



# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

**DECEMBER 2019**

**Fanny MacLeay**

**James Wemyss at Waterloo**

**William Henderson, Militiaman**

**William Crokatt**

**QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

---

**Vol. LXVI No. 4**

# The Scottish Genealogy Society

## **Hon. President:**

Dr Joseph J. Morrow, Lord Lyon King of Arms

## **Hon. Vice-Presidents:**

Mrs Joy Dodd

Dr Jean Munro, FSA Scot.

D. Richard Torrance, BSc.

**Chairman of Council:** Vacant

**Hon. Secretary:** Ken A. Nisbet, BA (Hons), Dip. MSHR

**Hon. Editor:** Caroline Gerard

**Hon. Treasurer:** Vacant

**Librarian:** Mrs Moira Stevenson, MA Dip Lib

**Hon. Examiner:** Vacant

## **Council:**

Douglas Beddie; Jean Dickson; Gillian R. Kerr, M.Sc;  
Patsy Mair; Alison Moffat; Miss Barbara Revolta, Dip. Arch.;  
Ramsay Tubb; Dorothy Tweedie; Liz Watson; Jill Williams, FIGRS

**Membership Secretary:** Ken A. Nisbet

**Sales Secretary:** Vacant

**Syllabus Secretary:** Miss Barbara Revolta, Dip. Arch.

**Council Minutes Secretary:** Vacant

**Publicity:** Liz Watson

**Webmaster:** Richard Torrance

**The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL**

E-mail: [enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com)

Website: [www.scotsgenealogy.com](http://www.scotsgenealogy.com)

Scottish charity No. SC016718

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

*Front Cover:*

The Society's Coat of Arms

*Back Cover:*

Painting of the Death of Napoleon

by Charles Auguste Guillaume de Steuben (1788-1856)

reproduced by kind permission of the Napoleon Museum at Salenstein.

# CONTENTS

One Life at Waterloo:	
The Life of James Wemyss - <i>Margaret F. Brown</i> .....	111
A moment in history - <i>Caroline Gerard</i> .....	117
William Henderson, Miller and Militiaman - <i>John Lord</i> .....	119
Fanny MacLeay: a Life of Duty - <i>Margaret F. Brown</i> .....	125
Annual Report 2018-2019 .....	128
Ogilvie of Inchmartin Siblings (Part Two) - <i>Richard Ian Ogilvie</i> .....	129
Recent Additions - <i>Joan Keen &amp; Eileen Elder</i> .....	143
Dates for your Diary .....	143
Syllabus 2020 .....	144

## Annual General Meeting

Monday 17th February 2020, 7.30pm

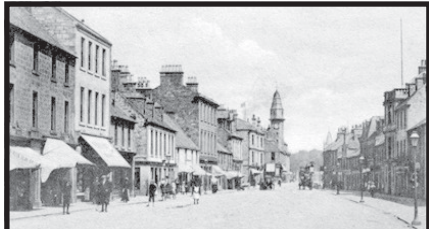
Augustine United Church,

George IV Bridge, Edinburgh

As well as a presentation by our Hon. President, Dr Joseph Morrow, Lord Lyon King of Arms, there will be the matter of electing some of the new Council. Several two-year positions are currently vacant or due for re-election, these being Chair, Librarian and Editor. Some two-year positions are appointed by Council, the vacancies this time being Sales, Membership and Syllabus Secretaries. There is also a vacancy for one Ordinary member of Council, a three-year term.

Anyone wishing to stand for one of the elected posts may obtain a nomination form from the Secretary, which then has to be in the Secretary's hands at least one calendar month before the AGM, duly signed with candidate, proposer and seconder. Applications to become one of the appointed Secretaries may be intimated to Council.

Council would welcome some new members with new energy!



## 31st Annual SAFHS Conference 2020

*It's a Sair Fecht!*

**Saturday 18 April 2020  
9am – 4.30pm**

The Brunton, Ladywell Way,  
Musselburgh, EH21 6AA

*Hosted by*  
ASGRA, Lothians FHS,  
Borders FHS and the  
Scottish Genealogy Society

**[www.safhs.org.uk](http://www.safhs.org.uk)**

## 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](mailto:membership@scotsgenealogy.com)

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

Email: [sales@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:sales@scotsgenealogy.com)

All postal correspondence should be addressed to:

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

Email: [enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com)

### The Scottish Genealogist

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

Email: [editor@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:editor@scotsgenealogy.com)

### Advertising

To place a relevant advertisement in *The Scottish Genealogist*, please contact:

Email: [editor@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:editor@scotsgenealogy.com)

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

### Scottish Genealogy Society Website

Our website can be accessed on [www.scotsgenealogy.com](http://www.scotsgenealogy.com)

Copyright - All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written consent of the publisher.

Views expressed in articles or correspondence are those of the contributor and may not be those of the publisher.

# One Life at Waterloo

## The Life of James Wemyss: A cavalry man during a historic battle then pioneering the Police Force in Victorian Britain

Margaret F. Brown

### Prelude

The Lyon Register in Edinburgh records the fact that one Captain James Wemyss, Commander of the ship *Christianus Septimus*, in the East India Track, while at Succidana on the coast of Borneo, on 4 August 1786 engaged and beat off seven pirate vessels from Malacca. The ship had been boarded by Malays, and the Register attributes the saving of the *Christianus Septimus* to the bravery of Captain Wemyss. How Captain Wemyss came to be in command and what kind of vessel was the *Christianus Septimus* remain something of a mystery; it is not listed among Royal Naval ships nor is it included in Lloyd's List of merchant ships for the period. It may have been of foreign origin.

Heraldic honours were matriculated in 1788, apparently as a result of this incident: Or a lion rampant Gules within a bordure counter-compony Azure and Argent; crest, a dexter hand issuing from the wreath grasping a scymitar, with motto *Nec viribus nec numero* (neither in strength nor in number).

In the same year Captain Wemyss acquired the land of Carriston in the parish of Markinch, Fife, for the sum of £7,000, from a William Sadler. Thereafter he styled himself Captain Wemyss of Carriston. Also in 1788 he made a romantic runaway marriage with Anna Scollay of Orkney. She was the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Robert Stewart, half-brother of Mary, Queen of Scots. There was only one child of the marriage, also called James. James Senior died in 1799 and his widow married secondly a Mr Seton of Drummaird in Fife. Two daughters were born, and Anna died in 1807.

Three years later her son James was commissioned Cornet in the Royal Scots Greys. This was the only regiment of Scottish cavalry and the only British cavalry regiment to wear the bearskin cap, an honour granted in recognition of the capture of the colours of the French Régiment du Roi at Ramillies in 1786. They were also known as the North British Dragoons. In battle the standard was borne by the Cornet. In November 1812 James Wemyss was commissioned Lieutenant by purchase, and in 1814, at the time of partial demobilisation following Napoleon's defeat, he went on half pay.

### Waterloo

By June 1815 the Duke of Wellington had been in Brussels for some months. Napoleon had escaped from Elba and returned to Paris where he was able to regain power without recourse to arms, Louis XVIII having fled ignominiously. The Allied Powers reacted predictably: they declared Napoleon to be an outlaw. Military confrontation could not be avoided. Napoleon had to rally his troops and appeal to the loyalty of former subordinates like Ney, who had initially

remained firm to the king, but, seeing the strength of popular feeling in favour of Napoleon, yielded, for which he was executed after the Bourbon monarchy was restored. Napoleon estimated that he could win the day providing he took the initiative by the middle of June, before Allied reinforcements could arrive. But this of course did not give him much time to assemble his own forces.

The Royal Scots Greys had seen little action since 1801, but had been serving in a quasi-military role in northern England in support of the civil power. Together with the 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Dragoons and the 6<sup>th</sup> Inniskilling Dragoons, they were to make up the Union Brigade under General Ponsonby, who died on the field of battle.

Wellington described Waterloo in the simplest terms. "They (the French) came on in the old way and we drove them off in the old way." Waiting for Napoleon to make his first move, Wellington was taken aback when this came in the form of an unexpected attack on the Prussians. Napoleon's plan was clear – to cleave the Prussians from the rest of the Allies. Wellington had to intercept this move, which he did at Ligny. The Prussians fell back to Wavre and the British to Waterloo. To the rear was the Soignies Forest, which could have caused problems if his troops had had to retreat, but the land ahead was the type he preferred – a gentle rise. A bog on the left would prevent a French attack from that direction.

Among many men who wrote home that evening, some for the last time, James Wemyss sent a letter to his two Seton half-sisters.

The eyelids of eve fall together at last  
And the forms so foreign to field and tree  
Lie down as though native and slumber!  
And what of those who tonight have come?  
The young sleep sound; but the weather wakes  
In the veterans, pains from the past that numb;  
Old stabs of Ind. old Peninsular aches  
Old Friedland chills, haunt their moist mud bed,  
Cramps from Austerlitz till their slumber breaks.  
And each soul shivers, as sinks his head  
On the loam that he's to lease with the other dead  
From tomorrow's mist-fall till Time be sped!

William Siborne, who was present and wrote a long detailed account of every movement in the campaign, describes the charge of the afternoon of 18 June:

The Scots Greys stood in support just where the enemy's round shot, after passing over the ridge in front, descended in quick succession and occasioned some losses in their ranks. As the Scots Greys passed through and mingled with the Highlanders, the enthusiasm of both corps was extraordinary. They mutually cheered "Scotland for Ever!" ... the smokes in which the French were enshrined had not cleared away when the Greys

dashed into the mass. So eager was the desire, so strong the determination of the Highlanders to aid their compatriots in completing the work so gloriously begun, that many of them were seen holding on by the stirrups of the horsemen while all rushed forward, leaving none but the disabled in their rear. The leading portion of the column soon yielded to this infuriated onslaught ... they (the French) had naturally concluded it was the infantry alone they had to contend with, were hurled back in confusion by the impetus of the shock ... yet in that mass were many gallant spirits who could not be brought to yield without a struggle and these fought bravely to the death; not that they served to impede but only to mark more strongly the course of the impetuous torrent as it swept wildly past them.

Napoleon is supposed to have exclaimed after this charge, "Ces terrible chevaux gris!" Only one in three of the Scots Greys survived. James Wemyss, having led his troop of about 40 men into the mêlée, had his horse shot from under him but was not wounded. A number of the cavalry around him were unable to control their horses and continued right up to the big cannon, suffering terrible casualties.

Lieutenant James Wemyss returned home unscathed and surely must have considered himself fortunate to be so. He was promoted to Captain by purchase on 10 October 1816 and Major by purchase on 10 June 1826, going onto half pay unattached on 8 March 1827. His next role was to be involved, to some extent, with controlling the new order which was dimly emerging in Britain under the growing impact of the Industrial Revolution.

## **Postlude**

Major Wemyss received an army pension but by 1821 he decided to sell Carriston, acquired by his father 33 years earlier. On 2 December 1823 he married Fanny Whitelaw-Wemyss as Lindertie Castle, Airlie, Angus. This was the home of her sister, Mary Laing-Meason. Fanny had been born at Cuttlehill House, Aberdour, in Fife, and was apparently a woman of great beauty. There were four surviving daughters of the marriage, one of whom was the writer's great-grandmother. She married the son of a leading flax spinner in Dundee, who did not inherit his father's commercial instinct, nor did he have any military leanings, but inclined rather to music, which at that time was hardly considered a fit occupation for a man.

By 1837 Major Wemyss had moved to the City of Durham where he lived for a short time at 27 North Bailey. The house still stands and now belongs to the University. Across the street is the wall surrounding the Cathedral and beyond this the glorious rose window above the tomb of St Cuthbert. On the other side of the house the ground slopes steeply down to the river. A peaceful spot, yet not so far from the main square.

In 1839 an Act of Parliament was passed enabling counties to establish a uniformed police force. The ideas of the French Revolution, not totally discredited

by the Terror which preceded the rise to power of Napoleon, were still powerful; pressure for reform and agitation sometimes produced disturbances such as the Peterloo Massacre. The population of towns like Durham was swelling and there was considerable unemployment and destitution, all of which made the establishment of a formal structure for keeping the peace more and more desirable. The need to protect property and person was strong but so also was the desire to control radical agitation.

The county of Durham was one of the earliest to set up such a force. Major Wemyss was the first Chief Constable and as such entrusted with the organisation of the police in the county, which consisted of 70 officers (later increased to 105) divided into four districts or wards, with a superintendent for each. The Chief Constable's salary was £250 per annum and the constables' "18/- per week with the clothing specified in the Regulations of the Home Office but deducting 1/- a week on account of this expense". The Record in the Minute Book of the Quarter Sessions adds that the Magistrates

were of the opinion that some alteration is required in the Act which charges the whole of the Expence attendant on maintaining County Constables on the landed interest inasmuch as the Security of Persons and personal property are the principal objects of such Act, they therefore beg respectfully to suggest to the Secretary of State for the Home Department the propriety of introducing into parliament a Bill for charging a moiety or some part of the above Expence and paying it out of the consolidated Fund.

Evidently the local gentry were concerned about the cost of keeping the peace.

