



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

SEPTEMBER 2025

What Is A Macer?

An Early History Of Duddingston Lodge

A Bottle Of Whisk(e)y And A Coat

My Family And The Training Ship Mars

The People's Dispensary

**Archibald Campbell And William Henderson,
Ministers of Dalgety 1696 - 1737**

**QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY (SCIO)**

Vol. LXXIII No. 3

Trustees

Dr Joseph J Morrow (President)
Lord Lyon King of Arms

Paul Soutar (Chair)
chairman@scotsgenealogy.com

Debbie Craig (Secretary)
secretary@scotsgenealogy.com

Mirren McLeod (Treasurer)
treasurer@scotsgenealogy.com

Moira Stevenson (Librarian)
librarian@scotsgenealogy.com

Liz Watson (Publicity)
scotsgenpublicity@scotsgenealogy.com

Pauline McQuade (Sales)
sales@scotsgenealogy.com

Lynn Corrigan

Ken Nisbet

Key Contacts

Editor

Stewart Stevenson
editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Enquiries Team

Lesley Elliot and Debbie Craig
enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com

Library Team

Moira Stevenson and Julie Duffus
librarian@scotsgenealogy.com

Membership Team

Paul Soutar and Liz Aitken
membership@scotsgenealogy.com

Publicity, Marketing, Social Media & Classes

Liz Watson
scotsgenpublicity@scotsgenealogy.com

Sales

Pauline McQuade
sales@scotsgenealogy.com

Talks

[vacant]
syllabus@scotsgenealogy.com

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL
Telephone: 0131 220 3677
E-mail: enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com
Website: www.scotsgenealogy.com

Scottish Charity No. SC053432

Contents

Editorial.....	77
What Is A Macer?	78
What's Coming In The December Edition Of The Scottish Genealogist?	78
An Early History Of Duddingston Lodge <i>by Pauline McQuade</i>	79
A Bottle Of Whisk(e)y And A Coat <i>by Stewart Stevenson</i>	83
Who Said Divorce Was Unusual In Victorian times?.....	86
My Family And The Training Ship Mars <i>by Brian McNally</i>	88
The Society's Accounts 2023-24	93
Puzzle Picture.....	96
The People's Dispensary <i>Contributed by Lynn Corrigan</i>	97
Archibald Campbell And William Henderson, Ministers Of Dalgety 1696–1737 <i>by Robin G K Arnott FSAScot</i>	99
Techie Bits	102
Recent Additions To The Library	104
Book Review	105
Other Family History Society Publications Autumn 2025	107
Submission Dates for Articles In The Scottish Genealogist	109
Dates For Your Diary	110

GENERAL INFORMATION

WHAT DO WE DO?

The Society is established to promote research into Scottish Family History and to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish genealogy. We assist members with modest enquiries but do not carry out professional research.

COURSES

We run a series of Courses throughout the year on various subjects to help members and non-members with their research.

NEWSLETTERS

The regular Newsletters are e-mailed to members who have chosen to receive them, and recent back issues are available to read in the online Members Area. If you are not currently receiving our Newsletter please contact us at:

E-mail: scotsgenpublicity@scotsgenealogy.com.

MEMBERSHIP

UK Membership (with pdf Journal) is £20 per annum, £25 with a printed Journal, and £30 for family membership which includes printed or pdf Journal.

Overseas membership is £25 and includes pdf journal sent by email.

The Society has charitable status and members who pay UK income tax are encouraged to use the Gift Aid Scheme. Details of the scheme are available from the Membership Secretary at:

E-mail: membership@scotsgenealogy.com.

PUBLICATIONS

Information about publications can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, email sales@scotsgenealogy.com. Back issues of the Journal can be accessed in the members area of the website or by contacting the Sales Secretary.

ENQUIRIES

Correspondence should be addressed to 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. Telephone 0131 220 3677. E-mail: enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com.

TALKS

Almost all talks are online via zoom. The AGM is generally in person. Latest information is always available via our website at:

<https://www.scotsgenealogy.com/scottish-genealogy-society/calendar>.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Articles are welcomed by the Editorial Team via email. Illustrations should be in JPEG format. Members' queries are welcome for inclusion in the magazine, space permitting. E-mail: editor@scotsgenealogy.com.

