their father, Jessie, writing from back home to her brothers, asks about his land holdings, if they had found out how old he was, and several times she asks about the 'Laws of Scotland' written by their great uncle. – *What have you done with those 'Laws of Scotland' written by your uncle Andrew McDowall, Aunt Harriet wrote to father a long time back ... You ought to take care of them.*

Another surviving family letter refers to his brother 'James' who died in Scotland in 1872, age 76.

With this additional information, there appeared to be a possibility that despite the discovery of no direct link, William was related in some way to the Logan branch of the McDowall family in Galloway.

The McDoualls of Logan

Andrew, Lord Bankton, a Senator of the College of Justice and author of *The Laws of Scotland*, was the younger brother of John, 13th of Logan. The estate passed to his son, another John, and then to Andrew, 15th of Logan, born in 1758. It is not until the next generation when we find a James, Andrew's son by his wife, Mary Russell, born in 1796. This would be the correct generation to fit William into, but no further evidence was forthcoming until just recently, when Yvonne Metcalfe, whose late husband was a descendent of William, after years of research, uncovered sufficient evidence to confirm the true picture.

She discovered that William was the son of Mary McDowall who had been the illegitimate daughter of Jean McWilliam and 26-year-old Capt. Andrew McDouall of Logan. Mary was born on 10 August 1784 and christened the following month in Kirkmaiden parish.⁹

Andrew McDouall, like his grandfather before him,¹⁰ gained a reputation for fathering out of wedlock, something he would have to deal with in later life. Ten years after Mary was born Andrew had another daughter, Helen, born in 1794 to Margaret (Peggy) Kennedy, the daughter of Robert Kennedy of Daljarrock, factor to the Earl of Cassillis. Andrew denied both his paternity and the marriage, but an action was raised, and Andrew was later made to pay three thousand pounds to provide for the child.¹¹

Robert Burns, who was a friend of the Kennedy family, had met Margaret when she was 18 and wrote the song *Young Peggy Blooms* in her honour. Burns was obviously aware of Logan's reputation, including him in the 2nd ballad to Mr Heron's Election in 1795 among those who would be at Kirkcudbright:

*And there will be Logan McDoual,
Sculdudd'ry an' he will be there*¹²

According to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Lt Col. Andrew McDouall married Mary Russell, daughter of John Russell of Dumfries,¹³ in January 1796 and their son and heir, James, was born in October. There is no record of the marriage or the birth, but their other children, Charlotte born in 1798 and John Andrew born in 1805 were registered in Whitehaven and Penrith, Cumberland.¹⁴

In 1825 Andrew felt it necessary to enter into a contract of marriage with his wife. He also

made certain provisions for my children in the event of my decease. But it having been suggested to me that doubts might probably be raised after my decease as to the legitimacy of my children, and therefore chiefly with the [] of removing all dubiety therefrom, I and James McDowall Esquire, my eldest son, have raised a Summons and Action of Declarator before the Court of Session against John Andrew McDowall, my youngest son and the other heirs Substitutes of Tailzie of my Entailed Estates, inter alia to have it found and declared that the said James is my lawful eldest son and as such is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a child born in lawful wedlock.¹⁵

The court found in favour of his eldest son, James, who became the 16th of Logan in 1834. He married Jane Barnett two years later and died in 1872, age 76. This was clearly the James that William referred to as a 'brother', but how could this be so?

Mary McDowall's family

So back to Jean McWilliam who had given the young Captain (later to be Lt. Colonel) Andrew McDowall his first illegitimate daughter. Unfortunately nothing is known of her or her daughter Mary until Mary's marriage in April 1804 to William Stuart (or Stewart) in the parish of Penningham.¹⁶ William, an ex-Army Captain, had joined the Customs & Excise service in 1803, moving from Dumfries to Bridgend in 1805, and then to Edinburgh and Leith in 1811. The family moved to Dysart in March 1812 where William was Superintendent of the Salt, which was heavily taxed and strictly controlled until 1825 when the tax was lifted.

Their first child, Andrew McDouall Stuart was born in Dumfries in 1805. He became a doctor and went to India in 1838 where he died 23 years later. Mary and William had ten children altogether. William McDouall Stuart, their third son, was born in Edinburgh, but their last five children were all born in Dysart, Fife. All five male children had the middle name McDouall.

