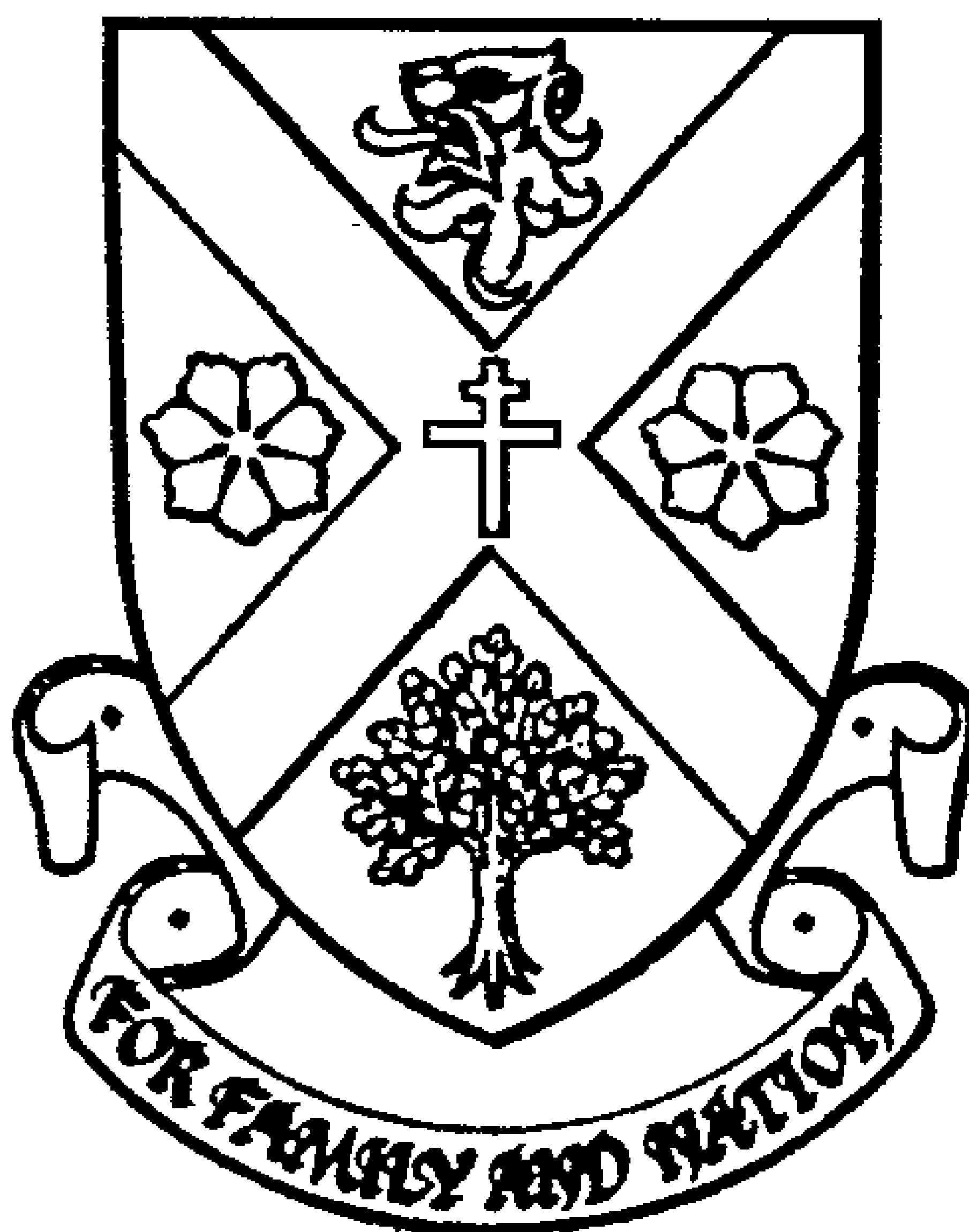


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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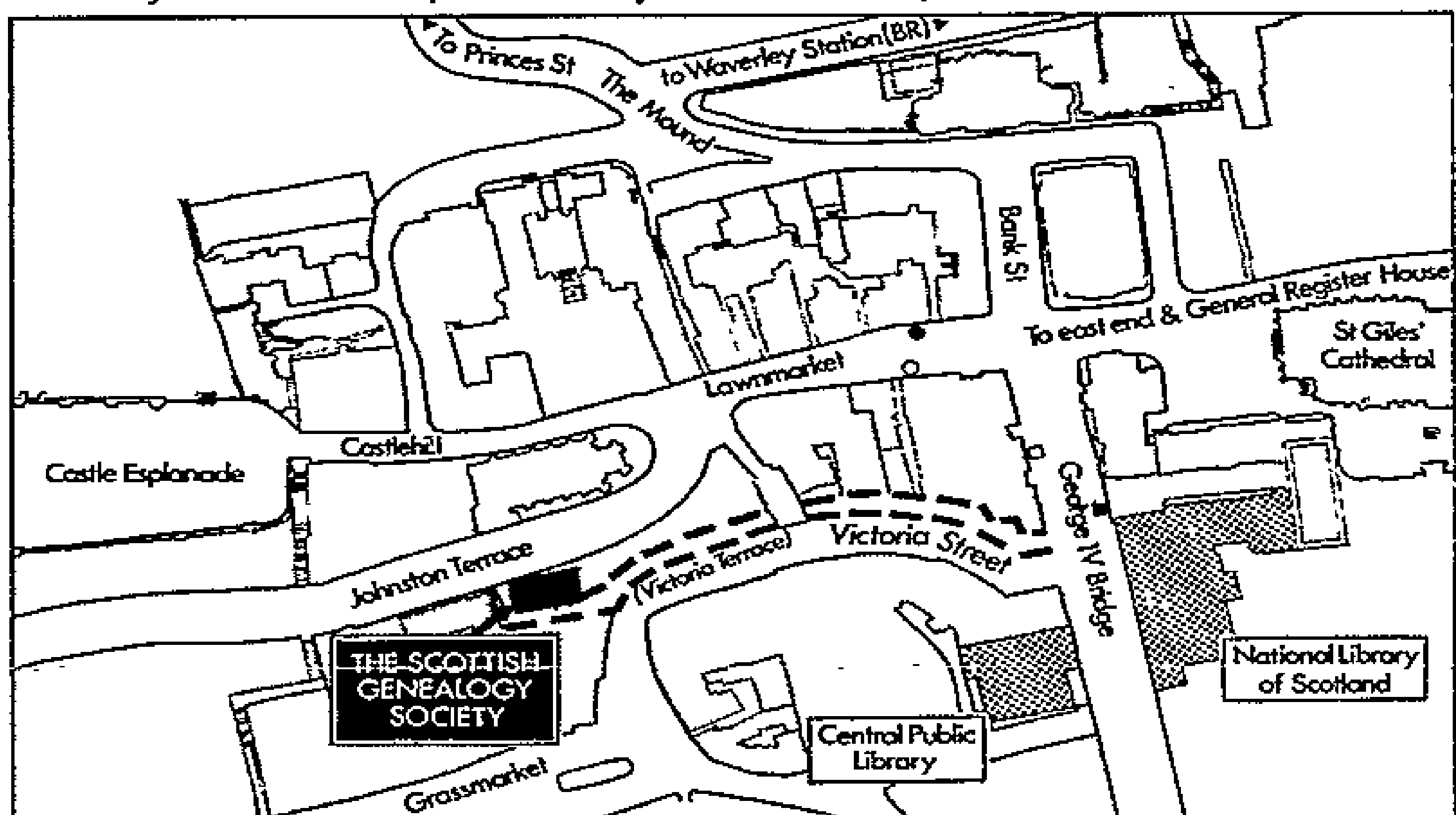
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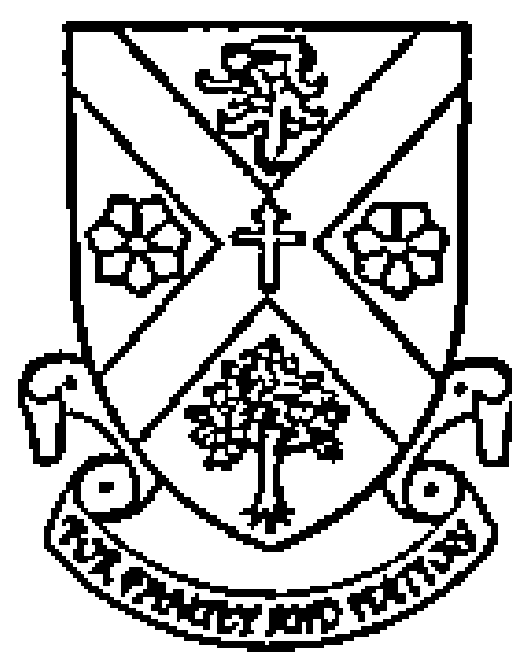
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## The BARONAGE of SCOTLAND: The HISTORY of the LAW of SUCCESSION and of the LAW of ARMS in RELATION THERETO

by Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, K.C.V.O.

When I came to consider a suitable title for the talk this evening I thought that as this is to be published so early in the year for the Great Jubilee and within a year of the founding of the Scottish Parliament, it would be appropriate that the subject should be one that spans the greater part of the millennium that has just ended, and relates to some legislative Act of the new Parliament. I therefore decided on the above title, as the origin of the Baronage of Scotland can be traced to the 12th century, and at the present time there is significant legislation regarding the Barony being considered by the Scottish Parliament. The legislation I have mentioned is *The Abolition of Feudal Tenure etc (Scotland) Bill*.

This legislation is going to transform completely the way in which land is held in Scotland. Section 1 states emphatically "*the feudal system of land tenure, that is to say the entire system whereby land is held by a vassal on perpetual tenure from a superior is, on the appointed day, abolished*". Thus will a system of land tenure introduced during the reign of David I, 1125-1153, come to an end. Many familiar arrangements and institutions will fall with the system. Section 50 provides for the disentailing of entailed land and the closure of the Register of Entails; Section 53 provides for the abolition of thirlage (multures), a system whereby grain had to be taken to the local mill to be ground; Section 61 is to significantly change the nature of feudal baronies of Scotland; and Section 62 abolishes the Kindly Tenants of Lochmaben. Many of the terms and phrases with which we have become so familiar in Scottish literature will disappear. In one of his essays, the Jewish philosopher Martin Buber distinguishes between epochs of habitation in which human beings live securely in the world, knowing who they are and what their place in the scheme of things is, and epochs of their place and their purpose. We are now living, Buber suggests, in one of those epochs of cultural homelessness in which we have lost our religious bearings and our confidence about the human project. It would appear that we are also losing many of our secular bearings.

We have lost the burghs as a unit of local government, a unit that existed in Scotland for nearly nine hundred years. In some instances our counties have been changed out of all recognition - the former Counties of Kincardine and of Banff have been incorporated into an area called "Aberdeenshire". Our parishes which developed in the 11th and early 12th centuries are in great danger as the Church of Scotland struggles to maintain a parish structure in rural areas. An unstable culture can deconstruct very quickly. Perhaps we can take some comfort from a recently published work by Francis Fukuyama, the author of *The End of History*, entitled *The Great Disruption* in which he thinks we may be about to experience a period of significant reconstruction similar to that experienced in the Victorian period.

In recent decades feudalism has had a very bad press in spite of a Government White Paper some thirty years ago having indicated that there was no demand of a modern industrial society that could not be met by the feudal system of land tenure. Of course the terms "vassal" and "superior" have been a gift to journalists over the years. What has perhaps been more surprising is the manner in which the historians and constitutionalists have over a very long period misrepresented the feudal system. This is in large measure due to the fact that in England feudalism was in effect curtailed by the passing of the statute *Quia Emptores* (1290). More generally feudalism in England was disliked because it:

1. was imposed after the national defeat at Senlac - Hastings;
2. was inimical to, and inconsistent with, the Tudor despotism;

3. functioned very effectively apart from the central government and was accordingly regarded with suspicion by centralising English administrators and parliamentarians. In Scotland feudalism was associated with the Jacobite risings with the result that the Hanoverian Government took steps to undermine the system.

Over the years feudalism has come to be a sort of bogey associated with serfdom. Serfdom was pre-feudal, had nothing to do with the feudal system, and as my kinsman Cosmo Innes indicated, Scotland had abandoned serfdom by 1320 and was probably the first country in Europe to do so!

It may be recalled that David I of Scotland, "David the Saint" (1124-53), introduced the feudal system into Scotland. Invitees, largely of Norman, Fleming and Breton origin were, under feudal charter, given significant grants of land: but it must be emphasised that these incomers were invited and did not come as conquerors as had been the case in England. In some areas the process was resisted - notably in Moray.

### *The Barony*

The most authoritative account of the formation and functions of baronies in Scotland is to be found in the late Professor Croft William Dickinson's introduction to the Scottish History Society publication *The Court Book of the Barony of Carnwath* (1937).

It is quite impossible to study medieval history and feudalism without coming across the word "baron". It is a difficult term to pin down - it could mean different things at different periods in England and also have different meanings at different periods in Scotland. The significant period for the development of the barony in Scotland was during the 12th and 13th centuries.

In the early feudal period the word baron might mean the "man" as opposed to the "lord" from whom he held the land. In an even earlier period the term baron simply meant "man" and later acquired the separate sense of "King's man". The term soon came to imply holding in chief of the King - that is immediately of the King. In due course the term baron came to signify one who held "of the King" with certain rights and duties and at its highest development the word came to mean one who held as tenant in chief of the King's lands erected by Charter "*in liberam baroniam*" - in free barony. As Sir John Skene in his celebrated glossary of Scots legal terms put it in 1597 "*In this Realm he is called ane Barrone quha haldis his landes immediatlie in chiefe of the King and hes power of pit and gallows*".

The *furca et fossa*, or the pit and gallows, refers to the high justice including the capital penalty. The *furca* related to a fork device for hanging slaves in ancient Rome and refers to the gallows for the hanging of men; the *fossa* was a ditch filled with water for the drowning of women. That hereditary right of high justice survived until 1747 when it was removed from the barons and from the holders of Regalities and sheriffdoms, by The Heritable Jurisdictions Act 1747. It is interesting to note that at least one of those compensated for the loss of a heritable sheriffdom in 1747 was a woman! There was thus no discrimination with regard to the holding of baronies, sheriffdoms and Regalities as between men and women.

Commentators have tended to dwell unduly on the aspect of capital punishment in relation to feudal baronies. It is probably more helpful to view the barony as a social unit and the court as a form of council which enabled the area of the barony to function effectively. From the records contained in the published court books relative to the baronies of Carnwath, Stinchell and Urie, and others, it may be seen that the baron or his deputy, the baron bailie, and the Council, were concerned with such matters as: responsibility for repair to ditches and hedges, assessment of damage caused by cattle found on another's ground, the maintenance of the mill race in good order and free from weeds and the mending of the mill dam, and indeed cases of neighbours using "unreasonable language", and

“miscalling one another” - from this it is evident that “neighbours from hell” were not unknown in earlier days! The baron court might regulate the rotation of crops and the manuring of the ground. It is evident that the baron, and the court or council, had an important role in relation to the sound administration of the area, and was truly *local* government. All these rather mundane matters were, over the years, of far more importance than the more dramatic capital punishment that so many commentators have dwelt upon.

It appears that there were in certain instances a close connection between the old Celtic thaneages and the new feudal baronies. Certainly in the 14th and 15th centuries both the thane and the baron are mentioned in Writs in relation to the same area of land. In due course the references to the thanages tended to be discontinued. It may be noted that Ninian Brodie of Brodie, the present Baron of Brodie, still owns part of the lands of the ancient Thaneage of Brodie and he is, of course, heir of the ancient Thanes of Brodie.

To complicate matters further it may be noted that not all baronies in Scotland were held of the King of Scotland. Some were held of subject superiors, and the term used in relation to such is holding “*en vavassour*”. In due course the feudal system was adopted by the Lords of the Isles who acted as independent Princes. The Lords of the Isles issued feudal charters just as did other European Princes or Sovereigns. Thus are found Barons of Argyll and the Isles holding their baronies in a proper feudal relationship from the Lords of the Isles down to the time of the final forfeiture of the Lordship to the Scottish Crown in 1494. It is for this reason that Scottish Crown baronies in the more distant Highlands and Islands are found being created at a later date than in the nearer Highlands. Of course it is also the case that the extent of a Highland barony, the land being poor, is much greater than that of a Lowland barony, for instance in Fife.

### *Succession to Baronies*

What do we mean by the term destination? The term “*heritable subject*” points to what is involved. With heritage, or heritable subjects (and baronies were such), the lands and barony descended in accordance with the destination or series of heirs specified in the deed creating or confirming the barony. Once that destination is included in the original Writ then the barony and lands will descend in accordance with that provision on subsequent deaths of holders of the barony. Thus “*heritage*”, or lands, did not fall into intestacy if the holder of them left no will or testament - the land descended automatically in accordance with the destination. It may well be that certain formalities were required to be completed by the heir to make up progress of title. In addition to the word “*heirs*” the destination usually included a reference to “*assigns*” (otherwise assignees) which allowed alienation or transfer of the lands to a third party who had then become infeft in, or took Sasine of, the feu from the superior. In early days this was done at the site of the land when sods of earth etc were handed over by the principals to the contract. Later this was done by agents with the subsequent issuing of a precept, later recorded, of Sasine. By the 19th century the mere recording of a deed of Transfer in the Register of Sasines, founded 1617, implied infeftment.

The general rule was that baronies were descendable to “*heirs*” and it is appropriate that we should consider just how such heirs general were to be determined in different situations.

1. Where there were male children the rule of primogeniture was applied and the eldest son succeeded.
2. If there was no male child but an only daughter she succeeded to the barony and the lands. This was evidently the case from quite early times for we find that in 1160 Simon Fraser gave certain lands to the monks of Kelso and in 1190 this conveyance was confirmed by Eda, “*filia et haeres Symonis Fraser*”, i.e. “*daughter and heiress of Simon Fraser*”.

3. If there were no male child but several daughters a complex situation could arise. The general rule with regard to succession when there were daughters only was that all should take equally as heirs portioners (the equivalent of co-heiresses in the law of England). It seems that the will of God indicated that, failing sons, an inheritance should belong to daughters. This was the decision which followed the petition of the daughters of Zelophedad to be allowed to succeed to their father in the absence of male issue. The derivation of this law is charmingly narrated by the great Institutional Writer on the law of Scotland, Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton. "It will be remembered that, in view of the difficult question raised by their petition, Moses consulted the Lord, who found that the case made by the daughters was a fair and reasonable one; and laid down, as a perpetual law of succession, that, failing sons, daughters should succeed to their father. Indeed, it seems contrary to nature that women should be made to occupy a position to that of men". (Craig, 2.16.9)

There was, however, a general rule in feudal law that those things that were indivisible pertained to the eldest daughter. Such elements were:

1. The superiority;
2. The *caput* of the barony;
3. The baronial jurisdiction;
4. The Principal Mansionhouse (seat of the family);
5. Any titles of honour;
6. Any heraldic additaments (chapeau and supporters).

With regard to a barony, therefore, where there are only daughters, we might find the following situation. The superiority, the *caput*, the baronial jurisdiction, titles of honour and heraldic additaments, would pass to the eldest heir portioner. The *lands* might be divided equally between the daughters. The shares of the junior daughters might be held by them as vassals of the eldest daughter in which case the extent of the barony would remain the same, and the daughters would give service at the baron court of their elder sister. The JURISDICTION could not be divided - it was IMPARTIBLE.

