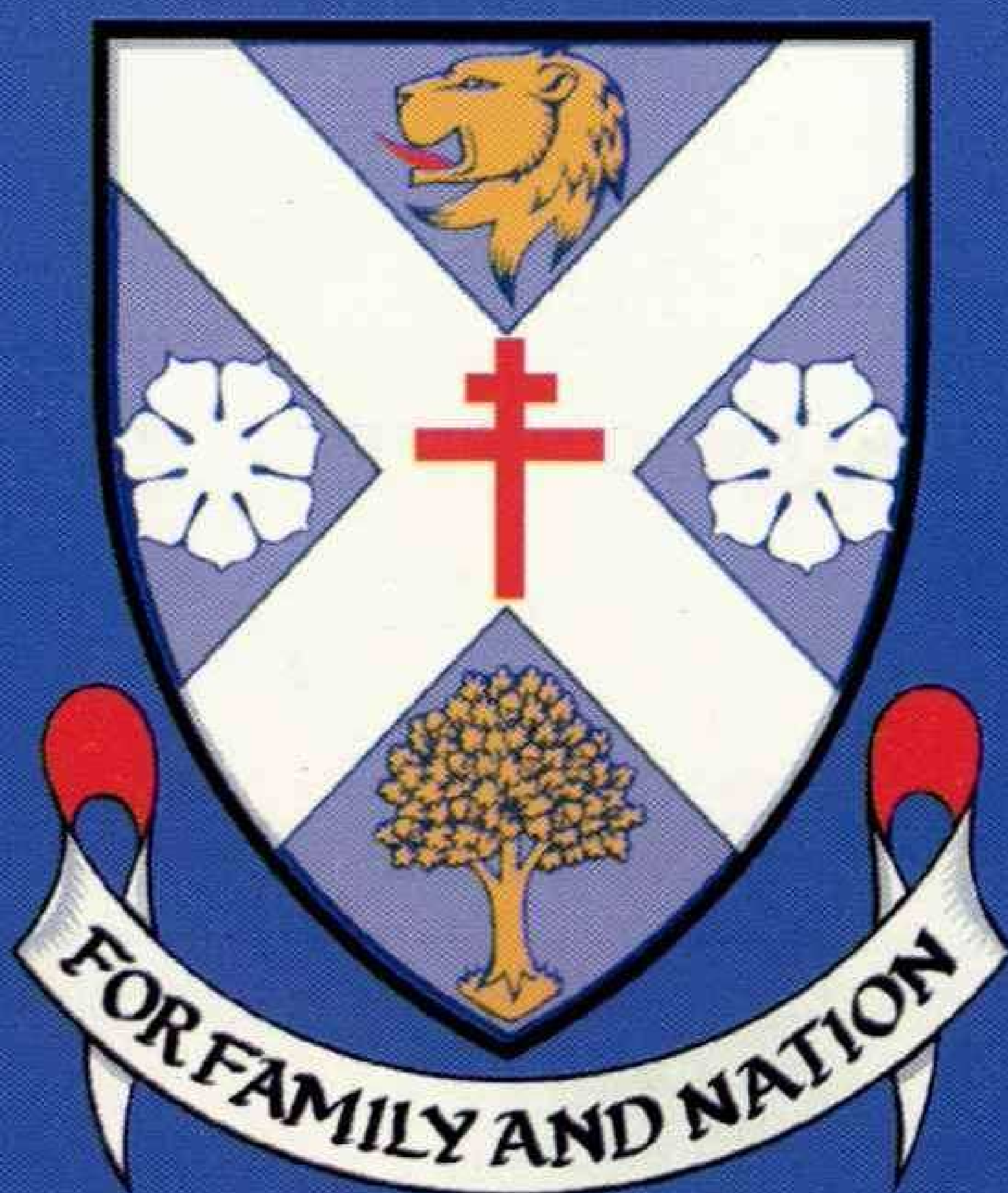

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



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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.

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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.

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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:* The heralds assemble in St. Mary's Quad, St. Andrews University, at the 27th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences co-sponsored by the Scottish Genealogy Society and the Heraldry Society of Scotland.

Front row: Mrs Elizabeth Roads - Carrick Pursuivant & Lyon Clerk, The Hon Adam Bruce - Finlaggan Pursuivant, Colonel Alistair Bruce - Fitzalan Pursuivant Extraordinary.

Back row: Hubert Chesshyre - Clarenceaux King of Arms, Charles Burnett - Ross Herald, David Sellar - Bute Pursuivant, The Rt. Hon., Robin Blair - Lord Lyon King of Arms, Andre Vandewalle - Flanders Herald, Nils Bartholdy - State Herald of Denmark.

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THOMAS MORGAN (1754 – 1813)

A Scottish watchmaker with a Welsh name

by David L Craig¹

Morgan is a very common Welsh name, but a quite uncommon one in Scotland. Yet in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, there was a watch and clockmaker in Edinburgh named Thomas Morgan, who appears to have had some prominence in that profession.

Morgan rates an entry of over a page in the standard reference book on Scottish clockmakers, *Old Scottish Clockmakers from 1453 to 1850*.² He is also listed in that book as apprentice master and essay master (i.e: examiner of the test pieces of the pupils of other apprentice masters) of a number of apprentice watchmakers. Several examples of Morgan's work are known to be still in existence and, while they do not show any special innovation, they are good examples of commercial watch and clock making in the period.

The story of how Thomas Morgan came to be a watch and clock maker in Edinburgh highlights the mobility through trade of people in the United Kingdom in the 1700s. It also provides an example of how crafts, which were controlled by guilds, were passed on through family connections.

The reason Thomas Morgan had a non-Scottish surname was that his father was not Scottish and Thomas was not born in Scotland. However, his mother was Scottish and this almost certainly explains how Thomas Morgan came to live most of his life in Scotland.

Thomas Morgan's father was John Morgan, a London corn chandler or corn merchant.³ John Morgan's parentage is not known at this time, so it not clear whether he had Welsh origins.

Thomas Morgan's mother was Elizabeth Ramsay from Kirkcaldy in Fifeshire. At first glance, it might be wondered how a woman from a small town on Scotland's east coast came to marry a London corn merchant. The answer appears to lie in trade between England and Scotland. Kirkcaldy was a significant port for the shipping of corn.⁴ Elizabeth Ramsay's father, Thomas Ramsay, was a shipowner and shipmaster in Kirkcaldy and, no doubt, his ships were involved in the corn trade with London. It is reasonable to assume that John Morgan met Thomas Ramsay's daughter through the corn trade. Thomas Ramsay was a bailie of Kirkcaldy and connected by marriage to the prominent Kirkcaldy families of Oswald and Ferguson. Thomas Morgan was served nearest male heir to his grandfather Thomas Ramsay, shipmaster in Kirkcaldy, in 1782.⁵

John Morgan and Elizabeth Ramsay married on 13 May 1752 at St Benet Paul's

Wharf Anglican church at Queen Victoria Street in London. The parish marriage register records the marriage as follows:

1752 May 13 John Morgan of Wandsworth, Surry [sic], B[achelor], and Elizabeth Ramsay of the same, [blank].⁶

(Almost certainly “of the same” should have had “parish” at the end of the sentence). From the baptism records of London churches, Thomas Morgan appears to have been the eldest of seven children of John Morgan and Elizabeth Ramsay, though it is very difficult to be certain because most English baptism registers (in contrast to most Scottish ones) do not give the mother’s maiden surname or the father’s occupation. Thomas Morgan’s baptism is simply recorded in the baptism register of the church of St Botolph without Aldersgate in London as:

1754 Aug 29 Thos S[on] of Jno and Elizh Morgan⁷

The other probable children of John Morgan and Elizabeth Ramsay were John (9 Jan 1757), Elizabeth (27 Mar 1759), Sarah (22 Feb 1761), William (c 1762), Mary (17 Feb 1765) and Hugh (c 1770). All the above baptisms were at St Botolph without Aldersgate in London.⁸ Nothing is known of most of these probable siblings of Thomas Morgan, though some unproven information exists on John and Hugh.⁹

John Morgan was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh, on 2 Feb 1781, *4 double paces north of Forrester’s Tomb*.¹⁰

Nothing is known of Thomas Morgan’s early life until his apprenticeship as a watch maker, or what happened to his siblings.

Thomas Morgan was apprenticed in Edinburgh as a watchmaker in 1767, at the age of 13 years. *The Register of Apprentices – City of Edinburgh 1756-1800* provides the following details of his apprenticeship:

*Morgan, Thomas, son of John, corn chandler in London, to William Nicol, watch maker for 6 years 2 Dec 1767.*¹¹

William Nicol (sometimes spelt Nicoll) was a well-known Edinburgh watchmaker of the time. According to *Old Scottish Clockmakers* he was apprenticed in 1740 and admitted as a freeman clock and watch maker in 1748.¹² He was married to Sarah Ramsay, sister of Morgan’s mother, Elizabeth Ramsay, and was therefore Morgan’s uncle-in-law. Apprenticing a child to a relative was quite common at the time and Morgan’s apprenticeship was fairly typical of the way in which trades were passed on through families.

Having completed his apprenticeship, Thomas Morgan completed his essay (ie test piece) for admission as a qualified tradesman in 1776. *Old Scottish Clockmakers* says:

Thomas Morgan, sometime apprentice to the deceased William Nicoll,

*presented his bill craving to be admitted a freeman on 4th May 1776. Compeared on 18th November 1776, and produced his essay, being a plain watch movement begun, made, and finished in his own shop in presence of Samuel Brown, landlord, Laurence Dalgleish, James Gray, and Thomas Sibbald, essay masters as they declared, etc.*¹³

The *Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses and Guild-bretheren 1761-1841* lists Morgan's admission as a burghess as follows:

*Morgan, Thomas, watchmaker, Burgess, as apprentice to Wm. Nicol, clock and watch maker 26 Mar 1777.*¹⁴

Apprentice Master & Essay Master

Thomas Morgan was apprentice master for at least four clock and watchmaking apprentices during his career. *The Register of Apprentices – City of Edinburgh 1756-1800* provides the following details of his apprentices:

Fyfe, William, son of William, shipmaster, in Queensferry, to Thomas Morgan, clock and watchmaker, for 8 years 11 May 1780

Alexander, William, son of Alexander, merchant, in Loanhead, to Thomas Morgan, clock and watchmaker, for 8 years 22 Apr 1784

Innes, David, son of David, officer to the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Company against Fire, to Thomas Morgan, clock and watchmaker, for 7 years 20 Oct 1785

McQueen, Alexander, son of Sween, merchant or spirit dealer, to Thomas Morgan, clock and watchmaker, for 7 years 11 Dec 1788

Old Scottish Clockmakers also mentions Morgan was apprentice master to three of the above, with very slightly different dates in some cases: Fyfe (bound 1780)¹⁵; Innes (bound 30 Jul 1785)¹⁶; and McQueen (bound 9 Dec 1788)¹⁷, but does not mention Alexander. It also refers to Morgan as an essay master for three apprentices:

Dickie, Alexander 3 May 1777¹⁸

Logie, Robert 3 May 1806¹⁹

Gray, James, jun. 2 Aug 1806²⁰

It does not appear that any of these apprentices were related, or their families otherwise connected, to Thomas Morgan, with the exception that James Gray jun. was the son of one of Thomas Morgan's essay examiners.

Another book, *Clockmakers & Watchmakers of Scotland 1453-1900*²¹ by Donald Whyte (a Vice-President of the Scottish Genealogy Society), refers to a petition signed on 26 December 1797 by 32 Edinburgh clockmakers and watchmakers against a tax on clocks and watches. Mr. Whyte comments that the signatories "represent the names of the most important men in the trade at that period".

A photograph in Mr. Whyte's book of the signatures on that petition shows that Thomas

Morgan was a signatory to the petition. In fact, he appears to have been the final signatory, who dated the document, perhaps indicating that he organised the petition. There were several groups who published business and post office directories for Edinburgh in the late 1700s and early 1800s.²² From surviving copies of these directories, the locations from which Thomas Morgan operated his business as a watch and clock maker can be traced as follows:

Year	Location
1778-79	Head of Bell's Wynd
1780-83	Back of Guard
1788-89	Head of Bell's Wynd
1790-1800	30 South Bridge, east side (Note: also listed at Cross, south side in Williamson's 1794-96 directory)
1800-02	11 South Bridge, west side
1803-04	37 South Bridge
1804-05	9 Nicholson Street
1805-07	Infirmary Street (Note: No 1 from newspaper advertisement)
1807-08	19 College Street
1808-10	Lothian Street
1810-12	Not listed in Edinburgh directories
1812-13	Buccleuch Pend (Morgan was living here when he died in 1813)

Another source of information regarding changes to Morgan's business location is newspaper advertisements. *Old Scottish Clockmakers* quotes the following two such advertisements: ²³

Edinburgh Advertiser, 3rd March 1789

T. Morgan respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has moved from his late shop in the Clam Shell, Turnpike, High Street, to No. 30, east side of South Bridge, where he will continue to carry on the watch and clock making in all its branches. He has at present an elegant variety of plain and ornamented Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck Watches, also elegant spring quarter clocks of all sorts. Barometers and Thermometers made and repaired upon the shortest notice.

