



# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

**JUNE 2021**

**Christian Keltie Taylor**

**Jessie Dorothea Maitland**

**John Baldie's Will**

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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# The Scottish Genealogy Society

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

## *Front Cover:*

The Society's Coat of Arms

## *Back Cover:*

Deacon's Badge, The Incorporation of Candlemakers of Edinburgh  
Photograph by Gordon Rutter

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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.

As the Scottish Government has sanctioned the limited re-opening of private libraries, we do so with strict conditions and with pre-booked appointments.

Syllabus / Membership Cards will be issued later this 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 later.

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.

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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)

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# From Court Sister to the MBE

## A thoroughly good woman: Jessie Dorothea Maitland

Ian Stewart

There was concern in the early years of the 20th century that women and children were often socially and legally vulnerable. In cities women were being appointed or assigned to tasks/ duties aimed at alleviating this problem. Titles such as Lady Assistant, Police Sister, Court Mother, and Court Sister can be seen in Dundee, Glasgow and Edinburgh, denoting ladies who worked with the police and the courts in situations which involved women and children. This issue was raised in Aberdeen in 1911, and in 1913 an official Court Sister was appointed, that lady being Miss Jessie Dorothea Maitland, usually referred to in reports and the press as simply “Dorothea Maitland” or “Miss Maitland.” According to Chris Longmuir, the author who has done much pioneering work on the early history of women in the Scottish police service, “little is known about her.” Well, that is easily corrected.



*Hazel Hall, Dundee, now demolished*

Jessie Dorothea was born in time for breakfast on December 29th 1880 at Hazel Hall in Perth Road, Dundee. She was born into very comfortable circumstances. Her father - Edward Francis Maitland - was a major figure in Linen Manufacturing and in the city's affairs, and her mother, Mary Euphemia Baxter, was a member of possibly the most influential family in Dundee, then and earlier. She had three older siblings, two brothers and a sister, and would have a younger sister

later. There were six female servants, all resident and unmarried, to look after the family and their splendid Victorian house - a cook, a nurse and nurse maid, a housemaid and tablemaid, and a laundress.

Dorothea's Maitland grandfather was a leading advocate who became Sheriff of Argyll, then solicitor-general for Scotland, a Member of Parliament, and a High Court Judge as Lord Barcaple. He was also Rector of Aberdeen University. Her great grandfather was Adam Maitland of Dundrennan, an estate in Kirkcudbrightshire. On her mother's side, she was a granddaughter of William Edward Baxter, MP, Secretary to both the Admiralty and the Treasury, and partner in the Baxter company which dominated the Linen and Jute trades in Dundee and much further afield. Her great grandfather, Sir David, had introduced power-loom to the city and was Dundee's leading benefactor. There were other titled and distinguished relatives too and the numbers of servants at home increased further. Young Dorothea, then, started life and grew up with certain advantages.

Aged just 15, she passed the First Professional Stages of the Bachelor of Music Degree at Edinburgh University, and in her early 20s she left the luxury of Hazel Hall and went into comfortable lodgings in Edinburgh's Manor Place. It seems that that move marked a complete change in life-style and activity for Jessie Dorothea. She abandoned a luxurious family life-style to involve herself in social problems and "social work." And certainly by 1913 she had enough experience and credit in this field to be chosen as Aberdeen's first Court Sister. She moved north and started her work there late that year. Sadly, her mother died in Dundee that same year.

Dorothea was involved with many court cases and in delicate family situations, and a summary in the *Aberdeen Express* in January 1915 would be a fitting appreciation of her initial year in post.

Since she took up her duties, Miss Maitland has been of great service in the treatment of women, and more particularly of girls who were seen to be on the verge of a career of prostitution and crime. Husbands and wives have also been brought together and homes brightened by her influence. She has proved herself a decided acquisition to the force.

In practice she was a probationary officer as well as social worker, though not styled thus, looking after, for example, a young professional singer with a child and a drinking problem who stabbed her father, fortunately not fatally. The court agreed to Dorothea's pleas on behalf of the accused and put the woman in her care for 18 months rather than send her to prison. There were many more young women in danger of "falling" during those wartime years, and in 1917 it was proposed that four more Court Sisters should be appointed to help with the growing need. The Council refused, however, but eventually appointed an assistant for "Miss Maitland" at the start of 1920, to enable her, they said, "to undertake the work that would fall within the province of women police." At that point, Aberdeen had no women police.

Before her assistant was appointed, Dorothea had been elected onto the committee of the local Workers' League. This organisation aimed to promote greater knowledge of politics, history, economics and democracy among working people and to encourage self- help. She was extending her role in the community, a community very different from that in which her own family lived. Her success and reputation was attracting attention beyond Aberdeen too. Soon she was being head- hunted. So, in May 1921, in front of local officials and many police service personnel, she was presented with a gold watch and chain in recognition of her outstanding service to Aberdeen over nearly 8 years. She was leaving to accept an important position with the Scottish Prison Commissioners in Edinburgh.

Dorothea started work immediately at the Prison Department HQ in Edinburgh's Rutland Square, her responsibility being the administration of all the work around Borstals and their care of young offenders. She stayed near enough to her work to walk there daily and could meet a number of family relatives who were in the capital at that time. Amongst these were her brother Edward and cousin Alexander Maitland QC, a leading lawyer and leading citizen, sometime Sheriff of Caithness and the Northern Isles, and later knighted. How close their relationships were is impossible for us to know but she remained in her initial post at least until her father passed away in 1929. After her mother's death, he had moved from Dundee to North Berwick, to The Gate House there, with its superb views over and across the Forth. In April that year he suffered fatal complications after an operation and passed away, aged 83, in a Nursing Home in Edinburgh's New Town. Her uncle Thomas Maitland, a director in the Baxter's businesses, died that same month in Broughty Ferry.

Dorothea, meanwhile, was already working with "Wayfaring" communities - "Travellers", "Vagrants" and the homeless. Her official rôle now transferred her responsibilities to that area. As she stated in lectures and speeches she made, she had turned from crime work to grappling with problems around vagrancy, where Authorities had no uniform or consistent policy. She was appointed to a government committee to tackle this problem in 1934 and the following year was instrumental in founding the Scottish Wayfarers Welfare Society, becoming its official "Organiser," based in a premises adjacent to her own home (then in Stockbridge, Edinburgh).

She had been active in the Church of Scotland's outreach to "Tinkers" already and she continued working for Wayfarers and the homeless thereafter. She organised, toured, lectured and made appeals on the BBC wireless. She worked to find premises and open hostels (such as Waverley House in Edinburgh), considerably extending the Departmental rôle given her by government. "Miss Maitland's" work and impact were so significant in fact that in June 1950 she was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in the official Honours List, a notable distinction indeed.



*Waverley House, 82 Colinton Road, Edinburgh, now known as Perdrixknowe*



*Detail of  
Perdrixknowe  
chimney-pots*

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*The Scotsman, 3 March 1934*

Dorothea loved music, as did cousin Alexander's wife who had also gained musical qualifications from Edinburgh University. Cousin Alexander and his wife were also great art collectors and their bequests to the Scottish National Galleries were extremely significant, including many famous French works by Gauguin, Matisse, Bonnard and others. Dorothea's personal contribution to cultural life was notable too. She set up a charitable music trust to sponsor both promising musicians and musical events. That Trust was still sponsoring musical festivals in the Borders in recent times. The Borders, indeed, was an area clearly important to her as she was Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Borderers Association for a number of years in her later life.



