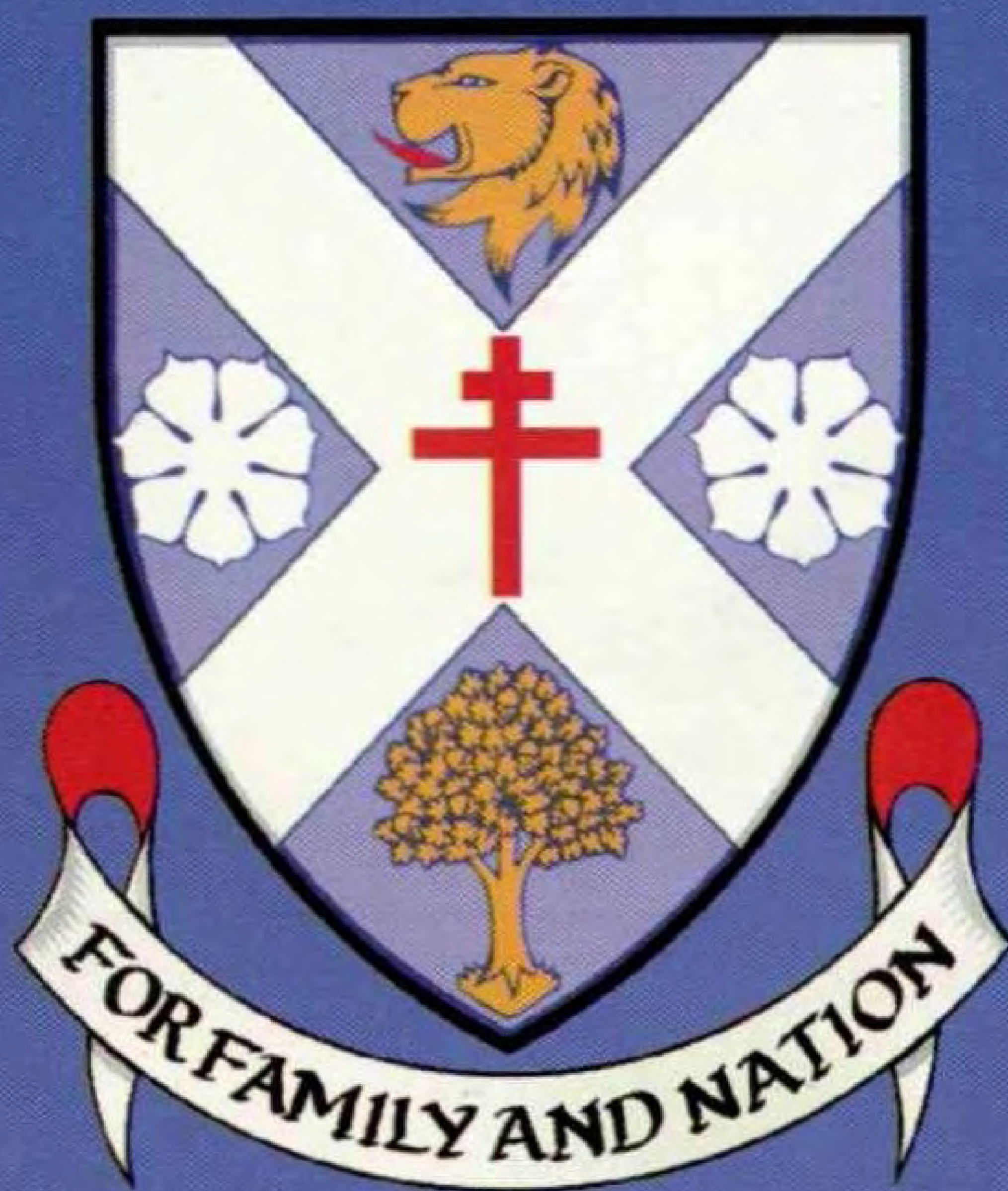

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST



QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Vol. LIV No. 1

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Augustine Church, 41 George IV Bridge (same side as the National Library), Edinburgh, at 7.30pm around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on a Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership

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

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under the Gift Aid Scheme so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for the scheme can be obtained from the UK Membership Secretary.

Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, and subscriptions to the Membership Secretary, (subs@scotsgenealogy.com). Information about the Society's publications, and back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist*, can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, (sales@scotsgenealogy.com). All correspondence should be addressed to 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland. Email: info@scotsgenealogy.com

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.

Scottish Genealogy Society Website

Our website can be accessed on www.scotsgenealogy.com

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Views expressed in articles or correspondence, are those of the contributor, and may not be those of the publisher.

Front cover: the Society's Coat of Arms. *Back cover:* Two lozenges: the one with the coat of arms is for Jane Mathie, daughter of David Fogo of Row, and wife of the Revd. John Laurie. As the background is all black it means that her husband pre-deceased her. The other, with the coat of arms on a shield, is for David Fogo Laurie Row-Fogo of Row, who inherited the estate of Row, near Doune, in 1889 on the death of his mother, Jane, below. (See Fogo of Row article in this edition).

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THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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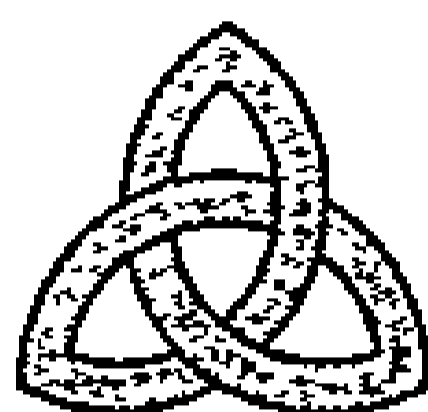
THE 18th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

Saturday 21st April 2007

Culloden Academy Community Complex
Culloden, near Inverness

Hosted by

HIGHLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



COMUNN SLOINNTEARACHD
NA GAIDHEALTACHD

Programme

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 09:00 - 10:00 | Registration, tea & coffee
Bookstalls open all day |
| 10:00 - 10:15 | Welcome - Chairman
Opening Ceremony
Roddy Balfour
Chairman of Inverness Area Education Committee
and A Chieftain of the Gaelic Society of Inverness |
| 10:15 - 11:15 | Dr Marjorie Harper
"Adventurers and Exiles: Exploring the Scottish Exodus" |
| 11:25 - 12:25 | Professor Jim Hunter
"A McDonald in the Camp of Sitting Bull:
A Thirty Generation Family History" |
| 12:25 - 14:00 | Lunch |
| 14:00 - 15:00 | David Stenhouse
"Scots and 'Former Scots': Learning to Love the Diaspora" |
| 15:10 - 16:10 | Professor Ted Cowau
"Holding Fast or Fast Denying? Scottish Identity Overseas" |
| 16:10 - 17:00 | Raffle Draw and Close of Conference
Last chance to visit bookstalls and displays |

Contact: The Conference Secretary, 11, Braeside Park, Balloch, Inverness IV2 7HL

A Family Historian's Alphabet

(Part 11)

Compiled by D. Richard Torrance, F.S.A.,(Scot).

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:

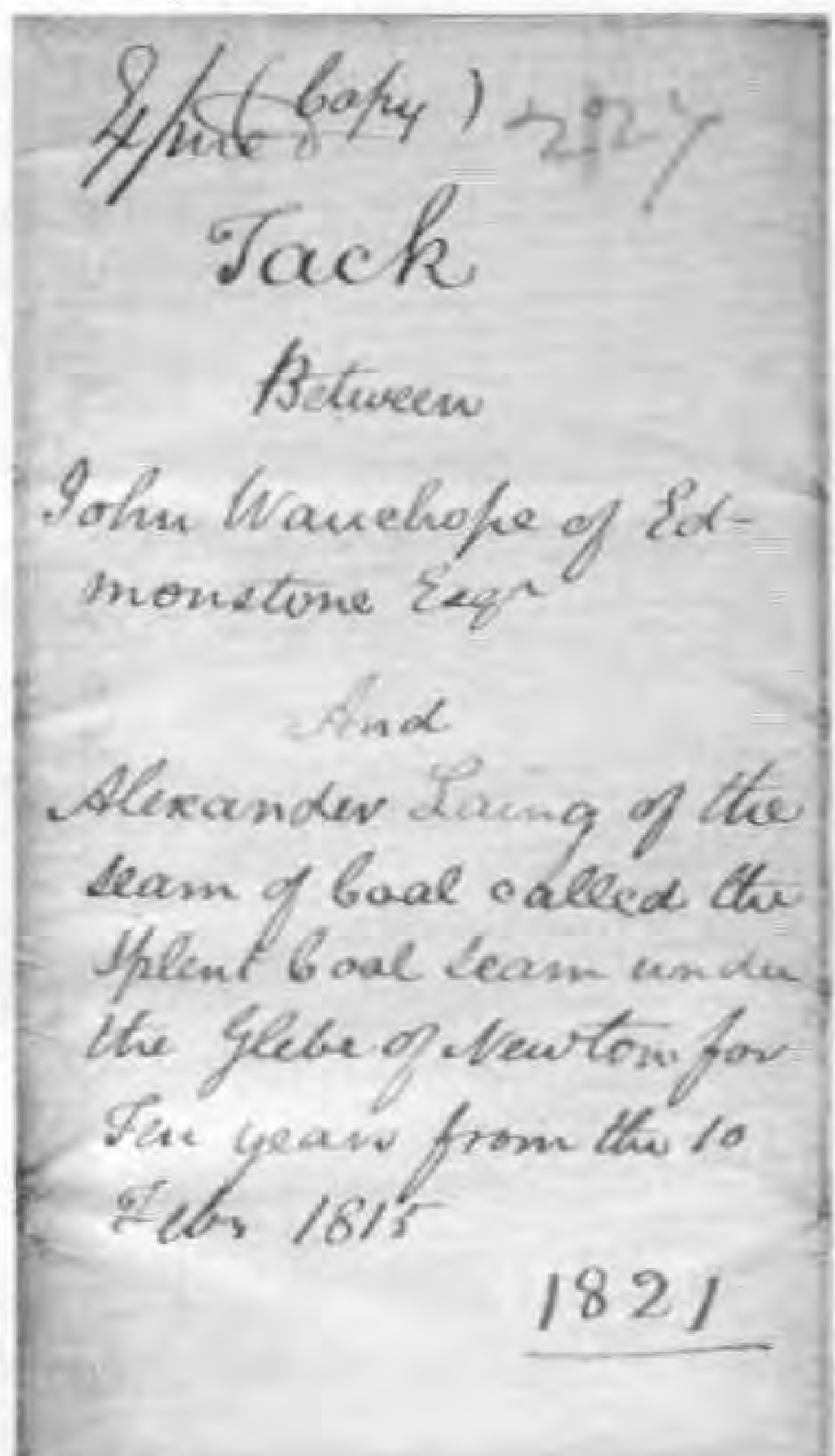
Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry, Kathleen B. Cory, 3rd edition, Edinburgh 2004, revised and updated by Leslie Hodgson.

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

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

T –

TACKS – otherwise known as leases. The holder of a tack was known as the Tacksman who may have sublet small parcels of land. Agricultural tacks can be particularly informative as they main lay down what crops should be grown and in what rotation; the responsibility of the tenant for the up-keep of buildings and fences and details of the amount of rent that would be paid both in cash and in kind. The lease will also state how long the tenancy was to last. Most tacks are to be found in the muniments and papers of those who owned the land so it is necessary to track down the name of the owner of the land. From 1855 the task is made much easier with the introduction of the annual Valuation Rolls (see below). The Valuation Roll books covering rural areas are comparatively small and therefore easily searched. *Rolls of Superiorities of the City of Edinburgh showing feu duties* may help locate a property tenanted by an ancestor. The Society has volumes for 1876-77, 1880-81, 1885-6, 1891-2. The Library also has a copy of *George Heriot's Trust - List of Superiorities* for 1886. These volumes list: details of the original charter; vassal's name; name of owner, factor or agent; address; and valuations. Some estate plans may have the names of tenants on them.



To see if a farming ancestor tenanted land in the last half of the 19th century it is worth consulting the *County Directory of Scotland* which ran to thirteen editions between 1843 and 1912 and lists many thousands of tenant's names and the property they tenanted. The volumes are arranged alphabetically by tenant and also by property name.

TAILZIES – Register of – see *Entailed Estates* in Scottish Genealogist LII no.1 March 2005.



TARTAN – A great deal has been written on the subject of tartans. A visit to a local reference library should furnish the researcher with a range of titles. Those wishing to purchase a book on the subject need only visit a book shop in Scotland. There are two sites that have a substantial amount of information about all aspects of tartan on their pages: The Scottish Tartan Society <http://www.scottish-tartans-society.co.uk/> Scottish Tartans Authority <http://www.tartansauthority.com>

TAXES – Prior to the Union of 1707 there are not a great number of tax records for the family historian to search. The Hearth Tax and Poll Tax records are the two that will be of most interest to the researcher – see Scottish Genealogist LII no.3 September 2005 & Scottish Genealogist LIII no.2 June 2006. Post 1707 there are a greater number of records to search, but often the period they cover is relatively short and the areas of Scotland covered can be patchy or very limited. A summary of the tax records to be found in NAS repertory E.326 is given below but for fuller details consult *Tracing Scottish Local History*.

Aid and Contribution Tax 1797-1798
Cart Tax 1785-1792
Commutation Tax 1784-1798
Dog Tax 1797-1798
Female Servant's Tax 1785-1792
Income Tax 1801-1802

Carriage Tax 1785-1798
Clock & Watch Tax 1797-1798
Consolidated Tax 1798-1799
Farm Horse Tax 1797-1798
Horse Tax 1785-1798
Inhabited House Tax 1778-1798

Male Servant's Tax 1777-1798
Window Tax 1748-1798.

Shop Tax 1785-1789

MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY ASSESSMENTS, 1913-1914.
Under the Local Government (Scotland) Acts 1891 and 1903, and other Acts relating to and amending the same.

LASSWADE DISTRICT - PARISH OF GLENCOBBIE
Wife of the late Captain No. 515
Francis L. Duncan 19
To COUNTY COUNCIL OF MIDLOTHIAN.

OWNERS' CONSOLIDATED RATE		£	s.	d.
	Rate			
1. Police Assessment	12s. per £ = 12s. per £ = 12s. per £			
2. County Council Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
3. Education of Young Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
4. Library Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
5. Assessment of Inhabited Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
6. General Purposes Assessment (No. 1)	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
7. Do. do. (No. 2)	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
8. Roads and Bridges Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
9. Public Health Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
Amount in pounds to be paid		7	5	
as real Rent or Value of				
10. Additional Water Supply Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
OCCUPIERS' CONSOLIDATED RATE				
(including amounts to be paid for a shorter period than a year or under 24 per annum.)				
11. Police Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
12. County Council Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
13. Education of Young Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
14. Library Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
15. Assessment of Inhabited Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
16. General Purposes Assessment (No. 1)	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
17. Do. do. (No. 2)	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
18. Roads and Bridges Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
19. Public Health Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
Amount in pounds to be paid				
as real Rent or Value of				
20. Additional Water Supply Assessment	1s. per £ = 1s. per £ = 1s. per £			
21. Do. do. do. after three months previous				
RECEIVED PAYMENT				
1913-1914				
Collector				

County Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
Tenants of Agricultural subjects are only assessed on three-eighths of gross rental.

Midlothian County Assessment
receipt for 1913-1914

From James L. Matheson on 15th April 1904
No. 19439
In view of corresponding
with previous years.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX
AND
INHABITED HOUSE DUTIES
Year 1903-1904.
COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

K. Matheson's Trust
Per Messrs. Morton, Smart, Macdonald
19 April 1904

INCOME TAX—SCHEDULES (A) and (B).		Not Amount of Assessment	Duty
Description.	Amount	£	s. d.
CASUALTY	50%		
Deductions, if any—			
Excess of Income over £100			
Excess of Income over £100			
Schedule (A) on Land, Tenements, &c., in respect of the Property owned	11d.		
Duty deductible from Land on payment of Rent	11d.		
Schedule (B) on remainder of the Annual Value of Land, Tenements, &c., in respect of the Occupation thereof	11d.		
TOTAL DUTY PAYABLE		£	24
TOTAL DUTY PAYABLE		£	24
RECEIVED PAYMENT			
30 MAR 1904			
Collector, Edinburgh.			

