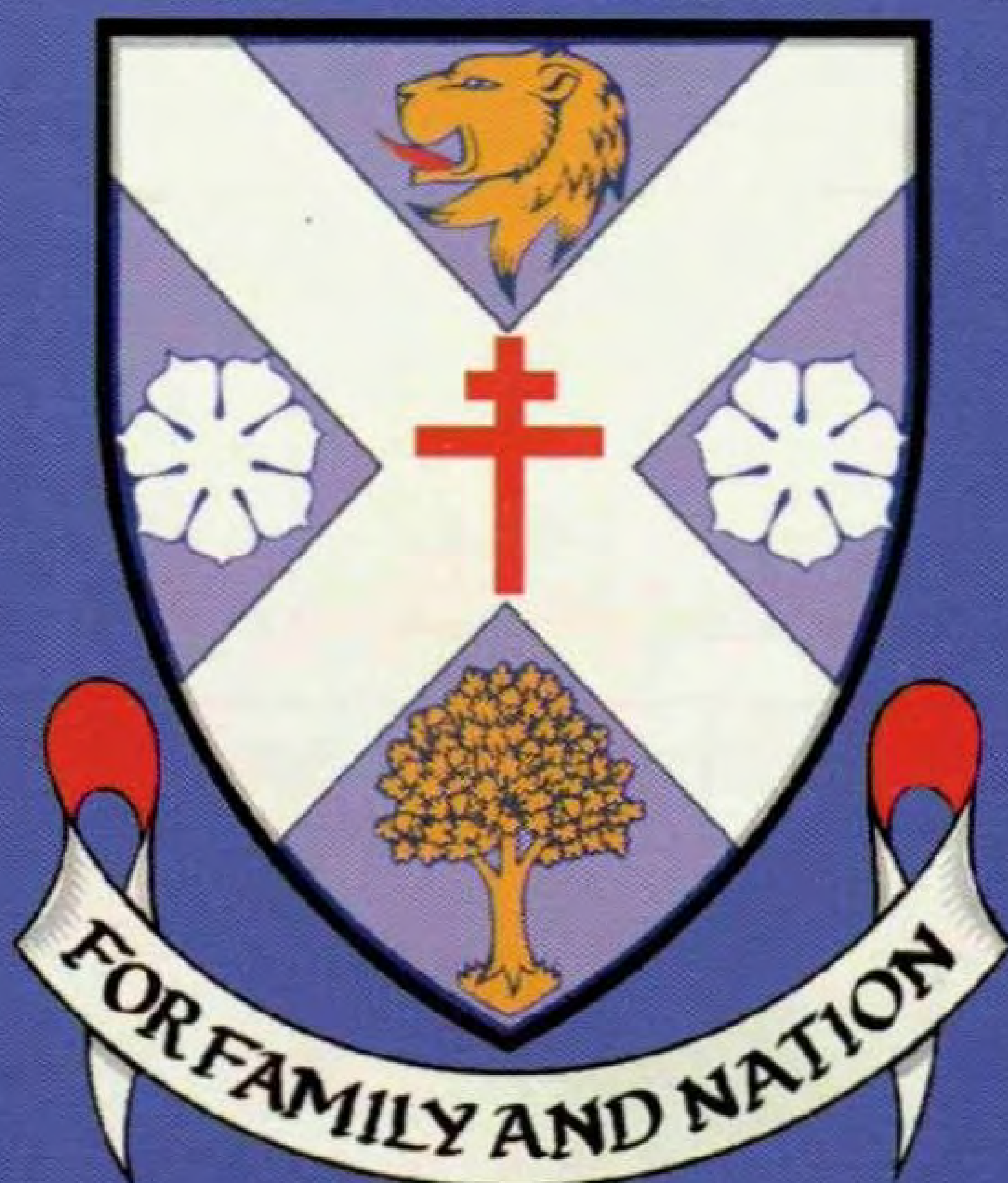

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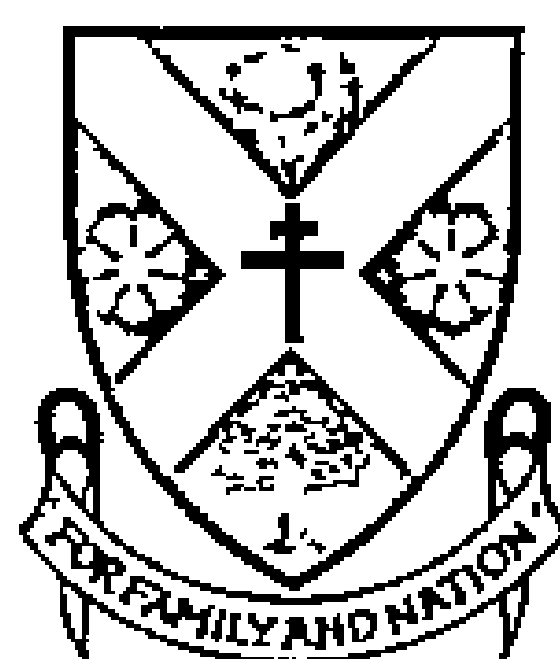
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THE ORIGIN OF THE LUNDINS

By Graham T. Welsh, FCIS

The Lundins were first recorded in the latter part of the 12th century. During the reign of King Malcolm IV, Philip, almost certainly a member of the Anglo-Norman family of de Valognes with extensive land holdings in England, was appointed Chamberlain, in effect, Secretary of State. It was during this time Philip received a charter to the lands of Lundin in the parish of Largo in Fife. During the following 400 years the family branched into several nearby estates, including Auchtermairnie, Balgonie, Baldastart, Drums and Strathairlie.

John Lundin of that Ilk died in 1648 leaving no male heir. His daughter Margaret, who in 1643 had married Robert Maitland, a younger son of the 1st Earl of Lauderdale, succeeded to the Estate. Robert died in 1658 and was succeeded as Laird of Lundin by his son John who died unmarried in 1664 and was in turn succeeded by his sister Sophia. Sophia Lundin married John Drummond, second son of James, 3rd Earl of Perth, in 1670. One may conjecture that John, now Laird of Lundin, felt some resentment at the fact that he would probably never succeed to the Earldom and looked around for anything that could enhance his status. The following concession needs no comment.

“Whereas by a Declaration under the hand of our Lyon Deput in Our antient Kingdom of Scotland bearing Date ye 2nd day of September last, it doth appear to Us, That it is Sufficiently instructed by Originall Charters, and other authentick Documents, That the Antient Family of Lundin (or Lundon) in Our Said Kingdom is lineally descended of Robert of London Naturall Son to William ye Lyon King of Scotland & Brother to King Alexander ye Second: And that in regard of this Descent, it may be proper (if Wee be pleased to allow ye same) for the Laird of Lundin to bear ye Royall armes of Scotland, within a bordur componed (or gobonated) Argent & Azur: and for ye Crest a Lyon Gules issuant forth of an open (or antiquiz) Crowne Or; And for Supporters two Lyons Guardant Gules, each having a Collar Or, charged with three thistles Vert with this Motto Dei dono sum, quod sum, And We being graciously desirous (upon all fitt occasions) to give Testimony of the Esteem Wee have of that antient & honourable Family, Doe by these Presents Give full power, Warrant & Authority to the present laird of Lundin, and his Lawfull Successors of the Name of Lundin, and descending from that Family, to Bear the Royall armes of Scotland, within a Bordur componed (or Gobonated) Argent and Azur: And for the Crest a Lyon Gules issuant forth of an open (or anticiz Crowne Or: And for Supporters two Lyons Guardant Gules each having a Collar Or charged with three thistles Vert, with this Motto: Dei dono sum, quod sum. For doing whereof This Shall be to him (and to Our Lyon King at armes, in that Our Kingdom now, or ye time being for Extending and giving out ye said armes in due forme) a sufficient Warrant, which Wee doe hereby appoint to be Recorded in the Bookes or Registers of Our Lyon Office, and this Originall Warrant to remaine in the Custodie of the said Laird of Lundin and his Successors aforesaid. Given under Our Royall hand and Signet at Our Court at Whitehall the 27th day of October 1679. And of Our Reigne ye 31th Year”.

By his Majts. Command Sic Subsr.

(signed) Lauderdale

Let us forget for the moment that the Duke of Lauderdale was John Drummond's uncle and a leading supporter of King Charles II and seek to discover the “evidence” supporting the assertion of

descent from Robert of London. Although not necessarily linked to the grant, National Archives of Scotland has a 17th century document (ref: Add.M.S. 33L27. ff319-20) that purports to show the descent from Robert of London to the later Lundins of that Ilk. Here is an extract from the early part of the document:

Lundey

Roberte of London Basse sone to King William I, Laird of Lundy he married	Annabella Erskyne and by her had issue Philipe
Philipe of London married to his wyffe	Helena de Haya dau. To Lord of Errole and had issue
Sr Valther of London kt married to his wyffe	Isobell Douglas and by her had issue
Sir Richard of London kt married to his wyffe	Margaret Dunbar, da. To ye Earle of March and had issue

There is no point in proceeding further since Sir Richard Lundin was a historical figure who participated in the battles between the Anglo-Norman barons in 1297 and 1304. Apart from the insistence that the family name was London and the total lack of dates, the later information is reasonably but not entirely accurate.

Robert of Lundin may have married Annabella Erskyne but while they may have had a son Philip, he was certainly not Philip Lundin of that Ilk who cannot have been born much later than 1140 whereas Robert of London could not have been born much earlier than 1160. Philip of Lundin may have married Helena de Haya and certainly had a son Walter who may have married Isobell Douglas. Sir Richard may have been a grandson rather than son of Walter.

While the contents of the 17th century document fail to link Philip Lundin the Chamberlain to Robert of London, there remain several other unanswered questions. The logical place to find answers would be the Charter Chest, identified by Douglas as being in Drummond House. The late Earl of Ancaster, representative of the Lundins of that Ilk had several years back deposited the Drummond Papers along with the Lundin Writs in the then Scottish Record Office, now Scottish Archives.

National Archives of Scotland has merged the Drummond Papers with the Lundin Writs in GD160 but the latter will be found in parcels 269-73inc. and 278-85inc., a total of close to 500 documents. Examination of the Lundin Writs in these parcels will disclose that all date from 1503 onwards with the exception of five that date back to about 300 years earlier.

Two of the earlier five documents relate to grants of a forest to and by Robert of London. These would have originated from the monks of Dunfermline and probably would have been easily available after the Reformation. These were the only documents relating to Robert of London in the Lundin Writs and seem to have been introduced to support the claimed relationship to the Lundins. Another of these documents confirms that the Lands of Lundin were granted to Philip of Lundin by King Malcolm and that his son Walter was subsequently granted these lands.

A few 15th century Lundin documents have turned up in the few other Drummond Collection parcels that have been catalogued. Summaries of some of these may be viewed in the National Archives of Scotland website. It is clear, therefore, that the truth may only be found when someone with the time and patience to search the many other parcels to identify any Lundin papers can do so. Until then, there remains a suspicion that anything that would throw doubt upon the Robert of London and Lundin relationship has been excised from the collections.

A CHURCHYARD DISPUTE

By Ken Nisbet

It is unusual to find a dispute over the rights to place a body in a grave reported in a local newspaper, however on 11th May 1882 in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* just such a case was reported on, involving the placing of burials in the wrong lair and a disrupted funeral. The families involved also used various surnames.

JOHN MAIN "CALLIE" V. JAMES MAIN "BOCHEL"

"A rather curious case was lately brought into this Court at the instance of John Main "Collie" fisherman residing at No.21 Park Street, Nairn, against James Main "Bochel" fisherman, Society Street Nairn. The petitioner prayed that interdict should be granted against the defender from interfering with the stance, or lair, in the church-yard of Nairn, lying to the east of the Parish Church of Nairn, and to which the pursuer had right, and over which a stone was laid, having engraved or cut thereon the following words.

"This stone is erected by Alex. Main and Catherine Main and John Main;" and the initials "A.M."; "R.M."; "J.M."; and "M.M." and which was bounded on the west by the lair on which a gravestone had been erected, having the inscription cut thereon.

"Sacred to the memory of Major-General John Grant, late of H.M. Bombay Artillery who died at Nairn on the 30th September, 1861, aged 57 years," and on the east by the lair on which a gravestone had been erected, having the inscription cut thereon-

"Erected by John Main, carpenter, Nairn in memory of Alexander, his eldest son, who died at sea, 22nd December 1842 aged 21 years; also Isabella, oldest daughter who died May 31st 1859, aged 41 years; also James, who died October 17th 1834 aged 6 years; also David, who died October 10th 1835, aged 1 year and 5 months,"

Or from otherwise molesting the pursuer in possession of and lawful right to said stance or lair, and further to ordain the said defender to restore the *solum* of the ground to the condition in which it was prior to his operations. In the condescendence, it was explained that lair in question originally belonged to Alexander Main, fisherman, Nairn, and in it he and his two wives were buried. Over there was placed the stone already described, and the initials thereon were intended to represent "A.M." being the original owner of the ground, "R.M." being Robert Main a brother of the said Alexander Main, "I.M." being Isabella Main, wife of the said Alexander Main, and "M.M." being Mary Main, a daughter of the said Alexander Main, all of whom were buried in said lair and under said stone. The sons of the said Alexander Main were David Main, the eldest, who is now dead; Alexander Main, who was lost at sea; John Main who is also dead; and Adam Main, who is likewise dead.

