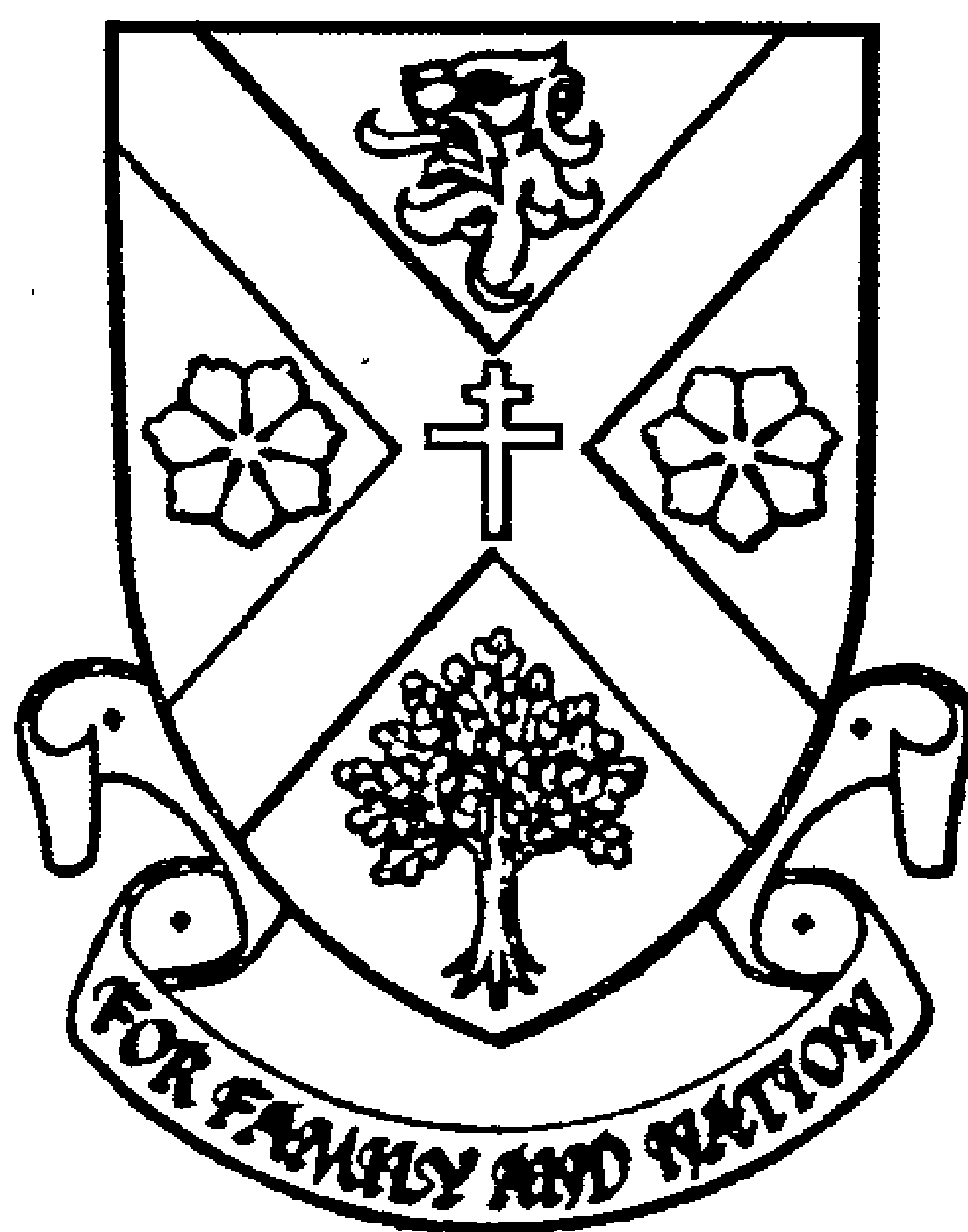


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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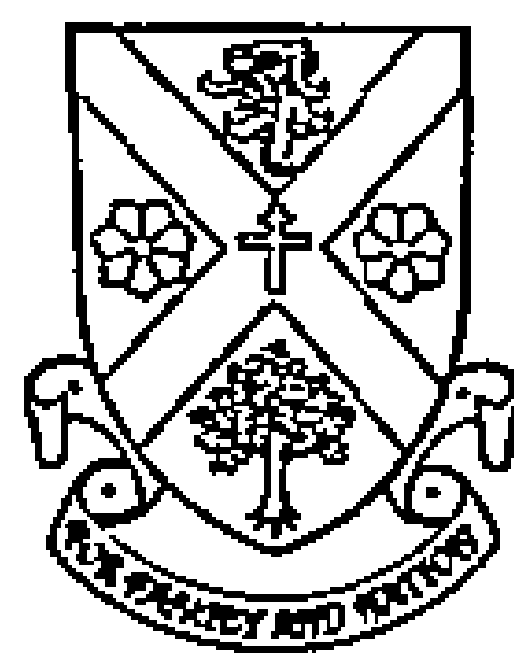
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SCRYMGEOUR of GLASWELL

by Jack Blair

Introduction

The Scrymgeour family who were Constables of Dundee have a long history which has been published in various books, including A.J.Warden's "History of the Scrymgeours" published by D.C.Thomson, Dundee 1886 and more recently "The Scrymgeours and their Chiefs" by R.W. and Jean Munro published by the Scrymgeour Clan Association in 1980. The progenitor, Alexander Scrymgeour son of Colin son of Carin, was a companion of William Wallace and the person to whom, after recovering the town of Dundee from the English, Wallace committed to reduce the castle and on whom he bestowed the hereditary office of Constable. The cadets of this family such as the Scrymgeours of Fardill, Glassary and Glasswell although mentioned occasionally in these histories are left almost in obscurity and at the best incomplete. As a distant descendant of the Scrymgeours of Glasswell, I shall here attempt to provide a fuller account and genealogy of that branch.

Glasswell is a small estate on the east side of Kirriemuir and appears to have incorporated Torbirns from an early date¹. Ballinshoe also was held by this family of Scrymgeour², although their portion was probably limited to Over, Nether and Wester Ballinshoe³. Ogilvys connected with Inverquharity were associated contemporarily with Ballinshoe as were Lindsays of Crawford but they appear to have held and disputed Easter Ballinshoe⁴. The lands to the north were those long held by Ogilvy of Inverquharity. Kirriemuir was created a free burgh in barony in 1459 by which time Glasswell and Torbirns had been held by the Murray of Cullov family for 70 years but it was to be almost another 70 years later before the Scrymgeours came into possession of these lands through conquest and a union with the Murrays.

The early Lairds of Glasswell

Letters dated 30 March 1389 at Tantallon by Margaret Stewart, Countess of Marr and Angus confirmed a wadset made by William Hay of Lochorwort to Walter Murray of Drumsagard of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns ("Glaskule and Turbryne")⁵. Walter had first gained an interest in this area when his niece gifted him the lands of Cullov and Artithol about 1361. In 1375, he purchased Ardornie in Alyth and prospered sufficiently to make this loan to William Hay and thus increase his interests in the Cortachy / Kirriemuir area. At Dundee on the feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist [29 Aug] 1392, his kinsman Sir Thomas Hay of Lochorwort granted to Walter Murray of Drumsagard, for his homage and service, the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns⁶. These were to be held by Walter and his heirs, in fee and heritage, for one plea to be rendered in the baron court of Kirriemuir.. The loan which Walter Murray had made in the first instance to William Hay may well have been £248.6s.8d, for that was the sum said to be paid by Walter to Sir Thomas Hay who in turn bound himself to return that sum to Walter Murray in the church of Kirriemuir in the event of Walter or his heirs being disturbed by the superior in their possession of the lands. This obligation was added by a charter signed at Dundee on 2 September 1392⁷.

In August 1428 Alexander de Moravia (Murray) is designed laird of Glasswell when witness in Perth to a charter of Patrick Ogilvy, son of the Sheriff of Angus. This Alexander was a scutifer or shield bearer which would imply that he was a younger son of a nobleman. He may have been a son of Walter de Moravia of Drumsagard by his marriage to the elder daughter of Monymusk. The estate passed to William Murray of Cullov in 1442 and on the death of this laird, his son Andrew Murray of Cullov was infeft in Glasswell and Torbirns in 1491. This Andrew Murray had three sons, David an illegitimate son who married Elizabeth Scrymgeour, the eldest lawful son who died about 1505

leaving a son and two daughters, and the third son, Thomas. Andrew's grandson died about 1510 leaving the granddaughters, Elizabeth Murray and Katherine Murray as co-heiresses to Andrew who died in 1518. The Murray estate in 1500 comprised Glasswell and Torbirns, Cullow and Artitholl, Eggie and Wheen, Wester Glenquharity and Balintore and Ardormie. All these lands were to feature in the history of the Scrymgeours of Glasswell.

The Scrymgeour Family Develop an Interest around Kirriemuir

The first Scrymgeour associated with Glasswell appears to have been Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary. He was born about 1465, younger son of James Scrymgeour, who was Constable of Dundee circa 1462 to 1478. James had been granted the lands of Glassary⁸, Argyll in 1459 and on his death in 1478, his elder son James succeeded to the title of Constable of Dundee and had sasine of the lands of Glassary in 1479.

In 1488 the lands of Cameron and Balnkirk in Fife were let to Master John Scrymgeour for three years⁹. About 1490, this John Scrymgeour married Janet Ogilvy and on 12 December 1490 they had a precept of sasine¹⁰ and on 12 July 1491, at the pleasure of his brother, the Constable of Dundee, they were granted the title of the lands of Glassary¹¹. It was also about this time that the Scrymgeours took an interest in the parish of Kirriemuir, when on 22 March 1490/1 William Strachan made a charter in favour of Master John Scrymgeour of the lands of Ludeinch and Lednathie¹². Master John was subsequently seised in these lands on 8 April 1491. These lands were associated with the Ogilvy of Inverquharity family and the aged Janet Towers, Lady Inverquharity, retained a liferent, she being the mother of William Strachan by her second marriage. There is nothing discovered to confirm from which of the Ogilvy families, Mr John's wife came although the presence of John Ogilvy of Fingask as principal witness of their charter of Glassary suggests that she may have been a daughter of James first Lord Ogilvy of Airlie by his first wife, Elizabeth Kennedy.

Master John Scrymgeour and Janet Ogilvy had three sons:

- 1) John, heir to Glassary born about 1490.
- 2) Master James who studied the Arts and became Rector of Lismore
- 3) Walter, more of whom later

They may have had a daughter Elizabeth:

- 4) Elizabeth was spouse of Walter Ogilvy in Glasswell, as mentioned in a royal charter in 1529 when Walter Ogilvy took possession of Whitefield. This would be the same Elizabeth who previously was spouse to David Murray and more of whom later. She may even be the same Elizabeth who was spouse to Tristram Gorthy about 1539 -1542 and his widow by 1550.

See Appendix 1 for the above Scrymgeour relationships.

It was possibly about 1490 that Mr John was appointed curator of Janet Ogston. She and her elder sister Elizabeth, were daughters of Walter Ogston of that Ilk by his spouse Jane Scrymgeour, sister to Mr John. Walter Ogston was baron of the Craigs of Glenisla and was a major landholder in the Lintrathen and Airlie district. He died about 1489 leaving his three young daughters as co-heiresses. Two survived. The elder, married Adam Hepburn who from her gained the title of baron of Craigs of Glenisla, although she died about 1504 leaving issue.

The earlier mentioned gift of the title of Glassary allowed John Scrymgeour and Janet Ogilvy to prosper and their accumulating wealth can be seen in land acquisitions. He appears to have gone abroad on business in 1499 for on 29 January of that year, he was granted a respite for all legal matters of his lands and tenants, factors etc during his travel abroad until forty days after his return to the realm of Scotland¹³.

In 1504, John purchased from Walter Strang of Pitcorthie the lands of Linlathen and Craigie near Dundee. About that time James Scrymgeour, the Constable of Dundee died leaving a young son and heir James. His widow, Isobel Gray married secondly, Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven. Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary was appointed tutor of his brother's son during the years of his minority¹⁴. Even after she had reached the age of twenty one years, the younger and surviving of the Ogston heiresses, Janet Ogston, consulted her "*eyme*" (uncle) and curator, Mr John Scrymgeour. On 24 April 1505, with his advice, Janet renounced her heritage of Craigs of Glenilisa to Adam Hepburn in exchange for some of the lands at Kilry and Craigisla and the gift of her marriage which Adam, her brother-in-law, held. Mr John indubitably had a part in agreeing to Janet's marriage within the year to James Crichton, son and heir apparent of the neighbouring laird, Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven who, as mentioned above, about this time married Mr John's sister-in-law. These marriages of his brother's widow and his sister's daughter thus formed bonds with the Crichtons which were to continue through the century.

Mr John's seal is attached to a Kintore Charter of 1505 showing a lion rampant holding a sword erect in the sinister paw and the legend in lower case Gothic, "*S.M.iohannis scrympgur*"¹⁵.

His wife, Janet Ogilvy, possibly died about 1505 and certainly before 1508. Mr John Scrymgeour of Glassary may have married secondly, Elizabeth Strachan. Elizabeth may have been a daughter of Janet Towers, Lady Inverquhar, by her second husband, William Strachan, as the lands of Ludinch were associated in a marriage bond¹⁶.

A charter¹⁷ of 4th June 1509 confirms that he, as the elder John Scrymgeour of Glassary, obtained the lands of Ardormie on the estate of Bamff, Alyth from Andrew Murray of Glasswell¹⁸. Not long after, this Andrew Murray sold Wester Glenquhar and Ballintore to Mr John; the charter¹⁹ being witnessed by John's son Master James Scrymgeour, canon of Lismore, at Glasswell on 20 February 1511. Prior to his appointment to Lismore, Master James may have been pastor of Kirriemuir.

The Douglasses, Earls of Angus, were the feudal superiors of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirms and in a writ of sasine dated September 1514, John, Lord Hay of Yester was infeft in these estates at which time, Walter Scrymgeour signed the deed for Archibald, the sixth Earl of Angus, thus again linking the Scrymgeour family with Glasswell but still without indication of their possession²⁰. The association may have been reinforced in time through Elizabeth Scrymgeour the spouse of David Murray, natural son of Andrew Murray of Glasswell and of Cullow.

John Scrymgeour of Glassary further purchased Panbride in Angus²¹ in 1511 and Balmullo in Fife²² in 1513.

Later that year, King James IV assembled the Scots Army to invade England. As Tutor of his nephew, the young Constable of Dundee, the hereditary honour of Bannerman or Standard-bearer of the King would be fulfilled by Master John Scrymgeour. The Scrymgeour coat-of-arms was a golden lion rampant on a red shield²³ although in his case the lion was possibly holding a sword erect in the sinister paw. It is very probable that, bearing these arms and the Royal Standard, Master John Scrymgeour was among the "*Flowers o' the Forest*" who fell with his king on the fateful field of Flodden, for he died in late 1513. His heir was taxed in 1514 for non-entry of the lands for a year²⁴.

The oldest son, John, succeeded his father to the title of Glassary, having precept of sasine on 7 November 1514²⁵. He was possibly born about 1490. John had sasine of the lands of Glenquhar on 5 July 1519. It was not until 16 October 1523 that he was admitted a Brother of the Guild of Dundee by reason of the liberty of his father. He was to succeed his cousin as Constable of Dundee in 1546. John died in 1575.

Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell (1495c - 1544)

The name Walter was not a normal choice for the families of the Constables of Dundee or their cadets. It is quite feasible that this son was named after his late uncle, Walter Ogston of that Ilk. An early entry in the Guildry Book or "Lockit Book" of Dundee records that on 12 November 1526 Walter Scrymgeour son of Master John Scrymgeour "*of Glaistre*" was admitted as a burghess of Dundee, gratis. Walter was probably resident in the Kirriemuir / Kingoldrum area at this time, for on 24 September 1526 in a Precept of Sasine on the lands of Kinnaniel to John Wishart of Logie, Walter Scrymgeour acted as the Abbot of Aberbrothock's bailie in that part²⁶. Wishart Logie borders with the south part of Glasswell.

This Walter Scrymgeour, the burghess of Dundee, and his wife Katherine Murray took possession of the sunny (south) part of lands of Glasswell and Torbirns, multures etc. in the Regality of Kirriemuir when Henry Kempt of Thomastoun resigned these²⁷. This was confirmed by the King on first day of March 1530 and from then on Walter is designed of Glasswell²⁸. Of interest in the charter is the reservation that Elizabeth Scrymgeour relict of David Murray was guaranteed a liferent of both the sunny and shady halves of these lands, the shady or north half having been purchased at the same time by Walter's brother Master James Scrymgeour, Canon of Lismore. Elizabeth was probably a kinswoman of Walter and the deceased David Murray was uncle to Walter's wife, Katherine.