Property & Income Tax Receipt
1903-1904

TEACHERS – Formal training establishments for teachers have only been in operation for about 150 years. Prior to this graduates from Scottish Universities or well educated people could usually find work as a teacher if they so desired. Many more well off families would employ a tutor to educate their children at home. A system of apprentice teachers was introduced whereby young men and women trained in the classroom with an experienced teacher, but few records or lists of teachers survive until the end of the 19th century when training became more regulated. For a list of works on teachers consult *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*. See also *List of Teachers mentioned by HM Commissioners, 1865*, *Scottish Genealogist* LII no.3 September 2005; *Glimpses of Scottish Education*, *Scottish Genealogist* LI no.4 December 2004.

TEINDS – the tenths of produce rendered by parishioners for the upkeep of the local priest and church. The local priest's stipend was financed in this way between 1617 and 1925. The records that survive are housed at the NAS in repertory TE.5. Prior to 1700 there is not a great deal of material but what there is, is arranged by parish. For post 1700 records there is a 4 volume index which should be consulted. This will guide the researcher to any surviving references in the teind records.

TELEGRAMS – before the advent of cheap telephony telegrams were the quickest way for important information to be sent around the country and abroad. As the cost varied according to the number of words used telegrams can be a little difficult to interpret as abbreviations and codes were used. Telegraph Codes were used extensively to convey as much information as possible with as few words as possible see *Telegraphic codes and message practice, 1870-1945*, <http://www.jmcvey.net/cable/index.htm> . Another site explaining Slater's Code, a British Directory Publisher, is <http://www.codasaurus.com/SLATER.HTM> Few telegrams survive and many of those are in poor condition due to the quality of materials used, so it is a good idea to photograph or scan these telegrams before all the information is lost.

TESTAMENTS – Testaments fall into two main categories: testaments testamentary – where a person dies testate leaving a will and list of executors; testament dative – where a person dies without leaving a will and an executor is appointed by the courts. In both cases there is likely to be an inventory of the goods and gear of the deceased. Prior to 1868 testaments were only concerned with moveable property and not with land, so it is worth checking to see if a person of relatively humble origin left a will as the value of the defunct's estate could be just a few pounds. There are published indexes to all testaments proved before 1800. After that date until 1875 there is a mixture of manuscript and printed indexes at the NAS. From 1876 to 1959 there are printed Calendars of Confirmations which make searching much easier. For those with access to the internet the locating and viewing of Scottish Testaments has been made extremely easy and, after a free search in the indexes for 1513 - 1901, the image of a testament may be downloaded for a few pounds from <http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk> . You will be required to register to view the indexes. More detailed information on testaments is to be found in *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors*.

TESTIMONIALS - Testimonials and letters of recommendation were used widely in the past and can be of great use to the family historian. One of the author's ancestors wished to enter the employ of the Honourable East India Company and he sent a letter from a tutor along with his application:

R. Carpenter to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, Bath, 14th March 1796. [India Office Records - Cadet Papers J/1/16/130]

Gentlemen, The bearer, Mr. Alexander Read, late of this city has been under

my tuition for about 18 months, and I do hereby certify that he has made such a proficiency in arithmetic and book-keeping that he cannot but give the greatest satisfaction to his employer.

From this short note it is possible to see where he had been living for at least 18 months, who his tutor was and what his academic strengths were.

TICKETS – Tickets of all descriptions can provide information about what an ancestor did. Those that are dated are perhaps the most useful as they show what film, play, musical event, talk, exhibition or event an ancestor visited. Tickets associated with travel may provide additional clues as to dates and destinations of journeys.

TOMBSTONES – Scotland has a great heritage of tombstones. Fortunately some of the founder members of the Scottish Genealogy Society began recording tombstone inscriptions over 50 years ago and in the intervening years the Society has built up an impressive collection of transcripts covering much of Scotland. Many volumes of inscriptions have been published and these are to be found on the Society's on-line shop at www.scotsgenealogy.com See also *Monumental Inscriptions* Scottish Genealogist LIII no.1 March 2006.

TRADESMEN – see *Professions* in Scottish Genealogist LIII no.2 June 2006.

U –

ULSTER PLANTATION – This occurred in the early seventeenth century after the forfeiture by the native landlords of six counties to the crown. The Irish were moved out and their land was occupied mainly by people from the south-west of Scotland and England. No official record of the movement of people to Ireland was kept so it is unlikely that an ancestor can be traced back to the original plantation. There are several works of a general nature on the Plantation of Ulster and they usually contain a good bibliography. *The Scottish Migration to Ulster in the Reign of James I*, M. Perceval-Maxwell, 1973, gives a good overview. To ascertain the names that survive of those involved in the plantation it is worth consulting two volumes by David Dobson, St Andrews 1994 & 1995, *Scotch-Irish Links 1575-1725*, parts 1 & 2. Some early censuses or rolls have survived and have been published, such as *Census of Ireland c1659 & Poll Money Ordinance 1660-61*, Seamus Pender, Dublin 1939. A recent work that would be of use to those with Scots-Irish ancestors is *Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors 1600-1800*, William J. Roulston, Belfast 2005.

UNIFORMS – If photographs, engravings or paintings are accurately and sharply observed it may be possible to determine in what trade, profession or military branch an ancestor was employed. Styles of uniforms, badges, buttons, insignia need to be looked at as do any items that appear in the likeness, as all may yield clues that could be useful to the researcher. Photographs of military personnel are, perhaps, the richest source of details that aid identification.

Can anyone identify this group of uniformed men?



This photograph was taken about 1875 by G.F. Roger, 57-59 Nethergate, Dundee. It is a curious mix with the men in uniforms, two men as supervisors, women and children. The detail on the lapel badges is hard to read but may be *CR* under which is a number.

Is this a group of Caledonian Railway employees?

If you can identify the uniforms please contact sales@scotsgenealogy.com

UNITED FREE CHURCH – Formed in 1900 by the union of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church. In 1929 it joined the Church of Scotland but a significant minority of members continued the United Free Church. A useful reference work is *The Fasti of the United Free Church of Scotland 1900-1929*, John A. Lamb, Edinburgh 1956 & *Annals of the Free Church of Scotland 1843-1900*. Records re to be found at the NAS in repertory CH13.

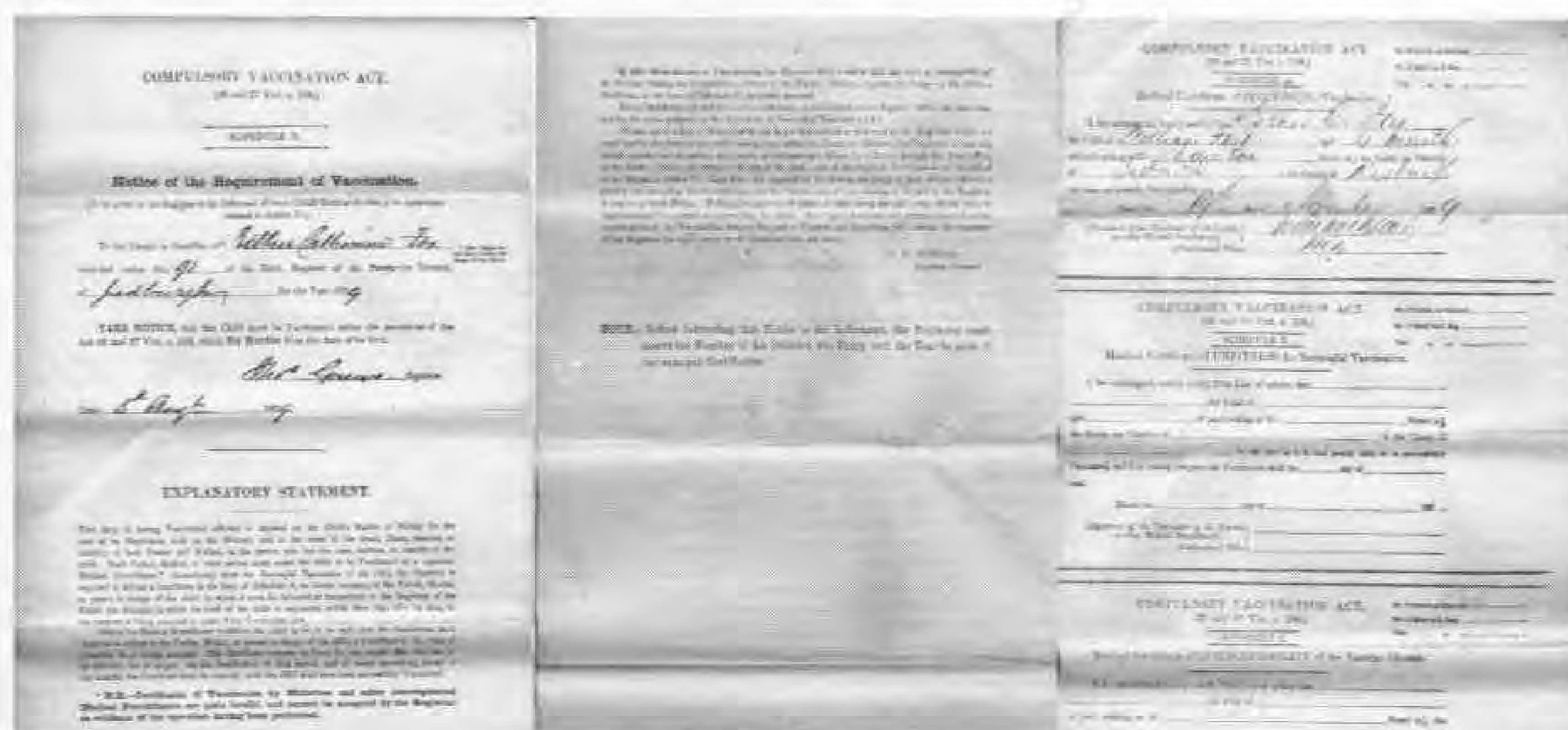
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH – was formed in 1847 by most of the New Light Seceeders and the Relief Church. See *Annals & Statistics of the United Presbyterian Church*, William McKelvie, Edinburgh 1873 & *History of the Congregations of the United Presbyterian Church from 1733 – 1900*, R. Small, Edinburgh 1900.

UNIVERSITY RECORDS – The quality and amount of published material varies widely from university to university. See *Students* in the Scottish Genealogist LIII no.3 September 2006. If records have not been published it will be necessary to contact the University archives to see what material is accessible to the public. Of the older Scottish Universities: King's College Aberdeen was founded in 1495, Marischal

College, Aberdeen in 1593 and they united in 1860; Edinburgh University began to operate in 1583; Glasgow University was founded in 1451; St Andrews University – teaching began in 1410, its formal establishment was granted in 1412 and was confirmed by Papal Bull in 1413.

V –

VACCINATION RECORDS – One source that I came across by chance are vaccination certificates. These came under a Compulsory Vaccination Act Vict 26 and 27 c. 108, and fines were to be imposed for non-compliance. The vaccinations were to take place within 6 months of the birth of a child and the details had to be sent to the local Registrar. The certificates carry the name of parent or guardian, name of the person vaccinated, their age at vaccination, the place and date of the vaccination as well as the name of the vaccinator. So these certificates can prove to be very useful.



VALUATION ROLLS – From 1855 information on the owners and sometimes tenants of property was gathered annually for tax purposes. These records are held in repertory VR at the NAS. These rolls give information on owners, tenants, occupiers and the rent paid. However, only those heritable properties worth more than £4 per year had to be listed. Sometimes they throw up other information on ancestors who owned property of which the searcher was unaware. Armed with this information it will help focus a search in the sasines for further information. Valuation Rolls are not indexed so it is necessary to work through the rolls page by page, although in rural areas there may be few farms within a parish which makes a search relatively easy. Another useful work which is now widely available on CD is *Owners of Lands and Heritages 1872-3*, Edinburgh 1874 and is to be found in the Society's library. It lists the name, address, acreage and gross annual value of all properties of one acre or more. For details of how to search for surviving pre-1855 valuation rolls consult *Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors*. See *TACKS* above.

VIDEO TAPES – These are a great way to store both pictures and sound but care must be taken to make copies or transfer them to other media such as DVDs as the permanency of video tapes is still to be proved. It also appears that video recorders / players will be phased out over the coming years and there will be a need to store this information in a different format.

VOTERS - see *Electors* in the Scottish Genealogist LII no.1 March 2005.

W –

WADSET – This is a term that crops up quite often in older legal documents. It is the conveyance of land in reversion as a pledge for money borrowed. The lender or wadsetter acquires possession of the land until the money with interest is repaid.

WAR RECORDS – See the letter **M** for *Military* in the Scottish Genealogist LIII no.1 March 2006.

WATCHMAKERS – Scotland is particularly fortunate in that one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG (Hon), has spent many years researching Scottish Clock & Watchmakers. Initially his research was published in a series of booklets, but in 2005 a definitive work was published – *Clockmakers & Watchmakers of Scotland 1453-1990*, Ashbourne, 2005. Consulting this work is a must for anyone with an interest in Scottish clocks and watches or who have an ancestor engaged in the business.

WEDDINGS - With the development of newspapers and magazines in the eighteenth century it was quickly realised that these were excellent vehicles in which announcements of weddings could be inserted. Initially it was only the middle and upper classes whose weddings were thus noticed. As the market became more commercial, wedding announcements were seen as being an income generator, and were opened up to anyone who was willing to pay.

Card prepared by *The Times* to be kept as a memento for those whose marriages on 24th & 25th June 1908 were mentioned in the newspaper.



LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1908.

MARRIAGES.

PIERCY : HALL.—On the 24th June, at St. Margaret's, Walsingham, by the Rev. W. E. Hall, Rector of St. Saviour's, Bridge of Allan, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Winn, Vicar of the parish, and the Rev. R. St. O. Page, All Saints', Booter's, ARTHUR RAYMOND PRATT, youngest son of the late W. E. Piercy and Mrs. Piercy, of The Villas, Stoke-on-Trent, to DOROTHY ELIZABETH, third daughter of JAMES HALL HALL, of Buxford.

ROLLO : OLIVER.—On the 24th June, at St. Mary's Church, Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. S. Berkeley, assisted by the Rev. W. Cowans, Vicar of the Parish, GEORGE, eldest son of GEORGE ROLLO, J.P., of Waterloo, Liverpool, to WINIFRED RUSSELL, younger daughter of the late RUSSELL OLIVER, of Chislehurst, and of Mrs. Russell Oliver, of Incheape, Bromley, Kent.

SIMMONS : GREENHILL.—On the 24th June, at the Parish Church of St. James, Weybridge, by the Revd. Spencer Buller Rector, assisted by the Revd. Charles Sharp, Vicar of Adlestone, HUMPHREY LEE, third son of GEORGE SIMMONS, of Woburn-hill, Adlestone, to ELINOR, eldest daughter of the late HERBERT J. GREENHILL, of Withdean, Weybridge.

WATSON : COURTENAY.—On the 25th June, at St. Martin's, East Horsley, by the Revd. R. P. Roseveare, assisted by the Revd. C. E. F. Elwin, Rector, the Revd. ARTHUR LOCKHART WATSON, B.A., Curate of Plumstead, Kent, son of the late Revd. F. Watson, D.D., Fellow of St. John's, and Mrs. Watson, 12, Park-terrace, Cambridge to MARY FRANCES OLIVE, daughter of the late JOHN W. COURTENAY and Mrs. Courtney.



1858.

1908.



*On 3rd September, 1858, at 56
Canter Street, Wallacetown, Parish
of St. Quinox, by the Rev W. Shaw,
Minister (first charge), Ayr Parish
Church, Hugh M'Corrie to Marian
Agnew.*

*The Family desire the presence of
Messrs James M'Corrie
company in the Macan's Hall, Hill
Court, Ayr, on Thursday, 3rd Sep-
tember, 1908, at 7.30 p.m., on the occa-
sion of the 50th Anniversary of our
parents' marriage.*

An early reply will oblige.

*Letters to be sent to
Andrew M'Corrie,
50 Prince's Street,
Ayr.*

An invitation to the Golden Wedding celebrations of Hugh M'Corrie and Marian Agnew who were married in Ayr on 3rd September 1858.

Where a family has lived in the same place for a long time it is worth checking local newspapers to see if a marriage is reported. Information may vary from, the date, the names of the couple getting married and very little else, to columns of information on the parents and grandparents of the couple getting married, a list of all the guests and their relationship to the married pair as well as lists of presents given, the bride's wedding dress, going away outfit, details of flowers and bouquets, music played, hymns sung and information on the wedding breakfast.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES – The further back research goes the more unusual the names of weights and measures become. Prior to the Union of the Crowns in 1707 Scotland had a different system of measurement to that in England which may lead to confusion. Just prior to the Union, Scots money was worth about one twelfth of its English equivalent which may make our ancestors look quite rich, but when the necessary adjustment is made the situation may appear somewhat different. It was hoped that the Scottish system of measurements would quickly disappear but many remained in use well into the 20th century. There are several works which will give more detail on the subject. The following list is by no means exhaustive.

