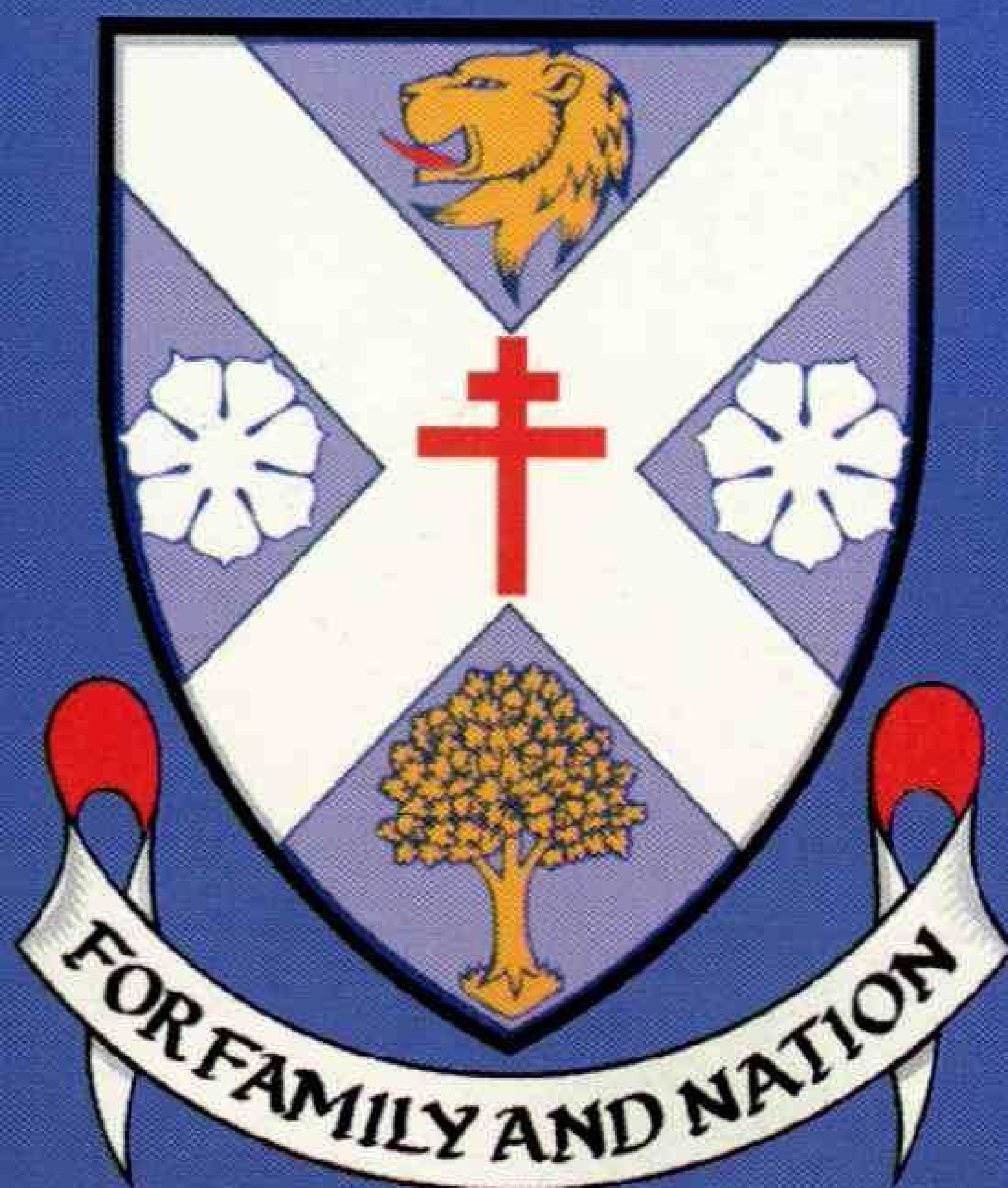

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body, whose constitutional objects are to promote research into Scottish family history, and to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish genealogy. Copies of our Constitution are available to members upon request. We assist members with modest enquiries, but do not carry out professional research. Private researchers are available, and we can also provide an ASGRA list upon request.

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30pm around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on a Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

The current subscription is £16.00. Family membership will be £19.00 and affiliate membership £20.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$32.

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The Scottish Genealogist

Relevant articles are welcomed by the Hon. Editor, and should be submitted in MSWord or rtf format via email, or on a CD Rom, only. Paper copies which must then be retyped into a computer are not acceptable. Members queries are also welcomed for inclusion in the magazine; a £2 per entry charge is made to non members.

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Front cover: the Society's Coat of Arms. *Back cover:* Baron (Freiherr) Ludwig Ernst Otto von Gaudy (1769-1813), painted three years before his death. (See article in this edition).

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This event is co-sponsored by the Scottish Genealogy Society, and is to be held in St Andrews from 21st – 26th August 2006 and the theme of the congress is *Myth and Propaganda in Heraldry and Genealogy*.

There will be a grand opening ceremony on the first day with a parade through St Andrews. A series of presentations and talks will be given during the week. There will be a Family History day on the Wednesday. Many of the member Societies of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies will have a stall offering publications for sale and advice on doing family research in Scotland. There will be various excursions arranged to places of interest. The local museum will be putting on an exhibition of a genealogical and heraldic theme linked to the Congress.

Accommodation and meals will be provided by the University at a very reasonable cost for those who wish to attend the Congress. You can note your interest on the website below which will be regularly updated with the latest information on talks and events.

For fuller information visit <http://www.congress2006.com>

If you would like to help prepare an exhibit for the museum or would like to help with the stewarding and the general running of the Congress, we would welcome your help and suggestions.

Please contact: Richard Torrance at The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL or email to: info@scotsgenealogy.com and mark your email for the attention of Richard Torrance.

von Gaudy of Prussia

by Anthony Haslam

When Andrew Gaudie (or Goldie or Gowdie) of Craigmuir in Balmaclellan, near Craigenputtock in the heart of Galloway, left his home to start a new life in Europe in the 17th Century, he could never have dreamed he was about to spawn an amazing dynasty but that is exactly what happened. Andrew's descendants, who flourished in Prussia until the early 1900's, included top ranking and highly decorated army officers, government ministers and one of Germany's most respected Poets.

In 1641, Andrew Gaudie took up a position in the service of Prince Ragozzi in Hungary, who sent Gaudie to Hamburg as an ambassador, and then employed him in various military roles. He was present in several of the later battles of the Thirty Years War, which was essentially a religious war in Germany but involved other countries including France, Austria and Spain, and which finally ended in 1648 at the signing of the Peace of Westphalia.

Andrew Gaudie then settled in East Prussia, where, in 1650, he purchased an estate, and married Katharina von Murray, who was the daughter of another Scot, Colonel James von Murray, who was serving in the Prussian army and then living in Brandenburg. In 1627 this James Murray was receiving a minor military pension from the City of Danzig. Murray had been firstly a Captain, then a Colonel, in the service of the King of Poland, and had a command in the Polish army in the Russian wars at the siege of Smolensk where, in a Royal Charter of King Vladislav IV, dated 19th October 1633, he was commended for "your bravery under the walls of Smolensk". In 1632 James Murray had belatedly sent a petition to Scotland for a Birth Brief, to be provided under The Great Seal. It appears that he may have come from the vicinity of Inch-Brayock, near Montrose, as the minister there drew it up. (It is now lost). A tombstone of one of James Murray's descendants is extant in a Berlin cemetery and bears arms, which, according to Alexander Nisbet, are those of the House of Abercairney.

In 1660 Andrew Gaudie had taken service with the Elector of Brandenburg, who raised him to the rank of Major-General. Major-General Gaudie is recorded at Danzig in 1662, involved in the affairs of Scottish officers. Danzig is situated at the western boundary of East Prussia and is that district's largest metropolis. This is the Andrew who is usually recorded as Andreas (the Latin of Andrew) von Gaudy, who died in 1665, but the von Gaudy dynasty began and flourished until the early 1900s by which time many of its members had made considerable achievements.

Colonel Andreas Erhard von Gaudy, the grandson of Andreas, became part of Prussian folk-lore, when he masterminded a Prussian attack from the sea on the Swedish defences at the Battle of Stralsund in 1715. The Swedish Army, under King Charles XII, was well dug in on the shore facing the town and, as a result, had the Prussian

advance well and truly in check. During his time at school in Stralsund, Andreas bathed regularly in the sea and knew the sea-bed to be extremely firm, so he managed to persuade the Prussian King and the generals that the Prussian army could ford it and attack the Swedes from the rear. To prove the point, he led a small contingent in at night, which convinced the hierarchy to back his plan. This defeat of Charles XII and the Swedish army was later written up by Frederick the Great in his book, *Memoires de Brandenburg*.

In 1740, Andreas was one of the first officers to be awarded the Medal Pour Le Merite (The Blue Max), which was Frederick the Great's personal award for outstanding gallantry and meritorious service. For over 200 years, it was Prussia's, and latterly Germany's, highest military award and undoubtedly one of the most famous ever. When Andreas was killed in battle in 1745, Frederick the Great was deeply saddened and wrote to his widow expressing his sorrow and added: "Please understand that you can count on me to care for you and your children. Please send me the age and sex of your children and I will arrange for the various means to secure all your futures."

Three other von Gaudys: Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst, Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold and Karl Arthur Wilhelm Woldemar became Lieutenant-Generals in the Prussian army; the two Friedrichs distinguishing themselves in battle on several occasions, which led to both of them being awarded the coveted Blue Max. Friedrich Wilhelm Ernst was also an aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great during the Seven Years War (1756 – 1763). In 1785, the von Gaudy family became barons (Freiherr) and from then onwards members of the family were entitled to call themselves Freiherr or Freiin.

In contrast to the military members of the family, Franz von Gaudy, who lived in the first 40 years of the 19th century, was one of Prussia's, and latterly Germany's, most admired poets. For example, Prince Leopold von Bismarck remarked to the Prussian parliament in 1886: "who, at my age, has not heard with enthusiasm the poetry of Baron Franz von Gaudy." He has been described as the Burns and Beranger (an 18th century French poet) of the Fatherland! Franz von Gaudy spent most of his childhood in the company of the future King Friedrich Wilhelm IV as his father, Friedrich Wilhelm Leopold, became Governor to the Crown Prince as well as being commander of the city of Danzig. Gaudystrasse in Berlin is named after him.

Two other von Gaudys held senior governmental positions in Prussia: Leopold Otto, who was a cabinet minister and a member of the Frederick the Great's Chamber of Directors, who played a major part in restructuring Prussia, and Ludwig Ernst Otto (my great-great-great-great-grandfather) who was a minister of War.

This remarkable family appears to have died out in the direct male line (although Fischer states in 1902 that "descendants of the old Gaudys are still to be met with in the Prussian Army List"), but it is comforting to know that their achievements will live on in the history books of Prussia as well as in the records in the German aristocracy's archive in Berlin's *Institut Deutsche Adelsforschung*. Scots, and in particular those

living in Dumfries and Galloway, should be proud of their achievements, as indeed I am, which are further examples of the tenacity, determination and sheer ability the Scots achieve both home and abroad.

References:

Papers relating to the Scots in Poland, 1576 - 1793, edited by A.Francis Steuart, SHS, Edinburgh, 1915, pps: xxi, 10,11.

Register of the Privy Council of Scotland (2nd series, Edinburgh, 1902).

Fischer, T.A., *The Scots in Germany*, Edinburgh, 1902, p.288.

Fischer, T.A., *The Scots in Eastern & Western Prussia*, Edinburgh, 1903, p.129.

Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbestiz, Archivstrasse 12/14, D-14195 Berlin, (provided information re all the Generals, and the letter from Frederick the Great).

Institut Deutsche Adelsforschung, Forstweg 14, D-24105, Keil, Germany (provided family trees, crests and info on the military members of the family including those who won the Blue Max).

von Gaudy on Google contains a lot of info, particularly on Franz von Gaudy.