She had moved from her home in central Edinburgh many years earlier, to Marchmont and then to Morningside (Comiston Place). Her final year, however, was spent in a Ladies' Nursing Home in Findhorn Place, Newington. By then she was in her later 80s, suffering from several health problems and not able to fend for herself any longer. It seems that family links were rather stretched by then too. Jessie Dorothea Maitland MBE passed away very quietly on February 24th 1967 (aged 86) in the nursing home. There were no obituaries in the press, but - "Little is known about her"? Correction - quite a lot actually.

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### Advertisement

# The Declaration of Arbroath



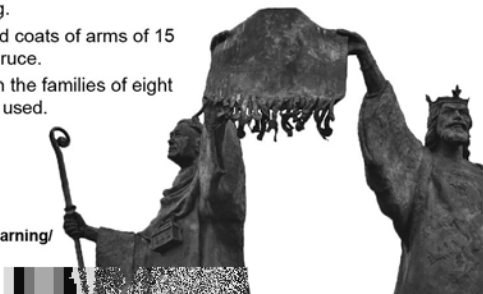
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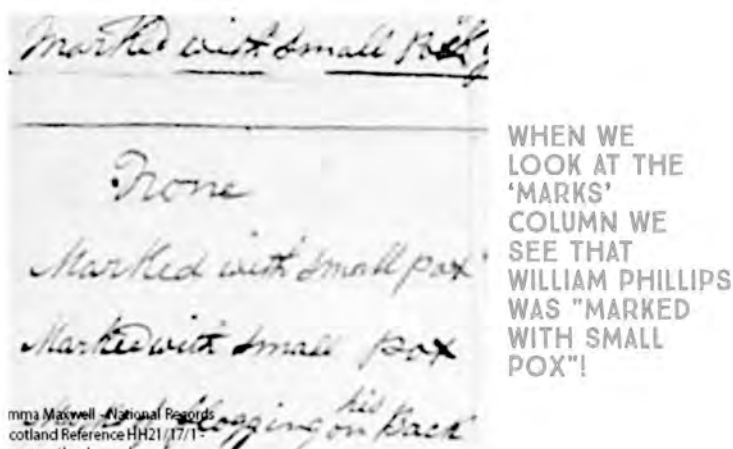
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## Scottish Prison Records

Graham and Emma Maxwell of [scottishindexes.com](http://scottishindexes.com) have announced the release of over 100,000 prison register entries to [www.scottishindexes.com](http://www.scottishindexes.com). This announcement was made during the Scottish Indexes Conference, the 10th free Scottish family history conference of the pandemic.

It's perhaps a sad reality that when our ancestors fell on hard times, or got themselves into Trouble, we are much more likely to find out more about them. An ancestor who spent just one night in jail is likely to have had their age, birthplace, height, weight, scars, education level, hair colour and eye colour recorded. This makes prison registers vital not only to tracing your ancestors but also in discovering the people behind the names.



These entries have been added to 'Scotland's Criminal Database' which includes High Court, Sheriff Court and prison records. All indexes on [www.scottishindexes.com](http://www.scottishindexes.com) are free to search and the added features such as the free tutorials in the Learning Zone make the website easy to use.

This update includes entries from the following prisons:

Ayr	Hamilton	Stranraer	Lanark
Greenock	Stirling	Aberdeen	Kirkcudbright
Edinburgh	Maxwelltown, Troqueer	Wigtown	
Barlinnie, Glasgow	Perth	Dumfries	
Duke Street, Glasgow	Paisley	Dundee	

Sadly not all prison registers have survived and this is an ongoing project. To see a precise breakdown of coverage of 'Scotland's Criminal Database' please see:

<https://www.scottishindexes.com/coveragescd.aspx>

### About [www.scottishindexes.com](http://www.scottishindexes.com)

[www.scottishindexes.com](http://www.scottishindexes.com) is run by husband-and-wife team Graham and Emma Maxwell, both experienced Scottish genealogists. As well as helping clients with their family history, Graham and Emma also index historical Scottish records and make them available free on their website.

# John D. Stevenson

1932 – 2021

The Society is very sorry to report the death of one of its friends and volunteers, John Stevenson.

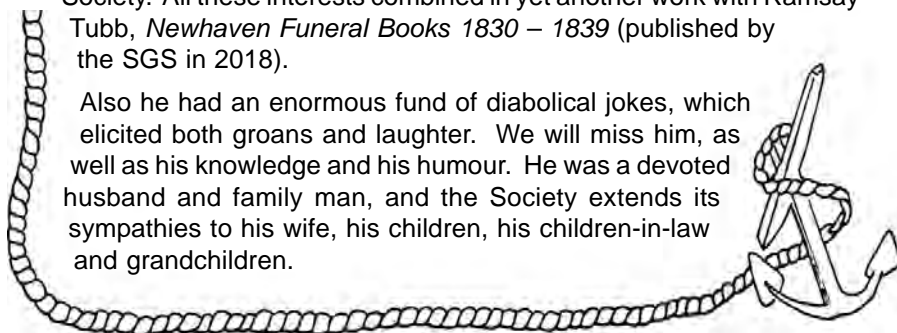
John was a most enthusiastic Library Helper, always keen to learn more and to assist visitors. He loved exploring the wealth of information we hold, once describing it as “an Aladdin’s Cave”. For a while he served on Council and ran the Sales Desk, this being taken over later by his wife Rhona. Another activity on behalf of the Society and family historians was organising evening visits to our Library by booked groups, thus introducing them to our holdings, encouraging their research - and increasing our membership. Often, too, he contributed copy for the Journal.



For most of his professional life he was an Engineer in the Merchant Navy and therefore he became our “go-to” man for mercantile marine matters. He shared his knowledge widely and freely. In that theme, together with Ramsay Tubb, he compiled *Trinity House, Leith, Pilots 1797 – 1922, Volumes 1 and 2*, published by the SGS in 2013, an indispensable list thereof, containing much valuable information. He kept in touch with a wide number of friends around the globe, many of these friendships being formed during his sea-faring days.

Obviously, as a lad of a long-established Leith family, he was fascinated by the former burgh’s history, and so was involved with the Leith Local History Society. All these interests combined in yet another work with Ramsay Tubb, *Newhaven Funeral Books 1830 – 1839* (published by the SGS in 2018).

Also he had an enormous fund of diabolical jokes, which elicited both groans and laughter. We will miss him, as well as his knowledge and his humour. He was a devoted husband and family man, and the Society extends its sympathies to his wife, his children, his children-in-law and grandchildren.