*The Durham County Advertiser*, in assessing his character and achievements at the time of his death, described the Chief Constable as invariably kind and conciliatory in manner; attributed the successful establishment of the county police to his energy, tact and perseverance and referred to his strict discipline, especially at the time of the pitmen's strike in 1844, which his handling prevented from developing into riots. In fact the magistrates were so pleased with the policing of the strike that they opened a subscription to mark "their approbation of the conduct of the County Police", and when Major Wemyss informed the Dean and Chapter of Durham of the existence of this subscription they agreed to give £10.

Major Wemyss served as Chief Constable from 1839 until his sudden death in 1848. A detailed account of this "melancholy event" as reported in the inquest was given in the same newspaper on 29 September. When it had become known that the "gallant major" had been found, semi-conscious near Langley Bridge, two miles outside the city, his servant accompanied a surgeon to the spot. The major was placed in a vehicle and conveyed to his home in the quiet street behind the Cathedral. But by this time he had been lying out in the open for some hours.



It seems he had left home on Sunday morning and at 1 o'clock was seen sitting on the parapet of Langley Bridge by a local farmer. Major Wemyss had taken off his hat, rubbed his face with his handkerchief and commented that the hot weather had given him a headache. About an hour later some boys gathering brambles had seen him lying down by the water. They had noticed he was not moving or making any sounds. Some time later a man who had been visiting his girl friend the previous evening neared the bridge at about 4am and heard moaning. He listened awhile as it was very dark and then moved towards the source of the sound where he saw Major Wemyss lying near the water. He spoke to the major as he thought he was intoxicated but received no reply. He tried to raise the fallen man, who made an attempt to get up, but to no avail. The man went for assistance but even with several helpers all they could manage was to prop him against a tree. It had been raining during the night and the major was soaked through. More persons seeking brambles came by, now that the sun had risen, but none recognised him or attempted to establish his identity by searching his pockets.

At this point the coroner intervened to say that if anything similar should occur again he hoped those who witnessed the event would show greater humanity by getting the person removed to a place of security and warmth as soon as possible. Eventually, one of the many people aware of the event went to the city and the major's servant and a doctor arrived to find him on the point of expiring, with practically no pulse. After being put to bed, he died peacefully. Details of the post mortem were reported from which it was clear that "... had died of a stroke and a verdict of 'death from natural causes' was returned".

Despite his distinguished military career and his success in helping to form an essential local service, the "gallant major" seems to have been in financial difficulties at the time of his death. He had taken part in one of the most momentous battles of recent history and emerged unscathed from a bloody cavalry charge. The circumstances of his death could hardly have been more different. Apparently while taking a solitary country walk, he had collapsed on a river bank, overcome by the heat, and lain many hours unable either to help himself or to make his plight known to others, except for a few who either ignored him or made ineffectual efforts to move him. When he was finally brought home and cared for, he died almost immediately in his house overlooking the Cathedral.

Soldier, rest, they warfare o'er,  
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking,  
Dreams of battlefields no more,  
Days of danger, nights of waking.

Ruder sounds shall none be near,  
Guards no warders challenge here.  
Here's no war-steeds neigh and champing,  
Shouting clans or squadrons stamping.

Major Wemyss seems not to have left a will, and letters of administration were granted on 20 October 1848 to George Caldcleugh of New Elvet, porter merchant, John Tiplady of New Elvet, gentleman, and John Day of New Elvet, gentleman. Caldcleugh, one of the major's creditors, was appointed administrator of the deceased's goods "by Decree of Court". The implications of this are difficult to assess without more evidence: one possibility is simply that Caldcleugh asked to be appointed administrator so that he could make sure that the creditors were paid.

#### **Sources**

David Chandler, *Waterloo, the Hundred Days*, London 1988

Rene North, *Regiments at Waterloo*, London 1971

William Siborne, *The Waterloo Campaign*, London 1894

*Durham County Advertiser*

Durham County Record Office, Quarter Sessions Minute Books

University of Durham, Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic:

Durham Dean & Chapter Muniments, Chapter Acts. 4 Jan. 1845

Durham Probate Records 18478; Administration Bond A127

*First published in Durham County Local History Society Bulletin 42, May 1989*

**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**

## **Classes**

For our programme of classes, please see the Home Page of our website

**[www.scotsgenealogy.com](http://www.scotsgenealogy.com)**

Places should be booked at the Library, either in person or by calling 0131-220 3677.

# A moment in history

Caroline Gerard

Warriston Cemetery in Edinburgh holds a witness to a significant event in European history: the death of Napoleon Bonaparte on 5th May 1821. This was Lieut.-Gen. William Crokat.

He was born on 25th July 1789 – 11 days after the Storming of the Bastille – to John Crokat, “Slater in Leith”, and his wife Helen Robertson, and he was the penultimate of their 12 children. His father ran a very successful business at Hawkfield in the parish of South Leith, the road alongside now known as Restalrig Road. John’s Will shows that he owned quite a stretch of ground and also several dwelling-houses, which were rented out. John Crokat died 18 June 1819 aged 78, and was buried in South Leith Kirkyard, “in wrights ground 5 paces east from the South East door of the Church.” The length of the sexton’s legs was not recorded.



Crokat’s Gravestone

William Crokat joined the 20th Regiment of Foot and obtained his first commission in 1807. He served for some time in the Peninsular Wars, suffering fever in 1809 and serious wounds in 1813, which never healed satisfactorily. After the 1815 Battle of Waterloo, part of his Regiment was posted to the island of St Helena, way down in the South Atlantic, to guard the deposed Napoleon. It was Crokat who brought the news of Napoleon’s death to London on 4th July 1821, whereupon he was promoted to Major and awarded £500. Later he went to India, where the climate didn’t agree with him, and he retired on half-pay in 1830. After sojourns in other parts of Scotland – in 1851 he was at Edzell, calling his home “St Helena Cottage” - he settled into elderly bachelor status at 52 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, until his death on 6 November 1879.

He was described as having “iron nerve and determined will”, but also “of a retiring and kindly disposition, always popular with his regiment”. He stood 6'2" tall, and appears to have been a handsome fellow.

In *The Scotsman's* obituary it was stated that, “He was never tired of recalling the reminiscences of those 5 years during which, as Captain of the Guard at St Helena, he had the honour to act as custodian of Napoleon.”

In fact he had been main watchman for only 9 days, with one of the more onerous tasks being to catch sight of the prisoner once a day. (The prisoner, now an old man, spent his time reading and gardening.) The previous Captain in charge had been Engelbert Lutyens who fell victim to an unfortunate circumstance. In 1820 Napoleon had been presented with a 3-volume *Life of Marlborough* by the Hon. Robert Spencer, a Marlborough grandson. Some months later Napoleon presented it to the British physician, Archibald Arnott, intending it for the Regiment's library. However, one of Napoleon's own staff had inscribed “Emperor” instead of “General” on a fly-leaf, which offended the British government's sensibilities. Lutyens was relieved of his command and Crockat took his place.

Crockat was commended for preventing people from looting Napoleon's personal possessions – even guarding several relics in Edinburgh until his death. These included some inapposite items such as “a portrait of Napoleon as a boy, by Isabey, which, encircled with diamonds, originally formed the lid of the Emperor's snuff-box” and “the wooden spatula used by Napoleon to clean his spade when working in his garden at St Helena – an implement formed of a peculiar type of fir, as light as cork”, also “Napoleon's silk stocking and garter”.

At a later date the artist Steuben painted the scene, including the 20 persons present. He managed to re-assemble all but three of them (but not the late Napoleon, obviously, the main focus of the artwork), and Crockat was one of those who had to be painted from memory. He stands on the far right of the painting, in his red uniform jacket. This painting was reproduced many times throughout the 19th Century as a very popular print.



Lieut.-Gen.  
William Crockat

In his own Will, William Crockat left a substantial amount to relatives, plus generous bequests to servants, also £200 to a Miss Ramsay for a school at Newhaven and £200 for the Society of Indigent Gentlewoman.

Arenenberg, now the site of the Napoleon Museum at Salenstein, Switzerland, was the home of Napoleon's step-daughter, Hortense de Beauharnais, mother of Napoleon III. She and her son extended the original schloss and enhanced its centuries-old garden. After years of neglect, these have now been restored and form the present museum.

[www.napoleonmuseum.th.ch](http://www.napoleonmuseum.th.ch)

# William Henderson, Miller and Militiaman

John Lord

During the war with revolutionary France, the British Government, concerned about the possibility of invasion, decided to supplement the regular army with area-based militia regiments. This included “that part of Great Britain called Scotland”, as the Act of Parliament put it.<sup>1</sup> In each parish some responsible person, e.g. the schoolmaster, was required to compile a list of all the men aged between 19 and 30. From this list a number were selected by lot to serve in the militia. In the *Caledonian Mercury* throughout May 1798 adverts appeared, notifying people of the dates and venues where this “balloting” would take place. If a man thus chosen didn’t want to serve, he could, if he had the means, pay for a substitute to serve in his place; otherwise he was fined £10.

An interesting sidelight on this system is the way that the world of finance so quickly saw in it an opportunity for profitable business. Insurers guaranteed to find a substitute or pay the fine – after the payment of a suitable premium of course! Robert Allan (Sun Fire Office) was one of those offering this insurance, and also placing adverts promising that “A HANDSOME BOUNTY will be given to Young Men of character, who are willing to serve as SUBSTITUTES in the MILITIA of SCOTLAND”<sup>2</sup> A later rival, starting in November 1799, was The Scots Militia Insurance Office, based at the Lucky Lottery Office, 12 Nicolson’s St, Edinburgh, which charged a premium of 2 guineas for people in the City of Edinburgh, 1 guinea elsewhere.<sup>3</sup>

One of the units raised was the 10<sup>th</sup> (or Edinburgh) Regiment of North British Militia, under the command of the Duke of Buccleuch. Despite the name, this regiment was drawn from a much wider area. Among the documents in the National Records of Scotland is an Enrolment Book<sup>4</sup> for the regiment, in which is a “General Abstract of Men to be furnished by the several counties &c”. The first quota, under an order of Council dated 10 May 1798, was: Edinburgh County 119, Edinburgh City 43, Linlithgowshire 39, Haddingtonshire 75, Berwickshire 79. The book notes further quotas in Nov 1798 and Jan 1801. The book also lists the men enrolled, parish by parish, with a brief description after each name. The first to be enrolled in the parish of Dunse (sic), Berwickshire, was William Henderson. The description is:

Size 5ft 5¼ in; Complexion, fair; Visage, round; Eyes, grey; Hair, fair;  
Born in (County, parish), Durham, Spittal; Trade, millwright;  
Enrolled, 1798 June 14; Serving for P

For each man, the phrase “Serving for” was followed either by a name other than the enrolled man’s or by the letter P. In the former case, presumably the enrolled man was a substitute for the person there named, and in the latter case the P (personal?) indicated that the enrolled man was one actually selected in the ballot.

One use made of these detailed descriptions was to include them in adverts offering a reward for the apprehension of named deserters!

At what point William had moved from Spittal to Duns, I have not been able to ascertain. Spittal, on the south bank of the Tweed opposite Berwick, was administratively part of County Durham, though separated from the rest of that county by the whole length of Northumberland. It was, in fact, a village in the parish of Tweedmouth, not a parish in its own right. The fact that William named Spittal as the parish of his birth is perhaps significant. There was a Church of Scotland congregation (subsequently to become a United Presbyterian church)<sup>5</sup> in the village; his family may well have been members there. Certainly a William Henderson, born 12 May 1777 (making him about the right age) was baptised there on 19 May 1777, son of Thomas and Helender Henderson.<sup>6</sup>

Monthly Pay Lists and Muster Rolls (a combined document) for the various militia regiments are held in the National Archives at Kew.<sup>7</sup> These generally run from the 25<sup>th</sup> day of a month to the 24<sup>th</sup> of the following month, presumably a hangover from the time when the year began on Lady Day, March 25<sup>th</sup>. However, the first list for the Edinburgh Regiment is stated to be from 8<sup>th</sup> June to 24<sup>th</sup> July 1798, though for each man the starting date, noted against his name, was the date of his enrolment. This, as we have seen for William, could be later than June 8<sup>th</sup>. The commissioned officers were, in fact, paid from before then, from various dates towards the end of May. This first roll included all the men in the regiment in one long list, commissioned officers first, then the rest, grouped according to the first letter of their surname, but not sorted within the group. (Interestingly, after H, in a group of six, capital I and capital J are identical, but Johnstone, Johnstone, Jack *precede* Innes, Izelt, Inglis.) William Henderson, the only one of that name in the regiment, was No 110 in the list. In subsequent lists the men were listed by company.

The commissioned officers were: Colonel, (the Duke of Buccleuch); Lieut. Colonel, (the Earl of Home), a Major, five Captains, a Captain-Lieutenant, nine Lieutenants, five Ensigns, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Paymaster.

