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DECEMBER 2014

Adultery at Roslin

Agnes de Graham

Pre-1841 Censuses

John Rhind, Sculptor

The Franklin Expedition

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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Rhind monument in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Photograph by Gary Nisbet

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Festive Closure

The Library will close at 5pm on Saturday, 20th December 2014, and will re-open at 10.30am on Monday, 5th January 2015.

We wish all our members a peaceful Festive Season and successful research in the New Year.

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The Scottish Genealogist

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John Rhind A.R.S.A. (1828-1892)

A Monumental Biography

Gary Nisbet

A major figure on the Edinburgh sculpture scene from the late 1850s until his death in 1892, John Rhind is best known for his architectural and monumental sculpture in the city, and for being the father of sculptors William Birnie Rhind and John Massey Rhind, and of the architect and sculptor, Sir Thomas Duncan Rhind. Together, they were one of the greatest dynasties in the history of Scottish sculpture, and all are connected with the monument in Warriston Cemetery that is the subject of this article: the obelisk that marks the grave of John Rhind himself.



Rhind monument in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh

The monument stands deep within the cemetery, on the eastern edge of P.1 Section, and is conspicuous by its height and simple design, and the double portrait medallion in bronze of Rhind and his first wife, Catherine Birnie, set high on its front. It is a tall sandstone monolith, standing about 10ft high, its square sides smooth, tapering

upwards and finely dressed. The only other decoration it features is its square cap stone carved with Doric ornament, and a frieze of laurel leaves tied with ribbons carved in relief around the base of its shaft.

The portrait medallion shows Rhind in left profile, with that of his wife beyond him modelled in lower relief. It is also signed, just above her head, by their son John Massey Rhind, who modelled the medallion in his studio in New York. The presence of his signature infers that he was responsible for designing and producing the entire monument, and this is probably true, but in the absence of any documentation to confirm this, it is tempting to assume

that his brothers, William and Thomas, would also have had an input into its creation. It would, after all, serve as their own gravestone one day, and as family members they would certainly have had a say in approving the monument's final form at the very least.

Rhind originally hailed from Banff in Aberdeenshire, where he was born into a long line of stone masons and builders, on 30 September 1828, the eldest son of John Rhind and Elizabeth Sangster. His father was a Master Mason, preoccupied more with constructing buildings rather than decorating them, as his son would be later, and it was into the building industry that the young Rhind was initially apprenticed as a stone mason. At some point between April 1850 and June 1851, having decided to become an architect in Edinburgh, he left Banff with his wife and young family and set up home in the capital at 16 Clarence Street, where he was enumerated in that year's census as a Journeyman Mason. His interest in modelling and carving, however, persuaded him that his true vocation lay in sculpture rather than in purely architectural design.

It was around this time that he was noticed by Alexander Handyside Ritchie, one of the leading sculptors of the day in Edinburgh, who invited him to enter his studio as a pupil and later promoted him as his chief assistant. It was through Ritchie that he gained his first experience in producing architectural sculpture, portrait busts and ideal pieces in marble. After several years working with Ritchie, he left to set up his own practice as a sculptor in 1858, becoming 'his own master' at last.

This was the beginning of a career that lasted for 34 years, and one which established his family as Edinburgh's most successful and most prolific producers of architectural, public and monumental sculpture in the second half of the 19th Century. It was during this 'golden age' of public art and architecture in Edinburgh that the vast majority of the city's surviving exterior sculpture was produced, and it is fair to say that Rhind and his sons were responsible for a great many of its finest creations.

He based himself at 396 Castlehill, working from a studio and workshop under the shadow of Edinburgh Castle from 1857 to 1858, and later settled at 9 North Pitt Street in 1862, where the bulk of his great output of sculpture was done. From the outset, he received a steady stream of commissions for statues and carved ornament on major new buildings in Edinburgh and elsewhere in Scotland, and employed 13 men, 7 boys in his workshops to complete them (he employed two servants at home). He also established a reputation as a sculptor of portrait busts and fine art pieces, one of his most important sitters being W.E. Gladstone, whose marble bust was modelled at Dalmeny House in 1885. This was exhibited at the RSA a year later, and again in 1916, and was one of 55 of his works exhibited there between 1857 and 1926.



Royal Museum of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh



William Chambers, Chambers Street, Edinburgh

His first important commission for architectural sculpture was for the decoration on the Royal Museum of Scotland in Chambers Street, for which he carved portraits of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, James Watt, Michelangelo, Isaac Newton, and Charles Darwin on its façade, and allegorical groups representing Natural History, Science, and the Applied Arts, for its roofline (1859). Working closely with his sons as assistants throughout his career, his subsequent output confirms that no project was too large or small for them to tender for and no style or form too ambitious or modest for them to produce.



Bank of Scotland Head Office,
The Mound, Edinburgh

The list of his work encompasses a wide variety of sculpture of different types and styles for Edinburgh's buildings and public places, with the Classical and Gothic styles predominating. He was responsible for the Putti friezes on the Corn Exchange, Leith (1860-63); the heraldry on the West Bow Well (1861, restored 2008); the portrait bust of Joseph McIvor on Paisley's Close, 97-103 Royal Mile (1862); and the classical figures on the Bank of Scotland, Bank Street, his most important multi-figure architectural work (1864-70). He also executed the carverwork on the University Club, 128 Princes Street (1866) and Fettes College (1864-70); the Catherine Sinclair Monument in Queen Street, which is in the form of a Gothic Eleanor Cross (1866-68); the Unicorn on the Mercat Cross in the Royal Mile (1869, designed by John Drummond); and the keystone heads on The Bank of Scotland's Italian palazzo at 62-66 George Street (1874-76). His figurative work also appeared on the Scott Monument in Princes Street, for which he executed the statues of Richie Moniplies, George Buchanan, Ivanhoe, Dugald Dalgetty, John Knox, Rob Roy, Ravenswood, and Lucy Ashton (1882). The temporary buildings of the Edinburgh exhibitions of 1886 and 1890, and the Fireplace in the Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle (1887-91) also received figures from his studio. Two of his final works in the capital were the bronze medallion of William Neilson on St Bernard's Well (1889) and the Statue of Malcolm III, King of Scots (Malcom Canmore) on the façade of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery (1891).



Bank of Scotland,
62-66 George Street, Edinburgh

He also produced sculpture for other parts of Scotland throughout his career, frequently working on commissions from the aristocracy and civic authorities for architectural sculpture, public monuments and family tombs. The frequency of his aristocratic commissions was such that he became, in effect, the *de facto* sculptor to the Scottish nobility. His work for them included the heraldic arms and lions at Lochinch Castle in Dumfries and Galloway (c.1864-68); the Owls at Ardwell House, Ardwell (1871-72); and the Duchess of Sutherland's Monument at Dunrobin, which is in the form of an Eleanor Cross with bronze bust by Mathew Noble, of London (1872). The Biggar Memorial Drinking Fountain in Banff, of 1878, was a private commission for a civic setting and his most substantial undertaking for a public monument.



City Chambers, Glasgow

Also substantial were his contracts for the eight seated statues on the façade of the City Chambers, Glasgow (1882-90); and some of the vast array of sculpture on Greenock Municipal Buildings (1886-90). His last major commission outside Edinburgh was for the Agriculture and Shipbuilding reliefs inside New County Hall, Paisley (1891-92).

His ecclesiastical commissions were also numerous and include the Font in Priestfield Church (after Bertel Thorvaldsen) (1881), and work for St. Giles



St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh

Cathedral, including the Pulpit in Caen Stone (designed by architect William Hay) (1883); the figurative sculpture around the West Door (1884); the Font (also modelled after one by Thorvaldsen) (1883); and the William Hay bronze memorial medallion (1890).

Rhind also produced two public statues in Edinburgh: the Sir William Dick Statue at



Alexander Smith Monument,
Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh

the Dick Veterinary College, Summerhall (1883) and William Chambers in Chambers Street, its pedestal designed by H.J. Blanc and featuring three figurative reliefs in bronze (1888-91).

He also produced monuments for cemeteries, a line of business that would sustain him when the building industry, and therefore the need for



Leishman Monument,
Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh

architectural sculpture, was depressed during economic slumps. It was a genre in which he distinguished himself as much as he did with his architectural and other sculpture. He is represented at Warriston by the Celtic cross to the poet Alexander Smith (1868, bronze portrait by William Brodie). Another monument in Warriston which is often attributed to Rhind, but in error, is the Celtic cross commemorating the painter Horatio McCulloch, of 1872. This was actually produced by D.W. Stevenson, who signed it simply 'Stevenson'. (The monument was designed by the architect James Drummond, a frequent collaborator of Rhind's).