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SOME EXAMPLES OF GENERATIONAL AVERAGES IN THE MIDDLE AGES

by Graeme M. Mackenzie

For historians grappling with medieval genealogies one of the tests applied to pedigrees – particularly the longer ones – is whether they have too many or too few generations to be credible. In order to make such a judgement one has to have some idea of the average number of years per generation to be expected in the period being considered. Such generational averages are always fraught with variables however: What class or country is being considered (nobles everywhere may generally have married younger than peasants, but cultural differences between countries could have counted more when it comes to “the middling sort”); what was the state of the economy (marriage ages tended to go up in periods of economic expansion when land to support growing families was in short supply, and down after wars and famines reduced population numbers); and above all, what reliable information do we have to work with?¹

Given that the answer to the last question is, precious little in the Middle Ages, it’s probably just as well that the only pedigrees a medievalist is likely to have to consider – certainly in Scotland – are those of kings, nobles, and chiefs; and that many of the variables applying to them (economic conditions above all) probably affected most of the aristocracies of the British Isles and their near neighbours in roughly the same way at any particular time. That being so, it may be useful to consider comparisons between recorded pedigrees of royal and noble houses in these areas to see what they can tell us about the generational averages in this period. Here then are the number of years per generation for the royal lines of Scotland, England, and France – in all cases covering 13 generations:

Scotland from death of Duncan I in 1040 to that of James II in 1460:	32
England from death of Robert of Normandy in 1035 to that of Henry VI in 1471:	33.5
France from death of Robert I in 1031 to that of Louis Duc d’Orleans in 1407:	29

The above data would tend to support the oft-mooted idea that 30 years per generation is “the normal” average. It’ll be noted however that these figures are based on the years of death, because these are usually the only dates available for the medieval nobility and clan chiefs with whom we in Scotland might wish to compare them. For monarchs however years of birth are often also available and it’s useful therefore to compare the death results with the birth data for the same 13 generations – which gives us: Scots 33, English 32, French 35. The difference in the French figures may have something to do with the fact that it’s the only line with unbroken male descent (though it includes two “houses” – the Capetians and the Valois), whereas the English line includes one female (and three houses – Norman, Plantagenet, and Lancastrian), and the Scots line two females (and three houses – “Dunkeld”, i.e. descendants of Crinan of Dunkeld father of Duncan I, Bruce, and Stuart).²

The birth figures would seem therefore also roughly to support the idea of the “normal” 30 years per generation. Caution however is necessary, since within the Scots’ death average the gaps between the passing of individuals can vary enormously – from minus one (Prince Henry died before his father David I) to plus seventy four (Robert II and his mother Marjory Bruce). Further variations can be found if we go on to examine this line in the same way that genealogists often approach more obscure Scots and Irish genealogies; i.e. starting at a late date and working backwards to ascertain when an early figure in the pedigree may have lived. Robert II died in 1390 and Robert III in 1406; and while seven generations back from the former arrives at Prince Henry who died in 1152 (nearly 30 years earlier than the “normal” average would suggest), the same number of generations back from his son takes us to 1220 (the death of Prince David), which is 25 years after the 30 year average would suggest. The most striking example of variation comes however from France. There Charles V’s son Louis Duc d’Orleans died in 1407, and his cousin Jean Seigneur de Vieillevisigne in 1403. Seven generations back from Orleans takes us to Louis VIII who died in 1226, some 30 years after the “normal” average would suggest; but the same number of generations back from Vieillevisigne arrives at Louis VI, who died in 1137 – which is over 55 years earlier than the 30 year average would have indicated. In fact, if one used this line to calculate the average per generation in France it would actually be 38, compared to the previously calculated French average of 29. The higher average in this line may be something to do with the fact that the Vieillevisigne family was a very junior branch of the French royal house; i.e. younger sons of kings, and their descendants, may have married, on average, a year or two later than senior princes of the royal house. A similar situation may have occurred in this country, since despite the above findings for the Scottish royal line, David Sellar, one of our leading genealogical authorities, has found that “...averages of 35 to 40 years per generation occur so frequently in Irish and Highland genealogies that one is almost tempted to regard them as the norm”.³

The seven generations back from the turn of the 14th/15th centuries used in these last examples is not chosen either at random or just for effect – but because they parallel one of the most significant cases where “the normal” 30 years per generation average has actually been used to investigate the possible validity of a set of ancient Scots genealogies. The pedigrees in question are those showing clans descended from Cormac mac Airbertaich in MS1467, one of which – that of the MacKinnons – has been confirmed from another source as correct for the seven generations back to Cormac from an individual who died around the year 1400. That then raises the question of which of the other clan pedigrees in MS1467 showing the same descent might also be correct, even though most show more (and in some cases quite a few more) generations back to the common ancestor Cormac. And more than that, can the descent shown in one of them for Cormac himself also be correct; i.e. that he was a great-great-grandson of king Macbeth. The short answer is, in terms of the generational average from proven figures in some of the pedigrees, yes; but as we’ve seen these figures do have

to be approached with great care and recognition of the immense variations that are possible within any long average. And of course the figures prove nothing if the history doesn't add up too – which is another matter entirely.⁴

References:

- ¹ A pioneering discussion of such matters – though mainly relating to England in the Early Modern period – can be found in Peter Laslett, *The World We Have Lost* (London, 1965, 1971, & 1983).
- ² The French lines are conveniently detailed in Thierry Le Hote, *Les Capetiens* (Paris, 1978).
- ³ David Sellar, *Family Origins in Cowal and Knapdale*, in SCOTTISH STUDIES, Vol. 15 (1971), 26.
- ⁴ The MacKinnon pedigree and Cormac's possible descent from Macbeth are discussed in K. A. Steer & J. M. W. Bannerman, *Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands* (HMSO, 1977), 103-5.

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<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>

LT. COLONEL JOHN WEIGHTON V.D (1853-1919)

by Jean Lunan Powell

During the 2nd World War my parents and I went to live with my grandfather as our house had been made uninhabitable. In his hallway hung a Zulu shield, a spear and a knobkerrie. As I grew older I learned that these had belonged to my great uncle Jack whose exploits in South Africa formed part of our family stories.

John (Jack) Weighton was born on 9th August 1853, the second son of David Weighton and Elizabeth Grant. Between the date of his birth and that of his baptism the family moved from Denhead of Bonnytown, in the parish of Maryton, to Arbroath. Sometime



during the next two years another move was made to The Brax, a farm on the Guynd estate. Here another seven children were born; the youngest, my grandfather, in 1871. The three eldest boys attended school in Arbroath, travelling there by pony and trap. As it was too far to return home for lunch a Mrs. Livingstone was recommended to the family as someone willing to provide soup and bread. This lady was my maternal great great grandmother and thus began the long association between the two families culminating in my parent's marriage.

At sixteen Jack was apprenticed to David Simpson in Arbroath, to be a seaman. Having successfully completed his apprenticeship he eventually became a second mate in 1874, and sailed with Captain Livingstone, my great great grandfather. Two of the ships he served on were the *Balmoral* and the *Milford*, both sailing ships. He was shipwrecked off Cape St. Francis in 1875, and he and the crew took to the boats and landed on the coast of South Africa. Jack took a liking to the country and stayed on in Port Elizabeth, joining Prince Alfred's Guards and serving during the Gaika-Galeka Wars of 1877-8 as a corporal. He was Acting Commissariat Officer during the latter part of the same war and during the Anglo-Zulu War 1878-9.

In 1883 he moved to Pietermaritzburg, Natal, and is listed in the town directory of 1884 as an "aerated water manufacturer". On 16th May 1885 he enrolled in the Natal Carbineer, regimental number 16, and his occupation given is that of mine secretary. The Carbineers were and are a volunteer regiment and Jack continued as secretary to three mining companies during his service. His promotions within the regiment were Quartermaster 16/5/1885; Lieutenant 16/11/1886; Captain 1/3/1889; Major 4/11/1899; Hon.Lt.Colonel 30/11/1900; Brevet Lt. Colonel 14/4/1905 and Lt. Colonel 9/2/1907.

His campaign service included South Africa 29/9/1899 to 9/10/1900; 18/9/1900 to 16/10/1901, for which he was awarded the Queen's South Africa Medal and 4 clasps, and was Mentioned in Dispatches. He was in Ladysmith during the siege, and by a strange coincidence so was my mother's father who served in the Coldstream Guards. Jack was also involved in the "Native Rebellion"(Natal Rebellion) from 9/2/1906 to 2/4/1906 during which time he presided at the Richmond court martial where the leaders of the rebellion were sentenced to be shot. The Richmond trial has its centenary this year and was famous for the government in England querying the decision of the Court. As a result the Natal Colonial government resigned, cabling the whole of the evidence for confirmation whereupon the London government reconsidered and authorized the carrying out of the sentence. The affair is now of enormous political interest in Natal and South Africa. Jack resigned from the regiment in 1911 having commanded it for four years.

Jack served as a Justice of the Peace from 19/12/1907. According to the newspaper account of his death he was an active member of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Kennel club and the Defence Rifle Association. A keen fisherman he was one of the

inaugurators of the Natal Trout Fisher's Association. He was a Freemason and supported the South African Party. In 1886 Jack married Edith Solomon, daughter of Isaiah Solomon one of the original sponsors of the Natal Carbineers. Their marriage lasted for 34 years during which they visited the family in England in 1901. On Jack's retirement from the Regiment he was presented with a silver tea and coffee service and Edith with a diamond necklace. In accordance with Jack's will they have been passed down to my cousin in Canada. Jack died of influenza in 1919 and my father remembered his Aunt Edith visiting in the 1920s. After Edith's death in 1929 the Weighton connection with South Africa ended.

In April 2005 my husband and I were fortunately able to spend a week in Pietermaritzburg and met the historian to the Natal Carbineers, Mark Coghlan. He showed us the Regiment's Headquarters and his own museum. The Regiment is no longer mounted and has embraced modern practices but the old Parade Ground is still there and Jack's portrait hangs in the Officers Mess. We also visited Ladysmith and toured the battlefields of Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift. The town of Pietermaritzburg still has many Victorian buildings and retains an air of prosperity. Our visit brought to life the stories I heard from my father and grandfather and I felt privileged to see those places so closely woven into my family history.

Acknowledgements:

Arthur John Weighton, William Weighton, Mark Coghlan PhD.

References:

The Natal Carbineers by Rev. John Stalker M.A.

History of the Zulu Rebellion 1906 by James Stuart

The Washing of the Spears by Donald R. Morris

EDINBURGH & LEITH DIRECTORIES

The Society is now able to offer the following Edinburgh & Leith directories on CD.

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Directories available are for the years: 1808, 1822, 1842, 1851, 1858, 1861, 1875, 1884

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CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS MERCAT CROSS?

Thank you to the member of the Society who identified the photograph of the building in the *Scottish Genealogist*, vol. LII, no.4, December 2005, as Morrison's Academy, Crieff.

A search on the internet for mercat crosses has not thrown up the identity of the town that boasts such a distinctive mercat cross. Are you able to identify the place? If you can I would be grateful if you would let me know. Richard Torrance, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL or by email for my attention at sales@scotsgenealogy.com

This photograph was taken by Paton & Humphrey, Photographers, Kilmarnock and Campbelton. This company flourished at 123 King Street, Kilmarnock between 1864 and 1867. John Humphrey continued at 127 King Street, Kilmarnock from 1868-1889; Mr Paton is likely to be the James Paton who set up in business in 1868 at Western Cottage, 59 Esplanade, Greenock, Renfrewshire, and continued there until 1909.

A Family Historian's Alphabet

(Part 9)

This list of sources compiled by D.Richard Torrance is by no means exhaustive and details of further sources would be welcomed by the editor.

To save repetition in the text there are four works from which more detailed information may be obtained.

National Archives of Scotland:

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors - the Official Guide, 3rd edition 2003;

Tracing Scottish Local History, Cecil Sinclair, HMSO 1994.