SOCIETY WEBSITE

This can be accessed at www.scotsgenealogy.com. Members can access the Members Only Area on the website by clicking "login" at the top of the webpage.

Note that we accept no responsibility for the functionality, accuracy, or content of external websites that may be referenced on our website or in our emails. If you believe that a link we provide points at inappropriate material, please do advise us at enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com.

Copyright: All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, processed, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form without prior written consent of the publisher.

Keeping up to date

The latest Society News

Sign in to our Website at scotsgenealogy.com and click on "Society News" in the "Members Area".

To subscribe to our monthly newsletter delivered via e-mail, click on your user name at the top right of the page and choose "Edit Profile" from the drop down menu. Then, under marketing, check the box for "newsletter".

Editorial

The Edinburgh Festival and Fringe are on as I write. That's pushing more visitors along Victoria Terrace towards our Library and Family History Centre. And the new sign is assisting in drawing them in.

As well as being the Journal Editor, I am the volunteer who greets them as they arrive on Tuesdays. There are generally about seven of us in that day and it's not unknown for almost all of us to be engaged in assisting our visitors with their family history questions.

Hotel Porters, ScotlandsPeople, National Library referrals augment the passersby who see our sign. Some have no more than a vague notion that their distant ancestors emigrated from Scotland to their country in the 1700s. Others leave having taught us something. Either way, it is enjoyable social contact for us and delivers a warm afterglow of satisfaction to us when they take a smile with them when they leave.

It also generates income and new members from around the world.

It's false idea if you think that volunteers have to know the answer to every question they may encounter. But we learn where our visitors may find an answer if we cannot do so immediately. We learn as they do.

Our Librarian co-ordinates our activities and is always willing to induct new members into the team. Besides the two obvious rules – be polite and welcoming to all visitors, and do not pretend to know what you don't – the one absolute necessity is that we all must augment the biscuit box with periodic personal donations. We seem to have a preference for dark chocolate over milk at present.

Finally, many thanks to Barbara Revolta who has been organising our Talks for many years and retired at our AGM. We have all had our knowledge expanded and been entertained by the speakers she arranged for us. All the best!

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Send contributions to editor@scotsgenealogy.com

We are looking for up to 1,750 words with limited references.

A further up to 40 words describing the author can also be provided.

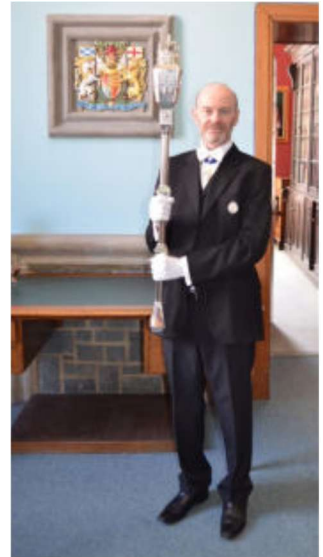
What Is A Macer?

from the Editor

The Justice Court has three Macers, tho' they are not restricted to that Number. They have their Commissions from the Justice General, . . . and each of them has a Mace and black gown. The Macer's chief Business is, to execute all Indictments, Criminal Letters, &c, citing of Assysers and Witnesses against and for Pannels, executing Warrants for Imprisonment, waiting on the Judges all the Dyets of Court, bringing out and returning Pannels from and to Prison, to inclose Juries, and attend upon them while they are drawing up their Verdict, and repeats after the Clerk all Sentences that are not Capital.

Scottish National Dictionary (1700-) quoting from Louthian, J. *The Form of Process before the Court of Justiciary*. 1732, 1752.

The court officer, or macer in the High Court, calls the accused and any witnesses into the courtroom. This officer will show the accused where to sit or stand and helps keep order in the courtroom.



The Lord Lyon's Macer

Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service, 2025.

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

What's Coming In The December Edition Of The Scottish Genealogist?