William relinquished his duties with the Custom service in April 1825 at the age of 47 with a pension of £40 pa.¹⁷ Although no further records exist, it appears that both he and his wife, Mary, died soon after that and it is thought that the children were sent to family and friends to be brought up. It has been suggested that William went to stay with his grandfather, Andrew McDouall, at Logan, where he would become acquainted with James and John who, although a generation apart, would have seemed like brothers. It seems probable that after their parents' deaths, Andrew McDouall financed his younger grandsons' education. Andrew, the eldest son, received his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons in November 1827 at the age of 22.¹⁸ In 1838 he went to India with his two younger sisters, Mary and Caroline. Andrew died in 1851.

Samuel and John, William's younger brothers, went to Australia where Samuel became a farmer and china merchant. John McDouall Stuart, who had qualified as a civil engineer at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy in Edinburgh¹⁹ sailed

from Dundee in September 1838 on the *Indus* and arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, in 1839. After some time working as a draughtsman, land surveyor and sheep farmer, in 1844 he joined Charles Sturt's first expedition into the interior. In 1862-3 he led his sixth and finally successful, expedition coast to coast, from Adelaide to Darwin. He returned to Scotland in 1864 and then to London where his *Journal* was published. He died, age 50, in June 1866 and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.²⁰ (See *Dysart to Down Under*, David G.C. Burns, *The Scottish Genealogist*, September 2009, Vol.LVI, No.3.)



Fig. 3. John McDouall Stuart, 1815-1866, Explorer

Final proof

The 20 years of research to uncover William's forebears included a great deal of investigation which did not necessarily eliminate all other possibilities. It was extremely gratifying, therefore, to discover positive proof of a link between Logan and the McDouall Stuarts.

The assets described in James's will written in 1873²¹ include the following items:

13. *Sum in Policy no T13043/3234 by Scottish Provident Institution in name of the deceased on the life of the now deceased Samuel McDowall Stuart dated 16 May 1848, payable 25 September 1872.*

£1500

Bonus and additions thereon £250 10/-

£1759 10/-

14. *Sum in Policy no 7305 Class 1 by the Scottish Widows Land and Life Association Society in name and on the life of Samuel McDowall Stuart dated 4th January 1848 and conveyed to the deceased by the said Samuel McDowall Stuart by assignation dated 24th and intimated to said Company the 25th day of May 1848, payable 23 July 1872.*

£999 19/-

Bonus and other additions thereon £530 3/1

£1530 2/1

Samuel was the last of the family to leave Scotland. He had found a way of raising the necessary capital, with a loan from his kinsman against the policies, to finance his emigration to Australia in 1848.

The extensive New Zealand family of William McDowall's descendants can now claim their rightful connection with the house of Logan, but more importantly perhaps, from their point of view, a direct link with the celebrated Australian explorer, John McDouall Stuart.

Notes

^{1.} The *Bengal Merchant*, a sailing ship of 500 tons was built of teak in Bengal, India in 1812. As well as three voyages for the East India Company she was also previously used as a convict ship, making four return journeys from England to Australia between 1828 and 1838.