Mediaeval Scotland – with a section on Weights and Measures, R.W. Cochran-Patrick, Glasgow, 1892.

Scottish Coinage, I. H. Stewart, London 1955.

Scottish Coins, Donald Bateson, Shire Album 189.

Weights and Measures for the Scottish Family Historian, D. Richard Torrance, Aberdeen, 1996.

Weights and Measures in Scotland, R.D. Connor, A.D.C. Simpson, edited A.D. Morrison-Low, National Museums of Scotland, 2004.

Weill Wrocht & Cunyeit, N.M. McQ. Holmes, 1982, City of Edinburgh Museums.

WILLS – see Testaments. The Society of Genealogists published a series of volumes on *PCC Wills index 1750-1800* which may help tracking down the will of an ancestor who emigrated to England. Indexes to over a million PCC wills may be searched online and copies purchased if desired at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> enter *wills* in the search box then choose *documents online|wills*; under *About the Wills* there is a *search* link, click on this to go to the index search or use the URL http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/browse-refine.asp?CatID=6&searchType=browserefine&pagenumber=1&query=*&queryType=1

WINDOW TAX – One of the longer running taxes covering the period 1748 to 1798. It was the occupier of the house who was taxed so it is important to check other records to see if they also owned the property. It is not always possible to identify the house that was being taxed. It is a little easier to identify house in more sparsely populated areas, particularly if the number of windows was large as there will be few house to choose between. Attempts to reduce the burden of this tax may also be evident from the study of these records as it may be noticed that a property has fewer windows than it did in previous years indicating that they had been blocked up.

WITCHES – Scotland was one of the countries that persecuted witches and a considerable body of work has been published on the subject. A list of works will be found in *Scottish Trades, Professions, Vital Records and Directories*. One of the author's ancestors, Robert McClellan of Barmagachan, was one of those appointed to a commission for judging Elspeth M'Cowen and Mary Millar who were accused of witchcraft in 1698. It is not clear whether Barmagachan sat on the assize but Elpeth M'Cowen (McEwen) of Dalry became the last witch in Scotland to be publicly strangled at the stake on 24 August 1698, her body later being burned in a tar barrel at Kirkcudbright.

WRITERS & WRITERS TO THE SIGNET – They were originally clerks in the office of the Secretary who kept the Signet. By the late 16th century they were solicitors operating before the Court of Session. The records of the Society date from 1594. Researchers are fortunate that a *History of the Society of Writers to His Majesty's Signet* was published by the Edinburgh U.P. in 1936 which contains a biographical



account of each Writer to H.M. Signet. In 1983 a *Register of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet* was published by Clark Constable, which brings the biographical sketches more up to date.

James Marshall WS
Born 1731 in Strathaven and died
at Greenside House on 23 May 1807.

Engraved by John Kay in 1793.

X –

XEROXES – Photocopying has been a boon to family historians for many years and those produced today appear to be relatively stable. However, it may be worth checking photocopies that have been stored in files and folders for a long time as the older copies do fade and become illegible. It is worth photocopying them again or scanning them into your computer to prevent the information being lost. The author has some that were produced in 1963 which are now all but illegible.

X-RAY RECORDS – Where these survive a picture of an ancestor's health may be gleaned. If the hospital's name is mentioned this will give some idea of where an ancestor lived or how far they may have had to travel to receive treatment.

Y –

YEARBOOKS - Schools and colleges sometimes produced yearbooks which may furnish a small amount of biographical detail on a relative. It will list the names of contemporaries and possible friends. Many 20th century yearbooks contain a photograph of the individuals mentioned within the pages and may give an idea of the work those mentioned had been undertaking. Yearbooks are not restricted to schools and colleges. Some businesses and local authorities also produced yearbooks and it will be necessary to consult library catalogues to see what is available.

Z –

ZETLAND – This is the Norse name for Shetland and survived in official usage as Zetland County Council from 1889-1975 and today survives as the title of the Dundas family - Marquis of Zetland.

DID THEY KNOW WHO THEY WERE?

by Leslie Hodgson, F.S.A.,(Scot)

In Dunblane Museum, opposite the Cathedral, there are two colourful, but small hatchments.¹ (See back cover). The one with the coat of arms on a lozenge is for Jane Mathie, daughter of David Fogo of Row, and wife of the Revd. John Laurie. As the background is all black it means that her husband pre-deceased her. The other, with the coat of arms on a shield, is for David Fogo Laurie Row-Fogo of Row, who inherited the estate of Row, near Doune, in 1889 on the death of his above mother. As the background is all black it means that his wife pre-deceased him, and as his shield is not impaled it means that his father-in-law was not armigerous.

David Laurie Row Fogo of Row died on 11th October 1903, aged 64 years, at Row, parish of Row, county Dunbarton, the widower of Mary Stuart Barclay, and son of the Reverend John Laurie Fogo, Minister of the Parish of Row, and Jane Mathie Laurie Fogo (maiden surname Fogo). It was very confusing finding him in Row, county Dunbarton, when he was proprietor of the estate of Row, Doune, near Dunblane, county Perth.² He was the third child and second son born in May 1839 at Row (Rhu), county Dunbarton (baptisms: OPR: 503/2), named David Fogo, to the Revd. John Laurie and his wife Jane Mathie Fogo, who had married at that Parish Church on 25th February 1835 (Marriages: OPR: 503/2).

David's elder brother was John (surnamed Laurie) born in August 1837, and when he died unmarried in March 1875 at Row House, Parish of Kilmadock, county Perth, he was John Laurie Fogo, younger of Row (i.e. heir to the estate). The informant was David Fogo Laurie Fogo.

The subject of the first hatchment (coat of arms on a lozenge) died in June 1889, aged 80 years, in the Parish of Row, county Dunbarton, and was then named Jane Laurie Fogo, widow of the Revd. John Laurie Fogo, Minister of Row. She was the daughter of David Mathie, writer, and his wife Margaret Mathie (maiden surname Taylor). The informant at her death was her son the Revd. George Laurie Fogo, Minister of Torthorwald, Dumfries. A Register of Corrected Entries form corrects the mother's name of "Margaret" to "Robina".

Jane Mathie or Laurie or Laurie Fogo of Row, was born in September 1808 in Glasgow, only surviving child (of two) of David Mathie, Writer in Glasgow, and his wife Robina Taylor (married in the Parish of Carriden in October 1807). Her father became David Fogo of Row at the age of 46 years when he inherited the estate of Row in April 1830. He was served heir to George Craig Fogo of Row as heir of tailzie and provision special – the condition being that he "assume, use, bear and constantly retain the surname, arms and designation of Fogo of Row".

As his only child and heir, Jane, now surnamed Laurie, inherited the estate when he

died in London on 8th September 1842. To keep her inheritance of Row in county Perth, although living in the Parish of Row, county Dunbarton, she also had to maintain and use the surname and designation of Fogo of Row – thus becoming Jane Laurie Fogo, and her husband also assumed the Fogo name after his own of Laurie.

Their eldest son David Fogo Laurie (born April 1839) inherited from his mother who died in June 1889 and was served heir in October 1892 as David Fogo Laurie Row Fogo of Row. He died in 1903 and is commemorated by the hatchment with the shield. Where has the “Row”, between “Laurie” and “Fogo”, come from?

As indicated above, David Mathie inherited in April 1830 because he was the heir of tailzie to George Craig Fogo of Row who died 18th February 1830. Originally George Craig, merchant in Glasgow, he became Fogo of Row when he inherited the estate in June 1827 as heir of tailzie and provision to Catherine Fogo of Row, who died 24th November 1824. He was the son of John Craig of Over Newton, and his maternal grandmother was Jean Fogo (whose father is not yet known) who was the cousin of Isabella Fogo of Row.

The Deed of Entail and Provision³ which had made the above successions possible had been made on 14th March 1811 by the latter named Isabella Fogo of Row, the second lawful daughter of the deceased Alexander Russell, Factor on the estate of Mar, who died 7th May 1812 at Park of Stirling. This Deed established the following succession of heirs, if the one succeeding had no heir:

Catherine Russell, her only living sister (succeeded May 1812)

George Craig, in Glasgow, whose maternal grandmother was Jean Fogo, cousin to Isabella Fogo of Row (succeeded June 1827)

David Mathie, writer in Glasgow (succeeded February 1830)

Robert A[blank] Mathie, brother german of David

Eldest son of Jonathan Rankin, Minister of Paisley, to be born to him and his wife, Jean Auchincloss

Successive sons of the said Jonathan Rankin

Eldest daughter of the said Jonathan Rankin

Successive daughters of the said Jonathan Rankin

Mary Craig, sister german of the said George Craig.

This Deed had the proviso that the heir succeeding, male or female, “shall use, bear and constantly retain the surname, arms and designation of Fogo of Row in all time coming”. If they did not do so, then their right to inherit was forfeited. Although the succeeding heirs, of different surnames (Russell, Craig, Mathie), did retain the surname

and designation, there were no arms to “constantly retain”. There was no coat of arms used, either lawfully or unlawfully, by any person of the surname of Fogo. That is until the arms displayed on the two hatchments were granted on 29th April 1830 to David Fogo of Row, eldest son of James Mathie, writer in Glasgow, by Mrs. Isabella Auchincloss, when he made his petition to the Lord Lyon King of Arms on succeeding to the estate on 3rd April that year.⁴

The obvious questions are:

1. What family relationship was there between Mathie and Fogo for David Mathie to be near the top of the heirs of succession?
2. When did Isabella Fogo of Row (formerly Russell) succeed to the estate?
3. What relationship had she to Fogo of Row to enable her to inherit?

Did they know who they were?

Isabella Russell, already Isabella Fogo of Row in March 1811.

Her sister Catherine Russell became Catherine Fogo of Row (her sister’s testament dative of June 1812⁵) in July 1812⁶.

Her distant cousin George Craig became George Craig Fogo of Row in September 1827⁷.

Then David Mathie became David Fogo of Row in April 1830⁸ – also David Mathie Fogo (his wife’s testament dative of December 1848⁹; and baptisms of his grandchildren from August 1847: OPR: 503/2).

His daughter Jane Mathie became Fogo in April 1830 at the same time as her father, and was so named at her marriage in February 1835, when she became Jane Laurie. Then she became Jane Laurie Fogo of Row in October 1843, when she inherited¹⁰, and her husband John Laurie followed suit, being John Laurie Fogo at the baptism of his sixth child in November 1843. She was also Jane Mathie Fogo on the death certificate of 1882 of her husband John, and Jane Mathie Laurie Fogo (maiden surname Fogo) on the marriage certificate of 1872 of her son David, her testamentary and trust disposition of December 1889¹¹, and the death certificate of 1903 of her son David.

Her son David Fogo Laurie became David Fogo Laurie Fogo when his parents became Fogo after October 1843, and was married as such in April 1872 in the Parish of Row. Then he became David Fogo Laurie Row Fogo when he was heir to his 1904¹³, and also on his son John’s death certificate of 1952.

By a *Great Seal* charter of 10th June 1597 James Fogo, senior, portioner of Wester Row, and his wife Janet Ramsey, were confirmed in the liferent of that estate, and his son and heir, James Fogo, younger, confirmed in the fee. Easter Row was obtained later.

References:

- ¹ For full heraldic description see C.J. Burnett: "Funeral heraldry in Scotland with particular reference to hatchments": *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: Vol. 116* (1986), pp.473-559: Nos.46 and 49.
- ² Row, Doune, does not appear in Groome's *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland*, nor in Johnston's *Gazetteer of Scotland* (3rd edition: 1973).
The estate consists of Easter Row in the parish of Lecropt, and Wester Row in the parish of Kilmadock.
- ³ NAS: *Register of Tailzies*: RT.1: Vol. 43, folio 227.
- ⁴ Court of the Lord Lyon: *Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland*: Vol. 3, page 79.
- ⁵ *Commissariat Court of Stirling*: CC.21/6: Vol. 99.
- ⁶ *Abridgements of Sasines: Perth*: July 1812: No.8023.
- ⁷ *Abridgements of Sasines: Perth*: November 1827: No.2723.
Register of the Great Seal: C.2: Vol.180: No.38.
- ⁸ *Abridgements of Sasines: Perth*: June 1830: No.3894.
Services of Heirs: 17 May 1830: No.34.
- ⁹ *Dumbarton Sheriff Court*: SC.65/34: Vol.5.
- ¹⁰ *Abridgements of Sasines: Perth*: November 1843: No.1083.
Services of Heirs: 10 Oct. 1843: No.16.
- ¹¹ *Dumbarton Sheriff Court*: SC.65/34: Vol.33.
- ¹² *Abridgements of Sasines: Perth*: November 1892: No.940.
Services of Heirs: 20 Oct. 1892: No.61.
- ¹³ *Abridgements of Sasines: Perth*: April 1904: No.395.
Services of Heirs: 24 March 1904: No.66.

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“The Life of The Honorable Mary Sidney Douglas (1797-1882) of Strathendry House, Leslie, Fife”

by Caroline Makein

I first found mention of Mary Douglas in the *Fifeshire Journal* of May 19 1842, in connection with the state of the linen industry in the area of Leslie, Fife. At the time there was a slump in the demand for the local coarse linen and around 100 weavers were temporarily working on the Earl of Rothes' estate planting trees and digging ditches.

“Strathendry enclosures being all let as grass parks, little improvement can be made there this season. Mrs. Douglas, however with her usual humanity is constantly administering to the wants of the poor: the goodness of that lady, we think, cannot be too highly appreciated...”

I decided to find out more about Mary and her life at Strathendry, Leslie. The 1841 Census for Leslie is missing, so I began with the 1851 Census (444).

(Strathendry House District 7, entry 31)

Mary Sidney DOUGLAS was the head of household, a widow aged 54, and her place of birth was given as England. She was a landed proprietor and sister to Lord DOUGLAS. She had two visitors staying with her, Cordelia M. MURRAY, the 27-year old unmarried daughter of General MURRAY,¹ who was born in Ireland, and Edmond LOGAN, W.S. (47), also unmarried, and born in Montreal, Canada.²

It was interesting to see how many servants were required to run Strathendry House and estate. There were nine servants living in the house; a housekeeper, lady's maid, housemaid, laundrymaid, dairymaid, kitchenmaid, butler, footman and groom. The youngest - kitchenmaid, Georgina YOUNG, (19) and the oldest - housekeeper, Agnes PEDDIE, (46). Only Jane RAMSAY, the laundrymaid, and Andrew PATTISON, the butler, were born locally.

Living on the estate in four other properties (entries 32 - 35) were the head gardener, Robert DOWNIE (61) and his wife, Anne (61)³ and their unmarried daughter, Mary (33) who were all born locally. Next door to the Downies were Mary's coachman, Edward SELLIS (44) , his wife, Jane (46) and two daughters, Jane (15) and Selina (12). Edward was English and his wife was from East Lothian. Their daughters were born in Leslie, suggesting that Edward had been employed there for over 15 years. Two more gardeners, John PEATTIE (20) and apprentice gardener, George ARCHIBALD (18) lived on the estate and at Strathendry Gate (entry 35) lived Arthur ELDER, forester, (32), his wife, Elizabeth (42) and daughters, Margaret and Janet, aged 3 and 1. Only Janet was born in Leslie .

In order to find out the name of Mary's husband, I looked at the New Statistical

Account for the Parish of Leslie written by the Rev. James Nicol in 1836. He stated that “...*the only families of independant fortune residing in the parish are those of the Earl of Rothes and Robert Douglas, Esq., of Strathendry.*”

Robert was therefore alive in 1836, but dead by 1851. I looked up the indexes of *the Fifeshire Journal* and discovered the death of Robert Douglas, Esq., reported in 2 April 1844 issue which only said he had died in Edinburgh. I found his testament and inventory in the National Archives[†] and obtained a photocopy, as there was much information about Strathendry House in them.