How to research and further information:

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry, Kathleen B. Cory, 3rd edition, Edinburgh 2004, revised and updated by Leslie Hodgson.

Bibliography of published works containing lists of people and background information:

Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories, D. Richard Torrance, Aberdeen 1998

O –

Obituaries – Generally these are associated with newspapers and for anyone with some local standing it is worth consulting local newspapers as an obituary may furnish details previously unknown such as place of birth, qualifications, early occupations, significant local events with which they were involved, hobbies and details of their immediate family. For details of newspaper indexes and reference works see the *Scottish Genealogist* LIII no.1 2006. For those with more prominent ancestors the *Scots Magazine* and the *Gents Magazine* are both worth consulting as is *Musgrave's Obituary*, compiled by Sir William Musgrave ... and entitled by him "A general nomenclator and obituary", Edited by Sir George J. Armytage. London, 1899-1901. Much of the death information contained in the two former publications up to 1830 is contained in the *Biography Database* which currently consists of three CDs. Any specialist magazine published by a professional body or society is likely to carry obituaries. For military obituaries that range from a name and date to several columns the *United Services Magazine* could be consulted.

Occupations – see Professions

Old Parish Registers – Much has been written about what is contained in OPR and the best works to consult are: *Scottish Ancestors* ; *Scottish Ancestry*. To see what registers are available *The Parishes, Registers & Registrars of Scotland*, Scottish Association of Family History Societies 1993 is extremely useful. It may be worth noting here that Birth registers may be the date of baptism rather than birth; Marriage may refer to the date of proclamation of banns; death registers may refer to the date of interment or, in some cases, the date when payment was made for the use of the

mortcloth. There are microfiche indexes to the baptisms and marriages in the OPR, and currently Scottish family history societies are transcribing death registers. For some areas and counties the task is complete and much of what is published is available through the Society's on-line shop. For those with internet access the OPR and much statutory registration material is available at www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk. Some OPR are to be found in the Kirk Session papers at the NAS. To see what is available consult: *Parish Registers in the Kirk Session Records of the Church of Scotland*, Diane Baptie, Aberdeen 2001; *Registers of the Secession Churches in Scotland*, Diane Baptie, Aberdeen, 2000

Oral history – is an invaluable source as it will contain much family and local detail to be found nowhere else. We all receive oral history but what most forget to do is to record or write it down. This is such a valuable resource for future generations. It is surprising how far back the family information may go. Speak to a ninety year old who knew a ninety year old grandparent or great grandparent and information may be forthcoming about the first half of the nineteenth century. The author is fortunate that his grandmother in 1902 wrote down what she was told by her great aunt Margaret Richardson who was born in 1811. She recounted stories about her mother, Catherine Richardson, born in Lochmaben in 1769. Here is just a small sample giving detail that is not to be found elsewhere.

From her I learnt much of my great grandmother Catherine Richardson born in 1769. She was the cleverest women of her time and was educated at school in England. She could read and write Latin & Greek fluently indeed so clever was she in these languages that both the schoolmaster and ministers (in the) surrounding district often came to her for a translation of certain passages. She must have been of a scientific turn of mind as she knew the names of all the plants and the properties of herbs and used to make up cures for all sorts of complaints so that the country people around always came to her for a remedy, it must have been from her that my great uncles inherited their love of the medical profession. She lived to the great age of 96 and might have lived longer had she not fallen accidentally(sic) when going to sit down in her arm chair and thereby dislocated her thigh although she lingered some time after the accident it was to it that she owed her death.



Catherine Richardson

Bill Lawson has adopted a more systematic approach in the Hebrides and has for many years recorded the oral traditions of the old folk. Where possible he has checked the facts against the surviving written record and has built up a unique and valuable archive of genealogical information. He has also traced the occupants and history of many crofts and villages. He has published a substantial body of work: at least 20 volumes of croft histories, resource books, emigrant lists and lists of recorded and unrecorded marriages. Visit his website to obtain further information. <http://www.seallam.com/coleisthu.htm>

Orphans – There may be some information on orphans housed at the NAS, repertory HR in the parochial records. Further information may be found in the Gifts and Deposits GD 421 – George Heriot's School records 1627-1943 and in GD 147 the Dean Orphanage and Cauvin Trust papers from 1732 are to be found, but some of these records are closed for 100 years.

P –

Passports – were introduced in 1915 so any information to be had from them is relatively recent, although they will furnish likenesses, addresses, date of birth and possibly details of countries visited so will be valuable to generations yet to come. Prior to 1915 passports are relatively uncommon and tended to be issued to ensure a safe passage and return to a country.

Patents – A book like *Edwardian Inventions 1901-1905*, Rodney Dale and Joan Gray, London 1979 is a light hearted look at some of the inventions patented during this period and is well worth browsing if only to look at some of the eccentric inventions: Dodson & Matthews's combined egg lifter and toasting fork; Maccolini's Improved Bathing Dress which incorporated a life saving device consisting of two waterproof bladders concealed in the puffed sleeves of the costume which were inflated, in a moment of panic, by the sinker who placed a rubber tube in the mouth and blew air into them!; Wulff's Improved Apparatus for Throwing Animals to take a Somersault!! In amongst these more bizarre inventions are some that may be familiar such as Gillette's Improved Razor well known to those who shaved before the introduction of electric and disposable razors.

The Mitchell Library, Glasgow, and Aberdeen Library are the main libraries for patent research in Scotland. There is a microfiche index to earlier patents arranged by surname. From this you will get a year for the invention and also a patent number. The appropriate volume has then to be ordered. The patent may contain the home or business address of the person(s) applying for the patent, a description of the invention and, after about 1880, there may well be diagrams included.

Details of Scottish inventors and inventions prior to 1852 are kept at the NAS; reference numbers:

C3 - Registrum Magni Sigilli (Paper Register) record of temporary or redeemable rights, including patents. Specifications also entered 1750-1813.

C7 - Great Seal Warrants for all types of grants arranged by date of sealing. There are no warrants existing for 1794-1807.

C19 - Great Seal warrants (Paper Register) from 1807, warrants are arranged and numbered to correspond with the Register entries.

C20 - Original Specifications or duplicates for those previously lodged in England, with drawings, from 1764.



Patent to William Allan, 1869, for Improvements in Marine Steam Engines

A large document granting the patent but with no details of the specification and a 6 inch yellow wax seal (broken)

There is a calendar of Scottish Patents & Specifications, 1712 - 1812.

For patents registered between 1617 – 1852 it is worth checking local libraries to see if they have a copy of *Alphabetical Index of Patentees of Inventions 1617-1852*, Bennet Woodcroft, 1854, reprinted 1969, as this may save time before visiting Glasgow or Aberdeen. There is a free database at <http://ep.espacenet.com> which contains information back to 1895 and it is hoped that earlier inventions will be added in the fullness of time. *A Cradle of Inventions – British Patents from 1617 to 1891* is an index and is available on CD from <http://finpubs.demonweb.co.uk/patents.htm> but as it is quite expensive it is only for the serious researcher. It is a DOS based index. Steve van Dulken has written *British Patents of Invention 1617-1977*, ISBN 0712308172, and also *Introduction to Patents Information*. British Library, London, 1990.

Pensions – There are some pension records available but they tend to relate to government officials and the military. There may be information on the worthy poor contained in the Civil List pensions. In the case of William McClellan of Borness, an impoverished Edinburgh glover, who succeeded his sixth cousin as the 6th Lord Kirkcudbright about 1738, a bounty or pension of £50 per annum was provided by the Government, details of which were obtained from the British Library Manuscript department.

To begin with consult the Privy Seal English Record PS.3 at the NAS. There may also

be information in E.224. The PRO, Kew has information on military pensions in WO 22 and it also contains the names of all the Pension Return Offices in Scotland: Aberdeen, Ayr, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Paisley, Perth, Stirling, Thurso. The information to be found may include: Name, rank, regiment, date of admission, rate of pension, date of decease, age at decease. The SGS library has lists of pensioners compiled by J.D. Beckett for 66th-82nd Foot. Military Directories may also give the names of officers on a pension. By working your way through these directories it may be possible to work out when an officer retired from the service and the approximate date of death. It is possible that company records may hold details of pensions, but this would require the researcher to track down where the papers, if they survive, are kept.



This picture of an Edwardian room interior conveys so much more than words.

Photographs – Little needs to be said about the value photographs to family historians, but many of us are as guilty as our ancestors when it comes to writing names, dates and places on the photographs. The use of a soft pencil such as a 4B is best. Indeed it is better to store photographs in acid free albums or pockets and write details on the album page or pocket insert then there will be no danger that photographs will be damaged by ink. Photographs have lasted at least 175 years. It is interesting to see the spread of digital photography and the freedom it gives us to take many pictures, but unless we incorporate them into printed histories or make prints of the images there is a danger

that we will leave a poor photo archive for our descendants. It only takes a split second or one corrupt hard drive to lose hundreds of photographs. Always make back up discs and folders, but be aware that we do not know how long images will survive on the relatively new media of CD & DVD. If you don't have photo printing facilities it is worth considering putting your best images on to CD and going to a photographer who offers a CD to colour print service.

Slaves to Fashion



There are many works to help with storage and dating of photographs. Here is a selection:

Photographers in Scotland to 1914, 7 vols. D. Richard Torrance, S.G.S, Edinburgh, 2001-2002. (Edinburgh & Lothians; Glasgow and Lanarkshire; Southern Scotland; Central Scotland; N.E. Scotland; Northern Scotland; Western Scotland).

Caring For Your Family Photographs at Home, Audrey Linkman, Manchester 1991.

Dating Nineteenth Century Photographs, Robert Pols, FFHS, 2005

Dating Old Photographs, Robert Pols, FFHS 1992

Dating Twentieth Century Photographs, Robert Pols, FFHS, 2005

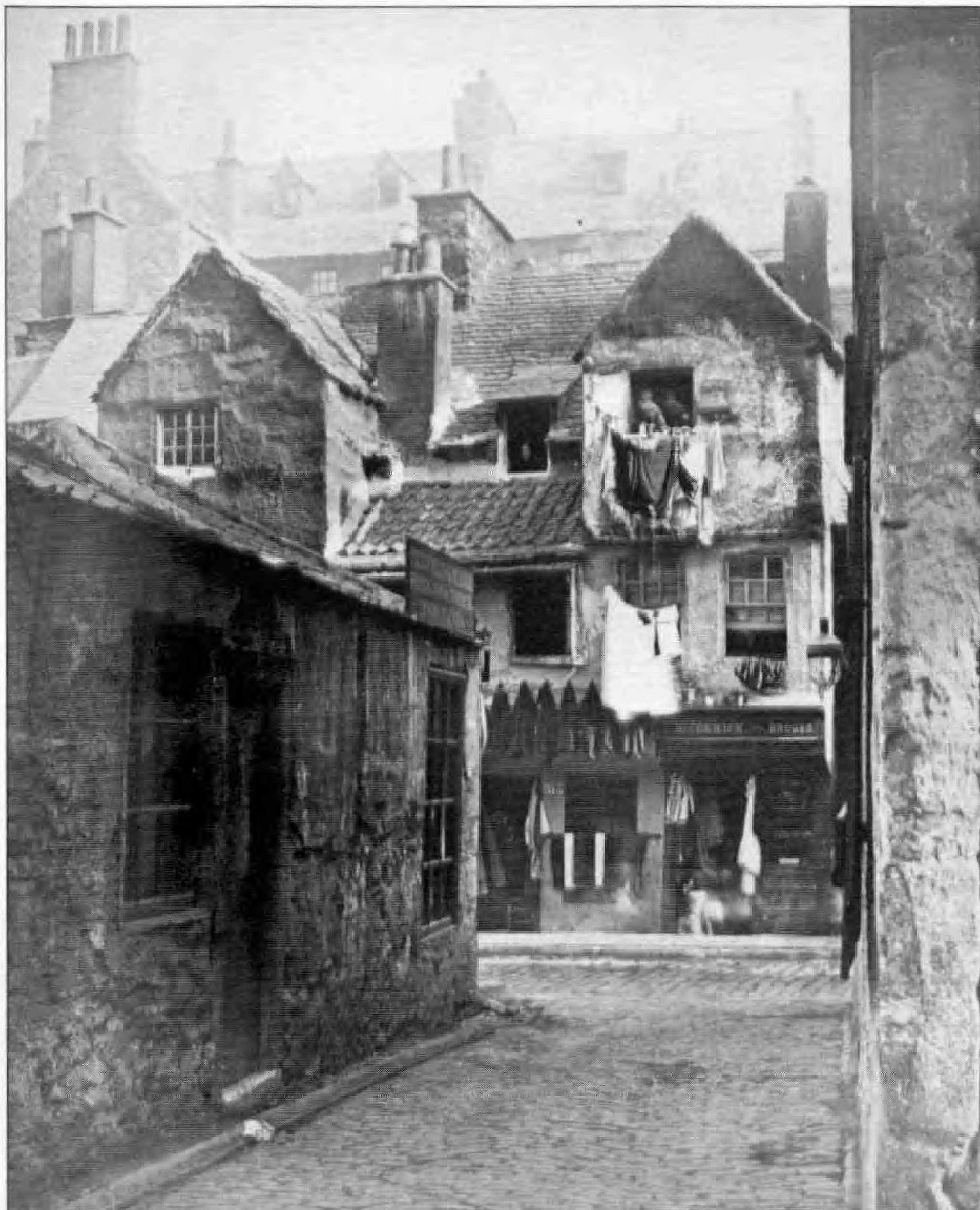
Expert Guide to Dating Victorian Family Photographs, Audrey Linkman, Manchester 2000

