



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

DECEMBER 2021

A Bevin Boy

Mr Andrew Dnaldson

The Trial of William Liston

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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Front Cover:

The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover:

Newhaven Main Street, showing the forestairs where William Liston
was alleged to have assaulted Ann Flucker or Seaton

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Coronavirus Update

The Library is now open three days a week: Monday, Tuesday & Thursday, 10.30am to 4pm.

Booking is no longer required, although a maximum of 15 persons will be permitted at any one time.

Precautions: Users must sign in or scan the QR code, wear face-masks and observe hand hygiene.

Meetings were resumed in October. Please see page 136.

Please continue to check our website www.scotsgenealogy.com for updates and changes.

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.

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The Scottish Genealogist

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The Trial of William Liston in 1834

Part Two

Execution (of Warrant)

The Lord Advocate, of William Liston Sen'r.

A copy of a Criminal Libel containing a charge of Assault, consisting of two pages, and having annexed to it a List of Witnesses & of Assize was on the Twenty Eighth day of June Eighteen Hundred and thirty four years, served by me upon William Liston, Senior, fisherman, now or lately residing in Newhaven, in the Shire of Edinburgh, by leaving the same for him within his dwelling in Newhaven in the Shire of Edinburgh aforesaid with his daughter to be given to the said William Liston Senior, because I could not find himself personally; and also the like copy of said Criminal Libel containing the charge aforesaid, consisting of two pages and having annexed to it a List of Witnesses and of Assize was on the said Twenty Eighth day of June, Eighteen Hundred & thirty four years, affixed and left by me to the said William Liston Senior, at and upon the Market Cross of Edinburgh, Headburgh of the Sherifffdom of Edinburgh within which Sherifffdom the said William Liston lives and resides, and that after my crying three several oyezses, making open proclamation and public reading of the said Criminal Libel, because I could not find himself personally; on each of which copies was marked a notice of Compareance on the fourteenth day of July, Eighteen Hundred and thirty four years, before the High Court of Justiciary within the Criminal Court House of Edinburgh at Half past nine of the clock forenoon.

Donald Anderson

JC26_1834_431_8

Declaration of William Liston, Snr

Compeared William Liston Senior Fisherman in Newhaven who being examined declared that he is fifty nine years of age and was born in Newhaven. Declares that he knows Ann Flucker, Wife of John Seaton, fisherman in Newhaven but he did not on Monday the fifth of May current stab the said Ann Flucker with a knife above the right eye or in any other part of her head. That on the said Monday Helen Hume, Servant to Mrs Seaton and the declarant's daughter, Grant Liston, had some high words with one another. That this was in the passage of the declarant's house and within the door and the declarant, who was in the house at the time on hearing the noise went out to the passage to see what it was and he then found not only Mrs Seaton's maid there but also Mrs Seaton herself. That the declarant asked them what they wanted and whether they intended to murder his daughter, and he ordered them out of the house and said that if they did not go out he would make them repent it.

That Mrs Seaton and her maid then went out, but the declarant having followed them to the stair head to see them altogether away from his premises, Mrs Seaton

came back again and came half way up the outer stair which leads to the declarant's door and threw a stone and some oyster shells at the declarant which struck him in the face. Interrogated, declares that he did not even then strike or knock down Mrs Seaton but went down and shoved them away quietly from his stair foot. Declares that he did not on this occasion stab Mrs Seaton with a knife, and had not a knife in his hand nor at all, on his person at this time. That when the declarant pushed them from his stair foot there was a bucket with water lying close to them in which a pair of trousers lay steeping. That Mrs Season lifted the trousers out of the water and struck the declarant with them in the face upon which the declarant turned around and he saw no more of Mrs Seaton as he was taken way by Margaret Wilson and his son John Liston, up to his own house. That the declarant did not see Mrs Seaton fall to the ground and did not see her lying on the ground nor did he see her bleeding and does not know what became of her after she struck him with the trousers. All which he declares to be truth. *(Five words deleted)*

(Signed William Liston and D Matheson)

JC26_1834_431_10

Defences for Wm Liston Senr.

The panel pleads not guilty.

In a scuffle at the time libelled in which various parties were engaged and in which the persons to be assaulted behaved very violently, she may have received injury but it was not at the hands of the panel or in the manner libelled so far as he was concerned.

Ann Flucker the persons to have been assaulted is a person of quarrelsome character and has been convicted of assault. *(See below.)*

Witnesses for Wm Liston Senr:

Witnesses for the Crown:

Marion Linton wife of Alex. Linton Fisherman at Newhaven

Henrietta Ramsay presently Servt. at Alex. Wilson Fisherman there.

Elizabeth Irvine or Flucker wife of George Flucker, Fisherman there.

And witness to character.

(signed) Charles Neavey

JC26_1834_431_12

Precognition Against William Liston 1834 Assault

Witness statements

Leith, 7 May 1834

Compeared **Ann Flucker or Seaton** wife of John Seaton fisherman residing in High Street Newhaven declares that on Monday 5th May current she was working in her own house when she heard a noise at the stair foot and high words between

her servant Helen Hume and Grant Liston daughter of William Liston and declarant went to the street to bring in her servant when William Liston Senior fisherman in Newhaven who was then standing in his own stair said if he came down he would ram a knife through the declarant. That she cannot account for his having used these words as she was doing him no harm at the time and she took no notice of them but continued to endeavour to get her servant into the house when William Liston came down to the street and struck her above the right eye with a clasp knife which made a very bad wound and she has been confined to bed ever since and lost a deal of blood. That declarant has since been informed that after she received the blow from William Liston she was struck by his son, John Liston Junior with his fists but she cannot speak to this herself as she became insensible after being struck with the knife only that she feels that she received a blow under the left breast from the pain in that place which affects her breathing. That declarant supposes that William Liston and his son were angry with the declarant for interfering with her servant and Grant Liston by endeavouring to get her servant home but she neither struck nor spoke to Grant Liston and did nothing that she is aware of to provoke their anger much less to use her so barbarously.

Cannot write.

Leith, 7 May 1834

Helen Hume or Groves a widow servant in the employment of John Seaton before designed declares that at the time mentioned by the preceding declarant – while getting water at a well at the foot of her masters stair declarant had a dispute with Grant Liston before mentioned. That their dispute arose out of something which Grant had said to declarant the day before and declared her mistress had nothing to do with it. That during the dispute Grant went up her father's stair and declarant followed her when her father William Liston came out and there were high words between declarant and him and Grant on their stair and Liston gave declarant a kick. That he at this time had a knife in his hand. That while this altercation was going on declarant's mistress came out of her own house which is near Listons and coming two or three steps up Listons stair asked declarant to come away. That declarant refused saying she wanted to speak to Grant Liston and her mistress went down to the foot of the stair and did not give Liston any provoking language and declarant does not think she spoke to him at all but Liston challenged her to box him and he also said that (declarant is not sure whether at this time or shortly after) that if he came to her he would send his knife through her heart. That declarant also went down to the foot of his stair and her mistress who had by this time gone off a little way came back towards the declarant and asked her to come away when Liston also came down and gave declarant a push and immediately afterwards give Mrs Seaton two shoves which made her stagger to the middle of the street and Liston followed this up by giving Mrs Seaton a stab with the knife (which he had in his hand all the time) above the right eye and declarant saw the blood spring from the wound

and her mistress fell backwards immediately after. That declarant and Grant just at this time began scuffling and declarant saw nothing farther until some person having relieved her from Grant she observed William Listons son John have a hold of Mrs Seaton by the clothes and give her a severe blow on the left side. That the two Listons then went home and the declarant did so also and in a few minutes was followed by her mistress when declarant saw that she had got a severe wound over the right eye which bled very profusely for a considerable time. That declarant then got a Surgeon from Leith who dressed the wound and Mrs Seaton has been confined to bed since until today. That her mistress has also complained since of pain in her left side where she got the blow from John Liston and also of difficulty of breathing.

Cannot Write.

Leith, 10 May 1834. Susan Cameron, servant to Margaret Ramsay or Wilson a widow in Newhaven declares that on the evening of Sunday the 4 May current Grant Liston insulted Helen Hume while going to Church but she took no notice of her at this time. That declarant was walking a little before them. That on the Monday betwixt 12 and 1.00 while declarant was on her mistress's stair she heard them quarrelling and went to see what it was about when she heard Helen Hume ask Grant Liston how she had insulted her but Grant would give her no reason for it and abused Helen Hume at this time also by calling her bad names. That Mrs Seaton then came down stairs to take her servant from Grant Liston but she refused to go as she still wished to know for what reasons Grant had insulted her. That Grant Liston's father then came out and said that if they would not go away from his stair he would "run a knife through them". That while Mrs Seaton was endeavouring to get her servant away Liston came down the stair and declarant saw him while coming down put his hand into his breast pocket and pull out a small clasp knife such as are used by fishermen in mending their nets. That he then gave Mrs Seaton a push and shoved her to the middle of the street and kicked her twice (and) then struck her with his left hand and with his right stabbed her in the forehead above the eye. That Liston's son then struck Mrs Seaton in the left breast with his fist. That he then went behind her to prevent her falling and declarant then asked her to come home which she did. That declarant was close behind Mrs Seaton all the time and never heard her give the least provocation to Liston. That she never even heard her say a word and declarant can give no reason why Liston assaulted her in the above manner.

X Susan Cameron, her mark.