Caledonian Mercury, 21st May 1803

T. Morgan embraces the opportunity to return his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for their very liberal countenance towards him hitherto in the way of his profession, and begs leave to acquaint them that he has removed from his former shop on South Bridge to a more commodious shop, No 1 Infirmary Street, where he intends to carry on the clock and watch making business in all its branches and on the lowest terms. T.M. at present is provided with an excellent stock of clocks and watches and timepieces of all

descriptions, particularly spring or table clocks, together with a variety of articles in the jewellery line, all well deserving the notice of purchasers. Clocks and Watches repaired and mended as usual with care and attention.

The first advertisement provides a clear date as to when Morgan moved to 30 South Bridge (east side). He remained in these premises for 10 years, by far the longest tenure in any of his shops. From the entries in the Edinburgh directories, it appeared he moved to 30 South Bridge from the head of Bell's Wynd, but the advertisement indicates another shop at the Clam Shell, Turnpike, High Street, which does not appear in the directories.

The second advertisement also presents a slightly different view from the Edinburgh directories of the timing of Morgan's movement of premises. According to the advertisement, he moved directly from South Bridge (presumably No 37, his third shop on South Bridge according to the Edinburgh directories) to 1 Infirmary Street (just around the corner) in May 1803, whereas the Edinburgh directories indicate he moved to Infirmary Street about 1805, having occupied premises at 9 Nicholson Street after leaving South Bridge.

Morgan's location at Buccleuch Pend in 1812-13 was his residence when he died in 1813 and where his wife Elizabeth was still living until she departed for Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in 1824 with her daughter Madeline and her widowed sister, Susanna. Interestingly, the tenement house at Buccleuch Pend in which Morgan lived was demolished in 1947. This building was notable because Robert Burns was said to have lodged there in 1784.²⁴ There was an empty space linking Buccleuch Street and St Patrick's Square until a new tenement building was built in 2000, It matches the original, with an archway underneath to maintain the link between Buccleuch Street and St Patrick's Square.

Surviving Examples of Morgan's Work

At July 2006, the author knows of six surviving examples of Thomas Morgan's work as a watch and clock maker – one watch and five longcase clocks. The National Museums of Scotland ("NMS") in Edinburgh hold the watch and one longcase clock; two other longcase clocks were sold by Phillips (now Bonhams) auctioneers in Edinburgh in 1984 and 1995; one longcase clock was for sale by an antique dealer in Scotland; and *Watchmakers of Scotland 1453-1900* ²⁵ refers to a "known longcase clock with a Birmingham painted dial" (this must be a different clock as the other four clocks have silvered dials).

The watch (see Fig 1), in a pinchbeck case with a centre second hand, was given by William Brook, jeweller and silversmith in Edinburgh, to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1933-34. It is now in the NMS in Edinburgh. The photographs in Fig 1 are courtesy of George Dalgleish, Principal Curator, Scottish History at the NMS, whose description of the watch is as follows: ²⁶



Fig 1: Verge Watch by Thomas Morgan (courtesy National Museums of Scotland)

The watch is 42mm in diameter, approx 60mm to the top of the pendant, and is 25mm thick. The outside pair-case is 47mm in diameter. The movement is a standard, good quality verge escapement (typical for the period), operating hour, minute and counterbalanced centre-sweep second hands. It also has a stop-watch mechanism. It is in good condition, with the hands and movement in original condition. The movement is very typical of the type made and sold by several London wholesalers, suggesting that Morgan probably bought it in, engraved his own name on it and then re-sold it. This was absolutely standard for the time, and had more to do with the economics of mass production than the ability of Edinburgh watchmakers to actually make watches in their entirety. A London origin for the movement is further suggested by the fact that the gilt brass case is marked 'TG' for Thomas Gosling, a London case-maker, admitted in 1777. The internal dial is the regulator for adjusting the accuracy of the watch. Morgan's number 156 probably relates to his own inventory system, and many watchmakers used similar systems, although it is clear that most did not start their sequences at 1. Although it is undated (very rarely are watches dated, but silver or gold cases carry date letters), it probably dates to fairly early in his career as a master, probably in the late 1770s. This certainly fits with the style of the watch.

The NMS acquired its Thomas Morgan longcase clock in 1978. The photographs of the clock and dial are also courtesy of George Dalglish at the NMS. The clock is in

a mahogany case, and is described by the NMS as follows:

Dial: 12" x 17" silvered, break-arch dial, engraved in the arch "Thos. Morgan Edinburgh". Engraved spandrels, Roman numeral hours, Arabic five-minutes, subsidiary seconds dial below XII, engraved centre, strike/silent lever above 60 and date aperture above VI. Steel, pierced hands, originally blued.

Movement: Eight day, weight driven, rack striking on single bell, Anchor escapement, four turned pillars, pumped lifting/warning lever strike silent. Royal pendulum with lead weighted, brass bob.

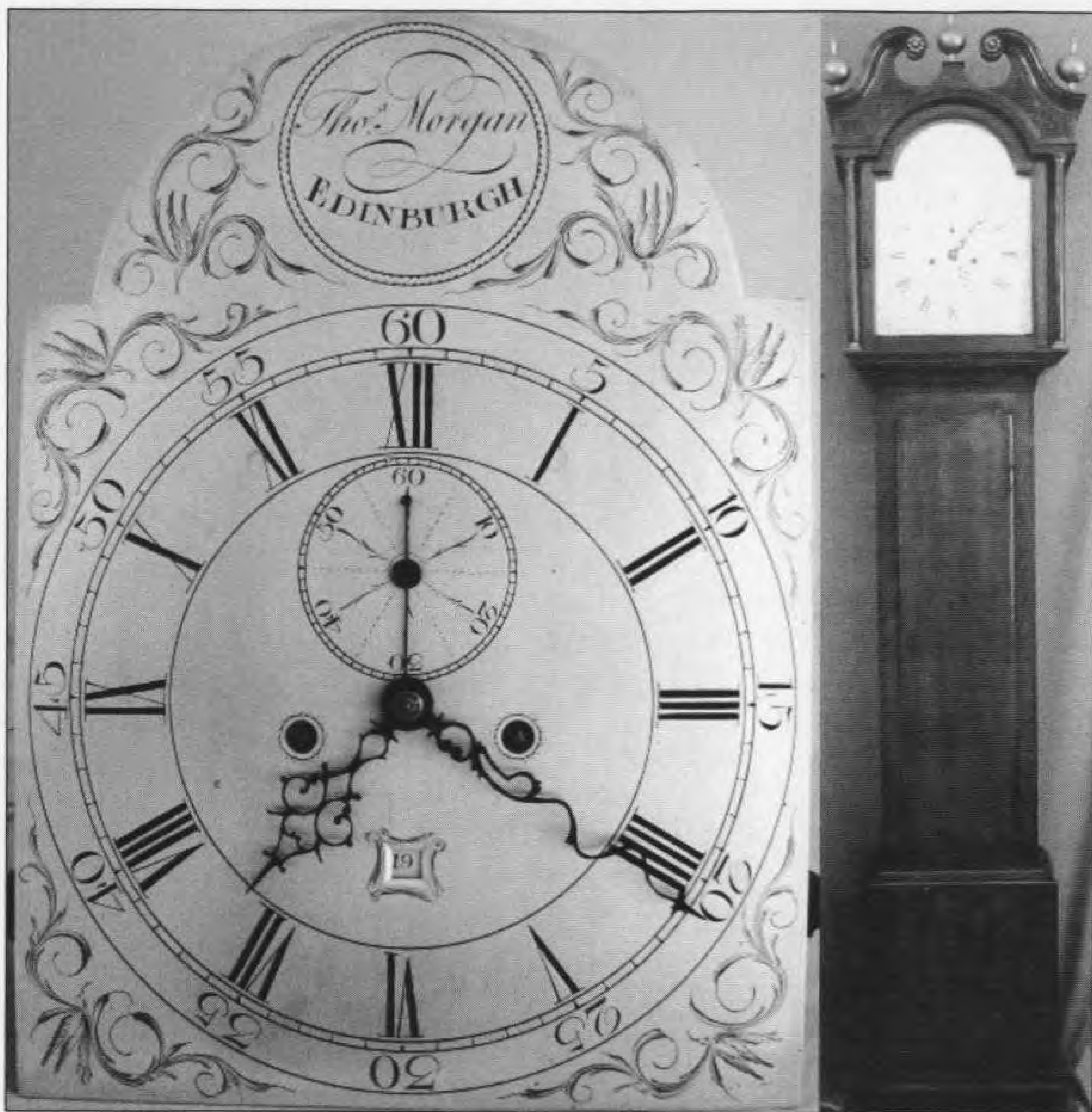


Fig 2: Oak Longcase Clock by Thomas Morgan

Two Thomas Morgan longcase clocks were sold by Phillips (now Bonhams) auctioneers in Edinburgh in 1984 and 1995.²⁷ The details of these clocks from the Phillips catalogues are as follows:

- Lot 71 in Phillips catalogue of 14 Dec 1984
A George III Mahogany longcase clock surmounted by a swan-neck pediment with eagle finia and blind fretwork frieze over turned and fluted column the arched trunk door on plinth base with arched and engraved silvered dial inscribed 'Thos. Morgan Edinburgh' over subsidiary second dial and calendar aperture, the eight day movement with anchor escapement striking on a single bell. 220cm.
- Lot 67a in Phillips catalogue of 31 Mar 1995
A George III Mahogany longcase clock, the swan-neck pediment with three ball finials above fluted columns and shaped trunk door flanked by fluted quarter columns, on bracket feet, the silvered face inscribed Thomas Morgan, Edinburgh to the arch, flanked by two mythical sea creatures, the chapter ring enclosing seconds dial and calendar aperture, within bellflower engraved spandrels, the eight-day movement striking on a bell. 227cm high.

Unfortunately, the present location or ownership of these two clocks is unknown.

The longcase clock for sale by a Scottish antique dealer in July 2006 (see Fig 2) came from an auction in St Andrews in 2005. It has an oak case, a 12 inch silver dial with seconds and calendar and an 8-day movement. The clock had been in the same family in Edinburgh for many years before the owner had moved to Fife and sold it.

Marriage

Morgan did not marry until 1788, when he was 33 years old. This was quite late for a man to marry in this period. Morgan's bride, Elizabeth Bayne, was only 19 years old, 14 years his junior. She was born on 13 January 1769 to parents George Bayne (sometimes spelt Bain) and Elizabeth Anderson.

Entry 223 on 18 April 1788 in the marriage register of the Church of Scotland for Edinburgh says:

*Thomas Morgan Clock & Watch Maker Old Kirk Parish and Miss Elizabeth Bayne St Andrew Kirk Parish Daughter of George Bayne Writer in Edinburgh*²⁸

Probably around the time they married in 1788, Thomas Morgan and Elizabeth Bayne had an artist paint matching silhouettes of them. This was a fairly popular method of recording people's images at the time, as it was cheaper than having a full portrait painted. These silhouettes are reproduced in Fig 3 from photographic copies of the originals, probably made in Tasmania in the late 1800s or early 1900s. These copies have been passed down through the families of several descendants of Thomas and Elizabeth Morgan in Australia. Unfortunately, it is not known what has become of the original silhouettes. Dr Stephen Lloyd, Senior Curator at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh, has attributed these silhouettes to John Miers, one of the most famous English silhouette artists.²⁹ According to the book *British Silhouette*



Fig 3: Silhouettes of Thomas & Elizabeth Morgan (c1788)

Artists and Their Work 1760-1860, John Miers worked in Edinburgh from about 18 October 1786 until the autumn of 1788.³⁰ He was therefore in Edinburgh at the time of Thomas Morgan's marriage to Elizabeth Morgan and could have painted their silhouettes at that time.

Elizabeth Bayne's father, George Bayne, was a Writer [solicitor] in Edinburgh and 1st Clerk to Sir John Inglis, Baronet, of Crammond. Her mother, Elizabeth Anderson, was George Bayne's second wife, and he was her second husband.

George Bayne's parents are unknown. According to Edinburgh directories of the time, George Bayne [spelt *Bain* in the directories] was living in Potter Row in 1773 and in Alison's Square from 1774-81. He was residing in Bristo St at the time of his death in 1794.³¹ He was buried in Greyfriar's Kirkyard, Edinburgh, on 28 Jun 1794, *ten double-paces east from Ballantyne's tomb* in the same location as his first wife, Marjorie McDougall.³²

Elizabeth Anderson was the daughter of Dr Andrew Anderson, surgeon of Long Hermiston, West Lothian, and Magdalen Sandilands, who was related to the Sandilands family, Lords Torphichen of Mid-Calder in West Lothian. Elizabeth Anderson died a year before George Bayne and was buried near him in Greyfriar's Kirkyard on 1 Feb 1793, *six double-paces east from Ballantyne's tomb*.³³

George Bayne had five children by his first marriage to Marjorie McDougall and Elizabeth Anderson had four children by her first husband, Andrew Mitchell. Together they had three children, only two of whom survived – Elizabeth (born 1769) and Susanna (born 1771).