The city's Dean Cemetery contains some of the best examples of Rhind's work in this genre, and perhaps the most accomplished and unusual of all his cemetery monuments. This is the Sicilian marble monument to John Leishman, of 1869, whose idiosyncratic form and intricate detail was copied from of a Pompeian candelabrum in the collection of the Naples National Archaeological Museum. It was a *tour de force* of carving and so original in conception that it was discussed in *The Scotsman* newspaper on 2 October 1869, shortly after it was erected. Rhind's 'skilful and tasteful adaptation' of the ancient original, together with his excellent workmanship, were singled out for being a step forward in the reform of the design and production of cemetery monuments that was then seen as being much needed, 'even



Monument to Henry Purnell, Sighthill Cemetery, Glasgow

without resorting to new forms'. He was also responsible for the more conventional monuments in Dean to Thomas Ross, which was based on Alexander Smith's Celtic Cross at Warriston (1872); John Buchanan's monument on the west wall (1872); and the portrait relief on the monument to fellow sculptor T.S. Burnett (1888). Elsewhere, he produced the monument to Henry Purnell for Glasgow's Sighthill Cemetery (1872) and an unidentified Gothic monument in Lytham St. Annes (c.1870).

John Rhind died at his home, St Helen, 9 Cambridge Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 5 April 1892, from a 'compilation of ailments', according to his obituary in *The British Architect*, or 'influenza and nervous exhaustion', which he had suffered for four months, according to his death certificate. Despite the contribution he had made to Scottish sculpture throughout his long career, it took the Royal Scottish Academy until almost his dying day, at the age of 63, to accord him the recognition that he had long merited by electing him an Associate member of the institution only a few days before he died. His sudden death prevented him from signing the membership roll. His funeral in Warriston took place three days later, on Friday, 8 April, and was attended by his family and friends and colleagues from across the spectrum of Scottish art.

He was buried beside his first wife, who died in 1887 at the age of 57 (John had married a widow, Isabella Goodsir or Carstairs, in December 1890), and their daughters, Catherine Moffat (d. 1884), Jessie Anne Bonnar (d. 1894) and Elizabeth Wallace (d. 1908). There were other family members and relations interred in the lair with them, including the children, George and Robert Rhind, who died in infancy, and Douglas Hall Rhind, another sculptor son who died in 1906 at the age of 31, and a sister-in-law, Elizabeth Binnie (d. 1920). His sons, Sir Thomas Duncan and William Birnie Rhind eventually joined them in 1927 and 1938, respectively, although the lair contains only their ashes. William's wife, Alice, had preceded him into the lair in 1937. John Massey Rhind, the monument's sculptor, was cremated at Warriston in October 1936.

As a testimony to the regard in which Rhind was held by his family, the monument is a fine tribute to the debt owed to him by his sons for nurturing and encouraging their own talents and success. It is also one of the most impressive of all the monuments erected to sculptors in Warriston, which are generally plain and unadorned, and is as fine as any sculptor's monument should be, with a prominent portrait of the man behind the astonishing legacy of public art in Edinburgh that he and his sons have left us, as its most important feature.

For other works, see www.glasgowsculpture.com

All photographs by Gary Nisbet, except Leishman and Alexander Smith Monuments by Caroline Gerard.

A Case of Adultery in Roslin Parish, Midlothian

Roslin August 10th 1845. In consequence of a fama [famaclamosa] that George Ferguson, a married man, and a member of this church, had criminal connection with Catherine Thorburn, the wife of Alexander Murray, and a member of this church, the Kirk Session unanimously resolved that the said George Ferguson should be summoned to appear before them next Lord's Day: and the Church Officer was ordered to summon him accordingly.

Roslin August 20th 1845. Compeared George Ferguson, and being interrogated regarding the fama, and exhorted to declare the whole truth, he repeatedly affirmed that there was no truth in the said fama, and that he never had criminal connection with the wife of Alexander Murray. Whereupon the Kirk Session unanimously resolved that George Ferguson should be summoned apud acta to appear again before them at a meeting to be held on the 1st of September, which was accordingly done. The Kirk Session also ordered the Church Officer to summon James Nisbet, and Alexander Johnstone Jun. to compear as witnesses in this case on the above mentioned day.

Roslin September 1st 1845. Compeared George Ferguson and being again interrogated regarding the fama and exhorted to declare the whole truth, he said that he adhered to his former declaration.

Compeared James Nisbet, aged 18 years, and being purged of malice and partial counsel, and solemnly sworn and interrogated, Depones, that, being in the Shrubbery behind Roslin Inn on the night when the Society of Odd Fellows dined in said Inn, he saw George Ferguson lying above the wife of Alexander Murray for several minutes. Depones, that he heard the woman say "If this be known, it will be the death of both of us, Geordie": Depones, that he was standing only about one yard from the man and the woman at the time: and Depones, that he had no doubt that the parties were committing the sin of adultery at the time, and in the very act.

It having been stated that the other witness, Alexander Johnstone Jun. found it impossible to attend the present meeting, but that he was willing to attend another meeting when it should be called, the Kirk Session ordered the Church Officer to summon him to attend a meeting, which is hereby appointed to be held on the 9th of this current month of September.

Roslin September 9th 1845. Compeared George Ferguson, and, being again interrogated regarding the fama, and exhorted to declare the whole truth, he said that he adhered to his former declaration.

Compeared also Alexander Johnstone Jun. aged 15 years, and being purged of malice and partial counsel and solemnly sworn and interrogated, Depones, that, on the night of the anniversary of the Roslin Society of Odd Fellows,

being in the shrubbery behind Roslin Inn, he saw George Ferguson lying on Alexander Murray's wife for about five minutes. Depones, that he heard the woman say, "If this be known, it will be the death of both of us, Geordie". Depones, that he was standing within two yards of the man and the woman, and knew them well enough, and Depones, that he was quite certain that the man and the woman were in the very act of committing the sin of adultery at the time when he saw them lying on the ground in the shrubbery.

The Kirk Session having taken into their serious consideration the whole facts of this case unanimously came to the conclusion that George Ferguson had been guilty of the sin of adultery and that the case should be reported to the Presbytery for advice and direction and, in the meantime, that the said George Ferguson should be laid under church scandal and deprived of all church privileges.

Roslin March 29th 1846. Compeared also Catherine Thorburn, the wife of Alexander Murray, and confessed that she had been guilty of the sin of adultery with George Ferguson. The Kirk Session considering that this was a case of adultery resolved unanimously to refer it to the Presbytery for advice and direction.

Roslin June 7th 1846. Compeared also Catherine Thorburn, and the Moderator having stated that he had examined her regarding her knowledge and penitence and was satisfied, he was authorized to absolve her from church scandal, and to restore her to the possession of her christian privileges, after having given her a very serious admonition regarding the heinousness of the sin which she had committed: all which was accordingly done.

David Brown Modr.

James Merricks Clk.

Source: National Registers of Scotland, Ref.: CH3/552/1, pp81,83,85,87,95,97,99.

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Roslin Chapel Communion Roll 1829-1842

Free Church, Roslin, Baptisms 1843-1855

Roslin Free Church Communion Roll 1843-1855

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January talk

The 2015 session begins with Louise Williams outlining the 200-year history of The Royal Edinburgh Hospital and the better care of those with mental health problems, instigated by an historic event in the capital.

Agnes de Graham, wife of (1) John de Monfode and (2) Sir John de Douglas

John P. Ravilious

The history of the Douglas family includes a number of intriguing individuals, not the least of which was Sir William Douglas of Lothian, sometime Earl of Athol, best known to posterity as the 'Knight of Liddesdale'.¹ Sir William's younger brother John did not survive him, but did succeed in leaving a significant and successful posterity, including the Earls of Morton. Sir John Douglas married a lady named Agnes, identified by many writers as the widow of John Munfode, by whom he left a number of sons and daughters. As late as the publication of *The Scots Peerage* in 1909, no identification of her maiden name was widely noted, and her parentage remained unknown.

Sir John Douglas received a dispensation to marry Agnes from Pope Clement VI, which was dated at Avignon on 12 October 1344. The mandate for this dispensation was published in 1896, and while it does not establish her parentage her surname was given as Graham:

'(f. 29d.) John de Duglas, knight, of the diocese of St. Andrews. Signification that he, ignorant of any impediment, promised Agnes de Grame, of the said diocese, that if he contracted marriage he would do so with her before he contracted with any other woman, and promised to make her his wife, after which he lived with her for three years and had offspring. Then it came to his notice by the assertion of a certain woman, a friend of Agnes, that he, before he promised Agnes, with whom he continued to live, had carnally known her, so that unless they marry scandals may arise among the friends and kinsmen of the two women; he prays therefore for a dispensation.

It may be granted by the bishop of St. Andrews, if the facts are as stated and, if it appears to be, in view of the circumstances, expedient. Penance is to be imposed on the man, who, if he survives, must remain unmarried; he must also found two chaplaincies within two years, endowing each with an income of 10 marks. Avignon, 4 Id. Oct.¹²

This dispensation was published some 13 years before *The Scots Peerage* account of the Earls of Morton, yet this record was not noted in the preparation of that account.³ This dispensation was calendared in 1897, the entry there being rendered differently. This version stated that

"Agnes was aunt of a woman with whom John had cohabited, Agnes being ignorant of the said impediment."⁴

This evidences an error in rendering the word *amica* (friend) in the mandate erroneously as *amita* (aunt). Transcription errors aside, the supplication and mandate make no reference to affinity, serving to confirm the correction noted

above. It is quite unimaginable that a dispensation would have been granted for such a marriage, as Agnes and the alleged niece would have stood in the 1st and 2nd degrees of consanguinity.