Some two miles east of Glasswell lies Blairyfeddon and in February 1525/6, Master John Lindsay and his spouse Janet Scrymgeour were granted the lands of Whytforret and Blairyfeddon²⁹. Nearly ninety years later, a union took place between the families of Lindsay of Blairyfeddon and Scrymgeour of Glasswell. Despite the proximity in time and space, this Janet Scrymgeour was not a close kinswoman of her neighbour, Walter Scrymgeour, for the available evidence suggests that she was a daughter of Alexander Scrymgeour of Baltully and sister to James Scrymgeour of Fordie.

On 2 April 1534, Walter Scrymgeour had sasine of the shady half of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns paying £10 for its recovery from the King dated back to Martinmas 1533³⁰. It can be assumed that Walter had inherited this on the death of his brother, Master James who died in Flanders on the King's business in 1533. It is recorded in a later Summons that Walter was heir to his brother.

Walter and Katherine married about 1525. Katherine was a grandchild of the fore mentioned Andrew Murray of Cullow. She and her sister Elisabeth (Bessie) Murray were joint heiresses of the Murray estate. In a Precept of Clare Constat dated 10 April 1519, Katherine Murray was declared heir of the deceased Andrew Murray of Cullow, her grandfather, and was subsequently given sasine on 9 June 1519 of her share of the lands of Cullow, Artitholl, Eggie and Eglismachen (now Wheen)³¹. A Judicial ratification at the Dundee Burgh Court on 3 June 1527 records the resignation of Katherine Murray, spouse of Walter Scrymgeour, of half the lands of Cullow, Artithill, Carmyll, Eggie and Eglismachen to Thomas Ogilvy of Clova, superior of those lands³². Thereafter these lands appear to have been held jointly by Katherine and her spouse until his death. Katherine also had sasine of half the lands of Ardormie on 5 June 1522 paying £14 Scots for the relief of these over the three and a half years they were held in ward from the death of her grandfather in late 1518³³. Katherine seems to have held considerable shares of land and to have brought them with her in marriage.

The lands purchased by Walter's father from Andrew Murray in 1509 and 1511 had passed from him, Mr. John Scrymgeour of Glassary, to John, his son and heir who in a charter of 5 May 1537 transferred Ardormie and also the lands of Wester Glenquharity and Ballintore in Lintrathen to his brother Walter of Glasswell. Walter also received a tack of the lands of Fincham in Glassary, Argyll from his brother.

Several finely carved stones have been found at Glasswell, one which appears to have been part

of a pediment worked from Old Red Sandstone. These have a high quality of dogtooth decoration on the mouldings. They may date from the time of Walter Scrymgeour. Later documents of the 16th century indicate that there was a tower house at Glasswell.

Walter and Katherine had issue: James son and heir, more of whom later ; Janet described below and Isabel also described below. The family tree of the lairds of Glasswell is shown at Appendix 2

Janet Scrymgeour was granted a liferent of half the lands of Overfield of Dysart, near Montrose in a charter ³⁴ dated 9 May 1538 at which time these were resigned by Thomas Melville, the heir apparent of Alexander Melville of Dysart. Although Thomas had married Helen Gray some six or more years earlier she presumably had died and this 1538 charter would have been in respect of a contract of marriage between Janet and Thomas. Thomas had three daughters by Janet and after her death, he married Eupham Ramsay in 1563 ³⁵. A strong link existed between the lairds of Glasswell and the Melvilles, for on 1st March 1562 when the aforementioned Thomas Melville of Dysart formed a contract with the laird of Glenbervie for his heir James Melville of Lawgavin to marry Isobel Douglas, the witnesses at Marykirk included James Scrymgeour of Glasswell along with two local lairds³⁶. The presence of James Scrymgeour suggests strongly that he was uncle to James Melville of Lawgavin. Furthermore, in 1584 when John Scrymgeour of Glasswell purchased the shady half of Glasswell and Torbirns witnesses to the charter ³⁷ included James Melville of Dysart and Master James Melville, minister of Arbroath ³⁸. James Melville of Dysart had by then become heir of the above mentioned Thomas and given these important associations with the lairds of Glasswell, it appears clear that Janet Scrymgeour was the mother of Thomas. Master James Melville, minister of Arbroath ³⁹ was brother german to Richard Melville of Baldovie who married the other daughter of Walter Scrymgeour.

Isabel Scrymgeour, born circa 1528 married around 1545 to Richard Melville (1522 - 1575) of Baldovie, an Angus laird who was admitted minister by the Assembly of December 1560. He served the parish of Maryton. They had three sons and three daughters. Isabel died in 1557. Their third son James (1556 - 1614) was a notable Scottish Reformer ⁴⁰. His diary and autobiography yield a wonderful light on this talented family and the attitudes and mobility of the Scottish lairds during the sixteenth century ⁴¹.

A summons implies that Walter and Katherine had only one son ⁴² but in his youth Walter may have had a natural son named James. James was a baker in Dundee when admitted as a burghess on 28 November 1543, soon after Walter was elected Provost there. James married Janet Doig and both are mentioned in the records of the Baxter Trade in 1557. Walter and Katherine's lawful son and heir, James, was born about 1528 and was still a minor when Walter died in 1544.

During the 1530's Walter appears as a notary public in various charters. At this time, there was a growing interest in reforming the Church. Dundee, by its active trade with northern Europe, imported many of these concepts. Some of the burghesses of Dundee expressed their opinions for change too openly and the State stepped in to punish them. A James Watson in Invergowrie was found guilty of heresy for being a Lutheran and on 16 June 1532 the gift of all his goods was given to Walter Scrymgeour⁴³. The Lord Treasurer's Accounts in a letter dated 28 March 1539 at Linlithgow show that James Rollok, burghess of Dundee for his "*crymes of heresie*" forfeit his rights to the lease and rental of the public mill and windmill and the escheat was given to Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell. In November 1539, Walter was cautioner to Elizabeth Scrymgeour when with the advice of her husband, Tristram Gorthy, she made a contract of a half of the lands of Denside. A few months later on 18 February 1539/40, Walter leased half of Denside to John Ogilvy of Denside. Tristram, the son of George Gorthy of that Ilk, and Elizabeth Scrymgeour ratified the contract with John Ogilvy in Denside on 5 July 1542. Later, on 14 March 1550/1, as the widow of Tristram, Elizabeth pursued an

action against John Ogilvy of Denside⁴⁴. It is feasible that Elizabeth was the sister of Walter. Denside is not identified but may have lain between Torbirns and Glasswell close by the Garie Burn.

It seems that Walter gained a position at Court and in 1540 received a payment of £28 as Usher of the Queen's chamber⁴⁵. The grant of the mills and this office at the royal court suggest that up to 1540, Walter had not shown an overt interest in the reforming principles but the marriage bonds of his daughters to the Melville families suggest that he was fully aware of the latest theology and was sympathetic to them.

Walter had several contracts with his kinsmen in the Dundee area. He made a reversion to James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee on 5 December 1533 for redemption of the lands of Kirkton of Strathdichty upon payment of 500 merks regarding a three year lease for annual rent of 20 merks. A copy of a bond made by John Scrymgeour of Glassary in favour of Walter and Katherine was dated 8 November 1543⁴⁶.

In a charter relating to the Burgh of Dundee, Richard Jackson, Chaplain made a feu-charter in favour of Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell of half of the Third part of the Town & Lands of Craigies in 1540. This land is later mentioned as the Hilton of Craigie in the time of Provost James Halyburton when James Scrymgeour of Glasswell paid an annual rent to the Master of the Hospital and at which time Robert Jackson owned the other half⁴⁷. Walter became more involved in the business affairs of Dundee and in an assize concerning Peter Ramsay, burgess of Dundee and tenants William Doig and Alexander Moncur on 31 October 1543, Walter appears to have led the meeting.

The beginnings of the Reformation were taking hold in Dundee at that time and on 31st August 1543 a body of men led by Mr Henry Durham plundered and destroyed some of the property of two friaries in Dundee. Iconoclasm was the intent of the attack in order to destroy images, candlesticks, vestments and other ornaments although it was also to discourage further habitation of the friaries⁴⁸. It appears that many of those in the mob later failed to answer their citation for trial. Walter Scrymgeour had provided surety of £60 for the appearance of John Ferrier, a weaver accused of involvement in the Black Friars attack and subsequently forfeited this bond⁴⁹. For the same incident, a John Lyell also failed to appear and John Scrymgeour of Glassary, heir apparent of Dudhope, forfeited 500 merks for the surety he had promised. James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee was abroad for the benefit of his health at the time but during his absence from Scotland, Mr Henry Durham, the leader of the "*riot*" was one of those who had been given royal protection throughout that period. Clearly, the Scrymgeour family was openly sympathetic to the calls for reform of the church and for the release of Rome's hold on politics. Presumably this support for the demand for reformation was pivotal to Walter Scrymgeour being appointed Provost of Dundee on 20 November 1543, only a few weeks after this "*Dundee heresie*"⁵⁰. However, Walter did not live to see the Reformation brought into effect for he died in 1544, after only a short time as Provost. He may have been a victim of the plague which afflicted Dundee that summer. His death was before 25 July 1544 for on that date Mr Henry Lauder was granted the gift of the ward of the lands of the late Walter and the marriage of his son and heir⁵¹. Katherine Murray survived Walter and married secondly to John Dempster of Auchterless sometime before 15 November 1550 when a dispute between Katherine and her neighbour, John Ogilvy of Ballinshoe led to the escheat of the goods of her husband, John Dempster⁵². She also survived him and was still alive in 1569⁵³. Katherine continued as fiar of Glasswell and played an important role in the estate for many more years, as will be related.

James Scrymgeour of Glasswell (1528c - 1581)

James the legitimate son of Walter, was still a minor when his father died. By 1549, James had attained legal age having been in ward for five years and was retoured on 1 October 1549⁵⁴. The

infestment followed on the grounds of Ardormie in the mid-afternoon of 23rd October that year ⁵⁵. Strictly speaking he was properly styled "*of Ardormie*" as his mother still retained Glasswell. She, Katherine Murray, appears to have possessed all the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns. On the 9th February 1566, Katherine resigned these in favour of her son James and her uncle, Alexander Murray. James Scrymgeour was infest in the sunny half or southern part of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns, Easter and Wester, with half of the houses. By the terms of the contract, Alexander Murray, son of Andrew Murray of Cullov, was infest in the shady half including the mill and mill lands and the principal house of habitation of Easter Torbirns in February 1565 by the superior, William, Lord Hay of Yester⁵⁶. In a notorial instrument signed at Cullov on 8 June 1558, regarding the division of the lands of Cullov, James Scrymgeour appeared on behalf of his mother, Katherine Murray, and agreed with James Ogilvy, portioner of Balhary who was agent for his brother, Alexander Ogilvy of Clova, that the sunny or south half should belong to the Scrymgeours⁵⁷. James Ogilvy the son of the deceased Alexander Ogilvy of Cullov had the north half by virtue that his deceased mother, Elizabeth Murray, was heiress of half of the lands of Ardormie, Glasswell and Torbins.

Under a contract of Reversion for the sum of 700 merks, John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, granted Katherine Murray, Lady Glasswell, a liferent of half the lands of Strathdichty and James Scrymgeour of Glasswell, her son, was made fiar of these lands by this in an instrument dated 15 June 1565 ⁵⁸.

James paid £28 10s for the relief of his lands held in ward by the Queen and was granted sasine on 28 March 1555 ⁵⁹. Following on this, at Dundee in April 1555, he disposed of his half of these same lands of Wester Glenquharity and Balintore to Thomas Ogilvy of Westercraigs and Janet Fraser his spouse.

It is reputed that in 1550, James Scrymgeour married Marion Crichton, a daughter of the deceased John Crichton of Ruthven who fell at Pinkie Cleuch in 1547 ⁶⁰. Her mother was Janet Fraser, a daughter of Thomas, second Lord Fraser of Lovat and was by a second marriage, the aforementioned spouse of Thomas Ogilvy. The disposal of the Glenquharity properties thus may have some link to the Scrymgeour / Crichton marriage. The Crichton family had established in Angus the previous century, the founder of that family James Crichton of Ruthven, Provost of Edinburgh in 1478, being great-great grandfather of Marion.

The Scrymgeour of Glasswell and Crichton of Ruthven lairds appear together in several charters and in 1600 James Crichton of Ruthven was a witness to a charter which involved the life-rent of Marion ⁶¹.

A Summons dated 7 May 1554 anent Glasswell and Torbirns is a valuable genealogical record as it mentions among others Katherine Murray, relict of Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell the brother and heir of Mr James Scrymgeour and James Scrymgeour son and heir to her and the said Walter and Marion Crichton spouse to the said James ⁶².

James Scrymgeour and Marion Crichton were jointly infest in the lands of Ardormie and Sheillwalls in a precept dated 29 Dec 1556. As mentioned earlier, James was infest in the sunny portion of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns in February 1565. Their house was at Glasswell, as recorded in an item of early planning control: When Alexander Murray took possession of the shady part of these lands in 1565, land was also granted to him for the building of a house and garden at Glasswell, which it was stipulated should be similar to the house and garden there belonging to James Scrymgeour of Ardormie ⁶³. This is an early example of planning control written into title deeds. James and Marion had eight sons and at least two daughters: Walter who died young; James first of that name who died young; John the heir born about 1550, more of whom later; Andrew born before 1560 described later⁶⁴; Mr. Alexander born about 1565 described later ⁶⁵; James second of that name and described later ⁶⁶; Thomas described later ⁶⁷; John second of that name, both surviving; Grissel

described later; Marion described later and Jane Scrymgeour who married Andrew Moncur, portioner of Balmaw may also have been their daughter ⁶⁸.

Walter and James the eldest sons were both alive in 1560 but died young so that by 5 May 1569 the third son, John, was heir apparent ⁶⁹. A Bond of Provision dated 24 May 1560 by Katherine Murray, Lady Glasswell, and her son James was made in favour of Walter and James, the sons of James, and whom failing to his other sons ⁷⁰. This bond also implies that by this date, Katherine was again a widow.

Andrew lived in Ballinshoe for many years and probably acted as factor for his brother and later his nephew. From his sisters' wills we learn that he married Elizabeth Gardyne (also recorded as Gairdin and Garden) and by her had a son named James. Elizabeth, also known as Elspet, was the widow of Alexander Pyot of Fofartie when she married Andrew sometime before 1584. They lived initially at Fofartie. They were in Cullov 21 March 1591/2 when they jointly had a wadset of the Muiralehouse and mill at Lethnot in Glen Clova. The wills indicate that by November 1603 Andrew was in Tullo and that he died before February 1608. His son James had Percept of Clare Constat from Patrick Lindsay of Barnyards on 12 July 1609 as heir to his deceased father Andrew Scrymgeour in the lands of Muiralehouse with mill and quarter of lands of Lethnot, Braeminzion and lands of Over Lethnot ⁷¹. James may have been in Kinkuhirrie in 1617 though proof is wanting ⁷².

Mr Alexander was a student in the 1580's, accompanying his cousin Mr James Melville to Berwick in 1584 and later entered the ministry where he was held in regard and described by Melville about 1600 as "*a man of guid giftes in estimation in the ministrie.*" Mr Alexander's potential was recognised within the family as he was named in the Scrymgeour of Dudhope entail of 1587. The timing of his education and Melville's description point to him being the Mr. Alexander Scrymgeour mentioned in several volumes of the History of the Church of Scotland by David Calderwood. After graduating M.A. from University of St. Andrews, he was regent in the Univ. of Edinburgh from 1586-88. He was admitted after 27 May 1589 and nominated by the Privy Council 6 March 1590 following one of the Commissions for the maintenance of the Protestant religion in Cunningham. He was minister of Irvine, Ayrshire from 1589 to his death about 1617. Alexander married twice. His first wife was Agnes, daughter and heiress portioner of Hew Campbell provost of Irvine and his spouse Margaret Whyte ⁷³. Secondly he married Jean, daughter of Robert Hunter of Hunterston and widow of Robert Cunningham, minister of Barnweil. By his first wife, he had a son named Hew Scrymgeour, who was witness to a Renunciation made by Jean Hunter on 16 July 1608 ⁷⁴. Alexander was principal witness on 20 October 1601 to the marriage contract of his sister-in-law, Jean Campbell, and Theophilus Smeaton ⁷⁵. Agnes Campbell died before 1604 for on the second day of that year, a Renunciation was registered whereby Margaret Campbell and Robert Cunningham her spouse and Mr Alexander Scrymgeour, described as relict of Agnes Campbell, surrendered the annual rent of £20 which by Hew Campbell's death on 30 April 1587 had been inherited by Margaret, Agnes and Jean ⁷⁶. In 1606 Alexander was named constant Moderator of the Presbytery of Irvine. He was called before the Privy Council on 15 February 1610 with four others for intercommuning with papists. He died before 12 July 1617. Jean Hunter survived Mr Alexander and was alive in June 1624 ⁷⁷. The laird of Glasswell's next son, James lived to an old age and was designed of Balwhadly, a farm in the parish of Fern ⁷⁸. He was the second son of that name and probably was born in the 1570's by which time the first James had died. Some details of the eventful life of this individual are related later. This James died without issue and his grand nephew Captain Thomas Scrymgeour was served his heir on 10 October 1653.

