



# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

**DECEMBER 2020**

**John Woodward**

**Andrew Menteith, gravedigger**

**Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight**

**The William pit disaster**

**Annual Report**

**QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

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**Vol. LXVII No. 4**

# The Scottish Genealogy Society

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

*Front Cover:*

The Society's Coat of Arms

*Back Cover:*

Portrait of Andrew Menteith by Adam Westwood  
Pittencrieff House Museum, Dunfermline

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## Coronavirus Update

At time of publication, the restrictions applied by the Scottish Government are still in place. Therefore our monthly talks and events are suspended and the Library remains closed.

Syllabus / Membership Cards will be issued next year when the situation, we hope, will be clearer.

The Sales Desk and Enquiries Desk, however, are still in operation.

The date of the Annual General Meeting will be announced next year.

Please keep an eye on our website [www.scotsgenealogy.com](http://www.scotsgenealogy.com)

## 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.

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

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### The Scottish Genealogist

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

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

### Advertising

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### Scottish Genealogy Society Website

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

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# Andrew Menteith

Sue Mowat

Not many poor people have their portraits painted but the Dunfermline gravedigger Andrew Menteith happened to be connected with the Dunfermline artist Adam Westwood, through his mother Thomasina Westwood, who married Andrew Menteith, a damask weaver, at Dunfermline in 1823.

The connection between Andrew Menteith and Adam Westwood may trace back to the brothers William and John Westwood who were born at Alloa to William Westwood and Margaret Fulton in 1756 and 1758 respectively. Adam Westwood's grandfather, also called Adam, was born at Alloa and the father named on his death certificate was John Westwood, a gardener. Unfortunately his mother's name was not given on the certificate, but a John Westwood and Agnes Primrose of Alloa had a son named John in 1788, which is within two years of the (not necessarily accurate) ages given for Adam on census records and his death certificate.

Andrew Menteith's mother Thomasina was born at Dunfermline in 1797, daughter of William Westwood and Margaret Watson and this is where the uncertainty creeps in. If William Westwood (who could well have moved from Alloa to Dunfermline in search of work) was the brother of Adam Westwood's grandfather John Westwood, then Adam Westwood and Andrew Menteith would have been second cousins, but this speculative connection is all that can be suggested using the sparse available records.

## Life Story

Andrew Menteith the future gravedigger was born in 1824 and seems to have been his parents' only child, possibly because his father died within the next few years. He was certainly dead by 1841, when the census finds Thomasina and her son living in St Catherine's Wynd near the northern entrance to the Dunfermline churchyard. Andrew was nearing the end of his apprenticeship as a cotton weaver and also in the household were Thomasina's sister Agnes who earned a few shillings a week winding yarn onto pirns to fit into weaving shuttles. James Westwood, a shoemaker, was also in the household and was probably their brother.

In 1851 Andrew was still working as a weaver and his aunt Agnes was still winding pirns but was now on the pauper roll, receiving a few shillings a week from the Poors Board. Thomasina's grandniece, a weaver, was also in the household and there were two lodgers. They were pretty crowded: Thomasina paid only £4 10s a year rent, the rate for an apartment of three small rooms at most. By 1861 the relatives and lodgers had gone, leaving just Thomasina and Andrew in the house, but by this time there was very little work for handloom

weavers like Andrew, and Thomasina began to take in lodgers again. Ironically the four named in the 1871 census were all girls working at a power loom factory.

Thomasina died of bronchitis and dropsy in 1872 and with her died the income from lodgers, as Andrew would not have been able to housekeep for them. Weaving was not providing sufficient income for him, even though he gave up the house and moved into one room at a rent of £2 a year. He found work as a fruit porter and gravedigger and as the town's hand bell ringer, but at some point this income was not enough and he entered the Poorhouse, where he died of bronchitis in February 1892 at the age of 68.

### **The Poorhouse**

Although there was a stigma attached to being admitted to the Poorhouse, the Dunfermline house was nothing like the Oliver Twist image that is usually conjured up by the word 'Poorhouse'. For one thing the motivation behind the Scottish Poorhouse was subtly different from that of the English Workhouse. In Scotland the Poorhouse was intended to be a refuge for the indigent, not a punishment for being poor. Cities had their large houses with several hundred inmates where the regime would have had to be strict, but the Dunfermline house was small, with accommodation for 150 people, many of them children.

The inmates usually did the kind of work they would have done 'in the community'. The women cooked, cleaned, sewed, knitted and looked after the children. The men grew vegetables in the garden, those with the necessary skills did maintenance jobs around the house, and while handloom weaving survived in the town former weavers would sometimes be employed in helping to set up looms. In the 1890s an alcoholic artist inmate decorated the walls with murals.

The food was plain but adequate and the clothing was warm. Inmates were allowed out on a Saturday afternoon and to go to church on a Sunday and their friends could visit them any afternoon with permission from the Governor. Some long-term inmates were even allowed out for a week or a fortnight to stay with friends and family. This is not to pretend that the life was idyllic, but it was certainly much better than the alternative - slowly starving to death in a cold, dirty, damp room.

This article was first posted on the Facebook page of The Friends of Dunfermline Abbey, which is part of a project funded by Fife Council and headed by Susan Buckham of Kirkyard Consulting, that aims to promote the use of the Abbey Graveyard as a community resource for both education and leisure.

To find out more, visit the Facebook page at:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/272196447261227>

# Monorgan of that Ilk

## Part One

Richard Ian Ogilvie

The lands of Monorgan lie in the Carse of Gowrie on the north bank of the Firth of Tay about 8 miles west of Dundee.<sup>1</sup> Monorgan may be a contraction of *Moinforgrund*, the marsh of Forgan/Forgrund (Gaelic *moine* - marsh or moss).<sup>2a</sup> A Pictish word for bog is *gronn*, suggesting habitation before the arrival of Gaelic speakers in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Part of Monorgan consisted of wet clay, marsh and bog, frequently flooded by the Tay.<sup>2b</sup> It was a separate barony with a chapel and burying ground within its boundaries and a fortalice or fortified house.<sup>2c</sup> Pont's map (*fig. 1*) from 1585-95 may depict a surrounding retaining wall against floods.<sup>2d</sup> The village or *ferm toun* included a *smiddy* (blacksmithy), *steadings* (barns) for animals, equipment and crops, and a grist mill on the Pillic later called Huntly Burn. Alexander I (1107-1124) gained the thanedom of Gowrie before succeeding his brother Edgar, and granted one *oxgate* (13 acres) of Monorgan to Longforgan Kirk.<sup>2e</sup> Baronial rights of Monorgan included salmon fishing from the north shore of the Tay estuary to mid-stream, reaffirmed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2b</sup> The barony of Monorgan may have included interests in several nearby farm properties such as Rawes, Russelhome, Pillmore and Ebrukis (Broomhall),<sup>3a</sup> Ardeland and Nethercarse, as well as Collace and Drumnadertie NE of Perth. Monorgan had a croft in Dundee on Corbie's Hill north of Overgate which had defined the west tenement-wards of the Trinity Friars Hospital in the 14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>3b</sup> and became part of city wall defenses in 1644.<sup>3c</sup>

The progenitor of the family styled **Monorgan of that Ilk** is unknown but clearly a Scot who may have been an advisor or thane to Malcolm III Canmore (1058-1093) or his sons, Edgar (1097-1107), Alexander I (1107-1124) and David I (1124-1153), most likely the last. There were royal manors managed by thanes at Scone, Coupar Angus, Strathardle, [Long]Forgan, Invergowrie & Forfar. The progenitor of the Monorgan family may have been a thane of Scone or Gowrie. This relationship continued during the reigns of David's grandchildren, Malcolm IV (1153-1165), William I (1165-1214) and in particular, David Earl of Lennox, Garioch and Huntingdon.

### Issue:

i) **EWEN/EÓGHAN OF MONORGAN** (1109c-1169c »60)<sup>4a</sup>

ii) Andrew/Aindreas (1110c-1184 »74)<sup>4b</sup>, a monk trained at Dunfermline Abbey, who was at the court of David I by 1143 and became the first Scottish Bishop of Caithness from 1145c after Moray had been subdued, in an attempt to counter control of this remote area by the Norse earl and bishops from Orkney. Andrew owned the upland corner of Longforgan parish near Trottock called *hochter comon*,<sup>4c,d</sup> and was a witness to the declaration of David I in the marginalia of the *Book of Deer* freeing the clerics of Deer of interference and tax extraction.<sup>4e</sup> He was witness to many royal charters and attended the Council of Northampton

1175-6.<sup>4f</sup> He is recognized as a bibliophile-historian and credited as the possible source of the second king-list for seven Pictish kingdoms by the anonymous early 13<sup>th</sup>C author of *de Situ Albanie*.<sup>5a,b</sup> Several of his properties went to Arbroath Abbey after his death in 1184 including '*Achinglas, Dunnichen and Kingoldrum, Angus,*' and '*a full toft in the burgh of Forfar*'.<sup>5c</sup>

**EWEN/EÒGHAN OF MONORGAN** (1109c-1169c »60) was the sheriff of Scone probably including Gowrie under Malcolm IV (1153-1165).<sup>5d</sup> Ewen with his neighbour Swain of Longforgan and his sons were among the witnesses to the confirmation of Arnald as Archbishop of St Andrews in 1160 x 62.<sup>5e</sup> In 1162 Malcolm IV informed Gillebrigde Earl of Angus from 1130c to 1186c, the sheriff of Forfar and Ewen sheriff of Scone, that he had given permission to the Abbot of Scone to collect aids from his own properties by means of his own servants, and on account forbids them to enter the abbot's lands to collect these aids.<sup>6a, 6b</sup> Gillebrigde may have been the son of Gilchrist Earl of Angus from 1070c-1130c. The third son of Gillebrigde, Gilbert, was the founder of the Ogilvie family.