## Birds in Old Scots Proverbs

"Marching like a crane on a pair of stilts" is a phrase used by Ludovic Lesly or le Balafré in conversation with his nephew Quentin Durward, and the description hits off to a nicety that long-legged bird, the crane. One of Sir Walter Scott's favourite proverbs, used, for example, in the "Fair Maid of Perth", is:- "It were better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep". A country life was preferred by him to a town life. In times of danger, too, the open country is a safer refuge for chieftains than a fortress which can be stormed. The lark appears in another proverb – "If the lift fa', the laverocks will be smooored". In "Old Mortality" there occurs the proverb – "It's no for nought that the gled (hawk) whistles". In "Rob Roy" Mr Jarvie gives Andrew Fairservice the excellent advice – "Keep a calm sough, and let ilka cock fight his ain battle". "Like hens ye rin aye to the heap" will appeal to all who keep fowls. As familiar a simile to any is, "Like water off a duck's back". "Live upon love, as laverocks do on leeks" is very sound advice. "Loud coos the doo when the hawk's no whistling" is quite a good instance of personal observation. It reminds one of the English proverb, "When the cat's away, the mice will play".

Quite a good proverb is, "Mak' your wife a gowdspink (goldfinch), and she'll turn a water-wagtail". This may be rendered, "Give an inch and she'll take an ell". "May birds are aye cheepin'" is one way of stating the old superstition that the children of persons who marry in May are often weakly. A verse descriptive of the ways of the crow family runs as follows:-

"On the first of March, the crows begin to search,  
By the first of April they are sitting still:  
By the first of May they're all flown away,  
Croupin' greedy back again in October's wind and rain."

This reminds one of the other popular rhyme:-

"One magpie's joy, two's grief,  
Three's a marriage, four's death."

In the English proverb one and two are reversed.

An old weather-forecast rhyme is as follows:-

"Seagull, seagull, sit on the sand,  
It's never good weather when you're on the land.  
The corbies (ravens) in the corbie heugh  
Are croupin' like to dee."

A very bad sign, possibly of hanging on the gallows tree!

"The corbie says unto the crow, 'Johnnie, fling your plaid awa',  
The crow says unto the corbie, 'Johnnie, fling your plaid about ye'."

The weather for the day depend on which bird is heard crying first. Some folks are good at presenting a small gift in the hope of receiving a greater one. When

that is so, it is said that, "The hen's egg gaes to the ha' to bring the goose's egg awa".

The black and white colours of the magpie suggest the livery in earlier times of the public executioner, as when Saddletree says in "The Heart of Midlothian":-  
"She maun gang down the Bow wi' the lad in her pioted coat at her heels".

The moorhen's habit of avoiding the haunts of men is touched on in the lines:-

"The moorhen has sworn by her tough skin  
She sal never eat of the carle's win".

"The red cock has crawled" is the artist-Wizard's way of describing in "Guy Mannering" a wilful fire-raising at night. Small boys might well give heed to the following:-

"The robin and the lintie, the laverock and the wren.  
Them that herries their nest will never thrive again".

From "Rob Roy" – a rich repository of such proverbs – one recalls the following:-  
"The way to catch a bird is no' to fling your bannet at her."

Another weather-lore rhyme is:-

"Wild geese, wild geese, ganging to the sea,  
Good weather will it be.  
Wild geese, wild geese, ganging to the hill,  
The weather it will spill".

Of a person with a very winsome manner of speech it can be said:- "Ye was wheedle a laverock frae the lift". This brief account may well conclude with a simile in which the hen figures:- "Ye're like a hen on a hot girdle". Such was the Bailie in "Waverley" as he stood shifting from one foot to another, and chuckling all the while like a hen that has just laid an egg! – L.M.N.

*The Scotsman* 15 October 1921

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## War-time Evacuation

### Early life and evacuation experiences of Christian Keltie Taylor 1915-2007

Robin G. K. Arnott



When I was much younger, my mother would regale my brother and me with stories of her evacuation experiences during the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. How many times did we hear the tales? I was left with the impression that this was an event that had lasted almost the length of the war and it was not until much later that I realised that what she crammed into her tales was all over in less than three weeks!

My mother was born in Dunfermline to James Taylor and Christina Keltie Kellock Lindsay. As a school-girl, she recalled that Friday was the day of the week when she and her brother “had our weekly dose of Syrup of Figs, whether we needed it or not. It was also ‘Amami’ night. Amami was *the* shampoo of the time.” Christian, with her shoulder-length hair, had it washed and roughly dried with a towel, before sitting in front of the fire, “a black range, shining like a mirror”, to dry

it off. She also recalled that “every night my hair was put in strips of rag, giving the resultant ringlet effect, but only at the ends. A large bow was then added in day-time to match whatever I was wearing.”

While Fridays were occupied with personal matters, Mondays were washing days. “Washing clothes involved lighting the fire under the stone boiler, soaking the cloths in the hot water then using the scrubbing board to get all the dirt out.” After that, clothes had to be rinsed, put through a mangle or hand-wringer before being hung out to dry. Washing clothes generally took all day and if the weather was not good, drying them became a problem. Pulleys in the kitchen and clothes racks in front of the fire were essential drying tools.



In winter, “I had thermogene wool put on my chest and back and if I had a cold, eucalyptus oil was rubbed in first. I also had a daily dose of cod liver oil. I wore a liberty bodice (a simply shaped sleeveless *bodice*, often made of warm, fleecy fabric, usually with suspenders attached. It might be straight or slightly curvy, and sometimes had buttons to fasten on other underwear) and had fawn-coloured, hand-knitted stockings for school and at weekends I wore a marbled pair. My mother taught me how to darn them. On really cold days, I wore leather gaiters which came up over my knees. A button hook was a necessity in those days.”

Her childhood and teenage years appeared to be happy and she would recall frequent picnics with her family, often involving a great deal of walking. “After church on a Sunday, we would go for a walk, children in front, parents behind and we would often take the Dunfermline – Burntisland bus and get off at the road-end to St David’s and walk to the beach and back, carrying all the picnic bags. Sometimes, we went to Limekilns and we always walked there and back from where I lived – about 4 miles one way.”

“I also remembered the milk cart. It was drawn by a horse and came into the street. We took our milk jugs out and the milk was poured out of the appropriate shining measuring can. Fish was brought to the door by Newhaven fishwives with their well-known striped dresses and shawls and their creels on their backs – lovely fresh fish. A chip cart would come round three nights a week but we were not allowed to buy them very often and when we did, at 1d per bag, it was a great treat. I sometimes saw leerie\* as he lit the lights.”

She attended Commercial Primary School where she remembered learning her spelling and tables by rote and having a test every Friday afternoon. “The last

pupil left standing was rewarded with a silver 3d piece. For our work, we used slates and slate pencils and we carried wet sponges in little boxes to clean the slate. We also kept a rag to dry them off. For practising handwriting, we had ink-wells in our desks and pens with steel nibs."

On leaving primary school, she had to spend 6 months at Queen Anne school before sitting an examination which determined whether you attended High School or Junior Secondary School. She qualified for Dunfermline High School where she played tennis for the school's Tennis Team as well as captaining the school's 1<sup>st</sup> X1 Hockey Team. While at High School she met Robert Scott Gibb Arnott, who was a year ahead of her and later to become her husband. After leaving school, she studied at Moray House Teachers' Training College, Edinburgh and successfully completed her three-year primary school teaching course, graduating in August 1936. Following some short teaching spells in the Dunfermline area, she was appointed as an Assistant, Unattached Staff, by Edinburgh Council, a permanent member of Edinburgh's teaching staff but one which came with a peripatetic remit and did not guarantee a post at any particular school.