Thomas and Elizabeth Morgan also had only two children who survived to adulthood – Alexander Braithwaite (born 1797) and Madeline Sandilands (born circa 1807).

However, the Greyfriars Kirkyard burial records show that they had five other children who all died in childhood – John (died 1799), Elizabeth (died 1812), James Anderson (baptised 1804, died 1818), Augusta Sarah (died 1806) and Charles (died 1813)³⁴. Unfortunately, the baptism of only one of the seven known children appears in the Church of Scotland baptism registers, so the ages of most of the children when they died are not known.

Losing five of seven children, all seemingly after infancy, must have been tragic for the Morgans, whilst not uncommon. The end of 1812 and early 1813 must have been particularly difficult for the family, with the deaths of two children (Elizabeth and Charles) in less than a month and the death of their father just a few months later.

Thomas Morgan died aged 58 years in May 1813. He was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh, *4 double paces south west of Laing's Head Stone* on 12 May 1813.³⁵ Morgan and four of his children are buried in this location in Greyfriars.

After her husband's death, Elizabeth continued to live at Buccleuch Pend in Edinburgh until 1824. Elizabeth and her daughter, Madeline Sandilands Morgan, then migrated from Scotland to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) with Elizabeth's sister, Susanna Turnbull (nee Bayne) and her four children, and another family connected to the Turnbulls.

Alexander Braithwaite Morgan joined the British army in 1815 as a Hospital Mate before being promoted to Hospital Assistant. He became Assistant Surgeon in the 55th Regiment of Foot in 1825 and Surgeon in the 57th Regiment of Foot in 1839. He served in Coorg in 1834 and the Kaffir War of 1851-53.³⁶ He died at Grahamstown, Cape Colony (South Africa) on 25 May 1861. His descendants included several generations of prominent surgeons and officers in the British army, including (a son) Colonel Sir Alexander Brooke Morgan, CB KCB (1837-1911).

Thomas and Elizabeth Morgan owned a number of properties around Edinburgh and appear to have been minor property speculators. This is indicated by a number of entries in the Midlothian *Abridgements of Sasines*³⁷, which include the following:

- Morgan acquired *1²/₃ Acre of the lands of Bangholm Park, being part of TRINITY MAINS, par St Cuthberts* on 17 November 1796 and disposed of it only a month later on 20 December 1796.
- He then acquired *part of NEWINGTON with a Dwelling House and other Buildings thereon, par St Cuthberts* on 10 April 1797 and two years later,

on 1 May 1799, transferred it to his brother-in-law, Dr Adam Turnbull, late Purveyor to H.M.'s Hospital in the West Indies. Turnbull then disposed of the property, with Morgan's consent, on 26 June 1800.

- On 8 June 1813, less than a month after her husband's death on 12 May 1813, Elizabeth Morgan sold *the ground Flat of a Tenement with a Cellar and the north half of a Piece of land in front thereof on part of the lands of FIEGOTE (at PORTOBELLO), and the second or middle Flat of a Tenement with the south half of the Plot of ground in front thereof in Tower Street, Portobello, par. Duddingston* that she had acquired in 1806. Perhaps she needed money urgently after her husband died?

Then no further Sasines entries appear until a flurry of activity just before Elizabeth Morgan and her sister Susanna Turnbull sailed for Van Diemen's Land on 15 November 1824 with their children:

- On 11 October 1824, Elizabeth Morgan and Susanna Turnbull sold *the third Story above the level of the Street of a Tenement of land with cellars fronting BUCCLEUCH STREET, par. St Cuthberts*. This was where Elizabeth and Susanna had lived together as widows with their children since Adam Turnbull senior died in 1821.
- Then there was a transfer of *the second Story above the level of the Street of a large Tenement of land with 2 Cellars fronting BUCCLEUCH STREET, par. St Cuthberts* (in the same building as above) from joint ownership of Elizabeth and Susanna Bayne to sole ownership by Susanna Bayne on 5 November 1824, only 10 days before the departure from Edinburgh (though it was not registered until 1828).
- As well as selling the property in which she resided before she departed for Van Diemen's Land, Elizabeth Morgan also sold, on 23 October 1824, a property comprising *25 Falls and 12 ells of ground with the Erections thereon, on the north side of the Coal Road to EDGEFIELD, par Lasswade*, which she had acquired in 1805.
- Her sister, Susanna Turnbull, and her son, Dr Adam Turnbull jun., also sold a number of properties in Scotland before and after migrating to Van Diemen's Land in 1824.

The Buccleuch Pend tenement in which the Morgans and the Turnbulls lived seems to have been acquired by George Bayne and his wife as far back as 23 May 1785, according to a Sasine entry which also mentions their children, Elizabeth and Susanna.

In his Will dated 9 July 1784 (included in his Testament Testamentar dated 9 August 1794), George Bayne left his whole estate to his second wife, Elizabeth Anderson, and his two children by that marriage, Elizabeth and Susanna.³⁸ He stated that the children of his first marriage had been sufficiently provided for by himself during his lifetime and from the estate of their deceased brother, Lieutenant Alexander Bayne.

The Will specifically mentions the property in Buccleuch Street referred to in the Sasines entry above. By the time George Bayne died on 28 June 1794, Elizabeth Anderson was also deceased (1793), so the whole of his estate was shared equally between Elizabeth and Susanna. Elizabeth was by then married to Thomas Morgan and he is mentioned in the Disposition and Settlement in Bayne's Testament Testamentar.

Migration to Van Diemen's Land

Before departing from Edinburgh, Elizabeth, Madeline, Susanna and her children all wrote letters to the Colonial Office in London seeking land grants in Van Diemen's Land. Elizabeth Morgan's letter of 18 April 1824 addressed from her residence at Buccleuch Arch [ie Buccleuch Pend] expressed her reason for leaving Scotland as follows:

*I have been a Widow for these twelve years left with the care of two children upon means which in consequence of the reduction on the interest of money I find insufficient for maintaining us in the manner we were accustomed – for their sake therefore as well as my own I have resolved on this undertaking ...*³⁹

Her statement sounds like the lament of many self-funded retirees of today.

The Scottish property transactions referred to above paint a picture of a family that appeared to be quite well-off financially. However, Elizabeth and Susanna must have thought they could provide better opportunities for their children by moving to the other side of the world.

They sailed from Leith on 15 November 1824 on the ship *City of Edinburgh* and arrived in Hobart five months later on 13 April 1825.⁴⁰

Elizabeth was 55 years old when she left her relatively comfortable middle class life in Edinburgh for the rigours of early Tasmania, a time of life when most people are looking to take it easy. It seems unlikely that Elizabeth and her family really understood, before they departed, the difficulties of life in an undeveloped new colony on the other side of the world. Despite receiving land grants in Van Diemen's Land from the British government, life could not have been easy for them, or other free settlers, in early Australia.

Elizabeth Morgan became a farmer in Van Diemen's Land, an occupation that would have been far removed from her experience in Edinburgh. She died in Hobart on 18 February 1840, aged 71 years. The cause of her death was given as "old age". She is buried in St Andrew's Cemetery (now St Andrew's Park), North Hobart, Tasmania, together with her granddaughter, Elizabeth Craig.⁴¹ Her gravestone is shown in (Fig 4).

Her sister, Susanna Turnbull, died in Hobart in 1845, aged 74 years. She is also buried in St Andrew's Cemetery, North Hobart. Her descendants prospered financially

in Australia, acquiring valuable farming properties in Tasmania and Victoria. Susanna's son, Adam, became a respected citizen of Tasmania. He was a doctor, Secretary to Governor Arthur, Colonial Treasurer, a farmer and property owner and, in later years, a Presbyterian minister.⁴²

Elizabeth Morgan's daughter, Madeline, did not fare so well, however. Madeline married a fellow passenger from the *City of Edinburgh*, George Craig, in Hobart on 13 September 1825.⁴³ George Craig died in New Zealand in 1834

from fever, apparently with a serious alcohol problem and after fleeing Tasmania to escape his debts. Madeline was left with four young children to support in Hobart. She remarried in 1835 to John Offor, a clerk/accountant in the Audit Office, and had another five children by him. Madeline died in Hobart of consumption in 1846, just 39 years old. John Offor then died penniless in Hobart in 1848 leaving eight surviving Craig and Offor children as orphans to be cared for by the Turnbulls, the Hobart Orphans' School and foster parents. It is not known what ultimately happened to four of the eight children.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank George Dalglish, Principal Curator, Scottish History at the National Museums of Scotland in Edinburgh for providing access to the Thomas Morgan watch and longcase clock held by the NMS, and for the photographs and descriptions of the watch and clock reproduced here. Without his continuing interest and encouragement, this account of the life and work of Thomas Morgan might not have been written.

Thanks are also due to Stephen Lloyd, Senior Curator at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery for his help in examining the silhouettes of Thomas and Elizabeth Morgan and his attribution of them to John Miers.

Author's Note

The author would be very interested to hear from anyone who has further information on the family of Thomas Morgan or any surviving examples of his work as a clock and watch maker. The author's contact details are: 70 Golden Oak Crescent, Carindale, Queensland, 4152, Australia; telephone +61 7 3349 9719; e-mail dlcraig@bigpond.net.au.



Fig 4: Tombstone of Elizabeth Morgan (1840) in Hobart

Notes

- ¹ Great-great-great-grandson of Thomas Morgan.
- ² John Smith, *Old Scottish Clockmakers from 1453 to 1850*, 2nd edn., Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 1921, pp.280-1.
- ³ *The Register of Apprentices – City of Edinburgh 1756-1800*, ed. Marguerite Wood, Scottish Record Society, 1963. Also contained as Item 7 in LDS (Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints) Microfilm FHL British Film No 0844784.
- ⁴ Slater's *Directory of Kirkcaldy*, 1852, states that "Kirkcaldy is a royal burgh and a populous thriving seaport. The number of vessels belonging to the port at present is 74 with an aggregate burthen of 9,956 tons. The principal imports are flax and grain. Vessels from here have been employed in the Davis Strait whale fishery for many years, and 2 vessels are at present so engaged. The trade of Kirkcaldy is similar to that of Dundee - spinning flax and weaving coarse linen goods. There is also a large floorcloth manufactory, brewing, ironfounding, machine making, and a considerable corn and meal trade."
- ⁵ Thomas Morgan in Edinburgh served Heir Portioner General on 27 Mar 1782 to his grandfather Thomas Ramsay, Shipmaster, Kirkcaldy, contained in 1780-89 Decennial Indexes of *Services of Heirs in Scotland* CD-ROM, The Scottish Genealogy Society, Edinburgh, 1999.
- ⁶ *The Registers of St Benet and St Peter, Paul's Wharf, London, 1607-1837 - vol. 40, marriages, St. Benet, 1731-1837*, Church of England, St Benet Paul's Wharf Church (London), contained as Item 1 in LDS Microfilm FHL US/CAN Film No 0547508.
- ⁷ *Parish registers, 1466-1890 - baptisms, marriages, burials 1640-1754*, Church of England, St. Botolph Aldersgate Church (London), contained in LDS Microfilm FHL British Film No 0374441.
- ⁸ *Parish registers, 1466-1890 - baptisms, burials 1762-1789 baptisms 1790-1844*, Church of England, St. Botolph Aldersgate Church (London), contained in LDS Microfilm FHL British Film No 0374442.
- ⁹ Capt John Henry Woodside Morgan, great-grandson of Thomas Morgan, unpublished journals of family history research, c 1920-30.
- ¹⁰ *Old Parochial Registers for Edinburgh 1595-1860 - burials 1737-1785 in Greyfriars Kirkyard*, Church of Scotland (Edinburgh), contained in LDS Microfilm FHL British Film No 1066747.
- ¹¹ *The Register of Apprentices – City of Edinburgh 1756-1800*, ed. Marguerite Wood.
- ¹² Smith, p.287.
- ¹³ Smith, p.280.
- ¹⁴ *Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses and Guild-bretheren 1761-1841*, ed. Charles B Boog Watson, Scottish Record Society, 1929-30. Also contained in LDS Microfilm FHL British Film No 0844781.
- ¹⁵ Smith, p.145.
- ¹⁶ Smith, p.204.
- ¹⁷ Smith, p.259.
- ¹⁸ Smith, p.108.
- ¹⁹ Smith, p.226.
- ²⁰ Smith, p.174.
- ²¹ Donald Whyte, *Clockmakers & Watchmakers of Scotland 1453-1900*, p9, Mayfield Books, England, 2005.