Strathendry was again mentioned at the end of Rev. Nicol's account:-

“The greatest improvements made in the parish of late years are on the lands of Strathendry, by enclosing, planting, new roads, garden, and policy and house; and the improvements are still carrying on with great spirit, in improving and reclaiming wet land. One instance may be stated of the result of the landlord's improvements. A field that usually let for £15 or £20 per annum previous to being drained, - the first year that it was let in grass after the improvement, brought £85 per annum.”

Strathendry enclosures were still being let in 1844, the year Robert died, and were being advertised in the *Fifeshire Journal*. Robert appears to have been an able landlord, following in the footsteps of his uncle, father and grandfather before him.

His father, Lieutenant Colonel William Ann Douglas, was born in 1753 and died young in 1796. Robert, his only son, born in April 1794 in Leslie and only a toddler at his father's death, had three tutors to see to his affairs until he was of age to take care of his inheritance. (Tutary of Curatory recorded in Books of Council of Session, 2 December 1796.) His tutors^s were John Cheape, Esq. of Rossie, John Dalryell, Esq. of Lingo and his uncle, David Douglas, Esq. Advocate, later Lord Reston (1769-1819), another uncle, Col. Robert Douglas, acted as factor of the estate.

I was unable to find Strathendry in the Leslie census of 1861, but in the 1871 census Mary's place of birth was given as Petersham, Surrey. In the IGI Ancestral File I found her birth given as *about 1794 in Leslie*, which was quite wrong, although her parents were correctly given as Archibald Douglas and Frances Scott. The other clue from the 1851 census was that her brother was Lord Douglas, which meant her father was probably Lord Archibald James Edward Steuart Douglas of Douglas and this was confirmed in “*The Complete Peerage*” by GEC (Vol iv p441) Ed.by Vicary Gibbs - London 1916. Archibald had two wives, eight sons and four daughters of whom Mary was the youngest.

Mary's brother James became the 4th Lord Douglas of Douglas from 1848 to 1857 following the death of their half - brother Charles, who died in 1848. Unfortunately he had no sons by either of his marriages and the peerage became extinct on his death.

Mary's father, Archibald, was a very wealthy landowner with estates in Lanarkshire,

Angus, Ayrshire, Berwickshire, Renfrewshire and Roxburghshire amounting to at least £22,000.⁶

Mary's mother was Frances Scott, sister of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch and daughter of Francis Scott, styled Earl of Dalkeith, and his wife, Caroline, daughter of John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll. I know nothing of Mary's childhood and young adult life, except that she must have had a privileged upbringing as a member of an extremely wealthy family. She was probably brought up at Douglas Castle or Bothwell Castle, both of which her father was having rebuilt. Bothwell was his favourite residence and he had added to a mansion erected by Lord Forfar adjacent to the ancient castle.⁷ Drawings and paintings of Bothwell Castle were mentioned in Mary's testament⁸ to be left to her nephew by marriage, Charles Alexander Douglas-Home, (created Lord Douglas of Douglas in 1875). She also asked that china ornaments in the library be restored to Bothwell.

Mary's mother died in May 1817, and was buried at Douglas in Lanarkshire. Frances, according to Vicary Gibbs editor of *The Complete Peerage*, was a close friend of Sir Walter Scott, who said, "that she was very talented and witty, yet was quite without vanity, and of perfect good nature."

Mary's father, Archibald, was painted by Gainsborough who represented him as "the swarthy boy stranger...in a red coat, cane in hand, of dark complexion, and good-natured face."

Mary and Robert were married about June 1821. There is mention of their marriage contract dated 28 May 1821 in Mary's Testament (SCO 20/50/55 pp1515-1550) and it is mentioned in sasines too, however I don't know where the marriage took place.

In Leslie OPR 444/ 4 I found the baptism of their only son, William.

"Robert Douglas of Strathendry, Esq. and Lady Mary Sidney Douglas had their son William born 12 September 1822 and baptised 15 October by the Rev. Mr. Ahson, Episcopal Clergyman, Edinburgh."

In the accounts of Leslie OPR 444/5 there is mention of a donation on March 1 1823 from Robert Douglas, Esq. of Strathendry of 5/- for the poor.

In the book *"The Buildings of Scotland"* by John Gifford for the National Trust Scotland, it mentions that Strathendry House was built in 1824 from a design by William Burn for Robert Douglas.

In Leighton's book it is described as "near the west end of the parish is the mansion house and lands of Strathendry, the property of Robert Douglas Esq. The house is an elegant mansion of recent erection, in the Elizabethan or manorial style; and the grounds have been laid out with great taste and much wood planted....the present proprietor is descended from the younger son of Douglas of Kirkness."⁹

In the 1871 census for Leslie it was noted that Strathendry House¹⁰ had 30 rooms

with one or more windows, (this had risen to 36 rooms in the 1881 census) a sizeable house for the housekeeper to oversee with only 7 other indoor servants. In comparison with the census 20 years earlier, there are only two of the same servants remaining, the butler, Andrew Pattison, and the coachman, Edward Sellis, who are both 65.

Before this new house was built, the Douglas home was nearby Strathendry Castle, part of which was still being used in 1891. There is a true story that Adam Smith, the famous economist, who was born in 1723 was brought up there by his mother. She was the daughter of **“a small Fife laird, Douglas of Strathendry. Her home was his home.”** His father a Commissioner of Customs at Kirkcaldy died before he was born. While yet a young child, Adam Smith was stolen away from the door of Strathendry Castle by gypsies and it was some time before he was discovered and returned to his anxious mother.¹¹

On October 6 1833 in Leslie OPR 444/5 there is a sad entry **“Mortcloth for Mr. William Douglas 6/-”** this may well be Robert and Mary’s son, who would have been eleven years old.

The death of her only child must have been a terrible blow to Mary, indeed she may not have had any other children - certainly only William was mentioned in her testament.

“In the small room next to my bedroom is a low book press filled with my beloved child’s playthings and this as well as it’s contents and his books in the same room I wish divided among the children of my nieces.”

Mary was no stranger to death and must have been like Queen Victoria constantly in mourning clothes, for in the space of seventeen years she had lost her father, son, two brothers and her husband.

Both Robert and Mary’s testaments and inventories give valuable clues as to how they led their lives and the surroundings in which they lived. Until Robert’s death, Mary probably had very little to do with the estate business. She was primarily a wife and mother, running her household, subordinate to her husband and secondly she held a superior social position within the local community as the proprietor’s wife.

Strathendry House was built for Robert three years after their marriage and Mary would have had a say in its decoration and furnishings. Indeed in a codicil to her testament dated October 2 1872, she was so concerned at the state of the walls in the drawing room and library that she left her heir £40 to repaper the walls which had been damaged after drawings and engravings had been removed.

Mary’s life as an upper-class lady would have been a life of leisure. Her servants did all the manual work, she simply supervised proceedings. Her maid would have woken her in the morning, brought her hot water to wash herself at her washstand and generally

assisted her with her clothes and hair. A shower bath was kept in the lady's maid's room. Mary may have breakfasted in her bedroom or joined her husband in the dining room. They may have had morning or evening prayers at home. Mary was apparently Episcopalian, though her husband was probably of the established church.

Mary was fond of animals, horses and dogs in particular. A dog fountain is listed in the inventory in the drawing room in 1844. In her testament she requested that, **"...old horses were to be shot, not sold...I leave little dogs to Miss Clephane and her sisters' care, except Bons who is to be returned to Mrs. Gower of Castle Malquryn."**

Elizabeth Grant of Rothiemurchus, in her memoirs, describes how she spent her day in about 1812.

"...the post, needlework, and musick occupied the morning, and a ride or walk before luncheon; a drive in the afternoon, or another walk. Dinner...then duets on the pianoforte in the evening."¹²

There were two card tables and a piano in the drawing room as well as a work table; Mary had a worked stool in her sitting room, which she may have sewn herself. Books were important to her, there were 430 in the library and she left all her own books marked with her name to Lady Home, her niece, along with her green leather dispatch box. She obviously valued her writing table with its marble letterweight and the marble horse with seals round it's neck, which were particularly mentioned in her testament.

Mary will have visited relatives and friends and they called on her socially. She may have ridden horses and certainly was driven around in a carriage with a coachman and footman. Louisa, Countess of Rothes, one of her friends, lived at nearby Leslie House - the Earls of Rothes were the principal landowners in the parish. Louisa was seven years younger than Mary, also a widow and mentioned in her testament.

Before his death, Mary and Robert may have entertained their family and friends at luncheons and dinners - they had 16 dining chairs and 2 dining tables; one extendable with three extra leaves. Robert had an extensive cellar in 1844 and the dinner services, table linen and silver are all described in his inventory.

After Robert's death, Mary may have involved herself more in the day-to-day affairs of the estate. She left her farm overseer, James Jack, a £50 legacy in her will. As proprietress and a heritor, Mary then had certain responsibilities to the parish.

Mary's testament tells us much about the lady herself, she was obviously very fond of her female relatives, children and friends, to whom she left pieces of jewellery. She also left £2,000 to four nieces, daughters of Andrew Clephane, Esq. (1778-1838) who was the Sheriff of Fife from 1818 - whose wife may have been Cecilia Douglas, Robert's sister, (who died in Edinburgh at 51 Northumberland Street in 1834.) Andrew's son, Colonel Douglas Clephane, a distinguished Crimean hero, was Mary's

heir. He only survived her by five years, dying 3 February 1887, aged 66. His son, George Douglas Clephane, succeeded:

Mary cared for her former servants and employees, leaving them allowances of between £8 - £12 pa. Her lady's maid, butler, farm overseer, gardener and coachman were left legacies and the rest of the servants who had served over 3 years were each given a year's wages.

Leslie Infant School also benefitted, with an annual legacy of £5, and £20 per year was to be shared among 6 of the poorest villagers.

Various codicils were added between 1865-72 and I wondered if this was because she had been ill then, and was putting her affairs in order. In her husband's inventory of 1844, there is mention of two thermometers and a medicine case and box in her bedroom. Certainly, when she had her final prolonged visit to Springhill, Berwickshire, (in the 1881 Census) she had a nurse, Charlotte Barrell, (62), who was not with her in 1871, and Elizabeth Bertram, (42) who in the Leslie 1871 Census was listed as her lady's maid, is there as her housekeeper. Among the other seven servants, there is one other from Strathendry, Charles Harper, (31) who has been promoted from footman to butler. Andrew Pattison now 74 remained behind as butler at Strathendry House.

There is other evidence of prolonged illness at the end of her life, from her list of debts (totalling £1,630-16-9) she owed the Leslie chemist, James Black, 1/- and Doctors Turnbull and Henderson in Coldstream, £45-15-6 and W. F. Tocher, the chemist there, £5-11-4. It appears she left a cow at Springhill, probably to supply fresh milk and dairy products, the amount for this cow is due the estate by Lady Elizabeth Home, her great-niece, (suggesting that Springhill was home to the Home family).

There are debts to all kinds of tradespeople in Leslie, Coldstream, Kelso, Bingham, Edinburgh and Kirkcaldy. These range across work done on the estate properties, for services and goods procured for whichever establishment in which she was currently living. There are personal debts for stationery, postal services, food, wine, beer, horse hire, carriage hire, confectionery and finally to John Croall & Sons, Undertakers, in Edinburgh for £115-10-11 and W. Galloway, sculptor in Kirkcaldy £7.

I do not know where Mary was buried, though I think it likely she may be buried in a family vault at Douglas with her parents. I suppose it is possible that Mary and Robert could be buried at Leslie, although I found no trace of them in the Monumental Inscription records for Fife.

References:

- ¹ Cordelia's sister, Wilhemina, was married to Mary's brother, James.
- ² Edmond was one of the executors in Mary's husband's testament.
- ³ Anne Downie mentioned in a codicil to Mary's testament dated Dec 12 1867, to receive an annual allowance of £5 on the death of her husband.
- ⁴ Ref. SCO 20/50/15/83 (Midlothian)

- ⁵ Ref GD446/32/26 a draft tack in 1805 between the tutors of Robert Douglas and James Smith for the farm of Ingrie for 10 years.
- ⁶ See Lorretta Timperley book
- ⁷ See *The Scots Peerage* edited by Sir J. Balfour (1904) p212
- ⁸ Ref National Archives of Scotland SCO20/50/55 p1515
- ⁹ Ref *History of the County of Fife* vol iii p189 John Leighton (1840) L 941.33
- ¹⁰ Area 7/103
- ¹¹ See *A History of Fife and Kinross* AEJG Mackay p235 Blackwood & Sons 1895 (941.33)
- ¹² *Memoirs of a Highland Lady* Elizabeth Grant p 171

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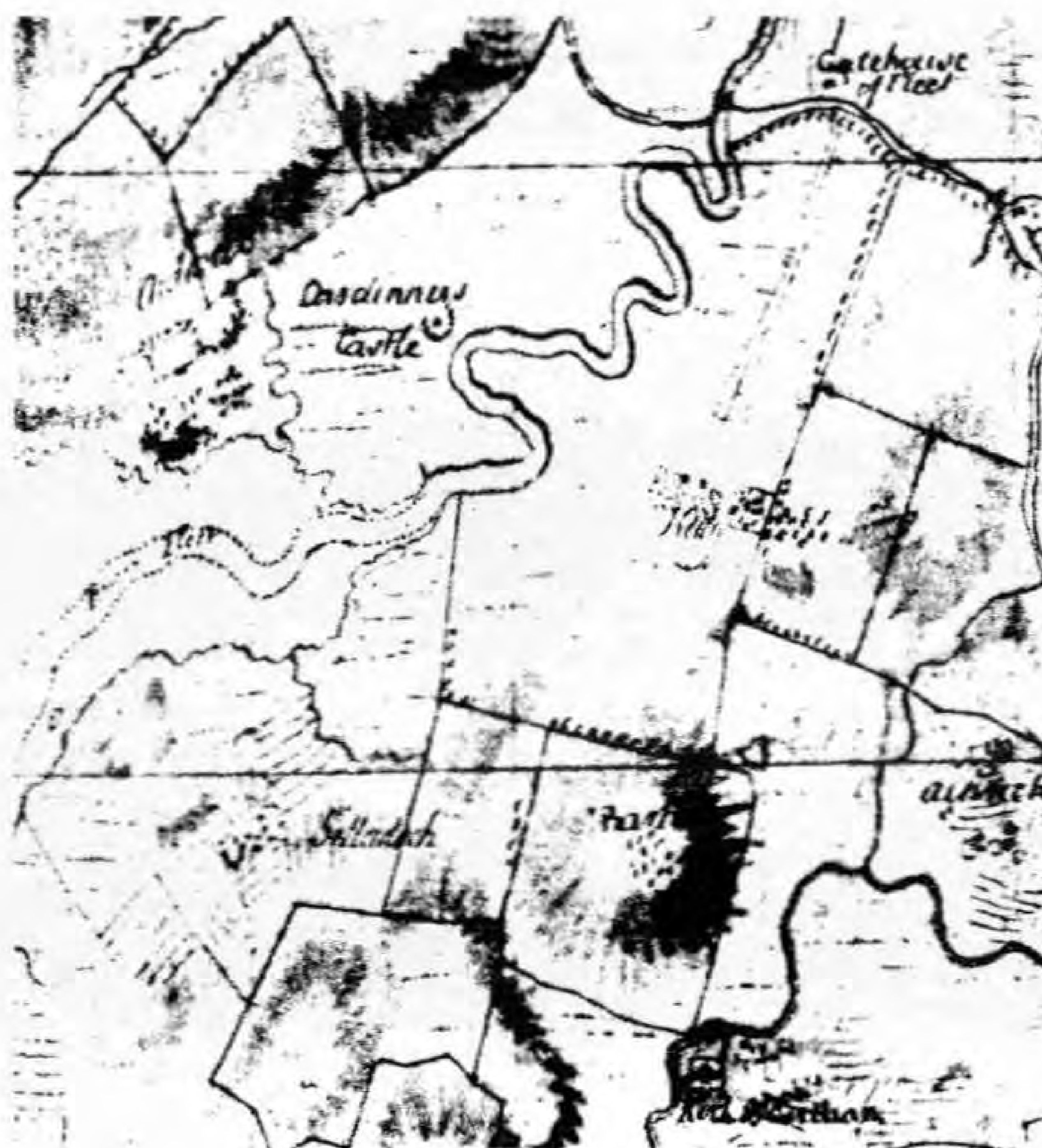
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Syllodioch and the Craig Family

by J.E.Russell

The present cottage and farmlands of Syllodioch, Dumfries & Galloway, stand below the hillside to the west of the road from Girthon to Sandgreen. It was not always so.