Her first teaching post was at Dalry Road Primary School, Edinburgh, where she was allocated the 1<sup>st</sup> infants -which she found hard work – fastening buttons, tying laces, taking children to the toilet and doing up trouser buttons (*there were no zips in those days*). She also played the piano for marching the children into



school in the morning and for them leaving at the end of the day. When pupil numbers started to fall at Dalry Road she was forced to leave, being the youngest member of staff. In the autumn of 1938 she was appointed to a job in Craigroyston School, near the Granton and Pilton area of Edinburgh. She found it quite different with children from a poorer background than she had been accustomed to. With 40 pupils in her class, she found "there was little discipline, children were very cheeky and backward but they still had something to teach me."

My mother had kept some notes about what was happening, both in school and nationally, and she recorded the start of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, when Great Britain declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939. "There was general consternation that German bombers would wreak havoc on major cities and the decision had earlier been taken by the authorities to evacuate children from the cities. On Thursday 24 August, there was a 'war scare' and schools were put on alert. Saturday 26 August saw all the teachers in school for an evacuation preparation and again on the Sunday 'for more instructions'. An evacuation rehearsal was carried out on the Monday. The situation remained tense." The pupils returned to school on Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> August, after the summer holidays and orders arrived the next day to evacuate the school. On Thursday 31<sup>st</sup> August, the school closed just after lunch and teachers and children were sent home to prepare for evacuation the next day. Christian returned to Dunfermline to collect as she put it 'necessities' and then returned to Edinburgh and stayed the night with her fiancé's aunt. She was up at 5.30am and in school the next morning for 8am.

The mothers and children arrived at 9am on 1 September, carrying their gas-mask, toothbrush, change of underclothes and a luggage label (with name, school and destination) to identify them. Their destination was given as K3 because at that stage they had no idea where they were going. The teachers and pupils gathered at the Primary School and then taken to Waverley railway station, to be evacuated to a secret destination. Over 1,000 people were evacuated from Craigroyston Primary School – mothers with young children, teachers and unaccompanied children.

Christian's train was the third one out and left at 3.55pm. "Imagine the day we'd put in... noise of children... weepy mothers... we were worn out before we left but we couldn't leave the school; everyone was very hot and tired and the only food we had been given were bananas and apples." Four hours later, the train arrived in Perth, "or Poland as one wee boy thought". "We took a long roundabout way via Coatbridge – seemed mad, until we learned later that they were afraid the Forth Bridge would be bombed. The noise and grumbling were becoming unbearable. There were 5 teachers in charge of our lot, which was 11 mothers and 44 children. We were lucky in that we (the teachers) managed to get a compartment to ourselves."

"From Perth, we dropped parties at various unknown stops and we eventually



*Wartime evacuation: photograph from a newspaper cutting in the author's mother's collection*

arrived at ours at midnight. It turned out to be Kincaig, near Kingussie. We were done in with yelling kids, grumbling women..." Confusion was a standard part of the journey and when they arrived, they discovered that the place they were meant to be staying was not ready. The party was taken off to a church hall and provided with cocoa and sandwiches. "The crying and yelling continued but, eventually, we were all sorted into various groups. We received a ration bag, containing a tin of corned beef, two tins of condensed milk, two packets of biscuits and two bars of chocolate. This was supposed to last us for 48 hours."

The group was then sent on to a Lodge, about nine miles away up a single-track road. Christian and her friend, Jean Ross, arrived first as the advance party, "so we got the pick of the bedrooms. It had gorgeous views over the Cairngorms and the biggest bed I had, or have, ever seen. The lodge had fitted carpets on all floors, electric light and all other conveniences." She observed that the bed was so big, she and Jean would sleep in it together as though they were in single beds.

"We finally got the children to bed about 4.15am on the Saturday morning. We were absolutely dead beat but had to be up early to organise things. There was a caretaker and his wife in charge of the lodge and, as you can imagine, they did not take too kindly to this invasion – of which they had had no warning. We discovered that the baker's van came twice a week but on its first visit it had enough bread for only two people. It was the same with the butcher's van. With a group of mothers who were accustomed to pies or fish and chips with loaves of bread, it meant there was a great deal of 'phoning to do.'

"On the Sunday, 3 September 1939, we heard on the caretaker's wireless that war had been declared. This did not come as a surprise as tensions had been rising for some time, but nevertheless still came as a shock that it had actually happened. The news was enough to drive the caretaker and his wife away, "they had been in a panic since we arrived", and leave the group on their own, "a houseful of weeping women and noisy children – a proper 'stair-heid'". This opened Christian's eyes because over the next few days she could not believe, given (as she said) her sheltered upbringing, the conditions the mothers were content to live in. "I did not think human beings could live in such a mess."

The teachers had separate facilities but the mothers and children had a common dining kitchen. "After every meal the table and floor were swimming with tea, milk etc. Babies crawled naked on the table and mothers, full of grumbles, shouted at each other. Upstairs was no better. Their rooms smelled awful and the wash-hand basins... all very disgusting. The teacher-in-charge had to round up the mothers and issue orders and we had to have room inspections twice per day." Christian recounted a couple of incidents. The first was where "one night we discovered that a mother had lugged her mattress and 5 children into another room which already had a mother with her 5 children in it. Each night they all slept with their clothes on, which is why we needed our gas masks!" The second

one was with a woman, named Mrs..... "who had 9-month old twins but no change of nappy. She carried them all day with water streaming down her. They crawled all over the dining table. Another woman had a family of 17 but only had ten of them with her and she would say she was glad to get away and get a rest from her man. One of her daughters with her had an illegitimate child, 3 weeks old and she was breast-feeding. The man she hoped to marry had joined the navy and told her he would see her in two years. The family would buy about 10 loaves of bread at a time and would only eat bread and marg."

The owner of The Lodge arrived a few days after the group had been installed. "He had apparently never been told his place was being requisitioned and was naturally furious, especially seeing the type of children who were there. He was in a purple rage and really abusive. He ordered the removal of all carpets and locked up various rooms, including the one the teachers used as a sitting room. Jean and I had been fore-warned by the head-stalker, so we locked our door to prevent access and went for a long walk. We then used our room as a sitting room for the teachers." The following day came another visit and this time, "all the crockery and cutlery were removed, leaving us with practically nothing. We were allowed to keep all the cracked cups and we had some tin mugs and found ourselves drinking from bowls, milk jugs and the tops of thermos flasks. The head-stalker's wife came to our aid and gave us some necessities."

"The head-stalker was very good to us and did his best to try and help. One day he came with six rabbits and on another, four grouse and some pheasants. The mothers did not have a clue as to what to do. We managed to get a man at the bothy to skin the rabbits for us but it was left to me to gut them and pluck the birds and then cook them. The mothers enjoyed them, although most of them had never tasted them before. Our diet otherwise was tinned meat from the van, the occasional stew and milk puddings with tinned milk and we used Nestlé's milk as jam. On one occasion, she remembered having a visit from a Roman Catholic priest just as they were sitting down to eat their tea of sausages and potatoes and recounted the fact that in deference to the Catholic practice of eating fish on Fridays a quick prayer was said to the effect, "yer no' a sausage, yer a haddie; yer no' a sausage, yer a haddie".