On the death of the said Alexander Main, the right and title to the foresaid stance or lair devolved according to universal practice, and also at common law, on his eldest son the said David Main, but he having acquired right to another lair through his wife, gave over and surrendered his right to the lair in question to and in favour of the third son of said Alexander Main, being the said John Main, and directed that it should be considered the property of him and his successors for ever.

The pursuer is the eldest son of the said John Main, and as representing, his father has right to the said lair.

In or about the year 1877 the defender while the pursuer was absent at the herring fishing, and without his knowledge or consent illegally and unwarrantably caused the said lair to be opened, and the body of his son to be buried therein. On the pursuer hearing of this, he objected to the interference

with the grave or lair, but not wishing to create a scandal by the lifting of the body, he allowed it to remain therein. The pursuer's mother Margaret McBeth or Main, widow of the said John Main, died on or about 2nd December 1880, and the funeral took place on the 4th day of the said month. The grave was dug in the lair and the coffin placed therein, and some three feet of earth placed over it when the defender appeared himself in an illegal and unwarrantable and most rude and unseemly manner. The pursuer, to avoid all scandal, while maintaining his right to said lair, allowed his mother's body to be lifted and the coffin therein placed in the church until another grave was dug in an adjoining lair, which, also belonged to him, and wherein the body was buried.

With the view of asserting and maintaining his right to the lair in question, the pursuer caused corner-stones with the initials cut thereon, "J.M.C." being intended to represent John Main Callie, but the defender has repeatedly illegally, and unwarrantably, and without any rights and title, and also surreptitiously removed the said stones and otherwise interfered with said lair.

Interim interdict was in the first instance called. The case was called last Friday, when no appearance being made the defender, Sheriff Smith pronounced an interlocutor declaring the interdict perpetual and finding the defender liable for £5 of expenses."

By using census returns and birth, marriage and death certificates some extra information has been gathered about these families:

The 1881 Census shows John Main living at 21 Park Street but his surname is shown as Callie. John was aged 54 a fisherman, at the same address were his wife Christina (48), children, James (17) a fisherman, Margaret (15), Bella (11), and Christina (9).¹

The defender James Main was by the 1881 census also living in Park Street aged 36 a fisherman with his wife Elizabeth (36), children, James (10), Margaret (8) and son John (3m) the family is recorded under the surname Bochel.²

In the article the child who was buried in the wrong lair is unnamed, research has shown this was James and Elizabeth's son Issac who died at the age of 16 months the cause being Chronic Diarrhoea, the surname is shown as Main but the certificate shows the father's name as James Main (Bochel) and he was the informant.³

The mother of John Main whose coffin had to be dug up again was Margaret Main (Callie) who died 2nd December 1880 aged 85, 2 Society Street, Nairn. Widow of John Main (Callie) Boat Builder (Master) daughter of Francis McBeth and Mary McBeth nee Cameron, cause of death Cancer in Left Leg, the informant being her son John who lived at 21 Park Street.⁴

James Main and his spouse Elizabeth Ralph (another common surname in Nairn's fishing community) were married 24th October 1867 at 3 Society Street, Nairn where the bride lived, according to the forms of the United Presbyterian Church

James was aged 25 a fisherman by occupation living at 18 Society Street and his wife Elizabeth a fisherwoman aged 23 the daughter of the deceased James Ralph, fisherman and Margaret Ralph m.s. Main.⁵

James's father also called James Main (Bochel) had married twice his first wife being Elizabeth Main (Cogs) deceased by the date of her son's wedding, James had remarried in 1847 Helen Skinner from Nigg in Rosshire. In the 1881 census James M Bochle, fisherman aged 71 was living at 28 Society Street again a widower living with sons David (25) and Issac (23) both fishermen, and a domestic servant Jessie Sailor aged 18.⁶

Fortunately for the family historian Issac Main the son of James Main was born in 1855 and the extra information contained in certificates issued that year was born 6th July 1855 at 18 Society Street Nairn, Issac was the son of a seaman, James Main (Bochel) who was born in Nairn and his wife Helen Skinner, Issac was the youngest of 4 boys all of whom were living the parents having married in Nigg,

Rosshire 1847 where Helen had been born.⁷

Issac married under the name Issac Main Bochel on 24th October 1884 at 23 Society Street, Nairn occupation being a merchant seaman his spouse being Margaret Main Long the daughter of John Main Long, Fisherman and his wife Elspeth Main Ellon.⁸

James Main Bochel died of apoplexy at the age of 84 at 50 Park Street on 8th April 1894 the certificate gives his father's name as John Main Bochel fisherman and his mother as Janet Main Bochel maiden name unknown, the informant was his son John Main Bochel.⁹

Sources

- ¹ 1881 Census 123 Vol 1 p.18.
- ² 1881 Census 123 Vol 1 p.7.
- ³ Death Certificate No 82 Nairn 123.
- ⁴ Death Certificate No 93 Nairn 1880 (123).
- ⁵ Marriage Certificate No15 Nairn 123.
- ⁶ 1881 Census 123 Vol 1 P.12.
- ⁷ Birth Certificate No 60 Nairn 123/01.
- ⁸ Marriage Certificate No 20 Nairn 123.
- ⁹ Death Certificate No 42 Nairn 123.

A QUESTION OF ALLEGIANCES

By Ruth Jennings

One line of my direct ancestry goes back to a group of printers and booksellers in Edinburgh in the 18th century named Robertson. Within this group I can connect with certainty only a few individuals some of whom emerge as unconventional or even anti-establishment men in one way or another. Two were involved in sedition proceedings in 1793 but even then it is not clear exactly how they, or their near relatives, stood, then or later, in relation to the religious and political questions of the day.

To start with, there is evidence of some attachment of this Robertson family to Scotland's Episcopal Church at a time when, if not actually persecuted, it was strongly disapproved of by the Established (Presbyterian) Church and hedged around with prohibitions and restrictions. There were a number of clergy in and around Edinburgh in the mid-18th century but few permanent places of worship and baptisms, even marriages, were often performed in private houses. The Scottish Record Society has published a set of Registers of the Episcopal Congregation in Leith 1733-1775 and these include, with baptisms, some marriages and confirmations. They reveal that in 1761, Alexander Robertson, a printer, born c.1710, made a second marriage to Elizabeth Anderson (relict of John Ranken) and that shortly before, two of his children by his first marriage had received Episcopal baptisms. But these two children were also baptised in the South Leith Parish Church, one of them only shortly before being taken to the Episcopal minister at 2 o'clock in the morning, as a "sickly child". What does this tell us about Episcopalianism and the loyalty it commanded alongside that of the Established religion? Was it usual for members of this congregation to be seeking the blessing of both churches at important moments in their lives? And what were the factors which brought and held together this small but diverse group of people, some 100 to 200 at this time; gentry, artisans and a few "poor?"

There are no further mentions of this family in these Leith records but the next sequence of events would be quite consistent with continuing Episcopal allegiances. Alexander Robertson had a daughter Mary, born c.1752, who at some point married another printer/bookseller, Walter Berry. During the War of Independence, in the late 1770s to 1783, Berry was in America with his close friend and colleague James Robertson. (James, printer, is clearly a member of this family group and probably one of the 21 children of Alexander's first marriage). While in America these two young men allied themselves with the Loyalist cause, along with numerous Americans and some other expatriate Scots. It is well established that the Loyalists included a substantial element who were attached to the Anglican churches in America, later to become the American Episcopal Church. James and Walter, with many other Loyalists, suffered financial losses during the war and the two young men in due course returned to Scotland.

We have no record of their activities while in the United States but it seems likely they worked as printers and they may have been kin to, and associated with, a pair of brothers James and Alexander Robertson, also born in Edinburgh (in 1740 and 1742) and trained as printers by their father there. These two men are on record as printing, and in due course publishing, various newspapers in the Loyalist interest, in several states including New York. Alexander died in 1784. James's wife Amy died in 1776 and he moved to Nova Scotia eventually returning to Edinburgh, bankrupt, about 1810.

It was some years later that Walter and James were publicly branded as seditious; enemies of society and of the King whose side they had apparently taken in the distant conflict in America. It came about like this. In 1790 they had acquired premises in South Bridge Street with Walter Berry as bookseller and James Robertson printer. Some time in 1792 they accepted for publication a pamphlet entitled "The Progress of Britain since 1688" actually a lengthy diatribe against the government in London, its warmongering and many perceived injustices against its citizens over the Border. Some of the author's more intemperate remarks were enough to bring Berry and Robertson before the court for sedition. Berry, as bookseller was sentenced to three months in the Tollbooth, Robertson, as printer, to six.* These sentences were served in 1793.

The question for us here is how far were these two men actually in sympathy with the views expressed in the pamphlet? They could hardly have been unaware of the text they were printing and selling nor, in those sensitive times, of the likely impact of the author's strong language against those in authority. Perhaps they were aligned with the sober core of the ongoing parliamentary reform movement, whose members always protested complete loyalty to the Crown, and were simply foolish in accepting this particular document for publication? However that may be, soon after his release from gaol Berry was accepted as a burgess of the city and both men took up their business interests as before, though Berry later moved from bookselling into stationery.

However, there is one more piece of evidence that suggests that this group of Robertsons had deep roots in yet another kind of allegiance, to the Stewart crown as Jacobites, placing them at variance later, one would have thought, with the Episcopal Church and its strong English connections. In the extensive burial ground of the South Leith Parish Church there is a small but well-preserved gravestone with a memorial to James Robertson who died in 1810 on one side (east) and on the other (west), Alexander Robertson and 6 members of the family. With Alexander who died in 1795 there is a Robertson crest and motto; a hand (dexter) holds the imperial crown with "Vertutis gloria merces" (Glory is the reward of valour). These Robertson arms apparently date back to an early member of the clan who courageously apprehended the murderers of James I and the textbooks of heraldry list various groups of Robertson descendants as entitled to use the emblem, including a John Robertson, wealthy merchant of Edinburgh in 1606 and a family in Newbigging about 4 miles north of Stonehaven.



To inscribe such a device on stone for posterity implies serious intent. Two questions arise. Were these Robertsons entitled to use this device (and if so by what lines of descent) and were they consciously celebrating their Jacobite forebears or simply allowing the hand and crown to suggest a more generalised loyalty to include the current monarch of the House of Hanover? We need to ask who set up the gravestone and when? It could not have been earlier than 1812 when Walter's wife, Mary, died and is listed with the connections of Alexander. James Robertson his friend and in sympathy with James's widow who ordered and designed the headstone. Indeed, the inscription refers to "an affectionate husband, a sincere friend and a pious Christian".

The memorial also claimed that James was "a worthy member of society, regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances" and he was indeed sufficiently established in the

community by then to merit a death notice in the Scots Magazine. Clearly he was no outsider and even if he had retained connections with the Episcopal Church, that institution had, by the early 1800s, acquired a new respectability. And we should note in passing that with James's memorial was a different crest and motto; a helmet with lance and "Fortiter et recte" (Boldly and rightly), an unexceptionable sentiment from any point of view. (This appears to have been a Ranken crest, suggesting that James's wife was a Lucy Ranken, with possible connections to the John Ranken, first husband of Elizabeth Anderson, listed with Alexander on the other side of the stone).

Whatever the strands of Scottish nationalism or the varieties of religious observance shown by these men and women in the 18th century, there is no doubt the Berry descendants at least were, by the mid-thirteenth century, prosperous, conventional and law-abiding.

** For a full account of the trial of James Robertson and Walter Berry see my article in "Scottish Local History" Issue 55 Summer 2002.*

COLONEL SIR A. DAVID STIRLING, DSO, OBE (1915-1990)

By Patrick W. Anderson

Early this year having heard about a Memorial Statue of Colonel Sir David Stirling, DSO, OBE near Doune, my wife and I visited the small town of Doune to find the town's war memorial listing a number of Great War casualties from a number of Regiments including 30 from the Black Watch, but having checked the War Graves Commission index I found that the next of kin for these casualties were from Doune in the County of Perthshire. As there are no roadsigns to the Stirling Memorial, I enquired and after driving out on the Doune to Bridge of Allan road (B824) we found an impressive statue of Colonel Sir David Stirling in military uniform and holding in his left hand a pair of binoculars. The impressive statue shows his 6' 5" height.

Readers of this article may know very little about this famous Scot who founded the Special Air Service Regiment – Colonel Sir David Stirling, DSO, OBE. David Stirling's father was Brigadier Archibald Stirling of Keir and his mother was The Hon Margaret Fraser, 4th daughter of the 13th Baron Lovat. They had six of a family viz., David, Hugh, Peter, William, Margaret and Irene. David was born on 15 November, 1915 and after schooling he enlisted in the Scots Guards prior to the last war and he, of course, founded the SAS and commanded the 1st SAS before being taken prisoner of war. His younger brother, Hugh, served as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards but on 20 April, 1941 he was killed in action at the age of only 22 years and he has no known grave although he is listed on the Alamein Memorial, Egypt. Younger brother Peter served on the British Embassy staff in Egypt during the 1939-1945 War and William commanded 2nd SAS during that war. Of his two young sisters, Margaret and Irene, Margaret was Lady Dalhousie



*Memorial Statue of Colonel Sir David Stirling, DSO, OBE.
Founder of the SAS Regiment.*

when her husband, Simon Ramsay, became the 6th Earl of Dalhousie. He served in the 4/5th Battalion The Black Watch as a Major and after the Battle of El Alamein he was taken prisoner of war later escaping.

