

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

SEPTEMBER 2007

Bonthrons in Sweden

Genealogist's Dream: Lawyer's Nightmare

Dr Elsie Inglis

A Lost Daughter of Robert II

Fratricide at Cramond

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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# The Scottish Genealogy Society

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This edition of *The Scottish Genealogist* was edited by Caroline Gerard, with the valued assistance of Joy Dodd and the late Pam Graham, of Jim Cranstoun, Craig Ellery, and Richard Torrance, of Chic Bower at Sprint Repro and of all our regular and occasional contributors.

*Front Cover:* The Society's Coat of Arms

*Back Cover:* Self-portrait of Dr William (The Tiger) Dunlop, from "Dunlops of that ilk", published 1898.

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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 September to April in the Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, at 7.30pm around the 15th of the month. If the 15th falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held the following Monday.

### Membership

Single membership £16; family membership £19; affiliate membership £20.

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### Correspondence, Subscriptions, Publications

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Relevant articles are welcomed by the Hon. Editor and preferably should be submitted in MSWord or rtf format via email or on a CD Rom. Illustrations are preferred in .jpeg format. Members' queries are also welcomed for inclusion in the magazine: a £2 per entry charge is made to non-members. Email: [editor@scotsgenealogy.com](mailto:editor@scotsgenealogy.com)

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# A Curious Will

by John William Irvine

Here are the principal portions of a will, made by a Dr. Dunlop, at one time a member of the Canadian Legislature:-

*"I, being in sound health of body and mind, which my friends who do not flatter me say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make my last will. I leave the property of Gairbread (Particularised) to my sisters Helen Boyle Storey and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister; whom may God help him, she henpecks, the latter because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid, and not market ripe.....I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John as the representative of the family. I would have left it to old John himself, but he would have melted it down to make temperance medals, and that would have been a sacrilege. However, I leave him my big horn snuff-box; he can only make temperance horn spoons out of that.*

*I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, the property formerly of my great-grandmother, Betsy Hamilton of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit as she does of the letter she will be a much better Christian than she is. I leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up Whiggery and Radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my Brother-in-Law Allan, my punch-bowl, as he is a big gaunny man, and likely to do credit to it.*

*I leave to parson Chevassie my big silver snuff-box as a small token of gratitude to him for taking my sister Maggie, whom no man of taste would have taken. I leave to John Cuddell a silver tea-pot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife.*

*I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been so zingly wally, that he may yet learn to read with them. I leave my silver cup with the sovereign in the bottom of it, to my sister Janet, because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore necessarily given to hoarding; and also my grandmother's snuff-box as it looks decent to see an old maid taking snuff."*

## Who were the Dunlops?

I have discovered that Dr. Dunlop was one William (The Tiger) Dunlop born in 1792 Middle Parish, Greenock, to Alexander Dunlop, a banker and businessman, and Janet Graham (his first wife)

William had 15 siblings from his father's two marriages, the oldest being born in 1789 and the youngest in 1813.

All the male children appeared to attend either Glasgow or Edinburgh Universities, although not all completed their courses.

The whole family seemed to fare well, the males having careers such as merchants, indigo planters, ministers, lawyers, doctors, astronomers and such-like and the females marrying into similar families.

William himself studied medicine at Glasgow University (not listed as graduating), emigrated to Canada in 1826 and died in Ontario in 1848.

Dr. William Dunlop, physician, author, woodsman, soldier, politician and raconteur. Born in Scotland, he served in Canada as an army surgeon during the War of 1812. His writings, including articles based on his residence in India 1817-19, won him a place among the witty contributors to Blackwood's Magazine with the title of "Tiger". In 1826 he emigrated to Upper Canada. As Warden of the Forests for the Canada Company, he assisted John Galt in opening up the Huron Tract and in 1827 founded Goderich. Dunlop was member for Huron 1841-46 and wrote two books about Canada.



His reference to his sister Elizabeth being not rife for marriage was a little premature as she married a James Cunningham in late 1846 in Edinburgh and went on to have 3 children.

Sister Helen married the Reverend Robert Storey; the eldest son of old John appears to be Alexander Graham (The Consul) Dunlop b. 1814, old John being his older brother; sister Jenny (Jane) was married to John Caddell an advocate of Tranent; brother Sandy (Alexander) was an Advocate and MP for Greenock 1852 to 1868; the Parson Chevassie was Horace Chevassie, husband of his sister Margaret.

Finally his brother Andrew was an Indigo Planter in India, and his sister Janet died in 1877, unmarried.

*James Dunlop of Dunlop – 11<sup>th</sup> of that Ilk 1509-1601*

*James Dunlop of Dunlop – 13<sup>th</sup> of that Ilk – bef. 1558- 1617*

*James Dunlop of Dunlop- 14<sup>th</sup> of that Ilk, c1580-1634*

*Alexander Dunlop 1620-unkown, Minister at Paisley (his brother James became 15<sup>th</sup> of that Ilk)*

*William Dunlop 1654-1699, Principal of University of Glasgow- suffered imprisonment with his wife during the English Civil War – emigrated to Carolina and returned in 1688*

*Alexander Dunlop 1684(Carolina) -1747, Prof. of Greek, Glasgow University*

*John Dunlop 1730-1805*

*Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch , Merchant in Greenock*

**William Dunlop** 1792-1848

*This shows his lineage from the Dunlops of that Ilk*

#### **References:**

Dougal's Index Register to Next of Kin

Dunlop of that Ilk

## **Advertising in 'The Scottish Genealogist'**

Our journal now accepts advertising for things relevant to genealogy.

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# The Bonthron Family in Sweden

by Birgitta Berger

In April 2006 I and my two distant cousins, Eva Willén and Sten Serenander, visited Edinburgh and Fife in search of family connections and of knowledge about our Scottish forefathers. We spent a day at the General Register Office for Scotland in Princes Street and at the Scottish Genealogy Society, in Victoria Terrace in Edinburgh. We got some help from both places about how to get on with our investigations and also a few relevant findings from the registers.

We continued our investigations in St Andrews University Library, the Special Collections Department, studying letters and other papers from the Cambo House archives, hoping to find reasons for Lord Kellie's choosing Alexander Bonthron and the other Scots for the trip described below and also perhaps Alexander's own reasons for emigrating to Sweden.

We also tried to get hold of Peter Erskine, the present owner of Cambo House, to find out if there are more papers at Cambo House or if his family papers could tell us more about this expedition, but with no success as we had so few days to spend in Fife. A visit to Boarhills, which we think is the birthplace of our forefather Alexander Bonthron, was also included.



Old Factory Engeltöfta.

We were interested in finding out if there are descendants of Alexander's sisters and brothers living in the UK today. We were not successful on that account but have not lost hope. With this article in "The Scottish Genealogist" we might be able to reach some Bonthrons or perhaps descendants of some of the other Scots who went to Sweden in 1803.

In 2005 we had started to prepare for a family gathering. We wanted to find out as much as possible about the lives of our Swedish ancestors and to set up a family tree. All three of us are Bonthrons, either by birth or once removed, and each knew a lot about his or her line of the family. But what we most of all wanted to find out was about our Scottish ancestors. There have always been different tales in the family about Alexander, his background history and where he came from. But until recently we couldn't find any proof. Luckily we got a family tree constructed by our very distant cousin, Mark Bonthron in London, which also could be found on the internet. From that Alexander's family branch could be outlined.

So, in September 2006 the Bonthron family gathered in the south of Sweden where Alexander lived and worked. There were about 80 to 90 family members present. This was the first time we had such an event in the history of the Bonthrons in Sweden and many of the members had never met and some had never even heard of each other. On the programme was an exhibition of family photos, a newly-constructed family tree over the first Bonthrons in Sweden and their offspring and a few results of our recent research into our Scottish ancestry as far back as the 1600s. Also we had produced a written and illustrated history of Alexander Bonthron, his two sons and their families.

So, how did it come about that our ancestor, Alexander Bonthron, emigrated from Scotland to Sweden?

### **How the 20-year old mechanic from Fife, Alexander Bonthron, emigrated to Sweden in 1803 and founded a large family.**

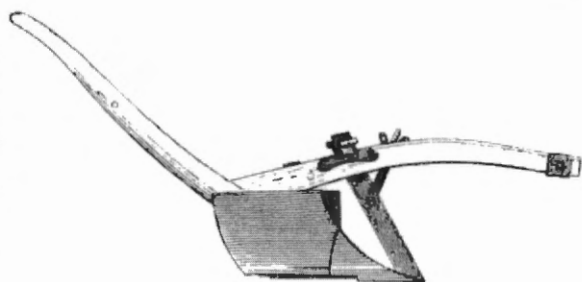
In 1803 our forefather, Alexander Bonthron, came to Sweden from Fife and as far as we have been able to learn he was born in 1783 in the village of Boarhills south of St Andrews. He was the son of David Bonthron, born in 1760, and Helen Foggo who married on the 4th of August 1780. The family lived since at least four generations in Boarhills and worked as wrights or millwrights.

When Alexander arrived in Sweden he worked as a mechanic at Engeltöfta, a manor house in Scania, the southernmost province of Sweden. The owner of the estate, C. G. Stjernsward, had asked Lord Kellie, Thomas Erskine at Cambo House in Fife, for advice about modernizing his farming methods, as Scotland was a model country for farming at the time, and as he was a friend of Erskine's daughter who was married in Sweden. Thomas Erskine had been British Consul in Gothenburgh, Sweden, for many years and returned to Scotland when he became the 9th Earl of Kellie in 1799.

Lord Kellie gathered a workforce of 8 men: Alexander Hall farmer and leader, John Hain overseer, David and Walter Pride blacksmiths, David Donaldson , Robert Machai and Alexander Bonthron mechanics and Alexander Rödger and James Hardin ploughmen. Also a woman to cook and keep house for them, and all were sent to Sweden in the spring of 1803.

Stjernsvärd built a "Factory" for them to work in, with a smithy and a farming equipment factory on the ground floor and living quarters for the Scots upstairs. The house is still standing although moved to another place in the parish. Alexander and a blacksmith called David Pride worked in the factory and had apprentices who went to work on other estates. The knowledge of modern farming methods and the construction of modern equipment, i.e. ploughs, was further spreading in Sweden. This meant a lot for the modernising of Swedish farming.

Although the methods were successful, Stjernsvärd , who was not a very good businessman, had spent such a lot of money on his estate that he went bankrupt and had to sell in 1819. The Factory closed and most of the Scots went home, but some of them, who had married Swedish girls stayed on, among them was Alexander Bonthron who already had two sons. He went on working as a blacksmith and mechanic and later had two more children, daughters. He died in 1830 and just a few years later his wife died too and the children were taken care of by relatives and given some education. The two sons and one daughter married and had families. The families of the descendants of the two sons took part in the family gathering in September 2006.



The Plough from Engeltofta.

We are interested in further knowledge and contacts about the branch of the Bonthron family with roots in Boarhills which now may live in other parts of U.K.

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# **Dr. William McTurk - Lawyer's nightmare, genealogist's dream.**

**by Murray Johnston**

## *The quest.*

Three early 1840s testamentary proceedings in Kirkeudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire left lingering uncertainty. Two Johnstons and a McTurk were named as cousins and beneficiaries of the estate of Dr. William McTurk of Glasgow University. The inventories reported that bequests of £100 had been reduced by two-thirds and were worth only £33. Yet Dr. McTurk had died with a healthy estate of £8,243. How had these shortages occurred?

## *The bequest.*

Dr. William McTurk, professor of Ecclesiastical History at Glasgow University, wrote his will on 26 January, 1841, only six weeks before he died on March 10. He had never married and had no immediate family of his own. So he decided to distribute his estate in such a way that he might be remembered kindly.