2. The other ships were *Oriental*, *Aurora*, *Adelaide* and *Duke of Roxburgh*. They were preceded by the *Troy* and the *Cuba*, carrying Company surveyors under Capt. William Mein Smith, R.A. It was their job to find and purchase suitable land for the new settlers.
3. The Company was the brainchild of Edward Gibbon Wakefield whose concept of buying land cheaply from Maori chiefs and selling at a higher price to speculators and 'gentlemen settlers' meant that the profit could finance the colonisation process.
4. According to one of the *Bengal Merchant* passengers, Robert R Strang Esq, writing to a friend in Glasgow, "On arrival at Port Hardy the passengers were much disappointed in not finding either ships, or instructions as to their rendezvous."
5. It was expected that William Wakefield (brother of Edward W.) who arrived on the *Troy* in August 1839, would have bought and surveyed the land before the first settlers arrived. He had apparently purchased 20 million acres (about one-third of New Zealand's land surface) at a cost of a halfpenny an acre, but because of wars and past expulsions, land ownership in the Port Nicholson area was complex and uncertain. It was suggested that Maori had sold land that did not belong to them and it also became evident that there was considerable misunderstanding between Wakefield and Maori about the extent of the land that had supposedly been sold.
6. Rev. Ralph Wardlaw D.D. was born in Dalkeith December 1779 but moved to Glasgow when he was six months old. He studied at the High School and Glasgow University and became a Congregationalist minister firstly at Albion St and in 1818 at West George St. He died in 1853 and is interred in the Glasgow Necropolis.
7. Jane was also Ralph's cousin since his aunt, Marianne Wardlaw, was Jane's mother.
8. *From the Thistle to the Fern* was published in 2005. A hard-back volume of over 250 pages. ISBN 0-473-10362-1
9. OPR Births 890/20 p13. Scotlandspeople.
10. *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 15th ed. 1937, pp1459-60, records that John McDouall (Andrew's grandfather) had 'four other daughters with other issue, as well as his legitimate offspring'.
11. Margaret died in 1795 but three years later, the Consistorial Court ruled in favour of the marriage and the child's legitimacy. The Court of Session later reversed the legitimacy decision but awarded damages and maintenance. (www.robertburns.org/encyclopedia). See also Commissary Court of Edinburgh in N.R.S. CC8/6/1120 Kennedy v McDowall, 1801.
12. 'Sculduddery' – fornication, obscenity, indecency, (*The Concise Scots Dictionary*, Aberdeen University Press. 1991).
13. According to Mary's death certificate she was the daughter of John Russell esq. of Shotts. She died in 1864, age 86 at Logan, therefore age 18 at the time of her marriage. (Stat. Reg. Deaths 890/34)
14. Andrew McDouall had a house in Middlegate, Penrith, and ownership or part-ownership of the sloop *Grace Gillespie* which sailed between Dumfries and Whitehaven.
15. Extract from p 356, of 1838 McDowall, Andrew Colonel (Wills and testaments Ref. SC19/41/5, Wigtown Sheriff Court pp340-362) National Records of Scotland. See also The National Archives of Scotland GD45/17/1205 and GD135/1738.
16. OPR Marriages 895/10 p575
17. Records of Scottish Customs and Excise officers extracted and noted by J Mitchell. 1828. Scottish Genealogy Society
18. *Edinburgh Advertiser*, 18 November 1827.
19. The Academy was established on the west side near the bottom of Lothian Road from 1825 to 1869 for 'the purpose of affording education to pupils destined to serve in the Army, Navy or East India Company's services'. (Scotlandsplaces – OS Name Book, Edinburgh 1852 Sheet 34.)
20. John McDouall Stuart Society, Biography, www.johnmcdouallstuart.org.au. The Stewart Society, www.stewartstudies.org; *Australian Dictionary of National Biography*, www.adb.anu.edu.au.
21. Extract from p 319, of 1872 McDowall, James (Wills and testaments Ref. SC19/41/14, Wigtown Sheriff Court, pp313-329). On page 328 of the will it is interesting to read: *To pay to Minnie Bell or McTaggart mother to Agnes McDowall my natural daughter, during her lifetime, an annuity of £30.*

Scottish War Poets Memorial

Patrick W. Anderson, FSA Scot.

During the month of October 2018 I was invited to be a guest at the unveiling of the new Memorial to the Scottish World War One Poets at Makars' Court¹ in Edinburgh on 23rd November 2018. The Rt. Hon. Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh and representatives from Edinburgh Napier University², Scottish Poetry Library³, University of Aberdeen, The City of Edinburgh Council, Scotland's War, and Dignity Funerals Ltd, Scotland, who formed the partnership behind the project, attended the Procession with invited guests and representatives from H.M. Forces, Cadet Corps and Veterans' Charities in attendance. The Procession was led by George Watson's College Pipes and Drums. I was a guest along with relatives of other Scottish World War Poets and we processed from outside St. Giles' Cathedral to Makars' Court where the Lord Provost, Frank Ross, unveiled the Memorial in recognition of the Bravery and Sacrifice that was given in War. The Memorial was draped in Scotland's War Tartan⁴, which was specially commissioned to commemorate the Scottish Military and Civilian contribution to World War One.

The Memorial was kindly donated by Dignity Funerals Ltd, Scotland, in conjunction with Macintyre Memorials Ltd. It is a traditional hand-carved Celtic Cross in light



The Scottish War Poets Memorial with Lord Provost Frank Ross (second from right) and the High Constables of Edinburgh, including Lt. Col. Roger J. Binks (second from left).