Leith 12 May 1834. Jean Hastie Servant of Philip Flucker Fisherman in Newhaven declares that her master's house is on the opposite side of the street from Mrs Seatons. That at the time mentioned by the preceding declarant she was walking about the door with her master's child when she observed Helen Hume a preceding declarant and Grant Liston quarrelling at the foot of Liston's stair and declarant went across to them. That after Hume and Grant Liston had

quarrelled for sometime the latter went up her own stair. That previous to this Mrs Seaton had attempted to get Hume away but without success and she was at that time standing at the foot of her own stair and Grant Liston is going up her stair called Mrs Seaton names and some scolding ensued and both Mrs Seaton and Hume followed her up to the top of the stair which is an outside one and just at that time William Liston came out and pushed them both down the stair and gave Mrs Seaton a kick. That at this time Liston had a large netting needle in his hand but no knife. That Wm Liston then went into the House and Grant Liston called down to Hume from the top of the stair "to go home and mind her bastard bairn" and Hume went up the stair again and her mistress followed her when William Liston again came out and pushed them both down and when they had got to the street both Seaton and Hume attacked him calling him names and after pushing Hume aside he drove Mrs Seaton before him to a washing tub which was standing at the gutter between Seatons and Listons houses and Hume took some wet clothes which were in the tub and dashed them in Listons face and Mrs Seaton also threw some ashes at him. That just at that time Grant Liston seized Hume by the throat when they struggled until they had gone some distance and declarant followed them and paid no attention to Mrs Seaton and Liston and their cause, and also owing to the crowd which had by this time collected she did not see anything take place between them after. That after Grant and Hume had fought for about five minutes Mrs Seaton came forward to them and assisted in separating them. That she was bleeding at this time about the left eye but declarant did not see her get the wound or blow which occasioned the blood. That when Liston came out the second time he had nothing in his hand and declarant did not observe him take anything out of his pocket. That she never saw him after Mrs Seaton came forward bleeding. That she saw Mrs Seaton go up to her own house along with Hume shortly after.

Cannot Write.

Leith 24 May 1834. Margaret Bisset unmarried residing in Newhaven declares that between 12 and 1 o'Clock as she thinks of Monday the 5th May curt. Declarant was washing in her own house which is on the ground floor between Listons stair and Seatons when she heard Hume a preceding declarant and Grant Liston quarrelling and on going out she found them on the street between the two stairs and Mrs Seaton standing at the foot of her own stair. That a few minutes after declarant watched Grant Liston went up her own stair and Hume followed her and Mrs Seaton called on declarant to go up and bring down Hume and declarant did so and prevailed on her to come down but she immediately went up again and Mrs Seaton followed her and endeavoured to get her down but without success. That declarant had by this time returned to her own door where she remained hearing the whole of the subsequent occurrence. That when declarant went up the stair and brought down Hume, that Liston was standing at the head of the stair but declarant did not hear him say anything though he might have done it without declarant hearing him as there was a great noise in

the street owing to the crowd which had collected and he used no violence to any one at that time. That when Hume went up the stair followed by her mistress there was some scolding between them and Liston and his daughter but declarant did not hear what passed and when this had continued for five or ten minutes Liston pushed Hume down the stair and when Mrs Seaton was at the foot of the stair he gave her two shoves the last of which nearly threw her down. That Mrs Seaton then took up some ashes from the street and threw them at him and Hume took a pair of wet trousers from a tub and flung them in his face. That immediately on Hume doing this Grant Liston struck her and they began to fight and owing to declarants attention being taken up in observing them and there being a considerable crowd in the street she saw nothing of what passed between Liston and Seaton. That Grant and Hume fought for about ten minutes when Mrs Seaton came forward to them and assisted in separating them. That when Mrs Seaton came up from the crowd which was round Listons and hers, her brow was bleeding over her right eye. That Mrs Seaton then went up her own stair and declarant saw John Liston, William Listons son take his father out of crowd and go home with him. That she did not see Liston have anything in his hand the whole time and she did not see him take anything out or put anything into his pocket.

Cannot Write.

Leith 24 May 1834.

Isabella Jarvis residing with her mother Margaret Ramsay or Wilson a widow in Newhaven declares that her mothers house is near William Listons. That on Monday the 5th current she heard a noise on the street and on going out she saw Hume a preceding declarant and Grant Liston quarrelling on Listons stair and Mrs Seaton endeavouring to get Hume down. That declarant went to the preceding declarant who was standing at her own door at the time and spoke to her but did not hear anything that passed on Listons stair. That the scolding continued in Listons stair for about ten minutes after declarant went out when Liston pushed Hume down the stair and when she had got to the foot of the stair he seemed as if he wanted to say something to her when Mrs Seaton gave him a push and tried to get Hume away and Liston gave her a push in return when Mrs Seaton threw some ashes off the street in his face and Hume struck him twice with a pair of wet trousers. That Grant then struck Hume and they began to fight and fell on the ground and declarant went away and saw nothing further. That when declarant left, Liston and Seaton were standing in the middle of the street very near each other and quarrelling but not fighting. That declarant did not see Liston have anything in his hand except a large needle used in making nets which he put into his waistcoat pocket at the beginning of the affair and declarant did not see him take anything out of his pocket.

(Signed) Isabella Jarvis.

AD14_34_404_1

Medical Report
Leith, 7 May 1834

I certify that I dressed a cut wound of about one inch and a half long and quite to the bone in depth, above the right eye of Mrs John Seaton, at Newhaven on the 5th Curt betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, that she labours under fever and severe headache in consequence being a very delicate female. I do not consider her life in danger.

(Signed) John Martin, Surgeon

AD14_34_404_1

Ann Flucker or Seaton's previous offence, as cited above.

Extract Conviction of John Seaton and Ann Flucker or Seaton, 1830

At Leith the nineteenth day of October Eighteen hundred and thirty years sitting in Judgement Duncan Matheson Esquire Advocate Sheriff Substitute of the Shire of Edinburgh Anent the Complaint raised and pursued at the instance of Mathew Smillie Procurator Fiscal of Court for the public interest against John Seaton fisherman in Newhaven and Ann Flucker or Seaton his wife accused of the crimes of Assault and breach of the peace or one or other of these Crimes Actors or Actor or act and part. In so far as upon Thursday the thirteenth day of September last or about that time the said John Seaton and Ann Flucker or Seaton within the dwelling house of Ann Thom or Jarvie residing in Newhaven widow of the deceased James Jarvie fisherman there did both and each violently and wickedly attack and assault the said Ann Thom or Jarvie by striking her several severe blows with their fists on the head and other parts of the body whereby she was knocked down and the said Ann Thom or Jarvie having fled to the street of Newhaven to escape from the said John Seaton and Ann Flucker or Seaton they did there again both and each violently attack and assault the said Ann Thom or Jarvie by striking her several severe blows on the head and other parts of the body and did also strike her with oyster shells as particularly set forth in the complaint.

The Sheriff Substitute having on the date hereof resumed Consideration of the complaint with the proof advised by both parties found and hereby finds the same proven and therefore fined and americated and hereby fines and americates the Defender John Seaton in the sum of one pound Sterling and the Defender Ann Flucker or Seaton in the sum of ten shillings Sterling and found and hereby finds the said John Seaton liable in One pound twelve shillings Sterling of modified expenses payable to the complainer ordained and hereby ordains them to find caution acted in the Sheriff Court Books of Edinburghshire kept at Leith that they will keep the peace for six months from this date and that under the penalty of ten pounds Sterling each granted and hereby grants the warrant to Officers of Court to apprehend the said John Seaton and Ann Flucker or Seaton and commit them to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh the keepers whereof are hereby ordered to

receive and detain them aye and until they pay said fines and expenses respectively and find such Caution accordingly by the said John Seaton for a period not exceeding twenty days and the said Ann Flucker or Seaton for a period not exceeding ten days from this date.

Extracted on this and the two preceding pages by me Sheriff Clerk Depute of the County of Edinburgh.

S (*signature here difficult to read but looks like Alan Ross, S.C.D.*)

JC26_1834_431_9

Verdict - and Interrupted Proceedings

The papers NRS started with the tail-end of the trial prior to that of William Liston. For interest I've included some text from this trial to show it interrupts the proceedings of William Liston's trial:

Precognition against James Fraser for the Crime of Murder at Cowgate Edinburgh, 1834. Accused: James Fraser, plasterer and chimney sweep, address: Cowgate, Edinburgh, Victim Maria Fraser, wife of James Fraser (accused), Cowgate, Edinburgh.

. . . Helen Fraser or Stewart, wife of John Stewart chimney sweep, residing in a court off the Cowgate aforesaid.

The Declaration libelled on was here read to the Jury which closed this case for the Prosecution & the Counsel for the Pannel adduced the following Witnesses in exculpation.

Thomas Robertson, Spirit Merchant, Cowgate, Edinburgh.
George Newlands, chimney sweep.

There being no more Witnesses in exculpation Messrs Stewart & Crawford severally addressed the Jury & lastly Lord Meadowbank summed up the evidence.

The Lord ordain the Assize to inclose in a room adjoining & to return their Verdict in this place as soon as they have agreed upon it. Continue the diet agst the Pannel in the meantime & ordain him to remain at the bar.

Ref: AD14_34_423

21 July 1834

William Liston, senior, Fisherman now or lately residing in Newhaven in the Shire of Edinburgh, Pannel.

Indicted & accused at the instance of His Majesty's Advocates, for His Majesty's interest, of the Crime of Assault in manner mentioned in the Indictment raised against him there anent. Bearing that albeit he (Here record the Indict).

The Pannel pleaded not guilty. Prest for Ye Prosn: Mr J S Stewart, A.D. and Mr C Innes, A.D. Prest for Ye Pannel: Mr C Neaves, Advocate.

The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary find the Indictment against William Liston Senr, Pannel, relevant to infer the pains of law, but allow him a proof in exculpation

& alleviation & remit him with the Indictment as found relevant to the knowledge of an Assize.