### *Succession to Crown of Scotland and the succession to a barony*

At first sight the connection between the law governing the succession to a feudal barony and the law governing succession to the Crown of Scotland might appear to be remote. This, however, was not the case.

King Alexander III died in 1286 and was succeeded by his granddaughter Margaret, Lady and Queen of Scotland, otherwise the Maid of Norway. Margaret died in 1290 and following her death there was considerable uncertainty as to who was in right of the Crown of Scotland. In due course the submissions of the various claimants were heard by Edward I as Lord Paramount of Scotland, who set up a *centumviral* court consisting of eighty auditors from Scotland, twenty four auditors for Edward and/or for England and Edward himself, making up a total of one hundred and five. This arrangement echoed the ancient Roman court of the *centumviri* which consisted of one hundred and five men - three representatives from each of the thirty five Ancient Tribes of Rome - and it seems that the particular province of the *centumviral* authority lay in the decision of questions of right of property, and specially concerned hereditary succession. In November 1292 this body reported to Edward that "*the right of succession to the Kingdom of Scotland was to be decided as the right of succession to earldoms, baronies and other impartible tenures was decided*" (*sicut comitatibus baronibus et alias tenuris impartibilibus*). The significance of "*impartible*" in this statement is great. Baronies were *impartible* and the Kingdom of Scotland was *impartible* and not capable of division.



In 1292 it was the *Common Law* of succession to the Crown that was being applied. That Common Law persisted until the reign of Robert I who made the two settlements regarding the succession to the Crown of Scotland. The first of King Robert's settlements was made by an Assembly at Ayr on 27 April 1315 and it was agreed that if Robert did die without leaving a surviving son, his brother, Edward Bruce, *tanquam vir strenuus et in actibus bellicis expertus*, and his heirs male should succeed to the Crown. Edward Bruce was killed in Ireland in 1318 leaving no lawful heirs and the settlement of 1315 was of no effect. A Parliament, however, was held in September 1318 at Scone declaring Robert, the only son of Mary Bruce and Walter the High Steward, to be heir to the Crown if Robert Bruce had no male issue. However David, son of Robert Bruce, was born in 1324.

The next significant events relative to the destination of the Crown of Scotland were Acts of Parliament of 1371 and 1373, and from that time to the present day the Crowns of Scotland, of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom have been held subject to statutory provision and not to the Common Law of succession or any right of blood. Acts subsequent to that of 1373 were those of 1681, 1685, 1689 and the Act of Union of 1707 which incorporated the English Act of Settlement of 1701. This matter has all become of interest quite recently as it is the Act of Settlement of 1701, as incorporated in the Scottish Act of Union, which does not allow the Sovereign to be a Roman Catholic or to be married to a Roman Catholic.

### *Entails of Baronies*

It is appropriate, however, that we should consider entails or tailzies, that is where a destination included in the Charter of Erection was different or more extensive than the common law destination. These entails or tailzies should not be confused with the strict entails that were introduced by an Act of 1685 which I shall discuss later.

Descent confined to heirs male or other special limitations might be imposed in the Charter erecting the barony. In 1369, for example, we find in relation to the Barony of Dalkeith that the destination granting the Barony was to Sir James Douglas "*et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, propinquioribus semper heredibus masculis dicti Jacobi cognomen de Douglas habentibus*", that is "*and to the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing to the nearest heirs male of James having the name Douglas*". We later find a tendency creeping in to limit succession to heirs male and of tailzie. An entail or tailzie is a destination that diverts the succession from the heir at law. There were at certain periods Acts of Revocation (1493 and 1540). In 1532/33 it was not allowed to "*ony Baron, freeholder or landit man... haldand landis immediatlie of the King in cheif, to mak ony chartour or infeftment of tailzie of his landis, in all ore part, without expres consent, licence or confirmation of the King*". There is some doubt as to how effective these Acts of Revocation actually were. What was largely behind these Acts of Revocation was that the Royal Exchequer benefited to a greater degree when the heir was a female than when the heir was a male. The feudal casualties or taxes on a female heir were greater than on a male heir.

Where there was a sole daughter who succeeded to the barony and lands, her husband was united with her in those lands if she married. Such an "*incoming husband*" took not only the baronial title but also the armorial bearings and supporters *jure uxoris*, that is in right of his wife. In Scots law the male marrying the heiress enjoyed a very much higher status than in many other realms.

If the holder of a Barony was of the opinion that the destination was not in accordance with the best interests of his family as it existed he could always resign the lands and barony into the hands of his superior, the Sovereign, and receive a re-grant: a Deed of *Resignation in favorem* of a series of heirs followed by a Charter of *Novodamus*. If the Crown did not approve of the proposed arrangement feudal entry and infeftment would not be given and a Charter of *Novadamus* would be refused.

Strict entails were introduced by an Act of 1685 and by the middle of the 18th century a very large proportion, perhaps thirty to forty per cent, of the land in Scotland was held under strict entails. Deeds effecting such strict entails were recorded in a special Register - the Register of Entails. It was realised that this was not good for commerce, business and development because the lands could not be pledged for credit and were effectively *extra commercio* and could not be bought or sold, and gradually over a period of one hundred and fifty years the law on these strict entails was relaxed to allow greater freedom to disentail. Section 48 of the Abolition of Feudal Tenure etc. (Scotland) Bill states "*land which immediately before the appointed day is held under an entail is disentailed on that day*". So the current Bill will abolish all strict entails relating to land. By Section 50 the Register of Entails is to be closed and transferred to the Keeper of the Records of Scotland for Preservation.

### *Barons in Parliament*

The Barons of Scotland continued to have the right to sit in the Scottish Parliament until 1694. It is the case that in respect of the right to sit in Parliament such Barons were entitled to hereditary supporters in their armorial bearings. The right to such supporters was indivisible and descended with the *caput* of the barony. It is open to any person at the present time who can establish that he is a representative of a Baron who had the right to sit in the Scottish Parliament prior to 1594 to petition for a grant of supporters. Nowadays this happens very rarely.

By the Hereditary Jurisdictions Act 1747 the powers of life and death were removed from the Baron Court and indeed the criminal jurisdiction was very significantly reduced but not entirely abolished. The hereditary jurisdictions of Regality Courts and of Sheriff Courts were abolished and the owners received significant sums in compensation.

The law of succession governing Barons continued more or less unaltered until 1964. There were of course adjustments effected in the various Acts affecting conveyancing. However the Succession (Scotland) Act 1964 abolished the distinction between "*heritage*" or landed property and movables (goods, chattels, shares etc) when property passes without a will or testament, that is to say on intestacy. All the land and movables were pooled and shared in accordance with the Scottish Law of intestacy. That Act governs the position down to the present time and will do so until the Bill at present before the Scottish Parliament becomes law.

### *The Bill*

Section 61 of the current Bill states in subsection (1) that "*Any jurisdiction of, and any conveyancing privilege incidental to, barony shall on the appointed day cease to exist; but nothing in this Act affects the dignity of baron or any other dignity or office (whether or not of feudal origin)*" and subsection (2) states that "*When, by this Act, an estate held in barony ceases to exist as a feudal estate, the dignity of baron, though retained, shall not attach to the land; and on and after the appointed day any such dignity shall be, and shall be transferable only as, incorporeal heritable property (and shall not be an interest in land for the purposes of the Land Registration (Scotland) Act 1979 (c.33) or a right as respects which a deed can be recorded in the Register of Sasines)*".

There is little doubt that the Government would have liked to have abolished the barony. It will be recalled that the holders of abolished Hereditary Sheriffdoms and Regalities were in 1748 compensated. To compensate the Barons for their lands would have given rise to claims for several million pounds and clearly the Government was anxious to avoid paying any such compensation.

Thus a barony will no longer be an honourable title to land but will become an incorporeal right and dignity which may be inherited or transferred at will but no longer by the type of documentation used for the ownership and transfer of land. It will not be protected by a public register of titles to land. On intestacy the succession will proceed as it did prior to the passing of the Succession

(Scotland) Act 1964 like a peerage or a coat of arms, both of which were excepted from the provisions of the 1964 Act. The barony will be transferable or Assignable on a simple Deed of Transfer but as there is to be no register in which such deeds can be recorded, the scope for fraud and deception will be very great. If a person offers to sell one a barony, one has no means of knowing whether he executed a Deed of Transfer relative to that barony the week before. It will really be rather like buying a second hand motor car without the records of the DVLC being in existence.

To conclude, it is probably appropriate that we should very briefly consider the position of the Scottish Baron in the European context. This was superbly summarised by the late Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that Ilk when he observed *"the Scoto-Morman Bosvilles or Boswells were a baronial family from the twelfth century. David Boswell, the then Baron of Balmuto (living 1492), married secondly Lady Margaret Sinclair, daughter of William, last Jarl of Orkney and first Earl of Caithness, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and by her was father of Thomas Boswell, who was granted the Barony of Auchinleck by his kinsman, King James IV, on 20 November 1504 and who fell with his king at Flodden. James Boswell himself (the writer) was son and heir of Lord Auchinleck (the judge), who was 8th Baron of Auchinleck and whose wife was an Erskine of the great comital house of Mar. James Boswell's grandfather James Boswell, 7th Baron of Auchinleck, had powers of life and death in his barony until 1747 (whether he exercised them or not) and was married to Lady Elisabeth Bruce, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Kincardine. The Boswells of Auchinleck, as barons whose ancestors had sat in Parliament by hereditary right until 1594, were entitled to heraldic supporters (an honour only accorded heritably in England to peers). In Scotland, the "old laird" and the "young laird", or the "old baron" and the "young baron", were recognised characters vested in the baronial parent and his heir. It is improbable that many, if any, of the German barons whom Young Auchinleck met were of so high a lineage or so ancient a baronial status (nor with so recent a jurisdiction of life and death). Yet the surprising belief is often to be met with in the South, that a great Scottish baron like Lochiel is in some way less of a baron than the cadet of a cadet of a cadet of some paper baron created by the sovereign of some nineteenth century German duchy"*.

In the light of this it must be a matter of regret to see such a historic and noble institution divorced from its land and left to limp into the future as a *"personal dignity"*. One cannot help wondering if it might not have been more dignified if the Baronage, like the Cameronian regiment, were to march into history.

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## ANDREW RUSSELL'S FAMILY LETTERS

*by D. M. Abbott*

Two earlier articles looked at the family background of Andrew Russell, merchant in Rotterdam in the seventeenth century, and his action on behalf of his young niece and nephew (Vol. XXXVII no. 1, March and no. 4, December 1990). Since then Professor Smout has contributed a useful summary of *Andrew Russell and his World* (Scottish Records Association Conference Report no. 19, 1993). By far the bulk of his surviving correspondence (in the National Archives, RH.15/106) relates to his business interests, but among the details of imports and exports, a few letters illustrate family relationships.

Very few letters written by Russell himself survive. His niece and nephew occasionally wrote to him and there is a letter from him to his niece but most of his letters are to his wife. Russell was in Rotterdam by 1668 and these letters mainly date from 1672 to 1674, when his wife was back living in Scotland. In December 1672 he wrote from Amsterdam that it was six months since she had parted from him. In January 1673 he recorded hearing the news of the birth of their son and later that year he advised her to take a convenient house where she pleased, in the Cowgate or elsewhere. At first he was undecided where to settle. He was in Edinburgh in January 1674 but by August of that year he was back in Rotterdam and wrote to his wife. He wrote again to her in June 1676 from Amsterdam. Thereafter his wife probably remained with him. In a letter in 1672 she advised him, "*I am convinced my dear of your respect without any more rings or such tokens*". Their daughter Janet wrote from Edinburgh in 1679 and two years later he informed her, "*I have resolved to have you home*", adding that he hoped she would show that the charges for her education had been well spent.

Russell's wife was Janet Livingston and to some extent family and business came together, for there are several letters from the Livingston brothers, James who was in America and William, a merchant, who kept Russell informed about events in Scotland and later joined him in Rotterdam. Another group of family letters mainly comprises undated letters from his mother-in-law, Janet Fleming, between 1667 and 1679. John Livingston married Janet Fleming in 1635 and their daughter Janet was born in 1643. Livingston went to Rotterdam in April 1663 and died in August 1672, see Rev. R. G. Philip in *Records of the Scottish Church History Society* vol. iv, 1932 and John Livingston's Diary published at Wigtown in 1993. There are also letters around 1680 from Agnes Livingston.

The mixing of family and business is also shown in a series of letters from John Hamilton, merchant at Campvere, who was married to Russell's daughter Helen. There are occasional letters from Helen herself. They were written in the last few years of Russell's life but illustrate some abiding concerns. John Hamilton refers to the demands of his own business but there is much preoccupation with the health of the family, communication by letter, sometimes hindered by winter weather and prospects for visits. Helen was with her parents for the birth of a son Andrew and John Hamilton hoped that his baptism need not be delayed until he came. "*A woman always is better able to take charge of maidservants than a man*", Hamilton reflected in his wife's absence. Helen had a daughter Janet early in 1696 but neither of the children survived infancy. Concern was also expressed for Andrew Russell's own health, his wife died towards the end of 1696, and John Hamilton occasionally referred to being unwell himself. Underlying all is the faith with which the family endured the "*thorns and thistles*" of life - "*none knows it better than those whose hearts are wounded*".

This article was concentrated on Russell's own family but in conclusion, two other families represented in the correspondence are worth mentioning. David Dalrymple passed on remembrances from his mother and father, the future Viscount Stair, and there are a few letters from Stair himself, a reminder of his exile with his youngest son in Holland until his return to Great Britain with William of Orange. There is also correspondence from Utrecht from Alexander Hume, later second Earl of Marchmont and Andrew Hume, later Lord Kimmerghame, more of whose correspondence is in the National Archives at RH.15/15. These letters bear small seals with the motto of the family of the Earls of Home, a motto which would be equally appropriate for Andrew Russell himself: "*true to the end*".

## REGIMENTAL MAGAZINES

by WO1 (RSM) Ian McCallum, B. E. M.

The Regimental magazines or journals of all the regiments of the British Army are goldmines of genealogical and historical information. These sources are little known to most researchers, they are therefore unaware of the detailed information available in these magazines. Yet, these publications are probably the best chance of finding the little gold nuggets of intimate, personal information not only on Commissioned Officers, but on the anonymous majority of servicemen, the "Other Ranks". Although some of the genealogical and historical information is available elsewhere, the beauty of the magazines is that much of the information they contain is concentrated in essays, bibliographies and obituaries, the contents of which are taken from various regimental sources, the origins of which are usually listed. The aim of this is to highlight the enormous amount of genealogical and historical military background information available, particularly in the earlier editions of the magazines, and to show the ongoing value of modern magazines.

The earliest regimental magazines date back to the early 1870s, others never appeared until the 1920s. Large gaps exist in most publication runs, mainly due to the diverse circumstances in which the Battalions found themselves. Some magazines continued to be published throughout the various wars, including both World Wars, others ceased for the duration. The aim of the journals, was to publicise all the news and events of interest to the Regiment, originally within the individual Battalions, but later, within the wider Regiment, for the information of the extended regimental family.

The journal of The King's Own Scottish Borderers was one of the first and its early development is fairly typical. It was first published by the Regimental Press of the 2nd Battalion, at Bareilly, Bengal, India in January 1871. The basic format of this original publication, is still to be found in the regimental magazines of today. The four page regimental newspaper called, *The Borderers' Chronicle*, published with the approval of the Commanding Officer, contained information on Promotions, Appointments, Battalion strengths, reports on Battalion health, Musketry, Sports, items of General, Regimental and Station News. The *Chronicle* fell victim to the tribulations of service life, being published in fits and starts, between the 2nd Battalion leaving India in 1874, and the outbreak of the Boer Wars in the late 1890s, when it ceased publication altogether. *The Borderers' Chronicle* was resurrected in March 1926, when it was published on a quarterly basis, at a cost of six old pennies. The Journal of The King's Own Scottish Borderers retained the original name and has been produced continuously ever since. From 1970, it was published only on an annual basis.<sup>1</sup>

By the first decade of the twentieth century many of the magazines were firmly established. They became widely available by subscription to all those with connections to the Regiment, especially old soldiers, who had finished their military service and who wanted to keep up to date with the happenings within their old Regiment. The increased literacy of soldiers in the later part of the nineteenth century, (many Battalions had their own schools),<sup>2</sup> improvements in printing technology, falling printing costs, improved communications in the form of transportation and more affordable postal costs, all contributed to the success and growth of the magazines. The only hindrance, was the individual regiments' involvement in the various local emergencies which affected the Empire and then the outbreak of the first World War, which focused people's minds on other things. If the magazine wasn't already well established prior to 1914, then it would have to wait. By the mid nineteen twenties, the magazines were for the most part back in business. Continuous runs of most magazines are available up to 1938, when again war raised its ugly head. Like the previous World

War, some magazines went into suspension, while others carried on through the shortages. From around 1948, most magazines are again available in a continuous run up to the present day, or the unit disbandment or amalgamation. The swathing cuts inflicted on the British Regiments since the end of the second World War, has seen many famous Regiments amalgamate, or in the case of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), disband. The Regimental magazines were either suspended, or taken on by the Regimental Associations in a reduced form, or absorbed into a new publication, representing the new regiments.

Although the outbreak of the first World War halted the publication of many Regimental magazines, a number of individual Battalions, within Regiments, produced their own Battalion magazine. These sub-publications, or "Trench Journals", returned to the original concept of the magazine and were produced by the Battalion locally, for the information of the Battalion itself. The magazine of the 17th Highland Light Infantry (Glasgow Chamber of Commerce Battalion) was an outstanding example of such and was remarkably successful. *The Outpost* was produced monthly from early 1915 and continued throughout the time the Battalion was on active service in France. The literary quality of the magazine and growing readership outside the Battalion, attracted rave reviews. A high ranking English officer with a literary background said of it "*It is only your dour, determined Scotsmen who could manage to carry on such a paper under the tremendous handicaps of active service, and the result has been unquestionably the finest literary and artistic venture in the Battalion magazines that the war has produced.*"<sup>3</sup> The entire run of publications, five volumes, are held by the Department of Social Sciences Archive, at the Mitchell Library in Glasgow.<sup>4</sup> Although by no means complete, this Library has the best collection of Regimental magazines, under one roof, in Scotland.

The tradition of internally produced magazines while on active service continues to this day. Most modern Battalions produce them while on operations, like Northern Ireland for example. The magazines contain news of happenings purely within the Battalion while on operations. Unlike the *Outpost*, the literary value of these publications may be questionable. They are completely irreverent and tongue in cheek, everyone from the Commanding Officer and RSM, to the lowly Jock, gets ribbed. *The Glengarry Tales* of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the *Blue Hackle* of the Queen's Own Highlanders and *By Dand* of the Gordon Highlanders are only three of many such publications. Regimental Museums and Headquarters hold copies. The Imperial War Museum in London, also holds a large collection of both Regimental magazines and trench journals.

At this point, some background information on the psychology and ethos of a British Infantry Regiment may be helpful to those with little knowledge of the British Army's regimental system. Military service was once an integral part of Scottish life. Until fairly recently, few families did not have a member, who had served at some time. The vast majority would have served in one of the Scottish Infantry Regiments. A Regiment is not a fighting unit in itself, but an administrative organisation under which a number of fighting or training Battalions and other organisations are grouped under one title. The size of the Regiment could be increased or decreased as circumstances dictated, by forming or disbanding Battalions. Regimental headquarters were permanently based in the town and county with which it was associated, and from which it drew the majority of its recruits. Infantry Regiments and their individual Battalions are like small villages, where everyone knows everyone else. In the case of Scottish Highland and English County Regiments especially, towns and villages closely identified with their local Regiment. Almost everyone was either related to, or knew someone in the local Regiment. Perhaps a relative, a brother or uncle was serving. Successive generations of the same families might serve in the same battalion, often at the same time. Eventually the old soldiers retired to civilian life, having spent the greatest part of their lives with the Regiment.