- ²² The directories in this period included: Williamson's Directory for the City of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith and Suburbs; Aitchison's Edinburgh and Leith Directory; The Edinburgh Directory; The Edinburgh & Leith Directory; and The Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Annual Directory.
- ²³ Smith, p.281.
- ²⁴ Stuart Harris, *The Place Names of Edinburgh: their origins and history*, pp.128-9 (entry on Buccleuch Place), Gordon Wright, Edinburgh, 1996.
- ²⁵ Whyte, p. 215.
- ²⁶ George Dalglish, Principal Curator, Scottish History, Scotland & Europe Department, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1JF.
- ²⁷ Bonhams Auctioneers, 65 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2JL.
- ²⁸ *Old Parochial Registers for Edinburgh 1595-1860 - Marriages, 1787-1821*, Church of Scotland (Edinburgh), contained in LDS Microfilm FHL British Film No 1066690.
- ²⁹ Dr Stephen Lloyd FSA, Senior Curator, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, National Galleries of Scotland, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD.
- ³⁰ Sue McKechnie, *British Silhouette Artists and their Work 1760-1860*, Sotheby Parke Bernet, London, 1978.
- ³¹ George Bayne, *Testament Testamentar*, 9 Aug 1794, Edinburgh Commissary Court, ref. CC8/8/129, available from <http://www.scottishdocuments.com>.
- ³² *Old Parochial Registers for Edinburgh 1595-1860 - burials 1785-1834 in Greyfriars Kirkyard*, Church of Scotland (Edinburgh), contained in LDS Microfilm FHL British Film No 1066748.
- ³³ *Burials 1785-1834 in Greyfriars Kirkyard* in LDS Microfilm FHL British Film No 1066748.
- ³⁴ *Burials 1785-1834 in Greyfriars Kirkyard*.
- ³⁵ *Burials 1785-1834 in Greyfriars Kirkyard*.
- ³⁶ A. Peterkin and William Johnston, *Commissioned Officers in the Medical Services of the British Army 1660-1960*, vol. 1, p.264, The Wellcome Historical Medical Library, London, 1968, p 264.
- ³⁷ *Abridgments of Sasines: 1781-1868 - Midlothian*, vols. 1-3 1781-1820 and vols. 4-6 1821-1836, Public Records Office, Register House, Edinburgh, 1956, contained in LDS Microfilms FHL British Film Nos 0217119 and 0217120.
- ³⁸ George Bayne, *Testament Testamentar*, 9 Aug 1794.
- ³⁹ Elizabeth Morgan, 18 April 1824, Settlers Letters to the Colonial Office in London, Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP) microfilm, ref. CO201/160.
- ⁴⁰ *Hobart Town Gazette*, Friday 15 April 1825, passenger list in report of the arrival from Edinburgh of the ship *City of Edinburgh* in Hobart on 13 April 1825.
- ⁴¹ *Register of Burials in St. Andrew's Church Burial Ground, Hobart Town* on microfilm ref. no. NS229/64 at Archives Office of Tasmania, Hobart.
- ⁴² Turnbull, Adam (1803-1891) in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol. 2: 1788-1850 I-Z, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1966. Note that there are several major errors in this account.
- ⁴³ Marriage register of St David's Church, Hobart Town, 1825, in microfilms of *Pre-1900 Births, Deaths and Marriages Records* of Registrar-General's Department, Tasmania, filmed by State Library of Tasmania.

Book Review

Scotland's Historic Heraldry

by Bruce A. McAndrew, 2006, 632 pps, £90.00, Boydell Press, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3DF. www.boydellandbrewer.com ISBN: 1 84383 261 5

I have always found it curious that so few academic historians seem to know anything about heraldry, or even admit to having an interest in the subject, given that heraldry was such an integral part of people's lives (or rather, the important occasions in their lives) and that it can be such a rich source of historical evidence; the same can be said, to some extent, of genealogists, who seem generally (and I am one of them) to be looking for a form signed in triplicate (and stamped) in order to verify whatever it is they are researching. Perhaps academics feel somewhat embarrassed at the prospect of admitting to having an interest in a subject that seems largely to be the preserve of elderly (but of course distinguished) gentlemen who emerge periodically from their lairs to take part in strange rituals, bearing colourful flags with funny names and wearing outlandish costumes; sometimes they even clank about with swords. After all, it appears to be an axiom in academia that living history cannot be serious; heraldists know better of course – they know that if history is not alive it is dead.

Bruce McAndrew's new book, *Scotland's Historic Heraldry*, cannot be accurately described either as a work of heraldry or of history or of genealogy; it is a pioneering fusion, or rather synthesis, of all three, which is what makes it so innovative (a horrible modern word), so interesting and, indeed, so important. Reading the book brought to my mind a recent series of TV adverts for household products (paints, woodstains and such) where the catchphrase was 'it does what it says on the tin' and the same can be said of Bruce McAndrew's book; it is a massively researched and scholarly survey of Scots heraldry in its proper historical and genealogical context using many important sources which were either simply not known about by many previous authors or which (being either English or Continental, such as the *Armorial de Gelre*) were often deemed irrelevant in a Scottish context. It is a cornucopia of delights for the heraldist, the genealogist (both of which will delight in the 200 or so pedigrees illustrated with full-colour coats of arms) and the historian (who I think will learn a thing or two) and, not to beat about the bush any further, is undoubtedly the most important work in the field of Scots heraldry to be published in the last 300 years – well, 284 to be precise. Those readers who possess the two weighty volumes of Nisbet's *System of Heraldry* will be aware that if you want to carry those volumes upstairs for a little bedtime reading on a regular basis then you would be well advised to install a stair-lift or risk permanent injury to your back (this is if you do not have a strong footman in your castle). Of course, mere weight is not a necessary indication of quality but *Scotland's Historic Heraldry* is indeed a weighty tome of over 600 pages which will provide many months of bedtime, or indeed other, reading as well as a permanent and delightful work of reference. I point this out because it is good to know that you

are getting fair exchange for the rather hefty bag of gold which you will need to hand over to acquire this work. While it must be said that no work of genealogy can ever be 100% accurate (someone will always come up with some new fact two weeks after you have gone to print) I did discover two errors; the first was the incorrect spelling of the name of the Northumbrian village of Etal as 'Etam', which happens to be some five miles from my home, and the second was the entire omission from the work of any mention of the Barony of Mordington which, while I admit it is modest in size, is, in my view at least, of the first importance – but you can't please all of the people all of the time. In any event, given that I was asked to review this book on the basis that I have more than a passing interest in both genealogy and heraldry, it was somewhat embarrassing (but also interesting) to discover how much there was in this book that I did not know – now there's an admission you won't get from a professional critic.

Graham Senior-Milne, Baron of Mordington

This mammoth book deserves the attention of all those interested in Scottish Heraldry. Its breadth is amazing. The knowledge of quarterings, heirs, legitimacy, etc., is crucial to an understanding of Scottish heraldry. The sections which deal with the Highlands are not to be found in many publications of merit today, and whilst I will attempt to show flaws in relying strictly on heraldry for genealogical purposes, archives for the Highland regions are often wanting and here, then, heraldry naturally provides some missing links.

But rather than just enthuse about its many attributes, I wanted to make a few criticisms, however minor. I am a little concerned with the connections the author makes with heraldry and genealogies. My personal experience has shown me that the genealogies of heralds has been often unreliable. Both Nisbet & Stodart make errors which are numerous and well known. Workmans & Ponts too are unreliable. The whole problem is that later 'genealogists' who are, in fact, heralds (Sir James Balfour Paul, Burkes, etc) then copy these genealogies down as 'authoritative'. Even G.E.Cockayne has made blunders, possibly because of the sheer scale of work and research which would be required to get things absolutely right.

Bruce McAndrew, in attempting such a comprehensive work and producing some admirable heraldry, may have suffered from the copying of the past. Let me give two examples. Chart 11.9: Hepburn of Hailes. I would dispute the ancestry set out there. Several authorities state that Waughton predates Hailes. He gives David Hepburn of Waughton a father named Alexander but my research has been unable to locate this fellow. In the National Archives (GD364/1/Bundle 336 - Title Writs relating to the lands and barony of Waughton, dates 1452-1665) is a Retour of special service of David Hepburne as heir of deceased Patrick Hepburne of Walchtoune, *his maternal uncle*, in the barony of Walchtoune by a majority verdict of the assise, held before

James Cokburne of Newbigine, sheriff of Edinburgh in the constabulary of Haddington, Edinburgh, 23rd March, 1473/4. In the *Calendar of the Laing Charters, A.D. 854 – 1837* (edited by Rev. John Anderson, Edinburgh, 1899, page 40, number 154) it would appear that South Hailes, North Hailes, and Beinston, Haddingtonshire, were in July 1395 owned by one John de Jedwort who had sold the lands to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, knight, who had then resigned them into the hands of his mother, Dame CHRISTIAN, *lady of Waughton*. If this is correct it would indicate that the Hailes family had sprung from Waughton and not visa versa. I don't understand the reason for two sets of quartered arms for Mungo (or Kentigern) Hepburn of Waughton. Which one is deemed correct? I cannot see how Mungo's arms can be quartered with both heiress wives of his ancestor, as suggested on page 254. He can only be a descendant of one of them.

My second example deals with the Lauder family, with which I am more familiar. Mr. McAndrew gives a sketchy and flawed outline of this family. I was distressed to find that two of his main references were Nisbet & Stodart. The author states that after the early 1600s the family "disappeared from record." Not only is this untrue (Nisbet himself said he had genealogical discussions with a Lauder armiger circa 1718) but arms were confirmed to a junior landed branch of the Lauder of Bass family at Belhaven in the 1672 registrations, and a new grant (based upon the original Bass arms) was made to another junior landed branch – Lauder of Winepark – in 1745. Mr. McAndrew states that the Lauder baronets (who still exist) "may descend from the Lauder of that Ilk family." I thought it was an established fact that they did. In any case I have proved beyond doubt that is so; Lauder of that Ilk is descended from a younger son of Lauder of Bass, and in any case this is surely evident (at least the Lord Lyon of the time believed so) in the Arms granted to the baronets? How did Mr. McAndrew miss this if he is attempting to combine genealogy and heraldry? I have researched this family for 30 years (and continuing) and have written essays and articles in numerous publications on them. Moreover, there were three books on this family (again with inaccuracies) published in 1884, 1898, and 1914. My argument here is that if authors are going to mention a family about whom they have little information, efforts must be made to locate more accurate information on them.

Notwithstanding those criticisms, this is a great book. What I am really trying to say here is that if you are doing the genealogy of a family *you* must research it first and very thoroughly before relying totally on any one thing. Use all these general books as a starting point, or in addition to, your own research. I commend this book to you. Much work has gone into it and it is better to have it in your library than not to.

Gregory Lauder-Frost

27th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

St Andrews

21-26 August 2006

The weather was kind as delegates from all over Europe and beyond arrived in St Andrews for the Congress, the culmination of 3 years planning

Monday saw the opening of the Congress in grand style. Delegates were welcomed by the Lord Lieutenant of Fife. The Rt Hon Dr George Reid, PC, Presiding Officer of the Scottish Parliament, gave a plenary address on Myth and Propaganda in Public Life. After a short recess the Congress dignitaries processed into the Younger Hall preceded by all six of the University maces, and when seated on the stage they were followed by a formal procession led by Nial Livingston, younger of Bachuil, bearing the Bachuil Mor, said to be over 1400 years old. Following him were the clerics, Viscount Maitland, the Earl of Dundee, the Lord Lyon, and Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal, Patron of the 27th Congress, who graciously opened the Congress. The University were presented with crest and supporters by the Lord Lyon and two great gonfannons were presented to the Royal Burgh of St Andrews (see picture) and to the University of St Andrews. HRH The Princess Royal then departed. There followed a grand procession from the Younger Hall to St. Mary's Quad, with representatives from the University, the churches, office bearers of the Scottish Genealogy Society and the Heraldry Society of Scotland, the Rt Hon Earl of Dundee as Hereditary Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland and the Rt Hon Viscount Maitland, The Master of Lauderdale, as Hereditary National Banner Bearer of Scotland, with the largest gathering of heralds ever seen in Scotland, and a forest of delegates carrying their personal banners.

During the week there was a choice of 51 lectures, trips to the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, and to places of interest such as a visit to Glamis Castle, Falkland Palace and Discovery Point in Dundee, and in the evening entertainment in the form of Scottish Country dancing, whisky tasting, traditional music, a reception at the museum and a grand banquet. A very successful Family History and Heraldry Fair was held in the Younger Hall on the Wednesday.

D. Richard Torrance, Congress Secretary

**International Congress of Genealogical & Heraldic Sciences,
St. Andrews 2006**
Opening Day 21st August, co-sponsored by the S.G.S.



Viscount Maitland, Master of Lauderdale, Hereditary Banner Bearer of Scotland waits for the procession to move off. Mrs. Elizabeth Roads, Lyon-Clerk, on left.