Professor McTurk expressed his second bequest with the propitious words, "to each of my cousins german, and to each of my second cousins, and to each of my third cousins whether by my father or mother ... who may be alive at the time of my death the sum of £100 sterling." His head might have been in the ecclesiastical clouds, but he did want to ensure that his good intentions could not possibly be misinterpreted. So the Doctor of Divinity carefully specified precisely what he meant, "... by which I mean my cousins german both by my father and mother, and their children and grandchildren ...".

The Professor had no concept of the nightmare he had created for his executors. Clearly, the good bachelor ecclesiastic was totally unaware of the mathematical potential for exponential population growth over five generations commencing with his grandparents.

News of the bequest sped via the family grapevine to the Glenkens where the Professor's family originated and most remained resident. One year after the Professor's death, perhaps after receiving a multitude of claims, the Lord Ordinary dispatched a Commissioner to sort out who were the valid claimants of McTurk's bequest.

## *The Commissioner's List.*

Four months after his appointment and written in an immaculate script, Commissioner James Crawford carefully recorded that he had travelled to Dalmellington, Carsphairn and New Galloway. There, he received "parole & written" evidence and after returning to Glasgow for further consideration, reported the results of his investigation. The

Commissioner listed 209 claimants who had successfully "made out their propinquity". In so doing, Crawford created a genealogist's dream - a complete list of members of the McTurk and Wight families living in 1841, effectively detailing five generations.

The Commissioner's List began with William's cousins "On the Fathers Side" descended from his unnamed grandfather McTurk. Crawford did name Grandfather's children - the siblings of William's father, Alexander. With births estimated in the 1720s in the Glenkens, probably Carsphairn, these were William, John and the last, Janet, "who married Robert McTurk", thus retaining the McTurk name.

With the word "None", Crawford recorded that no first cousins on the McTurk side, i.e. the children of the three siblings, were living at the time the Professor died. Unfortunately, none of the deceased first cousins were named. Nevertheless, many second and third cousins did survive and these successful claimants totalled 114, of which 51 were McTurks. Families of Johnstones, McMillans and McCullochs numbered 12, 10 and 9, respectively. With contingents ranging from 7 to 2, were the families of Gordon, McKnight, Stewart, McCartney, Clark, Shaw and McAdam.

These included one of the Shaws "said to be in Australia" and, as noted in a "Special Report" at the end of the listings, two children born within five months of the Professor's death. Evidently, a pregnancy at the time of McTurk's death was considered "alive" and a valid claimant. Also listed in the Special Report was the name of an illegitimate child of a claimant by his servant, whom he later married thereby legitimizing the child. But that marriage did not take place until after the death of another woman he had married in the meantime following the illicit liaison. In another case however, the inclusion within the List of a claimant illegitimately born in Carsphairn is consistent with the lack of any condition as to legitimacy left by the Professor.

Immediately following the McTurks "On the Mothers Side", Crawford listed 95 successful claimants including several first cousins and one child born four months after the Professor's death. William McTurk's grandfather on his mother's side was Carsphairn merchant James Wight of Portomark, where he is reported well-established by McKerlie as early as 1731. Three of James's four children, all likely born in Carsphairn, were daughters who lost the Wight name upon marriage. James' children, together with the number of claimants of that family name at birth, were: John Wight, 10, Jean Brown, 7, Isabella Hastings, 11 and Margaret Finlay, 9. Also, there were 12 Duncans descended from Isabella and Margaret, and 10 Wilsons, from Margaret. In addition, with family representations numbering from 5 to 1, were the families of Rae, Broadfoot, Williamson, Tait, Doig, Richardson, McCracken, Christie, Fisher, Grattan and Alexander.

While with very few exceptions the List includes no dates, Crawford did record the names ordered from eldest to youngest within family groups. Where a claimant's parent was deceased, the Commissioner usually listed the claimant's name followed



Carsphairn.

by “children of” and the name of the parent. He also named three claimants who died shortly after the Professor’s death and before the report was completed. These individuals were treated as valid claimants, as testimonial proceedings verify. In four other cases, Crawford added the name of the claimant’s property in the style, for example, “of Millmark” indicating the individual was of recognisable economic substance.

As far as can be ascertained today from parish, monumental and census records, the Commissioner’s List was invariably accurate. The List was based at a point in time only three months before the census of 1841 was taken. Where the claimants have been located in that census or one of those following, the data in the List can be verified and other detail added that was superfluous to the Commissioner’s task, such as date and place of birth of claimants.

Other than the meticulous listing of successful claimants to the Professor’s estate, Crawford’s work often named the deceased ancestors of claimants and the family names of the marriage partners of married women; for example, “children of Janet McTurk or Johnstone”. These references, some augmented with dates and first names taken from parish, monumental and censuses records, mean that the Commissioner’s List expands with many more names, well beyond the original 209 claimants.

#### *The Professor’s estate.*

In his will McTurk had first provided for his just debts, which eventually included fees for the work of Commissioner Crawford. The net proceeds of the estate after deducting expenses amounted to perhaps £7,500. The Professor’s second and third



bequests included £1,000 to his University, another £500 each to his two nephews John and William Taylor, and £450 for various deserving individuals. These, together with the £20,900 bequeathed to his 209 cousins, totalled £23,350, leaving a shortage of £16,850.

Small wonder then that in January 1843 the Lord Ordinary, having heard all the evidence, decided that not only was there no residue of the estate to fund McTurk's fourth bequest, but the second and third bequests "must all suffer an abatement in equal proportions". This, therefore, was the basis for the reduction of about 66% (16850/23350) to the individual bequests observed in three testamentary proceedings and to the legacy to the University, whose records duly record the same reduction.

#### *The origins of Wm McTurk.*

William McTurk's birth was recorded in the Glasgow parish registers on 14 September 1765, the third of four children. His parents were Alexander McTurk and Mary Wight, sometimes known as Wright. In August 1760, the same parish registers had recorded their marriage. He was a Merchant of Glasgow, and she was the daughter of James Wight of Portomark in Carsphairn.

The evidence of the Commissioner's work is consistent with the idea that Alexander originated in the Glenkens if not specifically Carsphairn, like his bride. Most if not all his immediate relatives, as recorded in the List, were born or lived in or around the four parishes of the Glenkens. Alexander himself probably relocated to Glasgow about 1750. If the family followed tradition, he would not have been the eldest son, since he did not inherit the family possessions in the Carsphairn area, but chose instead to go into business. In February 1755, he became a Burgess and one of the Guild Brethren of Glasgow, which was the only way to trade or operate a business. Alexander obtained the designation by purchase, rather than through inheritance or gift, suggesting that not only was he new to Glasgow but also he had the financial means to make the purchase.

Unfortunately, Alexander died before his children reached the age of majority necessitating the appointment of Curators and Tutors for his sons in the 1770s. But this was not a drastic setback for the young William, financially or otherwise. He studied at Glasgow University, as did his two brothers, obtaining an MA in 1797 at the age of 32. In 1806, William took his PhD in Divinity. Doctor McTurk succeeded to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in 1809, which he held until 1841.

#### *The home of Wm McTurk.*

Perhaps looking toward retirement, Dr. McTurk lived most of the 1830s at Craigmaddie, a mansion house located only a few miles outside Glasgow in the small parish of Baldernock, Stirlingshire. In 1839 Craigmaddie was his security for a loan. However, by February 1841 at the time the Statistical Account was written, Henry Gordon was the heritor of the property. McTurk must have sold Craigmaddie in

about 1840 and acquired two nearby farms. McTurk's estate included £172 rentals and crop shares due from his two farmer tenants in "the lands of Easter and Wester Blairskinth in the parish of Baldernock". One wonders what happened to these two farms.

#### *The McTurk Family of the Glenkens.*

The Commissioner's List is too long to replicate here in full. Nevertheless, certain crucial raw data drawn from the Commissioner's List, complemented with other information, has been summarised hereinafter. The tabulated List can be seen at <http://members.shaw.ca/murraygj>

Some of the families reported by Major C.W. Ellis in his article "The McTurks of the Glenkens" are confirmed by the Commissioner's List. However, the List accurately records certain relationships that had been incorrectly otherwise suggested by Ellis in that article.

The List names Grandfather McTurk's three children other than Alexander of Glasgow, Professor William McTurk's father. But what of Grandfather? He was very likely the Alexander McTurk who died at Halfmark in Carsphairn in 1758 and with his wife Jean Milligan was buried in the parish churchyard. Halfmark was the same farm at which Janet McTurk died, the same Janet named in the List as husband of Robert McTurk and daughter of Grandfather.

The first on the List was William, who had four children. William's eldest child was Robert McTurk, whose first four children by his wife Agnes Wilson were born in Carsphairn and the last two, in Kells. One of the Carsphairn offspring was James, an Agricultural Labourer who settled with his wife Sarah Smith in Girvan and Straiton in Ayrshire. Another was William, a cattle dealer, carefully listed by Crawford at his Balmaclellan residence, Crago Bridge, near where he died in 1860. He married Marrión McAdam who bore him children in Carsphairn between 1807 and 1815 and later settled in Kirkpatrick Durham. Alexander McTurk, another cattle dealer, married Margaret McMenzies in Balmaghie and eventually retired to Collin, Torthorwald, Dumfriesshire. One of Alexander and Margaret's daughters was one of the three involved in testamentary proceedings over the Professor's estate in the early 1840s. George, Robert's youngest child, and his spouse Jane Samson settled in Ayrshire and one of their two children was James Wilson McTurk (1824-1878), the minister of Langholm parish, Dumfriesshire.

Another of William's children was his second child, Grizel McTurk, born about 1748. She married William McAdam about 1771 and her children were born in Carsphairn between 1773 and 1784, two of whom are recorded later with families in Ayrshire. William's third child was almost certainly Catherine, whose illegitimate daughter Jannet was baptised at Carsphairn in 1781. The Commissioner recorded that the only child, Janet, was deceased before 1841. She had married Neil Shaw and their family

was registered in Ayrshire, one of whom may have missed her McTurk inheritance of £33, having ventured away to Australia. The fourth of William's children was a daughter who married into the McMillan family.

John McTurk was the second of the other three of Grandfather's children. For whatever reason, either John or his son Alexander was sufficiently adventurous to stray further from the Glenkens than most other of Grandfather's family. Alexander's children were all born around the borders of Inverness-shire and Argyle around 1800 and he died there in 1828. The children later became residents of Glasgow and environs, including Thomas, a "proprietor of houses".

The third on the List of Grandfather's children was Janet McTurk. Born about 1725, she married Robert McTurk about 1745. Their home was the remote croft "Shiel of Castlemaddie", southwest of Carsphairn village, on the Kells border. Five children were born to the McTurks. The baptism at Shiel of Castlemaddie of the youngest, James, was recorded in the Carsphairn parish register in 1758 and Robert died at the croft in 1771. Five monuments, situated closely together in Carsphairn churchyard, all provide evidence of this family, itself the union of two McTurk families. Two other headstones close by are also believed to relate to these two families. Of the 31 names on these monuments, all but eight are of Robert and Janet and their descendants. The other eight are of the same or elder generations. Although not certain, two of these eight, Alexander McTurk and Jean Milligan, who like Janet McTurk all died at Halfmark in the 1750s, may be Janet's parents, making Alexander, "Grandfather". The further possibility of some familial relationship, e.g. some degree of cousinship,



Shiel of Castlemaddie.



between Janet and Robert cannot be ignored. Both families appeared solidly entrenched in the Glenkens. Interestingly, there are no other McTurk pre-1855 churchyard monuments in the four Glenkens parishes.

Janet's eldest son, John McTurk born about 1752, married Helen McMillan and had seven children, most if not all in Carsphairn between about 1788 and 1801. A son of theirs was another with residence characterized by Crawford - John of Millmark, Dalry. Later, he was "of" Knocksting, which McKerlie notes was purchased by John in 1833. John married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of local gentry, John Shaw Alexander of Mackilston and Glenhoul in Dalry. John's family included sons who lived at Bradford in Yorkshire, Cranoe in Leicestershire, Stranfasket in Kells, and two sons in Breconshire, Wales.