An Alternative Route To Ireland

Kenya Wasn't A Path To Riches For Every Settler

It's All Greek To Me In Inveresk

A 19th Century Wall Plaque's Story

Précis Of Recent Talks To Members

A Puzzle Picture

A Book Review

.. and much more

An Early History Of Duddingston Lodge

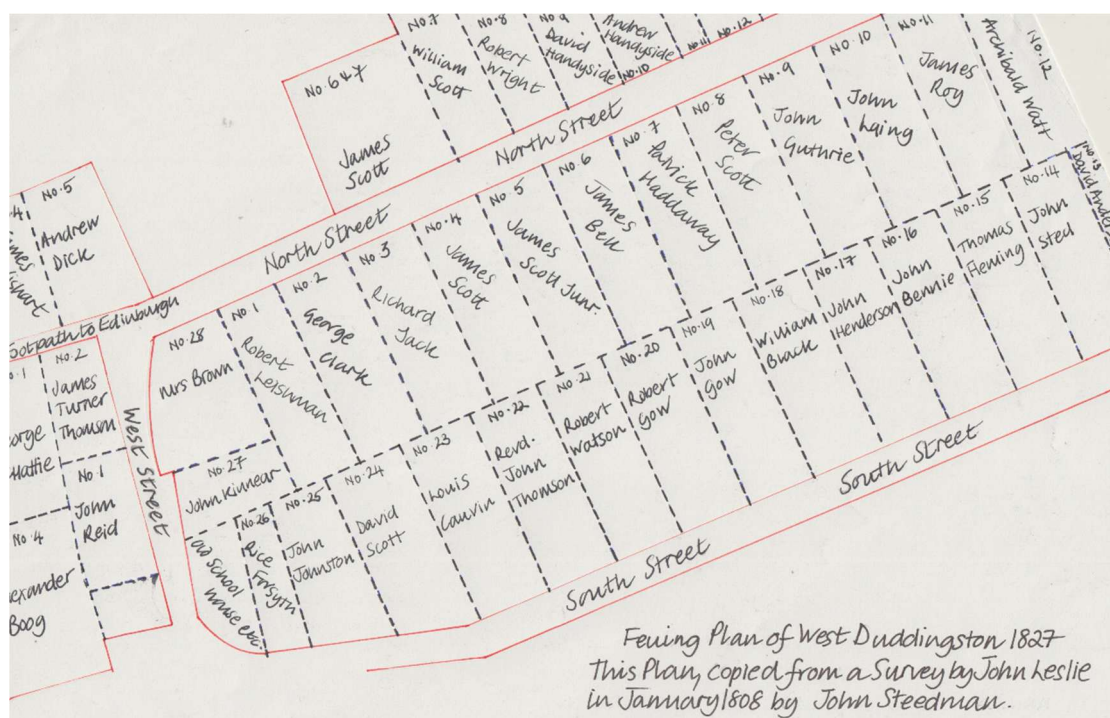
by Pauline McQuade



Duddingston Lodge, Old Church Lane, Duddingston village, Edinburgh

Duddingston Lodge is an elegant early 19th Century house situated on Old Church Lane in Duddingston village, Edinburgh. It boasts a polished ashlar front, a pilastered doorpiece and a charming front garden enclosed by a low stone wall with railings. The house's early history and inhabitants are detailed through available records.

In 1828, Major John MacKenzie acquired the feu right to this lot designated as the twenty second of the feus of Wester Duddingstone's [sic] Town Park from the Reverend John Thomson. He had purchased his feu in 1813 from the Marquis of Abercorn, with the condition that a house be built on the one-eighth acre plot within two years and enclosed within six months of entry, set back fifteen feet from the street. Sasine Registers reveal the Marquis of Abercorn's consistent vision for the Town Park, as evidenced by similar building stipulations imposed on neighbouring lots.



Despite this clause, a trust disposition made by Major John MacKenzie in 1829 indicates that construction was completed by him. The deed refers to a two-story house with seven rooms and a kitchen. Sadly, Major MacKenzie died shortly after its completion. His testamentary deed entrusted Gordon Brown, a cabinet maker, and John Paterson, a solicitor the power to let or sell the property for the benefit of his four illegitimate children: John MacKenzie, his son by Harriet Lerisse, Island of Dominique sisters Devonina and Thomasina MacKenzie and Australia MacKenzie. The latter was born c.1817 when he was the Military Commandant and Civil Magistrate of the Settlement of Port Dalrymple in Van Diemen's Land his last military posting.