It was realised that the group could not stay there. For one thing it was too isolated, electricity was provided by a generator and the delivery vans never had enough food. Because of the lodge owner's behaviour (by this time he had also had the telephone cut off), the authorities started planning to move the group to different locations, some with individual families, others in hall accommodation. In the event, this proved to be unnecessary as after a week, two teachers were recalled to Edinburgh and then word came that all teachers, pupils and families had to return. Before they could travel, all pupils had to be inspected by the local nurse and a number of them were found to be infected by lice. They were given treatment and their heads bandaged until they were clear.

Christian and Jean were detailed to remain and look after these unaccompanied children. Fortunately, after a few days everything had cleared up and they returned home on 11 September.

Although the evacuation only lasted for around two weeks (the authorities realised that children were unlikely to be in immediate danger from aerial attack), this had a profound effect on her life and her humorous tales about the experience made it sound as though it had lasted for some years! Evacuation (*see note below*), or excavation as one mother described it, was an eye-opener for her as it presented families living in close proximity to each other, some of whom had multiple children and who were reluctant to wash. How much school-teaching was done was questionable as she noted they often went for walks in the hills.

When they returned to school in Edinburgh, she was sent out into the community to find out how many children were at home and how many would be returning to school. It seemed as though there was no clear plan as to how to deal with returning families and a degree of confusion arose. At the end of that week, when she was asked if she would like to teach Edinburgh children evacuated to Fife, she jumped at the chance, as did her friend Jean. They were posted to Cellardyke, near Anstruther, where, with a class of 2<sup>nd</sup> infants, she found life “easier... the children were spotless with a droll sense of humour.” Although, she did comment that as the boys would often be helping their fathers with the fishing boats there was a distinct fishy smell in the classes. She was then given the ‘Qualie’<sup>#</sup> class after two teachers had left.

To cope with war-time conditions, she had received training in ARP (Air Raid Precautions), passed a First Aid course exam and been taught how to use a stirrup pump. In Cellardyke, she recalled incidents where the siren would sound for the air-raid warning and they would troop down to the shelters, disrupting classes for an hour or so. On one occasion, she remembered a German bomber, returning home after a mission and flying low over the River Forth, coming near the school and the pilot waving to all the pupils. She taught there for nearly one year before applying for a post at Dunduff Primary School, near Saline, where she remained until she married in April 1941. Regulations at the time did not permit married women to remain in post and she had to resign her teaching position.

After marriage to Dr Robert S. G. Arnott, she devoted her time to charity work and being a supportive GP’s wife, before returning to teaching in later life. She was always able to find humour in her teaching and not long after she had started at Lochgelly West she recalled that coloured stockings were ‘all the rage’. “I had a very nice green dress with green patterned stockings to match. The son of one of my husband’s patients was in my class. He was 6. He went home and told his mother he had a new teacher, ‘she’s no bad; she’s an auld wife but she’s got awfy braw stockings’.” On another occasion, a few years later, she was standing in for an absent teacher and was rather harassed by a class that would

not do as it was told. "By the end of the first day I was exhausted but they had got the message and the next day went more smoothly. At the end of it one boy came up to me and said 'Are ye feeling better the day Mrs Arnott? 'Yes, James, why?' 'We wer a' just sayin' ye wernae nearly sae crabbit the day'!" She retired as Assistant Headteacher (Early Years) from Lochgelly West Primary School in 1977.

*\*Leerie n. a lamplighter, who lit gas lamps in towns and cities (before electric light) The word leerie is perhaps best known nowadays from the nostalgic poem 'The Lamplighter' by Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894).*

*#the Qualie, or Qualifying, class was the final P7 class in primary school. All pupils sat an exam which qualified them to attend senior secondary school, failing which they attended a junior secondary school where academic standards were lower.*

**Note:** *50 years after the evacuation process and a sense of time and distance had intervened, questions started to be asked about the advisability of the exercise. Ruth Wishart, writing in 'The Scotsman' (1 Sep 1988) said, "it seems an extra-ordinary exercise for any nation to have contemplated – to dispatch school-children for an indefinite period into homes of complete strangers, the only test of whose suitability was if they could provide enough bedroom space. ...Plans to save children from aerial bombardment were laid as far back as 1924 but the principal characteristics of the group who plotted mass evacuation of areas considered prime targets were that they were male and middle class. Only such a group could have thought it would cause mothers no pain to part with their children since the higher social orders {particularly in England} were well used to dispatching their off-spring to boarding school at the earliest opportunity. The awful irony of these partings is that children for the most part seemed to have welcomed the journey as a great adventure, a combination of a Sunday school trip and a jaunt to that foreign country, the great outdoors. ...Since the sending of children to the country was allegedly voluntary, it seems pertinent to wonder why so many parents indulged in this self-imposed heartbreak. The answer... lies in that era's acquiescent attitude towards any suggestion made by 'the authorities'. That, plus the fact that as whole schools were evacuated, no formal education remained for children who stayed behind."*

For we are very lucky, with a lamp before the door,  
And Leerie stops to light it as he lights so many more;  
And O! before you hurry by with ladder and with light,  
O Leerie, see a little child and nod to him tonight!

*Robert Louis Stevenson, "The Lamplighter"*

## The Will of John Baldie

John Baldie had been born on 18 January 1860 at Pilmour Place, St Andrews to John Baldie, firstly a Quarryman and later a Vintner, and his wife Ann Brown. At first he assisted his father in his trade, but sometime in the early 1880s he set up as a China Merchant. He married Jemima Black on 27 December 1883, and the union produced a son, also John Baldie, on 25 January 1885. Unfortunately John Baldie, the China Merchant, contracted tuberculosis, and despite treatment at Moffat Hydropathic he died there on 23 June 1885. By this time his business had prospered, and it seemed that half the town had an unpaid account.

His Will listed the following Book Debts:-

John Jamieson, Gibson Place	St Andrews	£ - 17. -½
William Rusack, Hotelkeepr	"	4. 7. -
John Purves of Kinaldy	"	- 14. 9
Wm. Dawson, Royal Hotel	"	7. 5. 1½
John Keddie, Kirk Place	"	- 11. 4
Andrew Galloway, Temperance Hotel	"	1. 19. 11
Professor Knight, Edge Cliffe	"	- 19. 6
Mrs Campbell	"	- 2. 9
Mrs Crosswaithe, Pilmour Place	"	- 15.10
Captain Fowler, Howard Place	"	- 7. 8½
Mrs Hill, Kinloch Cottage	"	2. 16. 7
Mrs Bairnsfather, Gibson Place	"	- 4. 11
Mrs Rodger, Bayview	"	2. 2. 2½
George R. Harriott, South Street	"	4. 3. 8½
J.R. Blackwell, Monypenny, Pitmillly	"	- 6. 10
General Watson	"	- 4. 6
Mrs Hector, Kinburn Place	"	- 14. -
Mrs Laing, Bell Street	"	- 15. -
Captain Stewart, West Park	"	2. 2. -
Mrs Laing, Alexander Place	"	- 7. 1½
Mrs Huntly Gordon, South Street	"	- 4. 8
John Duncan, Church Street	"	- 4. 10
Miss Aitken, Gillespie Terrace	"	- 16. 9
Mrs Craig, Albany Place	"	1. 2. 6
George Armit, Church Street	"	1. 18. 6½
Rev. Dr. Boyd	"	- 6. 4
R.E Curwen, Westerlee	"	- 12. 8
Rev. Professor Birrel	"	2. 5. 3
Mrs Honeyman, Golf Hotel	"	- 8. 10
Mrs Addison Scott, Abbey Villa	"	3. 12. 9
Mrs D.S. Ireland, Denork	"	13. 19. 10½
Revd. Mr Todd, Kingsbarns	"	- 6. -