#### Issue:

**GILBERT (SCOT) OF MONORGAN (I)** <sup>6c</sup> (1145c-1205c »60) *nepos* to Andrew Bishop of Caithness, received charter for the barony of Monorgan in 1172 from David (1152-1219), brother to William I (1165-1214), in return for the annual gift of a young goshawk.<sup>2e</sup> David became Earl of Lennox (1174),<sup>6d</sup> Earl of Garioch (1179), and held Longforgan, Inchmartin and Pitmiddle, in return for the service of 10 knights.<sup>2e</sup> He gave Inchmartin and Pitmiddle to a natural son, Sir Henry of Stirling, later designed as *of Inchmartin*. Stringer comments that David induced Gilbert to relinquish the western portion of Monorgan to his natural son, Henry of Stirling, which he later donated to the Templars. David returned Lennox to the previous *mórmaer's* family in 1185 when he regained the Honour of Huntingdon.<sup>6e</sup> Gilbert married Christina, daughter to Merleswain of Kenoway, a major landowner in Fife and son to Colbán Earl of Buchan and Eva, daughter to Garnait, former *mórmaer* of Buchan. Hammond argues that her brother, Magnus, was the namesake for their son, Magnus of Monorgan. In 1200c they gave 13 acres on the Pillic (Huntly Burn) with a mill adjacent to Monorgan, along with Ketill of Forgan, to St Andrews Priory, witnessed by William, son to Hugh Giffard of Tealing, lord of the nearby estates of Ballindean and Inchture, and Magnus son to Colbán earl of Buchan, uncle of Gilbert's wife Christina.<sup>6f</sup>

#### Issue:

**MAGNUS OF MONORGAN** (1180c-1240c »60)<sup>6h</sup>, son to Gilbert Scot of Monorgan (I), was likely named after his maternal uncle Magnus.<sup>6g</sup> In 1203x1233, designed as Magnus son of Gilbert the Scot, he confirmed his parent's gift of 13 acres in Over Pillic to St Andrews Priory and added a further one-and-a-half acres.<sup>7a</sup> In 1241 Magnus witnessed charter of Sir Henry of Stirling (later designed *of Inchmartin*) supporting a chaplain for the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Inchmartin at Westoun.<sup>7b, 7c</sup> In 1241 he donated to Lindores Abbey a toft and one acre of the land of Monorgan lying next to the western portion held by Sir





Fig. 1 Pont's map 1585c showing (bottom L-R): Unthank, (Ebrux not marked), Rawes, Templehall of Monorgan, Monorgan and mill on Huntly Burn called the Pillic/Pellay in the 13<sup>th</sup> C which empties into the Tay at Kingudy; (middle): Overyards, Castle Huntly, Longforgan & Pilmuir. Monorgan appears as a substantial fortalice surrounded by a retaining wall against floods. [NLS]



Fig. 2 Arms of **Monorgan** on a 1588 sepulcher slab in Longforgan kirk: Q1 Wemyss; Q2 Monorgan, A lion rampant between two fleurs-de-lis (quatrefoils) in chief; oblique crossing lines at top and sides of shield; Q3 Hering; Q4 Anderson (?of Denmark); carved for James Fyf of Dron, probably issue of a natural son of Wemyss who married (1543c) an unnamed daughter (b 1520c) of David Monorgan of that ilk (1465c-1513 »48) and Katerina Hering.



Fig. 3 Monorgan Arms depicted on the 1646 birth-breve sent to Sweden for Patrik Ogilvie Swedish Knight No 277 attested by my Y-DNA ancestor, Andro Ogilvie in Balgay (1593c-1654c »61). The bird may represent a goshawk recalling the feudal obligation in 1172 by Gilbert of Monorgan to David, brother to William I.

Henry of Inchmartin.<sup>7d</sup> Although records are missing, Sir Henry of Inchmartin may have donated this western portion to the Templar Order established in Scotland by David I who gave Balantrodoch in Mid-Lothian in 1128x1153. This gift of land called Templehall of Monorgan (*fig. 1*) was transferred to the Hospitaller Order after suppression of the Templars in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>7e</sup> David, a cadet of Ogilvie of Inchmartin, acquired Templehall by marriage in 1550c to Christine Galychtlie, who descended from Henry Galychtlie, a natural son of William I.<sup>3a</sup> Magnus married a sister of Lord Norin of Leslie <sup>8a</sup>son of Norman, constable of Inverurie in Garioch, Aberdeenshire, and grandson of Malcom constable of Inverurie in Garioch. <sup>6g</sup>

### **Issue: (speculation)**

i) **ANDREW OF MONORGAN (I)** (1215c-1269c »54)<sup>8b</sup> was named as a subordinate agent for William Bernham MA (d 1256), who held several parish benefices in Scotland in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century while studying at Paris (Arts) & Oxford (Law), including Inchtute (1241c-1256), Kinnaird, Kinneff and Abrothnutt along with teinds from lands in Inchtute, Balgay, Kinnaird and Pitmiddle. William was under the patronage of his uncle, David Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews, with other family members in Berwick. Robert, vicar of Forgan, was named as another subagent of William.<sup>8c</sup> The 1241 charter for the chapel at Inchmartin named Andrew of Striueling parson of Inchtute and Robert vicar of Forgrund.<sup>8d</sup> As burgess of Dundee in 1268, Andrew was the first witness to a charter by Henry of Hastings (spouse of Ada, daughter to David Earl of Huntingdon) granting a burgage plot in Dundee to Balmerino Abbey.<sup>8e</sup> Both Andrew (I) and Norin were designated 'of Monorgan' in 1268 and 1270-3 respectively. Perhaps Andrew (I) died in 1269 when his presumed son, Andrew (II), was still a minor, leading to guardianship by his uncle Norin who acquired the designation 'of Monorgan' in 1270. Lord Gilbert (II) Scot may have been childless.

ii) **NORIN OF MONORGAN** (a 1270-3)<sup>8f</sup> married Forbflaith (a 1270-3) daughter to Finlay of Camsie, who, along with her two sisters, was a disputed heiress of their great-uncle, Dubgall rector of Kilpatrick, unmarried brother to Maldouen, Earl of Lennox (1225-1273c).<sup>9a</sup> Their grandfather was Malcolm, 3<sup>rd</sup> son to Alwyn (II) Earl/Mórmaer of Lennox, whose heiress daughter married Finlay of Camsie, son to Robert de Redheuch, having three daughters including Forbflaith.<sup>9b</sup>

iii) **LORD GILBERT (II) SCOT**, knight (a 1244-1289)<sup>9c, 9d</sup>, between 1273 and 1289 witnessed a charter by Alexander Comyn Earl of Buchan by which he gave the monks of Lindores Abbey 10 marks in exchange for certain lands. Lindores was founded in 1190 by David Earl of Huntingdon and of Garioch, and lord superior of Monorgan.<sup>9e</sup> The renowned orchards of Monorgan and Templehall of Monorgan were likely established by monks from Lindores.<sup>2b</sup>

Gilbert witnessed another charter by the Earl of Buchan in favour of St Andrews Priory which renewed the gift made by his parents of a half-mark out of Inverurie in St Monans, Fife.<sup>9f</sup> Hammond points out that this Gilbert was the last in the family to use the surname Scot.<sup>6g</sup>

**Issue of ANDREW OF MONORGAN (I) (1215c-1269c »54):** (speculation)

**ANDREW OF MONORGAN (II) OF THAT ILK** (1245c-1305c »60)<sup>10a</sup> was the last of 12 witnesses in 1304 to a charter of John of Pincerna in favour of Sir John of Inchmartin for land in Pitmiddle near Kinnaird in Perthshire.<sup>10b</sup> Pitmiddle remained part of Inchmartin lands when Sir Andrew Ogilvie acquired it by marriage to Marjorie Glen in 1419c.