Thomas lived in Balmuckety just to the south of Glasswell. He was left a legacy in his sister's will in February 1605. He married about 1600 to Elizabeth Gardin, the widow of John Spalding and

the mother of David Spalding in Middle Ballinshoe ⁷⁹. He appears to have been in Easter Torbirms in 1610.

The youngest son, John had the same name as his oldest surviving brother. He is mentioned as brother to the laird in a charter ⁸⁰ dated 8 June 1587 and as youngest son of the umquhile James S. of Glasswell in an Inhibition dated 21 March 1597 against William Pyott of Fofartie ⁸¹.

Grissel made her will at Logie, Kirriemuir on 20 November 1603, probably while living with her sister Marion who was spouse to Thomas Wishart in Logie. The family of Wishart of Logie Wishart or of that Ilk were longstanding neighbours of Glasswell. Grissel died at Logie in January 1604 ⁸² and Marion died on 20th February 1608 at Ballindarg, a neighbouring farm in the parish of Kirriemuir, where she had moved with her husband, Thomas ⁸³. They had a son John Wishart.

As a son of a former burghess and provost of Dundee, it is not surprising to find an entry in the Dundee "Lockit Book" that on 17th February 1562 James Scrymgeour of Glasswell was admitted as a Brother of the Guild, gratis. James Scrymgeour of Glasswell is mentioned in various documents in the Bamff Charters as a witness at an assize in 1561 and as arbiter in boundary disputes in Alyth in 1564 and 1565.

There was also a dispute regarding ownership of the old Murray holdings, for the earlier mentioned James Ogilvy, son of Alexander Ogilvy of Cullow and Bessie Murray, had claimed from about 1552 onwards to be heir to his deceased mother. In 1566 he made a contract with Thomas Ogilvy of Craigs to divide equally his claim on the condition that Thomas would recover to him half the lands of Ardorny and Sheilwalls, half the third part of Balintore and Wester Glenquharity, half of Cullow, Artithol, Eggie, Egglismachan, Crossmyln, Craggrow, half of Glasswell with half the mill there and half of Torbirms. James Ogilvy appears to have succeeded in gaining from Alexander Ogilvy of Clova, his half share of Cullow, Artithol, Eggie and Ecclesmachan in April 1567 whereupon he claimed unsuccessfully that the contract with Thomas Ogilvy of Craigs had been made under duress ⁸⁴.

The Register of the Privy Council records on 5 May 1569 that James Scrymgeour made a legal security (lawborrows) for John, his son and heir, who with others were ordered not to harm or hurt John Durward at the Mill of Glasswell in time coming under the penalty of 500 merks. John was probably about fourteen at that time.

During the power struggle between the supporters of Queen Mary and her son James, then an infant King, James Scrymgeour appears in the King's party. On the 27 July 1568, Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity and his neighbour James Scrymgeour of Glasswell were instructed by the Regent Morton to continue the trial of David Graham of Fintry at the baronial court of Kirriemuir for the wrongful imprisonment of John Piggot of Balnaboth. Sir John's mother-in-law, Dame Katherine Campbell sent warning from Edzell that Huntly with a force of nearly a thousand horsemen were approaching. It was feared that her son, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, would also join forces with the Queen's men led by Huntly and thus this court was hastily abandoned and the officials withdrew ⁸⁵. The following year, Morton's bailies, Ogilvy of Inverquharity and Scrymgeour of Glasswell were among a group who subscribed to a bond to uphold the king's authority in Angus ⁸⁶. This power struggle continued and, in 1571, when the Regent Mar was trying to oust Kirkcaldy of Grange and the Queen's supporters from Edinburgh Castle, the Constable of Dundee and James Scrymgeour of Glasswell were accused of failing to join the Regent. Although his uncle, the Constable, had no excuse, Glasswell was able to claim that he had sent his son and heir fully equipped. Later in 1577, Lord Glamis and thirty nine lairds, mainly from Angus subscribed to a licence to remain away from a raid summoned for Dumfries and among these was Scrymgeour of Glasswell.

James Scrymgeour and his son John made a contract on 8 May 1576 with Alexander Ogilvy of

Clova and his son and heir apparent James, the purpose of which was to exchange some of their holdings of the former Murray lands. The Scrymgeours exchanged the shady half of Artitholl for the sunny half. They also resigned the shady half of Eggie and Ecclesmachan and received from the Ogilvys the sunny half of Cullow with its salmon fishings. The Scrymgeours also resigned the shady half of the lands of Crossmill and its mill for the sum of £100 Scots⁸⁷. The Ogilvys apparently held the other half of Crossmill, for the laird of Clova's brother, David Ogilvy of Corsmyll was recorded two years prior to this⁸⁸.

In 1579 James Scrymgeour of Glasswell is recorded as providing surety along with others for a caution of £2000 placed on Thomas Lyon of Baldukie who was ordered not to trouble Dame Elizabeth Abernethy relict of John, Lord Glamis or their daughters Jean and Sybilla Lyon⁸⁹. A short time later, early in 1580, he provided security of 1000 merks with James Moncur of that Ilk when his cousin James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee was cautioned for using quarrelsome speech against Robert Bruce of Pitleithie in the presence of the King⁹⁰.

Towards the end of his life he was appointed curator of James Scrymgeour, son of the deceased James Scrymgeour of Fardell⁹¹.

From the rental of the Master of the Hospital of Dundee, it appears about 1580 that the Laird of Glasswell was associated with the eastmost house in Dundee which was then situated immediately within the Burgh wall at the East Port. It is described as "*ye Laird of Glaswell's Land and yeard Lyand in ye north syid of ye seagaitt betwix ye land of walter Carmanour on ye west and Oure ladie wynd on ye east pairtis*"⁹².

A contract made on 5 March 1580/81, between William Blair and James, appears to be the latest date when he is shown to be alive⁹³. His widow, Marion Crichton survived beyond 1600.

John Scrymgeour of Glasswell (1555c - 1604c)

James died in late 1581 or early 1582 and his eldest son John was retoured⁹⁴ on 19 March 1582 and infeft on 28th May 1582 on the lands of Ardornie as heir to his deceased father⁹⁵. Alexander Ogilvy of Clova granted him a Precept of Clare Constat on 18 April 1582 as heir to his father in the sunny half of the lands of Artithol and the shady half of Cullow⁹⁶. This shows that the family had retained the lands that came from the Murray of Cullow inheritance although the doubt as to which half of Cullow appears to remain when looking back to the 1558 agreement described earlier.

John probably married about 1573, his spouse being Christian Moncur. This is first recorded in a Charter dated 6 Nov 1573 granted by George Potter to John Scrymgeour son and heir apparent to James Scrymgeour of Glasswell and to Christian Moncur his spouse on resignation of the said James⁹⁷.

A matrimonial contract was made between Andrew Moncur of Balmaw and the laird of Glasswell at some date. The discharge was made on 13th June 1587 to David Wedderburn who recorded it in his "Compt Buik" and mentioned four witnesses, William Barry, David Herris, David Fleschour and David Ostlar. Unfortunately it does not name the parties engaged to marry⁹⁸. At first sight, this could suggest that Christian was a daughter of Andrew Moncur of Balmaw but further investigation is needed as Andrew Moncur portioner of Balmaw married Jane Scrymgeour and probably was brother-in-law to John Scrymgeour. That Jane Scrymgeour survived her husband and was living in the parish of Newtyle in 1590.

There had been earlier connections between the Scrymgeour and Moncur families: When John Scrymgeour was infeft in the shady half of Glasswell on 6 June 1584 the principal witness was John Moncur of Slains. On 21 March 1581, John Scrymgeour styled apparent of Glasswell was principal witness to a charter to James Moncur of Moncur in the church lands of Kirkhill of Meigle. Earlier still, a charter dated 13 February 1550 gives Margaret Scrymgeour as spouse to Andrew Moncur of that Ilk, although with James Scrymgeour of Redgorton as the witness that marriage appears to have

been to another cadet of the family. Yet another branch was involved through the marriage of young James Scrymgeour of Fardell to Barbara, daughter of Andrew Moncur of that Ilk in 1563. It seems more likely that Christian was a daughter of Moncur of Slains.

John Scrymgeour and Christian Moncur appear to have had at least three sons and also three daughters: John the heir, more of whom later; James; Gilbert; Janet; Christian and Alison.

James appears to have been the second son and became a burghess of Dundee. He married late in life to Margaret Person, the contract of marriage dated 22 October 1642. They had a daughter Margaret who after the death of James had Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie appointed as her tutor⁹⁹. Gilbert appears as a witness to various family contracts¹⁰⁰ and lived in Balbagnie at the south side of Glasswell in 1611 when he was witness to a contract on Blairfeddon for Henry Lindsay¹⁰¹. He probably was alive at the time his sister Christian made her will in 1625.

Janet was the spouse of David Ogilvy of Over Kinnaty. They married in 1597, the contract of marriage dated 27 January 1596/7 and registered 8 January 1602¹⁰². David, born about 1564 was brother to John Ogilvy, eighth baron of Inverquhar and features in many records from 1590 on. Given the close involvement of his grandfather, Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar with James Scrymgeour as baron bailies of the Regality of Kirriemuir and as neighbours this seems natural and is reinforced with the knowledge that when David Ogilvy purchased Glasswell in 1613 just before his death he was brother-in-law of the laird. David Ogilvy and Janet had sons David and Robert¹⁰³.

Christian married Oliver Ogilvy in Kirkton of Kingoldrum. Pointers suggest that he was the son of Oliver Ogilvy and Grissel Clephan, and grandson of Mr. James Ogilvy of Balfour. Christian died at Kirkton of Kingoldrum in May 1625¹⁰⁴.

Alison was described as daughter to the laird of Glasswell on 20 November 1603 when Grissel Scrymgeour bequeathed to her £200¹⁰⁵. In or before 1613 Alison married Henry Lindsay of Blairfeddon, a neighbouring laird who earlier had been an accomplice of the wild Master of Crawford but who probably had reformed by then¹⁰⁶. They had sons John and David, and daughters called Catherine, Jean and Alison¹⁰⁷. Alison Scrymgeour died in 1651. By then her son, Mr. David Lindsay was minister of Rescobie¹⁰⁸.

An interesting insight into the relationship between laird and tenants at this time is found in a wadset of 31 May 1581 where Christian Hutcheon, relict of Thomas Alexander in Wester Persie, John Chapman, her spouse, and John Alexander, her son, agreed to provide out of the sunny half of the lands of Cullov four bolls of victuals annually for a loan of 200 merks Scots¹⁰⁹. This loan was redeemed on 11 June 1584. Such payment in kind was common in settlement of rent as the lairds acted as local bankers in taking and giving loans.

In 1584, John Scrymgeour of Glasswell appeared before the Privy Council representing the complainants Elspet Garden, relict of Alexander Pyot of Fofartie and Andrew Scrymgeour, then her husband. Her late husband's brother, William Pyot with three or four accomplices had broken into Fofartie in March 1584, stealing bedding, breaking up the brewhouse and damaging the byres and barns and injuring a boy servant. This same gang returned on 4th July and caused more trouble by destroying crops. Pyot failed to appear and was ordered to be denounced rebel. This Andrew Scrymgeour was John's younger brother of that name¹¹⁰.

Also in 1584, on 6th June, John Scrymgeour of Glasswell purchased the shady half of the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns and the house of Easter Torbirns from Alexander Murray and his son William. This still included the clause regarding land on which to build a house and garden similar to those of the late James Scrymgeour thus suggesting that his kinsman Alexander Murray had not developed that site which he gained some nineteen years earlier¹¹¹.

John Scrymgeour was one of the barons who attended the Regality Court of Kirriemuir. His

neighbour, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity was the senior of the local lairds in attendance when called by the Earl of Angus. A letter to John Ogilvy dated 14 June 1589 from William, ninth Earl of Angus, announces his intention to hold a Regality Court. In it he states that he is not certain which way he will come to Kirriemuir but will advise Inverquharity a day or two before the meeting when he (John), "will mak Glasswall and the other barons thereabout acquaintit therewith" ¹¹².

In 1590, as a witness John signed a document at Dundee as "Johnne Skryngeour of Glasswell" ¹¹³. The same form of surname is used in a caution of 27 March 1591 ¹¹⁴.

In the Douglas charters, there is a contract of George, Earl of Huntly engaging himself, Glengarry, Lochiel and other chiefs to John, Earl of Atholl. This was witnessed at Huntly on 8 December 1592 by Sir Archibald Douglas, John Scrymgeour of Glasswell and Alexander Irvine, apparent of Drum. Earlier that year, Huntly had been heavily implicated in the murder of the "bonnie earl o' Moray" but this alliance seems more of a highland pact and does not align Glasswell closely with that party.

In a contract dated 6 November 1593 John Scrymgeour and his spouse Christian Moncur disponed to Richard Cant at the Mill of Kynaltie, of half the lands of Cullov and the whole of Lathett (Lethnot?) with the teinds and pasturage on the common of Cullov ¹¹⁵.

The following year a division of the commonties and a settlement of the marches was made between John Scrymgeour's lands of Cullov and the lands of Crossmill belonging to James Ogilvy of Clova and David Ogilvy of Crossmill and the lands of Lethnot belonging to Patrick Lindsay ¹¹⁶.

On 24 Aug 1594 in Dundee, a bond was made by Mr John Gardyne of Drumgicht not to harm John Scrymgeour of Glasswel ¹¹⁷. The following year George Lyon in Balmuckety and John Alexander there also made a bond not to harm him or his servants and tenants of the lands of Glasswell, Torbirns and Over and Nether Ballinshoe. This indicates that the Scrymgeours still held part of the estate of Ballinshoe even although around this time there was a John Ogilvy designed of Ballinshoe. This latter's right was disputed ferociously by Sir John Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Crawford ¹¹⁸. Indeed this dispute may even have involved John Scrymgeour, for on 7 September 1597, he gave a bond under penalty of 3000 merks not to harm Sir John Lindsay of Easter Ballinshoe in his "roume" there. The principal witness was David Ogilvy, brother of the Laird of Inverquharity but Andrew Moncur of Balmaw and James Scrymgeour also signed as witness at Kirriemuir. The latter may have been the brother of John. As already mentioned, David Ogilvy was his son-in-law by the recent marriage to Janet Scrymgeour and Andrew Moncur may have been brother-in-law or kinsman to Glasswell.

Family Bonds were very significant in the sixteenth century. A Bond of Union between William Douglas, tenth Earl of Angus and divers gentlemen of his name and friends for the furtherance of the service of King James VI was signed at Edinburgh on 20 December 1597. Besides several Douglas lairds, this incorporated Sir John Wishart of Pitarrow, John Wishart of that Ilk, John Scrymgeour of Glasswell and John Ogilvy of Inverquharity. The Scrymgeour of Glasswell marriages to kin of these Wisharts and John Ogilvy show the influence of politics on marriage bonds ¹¹⁹. This is also amply demonstrated by a bond made earlier that year by John Ogilvy of Inverquharity and David Ogilvy portioner of Cambok. This David was the son-in-law of the laird of Glasswell who witnessed the bond at Kirriemuir on 11 April 1597 along with John Wishart of that Ilk, Thomas Wishart of Drumshade, Thomas Ogilvy in Wester Lednathie and Andrew Scrymgeour in Drummyne.

There appears to have been a continuing problem between the Gardynes and Scrymgeour of Glasswell, for in 1599 Thomas Gardyne of Legaston and Mr. Robert Gardyne, brother of David Gardyne elder of Leys were bonded not to harm John or his brother Thomas Scrymgeour ¹²⁰. Thomas and his older brother Andrew both had spouses called Elizabeth Gardyne. The former's wife may

have been a kinswoman of Legaston. Earlier in 1596, David Gardyne had been put to the horn for not paying to John Scrymgeour certain sums of money with oxen, corn and other goods. The cautioners had forfeited £1300 for this and were still pursuing the Fiar of Leys in May 1610 ¹²¹.