The placement of Agnes in the family of Graham of Abercorn and Dalkeith is based on numerous documents, most significantly a grant of the lands of 'Hawthornesyk' in the barony of Abercorn to Agnes de Monfode by John de Graham, lord of Abercorn, dated at Lochleven, 5 Aug 1340.⁵ There was some difficulty concerning this document, but the correct interpretation is based primarily on the language of this charter. The editor rendered the text as a grant by John de Graham to

'my dear friend, lady Agnes de Munfode' ["dil'ce amice mee d'ne Agneti de munfode"].

The word *amice* was an error in the transcription of the charter. Andrew B. W. MacEwen had advised the author previously that the word actually is *amite*: the correct translation of the text would then read as a grant to 'my dear aunt, lady Agnes de Munfode'. The similarity of this problem with the language of the 1344 dispensation for Sir John de Douglas and Agnes to marry is readily apparent.

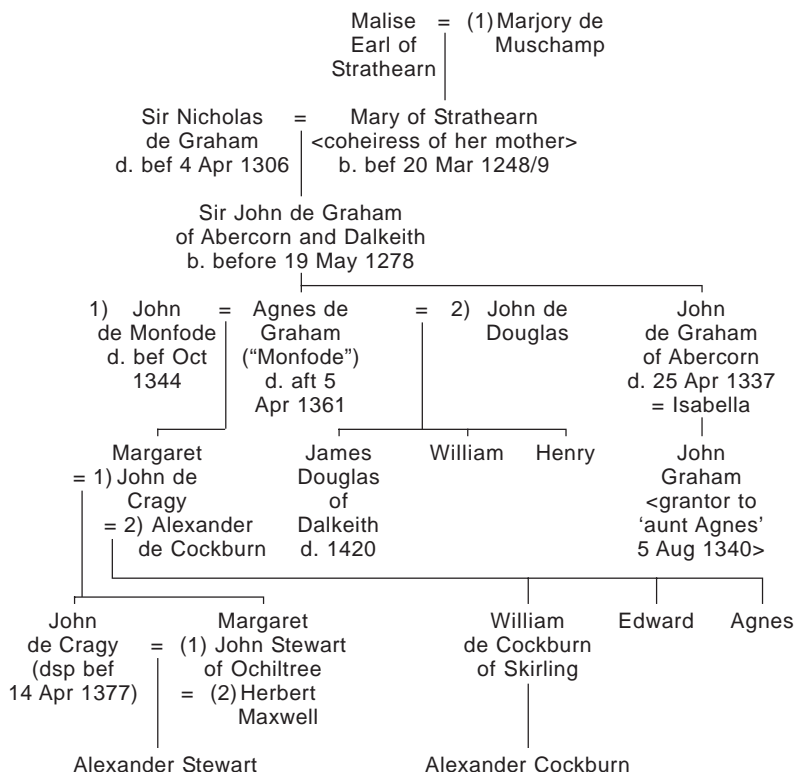
The John de Graham of the 1340 grant was likely of age at that time, so his date of birth can be estimated as having been no later than 5 August 1319. He was possibly the nephew, but more likely the son of the John de Graham of Dalkeith who was declared forfeit by the English crown on 10 April 1337, and who died on 25 April 1337 leaving a widow Isabella.⁶ The elder John de Graham may have been the individual of that name who joined in the Declaration of Arbroath on 6 April 1320, but this more likely was his father John, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Graham of Dalkeith and his wife Mary of Strathearn, coheiress of the Northumberland honour of Muschamp.⁷ This last (but eldest) John de Graham of Dalkeith can be identified as the father of Agnes de Graham, and grandfather of the last John de Graham of Abercorn and Dalkeith, nephew of Agnes.

It was conjectured previously that Agnes de Monfode, aunt of John de Graham of Dalkeith, and Agnes de Graham, wife of Sir John de Douglas, were two distinct individuals.⁸ Evidence was noted recently courtesy of the National Records of Scotland that, together with charters in the *Registrum Honoris de Morton*, prove that Agnes de Graham was in fact the same individual as Agnes, widow of Sir John de Monfode of Skirling, Peeblesshire (adjoining the parish of Kilbucho). These records show that Sir John de Monfode and his wife Agnes had a daughter Margaret de Monfode, who married firstly John de Cragy, by whom she had a son John de Cragy (*dsp* before 14 April 1377) and a daughter Margaret (she married secondly Alexander Cockburn, by whom she had two sons, William de Cockburn of Skirling, and Edward, and a daughter Agnes). Margaret de Cragy, sister and heir of John, granted a charter

dated at Dalkeith, 14 April 1377, resigning her lands of Ardlory in Kinross, for which act she appointed “my dear uncle lord William de Douglas, knight, my attorney, procurator and special messenger”.⁹ The fact that this grant was made at Dalkeith would indicate that Sir William de Douglas, younger brother of Sir James of Dalkeith (d. 1420) was the uncle of Margaret de Cragy. Given the Cragy descent from Sir John de Monfode and his wife Agnes, this shows that Agnes ‘de Monfode’ was the same individual as Agnes de Graham, the wife of Sir John de Douglas, and that her younger son Sir William de Douglas was the uncle of her granddaughter Margaret de Cragy.

The Cragy-Douglas relationship indicated by the above charter is confirmed by a group of charters of the Carmichael family of Skirling, made available through the NRS website. In particular, one charter of John de Cragy (Margaret’s brother) dated “c. 1370” was witnessed by several individuals, including “Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalketh, and Sir Henry of Douglas, brothers, uncles of the granter”.¹⁰

Given this proof of Agnes de Graham’s marital history, and that she was aunt of the last John de Graham of Dalkeith (fl. 1340), it is evident that there were



3, not 2, Graham lords of Dalkeith named John. Chronology indicates that Agnes, the mother of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith (b. say 1330/35) and his many siblings, could not have been the daughter of Sir Nicholas de Graham and his wife Mary of Strathearn (born before 20 March 1248/9) and must therefore have been the daughter of their son, the first John de Graham of Abercorn, who was born before 19 May 1278.

Many thanks are due to Dr. Alan Borthwick and the staff of the National Records of Scotland for having made these and other important records available to researchers far and wide. Also my thanks to Ms. Christina Gray and Mr. Alex Maxwell Findlater, who kindly (and independently) provided corrections concerning the Cragy family incorporated above. Special thanks are due to Andrew B. W. MacEwen, whose advice and observations noted above are only the latest in a long line of contributions to Scots genealogical studies.

Notes

- ¹ Sir James Balfour Paul, ed., *The Scots Peerage* (Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable, for David Douglas, 1909), Vol. VI, pp. 339-342.
- ² W. H. Bliss, ed., *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland, Petitions to the Pope*, Vol. I (A.D. 1342-1419), (London: for the Public Record Office, 1896; reprinted 1971, Kraus-Thomson, Liechtenstein), p. 79.
- ³ Paul, *The Scots Peerage*, *ibid.*, p. 343.
- ⁴ W. H. Bliss, B.C.L. and C. Johnson, M.A., *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland, Papal Letters*, Vol. III (A.D. 1342-1362) (London: for the Public Record Office, 1897; reprinted 1971, Kraus-Thomson, Liechtenstein), p. 165. A similar error is discussed below.
- ⁵ Thomas Thomson, ed., *Registrum Honoris de Morton: A series of Ancient Charters of the Earldom of Morton with other Original Papers* (Edinburgh: J. Constable, for the Bannatyne Club, 1853), Vol. II, pp. 40-41 ("Carta de Hawthornesyk").
- ⁶ Joseph Bain, ed., *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland* (Edinburgh: Her Majesty's General Register House, 1887), Vol. III (A.D. 1307-1357), pp. 382-3, no. VI.
- ⁷ Translation of the Declaration of Arbroath, courtesy National Records of Scotland. URL <http://www.nas.gov.uk/downloads/declarationArbroath.pdf>
An inquisition was held following the death of Nicholas de Graham on 18 April 1306, but was found to be in error as to the heir of the lands described. A second inquisition was held at Bamburg on 19 May 1306 ['Thursday before Whitsunday, 34 Edw. I'] which found that Nicholas held lands in Northumberland of the barony of Muschamp of the inheritance of his wife Mary. The inquisition found that "John their son, aged 28, is next heir of the said Mary of the lands &c. aforesaid." *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Vol. IV [Edward I] (London: published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1913), pp. 237-8, no. 364. Based on this, the elder John de Graham of Dalkeith is identified as having been born some time before 19 May 1278.
- ⁸ J. Ravilious, *Agnes de Graham, wife of John de Monfode*, soc.genealogy.medieval, 16 Nov 2006. URL: <https://groups.google.com/forum/#forum/soc.genealogy.medieval>
- ⁹ Margaret de Cragy's charter states in part, "... fecisse constituisse et ordinasse carissimum avunculum meum Dominum Willelmum de Douglas militem actornatum meum procuratorem et nuncium specialem..." *Registrum Honoris de Morton*, vol. II, pp. 121-2, no. 148.
- ¹⁰ Several of the early charters provided in this collection are pertinent. The text of the charter referred to above, courtesy of the National Records of Scotland:

"Confirmation by John of Cragy of the gifts made by John, son of Ralph, and Margaret, his spouse, daughter of deceased John, son of Adam of Scralyne, and by John of Bellyngdene and Christian, his spouse, daughter of said deceased John, to Andrew, son of John, of his lands in the barony of Scralyne in the sheriffdom of Peebles. [c.1370]

Witnesses: Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalketh, and Sir Henry of Douglas, brothers, uncles of the granter, Alexander of Cokburne, Robert of Levyingstoun, lord of Drumry, Nicholas of Douglas."