Syllodioch is not shown on the Pont/Blaeu map first surveyed around 1600 AD. Its first record seems to be in the hearth tax list of 1684, as a farm spelt 'Sollideach', farmed by John Murray and twelve others (his wife, children and workers). Its first location is on Roy's map of 1754 spelt 'Silladoch', due west of the Cally Bar Hill, close to the present position of Cally Mains. It is shown as a farm with buildings, trees and unfenced fields, which fits that site well. It probably was the home farm for the Cally tower-house (Kelly on Roy's map) – Roy would certainly have been in touch with the local superiors along his military route, and inclined to include their principle buildings.



Reproduced from Roy's map of c1754

This map shows the old drive from the Cally tower-house to Gatehouse, the last vestiges of which vanished when the new Cally golf course was built.

In 1774, William Todd was born at “the farm of Silodioch”. His father William Todd senior was a ‘placeman’ of James Murray of Broughton and Cally. Three years later this family moved to Bush, and then in 1789 to The Temple, where William Todd senior was in charge of Murray’s drove cattle for the next ten years. William Todd junior was educated at Gatehouse, and became a teacher and author at Kirkmaiden.

On Ainslie's map of 1797 AD, 'Sylodioch' has moved to a new position south west of the Cally Bar Hill, shown as a cottage, near the top of the hillside to the north of the present 'Syllodioch', with no road to it and no indication of fields – it no longer seems to be a farm. This raises the probability that after Cally Mansion-house was built in the 1760s, James Murray the feudal superior had the original 'Silodioch' demolished to make way for Cally Mains on the existing home farm lands as part of the general improvement of farms towards the end of that century, but wished the name 'Sylodioch' (however it was then spelt) to be carried on, and had a new cottage built carrying that name. Curiously, Cally Mains is not shown on Ainslie's map, although the first valuation roll of 1799 includes both Cally Mains and 'Syllodiogh'.



Reproduced from Ainslie's map of 1797

Points of particular interest on this map are the old Kirkcudbright road passing Holeburn, now a side lane, the now vanished road from Girthon to Plunton Castle and beyond, and the Annacarry Ford over Fleet Bay. There is no road to Rainton. The keeper's cottage at Deer Park has been built, an estate cottage perhaps at the same time as the new 'Sylodioch'.

Thomson's map of 1821 shows Sylodioch as a two-floor house, similar to Gategill, Enrick, and Girthon Manse, standing below the hillside, with an indication of a road to it. The house is shown to the west of this road. The new house of Sylodioch was about one mile from Girthon Old Kirk and two from Cally House. By then, James Murray had died, succeeded as superior by his son Alexander. The Craigs were living at Sylodioch and would walk to over the fields to Cally Mains and Cally.



Reproduced from Thomson map of 1821.

This map shows that by 1821, the road from Girthon to Gatehouse through the Cally policies had gone, replaced by the new road to the turnpike by Enrick – more on this below. A new road from Burnside to Rainton is shown and the coast road to Cally. Cally Mains is still missing. The 'Sylodioch' built by James Murray has gone. Lagganorie has since been demolished and now is just mounds in a wood.

1841 brought two new records. The 1841 census was the first to name names. It quoted 'Biggins Syllodioch' as occupied by Robert Stewart a farmer, his wife and four children. The Craigs had gone. According to Jamieson, 'Biggins' in old Scots implied a bigger house than a cottage, which suggests that the Craig's house was still standing and occupied. The second record of that year was the first Statistical Account, drawn up by the parish minister : this lists 'Syllodioch' as having two horses and thirty cattle, but no sheep.

The first 6 inch Ordnance map of 1850 shows the walled garden (scaling some 500 feet long, suitable for a substantial house) with 'Ruins' by it (possibly farm buildings and/or a cottage), sheltered on both sides by rising ground, with a drive to them. Part of a drain from this area was lined with brick and stone, suggesting construction after 1750, although unlike Cally, the walled garden wall was of stone. Craig's house probably stood on a level site to the south east by east of the garden buildings at site marked 'Ruin' on this map : there is an indication of a road or drive to this spot, flanked by a large bank of laurels. The site would deliver a fine view down the Garlieston Fault to the sea and Wigtownshire, and accords with Thomson's map. The bracken grows poorly where Craig's house once stood. There is a fine beach tree standing by the south corner of the walled garden, perhaps two hundred years old, maybe planted during Craig's time. This map suggests that Craig's house of Syllodioch and its buildings by the walled garden had been demolished between the census of 1841 and the 1850 map. Alexander Murray III the feudal superior died in 1845, succeeded by Horatio Murray Stewart who was just a boy of eleven. It seems possible that his tutors and executors considered Craig's house too grand for a small farm, and ordered its demolition to use its stone to build the present buildings. They were having a hard time of it, dealing with the bankrupt estate left by Alexander Murray and the bankruptcy of the Birtwhistles' estate.



Reproduced from the 1850 Ordnance Survey map.

The new farm buildings at Syllodioch are shown on the 1850 map as 165 feet wide by 25 deep approximately, standing well away from the hillside and in line with the road to it - probably the present cottages with the stone barn. Seemingly the fourth buildings to carry this name with the sixth spelling. Curiously, Syllodioch is pronounced 'Syloji'.

The 1850 ordnance map introduced the first standardised spelling of place names : henceforth the name was spelt 'Syllodioch'. There is in the Broughton and Cally Muniments in Edinburgh an estate plan of the lands of Syllodioch of about the same date as Ordnance 1850, under reference RHP35256. It shows less historical information than the Ordnance map, although some detail on field names.

The 6 inch Ordnance map of 1957 shows little change. The 'ruins' of 1850 have been cleared away and are no longer shown, other than the walled garden. However, there remains a ruin to the north of that shown on the 1850 map towards the north-east side of the wood, a curious little building on a steep north-east facing slope, strongly built of stone with signs of internal plastering, approximately eight feet long by four wide internally, with a doorway at each end but no sign of windows. A path to this building has been cut through the rock approach. Its use is not obvious. It perhaps survived because of the difficulty of carting its stone away. The Syllodioch cottages have been reduced in length on this map.

The 1985 Ordnance Survey Pathfinder map shows the cottage at Syllodioch, with little relevance to its actual size, and the current road layout, but not the fence about Syllodioch. The drive into the wood still exists, but is not shown on this map. This map adds nothing to our historical information.

Alexander Craig was born at Kirkpatrick Fleming in 1773, the son of the Rev. John Craig, minister there, and his wife Barbara Orr the daughter of the minister at Hoddum. The Rev. John had two daughters, Agnes born in 1772 and Sophia (1775 to 1786). The Rev. John continued at Kirkpatrick Fleming until 1783, when he moved to take charge of Ruthwell parish, where he died in 1798 : his wife died in 1804. Alex Craig and his sister Agnes spent their youth with their parents after they moved to Ruthwell, where they entertained Robert Burns several times. They both probably received their schooling from their father who had a school in Ruthwell Manse. Alex Craig may have gone to a university, but Scottish university records for this time are thin. He seems to have studied law at Edinburgh, as he was described as a Writer to the Signet at his marriage, but his name does not appear in the lists of practicing Writers. After their parents had died, his sister Agnes was married in 1804 to their father's successor as minister of Ruthwell, the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D. (1775 – 1846), a son of the Rev. George Duncan minister at Torthorwall. The Rev. Henry was a gifted author, artist, landscape gardener, geologist, and the founder of the Dumfries and Galloway Courier. He was to find fame as the founder of the first Savings Bank in Britain, at Ruthwell in 1810, and five years later the Dumfries Savings Bank – fame

which brought him in touch with Parliament in London. He became Moderator of the Church of Scotland in 1835. Agnes died in 1832. Their children, Alex Craig's nephews and niece, were :-

Rev. George John Craig Duncan, who became minister of Kirkpatrick Durham, before moving to England, where he was Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England in 1856 and Clerk to the English Presbyterian Synod from 1861 to 1868. He died in Dumfries

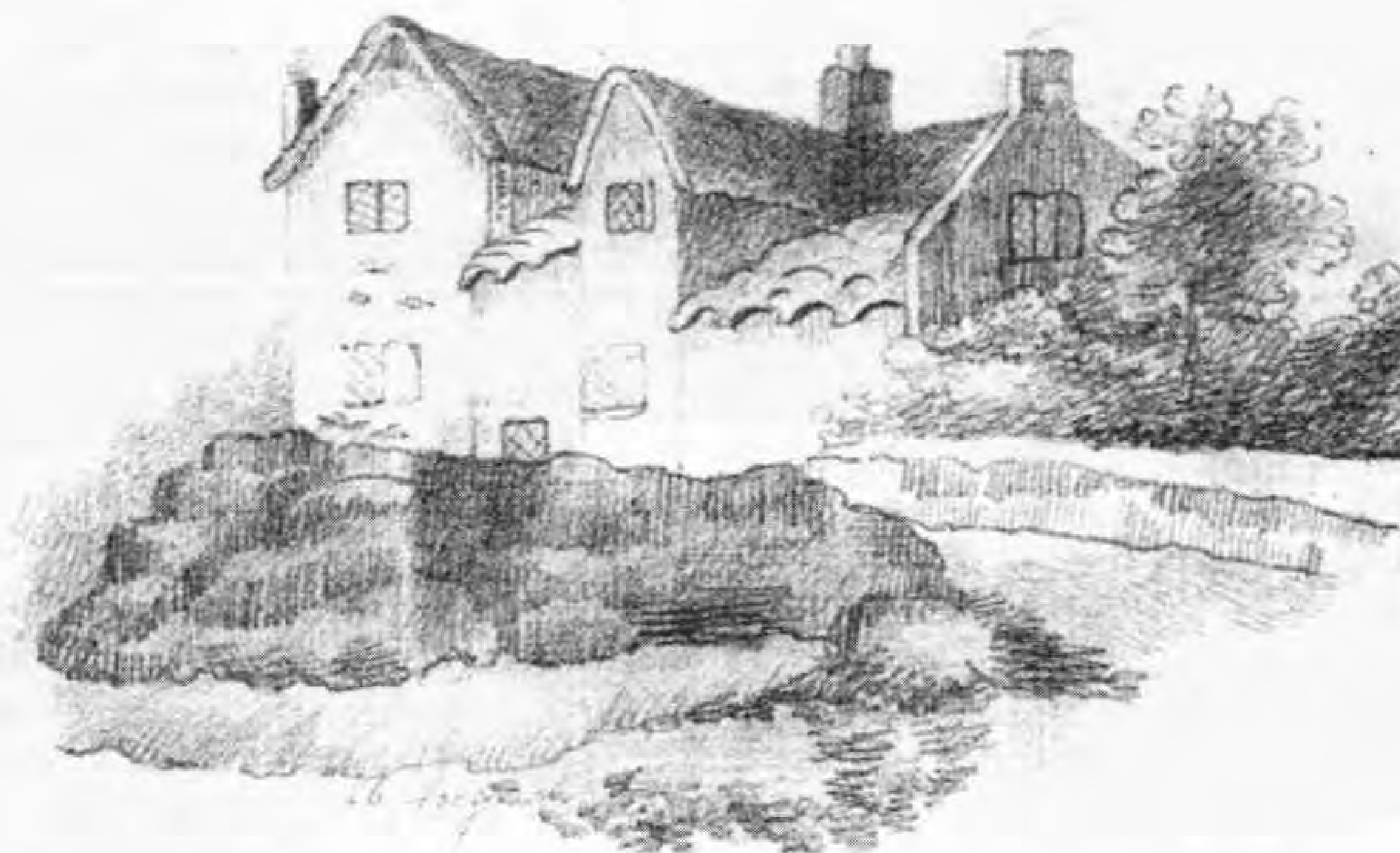
Rev. William Wallace Duncan, who became minister at Cleish and later Peebles.

Barbara Ann Duncan, who was married to Rev. James Dodds minister at Humbie.

The Duncan descendents are shown on page 16. The Craig letters in the Kirkcudbright Museum show that after he had taken the post of factor at Cally, Alex Craig regularly stopped at Ruthwell on his way to England or perhaps to Edinburgh. The Rev Henry Duncan and his wife had made Ruthwell Manse an Academic Mecca following the Enlightenment, visited many times by Sir David Brewster the author of the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, Robert Owen of New Lanark, geologists from all over Britain to discuss Dr Duncan's findings, Dr Buckland the Dean of Westminster, Dr Chalmers 'The Lion of the Scottish Church', Dr Andrew Thomson, R.W.Douglas, M.P. the Member for Dumfries, Thomas Carlyle the essayist, James Hogg the shepherd poet, James Grahame, W.S., 'The Bard of the Sabbath', and many 'such like folk'. The Rev. Henry Duncan celebrated the marriage of Sir Walter Scott to Miss Phillips. Little wonder that Alex Craig stopped there to enjoy both the learned company and that of his sister.

In 1801, Alex Craig, a bachelor aged twenty eight, was appointed Factor to Alexander Murray, who had inherited the Broughton, Cally and Killibegs Estates in 1799. He was responsible for running what was said to be the largest Scottish estate without a titled owner – his prime function would be to collect the rents and feus and to pay the estate accounts, including paying the ministers and the estate employees. Up till then, the Cally factors had been little more than superior office managers. Craig was different. It was a time of great structural change in Scotland. Telford was building roads and bridges all over Scotland, and the Caledonian Canal, then the biggest ship canal in the world : Rennie was building roads and ports in Scotland : Stevenson was building lighthouses about the Scottish coast. Alex Craig evidently took these changes to his heart. Murray was only seven years old, and so Craig became the most powerful man in Gatehouse, responsible to Murray's trustees. He was appointed agent for Murray's younger bother James Wentworth Murray, and was trusted to be agent for Murray's creditors. We do not know where he lived at first – perhaps in the factor's wing at Cally. He almost certainly built his house at Syllodioch for his marriage in 1808, probably with estate money – it seems to have reverted to the Broughton and Cally Estate after he had left. A letter to Craig in London from his wife in 1814 gives their address as Syllodioch : his wife and he were running the farm there, employing

Dan and James. Included in the Craig letters now held by the Kirkcudbright Museum is this picture:-



The picture is dated 26th August 1824, and appears to have been framed. Below was written by Alex. Craig :-

“This is the last sketch my darling Sophia ever drew – shortly thereafter she went to Ruthwell where she staid a month and then to Edinb. in search of that first of earthly blessings of Health, but the possession of which was alas withheld from her. Oh that it had pleased the Almighty to have spared her to be a comfort and blessing to her family and friends, but thy will O God not mine be done.”

We cannot be certain that this drawing was of Craig’s house at Syllodioch, but as his wording suggests that it was drawn just before Sophia left for Ruthwell, it probably was. Its design looks atypical in Galloway, perhaps due to some unusual architectural features (chimney in a house corner, chimney over a window, variable thatching, front door/window levels ?), perhaps a young artist’s licence. On the other hand, the drive to it backed by a mound is very similar to the site marked ‘Ruin’ on the 1850 Ordnance map, the bush against the house being a depiction of the now overgrown laurels.

By 1808, Alex. Craig was a member of the parish committees of the Commissioners of Supply - the fore-runner of the County Council - for both Anwoth and Girthon parishes. The Commissioners raised a land-tax for the benefit of communal facilities in the Stewartry. The Napoleonic war was still raging with France, and amongst the

Commissioners thirty eight payments that year was £130 to the paymaster of the Stewartry Battalion of Voluntary Infantry, the usual £13 to Captain Birtwhistle of the Gatehouse Company of Voluntary Infantry, and £13 to Captain Maitland of the Rerwick Armed Association. Other interesting payments that year were £8 to the Minister at Borgue for boarding an insane woman, £40 for the rent of the County Hall in Kirkcudbright, and the largest of all, £1200 to the committee building Telford's new bridge at Tongland. The war with France seems to have been affecting the availability of alcohol, as James Murray McCulloch of Ardwall and the Clerk to the Commissioners were instructed to obtain a source of claret, port and sherry for the Commissioners' general meeting.

Craig was soon involved with the Birtwhistles' failing cotton mills on the riverside site at Gatehouse, in which Murray had an interest. These closed in 1810 and the Birtwhistles offered these for sale together with 47 High Street (now the Bank of Fleet Hotel but then the Birtwhistles' town house). Murray was to get little income from these mills until they were sold in 1820 to McDonald, McLean and Guthrie, although 47 High Street was leased separately. In 1822 Craig bought McWilliam's Mill, one of the three mills on the riverbank site, and either leased it or sold it to the Gatehouse Spinning Company.