It is interesting to compare the rates of pay within the regiment. Other Ranks: Privates were paid a shilling per day, Drummers 1s 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d, Corporals 1s 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d, Serjeants (*sic*) 1s 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. Commissioned officers: Colonel £1 6s 6d, Lieut. Colonel 15s 11d, Major 14s 1d, Captain 9s 5d, Captain-Lieutenant 4s 8d, Lieutenant 5s 8d, of the five Ensigns, the first two listed got 4s 8d per day, the other three got 3s 8d, Adjutant 4s, Quartermaster 4s 8d, Surgeon 4s, Assistant Surgeon 3s 6d, Paymaster, though occupying a humble position at the bottom of the list, 15s (only slightly less than the Lieut. Colonel!)

The officers had to sign the list beside the amount received. These signatures shed light on the surprising fact that the Captain-Lieutenant, who was presumably senior to the Lieutenants, was apparently paid less than them. He and the Adjutant were one and the same person, giving him a daily total of 8s 8d.



The monthly Pay List & Muster Roll indicates where the regiment was at the end of each month, for the Paymaster had to swear to the accuracy of the list before a local Justice of the Peace. The regiment first mustered at Dalkeith, where on 18<sup>th</sup> Sept 1798 they were inspected by Major-General Vyse, the Commander of Forces in Scotland. They remained at Dalkeith until the beginning of October, when they marched to Dumfries.<sup>8</sup> The September 1798 List, and subsequent ones, have a column indicating how many days the men spent either billeted on innkeepers, whether stationary quarters or on the march, or in barracks. At Dalkeith and at Dumfries they were billeted on innkeepers; one wonders what sort of accommodation so many men could be given. The October list, at Dumfries, records that the men took five days on the march there.

William was first of all allocated to Capt. Thomas Johnston's company; on Oct 25<sup>th</sup> Capt. Johnston was replaced by Capt. Robert Hepburn. Life was no doubt full of exercises and drills for the men, but Sunday 24<sup>th</sup> Feb 1799 saw a bit of excitement, as they helped to put out a fire which had started in a bakehouse.<sup>9</sup> A couple of months later there was another break from routine, when on April 19<sup>th</sup> "his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch presented the 10<sup>th</sup> (or Edinburgh) regiment of North British Militia, with their Colours, on the Kingholm, Dumfries."<sup>10</sup> And on May 9<sup>th</sup> the regiment, along with the Oxfordshire cavalry, were again reviewed by General Vyse.<sup>11</sup> On the September Pay List, against the names of a number of men, including William Henderson, are the words "At Harvest". Whether this means they had permission to go and help their own families with the harvest, or whether they were detailed to help local farmers, is not stated. At some point in 1799, no exact date is given, the first of four Roll books<sup>12</sup> was compiled, in which the men were listed by company. In this, William's age is given as 21y 2m, and his height as 5ft 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in.

On the two Pay Lists ending 23 Feb and 24 March 1800, the words "On Command" appear against William's name. The meaning of this is made clear by a page in the Paymaster's accounts, which refers to payments in connection with "detachments of the ... regiment at Stranraer and Greenock of men who have gone upon Command..." Which detachment William was with is not recorded. He was clearly back in Dumfries by the end of March, for an entry in the Troqueer OPR for 30<sup>th</sup> March 1800 reads: "Wm Henderson in 10<sup>th</sup> N.B. Militia & Christina Henderson, Proclamation." Dumfries proper was on the east side of the River Nith, but had long ago expanded across to the other bank, into the parish of Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire, forming an area originally called Bridgend, and subsequently Maxwelltown. Dumfries Mill (now the Robert Burns Centre) was in this area, on the west bank of the Nith, and Christina/ Christian was a daughter of the miller there, also called William Henderson, married to Jean Briggs. At the time of the baptisms of his first four children, viz. William<sup>13</sup> (20/2/1772), Agnes (2/8/1773), Christian (7/4/1775) and Jean (4/5/1777), William snr had been miller at the mill in Eyemouth, Berwickshire.<sup>14</sup> Their next four children, Sarah, Marrión, Helen and Mary were baptised in Troqueer, the first of these on 10/6/1781.<sup>15</sup> Of these four, all but Helen died in infancy and are recorded on their parents'

gravestone in Troqueer kirkyard. This gravestone describes their father as "late miller in Dumfries Mills". In view of the Berwickshire connection, one wonders whether the two Henderson families had known or been related to each other.

The date of William and Christian's marriage may have been dictated by the imminent departure of the regiment. On Thursday 10 April 1800 the *Caledonian Mercury* noted that: "On Saturday last the 10<sup>th</sup> (or Edinburgh) regiment of North British militia marched from Dumfries for Ayr. During their residence there since October 1798, their exemplary good conduct has gained them the esteem of the inhabitants, and rendered their departure an object of universal regret. The great attention of their Noble Commander, the Duke of Buccleuch, to the discipline of this fine body of men, has stamped them with the appearance of a veteran regiment." The first Pay List sworn at Ayr, on April 24<sup>th</sup>, notes that once again the march occupied five days.

A despatch from Ayr on April 10<sup>th</sup> announced their arrival there, with a fine sense of the relative importance of the activities of the aristocracy and those of lower orders: "On Monday, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh and the Earl of Hume (sic) arrived here from Dumfries, as did the Edinburgh militia, of which his Grace is Colonel. They are to remain in barracks and quarters in town during the summer."<sup>16</sup> Whether because he took a dislike to Ayr, or for some other reason, the Earl of Hume resigned his commission as Lieut. Colonel, and on April 8<sup>th</sup> the regiment's major was promoted to take his place, with the captain of William Henderson's company, Robert Hepburn, promoted to Major, while one of the lieutenants of that company, Thomas Newton, became its captain.<sup>17</sup>

At Ayr, on May 31<sup>st</sup>, the regiment was "inspected and reviewed by Major-General Drummond. The regularity and precision with which the regiment performed the different manoeuvres, can only be surpassed by the uniform cleanliness, good appearance, and decency of behaviour for which it is, at all times, so highly conspicuous."<sup>18</sup> On September 21<sup>st</sup>, the regiment was once again called on to help put out a fire, which this time had started in a malt kiln.<sup>19</sup> And on 13<sup>th</sup> October, the Ayr OPR record that: "Jean Henderson Dau. law. of Will<sup>m</sup> Henderson soldier in the 10<sup>th</sup> or Edin'shire militia and Christian Henderson his spouse was Born 11 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1800 and Bapt<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> by Dr W<sup>m</sup> Dalrymple." The date of this birth may suggest another reason for the timing of William and Christian's marriage. Perhaps they would have married sooner had William not been "on Command" away from Dumfries.

A despatch from Ayr on 29<sup>th</sup> Jan 1801 records that three Excise officers "accompanied by a party of the 10<sup>th</sup>, or Edinburgh Militia, sailed from this port ... for the island of Arran, where they discovered seven private distilleries, five private maltsters, and seized three large stills ... Prosecutions against the offenders, will immediately take place, who justly merit, in times of such dearth and scarcity, the most exemplary punishment the law can inflict."<sup>20</sup> There is, alas, no indication which men of the regiment were involved.

The April 1801 Pay List for Capt. Newton's company notes that William was



being transferred to Captain Dunlop's company, and the May Pay List for the latter notes his arrival. There was by this time another William Henderson in the regiment, born in Lauder, and he was in Capt. Dunlop's company. The Lauder Henderson, being the older of the two, was designated William Henderson snr, our William becoming William Henderson jnr.

On July 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> 1801, in two contingents, the regiment left Ayr for the barracks in Glasgow.<sup>21</sup> On Wednesday 2 Sept 1801 the *Morning Post* reported that: "On Monday se'nnight the Edinburgh militia were reviewed in the Green, Glasgow, by Major General Drummond."

On Sept 11<sup>th</sup>, they "were of great service in keeping off the crowd", while a fire in a house and an adjoining cotton-works was being put out, and just nine days later, when a fire broke out in a three-storey thatched tenement, they were "highly useful not only in preserving order, but in assisting to extinguish the flames."<sup>22</sup>

The *Caledonian Mercury* of Dec 12<sup>th</sup> records that on Dec 9<sup>th</sup> they were once again helping to put out a fire, this time in a warehouse (sic). The *Lancaster Gazetteer*, Dec 19<sup>th</sup>, adds the information that: "Some evil-disposed persons, when the fire was at its greatest height, raised a rumour, that there was a quantity of gunpowder in some of the warehouses or cellars."

On Thursday 7 January 1802 the *Caledonian Mercury* recorded that, "The first division of the Edinburgh militia passed through here [i.e. Edinburgh] on Tuesday, and the second on Wednesday, on their route to Musselburgh. They are replaced at Glasgow by the Ayr and Renfrewshire." Not long afterwards, on 25 March 1802, a peace treaty was signed by Britain and France at Amiens. This led to the disbanding of the various volunteer and militia regiments. The *Caledonian Mercury*, 26 April 1802, recorded that: "This morning the Edinburgh militia marched from Musselburgh to the castle of this city, where they deposited their arms, &c, and then marched back to Musselburgh, where they are to be disbanded tomorrow." Despite this, the final Pay List actually runs from 25 April to 12 May. The last of the four Roll books<sup>12</sup> referred to above seems to have been compiled at this time. It is dated 1802, and records the years of service of each man, together with some other information. William Henderson jnr is recorded as having served 3½ years. Under a column headed Number of wives / children are the numbers 1/1. This is important, for it confirms that it was William Henderson jnr, from Spittal, who was married to Christian Henderson, for the other William Henderson had 2 children. William and Christian's second child was not born until after he had left the militia.

Did William go back initially to his trade of millwright? Or did he go straight into milling, perhaps helping his father-in-law at Dumfries Mill? After all, the latter may well already have been frail, since he was to die within a year, in May 1803,<sup>23</sup> and his only son, also William, had become a millwright,<sup>24</sup> not a miller. William and Christian's next two children (Edward 28/2/1803 and William 11/7/1805) were certainly baptised in the parish of Troqueer, where Dumfries Mill was, but the OPR give no indication of his occupation. However, when his next

child, Helen, was baptised on 8/10/1808 in the parish of Holywood, just north of Dumfries, he was a miller at Clouden (sic) Mills. This was the mill at East Cluden, for though there was also a mill at West Cluden, the latter is in the parish of Irongray. When his last child, Robert, was born on 21/5/1821, and at the time of the 1841 census, he was still a miller at East Cluden. However, the baptisms of his children William (1/9/1816) and Jean (16/11/1818) were again at Troqueer, so he may have worked for a while at Dumfries Mill, or some other mill in the parish. He died on 10/1/1842. The notice in the *Dumfries Times*, 24/1/1842, reads: "At Cluden, on the 10<sup>th</sup> inst., Mr William Henderson, miller there, in the 63d year of his age, much and justly regretted." Christian/ Christina's birthplace is given as Eyemouth in the 1851 census for Clouden village, Holywood. She died at Cluden Mills, Holywood on 5/12/1857.<sup>25</sup>

## Endnotes

1. Notice in *Caledonian Mercury* 2/9/1799
2. *Caledonian Mercury* 23/4/1798, 30/6/1798
3. *Caledonian Mercury* 7/11/1799, 14/12/1799
4. GD224/429
5. Annals & Statistics of the U.P. Church, William Mackelvie, Edinburgh 1873
6. Register of U.P. Church, Spittal
7. WO13/644-648
8. *Caledonian Mercury* 20 & 29/9/1798
9. *Caledonian Mercury* 28/2/1799
10. *Caledonian Mercury* 25/4/1799
11. *Caledonian Mercury* 16/5/1799
12. National Records of Scotland GD224/426
13. This William became a millwright, and at the 1851 census was visiting the mill at New Abbey, earning him a mention in the mill's Official Souvenir Guide: "Alexander [the miller] ... was also visited by a millwright from Eyemouth in Berwickshire".
14. Eyemouth OPR
15. Troqueer OPR
16. *Caledonian Mercury* 19/4/1800
17. *Caledonian Mercury* 17/4/1800
18. *Caledonian Mercury* 12/6/1800
19. *Caledonian Mercury* 29/9/1800
20. *Caledonian Mercury* 5/2/1801
21. *Caledonian Mercury* 27/7/1801
22. *Caledonian Mercury* 12 & 24/9/1801
23. MI in Troqueer kirkyard
24. Statutory Death Reg. 25/4/1855, Troqueer, and 1851 census New Abbey
25. Death registration cert

TENTH (OR EDINBURGH) REGIMENT OF  
NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.  
D E S E R T E D.

**J**OHN MURDOCH, private in the said regiment, having absconded and been missing since the first day of April current, a Reward of TWO GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall be the means of discovering and lodging him in safe custody, over and above Twenty Shillings allowed by act of Parliament for apprehending deserters. The reward will be paid by the Commanding Officer at Dumfries, or Captain Stenhouse, South Castle Street, Edinburgh.