The Procession assembles - to the right the Royal Flag which was carried by the Earl of Dundee, Hereditary Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.

International Congress of Genealogical & Heraldic Sciences, St. Andrews 2006 **Opening Day 21st August, co-sponsored by the S.G.S.**



L to R: SGS President Sir Malcolm Innes (grey tie), President of 26th Congress Dr. Luc Duerloo, unknown lady, SGS Vice-President Ivor Guild, Chairman of the St. Andrews Community Council Donald Macgregor, SGS Vice-Presidents Richard Torrance & Miss Joan P.S. Ferguson, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland the Rt. Rev. Alan McDonald, unknown cleric, the Bishop of Edinburgh the Rt. Rev. Brian Smith.

**International Congress of Genealogical & Heraldic Sciences,
St. Andrews 2006**
Opening Day 21st August, co-sponsored by the S.G.S.



L to R: unknown lady, Chairman of the Heraldry Society - Romilly Squire, SGS Vice-President Ivor Guild, CBE., Chairman St. Andrews CC - Donald Macgregor. Far right: HSS & SGS member Charles Napier.



Processional banners.

**International Congress of Genealogical & Heraldic Sciences,
St. Andrews 2006**
Opening Day 21st August, co-sponsored by the S.G.S.



Joint SGS and Heraldry Society members
James D. Floyd, Gregory Lauder-Frost, and D.Richard Torrance, Congress Secretary.



Overview of part of the crowd at the Civic Reception in St. Mary's Quad, after procession.

Photos by SGS Webmaster Graham Senior-Milne of Mordington.

A Family Historian's Alphabet

(Part 10)

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

Q –

Quakers – see Society of Friends.

Quarries – Finding information on quarries and their employees is quite hit and miss. The best place to start is the local library who may have information on the location of papers relating to the quarry being researched. Information tends to be found in estate papers, particularly tacks, and may include information such as the area to be quarried, the level of royalty to be paid, the type of material to be produced (blocks, setts, hardcore etc.). If you are lucky wage sheets or ledgers may be included.



A postcard of Kirkmabreck Quarry, Creetown.

Local newspapers are also worth checking as they may contain adverts for recruiting new employees, adverts for the quarry's products and accounts of any accidents that occurred. The *Statistical Accounts of Scotland* may give some indication as to whether there was a quarry of any significance in the parish. It is worth checking the plans held by the National Archives when trying to identify the bounds of a quarry as they may have an estate plan. For background information consult *The Industries of Scotland. Their rise, progress and present condition*, David Bremner, 1869. This volume has been reprinted. There are also publications on specific quarries such as Joan Faithfull's *The Ross of Mull Granite Quarries*, Inverness 1995, and *Worthy of the Inspection of Geologists: The Kirkmabreck Quarries*; in Tarmac Papers, vol. 2, 1998. The British Geological Survey is another body that might be contacted to see if they can supply any information.

Quotes – These fall into two main categories those for work on property, and those reported in the press, journals or letters hopefully made by one of our ancestors. The former are likely to be found in family papers or business records and will give some idea of an ancestor's disposable income, their aspirations and the address of the property where the work was to be undertaken.

The use of quotes in a written history adds greatly to its enjoyment as they bring events and characters to life as they may be full of pathos, humour or the quirky ways in which our ancestors thought, expressed themselves. The author's father, always a sound sleeper, made the following observation in his diary on 19 September 1940 whilst in charge of a group of engineers at RAF Scampton: *4 bombs were dropped in the early hours on the landing field here without doing much damage, &, incidentally, without waking me! One was an incendiary which didn't function & one was a delay action that blew a tidy crater when it went off 4½ hours later (25'-0" dia x 6'-0" deep). The other two were anti-personnel & blew craters 12'0" dia by 3'0" deep. All day was spent filling them in hampered by heavy rain all morning & lack of suitable lorries. Picking up the scattered debris was the slowest & most monotonous part of the job & there was such a lot of it all over the place that some had to be left till tomorrow.* This gives a much greater insight into his wartime work and the problems he faced than his comments to me that he filled in bomb craters at RAF Scampton. An earlier entry whilst in Canada on 12 August 1929 shows how he had to adapt to different cultures and standards: *Have been noticing recently the wonderful attires which some people are wearing in town just now. Apart from the large number of men going about without jacket or vest, I was most amused at some young women, probably tourists, walking along St. Catherine St. [Montreal] in shorts! what would happen in say Glasgow if such a thing happened?!*

However, with the advent of electronic communication are sufficient materials being left for future generations to draw on or are all the emails and text messages received deleted after a short interval?

R –

Railway – The National Archives of Scotland holds the records of those railway companies which operated in Scotland. The records tend to mention only those employed by the railway company as separate from those who built the railways. Some records have survived in private collections and may be found in the GD repertory at the NAS. A source list to the roads, railways and canal information in the GD repertory is available as Source List no.5. To ascertain when a station closed consult *Clinker's Register of Closed Passenger Stations and Goods Depots in England, Scotland and Wales*, C.R. Clinker & J.M. Firth, 1971. Another useful work is *Was Your Grandfather a Railwayman?* T. Richards, Federation of Family History Societies, 1995. For further information on the records held by the NAS consult *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors*. For other works on railway men consult *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*.



Ticket Collector with North British Railways with the tool of his trade.

Carte de visite by Messrs Prophet, 59 Wellgate, Dundee.

Ration books – contain quite a quantity of information that is useful to the family historian, especially when it is a child's ration book. Initially the Government encouraged voluntary rationing of food during the First World War but eventually

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

CHILD'S RATION BOOK (A).

INSTRUCTIONS.

Read carefully these instructions and the leaflet which will be sent you with this Book.

1. The parent or guardian of the child named on the reference leaf as the holder of this ration book must sign his own name and write the child's name and address in the space below, and write the child's name and address, and the serial number (printed upside down on the back cover) in the space provided to the left of each page of coupons.

Food Office of } **BOURNEMOUTH** Date **28/10/18**
 Issue }
 Signature of Child's } **Rebecca Kinney Morgan**
 Parent or Guardian }
 Name of Child **Winifred E. Kinney Morgan**
 Address **Hillside 3 Windborne Road**

2. For convenience of writing at the Food Office the Reference Leaf has been put opposite the back cover, and has purposely been printed upside down. It should be carefully examined. If there is any mistake in the entries on the Reference Leaf, the Food Office should be asked to correct it.

3. The book must be re-registered at once by the child's parent or guardian, who must take the book to the retailers with whom the child was previously registered for butcher's meat, bacon, butter and margarine, sugar and tea respectively, or, if the child has not previously held a book, to any retailers chosen. These retailers must write their names and the addresses of their shops in the proper space on the back of the cover. The books of children staying in hotels, boarding houses, hostels, schools and similar establishments should not be registered until they leave the establishment.

4. The ration book may be used only by or on behalf of the holder, to buy rationed food for him, or members of the same household, or guests sharing common meals. It may not be used to buy rationed food for any other persons.

N. 1 (Nov.) (Continued on next page.)

IF FOUND, RETURN TO ANY FOOD OFFICE.

Child's Ration Book dated 28 October 1918, with child's name, that of her mother and their address.

had to introduce rationing for all. The ration book for the first World War, issued by the Ministry of Food, should provide on the front cover: name of food issue office, date of issue, parent's signature, name of child, address; and on the back cover a list of the shops from which rationed goods were obtained which will indicate the area of a town or city where our ancestors did most of their shopping. It will also give some idea of the goods that were rationed such as meat, butter, margarine & lard, sugar and tea. Rationing for some products continued until 1919 after the First World War and until 1954 after the Second World War.

Register Corrected Entries – This is a list of entries that have been altered due to correct information coming to light after the initial registration. Marriage certificates were stamped with *Divorce RCE* up to 1984.

Register Neglected Entries – Some microfilms of the OPR of Scotland have RNE included in their list of contents. This stands for the Register of Neglected Entries. The entries are nearly always births which were not registered in chronological order but retrospectively when statutory registration was introduced in Scotland in 1855. If you are using a microfilm copy of the OPR it is worth running a microfilm of births to the end of 1854 to see if there are any late entries.

Register of Members' Interests – These have been produced over the years by many societies and groups. Dominating the market today is the Genealogical Research Directory (GRD) which is published annually in May. It lists the names of thousands of families currently being researched with an approximate area and period of interest, as well as a variety research interests. All researchers submit contact details so that it is easy to contact family historians with similar interests. Many people have greatly advanced their research through the information in the GRD. Those wishing to submit information usually have to do so by November. If you do not have access to a form contact the British representative, Mrs Elizabeth Simpson at grd.elizabethsimpson@yahoo.co.uk

Religion – The National Archives of Scotland holds a substantial archive of documents relating to the various churches and denominations in Scotland in repertories CH2 and CH3. Consult *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors* for detailed information. For published works consult *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*.

Rent books – These could be for property or equipment rented. They usually contain information such as name and address of tenant or renter, the frequency and amount of payments, to whom they are to be paid and will give an indication of what an ancestor could afford in the way of accommodation or goods.

Report – These will not only furnish details of the school(s) attended by a relative but also the early aptitudes and behaviour of the subject. It is often interesting to see how perceptive a teacher was or how wide of the mark their assessment turned out to be. Few report cards are likely to be in public repositories as duplicates are usually destroyed when a pupil leaves the school. Where copies are found care should be

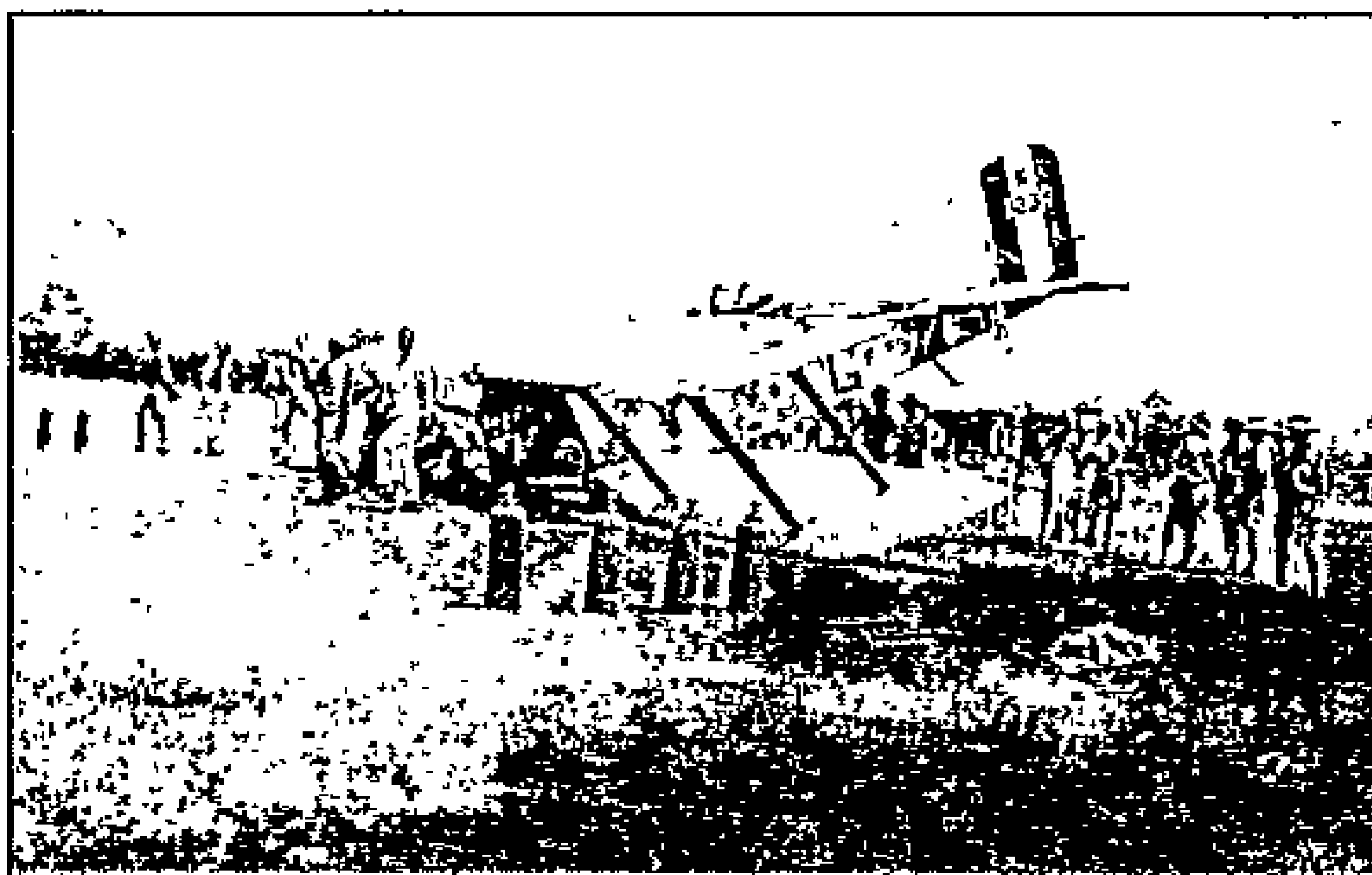
exercised in their use if the reports were issued in the last 80 years or so. Some authorities have educational archives, resources or museums and enquiries to see what is available should be made at a local level.