John McTurk's own two eldest sons were Robert and William, both born in Carsphairn. The brothers were the cattle dealers listed at Waterside, Kells in Pigots 1837 Directory of Kirkeudbrightshire. Each died unmarried in the early 1840s at Waterside, the residence listed by Crawford for William. John's daughters included Janet McTurk, born about 1794 likely in Kells, who married David Johnstone originally of Kells, and she and three children were alive in Yorkshire in 1841. John's youngest son was Alexander, born 1797 in Carsphairn. The Commissioner styled Alexander as "of Barlae", in Dalry. He and spouse Jane Hyslop had a large family which by 1841 had only just begun with a child's early death, a baby and a pregnancy.

Returning to Janet McTurk her eldest daughter, Jean, married William Johnstone and one of their children was born in 1778 in Kells. Of Jean's three surviving claimant children, two died just after the Professor necessitating testimonial proceedings to deal with their £33 shares. One of Janet's grandchildren was claimant William Johnstone, for half the 19<sup>th</sup> century a master joiner in New Galloway and the informant and undertaker upon the death of an aunt, another claimant of neighbouring Balmaelellan.

The fourth child of Janet McTurk and her husband Robert McTurk was Alexander. Two of his children, Robert and William, had relocated to Lancashire about the turn of the century, married and remained there through 1841. One married in Birmingham, the other in Manchester and both had families in the city of Manchester.

#### *Quest's end.*

The discovery of what is described herein as The Commissioner's List, held by Glasgow University Archives for over a century and a half, had in a single stroke provided a mass of information. Not only demonstrating why Dr. McTurk's estate had been vastly over-extended, but also neatly listing a great many McTurks and Wight family members. Along the way this effectively clarified certain Johnston/c family relationships for me. Sometimes, just sometimes, research turns up a gem. This, without doubt, was a diamond.

*Acknowledgements:*

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Photographs: Stenlake Publishing "The Upper Glenkens" by Jack Hunter, and "Shiel" by Anna Campbell.

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## **The Heritage Hub, Hawick**

### **Major new cultural resource for the Scottish Borders**

After seven years of planning and development, the Scottish Borders has a new centre for researching family history and the culture and heritage of the Borders – the Heritage Hub in Hawick.

*The Heritage Hub building, which dates from 1888, was built as Hawick's Corn Exchange before becoming, in later years, a cinema and a nightclub. It has now been sympathetically transformed into a state-of-the-art archive and local & family history centre for the Borders and beyond. Archives bringing to life the culture, heritage and everyday life of the past have been brought together, stored safely, catalogued and made available to everyone. Heritage Hub replaces the former archive and local history centre at St Mary's Mill in Selkirk.*

The opening exhibition, "Treasures, 500 Years of History", runs to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2007.

Entry and use of the archives is free to all visitors and a team of knowledgeable, friendly staff is on hand to help. Heritage Hub is open to the public from 10.00 to 16.45 on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays (closed between 13.00 and 14.00 on Saturdays) and from 10.00 to 19.45 on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Wednesdays are reserved for pre-arranged tours and talks.

For more information, 'phone: 01450 360699 or email [archives@scotborders.gov.uk](mailto:archives@scotborders.gov.uk).

The opening of the Heritage Hub is a major milestone for the Heart of Hawick, a culture-led regeneration project that will make a substantial contribution to the social, cultural and economic regeneration of Hawick and the wider Borders. The official opening is planned for later in the year.

The project is a partnership, funded by Scottish Borders Council, the European Regional Development Fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund. The people of Hawick and the wider Borders are major stakeholders.

*From press release.*

# Dr Elsie Maud Inglis

by Caroline Gerard

Dr Elsie Inglis had been born in India on 18th August 1864, while her father, of an Inverness-shire family, had been posted there with the East India Company. The family returned to Scotland in 1874.

The young Elsie had always shown a keen interest in medicine, to the point, it's said, of painting her 40 dolls with measles spots so that she might "cure" them slowly with some gruesome drugs!

She studied medicine at Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow and qualified in 1892. In this she was a pioneer, as women had only recently been admitted to medical schools and as there was yet a great deal of male prejudice to be overcome.

Dr Inglis found that the prevailing conditions in hospitals, especially for women and in maternity hospitals, left a great deal to be desired. Her first hospital specifically for maternity purposes was set up at no.11 George Square, Edinburgh, and later it moved to no. 219 High Street, Edinburgh.

Eventually, of course, the Elsie Inglis Maternity Hospital was set up, to maintain both her intentions and her memory, at Abbeyhill, Edinburgh.

She was also appalled that a married woman could not have an operation without the husband's consent, and fumed if this was sometimes refused on the grounds that the wife was required at home to look after children instead of receiving medical attention. Her anger was directed also at the wives for allowing this position of subservience to be continued.

Therefore it wasn't only in healthcare and careers that Dr Inglis sought equality. She also campaigned for the right of women to vote, and in 1906 she helped to establish the Scottish Women's Suffrage Federation, became its Secretary, gave inspiring talks which sometimes drew on that day's medical experiences and organised other activities such as a march through the streets of Edinburgh.

## The Great War

At the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914, the Scottish Women's Suffrage Federation determined to set up the Scottish Women's Hospitals, with the intention of sending much-needed doctors and nurses to field hospitals. This was much applauded by the



Dr Inglis.

public and a great deal of funding for the hospitals was donated from all around the world.

However, male prejudice still held sway, despite the reverence in which Florence Nightingale was still held for her outstanding work during the Crimean War less than 60 years earlier, and Dr Inglis's offer was rebuffed with the words, "Lady, go home and sit still."

However, the offer was accepted more enthusiastically by France and Serbia, so that 14 mobile military hospitals were despatched to those countries, Dr Inglis herself arriving in the latter.

Conditions there were dreadful. Dr Inglis said later, "[The] hospital compound was a truly terrible place - the sights and smells beyond description. We dug into the ground the rubbish, emptied the overflowing cesspools, built incinerators, and cleaned, and cleaned, and cleaned. It was not the pleasantest or easiest work in the world." As well as the relentless cleaning, Dr Inglis ran her hospital with what might be described as "a firm hand". To others it seemed like tyranny!

As Serbian forces were driven back, Dr Inglis was captured - and then worked in her captors' military hospital. She was deported to Britain in 1916, but not for long. She returned to the Front in 1917, and eventually, it would seem, her hard work demanded its toll of her body. She became terminally ill with cancer, managed to reach Newcastle on 25th November 1917 and died the following day.

Her body was transported to St Giles, Edinburgh, where it lay in state, an accolade rarely accorded to a non-Royal and a non-military woman. She was buried, with full military honours, in Dean Cemetery. This was followed by a memorial service at Westminster Abbey, attended by innumerable British and international dignitaries.

In Serbia she is commemorated to this day and she was awarded posthumous honours by Serbia, as well as by France and Russia. It is said, "Scotland made her a doctor, but Serbia made her a saint."

### **The 2007 Tribute at Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh**

On 18th August 2007, her birthday, a ceremony in tribute to Dr Elsie Maud Inglis was staged at Dean Cemetery by the Scottish Veterans Association.

Despite the rain, 21 standard-bearers presented colours, prayers were led by the Rev. Dr Bill Mackie, SVA Chaplain, a wreath of poppies was laid, a bugler played *The Last Post*, and Pipe-Major Anderson, formerly of the Gordon Highlanders, played the lament, "The Flowers of the Forest". An address, outlining Dr Inglis's life and achievements, was delivered by Richard Mitchell of the Parachute Regiment, himself an Elsie's Baby. (For those unfamiliar with this local expression, this is the term for someone born in the Elsie Inglis Maternity Hospital.) Dr Ian McFarlane described the campaign to have a statue erected to commemorate Dr Inglis. (See below.)





Some of the Colour Party and the Rev. Dr Bill Mackie at Dr Inglis's grave.

Prior to the ceremony, James Percy of the One O'Clock Gun Association, having received suitable technical advice, cleaned the gravestone with acid. When this acid melted his gloves, he continued with his bare hands.

This tribute is intended to be an annual event in August, around the anniversary of Dr Inglis's birth, together with tributes in March to "Fighting Mac", Hector MacDonald, in September to Col. Robert Alexander Smith, who fought and died on the Confederate side of the American Civil War, as well as a one-off on 2nd March 2008 to James B Harden, who fought on the Unionist Side of that same war, at Piershill Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Further information can be read on <http://scottishveterans.mysite.orange.co.uk>

### **The Scottish Veterans Association**

This Association was formed with the intention of bringing together all like-minded ex-service personnel, and also civilians, to honour fallen comrades. Memorial services are held at various graves, so that the fallen are not forgotten. Members, and the Colour Parties, bear their own expenses when travelling from memorial to memorial.

The SVA also intends to build up a library of memorials, services and photographs, and, where possible, tend graves and restore, refurbish or replace headstones.

In the future, the SVA hopes that at least one of its annual services will be televised.

Other news will be posted on the above website.



## **The One O'Clock Gun Association**

The One O'Clock Gun Association was formed in 1998 to set up a three-month One O'Clock Gun exhibition at Edinburgh Castle. The idea was that of the late Sgt. Tom ("Tam the Gun") McKay MBE, District Gunner. The project appealed so much to the Heritage Lottery Fund that the Association was awarded a grant of £30,000. Historic Scotland provided a room for the exhibition on the Mills Mount Battery.

The first chairman, John Simpson, gave a talk on Edinburgh's time service at the Millennium Conference in Liverpool. Two years later the Association collaborated with the Museum of Edinburgh on the highly successful 'Toun's Time' exhibition at Huntly House.

The Association also has an interest in the Nelson Monument timeball and is working with the City of Edinburgh Conservation Department to have the mechanism refurbished.

It has also helped to erect in St Cuthbert's graveyard a stone (paid for by a descendant, Patricia Neish) at the grave of James Findlay, who first fired the gun in 1861. Mr Findlay was promoted from the Royal Artillery to the Land Transport Corps for the Crimean War in 1854, and was responsible for distributing medical supplies and armoury. The Corps disbanded after the Crimean War, so Mr Findlay was transferred back to the Royal Artillery in 1857 and later became Master Gunner.

The Association's present President is Sergeant Shannon R.A. (V.), the District Gunner. The three-month exhibition, which was set up in 1998, is still going strong!

[www.oneoclockgun.org](http://www.oneoclockgun.org)

## **The Memorial to Dr Inglis**

The Scottish Women's Hospital Committee (SWHC) has been campaigning for ten years to have a monument installed to Dr Inglis. An appeal is now in place, which has already attracted the support of some 60 MSPs. It is hoped that sufficient donations will be received to meet the £150,000 cost of erecting a statue in Edinburgh's Royal Mile, outside the site of her second hospital for women, by 2009. The City of Edinburgh Council has pledged to maintain the statue, once it is in place.

Designs have been drawn up by Vincent Butler and Bill Scott, both Royal Scottish Academicians. They intend to honour also all the women who worked in the Scottish Women's Hospitals, with depictions of women surgeons and nurses at work, tending to patients at home and at war.

Donations may be sent to:

Dr Inglis/ Scottish Women's Hospital Trust,  
c/o Malcolm Rust, Shepherd & Wedderburn Solicitors,  
Saltire Court, 20 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2ET

## Just a Laddie frae Glamis?

by George Robertson

When we think about Glamis, what comes to mind? Is it the beautiful castle, or is it the interesting Angus Folk Museum? Could it be its connections with Shakespeare's "Macbeth" or, more recently, the Queen Mother? These are each in their own way interesting subjects of discussion, but recently, whilst undertaking research into my own family history, I came across the story of a young Glamis man who had a very eventful life. He fought in the American Civil War, was an acquaintance of General George Armstrong Custer, forever remembered for his "Last Stand" at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, and he was a friend of the famous "Wild Bill" Hickok. His name was David Mortimer.