The said John Murdoch is 5 feet 7½ inches high, about 26 years of age, fresh complexion, dark hazel eyes, dark brown short hair, stout made, his manner of speaking soft and mild.— Said he was born in the county of Ayr, parish of Ochiltree, and by trade a baker.—He was dressed in a short drab-coloured coat, drab-coloured stockings, and round hat. Said he had worked long at his trade in Glasgow, and also in Edinburgh; and that his reason for serving in the militia was owing to the smallness of journeymen bakers wages being but 5s. 6d. per week, from which he said he was unable to support his wife.

*Caledonian Mercury* 22 April 1799



Dumfries Mill



East Cluden Mill

# Fanny MacLeay: a Life of Duty

Margaret F. Brown

Although born in Scotland, Alexander MacLeay gravitated to London where he became Secretary of the Transport Board from 1806 to 1816. A keen amateur scientist, he was especially interested in entomology (a butterfly has been named after him: the Macleay Swallowtail Butterfly, *Graphium macleayanum*, plus a plant genus *Macleaya*).

His eldest daughter, Fanny (Frances Leonora), was born on 7 November 1793. Including her elder brother, William Sharp MacLeay, the children of Alexander and his wife Elizabeth Barclay numbered 17 in all. She was educated at home, was an accomplished pianist and soon began to develop a talent in art. Growing up in a scientific atmosphere, she preferred intellectual pursuits to the world of fashion and society. Her father took her to art exhibitions at the British Museum, but inevitably she was drawn into domestic activities, becoming a carer for her younger siblings, especially when they fell ill. By the time she reached 20, she had lost one brother and two sisters.

Her life changed forever when her father accepted the post of Colonial Secretary for New South Wales. But before she left home for the other side of the world, she had exhibited at the Royal Academy three times. Her work was influenced by the Flemish artist Rachel Ruysch.

The family arrived in Australia in 1826, where she was still involved in domestic responsibilities. Colonial life did not suit her. She had given up all that London had to offer and had been parted from her elder brother, to whom she wrote copious letters. She had also had to say “goodbye” to a Scottish botanist, who was later to achieve great fame and is regarded as the father of Australian botany. As a bachelor he found a congenial family atmosphere in the Macleays’ London home and became particularly close to Fanny. Robert Brown managed with difficulty to support his widowed mother in Scotland, so anything more than close friendship was unlikely to find favour with Fanny’s parents.

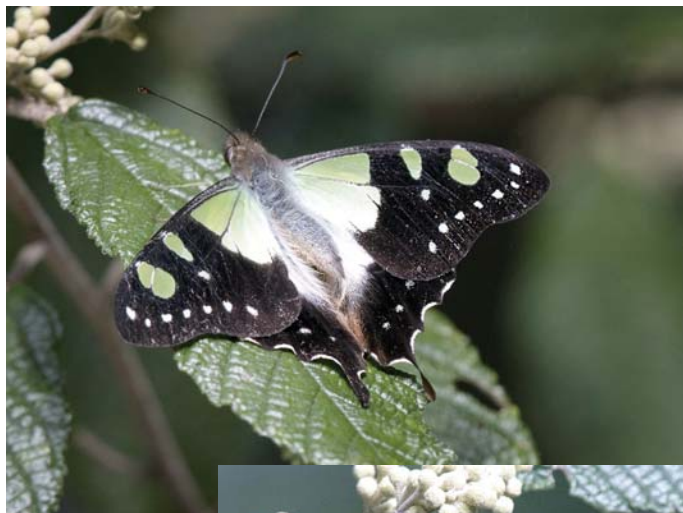
As if caring for her siblings wasn’t enough, she had another rôle thrust on her, one she accepted with great reluctance. She ran an Industrial School for orphaned girls, which, plus her duties to her father, left her little time to develop her art. Without her, the school would have closed, although her younger sisters did help out.

The MacLeay family lived at Elizabeth Bay House, where she met her father’s assistant, Thomas Cuthbert Harrington. She had already turned down offers of marriage, but in June 1836 she married Harrington. By early August she was dead.

Fanny MacLeay’s life was dominated by duty, as was the case for many women of the period, whatever their backgrounds. Being uprooted from all that was familiar resulted in her becoming more dependent than ever on her family. From

living in a thriving city with stimulating company and activities of all kinds, she spent the last ten years of her life adjusting to a quiet backward country whose climate and way of life could not have been more different.

Some years after her death, her widower visited Robert Brown in Soho Square, London, bearing a letter from her father. He died in 1863 in Hampstead, five years after Robert Brown had died, a few miles north of Soho Square where Brown had lived and worked for nearly half a century.



Photographs of the MacLeay Swallowtail Butterfly (*Graphium macleayanus moggana*) by Elaine McDonald and reproduced with the kind permission of the Swallowtail and Birdwing Butterfly Trust.

[www.sbbt.org.uk](http://www.sbbt.org.uk)



Print of Fanny MacLeay's *Still Life* at Elizabeth Bay House reproduced with kind permission. Permission from the owner of the original painting has been sought.



"Once the finest house in the colony", Elizabeth Bay House was designed for Alexander MacLeay in the Greek Revival Style by John Verge, with, originally, 54 acres of garden. It has been restored and is now a beautiful museum.

See [www.sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/elizabeth-bay-house](http://www.sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/elizabeth-bay-house)

## Annual Report 2018-2019

The Council is pleased to be able to report that thanks to the efforts of our library volunteers, the officers and council members combined, the Society has had another successful year. Without the efforts and goodwill of everyone mentioned we could not function in our role as the premier family history society in Scotland.

Our finances and investments are stable, and our membership has remained steady. However, due to ever rising costs it may be necessary to raise the annual subscription in the near future.

We are pleased to report that a new Treasurer is due to take up this office after the AGM. Our former Treasurer, Dorothy Tweedie, has stood in and not only sorted out last year's accounts, but has the 2018-2019 accounts ready for inspection. Our very many thanks to her for all her tireless work on the Society's behalf.

This year also saw the passing of our former president William David Hamilton Sellar MVO MALLB FRHistS FSAScot and also Alison Mitchell, a tireless recorder of Scottish Monumental Inscriptions, who also undertook the typing and preparation of the material for publication illustrated with her own accomplished drawings.

We are indebted to Barbara Revolta for her continuing efforts with our annual Syllabus for general meetings. Finding speakers is always a task and if anyone has suggestions please contact Barbara via the library. Our thanks go to Elizabeth Watson for compiling the excellent newsletter which she circulates to members with the latest updates for the Society and for also organising the Society's very successful series of Saturday morning classes. Richard Torrance labours with our website as well as publications and acting Sales Secretary. Our publications programme continues and new editions as well as reprints are under Richard's able supervision. Liaison with Find My Past has been conducted by Jean Dickson and greatly benefited the Society. Our Librarian, Moira Stevenson, with the library sub-committee, have made suggestions for library re-organisation and once these are finalised they will have to be placed before Council for consideration.

Our association with the Scottish Association of Family History Societies, where we are ably represented by Ken Nisbet and Ramsay Tubb, continues also. We shall be co-sponsors of the 2020 SAFHS annual conference at Musselburgh. In addition our volunteers have made sterling efforts to attend family history and local history fairs over the year where our presence is important and where we sometimes sell considerable numbers of our publications stock. Thanks are due to them.

Caroline Gerard publishes our quarterly journal for which we are extremely grateful. A number of these are now transmitted electronically to overseas members, a scheme we hope to offer to UK-based members in the near future. Lastly our thanks to our Hon. President, Joseph Morrow, Lord Lyon King of Arms, for his service to the Society in that role.

D. Richard Torrance, Hon. Vice-President

# Ogilvie of Inchmartin Siblings

## Part Two

Richard Ian Ogilvie

### Siblings of William Ogilvie of Inchmartin (1511c-1562/3c »52)

**Patrick of Inchmartin (1486c-23 May 1555 »69)** married first (1510c) Mariota Stewart (1490c - before 5 Sept 1521) daughter to Thomas Lord Innermeath, with issue, William (1511c-1562/3c »52) who succeeded to Inchmartin in 1565. Patrick of Inchmartin married secondly (1521c) Elizabeth Kinnaird (1603c-1640c »37) daughter to Andrew Kinnaird of Kinnaird and Skelbo (1443c - before 1525) and an unnamed spouse who also bore two sons, John and Gilbert Kinnaird. Andrew's father was Thomas Kinnaird of Skelbo, Kyninmont & Culbin (1423c - before 1478) whose spouse has not been identified. Andrew Kinnaird granted Patrick Ogilvie and Elizabeth Kinnaird the lower fourth part of Kinnaird on 5 Sept 1521, as dowry.<sup>39</sup>

1. **John of Nether Durdie (1522c)** Although not clearly established, the children of Patrick Ogilvie and Elizabeth Kinnaird probably included John, perhaps named after John Kinnaird of Inchture who died at Flodden in 1513. John held a feu charter on 12 Dec 1568 from Patrick bishop of Moray, commendator of Scone, for a quarter of the lands of Durdie-Inglis alias Nether Durdie in the Lordship of Scone.<sup>40a</sup> In 1579 John purchased another quarter of these lands from his brother-in-law, Alexander Blair.<sup>40b</sup> The second son to James of Inchmartin, Thomas (b 1488c), had by 1522 feu-possession of a quarter of Nether Durdie/Durdie Inglis perhaps the same land.<sup>40c</sup> As related earlier Thomas was likely the progenitor of Thomas in Trottock (d 1593) father of Andro in/ of Trottock (d 1613) and the succeeding Trottock line.

2. **Andrew of Drymmie (1523c - 1588 »65)** perhaps named after his maternal grandfather Andrew Kinnaird or his paternal ancestor Sir Andrew of Inchmartin. He was granted the domonical lands of Drymmie in the Barony of Ballegerno] sited below Rossie, about 2 km west of Castle Huntly, and Longforgan by his father in 1548/9 31 Jan after his father had purchased this property from a nephew (son of his sister, Janet Ogilvie) of Patrick Kinnaird of that Ilk on 29 April 1548.<sup>41a</sup> Andrew of Drymmie was named next to his brother, John, in the designation of John's feuferm of Durdie Inglis/ Nether Durdie near Pitroddie, parish of Kilspindie, in 1568.<sup>41b</sup> Andrew was a witness along with several Kinnaird men at Abbey of Scone in August 1581 when enactment of sasine was led by John Kinnaird of that Ilk.<sup>41c</sup> John sold the lands in 1579 to Alexander Blair and his son Andro, and his wife, the sister to John Ogilvie, Janet.<sup>41d</sup> Andrew's son, James, was lawful issue but lost Drymmie as there are no further entries after 1588, suggesting James probably died and the laird of Inchmartin now held the charter. The defunct's goods and gear was divided into three parts indicating his unnamed spouse was alive in 1588.

3. **Margaret (b 1524c)** married (1543c) Peter Hay of Inchconan/Megginch a descendant of the Hay of Leys branch. Peter built Megginch castle about 1575. Together they held a charter for the kirklands of Errol on 19 Dec 1569, and had three sons: i) Peter Hay who succeeded, ii) Sir George of Netherlieff later of Kinfauns 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Kinnoull and step-father of Patrick heir apparent of Inchmartin after his father

Patrick died at age 29, and iii) Peter of Kirklands and Megginch. In 1595 the second son, Sir George Hay of Netherliff (b 1570), married Margaret, daughter to Sir George Halyburton of Pitcur and relict of Patrick Ogilvie heir apparent of Inchmartin who died in 1592.<sup>41e</sup> I have no doubt that George Hay, as spouse of the relict Margaret Halyburtoun, influenced the knighting of his step-son, Patrick Ogilvie fiar of Inchmartin. in 1619. He was a close advisor of James VI and a visionary industrialist who gained the right to export coal and develop iron smelters at Letterewe near Loch Maree in Wester Ross, now one of the largest and most remote land reserves in Scotland. By 1612 an Act of Parliament gave Sir George the exclusive privilege of making iron and glass in Scotland! He was a leader in Parliament during the passage of the five Articles of Perth in 1621, obviously supported by his step-son, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin, who was attending his first Parliament. Hay was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1622 and attended the funeral of James VI in London in 1625. He was appointed to the Privy Council in 1626 by Charles I and created viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay of Kinfauns in 1627, then Earl of Kinnoull in 1633 when Charles I was crowned King of Scotland, but died the next year. He was buried in the church of Kinnoull, a village opposite to Perth, where a mausoleum was erected in his memory. He was succeeded by his second son, George, who fought in the English Civil War and refused to sign the Solemn League and Covenant, then died in 1644 having served Charles I to the end. Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin acted as cautioner for George who was included the process of forfeiture of James Graham, Earl of Montrose, by Parliament on 7 Jan 1645. Patrick was docked for £16,133 for this guarantee!<sup>42a</sup>

An uncle to Peter Hay, Fr Edmund Hay SJ (b 1535c), who obtained a Bachelor of Divinity in Paris and while training as a Jesuit was chosen as translator for the Papal Mission to Scotland by Fr Nicholas de Gouda SJ in 1562, who met secretly with Queen Mary at Holyrood. Fr Edmund recruited William Crichton, James Gordon, James Tyrie, and Robert Abercrombie (who later was chaplain to Queen Anne of Denmark) and perhaps Fr William Ogilvie SJ, a '*confessed Jesuit*' banished by parliament 26 Nov 1593, third son to Andrew of Dunrune descended from David of Dunrune, natural son to David Ogilvie of Inchmartin, to join the Society of Jesus.<sup>23</sup> In 1567 after completing his studies in Rome, Fr Edmund, accompanied bishop and later cardinal, Vincenzo Lauro, papal nuncio to Mary. He was in Edinburgh when Darnley was murdered and may have been Mary's confessor. He was appointed provincial of France then rector of the Scots College at Pont-i-Mousson. He was back in Scotland as a missionary with Fr James Gordon from 1585-1587/8 but was once again forced to return to France then Rome where he died 4 Nov 1591.