Photograph by the author

grey granite with deeply carved Celtic knotwork, the large base area giving solid stability. It stands just over 6 feet tall with a base dimension of 2.5 feet squared. The base of the Memorial has the poem of Neil Munro's *Lament for the Lads*.⁵

*Sweet be their sleep now wherever they're lying
Far though they be from the hills of their home.*

During the ceremony students from Tynecastle High School, James Gillespie's High School and George Watson's College read Neil Munro's *Lament for the Lads* and short biographies. Two of the schools have strong links with World War One poets as Wilfred Owen (1893-1918) taught English at Tynecastle High School in 1917 whilst convalescing at Craiglockhart Military Hospital for Shellshock, and Alexander Robertson (1882–1916) attended George Watson's College where he won the Silver Medal Award for English Literature.

Neil McLennan, Chair of the Scotland's War Poets Partnership Project said, "As we approach the end of First World War Commemorations, poetic words and warnings of war will echo into another century. To help keep those words alive, some of them will now be etched in granite. This pertinent memorial is to those who powerfully captured the horrendous 'War to End All Wars'. Sadly this has not been the case and so we must keep educating on historic conflicts and on Remembrance."

Catherine Walker, M.B.E., Curator of Edinburgh Napier University's War Poets Collection said, "This memorial to the Scottish War Poets is a fitting tribute to their services, sacrifice and creativity. We remember not only those associated with our Craiglockhart Campus, but all who spoke so eloquently about war. It is important to mark their lasting legacy, which continues to resonate through our work with young people today."

After the memorial had been unveiled the Pipes and Drums of George Watson's College led the procession to the City Chambers where we were welcomed by the Lord Provost and a number of speeches were delivered before refreshments were provided.

At the City Chambers I was able to obtain an excellently-researched booklet called *Scottish Poets of the First World War* compiled by Lizzie Macgregor of the Scottish Poetry Library.

Scottish Poets of the First World War lists 30 poets from Scotland, viz;

Archibald Allan Bowman born Beith, Ayrshire. In WW1 he served as 2nd Lieutenant, 13th Bn and Highland Light Infantry.

Frederick Victor Branford was born Ardgay, Ross-shire. In WW1 he served as Flight Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service.

John Buchan was born at Perth, Perthshire. In WW1 he was commissioned in the Intelligence Corps. His brother, Lieutenant Alastair Ebenezer Buchan, aged 22 years, 6th Bn Royal Scots Fusiliers died of wounds 9th April 1917. Listed on indexes of CWGC and SNWM Edinburgh.

May Wedderburn Cannan lived Oxford but was of a Scottish family. She registered in one of Oxford's Voluntary Aid Detachments and then worked for the Bureau of Central Intelligence in Paris.

W.D. Cocker In WW1 he served with the 9th Highland Light Infantry then Royal Scots, and was taken as a Prisoner of War in 1917.

Domhnall Ruadh Choruna/ Donald Macdonald In WW1 he served with the Cameron Highlanders.

W. Kersley Holmes from Dollar. In WW1 he served as a Lance Corporal with the Lothian & Borders Horse, then was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Field Artillery.

William J. Fraser Hutcheson grew up on Clydeside and during WW1 he served in the 17th Highland Light Infantry, but in 1917 the War Office transferred him to be Assistant Controller of Shipbuilding & Engineering in India.

Isobel Wyllie Hutchison resided at her home at Carlowrie Castle near Kirkliston, West Lothian. She wrote poetry in aid of the Red Cross.

Iain Rothach/ John Munro was born on the Isle of Lewis. In WW1 he served as 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Seaforth Highlanders. He was awarded the Military Cross on 13th April 1918 and killed in action on 16th April 1918. Before the outbreak of the war he had been in the Ross Mountain Battery and a Private in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, joining the 4th Seaforth Highlanders as a Private in August 1914, later commissioned during November 1916. He is listed on indexes of CWGC and SNWM Edinburgh and on University of Aberdeen Roll of Service 1914-1919.

Violet Jacob was born at House of Dun, near Montrose, and married to a British Army Officer. Their son, Lieutenant Arthur Henry Augustus Jacob, aged 20 years, 4th Bn Royal Fusiliers, died of wounds on 16th July 1916. He is listed on the CWGC index.

Roderick Watson Kerr In WW1 he served as 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Tank Corps, was severely wounded in action and awarded the Military Cross.

Joseph Lee was a Dundee-born journalist. In WW1 he served in the 4th Bn The Black Watch (The Fighter Writers), then commissioned in the King's Royal Rifle Corps and taken Prisoner of War.