Looking at Old Photographs, Robert Pols, FFHS, 1998

Photography for Family Historians, Robert Pols, FFHS, 1998

Understanding Old Photographs, Robert Pols, Oxford 1995

For those with an interest in Edinburgh and viewing old images of Edinburgh and photographs by Edinburgh photographers visit Peter Stubb's excellent site www.edinphoto.org.uk



Thomas Burn's photograph of *Timber-Fronted Houses, Cowgate, Edinburgh, 1868* is taken from *Picturesque "bits" from Old Edinburgh* by Thomas Henderson. It lets us see the real living conditions of our ancestors. Notice the people at the upper windows of the house. There were people in the Cowgate but they appear as a blur in front of the shops as the exposure time was relatively long. There was also a gentle breeze on the day the photograph was taken as the sheet is blurred but the washing against the building is not.

Policemen – Although we are very used to having a police force at our disposal, organised police forces are a relatively new idea only going back about 200 years. Prior to that there was policing of a sort see *A Short History of the Captains of Orange Colours and the commandments of the trained bands of Edinburgh*, Russell A. Fox, Edinburgh 1971. *The Edinburgh Police Register 1815-1859*, Peter Ruthven-Murray, S.G.S, Edinburgh 1991, is the best work for early Edinburgh policemen. A more general and well illustrated work is *A History of the Lothian and Borders Police*, T.W. Archibald, Edinburgh 1991. In the Society's library is *Scottish Recruits to the Lancashire Constabulary 1869-1900*, F. Thomas, Oldham 1992. West Register House, Edinburgh is the place to go to see what is available in the way of prison and police registers and criminal records; repertory 'HH'. They also have two useful private publications by R.M. Urquhart: *The Burghs of Scotland and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1833* and *The Burghs of Scotland and the Police of Towns (Scotland) Act 1850*. Burgh records held at the NAS in repertory 'B' may have some material relating to the police. For a fuller picture of the NAS holdings consult: *Tracing Scottish Local History*. Consult local archives to see if any police records survive in their collections, or contact regional police headquarters who may be able to point you in the right direction, if records are extant.



The old City Guard House of Edinburgh, John Kay 1786

The horse to the right of the building was for punishing soldiers. They were seated on the wooden apex of the 'mare' with a rifle tied to each foot, *and exposed to the gaze of the populace, who sometimes were not idle spectators of the exhibition*. It would very quickly become uncomfortable!

Politicians – If you are fortunate enough to be able to trace your ancestral lines back to landed families then you may find that they represented their district in parliament. The most authoritative work is *The Parliaments of Scotland, Burgh and Shire*

Commissioners, 2 vols., Margaret D. Young, Edinburgh 1992. *Members of Parliament, Scotland, 1357-1882*, Joseph Foster, London 1882, is a useful companion as it contains information on post-union MPs. Many works on politicians, their papers and offices held are to be found in *Scottish Trades*. An excellent source for images of MPs is *Black & White Parliamentary Album 1895*, London 1895. It contains details of voting in the 1895 General Election and also that of 1892. In the majority of cases a likeness of the MP accompanies the constituency name and voting summary. This is the only example of this work so far tracked down, but there may be more issues to be discovered. Many politicians wrote their autobiographies and had biographies written about them so checking the catalogues of copyright libraries is a good place to start a search. www.abebooks.com is a useful website if you are looking to purchase biographies, or indeed any books.

For a summary of published lists of MPs go to www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk/researchguidesindex.asp and download *Parliamentary Records after 1500*. Some MPs biographies may be found at www.cambridge.org/uk/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=052162907



Disraeli



Gladstone

Poll Tax – At a meeting of the Scottish Parliament on 29 June 1693 it was agreed to introduce a Poll Tax, firstly to meet the arrears of the country, and secondly to pay the troops their outstanding wages. Any residue was to be used as their Majesties thought fit. The Parliament, “do freely and chearfully offer the poll money following”. There follows a list of sums ranging from £100 payable by Dukes to 6 shillings for cottars. Understandably the collection of this tax was not popular and further adjustments were made in 1695 and 1698. The Scottish Genealogy Society publishes a leaflet giving more detail on the poll tax. Lists do not survive for all parishes but those that do are to be found in repertory E70 at the NAS. Some material has been published.

Anstruther Wester Poll Tax, Fife FHS journal, 1997, vol.10 no.1

Burgh of Paisley Poll Tax Roll 1695, 2 vols.

Edinburgh Poll Tax Returns for 1694 (Old Kirk & Tolbooth parishes), Marguerite Wood, Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh 1951.

History of the parish of Neilston, David Pride, New Club, 1910 contains 1695 poll tax.

Kilbarchan, Robert D. Mackenzie, New Club, 1902 contains 1695 poll tax.

Kilmacolm, James Murray, New Club, 1898 contains 1695 poll tax.

List of Pollable persons within the shire of Aberdeen. 1694, 2 vols. edited John Stuart, Aberdeen, 1844.

Shetland – A list of those who did not pay the 1694 Poll Tax, Shetland FHS journal, 1997, no.25

Tron Parish Poll Tax 1694 (Edinburgh), Elizabeth Nicoll, S.G.S., Edinburgh.

Poor Relief – in Scotland prior to 1845 the responsibility for the poor fell to the Heritors of a parish and the Kirk Session. It is therefore necessary to see what material is available at the NAS in the Heritor's Records HR and the Kirk Session Records CH2. There may be more information in Burgh records where these are still retained by the burghs to which they refer. After 1845 and the establishment of parochial boards, records on the poor are likely to be found in local repositories, burgh archives or district council archives. In 1894 parochial boards became parish councils. The post 1845 records tend to be the more informative.

Portraits – there is nothing better than to have a portrait of an ancestor or relation as it greatly adds to the picture of their character and gives some indication as to their status. A great deal has been written about artists and their sitters. *Scottish Trades*, lists a large number of printed sources for both painters and sitters. The catalogues of portrait and local galleries should be consulted to see if any family likenesses survive. As with all research many catalogues may be searched with no result, but just occasionally the unexpected happens. In *The Concise Catalogue of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery*, Helen Smailes, Edinburgh 1990, the author discovered reference to an album of silhouettes containing portraits of at least 16 relatives. An internet connection will also allow the researcher to use Google's image search to very quickly check to see if any likeness of a relative has been posted on the internet.

Postcards – The value of postcards as a source of illustrations for family historians is widely recognised. Images of places where ancestors lived and worked add much to a written account. The author inherited a postcard album which belonged to his grandmother and the postcards illustrated her trip to Davos during the winter of 1913 and spring of 1914 and the return journey through Basle and Paris which greatly added to the brief account she wrote. Prices can range from a few pence to many tens of pounds depending on scarcity, subject and artist. There are many postcard fairs around the country and it is well worth visiting one, but be prepared to spend longer than anticipated going through all the cards. At the beginning of the twentieth century there was a vogue for having photographers create portrait postcards for the sitter to send to friends, so images of relatives could turn up anywhere in the country. It might be worth investing in a CD, cost £12, of Colin Buck's Postcard Index – a 2800 page catalogue of over 100,000 postcards which has an index to recipients' names. Postcards may be purchased. For more details about the CD contact s.hewetson@ntlworld.com or visit the website www.practicalresearchindexes.co.uk To view postcards of Edinburgh visit Peter Stubbs' site www.edinphoto.org.uk



“Lest you forget”

Even in 1906 old memories are evoked! A picture postcard adds so much more to a history than just “Attended Broughton High School!”

Prints – Many topographical prints are available for purchase from specialist dealers and range from the inexpensive to the very costly. There is something very satisfying about using an old print when compiling a family history. Increasingly images of prints are available on the internet and made be found using Google's image search. Bear in mind that unless the website states that the images are copyright free then permission has to be sought from the owner before the image may be used in any of your own work.

If nothing else an image search will give you a good idea of what is available. The larger towns and cities tend to have better coverage than more rural areas although castles and churches feature quite prominently in those prints for sale. Prints from *The Antiquities of Scotland*, Francis Grose, 2 vols. London 1797, are fairly easy to find as are prints of the characters contained in *A Series of Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings*, John Kay, Edinburgh 1837. Some of the larger libraries have put selections of prints relating to their geographical area on their websites and more are to be found on the SCRAN (Scottish Cultural Resources Archives Network) site www.scran.ac.uk but a subscription may be required. For prints of Edinburgh visit Peter Stubbs' site www.edinphoto.org.uk West Port Books, Edinburgh sell a CD of images of many of the prints of Edinburgh for £25.



KIRKCUDBRIGHT

Drawn & Engraved by William Daniell

Published by Messrs Longman & Co Paternoster Row & W. Daniell
9 Cleveland Street Fitzroy Square London

September 1816

Prisoners – Records relating to prisoners may be found at the NAS in repertory 'HH'. HH.21 contains registers of prisoners but the majority only cover the period 1840-1870. The Home Office records in the Public Record Office include convict

transportation registers from 1787-1870 a microfilm of which is in the NAS. HH.11 is the warding and liberation book for the Edinburgh Tolbooth 1657-1816, extracts from the earliest of which appear in the *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club* volumes 4-6, 8, 9, 11, 12. For more detailed information refer to: *Scottish Ancestors; Tracing Scottish Local History*. For details of some published lists, including soldiers taken prisoner, see *Scottish Trades*.

Privy Council – was the chief administrative body before the Union of Parliaments in 1707 and dealt with a wide range of topics. The register has been printed from 1545-1691 and is indexed so is easily consulted. For the period 1692-1695 the original registers have to be consulted see NAS repertory PC2, and minute books survive for 1696-1707, repertory PC4.

Professional directories – Over the years many directories of professionals have been published. It is worth consulting the catalogues of local libraries. However, the copyright libraries and larger research libraries, such as the Central Library in Edinburgh and the Mitchell Library in Glasgow are likely to have the best collections. Many professional directories are noted in *Scottish Trades*. Looking further a-field, as many Scots found work south of the border, consult *British Directories to 1950*, Gareth Shaw and Allison Tipper, Leicester U.P. 1988. A useful website for English directories is www.historicaldirectories.org A useful reference work published by the Federation of FHS is *Occupational Sources for Genealogists*, 2nd edition, Stuart A. Raymond, 1996.