David was born at Charleston, Glamis on 9<sup>th</sup> June 1837 to Samuel Mortimer and his wife Lillias Glenday. His parents were also born at Glamis and Samuel worked in the area as a stonemason. Little is known of the family circumstances at this time,



Samuel Mortimer and Lillias Glenday.

but life must have been hard, considering that Samuel and Lillias had eleven children born between 1829 and 1848. It is possible, due to these difficult conditions, that David was not prepared to remain at home for the remainder of his life, and by 1856 we find he has emigrated to America. He was to be joined later in that country by all but one of his siblings. An indication of conditions in Forfarshire (Angus) at this time is found by an examination of the 1861 Census which reveals whilst Lillias was at home in Glamis with three of her children, Samuel was working and living in Dundee. A family letter indicates he was working as a stonemason, reputedly at Baxter's Mill.

Around this time, America was in turmoil and in 1861 this erupted into Civil War, with north facing

south, brother facing brother and friend facing friend. David felt it was his duty to assist the country of his adoption and on the outbreak of war he enlisted in the Northern Army, at St Louis, Missouri. His movements during the early years of the war are unknown, but it is on record that on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1863 he was promoted to the rank of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, serving with 'F' Co., 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Missouri Infantry Volunteers, having previously held other minor promoted ranks.

One action David is known to have taken part in was the battle of Knoxville, Tennessee. Due to its location, Knoxville was considered by both armies to be of strategic importance and by September 1863 it was under the control of the Northern Army, commanded by Major General Ambrose Burnside. Realising this would jeopardise their future success, on 29<sup>th</sup> November the Confederate Army, under the command of Lieutenant General James Longstreet, attacked. The attack lasted about twenty minutes during which the Confederates suffered heavy losses and withdrew. The Northern Army casualties were light.

David was mustered out of the Army on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1864 having suffered a wound to the hand, which is believed to have occurred at the Battle of Knoxville. However, the wound, which was slight, was probably not the reason David left the army. It should be kept in mind that during the Civil War men enlisted for a set period of time and not for the duration of the war.

Prior to 1861, after much travelling around the country, David settled in Solomon Valley, near Delphos, Kansas, where he was one of the earliest settlers. After leaving the army he returned to the area, having been granted 160 acres of farmland by the U.S. Government, in recognition of his army service.

However, he did not settle immediately to life on the farm and it is known he was, for a time, involved in work for the U.S. Government at Fort Harker, Kansas.

Sometime during 1866, David was joined by his brother James, who initially worked at Fort Harker as a blacksmith before taking up farming on land adjacent to that of



David Mortimer.

David. Due to Indian activity, life on these farms was extremely dangerous, and in one such raid, James, who was picking corn, found himself surrounded by several Indians. He threatened them with his rifle, which caused them to run off. What the Indians did not know was that not only was the rifle unloaded, James had no ammunition with him.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1868 a band of Sioux Indians attacked the farms of the Solomon Valley. They wounded James Morgan, who was David's neighbour, and kidnapped James Morgan's wife, Anna. This so incensed David and his neighbours that a number of them, including David, joined a rescue party under the command of the charismatic George Armstrong Custer, at this time Lieutenant-Colonel of the famous 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, and the party set off in pursuit of the Indians. However, unknown to the rescue party, the Sioux Indians had sold Anna Morgan to a band of Cheyenne Indians, and it was not until March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1869 that Custer and his party rescued Anna. She was traced in Oklahoma, northwest of the Wichita Mountains. In addition to Anna, the party rescued a second woman – Sarah White – who had also been kidnapped by the Indians.

David had another friend who is well known in American folklore – James Butler “Wild Bill” Hickok, famous for his exploits whilst marshal in some of the toughest towns in the American west. In April 1871 Hickok was appointed marshal of Abilene, Kansas, a post he held for eight months. During this time David was also in Abilene and in later years he delighted in telling the story of the lengths the marshal, who was not the most popular person in Abilene, went to protect himself. It seems he believed that if he spread newspaper on the floor of the room in which he slept, he would hear



Wild Bill Hickok.



George Armstrong Custer.

anyone approaching him and would then be awoken to defend himself. One evening David was late in returning and knew that Hickok would be in bed. Not wishing to be the target for a six-gun, David approached the door and knocked cautiously, calling out at the same time "It's me, Bill." Hickok responded with a roar of laughter, shouting, "Come on in, Dave, you old fool, I'd know it was you comin' a half mile away." No doubt David was glad Hickok knew who his friends were!

After such an eventful start to life in America, David eventually settled on his farm near Delphos becoming a successful farmer and a well-respected member of the community. An indication of his success as a farmer is found in an entry in the local Messenger newspaper dated June 1887, which states his farm is "as good as can be found in the State".

Even in his later years David appears to have maintained his patriotic, fighting spirit. An example of this can be found in the situation which existed in Delphos during the First World War, where the population of the town was of mixed origin and included a number of German families. Whilst most of these families supported the American cause, others continued their allegiance to Germany, and one young German was very audible in his support of his homeland. On hearing this, David, who was by then in his late seventies, took exception and purchased a .38 Colt revolver. He then made it quite clear to all and sundry that he was prepared to shoot anyone who did not agree with his patriotic support of the American involvement in the War. Such was the high opinion the townspeople had of David, it was later said that if he had indeed carried out his threat, a trial would not have taken place.

Bob Mortimer, David's great-nephew, proudly states that David was well-read, highly intelligent and loved to read Shakespeare and Burns. Another source describes him as having reddish hair with shaggy eyebrows. This source says he had a decided Scottish accent, was set in his beliefs and opinions, was always ready to do his part and was economical yet charitable and patriotic to the core. David was a life member of the St. Andrew Society of Kansas City and was also a member of the Masonic Lodge of Delphos. David did not marry.



James Mortimer.

Mention has already been made of David's brother, James. He was a good piper and it was not unusual for him to be seen – and heard – parading around the Square in Delphos,



wearing his kilt and playing his bagpipes. This was too good an opportunity for the children of the town who marched behind him, no doubt making him feel like the Delphos version of the Pied Piper! In later years James did return to his beloved Scotland to spend time with his relatives in Glamis, as he, like David, never forgot his Scottish roots of which he was fiercely proud.

David and his brother James, whilst remaining proud of their Scottish heritage, were equally proud of their adopted country, which, thanks to them and others like them, benefited from their strength of character, sense of fairness and good honest hard work.

David Mortimer died on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1925 aged 88. He is buried in the cemetery at Delphos. Mortimer Creek, about two miles north of Delphos, is named after him, and the Mortimer family still farms in that area.

David's parents, Samuel Mortimer and Lillias Glenday, remained in Glamis until their deaths and are buried in the old churchyard.

*The author is descended from Elizabeth Mortimer, who was David Mortimer's aunt and acknowledges the assistance given by Bob Mortimer, Delphos, Kansas, in the preparation of this article.*

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*The Messenger* newspaper, Kansas.

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## **Fratricide at Cramond**

From *The Scots Magazine*

Scottish Chronicle, February 1811

### **HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.**

Monday, the 21st of January, came on the trial of James McArra, iron fitter, late in the employment of Messrs Caddell and Co. Cramond, accused of the murder of Alexander McArra, his own brother, on the 10th day of November last.

The Prisoner pleaded not guilty; and Mr Jeffrey, his counsel, stated that the blow which occasioned the death of the deceased was inflicted in self-defence, under

circumstances of violent provocation, and with no intention to murder on the part of the prisoner. The usual interlocutor of relevancy having been pronounced, the following witnesses were examined on the part of the Crown.

Richard Rennie, clerk to Messrs Caddell and Co. deponed, That, on the evening of the 10th November last, while passing the slit-mill at Cramond, he heard a noise as of quarrelling: and, on going into the work, he found the prisoner challenging Thomas McArra, his brother, for allowing one of the furnaces to go wrong. Thomas having gone out, returned with the deceased, Alexander McArra, when the prisoner asked Alexander, whose fault it was that the furnace had gone wrong? To this Alexander replied that it was no other persons fault but his, meaning the prisoner. On this, the deceased immediately sat down on a bench, while the prisoner continued bawling out, in a great passion, against both his brothers, respecting the furnace. The deceased then said to the prisoner, that, if he was not his brother, he would turn him out of the place; and, some time after, in consequence of the noise and bawling continuing, the deceased rose up to turn the prisoner out at the door, as witness supposed; but, he was prevented from doing this, by Caleb Aitkenson, one of the workmen, who was present. The deceased, however, got up a second time; and, on going towards his brother, who was still making a great noise, he struck him on the side of the face, with his open hand, his other hand being in his breast, which knocked off the prisoner's hat, and caused his teeth to bleed a little. The deceased then sat down again, when Aitkenson put on his hat, and observed, that it was shame for two brothers to quarrel in that manner. Witness thought, in consequence, that there would have been no more of the matter; but, in this he was disappointed; for, after the prisoner had walked up and down the place about two minutes, with his hands in his vest pockets, he approached the deceased, and said, "Sandy, you have struck me, now God damn it, you'll account for it". On saying this, he went and brought a large pair of furnace tongs, which were lying in the place, with which he drove at the deceased, who was still sitting on the bench, and hit him in the belly. On this, the deceased attempted to get up, but he was driven back by a second push; on which Aitkenson rushed forward, and, while attempting to prevent farther mischief, the prisoner drew in the tongs, to shorten his hold, and struck the deceased with them on the face. The tongs being taken from the prisoner, he attempted to strike his brother with his fist, but this was prevented; and the deceased having got very weak, he fell to the ground, tearing, in his fall, the breast of the prisoner's coat, which he had laid hold of, towards the end of the struggle. After lying on the ground fifteen minutes, the deceased was carried to his father's house, where he died on the fourth day thereafter. Being interrogated by Mr Jeffrey, for the prisoner, witness stated, that the prisoner and the deceased were both in liquor at the time of the accident; that they were both a little quarrelsome, but the deceased was more so than the prisoner.

Caleb Aitkenson, referred to by the preceding witness, corroborated his testimony. He also stated, that, after observing it was a shame for brothers to be quarrelling in

the manner they did, the prisoner told the deceased that he was a rascal and a villain, and almost immediately thereafter, in about the space of a minute, ran for the furnace tongs with which the mortal blow was inflicted. Being examined on the part of the prisoner, witness stated, that the blow given to the prisoner by the deceased seemed to be a hard blow, but it did not knock him down. The prisoner at first had been blamed for the fault in the furnace; but, after the death of his brother, it had been taken down, and it turned out that he was not to blame.

James Ritchie, apprentice to Messrs Caddell and Co, merchants in Edinburgh, was present during the whole transaction, and corroborated the evidence of the preceding witnesses, in all the essential particulars.

David Landall, surgeon at Comelybank, and George Bell, surgeon in Edinburgh, were examined as to the cause of the deceased's death, when they both concurred in stating, that it was occasioned by the blow which he had received on the head.

After the prisoner's declaration was read, several witnesses were examined in his behalf, who all concurred in stating, that the deceased was of a quarrelsome disposition; that he had frequently struck the prisoner without any blows being returned; and that they considered the prisoner to be a quiet and peaceable member of society - Mr Mackenzie then addressed the Jury for the Crown, and Mr Jeffrey for the prisoner.

Lord Justice Clerk, in summing up the evidence, said, that he was persuaded all would agree with him in the observation which had been made by counsel on both sides, that this was a most lamentable and distressing case - lamentable to think that any man should lose his life in a quarrel, but doubly so that that man should fall by the hands of his own brother, in a matter of so little consequence, of so trifling a nature as that which gave rise to the present dispute. His Lordship could not pretend to know what might be the verdict of the Jury; but this he considered himself bound to say, that, if they brought in a verdict of total acquittal, as had been called for by the counsel for the prisoner, it would be a sorrowful acquittal for the people of this country. It would in effect be delivering them over to the attacks of every barbarian, who, upon the most trifling occasion, chose to assault them; it would be legalizing every species of outrage which could possibly be conceived or committed. He would not insult a jury of his fellow-citizens, by supporting, for a single moment, that they were capable of returning a verdict of so obnoxious a nature. The case before them was either a case of murder or of culpable homicide of the highest degree. It was only; by a minute examination of all the circumstances attending it, that the nature of the crime could be properly ascertained; and it was to these alone the Jury were called to look.