In 1602, Sir John Ogilvy of Craig gave a bond under penalty of 5000 merks not to harm John Scrymgeour of Glasswell who in a reciprocal agreement made a bond not to harm Sir John Ogilvy of Craig or Mr David Ogilvy, his brother. At that time there was a feud between these sons of Lord Ogilvy and Glasswell's neighbours, the Lindsays. Indeed Mr. David Ogilvy was almost killed in an attack on him in the Canongait of Edinburgh some two months later but John Scrymgeour was never listed as being in either the Lindsay or the Ogilvy camp. His young neighbour and future son-in-law, Harry Lindsay, was however one of the assailants of Mr. David Ogilvy. Clearly John was no associate of those in the Lindsay camp for earlier that same year on 10th March, it was their principal, Alexander Lord Spynie, brother of foresaid Sir John Lindsay of Ballinshoe who was bound in 3000 merks and David Gardyne, fiar of Leys in £500 not to harm John Scrymgeour ¹²². The Gardynes who appear regularly to be tendering some grudge to the Laird of Glasswell were among those listed in the Lindsay camp at this time ¹²³.

The discharge of an action raised by James Halyburton against Patrick, Lord Glamis was witnessed at Glamis on 14 October 1600 by John Scrymgeour of Glasswell and William Oliphant ¹²⁴. On 7 Jan 1603 John and Christian placed an Inhibition against Elizabeth Gardyne, by then the spouse of Thomas Scrymgeour in Balmuckety, regarding a contract dated 19 Feb 1598 ¹²⁵.

In 1603, William Cochran, merchant in Kirriemuir, leased from John Scrymgeour "Drumdreby aiker", an acre of ground at Wester Torbirns for twelve shillings yearly. The exact location of Torbirns is lost but this suggests that it was reasonably convenient to the town of Kirriemuir and the description of this acre shows that it was bordered on the north by the Garie Burn, on the east by the way to the Bowbutts, on the south by the Muir of Liftie and on the west by a burn called Strype. From this Drumdreby would appear to have lain east of the Commonty. On Thomson's map of Angusshire (published 1825) and John Ainslie's map of 1794 "Tarburn" is shown to the south west of Kirriemuir and may solve the problem of Torbirns. From its location, it appears that Torbirns lay just west of the land now occupied by Webster's High School in Kirriemuir. Some dubiety remains as on John Ainslie's map "Drumdrivie" is shown just north of Glasswell. That location however does not fit comfortably with the description of "Drumdreby aiker". John Scrymgeour of Glasswell probably died about the end of 1603 or early 1604 as he is described as umquhile in an Inhibition dated 2 Feb 1604 ¹²⁶. Christine Moncur, his spouse survived him.

John Scrymgeour of Glasswell (1575c - 1615c)

Described as John Scrymgeour of Cullow son and heir of deceased John Scrymgeour of Glasswell on 20 September 1606 when with his mother, Christine Moncur, they sold Cullow to John Cumming of Cullow in liferent and his son, John Cumming in fee the town and lands of Cullow and the sunny and shady halves of Artitholl ¹²⁷. John Scrymgeour, was given a precept of Clare Constat on 26 August by John, Lord Hay of Yester and on 1st September 1610 he was retoured as heir to his father in the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns with the mill etc. and common pasture on the Muir of Liftie ¹²⁸. The ceremony was carried out by Alexander Piggot. The principal witness was Thomas Scrymgeour in Easter Torbirns who presumably was his uncle who had regularly witnessed his father's documents.

John Scrymgeour of Glasswell provided surety of 1000 merks in 1610 to Laurence Oliphant of Condie ¹²⁹, an intriguing contract given the wide separation of their estates. Perhaps some marriage ties may explain this in time. The families had known each other for a number of years as both of the lairds witnessed a charter signed in Edinburgh on 26 May 1598 ¹³⁰.

This laird of Glasswell married Margaret Wishart sometime before June 1613¹³¹. She was possibly a daughter of John Wishart of that Ilk, a neighbour to the south of Glasswell at Logie Wishart. John and Margaret had a son and heir named Thomas, most likely named after his granduncle.

In 1595, John Scrymgeour, the elder, of Glasswell had resigned his holding of Ardornie to George Ramsay of Bamff and thus these lands which proved a fruitful source of records for research of these Scrymgeours passed from the family. However a contract of wadset dated 20 Sep 1592 on the lands of Bamff for 2000 merks, was to provide an annual rent of 200 merks from George Ramsay but to be suspended until three years after the death of John's mother, Marion Crichton. This was recorded at the insistence of John, son and heir of John Scrymgeour of Glasswell. The wadset was redeemed to that John Scrymgeour by George Ramsay son of the laird of Bamff in 1611¹³².

The laird's brother-in-law, David Ogilvy, raised an action on 28 July 1612 calling for him to fulfil the terms of the marriage contract of January 1596/7, indubitably placing some financial obligation on Glasswell. This younger John Scrymgeour of Glasswell was to continue to dispose of much of the family estate. In 1613, with the consent of his wife, Margaret Wishart, he sold the lands of Glasswell and Torbirns, the charter of sale specifying that the estate was held in superior by John, Lord Hay of Yester at an annual feu duty of £12. 6s. 8d. for Glasswell and £8 for Torbirns. In addition to these lands, the contract included the tower of Glasswell, the mill and multures and pasturage of the moors of Bademore, Liftie and Liffdens¹³³.

The purchaser was his brother-in-law, David Ogilvy of Kinalty who died later that year leaving issue. David, son of David Ogilvy of Kinalty and Janet Scrymgeour, thus gained the title of Glasswell in 1613.

As previously mentioned, John Scrymgeour and his mother disposed of their interest in the lands of Cullov. The sale of Glasswell was carried out with the consent of John Cumming of Cullov. Earlier records about 1580, show that Cummings had lived in Ballinshoe and that their loyalties lay with the Crichton lairds of Ruthven. The Cumming family appear to have been related distantly to Marion Crichton, the grandmother of John Scrymgeour. John Cumming of Cullov acted as bailie for the ceremony of infestment of David Ogilvy but whether it was through a financial interest in the sale of Glasswell or some traditional link between Cullov and Glasswell is not made clear. There is also the strong possibility that John Cumming was related by marriage to both the purchaser and the vendor for it seems his wife was Margaret Scrymgeour¹³⁴. The other witnesses to that ceremony show the serious nature of observing land possession. They were Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, brother of the purchaser, Mr Alexander Kynmounth, his brother-in-law and minister at Kirriemuir, Patrick Cabel, schoolmaster there, Thomas Scrymgeour in Easter Torbirns and Abraham Piggot junior, the notary public.

After disposing of Glasswell in 1613, John Scrymgeour retained the ownership of Over and Nether Ballinshoe which had long been possessed by the family. He may also have owned Wester Ballinshoe at this time and was styled "of Ballinshoe". He was likewise designed when with John Cumming of Cullov and his son John Cumming on 17 June 1614 they made a contract to dispoise the lands of Cullov with its salmon fishings and the sunny half of Artithol to Andrew Ogilvy and his spouse Anne Auchinleck. Andrew was the brother of James Ogilvy of Clova. This last Scrymgeour laird of Glasswell died soon after this, possibly in 1615 for an Inhibition registered on 22 September 1615 was by John Scrymgeour of Ballinshoe, son and heir of the late John S. of Glasswell the latter having initiated the contract on 29 December 1614¹³⁵.

John Scrymgeour of Ballinshoe (1600c - 1625c)

A Complaint by several persons, mainly in the Kirriemuir area went before the Lords of Council on 22 July 1619. Among those listed is James Scrymgeour of Balwhadly and John Scrymgeour of

Ballinshoe and Thomas Wishart in Ballindarg. The latter probably would be son to the earlier mentioned Thomas Wishart and Marion Scrymgeour as a Thomas Wishart was retoured heir to his father Thomas Wishart in Ballindarg on 11 January 1612 ¹³⁶.

There is evidence that the above James Scrymgeour of Balwhadly was great uncle to John Scrymgeour of Ballinshoe. James may have been the mysterious gentleman calling himself the brother to the laird of Glasswell who, with a trunk, was landed from a ship at Usan in the parish of Craig and was met there by some horsemen and carried, trunk included, to some place unknown. This story was reported during a Jesuit spy scare in the time of James VI.

Leading up to the aforementioned Complaint, John Scrymgeour of Ballinshoe stood surety for James Scrymgeour in Balwhadly, when he was accused of the murder of John Edward of Acharn "be streking him ane diedlie straik in the heid in September 1617; quhairof he deceissit in Januar thairefter". This blow had been delivered when James intervened in a dispute between his tenants but the death of John Edward appeared to have little to do with the assault and more closely related to being forced out of his house by a greedy son who then pursued for damages. About ten years later, James Scrymgeour of Balwhadly was recruited to fight as a mercenary soldier in the army of Gustav Adolf, Protestant King of Sweden, who was attempting to break the Catholic hold in the Baltic lands but James deserted after receiving payment ¹³⁷. James was also associated with Balwharn just east of Balquhaldy and was described as "formerly in Milton of Ogil", which is adjacent to Balwhadly, "and now in Kirriemuir" on 8 August 1633 when he discharged a bond for 550 merks to Andrew Ogilvy in Cullow. He died without issue about 1650. The bond for 550 merks was transferred to his heir, Captain Thomas Scrymgeour of Wester Ballinshoe.

On 15 June 1620, John made a bond to Patrick Ogilvy and apparently was alive when on 13 April 1624 he was pursued for failing to pay the rental of 200 merks ¹³⁸.

The Forfar Sasines show that John Scrymgeour continued to be styled of Ballinshoe. Sometime between 1624 and 1639 he died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.

Thomas Scrymgeour of Ballinshoe & Torbirns (1605c - 1657c)

Thomas was styled Captain Thomas Scrymgeour of Wester Ballinshoe and of Torbirns. Although the family link to the Scrymgeours of Dudhope was now removed by several generations and the fortunes of the Glasswell branch much diminished, there was still a significant bond between these two Scrymgeour families. Captain Thomas Scrymgeour acted on behalf of Viscount Dundee in a sasine from the Sheriff-depute of Forfar in November 1644 and the following month he was witness to a charter of John Scrymgeour, Viscount of Dudhope ¹³⁹.

Thomas married but the name of his wife is wanting. Indeed he may have married twice as he appears to have buried a wife in the term preceding Whitsunday 1649, having paid £2 to the Guild for her mortcloth. Thereafter, Captain Thomas had a son named Thomas baptised on 11 March 1651 at Dundee. The four witnesses recorded in the Old Parish Register were all called Thomas. It was customary then in Dundee to select witnesses named the same as the given name to the child. The Guildry Book of Dundee records that Thomas paid 13s 4d for the mortcloth of his child in the entries between Martinmas 1650 - and Whitsunday 1651. This infant was the only recorded issue of Thomas.

In 1647, Thomas Scrymgeour of Wester Ballinshoe was served heir to his uncle, James Scrymgeour, a burghess of Dundee ¹⁴⁰ which suggests that this family continued to maintain its business interests within the Burgh of Dundee and that its association with the lands along the Braes of Angus had reduced over the years. It was the same gentleman styled Thomas Scrymgeour of Torbirns who, six years later in 1653, was heir to James Scrymgeour of Balwhadlie, his granduncle ¹⁴¹. Captain Thomas Scrymgeour is described as deceased on 16 June 1658, when David Ogilvy of Kinalty discharged the bond of 550 merks which James Scrymgeour had made in 1625 and which

had transferred to his heir ¹⁴².

It appears that the link of the Scrymgeour of Glasswell family with the lands to the south and east of Kirriemuir came to an end when on 22 February 1655 Thomas sold Wester & Over & Nether Ballinshoe and Easter & Wester Torbirns to David Ogilvy of Kinalty ¹⁴³.

The death of this Thomas Scrymgeour in Dundee between Martinmas 1656 and Whitsunday 1657 brought to a close the line of Scrymgeour lairds in the locality of Kirriemuir ¹⁴⁴.

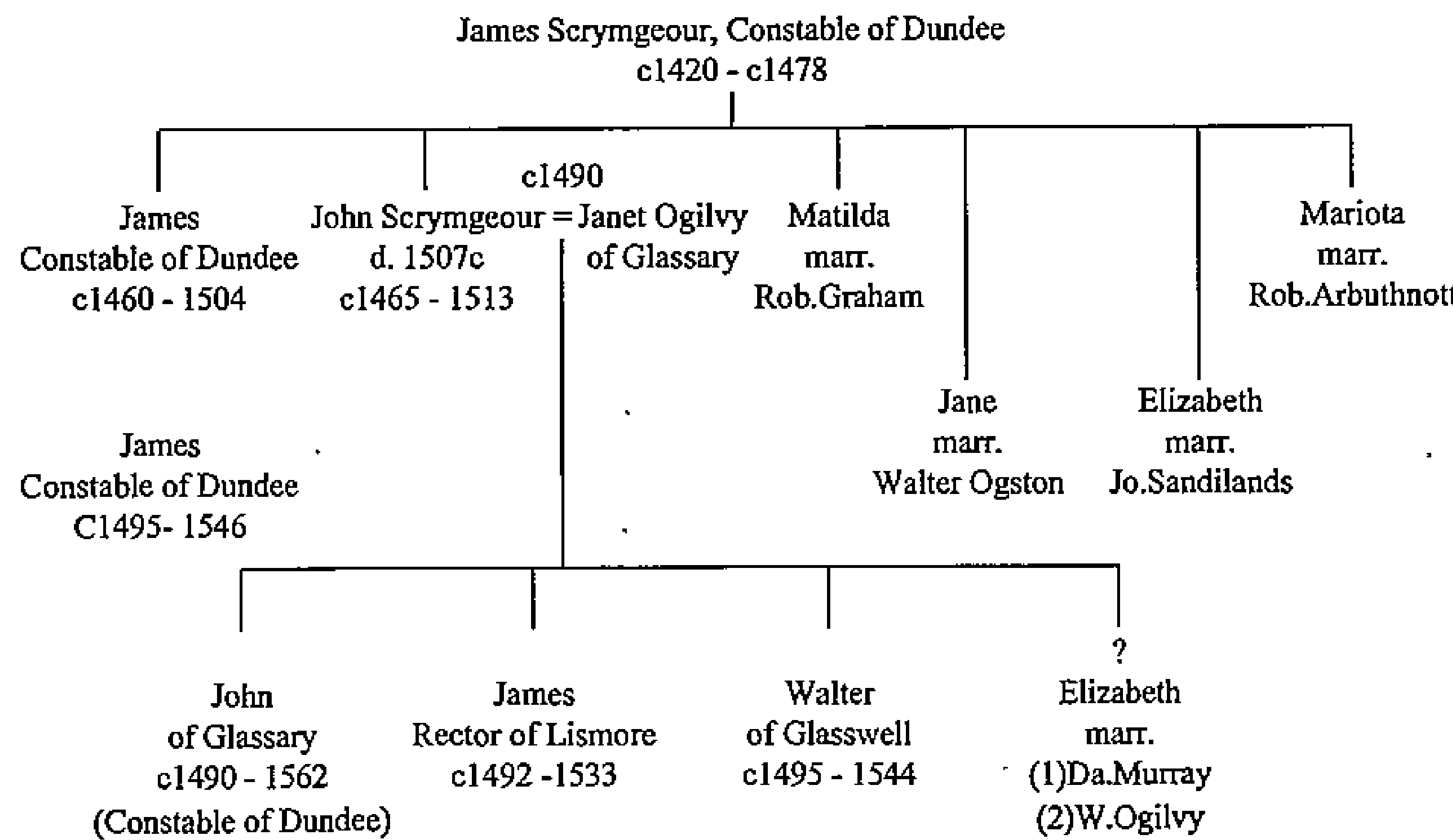
The bloodline of Walter de Moravia who had gained Glasswell and Torbirns in 1392 had passed to the Scrymgeours through Katherine Murray and then to David Ogilvy of Kinalty by his mother Janet Scrymgeour. Thus the new laird of Glasswell was still continuing this long family association with these lands.

Cadets of Scrymgeour of Glasswell

As to the cadets of the Scrymgeour of Glasswell, it was claimed in a successful petition for the vacant title of Constable of Dundee presented before the House of Lords in 1950 that all of the branches had failed by the mid-seventeenth century. Given the numbers of persons identified in this paper and the heirs male of some of these, it seems most unlikely that this was the case. Rather, it seems that the families of the younger sons of the lairds merged into the merchants, farmers and craftsmen classes and gave rise to a group of Scrymgeour families in the Kirriemuir area continuing through to the nineteenth century. In their more lowly station they probably remained oblivious to the 1587 entail which named the Scrymgeour of Glasswell's relationship to the Constable of Dundee. There may have been others like Mr Alexander Scrymgeour who left the area and had family elsewhere and whose descendants would have nothing to gain in pursuing a remote title and the financial burdens of the estate.