Professions & Occupations – are frequently mentioned in connection with marriages and deaths either in the statutory registers or in old parish registers. Many occupations are still familiar to us today or are easily understood, but others may be less familiar as they are for jobs of which we no longer have a need. Rather than make a purchase from a colporteur (travelling book-seller) we would now go to a book shop; with the advent of computers and photocopying machines there is little call for pantographers (enlarger or reducer of diagrams using a pantograph); and road makers are unlikely now to be referred to as causey men. For those wishing to discover more about old occupations the following works may be found useful: *A Dictionary of Old Trades, Titles and Occupations*, Colin Waters, Newbury 2002; *Dictionary of Old Trades and Occupations*, Andrew & Sandra Twining, Australia 1995; *Occupations - a Preliminary List*, Joyce Culling, Federation of FHS, 2003; *The Book of Trades or Library of Useful Arts*, R. Phillips, London 1811-1818 (Reprinted by the Wiltshire FHS). R.E. Cochran-Patrick's *Mediaeval Scotland*, Glasgow, 1892 gives an interesting insight to: agriculture, manufacturers, factories, taxation, revenue, trade, commerce, weights and measures. Many books have been published relating to specific trades or guilds, such as *The Govan Weavers' Society 1756-1956*, Harry McNab, Govan 1956. This and many more are listed in *Scottish Trades*. A variety of inexpensive and illustrated books on various professions are published by Shire Publications www.shirebooks.co.uk

The ancestry of Sir Harry Lauder (1870-1950)

A summary of which was made at the Society's 2006 AGM
by Gregory Lauder-Frost, F.S.A., (Scot).



Harry Lauder's history as the world's highest-paid performer in 1911 (*The Times* 24 July 2005), the first British entertainer to sell one million records, in the pre-mass electronic media age, and "Scotland's greatest-ever ambassador" (Sir Winston Churchill), is well-known. His ancestry is not, and doubtless will be of interest to many people, especially genealogists, and all those who write to the author to say they are relatives!

This family are descended from the famous feudal barons, the Lauders of The Bass [see Sir Harry Lauder, *Roamin' in the Gloamin'*, 1927, p.26], and were long settled at Morham in East Lothian, parts of which had, prior to c1640, been held by the Bass family.

In the testament of Robert Lauder of The Bass (d. June 1576) he mentions one of his younger sons, Patrick (d. bef. 28 March 1588) as having sasine of Bass's lands "of 'Gervat'" [a colloquial mis-spelling of Garvald – refer *Great Seal* indices], the adjoining parish to Morham. Robert's grandson, George Lauder of The Bass (b. 1597 – d. after 1641), is recorded as owning 14 husbandlands [364 acres] in Garvald parish,

(doubtless the superiority of the same property which his uncle previously had possession of), and also “lands and acres in Morham”, as well as “two Temple-lands in Morham” (which had originally belonged to the Knights Templars). In a vast charter incorporating the new Barony of Drem for Thomas Hamilton, Lord Bynning, Secretary of State for Scotland, there are long lists of Templelands all over the country including those in both Tynningham and Morham, Haddingtonshire, which are mentioned as being “formerly possessed by the Lord of The Bass”. [Refer: published *Great Seal* confirmations dated 30/7/1614, no.1100, 15/11/1641, no.1021, 18/1/1634, no.16, and Edinburgh Sasine vol. xxiii, fol. 54, 1634].

A charter [NAS RH6/3512] dated 5 February 1598, relates to a marriage contract whereby James Hepburn of Mainshill (a grandson of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, who d.1548/9) and Margaret Sinclair his wife, on the occasion of their daughter Elizabeth’s marriage (now passed), to John Lauder son to Maurice Lauder in Belhaven (d. 8 August 1602, a grandson of Sir Robert Lauder, Knt, of The Bass, who d. bef. Feb.1508), invests John and Elizabeth in the lands of Mainshill of which James Hepburn had held the ‘wadset’, and which his wife had “of the fee and liferent” (presumably from Francis Stewart, now forfeited Earl of Bothwell) consisting of 5 husbandlands and a third [139 acres] in the lordship of Morham. Amongst the witnesses was Archibald Hepburn, (Burgess of Haddington), the granter’s brother. James Hepburn (d. after May 1603) signed in person.

When the Hearth Taxes were collected circa March 1691 a **John Lauder** (b. c1630) in Morham village is recorded with one hearth. He, and his wife Grissel Aitcheson, were buried at Morham, she predeceasing him on the 3rd September 1695, [ref: *A History of Morham Parish* by Mary Stenhouse, (Garvald & Morham Community Council, 1986) and *East Lothian Hillfoot Villages M.I.s*, compiled by A & A Mitchell, SGS, 2004]. They had at least five identifiable children:

- (1) **David**, b. 23rd, and bapt. 24 November 1650 Haddington (OPR, 709/1).
- (2) **John**, bapt. 23 April 1654, Haddington. (died young).
- (3) **John**, bapt. 3 November 1655, Haddington, buried Morham 1695. Married 10th August 1686, Whittinghame, East Lothian, Elizabeth Broun, with issue.
- (4) **James**, bapt. 30 October 1658, Haddington.
- (1) **Margaret**, born 16 January 1664, Haddington.

The above **David Lauder** is found in the *Rentall of Traprain & Morham 1682* (NAS RH9/3/89) as paying rent on two husbandlands (52 acres) at Morham (one cannot help, but wonder if these were the same two Templelands mentioned above, the superiority of which had now passed from The Bass family). He was liable for tax on three hearths at Morham in March 1691, and on 27th December 1692 was a witness to his nephew John’s baptism in Haddington, which had been “transmitted from Morham” (OPR, 709/1). John Lauder “son to David Lauder, farmer in Morham” died in 1701 aged 16 and was buried at Morham.

The same “David Lauder, farmer in Morham” was a witness to a Tack (lease) by Robert Hepburn of Bearfoord (1655-1718) to “William Lauder, indweller in the town of Morham, his heirs and executors” of the lands of Northrig (excluding the mill) in the parish of Morham, dated 9th September 1698 [Books of Council & Session, RD2/85, p.682, 25th August 1701]. This William Lauder, probably David’s son, became an Elder of Morham Kirk. A debt of £2/13/0 was paid to William Lauder “for his account rendered” on 14 March 1730 by Mr. George Turnbull, the Factor of Col. Francis Charteris. [Book No.1 of Francis Charteris’s Factor’s Accounts - Earl of Wemyss’ Private Archives]. Charteris bought the Bearfoord estate.

Interestingly, a tenant living in Northrig farm in 1740 (NAS,CH2/167) was a William Aitchison, who subsequently purchased a tenement of land in the Poldrate in nearby Haddington in 1744, from Charles Lauder, Writer, the son of the late Provost, James Lauder (NAS B30/13/9), who had been Factor to the Bearfoord estate (C & S: Mack 48/235). The Aitchesons had long farmed at Morham, and in 1841 James Aitcheson, Esq., still possessed West Morham.

We are concerned with:

GEORGE LAUDER, (b. bef.1690, d. after 1735), in South Westfield, Morham, the evidence suggests a son of said David and brother of William, the Kirk Elder. David, William, and John, were favoured Christian names through several generations of George Lauder’s descendants. For instance, when George’s first son named William died young, a further boy(s) born later were again named William: on 30 May 1714 the OPR records that mortcloth dues were paid for the burial of an infant William Lauder, possibly the first-born son of George Lauder.

In the front of the Morham Old Parish Register mention is made of money given to the church upon the marriage by an Archibald Lauder to a (unnamed) sister of George Lauder. She had subsequently died and a dollar was remitted to George on 23 March 1712. The Haddington Sheriff Court Registers (SC40/57/11) contain a Protest, dated 10 May 1731, by George Turnbull, factor to Col. Francis Charteris of Amisfield, against George Lauder, tenant in South Westfield of Morham, who had owed £27 Scots from 16 May, 1730 and was late in repayment.

George married at Morham 25th November 1713, a Jane Lauder. A witness to the first proclamation was Patrick Knox, maybe a member of the family of John Knox, the Reformer, who had also farmed in Morham parish. Witnesses to the marriage of George and Jane Lauder were James Paxton, and William Lauder (the Kirk Elder).

The Statistical Account of Haddingtonshire (Edinburgh 1841) states that the earliest date in the Parochial Records for Morham is 22 February 1712. However, there is also a gap in the Morham Old Parish registers from late in 1714 until 1720.

George Lauder almost certainly would have had children (probably 3 or more if later patterns are anything to go by) during this period but the records appear to be lost.

The Morham Kirk Session Books record that in April 1724 George Lauder paid 13/4d for a headstone, probably for one, or more, of his children.

George & Jane Lauder had at least seven known children (but the parish records are wanting for the period late 1714 - 1720), all baptised at Morham.

(1) George, buried 27th October, 1718 (M.I.)

(2) David, bapt. 3rd November 1722.

(3) William, bapt. 18th April, 1725 (died young).

(4) William, bapt. 13th April 1735, *of whom below*.

(1) Margaret, bapt. 9th October 1714 (buried before 1719).

(2) Mary, bapt. 3rd March 1727, m. 16th June 1756, at Garvald, Alexander Downie (he d. after 11th September 1774).

(3) Christian, bapt. 11th July 1731.

The fourth known son, was

WILLIAM, of Colstoun Wood House (baptised 13th April 1735, Morham – died November 1812, Haddington), opposite West Morham farm, and who was later a feuer in Nungate, Haddington. It is probable that this William, along with siblings, attended Morham School, and so may have been taught by James Hogg who was schoolmaster there until 1742, when he took up a new appointment at Whittingehame, (see *The Seven Ages of an East Lothian Parish - Whittingehame* by Rev.M.B.Lang. Edinburgh, 1929). For about 6 years William lived at Leith; but returned to Haddingtonshire about 1770 where he resumed residence there in Bara, a small parish sandwiched between the parishes of Garvald, Morham, and Yester. The Bara church was originally consecrated in 1242 and was united with Garvald parish in 1702. Worship there ceased in 1744 when the roof fell in. There is nothing left of the church but along a farm lane about a quarter of a mile north of Bara farm there is a secluded kirkyard with some interesting carved stones dating back to 1659. William Lauder married 16th February 1763, at South Leith Church of Scotland, Janet (bapt. 25th December 1737), daughter of William Crease in Temple parish, Midlothian, by his spouse, Mary McDougal. They did not follow the traditional naming patterns when they had their seven children:

(1) David, bapt. 5th February 1769, South Leith.

(2) John, joiner, and tollkeeper in Broughton, Midlothian, born 5th September 1774, Bara parish, East Lothian, - died 21st November 1857, Canongate, buried in The Grange cemetery, Edinburgh. It is possible this is the John Lauder who, with a William Crease and James Taylor in Edinburgh, was seised in a tenement of land in Eyemouth on 21 June 1820. He married Isabella Lyall (1772 – buried 13th October 1841, Dalkeith), and had issue:

(1) William, (born c1798 – died 5th January 1869, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), a currier. He married, 1st January 1827, St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, Margaret, daughter of James Foreman in Musselburgh. They had:

(a) Isabella, b.1828, Dundee.

(b) John Brown, b.1830, Scotland – d. 9th April 1893, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a currier. In 1871 he was served heir to his great-grandfather William Lauder (d.Nov.1812) in the property in Nungate, Haddington. Hem.[1] 15th September 1856, Wallsend parish church, Northumberland, Jane (1827-1878) dau., of Robert Archer, [2] 27th September 1879, St.Andrews, Newcastle, Frances ((b.1839) dau. of Nicholas McKay. (c) Marjory Taylor, bapt. 3rd June 1840, Kirriemuir, co.Forfar. Witness on her brother John's marriage certificate.

(2) John, bapt. 24th February 1799, Haddington.

(3) George, baptised 24th January, 1810, South Leith. By 1851 had emigrated to North Carolina.

(1) Christian, (bapt. 30th July 1808, South Leith, - died 15th March 1889, Edinburgh. Married 26th April 1830, St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, Henry Clow.