As well as school reports researchers may find reports on the condition of property, working conditions (such as the Royal Commission on Labour, Parliamentary Papers – Reports & Commissions volume 39), coroner's reports, disasters, celebrations. The best source for many of these are in local and national newspapers. See *Newspapers* Scottish Genealogist LIII, vol.1, p. 26.

Rolls of honour & war service – These can provide useful biographical details about a relative. Although most works are concerned with those that died some that refer to a small geographical area or a place of work or school may record details of all those who served. Some works include photographs of the people mentioned. In the first instance it is worth checking out the local library as they will have a good idea of what material has been published and may have files of newspaper clippings or manuscript lists produced in-house. It is worth consulting on-line library catalogues to see what has been published. The SGS has a reasonable collection in its library. For a published list of many rolls of honour consult *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*.

Roman Catholic Archives – see *Catholics* in Scottish Genealogist vol. LI, no. 4, p.166, December 2004.

Royal Air Force – Official Royal Airforce records are held in the Public Record Office, Kew. Many works have been published about the RAF and library catalogues should be checked to see what is available. A good source of contemporary military books and some reprints of older works is Military & Naval Press at <http://www.naval-military-press.com/>.



The RAF in India circa 1930.

Air Force Records for Family Historians, PRO Guide 21, William Spencer, Richmond 2000; *Royal Airforce Records in the PRO*, Simon Fowler et al, PRO Guide 8, Richmond 1994; *Records of the RAF – How to find the few*, Eunice Wilson, Birmingham 1991.

Royal Navy – see *Naval Records* in Scottish Genealogist vol. LIII, no.1, p. 25 March 2006.

S –

SAFHS – Scottish Association of Family History Societies. This is an umbrella organisation for Scottish FHS which is run by elected office bearers and a committee made up of representatives from all full member societies. SAFHS meets twice a year to discuss matters that affect Family History research in Scotland and one of the member societies hosts a conference and fair every year. For more details of the Association, a list of member societies and publications for sale visit <http://www.safhs.org.uk>

Sailors – See *Mariners and Merchant Navy* in Scottish Genealogist vol. LIII, no.1, p. 16 March 2006.

Samplers – These are now highly collectable and vary greatly in size, price, condition and the amount of information they contain. The best samplers may contain the name of the stitcher, their age, a date, a number of initials and perhaps a naïve rendition of the house in which the stitcher lived as well as alphabets, numerals standard patterns of varying degrees of complexity, animals, flowers etc. If you have done extensive research into a family it may be possible to identify to whom the initials belong if you have a family example. Some museums have now built up collections of samplers and it may be worth seeking their advice if the date of the piece is unknown. It would be well worth doing a conventional search as well as an image search on the internet to see what information may be found. Although, no doubt, there other publications an article on Scottish Samplers was published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries by G.A. Fothergill, M.B., C.M., in March 1909, p. 108. A pdf copy will be found at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/PSAS_2002/pdf/vol_043/43_180_205.pdf

Scottish Samplers, Naomi Tarrant, in Family Tree Magazine, vol. 18, no. 3, January 2002; & Samplers made in Scotland, Naomi Tarrant, in History Scotland, vol. 4, no. 3, May/June 2004.

Sasines – a formal document that records the formal transmission of heritable property. A register of sasines was instituted by the *Secretary* in 1599 and discontinued in 1609; the existing register was commenced in 1617 under the *Clerk Register*. Prior to 1781 there are indexes of people to the majority of the particular registers of sasines, but few indexes of subjects. After 1781 there are complete indexes to people and some place indexes arranged by county which refer to the Abridgements – a summary of the main information contained in the sasine. There are Burghs also kept registers of sasines commencing at various dates and lasting into the 20th century – consult NAS repertory B to see what is available for a given burgh. Prior to the commencement of the sasine registers it is worth checking to see if notarial protocol books survive for the area in which you are interested: the originals of many that survive are held by the NAS in repertory NP.1. Fortunately quite a number of early protocol books have been transcribed and published and it is worth checking the National Library of

records NAS repertory HR or kirk session minutes NAS repertory CH2 and CH3. The information is likely to deal with the appointment of teachers, their salary and the provision and upkeep of the schoolhouse. A sample of the type of information that might be found appeared in *Glimpses of Scottish Education*, Scottish Genealogist vol. LI, no.4, p.140, December 2005, which also contains a list of useful books. After 1872 School Boards were appointed to oversee education and some papers exist at the NAS in the county council records repertory CO. Some Education authorities have rooms set up in an early 20th century style to let today's pupils get a feeling for the way in which their forbears were educated. Attached to these classrooms may be a library of works on Scottish education which may contain old registers and school log books. Care has to be exercised in the use of this material as it may be relatively recent. School log books can be very informative: recording the deaths of children during an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever etc; stating that the school was closed so that it could be disinfected; lamenting the poor attendance at harvest time; recording the arrival of new members of staff; commenting on the achievements of pupils. Log books may still be in the possession of the school and the decision of the headteacher on access to these must be respected. For greater detail on Schools consult *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors*; *Tracing Scottish Local History*.

Scottish Burgh Records – see Burgh Records in Scottish Genealogist vol. LI, no.3, p.126, September 2004.

SGS – Scottish Genealogy Society established in 1953 to *promote research into Scottish Family History and to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish genealogy by means of meetings, lectures publications etc.* The SGS has published a quarterly journal, The Scottish Genealogist, since 1953, has published nearly 150 volumes, has built up a substantial library, acquired a property to house the collection, and has a website and on-line shop at <http://www.scotsgenealogy.com>

SHS – Scottish History Society established c.1887 and has published 173 learned volumes on a wide variety of subjects. The SGS has a complete run of these volumes. The SHS's 1987 volume (4 series vol.23) *Scottish Texts and Calendars – an analytical guide to serial publications*, David & Wendy B. Stevenson, lists details of all the volume published to that date as well as those for the SRS and other societies and is well worth consulting to see what is available.

SRS – Scottish Record Society established in 1897 and has produced 120 volumes covering such topics as protocol books, family papers, indexes to pre-1800 testaments, Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae medii aevi, hearth tax, burgess and apprentice registers. To see what is available consult the National Library of Scotland's on-line catalogue at <http://www.nls.uk>.

Scrapbooks – A good scrap book can be worth its weight in gold to a genealogist. It could be: a collection of birth, marriage and death clippings from newspaper around

the country connected with the family; it might be a collection of newspaper or magazine articles about family members; it might contain ephemera such as ration books, propaganda, food labels; it might be a collection of theatre related material; or best of all a combination of all these things. The author has been blessed by having two spinster great aunts who compiled scrapbooks from 1893-1957 with a mass of family information sent to them by members of a large and far flung family. Articles have been clipped from long forgotten magazines and journals that even the most diligent searcher would overlook, and have provided invaluable detail. Modern day scrapbooking appears to the author to be more concerned with what decoration may be put onto a page to take attention away from a photograph or piece of ephemera. The one advantage of modern day scrapbooking is that the majority of the materials are acid free and better for preserving items than those scrapbooks used by our ancestors. If pages are not overloaded with ornaments then a scrapbook is a good way of preserving and presenting items and I would recommend that every researcher should keep a scrapbook whether in a conventional or loose-leaf format. It is better to avoid the use of any adhesives, tapes or pads when presenting photographs or ephemera and use clear archival quality envelopes or pockets. To see what is available in the way of archival storage materials go to: Arrowfile at www.arrowfile.com; CW & S Parkinson www.cwsparkinson.co.uk ; Secol www.secol.co.uk

Sequestration – or bankruptcy. Although bankruptcy was unfortunate for our ancestors it may be very fortunate for those researchers who come after as a body of informative material may be found with the court papers. Prior to 1771 the legal process was referred to as cession bonorum – whereby a debtor gave up his whole estate to render himself immune from imprisonment due to debt. After 1771 sequestration became the process – the setting aside of a bankrupt's estate for use of his creditors. For cases of bankruptcy before 1839 check out the Court of Session index which lists the names of bankrupts this will then indicate if it is worth checking to see if there are papers in repertory CS. For the period 1839-1913 Glasgow University Archives has produced a list of sequestrated bankrupts. A copy is available at the NAS. For detailed information consult *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors*. It is worth going to <http://www.nas.gov.uk/> selecting Family Historians then Catalogues and indexes then Online Public Access Catalogue and searching on the name of a bankrupt ancestor.

Service of heirs – or Retours was used by people to prove their right to inherit the heritable property of an ancestor or when a vassal of the Crown died his heir had to prove his right to inherit his ancestor's lands by the procedure of an inquest or retour. The retours run from 1530 and are in latin up until 1847. Summaries of pre-1700 retours were prepared and published at the beginning of the nineteenth century and furnish the names of the deceased owner, the heir's name and designation, a date and a brief description of the lands. The three volumes have been published on CD by the Scottish Genealogy Society and are available through the on-line shop. After 1700 and up until the present day there is a series of printed indexes – *Indexes to the*

Services of Heirs in Scotland. Up until 1859 these indexes are decennial then they appeared annually. The Service of Heirs 1700-1859 is also available on CD from the Society's on-line shop. Fuller information is to be found in *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors*.

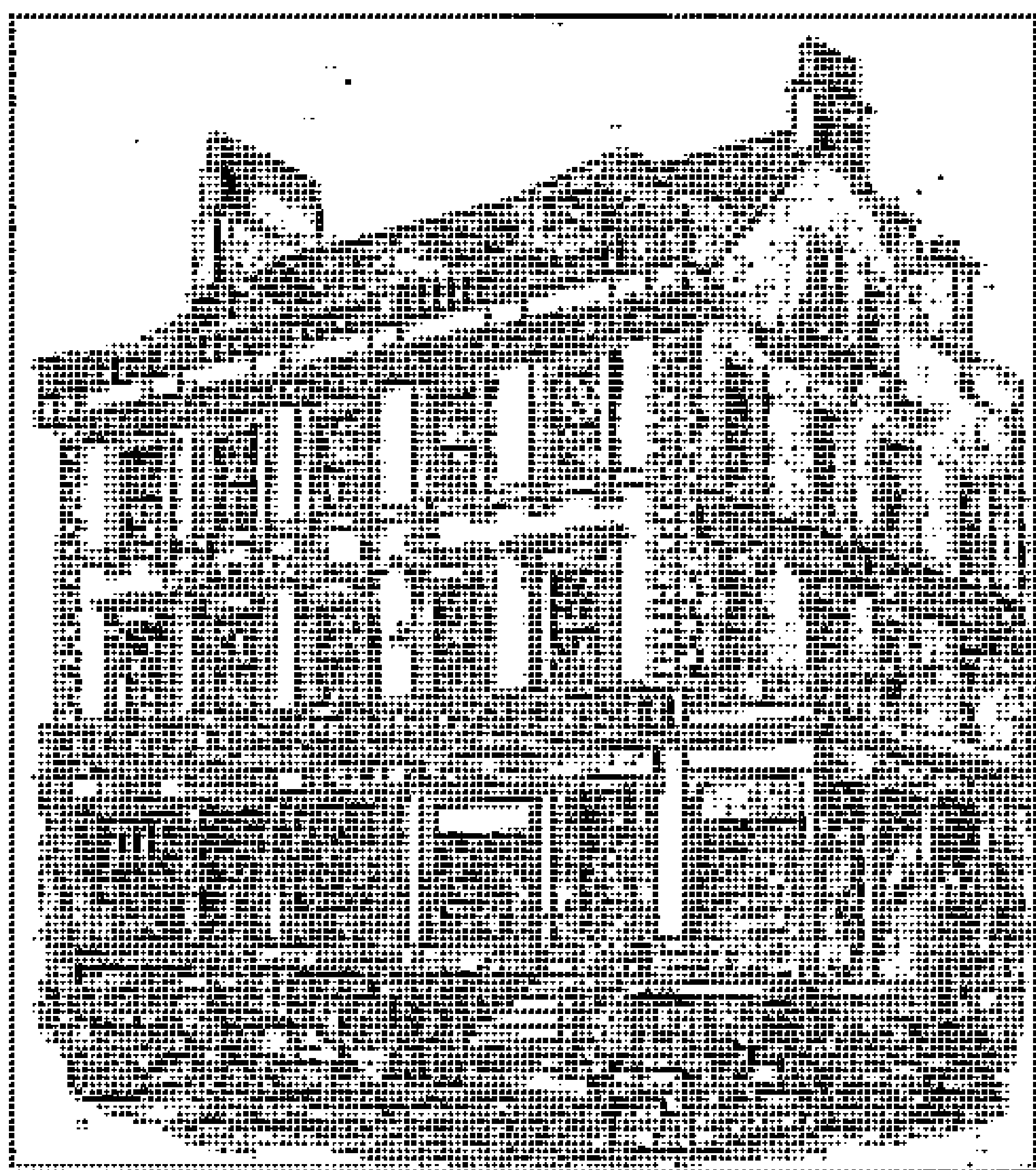
Service records – These include: Army returns of births of Scottish persons at military stations abroad 1881-1959; the service departments registers since 1 April 1959; from 1892 marriages solemnised by Army Chaplains where at least one party was Scottish and one party was serving in HM forces; from 1881-1959 the death of Scottish persons at military stations abroad and since 1959 deaths outside the UK of people normally resident in Scotland employed in or by HM Forces including family members. These records are to be found at New Register House.