Mrs Russell, Queen Street	St Andrews	1. 11. 9
Dr J. Bell, Pettigrew Score	"	- 13. 2
Dr Schaefer, Seaton House	"	- 12. 3
Mrs Paton, Castle Mount	"	- 6. 11½
Major Carnegie, Links	"	- 2. 4
Mrs Sharp, Murray Park	"	3. 1. 6
Mrs Farmer	Chester	- 9. —
Miss Cameron, Queen Street	St Andrews	- 11. 7
Dr Browning, Abbey Park	"	1. 7. 8
Wm. Milton, Cross Keys	"	4. 19. 6½
Thomas Purdie, Castle Cliffe	"	1. 11. 1
Mrs Blair, Queen Street	"	- 8. 7
Mr Pie	"	- 6. 10
Mrs Wilson, North Street	"	- 15. 6
Trustees Gibson Hospital	"	3. 1. 7½
Thomas Terras, Queen Street	"	10. 5. 7½
Dr Robert Moir, South Street,	"	- 17. 6
Hon. Mrs Cheape, Canon Lodge	"	1. 4. 10
Dr Saunders	Crail	7. 1
Mrs Archibald, South Street	St Andrews	3. 9. 9
Mrs Fletcher, South Street	"	- 13. 8
Mr Thom, Playfair Terrace	"	- 15. 11½
Professor Roberts, North Street	"	- 8. 1½
David Nicol, Market Street	"	5. 18. 5
Mrs Stewart, Hope Street	"	2. 8. 3
Royal & Ancient Gold Club	"	4. 1. 5½
Mrs Wright, Howard Place	"	1. 9. 2
John Paterson, Kinburn	"	3. 8. 10½
Cottage Hospital	"	- 14. 8
Mrs Lindesay, Queen Street	"	- 16. 1
John McGregor, Market Street	"	2. 3. 6½
Mrs Normand, Kincaple	"	- 9. -
Miss Welch, North Street	"	- 15. 5
Miss Christie, Hope Street	"	- 6. 5½
John Roger, Grocer	"	1. 10. 5½
Wilson & Co., Market Street	"	- 5. 11
Daniel S. Thomson, Bell Street	"	- 9. 10½
Mrs Balsillie Senior	"	3. 3. 5
Mrs Alexander, North Street	"	- 8. 3
Mr Duncan, Jeweller	"	- 2. 6½
Mrs Christie, South Street	"	2. - 7
Mrs Malcolm Paton, Scores Park	"	- 14. 11
Laurence Thomson, North Street	"	- 14. 6
Mrs Farmer, Brownhills	"	- 16. 7½



Mrs Smart, Confectioner	St Andrews	- 4. 6
Mr Brown, Pilmour Place	"	1. 8. 4½
Mrs Turner, Pilmour Links	"	1. 4. 7½
Mrs Blackwell, Gillespie Terrace	"	- 7. 3
Mrs Maclean, Gibson Place	"	- 17. 9½
Mrs Balfour Melville, Mount Melville	"	5. 5. 4
A. Keilor Bruce, South Street	"	1. 1. 6
Miss Lauder, South Street	"	- 12. —
Mrs Niven, Church Square	"	- 12. —
Mrs Riddell, Howard Place	"	- 14. 8½
Miss Black, Bell Street	"	- 9. 8½
Mrs Anstruther	"	- 18. 5½
Mrs Macfarlane	"	1. 3. 6
Mrs Laing	"	1. - 6
Miss Forbes, South Street	"	- 8. 5½
Mrs Blunt, St Salvators	"	4. 10. 6
Miss Dove, St Leonards	"	- 7. 4
Bishop Wordsworth, Bishopshall	"	4. 8. 4
Mrs Ferguson	"	- 9. 10½
Dr J. W. Moir, South Street	"	1. 6. 5
Colonel Bethune, Abbotsford Crescent	"	3. 10. —
Mrs Burn, North Street	"	3. 18. 2½
Mrs Law, South Street	"	- 13. 4
Mrs Pitcairn, Abbotsford Crescent	"	1. 15. 11
Mrs Gibson, Bell Street	"	1. 3. 6
Mrs Mackenzie, South Street	"	1. 10. —½
Colonel Boothby, Chattan House	"	- 18. 8½
Mrs Abbot, Pilmour Place	"	- 8. 10
Mrs Macrae	"	1. 3. 2
Mrs Tulloch, St Marys	"	1. 17. 6
Mrs Lamb, The Hirsell	"	2. 1. 2
Lady Ramsay	"	2. 1. 5½
Mrs Leslie, Golf Place	"	- 5. 8
Mrs Wilson	"	1. 4. 2½
Mrs Houston	"	- 19. 1
Mrs Grace	"	1. 1. 3
Robert Armit of Polduff	"	38. 2. 7
Andrew Galloway, Temperance Hotel	"	4. 16. 8
J. H. Pilkington, Orchardfield Lane	Leith	16. 15. 4

£250. 14. 5

*Cupar Sheriff Court SC20/50/59*

# John Waldie of Hendersyde, Part Six

## Extracts from his Journal from 11th May 1826 to 24th May 1827

Transcribed by Christine Glover

Saturday August 5th

Up at 5 – off at 6 from Dunkeld in a gig – lovely day – clear & bright – not hot – exquisite mountain air – superb woods & steep hills clothed to top – water & bridge of the Braan's rocky torrent – up the south or west side of Tay – valley expands – tame – Logierait village near the meeting of the Tay & Tummell – we went up the south side of Tay – rich woods – corn – Dalguise, Mr Macdonell's – old terraces & orchards - & fine trees – Grandtully Castle, the old seat of the Stewarts – now they live at Murthly Castle below Dunkeld – Grandtully – shabby old turreted affair – from thence we soon came to Aberfeldy – a large village – 2 decent inns – I walked up to the falls of Moness with a guide while breakfast was preparing – the ascent is fine – the fall is 350 feet but not perpendicular & is rather a series of falls – impending very high rocky precipices & woods – rich scene – but the want of water unfavourable to falls. The woods are mostly birch – Burns here wrote his song of the Birks of Aberfeldy.<sup>1</sup> From Aberfeldy we went on 6 miles to Kenmore – at the foot of Loch Tay – grand narrow valley – steep rocky hills clothed with wood – especially Drummond Hill north of Taymouth Castle – we drove quite past the Castle above it & descended to Kenmore village & inn & church on an eminence & neat bridge – all at foot of the lake – I joined 4 gentlemen & a guide just going to Taymouth – a pleasant walk – along a terrace of elms & grassy lawn above Tay, & Drummond & Kenmore hills rising above all to the Castle – 2 of the men were Mr J. Parton of Crailing – and Mr Hepburn of Hepburn a very pleasant man – we all 5 went to the House - and saw the Hall – low & neat – a sort of museum. The dining room – drawing room & library – the plan is not finished – I think it heavy & ugly - it is neither gothic or Grecian – but a sort of nondescript – like Inverary - & also like it is on a dead flat – but it is larger – the drawing room is gloomy – some tolerable paintings – library & billiard room cheerful – the staircase in a square centre tower far overtopping the rest is very handsome – but too Cathedral like – Gothic prevails We walked back to Kenmore by another terrace north of the Tay – There is a wooden bridge near the castle – we set off that is, Mr Paton & Mr Hepburn & their boy in one gig - & me & my boy in another - & drove by south side of the lake – a noble sheet of water seldom above 2 miles wide – 2 miles from Kenmore we stopped at Acharn & ascended outside a rocky woody glen on foot to the bridge & upper fall of Acharn – very woody rocky & pretty is the waterfall under the bridge. We descended to the lower or grand fall which is best seen from a hermitage lined with moss & filled with stuffed deer, badgers, foxes &c. - & a hermit's dress & bed – The fall is tremendous – about 200 perpendicular feet – descending from