Their children were born, educated and sometimes even clothed by the Regiment.<sup>5</sup> They identified with, and felt part of, the extended Regimental family. Everyone associated with the Regiment felt a great deal of pride in the victories and heroic last stands which made up the Regimental traditions and folklore. This continued when they returned to civilian life.

As an example, as to Regimental ties and the depth of knowledge within the Regimental family, regarding one of its own, the following obituary announces the death in action of a "son of the Regiment". Taken from the Regimental magazine of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, *The 79th News*, it speaks for itself as to its genealogical value.

No. 133.

*THE 79th NEWS.*

Inverness, January, 1916.

*No 9784 Lance Corporal Norman Gunn, 1st Battalion has, we regret to record, been killed in action in France on the 25th - 28th September 1915. The announcement of the death of this young non-commissioned officer has brought back to recollection the great record of the Gunn family in the Regiment. A family which has been represented in the Cameron Highlanders since its formation in 1793. The first of the family to serve was Donald Gunn (1), who enlisted in the Regiment on its inception, and whose name appears on the muster roll; his son Donald Gunn (2) joined the Regiment in 1808, and served with it in the Peninsular War, being present at the battles of Fuentes-d' Onor and Salamanca, the siege of Burgos, and the battles of the Pyrenees, Nievelle, Nive, and Tolouse.*

*The third member of the family to serve was William Gunn (1), son of Donald Gunn (2). He joined in March 1835 and served with the Regiment through the Crimean War, 1854-1855, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava and the siege and fall of Sebastapol; (medal with three clasps, the French war medal, and the Turkish medal). He was awarded the French war medal for volunteering to act as a sharpshooter at the siege of Sebastapol; he was also the recipient of the silver medal for long service and good conduct. He was discharged to pension in July, 1857, and died in 1883. The fourth member of the Gunn family was William Gunn (2) son of William Gunn (1) who enlisted in the Regiment on the 19th December, 1867, and became a Colour Sergeant on the 8th July 1879; he served with the Regiment throughout the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th September that year (mentioned in dispatches, medal with clasp, and Khedive's Star). In 1890 he was appointed to the recruiting staff, with the rank of Quarter Master Sergeant, retiring through illness in 1902. He died in Edinburgh on the 6th April, 1907.*

*The fifth member of the Gunn family was Donald Gunn (3), grandson of Donald Gunn (2), and cousin of William Gunn (2). This Mr Gunn is now the keeper of Queen Anne's Gate, Windsor Park, which post he has held since July 1886. He joined the Regiment on the 13th June 1878, and became a sergeant on the 20th January 1882; he served with the 1st Battalion the Cameron Highlanders throughout the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (dangerously wounded, mentioned in dispatches, silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field, medal with clasp and Khedive's Star). Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, when visiting the wounded at Netley Hospital, took special notice of Sergeant Gunn, who had a bullet lodged just above his heart. He was discharged to pension on the 8th May 1883.*

*On the outbreak of the present war, Mr Gunn joined the National Reserve and was employed for nine months guarding German Prisoners of War. Unfortunately due to an injury to his leg, he had to relinquish his appointment in the National Reserve. We are glad to hear he has completely recovered from his injury, and, though advanced in years, is again eager to serve his country in some capacity.*

*Mr Donald Gunn's gallant young son, Lance Corporal Norman Gunn, who has so recently given his life for his King and Country, enlisted in the regiment on the 15th August 1914, at the early age*

*of 16, and it is worthy of record that whilst a Boy Scout he was awarded the "Scout Medal of Merit" some four years ago; at that time he was a member of the Windsor Forest Troop. To Mr and Mrs Gunn we offer our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.* <sup>6</sup>

The Regular and Territorial Battalions were at the very centre of the Regimental family. At the beginning of the century most infantry Regiments consisted of at least two regular Battalions, Camerons had only one. The Regimental magazine contained various submissions in the form of notes and announcements from all the individual parts of the Regimental family. Within each Battalion the requirement to produce notes cascaded down the chain of command, sometimes to platoon and department level. Each department head, platoon commander or in his absence, the platoon sergeant, would be required to produce an essay of usually 200 or 300 words covering the activities of the platoon over the period since the last notes. This would include the comings and goings within the platoon, promotions and demotions, courses passed, births, deaths and marriages, sporting and military prowess achievements. The tone of the magazine notes, particularly those of the Scottish Regiments, was generally one of easy familiarity, with the author assuming everyone knew of whom he was referring. During the first World War, photographs began to be included with more frequency, adding to the genealogical and historical significance. Often private snapshots and group photographs commissioned by the Battalions themselves, not published elsewhere, have been included. Many of these photographs are still in the archives of the various Regimental Headquarters and Museums.

The notes would then be sent to Regimental Headquarters where they would be collated and together with the submissions from the other members of the Regiment, such as Regimental association branches, dispatched to the publisher. The magazine could be published up to four times a year, depending on how well established it was. The period in history covered by the magazines of course set the tone, dictated who contributed and how detailed the contributions would be. The magazine eventually covered the entire Regimental family, so it included, in addition to the regular and TA Battalions, affiliated overseas units, Regimental association branches and cadet units.

The format of the magazines has remained broadly similar throughout, keeping to the basic aim of informing the Regimental family of the happenings within the Regiment, on a personal, intimate level.

Editorial; Battalion Notes ; Personal; Obituaries; Births and Marriages; Letters to the Editor; Feature Essays (Usually extracts from regimental sources of past battles or campaigns); Regimental Association Notes; Piping and Sporting Notes; Affiliated Regiments' Notes; Cadet Force Notes; Whereabouts of Officers, Warrant Officers and Senior NCOs; Officers and Sergeants Mess Notes

The obituary columns of the magazines are very important to the regimental family. Most people like to know what happened to old friends and acquaintances. This is especially true of old soldiers, who perhaps fought alongside each other. They are very valuable from a research point of view, particularly those published in the early editions, when the people who had died, probably served towards the middle of the 19th century. The same intimate style has remained. Often full resumés of their personal details and military careers are listed including, age, address, date of death, cause of death, next of kin, date of enlistment, rank, campaigns, battles, medals, wounds and pension dates if applicable, subsequent civilian career details. The obituary could be written by someone who served with the deceased and often included anecdotes of specific events during their careers.

During WW1, some Regiments ceased publishing the magazine for the duration, and others amended their format to suit the circumstances. The magazines which were published became the best source of news for families and loved ones at home. The increase in the size of the Regiment,



meant notes would be produced at Battalion or sometimes Company level, depending on the Battalions' war role. The wealth of detailed information was such, that Army Council Instruction No 1013 of 1916 forbade the publishing of any information regarding the movements, actions and situations of Battalions, which would be of value to the enemy for a period of six months after the event.<sup>7</sup> This had the effect of leaving the Battalions little to write home about. As far as genealogical or military research is concerned the effect of the order, undoubtably diminishes the value of the magazines, especially from the military research angle, however a great deal of genealogical value remains. The format for the first two years of the war was as listed below, for the remainder of the war it was less the contributions of the fighting Battalions.

Editorial; Editors' Notes; Roll of Honour (By Battalion list); Killed in Action; Died of Wounds; Missing; Prisoner of War; Wounded; Died on Home Service; Honours and Awards (Usually with citation); Biographical Notes (Officers with photographs); Battalion Notes (Diaries and eye witness accounts); Affiliated Regiments' Notes (As above); Regimental Association Notes; List of donations to the comfort fund (with Donation, Donors and their Addresses); List of subscribers to the comfort fund (with Donation, Donors and their Addresses); Letters to the Editor; Extracts from the London Gazette (Commissions); Staff Appointments.

In order to demonstrate some of the information available in the Regimental magazines, I have extracted some examples from two magazines. The first published during World War One. The other a modern magazine from 1991. Both examples are from Scottish Infantry Regiments, but all British Regiments have had similar publications. Most importantly as far as Scottish researchers are concerned, these Scottish Regimental magazines are not in the Public Record Office at Kew, but sitting on the shelves of the various Regimental Headquarters and Museums the length and breadth of Scotland. They are well written, for the most part perfectly legible and a great pleasure to read. I would defy anyone not to find something which would interest them. Most collections are catalogued in chronological order and bound in volumes of three or four editions. The two Scottish Regiments are The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, *The 79th News of 1916*, and The Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), *The Queen's Own Highlander of 1991*. I have concentrated largely on *The 79th News* editions of 1916, because they are an outstanding example of the type of detailed information available within these publications. Not every magazine will contain information in the same concentration, but they are undoubtably well worth investigating while conducting military research.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders magazine *The 79th News*, was first published in 1892, it continued throughout both World Wars, and is today incorporated in the Regimental magazine *The Highlander*. A continuous publication run of one hundred and eight years, the Regiment is justly proud of this achievement. All four editions of *The 79th News*, of 1916, are dominated by the Regiment's feats during the second half of 1915, and the current year. They are for the most part, detailing the appalling casualties which were being sustained by the fighting Battalions. In addition to regular genealogical information, the wealth of detail available for those researching World War I is colossal.

### THE 79TH NEWS

No. 133

Inverness, January, 1916.

Price 4d.

The editor's notes open the January 1916 edition of the magazine with the news that two Cameron Highlanders had been awarded the Victoria Cross. Lt Col Angus Falconer Douglas Hamilton commanding the 6th Battalion received his posthumously after being killed at the battle of Loos on

the 26th of September 1915. A seven hundred word biography detailing his entire army career up to his demise and an eye witness account of his death are included. Also listed are details of his birth, his parents, the fact that he was the cousin of the Duke of Hamilton and his marriage details. The second Victoria Cross went to Corporal James Dalglish Pollock, from Tillicoultry, of the 5th Battalion. Again a detailed biography, an account of his actions and a recent photograph is included.

Biographical notes of various lengths are included for all officers killed during the period between the previous and the current editions. All generally give full name, age, parents' details, education details, Regimental affiliation, career history including Battalion and Regimental transfers, death details including where, when and sometimes how they were killed. Warrant Officers and Non Commissioned Officers are also listed, often in great detail, especially if they were sons of the Regiment. When listing all ranks the magazine almost always includes the soldiers' army number, and in the case of inter-battalion transfers, both numbers. If you can identify someone in the casualty lists, having their army number is a key factor in identifying his army records. However, only about 45% of WWI servicemen's records survived WWII.

The casualty lists fill page after page as each Battalion listed its dead, wounded and missing. Even when listing private soldiers the details are surprisingly full, considering the scale of the casualties. *"S/17886 Pte. J. Atkinson, gunshot wound to right wrist, amputation of right arm (severe). 12633 Corporal J Moncrieff, 5th Battalion, died of gunshot wound to thorax, in the 1st Canadian General Hospital, Etaples, 7th October 1915"*. The lists of the missing were updated in the following editions of the magazine, most often by confirmation of the missing soldier being officially listed as dead. Now and then there is a happy outcome when a soldier initially listed as missing, then dead, is subsequently found to be a prisoner of war. *"11316 Lance Corporal W Outerson was reported killed on the 26th September 1915. His parents, who resided at 18 Polworth Crescent, Edinburgh, have recently received a letter from him saying he is wounded and a POW. He is now officially returned as a prisoner of war, wounded in the upper arm. Dated the 9th October 1915. By latest information he is a prisoner held at Brussels"*.<sup>8</sup>

The Battalion notes often took the form of an eye witness account of a particular battle or engagement in which the Battalion was involved. Alternatively they submitted a diary or a day by day account of what routine they had followed. These diaries are particularly informative as they often contain movements of the Battalion in and out of the trenches and around the rear areas. Casualty and sick lists are included, as are any training and recreational activities. They are probably censored extracts from the official war diaries, but have been expanded upon for the benefit of those back home. (Until ACI 1013 of 1916)

Listed below are selected extracts from the diary of the 5th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, between 15 July and 30 Sept 1915. The Battalion was one of Kitchener's service Battalions. They came from all the highland villages, from the Western Isles, from hills and the glens of Lochaber and from the cities of the lowlands answering the call *"Your Country Needs You"*. The 5th Battalion was initially commanded by Lochiel, chief of the Cameron clan. It consisted of four companies containing men from North Uist, Strathspey and Lochaber, from Inverness, South Uist, Benbecula and Skye. The third company was a mixture of Highlanders and Lowlanders. The fourth company consisted of the men of the Glasgow Stock Exchange who were recruited by Lochiel himself. This was most certainly *"The March of the Cameron Men"*. They were formed at Inverness in August 1914 and dispatched firstly to Aldershot, as part of 26 Brigade, 9th Division. In February 1915, they moved into Guadeloupe Barracks, Bordon and from there to France disembarking at Boulogne on the 10 May 1915. Four months later, the Battalion was decimated at the battle of Loos, seven officers and two hundred and fifty nine men were killed and hundreds more wounded. The

Battalion went over the top with eight hundred and twenty officers and men, at a roll call three days later, two officers and eighty men answered to their names. <sup>9</sup>

### 5th Battalion The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders:

*July 1915*

- 15 - 20 *Battalion in Brigade reserve.*
- 21 *Moved into the front line, relieved 7th Seaforth. One man hit in the thigh by shell during the relief. Casualty - 10889 Pte. J. Bell.*
- 22 *The night passed quietly. At about 11. 15 am the enemy opened up with H. E (High Explosives) striking the parapet of B company's fire trench twice in close proximity. Unfortunately seven of our men were killed and three wounded. Casualties: Killed 12012 Pte J McKinnon, 11584 Pte M McSwan, 10780 Pte. J. McIntosh, 10463 Pte. D. McInnes, 12013 Pte. N McInnes, 5060 Pte D. McDonald, 10118 Pte. D. McRae, all B company. Wounded, 10185 Pte. T Jamison C coy, scalp wound. 12582 Pte. A McPherson, B coy., wound on head; 10529 Pte J MaRae, B coy, wound on face;.*
- 23 *Festubert le Plancin, Quiet night but lots to be done.*
- 24 *Intermittent shelling took place during the day. We were unfortunate tonight in having one killed and 5 wounded. 5 of these were working on the wire and burying bodies found lying out. One was collecting timber behind. This was done by hostile snipers. Killed 15042 L/Cpl. J Third. Shot through the arm and heart. One of the wounded 11368 L/Cpl K. McGregor, shot in the knee, died in hospital after leg amputation.*
- 25 *Uneventful day*
- 27 *Intermittent shelling, and at about 6 p.m. Seven men of B and C coys, were hit by shrapnel. C coy parapet blown in at about 9 am, 5 casualties.*
- 28 *Sniping very prevalent. Killed 12273 Pte. J Lohead, D, shot through the head. Transferred to R. E. (Royal Engineers) Gas Coy, 12182 Pte. H Meechan, 11474 L/Cpl. A Black, 14570 Pte. D. Thompson.*
- 29 *Morning uneventful. Found and buried properly several 4th Camerons*
- 30 *Night 29/30 relieved by 7th Seaforths. Proceeded to Locon*
- 31 *Rest billets. Casualties- 14501 Pte. H Clark admitted to hospital; 10823 Pte. J. Pritchard. C coy; 11308 Pte. A. McKinnon, A coy; 10315 Cpl. J. Maxwell, A coy, discharged from hospital.*
- 1 Aug *A and B companies moved to intermediate lines of trenches at Estaminet Corner, relieving 8th Black Watch. C and D companies and Bn Hq moved to Le Touret in divisional reserve, relieving 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*
- 2-3 *Divisional reserve.*
- 4-5 *Locon, Battalion moved into rest billets.*
- 6 *Trenches. Battalion moved into trenches at The Orchards, relieving 6th Royal Scots. Relief was completed by 12.15 a.m. Night passed quietly.*
- 7 *Trenches. Morning passed quietly, one man hit by shrapnel. During the afternoon one man killed by shell explosion on parapet, while during the evening several men wounded by snipers and hand grenades. Killed - 11638 Pte. W. Tranter, A coy. Wounded - 12185 Pte. W. Brechin, D coy, gunshot wound, 11702 Pte. J. Filshie, C coy, shrapnel wounds to legs; 12268 Pte. W. Angus, D coy, shrapnel wound to forehead. Sick - 12403 L/Cpl J. McKenney, C coy; 5489 Pte. A. Laing, A coy.*

- 8 *Morning quiet. About 1.30 p.m. enemy were active with rifle grenades and artillery. During operations we suffered several casualties from rifle grenades. Evening passed with only occasional shelling.*

The entries continued in the same vein until relieved by 7th Seaforth on the 11th, when the Battalion moved into Brigade reserve. Although periods in reserve got the men out of the front line trenches, they were still required to man work parties for tasks which often took them back onto the front. Many Brigade reserve tasks were more dangerous than a stint in the trenches, as the work parties were often required to move around the front lines, repairing wire entanglements, telephone wires, strengthening parapets and the likes. They remained in reserve until they moved back to the front on the 11th of September.

- 11 Sept *Battalion moved into trenches at Vermelle Y. 4. Transport remaining at Sailly. Relief of 6th R.S.F. commenced at 3.30 p.m. at Annequin Church and was completed by 5.20 p.m. During the evening all quiet, but snipers fairly active*
- 12 *Early morning quiet. During the afternoon enemy snipers hit two of Seaforth working party in quarry, killing one and wounding the other.*
- 15 *Morning and afternoon quiet. During the afternoon the battalion was relieved by 8th Black Watch, moving into old billets in Brigade reserve at Sailly.*
- 16-20 *Brigade reserve. Sick to hospital 9977 Sgt. J. Kerr, C coy; 10628 L/Cpl D. McLean, D coy; 12252 Pte. R. Fulton, D coy; 12262 Pte. J. Hamilton, D coy; 11500 Sgt D. Cameron, A coy. C.O inspected a draft of 25 N.C.O.'s and men who arrived on the 13th inst. Appearance and physique good.*
- 21 *In Brigade reserve. At 6.30 a.m. bombardment of the German lines commenced. Battalion moved into trenches in the vicinity of Sailly at 8.30 a.m. Sailly during the day was quiet.*
- 22-23 *Brigade reserve at Sailly. Bombardment continues.*
- 24 *At 3 p.m. the Battalion moved into Y. 4 trenches and relieved 8th Black Watch in the front lines, taking up positions for the attack the next day. A continuous bombardment was maintained by our artillery throughout the night. The hostile artillery was quiet.*

The battle of Loos was fought between the 25th - 28th September 1916. It has the dubious honour of being the first battle in which the British used poison gas. The overall aim was to break through the German 1st and 2nd positions between the mining village of Loos and Haisnes, and push on east to the Haute Deule Canal. Six divisions were allocated for the task, including the 9th and 15th Scottish divisions. It was to be the blood of the volunteers who answered the call to man the new service Battalions.