An advertisement in the Scotsman in October 1830 offered the recently built house for sale, highlighting its convenient location for both town and country living. However, Gordon Brown's ledgers reveal the house did not immediately sell. In 1832, it was rented to the Reverend T G Torry Anderson and subsequently to Mrs. Browne or Jessy Watt, the widow of Lieutenant William Browne. By 1833-34, the Twopenny Post Directory for Edinburgh listed Duddingston Lodge as the residence of Mrs. Browne and her son W A F Browne, a surgeon who later acquired the property.

A sasine of 1857 confirms that William Alexander Francis Browne M.D. then a resident physician of the Crichton Lunatic Asylum, Dumfries, had acquired the house in 1836 from Major Mackenzie's trustees.

Dr Browne – an acquaintance of Charles Darwin – was a significant figure in the development of the moral treatment of the mentally ill, pioneering creative therapies at Montrose Asylum and later the Crichton Asylum, Dumfries. One of the oldest surviving collections of Outsider Art is the collection of drawings and paintings done by the Asylum patients at Crichton during his residency there.

The 1841 Census recorded Jessy Watt or Brown, her sister Cecelia Watt and Elizabeth Scotland residing at Duddingston Lodge. By 1851, the house was uninhabited, as Mrs Browne, had moved to Dumfries. In 1855 the Valuation Rolls show the house was let to Dr William Brown, a retired Secretary of the Scottish Missionary Society, and his wife Isabella Taylor. Prior to this, the couple and their unmarried two daughters had lived in nearby Janefield Cottage.

William Brown died in 1863, and his widow remained at Duddingston Lodge until 1867. The Valuations Rolls then indicate a new tenant Richard O Cameron, a wine and spirit merchant was living there with his family in 1871. Shortly after, James Edgar Hill, a schoolmaster who later became a minister in Montreal, occupied the property.

Duddingston Lodge remained the property of Dr William Alexander Francis Browne until 1878. Due to failing health, he had retired in 1870. The house was subsequently sold by public auction to Robert Hunter, an aerated water manufacturer, for £755.

While the records illuminate the lives of the early owner and tenants, the architect and builder of Duddingston Lodge remain unidentified. Gordon Brown's ledgers detail his firm furnishing the house but offer no evidence of their involvement in its construction. Intriguingly, the witnesses to John MacKenzie's final trust deed were John Lorimer, a builder and his brother-in-law David Grieve, a joiner. This suggests their potential involvement in the house's construction, if not its design. John Lorimer and his brother James were well known builders of tenements in Edinburgh's Second New Town.

The ledgers also provide insights into the fates of two of John MacKenzie's illegitimate children. Devonia and John were living with their father at Duddingston at the time of his death. John inherited most of his father's estate and emigrated to America in 1834, intended to apprentice in a trade or profession of his choosing and eventually return to the West Indies to support his mother. He took drawing lessons and sought work as an engineer with

Napier in Glasgow. Devonia lent a significant portion of her inheritance to Gordon Brown's business, which ultimately failed. In 1856, she married George Knox, with Gordon Brown and John Paterson as witnesses. She died in Demerara in 1868.

In conclusion, the preceding narrative reveals a grim coincidence: John MacKenzie's unmarried sisters Eve, Hannah and Jane, all died as inmates of the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum and two of his paternal cousins, both professional soldiers, died in lunatic asylums in England. This early history of Duddingston Lodge as told through various archival sources provides a compelling glimpse into the house and its inhabitants.



Pauline McQuade is a member of the Society's Council and is responsible for Sales. This article is adapted from her submission in 2019 for membership of The Association of Scottish Genealogists & Researchers in Archives. ASGRA is the accrediting body for professional genealogists in Scotland. She also volunteers with Birthlink, a charity assisting adoptees make contact with their biological parents.