As Murray representative, Craig was also involved in the provision of the new Girthon parish church in Gatehouse, where Murray was the feudal owner of the whole parish, and at Anwoth where Murray owned 22% of the parish, to meet the growing population of the parishes – it was then the responsibility of the feudal superiors to provide a church capable of seating two thirds of the parish and to appoint and pay the minister. Murray would have to pay for the new church at Gatehouse, which was opened in about 1820, replacing the old kirk at Girthon, although the new Anwoth church was not built during Craig's factor-ship. Alexander Murray was also a feudal part owner of the parishes of Whithorn, Wigtown, Twynholm, Borgue, Tongland, Rerrick, Buittle, and Killibegs in Ireland : Craig would probably have had some involvement with the Scottish churches in these parishes, although Murray had a local factor for his estate in Ireland.

Following the Toll Roads Act of 1797, committees of 'Roads Trustees' - mainly local feudal superiors - took over management of roads from the Commissioners of Supply. Main or trunk roads were financed from tolls on the roads : minor roads remained funded by the local superior or if important enough the Commissioners of Supply. Around 1810, Murray, at the age of sixteen, started acting as a Roads Trustee, with Craig acting as his alternate and executive at that committee - Murray spent much time away being educated. As such, Craig was responsible for the closure of the Rednick Road to Laurieston and the access to the Annacarry Ford from Girthon over the lands of Cally Mains. In 1810 he liaised with the County Roads Engineer over the widening of the Fleet Bridge in Gatehouse, the building of the embankment to it and the underpinning of the houses left without physical support. In 1815, following

a complaint that John Brown of Enrick was encroaching upon the new turnpike through the Cally policies to Kirkcudbright, Craig agreed to build new ditches and dykes, widening the roadway to 'the full twenty feet'. The old road passing Holeburn needing repair, with a new bridge over the Gategil Burn at the march of Enrick and Barharrow which the sub-committee appointed to examine this stated would cost £30 – this was now a minor road and a responsibility of Murray which Craig would execute. Two years later Craig built the new road from Girthon to the turnpike road by Enrick, so that travellers no longer had to pass through the Cally policies between Cally House and its walled garden - as a parish road, this also would be financed by Murray. This opened the way for Craig to re-form the drive to Cally and to build the lake in front of Cally House, including re-aligning two streams to feed the lake.

In 1817, Alexander Murray requested a further modification to the turnpike east of Gatehouse, proposing to take it north of the Galla Hill, and then down the line of the present Cushat Wood drive into Ann Street : the roads trustees asked him to engineer this change at his own expense – another task for Craig. This change is shown on Thompson's map published in 1821. By then, the Gatehouse toll-bar at the head of Ann Street was supplemented by a sidebar, as travellers were bypassing the turnpike to Castle Douglas by passing up Castramont Road and so on to Laurieston : Messrs Bryden and Pagant were renting the Gatehouse toll and its sidebar for £120 a year.

1819 saw Craig in the chair of a committee studying the route of the new turnpike between Castle Douglas and Gatehouse : one of their recommendations was a new bridge at Grainyford (Bridge of Dee). Following this, Craig started moving the turnpike out of the Cally policies : this involved a new road from the turnpike at the Waulk Mill east of Enrick to join the Old Kirkcudbright Road at its crossing of the Kirk Burn (alias the Townhead or Enrick Burn), and forming 'The Cut', a new entrance to Gatehouse, an operation which involved cutting down Alexander Murray's new road to a lower level and replacing its Ann Street entry into Gatehouse with the new road into the head of the burgh through the Murray Arms yard. With this he built the second mill pond at the head of the burgh, the new Lochenbreck Road and the round-ended Woodside toll-house at the junction of this road and The Cut, replacing the toll-house at the head of Ann Street : he built a 'lock-up' or jail for Gatehouse as a second floor on the rear of the new toll-house. This project lasted some three years, all at Murray's expense. He had a force of some two hundred impoverished farmers from Murray's Irish estate to carry out these and other works. 1823 saw the completion of The Cut and of the new Lochenbreck Road, meeting at the head of the burgh where the new Woodside Toll House dominated them both.

The 'Great Stone Wall' dividing the Cally policies from the Burgh of Gatehouse had already been built, probably as far as the Robbers' Gate, infamous for the robberies of 17th February 1819. From there the east side of the Cally policies appears to have been contained by an iron fence, at places beside the overflow stream from the Bush

Loch, reaching to the walled garden, and from there to Belvedere Lodge and beyond. As part of his works about Cally, Craig used some of his Irish labour to extend the 'great wall' to the boundary of Enrick farm, adding the Cally Bar Hill to the house policies. Belvedere Lodge which had been the back entry to Cally was superseded by the new High Lodge and Girthon (Back) Lodge. Part of the seven thousand tons or so of stone Craig needed to do this may have ended up walling his own garden at Syllodioch.

While this was going on, Craig employed part of his force of Irishmen digging ditches to improve farm drainage and so enable Murray to increase his rents. It was during this work that they found copper ore in Enrick Wood. From 1820 onwards, Craig was involved with the development of Enrick Copper Mine, the largest mine about Gatehouse of Fleet, although this did not start production until the 1830s. In 1824 Craig canalised the lower reach of the River Fleet for Murray, and was praised for doing this well below estimate – he was described as a most ingenious man. As part of the canal project, Craig had James Faed senior build the swing bridge and road across the field, so that traffic to Cally Mains and beyond no longer had to pass Cally House, giving privacy to Alexander Murray.

Craig travelled widely on estate or private business, including to London and Edinburgh. On one of these trips he called on Robert Owen the great social reformer at New Lanark. But things were not all well at Gatehouse. Murray visited Craig's wife Ann at Syllodioch during one of his absences. She wrote to him immediately on 12th September 1824 : 'Mr Murray expressed great anxiety for your return saying that he had no doubt he and you could after a little conversation settle all matters without interference of any third party or legal proceedings.'. Murray, now thirty two years old, perhaps realised that Craig's spending on his estate was well above his income, pointing to bankruptcy. Craig was probably paying a peppercorn rent for Syllodioch. More seriously, Murray found that Craig had abated some farm rents when the tenants could not pay during the farm recession of the early 1820s – his neighbour Mr Sproat at Rainton had his annual rent of £660 abated by £280. Craig either resigned or was sacked, replaced by John Brown of Enrick as the Cally Factor – it may just be co-incidence the Craig's secondary task as agent for Murray's younger brother ended about this time with the death of James Wentworth Murray. Murray refused to pay Craig his pension as his contract (negotiated probably with Murray's trustees during his minority) required. Craig took him to court in 1826, and won his case.

Alexander Craig was married to Ann Ravenscroft at Girthon Old Kirk on 29th Feb 1808, when the Rev. Robert Gordon was the minister there. He was thirty five. She was the youngest daughter of the Ravenscrofts who had come from America and bought the Cairnsinore in Kirkmabreck parish – more on this family on page 16. Her stated age at death suggests that she was born in 1778 and was five years younger

than Alex. Ann was evidently well travelled, as her letters to her husband whilst he was in London show that she had a good knowledge of the shops in that city. Craig probably had his new house at Syllodioch ready. Their five children were:-

Sophia, born 17th December 1808, was named after Craig's sister who had died as a child. She was baptised at Girthon on 11th January 1809, and went to school with Miss Dowling in Ambleside. However, in October 1823 she became seriously ill with stomach pains, fever and headaches. Her mother took her to Ruthwell and then to Edinburgh to consult Dr Short of 10 Castle Street. But she died in a much weakened state in Edinburgh in February 1825. She was buried at Girthon in her brothers' grave, her funeral attended by the Rev. Robert Jeffrey (Girthon), the Rev. Thomas Turnbull (Anwoth), the Rev. Henry Duncan (Ruthwell), the Rev. David Wilson (Stranraer : his wife Margaret was the eldest daughter of Patrick Stewart of Cairnsmore), the Rev. James Gordon (of Culraven, Borgue), and twenty other 'men of mark'.

Barbara Lillias was named after her two grandmothers but known Lillias. She was baptised at Girthon on 29th July 1810, and went to school at Ambleside with her elder sister. When her parents left Gatehouse, she settled in Edinburgh with them. The Scottish probate (properly called Confirmation in Scotland) records show that she obtained employment with a legal firm seemingly in Aberdeenshire, perhaps as their Edinburgh agent – her name appears on several hundred probate records. She died in Edinburgh unmarried in 1883. Pages 11 and 12 of this paper cover her own inventory and will.

John was named after his two grandfathers, baptised at Girthon on 11th May 1812, but died on 12th February 1813 aged nine months and was buried at Girthon under a fine sandstone table tomb (now collapsed) by the south wall of the yard, looking out towards Syllodioch.

William, born and baptised at Girthon on 17th October 1814, but died on 16th November 1815 aged thirteen months and was buried with his brother.

Agnes, named after Craig's surviving sister, was baptised at Girthon on 2nd June 1816. She died unmarried in Edinburgh in 1896. Her will is on pages 12 and 13.

The Craig letters in the Stewartry Museum, some written by Alex Craig, some by his wife, some by his daughters, some by his Duncan relatives, and some by Edinburgh doctors, end in 1825, after Sophia's death. There is an indication that at one time they were bound as a book or file. Amongst the miscellaneous information from these were:-

Alex Craig seemingly had a cousin George Buchanan of Kinross (Kinross?).

It appears that Craig's children had :-

Cousin Susan at 68 George Street, Edinburgh

Aunt Margaret (at Benfield ?)

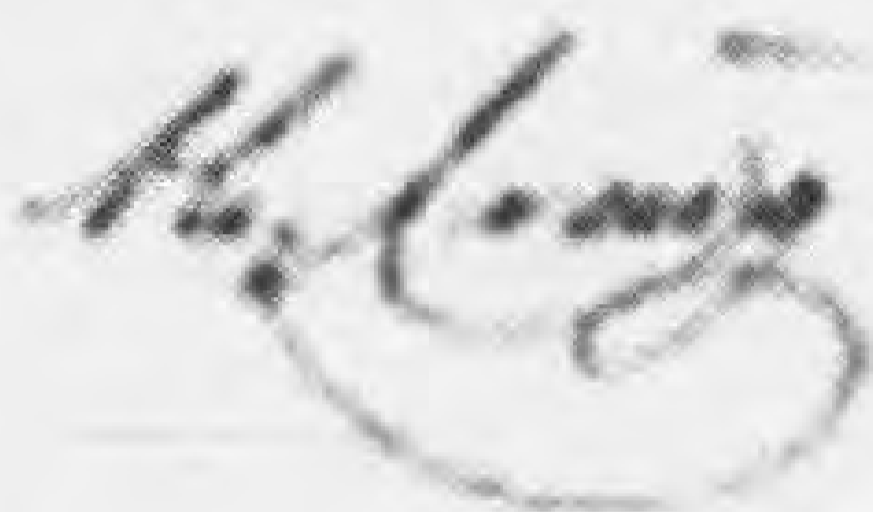
Uncle Keith with diabetes.

When Ann Craig took Sophia to Edinburgh, they stopped at 21 Comely Bank.

Dr Smith of 19 Thistle Street, Edinburgh, wrote to Craig about Sophia's death.

Shortly after Sophia's death, Craig was stopping with friends at Cairnsmure, Newton Stewart (his step-in-laws), and later at 48 Lucan (?) Street in Edinburgh.

Alexander Craig signed himself thus:-

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Alex Craig', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Pigot's first directory of 1826 shows Alex. Craig still living at Syllodioch. Some three years later, Alex Craig established his remaining family in Edinburgh, where he had studied in his youth and where his eldest daughter had died. They set up house at 23 Ann Street where they lived from 1829 to 1834, when they moved to 6 Carlton Terrace. There is no indication that he practiced as a writer during these years – his pension and accumulated wealth seem to have been adequate. He seems to have led a quiet life in Edinburgh. His sister died in 1832, cutting the link with Ruthwell. It was probably during these years that he had his portrait painted by John Faed, R.S.A.. In the 1851 census for Edinburgh, Craig was described as a 'fundholder'. He died a widower in 1856, after nine years of poor health but a remarkably long life for those times, and was buried at Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, thirty years after his employment at Cally has ceased. Lillias and Agnes continued to live at 6 Carlton Terrace, both described as 'Annuitants' in the 1881 census : neither of them was married. The record of family's tombstone at Warriston reads :-

Alexander Craig died 5th October 1856 aged 81 : his wife Ann Ravenscroft died 19th October 1844 aged 66 : their daughter Barbara Lillias died 9th March 1883 aged 71 : their daughter Agnes died 16th May 1896 aged 79 : their sons John and William and daughter Sophia were interred in the Girthon Churchyard.

Alexander Craig's eldest surviving daughter Barbara Lillias Craig was professionally connected with wills (properly called testaments in Scotland). There is no trace of wills by her parents, who probably passed everything to their two daughters. Lillias' own will ran to twenty five (small) pages. At the time of her death, the two sisters had joint holdings of Furniture, Silver, etc in 6 Carlton Terrace valued at £527 : they had £839 in a Bank of Scotland Current Account, and £210 in a Bank of Scotland Deposit Account. Half of this sum belonged to her sister Agnes. Barbara Lillias

Craig's own inventory was cash in the house (£9), half of the joint holdings (£788), Clyde Navigation Bonds (£2547), and Pennsylvania Railway Bonds (£249). In addition, Lillias managed trust funds for her sister and herself, totalling £9047, half of which fell to her inventory, bringing her total funds to £8117. She was a wealthy lady. There was no mention of 6 Carlton Terrace in her inventory, which suggested that the family rented this house.

Rather unusually, the will which Lillias wrote in 1872 was a joint will for her sister and herself, specifying legacies to be paid upon the death of the second of them. The two sisters had no descendants and their brothers and sister had died as children. They therefore decided that the bulk of their legacies would be to the children of their first cousins. Their father's side was straight-forward and is shown on page 15 below. Their cousins on their mother's side were more complex – this line is detailed on page 16 below.

Barbara Lillias Craig therefore wrote their joint wills as follows. After paying for the funeral and legal fees of the first to die, the residual inventory would pass to the second sister. After the death of the second, their major personal legacies were :-

- To Mrs Lillias Mackerlie or Johnstone wife of the Rev M.S.S. Johnstone
minister of the parish of Minnigaff – see page 16 below. £250
- To Mrs Janet Clapperton or Hogg, wife of Alexander Hogg, Edinburgh £250
- To Mrs Harriet Drumond or Moor, wife of the
Rev. Charles Moor chaplain at Cally £100

Seven people would receive personal legacies of £50 : five legacies of £20, including Miss Jessie Jeffrey of St John's Wood, London, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Jeffrey, the former minister of Girthon. Anne Robertson their cook was to receive a pension of £40 a year provided she looked after such pets as survived them – her executors were authorised to purchase an annuity to cover this. One half of the residue was then to go to James Stewart Esq of Cairnsmore in Kirkmabreck parish or his surviving children at the time. The second half to the children of their cousins the late Rev George John Craig Duncan formerly of Greenwich and late Rev. William Wallace Duncan, formerly minister of the Free Church at Peebles, and 'shall not be liable for the debts or deeds of their husbands'. Their trustees were awarded the usual powers of investment, including public securities in Great Britain or India, debentures or mortgages of Colonial Governments, etc.

In a number of codicils, Alexander George Hogg a cork and general merchant of Leith received £100, as did Henry Johnstone in the same business. Their cook's annuity was reduced to £30, and three Greenlaw ladies in Glasgow were left legacies on the condition that they looked after the dogs Flirt and Timothy and the cat Merry. The portion of the estate residue to the deceased Rev. William Wallace Duncan's children was to be divided between his sons William Wallace Duncan (junior) a stock-

broker in London and the Rev. Henry Duncan (junior) of Cordoba in Spain. By the time that Agnes died, James Stewart of Cairnsmore had died : the second half of the residue went to his surviving children.