**4. David of Templehall (1525c - 1573 »48)** married (1551c) Christian Galychtlie, heiress of Templehall and Ebrux.<sup>36</sup> The genealogy of their issue, Gilbert and Margaret, is outlined in the section *Cadet Family - Ogilvie of Templehall*.

**5. Christian (b 1527c)** married in 1544 James Moncur and held a charter from her father for Untank, a property immediately west of Ebrux alias Broomhall.<sup>42b</sup> Unthank and Ebrux are currently farmed together as Broomhall. Christian was mentioned 23 Mar 1544/5 in sasine upon Mill of Knap.<sup>42b</sup> Their son Andrew married Margaret, daughter to Sir David 6<sup>th</sup> of Fintrie who was beheaded 1593.



Moncur castle being sited near Inchture facilitated many interactions with their neighbours Ogilvie of Inchmartin and cadets at least to 1674. By 1648 Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin held the baronies of Errol and Capeth including Drummadertie and Fardil.<sup>42c</sup> In 1649 he transferred Drummadertie and Fardil to his second son William of Murie.<sup>42d</sup> James Moncur inherited from his father, David, Reidgottines / Redgothines / Gothens on the border of Capeth and Lethendy parishes.<sup>43a</sup> Thomas Ogilvie later of Templehall was in Reidgottines in 1649 when Sir Patrick granted him sasine for Templehall.<sup>43b</sup> Another Thomas Ogilvie was married to Barbara Scrymgeour relict of David Moncur of Reidgottines. This man is unlikely to be Thomas later of Templehall because of their age differences and the publication of his wedding banns to Elizabeth Ogilvie in Longforgan Kirk. Presbyterians did not declare bans or enter a marriage into the Kirk Session Records if one of the betrothed couple had previously been married.<sup>44</sup>

6. **Janet (b 1529c)** with her father, Patrick, had the gift of non-entry of the lands of Ardler on 6 April 1536] and married Alexander Blair 7<sup>th</sup> of Balthayock in 1545c.<sup>45a</sup>

#### **Natural Issue of Sir Patrick Ogilvie (1486c-23 May 1555 »69)**

Patrick sired two natural children after the demise of Elizabeth Kinnaird, my Y-DNA ancestor. Andrew/Andro, and Alexander. Elizabeth Kinnaird was alive in 1538/9 as she held with her spouse Patrick conjunct fee of Balgalle (Balgay) 10 Mar 1538/9 <sup>45b</sup> so Andrew and Alexander were probably born after 1539, perhaps in 1540 and 1543 respectively.

7. **Andrew/ Andro (1540c-1595 »55)** An entry on 13 Feb 1558/9 clearly differentiates my Y-DNA ancestor Andro from the older lawful son Andro of Drymmie.<sup>45c</sup> Their uncle, Andro 1<sup>st</sup> of Mygvie, was the legal guardian of Andro, who was legitimised in 1550.<sup>46a</sup> He may have been a minor under the age of 16 on 13 Feb 1558/9, so his birthdate could be as late as 1543, but as he had a son, William, by 1560c I have estimated a birthdate of 1540c. Alexander was of a legal age in 1566 to witness a charter by his nephew, Patrick, son of William of Inchmartin, so was the younger of the two siblings (b 1543c), thus following the order in the precept to legitimise which listed Andrew/ Andro then Alexander.<sup>17, 46a</sup>

In my 2010 article *A Swedish Knight from the Carse*, I assumed that Andrew of Drymmie was my ancestor, but Jack Blair pointed to evidence that it was more likely his younger brother german by the same name, Andrew (Andro) in Balgay.<sup>46</sup> It was quite common to have children with the same given names in one family.

8. **Alexander (b 1543c)** was a tenant of James Jackson of Wattrebutts and held rights to the town and lands of Rossie in the barony of Rossy.<sup>47a</sup> The testament of Elspeth Hay 'spouse to Alexander Ogilvie in Carsegrange' who died in October 1588, was registered in Edinburgh 11 Nov 1590 with the spelling of his surname as written -ie.<sup>47b</sup> Her father could be Thomas Hay who occupied lands in Rossie.<sup>48a</sup> Alexander later moved to Dundee leaving daughters Isobel, Margaret and Bessie, and a son also named Alexander, who continued to rent land in Carsegrange from James Jackson of Wattrebutts and witnessed sasine in favour of Helen Duncan for a lease of one-half of Balgay, the farmtown of Inchmartin.<sup>48b</sup>

Before Sir Patrick's death in 1555 there was an obligation dated 27 Sept 1554 by

David of Templehall (b 1525c) brother german to Andro/ Andrew in Balgay, to Elizabeth Berry, relict of Peter Ramsay, burgess of Dundee, for £115.12d, against the lands of Balgartnow in the Regality of Scone.<sup>49a, c</sup>

### **Cadet Branch - Ogilvie of Templehall: Issue of David & Andro**

**David of Templehall (1525c-1573c »48)** married (1550c) Christine Galychtlie of Templehall and Ebrux/Broomhall (1530c-1594c »64). Christine held Templehall earlier by feu of 2 shillings paid annually to Sir James Lord Saint John, preceptor of Torphichen, confirmed by a new charter to her husband and herself and lawful progeny, so her parents had already died.<sup>49b</sup> In 1556 David and his spouse received compensation from his brother, William now of Inchmartin, for 4 oxgangs of land of the Westertown of Inchmartin.<sup>49d</sup> In 1553/4 David was a member of an assize confirming James Moncur as son and heir to Andro Moncur of that ilk.<sup>49e</sup> Christine was burdened with many debts when David died between 1571 and 1574 despite of a gift of £4,000 from her father-in-law, leading to a dispute with her son, Gilbert.<sup>50</sup>

Issue i) Gilbert (1550c-1607c »57) who succeeded to Templehall & Ebrux.

ii) Margaret who married Thomas Chayne (Thame / Thain) in Balgaran and Denmylne, second son of Richard Chayne and brother to James.<sup>51a</sup> Margaret and her spouse Thomas were given rights to half of Denmylne held by their parents by feu from Scone Abbey.<sup>51b</sup>

Gilbert of Templehall and Ebrux (1550c-1607c »57) married (mc 1578) Nicola, daughter to William Graham of Claverhouse and his spouse Marion/Mariot, daughter to Thomas Fotheringham 9<sup>th</sup> of Powrie and Barbara Scott, relict of Sir David Graham 6<sup>th</sup> of Fintry. Nicola was provided liferent out of Ebrux.<sup>52a</sup> In 1593 Thomas Chayne in Balgaran collected a debt for his brother-in-law Gilbert from Thomas Gourley in Dergow.<sup>52b</sup> Christine may have died before 13 April 1595 at which time Gilbert had '*infirmities and distress*' yet may have lived to 1607.<sup>52c</sup>

Issue: (i) Patrick (b 1581c) never married but had two bastard sons before he died in 1645, Patrick ygr and an unnamed child. He was in long-standing conflict with his neighbour, Alexander Smyth in Overyards, for alleged damage to the property.<sup>52d</sup>

(ii) Alexander in Craigdallie [*vide infra*];

(iii) Gilbert (b 1583) skinner burgess of Dundee, issue: William.

(iv) Thomas and (v) William, mariners in Dundee by 1614/15.

**Alexander in Craigdallie (1582c-1646 »64)** had two sons: (a) Patrick in Craigdallie servitor to the Inchmartin family and (b) Thomas, who was given Templehall & Ebrux by Sir Patrick of Inchmartin in 1649.<sup>52e</sup> Thomas was probably born by 1615c since he witnessed in 1633 sasine in favour of Sir Patrick for lands of Drummadertie and others in the Barony of Fardill (Caputh-Meiklour-Lethendie parishes) which pertained to James Monorgrund of that ilk who had married Sir Patrick's aunt, Agneta/ Agnes Ogilvie, in 1584.<sup>53a</sup> In 1649 Sir Patrick and his son William also held sasine of some of these lands from Sir John Scot of Scottiscarvel as liferent from lands in Inchmichael, Drummadertie, and Fordill.<sup>53b</sup> On 9 May 1647 the heirs of David Moncur of Reidgothines resigned their rights to these lands including those for Reidgothines.

In time William of Murie elder passed Drummadertie to his second son William ygr.<sup>17</sup> Thomas lived in Reidgothines probably leased from William Ogilvie of Murie when he was given a charter for Templehall and Ebrux alias Broomhall in 1649/50.<sup>52e</sup> James and John Moncur as heirs to David Moncur held some rights to these lands. Another Thomas Ogilvie was married to Barbara Scrymgeor, relict of David Moncur of Reidgothines (d 1635c), whose son, John, was bound to provide liferent out of this property to his mother.<sup>54a</sup> On 29 Oct 1654 Thomas Ogilvie of Templehall confessed his fall in fornication with Alison Carmichell, his servitrix. He promised obedience to the church and paid a penalty for himself and Alison of £5.12/-.<sup>54b</sup> Two months later banns were read three times, and he married on 7 Jan 1655 Margaret Fotheringham, daughter lawful to the deceased Mr Alexr Fotheringham, brother german to Thomas 10<sup>th</sup> laird of Powrie, sons to Thomas 9<sup>th</sup> of Powrie.<sup>54c</sup> Thomas Ogilvie became a burgess of Dundee in 1663.<sup>54d</sup>

Issue: Agnes (1655- d 1670-1683); Alexander John (1656- d before 1682/3) inherited Templehall and Ebrux 1674c but died without issue; Elspeth (Elizabeth) (b 29 Sept 1659; heiress of Templehall and Ebrux 1682/3c; Helen (b 1662) probably died as a child; Margaret (1664- d before 1696) married (18 Dec 1690) James Gekie;<sup>54e</sup> Grizell (b 1666) married Samuel Morrison litster in Dundee; Janet (b 1667), Jean (b 1669); Anna (b 1673) probably died in childhood. Elizabeth married (1682/3c) Patrick Ogilvie portioner of Carsegrange who descended from Andro Ogilvie brother german to David of Templehall. (*vide infra*)

### **Andro Ogilvie in Balgay**

A brother german to David of Templehall, Andro (1540c-1595 »55), lived in the Inchmartin farm-town of Balgay while he was servitor to the laird of Inchmartin.<sup>55a</sup> Andro married first (1559) Bessie, daughter to James Monorgan of that ilk, with issue, William elder (1560c-1616 »56) who succeeded.<sup>36,55b</sup> By 1586 he held tack for a lifetime and 38 years for the teindsheaves (10% of the crop) for West Balgay from Robert, Earl of March, commendator of the priory of St. Andrews, for yearly payment of £6.13s4d Scots.<sup>55c</sup> On 28 Nov 1565 he was on the jury assessing the claim by Alexander Donaldson alias Lude, as heir to the deceased John Donaldson of Lude, his father.<sup>55d</sup> Andro married secondly Janet, daughter to Peter Hay of Leys.

Issue: i) James elder in Abernyte then in Balgay married first Jonat/Janet, daughter to William Gardyne and Agnes sister to Patrick of Inchmartine<sup>55e</sup> and secondly [...] Gourlay, widow of Robert Boyd elder in Abernyte and died in 1615.<sup>56a</sup> The eldest son by Jonat was Thomas, who inherited income from a part of Moncur mains and Rossie in 1624 and married Elizabeth Morton.<sup>56b</sup> The next son, James ygr, married (1618) Janet Fyffe<sup>56c</sup>, relict of George Maxwell. James ygr died before 1629 with a daughter Janet as only heir who married James Graham in Polenback.<sup>57a</sup> A third son Patrick, witnessed with his father sasine held for the new Knap mylne by Robert Jack.<sup>57b</sup>

ii) Margaret married Robert Jackson in Polgavie with issue, Robert, Janet, Elizabeth and Isobell.<sup>57c</sup>

iii) Patrick in Abernyte married Margaret/Mariete Boyd before 1 Jan 1605 and died before 25 Feb 1631<sup>57d</sup> with issue: Patrick ygr and Margaret. Patrick ygr

married Euphamie Blair.<sup>58a</sup> By 1649 his widow was Elizabeth Haliburton, while his daughter, Agnes, was to marry George, son of James Wardroper in Abernyte.<sup>58b</sup> In 1640/1 Patrick's sister, Margaret married Robert, son to William Gib in Lochtoun and was given part of Balindean in the barony of Ballegerno.<sup>58c</sup>

iv) Andro (d 1613) was admitted to the Perth Guild of Burgesses in 1587 and by an unnamed spouse had a son, James.<sup>59a</sup> He was a debtor to the estate of Pa(t)rik Ogilvie younger apparent of Inchmartin (d 21<sup>st</sup> November 1592) and witnessed the testament of Dame Geillis Seytoun who died in 1600, sometime spouse to Patrick Ogilvie laird of Inchmartin.<sup>59b</sup> He witnessed a renunciation, obligations and a concession which show that Andro/ Andrew, burgess of Perth, was not the same person as Andro Ogilvie in/ of Trottock.<sup>60a</sup>

The heir of Andro Ogilvie in Balgay (1540c-1595 »55), William elder (1560c-1616 »56), married first Elizabeth Crabtree relict of John Fallow with issue: i) William ygr (1580c-1625c »45) died without issue when his sister Barbara, sought redress for a contract with their father.<sup>60b</sup> His brother german Andrew in Balgay (1593c - 1654c »60) became heir to their father, William elder. ii) Janet (b 1582c) married first Thomas Anderson of Tullilum in 1604 who died before 1616 when she was then the widow of James Broun of Westburn.<sup>61a</sup> iii) Agnes (b 1588c) married Patrick Martin portioner of Craig Maleran in 1610.<sup>61b</sup> He leased Tullilum from his aunt Janet Ogilvie, but failed to pay rent in 1623.<sup>61c</sup> iv) Barbara (b 1590c) married Alexander Lockhart litster burgess of Perth.