Records for some three generations of the Monorgan family after Andrew (II) (1245c-1305c »60) are unknown to me. After the death of David Earl of Huntingdon in 1219, his lands, including the baronies of Dundee & Longforgan, were distributed among his three daughters. Ralph of Dundee owned part of Dundee & Invergowrie and held the over-lordship of Monorgan. He likely died before 1296 when his relict, Isabella de Dundee, swore fealty to Edward I of England, probably including the lands of Monorgan as overlord. Their son and successor attached himself to Edward so his estates were forfeited in 1304.<sup>10c</sup> There is no record of a member of the Monorgan family pledging fealty to Edward I in the *Ragman Roll*, likely because the superior was Isabella de Dundee and her heritors. In 1306x1315 Robert I gave Andrew Gray of Chillingham the barony of Longforgan, superiority over Monorgan, and several other lands in Forfar and Dundee previously held by Edmund Hastings, Ralph de Dundee, John de Balliol, and others. In 1358 superiority of the lands of Monorgund were in the hands of John Gray.<sup>10d</sup>

**GILBERT OF MONORGAN (III) OF THAT ILK** (1345c-1415c » 70) was alive during the early part of the reign of Robert II (1371 to 1390).<sup>10d</sup>

**Issue: (speculation)**

**GILBERT DE MONORGAN (IV) OF THAT ILK** (1365c-1450c »65) succeeded by 23 July 1415 when he was a member of the inquest which determined that William Scott of Balweary held the lands of Flawcraig from Alan of Kinnaird of that ilk.<sup>11a</sup> He granted an annualrent to Duncan Scrymgeour, son of the deceased Nicholas Scrymgeour burgess of Dundee on 14 June 1440.<sup>11d</sup> On 23 Nov 1448 he witnessed a settlement for the Templelands of St. Germain Hospital in Inchtute to Thomas Bell, adjudicated by Sir Andrew Lord Gray and Sir Andrew Ogilvie of Inchmartin.<sup>11b</sup>

**Issue: (speculation)**

i) **ANDREW MONORGAN (III) OF THAT ILK** (1385c – 1455c »70)

ii) Thomas (1387c-1452c »65) <sup>11c</sup>, with his father, was a participant in an assize on 23 July 1415 and on 29 April 1432 a member of the inquest for retour of William of Striueling as heir to his father, John, for lands of Regorton. <sup>11d, 11e</sup>

**ANDREW MONORGAN (III) OF THAT ILK** (1385c – 1455c »70), with John Kinnaird of Kinnaird, was a member of an assize on 28 June 1513, hearing the case against Malcolm Drummond and his accomplices for their slaughter of Gilfillan Crechton.<sup>12a</sup> It has been suggested Andrew married an unnamed daughter of Sir Patrick Master of Gray.<sup>12b</sup>

**Issue:**

**GILBERT MONORGAN (V) OF THAT ILK** (1420c-1475 »55) succeeded and was witness when giving surety to an indenture by Sir William Lord Hay of Errol on 10 April 1457, for the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, to Sir Andrew Gray.<sup>12c</sup> He was living on 29 August 1475 and died by 10 September of that same year.<sup>13a, 13b</sup>

**Issue:**

**WILLIAM MONORGAN (I) OF THAT ILK** (1445c-1503c »58) held a mortgage for Pitmiddle In 1467 from David Ogilvie of Inchmartin. He was styled heir apparent to Gilbert Monorgan (V) of that Ilk as a member of inquest at the retour of Marjory Richardson for the Templelands of Balgally on 12 March 1470-71 and again when he witnessed a charter of Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure granting the lands of Luchland to James Rhynd of Broxmouth on 29 August 1475.<sup>13c, 13d</sup> He succeeded his father by 10 Sept 1475 when he was witness to a grant by William Barry burgess of Dundee, to the parish church of Dundee, and held sasine of the lands of Monorgan in 1476.<sup>13b, 13e</sup> William attended parliament as burgh commissioner for Dundee in 1472, 1478-9 and 1488 when he was appointed to the Committee of Lords auditors of causes and complaints.<sup>13f</sup> In 1494 William became sheriff-depute to his neighbour, Andrew Lord Gray, who was appointed hereditary sheriff-principal of Angus following the death of James III at Sauchieburn in 1488, replacing David Earl of Crawford, afterwards Earl of Montrose. William witnessed several charters for and with Andrew Lord Gray, James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, and others from 1480-1495.<sup>13g</sup> In 1492 he was an active patron of the Dundee parish church Holy Mary the Virgin at the west end of the Overgate, noted for its carved oak panels.<sup>13h</sup> I assume Monorgan's Croft on Corbie's Hill in Dundee was his possession.

**Issue:**

**DAVID MONORGAN OF THAT ILK** (1465c-1513 »48) held sasine of Monorgan in 1504.<sup>13i</sup> In 1506 June he witnessed the charter for Templelands of Inchture in favour of Walter Bell.<sup>13j</sup> He married (1495c) Katerina, daughter to John Hering and Isobel Hay, who granted them the lands of Wormet with mill and fishings in the barony of Nauchtane, Fife.<sup>14a</sup> In 1507 David with his spouse was given a charter of lands in Sandford, Fife, by Peter Crichton.<sup>14b</sup> In 1517 Katerina, relict of David, with the consent of Gilbert their son and heir, sold Wormet to Sir Peter Crichton of Nauchtane, and his spouse, Joneta Hay.<sup>14c</sup>

**Issue:**

i) **Gilbert (VI) of that Ilk** (b 1495c)

ii) Unnamed daughter (b 1520c) married (1543c) a man perhaps with the surname Fyf (b 1522c) likely a natural son of Wemyss of that Ilk family. Issue: James Fyf of Dron who died in 1588 at age 66.<sup>14d</sup> Arms on his sepulchral slab in Longforgan Kirk (*fig. 2*): Q1 Wemyss; Q2 Monorgund, a lion rampant with two fleur-de-lys (quatrefoils) above in chief and oblique crossing lines at side and top of the shield; Q3 Hering, on a bend two roses between two lions passant; Q4 Perhaps

Anderson of Denmark, a chevron between three mullets<sup>15a</sup> since Anderson of Scotland has a saltire.<sup>14e</sup> An adjacent plaque has commentary and a translation of the Latin inscription around the edge of the slab: *'Here lies an honest man James Fyf of Dron died 12 Feb 1588 at the age of 66. He is listed as one of the heritors and the name Fyf appears regularly in the Kirk Session minutes of the period.'*<sup>15b</sup>

**GILBERT MONORGAN (VI) OF THAT ILK** (1495c - Feb 1571 » 76) with John Kinnaird of Kinnaird was a member of an assize on 28 June 1513, hearing the case against Malcolm Drummond and his accomplices for their slaughter of Gilfillan Crechton.<sup>18a</sup> He held sasine of Monorgan in 1514.<sup>15c, 15d</sup> There are several charters by Gilbert in favour of Andrew Moncur for lands in Adeland & Thistlehome dated in 1514, 1519, and 1544,<sup>13j, 15e, 15f</sup> the last witnessed by Mr. Robert Monorgan rector of Banchry.<sup>16</sup> Gilbert's personal seal was attached to Errol and Kinnaird charters in 1514 and 1519.<sup>17a</sup> Monorgan Arms (*fig. 3*) were later depicted on a birth-breve for Patrik Ogilvie Swedish knight No. 277 dated 1 July 1646 included foliage on the sides of the shield as did Gilbert's second seal example in 1519.<sup>17b</sup> On 31 Aug 1517 with Gilbert's consent, his mother, relict Katerina Hering, resigned from Wormet, confirmed by Sir Peter Crichton of Nactane and his spouse Jonette Hay.<sup>17c</sup> On 23 May 1525 Gilbert was a member of retour of service inquest for William Murray as heir to his grandfather, William Murray of Tullibardine.<sup>17d</sup> On 14 Aug 1536 he was a member of an assize concerning the violent occupation of fishings and attack on Sir Henry Luvell of Ballumay by Patrick Lord Gray with James Scrymgeour constable of Dundee as his cautioner.<sup>17e</sup>