It appeared, that the prisoner and the deceased had, in general, lived on tolerably good terms together; they were fellow workmen, although now and then they had their quarrels; in which, it must be admitted, that the prisoner had frequently the worst of it. On the occasion, however, of the quarrel which terminated so fatally, they seemed to have stood well towards one another. From the prisoner's declaration, it

appeared, that they had finished their week's work on the most amicable footing, so much so, that they went and had a refreshment together. It was to be wished that this refreshment had not taken place in the way it did, as liquor had been used by the parties which was not only unnecessary but improper; for it appeared that the prisoner had been in a state of intoxication during the early part of the day. After the refreshment, the brothers both returned to the work, to receive their wages; and here the first thing that appears in evidence is, the prisoner quarrelling, not with the deceased, but with his other brother, Thomas, who, unable to bear his abuse, left the place. On returning, in company with Alexander, the latter immediately sat down, without saying a word, when he was attacked in the same provoking manner by the prisoner. On this, the deceased merely said, that if he was not his brother, he would put him to the door. - Considering the manner in which the prisoner had behaved, the abusive treatment which he had given his brothers, the observation of the deceased could not be held a provocation. Yet, what was the answer returned by the prisoner? It was this, "You are a rascal - you are a villain." - How then was this language resented by the deceased? Not surely in a very violent manner; for, although he got up twice or thrice, to put his brother out of the place, he was easily prevailed upon to sit down again, until at last he felt so hurt at the repeated abuse of the prisoner, that he gave him a slap on the cheek with the palm of his hand. This was evidently a pretty smart stroke, as it caused his teeth to bleed; it was a degree of provocation, no doubt, calculated to irritate the prisoner. But it did not occasion retort on his part - he did not return the blow. From this, it was evident, he entertained no fear of the deceased, if fear could at all be supposed while three other persons were present. His laying hold of the tongs was not, therefore, a conclusive effort, the impulse of a momentary passion; it was a deliberate act. Instead of snatching the tongs up instantaneously, and inflicting the deadly blow, he walked about the place for some minutes, in a cool reflecting manner, and then, as the result of his deliberation, he said the deceased, "You shall account for what you have done." On looking at the instrument by which he effected his purpose, and considering all the circumstances of the case, it was impossible to believe but that there had been a deliberate intention to murder operating in the prisoner's breast. Again it would be attended to, that the blow given the prisoner by the deceased did not bring him to the ground; neither did he show any wish to repeat it. He sat down peaceably on the bench, from which it was evident that he had no farther intention of injuring the prisoner; and it was not until the prisoner struck him with the dreadful weapon, that he attempted to rise and defend himself. In this, however, he was prevented by a repetition of the blow; for, having at last got up, and laid hold of the prisoner by the collar, he, the prisoner, in the most deliberate and determined manner, shortened the tongs in his hand, and struck his brother the deadly blow on the face. It had been said, by the prisoner's counsel, that it was rather an unfortunate circumstance the blow happened in the place which it did, as, had it been struck on any other part of the head, it might not have proved fatal. But a plea of this kind might be urged with equal effect in every case of murder. When a person stabbed another with a knife, or



when one shot his fellow creature with a pistol, in both cases it might be pleaded with equal plausibility, that, had the wound chanced to be inflicted in a less fatal place, it would have been attended with less fatal consequences. When people, said his Lordship, used these weapons, or other deadly weapons similar, they must take their chance of consequences; and, if the wound given should be in a mortal place, they alone are answerable for this. Having used an improper weapon, the effects that follow cannot be put down to chance. But the prisoner's case did not rest here. He had evinced the most deliberate and vindictive conduct; for, after the furnace tongs had been taken from him, he raised his clenched fist against the deceased, and attempted again to strike him. It was his duty, continued his Lordship, to tell the Jury, that, by the law of this country, the present was a case of murder. The provocation pleaded was not such as to justify the weapon that had been made use of. Had the prisoner struck with his fist, or had the deceased, in the scuffle, fallen back upon the furnace tongs, and in either way met the deadly blow, it would then have been a case of culpable homicide only; but, considering the nature of the provocation; that the impulse which actuated the prisoner was not instantaneous; that he had time to cool and think before he seized the fatal weapon, the conduct that followed could only be attributed to revenge - to a foul intention to commit murder. As to the plea of self-defence, concluded his Lordship, there was not the least ground for it; as it had been distinctly proved, that, before the prisoner seized the tongs, the quarrel with him and his brother had ceased; and therefore he had no occasion to fear any bodily harm - the only plea which could be urged with success in a case of this nature.

The Jury returned a verdict of Culpable Homicide - and, on the 20th February, the Court sentenced him to be banished to life.

Counsel for the Crown, Henry J. Mackenzie and James Wedderburn, Esqrs - Agent, Mr Hugh Warrender, W.S. - Counsel for the prisoner, Francis Jeffrey, Esq. - Agent, Mr J. Kermack, W.S.

### *Postscript*

The McAra family moved to Cramond from the Glasgow area around the 1740s. The Cramond iron-mills later proved to be inefficient in comparison with the rapid growth of the iron and steel industries in the west of Scotland, and so the family moved back again in the mid 19th century. One James McAra is recorded as being a forgerman in 1792 in Patrick Cadell's book *The Iron Mills at Cramond*.

James McAra was deported to Tasmania aboard *Indefatigable*. He was pardoned in 1820 and died the same year.

Those with an interest in Scottish legal history will have noticed some famous names in the courtroom *dramatis personae*.

Contributed by Ian Pettigrew, a descendant of the McAra family.



## **“Nephew of the Duke”: the Danielstons of that Ilk, and a hitherto unknown daughter of Robert II, King of Scots**

**by John P. Ravilious**

The family of Danielston, or Denniston, of that Ilk is known largely due to the inaccurate story of their place in the ancestry of Elizabeth Mure, first wife of King Robert II of Scots. There was in fact a near relationship of this family to the Stewarts, but this erroneous placement of one Joan de Danielston as the mother of Elizabeth Mure has served to obscure the actual relationship.

Evidence has been found which demonstrates that this relationship involved not a Danielston descent of the Stewarts, but rather in the descent of the Danielstons from the Stewarts. The following is an entry recently noted in the Calendar of Papal Letters, dated at Tortosa on 27 April 1413:

“Reg Aven 341, 521-2

To William, bishop of Glasgow. Robert, duke of Albany, had wanted Elizabeth Danyelston, daughter of the late Sir Robert de Danyelston, nephew of the duke, to marry Sir Robert de Maxwell, Glasgow diocese, but as they were related in the fourth degree of consanguinity a dispensation was necessary. Peter, formerly bishop of Tusculum, cardinal priest of St. Peter in Chains and, at that time, before the withdrawal of France's obedience, penitentiary of Pope Benedict, sent letters in mandate to Dugall, bishop of Dunblane or to his vicar in spiritualities, and on the strength of these letters Dugall dispensed Elizabeth and Robert de Maxwell to marry. Elizabeth and Robert did so and lived together for more than seven years, during which time they had six or seven children; but subsequently Elizabeth separated from Robert on the grounds that at the time the letters were sent to Dugall, bishop of Dunblane, Peter had withdrawn his obedience from Benedict and therefore both the letters and the marriage were invalid.

The pope, at the petition of the aforesaid duke, declares the marriage to be valid, the children legitimate and dispenses Elizabeth and Robert to live together as husband and wife.

Tortosa, 5 Kal. Maii, anno 19; expedited, 3 Id. Jul., anno 19 [13 July, 1413]. SRO, Vat. Trans., iv, no. 105.” [1]

This mandate makes reference to two relationships: that of Robert, Duke of Albany, (d. 1420) to Sir Robert de Danielston, ‘nephew of the duke’; and that of Sir Robert's daughter Elizabeth Danielston to her fiance (husband in 1413), Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood. The original Latin text of this document is not available, but it seems

most likely that the word *nepos* was used to describe Sir Robert de Danielston, and was translated as 'nephew'. The definition of *nepos* during this period was not exact: in most cases, 'nephew' was understood, but there were instances where *nepos* clearly identified a grandson, not a nephew. This latter possibility does not apply in the current instance: Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, (born ca. 1339) certainly was not the grandfather of Sir Robert de Danyelston, who was a young man living in 1357 and for at least some short time before [2].

There is no known sibling (or half-sibling) of Robert, Duke of Albany, who would readily fit as the parent (presumably mother) of Sir Robert de Danielston. The eldest known daughter of King Robert II of Scots and Elizabeth Mure, Margaret, was married in 1350 to Eoin, or John 'the Good', Lord of the Isles, allegedly at the tender age of 14 or 15. She would hardly be a good candidate chronologically, as she would have been aged about 21 when Robert de Danielston was a hostage in 1357, himself then aged probably 7 or more. Further, as Robert's father Sir John de Danielston was alive as late as 1379, neither Margaret Stewart nor any other daughter of Elizabeth Mure would appear to have been his wife or the mother of Robert de Danielston [3].

The possibility then exists that Robert Stewart (later King Robert II of Scots) had a relationship, if not a marriage, prior to that with Elizabeth Mure, which had produced issue - specifically a daughter who was married to Sir John de Danielston. Such a relationship is known to have existed: the dispensation for the marriage of Elizabeth Mure and Robert Stewart, dated at Avignon on 22 Nov 1347, specifically cited the consanguinity between Elizabeth Mure and "Ysabella Boucellier" (evidently, 'Isabel le Boutellier'), the former mistress or concubine of Robert Stewart, as one of the relationships requiring the dispensation [4]. While no issue of Robert Stewart and "Ysabella Boucellier" was known to have been produced, or survived, the possibility certainly exists that such a child could have been born circa 1332/1333 (Robert was then aged 16 to 17), have married Sir John de Danielston and have produced a son, Robert, born circa 1348/1350.

The foregoing would provide more speculation than fact, if simply caused by the need to explain the deceased Sir Robert de Danielston's identification in 1413 as 'nephew of the duke (of Albany)'. However, there is another relationship involving the Danielston family which serves to place this conjecture on solid footing.

A dispensation was granted to Sir William Cunyngham (or Cunningham) of Kilmaurs, dated at Perpignan, 7 July 1409, to permit his marriage to Mary, widow of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure and daughter of King Robert III of Scots:

"Reg Aven 333, 519v

To Sir William Cunyngham, lord of Kylmaubris, and the noblewoman Marjory Stewart, widow of James Kennedy, doncel, Glasgow diocese. Dispensation is granted for William to marry Marjory notwithstanding that Margaret, William's

first wife, was related to Marjory in the second and third degrees of consanguinity <1>.