William elder (1560c-1616 »56) married secondly (1592c) Elizabeth, daughter to Patrick Langlands of Collace and Joneta, daughter of William Scott, with only issue: Andrew in Balgay (1593c - 1654c »60). It has been postulated that Patrick Ogilvie alias Patrik Ogilwie (b 1605c) Swedish Knight No 277 (1642) was also their son as written in a birthbrief sent to Sweden. [*vide infra*] William elder, his son William ygr, and his brother german, James elder in Balgay, were included in the Bonds of Caution not to harm Patrick Kynnaired of Inchture and his family following the murder of his father in 1590 by Col. William Ogilvie.<sup>62a</sup>

William elder had serious monetary problems since severe cold weather 1590-1610 led to bad harvests and higher taxes.<sup>62b</sup> William elder had income as servitor to Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin acting as a manager and clerk. He charged £5 to complete the accounts of moveable assets for the testament of Dame Geillis Seytoun, third spouse to Patrick Ogilvie laird of Inchmartine.<sup>62c</sup> William Ogilvie elder entered into an even closer relationship with the laird of Inchmartin after the sudden death in 1592 of Patrick's heir, Patrick, at age 29. He was a contemporary in age to the laird and lived in close proximity in Balgay. As well as being a servitor of the laird, his business was inter-twined.<sup>63a</sup>

William Ogilvie elder with his second wife, Elizabeth Langlands, was succeeded by Andrew/ Andro Ogilvie (1593c-1654c »61), who was still a minor in 26 July 1602 when his father administered his business.<sup>63b</sup> Andrew witnessed several transactions from 1614 to 1625 <sup>64a</sup> and married (1618 16 Jan) Elspet, daughter to Gilbert Monorgund in Siesyde and Janet Hay.<sup>36, 64b</sup> Issue: i) Patrick (1618c-1684c »66) notar public (my Y-DNA ancestor) ii) Margaret married (1650) Gilbert Jackson

portioner of Carsegrange iii) Andrew & iv) Thomas servitors to Sir Patrick of Inchmartin.

### **Siblings of Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin (1540 - 1621c »81)**

William of Inchmartin (1511c-1563 »52) married (1539c) Janet (b 1520c) natural daughter of Patrick 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord Gray with issue: Patrick (1540c-1621c »81) who succeeded to Inchmartin in 1565.<sup>64c</sup> Three brothers of Patrick, fiar of Inchmartin, Thomas, John in Newton, and Andrew, were put to the horn for failing to register the testament of their mother, Janet Gray.<sup>64d</sup> John of Petpoynte was a natural son to William.

1. **Thomas (1542c-1609c »67)** from 1580-1592 was in the service of his neighbour, Patrick master of Gray, as his gentleman and servitor for 100 merks per year for 12 years, serving in 1585 as general captain in Flanders with 67 men. Gray supplied mercenaries for Elizabeth of England to fight the Spanish during the Dutch Revolt, but then owed Thomas for uniforms and vituals.<sup>65a</sup> In 1581 Thomas was implicated in a murderous feud with the Lindsays of Edzell.<sup>65b</sup> In 1584 Thomas was gifted with the goods of John Watt in Halicht, Richard Speid in Petpollox, Richard Fentoun there and James Gibb in Banden who failed to convene with the king's forces assembled to protect Stirling Castle after the Ruthven Raid of 1582.<sup>66a</sup> In 1586 Thomas and his brother Andrew, along with their neighbours, Moncur of that ilk, received remission for their part in the slaughter of James Creichton brother to [.....] Creichton of Ruthven.<sup>66a</sup> This may have been a family feud since Isobel Gray, sister german to their mother, Janet, married (1497c) Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven. On 20 Feb 1602 Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter to John Ogilvy in Newton of Bellaty (Glenisla) when William Ogilvie of Balgay (Col in Swedish service) was a witness.<sup>66b</sup> They were granted jointly liferent from four oxgang lands of Westerhouse of Inchmartin by a charter from his nephew.<sup>66c</sup> Thomas and his natural son, Thomas, were included in the multiple bonds of caution not to harm the Kinnairds following the murder in 1590 of Patrick Kinnaird by his uncle, Col. William Ogilvie.<sup>62a</sup> In 1609 the laird's brother, John Ogilvie (in Newtown 1546c-1627c »81), was apparent of Balgay so we can assume his older brother, Thomas, had died by 1609c.<sup>66d</sup>

Natural issue: i) Thomas son of Thomas is found in bonds not to harm Patrick Kinnaird in 1604.<sup>62a</sup> ii) Patrick in Drymmie (1570c; d before 1643) <sup>67a</sup> married (1591c) Janet Kynnaird. In 1604 he acquired Bendochie/Bennathie from James Ogilvy of Balfour <sup>67b</sup> and died before 1643 Feb when his heir, Patrick ygr of Bendochie, sought redress from the estate of Patrick of Inchmartin who had been his father's tutor.<sup>67c</sup> iii) James also lived in Bendochie and was alive in 1658 7 July.<sup>67d</sup>

2. **John in Newton (1543c - 1627c »84)** was given Craigdallie, Trottock and half of Laurinstoun by his father, William of Inchmartin, perhaps at the age of 16 in 1562. He also held liferent out of the town and half the lands of Newton in the barony of Ballegerno.<sup>68a</sup> On 3 June 1601 John transferred ownership of these properties to his brother, Patrick of Inchmartin.<sup>68b</sup> From 1608 to 1612 John in Newtown and his daughter Elspeth had many obligations alone and in joint with relatives, including those to my ancestor, William Ogilvie elder in Balgay, such as one dated from 1589 still unpaid in 1613.<sup>68c</sup> John was alive in 1626 with his spouse Janet Moncrieff when his nephew, Patrick, now of Inchmartin, moved to recover lands.<sup>68d</sup> I suspect he

died in 1627c at 81 years, at the same age as his older brother, Patrick.

**3. Andrew/ Andro 2<sup>nd</sup> of Mygvie (1544c-1602c »58)** Replicating problems identifying multiple men named Thomas Ogilvie, the various men named Andrew/ Andro are also easily confused. Andro, brother to Patrick of Inchmartin, Thomas, and John in Newton, designed as (2<sup>nd</sup>) of Mygvie, was in debt in 1578-9.<sup>69a</sup> When Andrew/ Andro (1<sup>st</sup>) of Migvie (b 1490c) died without issue in 1575c, his relict Elizabeth [Ogilvy] Lady Megvie, married his nephew Andro (1544c-1602c) and was designed as (2<sup>nd</sup>) of Mygvie by 1575 and of Drymmie by 1579.<sup>69b</sup> Lady Megvie raised an action in 1580 against William Glendy over property in Langbank.<sup>69c</sup> In 1588 Patrick of Inchmartin was appointed as a collector of the small baron's tax for Perthshire with his brother, Andrew, as deputy.<sup>70a</sup> His eldest son, Andro ygr, witnessed a contract in 1589 acting as a servitor to the laird along with his brother Thomas by 1614.<sup>70b</sup> Andro ygr was named in Bonds of Caution concerning the Kinnairds and was still alive in 1624 after his spouse Agnes Halibutoun died. Her testament with Thomas as cautioner, named their children as Patrick, William, and Agnes.<sup>70c</sup> Their daughter, Agnes, widow of Andrew Gibb younger in Ballindean, married secondly, Mr. James Blair of Newbigging, minister at Rossie.<sup>71a</sup> These individuals were neighbours and friends of my Y-DNA ancestor, Patrick Ogilvie NP, portioner of Carsegrange. I have not traced her brothers Patrick and William.

**4. Elizabeth (b 1548c)** executrix along with her mother Janet Gray, to the testament of her father, William of Inchmartin, married (mc 1573) John of Easter Pitteade, second son to her mother's second husband, James Sandilands of St. Monat & Creve.<sup>71b</sup>

**5. Agnes (1550c -1592 »42)** married first Thomas Gourlay in Ballindean with issue, Thomas in Ballindean. She married secondly William Gardyne and died on 10 Dec 1592 leaving another son, Patrick Gairdyne in Kirkcoun of Liff, and two daughters, Jonat/ Janet who married James Ogilvie in Abernethy (later elder in Balgay) brother german to my ancestor, William Ogilvie elder in Balgay, while her unnamed sister married George Kinnaird in Bal[edgarno].<sup>71c</sup>

**6. John of Petpoyntie (1545c-1601 »56)** was a natural son of William Ogilvy of Inchmartin who married, as her third husband, Elizabeth, daughter to John Scrymgeour of Glassary (and Dudhope), later Constable of Dundee, by his Campbell wife.<sup>40a,72a</sup> She was relict of Andrew Winton of Strathdichthy and George Crichton of Camno. Elizabeth died about 1598. With this marriage John acquired the lands of Stradichmartin, A'nastoun, Balmadoun and Achinharrie. In 1592 John witnessed the marriage contract of his niece, Margaret, daughter to Patrick of Inchmartin, with John Kinnaird.<sup>72b</sup> He died in 1601 without issue when his nephew, Patrick in Drymmie inherited 14½ bolls annually out of the lands of Pettempen and Petpoyntie in Forfarshire, and liferents for John and his spouse Elizabeth from Thomas Wyntoun of Stradichmartine. Thereafter Patrick was designed as of Petpoyntie.<sup>73a</sup> Patrick's *patrui junior* would be his father's (Thomas) younger brother, John Ogilvy of Petpoyntie, brother german to Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin.<sup>73b</sup>

**Sibings of Patrick Ogilvie, Heir Apparent (1563c; dsp 21 Nov 1592 »29)**

Patrick of Inchmartin (1540c-1621c »81) married first (April 1562 with Papal



dispensation 12 April 1561) Marion Gray (1542-June 1582 »40), relict of Patrick master of Ruthvin who died in 1560/1 and daughter to Patrick 5<sup>th</sup> Lord Gray and Marion, daughter to James Ogilvy of Airlie and Helen Sinclair with issue: Patrick (1563c; dsvp 21 Nov 1592 »29) heir apparent of Inchmartin.