(Signed) A. M? (signature illegible), W.S.

The following persons were then chosen by ballot to jury upon the Assize of this Pannel.

William Thyne, Butcher, Darling's buildings Stockbridge, Edinb
James Geddes, Commercial agent, Blenheim Place, Edinb
Thomas McRitchie, Merchant, Constitution Street, Leith
Robert Hope, Farmer, Blinkbonny, County of Edin
William Neil, Farmer, Knightsrig, County of Linlithgow
Thomson Bonar Alexander, Cooper, St Andrew Street, Leith
Thomas Lawrie, Farmer, West Mains, County of Edin.
Peter Lyle, Flesher, Bristo Street, Edinburgh
George Allan, Painter, Hanover Street, Edinb
James Young, Farmer, Bormie, County of Linlithgow
John Buchanan, Merchant, Fountainbridge, Edinr
Andrew McCall, Grocer & Spirit-dealer, Grassmarket, Edin.
James Smith, Farmer, Middlemains of Tartraven, County of Linlithgow
Robert Watt, Spirit-dealer, Commercial Place, Leith
John Conway, Clothier, St Mary's Wynd, Edinb

And all lawfully sworn without objection or challenge.

I admit that the Declaration libelled on was emitted by the Pannel voluntarily & freely of the dates it bears & that the Pannel was then sober & in his sound senses. (Signed) Charles Neave

The following Witnesses were then adduced in proof of this Indictment & all lawfully sworn, purged of malice & partial Counsel.

Ann Flucker or Seaton, wife of John Seaton, Fisherman, residing in High Street, Newhaven.

~~~~~

The Jury in the case of James Fraser here came into Court & the diet having been called & the proceedings agst William Liston continued. They returned the following verdict:

The Jury by a majority find the Pannel guilty of Culpable Homicide.

The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary delay consideration of the above verdict till or after part of this Sederunt. Continue the diet against the Pannel in the meantime & ordains him to be carried to the lock-up house.

~~~~~

The proceedings in the trial of William Liston Senr, were here resumed & the following Witnesses called:

Helen Hume or Groves, servant to & residing with Mrs Christian Naughton or Gray, Innkeeper in Newhaven aforesaid.

Susan Cameron, servant & residing with Robert Dryborough, Fisherman in Newhaven

John Martin, surgeon, residing in India Place, Edinburgh

The Counsel for the Crown declared their evidence concluded & the Counsel for the Pannel adduced the following Witnesses in exculpation.

Jean Hastie, servant to & residing with Philip Flucker, Fisherman in Newhaven

Margaret Bisset, residing in Newhaven

Elizabeth Flucker, residing there

Capt'n Liston residing there

James Carnie, residing there

The Counsel for the Pannel here declared he had no more Witnesses in exculpation.

The Jury find the Indictment not proven.

The Lords assoilzie the Pannel simpliciter & dismiss him from the bar.

Ref: JC8_32_110

Aftermath

William Liston and Ann Flucker or Seaton seemed not to be very closely related, despite the tendency of fisherfolk to be inter-dependent and to marry within their own community. The Rev. A. Davidson, writing in July 1845 for *The New Statistical Account of Scotland*, stated that,

These fishermen, like most of those on the east coasts of Scotland, are a peculiar race of people, whose habits of life and occupations tend to keep them separate from the mass of the population. They rarely intermarry with other families.

The 1841 Census for North Leith shows that William Liston, Ann Seaton and Margaret Bisset still as very near neighbours, in the same very small houses as before. The population of Newhaven in 1841 comprised 2102 persons. Did this episode lead to strained relationships, or was it just water under the bridge?

William Liston died in 1843. He had been married twice: firstly to Ann Carnie, secondly to James/ Jemima Thomson, the mother of Grant.

Ann Flucker or Seaton, daughter of Thomas Flucker and Ann Christie, died on 28 December 1858, having suffered from palsy for 13 years. Her son-in-law, Thomas Gray, stated she was 75, but she was more likely 69 years old. She was the second wife of John Seaton who died in either December 1834 or December 1839. They had married on 17 January 1827, and had one daughter, Ann.

Grant Ogilvey Liston was born 16 September 1816 and so was 17 when she called Helen Hume "bad names". She married Henry McVicar Rutherford on 23 September 1836 and bore ten children, all but one of whom lived until adulthood. Her sons became fishermen, of course. She died on 16 May 1865, before one, Liston Rutherford of *Nine Brothers*, drowned in the Firth of Forth on 26 June

1879, and another, William Liston Rutherford of *Perseverance*, met the same fate during the Great Storm of 14 October 1881.

Helen Hume is harder to identify. There is no recorded marriage to a Mr Groves, although there was a Groves family in South Leith. On 21 November 1834 at North Leith one Helen Hume, daughter of the late Francis Hume, Weaver, married Robert McCulloch and had a son John on 22 September 1835, still at North Leith. A Robert McCulloch, age 41, died in July 1839 in Edinburgh's Infirmary. Later, as Helen Hume or McCulloch, daughter of the late Francis Hume, Weaver, Bath Street, she married James Vallance, Iron Moulder, on 19 April 1841 at Canongate. James Vallance, Iron Moulder, age 25, and Helen Vallance, age 30, were in the 1841 Census at Canongate, with children John, age 5, and Georgina age 12. Helen was recorded as not born in Midlothian although Georgina and John were. Was the jibe of a "bastard bairn" true after all? Certainly a Georgina Hume, age 33, single, parentage unknown, died in South Leith Poorhouse on 28 February 1864.

Susan Cameron may have been an "incomer", perhaps daughter of the late Hugh Cameron, 92nd Regt, who married John McCairn 24 September 1845.

Jean Hastie is also elusive. Her "master", **Philip Flucker**, was the son of James Flucker and Margaret Liston, born 25 April 1802. He died on 29 July 1860. He had married Robina Rutherford on 24 December 1824, with whom he had eleven children. She pre-deceased him on 7 February 1859. He seems not to have been a very close relative of either William Liston or Ann Flucker or Seaton.

Margaret Ramsay married firstly Philip Jervie in 1815, who died before his last child was born on 23 June 1822. In 1829 she married secondly James Wilson, who died in 1832. A few months after the dispute between her neighbours, she married James Bisset on 6 January 1835. She died in June 1850 and James Bisset died on 22 September 1867, age 83, due to "the Atrophy of Old Age".

Isabella Jarvis was daughter of the above Margaret Ramsay and her first husband, born 15 October 1816. She married James Watson and died 27 October 1870.

Ann Thom had married James Jarvies, son of Philip Jervie and Jacobina Young born in April 1797, on 28 September 1821. Despite the similar name, he seems not to have been a very close relation of Margaret Ramsay's first husband. These were not the only two men of this name in Newhaven. He died age 33 on 9 April 1830, just a few months before his widow, a mother of young children, was assaulted by Ann Flucker and John Seaton.

Perhaps the last words should be Rev. A. Davidson's. In *The New Statistical Account of Scotland*, he added,

This Newhaven colony is pre-eminent over others for its sober, industrious, and peaceable habits.

Contributed by Elizabeth Watson
Descendant of William Liston

The MacKenzies of Dalmore - Part Two

Graeme M. Mackenzie

Though Dalmore itself was lost to the MacKenzies in the 1730s or '40s, the family retained lands in Glen Gairn which they held from the Earls of Aboyne until the 1760s. The traditions of Upper Deeside say they set up there at Lary, but the estate they are recorded as holding was called Renabroich (as the deserted farm appears on early OS Maps) which was the name of a township on the south west side of the River Gairn, but the lands of which maybe included Lary across the river to the north east. Donald of Dalmore's brother Colin, then a merchant in Aberdeen, had been infeft in the lands of *Rinnabroich* in 1732. It may be that Colin, who was clearly a more astute man of business than his elder brother, was making provision for the family in case the disputes involving Dalmore and the other lands the family held from the Erskines of Mar, and then from Duff of Braco, resulted in their loss; as they did. This meant that when Colin the Merchant's nephew and namesake inherited the title of Dalmore he could have lands to support his position, albeit not those of Dalmore itself; thus he had sasine of Rinnabroich in 1749. The following year Colin of Dalmore made a grant to his uncle Lewis, who was then living at Braichlie – a few miles downstream from where the River Gairn flows into the Dee – and it was probably of the lands of Ardoch (no doubt detached from the estate of Renabroich), of which Lewis was the laird when he died at the beginning of the 1760s. Ardoch was a little further west up Glen Gairn, on the same side of the river as Lary.

One of the tributaries of the River Gairn is the Glenfinzie Burn which flows from the north, past the old township of Inverinzie, before debouching into the Gairn between Ardoch and Lary. In 1767 Dr John MacKenzie disposed "... the four oxgate or Quarter Davock of lands of Inverenze ... and ... the four oxgates of lands of Ardachy ..." [i.e. Ardoch] in favour of the Earl of Aboyne.⁷⁹ It may well have been this act that finally saw the Dalmore family cease to be lairds in Upper Deeside.