(3) **George, of Inverleith Mains, of whom below.**

(1) Jean, bapt. 26th February, 1764, South Leith. Still alive April 1841, unmarried, and living with her nephew David Lauder in Edinburgh.

(2) Beatrix, bapt. 7th April, 1765, South Leith.

(3) Mary, bapt. 24th May, 1767, South Leith.

(4) Janet, born 29th May, 1771, Bara, East Lothian.

GEORGE, of Inverleith Mains, farmer, (born 5th August 1776, Bara parish, East Lothian – died 22nd August 1824, Inverleith Mains, Midlothian). Testament dated 30th August 1814, proved 24th February 1826 at Edinburgh Sheriff Court. Held the lease of Inverleith Mains, of which, in the last year of his life, he agreed to a small reversion with his superior landlord, James Rocheid, for (the initial) 11.5 Scots acres (a Scots acre is 6150 square yards whereas an English acre is only 4840 square yards) to be detached from his farm for the establishment of the Royal Botanical Gardens, which opened in May 1824. George was feuar of numerous properties in Stockbridge including the St.Bernards Well lands; he was also the Tacksman of Tolls for the City of Edinburgh from which he accumulated considerable wealth and where he also employed his brother, John.

“Henry Raeburn of St Bernards, as heir to Sir Henry Raeburn, Knight, Portrait Painter, Edinburgh, his father, was seised on 19th March 1824 in a piece of ground for the purpose of making a communication by a stone bridge across the Water of Leith from the New Street called Atholl Street, now India Place, to the grounds of St Bernards, parish of St Cuthberts, on disposition by George Lauder residing at Inverleith Farm, to the said Sir Henry Raeburn 28th June 1823, and by Retour of General Services [as feudal superior] 17th November 1823. (PR 1007.180). Registered 22 March 1824.” It would appear here that Raeburn is buying back a small piece of the lands which had previously been feued to George Lauder, along with St.Bernards Well.

George married, 20th July 1799, Canongate church, Edinburgh, Christian (born 13th

January 1777, Aberlady, East Lothian, - d. after May 1832, when still living, in Mary's Place, Stockbridge) daughter of William Richardson, in Dirleton, (but formerly of North Berwick), East Lothian, by his spouse Helen Blake. George & Christian Lauder had issue:

(1) George, (bapt. 25th April 1798, Aberlady, - d. 6th September 1822, Stockbridge) named in his father's Testament but died before him. Admitted as a Burgess of Edinburgh, 13th September 1821. He married 23rd June 1821, St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, Janet (d. 14th June 1854, Edinburgh), daughter of John Spence (c1767 – 1812) by his spouse Janet Ingram (c1764 – 1833). They had one child: George (1822-1841, s.p.), surgeon in Edinburgh. All buried at St. Cuthberts.

(2) William, of Inverleith Mains, and St. Bernards, farmer, (bapt. 11th November, 1800, Aberlady, - died 2nd September 1858, Saunders Street, Stockbridge, Edinburgh). A named beneficiary in his father's Testament. The 1826 *Edinburgh Post Office Directory* records him as "William Lauder, farmer, Inverleith". The 1832-33 edition designates him "of St. Bernards Well", (one of his father's properties). He was not formally served heir to both his father, and his nephew George (the surgeon), until 27th April 1841. He was subsequently sued by all his siblings, in the Court of Session in 1842, for non-division of both estates. He is buried in the private Dean cemetery, Edinburgh. He married, 7th August 1826, at St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Helen (b. 1808 – 10th November 1875, Saunders Street, Stockbridge), daughter of John Bishop. They had issue:

(1) George, (bapt. 24th November 1837, Haddington – d. 18th June 1894, Edinburgh), a lithographer. Married 19th November 1869, Edinburgh, Catherine (1845 – 27th March 1881, Edinburgh) daughter of Alexander McIntosh by his wife Jane Beattie. They left issue, at least four children:

- (a) William, (born 3rd May 1870, Edinburgh), Commercial Clerk, married 28th March 1890, Free Church, Edinburgh, Mary Ellen, née McRitchie (c.1870 – 20th November 1950, Edinburgh) with issue,
 - (i) George (28th November 1891, Edinburgh, - 3rd January, 1968, 114 Ark Lane, Glasgow), m. 16th September, 1922, Edinburgh, Agnes, née Robertson (1891-1973), with issue.
- (b) Alexander McIntosh, 1876-1895, unm., lithographer.
- (c) Helen Bishop, b. 22nd February 1874, Leith.
- (d) Jane Beattie, b. 4th November 1878, Leith.

(2) Helen, (28th June 1827, Inverleith Mains – 13th June 1902, Edinburgh). Living with her uncle John Lauder, on "bank interest", in April 1851. Married 26th April 1878, David Pennycook (d. bef. 1902).

(3) Isabella Harper Lauder, (28th July 1833, Edinburgh – 8th May 1893, Edinburgh). Also living with her uncle John, on "bank interest", in April 1851. Married 14th June 1872, Edinburgh, Robert Stirling Falconer, wine merchant, (b. 1832, Edinburgh) of 29 York Place, Edinburgh.

- (4) Christian, b.1839. Alive April 1841.
- (5) William, bapt. 24th June 1840, Haddington. Alive April 1841.
- (6) Ann Scott Lauder (bapt. 17th September, 1844, St.Cuthberts, Edinburgh), married 24th September 1874 at Edinburgh, Peter Lothian.
- (7) Jessie Carrick Lauder (1850 – 15th December 1918, Edinburgh) a photographer. Unmarried.

(3) David, bapt. 20th February 1803, Aberlady, died before May 1807.

(4) David, bapt. 2nd May 1807, Fala & Soutra, Midlothian, - died before 1858, Edinburgh, a named beneficiary in his father's Testament. David was a baker resident at 165 Rose Street, Edinburgh. Married 20th November 1837, St. Cuthberts, Catherine (d. 17th August 1857, Edinburgh) daughter of James Hogg, farmer of Aurive, Ettrick, Dumfries. They had:

- (1) George, (1839 Edinburgh – 22nd July 1870, Glasgow), who married 31st December 1858, Edinburgh, Margaret (b.c1838), daughter of William Robertson by his spouse Mary McGregor. They had issue:
 - (a) William, born 20th December 1861, Edinburgh.
 - (b) David, 1859-1862.
 - (c) Mary McGregor, 1864-1867.
- (2) James Hogg, b.December 1840, Edinburgh. Informant on mother's death certificate, 17th August 1857.

(5) John, youngest child, of 4 Rose St., Edinburgh, *of whom below*.

(1) Helen, bapt. 3rd February 1805, Prestonpans, East Lothian, "daughter of George Lauder, farmer, residing at Inverleith". A named beneficiary in her father's testament. She married 14th December 1822, St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, Robert Hutchison (spelt Hutcheson in the marriage entry) a builder living at 104 High Street, Edinburgh. (See also NAS Deed: RD5/686, pps.1 - 18). She was living in Wimbledon, Surrey, in April 1871. They left issue:

- (1) Robert Walker Hutchison (b. before 1836); descendants in New South Wales.
- (2) George Lauder Hutchison (b. Pentland, Midlothian), was the informant on the Death Certificate of his aunt Isabella Lauder's husband, Alexander Harper, in February 1888, where George is described as his "son-in-law", but in fact George was a nephew, then residing in Holloway, North London. In April 1891 he was resident in Hackney, London.

(2) Janet (Jessie), bapt. 26th June, 1810, St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, and married there 5th March 1827 to Andrew Carrick, Agent in Cronstadt, Russia. She was a named beneficiary in her father's Testament. They had at least two known children: (a) George Leon, bapt. 7th January 1841, and (b) Jessie Mary, bapt. 18th March 1843 both at the Russia Company Chaplaincy, Kronstadt.

(3) Isabella, bapt. 25th June 1812, St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh – 28th September 1861, Paisley, co.Renfrew. A named beneficiary in her father's Testament. Married 30th March, 1829, St.Cuthbert's, Alexander Harper (b.c1807, Thurso, Caithness – d. 4th February 1888, Molong Villa, James Street, Dunoon, Argyll) H.M.Excise & Inland Revenue Officer. They had issue:

- (a) Jessie Carrick, (bapt. 7 July 1836, St.Ninians, Stirling), married 23 September 1859, Church of Scotland, Paisley, co.Renfrew, James Fraser (b.16 November 1823, Abernethy & Kincadine parish, co.Inverness – d. before April 1881), Chief Constable and Procurator Fiscal of Argyll. They had issue: two sons, James (1860), and Alexander (1861).
- (b) Ellen, (b.19 March 1857, Lochgilphead, Argyllshire), married 11th October 1888, Church of Scotland, Dunoon, James Cameron (b.1845) a widower and a timber merchant.

(4) Christian, bapt. 5th December 1814, St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, – d. between 1855 - July 1862, Melbourne, Victoria. Not named in father's Testament (written 30th August 1814), but included under the clause which stated "and any other child or children that may be procreated between my said wife and me" and, in addition, "and share my property equally amongst my children". She married 4th November 1833, St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, John Matthew Maver (1797, Perthshire - 1st July 1862, Tallarook, Collingwood, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia), a builder. They left issue: 9 children.

We now return to:

JOHN, 9th and youngest child, (born 18th July 1818 at Inverleith Mains - died 13th August 1888, Leith Hospital). Not named in father's Testament (written 30th August 1814), but included under the clause which stated "and any other child or children that may be procreated between my said wife and me" and, in addition, "and share my property equally amongst my children". In 1842 he and his siblings sued their elder brother William for their share of their father's estate. John subsequently purchased from the Police Commissioners a large house at 4 Rose Street, Edinburgh, the site of which is now occupied by the rear of *Jenners* famous department store. He was living there with his wife and children, and two of his brother William's daughters, Helen & Isabella, when the April 1851 Census was taken. He let this property in late 1851, relocating briefly to Musselburgh, and by June 1854 had sold it and removed to 2 Ramsay Lane, Portobello, opposite the Town Hall, where he was still living in 1870. John Lauder married 1839/1840, Mary (bapt. 29th July 1810, Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland, - d. 4th February 1870, Portobello), 7th child of John Curry (1775 – 28th December 1857) and Margaret née Wilkinson (c1774 – 23rd February 1845), in Kirkwhelpington. They had issue:

- (1) George, born 21st September 1840, Gateshead, co.Durham. Alive April 1851.

- (2) John, born and died March 1846, buried St.Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.
- (3) John Currie, *of whom presently*.
- (1) Isabella, b.1844, Edinburgh – d.31st March 1897, St.George's parish, Edinburgh, (died from consumption). Informant on her father's Death Certificate, August 1888. She had a natural child: Isabella Mary Smith Lauder, born 15th September 1867, Edinburgh, who had also died from consumption 29th August 1892, in Colinton, Edinburgh.
- (2) Mary, b.1849, 4 Rose St., Edinburgh. Alive April 1851.
- (3) Jane M, b.1854, Portobello, Alive April 1881, Fulham, London.

JOHN CURRIE, second son, (born 1851, Musselburgh, Edinburghshire, - d. 20th April 1882, Newbold, nr.Chesterfield, Derbyshire, where buried in churchyard). (Note how the English spelling of Curry has become Currie). A Master Potter and porcelain designer, employed firstly at the famous Portobello pottery, then at Pearson's pottery at Newbold. He was still living with his father when he married, 26th August, 1870 (Free Church ceremony), at her father's home at 4 Bridge Street, Portobello, Isabella Urquhart McLeod (b.1853 Arbroath, co.Forfar – 18th November 1905, Hamilton, Lks.,) eldest daughter of Henry McLennan (b.Jan.1829, Ferintosh, Black Isle, Invernessshire – d. 26 Augnst 1899, Hamilton, Lanarks.) by Elizabeth (1827- 29th July 1870, at 4 Bridge Street, from consumption), daughter of Alexander McBurnie in co.Down, Ulster. (Isabella married secondly on 15 May 1885, at the Free Church of Scotland, Hamilton, Alexander Miller (b.c1850), with issue: 2 girls, Mary and Betsy).