it the view of the rich woody glen is lovely – we rejoined our carriages & drove on by the side of the lake or on braes above it hilly & not very good road – The noble Ben Lawers & Hill of Lawers opposite were truly grand lovely turns & reaches of the lake the last 4 miles very hilly but lovely woods of oak, birch, larch &c. the first the best & very fine – we passed behind Achmore, the seat of Lord Glenorchy quite at the head of the lake – pretty – in cottage style - & rich woods – a long descent led us to Killin – where the village & inn & fine old trees looked lovely at head of Lake – Ben More capped in clouds, & Craighalloch – very rugged rise behind to the west – we crossed the Dochart which here runs in to Loch Tay. The most tremendously wide rocky enormous blocks of stone & rushing water – noble pines – on an island called Rockinch above the bridge or 2 bridges for the larger crosses the end of a rocky island but grassy green at top & planted with firs & limes the burying ground of the Macnabs – a noble family – we ordered dinner at the Inn – and beds - & went up Glen Lochy where the river Lochy joins the Lake – a lovely bridge & fine up the valley - & then went to a secluded spot near the lake (83) where is Finlarig Castle overgrown with ivy – a ruin – beautiful walks lawn & shrubs - & mounds & terraces & the burial place of the Breadalbanes – a large building – This was once their residence – The burial place is surrounded by firs – 2 at the entrance are dead – all the rest living & fine – we returned to the Inn – dined well - & then went to the burial place of the Macnabs on the island formed by the Dochart – Mr Macnab is now in America – his estates are to be sold being so involved – worth above £40,000 – one of the oldest families in Scotland – famous for giant statute – the present Macnab is 35 & is 7ft 2 – They are much regretted – a fir tree branch broken by the wind grafted itself again on the trunk - & the superstition is that in America the young branch will graft itself on a new estate & yet will be of the same family – a very curious old man John MacGibbon is the guide to this melancholy burying ground & sells Cairngorms & pearls which in the living shell in hot weather when the Dochart is low – he shewed us some curious shells & beautiful pearls & Mr Hepburn bought some & I a cairngorm stone – our guide displayed all these at his black & smoke tarred cottage – but neat & clean & warm tho' small – very wigwamish – we returned to the Inn before 9 - & took leave of my 2 companions for the day – who go to Callender tomorrow – Mr Hepburn pleasant & sensible – Last night at Dunkeld I met Mr Campbell of Boreland at the Inn of Dunkeld and he asked me today when I met him again at Kenmore to go & spend tomorrow at his house near Killin – but I declined it with thanks – Today I have come 41 miles in the gig - & have walked at Moness, at Kenmore, at Acharn, at Killin, at least 9 – 50 miles in all - & had a most agreeable day & seen a great deal and have been lucky in meeting Mr Campbell & Mr Hepburn as being obliged to talk prevents my thinking

GD1/378/30

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> A statue of Robert Burns is situated here.

## Monorgan of that Ilk – update

*Due to terminal editorial idiocy, the following references were omitted from Monorgan of that Ilk, Parts One and Two of Richard Ian Ogilvie's articles (December 2020 and March 2021). Together with apologies for any bamboozlement caused, here they are now.*

7. (7a) *liber de S Andree* 270; (7b) Melville Charters /11; (7c) RI Ogilvie, *Our Lady of Inchmartin Chapel, Tay Valley Family Historian* No 88 February 2011; (7d) Lindores cart 65; (7e) IB Cowan, PHR Mackay and A Macquarrie, eds. *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, 1983.
8. (8a) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/4409/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/4409/); (8b) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/11477/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/11477/); (8c) DER Watt, *A Biographical Dictionary of Scottish Graduates to AD 1410*, 1977; (8d) Melville Charters / 6, 11; (8e) *liber Balm.* 32; (8f) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/2161/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/2161/).
9. (9a) Paisley Reg. 198-201; (9b) cart. de Levenax; G Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, 1946; Red Book of Menteith /217; (9c) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/3762/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/3762/); (9d) Gilbert (II) in the direct line of *Monorgan of that Ilk* since the order of birth of these presumed sibs and the putative father of Andrew Monorgan (II) has not been established; (9e) cart. Lindores /124; (9f) *liber S. Andree* /282-3.
10. (10a) [www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/17161/](http://www.poms.ac.uk/record/person/17161/); (10b) Melville Charters /12; (10c) AJ Warden, *Angus or Forfarshire*, Vol IV 1885; (10c) Excheq. Rolls of Scotland Vol I; (10d) RR Stodart citing the Porteus MS in *Scottish Arms, Being a Collection of Armorial Bearings Vol 2* 1881.
11. (11a) GD45/16/3044; (11b) HM Commission on Historical Manuscripts 5<sup>th</sup> report 1876 p 620; (11c) G MacGregor, *Redbook of Scotland*, 2018 lists Thomas as heir to 'of that Ilk'; (11d) GD137/3714; (11e) HM Commission on Historical Manuscripts 5<sup>th</sup> report 1876 p 63.
12. (12a) R Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials in Scotland*. Vol 1 Part 1, p 88, 1883; (12b) [www.cracroftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/gray1445.html](http://www.cracroftspeerage.co.uk/online/content/gray1445.html); (12c) J Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage*; (12d) [Spalding Club, Issue 37 Vol 3, 1857 p 135; cart. Coupar Angus Abbey CXL.
13. (13a) RMS ii /1254; (13b) G MacGregor, *Redbook of Scotland*, 2018; (13c) MS100/1/11; (13d) RMS ii /1254; (13e) Excheq. Rolls vol. IX p. 677; (13f) [www.rps.ac.uk](http://www.rps.ac.uk); (13g) RMS ii 1456, 2257, 2446; (13h) John Sheil, Notice of carved oak panels in a Franciscan Nunnery. *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries of Scotland*, Feb 1896; (13i) Excheq. Rolls of Scotland Vol. XII; (13j) HM Commission on Historical Manuscripts. 5<sup>th</sup> report 1876 p 621.
14. (14a) RMS iii /1916; (14b) RSS Vol.1 1477; (14c) RMS iii /178; (14d) 1588c sepulchral stone Longforgan Kirk; not found in William Fraser, *Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss*, 1888; (14e) Bruce McAndrew personal

communication; tinctures in Stoddart, *Scottish Arms* Vol II p 408 after the Porteus MS: AZUR, a lion rampant between two fleurs-de-lys OR in chief.