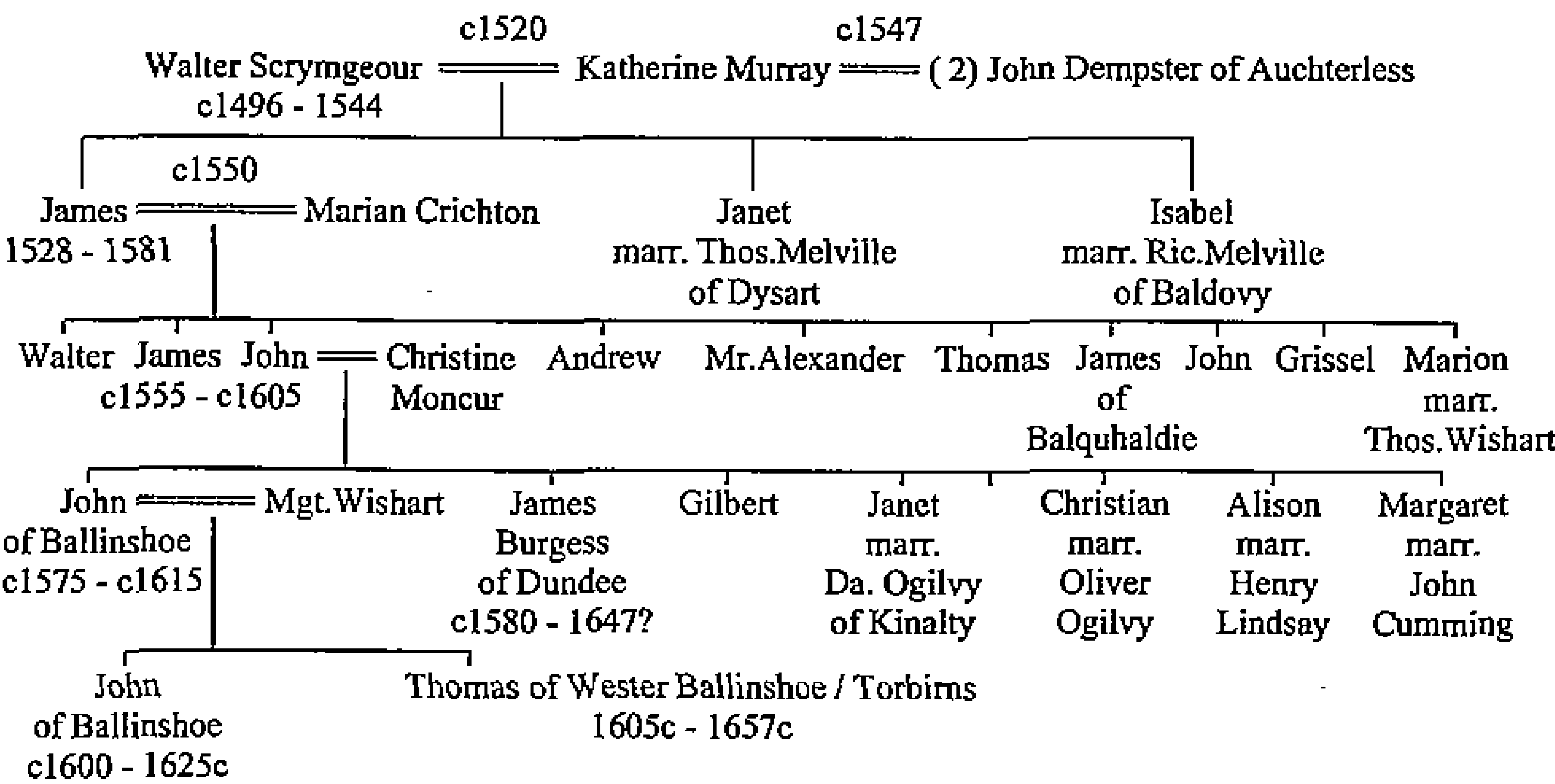
Appendix 1

RELATIONSHIP OF SCRYMGEOURS OF GLASSARY and OF GLASSWELL
TO SCRYMGEOUR, CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE



Appendix 2

FAMILY TREE OF SCRYMGEOUR OF GLASSWELL



References

¹ Laing Charters No.379; Letters by Marg.Stewart Countess of Marr and Angus ratifying wadset by William Hay of Lochorwart of lands of Glaskule and Turbryne in barony of Kirriemuir signed 13 Mar 1389.

² Jervise, Andrew Land of the Lindsays p346.

³ Reg.Privy Council (RSC) 14 Aug 1595

⁴ RSC: 10 Sep 1597 "Sir Johnne Lindsay of Easter Ballinschow"

⁵ The Laing Charters 379.

⁶ RMS Vol.ii.1729 registered in 1488.

⁷ The Laing Charters No.379

⁸ RMS: Charter 742 dated 27 June 1459

⁹ The Exchequer Rolls Vol.X

¹⁰ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents; Chrtr.310.

¹¹ RMS Charter 2052 dated 12 July 1491

¹² Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents; Chrtr.825

¹³ RSS Vol.i. 328

¹⁴ Sasine dated 28 Sep 1506 on resignation of tenement in S. Marketgate; The Wedderburn Book

¹⁵ McDonald, W.R.; Scottish Armorial Seals; Edin. 1904

¹⁶ Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents item.835 and 847.

¹⁷ Bamff Charters. No 28. confirmed in RMS 24 Apr 1510.

¹⁸ Ardornie appears to have belonged to the Murrays from 1375. RMS 501 confirms charter of Walter Murray of Drumsagard for purchase of Ardornie from Robert Hull.

¹⁹ RMS Vol.ii 1424 - 1513 : Charter 3554

²⁰ Reid, Alan; The Regality of Kirriemuir" J.Grant, Edin. 1909.

²¹ RMS Charter 3657 dated 26 Oct 1511.

²² RMS Charter 3817 dated 24 Feb 1513

²³ Campbell, C., The Scots Roll, The Heraldry Society of Scotland 1995.

²⁴ Exchequer Rolls XIV.568

²⁵ Exchequer Rolls Vol.XIV

²⁶ Registrorum abbacie de Aberbrothoc Charters 629 and 630.

²⁷ A Henry Kemp, the Laird of Durie, Fife was also known as Henry Durie about this time; see McFarlanes Genealogical Connections.

²⁸ Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland (RSS)

²⁹ Dundee City Archive GD130 Box 16

³⁰ Exchequer Rolls Vol.XVI

- 31 GD16/4/3
- 32 GD16/4/4
- 33 Exchequer Rolls Vol.XV
- 34 RSS Vol.ii. 2563
- 35 Acts & Decrees; 22 Jan 1573.
- 36 Douglas Charters No.208 James is styled "of Allegevin".
- 37 The Laing Charters No.1081
- 38 Laing Charters No.1081
- 39 Diary of Mr James Melvill describes Mr James, minister of Arbroth as brother to his father.
- 40 Dictionary of National Biography
- 41 Diary of Mr James Melvill, Ed. by G.Kinloch, Bannatyne Club. 1829.
- 42 Summons 13 Feb 1551-52 and 7 May 1554 44
- 43 RSS. Vol.ii. 1302
- 44 Calendar of Deeds Acta Dom. Conc. iv.422 and 459
- 45 Exchequer Rolls Vol.XVII.
- 46 Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents; Chrtrs.729 and 732.
- 47 History of Dundee ; Appendix.
- 48 Flett, I.E., The Geneva of Scotland./Bardgett F.D., Scotland Reformed, J.Donald Edin.1989.
- 49 RSS 15 Nov 1554.
- 50 The Lockit Book 20 Nov 1543; Dundee City Archives See Appendix 2.
- 51 RSS XVIII p.67
- 52 RSS Vol. ii and Acts & Decrees Vol.6 fol.145
- 53 Obligation dated 24 May 1569 Thomas Ireland's Protocol Book fol.76
- 54 Perth Retours No.8.
- 55 See Bamff Charters No.52 and Perth Retours No7
- 56 The Laing Charters No.796 9 Feb 1566
- 57 Airlie Muniments GD16/4/8
- 58 Inventory of Scrymgeour Family Documents; Chrtr.101.
- 59 Exchequer Rolls xviii, p580.
- 60 RMS Vol.IV Charter 1135, 29 Dec 1556
- 61 Bamff Charter 127.
- 62 Acts & Decrees X 228
- 63 The Laing Charters No.796
- 64 The Laing Charters No.1163
- 65 Reg.Privy Council (RPC) : 15 Nov 1587
- 66 Laing Charters No.1084
- 67 RSC: 15 Jul 1599
- 68 Commissariat of Edinburgh; Testament dated 26 Feb 1590
- 69 Thomas Ireland's Protocol Book 1567-75 fol. 76
- 70 Wedderburn Town Clerk of Dundee's Protocol Book 1554-65 No.238 fol.73
- 71 GD16/1/13/123
- 72 Inverquharie Muniments GD205/22.35
- 73 Testament 9 Mar 1589/90
- 74 Family Papers of the Hunters of Hunterston Chrtr.35 Scottish Record Society
- 75 Ayr Sasines reg. 15 Nov 1601
- 76 Ayr Sasines reg. 2 Jan 1604
- 77 Family Papers of the Hunters of Hunterston Chrtr.60 Scottish Record Society
- 78 Reg of Retours Vol.XXIV fol.197 76
- 79 Forfar Inhibitions Vol.12 fol.7 and fol.40
- 80 RMS Vol.VI .1060 78
- 81 Forfar Hornings 8: 4 May 1598
- 82 Edinburgh Comm. CC8/8/39, 19 Feb 1605.
- 83 Edinburgh Comm. CC8/8/44, 13 July 1608
- 84 Airlie Muniments GD16/4/6 - 21.
- 85 Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary Queen of Scots.
- 86 Reg.Privy Council
- 87 Airlie Muniments GD16/1/2.26
- 88 GD16/1/13.24
- 89 Reg. Privy Council
- 90 Reg.Privy Council dated 27 Jan 1580
- 91 Reg.Privy Seal dated 30 May 1583
- 92 Millar, A.H., Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee Oct.1887
- 93 Reg. of Deeds 16 July 1596 Vol.53
- 94 Perth Retour No. 40
- 95 Bamff Charters No.96 and Perth Retours No 40
- 96 GD16/4/22 {246.169}
- 97 Scrymgeour Inventory of 1669. Petition Charters
- 98 The Compt Buik of David Wedderburn 1587 - 1630, Edin. Univ.Press 1898.
- 99 Petitions Charters

- ¹⁰⁰ The Laing Charters No.1453 31 Oct 1603
- ¹⁰¹ Dundee City Archives GD130 Writs of Blairfeddon
- ¹⁰² GD16/41/161
- ¹⁰³ Forfar Sasines
- ¹⁰⁴ Comm. of Brechin Test. ref. CC3/3/4
- ¹⁰⁵ Edinburgh Comm. CC8/8/39, 19 Feb 1605.
- ¹⁰⁶ Register of Privy Council, 1600, 1602 and 1605.
- ¹⁰⁷ Forfar Sasines RS34/1.401 and RS35/4.316
- ¹⁰⁸ Monumental Inscription at Rescobie Church. See Jervise "The Land of the Lindsays"
- ¹⁰⁹ Airlie Muniments GD16
- ¹¹⁰ In a band for Alexander Ogilvie in Auchindorie, witnesses include John Scrymgeour of Glasswell and Andrew Scrymgeour in Drummyne.
- ¹¹¹ The Laing Charters No.1081
- ¹¹² Douglas Family Letter No.228
- ¹¹³ Reg.Privy Council: 24 Aug 1590
- ¹¹⁴ Reg.Of Privy Council
- ¹¹⁵ Airlie Muniments GD16
- ¹¹⁶ GD16
- ¹¹⁷ Reg.Privy Council: 2 Sep 1594
- ¹¹⁸ Sir John Lindsay is designed variously as of Ballinshoe, of Woodhead and later of Woodwrae.
- ¹¹⁹ Douglas Charters No.249
- ¹²⁰ Reg.Privy Council; 13 July 1599
- ¹²¹ Reg.Privy Council; 31 May 1610 action by John Ogilvy of Inverquharity.
- ¹²² Reg.Privy Council; 18 Dec 1602
- ¹²³ Reg.Privy Council; 8 May 1600.
- ¹²⁴ Glamis Writs Box 2 item 28
- ¹²⁵ Reg. of Inhibitions Forfar Vol.XII fol.7
- ¹²⁶ Particular Reg. of Inhibitions Forfar 17 Apr 1604
- ¹²⁷ GD16/1/4.26
- ¹²⁸ The Laing Charters 1583
- ¹²⁹ Reg.Privy Council; 25 Aug 1610.
- ¹³⁰ Register of Privy Council Vol.VI.
- ¹³¹ The Laing Charters No.1682.
- ¹³² Bamff Charters: Charter 179
- ¹³³ The Laing Charters 1682 and 1686.
- ¹³⁴ Margaret Scrymgeour spouse to John Cumming of Kirkton of Aberlemno in Charter CLXXXIII dated 9 Feb 1628 in Reg. Episc. Brechinensis.
- ¹³⁵ Reg.of Inhibitions Forfar 1615 Vol.22
- ¹³⁶ Forfar Retours No.76
- ¹³⁷ Reg.Privy Council 2nd Series VolVIII p377; 2 Jun 1627.
- ¹³⁸ Reg.of Hornings Forfar 16 Mar 1624 Vol. 34 13 Apr 1624
- ¹³⁹ The Laing Charters 2351, 2352 and 2354
- ¹⁴⁰ Retours General No.3358 of 11 Oct 1647.
- ¹⁴¹ Retours General No.3852 of 10 Oct 1653 and Reg of Retours Vol.XXIV fol. 197.
- ¹⁴² GD16/42/356
- ¹⁴³ Forfar Sasines RS35/5 f.166
- ¹⁴⁴ Guildry Book of Dundee; Mortcloth Dues 1665 - 67

From The Scots Magazine, 1774

On Sunday 4 Dec, considerable damage was done to the shipping in Leith harbour by the tide, which rose higher than has been known for many years; the stone pier was damaged; some houses in the citadel suffered; and a great part of the bank from that place to Newhaven was swept away. The magistrates and town council of Edinburgh were pleased, on the 21st, to order twenty guineas to be given to the Master of the Trinity-house of Leith, to be distributed among the sufferers.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Twynholm-Urr	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Parton-Tongland	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Kirkcormick-Lochrutton	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Kirkandrews-Kirkcudbright	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Kilton-Kells	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Dalbeattie-Dalry	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Dundrennan-Girton	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Colvend-Crossmichael	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Borgue-Castle Douglas	
Stewartry of Kirkcudbright MIs to 1918 Anwoth-Balmaghie	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Parish of Whithorn	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Burgh of Whithorn	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Parish of Kirkcowan	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Parish of New Luce	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Burgh of Stranraer	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Stranraer-Inch	
Parish of Fodderty, Ross and Cromarty 1851 Census Index	
Parish of Contin, Ross and Cromarty 1851 Census Index	
Fife F. H. S. MIs	Stuart Farrell
Lands and People of Moray, Part 1, Parish of Elgin	Bruce B. Bishop
Kirkyard of Marykirk MIs	Sheila Spiers
Happy Land	Howard Denton & Jim C. Wilson
No More Corncraiks	Ann Mitchell
Bonnie Fechtors: Women in Scotland, 1900-1950	Sheila Livingstone
Registers of the Seccession Churches in Scotland	Diane Baptie
Bridewell Prison	Paul Webster
Lees of Deniliquin	June R. Maitland
Register of the Privy Council, vols. I-V	
Register of the Privy Council, vols. VI-IX	
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Forrester Notes, vol. 1	Forrester
Forrester Notes, vol. 2	Forrester
Forrester Notes, vol. 3	Forrester
Forrester of Calziemi, Notes, vol. 1	Forrester
Forrester of Calziemi, Notes, vol. 2	Forrester
Macadie, Maceddie, Keddie, Kiddie, Ayson, Ferguson Families	
Leckie Family Notes	
Linton of Pendreich	
Dunsyre and Heggie Family Notes	
Wright of Loss	
Forrester of Dryfield of Boquhan	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Glenluce Village	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname: Parish of Old Luce	

Index of Midlothian Censused 1841: Parish of Kirknewton and East Calder	Lothian F. H. S.
Index of Midlothian Censused 1841: Parish of Stow	Lothian F. H. S.
Index of Midlothian Censused 1841: Parish of Newbattle	Lothian F. H. S.
Cross of Sacrifice. Officers, Men and Women of the Merchant Navy and Mercantile FL	
Buchanan, Geo. Political Poetry	
Scotland Since 1707	R. H. Campbell
Encyclopedia of Scottish Executions, 1750-1963	Alex. F. Young
Glasgow's People, 1956-1988	Oscar Marzaroli
Dundrennan Abbey Source Book, 1142-1612	D. R. Torrance
Index to Surnames in the 1851 Census Banffshire, vol. 8	M. Shand
Genealogy Online	Elizabeth Crowe
Jaarboek Central Bureau voor Genealogie 54, 2000	
Scottish Census Indexes, 1841-1871	
Death Sentences Passed by the Military Courts of the British Army, 1914-24	
British Army Mutineers, 1914-1922	Julian Putowski
Fighter Command Losses of the WW2, vol. 1, 1939-41	Norman Franks
Fighter Command Losses of the WW2, vol. 2, 1942-43	Norman Franks
Fighter Command Losses of the WW2, vol. 3, 1944-45	Norman Franks
Farm Hand, Weaver, Mason, Carver, Blacksmith, Farmer, Porter Green, Grocer	Ian Gould
Family and Local History Handbook	
Sprottichronicon	Duncan Sprott
Auchmithie Album	Margaret King
Liberton Kirk	

WAR GRAVES of the FIRST WORLD WAR

by Ken Nesbit

One of the frequently asked questions by those whose relatives fell in action during the Great War is how close to the action where my relative died is he buried.