By the time of her death in 1896, Craig's daughter Agnes' inventory had risen to £16009, of which £1946 was cash or bank balances, £5000 in Clyde Navigation bonds, and £8726 in Pennsylvania Railroad bonds. She drew up a supplementary will in 1883 increasing some legacies and disposing of some of her household effects :-

To George.R.J.H.Macclesfield for the library of his Society for the absolute prevention of Vivesection	£100
To Miss Eliza S. Kirkland of 13 Raeburn Place, Edinburgh	£250
To Signor Randle Macdonnell Lemmie at Via Porta, Rome	£250
To Mrs Margaret Greenlaw, her daughter and niece	£50 each
To Christina McGregor my cook	£100
To each of my housemaids	1 year's wages

Evidently, Anne Robertson her previous cook had gone. There was no mention of dogs and cats, to be looked after by the Greenlaws. Agnes Craig's physical legacies were :-

- To Christina McGregor, all my clothing and wearing apparel.
- To Randle M. Lemmie all my Italian books and papers in their book case, two boxes containing autographs, a mahogany box and a stereoscope.
- To Sophia Campbell Duncan or Robertson of 11 Oak Hill Park, Hampstead, London, John Faed's portrait and miniature of my father, and my father's watch and stand in my dining room.
- To Mrs Lillias MacKerlie or Johnstone of 2 Marchhall Road, Edinburgh, an engraving of my uncle Mr Stewart, an engraving of Mrs Stewart, all the photos of them, an obsidian brooch and other trinkets on my drawing room chimney, my late mother's maple-wood work table, a Morocca paper-case, a work box with an inlaid lid, and a paint box. She appears on page 16 below.
- To Alexander G.Hogg, now at Fermiclea, Spring Grove, London, all my silver and plated articles.
- To Dr Agnes McLaren of Newington House, Edinburgh, the easy chair in my sister's room.
- To Mrs Margaret Greenlaw, my bed, bedding, and curtains, and old oak chest, a cupboard containing glass, etc, an old clock in my hall, and a work table in my dining room.

As 6 Carlton Terrace was a family house with a cook and several maids, the remaining contents of the house must have been sold separately in some unrecorded sale.

Agnes' lawyer was evidently confused about Sophia Robertson's name. She had been Christened Barbara Sophia Duncan, the sixth child of Agnes' cousin, the Rev. George John Craig Duncan. She probably went to London when her father was ministering there, and was married there to Campbell Archibald Robertson, a West India Merchant whose family lived in London but hailed from Fife : in his retirement, they were both living at 11 Oak Hill Park with his sister in 1901. They died at 71 London Road at Tonbridge Wells in 1921, within weeks of each other. They seem to have had no surviving children, and their eventual executor was her niece Sophia, a daughter of Henry Duncan junior, married to Sir John Richard Hall, Baronet. Lady Hall was the author of the history of her great-grandfather – *Dr Duncan of Ruthwell, Founder of Savings Banks*. Just whether the portrait and miniature of Alexander Craig survive remains uncertain.

Let us return to the start of this paper, to the name of the houses : Sollideach in 1684, Silladoch in 1754, Siladioch in 1774, Sylodioch in 1797, Syllodiogh in 1799, and Syllodioch from 1814 onwards. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary defines "Syll" as "a seat of dignity, a seat, a chair". The 'a' or 'o' means 'of'. Jamieson does not define Doch, Dioch or anything similar as a Scottish word. This suggests that the farm was the seat of a Mr Dioch or something similar, a man of respect. Its location suggests that it was the home farm for the original Cally tower-house, which was built in the late 1400s A.D., perhaps the home farm to the Lennox family at Cally, or to the subsequent Murrays. On the other hand, Robert Pate tells me that Deoch is an old name for a dram or drink : on this basis, the name suggests 'the seat of a dram' – in modern parlance a pub. Probably a profitable sideline for the farmer. These were times when the majority of families working on the land had no more transport than their legs. There were several houses selling home-brewed ale and whisky* in the countryside about Gatehouse. Good justification for building a new pub when the original was demolished to make way for Cally Mains. And carrying on its name.

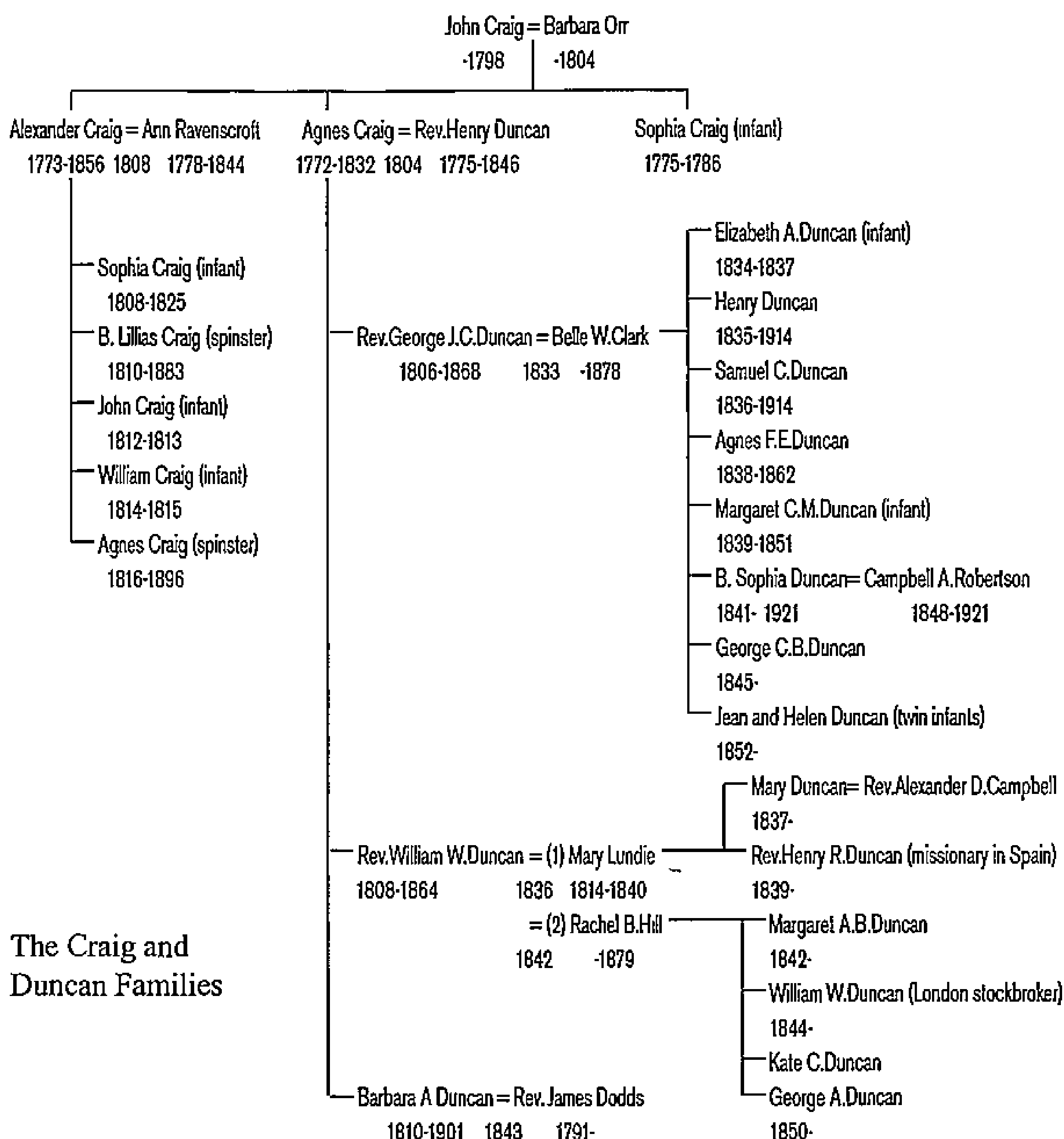
* In 1826 John Finlay produced 1400 gallons of home-distilled whisky.

In spite of a change of factor, Alexander Murray continued to spend excessively. When he died in 1845 aged only fifty one, his estate was indeed found to be bankrupt, and his Irish estate had to be sold. No other factor did so much for the Broughton and Cally superiors as Alexander Craig : no other factor changed the face of the land about Gatehouse so greatly as Alexander Craig. Perhaps because of his Kirk upbringing, Alex Craig's sympathies seem to have been for the tenants rather than the superior in difficult times.

My thanks are due to the management of the Library in Dumfries and the Museum in Kirkcudbright for their help with the information for this paper. To the British Library and the Ordnance Survey for permission to use their maps. To the staff of the National Archives of Scotland and the National Library of Scotland. To Nigel and Nancy Champion for their help with the Stewart genealogy. To Mary Finlay who located the

Craig tomb at Girthon. To Robert Pate for his help with ancient language. To Brian Ackerman who brought the Craig letters to Kirkcudbright. To Sam McColm who holds William Todd's unpublished history. To David Burns who researches in Edinburgh. To Michael Gandy who researches in London. To Mrs McKnight who put up with us crossing her garden to reach the site of Alex Craig's house. And many others.

Historical research of this sort is always subject to future revision. Anyone wishing to use information from this paper is welcome to use it free of any author's copyright. The portrait of Alex Craig by John Faed, RSA, is missing : if anyone finds it, would they please add it to the internet version of this paper.



The Ravenscroft Cousins

Dr John Ravenscroft was an American, born at York in Virginia in about 1750, the son of John Ravenscroft senior and his wife Ann or Rebecca Stark or Starke. He had a sister Jane. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and it was on his return to Virginia that he was married to Lillias Miller, the daughter of Hugh Miller and Jane Bolling, reputed to be his cousin and seemingly about eighteen years old. Their first child was born at Petersburg, Virginia. They then moved to England, where their second son was born a year later at Papcastle in Bridekirk parish, Cumbria: Papcastle lies close to Seaton, where Benjamin Ravenscroft the founder of the Seaton Iron Works died in 1778 – perhaps a relation. About the time of the birth of his second son, Dr John bought Cairnsmore in Kirkmabreck parish, by a deed of 1773. He was a wealthy young man, following the death of his father. His mother had been married secondly to George McMurdo, who had moved to Galloway, which perhaps brought him to Cairnsmore. His five children were:-

John Stark Ravenscroft (1772 - 1830) returned to America, ending up as Bishop of North Carolina. He married twice but had no children.

George Ravenscroft (1773 -) died young

Peyton Ravenscroft (177? -) died young

Jane Ravenscroft (1778 - 1848) was married in 1805 at Penninghame Kirk to William McKeand (1743 - 1826) an elderly banker at Newton Stewart:

they had no children. They were both buried in his father's lair at Clachan of Penninghame Kirkyard, he described as late of Challoch living at Flowerbank in Minnigaff parish : Jane was still at Flowerbank when she died twenty two years later.

Ann Ravenscroft (1778 - 1844) was married in 1808 at Girthon Kirk to Alex. Craig (1773 - 1856). Her family is detailed above.

Dr John perhaps did not accord with the local Presbyterian minister, as there are no records at Kirkmabreck of the baptisms of his last three children, nor of the deaths of his younger sons and his own. The dates of the sisters' births and deaths come from grave memorials. They may have been twins. Sadly, Dr John died in intestate July 1781 – his inventory was filed at Wigtown two years later. He seems to have been only in his early thirties. He was buried at the old Kirkmabreck Kirkyard.

Meanwhile, Patrick Stewart (1734 - 1814) the son of James Stewart in Kirkcowan parish and his wife Margaret Milligan had four children with his first wife Helen Dunlop:-

Peter Stewart, (1781 - 1808) Captain, R.N., who died a bachelor.

Margaret Stewart (1783 - 1845) who was married in 1831 to the Rev. David Wilson of Stranraer (he has been mentioned above). They both died in the same year, without issue.

Harriet Stewart (1784 - 1872) who was married to Rear Admiral John McKerlie (1774 - 1848), the builder of Corvisel House. Their only child Lillias was born in 1821 and married in 1839 to the Rev M.S.S. Johnstone, minister at Minnigaff for many years – *she has been mentioned in the Craig sisters' wills above.*

Dunlop Stewart (1785 - 1871) who died a spinster, living at Cairnsmore.

Helen Stewart died in 1785. Three years later, Patrick Stewart was married to Dr John's widow, Lillias Ravenscroft. In 1793 he bought Cairnsmore from the then twenty-one-year-old John S. Ravenscroft who had inherited it upon the death of his father. With Lillias Ravenscroft, Patrick Stewart had three more children:-

James Stewart (1791 - 1877) who inherited the Cairnsmore Estate. He was married to Elizabeth McLeod and had ten sons and three daughters – the survivors of these inherited under the Craig sisters' will.

Keith Stewart who died unmarried in the Navy.

Stair Stewart, who died young.

Lillias Miller/Ravenscroft/Stewart died in 1833. Her death is recorded on the Stewart memorial at Minnigaff church, her birth given as 1753.

Sources of Information

Published Maps.

Site Inspections.

The Craig Letters held by the Kirkcudbright Museum.

Cemetery Recording for Kirkcudbrightshire, in the Ewart Library, Dumfries.

Cemetery Recording for Ruthwell, in the Ewart Library, Dumfries.

Cemetery Recording for Clachan of Penninghame, in the Ewart Library.

Cemetery Recording for Warriston, held by the Scottish Genealogical Society.

The minutes of the Roads Trustees for the Stewartry, held in the Ewart Library.

The Minutes of the Commissioners of Supply, held in the Ewart Library.

The Mormon International Genealogical Index, held in the Ewart Library.

The National Census of Scotland - 1841.

The 1841 Statistical Account (Parish of Girthon) .

Statistical, Historical and Miscellaneous Memoranda of Kirkcudbrightshire, by William Todd - 1854
– unpublished.

Dictionary of the Scottish Language, by Dr John Jamieson - 1867 edition.

History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway, by P.H. McKerlie - 1878

Dr Duncan of Ruthwell, Founder of Savings Banks, by Lady Hall - 1910

Galloway Records Volume I, by G.M. Stewart - 1914

Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, by Dr Hew Scott - 1917.

The Ruthwell Cross, by J.L. Dinwiddie - 1971.

Covenant and Hearth Tax, by R.A. Shannon - 1973.

The Broughton and Cally Muniments, held by the National Archives of Scotland.

The Records of Scottish testaments, held by the National Archives of Scotland.

The Kirkcudbright Parish Records, held by the National Archives of Scotland.

The Girthon Parish Records, held in the National Archives of Scotland.
The Bridekirk Parish Registers, held at the Carlisle Library.
Edinburgh Death Records, held in the National Archives of Scotland.
Information from the National Library Map Room staff.
Records of the Signet Library, Edinburgh.
Records of the Royal Scottish Academy.
London wills at the Principle Registry of the Family Division Probate Department.
London census returns
www.familysearch.org
www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk
www.1837online.com

Mystery Photograph in the Scottish Genealogist LIII no.2 June 2006.

Richard Torrance thanks the three members of the Scottish Genealogy Society who identified the place with the mercat cross as Campbeltown. Strictly speaking this was not a mercat cross but is likely to be the Kilkiven cross of c 1380. It was brought to Campbeltown in the 17th century and remained there until the 1940s.

Another photograph to challenge readers is under Uniforms in the Genealogist's alphabet.

**Please consider the
Scottish Genealogy Society in your Will.
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VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

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Dr. Jim Cranstoun in the Library or telephone 0131 220 3677*

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monumental inscriptions



compiled
by Craig Ellery

This, the society's latest publication, is now available from the library at £13 plus p & p.
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MORMON RECORD INDEXES

by Graham Marshall

It can hardly be surprising that the genealogy library in Salt Lake City is the largest in the world since it was founded in 1894 and Mormons have been microfilming genealogical records from all over the world since the late 1930's; indeed they are still doing so today, even in the National Archives of Scotland in Edinburgh. The statistics are impressive: Nearly two and a half million rolls of microfilm, three quarters of a million microfiche and a third of a million or so books and other formats. A vault in the mountains near Salt Lake City stores the master copies of the microfilmed records but they can be also accessed worldwide online or through the network of Family History Centres (usually listed in the local telephone directory) which, like the Scottish Genealogy Society's library is manned by unpaid volunteers. One may even find free access to Ancestry.com available in some of these centres!

The largest computerized index of records is the International Genealogical Index (IGI) including those for the Scottish Old Parish Records (OPR) available through the website <http://www.familysearch.org> (see "Using the IGI" The Scottish Genealogist Vol. LIII No.4 by the same author). The microfiche version of this index is available in Victoria Terrace and while it is not claimed to be complete it is still probably the best available today. Remember, however, that the original IGI is now fairly old but Addenda have been published so it is important to search both the original index and the Addendum when looking for an individual.