Perpignan, Elne diocese, Non. Jul., anno 15; expedited

6 Id. Jul., anno 15 [10 July, 1409].

SRO, Vat. Trans., iv, no. 86." [5]

The near relationship between Margaret Danielston, Sir William Cunyngham's first wife (daughter of Sir Robert de Danielston) and the Lady Mary (or Marjory, as given above), daughter of Robert III, had never been resolved. However, placed in context with the first document cited above, the relationships would be understandable if Sir Robert de Danielston (father of Margaret) and Lady Mary Stewart were first cousins; Sir Robert would then in fact be recognisable as the 'nephew of the Duke', as well as of Lady Mary's father, King Robert III. In the light of this determination, based on the Cunyngham-Stewart dispensation of 1409 and the Danielston-Maxwell dispensation (and subsequent letter of 1413), the relationships can now be shown as follows:

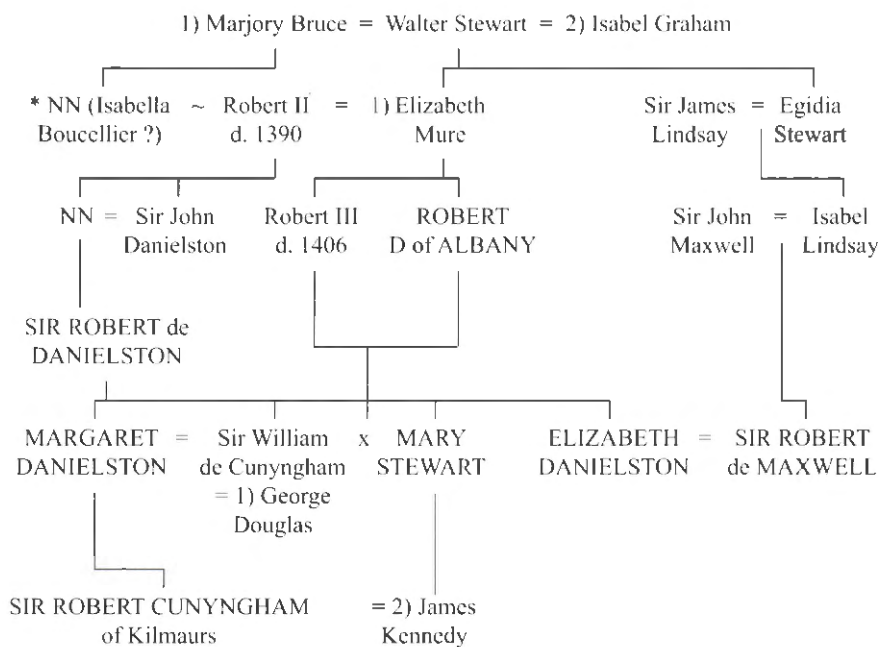


table of relationships shown above:      =      married  
    ~      associated (not married)  
    x      dispensation to marry (not married)

The consanguinity between Margaret Danielston and Mary Stewart, stated as being in the 2nd and 3rd degrees, is now known to be based on their mutual descent from Robert II, King of Scots: hence, Sir Robert de Danielston (d. 1397) was in fact nephew to Robert, Duke of Albany (as well as his brother King Robert III), and a grandson - and apparent namesake - of King Robert II.

The relationship between Elizabeth de Danielston and Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, "related in the fourth degree of consanguinity", was actually in the 3rd and 4th degrees through common descent from Walter the Stewart (d. 1326) by his two different wives. That this last relationship did not (apparently) tally with that mentioned in the 1413 dispensation is not too surprising: two individuals related in the 2nd and 3rd degrees of consanguinity could be (and were) simultaneously stated, even in the same document, as being "related in the third degree of kindred" [6]. In the current instance, Sir Robert de Maxwell and Elizabeth de Danielston were, in fact, "related in the fourth degree of kindred."

The name of this hitherto unknown wife of Sir John de Danielston, and daughter of Robert the Steward (later King Robert II) is yet unknown. However, we now can recognize both her notable ancestry and progeny.

#### *Notes:*

- [1] Francis McGurk, ed., *Calendar of Papal Letters to Scotland of Benedict XIII of Avignon, 1394-1419* (Edinburgh: T. and A. Constable, 1976), pp. 270-1.
- [2] The earliest references to the young Robert de Danielston were noted by William M. Metcalfe in his *History of the County of Renfrew*:  
'On July 13, 1354, the son and heir of Sir John Denniston was named as one of the hostages for King David II, and on October 3, 1357, "Robert filz et heire a sire Robert de Danyelstone" was delivered into the custody of Sir Richard Tempest as hostage.'  
[Metcalfe, p. 120, noting 'Either there is a mistake here,...., for in 1359 the Sir John just mentioned was still alive.' Metcalfe cites Bain iii. 288, Foedera iii.281; Bain, iii.434]
- [3] Metcalfe, *ibid.* Sir John de Danielston was last recorded as alive in 1379, when 'the King sent him a pipe of wine.' [Metcalfe p. 120, cites Burnett, ii. 116, 165; iii. 3.]
- [4] Andrew Stuart, *Genealogical History of the Stewarts*, pp. 418-420.
- [5] McGurk, *ibid.*, p. 207, dated at Perpignan, 7 July 1409.
- [6] W. H. Bliss and J. A. Twemlow, *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters Vol. IV (1362-1404)*, p. 29:

1362

6 Id. Dec      Regesta Vol. CCLII (1 Urban V)  
Avignon  
f. 62

'To Edward de Wydestok, prince of Aquitaine and Wales, and Joan, countess of Kent. Decree confirming the dispensation granted to them by Innocent VI to intermarry, notwithstanding that they were descended from a common stock in the third and second degrees respectively, whereby they are related in the third degree of kindred, it having since come to their notice that they are also related thereby in the fourth degree.'



## Scottish Bookbinders

A gem of a website has recently been brought to my attention – **The Scottish Book Trades Index**. This site is hosted by the National Library of Scotland and is a must for those with an interest in Scottish printers, publishers, papermakers, booksellers, printmakers, stationers and bookbinders, or who have ancestors who were involved in these trades.

The index is to be found at: <http://www.nls.uk:80/catalogues/resources/sbti/index.html> and covers the period from the birth of these trades in Scotland up to 1850.

There is an informative introduction giving the history of the index and the names of those who have generously given their research to advance the project. Sources so far consulted are listed and future areas of research are mentioned.

Researchers are able to check for people on-line or download a pdf document (4MB) of the entire index.

The on-line research facility is split into 52 links. The name that appears as the link is the first person mentioned in that section. Clicking on this person opens a document that lists all the names before the name used as the next link.

References are given at the end of each article.

There are contact details to which may be sent queries and comments:

Rare Book Collections, National Library of Scotland  
e-mail [rarebooks@nls.uk](mailto:rarebooks@nls.uk)  
fax.: 0131 623 3888  
tel.: 0131 623 3899

Any member who has information that would expand the biographies of those mentioned in the Scottish Book Trades Index which and are willing to share their research should use the email address above. If members have information about people not in the Index this information would also be welcome.

The Scottish Genealogy Society has a copy of *Book Binders of the United Kingdom (Outside London) 1780-1840*, Charles Ramsden, London 1954, reprinted 1987.

In the KLM collection at the SGS library there are two folders of watermark tracings taken from an extensive collection of old Scottish documents.

Whilst visiting the National Library site it may well be worth keeping a watching brief on their **Digital Archive**. This is accessed from a drop-down menu on the NLS home page. This part of the site will give access to information, biographies and images of some of Scotland's rarest books and photographs.

Thanks to John Stevenson for bringing this site to my attention.

*Richard Torrance*

## **DATES FOR YOUR DIARY – 2007**

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

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 17 September | Monday – Ordinary Meeting<br>“Dynasties and Clusters”, by Dr Maurice McCrae, FRCPE                             |
| 22 September | Saturday – Fife Family History Fair – Glenrothes   |
| 15 October   | Monday – Ordinary Meeting<br>“7 <sup>th</sup> Battalion Royal Scots and the Gretna Disaster”, by Ken Nisbet    |
| 16 November  | Friday – Ordinary Meeting<br>“Education Resources in National Library of Scotland, by Margaret<br>McBryde, NAS |

**New Register House Research Evenings:**  
Contact Library for 2007 dates.

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### **New website addition**

#### **Passenger Lists to Canada**

The Canadian Government's website has now been expanded to include a new collection of data regarding ships' passages, opened up with a searchable database. This is a free site and no membership is required. Currently on the site are the passenger lists and ships' manifests from 1865 to 1922.

As little as the year may be entered in the search field, which will then display all ships that arrived in Canada in that year. When the relevant ship's record comes up, with the heading of “Passenger Lists, 1865-1922 Detailed Description”, you will see a heading of “View Image”. Clicking on “View Image” produces a hyperlink will take you to the ship's manifest. After the manifest comes up you will see in the far right side of the screen (for example), “Page Navigation (10 pages):<< <1 > >>”. This will tell you how many pages are archived, and clicking on the single arrow facing right brings up the next page of the manifest.

This should be of great help to people who are researching migration to Canada. Included below is the hyperlink to the genealogy section in the Archives of Canada main page.

Library and Archives of Canada - ArchiviaNet

<http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/index-e.html>

*Contributed by John Stevenson*

## A Sad Tale – Jean Lindsay (nee Watt)

by John W Irvine

A letter recently came into my possession dated September 1846 concerning the “Widow Lindsay”.

The letter was from John Crichton, Inspector of the Poor for Eassie & Nevey to the Inspector of the Poor at the Parish of Kirriemuir. The letter was delivered via Meigle Post Office.

### The letter is transcribed thus

*Parish of Eassie & Nevey, Sept 28<sup>th</sup> -/46*

*Sir,*

*Widow Lindsay residing in this Parish and one of your Paupers, is in very destitute circumstances with respect to bed-clothes – Some of her friends or neighbours solicited me to inspect her bed-clothes, and to report accordingly, for you must be aware that her son David resides with her, and that two beds are required, and upon inspection I only found what might be termed two pairs of blankets on the two beds, and these clearly deserved the name, along with some shreds and tatters so much mutilated that you would scarce know the original. It may be argued that David should do something in the way of providing bed clothed, but you must be aware, that David Lindsay is of very weak intellect, and his ordinary employment weaving is not a very lucrative business, and having the sole charge of his mother an old infirm woman of 83 years of age, and to make up after her Aliment, what is sufficient for her support, and besides he provides the house rent, which of course would be chargeable on your funds, were he not residing with her – trusting you will give these remarks your consideration before the cold winter months set in – they would require at least three pairs of blankets a chaff bed and bedcover any strong coarse cloth for a chaff bed -*

*I Remain*

*Sir, your most Obedient*

*John Crichton*

*Inspector of the Poor Eassie & Nevey*

A quick look at the records shows Jean Lindsay in the 1841 census living in Eassie & Nevey with her son David a Linen HLW, he being born about 1806 and Jean's approximate date of birth given as 1766.

Jean appears to be Jean Watt born in Tannadice and married to Thomas Lindsay of the same Parish and having 8 children – 5 born in Tannadice and 3 born in Kirriemuir.

David appears to have returned to Kirriemuir at some stage and took up a second career as a cattleman and at his death in 1877 was classified as a Pauper and was living in the Parochial Alms House. He died of natural decay. The Matron of the Alms House who registered his death was unaware of his parentage. David never married.

#### The immediate family

Thomas LINDSAY	=	Jean WATT
b 1762 in Tannadice		b 1766 in Tannadice
		d bet 1846 and 1851 in Eassie & Neavey

Margaret	George	Christian	Elizabeth	Alexander	David	Thomas	James
b 1789	b 1791	b 1795	b 1797	b 1798	b 1802	b 1806	b 1809

(The first five children were born at Tannadice and the last three at Kirriemuir.)

I wonder what happened to his brothers and sisters and why he and his mother died in such solemn circumstances. Have any of our members got connections with this Lindsay family?

## VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

Could you :-

**Transcribe documents.**

**Type transcribed documents.**

**Proof read transcriptions.**

*Work at home or come in to the Library*

**You can also help in the running  
of the Society's Library.**

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



## Reviews

### THE STONES OF DIRLETON KIRKYARD AND THEIR PEOPLE

#### The Gullane and Dirleton History Society

This new publication by the Gullane and Dirleton History Society has taken graveyard transcribing to new heights. It is an updated edition of its "The Monumental Inscriptions in Dirleton Churchyard" of 2004 and is a fascinating and creative volume combining the 185 kirkyard monumental inscriptions with compact, well-researched histories of the individuals and families mentioned on each stone. This, however, is an undertaking that can be best achieved with the smaller graveyards because of the magnitude of the task.