- 25 *Trenches Y.4, Vermelles. The attack was timed to commence at 6.30 a.m, being proceeded by an intense bombardment, the artillery lifting just before the launching of the attack. 6.40 a.m. Ten minutes delay was caused by the wind not clearing smoke. The Battalion advanced in three lines as follows: A and B in two lines of half companies, third line C company, fourth line D company in Battalion reserve, with H.Q. lines and M.G. in rear. Strength about 820 all ranks.*
- 7.10 a.m. First two lines reported to have passed first German trench, i.e., Little Willie. D company were to be sent forward to occupy German main line trench - Fosse Trench.*
- 7.11 a.m. Battalion H.Q. advanced. It was found that the whole line of advance was enfiladed by heavy machine gun fire and rifle fire from Mad-Pt and Madagascar. This*

*fire had caused us very heavy losses, practically having wiped out the first two lines. With H.Q. the remainder of D and the other two lines pushed forward and reached the S.W corner of the Corons.*

*7.12a.m. From here the advance through the cottages was unopposed, and the forward end of the Corons was reached without further loss.*

What followed was a blow by blow account of the battle of Loos as fought by 5th Camerons. By 9.00 a.m., the only officers of the Battalion remaining were the C.O and his Adjutant. They had about eighty NCOs and men. These, with about two hundred and fifty men of 8th Black Watch, held the position until relieved by a Battalion of the Northhamptons, at about midnight. By 1.30 a.m. on the 26th, the Battalion was back where they started in Y.4 front line. Battalion reserves were called forward which made the strength of the Battalion about one hundred and fifty rank and file. Four officers were also called forward. At 8.00 a.m. on the 27th, an officer and thirty men were sent forward to stiffen up a position at the Redoubt. At 2.51 p.m. the entire Brigade was ordered forward to counter German infiltration back into their old positions. They remained there until withdrawn back again to their old lines at about midnight. The remnants of the Battalion were moved back to Sailly in the early hours of the 28th. The Battalion was to be moved further back into divisional reserve at Poperinghe, but before they left Sailly, the General Officer Commanding the British Expeditionary Force, Sir John French, addressed the remnants of the Battalion, thanking them for their splendid work, and the continued good work of all the Cameron Battalions.<sup>10</sup>

Although the tone of the notes during these dreadful years was sombre and reflective, there was still the odd flash of humour among the tales of death and destruction. After speaking in detail of the private soldiers who had not received the public recognition they deserved after Loos, the writer has the following to say "*One should not forget the unique performance of Pte. Chamberg, the servant of the Second in Command, who succeeded in carrying midst shell and shot, right up to the headquarters at Fosse 8, a bottle of whisky in a sandbag without losing a drop. He did not have to carry the bottle back*".<sup>11</sup>

I will leave the Regimental magazine of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at this point. The contents I think, have spoken for themselves.

Regimental magazines were either resurrected or commissioned after the Great War and most ran until 1938/39 when again war interrupted normal daily life. When the Regiments began publishing again after the Second World War, full runs from about 1947/48 to the present day are available for most Regiments, or their successors. The single biggest difference between the early magazines and their modern counterparts, is the inclusion of photographs. This has been a gradual process, before and during the first World War, photographs were only rarely included. By the late 1940s, photographs were being used much more often. In the magazines of today, every second page has at least two or three photographs, some in colour.

The second magazine we shall look at is that of *The Queen's Own Highlander (Seaforth and Camerons)* winter edition of 1991. This Regiment is the child of two famous Scottish Regiments, the Seaforth Highlanders and The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Amalgamated in 1961 to form the Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), both individual Regiments had their own magazines. We have already looked in detail at *The 79th News* of the Cameron Highlanders. The Seaforth Highlanders magazine was called *Cabar Feidh* and was first published in 1922.<sup>12</sup> When the Seaforth amalgamated with the Camerons, the new magazine was called *The Queen's Own Highlander* and incorporated both the old magazines. The aim of the new magazine as always, was to keep the Regimental family up to date with the happenings throughout the Regiment.

The winter 1991 edition opens with a message from the Colonel of the Regiment, Major General J C O R Hopkinson CB. In mid- summer 1991, a decision under “Options for Change” the latest series of military cutbacks, proposed that the Queen’s Own Highlanders, should be joined with The Gordon Highlanders. At the time the magazine went to press, both Regiments were fighting a tremendous rearguard action to try to stave off the amalgamation. When the amalgamation proposals were announced, The Queen’s Own Highlanders were based in Munster, West Germany. When Battalions are overseas, the family ethos of the Battalion comes to the fore. Institutions like the various messes become the centre for much of the leisure and social activities for the soldiers and their families. Because much more is happening within the unit on a family level, this is reflected in the notes of the various companies and departments. Although the proposed amalgamation was dominating everyone’s thoughts, the format of the magazine remained the same as always.

Editorial ( Message from the Colonel); Honours and Awards; Regimental News; Gatherings (Regimental Lunches, golf meetings, Regimental dinners); London Gazette (Commissions); Discharges (People leaving the Regiment, usually 1st Battalion); Regimental Museum News (Acquisitions of medals, photographs, documents, books, etc); Births, Marriages and Deaths within the Regiment ( Usually of serving soldiers and the widows of old soldiers); Obituaries (All members of the Regiment)

Features and Articles including: Options for Change (Article on the proposals, including list of all the proposed Regimental mergers and disbandments). The story of Fort George part 14. A very detailed insight into the last great military fortification built in Scotland, including living conditions for the families. Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, an article and photograph of sixteen sons of the Regiment at the school.

1st Battalion Notes. Editorial by the Commanding Officer Lt Col S H R H Monro; Regimental Anniversary Week (30 years ); Company Notes (Platoon level, at least four or five photographs on each page); Sports Notes (Team photographs); Officers Mess / Sergeants Mess / Corporals Mess Notes, all with photographs.

TA Unit Notes	2nd Battalion 51st Highland Volunteers Company Notes
The Cadets	Queen’s Own Highlanders Battalion ACF / The Edinburgh Academy CCF (Photos)
Regt Associations	Queen’s Own Highlanders, Seaforth Highlanders, The Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders, The Liverpool Scottish
Location Lists	Whereabouts of all Officers, Warrant Officers and Senior NCOs, including positions held.

A very important part of the Regimental ethos is pride in the history of the Regiment. It has always been well within the Regimental magazine’s remit to ensure the stories of both former glories, and the more mundane everyday side of Regimental life was well publicised. Almost every edition will have an article on some facet of Regimental history. All Regimental Museums have numerous original documents from which to draw inspiration, including original diaries, maps and plans. In this edition, the story of Fort George, in fourteen parts is continued. Written by Lt Col A A Fairrie, Regimental Secretary of the Queen’s Own Highlanders, it is a detailed account of the history behind the Fort, drawn from primary sources, some never previously published. Most sources are held either in private collections or by the Regimental Museum. Like most articles published in the Regimental magazines, they are full of genealogical facts and historical anecdotes from Regimental folklore.

The modern magazine is a very professional publication, full of well taken photographs, the vast majority of which are annotated with captions of who is actually in the photos. The obituaries are

mostly listing the old soldiers serving in both the Seaforth and Cameron Battalions of the second World War, though the march of time sees veterans of later conflicts beginning to appear. In some of the earliest magazines the locations of Regimental Officers were often listed. Later, this practice was expanded to include Warrant Officers and Senior Non Commissioned Officers. It has been possible for the last thirty years or so, to trace the entire army career of an Officer or SNCO through the, "*Whereabouts Lists*". Most lists include the appointment held at the time of publication. A major development in the years between the 1940s and the magazine of today is the inclusion of soldiers' families. Battalion families days and childrens' Christmas parties are now highlighted, with photographs of wives and children. In some magazines there is a "*Wives Page*", dedicated specifically to news and events from around the married quarters. Another section where you are likely to find the families of servicemen mentioned, is in Mess Notes. All the messes regularly hold social functions, there are generally one or two photographs of the shenanigans. The coming and goings of the various members and their wives are also listed, as the various messes say their goodbyes or welcome the new arrivals.

In conclusion, the Regimental magazines of all the Regiments of the British Army, are undoubtedly a major, very much unknown and therefore unused source of genealogical and military information. The style in which the magazines are written and the audience to which they were, and still are, directed, makes them, I would suggest, a unique source. If your soldier ancestor served for a reasonable period of time, especially after the first World War, there is an excellent chance he is featured, perhaps often featured, in his Regimental magazine. The magazines provide a detailed account of day to day life within the Battalion and Regiment. In this respect they are especially valuable when Battalions are stationed overseas, when the lives of the soldiers and their families were almost entirely centred on the Battalion. The glossy, full colour publications of today are produced, published and distributed, using the latest technology and some take their place on the shelves of newsagents and booksellers world wide. However, a glance at the contents, although beautifully produced, shows how little has changed since those first news sheets and trench journals were produced under conditions of shot and shell, or in the furthest flung corners of the Empire. In my opinion, the Regimental publications and the limited edition Battalion sub magazines are sources, in the words of a number of Regimental mottos "*Second To None*".

### References:

- <sup>1</sup> *The Border Chronicle* Vol 40, No 2 1998 Page 5 Private Collection
- <sup>2</sup> *Highland Soldier 1820 - 1920* Page 293 (18) Stirling Library
- <sup>3</sup> *17th HLI Record of War Service* Page 81 Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
- <sup>4</sup> *Mitchell Library Catalogue* Mitchell Library, Glasgow
- <sup>5</sup> *Records of Messrs W Wilson of Bannockburn* Scottish United Services Museum 4.2.1829
- <sup>6</sup> *The 79th News* No 133 Jan 1916 Page 5 Mitchell Library, Glasgow
- <sup>7</sup> *The 79th News* No 134 July 1916 Page 198 Mitchell Library, Glasgow
- <sup>8</sup> *The 79th News* No 133 Jan 1916 Page 11 Mitchell Library, Glasgow
- <sup>9</sup> *The 79th News* No 133 Jan 1916 Page 82 Mitchell Library, Glasgow
- <sup>10</sup> *The 79th News* No 133 Jan 1916 Page 83 Mitchell Library, Glasgow
- <sup>11</sup> *The 79th News* No 134 Apr 1916 Page 149 Mitchell Library, Glasgow
- <sup>12</sup> *Regimental Records "The Highlanders"* (Seaforth Gordons and Camerons) Cameron Brks, Inverness.

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1. Various Contributors *The 79th News* 1916 Nos 133 and 134 RHQ "THE HIGHLANDERS" Cameron Brks, Inverness. Published by Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing Company, Inverness 1916.

2. Various Contributors *The Borders Chronicle* 1998 Vol 40 No 2 RHQ KOSB, The Barracks, Berwick upon Tweed. Published by Shield and Morrison, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
3. Various Contributors *The Queen's Own Highlander* Vol 31, No 81 1991 RHQ "THE HIGHLANDERS" Cameron Brks, Inverness. Published by Method Publishing, Golspie, Sutherland.
4. Arthur W. J and Munro I.S 17th HLI Record of War Service David J. Clark, Glasgow 1920.
5. Henderson M D. *Highland Soldier 1820 - 1920* John Donald Publishers, Edinburgh 1989.

Listed below is a selection of magazines available for study in Scotland. To my knowledge, the Mitchell Library in Glasgow has the best collection of magazines in Scotland. However, the best place to study specific magazines is with the individual Regimental Headquarters and Museums. I have included the *St George's Journal* of the Northumberland Fusiliers for two reasons. Firstly because it was published throughout the First World War and, secondly, it was an enormous Regiment consisting of over forty Battalions, most of which contained many Scotsmen. The following list is by no means definitive.

Publications:	Regiment.	WW1 Inf Bns
<i>Albany Monthly Record</i>	72nd Highlanders. (Seaforth)	
<i>Argyllshire Hldrs Regimental News</i>	The 1st Bn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	27
<i>Blue Hackle *</i>	The Queen's Own Highlanders.	
<i>Blythwood Rifles Gazette</i>	Blythwood Rifles	
<i>Border Mounted Rifles Journal</i>	Border Mounted Rifles	
<i>By Dand *</i>	The Gordon Highlanders.	
<i>Caber Feidh</i>	The Seaforth Highlanders.	13
<i>Eagle</i>	The Royal Scots Greys	
<i>Eagle and Carbine</i>	Royal Scots Dragoon Guards	
<i>Glengarry Tales *</i>	The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	
<i>H.L.I. Chronicle</i>	The Highland Light Infantry.	31
<i>Lanark Rifles Gazette</i>	1st Bn Lanark Rifles	
<i>Royal Highland Fusiliers Journal</i>	Royal Highland Fusiliers	
<i>Scottish Rifles Gazette</i>	5th Bn Scottish Rifles	
<i>Sutherland News</i>	The 2nd Bn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	
<i>The Borderers Chronicle</i>	The King's Own Scottish Borderers.	15
<i>The Covenanter</i>	The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	20
<i>The Journal</i>	The Royal Scots Fusiliers.	18
<i>The Outpost *</i>	17th H L I (Glasgow Chamber of Commerce Battalion)	
<i>The Red Hackle</i>	The Black Watch ( Royal Highland Regiment).	15
<i>The Thin Red Line</i>	The 2nd Bn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	
<i>The Thistle</i>	The Royal Scots	35
<i>The Tiger and Sphinx</i>	The Gordon Highlanders	21
<i>The Yeoman</i>	Ayrshire Yeomanry	
<i>The 79th News</i>	The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.	11
<i>The St George's Gazette</i>	The Northumberland Fusiliers.	45

\* Denotes Battalion Trench Journal or active service magazine.



**Regimental Headquarters and Museums.****RHQ "The Highlanders"**

(Seaforth, Gordons and Camerons) Cameron Barracks, Inverness IV2 3DX

**The Gordon Highlanders Museum,**

St Luke's, Viewfield Rd, Aberdeen AB15 7XH.

**The "Queen's Own Highlanders"**

(Seaforth and Camerons) Museum, Fort George, Ardersier, Inverness IV

**RHQ and Museum "The King's Own Scottish Borderers"**

The Barracks, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DG.

**RHQ and Museum "The Black Watch"**

(Royal Highland Regiment) Balhousie Castle, Perth. PH1

**RHQ and Museum "The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders"**

(Princess Louise's) The Castle, Stirling FK8 1EH

**RHQ and Museum "The Royal Scots",**

(The Royal Regiment) The Castle, Edinburgh EH1

**RHQ and Museum "The Royal Highland Fusiliers"**

(Princess Margaret's Own) Sauchiehall St, Glasgow G2

**Regimental Museum "The Cameronians"**

(Scottish Rifles) Cadzow St, Hamilton ML3 (New premises under construction 2000).

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## **OGILVY of INVERQUHARITY**

### **A history of the 15th and 16th century Barons of Inverquhar**

*by Jack Blair*

#### **Introduction**

**T**he ancient family of Ogilvy of Inverquhar, although no longer associated with the original seat in the parish of Kirriemuir, continues under its present chief Sir Francis Ogilvy 14th Baronet of Inverquhar. The genealogy of this old Angus family has been recorded in various publications, the earliest of which was Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland*. In *Angus-the Land and People*, A.J.Warden gave a fuller history and introduced some doubts regarding Douglas's earlier work. Sir James Ramsay of Banff showed the early relationships between the several Ogilvy houses of Auchterhouse, Airlie, Inverquhar and Clova but concentrated on adding to the history of the Clova branch. The version shown in *Burke's Peerage* followed closely the work of Douglas. This author corrected and expanded the earlier genealogists' histories of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar the first Baronet and also of his father.<sup>1</sup> The objective of this work is to expand the revision of the history of the Ogilvys of Inverquhar from their earliest time up to 1600.

### *Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse (c.1345 - 1392)*

Sir Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, appears in 1388 when he presided over an assize for adjudicating the marches of Woodwrae in the parish of Aberlemno. He may be the same of this name who was Sheriff in 1367. He is described as Walter Ogilvy in 1377 and as Sir Walter on 17 June 1379.<sup>2</sup> The Ogilvy of Auchterhouse arms are quartered showing the Ogilvy lion rampant crowned and the Ramsay eagle. It may be presumed that he was the spouse of Isabel Ramsay, daughter and heiress of Malcolm Ramsay hereditary Sheriff of Angus. It appears that through marriage Walter had gained the lands of Auchterhouse and the office of Sheriff. Although evidence is wanting, Douglas had reason to believe this union.

In 1392 Sir Walter with the support of several major knights from Angus rode out to repulse a large Highland raiding party. They met at Glasclune, near Blairgowrie and in the bloody conflict which ensued, the caterans were defeated but not before inflicting heavy losses on the Angus men. Sir Walter fell along with his half brother Leighton of Usan, Guthrie of that Ilk and others. Sir Walter left three sons:

- (1) Alexander his heir of Auchterhouse.
- (2) Walter of Carcary and Lintrathen
- (3) John of Inverquhar

### *Walter Ogilvy of Carcary and Lintrathen*

Walter Ogilvy was a very successful man with undoubted abilities, rising in time to be Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Early among his acquisitions were the lands of "Inverterachty" or "Innercarrewchie" which he, Walter Ogilvy of Carcary, purchased from John Allardice in 1403 and subsequently confirmed in a charter of Robert III.<sup>3</sup> The charter of Gilbert de Umphraville Earl of Angus in favour of Alexander de Allardice of one davoch of land called Invercarewethi in the fee of Kirriemuir survives in the family muniments.<sup>4</sup> The various spellings show the difficulty the name Inverquhar has ever posed to scribes. It derives from "inver": the mouth of, and Carity being the name of the stream which meets the South Esk at that location. Walter prospered and gained the lands of Lintrathen and others and may well have been assisted in running his increasing estates by his brothers. In a charter dated at Dundee on 3 June 1420, Sir Walter Ogilvy from warm affection granted the lands and barony of Inverquhar to his beloved brother John Ogilvy.<sup>5</sup>

### *Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar (c.1380 - 1433)*

John Ogilvy probably married about the year 1400. His wife is said to have been Marion, a daughter of William Seaton. They had three sons:

- (1) Alexander his heir, more of whom later.
- (2) Walter, heir to his nephew, more of whom later.
- (3) Thomas who gained the title of Clova about 1448.

An early reference to John is found in an Inquisition on the ownership of the Muir of Kinneff on Saturday 10 January 1410/1 held at Forfar before Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus. John as a juror is termed "*underscherf*".

Following on from the gift of Inverquhar in 1420, William Douglas Earl of Angus granted his faithful armiger, John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, the lands of Crieff, Kirriemuir in a charter signed at the town house of Dundee. This extended the lands of Inverquhar to the neighbouring farm on the south.

A charter by the same Earl of Angus in favour of William Giffert of the lands of Balnagarrow and Auchlishie, lying immediately west of Inverquhar and Crieff, was witnessed at Edinburgh on 28 April 1426 by John Ogilvy of Inverquhar and his son Thomas. Also witnessing this was Thomas

Fotheringham of Powrie whose family was frequently linked with the Ogilvys in later generations. At Forgue, Perthshire John appeared in an Attestation on 9 December 1433. Alexander Guthrie was here acting as deputy to Walter Stewart Earl palatine of Strathearn and among the witnesses taking part in the perambulation of the lands of Forgue were John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartin and Alexander Ogilvy son and heir of John.

Sir John died between 9 December 1433 and 15 January 1434/5 and was survived by the three above mentioned sons.

#### *Alexander Ogilvy second Baron (1410c - 1446)*

Shortly after succeeding to the title of Inverquharity, Alexander was able to extend the estate westwards. The Earl William Douglas granted to Alexander Ogilvy son and heir of John Ogilvy for his faithful service the lands of Newton, Herdhill, Balbrydie, Kinnordy and Meams and Easter Lednathie in a charter dated at Perth 15 January 1434/5.<sup>6</sup>

Outwith the parish of Kirriemuir but within a few miles to the north, west and east of Inverquharity respectively, the lands of Over Kinalty, a third of Glenquharity and a third of Coull were granted to him from his namesake, Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Forfar in a charter dated 1 February 1438/9.<sup>7</sup> Alexander also had distant lands in the Earldom of Atholl which comprised Dumfallandie, Pitnacreich, Clochsollench and Balcachane. About 1438, Alexander married Janet Towers, eldest daughter and an heir of the deceased William de Tours of Barnton. In exchange for her share of the lands of Barnton, Nicholas Borthwick of Balhousie granted to Alexander and Janet, prior to their marriage the lands of Ludeinch and Wester Lednathie, Kirriemuir in a charter dated 15 March 1438.