It would appear that the SAS Regimental Association was responsible for the erecting of the Memorial to Colonel Sir David Stirling, as he was their founder. The Regimental Association raised the money for the memorial from contributions from members, friends of the Regiment, and the Regiment, and the memorial statue was unveiled during June 2002. The land on which the memorial stands was previously part of Keir and Cawder Estate and was kindly donated to the Regimental Association by Colonel Stirling's nephew, Archie. It stands close to Keir, where David Stirling was born and spent his early life.

Colonel Stirling was listed in the Honours List of 1990 by becoming a Knight Bachelor for "Services to the Military". Sadly a few months later at the beginning of November of that year he died in London and the funeral service took place at St Cumin's at Morar, a church built by his grandfather. A memorial service took place on 7 February, 1991 at the Guards Chapel in London and that same day the IRA chose to mortar attack 10 Downing Street!

We should all be proud of Colonel Stirling for his bravery in the field on many occasions during the Second World War and we must also remember members of the SAS who lost their lives in that war and in actions since that war ended. Maybe Colonel Stirling and his brothers got their "Fighting Spirit" from their ancestors who fought in the Jacobite Rebellions.

Acknowledgements

Lt Col (Rtd) Keith Edlin, SAS Regimental Association.

Capt Ronald Leask, MBE, Edinburgh.

Sources

"David Stirling," The authorised biography of the creator of the SAS by Alan Hoe (1992).

"No Quarter Given: The Muster Roll of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Army 1745-46."

(1981) re Cavalry - Life Guards (Elchos & Balmerinos):

Hugh Stirling Ygr. of Keir and William Stirling, son of Keir.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission re WW2 casualty Lt Hugh J. Stirling, Scots Guards.

Dundee Courier: Thursday 7 August, 2003: Craigie Section "Doune & Back again."

THE LAST CHAPTER - THE J & R ALLAN STORY

By Maurice McIlwrick

Introduction

The reasons for preparing this article are twofold. Firstly because my Grandfather Thomas R McIlwrick just over a century ago helped prepare a book entitled "Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century". It was edited by a W M Gilbert and published by J & R Allan Ltd., which was one of the four biggest privately owned drapery stores in Edinburgh. The book was produced partly as an advertising operation as it covered the fashions in ladies attire during the previous 100 years. It also had a serious objective of giving a diary of the chief events, which took place in Edinburgh during the previous hundred years. It gave an account of the building of the South Bridge, which had been completed in the previous century, which was where the business of J & R Allan was situated.

Very recently, however, a fire in the Cowgate caused serious damage to the very building J & R Allan had occupied. The media reported what in effect was a relatively small fire in such a way that it made world headlines. This reporting made me realise that little was in fact known about "The Bridges". I resolved then to prepare a factual note of the area and one of the companies who occupied and developed one of the buildings.

The second reason was to complete the history of the company known very well to a century of Edinburgh shoppers. It had been my intention a few years ago when I was busy with other projects to find time to write a sequel to the diary of events during the twentieth century. Time was never found for this scheme beyond obtaining a pad and dating its pages ready to receive the diary of events! I have recently discovered that a reprint in facsimile has been made of the original book, as it had become a standard textbook on the events in Edinburgh during the 19th Century. Consequently there is still a book waiting to be written covering the 20th Century events.

This may be said to be the last chapter of the J & R Allan story.

Eighteenth Century

The story starts in Edinburgh at the beginning of 1785 some years after the North Bridge was constructed in 1763. This bridge had been designed to allow easy access to the fields northwards of the Castle, the area which was in later years to become the New Town of Edinburgh. A second bridge was to be constructed from the High Street southwards which according to the Act of 1785 would give easy and commodious communication from the High Street to the country southwards. This bridge, to be known as the South Bridge in the PO Directory or "The Bridges" for short, was to span a valley containing at its base a road called the Cowgate which formed the lower access from the Grassmarket to Holyrood Palace. In the 1700's the Cowgate was home to many of the gentry of Edinburgh, before the building of the houses of the New Town. Prior to the building of this bridge, access to the south was by way of narrow wynds or closes only passable on foot by sedan or hand carts with the exception of two very steep hill roads.

Like most innovations the scheme was not to everyone's liking. In 1785 before the new Act was approved there were those who were opposed to reckless spending by the City Fathers and a little booklet has survived laying out their objections – the forerunner to the present consultation system! This booklet is held in the Edinburgh City Library - Edinburgh Room and gives a reasoned argument for the status quo. Fortunately for the people of Edinburgh over the following 218 years the yes vote carried the day.

This bridge required many arches to cover the distance between the High Street and the new University building. The bridge was to be no mean structure, as it was to be 55 feet wide at a time when only coaches and carts were in use. In the centre of each span a high wall would give support and separate what would become useable cellar space for the buildings which would be constructed on either side. However the people of Edinburgh were by now getting used to projects involving major reconstruction. They took the building of 22 arches in their stride. The Act of 1785 had a range of powerful trustees as considerable clearance of derelict building had to take place before construction could start. The Lord Provost of the day was Right Hon. James Hunter Blair, one of the prime movers of the scheme, which took in other improvements in the town beyond the building of the Bridge. It is however only this parts which concerns this story. It will be obvious to those familiar with this part of the town that the Provost's name was used in both Blair Street, running parallel to the new bridge, and down to the Cowgate and also Hunter Square where the Bridges met the High Street, names which have survived into the 21st Century.

To make way for these grand works it was necessary to remove three of the steep Wynds leading

from the High Street to the Cowgate. They were Peebles Wynd, roughly where Blair Street now lies, Niddery and Merlin's Wynds, the latter being on the centre line of the new Bridges. These wynds included some of the oldest property including the mansion house of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, an earlier Lord Provost in the time of Mary Queen of Scots where she lodged the night after the battle of Carberry Hill. Powers had been given to the Trustees to negotiate values of the properties to be demolished who along with the Sheriff of Edinburgh and a Jury were empowered to decide any differences of opinions which arose.

In the event, the old buildings were bought at comparatively low cost and reduced to rubble, which was later to be used in the new construction. An ingenious scheme was then adopted to fund the new work. It involved auctioning off parts of the land on either side of where the new Bridges would be built, with the understanding that purchasers would build up to the new road level, then be allowed to construct shops and places of business on what was to become one of the first commercial sites in the reconstructed old town. The designer Robert Kay had planned an integrated architectural scheme of three storey buildings above the bridge level, which were then built by Alexander Laing and resulted in quite large premises above and below the shopping precinct. This was to be the commercial or shopping area for Edinburgh as the New Town was principally constructed as a residential area having homes for the gentry. Many had the foresight to realise the value of the new properties on "The Bridges" and the bidding raised large sums of money. Over £40,000 was raised which should be remembered was in the 1780's and consequently an enormous amount of money if translated into present day value. The cost per acre was a staggering £96,000 a figure only overtaken in Edinburgh in the 1950's and must have created a world record at the time. The profits from the feus were then to be applied to offset the cost of the University of Edinburgh's main building where work started in 1789 at the south end of the Bridges.

No time was lost, as by the 1st August 1785 the foundation stone was ready to be laid in the Cowgate where the largest span was to be constructed. The massive stone bridge required considerable foundations and it was noted that holes 22 feet deep were prepared on either side where many coins of Edward I, II & III (12th cent.) were found.

Here I digress in order to use the words of a chronicler of the day who describes the scene for the readers of The Scots Magazine of Aug. 1785. In these days clearly a foundation stone laying ceremony was an excuse for great pageantry and he said: -

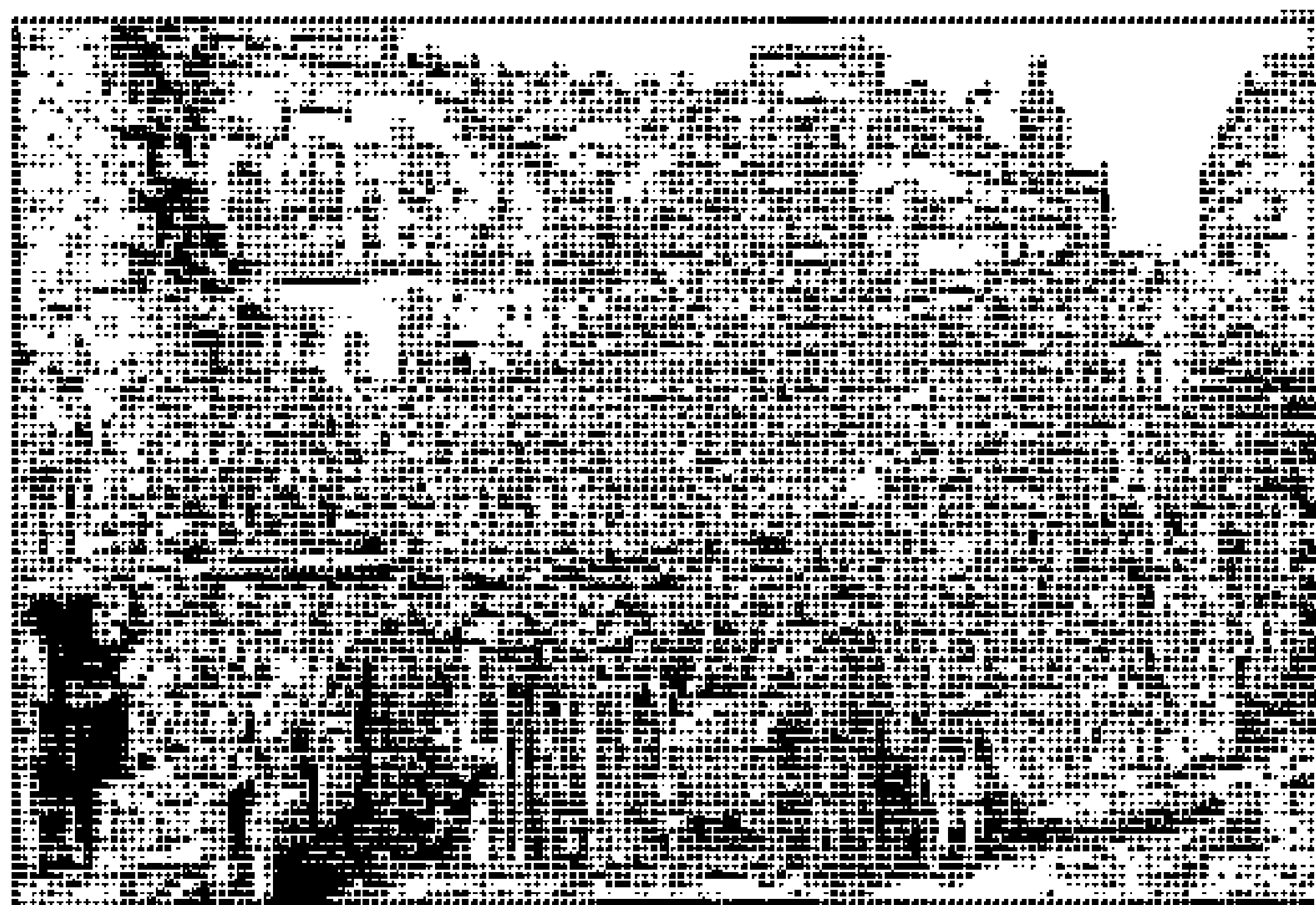
"On the 1st August 1785 the foundation-stone was laid with great solemnity by the Right Hon. Lord Haddo, Grand Master Mason of Scotland in the presence of the Lord Provost and Magistrates the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Balcarres, the Masters, officers, and brethren of all the lodges of Freemasons in the city and neighborhood, besides an immense crowd of spectators.

On half-past twelve o'clock on the day in question they mustered in Parliament House, and walked in procession to the fishmarket at the foot of Niddery's Wynd where the stone was laid of the archway over the Cowgate. The Magistrates in their robes, the Grand Lodge preceded by a band of music and singers under the direction of Mr Clark, the Lodges according to their seniority, the oldest lodge walking first, the Grand Lodge in the following order - The Golden Compass carried by an operative mason; Grand Stewards with rods, two and two; the golden Square, Level and Plumb carried by three operatives; band of music; a body of Masons attending the Grand Master, three and three; the remainder of the Grand Stewards with rods; Grand Secretary, Chaplain, and Clerk; the Cornucopia and Golden Mallet carried by the Tyler of the Grand Lodge and an operative mason; Grand Wardens with batons,

the Depute-Grand Master, Treasurer, and Substitute; the Grand Master-Mason of Scotland supported by two former Grand Masters, noblemen and gentlemen who had formerly been Grand Masters; a detachment of soldiers and thousands of the inhabitants turned out to see the civic and Masonic dignitaries proceed in official form to inaugurate a work of so much utility in the history of the city”

He goes on to describe the foundation stone into which five holes had been cut, coins of the reign were placed and a plate added engraved in Latin. Eight hundred Freemasons were present and subsequently the Grand Lodge with the Nobility and Gentry were invited by the Lord Provost to an elegant entertainment in Dunn’s Assembly Rooms”

By March 1788 “The Bridges” were finished and ready for carriage-traffic. Not before a modification to the intended level carriage way had been made to accommodate a request from Robert Dundas, the then Lord President of the Court of Session who lived in a square located at the end of the bridge furthest from the High Street. His house entrance would have been below the road level and as a consequence the road was realigned to slope down to his house followed by an upward slope in front of Edinburgh University’s imposing front entrance! The fact that his half brother was Henry Dundas first Viscount Melville who sat on the Bridge Committee may have helped the decision to alter the gradient! The square named Adam Square was where the famous architectural Adam family lived, possibly in the time of father William Adam rather than son Robert. A further City Improvement Plan of 1867 allowed the removal of the Square to permit Chamber Street to be driven through at right angles to “The Bridges” to complete the design. An old picture showing the foundation stone for the University appears to be one of the only remaining illustrations of “The Bridges” before the Square was removed. This shows the original School of Art with its two bay window. A building at right angles to the South Bridge may well be Robert Dundas’s house, which created the gradient change mentioned above.