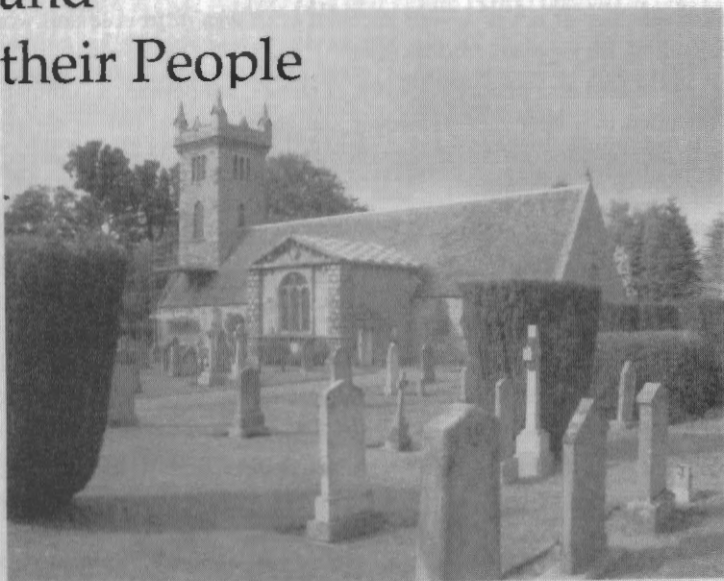
It is the work of about eight members of the Society and has obviously involved a great deal of man-hours of recording, transcribing, researching and compiling all the information. The book is an attractively-produced, A5 volume with one inscription per page together with the histories and references below. As well as recording the stones, this volume has involved research in Lair Books, The Old Parochial Records, The Statutory Registers, Census Returns, Newspapers, Directories, Valuation Rolls, Testaments, Sasines, Tax, Estate and Army Records, as well as other research books and publications such as the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* and County Directories. The methods of recording and the research tools used are fully explained and described at the front of the book. At the back are a coloured copy of the Dirleton Churchyard Lair Plan of 1880 and a scaled plan drawing of the kirkyard in 2002 for comparison and reference. Using the Lair Plan helped the team to identify and correct transcription errors and to improve on the reading of stones where the inscriptions were incomplete.

The inscriptions date from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century till the twentieth century, the churchyard being closed to interments in 1927 (except for existing family lairs), and illustrate a wide cross-section of the farming and other communities in and around Dirleton over 200 years. As well as the usual farm servants and Ag. Labs., occupations include groom, coachman, baker, gardener, hedger, shoemaker, church minister, doctor, weaver, schoolmaster, shipmaster, even a golf clubmaster and the odd Peer of the Realm (stone 84).

Whereas the Todd family mentioned on stone 155 is discussed over three pages, the poignant inscription "Here Lyeth William" on stone 185 gives no details of William's identity. Even the Lair Book simply says, "Stone defaced at north wall".

This is well-executed and informative M.I. book and will be of interest to family and social historians alike. Family historians can now admit to reading a monumental inscription book in bed without fear of embarrassment! I very much look forward to their next publication.

# The Stones of Dirleton Kirkyard and their People



The Gullane and Dirleton History Society

This title can be purchased directly from the Gullane and Dirlerton Family History Society or from The Scottish Genealogy Society Library, price £10.

*Craig Ellery*

**ST ANDREWS DISTRICT CRIMINAL REGISTER 1888-1899 Part 2**  
**Fife Family History Society, 2007**

This is a useful listing of the perpetrators of minor crimes and misdemeanours in the St Andrews area, and, as “Part 2” in the title might imply, comprises one volume in a series, this one listing the names of those charged in the period from 1<sup>st</sup> December 1892 to 30<sup>th</sup> August 1897 only.

The charges are in chronological order and list the names of the accused, their ages and occupations, places of residence and of birth. Thus it’s reasonably straightforward to establish whether or not it is your ancestor who was in trouble and whether it’s worth consulting the original record.

I’d have appreciated an alphabetical index of names, but perhaps a cumulative index will be included in a later Part. However, the chronological listing means that it’s easy (not to mention interesting) to see when groups of people were charged together - because nothing ever changes!

There were groups of schoolboys, apprentices or students charged together for the likes of “malicious mischief”, men (and women) charged with being drunk and disorderly, men charged with assault, dangerous driving, etc. There are some location-specific charges, such as “caddying without a badge” and “contravention of links bye-laws”. Included also are some quite curious charges, such as “theft of horsehair”. But the winning entry has to be that of 71-year-old Street Singer John McDonald, born in Sydney, Australia – who was charged with breach of the peace!

Available from the Fife Family History Society, price £3.50 (UK) [www.fifefhs.org](http://www.fifefhs.org)

*Caroline Gerard*

**Alison Hanham, *The sinners of Cramond: the struggle to impose Godly behaviour on a Scottish community, 1651-1851*,  
Edinburgh, John Donald, 2005, ISBN: 10: 0 85976 604 3.**

This work is the result of a close and detailed scrutiny of the kirk session records of this Lothian parish from the time of the Presbyterian “Godlie Commonwealth” of the mid seventeenth century to the early Victorian period and the aftermath of the Disruption. The early period was dominated by this attempt to control all aspects of the lives of parishioners, not merely in terms of ante-nuptial fornication but also of matters such as sabbath-breaking, profanation of fast days, failure to attend church services. The changeover to Episcopacy in 1660 seems to have had little effect at parish level, discipline, especially relating to sexual matters, being as stringently imposed as ever. However, wealth and elevated social position, as is instanced by the

case of Sir William Paterson of Granton, allowed that particular laird to delay the imposition of church discipline for nearly three years.

By the end of the eighteenth century was clear to observers of the local scene that the kirk session's grip over the local population had loosened to a major extent. Cases of sexual misdemeanour were reduced to a trickle. While still the largest religious group in the parish the Church of Scotland now had rivals to contend with. The introduction of the iron industry brought in a new type of worker, often less controllable, into the district. Lastly, the proximity of a great city inevitably had effects, the most profound being to transform Cramond from a rural parish into a city suburb.

*Jim Cranstoun*

***A Borders Schoolmaster: The written effects of William Lorrain, A.M.,  
1772-1841***, Kelso, Audrey Mitchell, 2000, ISBN: 09531026 2 9.

This collection of documents concerns the life of William Lorrain, who was schoolmaster at Selkirk from 1800 to 1805, became Rector of Jedburgh Grammar School for the next ten years, after which he was employed at the High School of Glasgow. William was a native of Half-Morton, Dumfriesshire, the son of Walter Lorrain, farmer in Oakwoodhill, and he maintained a lively interest in agricultural matters throughout his life. The documents are mainly letters chronicling the everyday life and concerns of Mr Lorrain and some concern the ancillary duties which a small town schoolmaster as required to undertake, including compilation of Militia lists in Selkirk and the organisation of the Census in Jedburgh in 1811. The letters also show the interest in others and the friendships made during his life. Probably the most exotic was Francois Espinasse, a young French naval lieutenant, a prisoner of war whom Lorrain employed as an assistant teacher of French at Jedburgh. This is a lively and refreshing collection of documents, and Audrey Mitchell is to be congratulated for her helpful, unobtrusive editorial work.

*Jim Cranstoun*

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## **Research Aids - Family Histories**

The Library holds a large selection of Family History files, of varying sizes – between one and fifty pages long! – which have been donated to the Society. They're catalogued by the main surname and, where appropriate, by secondary surnames. They're also catalogued by the years in question, eg from 1600 to 1900 or from 1820 to 1870, and also by county. They're stored in filing cabinets upstairs in the Library.

If you'd like to add your research to the Society's holdings, preferably in paper format, please send it to Russell Cockburn at the Library.





## **Pam Graham (1948-2007)**

### **An Appreciation**

The Society is very sad indeed to announce the early demise of Pam Graham.

Pam was a very popular member and Library volunteer. She retired early from the Civil Service and took the opportunity to pursue her passion for family history. Her potential was recognised quickly, especially by those who had known her and her aunt Shirley (also an SGS member) for many years.

She became a valuable volunteer, and as well as helping other members and visitors with research in the Library, she joined the crew for "My Ain Folk" evenings, assisted the Sales Team, particularly for the painstaking task of compiling complete collections of over 50 years' worth of back Journals, and, more recently, joined the Editorial Team with enthusiasm. Some of the alterations to the appearance of the Journal were Pam's suggestions. Her methodical scrutiny of material meant she was in great demand as a proof-reader.

Pam was sweet-natured, always smiling and stylishly dressed. She bore her long-term diabetes uncomplainingly and with good grace and would always find time to offer advice, assistance and support to those who were newly diagnosed with the same condition.

The SGS would like to extend its sympathy to her son Garry, her sister Sheila, aunt Shirley, her daughter-in-law and grandchildren, and to her many friends.



# RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Carol Stubbs

- Aberdeen shipping 1748-1751: ships, shipmasters & voyages David Dobson
- Berwickshire: 1861 Census: indexed transcription: Graham & Emma Maxwell
- Cranshaws, Eyemouth
- Biographia Navalis Vols. 1-6: from the year 1660 to the present time (published 1794-1798) \* John Charnock
- Boharm Churchyard, Parish of Boharm, Banffshire: MIs Helen Mitchell et al, eds.
- Borderland castles and peles Robert Hugill
- Burials: your questions answered City of Edinburgh Council
- Comely Bank Cemetery, Edinburgh: Monumental Inscriptions Craig Ellery, comp.
- Distinguished Service Order 1886-1915 (V.C. & D.S.O. Book 2) \*
- Distinguished Service Order 1916-1923 (V.C. & D.S.O. Book 3) \*
- Dumfriesshire MIs: Kirkandrews on Esk Churchyard,  
Dornock Parish Church, Canonbie Churchyard, St Mungo's  
Parish Churchyard, Cummertrees & Trailtrow  
Burial Grounds, Kirkmaiden Old Churchyard  
Dumfries & Galloway Family History Research Centre
- Famous Scottish Houses: the Lowlands Thomas Hannan
- Fifteenth (Scottish Division) 1914-1919 \* J. Stewart & John Buchan
- Fifty-Second (Lowland) Division 1914-1918 \* R.R. Thompson
- For Conspicuous Gallantry: the Register of the  
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal 1855-1992 \* Phil McDermott, comp.
- Gairloch in North-West Ross-shire: its records,  
traditions, inhabitants and natural history John H. Dixon
- Glencoe and the Indians: a real-life family saga,  
which spans two continents...! James Hunter
- Hearth tax records 1691: Brechin and neighbouring parishes David Dobson
- Hearts turned to the fathers: a history of the  
Genealogical Society of Utah 1894-1994 James B. Allen et al
- Henderson: a genealogical journey from Dunblane,  
Scotland to Louisiana and Missouri Terry Henderson
- History of Dumfries & Galloway Herbert Maxwell
- History of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)  
in the Great War, 1914-1918 \*  
Vol.1: Regular army  
Vol.2: Territorial force  
Vol.3: New army A.G. Wauchope, ed.
- History of the Fifty First (Highland) Division 1914-1918 \* F.W. Bewsher
- History of the Highland Clearances:  
agrarian transformation and the evictions 1746-1886 Eric Richards