Before we can say for certain that the MacKenzies ceased to be lairds in Upper Deeside in the 1760s, we must consider the families called "MacKenzie alias Keir" who lived in Glen Gairn in the 18th century, some of whom were minor lairds. In 1754, John MacKenzie or Keir of Rinloan was served heir to his grandfather James MacKenzie or Keir of Rinloan.⁸⁰ The grandfather may have been the James Keir, portioner of Reinlone, whose testament was given up in 1741 by his brother Malcome Keir on behalf of James's daughters, Janet and Rebecca Keirs.⁸¹ Rinloan was a township further west up Glen Gairn, on the south side of the river, which in the 1860s, when the Ordnance Survey first compiled their maps, boasted an inn. In August 1751 Alexander MacKenzie or Keir in Ardoch died and the following year his son Colin MacKenzie or Keir was served as his "heir special in 800 merks over Straanlea, being part of the lands of Reinabroich". Stranleo was also on the southern bank of the Gairn, about halfway between Rinloan and Renabroich.⁸²

In 1771, Thomas and James Keir are listed in the Land Tax Roll for un-named property somewhere close to Renabroich, as they were in 1754 and indeed in both versions of the 1674 roll. It may be that the compilers of the rolls in 1754 and 1771 could not identify the landholders then and just repeated the names they had from the earlier rolls.⁸³ The lists for the Poll Tax of 1695 have, for the Parish of Glengairn: Thomas Keir of Strulaie, and five Keir tenants elsewhere in the glen – including John in *Rinabught* and James in *Ardachie*.⁸⁴ None of these Keirs has the name MacKenzie as an alias, nor do any of the other early Keirs in the neighbouring areas of Upper Deeside; such as the Donald Keir who was the laird of Larsie/Lausie in the parish of Crathie in 1632 and 1635.⁸⁵

One of the prominent clans in Glengairn before the MacKenzies arrived there from Dalmore were the MacGregors, who at one time were the lairds of Renabroich and Inverinzie, and mid-18th century records show Keir as an alias for a number of MacGregors (and indeed for one or two other names as well). Since Keir is in origin a descriptive byname – from the Gaelic *ciar* meaning “dusky” or “swarthy” – it could be that earlier MacKenzies and MacGregors with dusky complexions gave rise to separate families called Ciar/Keir.⁸⁶ It seems more likely however, given how common the name was in the glen, that members of a separate local clan who had come to be called Keir adopted the names MacKenzie or MacGregor when the lands they lived on came into the hands of lairds from these larger and more powerful clans; a process of surname conquest that happened all over the Highlands in the 18th century. If that was the case, then the Keir lairds of Rinloan and others of that name in Glengairn who appear in the mid-to-late 18th century also bearing the name MacKenzie are unlikely to have belonged by blood to Clann Choinnich.

In seeking to identify any other branches of the MacKenzies of Dalmore, there are a number of individuals or families in Upper Deeside and Aberdeen that look likely to have come from the Dalmore family, though no certain links have so far been established.

In April 1775, a Kenneth MacKenzie “sometime residing in Braemar and thereafter in Aberdeen” died, and the inventory given up the following March by his sister Katherine, identifies their father as “Alexander MacKenzie in Ardoch, sometime Chamberlain to the Earl of Seaforth”.⁸⁷ Captain Alexander of Dalmore’s uncle George had been the Chamberlain (or Factor) of Lewis for the Earl of Seaforth, and his successor in that office – George Gillanders of Little Sauchen in Aberdeenshire – was advised about his duties by Dr John MacKenzie who was a Commissioner for Seaforth. It would make sense therefore if this other chamberlain called Alexander, who lived on an estate owned by a member of the Dalmore family, was closely related to them; indeed, it’s possible he was Captain Alexander of Dalmore himself (though if he had been, one would expect either his rank or his designation – and most likely both – to have been given by his daughter in her brother Kenneth’s testament).⁸⁸

George Gillanders corresponded with an Alexander MacKenzie in Aberdeen in

1769, and some years previously there was a charge against George Gillanders for his intromissions between 1760 and 1766 with the rents of Glengairn, which was signed by Gillanders and an Alexander MacKenzie.⁸⁹ Again, the fact that this Alexander is given neither rank nor designation suggests it's unlikely to have been Captain Alexander of Dalmore; but if not, who was he? It's possible he was Alexander the Baker, who in 1750 presented the sasine when Lewis MacKenzie received a grant – probably of Ardoch – from Colin of Dalmore, and who in 1751 was Colin of Dalmore's cautioner when he presented a second Eik to the inventory of his father Donald of Dalmore. The cautioner for the first Eik, presented in the previous year by Colin, had been George Gillanders.⁹⁰ While it seems certain that Alexander the Baker must have been closely related to the Dalmores – and might have been Gillanders' correspondent in Aberdeen and colleague in his dealing with the rents of Glengairn – it doesn't seem likely that he would have become Seaforth's chamberlain. Furthermore, neither Kenneth or Katherine feature amongst the names of the Baker's known children. So, for now, Alexander the Chamberlain, father of Kenneth and Katherine, remains a significant mystery.

We don't unfortunately know how old the above Kenneth was when he died in 1775, or the date of death and age when he died of his father Alexander the Chamberlain. It must be possible however that the latter could have been the Alexander MacKenzie who was a Sub-Factor for the Earl of Mar in Castletown of Braemar in 1704. He was a tenant in Dalmore when he contracted with Mar for the post, and it's assumed he was the same man as the Alexander MacKenzie in Castletown who wrote to Lord Grange in 1709 concerning his arrears, and who in 1715 had a tack of the Mill of Castletown. Perhaps the most interesting



Mar Lodge - on the site of Dalmore House
(Photo by Graeme M. Mackenzie)

item coming from him is his letter of the 7th of December 1715 warning Lord Grange about the designs of gentlemen of the country on the Earl of Mar's wood, which was written on the same day that a Donald MacKenzie at Dalmore complained to Grange that he had not received the tack of land in the Davoch of Castletown that he had been promised.⁹¹ Given that both of these MacKenzies were from Dalmore, and of sufficient status to be communicating directly with Lord Grange, the chances are they were brothers of the then laird of Dalmore, Kenneth MacKenzie, though there is no evidence presently available to show whether or not that was so.

Kenneth of Dalmore's younger sons Colin the Merchant and Dr John were both Godparents for children of Alexander MacKenzie the Aberdeen baker, as was another Aberdeen merchant, John MacKenzie. John the Merchant was one of the subscribers for the foundation of St Paul's Episcopal Chapel at its establishment in 1722, and in addition to standing as Godfather for Alexander the Baker's son John, he stood for three of the children of another Aberdeen merchant, William MacKenzie, for whom Alexander the Baker also stood three times.⁹²

William the Merchant was the great-grandfather of James Thompson MacKenzie who, having made a fortune in India, purchased a substantial estate in Upper Deeside and was created Baronet of Glenmuick in March 1890. Though Sir James believed – for reasons that are not at all clear (and without any known evidence to back it up) – that his family may have been descended from the MacKenzies of Suddie, he was told by an old stalker on the Mar estate, whose father had known William the Merchant, that his great-grandfather was connected with the Braemar MacKenzies.⁹³ This does seem the most likely origin of this and many other MacKenzie families in Aberdeen; but some may have been descendants of the Bernard MacKenzie – almost certainly a member of the Sandilands & Kinnoch family – who married Marie Chrystie in 1648 and subsequently had at least five children in Aberdeen, the first of whom was named George.⁹⁴

When Margaret Smith was researching the MacKenzies of Finegand in the 1880s, she was told that the last direct representative of the MacKenzies of Dalmore was the Rev. Donald MacKenzie, a Roman Catholic priest in Beaully, Inverness-shire.⁹⁵ He was the son of Donald Ban MacKenzie and Ann Ogilvie who were living in Corriemulzie – across the river from Old Mar Lodge (i.e. Dalmore) – when the census was taken in 1841. Donald Ban was married in 1803 in Braemar to Ann Ogilvie, and was a Forester for the Earl of Fife (the son of the Duff of Braco who had purchased Dalmore and the rest of the Mar estates). Donald Ban died in 1848, so there is no certain record of who his parents were and therefore of how he was descended from the MacKenzies of Dalmore, though his occupation would certainly suggest he was related to the one-time Hereditary Foresters of Mar. The tradition of forestry remained amongst many of the MacKenzies in the Braes of Mar who were probably more distantly descended

from the Dalmore family. One of Queen Victoria's foresters on the Balmoral estate was a John MacKenzie, whose ancestors Donald MacKenzie (c.1770-1830) and Margaret Mackenzie (c.1777-1847) are buried in the old Crathie kirkyard.⁹⁶

The name MacKenzie remained strong in Upper Deeside into the 19th and 20th centuries. When the first nominal census was taken in 1841, there were more MacKenzies [157] in the parishes of Crathie & Braemar, Glengairn & Tullich & Glenmuick, and Aboyne, than there were Farquharsons [106], though the Gordons just outnumbered them [167]; and in 1911 the MacKenzies [51] and Farquharsons [52] were virtually level-pegging. It's to be hoped that more detailed research in the future will be able to discover more about the family of their ancestor *M'Connich Mor na Dalach* (The Great MacKenzie of Dalmore).⁹⁷