**Issue of (m 1514) unnamed spouse**, perhaps daughter to Patrick master of Gray.<sup>18b</sup>

i) **WILLIAM MONORGAN (II) APPARENT OF THAT ILK** (1515c-dsp 1560c »45) on 30 Mar 1555 was a member of inquest for retour of service for William Ogilvie as heir of (my Y-DNA ancestor) Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine in the lands and barony of Inchmartin<sup>19a</sup> at the tollbooth of Perth before Humphry Rollock of Balbeg, sheriff-depute to Patrick Lord Ruthven, sheriff-principal of Perth; other persons at this inquest included Thomas Blair of Balthayock and Peter Hay ygr in Incheoane (Megginch). James (I) held sasine of Monorgan in 1571 revealing that William had died before his father Gilbert (VI) leaving his younger brother as heir. I date his death at 1560c since the second-born son, James, was designated '*apparent of that ilk*' in 1562 during criminal proceedings against his father, Gilbert and John Kinnaird of Inchtute, for their slaughter of Alexander Ras burgess of Perth.<sup>19b</sup>

ii) **JAMES MONORGAN (I) OF THAT ILK** (1519c-6 Dec 1599 »80) sasine of Monorgan 1572.<sup>19c</sup>

iii) Gilbert (I) in Siesyd/Seasyde (1520c-26 Oct 1590 »70) (see Part 2)

iv) Andro/Andrew Monorgan in Longforgan then in Unthank (b 1522c-a. 1602)

witnessed a charter of Robert Graham in Knokdoliene in 1581 and was involved in the 1581-3 feud between the Lindsays of Edzell on one side, against the Lyons of Glamis supported by the Ogilvies of Blasco involving over 200 individuals.<sup>19d, 19e</sup> He was put to the horn in 1584 for not paying teinds to Mr. John Ratray vicar of Longforgan.<sup>19f</sup> He received a bequest in the will of his brother german, Thomas Monorgan in Monorgan who died in 1600, and witnessed an obligation at the kirk of Inchmartin on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1602.<sup>20a</sup>

v) Christine (b 1523c) = Alex Annand.<sup>18b</sup>

vi) Mr. Thomas Monorgan in Argayth (1524c - 6 Dec 1600 »76)<sup>18b, 20a, 20b</sup> was named in a charter dated 2 June 1571 in favour of Alex Wedderburn for rents out of Monorgan's Croft in Dundee, probably inherited from his father, William. The croft was in the hands of umquhil Rob Johnston by 1646 then given to the Hospital of Dundee.<sup>20c</sup> On 8 Mar 1553 Thomas Monorgund, along with several 100 other men, were charged but then acquitted of treason for aiding the English in the conflict from 1548 until Feb 1549/50 perhaps in support of Patrick Lord Gray.<sup>20d</sup> He was designed as servitor to Archbishop Ruthven, brother german to William Ruthven of Perth 1569 - 1573 and as a witness along with John Ogilvy also a servitor, and in 1574 on another charter with his brother, James Monorgan (I) of that ilk, regarding Jean Blair relict of Thomas Blair of Balmyle son and heir apparent to Alexander Blair of Balthayok.<sup>20e, 20f</sup> He married (1575c) Marjorie Scott (d. 17 Dec 1582).<sup>20g</sup> Issue: Elspet/Elizabeth Monorgund (1579c-28 April 1628 »49)<sup>20h</sup> who married (1610c) David Powrie in Argath, parish of Errol. Issue: John, who was a minor in 1628, so could be born in 1614c or later.<sup>20i</sup>

vii) Isobel (b 1530c) married George Gardin burgess of Dundee.<sup>18b</sup>

viii) Barbara (b 1532c) married George Anderson.<sup>18b</sup> Issue: Patrick Anderson.<sup>20j</sup>

20k

(See Part 2 for continuation of Monorgan in Seasyde and Monorgan of that ilk.)

## Notes & References

1. KEY: c circa; b baptized; d died; » approximated age at death; m married; mc marriage contract; a active; k killed; Y-DNA male genes.

Variant spellings of Monorgan include: Monorg-und/-rund/-ane/-on/-oun/-ound.

2. (2a) Rev. Adam Philip, *The Parish of Longforgan*, 1895; (2b) RI Ogilvie, *Monorgan and Templehall, Carse of Gowrie, Tay Valley Hist.* June 2010; (2c) L Melville, *The Fair Land of Gowrie*, 1939; (2d) [www.nls.uk/pont/index.html](http://www.nls.uk/pont/index.html); (2e) KJ Stringer, *Earl David of Huntingdon 1152-1219*, 1985.

3. (3a) RI Ogilvie, *The Mystery of Ebrux, Tay Valley Family History Society Historian*, October 2009; (3b) AJ Warden, *Angus or Forfarshire*, Vol ii 1885; (3c) J Robertson, *Dundee and the Civil Wars 1639-1660*, 2007; (3d) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/262/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/262/).

4. (4a) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/262/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/262/); (4b) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/202/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/202/); (4c) Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, *Early Scottish Charters Prior to 1153*, 1905 No 221; (4d) *Chrs. David I*, No 156; (4e) *The Book of Deer* lxiii; (4f) J Dowden, *Bishops of Scotland*, 1912.

5. (5a) GWS Burrows, *Scotland and its Neighbours in the Middle Ages* 1992; (5b) Dauvit Broun in *Alba, Celtic Scotland in the Medieval Era*, ed. EJ Cowan, RA McDonald, 2000; (5c) RSS ii / 22, 280; (5d) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/262/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/262/); (5e) *liber de S Andree* 130-2.

6. (6a) *liber de Scone* 17; (6b) RSS i /252; (6c) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/1316/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/1316/); (6d) RSS ii /205; (6e) Gilbert Monorgan (I) 'of that ilk' in this article; (6f) *liber de S Andree* 269-270; (6g) MH Hammond, *The Use of the Name Scot in the Central Middle Ages*; Part 2: Scot as a surname, north of the Firth of Forth. *J Scottish Name Studies* 6: 11-50;

# A benefit arising from a tragedy at the 'William' pit, 30 September 1876

Robin G K Arnott

**Andrew Arnot, 29 January 1839 – 30 September 1876**

After my father died suddenly in April 1975, I came across a small, carved wooden box in his study in which he had scribbled a laconic note: '3d found in the pocket of Gt Grandad Arnot the day he was killed at Fordell – 30 Sept 1876'. Inside the box was a slim silver chain, to which was attached a silver threepenny and a key – the key to the box.



Andrew Arnot's carved wooden box  
Photograph by the author

I did not pay overly much attention to it until an historian friend decided to publish a book on the history of Dalgety, a parish in Fife now containing the new town of Dalgety Bay. (*Dalgety – the story of a parish* by Eric Simpson.) At that time I was Chairman of Dalgety Bay Community Council, sponsors of the book, and he knew that my grandfather, Andrew Baxter Arnott, had been born in Fordell, a village within the parish, and would I write a foreword to the book? This prompted

me to investigate a bit further into the circumstances surrounding the death of Andrew Arnot, my Gt Gt Grandfather, who lived in Mossgreen, in the northern part of the parish.

Let me start, however, with my grandfather. After qualifying as a pharmacist, Andrew Baxter Arnott (b. 5 Oct 1883) opened his own shop in High Street, Cowdenbeath, in the early 1900s, later expanding the pharmacy business to include photographic materials along with developing and printing films. His younger son, my father, Robert Scott Gibb Arnott, was born on 12 March 1915 at 'Arnhill', the family-owned home in Alexander Street, Cowdenbeath. 'Arnhill' had been built by Andrew Baxter Arnott, master mason, father of the pharmacist, and the house name was a combination of Arnott and Greenhill, his wife's maiden name. He had been born at Vantage Farm on the Fordell estate on 23 September 1859, where his father Andrew Arnot had been working as a ploughman at the time. At some point the surname within the family has been changed from Arnot to Arnott. Family lore has it that "two Ts sounded better than one", but as names were always subject to variations in spelling, the truth of the matter may never be known.

My father was a general medical practitioner in Lochgelly, buying a single-handed practice in 1954 from Dr Alexander Stephen. Part of his role was to attend miners if they were injured underground but, by that time, with a reduction in mining activity it was, fortunately, not a common occurrence. The surgery, and the waiting room which had its own entrance, formed part of the house. It transpired that the house, in Station Road, had been built in the 1890s by his grandfather, Andrew Baxter Arnott, the builder of 'Arnhill'.

We know that Andrew Baxter Arnott's father, Andrew Arnot, was born on 29 January 1839, as the result of an illicit relationship which his father, James Arnot, had with a Magdalene Baxter. Two interesting records appear in the registers for Dunfermline Abbey Parish Kirk Session, both in 1839

James Arnot, weaver, Dunfermline, and Magdalene Baxter had a son born to them (not in wedlock) the 29 January 1839. Baptised and named Andrew. Witnesses Andrew and John Baxter.

(OPR/b/Dunfermline 424/14)

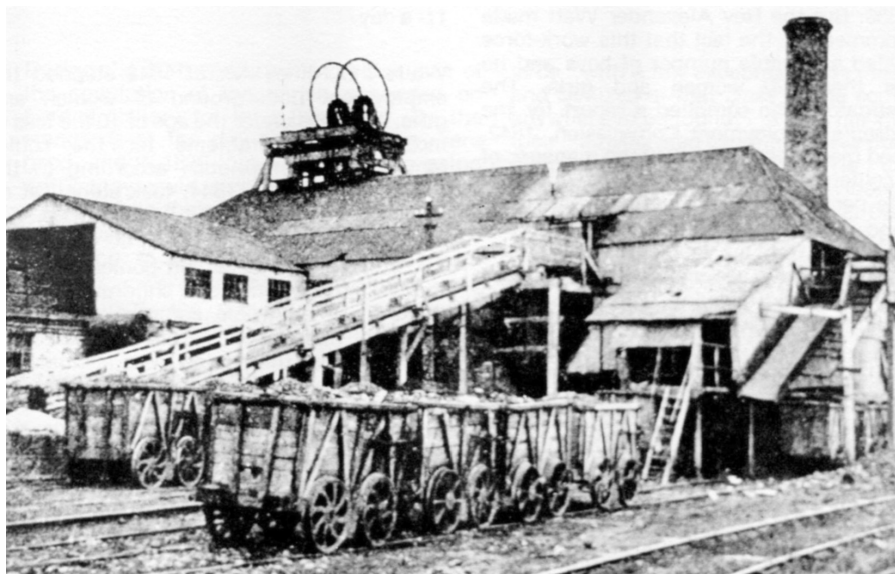
and on 13 May 1839, the following record appears:

Compeared Magdalene Baxter residing at Cowden and confessing the sin of fornication committed in this Parish with James Arnot and desiring to be taken on discipline. The Session considering that she does not reside in this Parish and attends Beath Church, it was resolved to give her a letter to the minister of Beath permitting him to take her on discipline if he sees fit.