© R Emerson

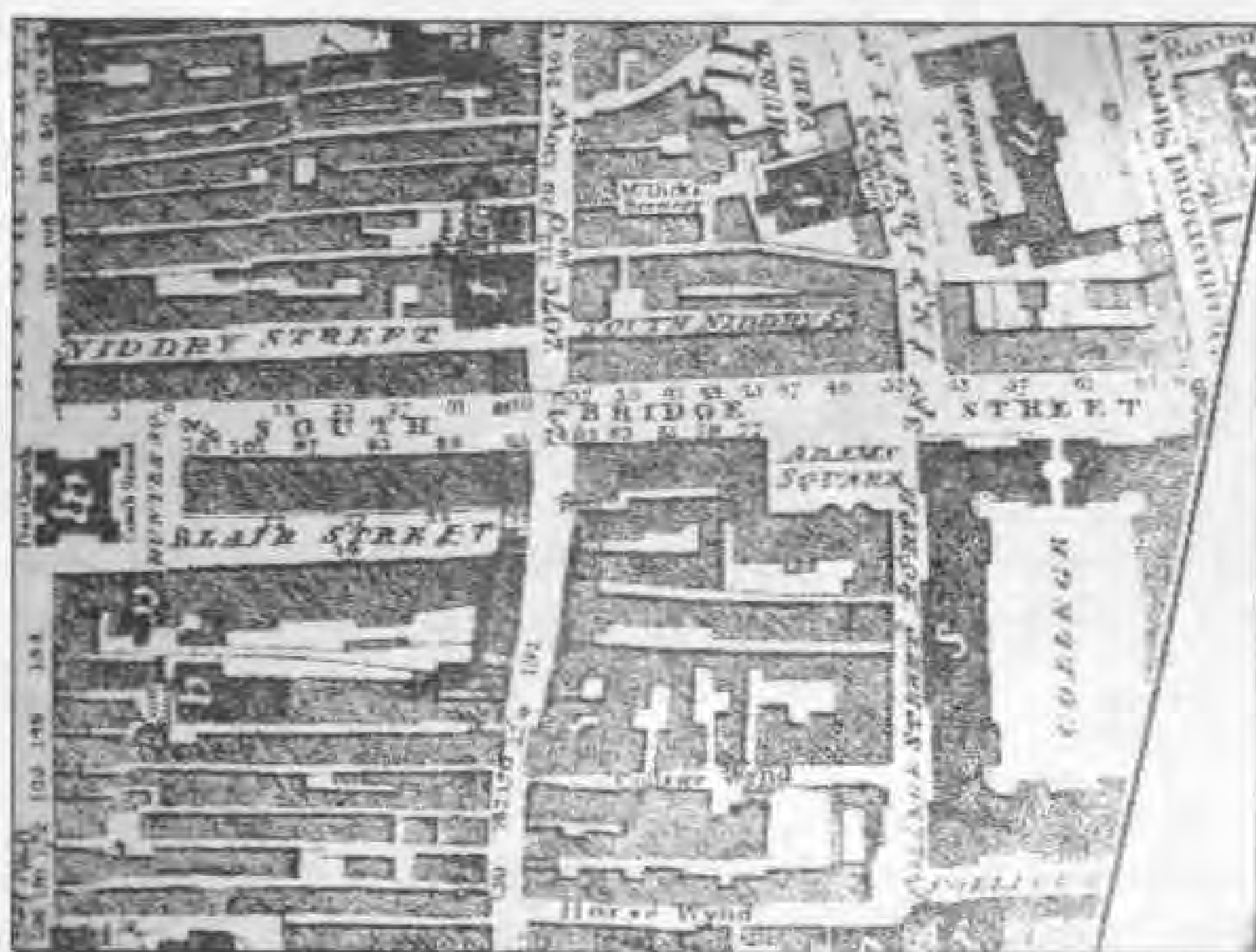
Laying of the foundation stone for the University.

(View of the South Bridge still to be completed, The Art School is on the left of the picture with Henry Dundas’s house in the centre)

Berwickshire that “It is one of the noblest works in Great Britain, unless you would allow “The Bridge” at Edinburgh, which lies directly across the Cowgate, so that one street (a thing not heard of before) runs under another”. He indicated that he thought the South Bridge one of the marvels of a marvelous city.

It is worth relating that the first carriage to pass along the new bridge was in fact a hearse containing the body of an Adam Square lady. She had watched the progress of construction declaring that she was determined if possible to be the first person to go across it, and that she had resolved to do so in a carriage, by way of honouring so great and so useful a public works. She got her wish!

Charles Wesley the famous preacher who lived through the middle of the 18th century visited Edinburgh fairly frequently during the time of the building of “The Bridges”. He wrote in his journal when he passed over another bridge at Pease-Dean in



Map showing the South Bridge about 1860.

It is interesting to note that little of "The Bridges" are today visible to the public. Only one span over the Cowgate can be seen due to the buildings on either side of the road on top.

The arches of "The Bridges" supporting the roadway were quickly put to use. The East Side of the new bridge had traditionally been the Flesh Market and consequently became the home of live fowl awaiting slaughter and other poultry located well below the level of the elegant buildings on the bridge sides. Other parts below road level became living quarters for the poor who had been displaced from the closes that had been demolished. To allow this to happen intermediate levels of brickwork were constructed within the arches. In recent years some of these areas have been cleared and are now open as a tourist attraction with the suggestion of ghostly visitation by the spirits of those long departed soles that had lived there in the past. Some became cellars for storage where the bridge height became lower such as those occupied by some of the larger shops as will be seen later.

With "The Bridges" now finished there were over one hundred shops at the bridge level. The numbers started on the East Side at No 1 and ran up to No 67, then crossed to the West Side and continued back to No 108 before the Tron Kirk. Generally these were haberdashers, drapers, milliners, tailors and clothiers though other craftsmen also occupied premises. Windows were generally constructed with small panes of glass, as plate glass had still to be developed. The custom was for the owner or occupier to reside above or below their shops.

The Post Office directories give some insight into the people who ran businesses on the South Bridge at that time.

Nineteenth Century

It was into this scene that a shop opened in March 1825 in the name of James Spittal and Son, Silk-mercant at 84 South Bridge. He became Lord Provost and was knighted which no doubt would be good for business. Spittal Street in the vicinity was later named after the shopkeeper turned Provost. Years passed and other companies took control but always dealing in the original commodities of Mr Spittal's shop. At about 1860 a firm called Meldrum & Allan were in business dealing in drapery, their premises being located in the Port of Leith, just at that time being incorporated into Edinburgh. In 1870 they moved to 84 South Bridge and when Mr Meldrum died, John Allan continued to run the business on his own. He was unfortunate to meet with a terrible accident in which a number of people

It is worth noting that the building of commercial premises on to or part of a bridge of the type being built in Edinburgh was almost without precedence. There are only two bridges of a similar nature in Europe, the Rialto Bridge in Venice and the Ponte Vecchio Bridge in Florence. These are however on a much smaller scale, over water, having shops built on either side of the carriageway in much the same way as "The Bridges". This same procedure was to be repeated in Edinburgh when George IV Bridge was constructed in 1827, for a similar reason, also over the Cowgate, parallel to "The Bridges".

died though he survived but without one of his legs. Finally in 1883 the firm changed once more to become "J. & R. Allan" when a Mr Robert Allan, no relation to John, joined the Company. By 1899 John sold out his interest in the company to finance stores in Glasgow. The name "J & R's" as it was fondly known had however been firmly established and was continued until about 1970 as will be seen later. The company then took over more adjacent shops on "The Bridges" to allow for expansion into areas not strictly linen-drapery. The corner building between Chamber Street and "The Bridges" was designed and built in 1873 by John Lessels and John Paterson. This completed the block occupied by the company running from No77 to 87. Mr Robert Allan assumed control and in 1897 a limited liability company was formed with a capital of £120,000.

This was approximately the scene when my Grandfather Thomas R McIlwrick who was born in 1870 joined the company as a youngster of 16.

Thomas McIlwrick was the eldest of a family of 8 and only 14 years old when his father died. This resulted in an end to his education at Edinburgh's James Gillespie's school, then co-educational, still to go through the "Girls only" phase when the girls wore the unique box hats known well to

Edinburgh residents. In his case earning sufficient money involved working early mornings in a bakery, days were spent as a telegraph boy and evenings studying as many subjects as he could, including shorthand writing. During the next 63 years he learnt the drapery business and accountancy sufficiently well to become the Company Secretary. He was largely responsible for the management of the company from the time of the first war until 1948 when he retired.

Back in 1899 Robert Allan presented a christening robe to my grand parents on the birth of their first son, my father. The christening robe



J & R Allan

A view of the store about 1900.

(The gap between the buildings overlooks the Cowgate)

has been used at about twenty McIlwrick ceremonies since that time and has now become a family heirloom. On his retiral he was presented by the staff with a magnificent oil painting of Machrahanish Bay, painted by W A Frazer, which has also become a family heirloom.

What the business was like around this time can be gleaned from the following two pictures in the book he helped to produce in 1901.



J & R Allan

A view of a saloon inside the store 1900.

Twentieth Century

Fire had always been a matter which concerned Edinburgh with its buildings in close proximity, though in the case of department stores the memory of a very large fire at "Jenners" in Princes Street in 1892 caused the authorities to be particularly careful. Fire doors separated departments and sprinkler systems were fitted on all ceilings as precautions. In the case of J & R Allan, I can remember my grandfather going back in the evening to make sure the doors had been properly closed. He always claimed his store would not meet the fate of his competitor. Time was to tell.

In the early years of the century social life was somewhat different from today. A program for a Complimentary Dinner for Sir Andrew McDonald "on the occasion of his attaining his Business Jubilee in the South Bridge" has survived. The dinner was held on 23rd October 1902 in The North British Station Hotel. One of the Croupiers for the evening was Mr Robert Allan. Eight courses were consumed and the impressive toast list included one to "The King" another to "The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family". Later in the proceedings a reply was made to the toast "Trade and Commerce" by Mr James H Thin, Bookseller on The South Bridge.

Thin's opened their shop at No 55 at Whitsunday 1855 and were the only trader on "The Bridges" to survive into the 21st Century though sadly recently have like others before them had to give way to the power of publicly financed booksellers, and slipped from family control.



**Program for a reception held by
Mr & Mrs. Robert Allan - 1904.**

Another event in 1904 took place in the Music and Assembly Rooms in George Street the program for it I feel sure was in fact the work of T R McIlwrick as the back bears a sketch of the Tower of St. Giles Cathedral signed by him. What is more surprising is that among his papers was found a pencil sketch by him of the Tower, which was no doubt used by the printer to prepare the printed program.

Burns suppers were all the rage in 1927 and again a program has survived for one held at Alexandra Café, Leith Street, for the staff of the company.

One interesting alteration in 1929 he was involved in, concerned the

large span over the Cowgate which separated two of the buildings the company had acquired during expansion. This span allowed pedestrians to look down on the road a long way below through a section of substantial railing. It was clear that the Edinburgh Corporation, as the Local Authority of these days was known, would not allow this view to be lost and some other way had to be found to allow customers to pass between the two buildings the company was using by this time.

After much calculation and discussion it was agreed that an under slung corridor could be placed alongside and under the pavement of the main bridge. It was to be built in the radius of the bridge and fitted with special fireproof doors on each side to prevent the spread of fire between the buildings.

After considerable expense the corridor was completed and to the disappointment of the store management, the Local Authority decided that a heavy charge of £2000.00 should be levied due to

the increased advertising space created even though it was in fact below ground as far as "The Bridges" were concerned. It was however claimed by the Corporation that the bridge windows that faced on to the Cowgate some 30 feet below could be used for advertising!

In 1933 the Directors sent out invitations to selected customers to visit the Grand Opening of Extended Premises which included 1-3 Chamber Street where they had constructed a large new walk-through arcade of display windows on the corner site which lead customers into the store.

A brochure entitled "Shopping on the South Bridge" which appears to date from about 1935 has survived and this gives a short history of the company. It explains that the little shop at 84 South Bridge had survived the anxious days when Napoleon threatened to invade Britain, the unsettled times of Waterloo and again through the days of the Crimean War and finally the Great War. It was a thriving company at the time of this publication. The booklet has many pictures, two of which are copied to show the range of activities that had been introduced.



AN EDINBURGH BRIDGE.—The South Bridge which spans the Cowgate where an arch is being constructed on the level of the roadway to provide a connection between business premises.

Scotsman

A press cutting from the newspaper of 1929.



J & R Allan

The saloon previously shown but 35 years later.

The Bridges area of Edinburgh following the second war was becoming less popular with shoppers for various reasons. This saw a down turn in the fortunes of "J & R Allan" and a radical step had to be taken by the Company to get the people back into their store.

The walk-through arcade of shop windows had been successful in its time. However a visit abroad by staff had shown the management that this area could very easily be converted into a large open Food Hall selling all the unusual foods from abroad. It also provided the best of Scottish fare that had been missing from the diet of the Edinburgh people during the war. It turned out a design for success with

crowds gathering to purchase cheeses of all kinds and convenience cooked foods, which were a novelty at that time. It was a forerunner to the supermarkets of today but about 30 years ahead of its time.