A year later Alexander purchased from William Giffart of Balnagarrow the lands of Little Migvie in the parish of Kirriemuir as recorded in a charter made at Dundee on 1 April 1439.

Thus within twenty years of establishing in the barony of Kirriemuir, the Ogilvy of Inverquharity family had acquired the lands which were to be the core of their estate and to feature in many of the transactions of later generations. These lands are still identifiable and, apart from those described as outwith the parish, stretch from the north east side to the north west side of the parish of Kirriemuir, while Lednathie lies in an isolated part of the parish in Glen Prosen. It was this second Baron who built the very fine castle of Inverquharity. It is set on a bank on the west side of the South Esk close to where the Carity Burn merges with the former. The Romans chose a location for their camp in this vicinity and one wonders if the Pictish term car for a camp had applied here, just as at the other end of the Roman road running from here to Cardean where their camp was set guarding the river crossing of the Dean.

The castle is a fine example of an L-planned tower house being a four storey square tower having a small square jamb forming the L with the door in the re-entrant angle. It is substantially built of warm red ashlar and has a very fine battlement and caphouse, the roof being slated with grey Angus pavement stone. The castle was restored sympathetically in the 1970's by its present owners who reside there. A similar structure in the care of Historic Scotland is open to the public at Affleck Castle, Monifieth.

A feature of Inverquharity Castle was the strong iron yett. A wrought iron gate of interwoven bars to provide an inner defence behind the wooden door. The necessary licence by the King permitting Alexander Ogilvy to fortify his house and strengthen it with an iron yett was granted by King James II on 25 September 1444.<sup>8</sup>

The arms of Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity are shown on a Douglas charter of 20 April 1439 being a lion passant guardant crowned. The crest on the helmet is unclear but may be a lady's head.

These are similar to the arms of his brother Thomas and also his kinsmen of Lintrathen and those of Auchterhouse at this time.<sup>9</sup>

Alexander's account as bailie of Panmure is shown in the Exchequer Rolls of 1445 on the death of Sir Thomas Maule.<sup>10</sup> He was also keeper of Methven Castle.

An important appointment bestowed on Alexander was to have dire consequences for him and many of his kinsmen and friends. The Abbot of Arbroath appointed Alexander the Justiciary of Arbroath, a prestigious office which had been held previously by the Master of Crawford. This led to a serious feud between the Lindsays and the Ogilvys and the gathering of considerable forces on both sides including men from Aberdeenshire and Clydesdale. On Sunday 23 January 1446, the Ogilvy force on its approach to Arbroath met the Lindsay army drawn up in battle array. The Earl of Crawford had learned of the imminent engagement when in Dundee and he had ridden hard to intervene and placate the parties, one of whom he was chief and the other the kinsmen of his wife. Unfortunately as he came between the opposing lines, an Ogilvy ignorant of his intention speared him in the mouth. This signalled a furious attack by the Lindsays who routed the Ogilvys killing about 500 of them. The Earl of Crawford was carried to his castle of Finhaven where his wife attended to him but he died a week later. Also carried to Finhaven, severely wounded, was Alexander Ogilvy, and he too died there of his wounds, some saying that his cousin Marjory Ogilvy, the Countess of Crawford had smothered him in revenge for her husband's injuries.

Alexander thus died in January 1446, leaving as his heir, his young son, Alexander who was still a child.

Janet Towers survived her husband and would have been entitled to the widow's terce or third part of the estate. Having brought the lands of Ludeinch and Lednathie in marriage in exchange for her Barton holdings, she retained these.

Janet married secondly William Strachan and had by him a son and heir William Strachan who was scutifer to Archibald Earl of Angus.<sup>11</sup> Janet lived to an old age and renounced her lands of Ludeinch and Lednathie to Mr John Scrymgeour of Glassary on 27 May 1507.<sup>12</sup> This Mr John about this time appears to have married secondly to an Elizabeth Strachan who may have been daughter to Janet Towers.<sup>13</sup> The Inventory of Janet's goods is dated 6 November 1510 and her testament was confirmed by William, Bishop of Brechin on 3 June 1511.<sup>14</sup>

#### *Alexander Ogilvy third Baron. (1440c - 1454c)*

Little is recorded of this boy. He was made a ward of his kinsmen.

An Indenture was made on 25 September 1450 between Walter and Thomas, the brothers of the late laird whereby they agreed to abide by the deliverance of an assize, under Walter Ogilvy of Beaufort and Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartin, regarding the custody and tutory of Alexander's son, the disposition of their brother's goods and those of his heirs and all other claims between them.<sup>15</sup> The members of the assize included Thomas Fenton of Ogil, John Cairncross of Balmashanner, Robert Fullarton and Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum.

Alexander died possibly while still a pupil or at most barely more than 14 years of age. His death occurred between 1450 and 1457.

#### *Walter Ogilvy fourth Baron (1415c - 1486c)*

Walter, the second son of the first baron succeeded as the fourth baron as heir to his nephew. Walter Ogilvy of Inverquharity is mentioned with Walter Ogilvy of Beaufort, William Ochterlony and others in an assize under Robert Graham of Old Montrose in a perambulation of the marches of Ochterlony and Forfar on 6 February 1457/8.<sup>16</sup>

A dispute arose between Walter and his sister-in-law regarding the lands of Ludeinch and

Lednathie. Clearly, these lands had been brought to the Ogilvys by Janet in marriage, yet Walter questioned her claim and was given sasine of these lands by Archibald, Earl of Angus. The dispute may have commenced early for there is a Disposition, under form of an instrument, of certain witnesses confirming the tack of Janet Towers by Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharie dated 20 October 1459.<sup>17</sup> In preparation for transfer of her lands to her son, Janet Towers resigned her lands into the hands of the Earl of Angus, he being the feudal superior. Earl Archibald then granted a charter of the lands of Ludeinch and Wester Lednathie to William Strachan, Janet's son, on 9 January 1478/79. William was seised in these lands the following month.<sup>18</sup> This prompted Walter Ogilvy to lodge a protest on 12 February 1478 against the sasine given to William.<sup>19</sup>

Trouble arose two years later when Walter Ogilvy was retoured as heir to his brother Alexander in these same lands of Ludeinch and Wester Lednathie on 17 June 1481. At Edinburgh on 4 February 1482/3, the King confirmed the Inverquharie charters in the period 1420 to 1439 to the earlier lairds, Sir John and Alexander. Within a few days, William Strachan of Ludeinch lodged a complaint on 7 February 1482/3 to the Privy Council regarding the Ludeinch infeftment and an interruption of Walter Ogilvy's seising was made by Janet Towers, lady of Inverquharie, on 14 July and by her son on 15 July 1483. William claimed that the seising given by the Earl to Walter Ogilvy in no way should prejudice him. This case went before the Lords of Council on 28 February 1483/4.<sup>20</sup> Walter called Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, John Ogilvy of Balandocht and David Ogilvy of Tolmad to appear for him.<sup>21</sup> Janet Towers and her son reached an agreement with Walter Ogilvy in a deed which was ratified by the King on 17 May 1485. William and his mother made an indenture with Mr John Scrymgeour on the lands of Ludeinch and Lednathie on 27 March 1491 and Mr John was seised in them on 18 April. This did not end disputes over these same lands.

Walter Ogilvy died about 1486 and was succeeded by his son John.

#### *John Ogilvy fifth Baron (1445c - 1512c).*

John Ogilvy was mentioned as son of Walter Ogilvy of Inverquharie on 28 February 1483. John and his wife Margaret Rattray had a royal charter dated 23 August 1487 for the lands of Middleton of Ogilvy, Handwick and other lands in the parish of Glamis.

John's wife Margaret was a daughter of John Rattray of that Ilk and by her he had a son, David. John had an appointment of bailie for Christian Balfour, the relict of William Bonar and as such collected rents from the tenants of Dunbulg. This led to an action before the Lords of Council on 13 December 1494 by the tenants, John of Ballingaw and John Law who claimed that kye, oxen and horses had been wrongly taken from them by Janet Bonar and John Ogilvy of Inverquharie. Double mail or rent had been demanded of them as Janet Bonar, relict of John Melville of Raith alleged also that she was assignee for Christian Balfour. The Lords ordered that Janet and John make reparation to the tenants.<sup>22</sup>

An Instrument of Sasine was made to John Ogilvy on the lands of Sandyford and Kilnhill on 31 March 1498.<sup>23</sup>

At the Inquest of Retour of the service of James Lord Ogilvy as heir to his father John Lord Ogilvy in the lands of Kirkton of Kinnell on 5 May 1506, one of the witnesses was John Ogilvy of Inverquharie.

John Ogilvy of Inverquharie appears in several charters as a principal witness. Probably as the most senior Baron seated in the Regality of Kirriemuir, he had an involvement in matters covered by this widespread regality. He was principal of those who, at the townhouse of Kirriemuir on 4 July 1506, signed an Instrument taken by Robert Liddel of Panlathie, procurator for Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure.<sup>24</sup>

John along with the eldest son of James Lord Ogilvy, John Ogilvy of Fingask, and others were members of an assize at Forfar on 28 November 1495.<sup>25</sup> These two Johns Ogilvy in 1494 - 95 were given the escheat of the lands of Thomas Ogilvy of Clova and David Ravin of Coiliamy, although this was a paltry sum.<sup>26</sup> This Thomas Ogilvy was the grandson of Thomas Ogilvy, brother of the first Baron of Inverquhar, who had sided with the Lindsay faction at the battle of Arbroath in 1446, possibly because his wife was a Douglas. His alliance with the Lindsays had left bad blood between the two Ogilvy lines of Inverquhar and Clova. The seat of the Clova laird's was at Cortachy Castle two miles north of Inverquhar. That their lands bordered within a mile of each seat, on the marches of Auchmelchie, no doubt from time to time aggravated the animosity between them. On 22 June 1509 a judgement was given by James Lord Ogilvy, Sir Alexander Guthrie of that Ilk, Sir James Ochterlony, Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, John Erskine of Dun, Alexander Strachan, Walter Wood of Bonnyton, Thomas Fenton of Ogil and Oliver Ogilvy of Cookston in settlement of the marches between the debateable lands of Inverquhar belonging to John Ogilvy and Auchmelchie belonging to Thomas Ogilvy of Clova.<sup>27</sup> The judgement was duly subscribed by the principal parties and the judges.

With the contentious issue of Ludeinch set aside, the dowager lady of Inverquhar, Janet Towers, appointed John Ogilvy of Inverquhar her bailie of the third part of Balbrydie on 20 March 1504/5.<sup>28</sup> A bill was submitted by Mr John Scrymgeour of Glassary to the Privy Council against Archibald, Earl of Angus and John Ogilvy of Inverquhar for molesting of him in his lands of Ludeinch. This should have been settled by an offer made by Mr John Scrymgeour to the Earl of his composition for the lands of Ludeinch and Wester Lednathie on 8 October 1510 but the dispute was to continue to the next year for on 19 July 1511, King James IV wrote to his Chancellor and the Lords of Council requesting them to come to a decision without delay in the debate between John Ogilvy and Mr John Scrymgeour over the lands of Ludeinch and Wester Lednathie.<sup>29</sup> Notwithstanding the King's interest, this dispute was to continue to yet the next generation.

For forty years after the death of George, fourth Earl of Angus the lands and barony were in the King's hands and when his son and heir Archibald Douglas paid £1000 due for non-entry, two of the witnesses at Edinburgh on 1 August 1511 were John Ogilvy of Inverquhar and Mr John Scrymgeour. These two probably represented the most senior of the barons of the Regality Court of Kirriemuir.

John Ogilvy possibly died fairly soon after this. A John Ogilvy received the customs of the burgh of Arbroath for the period 5 July 1509 to 23 July 1511.<sup>30</sup> He was described as the "*late custumar of Arbroath*" on the entry of William Scott to this office on 13 July 1513 and his heirs and executors were cited to answer for the year anterior to the entry of William.<sup>31</sup> This may indicate that John Ogilvy of Inverquhar died about 1512.

#### *David Ogilvy sixth Baron (1465c - 1526c)*

David was heir to his father and may have been in middle age when he became laird of Inverquhar, possibly about 1512.

It was probably when David was seised as heir in the lands of Inverquhar that Archibald, the new Earl of Angus, in 1514 or 1515 infefted David in the lands of Ludeinch and thus revived the old dispute over Janet Tower's lands. A summons dated 27 November 1515 was issued at the instance of John Scrymgeour who had inherited the Glassary estates on the death of his father on the field of Flodden. This summons was against the Earl Archibald and David Ogilvy of Inverquhar for reduction of their infeftments of Ludeinch.<sup>32</sup>

The earlier troubles "*betwixt the twa houses of Innercarritee and Clova sen the battle of Arbroath*"

had not been healed by the earlier mentioned judgement on the marches in 1509. To put an end to this costly feuding the two parties, David Ogilvy of Inverquharity, his heirs, kin etc. on the one part and Thomas Ogilvy of Clova likewise on the other part consented to a jury of mutually agreed arbiters adjusting all their differences and setting out terms in an indenture. The arbiters comprised James Lord Ogilvy, Anthony Ogilvie parson of Inchbraikie, Sir John Melville of Raith, Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, William Ochterlony of that ilk, Thomas Erskine of Haltoun and James Fenton of Ogil. Thus on the waterside of Prosen, perhaps at the same spot as agreed in 1509, Ogilvy of Inverquharity and Ogilvy of Clova, under the pain of eternal damnation to their souls, swore their oaths upon the Holy Evangelists and the crucifix binding themselves to live in perpetual kindness, concord and love in times coming. David's eldest son John and the eldest son of Thomas also signed this document about three o'clock in the afternoon of 26 March 1524/5.

David married first a daughter of Norie from Dumbartonshire and it was possibly by her whom he had a son: 1) John his heir. Secondly, David married Janet Barclay. David died between 1525 and 1526.

Janet Barclay survived him and was known as Lady Comersie, where she resided, when a dispute arose over the marches of her lands of Inch, Kinordy and Balbridie with the abbey lands of Ascreavie, Kirkton and Balfour in Kingoldrum. A Walter Ogilvy represented her in a court held on these lands on 28 July 1536. Attending in contention was David Beaton in his capacity as Abbot of Aberbrothock and superior of the Kingoldrum lands. An assize headed by James Fenton of Ogil agreed on a perambulation of the marches which clarified and recorded the boundary.<sup>33</sup>

#### *John Ogilvy seventh Baron (1500c - 1547c).*

John was born probably about the year 1500. As mentioned he was witness to the instrument settling the dispute with their kinsmen of Clova in 1525. Prior to that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Guthrie who was killed at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. Her mother, Margaret Lyon, daughter of John fifth Lord Glamis, as relict of Sir Alexander, agreed with David Ogilvy of Inverquharity on 8 May 1518 the terms of a contract for marriage of her daughter Elizabeth to David's son John. By Elizabeth, John had sons:

(1) John his heir

(2) James who married Elizabeth Spalding and by her had sons John, Thomas and David. They had a liferent of Easter Lednathie.<sup>34</sup> When James died he was survived by his wife and heir. Elizabeth died about 1581 and their son and heir, John Ogilvy of Lednathie died in 1593.<sup>35</sup> and possibly,

(3) Alexander (of Newton) but proof still wanting<sup>36</sup>

John succeeded to the title of Inverquharity before 30 January 1526/7 for on that date, John Ogilvy and seventeen others received a remission for their failing to attend the King's call to arms at Wark, Northumberland.<sup>37</sup> On 27 August 1528, he was amerced along with James Lord Ogilvy and James Ogilvy of Cookston and David Gardin of Leys for not appearing in court to answer charges of supplying and intercommuning with a monk at Coupar Abbey who had been declared a rebel.<sup>38</sup> At Dundee on 20 February 1530/1, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity was principal witness to a charter made by Alexander Lindsay, fiar of Crawford (later known as the "*Wicked Master*") granting the lands of Shangie, Auchteralyth and others in Alyth to James Lord Ogilvy.<sup>39</sup> Among those who signed a charter to James Ogilvy, Master of Airlie and Katherine Campbell, at the Abbey of Coupar Angus on 1 October 1539 were James Ogilvy of Clova, James Ogilvy of Cookston and John Ogilvy of Inverquharity.<sup>40</sup>

John's first wife died and he married secondly, Elizabeth Fotheringham, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie. She must have been many years his junior. By a charter, Elizabeth was given

a life rent of the lands and barony of Inverquharity, Wester Lednathie, etc. dated 23 February 1541/2 which suggests that their marriage had taken place a short time prior to this date.

This charter is very detailed and shows the extent of the estate mentioning the fortalice of Inverquharity, the lands of Meams, Herdhill, Balbrydie, Kinnordy, Over and Nether Liftie, fishing rights including "*le eill-ark*" on Kinnordy Loch and privileges of the forest of Glen Prosen. A receipt dated 2 Nov 1542 by James Kirkcaldy of Grange, Treasurer from the Laird of Inverquharity for part payment for his new infetment of the lands and barony of Inverquharity probably refers to this.

John had a son by Elizabeth Fotheringham:

- (3) Thomas of Lednathie. He married Jane Erskine niece to John Erskine of Dun about 1570, the contract of marriage being made on 27 August 1565 when she was aged about 13. Thomas took part in the attack on the Lindsays of Edzell on 31 Oct 1581.<sup>42</sup>

About the same time as his second marriage, John's son by his first marriage, John Ogilvy apparent of Inverquharity married Isobel Ogilvy. John Ogilvy of Balinsho granted them a precept of sasine in conjunct fee of the eastern half of the lands of Easter Balinsho on 7 November 1541 and they were given the instrument of sasine three days later.<sup>43</sup> Due to the father and son being similarly named, there is difficulty in determining when the elder died but it was probably during the 1540's.

John was survived by his second wife, Elizabeth Fotheringham who married secondly John Ogilvy of Inverkeilor.<sup>44</sup> Her second husband also held lands in Kirriemuir and was known alternatively as John Ogilvy of Kinnordy.<sup>45</sup> Elizabeth was still alive in 1583 and was known as Lady Kinnordy when her teinds were exempt while the others of Inverquharity were forfeited.<sup>46</sup>

### *Sir John Ogilvy eighth Baron (1520c - 1587)*

This laird of Inverquharity was to play an active part in the history of Angus during the second half of the sixteenth century when English occupation of Broughty Castle, Reformation of the Church and Civil War brought about stress and change there.

As mentioned, John married Isobel Ogilvy in or before 1541. Isobel was also known as Elizabeth in a later document. This is an interesting feature of the names Elizabeth and Isobel at this time and other examples are found. For example Elizabeth Whitelaw spouse to James Murray of Smiddyhill in the late sixteenth century was given in documents as Elizabeth or Isabel. The parents of Isobel Ogilvy are not identified but given the close relationship between the lairds of Inverquharity and Balinsho at this time, she may have been sister to John Ogilvy of Balinsho. By Isabel (Elizabeth) Ogilvy, John Ogilvy had several children.