For those soldiers who died of wounds, if they died at one of the general hospitals found near Rouen for the Somme and on the coast near Bolougne for the Flanders front, their graves might be found in the numerous cemeteries found near these locations. For example Sergeant John McPherson 17th Battalion A. I. F. was wounded in action 15th April 1917 at Bullecourt with a gunshot to the head. On the 5th May he was transferred to the 12th General Hospital where he died on the 8th May. John who was my grandfather's brother was buried at St. Sever Cemetery Extension, which is just to the north of Rouen and holds nearly eleven thousand eight hundred burials from the War, it is the largest war cemetery in France.

For those who died of wounds in the Casualty Clearing Stations or Field Ambulance Locations which were normally situated close to the front, their graves might well be found in the cemeteries which were established around these locations, an example of this being the grave of Captain Peter

Brown Macintyre of the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders who died at No. 3 Field Ambulance on 3rd August 1917. As the war diary for the Battalion states for that day "*Captain P. B. Macintyre, Brigade Transport Officer, one of our original officers was wounded by a shell at the canal bank and died of wounds*". The canal referred to is the Yser Canal which runs north from the town of Ypres in Belgium. Peter is buried in Bard Cottage Cemetery which is situated about one hundred yards from the canal.

About fifteen minutes walk to the south of this cemetery is the well known Essex Farm Cemetery where the remains of the Advance Dressing Station (A. D. S.) which was given that name was situated. It was at this location on 1917 that the well known poem *In Flanders Field* was written by Captain John McCrae, a medical officer serving with the 1st Canadian Division.

For those soldiers who died in action, if their body was recovered after the battle it was likely to be buried quickly near to where the soldier fell, in abandoned trenches, shell holes or a simple grave dug, in many cases the locations of these battlefield burials were lost afterwards or the remains were located after the war when it was not always possible to identify the remains and this leads to the large number of headstones to be found bearing the words "*A soldier of the Great War*" in some cases the Regiment could be determined and in this case the headstone will bear the Regimental Crest. When the Imperial War Graves Commission (now Commonwealth War Graves Commission) was established on 2nd March 1915 it was first known as the Graves Registration Commission. After the war the Commission consolidated many of the battlefield burials, from the smaller battlefield cemeteries to the large cemeteries such as Tyne Cot, which holds eleven thousand nine hundred and eight graves, being the largest British Military Cemetery in the world but eight thousand three hundred and sixty six of the graves are for unknown soldiers.

One of those who is buried in Tyne Cot and fortunately has a known grave is Lieutenant Samuel Smiles of the 13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles and the correspondence about his burial gives some insight into the location of his grave.

13th February 1920

"Dear Sir

2nd Lieutenant Samuel Smiles, 13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles was killed in action in Belgium on or about 16th August 1917. His widow was informed at the time that no trace was ever found of his body. This month, however, she has received from Messrs Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., his wristlet identity disc, from which it would appear that the body has been recovered. Kindly let us know if you can give us any information which would enable us to trace where the body was buried".

R. V. Hamilton Solicitor 57 Arthur Street Belfast

The Director of Graves Registration replied on the 22nd March 1920

"Madam

I beg to inform you that in the process of exhumation for the purpose of concentration of isolated graves into cemeteries, the grave of 2nd Lieutenant S. Smiles 13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles was located at a point about one and a half miles south east of St. Julien.

I am to inform you that in accordance with the agreement with the French and Belgium Governments to remove all scattered graves and small cemeteries containing less than forty graves, also certain other cemeteries which were situated in places unsuitable for permanent retention, it has been found necessary to exhume the bodies buried in certain areas. The body of 2nd Lieutenant S. Smiles has therefore been removed and re-buried in Tyne Cot Military Cemetery Passchendale, north east of Ypres.

I am to add that the necessity for the removal is much regretted but was unavoidable for the reasons given above. You may rest assured that the work of re-burial has been carried out carefully and reverently, special arrangements having been made for the appropriate religious service to be held".

For information on the action in which Samuel died one has to turn to the Unit War Diary which states that the Battalion suffered heavy casualties on the date of his death, with over twelve officers being casualties, including the commanding officer.

While the location of Samuel's grave is known, that of his younger brother William Alan Smiles, Captain 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles who was killed on the 9th July 1916 in action while the Regiment was involved in fighting at Contalmaison on the Somme, is unknown and his name is on the Thiepval Memorial which commemorates over seventy thousand British and eight hundred and thirty South African soldiers who died between July 1915 and 20th March 1918 and have no known grave.

The Thiepval Memorial, like the Menin Gate at Ypres (fifty thousand names); the Arras Memorial (thirty five thousand names) and the Villers for Bretonneux Memorial (for eleven thousand Australians who have no known grave), commemorates these soldiers who died in action and have no known grave, as do other Memorials to found in Belgium, France and Italy.

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up your quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high
If ye break faith with us who died
We shall not sleep though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.*

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<http://www.cwgc.org/>

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WO95/2506 War Diary 13th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles

WO95/2888 War Diary 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders

WO339/69927 Samuel Smiles

WO374/44377 Peter Brown Macintyre

Ward G. K. & Gibson Maj. E. (1995) *Courage Remembered*

HMSO London

The LESLIE DIASPORA

by Sir Peter Leslie

The history of the Leslie family has been unusually well researched and documented in successive centuries: the *Laurus Leslaeana* in the 17th; the Historical Records by Colonel C H Leslie of Balquhain in the 19th and by Alexander Leslie Klieforth in the 20th. The Historical Records traced all the leading branches of the family in great detail to a common ancestry in the early middle ages and thence to the extinction of virtually all of them in the male line by the 19th and 20th centuries - the two current Leslie Earldoms of Rothes and Leven and Melville both descend in the female line.

Yet today there are Leslies to be found throughout the United Kingdom and the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and there is an active international Clan Leslie Society under the leadership of Lord Rothes, the Clan Chieftain. The conundrum, common to most well known families, is: from whom do the Leslies of today descend? The unwritten assumption lies behind the study - as of all single name family studies - that all Leslies were descended from a single stock. Before long the widespread application of DNA techniques will throw greater light on this questionable and emotive subject but meanwhile we can only test this against very limited information. This article briefly examines the disappearance from Scotland of the original branches and the subsequent spread of the name in Scotland and beyond.

The apogee of the family was in the 17th century. At that time the head of the family held the Dukedom of Rothes whilst other leading members held the Earldom of Leven, the Baronies of Newark and Lindores and a Baronetcy. The main land holdings were in Aberdeenshire, Moray and Banff where some twenty five land owning branches are recorded and in Fife where the Leslie peers all held land and where the acknowledged family head, the Duke of Rothes, was based at Leslie. By 1900 virtually no major lands were recorded in Leslie names, with the exception of the Earl of Leven in Morayshire and three Leslie families in Ireland. There were perhaps two major reasons for this eclipse.

The death of the Duke of Rothes in 1684 without male heirs and the descent of the surviving Earldom several times in the female line - increasingly in England - left the family without an essential leading head in Scotland at a time when the loss of Scottish independence meant the loss of traditional family patronage from which his predecessors and other family members had benefited. Added to which the cost of the Duke's almost royal funeral left his successors in debt for generations and led to the progressive sales of all his Leslie estates with the large Rothes estates going in Moray in 1711. This was compounded by the burning of the greater part of the Rothes Palace at Leslie in 1763. The Earldom of Leven lasted only two generations in the male line and its merger in the older title of Melville in 1701 meant that it became more Melville and less Leslie.

(1) Colonel Leslie, whose family had taken the name by marriage to a Leslie of Balquhain heiress, had acquired considerable wealth by his second marriage with the self styled Countess of Newburgh. He may have embarked on this exhaustive and very well documented work by a desire to emphasise the antiquity and distinction of his own untitled Leslie ancestors.

The concentration of the Leslies in their cradle of Aberdeen, Banff and Moray made them vulnerable to the impoverishment of that area in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Moreover, the fact that the leadership of the family had moved away from Aberdeenshire to the Earls of Rothes in the 15th century, the proliferation of Leslie "Bonnet lairds" without a major land owning family meant that the status of the Leslies there diminished. In common with many other land owning families, poor land and growing families resulted in a massive diaspora of Leslies to Ulster and, more importantly,

to eastern and northern Europe where at one time Leslies were the leading Generals of Austria, Sweden and Russia and where many Leslies were recorded as mercenaries, merchants or traders. Several branches remained Catholic and suffered the problems of retention of their Scottish estates in that staunchly Presbyterian area. By 1850 only four families, Balquhain, Warthill, Kininvie and Wardis, retained their estates and by 1850 all had gone. Only in Ireland has one Leslie Baronetcy survived on their original lands.

Although all these original branches both in Scotland and Europe appear to have died out the name remained, if not common, at least well known in its traditional areas and steadily developed outside them through emigration. Yet few current Leslie families can trace their family in the male line back to any of these original land owning names. As we shall see later, the correlation between the name in Scottish church records and the areas of original land owning remained close - and the name remained rare outside those areas, at least until the 19th century. It is thus likely that most families are indeed descended, whether legitimately or illegitimately, from the family which had its cradle in Leslie in the Chapel of Garioch in the 12th century. (Leslie in Fife - originally Fythkil - was a much later name).

The name itself, whilst variously spelt as Lesslie, Lessly, Lesly, Lesley, seemed from an early time to have been easily identified and spelt, possibly from familiarity with famous holders of the name in the 16th and 17th centuries. With the minor exception of Lessels - the famous Edinburgh scientist Professor Sir John Leslie appears to have been a Lessels/Lascelles - and in England, of Lisle and in the later 19th century of European immigrants adopting the name - there seem to have been few of the confusions which apply to so many other Scottish names. The adoption of the name as a Christian name both for girls - from Burns' "Bonny Lesley" - and of Leslie, for boys, later in the 19th century may have given a fresh impetus to the familiarity of the name though, in numerical terms, it remained surprisingly rare.

The fact that the family was a dynamic and successful one from the 12th to the 17th century could have attracted others to "join" it by adopting the name as surnames developed. Whilst it is inappropriate to apply the "Clan" system to Aberdeenshire, there is evidence that there were close parallels to the Highland clans. The "Leslies" were often described as a significant force in Aberdeenshire strife: the Leslies were prominent participants at the Battle of Harlaw in 1411 at which some fifteen of their leaders were killed or when it was possible to say "thick as the Leslies on Gadieside".

An analysis of the Marriages (1) appearing in the Old Parish records (OPR) shows some six thousand Leslies in the period 1600-1855 and the 1881 Census shows four thousand names with a further one thousand in England and Wales - unfortunately the Northern Ireland figures are not available. Inevitably the completeness of the recording of marriages shows wide variation, with the more organised and literate cities producing a higher proportion of recordings in the earlier period. The 1881 Census emphasises the comparative rarity of the name which represented some .001% of the population of Scotland. The percentages of total Leslie "population" under both headings shows considerable consistency - and some variations.

	Marriages in OPR	1881 Census	% of total pop
1 Aberdeenshire	19.8%	23.1%	.003
of which Aberdeen city	(8.6%)	(9.7%)	
2 Moray/Banff	13.3%	8.5%	.003
3 Angus/Kincardine	10.9%	11.4%	.0015
of which Dundee/Arbroath	(5.9%)	(5.2%)	

4 Fife/Perth	12.1%	11.2%	.0015
Total Eastern Scotland	56.19%	54.2%	
5 Orkney/Shetland	11.2%	10.2%	.007
6 Edinburgh	10.5%	8.2%	.0009
7 Glasgow and Clyde	3.4%	7.8%	
8 Highlands	6.4%	4.2%	
9 Other Scotland	12.4%	15.4%	
Total Scottish Database	6073	4021	.001

Commenting on the figures and relating them to traditional Leslie lands.

1. **ABERDEENSHIRE** As expected this showed the greatest concentration. Within the county, Aberdeen city, which would have been the centre for the Leslie lairds, showed large numbers particularly in the 17th century. Within the county, (1) the use of marriages as a database rather than baptisms was selected to provide a better measure of distribution of adult Leslies. A detailed analysis of the OPR records by parish was undertaken from which the statistics above were compiled. The analysis of the 1881 census was limited to counties and large towns only. Although the name appears in some half of all parishes, there was a close correlation with the Leslie lands in the central area of Chapel of Garioch, Rayne and Insch although the 1881 figures showed a reduction in rural Leslies - to the benefit of Aberdeen and the coastal areas of Cruden and Ellon.
2. **MORAY/BANFF** Again, the greatest concentration in the whole survey was on the Rothes/ Drainie/Elgin area where the name Leslie tended to dominate at least until the 19th century in the original Leslie land holdings in the Glen of Rothes and Elgin. Banff shows a wider distribution with only Keith and Rothiemay showing larger figures. By 1881 there had been significant emigration from the area reflected in a fall in Leslie frequency.
3. **ANGUS/KINCARDINE** Leslie land holdings were never significant in this area. Concentration was strong on the sea coast towns of Dundee and Arbroath/St Vigeans and particularly after 1800 suggesting coastal immigration from Aberdeenshire. The name was rare in Kincardine and coverage low in 37/56 parishes in Angus. The greater use of Lesslie rather than Leslie suggests an emphasis on an unfamiliar phonetic spelling.
4. **FIFE/PERTH** Very wide but low coverage throughout Fife, although low in the two main centres of St Andrews and Dunfermline. Little correlation with Leslie land holdings in north Fife although some emphasis in the south in Abbotshall and Burntisland close to the Leven lands. Surprisingly the name hardly appears in the town of Leslie, possibly reflecting its comparatively late renaming. In Perth the name appears only in 14/86 parishes with concentration in the north west in Dunkeld, Caputh and Alyth, possibly connected with the Leslie control of the Abbey of Couper Angus in the 16th century.
5. **ORKNEY/SKETLAND** No Leslie land holdings or obvious reason for these large concentrations making these the only areas where the percentage of the population was significant. In Orkney almost entirely in Westray which Gilbert Balfour from Fife had "colonised" in the 16th century; in Shetland entirely in the south from the 18th century in Dunrossness and Tingwall where the sea connection with Aberdeen might have been an explanation. In both these areas, the name was a dominant one.

6. **EDINBURGH** Particularly noticeable from the 17th century and possibly explained by close involvement with the Rothes family with the Court and Government from the 15th century. The natural centre of drift for an east coast family.
7. **GLASGOW** Very low figures only becoming significant in the industrialisation of the 19th century in Barony and Govan. By 1881 numbers of Leslies exceeded Edinburgh.
8. **HIGHLANDS** Very low figures only in 39/134 parishes with none in the west coast except a small pocket in Islay; few in Inverness but small concentration in Dornoch/Rogart area from 1750.
9. **OTHERS** Very low in the Borders, south west and Clyde and only Haddington, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Paisley and Duns showing slightly larger figures.

In England, Leslies appear in London from earliest parish records with three hundred and nine names in the census - possibly boosted with Levis and other immigrants adopting the name. Elsewhere, as one would expect, the census shows concentrations in Northumberland, Durham, Cumbria and Lancashire, reflecting the 19th century drift of industrial workers from Scotland. Minimal coverage in the rest of the country - even Birmingham shows only eighteen in 1881 and all of Wales - three!