*J & R Allan*

The Tearoom on the top floor.

followed by rationalization in each town of the stores selling similar goods, staff redundancy followed and central buying was adopted until the number of independent stores diminished almost to disappearing point in the smaller towns. In Edinburgh only one department store survived to be able now to claim to be the oldest privately owned department store in the world. Regrettably it is not on "The Bridges" but located on a prime site in Princes Street namely "Jenners Ltd."

In 1972 J & R Allan Ltd., became part of the Fraser empire and was renamed Arnotts, the name of one of the Fraser stores in Glasgow while Binns store in Princes Street became Fraser. Patrick Thomson and a number of other stores in Edinburgh were progressively closed.

By 1980 the building previously occupied by J & R Allan had become empty. Gradually presumably as the value of the property for retail purposes deteriorated various cut-price stores started up along with amusement arcades and café type premises in what had supported in the past many thriving businesses. The Cowgate level property found use as young peoples clubs and pubs, this in itself gave problems of safety after dark and recently the police created a no go area for vehicles after dark in part of the Cowgate.

It was against this background that the media reported with great gusto that at 8pm on Saturday 7 December 2002 the greatest fire in living memory had destroyed the heartland of old Edinburgh. This fire had occurred, it was reported, in a World Heritage Trust supported area and almost immediately calls were made to reinstate the damaged buildings perhaps in their original state. It all made good copy and the newspapers had a field day printing new building schemes, which could be designed to replace the still smoking buildings. News of the fire made the National press and quickly spread around the world as a major tragedy, which fortunately had caused no loss of life.

The most telling statement came from the Convener of The City of Edinburgh Planning Committee who said in a letter to the Scotsman Newspaper commenting on the stories which had been published by the media: -

"There were no medieval buildings destroyed or damaged by the fire. Five buildings in all were effected by the fire of which only one was listed as category C (lowest category of historic interest). The area of damage was 0.1625 hectares out of a World Heritage Site total of 444.36 a proportion of 0.037 per cent."

By a strange coincidence a second store of the name Peter Allan dealing in a similar range of drapery had been started by a relation of John Allan and ultimately had only a wall at an upper level separating the two companies as J & R Allan expanded along the bridge. Peter Allan appears to have amicably continued to do business on "The Bridges" located at No 100 to No 106.

Capitalism in the form of large public funded companies were appearing around 1960 and were beginning to see that the takeover of private limited capital firms made wonderful sense as it usually resulted in lucrative property deals. This was

One of the buildings mentioned above was in fact 84 South Bridge and so into history went the once famous store known to the people of Edinburgh for generations as "J & R's".

The official inquiry report is unlikely to be able to determine the actual cause of the fire which no doubt will be put down to an electrical fault, a good standby if no definite evidence can be found. It is interesting however to note that if the extensive sprinkler system had been working it could have halted the fire. It unfortunately had been disconnected when the building took on multiple tenancy.

While it is sad to see buildings destroyed by fire, this property was probably due for redevelopment and it is hoped that it may result in new life for the whole area fondly known as "The Bridges."

Many living in Edinburgh will have noticed that as recently as March a winner has been announced in an unofficial competition to design a scheme for the gap site created by the fire. A contemporary design with a 12-storey tower won this particular competition though no doubt much water will flow below the bridge before a final decision is made.

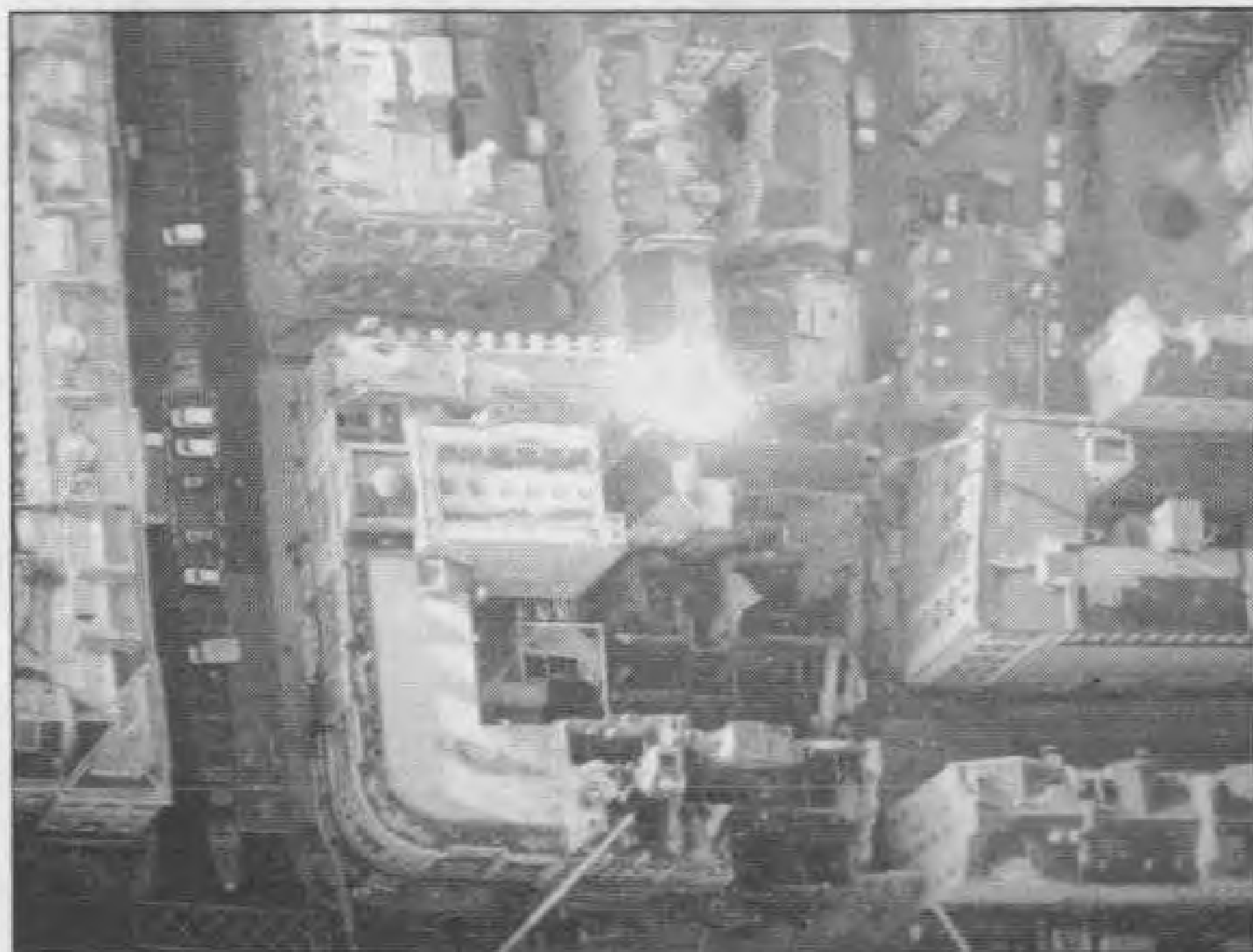
References

More information on Adam Square and its history can be found in:

The Building of Old College, By Andrew Fraser

The Book of the Edinburgh Club, Vol. 5, 2002 page 93:

Adam Square, by the late Ian R M Mowat



The result of the fire.

Crown copyright: RCAHMS

Crown copyright: RCAHMS

The scene before the fire.



ENGLISH DESCENTS FROM MALCOLM CANMORE (II)

By Gregory Lauder-Frost, F.S.A., Scot.

My first article on this subject appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist* in June 2002. I regret to advise readers that I have found one of my sources (Ruvigny) to be partially erroneous, which slightly alters a section of that article, but not profoundly. I refer to the section (2) John Plantagenet on page 38. I have said that one of his daughters, Eleanor, who married William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1231), had a daughter. That is incorrect. This couple had no issue. I apologise for that error. Please ignore that half-page section. It will not, however, make much impact on the overall descents mentioned.

Princess Joan of Acre (d. 1307), daughter of King Edward 1st Plantagenet, had married on 30th April 1290, firstly, and as his second wife, Sir Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Clare, Earl of Hertford and 8th Earl of Gloucester (b. 2nd September 1243, Christchurch, Hants., d. 7th December 1295 Monmouth), a descendant of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, and a prominent nobleman who was a commander for the royal cause at the battle of Evesham. Isabella, sister of Sir Gilbert's father, had married Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale (1210 – 1294) and they were in turn grandparents of King Robert 1st 'The Bruce'.

Sir Gilbert de Clare and his wife Princess Joan had, as well as a son Gilbert, the 9th Earl; Eleanor, married in 1306 to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester (executed 1326); Lady Elizabeth de Clare, founder of Clare College, Cambridge, and correctly reported in the previous article, and Lady Margaret de Clare, who married (1) Piers Gavestone, Earl of Cornwall (beheaded 1312) and (2) Hugh, Lord Audley (see below).

The next section replaces that which I have found erroneous.

John Plantagenet, (1167- d. 19th October 1216 at Newark, Notts), King of England, famous in the Robin Hood fables, and for signing the *Magna Carta*, brother to Princess Eleanor (see section 1 in the first article), as well as Richard The Lionheart. King John had a natural daughter, Joan (of whom, below) by Agatha, daughter of Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby.

John's second wife, (his first marriage to Isabella de Clare being annulled) whom he married on 24th August 1200, was Isabella (d. 1246 and buried in Fontevrault Abbey, Anjou, France) daughter of Almar Taillfer, Count of Angouleme. By her he had five children, one of whom was Henry III Plantagenet (1207- d. 16th November, 1272 at Westminster) King of England, whose son was King Edward 1st of England, whom we have noted already, the father of Princess Joan of Acre, above.

King John's daughter by Agatha Ferrers, Joan, married Llewellyn ab Iowerth, Prince of North Wales who died in 1240, and was buried at Conway. Their daughter Gwladys Ddu ap Llewellyn, married in 1230 Ralph de Mortimer, (d. 6th August 1246) 5th Baron of Wigmore. His son and heir was Sir Roger de Mortimer, (b.c. 1231, d. 26th October 1282 and buried with his ancestors in Wigmore Abbey) 6th Baron of Wigmore. Sir Roger married in 1247, Matilda (d.1301) daughter of William de Braose who had been hanged by Llewellyn in 1230.

Sir Roger and Matilda had a family of six children that we know of, one daughter, Isabella marrying the FitzAlan ancestor of the Earls of Arundel. We are concerned with the son and heir, Sir Edmund de Mortimer, (d. before July 1304) 7th Baron of Wigmore, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William de Fandles. Their son, Roger de Mortimer (b.c. 1286) 8th Baron Wigmore, who was created 1st Earl of March, but died at Tyburn, London, on 29th November 1330 after being hung drawn

and quartered. He was buried in Wigmore Abbey a full year later. He had married before October 1306, Joan (1286 - 1356) daughter of Peter de Geneville by his wife Joan, daughter of Hugh, 12th Comte de Lusignan. Sir Roger, Earl of March, and Joan, had five children, one of whom was killed in a tournament at Shrewsbury. We are concerned with their daughter Katherine de Mortimer, who married Thomas de Beauchamp (d.circa November 1369) 3rd Earl of Warwick, a Knight of The Garter.

Their daughter, Phillipa de Beauchamp (d. before September 1386) married Hugh, son and heir to Ralph, 1st Earl of Stafford, Knight Banneret and K.G., (1299 – 1372) and his wife Margaret (d. 1347), daughter to Hugh Lord Audley and Margaret de Clare (see above). Hugh 2nd Earl of Stafford, -K.G., died 26th September 1386 in Rhodes, whilst returning home from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. His body was returned and buried in Stone Priory, Staffordshire.

Upon reaching Hugh 2nd Earl of Stafford two distinct descents from Malcolm Canmore merge – one through the natural daughter of King John of England and the Princely House of Wales, and another through John's wife, Isabella Taillfer via King Henry III Plantagenet, of England. Another descent which has also merged in Princess Joan of Acre, is through her parents, Eleanor Princess of Castile and Leon and Edward 1st King of England, both descendants of Henry II Plantagenet, King of England & Eleanor of Aquitaine.

Hugh 2nd Earl of Stafford (d. 1386) had a daughter Catherine Stafford, who is buried in the Collegiate Church of Wingfield in Suffolk. She married before September 1385, Sir Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, who died in battle before Harfleur in France, and whose body was transported back to Wingfield Church for burial. They had numerous children of note. One daughter, Agnes, married Sir John Bussey, knight, of Lincolnshire, from whom that family descend. One of the Earl's sons, Sir Thomas de la Pole, Knight, died in 1433 whilst being held hostage by the French for his brother, William.

Sir Thomas had married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Cheney, Esquire. They had a daughter Katherine, who married Sir Miles Stapleton (d. 1st October 1466), knight, Lord of the Manor of Ingham, Norfolk, son and heir to Sir Brian Stapleton, of Ingham, Sheriff of Norfolk (1379 – 1438) and his wife Lady Cecily Bardolf (see previous article). Some of their descents are listed accordingly on page 39 in the June 2002 journal.