- History of the Ninth (Scottish) Division 1914-1919 \* John Ewing  
 I remember: memories of Raasay John Nicolson  
 Index of East Lothian Censuses 1841:  
     Parishes of Dunbar, Prestonpans, Tranent Lothians F.H.S.  
 Iona: the living memory of a crofting community 1750-1914 E. Mairi MacArthur  
 K.O.S.B. in the Great War \* Stair Gillon  
 Kirkliston Middle Graveyard (MIs) George Gowans  
 Lanarkshire Death Records:  
     Carmunnock, Carnwath, Culter, Glassford, Govan,  
     Lesmahagow, Pettinain, Rutherglen Lanarkshire F.H.S.  
 Lands & People of Moray, Parts 26-28  
     Part 26: Burgh & Parish of Forres prior to 1675  
     Part 27: Burgh & Parish of Forres from 1675 to 1750  
     Part 28: Burgh & Parish of Forres from 1750 to 1800 Bruce B. Bishop  
 Last of the Brave; or Resting places of our fallen  
     heroes in the Crimea and at Scutari \* John Colborne & Frederic Brine  
 McClellands of Cloughenrammer Norman P. McClelland  
 Medals: the researcher's guide \* William Spencer  
 Memorial Inscriptions of the Angus Glens:  
 Cortachy (Bk.3), Glen Prosen (Bk.4), Glen Clova (Bk.6),  
 Glen Lethnot (Bk.7), Glen Esk (Bk.8) Tay Valley F.H.S.  
 (Bk.8 by Andrew R. Nicoll)  
 Migrating MacLarens: a study of families leaving  
     Lochearnside 1761-1901 Marcia & Archibald MacLaren  
 Military General Service Roll 1793-1814 \* A.L.T. Mullen, ed.  
 Miller Academy history and memories for the millennium <sup>2</sup> Allan C. Lannon  
 Moncrief: from the Scottish Highlands to the Nebraska Prairie Laura Moncrief Lee  
 Monumental Inscriptions: Gravestones, St Mary's Parish Church,  
     Haddington, East Lothian: list of surnames Ewen K. Collins  
 Nineteenth century (1841-1873) interment records  
     for the churchyard of Knockando, Moray Bruce B. Bishop, comp.  
 Noble Blood: a history of Noble of Ferme, Ardardan,  
     Ardmore, and Ardkinglas Timothy Noble  
 Rafford Churchyard and New Cemetery, Rafford, Moray:  
     Monumental Inscriptions including buried tombstones Helen Mitchell et al, eds.  
 Roxburghshire: 1841 Census: indexed transcription: Hobkirk,  
     Hownam, Maxton, Morebattle, Oxnam, Yetholm Graham & Emma Maxwell  
 Roxburghshire: 1861 Census: indexed transcription:  
     Melrose District, Southdean District, Sprouston,  
     Stichill, Teviothead, Wilton Graham & Emma Maxwell  
 Scot in America and the Ulster Scot (facsimile repr. of 1912 ed.) Whitelaw Reid  
 Scottish Exodus: travels among a worldwide clan <sup>3</sup> James Hunter

Scottish Highlanders on the eve of the great migration 1725-1775: the people of Inverness-shire	David Dobson
Scottish Insurrection of 1820	P. Berresford Ellis
Shetland Monumental Inscriptions from printed sources & early transcriptions <sup>4</sup>	Shetland F.H.S.
Sketch of the civil and traditional history of Caithness from the 10 <sup>th</sup> century	James T. Calder
Stones of Dirleton Kirkyard and their People	Gullane & Dirleton History Society
Traditions of Trinity and Leith	Joyce M. Wallace

1. Traces the links between Scottish clans and the native American Indians, in particular Angus MacDonald, who left the Scottish Highlands and joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1838. Extensive bibliography and index.

2. Gives the history of this Thurso school, which opened in 1862, with photos of staff, pupils, and sports teams at various times throughout its history. There are also some class photos from its centenary year in 1962, and also in 1999-2000, and a list of staff at various times from 1862 to 1909.

3. This tells the stories of particular emigrants from the clan MacLeod, finding out from their descendants what happened to them; it is based on unpublished documents, letters and family histories, and on the author's travels, covering countries from Canada and America to Iceland, France, Poland, Egypt, India, Australia and New Zealand. There are illustrations, notes and references, bibliography and index.

4. This gives graveyard inscriptions of Shetland folk, now existing only in print or in the original manuscripts, arranged by graveyard. It also includes a few from Orkney, 3 from Old Calton in Edinburgh, a few from England, and 14 from Charleston Cemetery, New Zealand.

\* These military books have recently been added to the library. Apart from the main content of the books, the index, appendices, and maps in many of them may be a valuable source for family historians.

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## Library Resources – Lair Records of Dean Cemetery

The Library holds a microfiche collection of the Lair Records of Dean Cemetery.

It has 7 sections.

Dean Register of Lairs: Sections A to R, plus Rose Garden and Cremations.

Dean Alphabetical Index of Surnames for burials 1846-1886.

Dean Register of Lairs: Sections A to T.

Dean Chronological Register: burials and cremations 1949-1999.

Dean Chronological Register: burials 1846-1886.

Dean Chronological Register: burials 1886-1945.

Dean Alphabetical Index of Surnames: 1886-1999.



## H.M.S. ZEPHYR

List of Officers & men of H.M.S. Zephyr blown up in the French Kings ship La Senegal, 22 November 1780.

NAME	RANK
Lieutenant Allery	Commander
George Crosts	Lieutenant
Francis Fyfe	Mate
Lauder Rutherford	Able Seaman
Tho. Harris	Boatswain
Wm. Tramplett	Gunner
Tho. Nesbitt	Clerk
Ja. Croker	Capt. Mate
Ja. Parminter	Sailmaker
P. McKewen	Qr. Gunner
Henry Clark	Able Seaman
Mark Short	Able Seaman
George Williams	Able Seaman
John Oakes	Able Seaman
Cabel Cornwall	Able Seaman
And. Buchan	Able Seaman
Wm. Forsyth	Capt. Servt.
John Lawlers	Able Seaman
Wm. Baker	Able Seaman
Tho. Cross	Able Seaman
Tho. O'Hara	Able Seaman
Jo. Hall	Able Seaman

**Source:** Edinburgh Advertiser 1780.

H.M.S. Zephyr was a 224-ton sloop of 10 guns, built at Rotherhithe in 1756, and originally known as H.M.S. Merlin. She was captured by the French in 1757, renamed La Martin, then recaptured by the British in the same year. As another H.M.S. Merlin had been commissioned by then, she was renamed H.M.S. Zephyr. She sailed in the 1760s as part of Captain James Cook's party to Newfoundland, when he surveyed and mapped that coastline over five seasons (from 1763 to 1767). From 11th April 1764 to 13th February 1766 she was under the command of Captain Sir John Hamilton and in 1766 under Lieutenant (later Captain) Cornthwaite Ommanney. She was captured again by the French in 1778, then recaptured, finally being burnt in 1780.

**Source:** <http://pages.quicksilver.net.nz/jcr/ships>

*Russell Cockburn*

**THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY  
SOCIETY**  
present

# **"MY AIN FOLK"**

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

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

THE MAXIMUM NUMBER PER GROUP IS **14**

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

The complete facilities of our Library are available for  
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](mailto:info@scotsgenealogy.com) or 0131 220 3677.

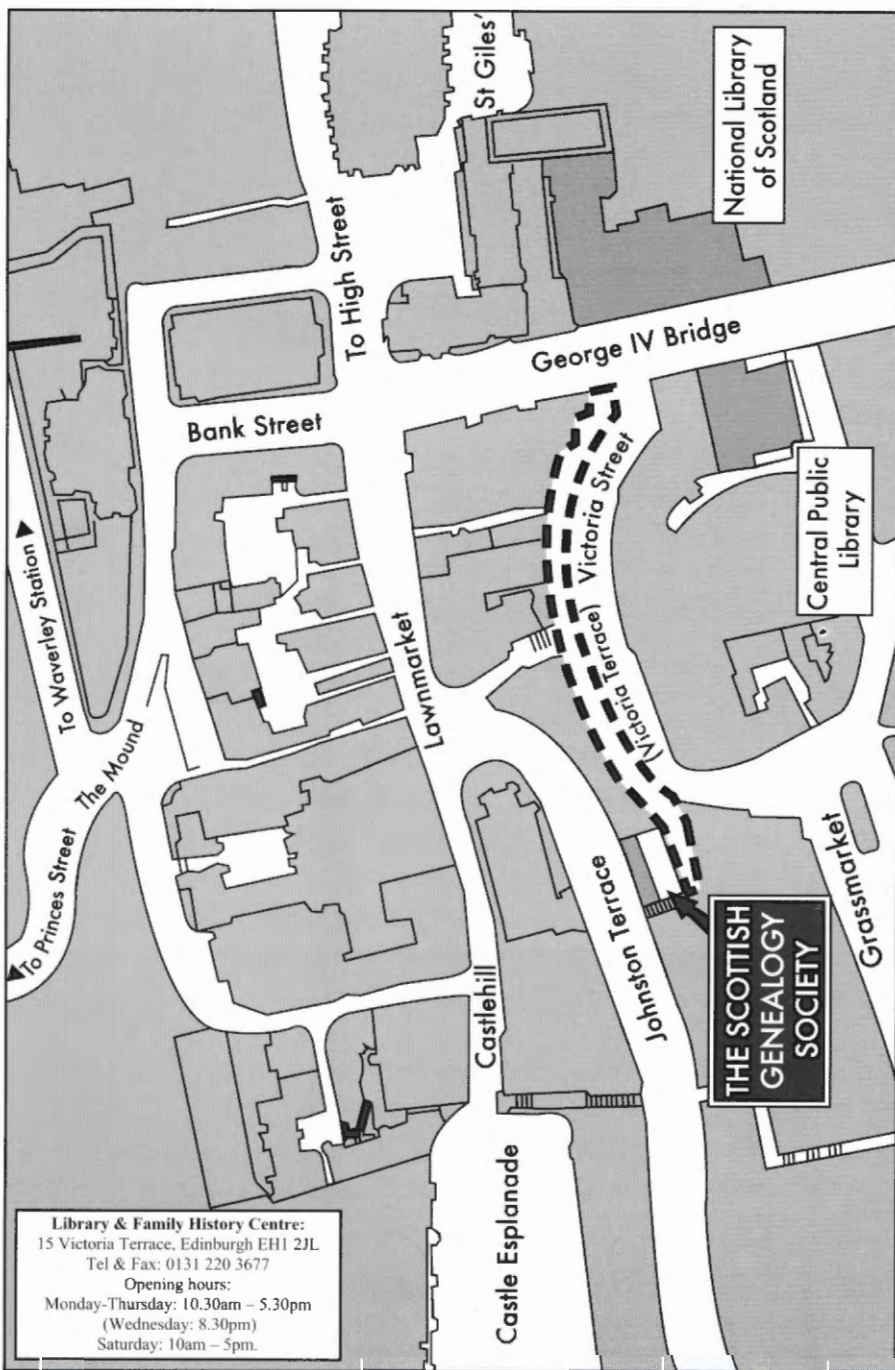
We are The Scottish Genealogy Society and, therefore,  
can hopefully answer your queries relating to the  
whole of Scotland and not just to a local area!

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

## The 13 Genealogy Commandments

1. Thou shalt name your male children Andrew, Archibald, Charles, George, James, John, Robert or William.
2. Thou shalt name your female children Agnes, Ann, Catherine, Elizabeth, Isabella, Margaret, Mary or Williamina.
3. Thou shalt leave no trace of your female children.
4. Thou shalt, after naming your children from the above lists, give them by-names such as Shuggie, Bert, Bella or Ina, ensuring that their future nephews and nieces know them by no others, thereby making them difficult to trace.
5. Thou shalt not use any middle names in any legal documents or census returns and only where necessary may you use middle initials on legal documents.
6. Thou shalt learn to sign all legal documents illegibly so that your surname can be spelled or misspelled in various ways, for example, McClellan, MacClellan, Maclellan, McLellan or M'Lellan.
7. Thou shalt, after no more than three Generations, ensure that all family records are lost, misplaced, burned in a courthouse fire or buried, so that no future trace of them can be found.
8. Thou shalt propagate misleading legends, rumours and vague innuendos regarding your family's place of origination, eg France, Orkney, Wales or the Netherlands. Descended from one of the three brothers who came from...
9. Thou shalt leave no cemetery records or headstones with legible names.
10. Thou shalt leave no family Bible with records of births, marriages or deaths.
11. Thou shalt change denominations at least twice in thy lifetime, and at least one of them must be an obscure dissenting chapel whilst in a parish for a short time only.
12. Thou shalt ensure that clerks forget or mis-hear one parent's name so that the record is wrong, although "UNKNOWN" or a blank is an acceptable alternative.
13. Thou shalt name at least five Generations of males, and dozens of their cousins, with identical names in order to confuse researchers totally!!

*Contributed by Angus Mitchell*



Please note that access from George IV Bridge is suspended until at least December 2008.





*Yours truly*  
*W. Mulop*