A Bottle Of Whisk(e)y And A Coat

by Stewart Stevenson

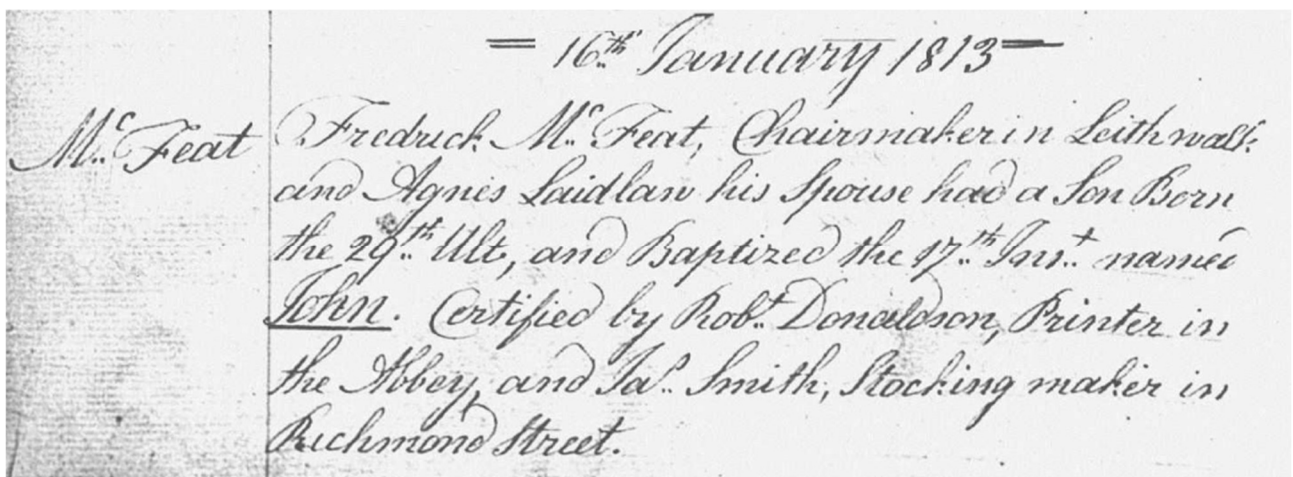
"Had each of these criminals been discharged from the bar, it is very unlikely that he would have committed one tenth of the mischief by abusing his liberty at home, which he entails upon us by enduring slavery abroad."

Francis Garden, Lord Gardenstone, 1792

John McFeat's Journey to Australia

This is the story of a young criminal from Leith, Scotland, John McFeat, who involuntarily migrated to New South Wales, Australia, via a sentence of transportation for seven years, after being found guilty of an offence in 1830 that 200 years later would barely have qualified for a custodial sentence.

Leith Walk – 29th December 1812



John McFeat's birth, Parish Record from ScotlandsPeople - © Crown copyright

Chairmaker Frederick McFeat and Agnes Laidlaw took delivery on the 29th of December 1812 of their seventh child, John. Siblings preceding him, William, Mary Burns, Elizabeth, Frederick, Agnus Hamilton, and Margaret, all survived to see him born. Indeed of the ten children in the family, only Benjamin, born in 1817 and Jane born 1815 did not survive to adulthood. They were born after John.

All 10 McFeat children were taken to be baptised, although that may have been as a result of successful recruitment by the church rather than family inclination.

Overall, we may be looking at an aspirational and modestly successful, family rather than one fostering criminality.



Calton Hill etc. and the house on Leith Walk - August 1830

Calton Hill in Edinburgh is just beyond the East end of Princes Street. In one respect it was in 1830 what it still is today, nearly 200 years later; an outdoor area where the local population takes its leisure.

Wikipedia writes about the area's current use noting that "Controversy has revolved around the area's popularity as a venue for .. underage drinking".

On Sunday, 22 August 1830, it was in one respect the same then as now.

John McFeat, age 17, had left home a few weeks earlier and was now associating with a group of youngsters.

As he stated after his arrest, *"Declares that for some weeks past he has lived in lodgings first of Mrs Conway in the Grassmarket and afterwards in the house of Mrs Sweeney on Corr's Close, Cowgate .. he left his father's house because his father would not give him money to buy clothes. Interrogated Declares that since he left his father's house he has resided with a girl named Janet Duncan or Thomson who went with him from Conway's to Sweeney's house"*.