This Stapleton family, and their descendants, can also claim descent from Malcolm Canmore. His son King David 1st (1085 - 1153) King of Scots, married in 1114 Matilda (1100 – 1131), daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. Their son Henry Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon (c. 1115 - 1152), married, in 1139, Ada or Alianore (d. 1178), daughter of John de Warrene, Earl of Warrene & Surrey. Henry and Ada had two sons of whom: William 'The Lion', King of Scots, and David Earl of Huntingdon (1144 - 1219). David married in 1190, Maud (d. 1234), daughter to Hugh de Kyvelioc, Earl of Chester. They had four children of note: John Earl of Huntingdon and Chester, 'The Scot' (1207 – 1237), who married Helen, daughter of Llewellyn Prince of Wales; Ada (d. 1250), who married Henry Hastings; Isabella (d. 1251) who married Robert de Bruce (d. 1251) Lord of Annandale; and Margaret of Huntingdon, who married in 1290 Alan Lord of Galloway (d. 1234). Their daughter Devorguila of Galloway (d. 1290) married in 1233 John de Balliol of Barnard Castle (d. 1269).

John and Devorguila had at least six children, notably John de Balliol, King of Scots, who was deposed and retired to his French estates, being buried in the church of St. Waast, Bailleul-sur-Eaune in 1313. One of their daughters, Matilda or Agnes, married Bryan FitzAlan, Knight, Lord of Bedale & Hagget, who died in 1306 and was buried in Bedale Church, Yorkshire. Their younger daughter Catherine (b. 1300) married John Lord de Grey, K.G., of Rotherfield, Yorks., but it was their daughter

Matilda or Agnes (b. 1298) who brought the Scotch descent to the Stapleton family, by her marriage to Sir Gilbert Stapleton, knight (d. 1321). Their son was Sir Miles Stapleton, K.G., of Bedale & Ingham, who died in 1365 and is buried in the chancel of Ingham Parish Church beside his wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Oliver de Ingham, Lord of the Manor of Ingham, Norfolk. They had a daughter who married Sir John Plays, as well as a son and heir, Sir Miles Stapleton, K.G. (d. 1417), who married Ela, daughter of Sir Edmund de Ufford by his spouse, Eva, daughter of Sir John Pierpoint. Sir Miles and Lady Ela had a son Edmund (d. 1417), a daughter, Ela, who married Sir Robert Brews, of Salle, and their son and heir, Sir Brian Stapleton who married Lady Cecily Bardolf, whom we have already noticed, above, and in the previous article.

This article is complimentary to that which appeared in June 2002. There are many families in both, and many which descend from them. No doubt a lot of people may be able to trace their ancestries back to one of them. I wish you happy hunting. Please refer to my previous article for sources in addition to the following:

The Royal Families of Scotland, England and Wales, with their descendants, Sovereigns and Subjects, by Messrs. John and John Bernard Burke, London, Vol. 1 (1848) and Vol. 2 (1851).

Notes from the Hon. Treasurer

Apology: Due to a misunderstanding on my part, the Gift Aid form was not included with the September Journal but is, hopefully, included this month for all UK members who have not previously subscribed to the scheme. If you have received a Gift Aid form and you are a UK taxpayer, please complete the form and return it to the Society as soon as possible. Thank you.

Examiner: As I reported in the September Journal, the Society's Examiner, Mr W.J. Thomas, has demitted office. Our Constitution requires that "A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts." To date no volunteer has come forward. A successor is essential and I should be glad if anyone who is willing to fill this vacancy would contact the Secretary, Miss J.P.S. Ferguson, as soon as possible.

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

Volunteers are required to assist in the running of the Society Library.

Can you give a few hours on a weekly or monthly basis?

No experience required.

Meet interesting people from all over the world who visit our Library.

Make new friends.

*If you can assist or wish further information please contact our Hon. Librarian
Dr. Jim Cranstoun in the Library or telephone 0131 220 3677*

THE JOURNAL OF MARY PURVES HANNA

A Migration from Lisbon, New York to Beauford, Minnesota in the Summer of 1866

Mary Purves, who married John Hanna (4/2), had eight children at Lisbon, New York. In 1866 the family moved from Lisbon, New York to Beauford, Minnesota. The following is a copy of the original diary of the trip as related by Mary Purves Hanna in 1866.

June 13th 1866

Had a very busy morning packing our goods.

The morning was rainy and very gloomy and my heart was the same. Brother William and Agnes [William Purves and his wife, Agnes Hanna] drove the horses for us to Odgensburg and came on the boat with us. Also Uncle James and Aunt Isabelle, Joseph, and Lawrence had pulled up to give us a last goodbye. Tom Brown was up to give us his last goodbye. My heart saddened and almost crushed when I saw the last wave of their hand. I washed myself and went to dinner. I ate very little. My heart was too full for anything.

The day has cleared up and became very fine. We went out on deck and enjoyed the fresh breeze of the river. Got my nautical with Mrs. Elliott and some other lady. She was agreeable. We passed the Thousand Islands and a good many lighthouses. The islands look very rocky and barren, some of them are covered with trees and most of them are almost rocks. We stopped at Alexandria Bay [and] took on more horses. We ate supper while we were there and now we are moving over the waters again very near the Canada Shore.

My bird has not sung any since we came into the board. I think he feels as lonesome as I do.

June 14th 1866

This morning I was quite refreshed. It is a beautiful morning. The sun is shining clearly and all is calm and still and the lake is without a ripple.

We landed at Osewgo about six o'clock in the morning. After breakfast we went off the boat with some other ladies and took a walk through the town.

Eleven o'clock the boat is just a starting. The day is very warm and we are all enjoying ourselves as well as we can. Mrs. Elliott and I spent a good part of our time out on the stern of the boat enjoying the motion of the boat and admiring the beautiful water of the lakes and it's rolling waves.

The wind is rising and the boat begins to rock causing some to get quite sick. Ada and Flora are sick in bed and I feel some sick myself.

These are a very respectable class of people on board and all are going out west, most of them to Minnesota. There is a young lady on board. Her name is Bellevert, a very fine young lady. She has the consumption; she is going home to Michigan, where she thinks she is going to die.

June 15th 1866

We came into the canal [lock] about three o'clock in the morning. I got up before sunrise. It was a very clear and beautiful morning.

We stopped at St. Catherine. It is quite a haven town. It lies very high and has some very handsome buildings. A party of eight consisting of Mrs. Elliott, Miss. Brace, Miss. _____, Mr. Taylor, Freeman, Getty and another gentleman, his name I do not know.

Ada, and I got into a surrey and went to Niagara Falls. It is the greatest sight I ever saw. We went into the mist and with great curiosity and through the garden. There were live Indians, wigwams, and live buffalo. It gave a great bellow [and] it made us jump and retreat, which caused considerable sport.

We went down the stairs to the water, came up and went along the Table Rock just above some cedar tops [where] grass and flowers [grew] in the edge of the rock, [and] came back to turn in on the canal. We had a great deal of sport about it during our dinner. I think I never enjoyed myself better.

There was a good deal of sea sickness through the night. We got through the canal about seven this evening. We entered Lake Erie just at dark. The Wind blew pretty strong. The Boat began to teeter pretty freely. Almost all of the passengers were very sick that night. Flora, Ada, Mel and myself were very sick all night.

June 16th 1866

We stopped at Cleveland, it was very unusual. Went on shore a few minutes. Took Melville with me. Bought some apples and strawberries, they were nice. Cleveland is very smoky and disagreeable near the wharf.

June 17th 1866

Sunday we stopped at Detroit. Miss. Bellevert, and Miss. Brace got off there. We were sorry to lose their company.

Sunday was rather a cold day. We did not go out on deck. There was an Irish man who came on board at Cleveland and a man and his wife from Pennsylvania. They are millwrights, very fine folks. She is traveling for her health. They are going as far as La Crosse with us. We had quite a talk on Millerism. He believes the soul rests with the body till the resurrection. There is no such thing as ascension into Heaven. We spent the Sabbath very pleasantly as the passengers are mostly privileged.

We stopped at Port Huron.

June 18th 1866

Monday at seven a.m. the wind was getting very strong and there seemed to be a storm brewing by the looks of the sky. It began well to blow and to rain and a dreadful storm commenced.

We sailed up Lake Huron sixty miles and then turned the boat back and came down into the river to Port Huron. The horses had a harder time than the men. They could not keep them fast on account of the rolling of the boat. John and the boys had a dreadful time. The waves would lash in on them and the horses and nearly drown them. Living [again], he said he would not undergo the same trial for a thousand. The Captain said he was never in such a storm in the month of June.

We had all great reason to be thankful that the Lord had spared us through the dangers of the past day and preserved our lives to another day. It is the Lord who preserves us through many dangers and says to the waters, "Little shalt thou go and no further."

We spent rather a gloomy day. We stopped at Port Huron. It rained all day till towards night. Ada, Flora, and I went out and took a run of the town. They have some very nice churches and a very fine institute.

June 19th 1866

The morning was cold and rather gloomy. We started in the lake again. It was pretty heavy after the storm but we were glad to get on our way again.

The day grew very clear and pleasant. We sat out on deck and had some singing. Mel and Flora sang very well. It sounded very nice on the waters.

Melville has been seasick most of the time. He begins to look rather slim.

The young Irish man by the name of Hare sings a good deal and causes a good deal of mirth. One would rather think him agreeing a little [too much] but he is very intelligent and has a very good education, and in some ways is very bright.

We have Mrs. Berry aboard. She's very fond of the dice and spends a good deal of her time at it.

June 20th 1866

Wednesday was quite clear overhead, but the wind blew strong and the lake was rough. We passed a great many very barren looking islands that looked as if they were covered with sand and scraggly timber.

We stopped at Glenarberate this evening and went off the boat on the beach and gathered pebbles. The shore is a deep and covered with pebbles. It is a desolate looking place only a house here and there with poor looking people.

The water in Lake Michigan is very clear.

We had a heavy thunder storm through the night and the lake was very rough and the boat rocked pretty hard. It always made me sick. I cannot say I was well any of the time.

June 21st 1866

Thursday the day was very foggy. We could not see but a little ways ahead so sailed very slow and blew the whistle very often to give alarm. A thunder storm came up and a heavy rain, which dispelled the fog.

We did not get into Milwaukee till five o'clock. Mr. Glasier and family, Mr. Williams and family, Mr. Dane and his wife came off with us. We left Mr. Elliot, Mr. Miner, Mr. Hare, the Irish singer on their way to Chicago.

We have a very pleasant and agreeable company [and] we have passed hours together which I will ever remember with pleasure. The company that came off the boat with us left with the eight o'clock train to La Crosse.

We stopped here at the tavern all night to rest the horses.

June 22nd 1866

Friday we stayed till noon at the tavern. Felt very lonesome and very unwell. Got into a omnibus to the station, took the car for La Crosse at two o'clock. We got to La Crosse a little after twelve. Went to bed very tired.

There was a woman in the train that had a pair of twins only five weeks old and traveling all alone. I have heard of hands full, but she had her arms full. There was a great thunderstorm in the night. It was the sharpest lightning and heaviest thunder I ever hear, [and] the rain came down in torrents. It flooded the tracks.

June 23rd 1866

Saturday we are still at the tavern waiting for the freight trains.

News has come in that the heavy rain last night flooded the tracks and destroyed it so that they could not proceed. They have to fix the tracks before they can come here and I am almost sick waiting.

We took a walk through the town. It is very handsomely situated. Its banks on the Mississippi are red sand, but further back is a good loam.

They have some very nice cottages and good gardens. They have some churches, but more taverns. They are mostly Irish and Norwegians.

The cars have not got here yet. I think I never was so lonesome in my life than I have been today. I started and went down to the depot. The cars have just arrived, [but] we will have to stay till Monday in this lonesome place.

June 24th 1866

Sunday it is warm and disagreeably close. We took the horses and wagons and went around the town and back to the mountains. It is a very romantic looking place.

We went a little ways up the mountains. Bruce and Mel went up to the top. They looked like little child[ren]. There were lots of crab apples growing at the foot of them.

June 25th 1866

Monday we got up pretty early and were glad to leave that lonesome place. It was after ten o'clock before we got over the river.

They have no wharf on the Mississippi River. They make one wherever their boat lands. We felt relieved when we got over to Minnesota at ten o'clock. The Children also feel better so they began to sing and talk very merrily.

We drive about two miles through a low, flat woody road among a great many grapevines. We overtook some children with strawberries. Gave ten cents for a pint.

We came to a little village called La Crescent. It is a pleasant place. The ground was level and the oak trees were all grown natural. This was the place we fitted the cover on our wagon and ate our breakfast and berries and started on our trip. The mountains there were very long heavy hills. We got out and walked.

There were some strawberries on the way for several miles. There was a complete belt of round black dirt. It was the pleasantest road I ever traveled. It was mostly through oak or pine. The road was smooth and there was no under wood.

We stopped at a house about four o'clock. It happened to Mr. Carpenter the peddler. They were very glad to see us. She boiled the tea kettle and we had our supper.

We drove eight miles and came to Coppers Tavern and stayed all night. Mr. Twily and ten other men with horses stopped too.

June 26th 1866

Tuesday we got our breakfast at six o'clock and started on our journey. We had very heavy traveling on account of the rain the night before.

We passed a good many Norwegian wagons and their cattle going further west. We stopped our teams about ten o'clock and turned them out to eat and kindled a fire and fried our ham and eggs and ate a hearty dinner.

There are some handsome farms on the road out to the prairie as they call it.

We got to Mr. Randles about six o'clock tired out and got our supper. Willie went over to Tommie's and brought him over. He did not look natural to me that night. He is so lean and thin and not near like the plump faced boy that went away two years before.

June 27th ~ July 1st 1866

Wednesday we went over to Jimmie Robozons where David was working. He is the same old fairest coon as ever, full of his antics. They have two yokes a piece and are busing breaking up.