John Currie Lauder and Isabella née McLennan had issue:

(1) **HENRY** (Sir Harry) *of whom, below*:

(2) **Matthew Currie**, (17th February 1872, Musselburgh – 20th April 1933, Los Angeles county hospital, buried: Inglewood Lawn Cemetery, L.A.). Although aged just 10, he signed his name as the informant on his father's Death Certificate. A deep mine fault consultant, & landscape company proprietor. In 1891 living with brother Harry in Portland Square, Hamilton, Lks., afterwards had property in Hamilton, London, and Eagle Rock, California. On 3rd September 1902, he was initiated into the Masonic Lodge No.233, Hamilton, passed on the 2nd and was raised on 19th November respectively. He thereafter travelled extensively as a colliery fault consultant, including the USA (Penn.), South Africa (Witbank), New Zealand (Greymouth), New South Wales (Kurri Kurri), and England (Yorkshire). Following The Great War he purchased a landscaping business in Los Angeles, which specialised in golf courses and large estates (one famous client: Douglas Fairbanks, *Pickfair*), and parks (*Forest Lawn*, L.A. &c.). Regularly in UK, notably with his entire family for Lady Lauder's funeral, but died suddenly in California from an intestinal obstruction.

Matt married 31st December 1891, at St Johns Free Church, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, (with brother Harry as Best Man) Catherine Swanstone Limerick (1874-1945), second

daughter of James Limerick Vallance (1855-1936), a colliery manager, and Mary, (1856-1937), daughter of William Kerr (1830-1860) in Hamilton. (Catherine was the next younger sister of Harry's wife). They had issue, all bar the youngest born in Hamilton, Lanarkshire: John Currie (1892-1980), James Limerick Vallance (b & d 7 Dec 1895), Matthew Currie (1899-1972), James Vallance (1901-1932), Henry McLennan (1902-1951), Thomas Vallance (1908-1915), and one daughter, Mary Kerr (1893-1977), with living descendants of the two eldest surviving sons only.



The two sisters, Ann ('Nance' - wife of Harry) and Catherine (wife of Matt), with their children in London, about 1906. Ann's only child John is tallest. Next to him are Mary and John, while in front (L to R) are James, Matt jnr., and Henry (Harry II).

(3) John Currie, (8 May 1873, Musselburgh, - 27 February 1938, Sydney, New South Wales). Buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Stockton, Newcastle, N.S.W. Sir Harry Lauder visited John on several occasions, the last being a private vacation in 1936, when he arrived at Newcastle Station on Christmas Eve, (see *Newcastle Morning Herald*). John had married in 1917, at Kurri Kurri, N.S.W., Mary McLean Bell, but they had no issue.

(4) **Alexander McLennan**, (8 April 1875, Musselburgh, - 19 July 1934, Hamilton, Lks.). Married 1st March 1895, Hamilton, Lks., Elizabeth (20 May 1876, Hamilton, - 12 August 1961, Lauder Ha', Strathaven, Lks.), daughter of James Horne & Elizabeth née King. Both buried in Bent Cemetery. They had issue:

(a) Elizabeth Buttercase King (11 June 1895 Hamilton, - 16 January 1968, Ayr), buried Bent Cemetery. Married 22 August 1922, Hamilton, **George James Neary**. s.p.

(b) Isabella McLennan (18 December 1896 Hamilton, - 15 March 1963, Stonehouse, Lks). Upon the death of Sir Harry Lauder, Isabella shared a legacy of £20,000 with her sister Elizabeth and their mother. She married 18 November 1925, Hamilton, **William McDonald Muir Fraser** (29 August 1896, Edinburgh, - 15 March 1963, Stonehouse, Lks.). William also received a legacy of £500. They had issue:

(1) Elizabeth Lauder (15 September 1926, Hamilton), a schoolteacher. She married 13 August 1965 at Hamilton, **John Hamilton** (b.1927). No issue.

(2) Margaret Lauder (12 October 1930 - 7 May 1997, Hamilton). Unmarried. Buried in Bent Cemetery.

(c) Margaret (*Greta*) Horne, M.B.E. (1948), (23 July 1900 Hamilton - 18 January 1966, Lauder Hall, Strathaven), unmarried although she was engaged for some time to the British Magistrate at Jos, Nigeria, Willoughby Smith. Sir Harry Lauder's niece, who became his secretary following his wife's death, she was the principal beneficiary in his Will. Buried in Bent Cemetery, Hamilton.

(5) **George Currie**, (12 October 1877, Glasgow, - 17 November 1910, Queen Street, Dunoon). Cause of death: T.B. Buried in Bent Cemetery, Hamilton. Married 1st

January 1902, United Free Church, Arbroath, co.Forfar, Mary Ann (b.9 July 1881, St.Vigean's parish, Arbroath), daughter of James Falconer and Stewart née Mather (both d. before 1902). They had issue, a daughter: May Falconer Lauder (6 November 1902 - Hamilton, Lks., - June 1970, Los Angeles, California; her cremation casket is interred in Bent Cemetery Hamilton.) She married a Mr.Tate: issue, if any, unknown.

(6) Isabella McLennan, (22 November 1880, Musselburgh - 21 September 1959, Hamilton, Lks.) Married 19 March 1897, Free Church, Hamilton, **John Wardrop** (e) (30 December 1877, Wishaw, Cambusnethan Lks., - 5 February 1961, Shotts, Lks.). They had issue: four sons: John, Henry, James, and Matt, and a daughter, Isabella.

(7) Jane Millar, (29 May 1882, Arbroath - 22 August 1946, Hamilton). Posthumous birth. Married at the Church of Scotland, Hamilton, 6 June 1902, to **David Ross Allan** (24 August 1883 - 28 July 1951, Hamilton). They had issue: a son, William, and a daughter, Isabella.

We now return to our subject of whom a few words on some less well-known aspects of his life are here mentioned:

(1) SIR HENRY (Harry) , of 'Laudervale', Dunoon, & 'Glenbranter', both in Argyll, and Lauder Hall, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Knight Bachelor (1919),

(b. 4th August 1870, in maternal grandfather's house, 4 Bridge Street, Portobello, - d. 26th January 1950, Lauder Ha' or Hall, Strathaven), was named after his mother's father, Henry McLennan. Contrary to some stories, Harry's surname was Lauder from birth (see birth certificate 684/01 - 0106). Both parents signed the birth certificate as informants, which is unusual.

A songwriter and natural vaudeville entertainer of wide popularity, he toured worldwide for three decades, and was much-loved in North America, which he toured 21 times. Amongst other ceremonies over a long career, he laid the Foundation Stone of the American Music Hall in San Francisco on 12th January 1910.

He was a favourite of Kings Edward VII and George V, performing at Sandringham and Balmoral. Sir Thomas Lipton, Bt., also described Harry as "my great friend". Lipton had grown up in Glasgow and by the age of 27 was also well on the way to fame and fortune, (see *Leaves from the Lipton Logs*, 1931).

Henry McLennan Lauder was initiated into the Masonic Lodge *Dramatic* No.571 (Glasgow) on the 28th January, was Passed 11th February, and Raised on the 26th February 1897, and took his Mark Degree the following year.

During The Great War he established the Harry Lauder Million Pound Fund for Scottish Soldiers & Sailors, to raise funds for disabled war veterans. He toured the Western Front during that conflict, under fire, and performed there for the troops. On 24 November 1927 he received the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh where he affirmed that both his father and his grandfather were natives of Edinburgh. The following year he met the famous writer, H.V.Morton, in Aberdeen, who described Harry as "small, sturdy, and smooth of face. He wore hexagonal glasses and smoked a six-inch briar pipe. His Glengarry was worn at a jaunty angle and, as he walked, the almost ankle-length Inverness cape which he wore exposed a bit of a MacLeod [sic] kilt. The superior person will perhaps sniff if I suggest that no man since Sir Walter Scott has warmed the world's heart to Scotland more surely than Sir Harry Lauder. His genius is a thing apart."

A now possibly forgotten event occurred on Monday 3rd February 1936 when Sir Harry performed the opening ceremony for the brand new and then rather splendid Embassy Cinema at 146-150 Kilmarnock Road, Glasgow (now demolished). During World War II he again engaged in patriotic functions and, despite his age, made guest performances over the wireless with the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. He was described by Sir Winston Churchill as "Scotland's greatest ever ambassador".

Harry Lauder was living with his brother Matt in Portland Square, Hamilton, in 1891.

He purchased in the late 1890s, Athole House, Longley Road, Tooting, in South London (still extant with blue plaque on front wall saying "Sir Harry Lauder lived here"), and soon afterwards the Victorian mansion and park &c., which he renamed *Laudervale*, south of Dunoon (now demolished), Argyll. Prior to The Great War he purchased the highland estate and mansion (later demolished by the next owners, the Forestry Commission) of *Glenbranter*, above Loch Eck, Argyll, and in 1932 the small estate at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, where Lauder Ha' or Hall still stands. This was a victim of 65% Death Duties, and so was sold by the family to John & Isobel Russell in 1967, who still own it.

Sir Harry Lauder made three successful British feature films: *Huntingtower* (1928) (silent), *Auld Lang Syne* (1929) and *The End of the Road* (1936). He also wrote a number of books which ran into several editions, including *Harry Lauder at Home and on Tour* (1912), *A Minstrel in France* (1918), *Between You and Me* (1919), *Roamin' in the Gloamin'* (1927 autobiography), *My Best Scotch Stories* (1929), *Wee Drappies* (1931) and *Ticklin' Talks* (c.1932). Of works on him by other authors there is *Great Scot!* by Gordon Irving (1968) and *Harry Lauder in the Limelight* by William Wallace (with Gregory Lauder-Frost, 1988). The Sir Harry Lauder Road at Portobello is named after him, as is the Harry Lauder Memorial Garden beside Portobello Town Hall, opened on 4th August 2001 by his great-nephew Gregory Lauder-Frost. On the 30th November 2005, BBCTV (Scotland) featured a special St. Andrew's Day programme: *Something about Harry*, in honour of the great man.

Possibly sensing his own time was near, Sir Harry went to visit his father's grave at Newbold churchyard, nr Chesterfield, for the last time on the 17th July 1948 (*Derbyshire Times*). At Sir Harry's funeral service in Hamilton's Cadzow Parish Church the following February the Lesson was read by the Duke of Hamilton, and all shops and businesses in Hamilton closed for the day, for what was said to be that town's most memorable funeral ever. It was covered by *Pathe News* and wreaths were received from all over the world, including one from Queen Elizabeth (the late Queen Mother, who shared her birthday with Sir Harry) and another from Mr & Mrs Winston Churchill. Despite his well-known wish to be buried with his beloved wife at Glenbranter, Sir Harry was buried with his mother and brother George in Bent cemetery, Hamilton, Lks.

Harry Lauder married (with brother Matt as Best Man) at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, on 19th June 1891, Ann (*Nance*), (b.12 June 1873, Hamilton, Lks., - d. 31 July 1927, Glasgow, and buried next to her parents and the memorial plinth to her son, John, at Glenbranter), eldest daughter of James Limerick Vallance (1855-1936) a colliery manager, by his wife Mary (1856-1937), daughter of William Kerr (1830-1860) in Hamilton, Lks. Two of Harry's most successful songs: *Roamin' in the Gloamin'* and *I Love a Lassie* were written by him especially for Ann. (Ann's sister Catherine subsequently married Harry's brother Matt). Sir Harry Lauder had an only child:



John Currie Lauder (b.19 November 1891, Hamilton, – killed in action 28 December 1916, Poiziers, and buried at Albert Road Cemetery, Ovilliers, France; memorial plinth at Glenbranter). Educated at the City of London School, John matriculated into Jesus College, Cambridge, on 22 October 1910, reading Political Economy and Law, graduating with a B.A., 14 June 1913. He stayed at Cambridge University for an additional BA Special Syllabus year reading Music, passing those exams in Easter term 1914. He was enlisted for The Great War, firstly as a Lieutenant, then Captain, in the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders. He died unmarried.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2006

- 9 September Saturday - Gateshead, Co. Durham Family History Fair.
- 14 September Thursday - Ordinary Meeting: Dynasties and clusters, Dr Maurice McCrae, F.R.C.P.E.
- 16 September Saturday - Renfrewshire Family History Fair - Greenock.
- 22 Sept 2007 Friday - Fife Family History Fair: More information from Yvonne Boni, Library Supervisor (information), Cupar Library, Tel: 01334 413216/412285.
- 16 October Monday - Ordinary Meeting: The Top Twenty Pre-1855 Sources for Family History, Peter Wadley.
- 13 November Monday - Ordinary Meeting: Recording Rosebank Cemetery, Ken Nisbet, B.A.