15. (15a) Riestrap's Armorial General [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes\\_Rietstap](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Rietstap); (15b) Alastair Muirhead personal communication; John Gifford, *The Buildings of Scotland: Perth and Kinross*, 2007; (15c) CC8/8/2/647; (15d) Excheq. Rolls of Scotland Vol XIV; (15e) MS100/1/58, 70; (15f) Kinnaird papers Rossie Priory.
16. Mr. Rob Monorgan rector of Esse witnessed in 1512 a sale by William Blair burgess of Dundee to John Blair de Balgiloquhy, Forfar [RMS ii /3798], renunciation in 1514 of the bailiary of Aboyne to Lord Alexander of Huntly [Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ iv; Records of Aboyne] and a charter of Isobel Gray of Dudhope for the lands and mill of inveralloun to Sir John Stiviling de Kere in 1517. [RMS iii /140]. As chaplain of St. Salvatore in Dundee he discharged several obligations to the Dominican priory of Perth in 1517. [Rotuli Saccarii Regum Scotorum xiv] He is mentioned as being instrumental in the founding of St. Catharine's chapel and hospital in Perth by Johanes Tyrie in 1523 19 June. [TG Stevenson, *The Book of Perth* 1847 p 80] His relationship to Monorgan of that ilk has not been defined.
17. (17a) J.H. Stevenson et al *Scottish Heraldic Seals*, 1940; (17b) RI Ogilvie, Ogilvie of Inchmartin Siblings. *The Scottish Genealogist*. Part I Sept 2019 LXVI No. 3 p 90-102; Part 2 Dec 2019 LXVI No. 4 p 129-141; Part 3 Mar 2020 LXVII No.1 p 13-16. (17c) RMS iii /178; (17d) HM Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1450-1678 7<sup>th</sup> report part 2 p 712; (17e) R Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials in Scotland*, Vol 1 Part 1, p 177, 1883.
18. (18a) R. Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials in Scotland* Vol 1 Part 1, p 88, 1883; (18b) Jack Blair (personal communication) argues that entries suggesting that Christian was sister german of James, that Thomas was a brother german to James, or that Isobel and Barbara had different mothers, have not been properly interpreted. The fact that Isobel and Barbara are sisters german means they shared a mother but the document does not attempt to say that they are sisters german to James. The same holds for Thomas and James who actually had the same mother. [1572 12 May Protocol Book 3 Thomas Ireland; 1573/74 3 Feb Perth Protocol Book Fol 44].
19. (19a) HM Commission on Historical Manuscripts 7<sup>th</sup> Report Vol 1 p 714; (19b) R Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials in Scotland*. Vol 1 Part 1, p 424, 1883; (19c) CC8/8/34/66; (19d) RMS v 111; (19e) R Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials in Scotland* Vol 1 Part 1 p 346, 1833; (19f) RPS VIII 2484.
20. (20a) CC20/4/6; RD1/97; (20b) CC8/8/43/26; (20c) The Wedderburn Book Vol 2 1898 p 214, 307; (20d) A Maxwell, *Old Dundee, Ecclesiastical, Burghal and Social, Prior to the Reformation*, 1891 p 397; (20e) RMS iv 1894; (20f) RMS iv /2355; Jack Blair, Wikitree; (20g) CC8/8/13/11; (20h) CC20/4/8; (20i) RSS i 3659; (20j) CC8/8/2/647; (20k) 1586 RMS v 1055.

## 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.

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

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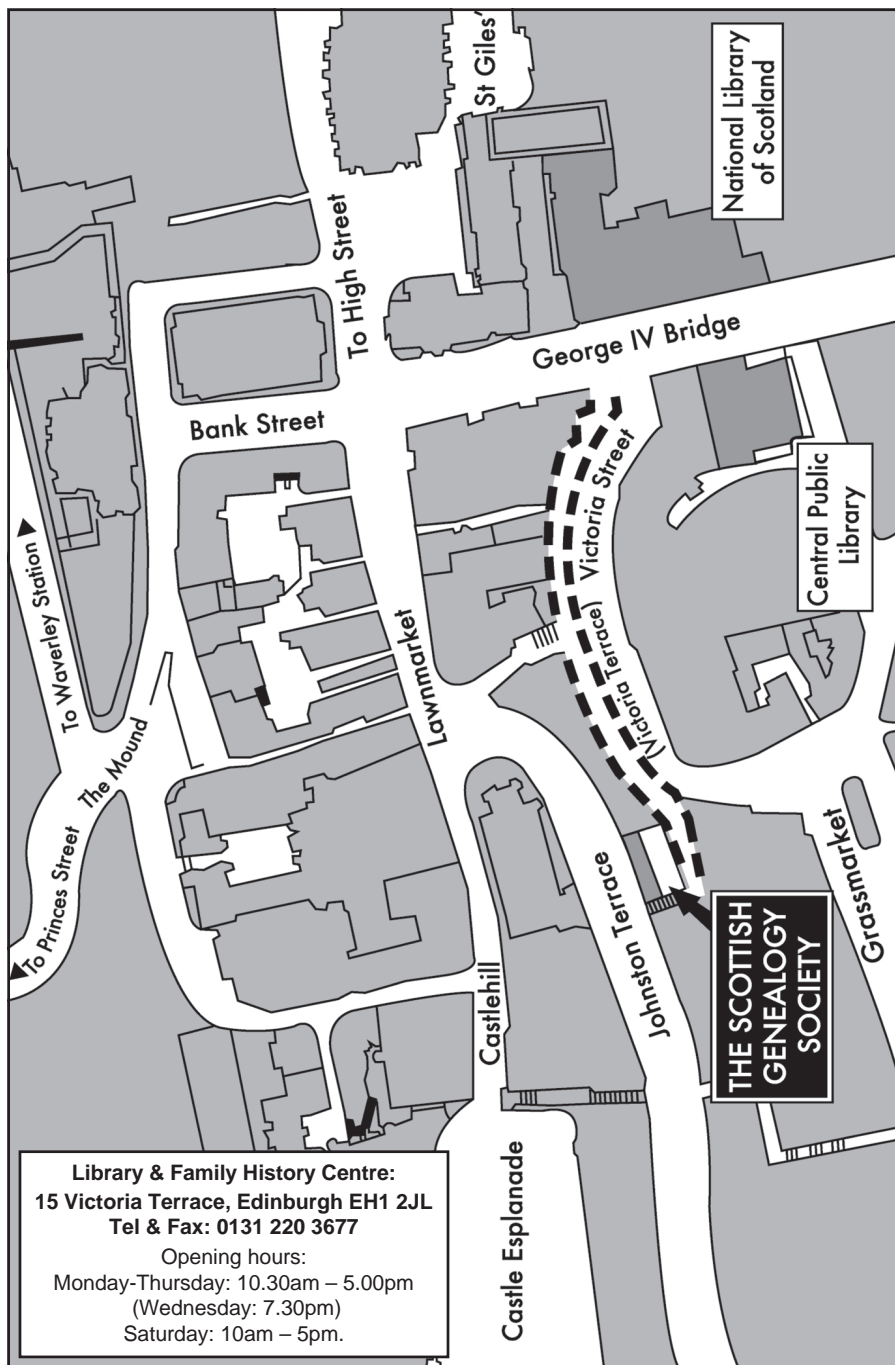
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