For records relating to members of the armed forces see: *Scottish Genealogist* LI no.2 p.72, June 2004, *Scottish Genealogist* LIII no.1 p.20 & 25, March 2006.

Share / Stock certificates – Nineteenth century share certificates can be a source of attractive vignettes to use as illustrations when writing a family history. If they survive they will give some idea of the prosperity of an ancestor and may provide their address, the amount invested, the amount realised when disposed of and details of the company in which they invested.

Ships – If you possess the ON (Official Number – unique to every ship built from 1855) of a ship then you will quickly be able to obtain details from Lloyds Register of Shipping, or if you have a ship's name and the approximate period in which it was operational you should be able to find the details as the Registers are arranged alphabetically by ship's name. Be aware that ships were often sold and re-named so you may have to extend your search to pick up the name then, armed with the ON, you will be able to trace changes in name and ownership. Lloyd's Register will furnish the following details: name of ship, launch date, hull maker, whether iron or steel, dimensions, tonnage, who built for, launched by, type of engine, dimensions of cylinders, horse power, boiler type, working pressure, & trial speed. Not all the details for the latter categories may be present but further information may be found in the *Engineer's Magazine*. The Wotherspoon Collection Mitchell Library, Glasgow contains images of many Scottish ships. See also: *Mariners / Merchant Navy*, *Scottish Genealogist* LIII no.1 p.16, March 2006. A good source for Scottish losses at sea is *Off Scotland – a Record of Maritime and Aviation losses in Scottish Waters*, Ian G. Whittaker, 1998.

Shops & Shop Tax – the best source for tracing shops in Scottish Burghs are the Post Office and other directories. For most of the larger burghs in Scotland there are runs of directories commencing early in the nineteenth century. To see what directories are available consult - *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*. It should be remembered that many shops were no more than a room or part of a room in the dwelling of an ancestor. It may be that a room was used as a workshop and also



78 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
A vignette taken from the
County Directory of Scotland
1882-1885.

Thornton & Co. Waterproofers
on the western corner of
Princes Street and
Hanover Street.

acted as a shop, or, perhaps, the goods displayed on a table outside the front door. It is unlikely that any of these 'shops' will appear in the directories. A tax was levied between 1785 and 1789 on shops with a rental greater than £5 per annum and it is possible to find an ancestor as shopkeeper, although it must be remembered that there were many fewer shops than there are today. In 1786 Kirkcudbright had 4 shops listed in the tax rolls bringing in a revenue of 7/6d (about 37p) and Edinburgh only 119 shops generating £292.19.6d. See NAS Repertory E326/4.

Silhouettes – More often than not those lucky enough to possess a silhouette know that they possess a likeness of an ancestor, but are not sure who the sitter is. If it is possible to identify the artist and therefore acquire a likely date for the execution of the silhouette it may then be possible to identify probable candidates for the sitter. The best work for identifying silhouette artists is *British Silhouette Artists and their Work 1760-1860*, Sue McKechnie, 1978. The lesson to take from this is to make sure that all photographs, portraits and silhouettes, where possible, are labelled with the sitter's name and dates.



Rev Henry Philips by
J. Dimmeck who flourished
1808-1811 in Glasgow.

Silver – May have initials, names or coats of arms engraved on them. All of these things may indicate from which branch of the family the silver came. Initials could refer to several ancestral families but if the hallmarks are legible it should be possible to date the piece which would make identifying the owner easier. Much work has been published on Scottish silversmiths and hallmarks. See: *Scottish Genealogist* LII no.2 p.82, June 2005.

Smuggling – Much information on smuggling is to be found in the customs and excise records NAS repertory CE, however there are no indexes that will guide you to information on smugglers. Fortunately quite a body of material has been published – see: *Scottish Genealogist* LI, no.4, p171, December 2004; *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*.

Society of Friends – What records are held by the NAS are to be found in repertory CH.10. They cover the southeast of Scotland monthly meetings from 1569-1959 and Aberdeen 1664-1983. These records do contain some births and marriages but are indexed by subject rather than name so locating the entries may be time consuming. There are some births, marriages and deaths to be found in New Register House among the Miscellaneous Records – MP5/2. A useful work for background information is *The Story of Quakerism in Scotland*, James Clark, London 1952. The Scottish Genealogy Society also holds a typescript copy of *Births, Deaths and Marriages of Quakers c1622 – c1890*, prepared by A. Strath Maxwell, Aberdeen no date.

Solicitors – In Scotland solicitors were formerly known as writers. Only advocates are allowed to plead in the supreme court, the Court of Session. There are many published works on solicitors and it is worth consulting *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*. Some key works are: *The Faculty of Advocates 1532-1943*, Sir Francis J. Grant, 1944, SRS; *History of the Writers to the Signet 1594 - ...*, (the end date depends on the edition consulted); *Senator's of the College of Justice 1532-1850*, G. Brunton and D.Haig, Edinburgh. It may also be worth checking works published on lists of graduates from Scottish Universities and also matriculation registers. (see **Students** below)

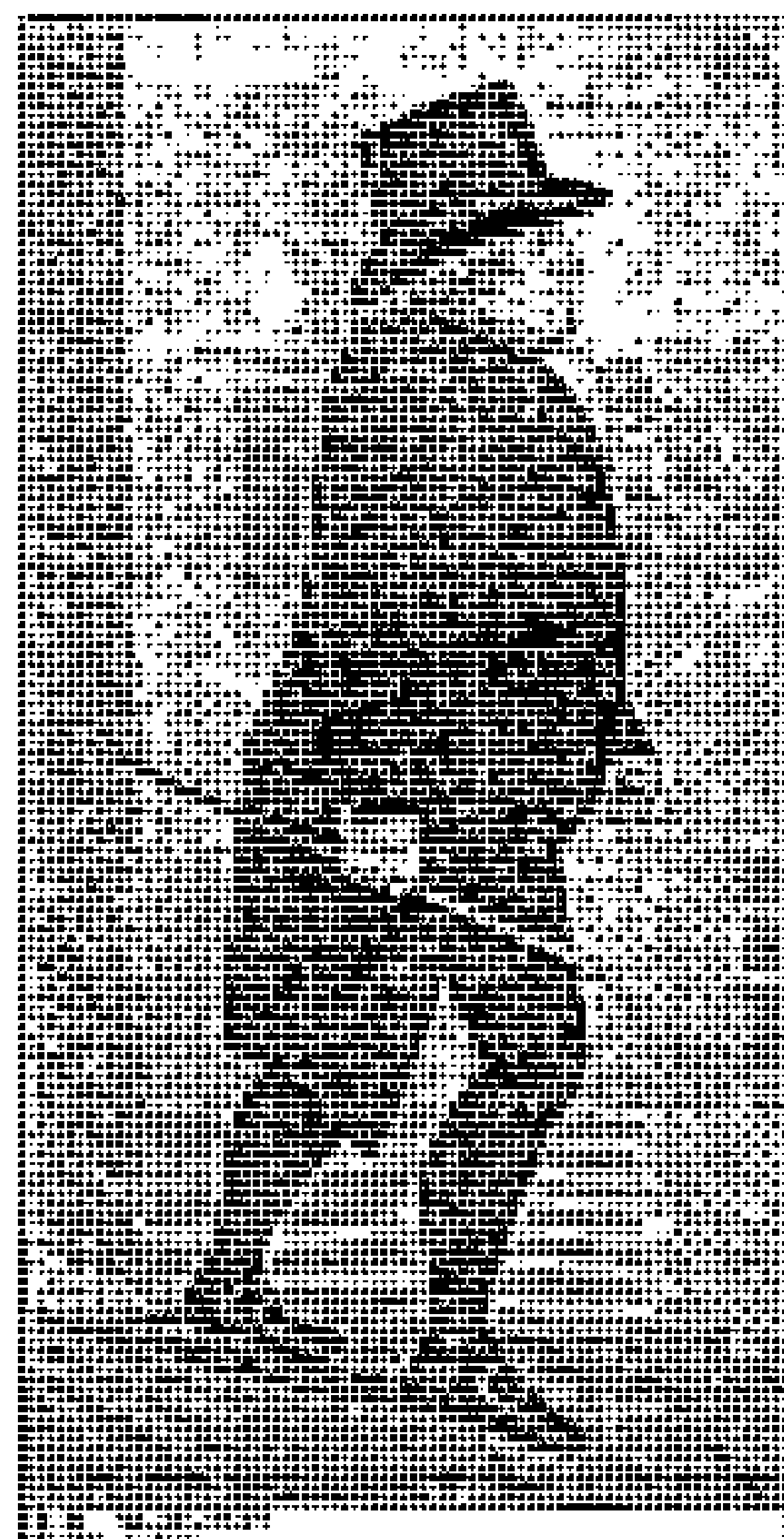
Stent rolls – Derived from the word extent; an assessment or taxation, either national or local.

Students – Details of ancestors who went on to university education can be found relatively easily for Aberdeen, Glasgow and St Andrews for which quite a body of material has been published. Less information has been published for the alumni of Edinburgh University. Scottish students also attended Oxford and Cambridge Universities for which alumni have been published: Oxford 1500-1886; Cambridge to 1900. Other Scottish students studied abroad and some works relating to the more popular colleges have been published. Consult *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*, which contains a list of some of the published works.



Probably a group of university students photographed by J. G. Tunny, Edinburgh about 1890.

Surgeons – The Scottish Branch of the General Medical Council has been responsible for registering all doctors since 1858. The Scottish branch was shut in 1981 and its functions transferred to London. The records are available for consultation at the NAS repertory GMC1/2 but the information was also published annually in the *Medical Register* which should be found in many of the larger libraries. From 1852-1860 a *Medical Directory for Scotland* was published. Information is also held at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. In the first instance you should contact these bodies giving as much detail about your request as possible and enclosing an S.A.E. It may also be useful to check out university records (see Students above) and local directories to discover where a relative worked.



Mr Benjamin Bell, surgeon, a native of Dumfriesshire descended of the Bells of Blackett House, 1791. Kay's Portraits, John Kay, Edinburgh 1838.

Surnames – The most definitive work on Scottish surnames is *The Surnames of Scotland*, G.F. Black, New York 1946. This work has been reprinted on many occasions and is available through the Scottish Genealogy Society's on-line shop as is *Scottish Personal and Place Names* – a bibliography, D. Richard Torrance, Edinburgh 1992. A recent publication on CD is *British 19th Century Surname Atlas*, which allows the researcher to print out a map showing the prevalence of a surname across Great Britain based on information in the 1881 census. The CD is produced by Archer Software – www.archersoftware.co.uk

Surveyors – The best work to consult is *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, edited in 4 vols. by Peter Eden, Folkestone 1975-9. The Scottish surveyors are to be mainly found in the fourth or supplemental volume. The NAS holds many tens of thousands of plans and survey and it is advisable to search their catalogue as well as local library catalogues for plans of where an ancestor lived and worked. Not only do estate plans and surveys give a feeling for the density of population and topography of an ancestral home but they may furnish field or hamlet names and help to identify the locations of places names of which have changed over the years. A few more works are listed in *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*.

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Happy for the Child – the Family of Robert Louis Stevenson

By Donald M. Abbott

Robert Louis Stevenson was an only child but his wider family was significant for his life and work: “Home was home then, my dear, happy for the child” as the verse in *The Master of Ballantrae* put it. His father’s family were lighthouse engineers. This note concentrates on his mother’s family with reference to three small collections of papers in the National Archives.

Stevenson’s mother was a daughter of the Reverend Lewis Balfour, Minister at Colinton, Edinburgh, where Louis spent time playing with his cousins. This family background is reflected in his own middle names, in the name of the leading character in *Kidnapped*, David Balfour, and in the third chapter of *Catriona* (“I go to Pilrig”) where David, on the advice of Mr. Rankeillor, asks his cousin the Laird of Pilrig for a recommendation to the Lord Advocate: “I came in view of Pilrig, a pleasant gabled house set by the walkside among some brave young woods”.