New Register House Research Evenings:

June: 15th, 29th	September: 7th, 14th 21st	November: 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th
July: 13th, 27th	October: 5th, 19th	December: 14th
August: 11th, 25th		

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SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Carol Stubbs

2,500 Cumberland & Westmorland folk, appearing in the stewards' accounts at Dalemmain between 1739 & 1794	Frances Wilkins
Archaeological Survey & Inventory of Kilmoluag Graveyard, & the War Memorial, Isle of Raasay...	Ass. Cert. Field Arch.
Argyllshire MIs: Vol.1: Appin & Lismore	David C. Cargill et al, comps.
Avondale Death Records	Lanarkshire F.H.S.
Battle of Prestonpans, 21 st September 1745	John Thomson, illus.
Berwickshire: 1841 Census: indexed transcription: Channelkirk, Chirnside, Cockburnspath, Coldingham, Coldstream, Cranshaws, Duns, Earlston, Foulden	Maxwell, Graham & Emma
Blues Family Scotland	James Blues
Cassell's Old and New Edinburgh 3 Vols.	James Grant
Clackmannanshire: 1851 Census Index: Clackmannan, Tillicoultry	Central Scotland F.H.S.
Cramond Kirk & Kirkyard: MIs & Burial Records: 400+ gravestones from 1608, & 2000+ burial lairs from 1853	Cramond Heritage Trust
Dorothy L. Sayers in Galloway	Christopher Dean
Dumfriesshire: 1851 Census: indexed transcription: Glencairn, Gretna, Half Morton	Maxwell, Graham & Emma
Duncan Dewar: a student of St Andrews 100 years ago: his accounts...	Duncan Dewar
Dunscore Village Graveyard MIs	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.S.
East Lothian: Index of MIs in Westernmost Parishes of E.L.	Alison Mitchell et al.
Edinburgh Castle's Dog Cemetery	George Robinson
Genealogical Research Directory 2006	K.A. Johnson & M.R. Sainty
Glasgow Post Office Directory 1851-52	Post Office
Glimpses of Old Annan Landward	Dumfries & Galloway Libraries
Glimpses of Old Glencaple and Caerlaverock	Dumfries & Galloway Libraries
Gordon Highlanders: being a short record of the services of the regiment	P.D. Thomson
History of Ormiston	W.Y. Whitehead
History of the Uniforms of the British Army: from the beginnings to 1760. Vol. II	Cecil C.P. Lawson
Index to Dowell's List of Heritable & Moveable Property, etc. 1936	Dowell's
Inverleith Church 1881-1981	Alexander Fraser
Jacobite Occupation of Edinburgh	John Thomson, illus.
Kelly's Directory of Stationers, Printers, Booksellers, Publishers & Paper Makers 1900	Kelly's Directories
Kilmun MIs: Kilmun Parish Church, near Dunoon	Jean Maskell
Lanarkshire: 1871 Census Carmichael, Covington & Thankerton, Pettinain, Symington	W. Fleming?

Lanarkshire: 1901 Censns:	
Carmichael, Covington & Thankerton, Pettinain, Symington	W. Fleming?
Lindsay of Blairfeddon: a genealogical history	
of the forebears ...of David Lindsay (1615-1677)...Rescobie	Jack Blair
Lochmaben's Historic Past	John Wilson
Memoirs of his own life: Sir James Melville of Halhill	James Melville
Midlothian: 1861 Census Index: Duddingston & Portobello, Liberton	Lothians F.H.S.
Mineworkers	Robert Duncan
Murder in Greyfriars (Robert the Bruce & Dumfries)	Sarah Crome & D. Archibald
Off Scotland: a comprehensive record of maritime	
& aviation losses in Scottish waters	Ian G. Whittaker
One o'clock Gun: the story of the capital's time service	One o'clock Gun Assoc.
Peeblesshire: 1861 Census:	
indexed transcription: Drumelzier	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Perthshire: 1851 Census Index: Lecropt	Central Scotland F.H.S.
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Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian	
& Field Naturalists' Society, 26 th Vol., 2006	Chris Tabraham editor
Two Brothers: Lieut. Ian Scott Thomson, Royal Scots Fusiliers	
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Vital Statistics: the Westmorland "Census" of 1787	Loraine Ashcroft editor

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QUERIES

- 2963 **Charles KAY**, a servant of Major Thomas Cochran of Grange, and Janet LITTLE, had three children. John, b. 14 Dec 1739, Edinburgh Parish (OPR). Margaret, b. 10 Apr 1742, Edinburgh Parish (OPR). David, recorded 14 Aug 1744, Edinburgh Parish (OPR). (Major Thomas Cochran became the 8th Earl of Dundonald.) James KAY, journeyman wright in Edinburgh, witnessed the recording on 4 May 1742 (OPR) of the birth of Margaret. (I am using a working theory that James and Charles are brothers.) James KAY and Barbara McKEENZIE married 15 Nov 1730 (OPR). James and Barbara were both servants in 1730 of Alexander Wilson, a baillie of S.S.W. parish of Edinburgh (OPR). Alexander Wilson witnessed in 1744 the recording of the birth of David KAY. Interested in contact with anyone researching these KAY, LITTLE, or McKEENZIE lines. *Von Kays, 35303 SE O'Neil Street, Unit A, Snoqualmie, WA, 98065, or Von.kays@parsons.com or kathykays@yahoo.com*
- 2964 **FARNES**. If you carry this surname, or have information on it, I would like to hear from you. *Christian Farnes, Virazón M36 S11 - Lomas de Solymar (Canelones) Montevideo, URAGUAY, Telephone: + (598 2) 696 3570 Mobile: + (598) 99 462000 e-mail: cfarnes@gmail.com*
- 2965 **CRICHTON** - We are researching the history of the Dutch Creyghton family, which descends from a Johannes [John] Creyghton, born in 1665 as Johanes Krechton in Tilsit, East Prussia. His father was Alexander Krichton, a Scottish Merchant in Tilsit. It is unclear whether Alexander was the original emigrant from Scotland.
Because of certain heraldic aspects, like the Dutch coat of arms, that obviously has been derived from the ancient Creighton/Crichton arms and the use of the motto "God Me Guide", we have reasons to believe that our family descends from the Ruthven Crichtons. Those interested can find more details on our homepage: <http://www.xs4all.nl/~joscmg/Creyghton/Creyghten.htm>
If anyone has any information on these families we would like to hear from you. *Jos Gruppung, Pr. Irenestraat 60, 6611 BK Overasselt, Nederland. tel: (31)24-6221771 e-mail: jos@gruppung.nl*
- 2966 **DENNISON**, looking for the birth of Joseph Dennison circa 1813 possibly Midlothian, wife Christian Cook born 1808. He died 1854 in Dalkeith in mining accident. *Contact: Russell Cockburn, e-mail: russellcockburn@freeola.com*
- 2967 **AUSTIN**, looking for anyone researching the Austins of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire also Crawford, Lanarkshire. *Contact: Russell Cockburn, e-mail: russellcockburn@freeola.com*
- 2968 **COCKBURN**, looking for any info for one name study a little research done in return also all queries accepted. *Contact: Russell Cockburn, e-mail: russellcockburn@freeola.com*

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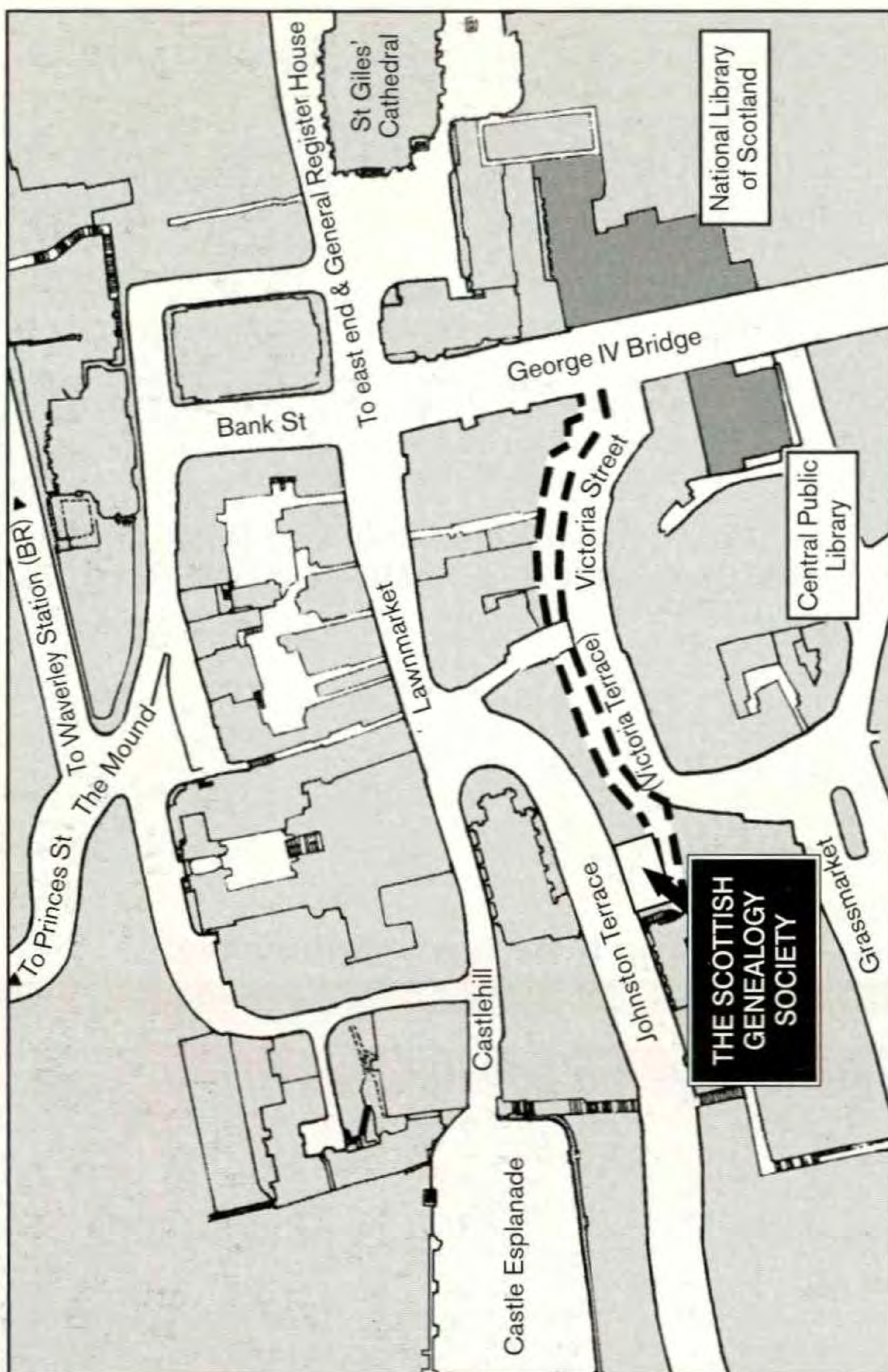
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For further details please contact either
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We are The Scottish Genealogy Society and, therefore,
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