(CH2/1059).

There is no record as to whether he did or not and it is quite possible the minister never received the letter!





The 'William' pit. This photograph originally appeared in a slim private publication *The Fordell Railway* by JC & F Inglis in 1946. The authors noted they had been loaned the photograph from the collection of Mr Napier Landale, General Manager of Fordell Colliery. The photograph was reproduced by Eric Simpson in *Dalgety - The Story of a Parish* (publ. 1980) with an acknowledgment that it had come from the Inglis book.

Another intriguing reference is in the record of Magdaline Baxter's birth in the Parish Registers of Dunfermline for June 1820

Andrew Baxter, labourer, Lochend Toll and Mary Drummond his wife  
had a daughter born the 23<sup>rd</sup>. Baptised and named Magdalane.  
Witnesses John Arnot and Andrew Keltie.

(OPR/42/120 39)

One is left wondering whether the Arnots were friends, or perhaps relations, of the Baxters, and if the affair of James Arnot and Magdaline Baxter had come about through a family connection.

Unfortunately, of James Arnot, nothing is known, except that he was described on his son's Death Certificate in 1876 as a flax weaver (deceased). All attempts to trace any aspect of him and his forbears have, so far, come to nothing. We do not know the date and place of either his birth or death. We do know that he did not marry Magdalene Baxter (who went on to have another illegitimate child before marrying a third (different) man). The evidence suggests that Andrew Arnot, was raised by Andrew Baxter and Mary Drummond, his grandparents, with Andrew passing the Baxter name down through his son.

Andrew Arnot is recorded as being married to Mary Smith, on 4 March 1859, after Banns according to the Church of Scotland, in School Row, Fordell village

by Rev David Nicol, minister of Dalgety. Andrew had a varied career, variously recorded as ploughman (his son was born at Vantage farm in September 1859), blacksmith's hammerman, and labourer before becoming a winding engineman at the 'William' pit, where he met his untimely death. In the 1861 Census his address is given as Brickwork Cottage, Fordell village, where he was recorded as staying with his wife and 1-year old son. The house was described as having three rooms with one or more windows. Two years later they were living at Clinkscales and in 1869 at Monteath Terrace, Fordell. In the 1871 Census he was recorded as living in Coaledge with Mary, his wife 29yrs, Andrew 11yrs, Mary, 7yrs, Jemima 2yrs, Martha 1 month. At the time of his death (1876) he was living in a house at Springhill Brae, Mossgreen, near Crossgates.

Extracting the death certificate of Andrew Arnot revealed that he had died at the Fordell colliery at 2.30pm on 30 September 1876. That entry was subsequently corrected to read, "Found dead on 30 Sept 1876 in a field immediately to the south of the 'William' pit of the Fordell colliery; injuries caused by the explosion of the boiler at the 'William' pit of the Fordell colliery."

The 'William' (originally known as the 'Wellington') was one of the mines in the Fordell colliery complex, belonging to Mr G W Mercer Henderson of Fordell, and sunk on land at Cuttlehill, between Crossgates and Cowdenbeath. As well as Andrew Arnot, four young women were killed; another eight or so were badly injured and around 100 men were thrown out of work, although only for a temporary period. The damage to the pit was stated at "between £1,200 and £1,500".

Newspaper reports following the accident noted that "the boiler was broken into three parts, one of which was found in an adjoining field, 120 yards distant, another on the public road, and the third on top of the coal 'bing'." (*The Scotsman* 2 October 1876) "The cause of the explosion is a mystery, and it is feared that it will remain so, owing to the fact of Arnot, the engineman (who might have been able to give some information on the subject) being dead. It is confidently believed, however, that when the accident happened Arnot was standing on the top of the boiler, seeing that he was thrown such a distance from his place." (*Dunfermline Press* 7 October 1876) Some were quick to lay the blame at the door of Andrew Arnot. The *Dunfermline Journal* on 7 Oct 1876 reported, 'The general conviction, however, is that the catastrophe was produced by some inconsiderate action on the part of the unfortunate engineer, Arnot, who along with others, met such a sudden and unexpected end.' Andrew Arnot and the other victims were buried in Mossgreen cemetery, near Crossgates.

Andrew Arnot's wife, Mary Smith, and their seventeen-year-old son fell under the shadow of the community generally believing the newspaper reports and being implicated by inference with the accident. It was not until March the following year when Mr Ralph Moore, Inspector of Mines in Scotland, published his "Report of Inspector of Mines and Collieries in the Eastern District of Scotland,



Mary Smith, wife of Andrew Arnot  
Photograph in author's private collection

for the Year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 1876', dated 27 March 1877, that Andrew Arnot was exonerated. Following extensive and exhaustive investigations by engineers, the mines inspectors and the Procurator Fiscal, the Lord Advocate concluded that no one was to blame and no criminal charges should be pursued.

Rudimentary mine inspections legislation had been introduced throughout Gt Britain in 1850 when it became mandatory to report all fatal accidents to the Home Office, but it was not until the early 1860s that the law on mining safety was brought into line with best mining practice of the time. Safety measures were further improved by the Coal Mines Regulation Act in 1872 when it was decreed that collieries had to be managed by a person holding a certificate of competency obtained by

State examination. In going to work at the pit, Andrew Arnot would have been reasonably assured that working conditions were safe. No amount of legislation or adherence to regulations, however, could prevent accidents.

The report from the Inspector of Mines stated: "The accident was the bursting of a steam boiler. The boiler was one of a range of three which supplied steam to a pumping engine, and also a winding engine; it was of the ordinary egg-shape, 25 feet long, 6 feet diameter, and had been working at a pressure of 30lbs on the square inch for upwards of 23 years. It was furnished with all the fittings required by the statute and there was nothing to indicate weakness or that it had too little water in it. In addition to the examination made by myself, the Procurator Fiscal had two engineers, and these gentlemen made a careful examination and drew up an exhaustive report, but the Lord Advocate did not see fit to take proceedings against any one, and I do not see how he could. I am inclined to think that colliery steam boilers of this type should not be used for more than 10 or 15 years; they are often fed with impure water, perhaps often short of water, and may get harder usage than the manager or owner can be aware of."

A coal mine was there to make a profit for its owner, and while the boilers had passed all the safety checks, Mr Moore implied in his report that not spending money on upgrading them had been the cause of the accident. Out of the tragedy arose positive action as the Henderson family, when they replaced the boilers, had them insured. Mr Moore further noted, "These [insurance] companies require a certain uniformity of practice in fittings and strengths, and undertake, for so

much per annum, to send practical boiler makers to examine the boilers and give directions as to repairs. I think they do much good." Too late for Andrew Arnot but of great benefit to future mine-workers.

The 'William' returned to full operational duty within a short period of time and continued operating until 1950, at which point the closure of the mines in the Fife coalfields had started.

Inscription on gravestone reads:



Erected by  
MARY SMITH  
in memory of her husband,  
ANDREW ARNOT  
who died 30 Sept 1876,  
aged 37 years;  
and also the above  
MARY SMITH  
who died at Springhill  
20 June 1913 in her 72nd year  
GEORGE TELFORD  
who died 8 Nov 1928  
aged 62 years

*Note: George Telford was Mary Smith's son-in-law; married to her daughter Martha.*

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## Rules for Self-Government by a Prudent Old Gentleman

Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner. Ask no woman her age. Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts. Never joke with a policeman. Take no notes or gold with you to a fancy bazaar – nothing but silver. Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party. Don't play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man that stutters. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig. Make friends with the steward on board a steamer, there's no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power. In every strange house it is as well to inquire where the brandy is kept – only think, if you were taken ill in the middle of the night. Never answer a crossing sweeper; pay him, or else pass quickly and silently on. One word, and you are lost. Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers. Never offend a butler – the wretch has too many chances of retaliation. Write not one letter more than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr tied, not to the stake, but to the post. Wind up your conduct, like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are "fast" or "slow". – *Punch*

*The Scotsman, 24 March 1855*

# Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight KCVO WS

## Modernising Lord Lyon who brought Scots heraldry into the 21<sup>st</sup> century

When an East of Scotland coach owner decorated his bus fleet with the logo of a lion rampant on a gold shield, the reality that he had unwittingly usurped the coat-of-arms of the Earl of Wemyss and March escaped him. But the long arm of Scots heraldic law caught up with him, and when he demurred over removing the logo, he was politely informed that he faced the prospect of £100 a day in fines and plus the legal defacing of his coaches.