NRS, Papers of the Carmichael Family of Skirling, GD89/1/2.

Annual General Meeting and February talk

After the AGM and its usual business and elections, Richard Torrance will give a short presentation entitled "Edinburgh From Above".

During the Great War there were rapid developments in aeroplanes and cameras for reconnaissance photography. Once the war ended there were surplus aeroplanes and cameras, plus pilots looking for alternative employment. Some enterprising pilots took to the air to provide images for postcard publishers, showing views of towns and cities from a completely different perspective from those previously available. This talk will show a selection of aerial postcards of Edinburgh.

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Pre-1841 Censuses and other early population lists

Bruce B Bishop, FSA Scot, ASGRA

Following my talk to members on 15 September 2014, the Editor has asked me to write a brief summary of the presentation.

Before the 1841 Census there are some surviving censuses 1801-1831, and in general they contain much the same information as the 1841 census. Going back into the late 17th century, some counties and parishes have Poll Tax Records, identifying the heads of families and their place of residence, and in some cases other family members as well. There are some visitation and examination lists going back even earlier.

In the Kirk Session Minutes there are often lists of the Heads of families at various dates, there are the Minister's Visitation and Examination lists, and in some cases the Minister decided to make a complete list of all of the people in his parish. There are also Poor Lists (in earlier times everyone ended up on the Poor Roll, and are quite often crossed out when they died), as well as Seat Rentals in the Kirk and lists of contributions for other various good causes such as the building of a bridge or, as in 1798, the "Collections for the Defence of the Country".

In the Burgh Records there are lists of the Local Militia, and lists of Baillies and Burgesses, and the various private Estate Records held in NRS will often give quite comprehensive lists of the tenants on the estate, sometimes informing us of how promptly, or otherwise, they paid their annual rents. Some of the factor's comments can give quite an amusing insight into the lives of these people.

Some of these lists have been published by various FHSs, such as the 1790 St Cuthbert's list published by the SGS, and there are also many other published lists such as the Dallas and Knockando population lists in the 'Lands and People of Moray' series. Hearth Tax and Poll Tax lists have also been transcribed by various groups. There are many lists included in the Scottish Records Society publications, some of the most valuable ones are the lists of inhabitants of the Duke of Argyll's Estate during the 18th century, especially for areas such as Mull and Kintyre where the OPR records can be very patchy. Some of these even tell us what weapons the individual men had available. Copies of these are available in the Dundas Room of the ScotlandsPeople Centre.

There are also many and varied lists in other sources, many of them in 'Gifts and Deposits' in National Records of Scotland GD series, and an inspection of the NRS catalogue can be quite revealing. Many of the Church Records and the Estate Records provide lists, and some of the lists come up in the most unexpected places. There are also lists in local archives, university archives and Family History Societies all across the country.

Work is in progress to locate the more complete and useful lists, and the inventory of these, currently comprising 609 sets of records, is regularly updated and is available on the SAFHS website at www.safhs.org.uk

The Franklin Expedition – part of the puzzle solved

Caroline Gerard

One of the great mysteries which gripped Victorian society was the fate of the Franklin Expedition and the crews of the two ships involved. Where were they? What had happened to prevent their return to Britain, or at least to Canadian ports?

Every generation requires its common heroes, villains and mysteries. The eminent Canadian writer Margaret Atwood has described the Franklin venture as one of the national myths of Canada, saying that, “In every culture many stories are told, (but) only some are told and retold, and these stories bear examining ... In Canadian literature, one such story is the Franklin expedition.”

As related in part in *Dr John Rae* by Sigurd Towrie in the September 2013 edition of *The Scottish Genealogist*, Sir John Franklin headed an expedition of two ships, *HMS Erebus* and *HMS Terror*, in an attempt to find the fabled North-West Passage through 1000 miles of yet uncharted Canadian territory, thus, it was hoped, establishing a quicker maritime trade route to the Far East, as well as mapping more of the area. Previous expeditions in earlier years and earlier centuries had not been able to find such a passage.

The two ships were fitted out to meet the Arctic conditions, with reinforced hulls, steam engines and a rudimentary central-heating system – not to mention a library of thousands of books, ornate wooden writing-desks, silver tableware, scented soaps, silk handkerchiefs, etc. Also on board were research instruments of botanical, zoological and geological natures and some early photographic equipment, as well as lots of tobacco and chocolate. Plus enough canned food, it was thought, to last 3 years, in case the expedition became trapped in ice for a winter. For some time, it has been believed that the lead solder in the cans, leaching into the food inside, contributed to the decline of some of the men by poisoning them. There is now a theory that the water distillation system was also a contributory factor. What is not in dispute, however, is that all 129 men perished, if not directly from lead poisoning, certainly almost all from primary causes such as tuberculosis, scurvy, hypothermia, starvation or pneumonia.

The Expedition had set sail on 19 May 1845, with, between the two vessels, a complement of 110 men and 24 officers. Only a very few of these men had had previous experience of Arctic conditions. Franklin had set high standards of conduct, banning heavy drinking and foul language. Five crew members, not at that time appreciating their good fortune, were discharged at Disko Bay, a port in Greenland, for failing to meet such standards and were sent home on one of the returning supply ships which had sailed across the Atlantic with *Erebus* and *Terror*.

The two vessels were last sighted by Westerners on 26 July 1845, then they vanished into mythology for almost 170 years.

John Franklin's wife, Jane Griffin, was instrumental in organising search expeditions, often funding part of them herself. Over the years, many looked for the ships and men, with the thought of the reward not far from their minds. Aside from a few bodies and some relics, not much was discovered. By 1854 it was clear that the men had not survived, although some searches continued. It was hoped that some of the ships' Journals might be found, to cast light on the Expedition's later history.

Lady Franklin helped to create and to perpetuate the myth, by insisting that her husband had indeed found the North-West Passage and by promoting the erections of monuments to his memory. Apart from the Memorial to all of those in the Expedition in the Old Royal Naval College at Greenwich, there is a statue of him at Spilsby, Lincolnshire (his home town), another outside The Athenaeum in London and a third in Hobart, Tasmania (where he was Lieutenant-Governor), as well as a memorial in Westminster Abbey. In modern parlance, she certainly knew how to work the media and to keep the venture fresh in the public's mind. Franklin was to be a hero, not someone who had failed, who had led 123 other men to certain death, for reasons which are still disputed. So the books, songs, plays and later radio or television programmes kept on being written, and more are sure to follow soon.

From the scant documentary evidence which was found, it is known that the two ships wintered 1845/46 at Beechey Island. Three men died there and were given "decent funerals", their graves visible to this day. In the following summer, after the sea-ice had melted, the ships sailed south through Peel Sound and Victoria Strait to King William's Land, where they became iced up again in September 1846, this time for 2 years. By this time a total of 24 men had died, including Franklin himself on 11 June 1847, the number comprising 9 officers (out of 24) and 15 crew members.

Some wonder why the beleaguered men hadn't sought survival advice from the local Inuit. Were they discounted as "savages"? After all, Lady Franklin was later to be appalled that Inuit testimony against good Christian men was given any credence. But there had been a modicum of trading and communication, despite language and cultural barriers, and Franklin had entertained some Inuit aboard *HMS Erebus*.

In April 1848, after almost three years in the Arctic, the remaining men, apparently all 105 survivors, decided to walk south. The eventual fate of many of them is unknown.

Over the years, Inuit accounts, remarkably consistent, related that one ship had sunk, taking a number of men into the icy-cold waters; that the Inuit had entered the other ship, by then apparently abandoned, and found a number

of seamen dead in their bunks; that a number of white men, perhaps 40, were seen heading south and later expeditions did find about 30 bodies along the coast, some in makeshift shelters; that some men had gone mad; that some men had been so hungry that they'd resorted to cannibalism; that one year was one of famine and the Inuit could barely feed their own families, let alone lost strangers; that some men thereafter lived with the Inuit for over a year. It seems that some of the Expedition may have survived until as late as 1850. Certainly, during the following decades, the Inuit were happy to take search parties to various sites, unless they were just too far away.