The figures for Northern Ireland would undoubtedly show a large concentration reflecting the "plantation" of Leslie land owners and their family followers in the 17th century, although emigration to the USA would already have taken a toll by 1881.

Whilst it is impossible to obtain detailed figures, it is likely that by 1881 the population of Leslies in North America, Australia, New Zealand and, to a lesser extent, South Africa would have exceeded the numbers of those left behind in Scotland.

What limited conclusions can be drawn from this brief study?

- that the name was and is a comparatively rare one.
- that it emerged as a surname in the later middle ages in North East Scotland and spread initially mainly to other areas where its leading members had obtained land.
- that there appears to be a close correlation between the "historic" land owning Leslies and the subsequent distribution of the surname in parish records and censuses.
- that the success of a number of branches in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries outside Aberdeenshire and particularly of the Earls of Rothes made the name well known - indeed better known than the small numbers of the family justified.
- that the eclipse of virtually all these branches within Scotland in the 18th and 19th centuries was exceptional and may have encouraged diaspora.
- that there was significant emigration in the 17th century to Continental Europe and Ulster and down to coastal ports on the east coast as far as Edinburgh and up to Orkney and Shetland.
- that there was a much wider movement in the 18th century inland, from the coast, to agricultural parishes and to the USA. In the 19th century this gathered pace within the British Isles and to the English speaking world.
- that in spite of these population movements the 1881 Census shows that over 50% of all Scottish Leslies remained in the seven eastern seaboard counties - in line with the distribution by marriage in the preceding three centuries.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Report and Notes on Financial Statement as at 30 September 2000

FIXED ASSETS

	Property	Equipment	Computer Equipment	Library Assets	TOTAL
Net book value at 30 September 1999	53063	8923	611	95381	157978
Purchases in year to 30 September 2000					
Equipment		300			300
Books				1900	1900
Microfilm, Microfiche & CDs				1901	1901
	53063	9223	611	99182	162079
Depreciation for year to 30 September 2000		5272	494		5766
Net book value as at 30 September 2000	53063	3951	117	99182	156313

The property has not been depreciated as it is considered that its value is likely to have appreciated.

Equipment is to be depreciated over five years.

Computer equipment is to be depreciated over three years.

Library assets of books, microfilm and computer database should appreciate in value and should be replaced if unable to be used.

STOCK

Stock was valued at the lesser of cost or net realisable value on 30 September 2000.

CREDITORS AND ACCRUALS

All Creditors and Accruals are payable within normal trading terms.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 September 2000 (Subject to Audit)

	2000	1999
Income:		
Subscriptions	25862	20957
Investment Income	966	895
Covenant Tax Refund	1192	1910
Donations	112	335
Sales	34822	20094
Cost of Sales	16208	10898
Sales Surplus	18614	9196
A: Total Income	46746	33293

Expenditure:	Journal (Printing and Dist.)	9859	10889
	Lecture Expenses	1531	1008
	Library Running Costs	3584	3657
	Library Refurb/Maint.	1278	7113
	Computer Expenses	1310	587
	Postage	3946	2573
	Stationery, Typing etc.	2004	1468
	Affiliations	113	113
	Insurance/Bank Charges	1116	946
	Depreciation	5766	5870
	Advertising	1605	847
	Telephone/Trav. Exps.	480	1401
	Sundries	225	142
	B: Total Expenditure	<u>32817</u>	<u>36614</u>
	Surplus/(Deficit) (A - B)	<u>13929</u>	<u>(3321)</u>

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2000

FIXED ASSETS.

Property at cost	53063	53063
Equipment (net)	4068	9534
Books, Microfilms etc.	99182	95381
	<u>156313</u>	<u>157978</u>

CURRENT ASSETS

Stock	19609	17143
Bank	37824	25464
Glenfiddich Fund	1789	1721
Cash	155	171
	<u>59377</u>	<u>44499</u>

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Creditors and Accruals	1573	1258
Net Current Assets	<u>57804</u>	<u>43241</u>

COMPUTING with CALIDRIS

Journals and newspapers are sources of culture and history of relevance to the family historian. In particular, current newspapers can be of use as a source of advertising to locate living relatives.

JOURNALS

Internet Library of Early Journals at [http:// bodley.ox.ac.uk/ilej/](http://bodley.ox.ac.uk/ilej/) contains six 18th and 19th century journals, including Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Full digitised original text with search menus

Global gazette (Canadian) at <http://GlobalGazette.net/> is a full text Internet only edition, also contains articles relevant to UK/European genealogy research

Computers in Genealogy (UK) at <http://www.sog.org.uk/cig/>

Family chronicle magazine (Can) at <http://www.familychronicle.com>

Family tree magazine (US) at <http://www.familytreemagazine.com>

Local history (UK) at <http://www.local-history.co.uk/>

All of the above are print based editions, with indexes and sample articles online

NEWSPAPERS

NewsDirectory. Newspapers at <http://www.newsdirectory.com/> gives links to newspapers for most countries of the world, from national to local

Hansard (House of Commons Daily Debates) at <http://parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm/hansrd.htm> is produced by Parliament and can be searched by subject. Over 10 years archive

Obituaries Index at <http://www.newspaperabstracts.com>: Irish and USA before 1923

CATALOGUES

British library Newspaper archives at <http://www.bl.uk/collections/newspaper/newscat.html> gives full details of the collections and access to the catalogue: <http://prodigi.bl.uk/nlcat/> gives direct access to the catalogue. Can be searched by title or place

National Library of Scotland at [http:// www.nls.ac.uk/](http://www.nls.ac.uk/)

Many newspapers have Internet editions based on, but not identical to their print editions

The Scotsman at [http://www/scotsman.com/](http://www.scotsman.com/)

The Times at <http://www.thetimes.co.uk> has archives from 1996

FOR YOUR BOOKMARK

RootsWeb at <http://www.rootsweb.com> is the oldest and largest free genealogy site. Contains good articles on getting started, links to message boards, mailing lists, tools and resources, search engines and databases. Also provides subscription information and archives to its two free magazines Missing links and RootWeb Review

Any comments please contact me Maureen Kvebekk at : calidris@btinternet.com

LETTERS to the EDITOR

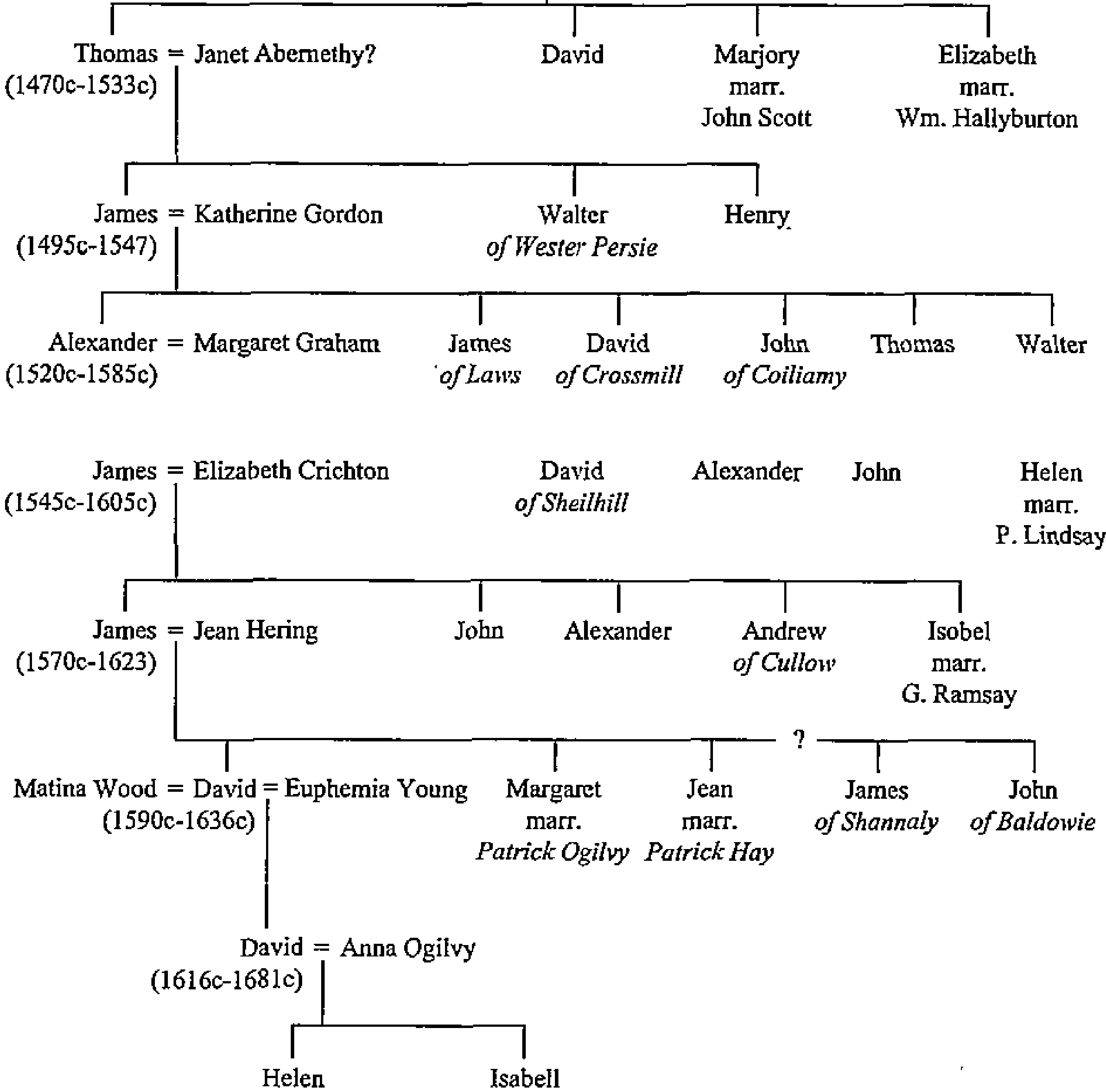
Re Family Tree of Ogilvy of Clova

Jack Blair wishes to apologise to any readers who may have been perplexed by the family tree which accompanied his article on Ogilvy of Clova in the December 2000 Journal as it was erroneous with regard to James, the third laird and Alexander, the fourth laird. The correct version is below.

Family Tree of Ogilvy of Clova

Thomas Ogilvy = Elizabeth Douglas
(1420c-1490c)

Alexander (1445c-1485c)



My compliments to Marjorie Stewart for her piece on page 120 of the December 2000 Journal. The list of those aboard the *S. S. Thames*, berthed on the River Thames on Census Day in 1871 included my great grandfather, John Eadie. I had wondered where he was!

On that day, his wife, (a "*Seaman's wife*"), and two daughters were at home in Polmont. He was absent again in 1881 when his wife, (a "*Ship stoker's wife*"), and five children were again at home in Polmont. In 1891, there were still five children at home with the "*Steamship stoker's wife*", including two new arrivals to replace two who had left. About a year from now I may discover where he was in 1901. Although never there at the time of a census, he had clearly made a sufficient number of visits home to produce a family of seven children.

I have a slip of paper bearing the following inscription:

S. S. Derwent, 17 April 1876

This is to certify that the Bearer John Eadie has served as Fireman on board the SS Thames and Derwent for eight years and six months during which time he conducted himself in a Sober and Faithful manner and was at all times diligent to his duty and is a first class Workman.

John S Stevenson

The writer was presumably the John Stevenson listed as ship's "*Engineer*" in 1871.

The list gave John Eadie's age as twenty six and his birthplace as Stirling. To be accurate, he was twenty seven and had been born in Alva, not Stirling. He was the illegitimate son of Walter Eadie and Jane Lamont but he was brought up in Stirling, St Ninians to be precise, where his mother lived after her marriage to a Mr Hutton which is presumably why he gave Stirling as his birthplace.

When he married in Polmont in 1869, his parents' names were given as Walter Eadie, a publican, and Jane Lamont Hutton. When he died in 1921, a year before I was born so I never met him, his father's occupation was given as farmer. It was not difficult to discover that Jane Lamont was a servant on the farm of a Mr Walter Eadie in 1841. This Walter Eadie had given up farming to become a publican, which seems to settle the matter of who John Eadie's father was.

So you will see why I was so interested in Marjorie Stewart's transcription.

Colin Stewart, 8 The Chase, Coulsdon, Surrey CR5 2EG, England.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION RECORDS

From April 2001 the American Family Immigration Centre will open its doors and records on Ellis Island, in upper New York Bay, south west of Manhattan Island, (linked to the Statue of Liberty), the nation's chief immigration centre, 1892-1943 but covering up to 1924. The facility will also be on the internet, www.ellisislandrecords.org

Any individual will be able to research, access and download family immigration records, order passenger arrival records, passengers' manifests, ship's photos and other Centre products.

Plans for the future include expanding the database to include passenger arrival records from additional years and ports of entry. For further information write to *The Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation Inc., attn. Records Search, P. O. Box Ellis, New York, NY 10163, USA. E-mail: pr@ellisisland.org*

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

19 March	Monday –	Ordinary Meeting. <i>John Adam: the forgotten brother</i> . Ian R. M. Mowat. Librarian, University of Edinburgh.
22 March	Thursday –	Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
12 April	Thursday –	Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
17 April	Tuesday –	Ordinary Meeting. <i>Genealogy and the First World War</i> . Ken A.M. Nesbit.
26 April	Thursday –	Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
9 May	Wednesday –	Member's visit to South Leith Church and Churchyard, 2pm, Restricted to 24 members. Book for this visit at the Library.
10 May	Thursday –	Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
12 May	Saturday –	South Ayrshire History Fair, Troon; details below.
24 May	Thursday –	Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm
26 May	Saturday –	S.A.F.H.S. 12 TH Annual Conference at Largs; details below.
14 June	Thursday –	Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
23 June	Saturday –	Sixth Yorkshire Family History Fair; details below.
01 September	Saturday –	Fife Family History Fair, Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy, details below.
18 September	Tuesday –	Ordinary Meeting. <i>On the Shirers and their connections</i> . J. Shirer.
15 October	Monday –	Ordinary Meeting. <i>Genetics and Genealogy</i> . Bryan Sykes. Professor of Human Genetics, University of Oxford.
10 November	Saturday –	Yorkshire Coast Family History Fair, Spa Grand Hall, Scarborough; details to follow.
19 November	Monday –	Ordinary Meeting. <i>Guild of One Name Studies, the Scottish Connection</i> . Dr. J. D. Floyd.

The Statistical Accounts of Scotland on the Internet

On behalf of the Society I had the pleasure of attending the launch of 'The Statistical Accounts of Scotland' online. The launch ceremony on the 25th of January was held at 28 Charlotte Square, headquarters of The National Trust for Scotland, and was introduced by Professor Christopher Smout, The Historiographer Royal in Scotland, who called this new service "a World Heritage Site".

Access to the First Statistical Account (1791–9, 21 volumes) and the New or Second Statistical Account (1845, 15 volumes), gives page images of the original volumes, and is free. The site can be found at <http://edina.ac.uk/statacc> This service is run by EDINA based at Edinburgh University Data Library.

New Library Opening

The Council are pleased to inform members that as from Monday the 2nd of April the Library and Family History Center of the Society will be open every Monday from 10.30am until 5.30pm; this is of course in addition to the present opening hours.

South Ayrshire History Fair

The History Fair will take place on Saturday 12 May from 10am until 4pm. in the Walker Halls, Troon, Ayrshire. The speakers will be Dr. Fiona Watson, Senior Lecturer in History, University of Stirling; Ged O'Brien, Project Director SFA Museum Trust; Peter Yeoman, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland and Derek Alexander, Archaeologist, National Trust for Scotland. There will be a large range of stall available from 9am until 4.30pm, these will include Family History Societies, Local and National History Societies, and a specialist Scottish Bookshop. The full day conference cost is £10 and £17 including lunch. Further details may be obtained from South Ayrshire History Fair, Library H.Q. 26 Green Street, Ayr, KA8 8AD, Telephone 01292 288820.