He had the devices speedily replaced, though he was less than enamoured of the Lyon Court and its officials. "As far as I am concerned, they are a load of pompous twits that want to give everybody a hard time for no reason".

Swift actions such as this by Lord Lyon Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight have maintained the position of Scots heraldry as the purest and finest in the world, and a matrix for others to copy. He took immediate action when the first British Airways flight into Edinburgh boasted a new coat-of-arms on the tail. He firmly pointed out that BA was were using arms not legally recognised in Scotland. BA swiftly matriculated their arms to conform with Scots law.

For all the clichés surrounding "the Lyon in his den", Sir Malcolm was very much a modernist. In enforcing centuries-old heraldic law, he ensured that legislation met current standards, presiding as a judge of the realm in the only country where a court of heraldry and genealogy is fully integrated into the judicial system.

In Elizabeth Roads, he appointed the first woman herald in the world in 1992, a move thus far copied only by Canada and Ireland. Thus the heralds on duty at the first opening ceremony of the Scottish Parliament in 1999 proved gender-balanced in an era before the term had entered common parlance.

His reign (as the term of office of a Lyon is quaintly termed) oversaw the introduction of heraldic charges (the devices on shields) to cope with late 20<sup>th</sup> century needs such as computing and electronics, a period by which time he had long been familiar with heraldic use representing DNA and space travel.

He encouraged a move away from Latin as a base for mottoes, suggesting that a language relevant to the petitioner for arms be considered. His father Sir Thomas had as Lyon in 1956 granted Shetland Isles Council the motto in Old Norse "Med Logum Skal Land Byggji" (By law shall the land be built up). Thus in Sir Malcolm's time came mottoes in English, Greek, French, Welsh and several Asian tongues. He took particular interest in the use of Scots, with "Leal" (True-hearted) being granted in 1987 - the shortest motto in Scots of all time. His example encouraged his successors. Thus Aberdeen and North-East Scotland Family History Society bears the Doric motto of "Aye Tyaavin Awa".

Educated at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, Sir Malcolm was born in the Capital into a heraldic family. His father Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, married to Lady Lucy Buchan, had been Lord Lyon for nearly a quarter of a century after the war, and the young Malcolm showed early leaning toward armory. A non-heraldic

boyhood memory was that at his boyhood home near Torphins, Aberdeenshire, so little alcohol was ever served that the young Malcolm grew up believing that whisky was solely to counter wasp and bee stings.

Appointed to the honorary position of Falkland Pursuivant Extraordinary as a teenager in 1957, and maintaining the rank of Orkney Herald in retirement, he became one of the longest-serving heralds in the 600-year history of Lyon Court. His service actually started when as a 10-year-old in 1948, when in November that year, he became a page, the most junior officer of court.

He took up full-time appointment within Lyon Court on graduating, ultimately being appointed Lord Lyon in 1981, the 35<sup>th</sup> Lyon since Henry Greve (Greve) in 1399. Recent research however shows that the office goes back at least to Jack or James Caupeny in 1290, with the position being *seannachie* in times of Celtic kings.

Ensuring that heraldry did not become stultified, he readily acted on a suggestion in late 1976 by heraldist Charles Burnett (later to become a distinguished officer of arms himself) that an association catering for the study and use of heraldry be formed. In February the following year, he started out as first chairman of the Heraldry Society of Scotland, an active grouping with some 400 members.

Recalling early society days, he wrote: "We went on many wonderful (heraldic) excursions, fortified with good picnics and bottles of decent wine. In those days, I was described by Lady Olga Maitland in her column (in the *Daily Express*) as "a robust partygoer!"

In one of his many lectures to the society, Sir Malcolm predicted that in a globalised world, heraldry would occupy a role in preserving identity for the individual and family, and for institutions local and national. When he added that the desire for individual identity ran very deep in Scotland, he invoked his famously dry wit, turning for authority to his wife's hairdresser, this lady informing Lady Innes that Edinburgh's "leading tattoo parlour" never applied exactly the same tattoo to customers. "Each pattern is absolutely individual", she said.

Essentially modest and not one to seek the limelight, Sir Malcolm welcomed visitors of all distinction and none to Lyon Office. Many an intending armiger (owner of a coat-of-arms) has benefitted from his kindly intervention in heraldic design. He retained the dignity of his ancient office while leaving admiration of the majesty of it to others.

Sir Malcolm, 16<sup>th</sup> laird of Edingight in Banffshire, was appointed CVO in 1981, and promoted KCVO nine years later. He died from cancer, and was predeceased by his wife Joan Hay, scion of the Tweeddale Hays, in 2013. He is survived by his three sons John, who runs the family estate in Banffshire; Colin, a lawyer in Edinburgh; Michael, who works in private equity in London; and grandchildren ranging in age from seven to 24.

Sir Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight KCVO KStJ MA LLB WS, Lord Lyon and Secretary to the Order of the Thistle 1981-2001, was born on May 25, 1938. He died on September 20, 2020, aged 82.

Gordon Casely



Sir Malcolm was also Hon. President of the Scottish Genealogy Society.

# **Who Do We Think We Are?**

## **A Short Portrait of a 19th Century Brechin Diocesan Cleric**

**Dr Joseph J Morrow**  
**CBE, QC, FRSE.**  
**Lord Lyon**

There is no doubt that throughout the world there is an increasing interest in family history. This should be no different for the Church, and its members and clergy who have given a rich legacy to the Diocese of Brechin. This historical richness does not stop with the work of Bishop Alexander Penrose Forbes, and there are members of our Diocesan family who can tell us stories of engagement in past times with civic and church society. I believe that these provide a relevant foundation for the work done in the Diocese of Brechin today.

Let me now turn to my story. My first visit to St Mary's and St Peter's, Montrose, was in 1980 as a young curate from St Paul's Cathedral, Dundee (with a waist size of 26 inches – how things change!). I remember leaving the vestry in procession to celebrate the Eucharist, when my eye caught a framed Insignia high up on the right hand side of the corridor between the vestry and the church. It was the Insignia of a Chaplain of the Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem. We have one holder of this same honour today in our Diocese, namely the Right Reverend L E Luscombe.

If we fast forward to 2014, when I was appointed Lord Lyon, this Insignia in Montrose was drawn to my attention, and I identified the holder as being Reverend John Woodward LLD (1836–1898), who was Rector of St Mary's Episcopal Church, Montrose from 1866 to 1898. As many of you will know – and some, I am sure, will have a much deeper understanding than I do – St Mary's was built in 1844 and the Qualified Congregation of St Peter's Church united with the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1920. St Peter's was restored in 1927 and rededicated to St Mary and St Peter for the United Congregation.

Who was John Woodward? He was an Englishman who became an eminent Angus Cleric of his time. He was born on 17 January 1836 in the Parish of St Michael's, Bristol, Gloucestershire, and was baptised on 25 June 1837 in the Parish church. In the 1841 census of 7 June, his family was living in the Parish of St Augustine in Bristol and his father was described as an upholsterer. The 1851 census records that his mother, Rosina, was head of the household, having been made a widow at the age of 36, and worked as a dressmaker.

The first record I can find of John Woodward's activity described him as a chorister, which may explain his lifelong commitment to church music. Within the Brechin Diocese, he became the Precentor and Conductor of the Association of Church Music Dundee in 1874 (see *Crockford's Clerical Directory* 1881, page 7). John had worked in the educational field before coming to Brechin, for example as Assistant Master at St John's College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex. He



also was made an "Associate" of St Nicholas College, Lancing, and it was during his time there that he was ordained, in December 1862. He was deaconed in May 1861 and was priested in December 1862 by the Bishop of Chichester, Ashurst Turner Gilbert (formerly Principal of Brasenose College). John is described in Crockford's Clerical Directory as being incumbent of St Mary's, Montrose, from 1866.

On 25 July 1867 he was married to Jane G Stuart. This marriage was conducted by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by Reverend C M Keith, and took place in the Chapel of the Earl of Morton, Dalmahoy Park. His wife's parents, John Stuart of Newhall and Elizabeth Smith Burness, had been married by Bishop Alexander Penrose Forbes (see the records of the Parish of Ratho in the County of Edinburgh).

John had many areas of interest in terms of his work during his period in the Diocese of Brechin. Among other things, he published widely on the subject of heraldry focusing in particular on ecclesiastical heraldry, for example his "Notes on the Arms of the Episcopate of Great Britain and Ireland". His writings on heraldry are perhaps best left for another article. By way of comment, however, we are very fortunate that the Brechin Diocesan archivist, Dr David Bertie, is presently recording the Arms of the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

As I said above, John Woodward was Precentor and Conductor of the Association of Church Music Dundee (1873–1880) and, when St Salvador's was consecrated in 1874, particular mention was made of him in the writings of the time, where he was described as "singing beautifully". He was named "Honorary Precentor" on 22 September 1877, and this was recorded in the *Courier and Argus*. This area of John's life still needs further research, but I am growing in understanding of the significant role he played in establishing the tradition of church music which still flourishes within the Diocese of Brechin.