We stayed all night there and came back to Mr. Randles the next day and stopped there all night.

John went to Winona on Friday and brought out the rest of the goods on Saturday.

I went to Cristy Henry's Friday, stayed there that night. Had a good old fashioned time. Her conversation led me back to bygone days of my childhood and youthful days. She lives with her son, George, and appears to be very content. He has a very quiet wife.

We went to John Henrys Saturday and ate our dinner. She had two twin boys five days old. They were very sweet.

Went to Mary Fergesons and stayed until Monday morning.

July 2nd 1866

Monday we moved into a house small and dirty. Tried to clean it some myself. It has never been well run.

Ada went to a 4th of July ball.

Had the doctor last Sunday, I begin to feel a little better.

William and Bruce are breaking with the horses.

David and Tommie are breaking grub land about twelve miles away. They started yesterday moving with five yoke of oxen all together on the wagon. They were in great glee with a great whip in their hands and it was "Hup! Ha Barney! Ha! Ripp Barney!"

July 4th 1866

Wednesday morning we started with our wagon for the west. David went with us. We went through a very handsome tract of land. We went through Saratoga, a small village. There is a beautiful cold water spring. There was some very handsome grubland.

We passed Eyota and stopped all night at the Elliots.

July 5th 1866

Thursday started at nine o'clock.

We had very good roads and through some handsome land. Went through four miles of very thick second growth timber and some of it large.

We passed a house on a little brook and went a little farther and camped for the night. David shot a rabbit. We skinned it, cooked it, and it was very nice and tender.

July 6th 1866

Friday morning we felt a little stiff after lying on our new bed.

We started just as the sun was rising. We passed through Mantorville about six o'clock and another village about seven o'clock. About eight, camped and cooked our breakfast.

Came to Owatonna about three o'clock. It is the handsomest village or town I ever saw. It is situated in an oak tree opening with handsome new buildings.

We traveled ten miles through the prairie with very few inhabitants [and] camped down under an oak tree, boiled our kettle, and set our wagon for a storm as it was thundering and lightning and had the appearance of a hard storm.

We met a family coming back. They had been west to Redwood. They were going back to Wisconsin.

July 7th 1866

Saturday morning we camped on the banks of a small stream after an eight mile drive. Father cooked breakfast.

David took a stroll in the woods and shot a partridge and I sat down under a bush to write. It is a very romantic looking place - the brook with its gravelly bed and the large trees hung over it. The tangled under wood matted together with the grapevines. It grows very thick on all the banks of the streams in Minnesota.

Started again on our journey and drove to the Agency. No great place at present, but may be sometime. There are a great many half-breeds there. The Agent lives with his superiors. They have good gardens and brick houses.

We cleaned our partridge and had our meal as usual.

Several men came and had a talk with us. They did not discourage us. One man had been robbed of all he had by four Indians.

We started and went south through five miles of the greatest grass prairie I ever saw. There were very few inhabitants on it. We went to a man's house by the name of _____. I felt very homesick. I could eat no supper. I think we all felt lonesome.

They came out and invited us to come in and stay all night. We went in and stayed. I got my

breakfast. He could not tell us much about the land but it is mostly owned by speculators who hold it very high.

July 8th 1866

Sunday we started with Mr. _____ and his wife. He had a lot lying on the Blue Earth River that he would sell.

We crossed the Cobb River. It is lined with maple, pleasant oak, and elm, and butternut. We went over another prairie and crossed the Maple River and then about three miles to his lot. It is a pretty looking lot with about 20 acres of wood on it. There are some settlers around the edge of the woods.

We crossed the Blue Earth River. It is the largest river I have seen. We went to Garden [City] Valley and we stopped at the tavern all night. It is a very pretty situated place. Has two grist mills and a steam saw mill.

July 9th 1866

Monday morning, raining a little.

We started for Mankato to see the agents for some lands that lay between the Cobb and the Maple River. Bought 80 acres from a young man. It lies four miles from Garden City. It is a very good lot of land.

Mankato is a very thriving town. There are a great many mills in the vicinity. Drove about five miles out of Mankato. Camped for the night.

July 10th 1866

Tuesday morning went and looked at our land. Turned back and drove for the Blue Earth River and crossed at the mills. Drove eight miles and crossed the Maple River. The man was to meet us there to show us the lots. There was one very good lot.

There is not over six or seven families on the prairie.

We stopped all night at Elden Thirstings. They were very fine folks.

The land John and Mary Hanna purchased in 1866 was at Beauford, Minnesota, about sixteen miles south of Mankato.

BOOK REVIEW

The Orkney Poll Taxes of the 1690s

By James M. Irvine, pp.100, A4, Illus. and charts. ISBN 0-9544571-0-2.

Published 2003 by the author. £9.95.

The poll taxes of the 1690s were as an unpopular and unsuccessful innovation in national taxation as their notorious namesake of the 1990s. Many original records have been lost over the years, but those that survive provide the equivalent of a census.

The surviving records for Orkney have now been transcribed and published for the first time, and give an insight into the demographic, social and economic life of ordinary Orcadians. The author's detailed analyses bring to light the terrible poverty of most islanders of the time, mainly due to centuries of subsistence farming, udal subdivision, and superior dues. The author identifies some 150 surnames and 65 farm names not previously listed in other publications about Orkney. This publication is a very useful source for genealogists.

Copies of this publication may be purchased from the SGS Sales Dept.

ANNUAL REPORT

1st October 2002 - 30th September 2003

By Joan P.S. Ferguson, Hon. Secretary

Obituary

We regret to record the death on 26th May 2003 of an Honorary Member of the Society, Miss A.S. Cowper. Miss Cowper, former teacher and librarian, was a contributor over the years to *The Scottish Genealogist* and, with a friend, had compiled the lists of monumental inscriptions of the counties of Caithness and Sutherland which were published by the Society. A full obituary appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. L, no. 3, September 2003

Society Meetings

The Society, thanks to our Syllabus Secretary, Mrs Carol Stubbs, again enjoyed a varied programme of monthly meetings throughout the year. In October, Dr Kevin Halliwell, Curator, US & Commonwealth Collections of the National Library of Scotland, gave a paper on *The emigrant experience: published & unpublished accounts of emigration from the National Library's collections*. This was followed by *The History of James Thin, Booksellers, & a few other matters* by D. Ainslie Thin, a descendant of the founder of this well known Edinburgh bookseller. Members of the audience appreciated Mr Thin's generosity in bringing along copies of his book for free distribution.

The January 2003 meeting had a talk by Dr Ian Galbraith on the late Jim Gilhooley's *Edinburgh Database*, with illustrations from the database. The latter is an unfinished mine of information on late 18th-19th century Edinburgh citizens which Dr Galbraith is trying to make more accessible to the public. The Annual General Meeting in February was followed by a lively *Brains Trust* with questions ably fielded by Sheila Pitcairn and Richard Torrance. In March, Council Member G.S. Lauder-Frost gave a talk on *Some Descendants of Robert the Bruce*.

In April, the author and broadcaster, Alistair Moffat gave a brilliant lecture on *The Borders*, following the publication of his book on the same subject. Appropriately, in May, the Society's annual outing was to visit the site of the Medieval Hospital at Soutra Aisle. Brian Moffat's exposition of the history of the Hospital, the methods and details of treatment, the difficulties of plague and famine were well worth our Members' standing, without complaint, for more than two hours on a freezing and windswept hilltop!

The September speaker was unfortunately prevented from attending but Mr P. Stubbs stepped in and, from his own interesting collection of slides of "Edinburgh at Work" entertained - and informed - us very well.

Our Golden Jubilee

The first event in connection with our Celebration was the presentation of their personal family trees to the then Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Eric Milligan, to the leaders of the Scottish political parties, Messrs Jack W. McConnell, David W. McLetchie, John R. Swinney, the Rt. Hon. Jim R. Wallace QC and to the Presiding Officer, the Rt. Hon. Sir David Steel of Aikwood. The preparation of the trees was done principally by our Librarian, Dr Jim Cranstoun, with assistance from other Members of the Society. Dr Cranstoun presented the trees to the recipients at a ceremony in the Parliament Building accompanied by our President, Sir Malcolm Innes and at the City Chambers with our Chairman of Council, Ivor R. Guild.

All the efforts of Council and all the Committees over the last few years came together on Saturday 14th June. A full report is to be found in the September issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*,

vol. L. No. 3, 2003. Here we can only reiterate our thanks to all the many helpers who manned our stall on the day, to the Council Members and Office-Bearers who attended endless committee meetings, to Mr Brian Adam MSP who went round all the stalls on the day, to the staff of the National Library of Scotland who gave us a Reception and a private view of their Summer Exhibition "Wish you were here", to the staff of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery who entertained our Members at an Evening Reception, and to all our Members who ably supported us at all these events and to everyone who contributed in any way to a successful Celebration.

Our last event was the Dinner arranged in The Royal Scots Club, Edinburgh, by Member of Council G.S. Lauder-Frost, on Friday 26th September 2003. This was a very pleasant informal event, presided over by our President, Sir Malcolm Innes, and our thanks are due to the organiser.

Family History Fairs

There was a plethora of Fairs this year. The Society was represented at the S.A.F.H.S. 14th Annual Conference in April in Dundee; at Troon for the South Ayrshire Fair the week before our own event in June in Edinburgh; at Kirkcaldy in August for the Fife Family History Fair; over the Border to the Great North Fair at Gateshead in September and finally to the East Lothian Fair in Haddington. Enjoyable though these occasions are, for the Members who represent the Society, they are also hard work and we are indebted especially to Sheila Pitcairn, Barbara Revolta, Jim Cranstoun, Jim Herbert and Craig Ellery for their assistance.

The Library

Dr Cranstoun reports that the Library has had a quiet year, one of consolidation rather than rapid progress. We rely totally on the efforts of our volunteers to provide an enthusiastic and useful service to members and other library users. A number of new volunteers have joined us in the past year and are already making an important contribution to the Society's work. On the debit side we have had to say goodbye to Zella Ashford, at least as a helper, though she still visits us occasionally.

The Library continues to acquire books and pamphlets (439 in the past year), CD-Roms (10), microfiche and microfilms. Donations and sponsorship have enabled us to expand massively our microfilm collection. The legacies from two of the Society's late members, Mrs M.I.M. Gilmour and Patterson C.L. Gifford have enabled us to complete our holdings of OPR films for the whole of Scotland. These should all be in the Library by the end of 2003.

We continue to receive our regular visits from the Ulster Historical Foundation and from classes organised by Mr Bob Starratt. The year has been marked by the revival of the *Library Helper's Newsletter*, under the able editorship of Richard Torrance. We hope this will help with communication between helpers who come on different days of the week and generally disseminate useful information.

Publication/Printing

Mr Craig Ellery, Chairman of the Publication Committee, reports that during 2003 there was a very extensive reprinting programme. MI Publications reprinted since the beginning of the year comprised Kirkcudbright, vols. 4, 5, 6 & 7; East Stirlingshire; West Stirlingshire; Kincardineshire; Carrick; Caithness vols. 1, 2, & 4; North-East Midlothian; Renfrewshire vols. 1 & 2; Dunbartonshire; East Perthshire vol. 1; Duddingston MI & Poll Tax; Aberdour Port Book; Angus vol. 1, 3 & 4; Peebleshire; West Lothian; Kilmun; Sutherland; Wester Ross; Richard Torrance's *Placenames*; Speyside; Donald Whyte's *Scottish Clock & Watchmakers*.

New publications printed this year are: *The Baptismal Diary of the Rev. William Inglis, Dumfries*; *The McClellans in Galloway*, 2nd ed. by D. Richard Torrance. Edinburgh MIs: Canongate Churchyard & Holyrood Chapel Royal; Old & New Calton Burial Grounds; Greyfriars Burial

Ground; St John's Episcopal Churchyard; Buccleuch Burial Ground; Jewish Burial Ground; Quaker Burial Ground.

Forthcoming: Argyllshire MIs, vol. 2: Mull & Ulva; West Stirlingshire MIs, 2nd ed. by Alison Mitchell; Dunfermline Abbey & Churchyard, comp. by Sheila Mitchell.

The Society's colour Membership leaflet was also reprinted, with some variations.

It seems appropriate here to record our appreciation and thanks to our Sales Secretaries, Mrs Rhona Stevenson and Mrs Nancy Douglas, and to their new assistant, Alison Moffat for all their hard work in attending to requests for publications and despatching them to a wide variety of destinations.

Advertising

During 2003 the Society has advertised in a wide variety of publications, namely: *Scottish Memories*, *The Scots Magazine*, *The Clan Donnachaidh Society* magazine, *The Scottish Genealogical Services Directory 2003*, *Ulster Historical Society Directory*, *YELL* (Yellow Pages); *What's On* magazine, *History Scotland* magazine, *Scottish Daily Mail*.

In preparation for the SGS 50th Anniversary Events, in and around June/July 2003, advertising was booked in *The Scotsman*, *The Scots Magazine*, *Scottish Field* and *Scottish Memories*.

New Register House visits

Mr Ellery and Mr Nisbet organise these.

During 2002 regular evening visits to New Register House were arranged on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month. These have been very well attended and continue to be popular. 23 evening visits were booked for 2003, and 26 Thursday evening visits have already been booked for 2004.

Acknowledgements

At the end of a milestone year in the history of the Society, we can only again thank all the many who contributed in any way to the work of the Society in all its various facets and in the celebration of its Golden Anniversary.