Walter Scott Stuart Lyon was born at North Berwick and studied at Haileybury College, then Edinburgh University. He was an advocate in Edinburgh and commissioned into the 9th Royal Scots. He was killed in action on 8th May 1915, aged 28 years. He is listed on the University of Edinburgh's Roll of Honour 1914-1919, the Haileybury Register 1862-1946 and the indexes of the CWGC and the SNWM Edinburgh.

James Pittendrigh Macgillivray was a sculptor and poet in the Scots of his native North East.

David Mackie was from Ayrshire and working as a newspaper reporter in Carlisle when war broke out. During WW1 he served in the Lothian and Border Horse, was wounded and contracted meningitis. Later he discharged on medical grounds.

Ewart Alan Mackintosh had a Scottish father and an English mother and was brought up in Sussex. In WW1 he served as Lieutenant in the 5th Seaforth Highlanders and was killed in action on 21st November 1917, aged 24 years. He was awarded the Military Cross. He is listed on the indexes of the CWGC and the SNWM Edinburgh.

Hamish Mann was born as Alexander James Mann in Broughty Ferry, Angus and grew up in Edinburgh. In WW1 he served as 2nd Lieutenant in the 8th Black Watch. He died of wounds on 10th April 1917 aged 21 years. He is listed on the indexes of CWGC and SNWM Edinburgh.

Naomi Mitchison served as served as a V.A.D. at St Thomas' Hospital in London.

Murchadh Moireach/ Murdo Murray was born at Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, and studied at Aberdeen University. During WW1 he served as a Lieutenant in the 4th Seaforth Highlanders and was wounded three times. He is listed on the University of Aberdeen Roll of Service in the Great War 1914-1919.

Neil Munro was a journalist, and in WW1 he was a war correspondent, visiting France and Flanders. His son, Lieutenant Hugh Adam Munro, from Inveraray, Argyll, was killed in action on 22nd September 1915 aged 22 years while serving with "A" company 1/8th Bn The Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. He is listed on the indexes of the CWGC & SNWM Edinburgh.

Charles Murray came from Aberdeenshire. During WW1 he served as Director of Works in the South African Defence Force. He had served in the 2nd Boer War.

John Peterson was from Gruting, on Westside of The Shetlands. He served in the Seaforth Highlanders and wrote under the pen-name of "Private Pat". He was wounded on two occasions during the war.

Alexander Robertson was born at Edinburgh and graduated from Edinburgh University. He was both a pupil and a master at George Watson's College. He was a lecturer at Sheffield University when war broke out, and he joined the ranks of "A" Coy 12th Bn, The York and Lancaster Regiment. He was killed in action on 1st July 1916 (the first day of the Battle of the Somme) aged 34 years. He is listed on the indexes of the CWGC and the SNWM, the Edinburgh University Roll of Honour 1914-1919 and the Watsonian War Record 1914-1918.

Lady Margaret Sackville resided in Edinburgh for most of her adult life and during WW1 she took a pacifist stance.

James Bell Salmond was born in Arbroath the son of James Boath Salmond, editor of the *Arbroath Herald* and author of *Angus Men in the Boer War* and *My Man Sandy* written in Scots, etc. He won the Dux Medal for English at Arbroath High School in 1909 and went on to University College Dundee for one year before moving to study at St Andrews University. He worked in London as a journalist and in WW1 he served as a Captain in the 7th Black Watch. He was a patient at the Craiglockhart Military Hospital in Edinburgh where he was editor of the hospital magazine and his sub-editor was 2nd Lieutenant Wilfred Owen. After the War he moved back to Angus to work for D.C. Thomson & Co. Ltd in Dundee as a journalist and became the editor of *The Scots Magazine* for many years. He wrote a number of war poems and had them published, and also wrote on General Wade and on the 51st Highland Division in WW2. (I am related to James Bell Salmond.).

Robert Service was born in Preston, his father being a Scot from Glasgow. He moved as an adult to work in Canada. He served as an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross.

Charles Hamilton Sorley was born in Aberdeen and educated at Marlborough College, then won a scholarship to University College, Oxford. During WW1 he was commissioned as Captain in the 7th Bn, Suffolk Regiment. He was killed in action on 13th October 1915, aged just 20 years. He is listed on the indexes of the CWGC and on the SNWM Edinburgh.