That weekend his group agreed to meet up on Calton Hill.

Witness Margaret Brodie stated in her precognition, *"That about half past 8 o'clock of the Sunday evening McPheat, who lived in the house with Thomson, went out by himself and arranged that they were to meet him on the Calton Hill at 10 o'clock .. Thomson asked him to go and get a dram and he said he would not as he was going to get whiskey [sic], but he did not say where."*

Further in her statement she asserts that McFeat told her about his theft of a bottle of whiskey and a coat, *"on the Monday morning he told the Declarant &*

Thomson that he had pushed back the bolt of a window shutter of Gilchrist's house by means of a pen knife and entered the shop and took the bottle from the window, and filled it with whiskey from a cask, and took the coat from a nail in the shop; and he that night carried the coat away and he afterwards told her that he had left it in a house [Margaret Davidson] in Leith Wynd for 6/-".

The High Court of Judiciary - 10th and 11th November 1830

The High Court of Judiciary sat for two days to hear 19 cases. John McFeat was found guilty and sentenced to Transportation for 7 years.

McFeat's case and others heard on the second day of the Court's sitting attracted no press interest although for the first day there was a brief report. Four cases were described. Each attracted a single sentence of comment.

Received from Edinburgh 14 December 1830						
858	Duncan Mc Givray	19	Theft	Edinburgh 10 November 1830	14	p.d. 7 Jan 1831
859	James Glen	18	"	" 11 November 1830	14	dos
860	John Elder	16	"	"	14	dos
861	David Sutherland	16	"	"	14	dos
862	William Mc Gie	16	"	"	14	dos
863	William Fairley	37	"	10 November 1830	7	p.d. 9 Dec 1831
864	David Ross	32	"	"	7	p.d. 14 Oct 1831
865	John Anderson	18	"	"	7	p.d. 13 Jan 1832
866	John Mc Feat	17	Theft by housebreaking	" 11 November 1830	7	p.d. 21 Aug 1832

Nine of the convicts sentenced to transportation at this session of the court were sent to prison hulks moored at Chatham in England. Arriving there on 14 December 1830. John McFeat was subsequently dispatched from the hulk *Cumberland* to NSW (New South Wales) on 21 January 1832 on the *John 3* to serve the remainder of his seven year term.

The hulks "held .. convicts in woeful conditions". McFeat arrived in NSW on 8th of June 1832.

He is now described as being 20 years old, an upholsterer with 4 years' experience and with fair ruddy complexion, brown hair and blue to grey eyes. It is noted that he had no previous convictions. It was also recorded that he could read and write.

In many respects John McFeat and his fellow convicts were comparatively fortunate in respect of their travel on the *John 3*. A fleet of convict transport ships which left for Australia in 1789 suffered 278 deaths during its voyage. This was not merely a tragedy for the individuals but a significant loss for the exchequer as it was intended that the profit from hiring out convicts would offset the expense of transportation.

Who Said Divorce Was Unusual In Victorian times?

Aberdeen Weekly Journal and General Advertiser for the North of Scotland
Wed, 12 Jul 1899, Page 9

SCOTCH DIVORCE CASES.

A large number of divorce cases were disposed of in the Court of Session on Saturday.

HE COULDN'T SUPPORT HER.

Lord Low heard evidence in an action by Mary Shanks or Wiseman, 93 Bewsey Street, Warrington, Cheshire, against her husband, Wm. Simpson Wiseman, 79 Star Street, off Edgware Road, London. The pursuer said she was 35 years of age, and was married to the defender in April, 1885. Two children were born of the marriage. In the first four years of their married life they were quite happy together. After a time her husband took to attending race meetings; they got short of money, and she was obliged to take a situation in order to support herself—she also pawned her jewellery. Her husband said he was going to London to become a bookmaker. She implored him to take her with him, but he didn't. She followed him to London, and stayed for six weeks, when she learned nothing of her husband. Subsequently she met him at Brighton, but he had said that he could not take her back. A letter from the defender was read, in which he said he left his wife and children "because he could not support them." Decree was given, with expenses, and the pursuer was found entitled to the custody of the children.