- (1) John his heir apparent and fiar of Inverquharity.
- (2) Walter who was contracted to marry Christian Ogilvy, daughter of James Ogilvy and granddaughter of John Ogilvy of Balnagarrow and Katherine Gray on 26 Jun 1557.<sup>47</sup>
- (3) James of Rescobie who died c1617. His daughter Isabella was retoured as his heir on 18 July 1618.
- (4) Andrew mentioned in his brother Walter's marriage contract.
- (5) Thomas who had a pensiou of the surplus third part of the Kirk of Aberbrothock and who with his father and brothers James and Alexander was granted remission for their part in the slaughter of Alexander Lindsay.<sup>48</sup>
- (6) Alexander who was implicated in the Ruthven Raid
- (7) David to whom the Master of Airlie in a contract of the first half of 1580's disposed the escheat of his father's goods when old Sir John was denounced rebel.
- (8) a daughter, Helen, who married John, the heir of John Wishart of that Ilk<sup>49</sup> as mentioned in a contract dated 5 June 1568.<sup>50</sup>



Like his predecessors, John added to the estate. On 30 November 1556, he purchased from Thomas Ogilvy of Wester Craigs the lands of Wester Glenquharity and Balintore. His Ogilvy kinsmen Thomas of Clova, John of Balinsho and John of Alyth were witnesses to the charter.<sup>51</sup> At the Inquest of Retour of the service of James Lord Ogilvy of Airlie as heir to his grandfather James Lord Ogilvy in the lands of Kinnell on 9 August 1558, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity was a senior witness mentioned ahead of Alexander Ogilvy and Thomas Ogilvy of Glenquharities. These others may have been his near kinsmen although not so identified.

As Baron of Inverquharity, Sir John Ogilvy Kt. was bailie of the Regality of Kirriemuir and thus did service for the Earl of Angus in its court. He and his neighbour, James Scrymgeour of Glasswell were appointed bailies to Archibald, the young Earl of Angus on 10 August 1562.<sup>52</sup> This set him aside from many of the exploits and sympathies of the Ogilvy of Airlie lords who remained Marians or Queen's men throughout the civil strife. From 1557 during the minority of the Earl of Angus, the Earl of Morton was head of the house of Douglas. He formed a series of bonds of manrent to the house of Angus in exchange for the gift of nonentries. Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie was first to subscribe to a bond and after several other lairds did so, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity sealed a bond on 22 July 1558.<sup>53</sup> This association placed John Ogilvy among those who constantly supported the Reformation. For a fuller understanding of his role and of his time it is recommended that a study be made of Frank D Bardgett's excellent book *Scotland Reformed: The Reformation in Angus and the Mearns*, published by John Donald in 1989.

On the death of James Rynd of Carse, the ward of the lands of Craighead, Parkyett, Muirstane and the mill called the Waird in the parish of Finhaven (Oathlaw) and the marriage of James Rynd, his grandson and heir were granted to John Ogilvy of Inverquharity on 3 July 1554.<sup>54</sup>

The neighbouring laird, James Scrymgeour of Glasswell who also served on the Regality Court of Kirriemuir was a member with John of an assize of Forfarshire on 16 May 1561.<sup>55</sup>

John Ogilvy appears to have been knighted by Queen Mary about 1562 and before his appointment as bailie of the Regality Court.

By an Act of Caution of 23 January 1564/5, the Constable of Dundee, for the son of John Ogilvy of Balnagarrow, called for Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity to remove from Balnagarrow.<sup>56</sup> A receipt dated 21 April 1566 by John Ogilvy and Katherine Gray liferenters of Balnagarrow and their son, James Ogilvy fiar of Balnagarrow shows that Sir John settled the account with them.<sup>57</sup>

About this time Sir John employed a pundlar, Patrick Sym. His work of debt collection would have carried a degree of risk and perhaps it was when about this task for Sir John that James Morgand and William Fenton, son of David, the old laird of Ogil in the neighbouring parish of Tannadice attacked him and cut off his right hand.<sup>58</sup>

An entail of Ogilvy of Airlie registered under the Great Seal on 24 December 1566, is a very useful genealogical record showing the close relationship between the houses of Airlie and Inverquharity. It identifies not only Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, but his son John, fiar of Inverquharity, John's wife Helen and their sons John and David.

An extension of the estate came in 1571 when Sir John gained half the lands of Leuchlands, near Brechin and Bandwain? in Perthshire after these had been forfeit by David Seyton sometime of Parboath.<sup>59</sup>

Civil War broke out in Scotland in 1567 and caused disruption and civil disorder spasmodically during the following six years. Sir David Graham of Fintray and his brothers, Walter and James, forcibly removed John Pigot from Balnaboath in Glen Prosen and imprisoned him in October 1567. They were called before the Regality Court of Kirriemuir to answer charges of Oppression the following year. After initial appearances they were due to stand trial at Kirriemuir on 27 July 1568.

John Ogilvy of Inverquhar and James Scrymgeour of Glasswell were deputed by Morton to hold court but when assembled word came from Dame Catherine Campbell at Edzell that Huntly was approaching with a large body of mounted men presumably to join forces with Airlie and then come against the court. The court was abandoned and it was not until June 1577 that the trial proceeded.<sup>60</sup>

The year 1568 witnessed that famous event of the Civil War when Queen Mary made her escape from Loch Leven Castle. The Marians, David Earl of Crawford and James Lord Ogilvy of Airlie wrote on 8 May to Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar referring to the Queen's escape and asking him to come with forces to Cupar, Fife to meet and to join the Queen.<sup>61</sup> This seemed a rather futile request given Inverquhar's strong alignment to the young king's cause.

Even after this period of civil war, there continued in Angus a series of feuds, mainly but not entirely, between Protestant and Catholic sympathizers. An Earl of Crawford had been humiliated by Lord Glamis giving rise to a Lyon/Lindsay feud and sadly resulted in the death of Lord Glamis by the servants of the next Earl on 17 March 1577/78. The Ogilvys of Inverquhar were among the followers of Thomas Lyon, the Master of Glamis and thus became part of the continuing feud.

The exact details are lost but on 4 July 1581, a body of armed Ogilvy's encountered a similar group of Lindsays. The location is not known but was possibly around Forestmuir to the south east of Inverquhar for these Lindsays were from the neighbouring estate of Blairfeddon which included Meddows, in the parish of Oathlaw. In the fray which ensued, there were losses and injuries. The laird of Blairfeddon, Alexander Lindsay was killed and his younger son David was severely injured. On the Ogilvy side, John, the "Young Laird" or Fiar of Inverquhar perished.<sup>62</sup> This loss of his heir apparent did not deter Sir John Ogilvy from further engagement, as three months later on 13 October, he supplied armed men to join a force of over 230 strong led by the Master of Glamis to attack Robert Lindsay, brother of Edzell, even though this was his deceased son's brother-in-law.<sup>63</sup>

Not only did Sir John lose his son but in September 1581, his castle was forfeit and the escheat of his goods gifted to the Master of Ogilvy for his part in the death of Alexander Lindsay. Also punished were his sons James, Thomas and Alexander. His neighbour Henry Ogilvy of Woodhead and his father John Ogilvy of Balinsho for their part were also punished, the escheat of their goods being gifted to John Lindsay, brother to the Earl of Crawford. Sir John Ogilvy also forfeit the teinds of Kirriemuir and in a letter to James Lord Ogilvy on 25 April 1582, he promised not to defend the tack or teinds of Kirriemuir in a summons raised by Lord Ogilvy. However, Sir John said that "*I can consent to na resuatioun be my hand wryt that may seam to put difficulite in my barnis tittillis quhair nayn Is*".<sup>64</sup> The teinds of the Inverquhar lands were forfeit on 30 September 1583 due to the death of Alexander Lindsay of Blairfeddon but were gifted to John Ogilvy, the grandson of Sir John. An exception was made of those belonging to Elizabeth Fotheringham, Lady Kinnordy, the step-mother of Sir John.<sup>65</sup>

At this time King James VI was still in his minority and a power struggle continued. The Regent Morton had been accused of involvement in the murder of Darnley and in June 1581 met his death by the blade of the "*Maiden*", an early guillotine that he had introduced. The favour, which Esme Stewart, a cousin of Darnley, had gained at the royal court, gave rise to rumours of a papist plot. Lord Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie was an ardent Protestant and supported by others of like persuasion carried out a successful coup in August 1582 when they seized the King at Stirling. The General Assembly endorsed their action but no clear policy came from this so called Ruthven Raid. Indeed it failed when the young King escaped from them in June 1583. The Parliament of May 1584, then proceeded to take action against the supporters of the Ruthven Raid and many of those involved were banished from the kingdom. The nobles involved based themselves in Newcastle and the ministers went mainly to London. Among those listed and declared rebel was Alexander, son of Sir John Ogilvy of

Inverquhar. Sir John and his son Mr James Ogilvy on 2 January 1583/4 were granted a remission for their part in the Ruthven Raid.<sup>66</sup> Sir John was placed in custody in Blackness Castle where he was to remain at his own expense. A bond of caution for John Wallace of Craigie was witnessed at Blackness Castle on 26 October 1584 by Thomas, tutor of Cassils, James Dumbar of Cumnock and Sir John.<sup>67</sup>

A complaint by Alexander Stewart, Captain of Blackness Castle, shows that Sir John and his wife were still in custody on 21 July 1585 for he had not reimbursed the Captain for his expenses, or for those of his wife, servants and the four warders allocated to him. Sir John was ordered to pay the arrears at the rate of 40 shillings per day for each of himself and his wife and 6s 8d per day for each of the four keepers.<sup>68</sup>

Sir John and his wife Elizabeth (Isabel) Ogilvy were still alive in 1586 when the contract of marriage of his son (grandson) and heir, John Ogilvy was made. Sir John did not survive long thereafter and was dead before 11 August 1587.<sup>69</sup>

### *John Ogilvy Fiar of Inverquhar (1540c - 1581)*

Born about 1540, this eldest son of Sir John Ogilvy was to grow up in a time of great change. In nearby Dundee, the drive towards a reformed church was active and allegiances of the Angus lairds took interesting turns which were not always tied to kinship. His father's support of the Reformation at times strained the relationship with their chief, Ogilvy of Airlie. However, before the stresses of Reformation and Civil War had taken full effect, a bond between the Ogilvy families was forged with the marriage of John to Helen Ogilvy. Helen was the daughter of the Master of Airlie by his wife Catharine Campbell. The Earl and his son the Master of Airlie were among the many Angus lairds who fell on the disastrous field of Pinkie Cleugh near Inveresk in 1547. Catherine Campbell was a very strong personality and became both mistress to the heir and executrix of Airlie. Three years later she married David Lindsay of Edzell, ninth Earl of Crawford and also had family by him. On his death in 1558, Catherine then held sway over both the houses of Airlie and Edzell. The following year she made a contract with John Ogilvy of Inverquhar for the marriage of her daughter Helen Ogilvy to John the son and heir apparent of Inverquhar.<sup>70</sup>

An entail of the house of Airlie shows that within a few years of their marriage John and Helen had sons John and David.<sup>71</sup> These brothers were to remain close throughout their lives.

(1) John was the eldest and heir, more of whom later.

(2) David was born about 1563 and died in 1613. He married Janet Scrymgeour daughter of John Scrymgeour of Glasswell and had issue, sons named David and Robert.<sup>72</sup> In the early 17th century David was styled "*of Kinalty*" as he held Over Kinnalty.<sup>73</sup> Shortly before his death in 1613 he purchased Glasswell from his brother-in-law John Scrymgeour and was thus latterly designed "*of Glasswell*".<sup>74</sup>

John Ogilvy and Helen Ogilvy appear to have had also three daughters:

(3) Catherine who married David Sibbald of Letham. Some doubt exists as to whether she was a daughter of John or of his father Sir John but she appears to have been named after Helen's mother. For his part in supporting the Ogilvys in the affray with the Lindsays of Blairfeddon, a David Sibbel of Letham<sup>75</sup> was granted a respite along with Sir John and his sons in October 1582.

(4) Janet who married Donald Farquharson. Again there is some dubiety as to whether she was daughter or sister to John Ogilvy.

(5) Anna born in 1574 she married Alexander Kynmounth, Minister in Kirriemuir. She died in 1605.<sup>76</sup>

When witnessing a sasine of Lord Glamis on 10 March 1567, John was designed Fiar of Inverquharity presumably as his father Sir John had installed him in the management of the estate.<sup>77</sup> By January 1580/1, John Ogilvy had taken over much of the responsibility for running the estate.<sup>78</sup>

As mentioned above, this was a time of turmoil in Angus due to the Lyon / Lindsay feud. It seems that this spilled over into an affray involving the neighbouring family of Lindsay of Blairfeddon whose lands of Quhytforret and Blairfeddon lay two miles south of Inverquharity. John assisted by several of his brothers and his kinsmen John Ogilvy of Balinsho and his son Henry of Woodhead took part in this perhaps accompanied by Sir John Ogilvy who by this time was about sixty years of age.

The laird of Blairfeddon, Alexander Lindsay, a few years younger but probably in his fifties was assisted by his sons John and David. In all probability, both parties were accompanied by armed servants although no injuries are reported among supporters. The tragic outcome of this encounter left Alexander Lindsay dead and his younger son David badly wounded on the Lindsay side while John, the fiar of Inverquharity was killed by them.

John Ogilvy was survived by his wife, Helen and his sons John and David. As his father and those kinsmen involved in the affray were put to the horn, the escheat of the lands of Inverquharity and the gift of the marriage of the young heir apparent were granted to the Earl of Airlie and the lands of Easter Balinsho were gifted to John Lindsay, brother to the Earl of Crawford. This latter escheat was to have further dire consequences although both parties involved in the July 1581 fight were granted remission in 1583.

#### *Sir John Ogilvy, ninth Baron of Inverquharity (1560c - 1617)*

John had not reached majority when his father was killed and initially, his mother Helen Ogilvy by the terms a post nuptial contract dated 6 January 1563/4 engaged in matters of running part of the estate. However, in November 1586, it was the old Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity and his wife Elizabeth Ogilvy who made a contract with Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie for the marriage of his daughter Matilda to their grandson John Ogilvy, the heir apparent. Matilda thereby was granted a liferent of several lands including the Newton of Kirriemuir for the prenuptial period. Sir John died shortly after the date of this contract and by the summer of 1587, young John Ogilvy inherited Inverquharity from his grandfather.

In the Perthshire Retours, John was served heir to Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, his "*fratris tritavi*" in the lands of Dumfallendi, Pitnacreich etc. in Atholl. This suggests that Walter Ogilvy was his gt-gt-gt grandfather whereas he was a further generation removed. John Ogilvy and Matilda Fotheringham had several children.

- (1) John his son an heir, the first Baronet of Inverquharity.
- (2) Euphame who married John Straton of that Ilk, the contract of marriage being dated 11 February 1611;<sup>79</sup>
- (3) Margaret who married first Capt. Thomas Beaton of Melgund and secondly Capt. John Beaton;
- (4) Helen who married John Livingston of Caldham about 1630.<sup>80</sup>
- (5) Agnes who was still a minor on 20 June 1618 when designed "executrix of umquhile Sir John Ogilvy of Innerquharitie" and her mother Dame Matilda Fotheringham, Lady Inverquharity acted as factor.

Just prior to the death of old Sir John Ogilvy, trouble flared up again between John Lindsay, the Earl of Crawford's brother and John Ogilvy of Balinsho regarding the escheated lands of Balinsho. Two attacks were made on Balinsho by Lindsay bands of about fifty armed men and as a result of this the Earl of Crawford and his brothers, John, Sir Harry and Alexander, Lord Spynie and also the Lindsays of Blairfeddon were put to the horn.

The facts are unclear but it may have been as a continuation of this feud over Balinsho that the young laird John, his brother David and their kinsman John Ogilvy of Balinsho were found guilty of the death of John Lindsay, the son and heir of Alexander who was killed by the Ogilvys in July 1581. They were granted a remission on 21 February 1588/89 for the killing of John Lindsay of Blairfeddon in the year 158-(sic).<sup>81</sup> This date has been left open but must lie between 1586 and 1588.

The young laird found himself not only in the hands of the law but soon took his place in the Regality Courts of Kirriemuir. A letter dated 14 June 1589 from William, ninth Earl of Angus announces to John Ogilvy his intention to hold court there when he writes: "*I am not certain what way to come to Kirriemuir but shall say a day or two before where we shall meet whereof you will mak Glasswall and other barons thereabout acquaintit thairwith.*"<sup>82</sup> This alignment of the Inverquharite lairds to the Earl of Angus rather than Airlie, their chief continued. A Bond of Union was made on 20 December 1597 between William, tenth Earl of Angus and diverse gentlemen of his name and friends for furtherance of the service of King James VI. Those signing besides the Douglasses, were Sir John Wishart of Pitro, John Wishart of that Ilk and his neighbours John Scrymgeour of Glasswell and John Ogilvy of Inverquharite.<sup>83</sup> Marriage bonds also linked the families of the last three Johns.

The family bonds can be observed in various contracts. One such at this time was a bond of surety made by John Ogilvy of Inverquharite on 11 April 1597 for Alexander Ogilvy of Auchendorie and David Ogilvy portioner of Cambock and a reciprocal bond by them for John not to harm James Ogilvy of Balfour. This was witnessed at Kirriemuir by John Wishart of that Ilk, John Scrymgeour of Glasswell, Thomas Wishart of Drumshade, Thomas Ogilvy in Wester Lednathie and Andrew Scrymgeour in Drummyne. The Wisharts of Logie were linked by marriage to John's aunt and a daughter of the laird of Glasswell was sister-in-law to John. King James appreciated the support, for John was knighted thereafter as appears in a charter dated 28th June 1600. Another early reference to this is found in an Indenture of 9 May 1603 when as Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharite he granted to James Ogilvy of Balfour licence to fish in the loch of Kinordie (alias loch of Kirriemuir).<sup>84</sup> It is interesting to note that Timothy Pont's map of Angus survey about 15 years earlier showed this as the loch of Kirriemuir.

From at least his early thirties, John Ogilvy apparently suffered from a disabling rupture. On 31 January 1594/5, the King signed a Licence permitting him to absent himself from military service and from acting on assizes or attending public assemblies or conventions during his lifetime because he was "*swa hurt and diseisit by the ryiding of ane horse and ryveing of his bowellis.*"<sup>85</sup>

An Act of Parliament of 1609 established the office of Justice of the Peace in Scotland. On 7 December 1616, Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharite was appointed on to the Commission of the Peace for Angus and the same day James Ogilvy of Clova was appointed a Justice of the Peace. Following this, preparations were put in hand for the visit of King James back to his Scottish realm. In August 1617, Sir John was given the responsibility for conveying the King's baggage on the visit being required to supply from the parishes of Kirriemuir and Kingoldrum a total of 25 carts and 50 horses. Interestingly, from Clova and Cortachy, James Ogilvy of Clova was obliged to arrange for either 12 carts or 24 horses with creels, presumably as there were very few carts in that area.

Sir John died in October 1617.<sup>86</sup> His son John was served heir on 3rd October 1618 and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with the remainder of his heirs male on 26 September 1626 so commencing a new chapter in the history of Ogilvy of Inverquharite.