John Ebenezar Stewart was born in Coatbridge and attended the University of Glasgow. He taught at Langloan School, Coatbridge. In WW1 he enlisted in the Highland Light Infantry, but then he served as Captain in the 8th Border Regiment, attached to the South Staffordshire Regiment. He was killed in action on 26th April 1918, aged 29. He was awarded the Military Cross. He is listed on the indexes of the CWGC and the SNWM Edinburgh and on the University of Glasgow Roll of Honour.

Mary Symon from Banffshire.

Additional

On a website "Female poets of the First World War" Dr Alison T. McCall is credited as referring to a published collection by Elsie Spence Rae called *Private John McPherson and other war poems*. (Aberdeen, 1918)

Elsie Spence Rae was born in Banff, studied at Aberdeen University and in WW1 served as a V.A.D. Nurse. She is listed on the University of Aberdeen Roll of Service in the Great War 1914-1919.

Acknowledgements

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Lizzie Macgregor, retired assistant librarian, Scottish Poetry Library.

Professor Yvonne McEwen, Project Director of "Scotland's War", Wolverhampton University.

Lt. Col. Roger J. Binks, Keeper of the Rolls, Scottish National War Memorial, The Castle, Edinburgh.

Sources

War Poets Collection - Edinburgh Napier University (website).

Scottish Poets of the First World War, Scottish Poetry Library, 2018.

The Scottish Register of Tartans (website) - Scotland's War 1914-1918.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) – website

Scottish National War Memorial (SNWM) website.

Endnotes

¹ Makars' Court, Edinburgh, beside the Writers Museum (Lady Stair's Close, Lawnmarket, The Royal Mile, Edinburgh EH1 2PA).

² Edinburgh Napier University – Craiglockhart Military Hospital during the Great War was a Military Hospital for Officers recovering from shell shock.

³ Publication: *Scottish Poets of the First World War*, Lizzie Macgregor; Scottish Poetry Library; 2018. This lists 30 war poets of the Great War from Scotland.

⁴ Scotland's War (1914-1918) tartan registered as an official tartan 27th June 2018, Commemorative category.

⁵ Neil Munro was famed for the *Para Handy* stories of a Clyde Puffer but was also a Journalist and a war poet.

See also *Beneath Troubled Skies: Poems of Scotland at War 1914-1918*; ed. Lizzie MacGregor; Polygon, 2017; ISBN 978186973321.



David Sellar

The Society regrets to announce the death of our former Hon. President, William David Hamilton Sellar, M.V.O., M.A., LIB., F.R.Hist.S., FSA Scot., formerly Lord Lyon King of Arms, on 26th January 2019 at the age of 77.

David Sellar had been born in Glasgow on 27th February 1941 and brought up there, attending firstly Kelvinside Academy and secondly Fettes College. He went on to read history at Oxford University and law at Edinburgh University. He qualified as a solicitor, worked for the Scottish Land Court for a short while, then joined the law faculty of the University of Edinburgh in 1969.



He was passionately keen on promoting Scottish history and culture, also Scots Law. He founded the Centre for Legal History in 1992, establishing study of this subject as an academic discipline. He wrote on topics such as the history of various branches of Scots law including marriage, divorce, incest, homicide and "unjust enrichment".

Clearly another strong interest was genealogy, and he published research on the origins of several Highland families, including Campbells, MacDonalds, MacDougalls, MacLeods, Lamonts, MacNeills and Nicolsons. His research extended also to Galloway families.

He was appointed Lord Lyon in March 2008 (then accepting the position of our Hon. President). He was aware that he was 36th in succession to Lyon Henry Greve of 1399, but noted some blanks in the lineage, realising that in fact he was 37th in succession to an unnamed Lyon inaugurated in 1318 as knight by King Robert Bruce at Arbroath Abbey. In a lecture to the Heraldry Society of Scotland, via the research of Dr Adrian Ailes, he managed to name a Lyon of 1290, Jack Caupeny. He acknowledged that such a pedigree is only a stage in the history, as the office descends from the *Seannachie* of Celtic times, the person who may have participated in the inauguration of kings back at least to Kenneth MacAlpin in 843.

His intellectual pursuits of history and culture reached beyond regular academia. He was firstly literary director then vice-president of the Stair Society; chair of the Society of Scottish Medieval and Renaissance Studies; chair of the Council of the Scottish History Society; chair of the Scottish Legal History Group; president of the Scottish Society of Northern Studies; vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He served also as a member of the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland, and was a council member of the Heraldry Society of Scotland.