AMERICA CLAIMS ANOTHER.

Another case before Lord Low was by Jane Diffin or Clark, 26 Crosshill Street, Motherwell, against her husband, John Clark, sometime 14 Argyle Street, Motherwell, afterwards at Pittsburg, U.S.A., and whose present address is unknown to the pursuer. The pursuer said she was married to the defender in 1876. Shortly after the marriage her husband began to take drink, and the marriage had not been a happy one. At Christmas, 1883, her husband had had a dispute with her, and had taken the poker to her. In 1888 he went to America, the understanding being that if he got on well he was to take her out. She had

since received no money for her support, and had been always willing to go out to him if he had provided a home for her there. Further evidence was led, and decree granted on the ground of desertion.

STILL ANOTHER FOR AMERICA.

Lord Low also heard evidence in an action by Isabella Guillor or Robertson, East End, Leuchars, against James Robertson, sometime police constable, Pembroke, afterwards in Perth, and now in America. The pursuer said she was thirty-one years of age, and was married to the defender in 1885. Two children were born of the marriage. In 1889 the defender left Perth to go to America, and she had not heard from him since. Decree was granted.

HE LEFT FOR THE SOUTH.

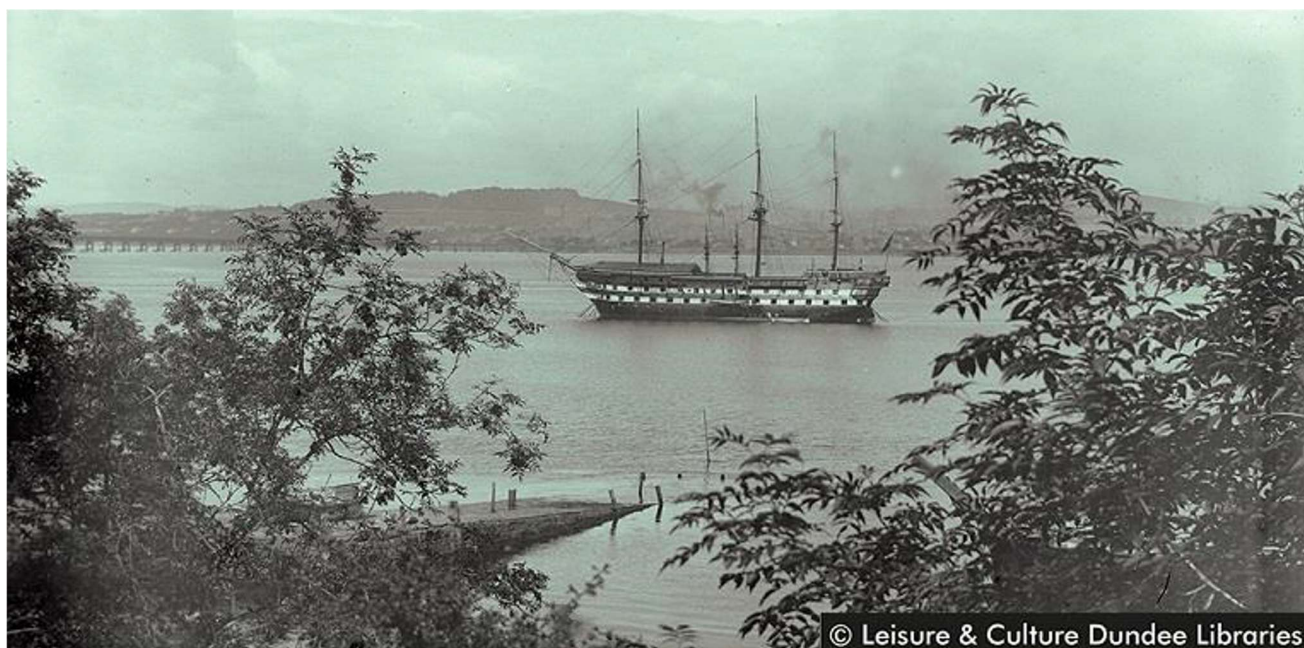
Another case before Lord Low was that in which Sophia Craik or Crichton or Macpherson, 3 West Newington Place, Edinburgh, sued her husband, Alexander Macpherson, whose address is unknown. The pursuer said she was married in 1881. No children were born of the marriage. The defender, she said, took to drink in 1883, and lost his situation. He then left for the south. She saw him in Howe Street in 1885 for the last time. Decree on the ground of desertion was granted.