Appendix 1

LIST of OGILVY BARONS of INVERQUHARITY

Baron	Name	Died About
First	John	1433
Second	Alexander	1446
Third	Alexander	1455
Fourth	Walter	1486
Fifth	John	1512
Sixth	David	1527
Seventh	John	1545
Eighth	John	1587
Ninth	John	1617

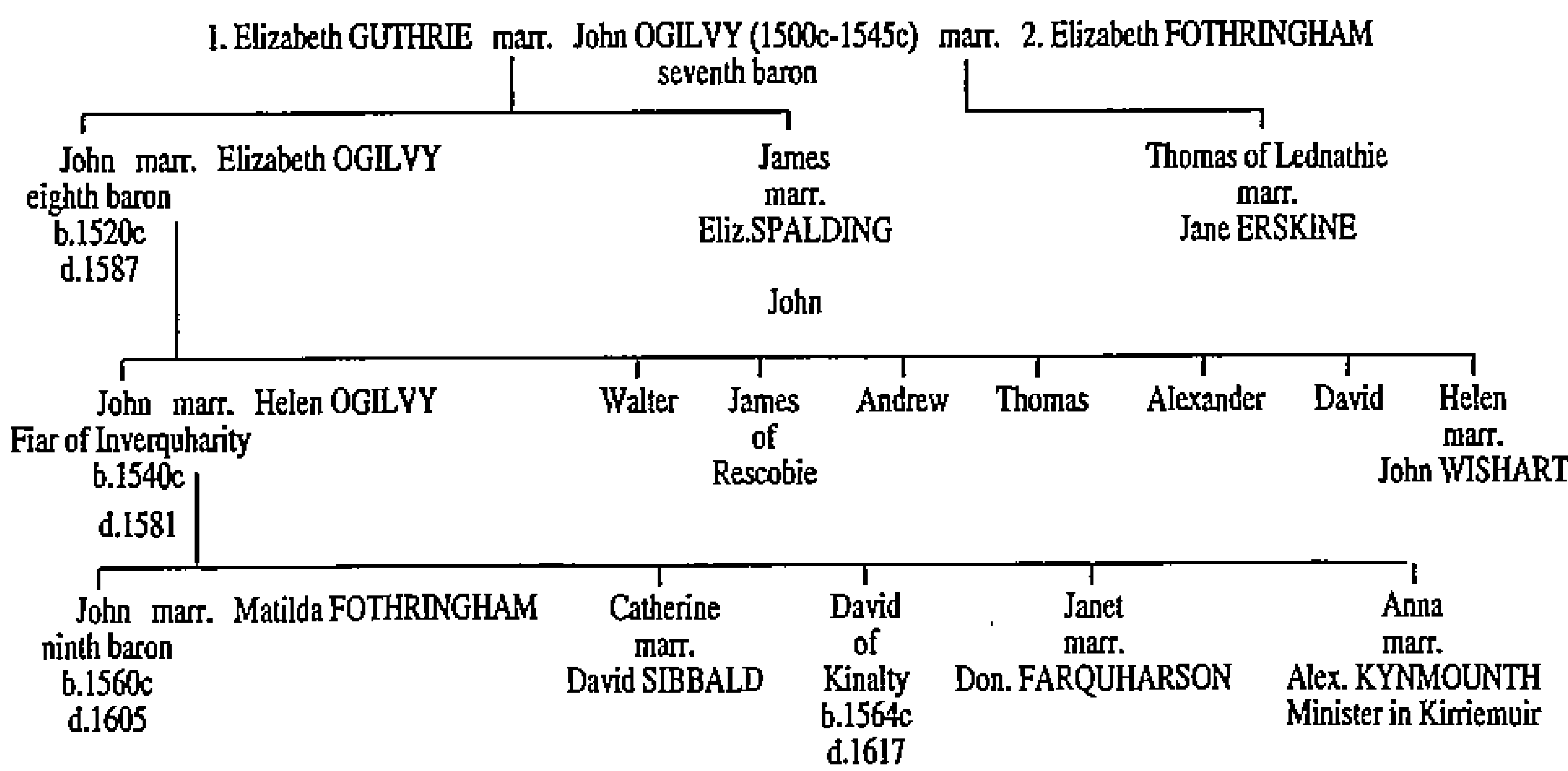
Appendix 2

Descent of Ogilvys of Inverquharity from Walter Ogilvy

Born		Died
1380c	John	1433
1415c	Alexander marr. Janet Towers	1446
1440c	Alexander died young dsp	1457c
1420c	Walter brother of Alexander	1486c
1440c	John marr. Margaret Rattray	1512c
1465c	David marr. (1) ? Norrie (2) Janet Barclay	1527c
1490c	John marr. (1) Elizabeth Guthrie (2) Elizabeth Fotheringham	1545c
1520c	John marr. Elizabeth Ogilvy	1587
1540c	John marr. Helen Ogilvy	1581
1560c	John marr. Matilda Fotheringham	1617

Appendix 3

Family Tree of Sixteenth Century Ogilvys of Inverquharity



## References

- <sup>1</sup> *The Scottish Genealogist* Vol.XLII No.4, Dec 1995
- <sup>2</sup> *Glamis Charters and Documents 1327-1668* Box 3.60 and 67.
- <sup>3</sup> RGS Vol.1 App.2 chrtr.1837
- <sup>4</sup> GD205/1/1
- <sup>5</sup> RGS Vol.2 Chrtr.1550
- <sup>6</sup> GD205 Box 20 and RGS.
- <sup>7</sup> GD205/4.1
- <sup>8</sup> GD205/1/2
- <sup>9</sup> McDonald, W.R., *Scottish Armorial Seals*, Edin 1904.
- <sup>10</sup> *Exchequer Rolls* Vol.5; p200.
- <sup>11</sup> RGS Vol.ii, 1537. and *Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents* item 812., Scottish Record Society
- <sup>12</sup> *Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents*, item 815
- <sup>13</sup> *idem*; item 835.
- <sup>14</sup> GD205/1/3
- <sup>15</sup> GD205/8
- <sup>16</sup> *Reg.de Aberbrothoc* Vol.2
- <sup>17</sup> *Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents* Chrtr.842.
- <sup>18</sup> *Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents* Chrtrs. 818, 819 and 811.
- <sup>19</sup> Gd205/5
- <sup>20</sup> *Acta Dominorum Auditorum* p.137
- <sup>21</sup> GD205/17
- <sup>22</sup> *Acta Dominorum Auditorum* p.202.
- <sup>23</sup> GD205/8
- <sup>24</sup> *Registrum de Panmure* Chrtr.272
- <sup>25</sup> *Reg.de Aberbrothoc* Vol.2; Chrtr.354
- <sup>26</sup> *Exchequer Rolls*
- <sup>27</sup> SRO; GD16.1.11.1
- <sup>28</sup> GD205/17
- <sup>29</sup> GD205. 1.29
- <sup>30</sup> *Exchequer Rolls* xiii, p364, p368
- <sup>31</sup> *Exchequer Rolls* xiv, p49
- <sup>32</sup> *Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents*; Scottish Record Society, item 831
- <sup>33</sup> GD121.2.1.3
- <sup>34</sup> GD205.22.6
- <sup>35</sup> *Comm. of Edinburgh Test.* reg. 26 Feb 1581/2 and 11 Aug 1593.
- <sup>36</sup> GD16.2.41.79
- <sup>37</sup> RSS Vol.1. 3636
- <sup>38</sup> *Criminal Trials* Vol.1 p138\*.
- <sup>39</sup> RGS v, 515
- <sup>40</sup> RGS Vol.iii Chrtr.2091
- <sup>41</sup> *Acts & Decrees* Vol.XLV, 375
- <sup>42</sup> GD205.22.15 and 16b.; RPS. viii.965
- <sup>43</sup> SRO; Gd16.1.11.2 and 3.
- <sup>44</sup> *Acts & Decrees* Vol XLV, 375
- <sup>45</sup> *Acts & Decrees* Vol.63, 189.
- <sup>46</sup> GD16/48/26
- <sup>47</sup> GD205/18/1 and GD16/22/9
- <sup>48</sup> RPS viii.954
- <sup>49</sup> *Comm. of Edinburgh* 1 Aug 1601
- <sup>50</sup> GD205 Box 22 item 11
- <sup>51</sup> RGS 1544-1580 chrtr 1122
- <sup>52</sup> GD205/1.30
- <sup>53</sup> Nat.Lib.Scot.; MS.25.9.6
- <sup>54</sup> RPS iv, 2768
- <sup>55</sup> RGS 1546 - 1580, chrtr.1391
- <sup>56</sup> *Acts & Decrees*
- <sup>57</sup> GD205/22.9
- <sup>58</sup> GD205. 1.6
- <sup>59</sup> RPS vi, 1325
- <sup>60</sup> Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, i, p75
- <sup>61</sup> GD205 .1.7
- <sup>62</sup> RPS viii. 625
- <sup>63</sup> RPS viii. 965
- <sup>64</sup> GD16/41/54
- <sup>65</sup> GD16/48/26
- <sup>66</sup> RPS viii, 1713
- <sup>67</sup> RPC vol.3, p698
- <sup>68</sup> RPC Vol.3, p756
- <sup>69</sup> *Laing Charters* 1150
- <sup>70</sup> GD205 Box 12 bundle 33.
- <sup>71</sup> RGS No 1755 dated 24 Dec 1566.
- <sup>72</sup> *Forfar Sasines*
- <sup>73</sup> GS No 761 dated 27 Oct 1612
- <sup>74</sup> *The Laing Charters* Chrtr. 1682 31 May 1613.
- <sup>75</sup> *Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland* Vol.viii.965.
- <sup>76</sup> Jervise, A., *Epitaphs & Inscriptions* Vol.2. Edin. 1879
- <sup>77</sup> *Glamis Writs* Box 9 item 207
- <sup>78</sup> GD205 Box 22, item 18.
- <sup>79</sup> Gd205. Box 22 item 33 and RGS No 857 dated 30 Jul 1625
- <sup>80</sup> RGS Nos.1260 and 1938 24 Apr 1628 and 3 Mar 1632
- <sup>81</sup> RGS v, 1634
- <sup>82</sup> *Douglas Family Letters* No.228
- <sup>83</sup> *Douglas Charters* No.249
- <sup>84</sup> GD205 Box 22, item 35.
- <sup>85</sup> GD205. 1.23
- <sup>86</sup> See CC20/6/6 Testament dated 2 March 1618.

## SALES CATALOGUE UPDATE

### New Books/Microfiche for Sale

#### Armed Forces

Air Force Records for Family History. A5 £9.99

#### Burgh Record

Burgess Rolls of Banff and Elgin £5.00

#### Monumental Inscriptions - SGS Publications

##### *Berwickshire, Vol. 1. Pre-1855 MIs, The Border Parishes*

Coldstream, Eccles, Foulden, Hutton, Ladykirk, Lamberton,  
Mordington, Swinton, Whitsome. A5, 129pp £8.50

##### *Prestonkirk, East Lothian MIs*

A survey of all the gravestones in the churchyard of  
Prestonkirk Parish Church, East Lothian. A5, 124pp £9.00

##### *Perthshire South, Vol. 1. (Lower Strathearn) Pre-1855 MIs for*

Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Arngask, Auchterarder, Crieff, Dron, Dunbarney,  
Dunning, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Fowlis Wester, Gask (Findogask),  
Glendevon, Madderty, Methven, Monzie, Muckhart, Rhynd, Tibbermore,  
Trinity Gask. A5, 238pp £10.00

#### Census

##### *Argyll - 1841 Census Indexes for Parishes of*

Ardchattan £2.00  
Kilchrenan & Dalavich £1.50  
Kilninver & Kilmelford £1.50  
Lismore & Appin  
    Part 1 - Lismore £2.00  
    Part 2 - Kingairloch £2.00  
Muckairn £1.50

##### *Angus - 1851 Census Indexes for Parishes of*

Careston £1.00  
Lunan £1.20  
Maryton £1.20

##### *Fife - 1851 Census Indexes for Parishes of*

Cameron £2.25  
Carnbee £2.50  
Cults £2.25

##### *Lanarkshire - 1861 Census Indexes on Microfiche for Parishes of*

Glasgow Bridgeton	8 fiche	£13.50
Glasgow Calton	6 fiche	£10.50
Glasgow Central		£13.50
Glasgow High Church	8 fiche	£13.50



**Perthshire - 1851 Census Indexes for Parishes of**

Aylth	£3.75
Bendochy	£1.20
City of Dunkeld	£2.25
Dunbarney	£2.00
Errol	£4.00
Fortingall	£4.00
Fowlis Easter	£1.00
Moneydie	£1.00
Trinity Gask	£1.00

**Ross & Cromarty - 1851 Census Indexes in Book Form for**

Dingwall Burgh & Parish	£2.40
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**Ross & Cromarty - 1851 Census on Microfiche for Parish of**

Black Isles comprising Avoch, Cromarty, Fortrose/Rosemarkie, Resolis, Urquhart & Logie Wester and Urray	4 fiche	£3.00
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**Sutherland - 1851 Census Indexes for**

Dornoch Burgh & Parish	£2.70
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**Wigtownshire - 1851 Census Indexes for Parishes of**

Garlieston	£1.20
Glasserton	£1.80
Newton Stewart	£2.80
Penninghame	£2.00
Sorbie (excluding Garlieston)	£1.60

**Kirkcudbright - 1792 Census Indexes gathered by the Rev. J. Thomson for Parish of**

Balmaclellan	£2.00
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**Sources and Guides*****Immigrants and Aliens***

A PRO guide to sources on UK Immigration and Citizenship	£9.99
PRO Pocket Guides to Family History	
a) Getting Started in Family History	£3.99
b) Using Army Records	£3.99
c) Using Birth, Marriage and Death Records	£3.99
d) Using Census Records	£3.99
e) Using Naval Records	£3.99
f) Using Wills	£3.99
Simple Latin for Historians	£2.00

**Correction**

The Parishes of Thurso & Watten are in Caithness and not in Nairnshire as quoted in the current Sales Catalogue.

REVISED POSTAL CHARGES

The tables below set out the revised postal rates for Small Packets & Printed Papers in the UK, Airmail Canada & America and Australasia; plus Surface Mail to all countries. European rates are for Printed Papers only.

The rates are in accordance with the Royal Mail UK, International letter, parcel prices and services as from April 2000.

TABLE 1  
AIRMAIL to EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA and AUSTRALASIA

Weight Grams	Europe	North America	Australia & New Zealand
0-100	£0.75	£1.15	£1.15
101-160	£0.99	£1.66	£1.72
161-220	£1.23	£2.17	£2.29
221-280	£1.47	£2.68	£2.86
281-340	£1.71	£3.19	£3.43
341-400	£1.95	£3.70	£4.00
401-460	£2.19	£4.21	£4.57
461-520	£2.43	£4.72	£5.14
521-580	£2.67	£5.23	£5.71
581-640	£2.91	£5.74	£6.28
641-700	£3.15	£6.25	£6.85
701-760	£3.39	£6.76	£7.42
761-820	£3.63	£7.27	£7.99
821-880	£3.87	£7.78	£8.56
881-940	£4.11	£8.29	£9.13
941-1000	£4.35	£8.80	£9.70

Per Extra 20g                      Add 8p                      Add 17p                      Add 19p  
(to max 5kg)

TABLE 2  
SURFACE MAIL

Weight Grams	Surface Rate
0-100	£0.57
101-150	£0.76
151-200	£0.95
201-250	£1.14
251-300	£1.33
301-350	£1.52
351-400	£1.71
401-450	£1.90
451-500	£2.09
501-550	£2.28
551-600	£2.47
601-650	£2.66
651-700	£2.85
701-750	£3.04
751-800	£3.23
801-850	£3.42
851-900	£3.61
901-950	£3.80
951-1000	£3.99

For Each Extra 50g                      Add 19p  
up to 5kg max

TABLE 3  
UNITED KINGDOM - Letter and Parcel Post

Letter Post		
Weight (grams)	1st Class	2nd Class
0-60	£0.27	£0.19
61-100	£0.41	£0.33
101-150	£0.57	£0.44
151-200	£0.72	£0.54
201-250	£0.84	£0.66
251-300	£0.96	£0.76
301-350	£1.09	£0.87
351-400	£1.24	£1.00
401-450	£1.41	£1.14
451-500	£1.58	£1.30
501-600	£1.90	£1.52
601-700	£2.39	£1.74
701-750	£2.56	£1.85
751-800	£2.77	Items over 750g Cannot be sent Second class
801-900	£3.05	
901-1000	£3.32	

For each extra 250g                      Add 81p

Parcel Post	
Weight (kgrams)	Cost
Up to 1.0	£3.00
Over 1.0 to 1.5	£3.85
Over 1.5 to 2.0	£4.15
Over 2.0 to 4.0	£6.30
Over 4.0 to 6.0	£6.80
Over 6.0 to 8.0	£7.80
Over 8.0 to 10.0	£8.40
Over 10.0 to 30.0	£9.80

30kg Max

## REVIEW

### **The History of the Family of Douglas: in a Genealogical and Heraldic Way from 767 to the Present**

by Percy Douglas. Vol. 1 ISBN 90-80397-1-0 Card covers. No pagination. The Author: The Hague, 1999. Copies may be obtained by sending an international money order or bank draft for 125 Dutch guilders to Percy Douglas, 116A Leyweg, 2545 CT, The Hague, Netherlands.

Bank: ABN-AMRO Bank, Kneuterdijk 8, The Hague, The Netherlands.

The author of this mighty tome - over 500 A4 pages in neat computer script - is descended from Robert Douglas, 1727-1809, of the Friarshaw family, later of Springwood Park, Roxburghshire. Robert was the second son of Sir James Douglas of Springwood Park, 1st Bart. (1753). This old family descended from William Douglas, second son of Sir James Douglas, 5th Baron of Cavers, Roxburghshire. Percy's work is the labour of many years and gives much information about the various branches of the Douglas family, with grants and matriculations of arms, all illustrated in black and white. In Holland, arms are not differenced as in Scotland, but in fact the author matriculated arms at the Lyon Office in 1983, based on those of Friarshaw (1747).

The lack of pagination may be criticised but the principal families and their cadets are all listed as Contents and numbered, so no great difficulties are experienced when consulting the work. However, the author promises in his prefatory note to provide in another volume some sort of name index. The main branches of The Lords and Earls of Douglas, The House of Drumlanrig, The House of Cavers, The House of Bonjedworth, The House of Angus and The House of Dalkeith have their cadets following and much detail is given about the individuals in each generation.

As an example of the scope of this work, the Earls of Selkirk are tabulated from William, the 1st Earl, 1634-1694, who married in 1656, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton in her own right, down to Lord James Douglas-Hamilton and his kinsmen, Alastair Douglas-Hamilton and Lord John Douglas-Hamilton, the second son of the Duke of Hamilton, who claimed right to the title, dormant because of the death of George Nigel Douglas Hamilton, who died on 24th November 1994. Lyon Court decided, 14th March 1996, that Lord James was the rightful heir but in order to remain as an MP at Westminster, he disclaimed the title for life, reserving the right to pass it on in time to his son John Andrew, now Lord Daer and Master of Selkirk. The up to date situation is noted in the new (106th) edition of *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*.

The author defends tradition and gives as progenitor of the Douglasses, Sholto Douglas, who is supposed to have saved King Solvatus of Dalriada from defeat by Donald Bane, 767. This is sheer fancy. Much more can be said about descent from Theobaldus, a Fleming who obtained a grant of lands on Douglas Water, Lanarkshire, from the Abbey of Kelso, between 1147 and 1160. Flemish origin was accepted by George Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, vol. 1, p. 579 (1807) but Dr. George Fraser Black, in his *Surnames of Scotland*, p. 218 (1946 and reprints), discredits Flemish origins, following Cosmo Innes, in *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, p. 184 (1861) in stating "*there is no proof, nor any possibility, of William of Douglas of the twelfth century, the undoubted ancestor of the family, being descended of the Fleming who settled on the opposite side of his native valley*". However, Beryl Platts, in *Scottish Hazard*, vol. 1, p. 150 (1965), supports Flemish origin, saying "*I do not know where the coyness about avowing Douglas origins came from but the family's arms - Argent. on a chief Azure three stars of the first - indicate the kinship with Murray and a descent, like that of Brodie and Innes, from a third son of Boulogne. It is difficult to understand why so illustrious an ancestry, with its direct links to Charlmagne, should ever have been denied*". She had excellent

support in Professor A. A. M. Duncan, who, in writing about Freskin the Fleming and kinsmen in the province of Moray, says, (*Scotland; the Making of a Kingdom*, p. 189, 1989), "they were closely related to a Clydesdale-Flemish family which by 1200 had taken the name Douglas from its lands".