Gregory Lauder-Frost attended the funeral on behalf of the Society and extended our condolences to his wife and family.



RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

Letters from the Glen, Glen Clunie, Braemar, Scotland 1839-1871	Wendy McLeod, Peggy Farr, Robin Morlatt Farr
Archives of the Valuation of Ireland 1830-1865	Frances McGee
The People of the Scottish Burghs, A Genealogical Source Book: The People of Dundee	
Part One 1600-1699, Part Two 1700-1799	David Dobson
Dumfries-shire, Vol. IV, Ewes Parish (Unthank); Graithney Parish (Gretna); Half-Morton and Morton, Tower of Sark; Hoddam Parish; St Kentigerns; Hutton and Currie	
Dumfries-shire, Vol. III, Dalton Parish; Dornock Churchyard; Dryfesdale Parish (Dryfe Bridge Burial Ground; Lockerbie Burial Ground; Eskdalemuir Parish (Watcarrick Churchyard)	
Dumfries-shire, Vol. VII, Ruthwell Parish; St. Mungo Parish (Anciently Abermilk); Torthorwald Parish; Trailflatt Parish (Now in Tinwald); Tundergarth; Wamphrey Parish; Westerkirk Parish	
Bolton Monumental Inscriptions, East Lothian	Joy Dodd & Shena Jamieson
Bowie Family, Scotland c.1769-c.2000	George Sayers Bain
Smart Family, Scotland c.1745-c.2000 Vol. I	George Sayers Bain
Smart Family, Scotland c.1745-c.2000 Vol. II	George Sayers Bain
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Wilkie Family, Scotland c.1757-c.2000	George Sayers Bain
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Boal Family, Ireland and Canada c.1740-c.2000	George Sayers Bain
Sayers Family, Belfast c.1737-c.2003	George Sayers Bain
Leith and its Antiquities from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Nineteenth Century 2 vols.	James Campbell Irons
Piershill Cemetery, Edinburgh CD	Ken Nisbet & Joy Dodd
St Mary's Cemetery, Haddington	Ewen Collins
Deaths as reported in the Inverness Journal and Northern Advertiser Newspaper 1844-1846 Vol. 8	Stuart Farrell
Lochcarron Poor Register 1845-1918	Stuart Farrell
Pencaitland, East Lothian Burials 1817-1855	Joy Dodd (Ed)
Saline and District Remembers the Great War 1914-1919	Tina Chapman
Gloomy Memories	Donald M'Leod
Durness Poor Register 1876-1915 Sutherland	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
Rosemarkie Poor Register 1865-1918 Ross & Cromarty	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
Births, Marriages & Deaths as reported in the Ross-shire Observer Newspaper 1851-1852	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
Deaths as reported in the Inverness Journal and Northern Advertiser Newspaper 1847-1848	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
Urray Poor Register 1865-1918 Ross & Cromarty	Stuart Farrell (Comp)

Trade Incorporation Records Burntisland, Crail,
Culross, Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy
Edinburgh Almanack and Scots Register for the Year 1788
Larbert Old Parish Churchyard
Carmyllie, Its Land and People

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Caithness and Beyond” by Nick Hide, Clan***

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“From Caithness to China” by Neil Fraser, HES

***Visit to ‘Nucleus: The Nuclear & Caithness
Archive’***

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2019

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.

- 18 March "The Great Lafayette" by Ian Robertson and Gordon Rutter
- 15 April "Capital Brewing – The History of Brewing in Edinburgh" by John Martin, Archivist
- 13 May Visit to the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh, Ashfield, 61, Melville Street, at 2.00pm. Please book at the SGS Library
- 16 September "The History of the Incorporation of Candlemakers of Edinburgh" by Richard Torrance
- 21 October "Spanish 'Flu and Infectious Diseases in Edinburgh" by Louise Williams, Archivist LHS Lothian
- 18 November "The Role of the Transatlantic Slave Trade in Funding the New Town" by Professor Sir Geoff Palmer OBE

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

New Register House Research Evenings 2019

(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.

26-27 April 2019 Northern Roots, 30th SAFHS Conference Pulteney Centre, Wick
www.caithnessfhs.org.uk

26-27 April 2019 Family Tree Live
UK Family History Show, Alexandra Palace, London
www.family-tree.co.uk/ftre/show/family-tree-live/

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 2019

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