1. **William (1564c-1607 Sweden »43)** alias Col Wilhelm Ogilwie in the Swedish Army.<sup>47</sup> Patrick Kinnaird had been found guilty of the slaughter of Andrew Clark of Clochindarg whose spouse was Margaret Kinnaird, probably a sister of Walter Kinnaird of Inchtute. Members of the Clark/ Clerk family were tacksmen of East Balgay from the laird of Inchmartin. In revenge, William Ogilvie, second eldest son of Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin and Marjorie Gray, participated in the murder of Patrick Kinnaird in 1590 and was banished from Scotland.<sup>47a</sup> In exile, William entered Swedish army service in 1592/3 under Abraham Young with Alexander Gordon, Andrew Moir and Adam Walker, to fight in the Swedish-Muscovite War 1590-95. William Ruthven and Henry Leyell commanded two troops of cavalry which arrived in 1591. William received the King's Pardon in 1594 but remained in Swedish service, rose to the rank of Colonel, and was granted land of Göran Posse as a fee.<sup>74a</sup> He returned to Scotland 1597c.<sup>74b</sup> On 18 April 1598 he witnessed a contract along with my ancestor, William elder, and the latter's brother german, Andro burgess of Perth, and an obligation in 1600 again with William elder as a witness illustrating the presence of both Williams together.<sup>74c</sup> Karl IX of Sweden sent a letter dated 2 July 1602 to persuade James VI to allow William Ogilvie and Thomas Ker to recruit 600 fresh troops.<sup>75a</sup> However James changed his mind, claiming his allegiance to Denmark-Norway since his wife, Anne, was daughter to Frederik II of Denmark, so he ordered the detainment of ships from Scotland and Sweden to prevent their transport.<sup>76</sup> William married Barbara Kinnaird before 1601.<sup>77a</sup> William probably died in Sweden. The following clarifies lineage of his son, Patrick: *'Inhibition by Patrick Ogilvie as executor to the deceased Col. William Ogilvie his father, with Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin his grandfather and curator...'*<sup>77b</sup> Patrick's guardian inhibited James Jackson from selling David Jackson's property until an obligation had been paid yet it was still unpaid by 1610.<sup>77c</sup> I should comment that Barbara Kinnaird was only identified as spouse to William and not specifically as mother of Patrick. This is the last entry I have found for the young Patrick in Scottish records. Perhaps Col. William was previously married but no marriage or baptismal record has been discovered. My Y-DNA ancestor William elder in Balgay (son to Andro Ogilvie in Balgay) married (1592c) Elizabeth Langlands. I have not found evidence that Patrick's mother was Elizabeth Langlands as stated in the Swedish birthbrief. It is unclear why Patrick chose to falsify his birth brief. Perhaps it was an issue of legitimacy and he was a natural son of Col. William who died 1606c, whereas his putative father in the Swedish birthbrief, my Y-DNA ancestor, William Ogilvie elder in/of Balgay, died in 1616.<sup>77d</sup> I contend Patrick went with Barbara Kinnaird to Finland with her second spouse (m 1608c) Colonel Samuel Cockburn, and in 1642, as Patrik Ogilwie, became Swedish Knight No 277.<sup>47</sup> Colonel Cockburn died in 1621 and was buried in Åbo cathedral, Finland. His putative stepson, Sir Patrik Ogilwie, inherited Cockburn's tomb and was buried there in 1674, as was his son, Patrik ygr, in 1705.

2. **James of Duntrune (1566c - active 1619)** is readily confused with a contemporary,

James Ogilvie in Polenback/ Balgay (d 1615), son of my Y-DNA ancestor Andro in Balgay (1540c-1595c) by his second spouse Janet, daughter to Patrick Hay of Leys, and brother german to my Y-DNA ancestor, William Ogilvie elder (1560c-1616) son to Bessie Monorgan, Andro's first spouse. The two James appear together in several entries.<sup>78a</sup> James married (mc 1598) Margaret Keith, relict of John Ogilvie of Duntrune, descended from a natural son of David of Inchmartin.<sup>78b</sup> He was included the Bonds of Caution regarding Patrick ygr heir of Patrick Kinnaird, the murder victim of his older brother, William in 1590.<sup>62a</sup> In 1606 James of Duntrune was godfather to Magdalen, daughter to David Wedderburne NP, burgess of Dundee. There are 14 other entries with James Ogilvy son to Patrick of Inchmartin in 1598, 1601, 1604, and as James of Duntrune from 1604 to 21 May 1619.<sup>78c</sup> I have not found the date when they disposed Duntrune to a branch of the family of Graham of Fintry however, Walter Graham, first laird of Duntrune of that name, was in possession in 1629.<sup>79</sup>

3. **Thomas (1567c - active 1629 »62c)** lived in Balgay without evidence of a spouse or children and witnessed several obligations and sasines held by his father and others from 1600 to 1616 <sup>80a</sup> was included in Bonds of Caution not to harm Patrick Kinnaird; <sup>62a</sup> a marriage contract between Hon James Sterling and Marion Monorgrund, eldest lawful daughter to James Monorgrund of that Ilk; <sup>80b</sup> a bond concerning Patrick Ogilvie of Templehall; <sup>80c</sup> and letters of premonition by Alexander Robertson concerning the lands of Monzie in the barony of Lude.<sup>81a</sup> On 22 Mar 1626 his nephew, Sir Patrick of Inchmartin, included Thomas in a list of those considered to be illegally occupying his lands in the baronies of Inchmartin and Inchtute which he inherited in 1621.<sup>81b</sup> He witnessed a baptism on 19 Jan 1629.<sup>81c</sup>

4. **Agnes/ Agneta (b 1565c)** married (mc 1584) James Monorgund ygr of that Ilk with issue: Gilbert of that Ilk.<sup>81d</sup>

5. **Gilbert (b 1568c)** no record

6. **Marion (b 1569c)** married first (mc 1593) James Scrymgeour of Fardell, secondly (mc 1594) Robert Carnegie and thirdly before 1596, Adam Hepburn elder of Bonhard.<sup>15b, 81a</sup>

7. **Margaret/ Mar't (b 1570c)** married John Kinnaird of Fordie (of that Ilk).<sup>82b</sup>

8. **Elsbeth/ Eli't (b 1571c)** married Andrew Moncur of that Ilk who descended from James Moncur and Christian Ogilvie of Untank (b 1527), sister to my ancestors, David of Templehall and Andro in Balgay.<sup>82c</sup>

### **Siblings of Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin (1583c- 30 Mar 1651 »68)**

Patrick heir apparent of Inchmartin (1563c - 21 Nov 1592 »29) married (1582c) Margaret, daughter to Sir George Halyburton of Pitcur and Elizabeth Learmont, with issue: Patrick (1583c-1651 »68) who succeeded his grandfather in 1621c.<sup>83</sup> Margaret Halyburton was probably pregnant with an unnamed daughter at the time of her spouse's death on 21<sup>st</sup> November 1592. She married secondly before 15 Nov 1595, Sir George Hay (later 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Kinnoull) son of Peter Hay 4<sup>th</sup> of Megginch (cadet of Hay of Leys) and Margaret Ogilvie (b 1532c) daughter of my ancestors Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin and Elizabeth Kinnaird, and sister of my ancestors David of Templehall and Andrew/ Andro in Balgay (brother german). She was designed Viscountess of Dupplin on 4 Mar 1627 and died 4 April 1633. George Hay became the step-father



of Patrick Ogilvie and likely influential in arranging his knighthood in June 1619 at the age of 34.<sup>82d</sup>

1. **Andrew/ Andro (b 1584c)** probably died at a young age

2. **Marjorie (b 1585c)** married [mc 1605 29 July] Andrew eldest son of Thomas Wintoun of Strathmartin.

3. **Thomas (1586c - active 1641)**<sup>84</sup> In 1633 Thomas, son to Patrick heir apparent, witnessed sasine for a liferent for his sister-in-law, Anna Campbell, for the sale of Fardill to James Monorgan ygr, and purchase of Drummaderie from James Monorgan of that ilk.<sup>85a</sup> There are 10 other entries dated from 1624 to 1638 for Thomas Ogilvie in Balgay and one in 1641 for Thomas of Balgay likely all for the brother to Sir Patrick of Inchmartin, but without designation as such or as uncle to Patrick, future Earl of Findlater, plus one in 1644 for Thomas in Balgay which separates him from Thomas servand to Patrick Ogilvie who has not been identified as Thomas brother to Sir Patrick of Inchmartin.<sup>85b</sup> Additionally Thomas servitor to Inchmartin, who probably lived in Balgay, was a son to Andrew in Balgay and brother to Patrick NP my Y-DNA ancestor.<sup>86</sup> Thomas in Balgay may have married Helen Duncan named as relict in a testament registered in 1672 for William Ogilvie of Murie (d Mar 1669) brother to Patrick fiar of Inchmartin in 1651 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Findlater in 1652.<sup>85c</sup> On 29 Apr 1630 there is an Errol baptismal record for twins, Patrick and Anna, witnessed by Patrick and William Ogilvie with others, but this Thomas is not further identified. Both the spouse and twins could otherwise be related to Thomas servitor to Inchmartin, brother to Patrick NP ancestor to the Ogilvie Mariners of Dundee.<sup>86a, 86b</sup>

4. **Elizabeth (?b 1590c)**

5. **Unnamed Daughter (?b 1592/3c)** in Patrick's testament registered in 1595, perhaps born after her father died.<sup>87a</sup>

#### **Other possible Inchmartin Cadets named John**

i) John saddler burgess of Perth before 1590 is not John in Newton since his brother Patrick is not designed as of Inchmartin.<sup>87b</sup> This is clearly shown when both appear to witness sasine for the barony of Inchmartin which reverted to Patrick elder on the death of his son and heir apparent Patrick ygr in 1592.<sup>87c</sup>

ii) John of Balgray/ Balgay married to Elizabeth Beltoun. Balgray is likely not Balgay near Inchmartin, as the entry may be a mis-transcription since a 1627 entry has Thomas in Balgay, with Thomas identified as son to John elder. However there was another property named Balgray near Balgay.<sup>87d</sup>

iii) John in Longforgan was married to Marjorie Gray who died in February 1617 leaving Margaret and Agnes, their lawful daughters.<sup>88a</sup> Perhaps he was John Ogilvie hammerman in Longforgan who deceased the following year in July 1618 when his testament was given up by Mr Jas Jarden, minister there.<sup>88b</sup>

iv) Mr. John Ogilvie in Newbigging perhaps preceeded Mr. James Blair as minister at Rossie Kirk, who married Agnes grand-daughter to Andrew 2<sup>nd</sup> of Mygvie, son to Patrick heir apparent of Inchmartin.<sup>89a</sup> There is additional confusion since in 1648 when a Mr John was styled as son to my Y-DNA ancestor, Andro Ogilvie in Balgay.<sup>89b</sup> In fact Mr. Patrick (1618c - 1684c) was his son, possibly completing his exam as Notar Public in 1636 but certainly by 1639.<sup>86a, 89c</sup> Peter, not John, was a common

given-name substitution for Patrick in Scotland, thus another means of causing confusion in genealogy. I suspect this entry was a clerical mistake.

v) John servitor to Sir Patrick of Inchmartin was witness to an obligation by Thomas Ogilvie of Balgay in 1641.<sup>86c</sup> Once again this may be Patrick Ogilvie NP as outlined in (iv) above.<sup>86</sup>

## References

39. (39a) Jack Blair, *Ogilvy of Inchmartin*, 2010; (39b) The father of Elizabeth Kinnaird cannot be John, son to Andrew Kinnaird, who married (1508c) Janet (b 1489c), daughter to James Ogilvie of Inchmartin, since Elizabeth Kinnaird was married by 1520. *Stirnet* has John marrying Janet, sister to Patrick of Inchmartin. John died at Pinkie in 1547. I also do not consider as suggested by [www.kinnaird/family01.net](http://www.kinnaird/family01.net) and *Stirnet* the father of Elizabeth to be Andrew's cousin, Patrick Kinnaird of Inchture (b 1522 d April 1582) and his second spouse who he married in 1568, Margaret, daughter to Andrew Moncur of that ilk.
40. (40a) Jack Blair, *Ogilvy of Inchmartin*, 2010 12 05, Scone feu charter XXVII; RMS v.926 1585/6 1 Mar; (40b) GD190/3/58; (40c) CS7/6
41. (41a) RMS iv.282, 1548 16 May PSIII & GSIV; (41b) Jack Blair, RMS v.926; (41c) RMS v.978; (41d) GD190/3/58; (41e) GD181/109
42. (42a) DR Perry, *Pitmiddle and Elcho Nunnery* 1982; (42b) GD45/28/49; (42c) RGS ix; (42d) RS1/59/710
43. (43a) 1635 25 July Pre 1700 Perthshire Retours; (43b) 1650 18 Jan NP1/86 RS51/1
44. (44a) 1652 15 Apr NP1/86; 1652 6 June RS51/1; Longforgan OPR 1654 31 Dec; 1655 7, 14, 25 Jan; (44b)
45. (45a) Jack Blair et al, *Blair of Balthayock and Their Cadets*. 2001; (45b) RSS ii/1995; (45c) CS7/19/1; (45d) RSS.iv
46. RI Ogilvie, *A Swedish Knight from the Carse*, The Scottish Genealogist Vol. LVII No. 2 June 2010, p 84-93
47. (47a) 1586 27 Oct, 1589 19, 1590 7 Sept D190/5, 1586 Oct 27, Nov 5 Robert Wedderburn notar public/19; (47b) CC8/8/22
48. (48a) 1586 5 Nov Robert Wedderburn/18; (48b) 1586 27 Oct D190/3 & 4; 1589 19 Dec, 1590 7 Sept D190/5, 1603 20 Jan RS48/2
49. (49a) 1554 17 Oct CS7/8; (49b) 1551 30 Oct MS14/109; (49c) 1554 17 Oct CS7/8; (49d) 1556 8 Apr NP1/1/16; (49e) SC49/1/4
50. 1569 17 June Dundee HC10, 1571 18 July SC49/48/1, 1574 9 July PSVI, 1592 26 Aug D191/
51. (51a) 1595/6 21 Feb Dundee Head Court Book /19; (51b) 1585 1 Mar *Feus of Scone*: Article XXXII; 1585 2 June Dundee HC/16
52. (52a) 1580 14 Oct NP/17; (52b) NP1/43; (52c) CC20/4/3; (52d) 1608 19 Oct SC49/4/33; (52e) NP1/86, RS51/1
53. (53a) 1633 24 June RS50/6; 1584 2 Apr Alex Wedderburn Protocol Book Jun 1583-Sep 1587/22, 23; (53b) 1649 3 Mar RS1/59
54. (54a) 1652 6 June RS51/1; (54b) CH2/249/1; (54c) Longforgan OPR; (54d) Dundee Lockit Buik; (54e) Kettins OPR CH2/518/1
55. (55a) 1586 1 Feb RD1/ 24/1; (55b) GD26/3/1145; (55c) 1586 2 Aug GD26/3/1145; (55d) GD38/1/65; (55e) 1630 16 Aug RS1/29/197-99
56. (56a) 1592/3 13 Feb D190/6, 1616 13 Mar CC20/4/6; (56b) RS1/16 /279-81, RS1/16 /279-81, 1627 6 Apr DI91/11; (56c) RD11/272]
57. (57a) 1634 11 Sep RD1/479; (57b) 1603 29 June RS48/2; (57c) 1604 24 Feb RD1/97; (57d) RS48/3/363, RS49/2, CS7/438
58. (58a) mc 1618 8 Dec RS49/2, 1642 31 Dec RS50/10; (58b) 1649 2 June NP1/86, (58c) mct 1640 18 Jan RD1/551, 1641 1 Feb NP1/86
59. (59a) *The Perth Guildry Book 1452-1601*, 1608 6 June RD1/163; (59b) 1595 23 Jan CC8/8/28, 1601 13 June CC8/8/35
60. (60a) 1606 19 Mar RD1/119, 1604 May RD1/102, 1602 19 July RD1/102, 1603 29 June RS48/2; (60b) 1626 28 Feb CS15/185