References

- ⁷⁹ NRS/GD36/105.
- ⁸⁰ ISH, 1750-59, p. 31
- ⁸¹ NRS/CC1/6/22.
- ⁸² ISH, 1750-59, p. 30
- ⁸³ NRS/E106/2/1/6, E106/2/2/5, E106/2/3/3, E106/2/4/3.
- ⁸⁴ *List of Pollable Persons ...*, op. cit., 165-171.
- ⁸⁵ NRS/GD124/1/333; Michie, *Records ...*, op. cit., 463-4.
- ⁸⁶ Examples of Keirs with the aliases MacKenzie, MacGregor etc can be found in the Roman Catholic registers for St Andrew's, Braemar, which are available to search on www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk.
- ⁸⁷ NRS/CC1/6/47A.
- ⁸⁸ NRS/GD427 – Papers of the Gillanders Family.
- ⁸⁹ NRS/GD427/200/15, GD427/63.
- ⁹⁰ Fordyce, op. cit., cxlvi; NRS/CC1/6/31A, CC1/6/32A.
- ⁹¹ NRS/GD124/17/95 & 96, GD124/17/174, GD124/15/964, GD124/17/116, GD124/15/1109, GD124/15/1110.
- ⁹² NRS/OPR168A; *Register of St Paul's Episcopal Chapel, 1720-1793*, in *Miscellany of New Spalding Club*, Vol 2 (1908), 77-356.
- ⁹³ *Mackenzie of Glen Muick* – unpublished family history compiled by Sir Guy Mackenzie, 5th Baronet of Glenmuick, which contains a memoir by his great-grandfather Sir James recounting his life and his attempts to discover the origins of their family. I'm grateful to Guy for funding some of the more recent research that has gone into this paper.
- ⁹⁴ NRS/OPR168A. For the Kinnoch family, see Alexander Mackenzie, op. cit., 61. Given that Bernard was such an unusual name amongst MacKenzies, he must have been a close relative of the Rev. Bernard MacKenzie of Sandilands (c.1657-1713), whose son Alexander of Kinnoch (c.1678-1722) was a physician, as was the Rev. Bernard's uncle George who died in Inverness in 1678. The latter had been admitted as a Burgess of Aberdeen in 1663, as had a Bernard MacKenzie in 1655 who was probably the husband of Marie Chrystie: *Aberdeen Burgess Register 1631-1700* in *Miscellany of the New Spalding Club*, Vol 2 (1908), 407 & 418.
- ⁹⁵ Smith, op. cit., 26.
- ⁹⁶ I'm grateful to Kenneth Topp, who is a descendant of Donald and Margaret MacKenzie, for the information about them and about Queen Victoria's forester, John MacKenzie.
- ⁹⁷ The title by which MacKenzie of Dalmore is supposed to have been known is reported in Grant, *Legends ...*, op. cit., 86.

Robert Burns

In his article, “A New Coat for the Bard”, in the March 2021 Journal, The Lord Lyon, Dr Joseph J. Morrow, recounted that Robert Burns had wished for a grant of Arms, and had designed such, but had died before submitting a Petition. We are pleased to announce that his Coat of Arms was granted posthumously on 23rd August this year. It varies slightly from his original design, especially with the addition of supporters, one of the highest heraldic honours in Scotland. The main motifs, however, are as he wished them to appear.



Blazon – Robert Burns

Shield: Azure, a holly bush and in chief a shepherd's pipe and crook saltirewise Proper.

Mantling: Azure doubled Argent.

Crest: A woodcock perching on a sprig of bay-tree Proper.

Motto: Above the shield: "WOOD-NOTES WILD".

Below the shield: "BETTER A WEE BUSH THAN NAE BIELD".

Compartment and supporters: On a compartment of a stone bridge uniting two grassy banks strewn with wild daisies and roses, water flowing under the bridge (*representing a bridge over the Doon*), on the dexter a border collie holding in its paws the national flag of Scotland, and on the sinister an old grey mare with a stump for a tail holding in its hooves the flag of the said Robert Burns, all Proper. Plus a field mouse on one of the grassy banks – to allude to the poem "Tae a moose".

With thanks to the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, for consent to reproduce the image.

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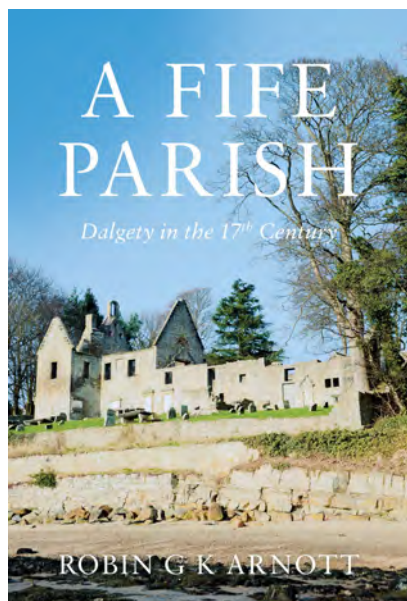
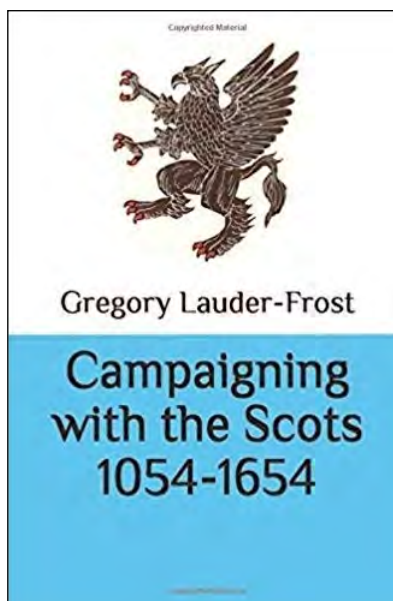
Campaigning with the Scots 1054-1654

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

by Gregory Lauder-Frost

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Available through Amazon



A Fife Parish records life in 17th Century Dalgety, a parish that saw its fair share of wars, witches and worship. Set against the backdrop of the political and ecclesiastical upheavals of the time, and using Mr Andrew Donaldson, minister, as a focus, it contains a wealth of information about the lives of ordinary people and shows how Church and State combined to control their lives.

Mr Andrew Donaldson

Minister of Dalgety 1644-1664 & 1690-1694/95

Robin Arnott

To most people, the name 'Dalgety' is synonymous with the 'new' town of Dalgety Bay, construction of which started in the mid-1960s. Its origins as a parish are obscure and the first recorded mention of the name was in a Bull issued by Pope Alexander III in 1178, in which he allocated the church in Dalgety [Ecclesiam de Dalgathin], along with the churches in Aberdour, Beath, Rosyth and Auchtertool, to the Priory on the island of Inchcolm.

Until the Reformation, the parish was largely insignificant. Post-Reformation, and with a shortage of Protestant ministers, it was ill-served by readers and exhorters until Mr William Paton was admitted in 1598. To counter the severe shortage of ministers throughout the Church of Scotland the parish of Dalgety was, in 1611, joined with Aberdour and Beath. In 1636, Mr Paton was succeeded by Mr Robert Bruce and it was during his tenure that in 1643 the parishes were separated. This allowed Dalgety to call a minister in its own right.

The heritors in the parish had set their sights on Mr John Row, minister of Carnock, but he declined, "alleging that one small charge was [already] too weighty for him." He did, however, oversee the process of finding a minister, but it was not until August 1644 that Mr Andrew Donaldson, one of six candidates considered,



Dalgety Kirk, (St Bridget's Kirk)

was admitted. Donaldson had been born in Perthshire, believed to be around 1615/20, and had matriculated at St Salvator's College, St Andrews, on 27th January 1635, graduating Master of Arts in June 1638. Over the next two years, he completed his theological studies and then undertook his trials for ministry with Perth Presbytery.

An Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland of 1638 required candidates for the ministry to subscribe to the *Scots Confession of Faith* of 1560, preach in public, study Latin texts and debate their content, be examined of their skill in Greek and Hebrew and have a satisfactory testament of their life from their college. Donaldson met all the requirements and, successfully completing his trials in August 1640, he was subsequently licensed to preach the Gospel.



Pathment stones in Dalgety Kirk

While Donaldson was studying, momentous events were happening in Scotland. Charles I, who had succeeded to the throne in 1625 on the death of James VI, lacked the pragmatism of his father, who, in spite of his differences with Church and Parliament, had managed to steer a middle course. Charles, intent on imposing his will on these institutions, managed to alienate both of them in the process. In 1636 he introduced the *Book of Canons*, a set of religious laws based on the *Five Articles of Perth*, which had been introduced by his father in 1618 and enacted in 1621. It promulgated an episcopalian system of worship. To exert his will further, in 1637 Charles imposed a *Book of Common Prayer* on the Church. When this was first used at the High Kirk of St Giles in Edinburgh in July of that year, riots ensued – securing the legend of Jenny Geddes throwing her stool at the Dean.

Charles' actions were, arguably, a precursor to the signing of the National Covenant before the pulpit in Greyfriars Kirk in 1638, the Bishops' wars which started in 1639 and the English Civil War which began in 1642. By this time, the country, unlike England, had soundly rejected any form of Episcopalianism and had firmly bound itself to the Covenant and the Presbyterian cause. It was against this background that Andrew Donaldson was admitted to Dalgety Kirk in August 1644.

With the country in turmoil, Donaldson's first action was focused locally on making Dalgety Kirk fit for worship. When John Row had been involved in the search for a new minister he had preached in the kirk where he noted that it had seen infrequent use. Donaldson set out to rectify that. His aim was in tune with the early Reformers - to preach the Gospel and create a society in which God was at the heart. A month after his ordination, he started on a renovation of the building, laying 'pathment stones' on the earth floor, which had been badly disturbed by burials, 'leaving an odour of the dead' permeating the building. He plastered and whitewashed the walls to increase light levels and also to remove any remaining traces of Roman Catholic decoration. National concerns could not be laid aside for domestic matters and in October 1644 the Synod of Fife ordained that a fast day should be held, "seeing the Lord our God heighlie provockit by our sinnes, hath called in the sword and smyten this shyre in special, the Assembly think it fit that the inhabitants thair of be stirred up to humiliation and reformation beyond others." Although not a tenet of the faith, fasting was observed in Dalgety throughout Donaldson's ministry.