The IGI is often criticised for holding more inaccurate records than accurate. Reference was made in the previous article to how one might recognise the difference between submitted and extracted records. In addition to the IGI here are two sections of the *familysearch* web site which comprise submitted records:

Ancestral File; patrons of Family History Centres were previously able to submit a family tree in Gedcom format to the Mormon database which was then added to the next release of Ancestral File. One of the principal problems with Ancestral File was that anyone could submit changes to a tree leading to incorrect data overwriting correct data. While this no longer happens Ancestral File is still one of the world's largest collections of lineage-linked records. The *Ancestral File* screen allows one to search only those records included in this collection. Bear in mind that although Pedigree Resource File replaced this collection many family trees were never resubmitted.

Pedigree Resource File replaced Ancestral File towards the end of the 1990's as the repository for shared family trees in the Mormon collection. The fault mentioned above was eliminated; family trees may only be submitted through the web site and all versions of a tree are available for consultation allowing a researcher to make up their own mind which is more accurate. The search screen allows one to search only those records included in this collection.

Other search screens on the *familysearch* website allow the researcher to interrogate the following indexes:

Vital Records Indexes; produced at a time when the speed of the Mormon extraction process was greater than the speed of entry into the IGI. CDs were produced for the UK, North America, Australia, Mexico, Scandinavia and Europe all of which are available in the society's own library.

Census Records; Mormons transcribed the 1881 National Census for Great Britain, the 1880 US Federal Census and the 1881 National Census for Canada as part of a project to make it possible to locate anyone living in the English speaking world in 1880-1; unfortunately the records for Ireland, Australia and New Zealand were never included. There is a national name index for each census and they may be searched on age, place of birth and place of residence as well as certain other criteria. This is particularly useful in the UK where the Scottish census and the England and Wales census are only available separately from the official web sites but bear in mind that Scotland may only be searched from the CD collection (available in Victoria Terrace) not online.

Both the online and CD versions of this collection enable the researcher to locate an ancestor then view a transcription of the complete household record. It is also possible to navigate to neighbouring households each of which includes a microfilm number which refers to the specific microfilm containing the actual handwritten version of the record.

US Social Security Death Index; for those researching United States links the US Social Security Death Index is a list of deceased individuals who had a US Social Security Number (SSN). It lists the last known location of an individual as well as where the SSN application was made. It is only an index; the original SSN application often provides additional information, such as place and date of birth and the mother's maiden name.

Although it is not available online there is another index, valuable even for those with no obvious Mormon connections. The **Mormon Immigration Index** lists 93,000 US immigrant pioneers who used the same transport as some of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Records contain passenger lists, letters, diaries and other genealogical information. This may be consulted on CD at any LDS family history centre. Don't miss that word *obvious* either; the author now knows of at least six separate family connection with Mormon emigrants from the mid nineteenth century – did you know the Midlothian coalfield was a major recruiting area for pioneers?

An often ignored section of the *familysearch* website is the **Family History Library Catalogue**. Clicking **Family History Library Catalog** under the Library tab at the top of the search screen takes the researcher to a choice of eight search screens.



Hovering over a button reveals a description of what it does.

Possibly the most useful is the **PLACE** search which will list items available through the library for that location and provide links to related topics; for example searching **KIRKLISTON** will produce the usual list of church and census records

[Scotland, West Lothian, Kirkliston - Census](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, Kirkliston - Church records](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, Kirkliston - Church records - Indexes](#)

and the very useful guide written by one of our own members:

[Kirkliston : a parish history Whyte, Donald,](#)

which entry includes some helpful notes

Includes appendix of origins of Kirkliston street names.

The parish of Kirkliston is located to the west of Edinburgh and includes the villages of Winchburgh and Newburgh. Originally called Liston, it was renamed Kirkliston in the fourteenth century after the Temple Liston which had been owned by the Knights Templar during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

A further link [View Related Places](#) leads to a list for West Lothian grouped in various collections

[Scotland, West Lothian, - Almanacs](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Biography](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Cemeteries](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Census - 1881 - Indexes](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Church records](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Church records - Indexes](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Church records - Inventories, registers, catalogs](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Court records](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Description and travel](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Gazetteers](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - History](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - History - Statistics](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Land and property](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Land and property - Indexes](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Maps](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Names, Geographical](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Probate records](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Probate records - Indexes](#)
[Scotland, West Lothian, - Taxation](#)

For cynics who think an American library could never have records about Scotland not available here, think again.

Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/fhcatalog/supermainframeset.asp?display=title&titleid=311453&disp=Record+of+member

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Scotland's People Xist FreeCEN NASearch genealogy

Title details (Record of members)

Page Tools

Title Details **FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG** **THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS**

[View Film Notes](#)

Title	Record of members, 1842-1868
Authors	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Crofthead Branch (West Lothian) (Main Author)
Notes	<p>Microfilm of original records in the LDS Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City.</p> <p>Contents: Registration of members, 1842-1854 -- Baptisms, 1848-1868 -- Record of members, 1855-1868.</p> <p>May print only direct ancestor and those born 95+ years ago. All other information must be crossed out.</p> <p>Crofthead Branch was a unit of the Edinburgh Conference, British Mission and included several localities in the county of West Lothian.</p>
Subjects	Scotland, West Lothian, Crofthead - Church records Scotland, West Lothian - Church records
Format	Manuscript (On Film)
Language	English
Publication	Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1953
Physical	on 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm.

For a printable version of this record click [here](#) then click your browser's **Print** button.

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FAMILYSEARCH Home Help

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Finally – remember the help screens – they do just what they say.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Annual Accounts as passed at the AGM 16/02/07

Income & Expenditure Account for Year Ended 30 September 2006

		2006	2005
Income:	Subscriptions	22,113.69	24,232.89
	Investment Income	2,222.68	1,684.02
	Gift Aid	1,739.40	1,665.51
	Donations	1,299.72	1,917.43
	Legacies	-	-
	Sales	35,940.66	32,479.13
	Cost of Sales	18,721.94	16,294.21
	Sales Surplus	17,218.72	16,184.92
	Conference Income	2,773.00	166.24
	Cost of Sales	1,613.61	111.20
	Conference Surplus	1,159.39	55.04
	A: Total Income	45,753.60	45,739.81
Expenditure:	Journal (Print & Dist.)	13,217.07	11,381.34
	Lecture Expenses	2,174.31	2,071.75
	Library Running Costs	6,321.82	8,317.46
	Computer Expenses	405.11	388.59
	Postage	4,448.38	4,310.69
	Stationery, Typing etc	2,296.48	1,671.87
	Affiliations	97.00	119.00
	Insurance/Bank Charges	2,824.06	3,366.96
	Depreciation	995.00	3,724.00
	Advertising	2,690.70	3,507.26
	Telephone & Trav. Expenses	965.92	902.28
	Sundries	65.29	50.00
	B: Total Expenditure	36,501.14	39,811.20
	Surplus/(Deficit) (A - B)	9,252.46	5,928.61
FIXED ASSETS:			
	Property at cost	53,063.00	53,063.00
	Equipment (Net)	1,986.88	2,662.00
	Books, Microfilms etc	126,870.00	124,475.00
		181,919.88	180,200.00
CURRENT ASSETS:			
	Stock	27,599.83	30,006.67
	Debtors & Prepayments	857.49	-
	Bank	64,856.69	55,410.99
	Glenfiddich Fund	1,898.81	1,879.96
	Cash	65.71	77.00
		95,278.53	87,374.62
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
	Creditors & Accruals	1,508.94	1,137.61
NET CURRENT ASSETS:		93,769.59	86,237.01
TOTAL ASSETS:		275,689.47	266,437.01

D Tweedie, Honorary Treasurer.

SAF Faed, BSc, CA, Honorary Examiner.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Carol Stubbs

Bellie Churchyard and New Cemetery: Parish of Bellie: MIs	Helen Mitchell et al, eds.
Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum: Jacobite hero and martyr	A.M. Mackintosh
Carmichael: a history of the parish and its peoples	William A. Fleming comp.
Cemetery of Peterculter	Bill & Eileen McHardy
Dalmellington Old Graveyard & War Memorial: MIs	Alloway & S. Ayrshire F.H.S.
Dear Olivia: an Italian journey of love and courage	Mary Contini
Diary of Robert Lees: early 19th century life in old Stonehaven	Joan McCausland
Dumfriesshire: 1851 Census: indexed transcription: Morton, Penpont, Ruthwell, St Mungo, Sanquhar, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Tundergarth, Tynron, Wamphray	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Girvan Doune Cemetery, West Section: MIs	Alloway & S. Ayrshire F.H.S.
Glimpses of old Kirkmahoe	Dumfries & Galloway Libraries
Gordons of Cluny: from the early years of the 18th century down to the present time	John Malcolm Bulloch
Hearth Tax for Dumfriesshire 1691	Duncan Adamson, comp.
Hearth Tax Records: Angus coastal parishes from Monifieth to Arbroath 1691	David Dobson
History of Strathaven and Avondale, Vols. 1 & 2	William Fleming Downie
History of Strathaven and Avondale: Index	Stella Rutter, comp.
Inverness-shire: 1851 Census Index: Alvie, Kingussie & Insh, Laggan	Rhona Smith, comp.
Kirkoswald Churchyard & Crossraguel Abbey: MIs	Alloway & S. Ayrshire F.H.S.
Kirkyard of St Combs, Parish of Lonmay	Jim Campbell & Jim McNab
Kirkyard of St John's, Parish of Gamrie	Gavin Bell editor
Lands & People of Moray: Part 25: Parish of Dallas	Bruce B. Bishop
Lands and Ownership in the Machars	T.C. McCreath
McIlhenny Family History Update	Hugh M. McIlhenny
Peeblesshire: 1861 Census: indexed transcription: Peebles, Skirling, Stobo, Traquair, Tweedsmuir, West Linton	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Roxburghshire: 1841 Census: indexed transcription: Cavers, Crailing, Stichill	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Roxburghshire: 1861 Census: indexed transcription: Ladhope District, Minto, Morebattle	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Scottish Genealogist: Index to Vols. XLV-LII, 1998-2005	Richard D. Torrance, comp.
Selkirkshire: 1861 Census: indexed transcription: Ettrick	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Some Customs, Folklore and Superstitions of Galloway	Alastair Penman
Spynie Churchyard, Parish of New Spynie, Moray: Monumental Inscriptions	Moray Burial Ground Research Group
Urquhart New Cemetery & Innes House Burial Ground, Parish of Urquhart, Moray: MIs	Moray Burial Ground Research Group

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2007

All meetings now take place in the Augustine Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, (unless otherwise advised).

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 16 March | Friday - Ordinary Meeting - "The Water of Leith" by Hamish Coghill. |
| 18 April | Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting - Duncan McNiven on the GRO-NAS 'One-Stop-Shop'. |
| 21 April | Saturday - Scottish Association of Family History Societies Fair - Culloden Academy. |
| 5 May | Saturday - The Society of Genealogists' Family History Fair, Royal Horticultural New Hall, Westminster, London. |
| 8 September | Saturday - Family History Fair - Gateshead, co.Durham. |
| 17 September | Monday - Ordinary Meeting - "Dynasties and clusters" by Dr Maurice McCrae, FRCPE. |
| 22 September | Saturday - Fife Family History Fair - Glenrothes. |
| 15 October | Monday - Ordinary Meeting - "7th Battalion Royal Scots and the Greta Disaster" by Ken Nisbet. |
| 16 November | Friday - Ordinary Meeting - "Education sources in the National Library of Scotland" by Margaret McBryde, NAS. |

New Register House Research Evenings:
Contact library for 2007 dates.

Old Military Notices

from Edinburgh in the Nineteen Century (1901).

Indian Heroes - The 78th Highlanders on their return from India, where they had taken part in the relief of Lucknow, received a great reception from the citizens of Edinburgh on 24th February 1860. They were entertained to a banquet in the Corn Exchange on the 24th April.

Artillery Volunteers - The Edinburgh City and the Edinburgh Midlothian Corps of Artillery Volunteers were formed in April 1860.

QUERY

- 2969 We are trying to trace my McGregor ancestors. Our John McGregor was born circa 1790 to parents John Row McGregor and Mary McDonald in Perthshire, possible in the Monzie area as that is where he married Anne Stobbie on 14th June, 1826. We think possibly the "Row" on his Death Certificate could have been "Roro" - so many possibilities though. *Margaret Cameron. mr.cameron@ozemail.com.au*

**THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY
SOCIETY
present**

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CHURCH GROUPS, CLUBS,.... In fact ANY GROUPS
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THE MAXIMUM NUMBER PER GROUP IS **14**

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QUESTIONS AND TO GIVE ADVICE.

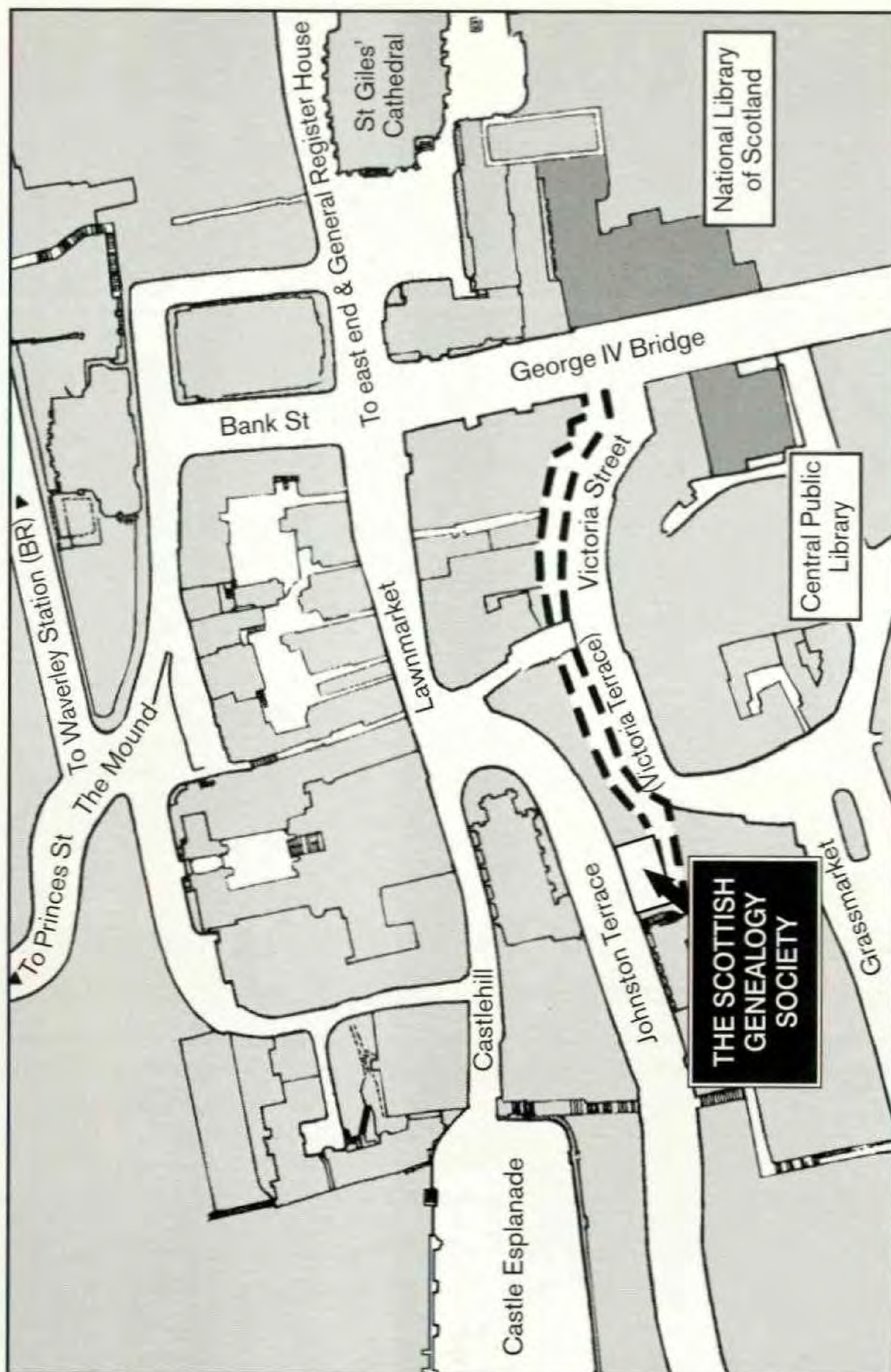
The complete facilities of our Library are available for
your use on these evenings including....

**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:

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 Opening hours: Monday - Thursday: 10.30am – 5.30pm (Weds. - 8.30pm)
 Saturday 10am – 5pm.