S.A.F.H.S. 12th Annual Conference

This conference will be hosted by Largs and North Ayrshire Family History Society, and is entitled "Honest Men & Bonnie Lasses". The conference will take place in the National Sports Center, Inverclyde, Burnside Road, Largs, on Saturday 26th May. There will be the usual stalls and displays. Further details may be obtained from Mrs Christine Craig, General Secretary, 12 Kelvin Gardens, Largs, Ayrshire, KA30 8SX, or e-mail: christine_craig_99@yahoo.com

Sixth Annual Yorkshire Family History Fair

The Fair will be held in the Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, York Racecourse, on Saturday 23rd June from 10am until 4.30pm. The cost will be £2.00 payable at entrance, car parking is free. There will be all the usual interesting stalls, and catering on site. Further details may be had from Mr Alex. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 4ND, Telephone 01642 4866155

Fife Family History Fair

Entitled "Flesh on the Bones" will take place on Saturday 1st September from 10am until 5pm in the Adam Smith Theatre, Bennoch Road, Kirkcaldy. Cost for the day is £12 or £3 per lecture, £2 for the Exhibition only. There will be the usual selection of stalls from various societies and organisations. This fair is held by Fife Library Services; for further information contact Janet Klak, telephone 01592 412 883 or e-mail info@kirckcaldy.fifelib.net

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

Volunteer members are required to assist at the Society Sales Stall at venues such as Conferences and Family History Fairs. Come along and help with sales and general enquiries, meet interesting people and make new friends. Transport can be arranged.

If you are interested please contact Miss Joan Ferguson at the Library.

QUERIES

- 2890 **McALPIN(E)/MILLAR/FORD** Alexander McAlpine, labourer, of Glencorse m. Janet Millar, dau. of the late William Millar, recorder of the West Church, Edinburgh in 1817. They had at least two children Elizabeth b. c. 1819 and Thomas b. c. 1823. Elizabeth McAlpine, dau. of Alexander McAlpine, cabinetmaker in Fountainbridge, m. John Ford, tailor of Stockbridge 31 Dec 1835. They had at least ten children. John Ford d. 1875. Janet McAlpin, 74, widow of Alexander McAlpin, joiner, dau. of William Millar, recorder and ---- Alexander, d. 20 May 1864, Old Assembly Close, High St., Edinburgh. Elizabeth Ford, 71, widow of John Ford, tailor, dau. of Alexander McAlpine, joiner and Janet Millar, d. 1 Feb 1890, 773 Rose St., Edinburgh. Any further information on the McAlpin(e) and Millar families would be appreciated and details of the Ford family supplied in exchange. *Alistair Robertson, 56C Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk IP33 1NP, England.*
- 2891 **MONTGOMERY** Hugh Montgomery c. 1730-1812. I am seeking a primary source that will clarify the parentage of Hugh Montgomery who, with his wife Mary McShannon (Gaelic=McShenoig) and their five children, emigrated from Lephensstrath via Campbeltown, Kintyre aboard the *Edinburgh* in 1771, bound for the Island of St John, later Prince Edward. While Canadian authors of the early 20th c. make the somewhat guarded observation that "...family traditions assert and the claim is well authenticated by history, that the Montgomerys came from the continent of Europe with William the Conqueror....,"¹ later genealogists go on to claim, without giving the source of their information, that the emigrant Hugh was the son of Hugh and Mary (Boes) Montgomery of Campbeltown. Mr. Montgomery (a Lowlander) had been Comptroller, a merchant and Provost of the town until, in 1740, he succeeded to the family seat of "Broomlands" near Irvine in Ayrshire. Mrs. Montgomery was the dau. of the Rev. James Boes, minister to the Lowland congregation in Campbeltown for many years². But neither the Campbeltown Parish Vital Records (Church of Scotland) nor subsequent Scottish historians make any mention of "*Emigrant Hugh*", recording Charles b. 1730 to be the last of six children and/or only son of eleven Montgomery children to reach maturity³. One author records a dau. only, making no mention of sons; and while not agreeing on the name of Montgomery's second wife (the Parish Register for 6 Aug 1733 gives it as Margaret Loriner) Robertson and Paterson do agree that the marriage produced no issue⁴. Was "*Emigrant Hugh*" the product of one of these two marriages? Was he the "*Hugh son Lawful to Hugh Montgomerie (no mother listed) in Kirktown baptised 15 Oct 1731*"?⁵ Or was he in fact one of the Highlander McComras/McCumbras from the Mull of Kintyre? Any information that might authenticate Hugh's background would be gratefully received by *Joan Carling, 5752 Ogilvie Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 1C2, Canada.*

¹ D A MacKinnon and A B Warburton, *Past and Present of Prince Edward Island*, (Charlottetown, PEI: B F Bowen & Co., 1905-6), p 394a.

² The Malpeque Historical Society, *Malpeque and its People*, (Prince Edward Island: Williams and Crue, 1982), p 319; R C Montgomery, *Down the Years with the Montgomerys* (Charlottetown, PEI: R C Montgomery, 1982), p 60; J W Montgomery, *The Montgomery Family of Scotland 1066-1770 Ancestors to Prince Edward Island Montgomerys and Montgomery Family of and from Prince Edward Island - a Chart* (Wetaskiwin, Alberta: J W Montgomery, 1988), p see chart.

³ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, *Scottish Church Records, Campbeltown-Argyll Parish Vital Records* (Salt Lake City, Utah: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day

Saints) microfilm source #104 1004 - 1715 - 1740; George Robertson, *A Genealogical Account of the Principal Families in Ayrshire More Particularly in Kyle and Cunninghame*, Vol. III (Irvine: Cunninghame Press, 1825) pp 206-213; James Paterson, *History of the County Ayr: with a Genealogical Account of the Families of Ayrshire*, Vol. II (Paisley: Robert Stewart, Bookseller, 1852) p 102.

⁴ Andrew McKerral, *Kintyre in the Seventeenth Century* (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1948) p 175; Robertson, *A Genealogical Account*, p 212; Paterson, *History of County Ayr*, p 102.

⁵ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, *Scotland, County of Renfrew, Eaglesham - Parochial Registers* (Salt Lake City, Utah; The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) microfilm source # 104 1092, frame 37, item 3.

- 2892 **WHITE/WILSON** John White b. 1772 Peebles/Mary Wilson b. 1782 Kirknewton m. 1802 Canongate, Edinburgh -parents of my g-g-grandfather James Wilson White b. 1811 Ratho, emigrated Tasmania 1855, to Dunedin, NZ 1862, died there 1890. Co-operation sought re identification of family photographs from descendants of latter's siblings: Catherine (m. John Morgan) b. 1804, d. 1866 Edinburgh; William White Wilson b. 1819 Ratho, ? emigrated Tasmania; also their cousin Catherine Boak Wilson (?James Smith) b. 1833 Greenock, d. 1915 Edinburgh - dau. of Rev Robert Wilson of Greenock b. 1795 "Corston", Kirknewton. *Mrs Sylvia M C Shores, 127 Long Drive, St Heliers, Auckland 1005, New Zealand.*
E-mail: k.d.t.shores@clear.net.nz
- 2893 **JOHNSTON** Archibald, grocer in Kelso m. Elizabeth Smith. They had six children all b. Mirchin, Kelso: John b. 25 Jan 1775; James b. 17 Nov 1777; Robert b. 12 Jan 1781; Margaret b. 20 July 1785; Thomas b. 25 May 1788 and Andrew b. 8 July 1792. I have no dates for Archibald or Elizabeth. Hearsay information is his father named Archibald or George. He may earlier have been a silk merchant. There is a connection with Aberdeenshire. I have full details of Andrew, my g-g-grandfather. He m. a Jessie Reid and was proprietor and publisher of *The Kelso Chronicle*, the local newspaper. He d. at 10 Horsemarket, Kelso 27 Jan 1875. In 1851 Robert Johnston was still living at Mirchin, Kelso. Any information welcome. I can supply info on Andrew. *Mrs Sheena Mars, 19 St Quintin Park, Bathpool, Taunton TA2 8TB, England. Tel: 01823 412487.*
- 2894 **FORSYTH/STEVENSON/STEPHENSON/PIRIE** My g-g-grandfather John Forsyth d. at Strichen, Aberdeenshire 23 May 1840, age unknown. He first m. Oct 1822 Elizabeth Stephenson who d. 1 Jan 1834. John m. again 11 Aug 1836 to Jane Pirie. In the 1841 Census Jane Pirie is living at Strichen with Elizabeth Forsyth aged ten and Alexander Forsyth aged five (my g-g-grandfather). Elizabeth the dau. with Elizabeth Stephenson must have been b. 1830/31. I am interested to know of any other Forsyth children of the first marriage prior to Elizabeth. All the above in Strichen. *Alasdair D Macintyre, Ivy Tree Cottage, Pencaitland, East Lothian EH34 5DN, Scotland.*
- 2895 **TRAILL** James possibly b. in Scotland, he either owned or worked on a ship. While in Samoa he met a woman called Talolo, they had a son Benjamin James b. c. 1855, when he was about four years old James decided he wanted his son educated in Scotland. On their way back they stopped in Fiji where Talolo decided she didn't want to go on, so she took Benjamin and hid. James wanted to see if she came back but eventually he left without them. These are family stories handed down so we don't know how correct they are but if anyone thinks they can help me with anything I'd be most grateful. I would like to know where James was born and anything at all about his life. *Patrick W Anderson, 2 McFarlane Croft, Blairs Meadow, Letham, Forfar, Angus DD8 2GB, Scotland.*

- 2896 **STUART** Have any Stuart researchers found a link with the Welsh borderlands? I am researching the marriage of John Stuart Edwards to Amelia James in Presteigne, Radnorshire, Wales on 9 June 1808. He subsequently became a large landowner in Stanton Lacy, Shropshire, England. What is the origin of the second Christian name Stuart? Is it his mother's maiden surname? *John Edwards, 20 Clacknae Road, Edinburgh EH16 6NZ, Scotland.*
- 2897 **JONES** My grandfather Andrew Charles Jones is shown in the 1881 Census as being b. in Scotland in 1854 (no birth place given). His father William Jones was a Commercial Traveller. I have searched the Scottish Record Office to obtain a birth certificate without success. There could also be a connection with the descendants of Leslie Lockhart b. in Scotland in 1822 (no birth place). The name Lockhart is frequently used as a middle name in the family of Andrew Charles Jones. Any information would be greatly appreciated. *D. R. Jones, 11 Normanton Grove, Thurlaston, Leics, LE9 7TT, England.*
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The Domestic Annals of Scotland

20 Sep 1580

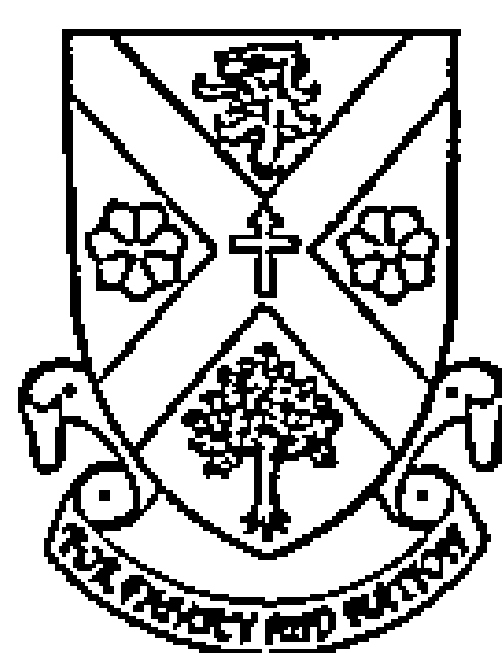
We find that industrious men were prosecuting useful merchandise at home and abroad, but under painful risks imposed by the general neglect of the laws of health. Witness the following little episode.

John Downie's ship, the *William*, on her return with a cargo from Danskein (Dantzic), enters the Firth of Forth. Seven merchants of Edinburgh and some from other towns are in this vessel, returning from foreign parts, where they have been upon their lawful business. All are doubtless full of pleasant anticipations of the home-scenes which they expect to greet them as soon as they once more set foot on their native soil. Alas! the pest breaks out in the vessel and sundry of these poor citizens are swept off. The captain dare not approach the shore but must await the orders which the authorities may send him. There is immediately a meeting of the Privy Council, at which an order goes forth that the survivors in John Downie's ship shall land on the uninhabited island called St. Colm's Inch in the Firth of Forth and there remain till "cleansed" on pain of death, and no one to traffic with them under the same penalty.

The chief chapter of this sad story, so characteristic of the time, is told in a few words: "*There were forty persons in the ship, whereof the most part died*".

27 November

....a pendant to the tale of the plague-ship. Downie, the skipper, is dead, leaving a widow and eleven children. James Scott and David Duff, mariners, are also dead, the former leaving a widow and seven children. Several of the passengers are also dead, while others are pining on the lonely islands of Inchkeith and Inch Garvie. The ship, with its cargo unbroken, is riding at St. Colm's Inch, and beginning to leak, so that much property is threatened with destruction. In these circumstances, the Privy Council, on petition, enacted that orders should be taken, as far as consistent with the public safety, for the preservation of the vessel.

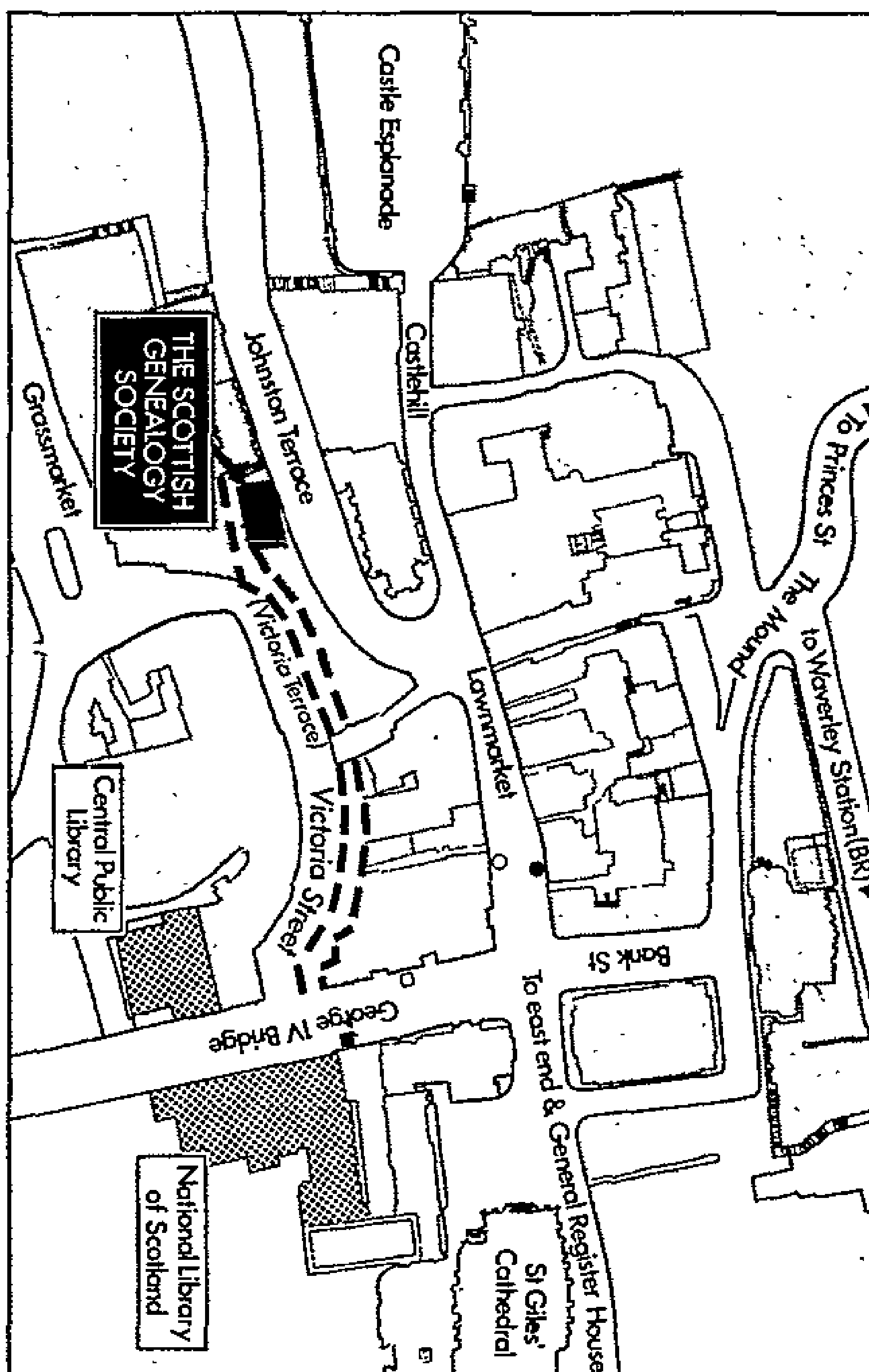


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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

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.



BUSES: ● 1, 3, 5, 70. ■ East Scot. 23, 45. Fife Scot. X52, X60
Lothian 23, 24 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 41A, 42, 45, 47, 89.