61. (61a) 1619 19 Jan RD16/280, RD1/81, 1617 Nov RD1/266; (1b) mc 1614 11 Feb RD1/220; (61c) 1623 19 Nov CS7/37; (61d) CS15/185
62. (62a) 1604 16 & 26 Apr RPCS i/vii, p 547-9, (62b) Lawrence Stone, *The Crisis of the Aristocracy 1558 -1641*, 1965; (62c) CC8/8/35
63. (63a) 1603 13 Jan, 1603 28 June DI90/12; 1606 19 Mar RD1/119; (63b) 1619 14 June RD1/284
64. (64a) 1617 RD1/266; 1624 RS1/16; 1625 15 Dec RD16/379; (64b) Errol OPR; (64c) Perth No 16; PSIV; (64d) 1586 23 Sep D190/3&4
65. (65a) 1593 11 Aug D190/6, CS7/145, 1594 1 Apr RD1/ 46; (65b) 1582 23 Oct RSS vol.VIII 965; (65c) 1584 11 May RSS.viii/2063
66. (66a) 1584 RSS.viii/2063; 1586 20 Oct PS1/54; (66b) 20 Dec 1601 RS48.1.194; (66c) 1604 21 Jan RS48/2; (66d) 1612 16 May RGS.vii
67. (67a) CS7/516; CS7/521; (67b) RS 48/3/177, RS48/5/70; (67c) RS 48/3/177; (67d) SC49/48/8
68. (68a) 1594/5 CS7/152, 19 Feb 1608 20 Aug SC49/1/15; (68b) 1604 23 Apr RD1/100; (68c) CS7/280; (68d) 1626 22 Mar CS7/395
69. (69a) 1578 Dundee HC 14, CC8/7; (69b) [1582 CS7/88] [1579 Robert Wedderburn NP/16, 1580 R Wedderburn NP /16;(69c) CS7/88
70. (70a) 1588/9 8 Feb, 1589/90 21 Feb D190/5; (70b) 11 Mar RD1/ 34, 1619 31 May RD1/283; (70c) 1624 21 Oct CC20/4/8
71. (71a) 1653 11 Aug St. Andrews U ms36220; (71b) 1573 26 Nov CC8/2, 1573 23 May GD26/3/807; (71c) 1594 11 May CC8/8
72. (72a) 1579 15 June 1580 3 May Robert Wedderburn NP /16; (72b) 1591/2 27 Jan Alexander Wedderburn II/23
73. (73a) 1583 23 Dec Robert Wedderburn NP/17; (73b) 1602 13 Feb Forfarshire Inq. Pre 1700 Retours
74. (74a) 1594 8 Dec RGS, 1594/5 15 Feb D190/7; (74b) 1598 18 Apr D191/3; (74c) 1600 31 Jan RD1/72, 1602 30 Dec RD1/92
75. Alf Åberg, *Scotland and Scandinavia*, ed. GG Simpson, 1990
76. Alexia Grosjean, *An Unofficial Alliance, Scotland and Sweden 1569-1654*, 2003
77. (77a) 1605 4 Feb D190/5; (77b) 1607 25 June DI57/12; (77c) 1605 4 Feb D191/5, 1610 4 May RD1/171; (77d) 1618 23 Feb CC20/4/6
78. (78a) 1598 18 April RD1/72, 1601 13 Feb DI90/11; (78b) 1597 1 July D191/3, 1599 17 May RD1/70; (78c) DI90/11, RD16/285
79. David Wedderburne's Comp Buik, The Scottish History Society Vol VIII May 1898
80. (80a) RD1/92; RD1/87, 92 RS48/2, 5, 6; RD1/175; SC49/48/2; RD1/305; (80b) 1604 23 Jan RD1/16; (80c) 1615 21 Feb RD1/234
81. (81a) 1616 25 Mar GD38/1/105; (81b) CS7/395; (81c) Errol OPR; (81d) 1626 22 Mar CS7/395
82. (82a) Jack Blair personal communication; (82b) 1626 22 Mar CS7/395; (82c) 1626 22 Mar CS7/395
83. 1582 Dundee HC 15, 1590/1 Dundee HC/17; Balfour Paul has her father as Sir James, while Stirnet has Sir Thomas Halyburton
84. To identify Thomas it is necessary to separate entries from others with the same given name:  
i) Thomas (1542c-1609 »67 m Eliz of Newton in Ballaty) son to William (1511c-1562/3c »52) and brother to Patrick elder of Inchmartin (1540c-1621c »81). ii) Thomas (1569c - active in Balgay 1633 »65c) son to Patrick elder of Inchmartin (1540c-1621c »81); uncle to Sir Patrick ygr who succeeded in 1621. He continued to witness entries in 1633 so it is difficult to separate entries for Thomas son of Patrick Ogilvie heir apparent, brother to Sir Patrick who succeeded in 1621c.  
iii) Thomas (b 1586c - active 1641) son to Patrick Ogilvie heir apparent (1563c-1592 »29) therefore brother to Sir Patrick (1583c - 30 Mar 1651 »68) who succeeded in 1621c.
85. (85a) 1633 10 Feb, 24 June RS50/6; (85b) 1644 24 Aug RD1/556; (85c) 1672 2 July CC20/4 14; (85d) 1649 RS1/601; 1650 20 July NP1/86
86. (86a) RI Ogilvie, *Patrick Ogilvie 17<sup>th</sup> Century Notar Public on the Carse*, The Scottish Genealogist Vol. LXIV No. 4 Dec 2017 p 129-144; (86b) *ibid*, *Ogilvies of Templehall, Mariners of Dundee*, The Scottish Genealogist Vol. LIX No. 3 September 2012, p 107-117



## Alison Mitchell 1929-2019

Alison Mitchell, who died shortly before her 90th birthday, was a dedicated genealogist who continued the work of her parents, John and Sheila Mitchell, plus her brother Angus, all of whom were luminaries of the SGS.

As well as editing several volumes of pre-1855 gravestone inscriptions (Speyside, Angus, Bute & Arran, and Carrick), she published a small biography on her grandfather, Norman Macbeth.

The youngest of three children, she did not go to school until she was seven, having spent two years in the back of the family's old Singer car touring Scotland, France, Belgium and Germany, as her father had recently retired from the Indian Civil Service. It was quite an education in itself, and she talked in later years of a clear memory of sitting on her father's shoulders and seeing Hitler addressing some gathering.

She went to Downe House School in Berkshire and was primed to go to university when she surprised her parents by informing them that he had booked to train as a nurse in Edinburgh. After six years of training in the early 1950s she had an additional year in hospital, but as a patient, which concluded with an ileostomy. As she was now considered a 'disabled nurse' she trained further to become a health visitor and was appointed to the East Neuk of Fife where she settled in a seaside cottage in St Monans. She spent over 20 years there as a popular and respected district nurse, describing the life as being straight out of *Ask the Midwife*.

On retiring in 1979, she and her partner, Jo Tudor-Hart, moved to Bath to be closer to family members, and later to Oxford. Although she never married, she was effectively a much-loved grandmother and great-grandmother to Jo's family.

While much of her genealogy research was done in Scotland, after moving south she spent a lot of time in local churchyards, fascinated by the headstones and their stories. Meanwhile she continued to make annual 'graveyard trips' to Scotland, adding to her surveys of inscriptions for the SGS, until old age and frailty intervened.

Alison Macbeth Mitchell, born in Petersfield, Hampshire, 29 November 1929; died in Oxford 11 September 2019.



Alison Mitchell (left) with her mother Sheila when the latter was awarded an M.B.E. for Services to Genealogy in 1977.

*From family collection*

*Contributed by Andrew Mitchell*



# RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

Births, Marriages & Deaths as reported in the	
Campbeltown Journal Newspaper 1851-1855	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
Loanhead Farm, Drumblade, a History of the People from 1696	Les Bremner
Life in Scotland until 1603	Norman Nichol
Life in Scotland since 1603	Norman Nichol
The Guid Scots Tongue	David Murison
Reay Poor Register, Caithness 1865-1882	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
The Haldanes of Gleneagles	Neil Stacy
The Campbells of the Ark, Men of Argyll in 1745, Vol 1; The Inner Circle	Ronald Black
The Campbells of the Ark, Men of Argyll in 1745, Vol 2; The Outer Circle	Ronald Black
Catholic Family History: A Bibliography for Scotland	Michael Gandy
Bower Poor Register, Caithness 1865-1918	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
Avoch Ross-shire Poor Register 1865-1918	Stuart Farrell (Comp)
Kirkyards of Forbes, Kearn & Tullynessle	ANESFHS
Credentials for Genealogists: Proof of the Professional	Paul Gorry
The Ayton Family Society Newsletter Issue No 34, Summer 2019	David Eaton
Fife News Almanac 1927	
Fife News Almanac 1928	
Loanhead, the Story of a Barony, a Burgh and a Community, Vol 1	Alan McLaren
Loanhead, the Story of a Barony, a Burgh and a Community, Vol 2	Alan McLaren
The History of Loanhead Children's Day	Alan McLaren
The History of Midlothian's Brass Bands	Alan McLaren
The History of Midlothian's Local Festivals	Alan McLaren
Dalkeith Parish MIs and Other Associated Records	Recording Angels
West Byres Churchyard, Ormiston, East Lothian MIs	Joy Dodd (Ed)
The History of Old Cumnock	John Warwick
An Islay Miscellany	Museum of Islay Life
Stewart Heritage	Charles Kinder Bradbury & Henry Stuart Fotheringham

## 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.

SGS meetings are open to all – bring your friends!  
(Donations of £4 from non-members will be appreciated.)

## FESTIVE CLOSURE

The Library will close at 5pm on Thursday, 19th December 2019, and re-open at 10.30am on Monday, 6th January 2020.

We wish everyone an enjoyable interlude and we look forward to welcoming you back for more successful searching in 2020.

## 2020 Syllabus

- Monday 20 January** "Henry and his Autograph Book"  
– from an imprisoned Conscientious Objector of WW1  
by **Jill Williams**
- Monday 17 February** Annual General Meeting followed by talk  
– "Should Robert Burns be Granted a Coat of Arms?"  
by **Dr Morrow**, Lord Lyon King of Arms.
- Monday 16 March** "What can DNA Testing do for your Family History?"  
by **Michelle Leonard**, Genealogist
- Monday 20 April** "Milford's Shirts : Scottish Linen and Clothing for Enslaved People"  
by **Sally Tuckett**, Lecturer in Glasgow
- Monday 18 May** "Researching Scots Who Came to Canada"  
by **Christine Woodcock**, Canadian Genealogist
- Sunday 7 June** "Gravestones and Memorials"  
a guided walk in Rosebank Cemetery, at 2.00pm.  
by **Ken Nisbet**.  
Please book at the SGS Library.
- Monday 21 September** "The Edinburgh Men who founded the  
World's First Football Club in 1824."  
by **Andy Mitchell**
- Monday 19 October** "The Show in the Meadows"  
– the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1886.  
by **Graeme Cruickshank**, Historian
- Monday 16 November** "Crimes of an Heinous Nature" – looking at some High Court Trials.  
by **Margaret Fox**, Archivist

### Advertisement

## Campaigning with the Scots 1054-1654

600 years of Scottish wars and conflicts  
through the eyes of a great Lowland family

by Gregory Lauder-Frost

Longcross Press, 2019  
ISBN 978-99959-54-05-5

Available through Amazon



Gregory Lauder-Frost

Campaigning  
with the Scots  
1054-1654

Copyrighted Material