One ship is sighted

In early September 2014, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that one of the ships had been located, in the waters beside King William's Land, and displayed detailed sonar images. (These are available online.) At last modern technology (and perhaps some global warming) had solved part of the continuing puzzle. In early November, during one of the season's last survey dives, this ship's bell was found – which proved this was indeed *HMS Erebus*, the ship under Sir John Franklin's own command.

During 2015 it is hoped that further exploration of the wreck will reveal more of the Expedition's fate, although documentary evidence is unlikely to be found.

The graves and their occupants

Thus far, about 80 of the 124 bodies have been found. The three men buried at Beechey Island, being early casualties, were properly identifiable as John Shaw Torrington, William Braine and John Hartnell. Their graves, complete with markers, were found in 1976.

The bodies were exhumed in 1984 and subjected to post-mortem examinations. That of John Torrington, a ship's stoker who had died 1 January 1846, was not as well preserved as had been hoped; however the cause of his death was determined as pneumonia, aggravated by lead poisoning. William Braine, a marine who had died 3 April 1846, also showed signs of lead poisoning. John Hartnell, an able seaman who had died 4 January 1846 and whose body, to the modern surgeon's surprise, had already had a post-mortem examination prior to burial, told the same tale.

The remains of Henry Thomas Dundas Le Vesconte (born 1913 in Devon) were found on King William's Land in 1869 and returned to Britain. Eventually on 30 January 1873 they were interred within the Franklin Monument at Greenwich. An excellent article, written by Dr Huw Lewis-Jones of Polarworld, entitled '*Nelsons of Discovery: Notes on the Franklin Monument in Greenwich*', is available online. It describes some of the Expedition's history, the discovery of Le Vesconte's body and the process of its identification, some commemorative events in past years, plus the processes involved in the painstaking restoration of the monument.

But these were not the only remains returned to Britain. In 1880, Lt Schwatka of the U.S. Army, one of those explorers who would consult the local Inuit, discovered the body of an officer, later identified as Lt. John Irving of the *Terror*. The report of the funeral in *The Scotsman* of 8th January 1881 recounted matters in full, as well as demonstrating the fascination engendered by the lost Expedition some 35 years later.

Funeral of Lieutenant Irving, of H.M.S. Terror

The re-interment of the remains of Lieutenant John Irving, R.N., of H.M.S. Terror, took place yesterday afternoon, with naval honours, in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, and was witnessed by many thousand spectators.

Lieutenant Irving, as has already been briefly stated, was a son of the late Mr John Irving, W.S., a school-fellow and intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott's, and nephew of the late Alex. Irving of Newton, Lanarkshire, a Judge of the Court of Session. He had five brothers and one sister. The eldest of the family, George, followed his father's profession, and died comparatively young. The second, Lewis Hay, became a minister of the Free Church, and died about three years ago, at the age of 70. Mary, the lady from whose home the funeral was conducted yesterday, was the next. Then came Major-General Alexander Irving, who has served with distinction in the Crimea and other quarters of the globe.

John, the fourth son, was born in 1815, and entered the navy in 1828, obtained his lieutenant's commission in 1843, and joined the *Terror* in 1845. In the interval between passing his examinations and obtaining the rank of lieutenant, Mr Irving spent a few years, as a sheep farmer, in Australia, where he had experience of bush life and its attendant hardships. He is described as having possessed an iron constitution, and, being a talented draughtsman and good seaman, he was in every respect well qualified for Arctic service. His was evidently the last hand that had to do with the Point Victory record, found by M'Clintock's expedition on King William's Land in 1858, which embodied in so graphic terms all that can ever be authentically known of the adventurous voyage of Franklin and his gallant companions.

It may be remembered that the *Erebus* and the *Terror*, which had sailed for the discovery of the North-West Passage, were last seen by the Prince of Wales whaler, on the 26th July 1845, moored to an iceberg, waiting for an opening in the ice near the entrance to Lancaster Sound. From that date they passed away into the unknown, and for years their fate was shrouded in mystery. Ommaney and Rae both picked up a good deal of information regarding the lost expedition, the former at Beechey Island and the latter in Boothia but it was reserved for Sir Leopold M'Clintock to bring its history fully to light. The record found by Hobson,

M'Clintock's lieutenant, at Point Victory, gave an outline of the proceedings of the expedition up to the time of abandoning the ships, with the date of Sir John Franklin's death (11th June 1847); and indicated that Captain Crozier, with the officers and crew to the number of 105 souls, were to start for Back's Fish River on the 26th April 1848. This paper had been deposited in a cairn, a few miles to the north of Point Victory; but, for some good reason no doubt, it was removed, evidently by Lieutenant Irving, and deposited by him in another cairn, five or six feet high, at Point Victory, where it was ultimately found. According to Arctic custom, Irving, having shifted the paper, wrote on the margin, "This paper was found by Lieutenant Irving under the cairn supposed to have been built by Sir James Ross in 1831, four miles to the northward, where it had been deposited by the late Commander Gore, in June 1847. Sir James Ross' pillar has not, however, been found, and the paper has been transferred to this position, which is that in which Sir James Ross' pillar was erected."

There the record closes. No scrap of writing was ever found to tell of the horrors of the dreadful retreat from the abandoned ships. None of the starving men ever reached their goal – the Hudson Bay territories, to which they had intended to make their way *via* the Back or Great Fish River; but, as the Esquimaux reported, they all fell by the way. Many of them, no doubt, found a grave at the bottom of the sea when the ice broke up in 1848; others, who had died on land, the Esquimaux are believed to have buried. M'Clintock found a skeleton in a boat at Cape Herschel, as well as many heart-rending relics of the expedition strewn along the coast, including a little volume of private devotions which had belonged to Commander Gore.

The enterprise of Lieutenant Schwatka was undertaken with the forlorn hope of discovering the Journals of the Franklin Expedition; but, though in many respects his journey was without a parallel in Arctic travelling, it failed to accomplish the main object in view. In 1869, Captain Hall brought home bones which were supposed to have been those of Lieutenant Le Vescomte, of H.M.S. Erebus. In his search, Lieutenant Schwatka found the grave of an officer near Cape Victory.

Regarding it, a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who was present with Schwatka, says:- "The next day we lay over at Cape Jane Franklin to make a preliminary search of the vicinity. Lieutenant Schwatka and I went up Collinson Inlet, but saw no traces of white men. Henry and Frank, who had been sent up the coast, were more fortunate. About a mile and a-half above camp, they came upon the camp made by Captain Crozier with his entire command from the two ships after abandoning the vessels. There

were several cooking stoves, with their accompanying copper kettles, besides clothing, blankets, canvas, iron and brass instruments, and an open grave, where was found a quantity of blue cloth, part of which seemed to have been a heavy overcoat, and a part probably wrapped around the body. There was also a large quantity of canvas in and around the grave, with coarse stitching through it and the clothes, as if the body had been encased for burial at sea. Several gilt buttons were found among the rotting cloth and mould in the bottom of the grave, and a lens, apparently the object-glass of a marine telescope. Upon one of the stones at the foot of the grave Henry found a medal, which was thickly covered with grime, and was so much the colour of the claystone on which it rested as to nearly escape detection. It proved to be a silver medal, two and a-half inches in diameter, with a bas-relief portrait of George IV, surrounded by the words 'Georgius IIII, D.G., Britannarium Rex, 1820', on the obverse, and on the reverse, 'Second mathematical prize, Royal Naval College', enclosing the words, 'Award to John Irving, midsummer 1830'. This at once identified the grave as that of Lieutenant John Irving, third officer of the Terror. Under the head was found a figured silk pocket handkerchief, neatly folded, the colours and pattern in a remarkable state of preservation." Only a skull and a few other bones were found in and about the grave, and these were collected together, with a few pieces of cloth and the other articles, to be brought away for interment.

On seeing the telegram announcing this discovery, Major-General Irving applied to the Foreign Secretary for leave to re-inter his brother's remains in his native city. Lieutenant Schwatka gave up the remains at the request of the British Embassy; and, instructed by the Foreign Secretary, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were prepared to bring them home; but the Anchor Steamboat Company, when communicated with by the Admiralty, replied that they would consider it an honour to perform the service, as they accordingly did.