Donaldson's attention was again diverted from the parish when he was attached as a military chaplain to the Earl of Dunfermline's regiment on 3rd August 1645. Charles Seton, the 2nd Earl, was the son of Alexander Seton, the 1st Earl, who had been Chancellor of Scotland under James VI. He had purchased the lands of Dalgety, including Dalgety House, from William Abernethie in 1593 and after his death in 1622 was laid to rest in his burial vault, at the west end of Dalgety Kirk. For part of the year, Charles Seton continued to live in the property and he and Donaldson struck up a friendship. Donaldson's military encounter lasted

until January 1646 and it was repeated in July 1650 when he saw service with Lawers' Foot.

It is not clear where Donaldson was living at the time as there was no manse in the parish. The heritors were bound by law to provide a manse and a glebe, and in 1646 allocated ground about a quarter of a mile west of the church. The manse was completed around late 1646, or early 1647, as the records of 30th January 1647 show that, over and above what the parish had contributed, Andrew Donaldson "was far out off purse". The manse saw its first bride in June 1648 when he married Helen Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton and Isabella Mauld of Meikle Parklie, West Lothian. They had two children, Alexander (1649) and Elizabeth (1652).

At some point, Helen Hamilton died and Donaldson remarried. His second wife was Beatrix Chalmers and she bore three children, Helen, Beatrice and Andrew. Helen, named after his first wife, latterly married Sir William Henderson. Laird of Fordell, one of the heritors of the parish, and Beatrice married Mr Alexander Stedman, minister of Beath. His son, Andrew, became a bailie in Inverkeithing. It is not known when Beatrix was born but she died in Inverkeithing in 1743, nearly fifty years or so after the death of her husband. This would make a birth date of around the mid/late 1650s a possibility, with a second marriage in the mid/late 1670s.

As well as building a godly society, Donaldson was intent on educating children and caring for the poor. An Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1646 had made it abundantly clear that a school had to be founded in every parish and a schoolmaster appointed, and Donaldson became impatient for action by the heritors who were dragging their feet in allocating ground for a schoolhouse. To break the deadlock, Donaldson devised a neat solution. He offered part of his glebe, which was part of his living, for the building, and by 1650 a school had been built and, after a lengthy selection process, a schoolmaster hired. Children left school when they were 'proficient' i.e. able to read the Bible. Founding a school was probably Donaldson's greatest legacy to the parish.

Care for the poor was another great concern to Donaldson and weekly collections were made for that purpose. Poor children at school were funded by the parish so that Bibles, and other necessities, could be bought for them. Help extended to those who were injured or had been wounded in battle; to the old and infirm, no longer able to earn an income; and coffins were often provided for destitute families. The Kirk Session kept a close eye on offerings, as in 1653 "considering the meanness off the present collections and that there be mony who are able that give either little or nothing, appoynts the minister to reprove uncharitables the next Lord's day and to stirre up people to their dutie heir." One can only imagine what the 'uncharitables' felt.

Perhaps if the 'uncharitables' transgressed sufficiently, they might find themselves on the repentance stool, along with those who had good reason to be there –

Sabbath-breakers, adulterers and fornicators, argumentative women and inebriated men. No one was exempt from the watchful eye of Donaldson and the Kirk Session, not even the nobility. On one Sunday in 1649, Lady Callendar, who had remarried after the death of her first husband, Alexander Seton, failed to attend church and was duly called to account. Later that same year she was brought before the Session again for having placed 'idolatrous images' in the windows of the Seton loft. Presbytery became involved, forcing her to remove them.

At the opposite end of the social ladder, women particularly were apt to find themselves not only on the repentance stool but facing a charge of witchcraft. Dalgety was not known for witch-hunts but in 1649, thirteen people (at least one man was involved) were tried for the crime of witchcraft. Dunfermline Presbytery was a hot-bed of witch-hunting that year and while Donaldson must have been complicit in the cases that were identified it is thought that the strength of his preaching lessened the effect in Dalgety and kept the numbers low.

In the background, the English Civil War continued, with Oliver Cromwell and his forces very much in the ascendancy. Charles' intransigence and opposition to the English Parliament was terminated on the block by Cromwell, in January 1649, whereupon Scotland recognised his son as King Charles II. Cromwell's New Model Army was intent on destroying remaining Royalist forces and battles at Dunbar (1650) and Inverkeithing (1651) saw the Scottish army defeated. After Inverkeithing, Cromwell's troops raided the area, stealing Dalgety Kirk's handbell and some Kirk Session records. Donaldson was not present in Dalgety the weekend of the battle. He was attending the General Assembly in St Andrews and protesting against the legality of that Assembly. His Presbyterian principles were coming to the fore.

Cromwell's death in 1658 and the subsequent restoration of Charles II to the throne in 1660 saw the return of Episcopalianism the following year. For an arch-Presbyterian like Donaldson this posed a dilemma and he refused to acknowledge rule by bishops. This resulted in him being deposed as minister and being ejected from his pulpit and manse in 1664, along with his wife and family. Now homeless, he was reputed to have been allowed to live in the Seton loft at the church by the incoming priest and to have found shelter with some of his like-minded parishioners, such as Henderson of Fordell. A frequent preacher at conventicles, he fell foul of the law and in 1674 was 'put to the horn' and declared a rebel, and in 1676 he was intercommuned and classed as an outlaw. Two years later, he was arrested for conducting private worship in his own house and imprisoned in the Tolbooth in Linlithgow, where he was held without charge for a year.

After the defeat of Covenanters at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, Charles II introduced a degree of leniency and Donaldson found himself released from prison on surety of 10,000 merks. He was back in his parish, although not as the minister, and with families that had suffered grievously in support of the

Presbyterian cause. Twenty-three families were fined over £8,000 and many of the heritors suffered financially, with Alexander Spittal of Leuchat receiving a £1,200 fine from Parliament. The 'Killing Times' were underway and much more blood was to be shed before peace could once again reign.

The English Parliament was aware that as Charles II had no legitimate heirs, when he died, he would be succeeded by his Roman Catholic brother, James, Duke of York. Charles, hedging his bets, had taken the opportunity to marry his niece, Mary, James' daughter by his first wife Anne Hyde, to the Protestant Prince William of Orange. To the anger of many Charles converted to Roman Catholicism on his deathbed. There was concern when James ascended the throne, and when his wife gave birth to a son (James Frances Edward Stuart, the *Old Pretender*), Parliament felt forced to act and invited William and Mary to take the throne. James was allowed to flee into exile in France.

As Protestant monarchs, William and Mary introduced a period of relative calm. Deposed ministers were restored and Andrew Donaldson found himself back in his manse and pulpit in Dalgety. In 1690 he was elected Moderator of the Presbytery of Dunfermline. Latterly, he suffered from paralysis and dementia and died, it is thought, in 1694 or 95, around the age of seventy-five.

He appears to have been held in high regard, as thirty years later Mr Samuel Charters, minister of Inverkeithing, wrote in a letter to a friend, "He was singular for a heavenly and spiritual temper and very much of a holy tenderness and ardent love to Jesus Christ at all times, discovered themselves in everything he did; that many religious persons, since the revolution, in that country, at their death, owned, that Mr Donaldson was the mean of their conversion and edification. In a word, he was not only eminent in holiness, and the faithful discharge of his office, but likewise a person of a very solid judgement, and great wisdom and prudence."

As is often the case, his estate took time to be wound up, as his son, Andrew, is recorded as taking steps in December 1696 and October 1697 to reclaim a portion of the stipend due to his father. "Discharge by Andrew Donaldson, lawful son of the deceased Mr Andrew Donaldson, late minister at Dalgety, to John Baxter, tenant in Barnhill, in name of Alexander, Earl of Moray for 13 bolls victual of the stipend due to his deceased father".

A remarkable man, passionate about education and care for the poor, not afraid to speak out in defence of his faith and stand up for his principles; a man willing to face privations for himself and his family, to suffer homelessness and the plight of a rebel and at the end to be reconciled to those around him, friend and foe alike.

Robin Arnott is the author of a book due to be published on 29 January 2022 - A Fife Parish – Dalgety in the 17th Century - ISBN: 9781803130064; Distributor: Troubador Publishing Ltd and available to order through all bookshops, RRP £11.99 or £10 + p & p from the author.

The Eternal Bevin Boy

(or the part I played in Hitler's downfall)
and how I turned my call-up into a career

Charles Gillespie

It was in the year 1945 - we were at war with Germany and I had attained the age of maturity, 18. I would serve my country with distinction in the air, on the sea or on land. However, as my identity number ended in seven, Mr Bevin decided that I would be directed to work in the coal mines - to play my part in Hitler's downfall.

For a lad who had no family connections with mining and who had led a reasonably sheltered life and was then working in the offices of James Aitken & Co., the Falkirk brewers, this was indeed quite a shock. The nearest I had got to coal mining was putting some lumps on the fire.

In due course I had to find my way to Townhill Colliery near Dunfermline, which in these days was almost in a foreign land - Fife. Townhill had been proclaimed a training pit where all the keen young Bevin Boys would joyously train to be miners.

I was in the first intake - there were about 50 of us - and we were issued with overalls, safety boots and helmets, none of which seemed to fit any of us. Someone from the Ministry of Fuels gave us an inaugural address and then we were off on the bus to the hostel which would be our home for the next four weeks.

The hostel was located near Comrie Colliery and was brand spanking new - purpose built for Bevin Boys! It consisted of a number of drab brick buildings, which were the sleeping quarters, a canteen and recreation rooms. It was in fact quite comfortable, everyone having a little room of their own with a bed, a wardrobe, a small bedside cabinet and a bedside lamp. The great thing about it for a young healthy youth was the fact that it was built to house about 200 and we were only 50 - there were nearly as many people employed to look after the place. As a result we were really looked after.

Having been brought up for some years on rationing and coupons for this and that, it was like Christmas every day!