Pilrig House, today in Edinburgh north, was an L-plan house built by Gilbert Kirkwood in 1638 and was the home of the Balfours from 1718 to 1941. (By 1984 it was abandoned and roofless, but was renovated and converted into flats the following year). In the National Archives of Scotland, GD69 deposited by Mrs. Balfour Geddes, comprises legal documents relating to Pilrig from the beginning up to the late nineteenth century. It includes marriage contracts such as those of the philosopher James Balfour (1705-1795) and Cecilia Elphinstone, and of the parents of Willie and Henrietta Traquair who “in a garden green with me were king and queen, were hunter soldier tar and all the thousand things that children are”.

The Balfours had financial and marital links with the Whyte family (originally spelt Whytt) whose members included a seventeenth century Member of Parliament for Kirkaldy, and the physician and natural philosopher Robert Whyte (d.1766). Lewis Balfour’s mother was Jean Whyte. Robert’s son John took the additional name of Melville in 1797, and in 1809 he inherited the Strathkinness property of his cousin General Robert Melville. Upon the death of his grandson, the novelist George J. Whyte-Melville in 1878, Strathkinness passed to his kinsman James Balfour, who also assumed the surname of Melville. This link to the Melville family explains the NAS collection GD126 deposited by the historian Dr. Evan Balfour-Melville. The Fife property of Mount Melville was sold in 1901 to the Younger family, from whom it passed to Fife County Council as Craitoun Park, but Pilrig remained in the hands of the Balfour-Melville family until 1941.

The Third collection (GD192) is a small miscellaneous collection presented by another Balfour-Melville descendant, Colonel Davey. It ranges from a few items relating to

the philosopher James Balfour to papers relating to miss Margaret Balfour-Melville, the last family occupant of Pilrig House. There are no papers relating directly to Robert Louis Stevenson, but just as his aunts had influenced his young life letters of a previous generation illustrate the relationships between his mother's aunts. Her uncle James married in 1808 Anne, daughter of Captain John Mackintosh, and letters survive from or to Anne and her Mackintosh sisters Margaret, Louisa (Mackenzie) and Eliza (Gloag). They too contributed to that sense of the series of the generations which Louis was later to express: "Now in the elders' seat we rest with quiet feet and from the window-bay we watch the children, our successors, play".

For Pilrig House see: *The Buildings of Scotland – Edinburgh*, by John Gifford, Colin McWilliam, David Walker, & Christopher Wilson, Penguin hardbacks, 1984, p646.

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- 9 September Saturday - Gateshead, Co. Durham Family History Fair.
- 14 September Ordinary Meeting.
- 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:

September: 7th, 14th 21st	November: 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th
October: 5th, 19th	December: 14th

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Compiled by Carol Stubbs

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Annan Old Parish Church: MIs	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.R.C.
Argyll: 1841 Census Index: Craignish, Kilmartin, Morvern, North Knapdale, South Knapdale	Glasgow & W. Scotland F.H.S.
Ayrshire Burials Index: Parish of Ochiltree, 1780-1793, 1825-1849	Troon@Ayrshire F.H.S.
Ballantrae Kirk Session Records 1723-1733: a summary	A.H. Dinwoodie
Behind God's Back: the story of Blackridge	Stuart Borrowman
Berwickshire: 1841 Census: an indexed transcription: Bunkle & Preston, Eccles, Edrom, Eyemouth, Fogo, Gordon, Greenlaw, Hume, Hutton, Ladykirk, Langton, Lauder, Legerwood, Longformacus	Graham & Emma Maxwell
County Antrim: a topographical dictionary of the parishes, villages & towns of County Antrim in the 1830s	Samuel Lewis
Crail Burials 1855-1923 from The Sexton Book. 2 vols.	A.J. Campbell editor
Crosbie Kirkyard, Troon: MIs (incorporating notes of W.W. Clearie)	Troon@Ayrshire F.H.S.
Defence of Scotland: Militias, Fencibles, & Volunteer Corps: Scottish sources 1793-1820	Arnold Morrison
Dumfriesshire: 1851 Census: Gretna, Hoddon, Holywood, Hutton & Corrie, Middlebie	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Dunbarney New Kirk: MIs	Tay Valley F.H.S.
East Lothian Hearth Tax 1691	Joy Dodd editor
Edinburgh Volunteers: the story of the Capital's Napoleonic Defence Regiments	John Thomson, illus.
Every Beach a Port: the story of William McCormack & Sons Ltd.	Bill McCormack
Family Tree Details of Henry Grant (Linlithgow & Australia)	Ian Harvey
Family Tree Details of George Graham Campbell (Linlithgow & Australia)	Ian Harvey
Farm Horse Tax, East Lothian, 1797	U3A Scottish Genealogy Group
Hamilton Parish Church MIs	Lanarkshire F.H.S.
Hearth Tax Records, Burgh of Dundee, 1691	David Dobson
History of a Fifeshire "Tenandry" (1892) & History of the Fifeshire Wisharts (1914)	J.R. Lyell & David Wishart
Index of MIs (pre-1855) & <i>Hearth Tax returns</i> , 1694, in West Stirlingshire	Alison Mitchell
Indexes to the Baptismal & Marriage Registers of the Catholic Campsie Mission 1831-1860	James G. Slavin comp.
Inverkeilor Churchyard: MIs	Tay Valley F.H.S.
<i>Irish Marriages in the Parishes of Portpatrick</i> , Stranraer, Stonykirk & Leswalt in Wigtownshire (based on 1997 publication)	Dumfries & Galloway F.H.R.C.
Kinnettles Parish Church: MIs	Tay Valley F.H.S.
Kirkyard of St Fittick's, Nigg	Gavin Bell, editor

Lands and People of Moray: Part 23: Parish of Birnie prior to 1850	Bruce Bishop
Linlithgow in early Victorian times...based on 1841 census...	Andrina Baillie
Logie Kirkyard, Fife: MIs	Tay Valley F.H.S.
Look at the Locharwoods, A	Ian McClumpha
Mariners of Dundee: their city, their river, their fraternity	Hamish Robertson
MIs (pre-1855) in Dunbartonshire	John F. & Sheila Mitchell
MIs (pre-1855) in East Stirlingshire	John F. & Sheila Mitchell
MIs in Dirleton & Gullane Churchyards	Gullane & Dirleton History Society
MIs: Parish of Urray: a record of the inscriptions legible in 2004-5... & War Memorial at Muir of Ord	Kilmorack Heritage Assoc.
MIs: Urquhart Old Churchyard, Black Isle	Angus Bethune
Parish of Monifieth (pre-1913 boundary): MIs: St Rules Church, War Memorial, Old Ferry Burying Ground...	Tay Valley F.H.S.
Peeblesshire: 1861 Census: an indexed transcription: Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho, Eddleston, Innerleithen, Kirkurd, Lyne & Megget, Manor	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Perthshire 1851 Census: Name Index: Caputh, Methven	Tay Valley F.H.S.
Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions in Bute & Arran	Alison Mitchell editor
Roxburghshire: 1841 Census: an indexed transcription: Ashkirk, Bedrule, Kirkton	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Roxburghshire: 1861 Census: an indexed transcription: Yetholm	Graham & Emma Maxwell
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Shared Lives: Alexander Stephen, Shipbuilder & James Templeton, Carpet Maker	Maureen Borland
St Marnock's Kirkyard, Fowlis Easter, Angus: MIs	Bill Munro & Murray Nicol
Stirlingshire: 1851 Census Index: Cambuskenneth, Denny (2 vols.), Logie, Strathblane	Central Scotland F.H.S.
We Will Remember Them: Kirkcudbright's sons 1914-1918	Ian Devlin
Wine Trader's Letter of 1793: the Douglas-Allicocke connection: a study of the Maxwells... Douglasses... Allicockes	John A. Ferguson

ON-LINE CENSUS AVAILABILITY

All of the 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901
census records (indexes and images) are now all available online at:

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

**THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY
SOCIETY
present**

"MY AIN FOLK"

The Society are running
"SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY EVENING WORKSHOPS"
at their Library and Family History Centre at
15 VICTORIA TERRACE, EDINBURGH.

We would welcome enquiries from
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETIES, FAMILY HISTORY GROUPS,
CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS,.... In fact ANY GROUPS
interested in researching their family history.

THE MAXIMUM NUMBER PER GROUP IS **14**

A TEAM OF OUR LIBRARY VOLUNTEERS
WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE TO ANSWER YOUR
QUESTIONS AND TO GIVE ADVICE.

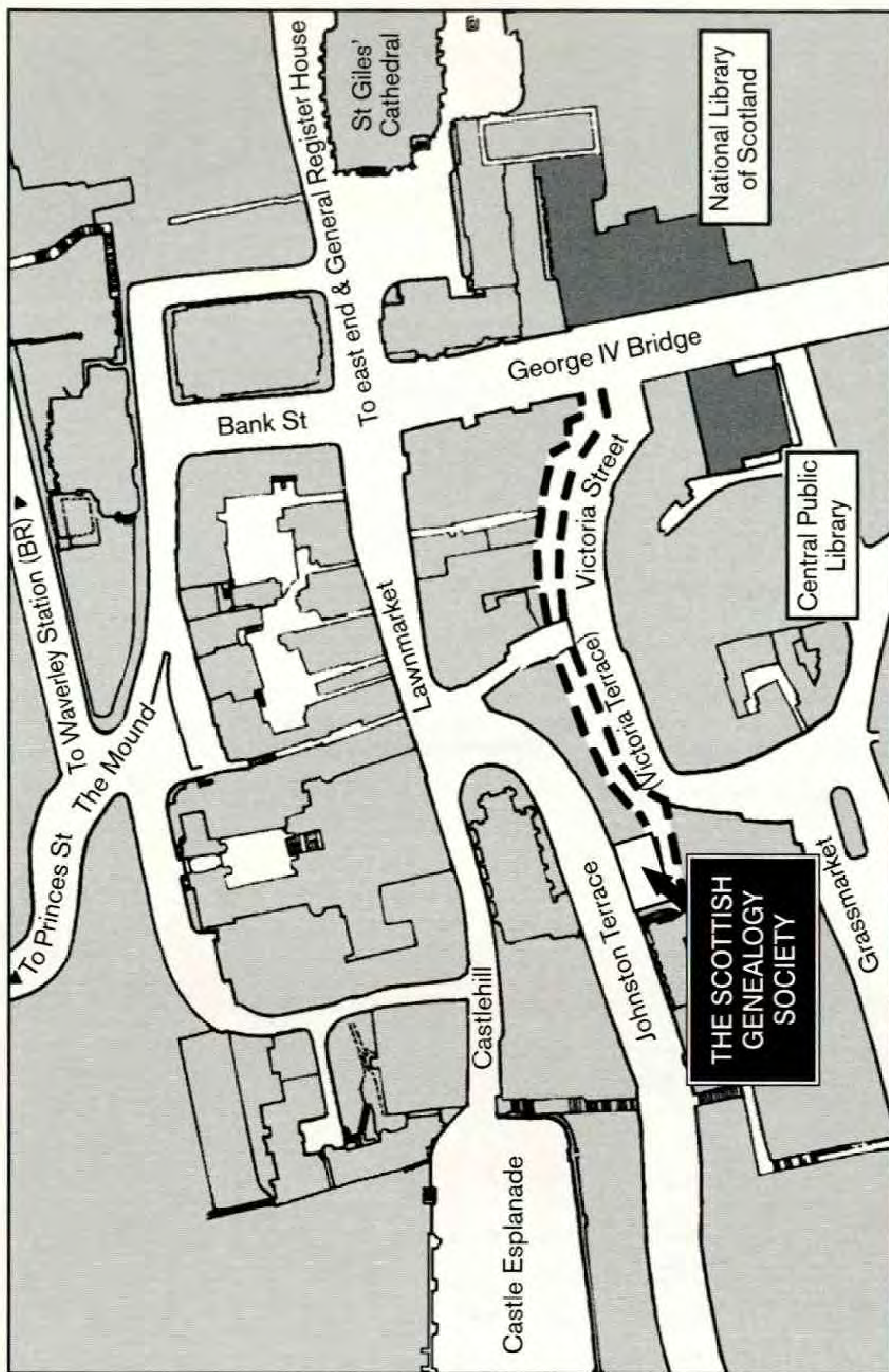
The complete facilities of our Library are available for
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**OUR COMPLETE COLLECTION OF SCOTTISH
OLD PARISH RECORDS MICROFILMS.**

For further details please contact either
Dr JAMES CRANSTOUN or JOHN D. STEVENSON
at info@scotsgenealogy.com or 0131 220 3677.

We are The Scottish Genealogy Society and, therefore,
can hopefully answer your queries relating to the
whole of Scotland and not just to a local area!

**MY AIN FOLK -
WHO WERE THEY?**



Library & Family History Centre:

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. Tel & Fax: 0131 220 3677.
 Opening hours: Monday - Thursday: 10.30am – 5.30pm (Weds. - 8.30pm)
 Saturday 10am – 5pm.