In accordance with an order issued on Wednesday from the North British Military Headquarters, each of the regiments in the Edinburgh district garrison – the 21st Hussars, the Royal Artillery, and the 71st Highlanders – was represented at the funeral by a party of 20 men, while the marines and men of H.M.S. Lord Warden furnished a contingent 150 strong. Though one o'clock was the hour fixed for the funeral, the military and naval troops assembled at 55 Great King Street somewhat earlier, and having been formed into processional order, the *cortege* started for the cemetery a few minutes before the time appointed, a service having previously been conducted in the house by the Rev. Alexander Whyte. The procession was headed by the marines to the number of 84, marching in pairs with arms reversed, followed by the band and pipers of the 71st Regiment, a

gun-carriage drawn by six horses, on which there was the coffin covered with a Union Jack, the relatives and other mourners, a company of 84 sailors marching four deep, the 71st Highlanders, the Royal Artillery, the 21st Hussars, members of the North British Staff, and other officers in uniform. A vast crowd of people had congregated in Great King Street, and, indeed, along the whole route taken to the cemetery, namely, by Howe Street, Heriot Row, Darnaway Street, the north side of Moray Place, Great Stuart Street, Randolph Cliff, and the Dean Bridge. On leaving Great King Street, the band of the 71st Highlanders played the Maltese funeral march, and at intervals afterwards, Beethoven's funeral march, and the Dead March in Saul; while between Heriot Row and Randolph Cliff, the pipers played the "Flowers of the Forest".

At the east entrance to the cemetery, which was reached shortly after two o'clock, the marines, or firing party, opened up, and allowed the rest of the company to pass, while the coffin was borne on the shoulders of six naval officers to the grave prepared for it at the west end of the cemetery, close by that of the late James Drummond, R.S.A. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. John Irving, the coffin was lowered, and three rounds fired over the grave. The coffin, which had been furnished by Messrs John Croall & Sons, Leith Walk, was of polished oak, and on the lid was a brass plate bearing the simple inscription:- "John Irving, Lieutenant, R.N.; born, 1815; died, 1848-9."

An unseemly exhibition on the part of the crowd occurred at the entrance to the cemetery. No sooner had the firing party left it than a rush was made for the gate, which was forced open, and the police in attendance temporarily overpowered. Fortunately, however, before 200 or 300 "roughs" had gained admission in the churchyard, the gate was reclosed.

Among the military and naval authorities attending the funeral were the following:- Major-General Hop, C.B., Commanding the Forces in Scotland; Captain Hope, A.D.C.; Colonel Preston, A.A.G., Captain Salmond, D.A.A.G.; Admirals Dunlop and Fellowlees; Colonel Morrison, C.R.E.; Colonel Jones, Commanding Auxiliary Artillery; Lieutenant Blackman, R.A.; Major Locock and Lieutenant Conder. R.E.; Captains Collier, Loyd, and Unett; Quartermaster Kelly; Lieutenant Jennings, Adjutant 21st Hussars; Major Allan, Captains Reid and Schank; Lieutenants Horne, Anstey, Conway, Gordon, Farquhar, and Mitchell Innes (Adjutant); Commander Bryne and Captain Lindsay Bruce of H.M.S. Lord Warden; the Rev. P. Beaton, Chaplain to the Forces; and District-Commissary-General Clerk.

Amongst others present at the funeral were Major-General Alex. Irving, R.A., C.B. (brother); the Rev. John Irving, Free Church, Innellen (nephew);

Mr W.G. Scott-Moncrieff, advocate, Sheriff-Substitute, Banffshire (nephew); Mr D.M. Peebles, banker, Falkirk; Mr R.C. Bell, W.S., Edinburgh; and Mr T.S. Omond, St John's College, Oxford (nephews by marriage); Mr H.D. Hay, Leslie, Fife (cousin): and Mr R.B. Malcolm (cousin).

The general company invited to the funeral, most of whom were understood to be present, included Dr C.H. Thatcher, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Professor Geikie, Mr J.H.W. Rolland, C.A.; Mr Alexander Clerk, District Commissary-General; Mr Colin Mackenzie, W.S.; Mr J.G. Chancellor of Shieldhill, Dr Andrew Wood, the Rev. Mr Cowan, Troon; the Rev. Dr John Adam, Mr J. M'Combie Adam, Mr W.E. Malcolm of Burnfoot, Langholm; Mr Benjamin Bell, surgeon, Edinburgh; Mr Robert N. Bell, advocate, Sheriff-Substitute, Falkirk; Mr Stuart Neilson, W.S.; Mr William Wood, C.A., Mr Wm. Hamilton Bell, Mr Henry Cadell of Grange; Mr H.J. Rollo, W.S., the Rev. A Whyte, Free St George's.

Capt. Lindesay Brine and Major-General Irving, R.A., were the chief mourners, while the pall-bearers were Lieutenants Johnson, Field, Monteith, Reid and Eds. Captain Sweny and Lieutenant M'Ausland commanded the firing-party of Royal Marines, and Captain Kingscote the detachment from the Lord Warden. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Principal, and others represented the University of Edinburgh.

Later that year, a large memorial was erected. Again, *The Scotsman* reported, on 21 December 1881.

Memorial Cross to the Late Lieut. Irving, of H.M.S. Terror

There has just been erected, in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, over the grave of Lieutenant Irving, of Her Majesty's ship *Terror*, a beautiful memorial cross, in Craigleith stone, which forms a notable addition to the examples of monumental art in that picturesque burying-ground. The general character of the design is that of the early sculptured crosses of Scotland, the typical details of which have been worked out in a chaste and effective manner. On a base, measuring in breadth and width 2 feet 9 inches and 4 feet 3 inches respectively, and deeply splayed on the top, there rests the die, which is tapered inwards in a pleasing manner, and finished off with a rope moulding. The shaft of the cross rises from the die with graceful lines to the height of 9 feet, the breadth being 2 feet across the arms, which are united at the extremities by the circle appropriate to the style. On the upper part of the design other characteristic features are introduced, the panelling into which the surface is divided being filled in with geometrical interlacing work, cleverly executed. In the panel occupying the centre of the shaft is an inscription, setting forth as follows the circumstances under which Irving met his death:-



Lieutenant Irving Monument, Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh

In memory of Lt. John IRVING R.N., H.M. ship TERROR, born 1815, died in King William's Land 1848-49.

H.M. ships EREBUS and TERROR left England, May 1845 under Sir John Franklin, K.C.B., to explore a N.W. passage to Pacific. After wintering 1845-6 at Beechey Island, sailed South down Franklin Strait and entered N.W. passage. Having been there beset with ice 2 years, Sir J Franklin and 8 other officers and 15 seamen having died, the survivors, 105, Lt. Irving being one landed on King William's Land and attempted to march to Canada. All died from cold and want of food. In 1879 Lt. Schwatka of the American searching expedition discovered Lt Irving's Grave. Through his kindness the remains were brought away and deposited here 7th January 1881.

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or famine?"

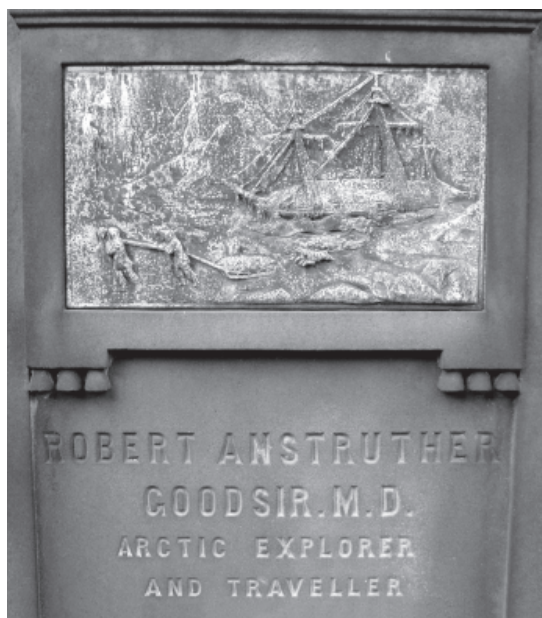
Under this inscription is a small panel, also filled with Celtic ornamentation, into which is introduced a representation of the medal awarded to Lieutenant Irving at the Royal Naval College, which was found in his grave, and, indeed, proved the means by which his remains were identified. On the die is an arched panel, in which is sculptured a funeral scene in the frozen north. In the foreground is an expanse of hummocky ice, through which a passage has been cut for the procession. The coffin



is carried in a low-set sleigh drawn by four men; while in the distance are seen in their winter quarters the Terror and Erebus. On the front of the base appears the motto, *Decorum est pro patria mori*. This monument, which rises from a cairn of boulders to the height of 14 feet, is the work of Messrs Stewart M'Glashan, & Son, Canonmills. It has been erected by surviving relatives of the deceased officer.

What is not described is that the "cairn of boulders" comprises lumps of gneiss rock, believed to have been transported from Canada to Scotland. Next to this monument is the grave of John Irving's sister Mary, who died in 1886, wife of the Rev. William Scott-Moncrieff.

Another Franklin memorial in Dean Cemetery



Near the eastern gate of the Cemetery is a smaller gravestone, with a bronze tablet depicting the stricken ships and crew, which states:-

Robert Anstruther
GOODSIR, M.D., 1823
– 1895, Arctic explorer
and traveller, who, in
1849 sailed in the ship
"Advice" in search of
the Franklin Expedition
and again in 1850 as
surgeon accompanied
the expedition fitted
out for the same
purpose by Lady
Franklin.