Having surveyed the layout, it was time to look at my fellow miners, as it were. We were a motley crew, this first intake - all with a chip on their shoulders at having been forcibly press-ganged into what was for all of them a way of life they didn't want.

I discovered about living with large numbers of people. If you are in a small group, say 10-12, you will probably get to know most of them quite well. However, if you are in a group of say 50 you will probably get to know only one or two.

And so it was for me. I found myself "hanging out" with two lads. One was Jack from Carlisle - a curly-headed boy with a laughing face and an outlook to match. He didn't want to be a miner, but it was not going to stop him having a good time. The other - quite the opposite - was wee Rab from Blairgowrie. Rab was one of

nature's children - brought up in the 'big fruit country' and apprehensive of the outside world. My introduction to Rab came about when I was getting ready to go out one day - I had started shaving some months before and because of the shortage of things like razor blades, my father had given me one of his open razors and showed me how to look after it - Rab was next to me this day and I found out he had no shaving gear, so I volunteered mine. The pantomime that ensued watching Rab trying to use the razor was indescribable. It was nearly the death by a hundred cuts and I finished shaving him and making myself a friend.

So we fell into the routine of becoming miners and men. I had never lived away from home before then, and I found there were many decisions to make about just living. Some conscripts ran away and some got into trouble, but we three just laddered it up - three square meals a day and where will we go tonight?

In wartime Fife movement was fairly restricted, but there one or two outlets available. Firstly there was the village of Oakley, a short walk from the hostel, with miners' welfare the centre for cultural activity, one or two snooker tables, a bar with no beer, the odd whist drive and - wait for it - the Friday night dance with bingo thrown in.

However, the big city beckoned and soon we were making the safari to Dunfermline in a blacked-out single-decker bus that had been surely used in the Relief of Mafeking.

The attractions in Dunfermline were endless, walking around Pittencrieff Park, the picture palace etc - not to mention the rapturous reception by the townsfolk who seemed to think we were conscientious objectors avoiding national service, as there were few young men of 18 who were not in uniform.

It was one of these delightful nights out that another chapter unfolded. We were standing in the bus queue when a group of agriculturally-clad females joined the queue. Whilst not being quite men of the world we engaged them in conversation and discovered that they too were going to Oakley village to a land girls' hostel located in a large country house a couple of miles the other side of Oakley from our hostel. Before the night was out we were on first name terms and I became singularly attached to a charming brown-eyed brunette called Mary Carlyle, who I immediately christened Mary of Argyll. We were subsequently invited to visit Woodford House, as it was called, and did so on numerous occasions. The girls were friendly and because of their farm connections they had many goodies - eggs, cheese and all kinds of jam, so we made the best of it.

The end of the month came and the postings where we would all end up arrived. I was sent to the Policy Mine, Falkirk - so called because it was located on the Forbes of Callendar Policies, for the big landowner around Falkirk.

The only good thing about the posting was that it meant I was staying at home and able to help with the household expenses as my father had not worked for some years and would never work again.

The strange thing was at the hostel there was no big going away party - everyone

just disappeared on the Friday. I have never seen Jack or Rab again.

I cannot say that I was overjoyed when I reported to the colliery manager on my first morning. The colliery consisted of a number of corrugated iron buildings built on what looked like a bomb-site, with no baths or changing facilities.

There was, as I recall, four of us Bevin Boys started that morning: two local boys and two Glasgow boys. The other local lad, Jim Kirkland, became a firm friend and we worked together most of the time we were employed there. Jim was a baker and confectioner to trade and he used to help out at the bakehouse from time to time. He would show me his hands after a shift at the baking. They would normally be ingrained with pit dirt, but after a spell kneading the dough, all the dirt had gone!

Working at the Policy was like taking a step back in time. As I said there were no baths, you went home just as you came out of the mine: if you were working in wet conditions, you went home wet. Many a day I cycled home in the winter and my clothes were frozen by the time I got home.

As I later found out, the systems of work carried out at this mine were 20/30 years behind current mining techniques. At this time, of course, the mines were privately owned - the Policy belonged to Callander Coal Co. It was three years before the mines were nationalised in 1947.

My first job at the mine was on the surface. I spent the summer labouring to an old miner who had been given the job of making a flight of concrete steps up the side of the bing from the offices to the pithead.

It was the least scientifically-designed flight of steps you have ever seen. Each one was individually made and each one was a different size in height and width - in fact it was more dangerous to go up the steps when finished than to scramble up the bing.

By the end of the summer it was down the pit at last.

Perhaps you are unaware of this, but in those days the miner paid for his own light. You had to buy your carbide lamp from an ironmonger and supply the carbide. I cannot think of any other employer who made their employees pay for the light they worked by.

I mentioned earlier two Glasgow boys starting at the same time as me. One of them turned up for work on the Monday, took one look around, and vanished. I never saw him again. The other chap turned up every morning all right, but when he was being passed into the mine by the safety official - the deputy - who asked him where his lamp was, he replied, "If you want me to work here, you will have to give me a lamp." He was not allowed underground. This went on for quite some time until someone gave him a lamp.

The regular workforce were recruited mainly from what is known locally as "up the braes", which meant they were from Glen Village, Shieldhill, California or Slamannan area.

The mining areas were close-knit groups where everybody knows everybody

and strangers coming in were regarded with some suspicion and apprehension. You had to be prepared for a fair amount of pretty rough horseplay which the young miners regarded as normal activity.

There was a distinct "pecking order" to the jobs in the mine: top dogs were the colliers, generally aged between middle-to-late twenties and forty.

The colliers were served by the drawers, aged around eighteen to thirty. Fit, fast on their feet, their job was to push the empty tubs from the end of the rope haulage to the coal face, fill them and push them back to the rope haulage - something up to 100 yards. It took about 30 - 40 tubs per day to clear up their 'stent' or area of coal face allocated to the collier. When you bear in mind the roadways to be negotiated were in this case undulating and just the height of the tubs with a rail track which left a lot to be desired, this job was one of the most punishing things I have ever done.

Then there were the brushers, they came in on the backshift. They bored shot holes in the stone above the coal, blew down the roof and stowed it away to advance the roadways.

The jobs the Bevin Boys were given were not at the coal face, as we were the low men on the totem pole, working as 'on cost', the non-productive jobs, haulage jobs, getting the empties in and the fulls out.

There were all kinds of haulages depending on the topography. Level roads employed endless rope haulage. Very popular, where conditions were favourable, were the self-acting inclines where the weight of the full tubs pulled the empties with a braking mechanism to control the speed.

So initially these were the jobs Jim Kirkland and I worked at.

As time went on I became more experienced and accepted by the locals as it were, so work at the coal face resulted, more as a result of absenteeism than anything else. Absenteeism was fairly high in these circumstances.

A day of in these conditions was like a week in Barbados. Picture the conditions working as a collier's drawer in the Policy Mine during wartime: you would wear out a pair of pit boots in six weeks; you spent most of your working day soaked to the skin either with sweat or working in wet conditions. By 9.00am the shot firing had started so you were running out and in your tub road unable to see your hand in front of your face for smoke. The air current did not clear the smoke away all that quickly.

Filling and drawing 30 x 10cwt tubs every day out a roadway just above the height of the tub was, I have already said, one of the most physically punishing things I have ever done.

Graduating to work at the coal face was completely different. The seam was just 3ft which meant you spent your entire day on your knees. Little did I know at the time men were earning a living on a ton rate, stripping coal in half that height.

My father was quite a remarkable man, as he had, as had many working-class

boys of his day, left school being unable to read and write properly. He had taught himself to do so and learned some engineering. I tell you this as it became one of my obsessions to me, his only son, "Get yourself an education".

Consequently, he encouraged me, in my circumstances, to learn something about this great industry in which I found myself. It was fortuitous that there was in these days a mining school in Park Street, Falkirk. (next to the old Regal Cinema, now Sportsters Bar).

I started going to night school three nights a week taking various subjects in a mining course. However at this time i was still not committed to continuing in the industry - I was still a Bevin Boy, a conscript - just working my passage as it were. Gradually, however, as I become more and more involved, the idea grew that this way of life could be my new career. One of the factors to this end was the man who was the Principal of the College - one Charles Arneil.

When he discovered I was a Bevin Boy he threw himself into encouraging and supporting me in my studies. Sometimes near the beginning or end of session I would be the only pupil to turn up. Lesser mortals would have cancelled the class - not Charles Arneil - he gave me personal teaching on many occasions. He

pushed and pushed until he got me to enter for a scholarship award by the miners' welfare. Forty scholarships were awarded annually across the United Kingdom, and I got one.

This award amounted to £120, to cover one day's wages per week and necessary books for four years, to attend a full day class and three nights at night school. Attendance at this day release class was perhaps the turning point in my Bevin Boy days.

The other members of the class were all much older than me, most of them were junior mining officials, deputies and overmen. Many I came to know years later as managers and senior area officials. One in particular was my manager, then my boss within an area, he finished up as depute director for Scotland and a great personal friend.

I cannot recall now how I was demobilised as it were. Many of those who were in the forces will remember the demob suit, the gratuity and the street party when you came back. There was nothing like that for the Bevin Boys. There was no recognition that you had served your country albeit in a different way - no demob suit, no gratuity, no service medals - you just left the job and went back home, bearing in mind many Bevin Boys were sent far from home and family. It is only fairly recently that they were allowed to be represented in the walk past the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day.

As you may already have guessed I ended up making working in the mining industry my career. I worked in several collieries, firstly Millhall Colliery in Stirling which was a large modern pit at that time (1947), producing some 1000 tons of coal per day. It was while working at this Colliery I gained experience in modern

mining conditions. Little did I know, starting as I did as general underground worker, that I would return one day in a vastly different capacity.