During his time at Montrose, John raised two sons and four daughters. Sadly, I found a death notice for one son, Charles Alexander Woodward, who died at the age of 2 years 3 months. His older brother, John Stuart Woodward, had died of diphtheria 12 days earlier on 25 June 1875 after being ill for 16 days, and there is a good chance that both boys had had the disease at the same time.

According to the 1881 census in Scotland, the Reverend John Woodward was living at 4 and 5 Union Place, Montrose, with two servants – a cook and a housemaid (very similar to the life of the Diocesan Clergy today!!!). In 1891, the family were at Melville House, which had 22 rooms, described as the Rectory of St Mary's.

He was further recognised by being made a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and was mentioned in their AGM Minutes on 30 November 1896. He was a member of the New Spalding Club, founded in November 1886, and was listed as an Ordinary Member of the Council (1889–1890). He gained recognition for his work and commitment to Montrose and broader life in Scotland

when, in 1892, the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. This was a singular honour for a cleric of his generation.

The records of the Diocese of Brechin for the year ending 31 December 1865 show that he was instituted by Bishop Forbes. It is further recorded in that year that St Mary's had 432 souls, of whom 204 were communicant. They baptised 12 people and married 3 couples, and there were 2 burials. The average number of communicants on a Sunday was 55.

John attended the Diocesan Synod for 23 years and was elected to serve in the National Synod. It is also recorded in the *Courier and Argus* that at the AGM of Forfar County F.C. he was designated Honorary Vice President.

John Woodward died from malignant disease of the liver on 4 June 1898 at 9.30 pm in Melville House at the age of 61. His death was announced in the *Courier* on Monday, 6 June 1898.

At the Diocese of Brechin Synod on 4 September 1898, it is recorded "*His Lordship (Hugh Willoughby) described the life of Reverend Dr John Woodward as 'most helpful in all church work'*". He is buried at Rose Hill Cemetery in Montrose, and his funeral took place in St Mary's Church on Wednesday, 8 June 1898, at 2.30pm. The Eucharist was celebrated at 8.30 am the same morning. His death is also recorded in the ordinary business of the Asylum and Infirmary Board of the hospital (known in recent years as Sunnyside Hospital), where Provost Mitchell, who presided, referred to the loss they had sustained through the death of the Reverend Dr Woodward. Since 1866, he had been a manager of the Board.

John Woodward was an impressive 19th Century cleric with a wide range of influence in church, community and national life, and he is someone who should be remembered within the Diocese of Brechin.



## Gremlins?

Our Publicity Officer, Liz Watson, reports that e-mails to members who have Virgin addresses are bouncing back. Predominantly the addresses have the suffixes .ntl, .blueyonder and .virginmedia. And as she cannot advise these members, they may be unaware of the problem! Perhaps the spam settings are too sensitive?

If such members realise they are not receiving our e-mails and could communicate via another electronic route, please would they contact:

[scotsgenpublicity@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:scotsgenpublicity@scotsgenealogy.com)

## Annual Report 2019-2020

The year under review started where the Society had left off a year earlier. The Library and research Centre was busy with members and visitors being assisted by a very dedicated and welcoming group of volunteers. The New Year continued as before. The Society AGM was held in February and addressed by our Hon. President, Dr Joseph J. Morrow.

Everything came to an abrupt halt in March 2020. Meetings, classes, library openings and evening visits to the ScotlandsPeople Centre all had to be postponed or cancelled. This is currently the position in which the Society still finds itself.

During the period of enforced lockdown, online sales and emails continued to be received by the Society. Fortunately these could still be serviced and the sales in particular remained buoyant.

The Librarian has prepared the Library for limited re-opening, when the time comes, making it compliant with all the regulations issued. Dr Keith Spence has also undertaken much work on the Society's network and computers, updating software and making everything more cyber-secure.

As the situation has eased slightly a small team has attended to financial matters, sales, membership, producing *The Scottish Genealogist* and answering enquiries. Too great encomiums cannot be bestowed upon their efforts. The Society is still on a sound financial footing, although income is down as there has been no footfall since March. Work has been ongoing with Find My Past making more material available for purchase online and thanks are due to the volunteers involved in this. Further thanks to Jean Dickson for updating the Society's Facebook page on a daily basis with items of interest and many fascinating images and links; to Dorothy Tweedie for looking after the Society's finances, to Pauline McQuade for attending to enquiries; to Ken Nisbet for keeping the membership records up-to-date; to Caroline Gerard for producing the *Scottish Genealogist*; to Barbara Revolta for organising (and cancelling!) the Syllabus, and to all those who have been indexing and transcribing records at home. Despite everything, some new publications were produced.

The Society's Constitution allows for the Annual General Meeting to occur later in the session and it is hoped that the March 2021 issue of the *Scottish Genealogist* will carry details of next year's AGM and also the resumption of normal activities. The issuing of membership card with details of the General Meetings will not be mailed before March, by which time we hope to have a clearer picture of the opening up of normal activities.

During the year under review saw the passing of our past President Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS; and more recently, Ann Mitchell, who along with her husband, Angus, and other members of their family, undertook the recording of stones in many Scottish graveyards; and Graham Senior Milne who was instrumental in setting up the Society's online shop. We extend our condolences to their families.

The Council of the Society sends its best wishes to all members and hopes to welcome you back to the Library in the New Year.

D. Richard Torrance, Hon. Vice-President

November 2020

## A Case of False Registration

The edition of *The Scotsman* published on 24 October 1884 carried the following report:-

### KILMARNOCK – CURIOUS CASE OF FALSE REGISTRATION

At the Kilmarnock Sheriff Court yesterday, Jeanie Frew, a weaver, residing in Main Street, Stevenston, was examined on a charge of breach of the Registration Act. It seems that on 8th January she registered the birth of a male child said to have been born in Ardrossan on the 23d December 1883. The child having become a defaulter under the Vaccination Act was reported to the inspector of the poor, who, on enquiry, found that no such birth had ever taken place. The excuse of the woman, who gave birth to an illegitimate child six weeks ago, is that she made the false entry out of affection for the reputed father, and a desire to have him for her husband.

In fact the fictitious birth was initially recorded as having occurred on 17th December 1883, and an RCE states that the entry was cancelled, “no such birth as that recorded having taken place”.

The “real” child was born on 12th September 1884, some 40 weeks later, but died at 3 years old.

No names of fathers were recorded in either case, although the name of the fictitious child, James Corthey White Frew, may offer clues.

### Vaccination

Legislation in Scotland regarding vaccination (against smallpox) varied from that in England & Wales, and the prevalent legislation at that time was *An Act to extend and make compulsory the Practice of Vaccination in Scotland*, dated 28th July 1863. Under the terms of this Act, from 1st January 1864, a Registrar handed a form to parents when a birth was registered, requiring the child to be vaccinated (for a small fee) within 6 months, unless a medical practitioner deemed it inadvisable, the signed form then duly returned as evidence. The law was generally observed in Scotland, although there could be understandable problems in more remote areas and with itinerant people. This vaccination practice was discontinued in 1948 as by then the disease was eradicated.

A short essay on the University of Glasgow website, describing the vaccination scheme, discusses the practices in England and Scotland:-

When Scotland did finally get a Vaccination Act in 1863, it was quite different from the English system. The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and other medical bodies in Scotland successfully lobbied to detach vaccination from the Poor Law, and although the parish authorities paid doctors to vaccinate the very poor, parents could go to any doctor of their choice, and were charged a small fee for vaccination.

As in England, there was a fine for parents who failed to have their infants vaccinated. The Board of Supervision supplied doctors with lymph, and parish authorities were responsible for prosecuting defaulting parents, but the public did not associate vaccination with the Poor Law.

Scottish registrars seem to have been diligent in chasing up parents who failed to have their children vaccinated, and the number of prosecutions was small. Since many registrars were parish schoolmasters, they were probably well aware of the threat of epidemics in the schools, and were in a good position to put pressure on parents. They sometimes had to sort out arguments between parents and doctors, and on one occasion the Registrar General had to admonish a doctor who refused to hand over a vaccination certificate until the parents paid his fee. The examiners also took a dim view of doctors who allowed vaccination to be done by midwives in order to save themselves trouble and travelling expenses.

Even though the service was not free for everyone, the Scots seem to have accepted vaccination fairly willingly, though as usual, there were great difficulties in reaching certain sections of the population, such as travelling tinkers and other itinerants. Some of the highland and island parishes had no doctor, and special efforts had to be made to reach them. The remote island of St Kilda, its hardy population cut off from the mainland by dangerous waters, remained unvaccinated until efforts were made to reach the population in 1873 after the Free Church minister (one of only two English speakers on the island), implored the Home Office to intervene.