What is not stated is that Goodsir had intensely personal reasons for taking part in the searches: his brother Harry had been Assistant Surgeon aboard *HMS Erebus*.

The Irving family

John Irving, son of George Irving Esq. of Newton (Lanarkshire) and Mary Chancellor "his Lady", was baptised on 26 November 1770 at Libberton. His parents had married on 22 September 1763.

John Irving trained as a lawyer, subsequently becoming a Writer to the Signet. On 27 June 1804 at Edinburgh he married Miss Agnes Clerk Hay (born 24 May 1785), daughter of the late Lieut. Lewis Hay of the Engineers and Barbara Craigie.

The Scotsman referred to their having seven children. In fact they had nine:-

George, born 18 July 1805
Lewis, born 29 December 1806
Agnes, born 4 May 1809
Mary, born 9 June 1811
Alexander, born 14 May 1813
John, born 8 February 1815
Archibald (Stirling), born 18 December 1816
David Williamson, born 5 January 1819
Barbara, born January 1822

Daughter Agnes died 21 May 1811, aged 22 months, and was buried in Canongate Kirkyard "in Docter Hotens Ground". (The Canongate Memorial Inscriptions refer to Dr Charles Alston, Professor of Botany.)

Barbara died in early February 1822 at the age of 3 weeks.

Agnes Hay or Irving, while resident at 106 Princes Street, Edinburgh, died 11 July 1823 and was also interred in Canongate Kirkyard, in a ground which her husband had bought by that date.

Of Lt John Irving's other 6 siblings, four died after he had set sail on *HMS Terror* and before his remains were interred in Dean Cemetery.

Similarly his father, resident at No.1 North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, died on 26 May 1850 without any certain knowledge of his son's demise in the Arctic.

George followed in their father's footsteps and became a W.S., but died at the young age of 36 in February 1841 and was interred in the family ground at Canongate. The Inventory of his estate was presented by his father John and his brother Lewis.

Lewis was called to the ministry, inducted as the Church of Scotland minister at Abercorn in December 1831 where he remained until the Disruption in May 1843. Thereafter, he was called to Falkirk, where he "laboured perseveringly and successfully". He became also Chairman of the Parochial Board there and also Chairman of the Savings Bank. As he was one of the few siblings who remained in Scotland, he tended to many of the family's business affairs. He married twice: firstly Isabella Carruthers in 1832, then Catherine Cadell in 1840. He died at Falkirk on 28 June 1877.

Mary, as related above, married Rev. William Scott-Moncrieff who died 18 February 1857 and was interred in Greyfriars Kirkyard. Mary selected a lair next to that of her brother John before she died on 27 August 1886.

Alexander, who organised the return of his brother's remains, had an illustrious career in the Army, retiring as Major-General of the Royal Artillery and having been awarded the Order of the Bath in 1856. He had enlisted in 1831 and

served throughout the Crimean War. He married Mary Elizabeth Sarle and died at his brother Lewis's widow's home on 10 August 1882.

When it became clear in the mid-1850s that John must have perished in the Arctic, his brother Lewis had him declared dead in 1855 and presented an Inventory of his estate in Scotland. (The fate of the Franklin Expedition was related once more.) It wasn't large – apart from the claim for 11 years' back pay from the Admiralty!

Archibald died at Ardrossan on 20 September 1851, and again it was Lewis who dealt with his estate.

Of David, no further information has been found to date.

Muster Rolls of H.M.S. Erebus and H.M.S. Terror

From Richard J. Cyriax, *Sir John Franklin's Last Arctic Expedition*,
Collated with the original rolls, ADM 38/672 and ADM 38/1962, PRO, London

HMS Erebus

Officers: Sir John Franklin, James Fitzjames, Graham Gore, H.T.D. Le Vesconte, James Walter Fairholme, Robert Orme, Charles Frederick Des Voeux, Edward Couch, Henry Foster Collins, James Reid, Stephen Samuel Stanley, Harry D.S. Goodsir, Charles Hamilton Osmer.

Warrant Officers: John Gregory, Thomas Terry, John Weekes.

Petty Officers: John Murray, William Smith, Thomas Burt, James W. Brown, Francis Dunn, Thomas Watson, Samuel Brown, Richard Wall, James Rigden, William Bell, Daniel Arthur, John Downing, Robert Sinclair, John Sullivan, Phillip Reddington, Joseph Andrews, Edmund Hoar, John Bridgens, Richard Aylmore, William Fowler, John Cowie, Thomas Plater.

Able Seamen: George Thompson, John Hartnell, John Stickland, Thomas Hartnell, William Orren, William Closson, Charles Coombs, John Morfin, Charles Best, Thomas McConvey, Henry Lloyd, Thomas Work, Robert Ferrier, Josephus Geater, Thomas Tadman, Abraham Seeley, Francis Pocock, Robert Johns, William Mark.

Royal Marines: David Bryant, Alexander Pearson, Robert Hopcraft, William Pilkington, William Braine, Joseph Healey, William Reed.

Boys: George Chambers, David Young.

HMS Terror

Officers: Francis Rawden Moira Crozier, Edward Little, George Henry Hodgson, John Irving, Frederick John Hornby, Robert Thomas, Giles Alexander McBean, Thomas Blanky, John Smart Peddie, Alexander McDonald, E.J. Helpman.

Warrant Officers: James Thompson, John Lane, Thomas Honey.

Petty Officers: Thomas Johnson, Alexander Wilson, Reuben Male, David McDonald, John Kenley, William Rhodes, Thomas Darlington, Samuel Honey, John Torrington, John Diggle, John Wilson, Thomas R. Farr, Harry Peglar, William Goddard, Cornelius Hickey, Thomas Jopson, Thomas Armitage, William Gibson, Edward Genge, Luke Smith, William Johnson.

Able Seamen: George J. Cann, William Strong, David Sims, John Bailey, William Jerry, Henry Sait, Alexander Berry, John Handford, John Bates, Samuel Crispe, Charles Johnson, William Shanks, David Leys, William Sinclair, George Kinnaird, Edwin Lawrence, Magnus Manson, James Walker, William Wentzall.

Royal Marines: Solomon Tozer, William Hedges, William Heather, Henry Wilkes, John Hammond, James Daly.

Boys: Robert Golding, Thomas Evans.

The Dean Village Association offers guided tours of Dean Cemetery during summer months. See www.deanvillage.org

Death of a well-known character in Glasgow

We learn that “Hawkie”, the well-known city orator and Bridgegate Mentor, departed this life on Thursday in the town’s hospital. For a long series of years, says the *Glasgow Herald*, the person of “Hawkie” was as familiar to the inhabitants of the central parts of the city as the Cross steeple itself, and thousands on thousands knew him by his portrait, who had never seen the original. His principal characteristics were strong powers of wit and sarcasm, and a devoted love of whisky; and, moreover, as a “lamiter”, his personal appearance was quite unique. “Hawkie” considered it quite beneath him to be either a speech-crier or a ballad-singer. He aspired to the nobler office of being an instructor of the people; and, taking up some public question, he descanted thereon in a peculiar husky voice, with great gusto and effect, but though his wit was keen and cutting, there was so much good humour over all, that the old man rarely gave offence. The real name of this original was William Cameron, and we believe he was a native of St Ninians, near Stirling.

The Scotsman, 13 September 1851

March talk

SCRAN is an under-utilised resource of 390,000 images from museums, galleries and archives, all of potential use to the family historian. Helen Foster will explain more.

Annual Report 2014

David Kennedy, Chairman

Another, eventful, year has passed by and as a Society, we are still alive; I am optimistic that this will be the case in the years to come. However that wonderful tool, the Internet – inanimate object that it is - is trying to negate our work and make us as a Society redundant. It will not succeed! In order to combat this adversary we need to embrace it and mould it into a useful ally. To do this we are already investigating the publishing of documents online; we could also expand our website to include a member's area where we could, say, control downloads of purchases. Both of these could help offset the cost of postage which is drastically affecting our viability as a Society. If anyone has any brilliant ideas to gain – and keep – members, or other ways to save money while educating people, please let us know.

I mentioned postage costs and one of our biggest expenditures is mailing out the Journal. We have had to adapt to the changing Royal Mail tariffs by a combination of guile (doing our own Journal Envelope franking) and a dogged determination to reduce the weight of the Journal. We have to thank our Editor, Caroline, for achieving this without sacrificing the high quality of print and of course the content. It might have fewer pages but it is still an excellent publication. And of course, once it's produced they all have to be put in envelopes, labelled and run through the franking machine. If you're bored of a relevant Friday, contact our "envelope stuffer and franker" team led by John & Rhona Stevenson.

Once again, our volunteer speakers have given up their time to allow us to continue to provide Saturday classes. These are always well received. Library space on a Saturday morning remains a problem when the classes are on, but we somehow manage; alternative solutions are being actively investigated.