Scottish Genealogy Society

New Publication

DUNFERMLINE ABBAY

&

CHURCHYARD

*By Sheila Pitcairn,
F.S.A. Scot., L.H.G.*

Now available from our Sales Dept.

Whose Land Is This?

This is where the thistle opens,
where the honeysuckle and the
nettle embrace gently,
where the ptarmigan cries,
where the midges are happy.
Whose land is this,
that the Gods have chosen to bestow and
decorate with the beauty of living things?

This is Scotland, land of my birth.

The land my fathers' fathers' and
beyond tended and love, as I should
in order to pass on, to my sons and daughters,
to their sons and daughters and still beyond',
to keep what the Gods foreseen for our future!
This is Scotland.
This is our Scotland.

Alistair Parker

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Dr. James Cranstoun, Hon. Librarian

Altera Merces (Mull MIs)	Brown & Whittaker
Annual Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, 1959	
Ayrshire Burials Indexes: Auchinleck, Ballantrae, Girvan, Stair, Symington Parishes	
Banchory War Memorial	Park, A. comp.
Baptismal Diary of the Rev. William Inglis, Dumfries	McClumpha, I. & Etchells, A.
Being English in Scotland	Watson, M.
Belfast & Province of Ulster Directory for 1852, vol. 1	
Census Index, Petty, Invernesshire 1851	Highland F.H.S.
Census Records, County of Dumfries, 1841: Parishes of Canonbie (2 vols), Cummertrees, Dumfries (4 vols), Dunscore	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Census, East Lothian, 1841: Oldhamstocks, Ormiston	Lothians F.H.S.
Censuses, Midlothian, 1851: Currie, Duddingston & Portobello	Lothians F.H.S.
Censuses, Midlothian, 1861: Borthwick, Glencorse & Newton Parishes	Lothians F.H.S.
Channelkirk & Legerwood, Berwickshire MIs	Borders F.H.S.
Church of Scotland Yearbook, 1997-98	
Clann Amaihaighstir of Ardgour	McMaster, G.L.
Complete Scotland, 2004	
Cramond Kirk and Kirkyard Memorials	Cramond Heritage Trust
Daviot Churchyard, MIs	Bethune, A.
Derry beyond the walls, 1825-50	Hume, J.
Directory of London photographers, 1841-1908	Pritchard, M.
Early Glasgow newspapers, periodicals and directories	Tierney, J.H.
East Lothian: 4th Statistical Account 1845-2000, vol. 1	Baker, S. ed.
Edwardes legacy II	Edwards, D.T.
Famine in Ulster: the regional impact	Kinealy, C. & Parkhill, T.
Galston Parish, Ayrshire, Census Indexes, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831	
History of a Dykes family	
History of the County of Renfrew from earliest times	Metcalfe, W.M.
In search of ancestry	Edwards, G.H.
Kilmorack Parish, MIs	
Kirkcolm Old Parish Churchyard, MIs	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
Kirkyard of Kirkton of Rayne	Speirs, S.M., comp.
Kirkyard of Tarland	Speirs, S.M., comp.
Kirkyard of Towie	Speirs, S.M., comp.
Kirkyard of Tullich	Speirs, S.M., comp.
Lost railways of the Lothians	Stansfield, G.
Lowland lairds	Fergusson, J.
Mull: the island and its people	Currie, J.
Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, vols. 17 and 38	
Paisley & District Directory & General Advertiser, 1934-35	
People of Foveran and Udny, 1696	Hambleton, M.
People of Tarves and Methlick, 1696	Junner, G. & Riddel, R.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

11 December Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

2004

9 January Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

16 January Friday - *Monumental Edinburgh*, Paul McCauley, Assistant Keeper of Conservation - Monuments.

23 January Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

5 February Thursday - Annual General Meeting.: followed by
One of Our Early Scottish Families, Sheila Pitcairn, FSA.Scot., LHG

13 February Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

27 February Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

12 March Thursday - Members' Visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.

15 March Monday - *Birthlinking: Searching for the families of adopted people*, Gary Clapton, Birthlink Social Worker & Angus Mitchell, Volunteer Searcher.

23 April Friday - *Newspapers & Genealogy*, Ken Nisbet BA

24 April Saturday - S.A.F.H.S. 15TH Annual Conference the theme of which is "In Loving Memory" will be hosted by Central Family History Society in the Albert Halls, Dumbarton Road, Stirling, 10am until 4.30pm.

14 May Friday - Members Guided tour of St Giles' Cathedral, 2pm. Numbers limited to approx. 20 people. Cost £1 per person to Cathedral funds. Please book at library counter. Refreshments in café.

15 September Wednesday - *Neil Gunn's Landscape & People: the Near and the Far*, Lt. Cdr. Dairmid Gunn OBE (*Postponed from 2003*)

N.B. The library will be closed that evening.

15 October Friday - *Genealogical Sources in the National Library of Scotland*, Janice McFarlane, National Library of Scotland.

8 November Monday - *The Districts of Marchmont, Sciennes and the Grange in Edinburgh*, Malcolm Cant.

Festive Season - Library Closures

Members please note that the Library and Family History Centre will close on Saturday 20 December at 5pm and re-open on Monday 5 January, 2004 at 10.30pm.

Annual General Meeting

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Conference Centre of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh on Thursday, 5 February 2004 at 7.30pm.

The Acting Chairman of the Council, Mr Ivor R. Guild and the Acting Hon. Secretary, Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson will retire at this time.

Of Council members Dr. J. D. Floyd, Mrs Sheila Pitcairn and Mr Jack Ritchie are due to retire by rotation. Dr. Floyd and Mrs Pitcairn have served for two terms and therefor are not eligible for re-election until the lapse of one year. Mr Ritchie has served one term and so is eligible for re-election. Nominations for these Council vacancies, signed by the Proposer, Secunder and Nominee, must reach the Hon. Secretary one calendar month before the AGM, i.e. no later than Monday, 5 January 2004

(The required nomination forms are available from the Hon. Secretary).

QUERIES

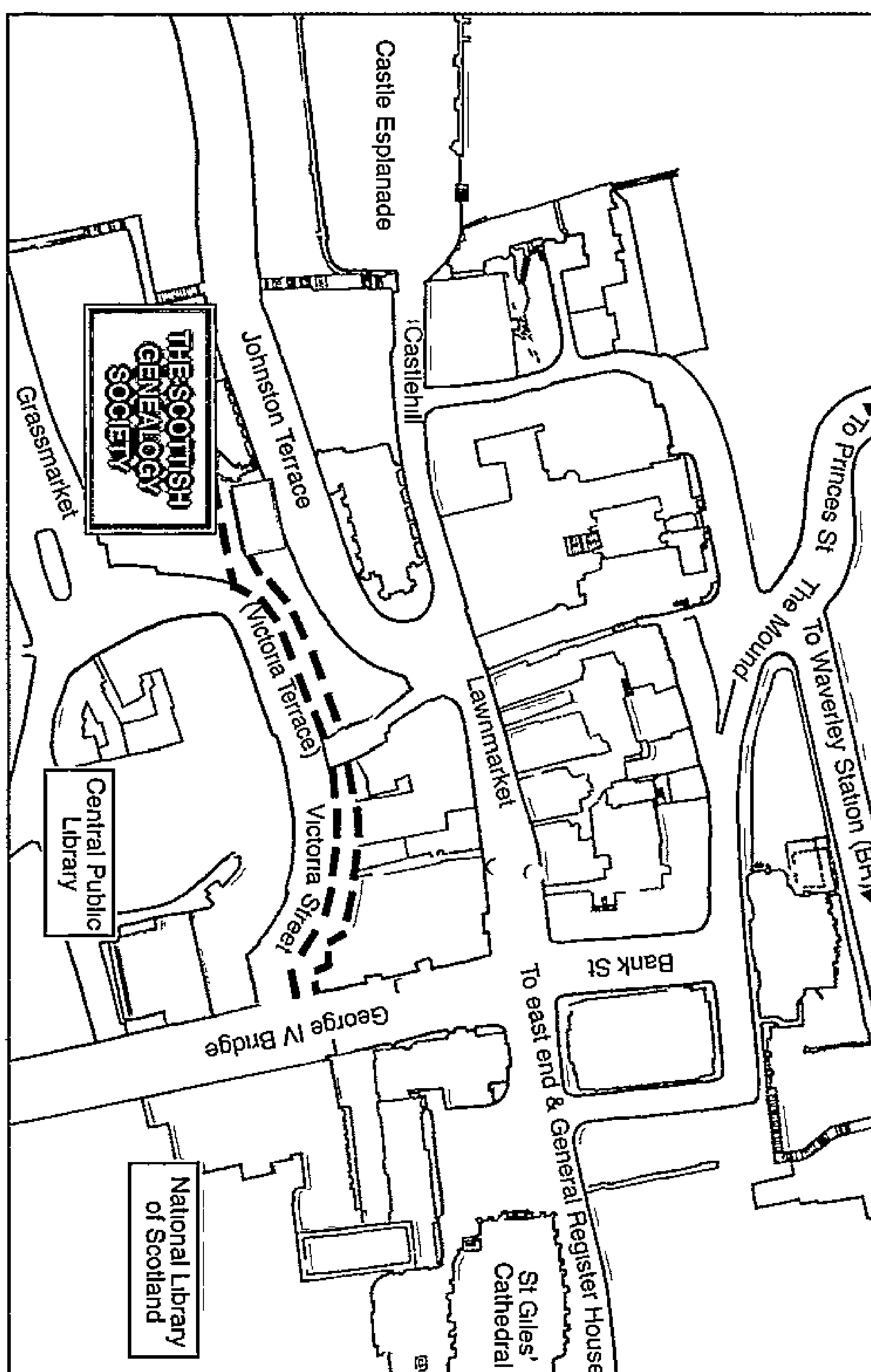
- 2944 **MELDRUM/PEARSON** Trying to find info on John Meldrum and his wife Mary Pearson. They had a son Robert baptised at Ruthven, Aberdeenshire on 6 November 1790 where only the father John is mentioned and living at Miltown, Ruthven Parish. *Mrs S. McDermott, 11 Cromwell Street, Sutherland SR4 6EU, Scotland.*
- 2945 **YOUNG** John Young b. Feb. 1778 Gladsmuir, East Lothian, son of William Young and Euphans Richardson; married Marion Grieve Nov. 1811 in Dirleton. John had 3 known brothers also born Gladsmuir: Thomas 1771, William 1772, George 1775. I would appreciate hearing from descendants of siblings of John Young or anyone with knowledge of this family. *Barbara K. Tuck, 28 Ruhlig Ct., Saginaw, Michigan, USA. E-mail: barbaratuck@webtv.net*
- 2946 **CALDER/MILLER** According to family records, my g-g-grandfather Peter Calder was born in Bower, Caithness in Jan. 1802. His brothers were: James (b. Feb. 1806), Alexander (b. May 1808), William (b. Aug. 1810) and John (b. Sept. 1812) all born in Bower. His sisters were: Isobel (b. Nov. 1803), Ann (b. 9 Oct. 1814), Janet and Jean, twins (b. Sept. 1816) and Margaret (b. 6 Feb. 1820) all born in Bower. Peter Calder (b. Jan. 1802) married Ann Miller (b. approx. Sept. 1804). Marriage date is unknown. Their children were Sophia Calder (b. Feb. 1825), Robert Calder (b. Oct. 1832) and Peter Calder (b. Jan. 1832). All of these children were supposedly born in Edinburgh. I am searching for the marriage of Peter Calder (b. 1802) and Ann Miller (b. 1804) and the baptisms of their children (Sophia, Robert and Peter). I would be pleased to hear from anyone who is familiar with this family and their details. Can anyone help me make a connection? Any costs incurred in replying to me will be reimbursed by myself. *K. D. Smith, 51 Spylaw Road, Edinburgh EH10 5BP, Scotland. Tel: 0131 337 1283 or 0131 242 5817. E-mail: kd_jn_smith@btopenworld.com*
- 2947 **TULLOCH/JACK/PETRIE** James Tulloch (the only member of the family to immigrate to New Zealand) and Adam Ina Jack arrived at Lyttleton on the ship *Canterbury* from Scotland, 1874 - 2004. Seeking descendants and family connections of James and Adam Ina Tulloch, also Isabella Jack who arrived at a later date and married George Petrie on April 6 1877. George had come out with James on the *Canterbury* they were both Carpenters from Morayshire, Scotland. Trying to find siblings of James Tulloch, they are: Mary Jane, b. 14 June 1842, (m. Alexander McKenzie 26 Oct. 1860, Dyke, Morayshire, issue - Mary b. 1845; Ann b. 1871; Helen b. 1873; Alexander b. 1875; John b. 1877; Janet b. 1879). Jane (m. William Homer, 8 July 1864 Dyke, Morayshire, issue - William Holme or Home b. 1866; Jane b. 1871; Mary Ann b. 1873; Charles b. 1875; Elizabeth b. 1877). Elizabeth b. 30 May 1850, Dyke, Morayshire. William (m. Margaret Allan 24 Dec 1869, Edinkillie, issue - Mary b. 1872; James b. 1874; Bella b. 1876; Catherine b. 1880). It will be 130 years on 1 September 2004 that they arrived, to celebrate a Gathering is to be held in Christchurch N.Z., a memorial plaque will be unveiled at their grave in Linwood and other events. If you wish to attend or have any information contact *Judy Pethig (nee Tulloch) PO Box 143, Picton, New Zealand, Telephone (03) 573 6929.*

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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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.



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