After working in many jobs around the colliery, including a four year stint on nightshift, I qualified as a safety official, a deputy, a person responsible for the safety of the workmen under his charge. These responsibilities include examining the workings to check they are safe and supported, testing for gas, and seeing that all machinery and equipment is safe to use. An appointment to such a job is the first step into management and is required before proceeding any further. Shortly after qualifying as a deputy I went to Edinburgh and sat the Board of Trade Examination under the Mines Qualification Board for a second class certificate of competency, or the under-managers certificate, possession of which enables one to be appointed to the post of colliery under-manager.

In those days, before you could sit the examination you were required to have five years' underground experience on responsible jobs, a deputy's certificate and a first aid certificate. These requirements had all to be ratified in writing. You also had to produce and present a plan of a district of underground workings showing faces and roadways with relevant geological features and levels.

On passing the examination to gain my second class certificate I was appointed as a deputy and with my foot on the first rung of the management ladder. My Bevin Boy days were definitely behind me.

In 1955 I returned to Millhall Colliery, this time as undermanager and subsequently served in management posts at a number of collieries in central Scotland.

I made friends with many colleagues throughout the different collieries, however one friendship I remember well was made while at Devon Colliery, Alva. This story is about Harry Watson, the union delegate and a true leader of men, with a very sharp wit and a turn of phrase to match. On his return to work after a protracted off during the Miners' strike, an official, on seeing Harry's 'graith' as miners call their tools, he remarked, "By heavens, Harry, there's some rust on that tick and shovel." "That's nothing," replied Harry, "you should see the frying pan!"

With the introduction of mechanisation into the industry in the early 1960s, I was asked to take up a post of mechanisation engineer to promote new ideas and techniques into the industry before retiring in 1986 from the mechanisation department at area headquarters in Edinburgh.

For many years i have been involved with our professional association, The British Association of Colliery Management, and was elected Chairman of the Scottish branch in 1978 and served seven years on the National Executive.

I also joined the Bevin Boy Association, that I believe was set up in 1988, whose objectives were to gain recognition for the men who served in the mines and then were forgotten.

There were some 48,000 of us recruited between 1944 and 1948. I wonder how many are left now?

The Auchinlecks of Pennyland

David Affleck

In August 2006, I gave a paper to the XXVII International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences held in St Andrews. The title was *Myth, Propaganda and Errors: The Auchinleck/Douglas Family Network of the 16th Century*.¹ I had also published two articles in *The Scottish Genealogist* with the titles, *Genealogical Facts and Scottish History* in 2006² and 2007.³ In April 2021, I finally published my fuller research entitled *A Saga of The Early Auchinlecks and Afflecks*.⁴ It reviews the events that led to the Auchinlecks of Auchinleck losing their estates in Ayrshire and Glenbervie after the death of James Auchinleck, son and heir of Sir John Auchinleck of Auchinleck, in September 1492. The paper of August 2006 identified three genealogy challenges and the errors of Sir William Fraser in his four-volume *Douglas Book*,⁵ while the later articles in the Society Journal unravelled other errors in trying to establish the identity of Auchinlecks linked to the era of the Regent Morton.

Other errors were to follow. Perhaps the most significant was the failure of researchers linked to the University of St Andrews to identify the existence and significance of a Sir John Auchinleck who was appointed as a chaplain at the Parish Church of Holy Trinity in St Andrews in 1526. He was active as a Notary, became Granitor at St. Andrews Priory and the first Chaplain to the Castilians who entered the Cardinal's quarters at the castle on 29th May 1546. He is not mentioned in the publication of 2017, *Medieval St Andrews Church, Cult, City*. The Baronial family of the Auchinlecks of Auchinleck eventually died out by the end of the 16th century but there was a branch of Auchinleck clergy and Notaries who had moved north to Inverness by 1500. Three generations are listed in a Charter relating to the grant of the estate of Pennyland in Ayrshire to an Andrew Auchinleck by his father, William, and to the later sale of this ancestral home in August 1511.⁶ This was significant discovery. The life of Andrew is detailed in the Saga but the book was published before the location of Pennyland could be validated.

It has now been possible to locate two maps held by the National Library of Scotland. Pennyland appears on the first edition 25" map published in 1858 (Ayrshire, XXXV.6), which is available on the NLS web site: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74951201>. The map shows Pennyland house approached from the east/west Barony Road via an Avenues of trees between refs 396 and 397, as well as other landmark features such as Pennyland Wood and Pennyland Mount. The second map, has a Pennyland named on the OS 1:2500 map for this area published in 1961 and available on the National Library of Scotland's website: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/130201350>. It is at the end of The Avenue, on the left-hand side of the sheet. By a strange coincidence, I believe this is the route I took from Barony Road (B7036) on my visit of 12th September to access Dumfries House Visitor Centre. However, when I look at the current estate map on the

Dumfries House website, I am unable to locate the house and other references to Pennyland as shown on the map for 1961. I suspect there have been major changes to the estate and some of the adjacent roads. I did not have this information on the day of my visit.

While there are other descendants of the early Auchinlecks after the baronial family died out, this line descended from the notaries and Church officers was significant. Descendants of the children of Andrew Auchinleck's second marriage are believed to include the heirs of the Rev James Auchinleck (1646-1685) who married a Margaret Keith, and Field Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck (1884-1981) has been identified as descended from that union. There is much more to uncover, including the five sons of Andrew's first marriage as detailed in the Saga. Promotion of the book and its availability for purchase can now be found on the website <http://dkaffleck.co.uk> Other opportunities for family history research involving the three generations of Auchinleck Ministers who held office at Largo Kirk in Fife in the 17th C is possible despite some of their children not being entered in the Old Parish Records. I believe the book, by focusing on the early Auchinlecks and Afflecks, provides answers to questions many earlier historians did not resolve and now offers opportunities for later generations to look at their Auchinleck and Affleck ancestry.

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Annual Report 2020-2021

The start of the year under review was very quiet as the Library and Research Centre was closed. During this time PPE stations were set up around the Library and strict cleaning schedules put in place.

At the end of April 2021 limited opening of the Library commenced and members began to book visits to the Library.

As the year under review comes to a close the Society Library is nearly back to normal, albeit we are open only three days a week and we have a cap on the number of people allowed into the Library. All visitors need to use their Q code or sign in with contact details. We have also received a few casual visitors.

During the period of enforced lockdown, online sales and emails continued to be received by the Society. Fortunately these were able to be serviced and the sales in particular have remained buoyant, although obtaining new stock has been a problem.

The Society has also suffered financially from the lack of casual visitors and tourists from abroad.

The Librarian prepared the Library for re-opening. Dr Keith Spence has also undertaken much work on the Society's network and computers, installing a new server and updating software, making everything more secure. Transcribers have been introduced to the Cloud which has allowed them to receive and transcribe material in the comfort of their own homes.

The Society Facebook page has been updated virtually every day with items of genealogical interest and the Council would like to thank Jean Dickson for all her hard work on the Society's behalf.

Much work has been undertaken with Find My Past and we hope to see the rewards in the near future. Thanks go to all those who have helped with this project.

The Society's financial matters, sales, membership, enquiries and production and distribution of *The Scottish Genealogist* have all been attended to. The Society owes a great debt of gratitude to all those who have kept the Society functioning during the pandemic.

The Council would also like to thank all those volunteers who have indicated their desire to return and help in the library. To those who have decided to step down we offer our thanks for your support over the years, which has been greatly valued.

The Society's AGM was held by Zoom in September and it is hoped that all will be near normal in time for the AGM in February 2022. The issuing of the membership card with details of the General Meetings for 2021 was not mailed as no meetings could be planned. A programme of talks is being put together for 2022. Details will appear in the Journal and on the Society's website.

The first face-to-face meeting was held at the Augustine United Church in October and was attended by a good number of members.

During the year a Zoom class was delivered on Irish records and another three classes are planned for November and December: Beginners; Irish Records level 1; Old Parish Records & Kirk Session Records. Our thanks go to those organising and running the courses.

The Council of the Society sends its best wishes to all members and hopes to welcome you back to the Library and to talks as soon as you are happy to return.

D.R. Torrance

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2022

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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| 17 January | "Milford's Shirts: Scottish Linen and Clothing for Enslaved People" by Sally Tuckett, Lecturer in Glasgow. |
| 21 February | Annual General Meeting followed by talk "Genetics, Succession and Family Law: The Baronetcy of Pringle of Stichill" by Gillian Black, Professor of Law, Edinburgh University. |
| 21 March | "Friends of Dalry Cemetery" by Jakob Assarsson. |
| 18 April | "Crimes of an Heinous Nature" - looking at some High Court Trials" by Margaret Fox, Archivist. |
| 21 May at 2.00pm | "Gravestones and Memorials", a guided walk in Rosebank Cemetery by Ken Nisbet. Please book at the SGS Library. |
| 19 September | "Two Hundred Years of the American Consulate in Scotland" by Graeme Cruickshank, Historian. |
| 17 October | "Scottish Women Doctors 1875 - 1914 and their India Connections" by Roger Jeffery, Professional Fellow, Sociology of South Asia, University of Edinburgh. |
| 21 November | "What can DNA Testing do for your Family History" by Michelle Leonard, Genealogist. |

While we may resume meetings in person, certain precautions will remain in place. Attendees must sign in, wear face-masks and sit "distantly". No refreshments will be served. But it will be grand to be back! We're investigating hybrid talks.

Please check our website before setting out, in case of any last-minute changes.

Please keep an eye on our website www.scotsgenealogy.com

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32nd Conference  
in association with Scottish Indexes

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