In spite of all these efforts, there were always people who refused vaccination, sometimes for religious principles, or because they were worried about the possible side-effects. Doctors could postpone vaccinating a sick baby, but only for two months at a time, and had to pursue the matter until the child was vaccinated. If a father persistently refused vaccination in spite of warnings from the registrar, he could receive regular fines of £1 a time, or, if he could not pay, 10 days in prison.

In 1907 the law was amended to permit 'conscientious objection' to vaccination, at a time when the threat from smallpox had greatly diminished. If a father affirmed before a magistrate that he objected to vaccination because he believed it threatened the health of his child, and paid a fee, he would receive a certificate to take to the registrar and vaccination was not enforced. This was national legislation, and although some Parliamentarians tried to persuade the government to allow mothers to carry out this procedure, because fathers could not always get time off work, this request was refused. Only unmarried mothers or widows, or women whose husbands were abroad for a long period, were allowed to object in their own right.

The full essay entitled, *Scottish Birth and Death: Vaccination*, is on the website of the University of Glasgow: <https://www.gla.ac.uk/schools/socialpolitical/research/economicsocialhistory/historymedicine/scottishwayofbirthanddeath/vaccination/>

A facsimile of the Act may be viewed on the website of The Wellcome Foundation.



ANNO VICESIMO SEXTO & VICESIMO SEPTIMO  
VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CVIII.

*An Act to extend and make compulsory the Practice  
of Vaccination in Scotland.*—[28th July 1863.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend, and in certain Cases to make compulsory, the Practice of Vaccination in *Scotland*, and to make further Provision for the Vaccination of the Poor: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. Within Two Months after the passing of this Act the Parochial Board of every Parish or Combination of Parishes in *Scotland* shall appoint a registered Medical Practitioner or Practitioners to be the Vaccinator or Vaccinators within such Parish or Combination.

Parochial  
Boards to  
appoint  
Vaccina-  
tors.

II. The Remuneration to each such Vaccinator shall depend on and be regulated by the Number of Persons not previously vaccinated who have been successfully vaccinated by such Vaccinator; and the Allowance for every Person so vaccinated shall not be less than One Shilling and Sixpence when the Vaccination is performed within Two Miles of the Residence of the Vaccinator by the nearest public Road, and Two Shillings and Sixpence when beyond that Distance.

As to  
Remunera-  
tion of  
Vaccina-  
tors.

III. For

Relief.

Parents or  
Guardians  
to cause  
Children  
to be vac-  
cinated.

VIII. The Father of every Child born in *Scotland* after the First Day of *January* in the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the event of the Death, Illness, or Inability of the Father, then the Mother, or in the event of the Death, Illness, Absence, or Inability of the Father and Mother, then

#### VACCINATION (SCOTLAND).

3

then the Person who shall have the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, shall, within Six Months after the Birth of such Child, cause such Child to be vaccinated by a Medical Practitioner, and upon and immediately after the successful Vaccination of such Child the Medical Practitioner who shall have performed the Operation shall deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or to the Person who shall have the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the Schedule (A.) hereto annexed, that such Child has been successfully vaccinated; and such Certificate shall, within Three Days after the Date thereof, be transmitted to and lodged with the Registrar for the District by the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid, and such Certificate, if registered, shall, without further Proof, be admissible as Evidence of the successful Vaccination of such Child in any Information or Complaint which shall be brought against the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid for Non-compliance with the Provisions of this Act.

IX. If any Medical Practitioner shall be of opinion that any Child is not in a fit and proper State to be successfully vaccinated, he shall thereupon and immediately deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or the Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the Schedule (B.) hereto annexed, that the Child is in an unfit State for successful Vaccination, and such Certificate shall remain in force for Two Months from its Delivery as aforesaid; and the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid shall, unless they shall within each succeeding Period of Two Months have obtained from a Medical Practitioner a Renewal of such Certificate, within Two Months next after the Delivery of the said Certificate as aforesaid, and if the said Child be not vaccinated at the Termination of such Period of Two Months, then during each succeeding Period of Two Months until such Child has been successfully vaccinated, cause such Child to be examined by a Medical Practitioner, and if he deem such Child to be then in a fit and proper State for Vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate him accordingly, and if the Operation be successful shall deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the said Schedule (A.), that such Child has been successfully vaccinated; but if the Medical Practitioner be of opinion that the Child is still in an unfit State for suc-

If the  
Child be  
not in a fit  
State for  
Vaccina-  
tion, the  
Medical  
Officer to  
deliver a  
Certificate  
to that  
Effect, to  
be in force  
for Two  
Months.

cessful Vaccination, then he shall again deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the said Schedule (B.), that the Child is still in an unfit State for successful Vaccination :  
and

and the Medical Practitioner, so long as such Child remains in an unfit State for Vaccination and unvaccinated, shall at the Expiration of every succeeding Period of Two Months deliver, if required, to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a fresh Certificate under his Hand, according to the said Form ; and the Production of such Certificate shall be a sufficient Defence against any Complaint which shall be brought against the Father or Mother, or Person aforesaid, for Non-compliance with the Provisions of this Act.

If Child is

X. In the event of the Medical Practitioner being

6

26° & 27° VICTORIÆ, Cap. 108.

Fee to be  
paid to Re-  
gistrar for  
each Per-  
son vac-  
cinated.

XVI. A Fee of Threepence shall be paid to the Registrar for each Person vaccinated in respect of whom he shall have performed the Duties required in this Act, and the said Fee shall be payable in the same Manner as the Fee now payable to such Registrar for registering Births is paid ; and the Sums required for the Execution of this Act in regard to Registration shall be laid on along with and form Part of the Assessment authorized by the Acts in force for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in *Scotland*.

Penalty on  
Parent,  
&c., for  
not trans-  
mitting  
Certificate  
of Vaccina-  
tion, &c. to  
Registrar.

XVII. In every Case where there is not transmitted to the Registrar a Certificate of the Vaccination of any Child born within his District, or of the Postponement of such Vaccination, or of the Insusceptibility of such Child to Vaccine Disease, all within the Periods and in the Manner respectively hereby prescribed, the Registrar of the District shall intimate such Failure to the Father or Mother, or Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, by a Notice transmitted through the Post Office ; and if a Certificate, as herein provided, is not exhibited by such Father or Mother, or other Person, to the Registrar within Ten Days from the Despatch of such Notice, the Father or Mother, or Person aforesaid, so failing shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings, to be applied in the Manner in which Penalties are directed to be applied under this Act, and the further Sum of One Shilling to be paid to the Registrar in respect of such Notice ; and said last-mentioned Sums may be recovered in the same Way as Penalties are herein directed to be recovered, and failing Payment of either of said Sums, such Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid shall be liable to be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Prisons for a Period not exceeding Ten Days.



## SCHEDULES referred to by this Act.

## SCHEDULE (A.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That the Child of \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_ of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ has been successfully vaccinated by me.  
 Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 .  
 (Signed) A.B.,  
 Surgeon of the Parish or Combination  
*(or other Medical Practitioner, as the Case may be).*

## SCHEDULE (B.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That I am of opinion that the Child of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_ is not now in a fit and proper State to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the Vaccination until the \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 .  
 (Signed) A.B.,  
 Surgeon of the Parish or Combination  
*(or other Medical Practitioner, as the Case may be).*

## SCHEDULE (C.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, That I am of opinion that the Child of \_\_\_\_\_ of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ is insusceptible of the Vaccine Disease.  
 Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 186 .  
 (Signed) A.B.,  
 Surgeon of the Parish or Combination  
 of \_\_\_\_\_  
*(or other Medical Practitioner, as the Case may be).*

## SCHEDULE (D.)

To the Parent or Guardian of *(insert Name of Child whose Birth is registered).*  
 Take Notice, that this Child must be vaccinated, under the Provisions of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Victoria, Chapter \_\_\_\_\_, within \_\_\_\_\_ Months from the Date of his *(or her)* Birth, under a Penalty of £ \_\_\_\_\_.

(Signed) A.B., Registrar.  
 SCHE-

## **DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2021**

In normal times the ordinary meetings take place at 7.30pm in the Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EL.

The meetings are open to all and admission is free, although donations of £4 each from non-members are appreciated.

Meetings and other events are suspended at the moment, to be resumed when the pandemic restrictions are eased.

The date of the Annual General Meeting will be decided at a later date.

Please keep an eye on our website [www.scotsgenealogy.com](http://www.scotsgenealogy.com)

### **Around Scotland**

To discover programmes (also suspended meanwhile) of our sister societies, log onto [www.safhs.org.uk](http://www.safhs.org.uk) to access the list of members and to follow their links.



**31st Annual SAFHS Conference 2020 - plus one**

***It's a Sàir Fècht!***

This has been held over until 2021 and will be hosted by  
Caithness Family History Society.

At time of publication, this is planned to be a digital event.

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

### **Templeton**

Anyone interested in a family gathering of Templetons in Ayrshire in 2025?

If so, please contact Richard Templeton in Annapolis, Maryland, USA

[templetonrk@gmail.com](mailto:templetonrk@gmail.com)