As I write Edinburgh Doors Open Days 2014 has just completed with the Saturday being particularly busy for our volunteers. I think the numbers were slightly down on last year's figures but none the less a healthy turnout from members of the public with some signing up for membership on the spot. "Doors..." followed hot on the heels of "Who Do You Think You Are...Live" at the Glasgow SECC and the Fife Family History Fair where we were represented at both events. WDYTIA was exceptionally busy on the Friday and Saturday – maybe due to Sunday being cancelled at little notice due to poor ticket sales (sign of the times?). My thanks go to the volunteers who manned the sales desks/stands at both these events – as well as the earlier Meadows Festival event. All of these events help keep the interest in Family and Social History alive – which is why we exist.

I'd like to express my personal thanks to Charlie Napier for keeping up the good work with "Your Ain Folk" visits to the library, to Caroline Gerard for continuing to supply speakers to other groups and to Ken Nisbet for keeping alive the visits to ScotlandsPeople. The Society is kept running by all our volunteers, but especial mention must go to our Librarian, Moira Stevenson, our sales team lead by Rhona (no relation) Stevenson and Richard Torrance who keeps our website and sales team under control.

Finally, it would be remiss of me not to mention the passing of Joan Ferguson, in September of 2013. Joan was our Honorary Secretary for over 40 years. If you have not already done so, I recommend that you read the "Appreciation of her life..." which appeared in the December Journal last year. The Society not only benefitted from her in life, but Joan also remembered us in her Will.

Council

The Council continues to meet regularly - providing the winter weather doesn't get in the way! Our current Chairman, David Kennedy, will be standing down in February, having completed his two-year stint. Nominations for his successor are still open with a closing date of 15 January 2015. Usual rules apply – speak to our Secretary, Ken Nisbet if you are interested.

Library

During the closed period last Christmas, we "had the builders in" to investigate the source of the damp walls and ceiling at the front of the library and the ladies loo. The repairs were completed in good time and this was followed by our team of volunteers repainting walls and ceilings. This necessary work did mean a closure of the Society for most of January. A very big thank you to all concerned for this effort. After the clean-up it was the turn of the PCs to be replaced. It's taken some time and we've still the sales pc to install but this is awaiting new sales software. Externally the doors and grills have been painted.

Improvements to the library services/facilities have been on-going as well. The transcription of "Cross Border Marriages" is finished but the transcription of the much greater volume of "Strays" Index cards is

still ongoing. Donated Family Histories have been Indexed and made more readily available, but there is still much to be done. Lack of space is as ever an issue, but more shelves have been put up to help alleviate the problem.

The stock check on the book stock is finally completed and the catalogue has been updated. The books are benefiting from the conservation skills of one of our volunteers. The book collection continues to grow slowly mainly through the purchase of publications from family history societies and donations. Space is ever at a premium and to accommodate this growth, it was decided to reduce the number of back issues kept of the foreign journals with articles of substantial Scottish interest removed and catalogued.

We have added a subscription to ScotlandsPlaces database which is transcribing 18th century tax records and OS name books amongst other items.

Our website and Facebook pages help keep everyone up to date with the happenings at the Society. The online shop allows membership purchase and renewal as well as the purchase of a variety of Genealogy-related titles and antiquarian books. More recently we've added the facility to download the Journal back issues in .pdf format and are working providing other publications in this format. Our thanks go to Richard Torrance for his efforts in this area.

As always our thanks must go to the many volunteers who man the library providing valuable help and guidance to our visitors. Without them we could not provide services at all.

Advertising & Publicity

In addition to the publicity we get at Fairs, we paid for advertising in the National Library of Scotland (NLS) "Discover" magazine, "History Scotland" magazine (which included featuring a couple of our publications for free) and "Scottish Memories" Magazine. We also appear in "What's on Scotland" – both the on-line version and print.

There was a short entry in the Edinburgh Evening News featuring our Saturday Morning classes and also a couple of our publications (eg the Trinity House books). We also featured in the Previously . . . Scottish History Festival (last November) with a talk by Joanne Lamb and which the Edinburgh Evening News also publicised for us.

Margaret Thorburn's "The Kirriemuir War Memorial records" was publicised in the Kirriemuir Herald.

Publications and Sales

Most of our publications are now produced in house with larger volumes being produced on CD. We continue to sell many books published by other family History societies.

Publications for 2013 – 2014 included "The Scots in Prussia" in six volumes, a major work transcribed by Richard Torrance from original manuscripts (with German to English translation provided by Eileen Elder) and the Kirriemuir war memorial, by Margaret Thorburn.

Forthcoming publications will include more Edinburgh Cemeteries, East Lothian Graveyards.

Monthly Meetings

The first talk this year, in October, was given by Joanne Lamb, partly sourced from the diaries of "Alexander Falconar of Falcon Hall" detailing his career and family in India and Scotland. In the next, Helen Bleck told the life-story of the benefactor of the John Gray Centre in Haddington and listed all the amenities available in the new building, and then Ruth Fyfe, archivist, selected items from as early as the 14th century to illustrate the delights of the Search Room. At short notice in January '14, Bruce Bishop spoke on the vast topic of "Burgh Records" using examples predominantly from Elgin to demonstrate how varied they are. After the AGM, Andrew Nicoll of RCAHMS described the transcription work in progress for the valuable resource of "ScotlandsPlaces" eg gazetteers, maps, plans, taxes, ledgers etc. To a large audience in March, Katie Barnes and Helen Moffat explained the science of the genetics involved, and the procedures required for "Mapping the DNA of Scotland". In April we gained an insight into life in the Borders, its characters and properties in great detail from the well-kept records of the "Buccleuch Estates", illustrated by Andrew Armstrong. Split into two groups for the visit in May, we entered the controlled environment of Edinburgh Museums Collections Centre to learn about conservation and to view the eclectic items in store eg plans, models, dolls, ceramics, etc. The final talk of the year, in September, on "pre 1841 Scottish censuses and other early population lists" was by Bruce Bishop who gave examples of Church, Government and Estate records from his work in compiling this growing resource for the genealogist.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2015

All SGS ordinary meetings take place at 7.30pm in the Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EL (unless otherwise stated). Admission free to all.

- 19 January "The Bicentenary of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital."
by Louise Williams, Archivist, NHS Lothian.
- 16 February Annual General Meeting
"Edinburgh From Above." by Richard Torrance.
- 16 March "Explore Your Family History On-line." (Scran) by Helen Foster.
- 20 April "Gretna and Gallipoli Royal Scots Memorials." by Ken Nisbet.
- 11 May Visit to RCAHMS, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh at 2.30pm.
"Exploring Your Heritage." by Philip Graham
Please book at the SGS Library.
- 21 September "Scotland – The Genome of a Nation." by Alistair Moffat.
- 19 October "Jane Gaugain: Edinburgh's Celebrated Author of Knitting Manuals."
by Naomi Tarrant.
- 16 November "Echoes of the Scottish Resurrectionists." by Martyn Gorman.
- SGS meetings are open to all – bring your friends!
(Small donations from non-members will be appreciated.)

New Register House Research Evenings 2015 (in conjunction with Standard Life FHS)

Please telephone the Library (0131-220 3677) for dates and to reserve your place.

Around Scotland

To discover programmes of our sister societies, log onto www.safhs.org.uk, to access the list of members and follow their links.

The 2015 Conference will be at Stirling, hosted by Central Scotland FHS.

Anglo-Scots (a branch of the Manchester & Lancashire FHS)

Anglo-Scots meet at 2pm on Saturdays at Clayton House, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Scotslot Meetings 2015

Scotslot is a group of family historians with Scottish ancestry, who meet in Hertfordshire to talk about topics of mutual interest.

17 January AGM

Scotslot meets in Southdown Methodist Church Hall, Southdown, Harpenden, Herts, at 2pm. Venue, dates and topics are subject to change and visitors, who are very welcome to come along, should check in advance either by post to: Scotslot, 16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts, AL5 4DB or by email to stuart.laing@virgin.net or liz.vanlottum@btinternet.com

History Talks and Events

Another excellent resource for learning about talks and events around the country is the website of the Scottish Local History Forum. This is updated on a regular basis, as information arrives, thus it is well worth frequent checking.

www.slhf.org/calendar

SAFHS Conference 2015



The 26th Annual SAFHS Conference will be hosted by Central Scotland FHS on 25th April 2015. It will follow a Great War theme, with the title, *There was a Soldier...*

Allan Park South Church,
Dumbarton Road, Stirling FK8 2QJ

More details nearer the time will be available on www.csfhs.org.uk

Dig It! 2015 is the year-long celebration of Scottish archaeology. Over 300 events, from Orkney to the Borders, will take place throughout the year. With a huge range of activities on offer, from community-led digs and artefact-handling sessions to storytelling sessions and performances, there are lots of reasons to give archaeology a try, even if it is for the first time.



If you want to get involved, visit www.digit2015.com to learn more.

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