Despite those differences about the family origins, this extensive work is an important contribution to Scottish family history and Douglas enthusiasts as well as the larger libraries, not only in Scotland, ought surely to stock the book.

Donald Whyte

## MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The under noted members are researching the surnames listed and wish to contact anyone with the same interests.

Anderson, Garvald & Haddington, East Lothian, 18-19th C; Park, Leadhills, Lanarkshire, 18-19th C; Park, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, 17-20th C. *Tom Anderson, 2 Clanranald Place, Falkirk FK1 5UF, Scotland Tel: 01324 634664*

Smeall, Edinburgh, Midlothian, 18-19th C; Barrett, Edinburgh, Midlothian, 19th C; Barrett, Troquair, Peebles, 19th C; McNichol, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 19th C. *Mrs. Gillian Bayne, 8 Clarence Drive, Glasgow G12 9NJ, Scotland Tel: 0141 339 473 e-mail gillian.bayne@byinternet.com*

McLure or any variation of spelling, Glenelg, Ardersier, Inverness, Inverness-shire, 1800-1900. *H. Bennett, 11 Moss Close, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE15 8TR, England Tel: 0191 267 1375 e-mail Henry.Bennett@btinternet.com*

Hill, Rescobie, Angus, 18th C; Hill, Govan, Lanarkshire, 19th C.; Common, Gordon, Berwickshire, 18-19th C. *Miss Elizabeth M. Doley, 25 North Road, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland TD15 1PW, England*

McBeth/McBeath, Stirling, Stirlingshire, Logie, Perthshire, 18-19th C; Hill, Caithness, 19-20th C; Young, Perthshire, 18-20th C. *Craig Ellery, 10 Cheyne Street, Stockbridge, Edinburgh EH4 1JE, Scotland Tel: 0131 332 6339*

Oliver, Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire, 19-20th C; Oliver, Co. Armagh, Ireland, 18th C; McKechnie & Neil, Clydebank, Dunbartonshire, 19-20th C; Gibson, Saltcoats & Ardrossan, Ayrshire, 19-20th C; Bohane, Pembroke Dock. Pembrokeshire, Wales, 18-19th C. *Elaine Gibson, The Whins, Bracklinn Road, Callander FK17 8EH, Scotland Tel: 01877 331 1565 e-mail gib13.gib16@virginnet.co.uk*

Lauder, Worldwide and all dates. *Mr. G M S Lauder-Frost, FSA Scot, East Cottage, Edrington Mains, by Foulden, Berwickshire TD15 1UF, Scotland Tel: 01289 386 779 e-mail glauderfrost@LineOne.net*

McKechany, Hamilton & Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, 18th C; Finnie, Largs, Ayrshire, 17-18th C; Colquhoun, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire, 18th C. *Dr. Joyce Holt, 1 Esdail Bank, Edinburgh EH9 2PN, Scotland Tel: 0131 668 4582*

Muir, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, 1800s; Muir, Dysart, Fife, 1800s; Millar, Muthill, Perthshire, 1800s; Wotherspoon, Monklands, Lanarkshire, 17-1800s; Waddell, Monklands, Lanarkshire, 17-1800s; Penny, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, 17-1800s. *Murray Archer, Flat 3/3, 30 St. Andrew Square, Glasgow G1 5PQ, Scotland Tel: 0141 552 2980 e-mail murray.archer@cwcom.net*

MacMaster/MacVarnish/MacKellaig/MacDougall/MacLeod/MacDonald/MacIssac/MacEachen/MacFarlane, Moidart and Nova Scotia, 18-19th C. *Tearlach MacFarlane, Glenfinnan House, by Fort William PH37 4LT, Scotland Tel: 01397 722 242*

## NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

### *Dates for your Diary.*

08 June	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
22 June	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
24 June	Saturday - 5th Yorkshire Family History Fair, from 10am until 4.30pm., admission £2.00., details below.
13 July	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
27 July	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
10 August	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
24 August	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
14 September	Thursday - Ordinary Meeting. Family History and the Internet, Cameron Cunningham. Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
23/24 September	Saturday & Sunday - Fife Family History Fair, Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy; details below.
28 September	Thursday - Members' visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
16 October	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. The Contact of Scotland with the Low Countries, Percy Douglas (Holland).
16 November	Thursday - Ordinary Meeting. 19th Century Midwife: The Career of Margaret Bethune of Largo 1852 - 1887, Barbara Mortimer, Senior Lecturer Queen Margaret University College.

### *New Society Web page and URL*

Members should note that due to difficulties experienced since the latter part of 1999 with our current web page, and especially with the subscription and order forms in the page, the Council has ordered a new web page to be constructed. The Society has also purchased an Internet domain name to which we have the world copyright, namely "scotsgenealogy.com". Our new web page Universal Resource Locator (address) is <http://www.scotsgenealogy.com> [www.scotsgenealogy.com](http://www.scotsgenealogy.com) it is hoped by the time this issue of the Journal is received by members that the new page will be fully functional. The current web page which is still operational will be gradually phased out.

### *Fife Family History Fair*

Fife Libraries are holding a family history fair entitled "Old Scots, New Scots" on Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th September 2000, in the Adam Smith Theatre, Bennoch Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife. Talks to be given will include "Emigration", "Immigration", "Tracing your Scottish, Welsh, Irish and English Ancestors". There will be numerous stalls, computer workshops and a Ceilidh on Saturday evening. On Sunday the libraries in Cupar, Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline will be open for research. Costs : Weekend ticket £13, all Lectures only, on Saturday £11, Exhibition only, £2 and individual lectures £3 each. For bookings and further information contact Janet Klak, Tele: 01592 412 883, or e-mail [info@kirkcaldy.fifelib.net](mailto:info@kirkcaldy.fifelib.net)

### *The Stewart Society*

Any SGS members who have an interest in, or are researching this surname may be interest to learn that the Stewart Society are moving to new premises at 51 George Street, Edinburgh. The Secretary of this society is Muriel Walker who can be contacted at 0131 220 4512.

### *Yorkshire Family History Fair*

The 5th Yorkshire Family History Fair will be held in the Knavesmire Stand, York Racecourse, on Saturday 24th June from 10am to 4.30pm; admission £2.00; there are cafeteria facilities and free car and coach parking. There will be all the usual stalls, books, computers, research aids, microfiche etc. Further details can be obtained from Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 4ND, England, Tel. 01642 486615.

N.B. Journal Corrections on file to be taken in here.

### **CORRECTIONS**

In the review of the new edition of Burke's *Peerage & Baronetage*, vol. xlvi/4, 165, of *The Scottish Genealogist*, at the line following the bibliographical details, for 106th edition read 105th.

In the article Old Scottish Funeral Customs, vol. xlvii/1, 11, fifth line from end, for Rye Peninsula read Eye Peninsula.

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### **The Domestic Annals of Scotland**

3 April 1573

The gipsies who are usually said to have wandered into Europe from the East at the beginning of the fifteenth century, are not heard of in Scotland before 1540, when a writ of the Privy Seal was passed in favour of "John Faw, Lord and Earl of Little Egypt", enabling him to rule his company in conformity with the laws of his pretended country. First accepted as noble refugees, possessing a semi-religious character, they were in time discovered to be mere rogues and vagabonds. It was now declared in the Privy Council, that "the commonweal of this realm was greatly damnified and harmit through certain vagabond, idle and on stowth and other unlawful means".

These people were commanded to settle to fixed habitations and honest industry; otherwise it should be competent to seize and throw them into the nearest prison, when, if they could not give caution for a due obedience to this edict, they were "to be scourgit throughout the town or parish, and sae to be imprisonit and scourgit fra parish to parish, while (till) they be utterly renderit furth of this realm".

27 Aug 1576....it was found that "the said idle vagabonds had continuit in their wicked and mischievous manner of living, committing murders, theft, and abusing the simple and ignorant people with sorcery and divination". Men in authority were now enjoined to stricter courses with these wanderers, on pain of being held as their accomplices.

## SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh	E. F. Catford
Relatively Speaking	J. M. P. Coulter
Mainwaring	J. M. P. Coulter
Army List March, 1830	
Army List January, 1824	
MIs Tombstones of the Island of Barbados	Vere Langford Oliver
More MIs Tombstones of the British West Indies	Vere Langford Oliver
Who's Who in the World, 1984-85	
Younger Centuries Story of Wm. Younger & Co. Ltd.	David Keir
Jaarboek Central Bureau Voor Genealogie 53, 1999	
Complete Scotland, 1999-2000	
Family Ties in England, Scotland, Wales & Ireland	Judith Reid
Burke's Peerage and Baronetage Vol. 1 A-Lang	
Burke's Peerage and Baronetage Vol. 2 Lans-Z	
Chronicle of Croalls + Appendix	Elma Lindsay
Three Generations of a Family - Cumming/Harvey	Evelyn Gilmour
Ploughlands of Balgrichan	Ian McCallum
Sinclairs of Freswick, 1749-1909	Margaret Harris
Morrison's in Moray, Banff and Nairn	Bruce Bishop
Robertsons of Trinafour	Patricia Kerr
Glenluce Old and New Luce Kirkyards	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Census Returns for Hoy & Graemsay 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Hoy & Graemsay 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Hoy & Graemsay 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Hoy & Graemsay 1871	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Hoy & Graemsay 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Hoy & Graemsay 1891	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Evie, Rendall & Gairsay 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Evie, Rendall & Gairsay 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Evie, Rendall & Gairsay 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Evie, Rendall & Gairsay 1871	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Evie, Rendall & Gairsay 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Evie, Rendall & Gairsay 1891	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Westray & Papa Westray 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Westray & Papa Westray 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Westray & Papa Westray 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Westray & Papa Westray 1871	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Westray & Papa Westray 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Westray & Papa Westray 1891	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Firth & Stenness 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Firth & Stenness 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Firth & Stenness 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Firth & Stenness 1871	Orkney FHS

Census Returns for Firth & Stenness 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Firth & Stenness 1891	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Holm & Paplay 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Holm & Paplay 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Holm & Paplay 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Holm & Paplay 1871	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Holm & Paplay 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Holm & Paplay 1891	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Shapinsay 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Shapinsay 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Shapinsay 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Shapinsay 1871	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Shapinsay 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Shapinsay 1891	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Walls & Flotta 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Walls & Flotta 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Walls & Flotta 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Walls & Flotta 1871	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Walls & Flotta 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for Walls & Flotta 1891	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for St. Andrews 1821	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for St. Andrews 1841	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for St. Andrews 1851	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for St. Andrews 1861	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for St. Andrews 1871	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for St. Andrews 1881	Orkney FHS
Census Returns for St. Andrews 1891	Orkney FHS
Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson, Vol. 7	Robert Leland Johnson
Ancestry of Anthony Morris Johnson, Vol. 8	Robert Leland Johnson
Old Portobello	Margeorie Mekie
Three Generations of Borderers	Liz Rowe
Dicksons of Clockbriggs	Colin Harper
Tighcladich in the Parish of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorlich, Argyll	John MacInnes
Three McDougalls from Argyllshire	Maureen Begg
Arbuthnott Memories	Margaret Davidson
Genealogists Consolidated Guide to Parish Registers in the Inner London Area, 1538-1837	Norman E. Graham
My Ancestors were Londoners	Cliff Webb
History of the Scotts of Milsington, Vol. 2 1831-1854	Kathleen W. Stewart
Dunsire Families of Fife, 1660-1875	Andrew Dunsire
Register of Testaments Aberdeen, 1735-1759	Frances McDonnell
Latin Word List for Family Historians	comp. Elizabeth Simpson
Loose Threads: A Taylor's Tangled Tale	Martyn Taylor
Military in East Lothian, 1795-1815	
Doncons in Australia: The First 150 Years	Lesley Margaret Doncon



## QUERIES

- 2857 **McGREGOR/MOORE/NICOLL** Patrick (Peter) McGregor b. Ireland 1768/69. He became a schoolteacher and m. Mary Moore. They had five children all b. Ireland: Hugh b. 1802/03 Londonderry; Mary b. 1808/12; Francis b. 1815; Ann b. 1816 County Donegal; Patrick b. 1820 County Donegal. Hugh m. Catherine Nicoll, Mains Parish Church, Dundee, Scotland in 1830. They had five children: twins Jane and Patrick b. 1830 Trottick, Mains, Dundee, they both d. five months later; Hugh b. 1832/33; Francis b. 1836 d. 1837 Claverhouse, Mains; Catherine b. 1842/43 France. This Catherine had a son Louis McGregor b. 1865/66 France. Hugh McGregor Snr. d. 1866 at the Nieppe Bleaching Works near Lille in France where he was a supervisor. He resided at Armentieres. Catherine Snr. and family had moved back to Dundee by the time of the 1881 Census. Any further information including places of birth in Ireland and any descendants would be gratefully received. *Alec McGregor, Valhalla, Wardhouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire AB52 6YG, Scotland.*
- 2858 **DUMMA/JAMESON/WAUGH/HAY** I would appreciate any information on these families. They originated in the Borders region of Scotland and perhaps England. 1. James Dumma b. 1790 Kelso m. Helen Hay 30 Oct 1818 Eccles, two known children. 2. John Dumma b. 1829 m. Ann Waugh, nine children. 3. John Dumma b. 1864 in Paston, Northumberland d. c. 1920/21 m. Elizabeth Jameson, eight children. John and Elizabeth came to Canada in 1920 to Yorkton, Sask. *Shirley Dumma, Box 307, Madeira Park, B. C. V0N 2H0, Canada e-mail sdumma@dccnet.com*
- 2859 **MASON** My ancestor Archibald Mason, merchant in Glasgow, had dealings in the 1660s with James Mason, merchant, Edinburgh. Presumably related. I have come across references to more than one James and other Masons, merchants in Edinburgh in the 17th century. Any living descendants of these Edinburgh Masons? *Gavin Mason, 3 Newark Drive, Glasgow G41 4QJ, Scotland.*
- 2860 **JOHNSTON/WOOD** Seeking verification of the statement by John Philp Wood in his *History of Cramond* that he was descended from Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston through a presumed son Jasper Johnston. Unable to trace any connection between his ancestor Jasper Johnston, who m. Marion Jackson 1662 and Lord Warriston. *Joan Jago, 606 Nelson House, Dolphin Square, London SW1V 3NZ, England.*
- 2861 **MacPHERSON** My gr-gr-gr-grandfather Duncan MacPherson, a road and bridge builder on the estates of Ardnamurchan and Sunart during the first half of the 19th century. He was known by the honorific "*Donnchadh an Rathaid Mhor*" (Duncan of the Great Road), his wife being Jane McDougall. Duncan's son Alexander MacPherson, also a road building contractor, had as wife Sarah Cameron, of whom I know a great deal. At the time of the 1851 census, on 30 March, Alexander and Sarah, with their ten children, were all together at Laga Farm, near Laga Bay, on the southern shore of Ardnamurchau Peninsula. In August 1852 Sarah, with her children, sailed as a widow for Australia. Family legend says that Alexander either drowned while rescuing survivors from a shipwreck or died later of his exertions. I have made fruitless enquiries to many authorities about this supposed incident. A gravestone for Alexander has not yet been identified. Has anybody read anything of this seafaring incident? *Mr. J. C. Redman, 52 Raglan Street, Wallsend, N. S. W. 2287, Australia.*

- 2862 **McBETH/MACBETH/McBEATH/MACBEATH** Seeking information on this family in Stirling area and Logie parish, Perthshire. James McBeath m. Helen Towar Logie 29 July 1766. Their possible son, James b. c. 1775, d. Stirling 1825, a gardener, m. Helen Wright of Cowan Street, b. 1799 Stirling, d. 18 Aug 1862. Children: Helen b. 1797; James b. 1799 and Janet b. 1801. James, d. Stirling 1833, had illegitimate son by Helen Smith called James Smith McBeath b. Stirling 1828, bap. there 1836, was a Sergeant in HM 72nd Regiment of Foot in East Indies. Also Colin McBeath b. c. 1785-86, d. Stirling 21 Mar 1860, a master gardener, living in Cowan Street, Stirling. He was son of James McBeath, master gardener and Helen McLeran. Can find no record of their marriage. Also Helen McBeath who m. Stirling 6 July 1808, Marshall Smith, gunner in Royal Artillery and a pensioner in Stirling. She was also member of this family. Also descendants of James McBeth, a railway station master b. 1856, d. Glasgow 1911 and wife Mary Reid b. 1855, d. Glasgow 1948. Children: William 1877-1883; Charles 1879-1954, m. twice; Alexander Kay 1882-?; James 1885-1926; Mary Jane 1887-1960, m. George Johnston; Emma 1889-1974, m. Henry Hool; Colin Reid b. and d. 1891; Jemima b. 1892, m. ?? Pate; her twin Minnie 1892-1979, m. Adam Wallace and Agnes 1896-1984. Descendants of Agnes McBeth b. 1847 d. Banff 1921 and husband Alexander Durie b. 1847, d. Banff 1931. Children: George 1867-?, m. Agnes, 1869-1950; Alexander b. 1870, d. young; Jane Lennox 1872-1958, m. cousin Charles Frederick Robertson; Alexander 1874-?, m. ?; Charles McBeath b. 1876; Ruth b. 1878; Catherine McBeath b. 1881; Helen Gordon Brechin b. 1883, m. Tobias Joyce; Joan b. 1876 and Elizabeth McCrae b. 1888. *Craig Ellery, 10 Cheyne Street, Stockbridge, Edinburgh EH4 1JE, Scotland.*
- 2863 **KNIGHT/HYSLOP** Seeking information on David Knight and Catharine Hyslop who had an irregular marriage at Edinburgh on 25 Nov 1784. They lived in Inveresk nr. Musselburgh in Scotland when their children were baptised. Helen b. 1785; Andrew b. 1788; John b. 1790; Jean b. 1792 and William b. 1794. Andrew was my 4 x gr-grandfather. He enlisted in the 2nd Dragoons, Scots Greys or Royal North British on 31 July 1805 in the Edinburgh district and was killed 18 June 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo. Any information about the parentage or baptisms of David and Catharine or Andrew's service in the Scots Greys, plus any facts about any of the above would be gratefully received. *Mrs. Margaret L. Hartshorn, 38, St. Paul's Avenue, Hasland, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S41 0NG, England.*

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#### From The Scots Magazine, March 1793

*March 11* The court sentenced the Rev. Mr. Dun, minister of Kirkintilloch, to three months imprisonment in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, for having, on the 3rd of January last, torn out three leaves of a book which contained minutes of a Society for Reform in the village of Kirkintilloch, at the time when the Sheriffs of Lanarkshire and Dunbartonshire were making investigation to obtain that book.

#### From The Scots Magazine, 1774

On the 3 September a proclamation was published at Edinburgh, forbidding beggars from appearing on the streets after Monday following, on pain of being apprehended, and confined in one of the vaults under the bridge, and fed on bread and water only.

## **THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION**

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:-  
To promote research into Scottish Family History.  
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to six Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be ex officio members of the Council) may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, ex officio Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts.
4. Office Bearers, apart from the Hon. Treasurer shall be elected annually. The latter shall be appointed by the Council. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**  
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the Convener, Vice Convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**  
If the main management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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