ANOTHER DESERTING HUSBAND.

Proof was led by Lord Stormonth-Darling in an action by Anne Anderson or Tait, 149 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh, against her husband, William Tait, now in the United States, and whose place of residence is unknown to the pursuer. The pursuer (35), answering Mr. James Thomson, said she was married in August, 1882. The day after the marriage her husband went to Bradford, in Canada. She joined him the following year, and the parties lived together for three years before witness came home. Again she returned to him, and lived in several places in Canada. Ultimately her husband deserted her in August, 1894, and she had not heard of him since. She was sent home by "The Sons of Scotland Society" and the Freemasons. Four children were born of the marriage. Decree was granted, and the pursuer was given the custody of the children, with aliment at the rate of £13 per annum for each.

My Family And The Training Ship Mars

by Brian McInally



The Mars Training ship was moored on the Tay off Woodhaven Pier in Wormit for around some 60 years (1869-1929) and used as a facility to train boys between 10 and 16 years of age who were homeless, destitute or starting a life of petty crime.

Not only would the Mars Training Ship support, educate and provide a home for these boys but it was hoped some would make a life within the Royal Navy. Between 1869-1929 over 6,500 boys were trained and homed on the Mars.

The Mars had been launched in Chatham in 1848 but decommissioned in 1863 after service with the Channel Fleet and other theatres of navy involvement including the Crimean War.

Like the Unicorn Frigate, currently moored at Dundee, technology was advancing on from wooden sailing ships to metal hulls and steam propulsion and their effectiveness had diminished as a useful battleship.

Researching my Dundee family through the various web sites and war records I initially found Terence Foy (1894-1957) my great uncle who had been a Mars boy and more recently my grandfather's uncle George McInally (1873-1909).

George McInally (1873-1909)

George was my grandfather's uncle, and the Mars records show that he was aged 12 when admitted in November 1885 and sentenced until he was 16.

He was held on the charge of being on the ***Verge of Crime, Found Wandering***.

His Mars records of conduct and character initially in 1885 were recorded as ***Bad, semi-idiotic troublesome***.

On discharge in 1888 his conduct and character were recorded as ***very dull, heavy, lazy***.

George's parents and a number of brothers and a sister lived in 25 Dudhope Lane, Dundee. His father may not have been in full employment as a dock labourer, and he died in 1887 before George was discharged from the Mars.

George joined the 1st Bn Black Watch in 1892 aged 19 and his employment was recorded as a Tailor. The Mars had a Tailor's Workshop, and I suspect he learned his trade there.

He eventually served for just over 12 years in South Africa, Mauritius, South Africa and India. He fought in the second Boer War and suffered burns to both legs. He received Queens South Africa Medal, Clasps: Orange Free State, Transvaal, South Africa 1901 and 1902.



Black Watch soldiers from the second Boer War © Imperial War Museum

George's army records from the 1st Battalion, Black Watch shows he was awaiting trial for striking a superior officer and was imprisoned for 56 days, lost his Good Conduct Badge and pay. He was stationed in Mauritius when he was sentenced but his Good Conduct was restored again on 1st June 1900.

His brother Bernard was serving with the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch in South Africa and suffered a gunshot wound to his left forearm at the battle of Paardeberg 18 to 27 February 1900 and from which he recovered.

British troops experienced 303 killed, 906 wounded and 61 taken prisoner at this battle. Bernard went on to fight throughout WW1 and survived. He died in Dundee in 1956 aged 75 years old. A third brother, Francis was also in Cape Colony from 1901, employed to drive stream locomotives. His family, including my grandfather, were living there and I wonder did the three brothers ever meet up during this time in Cape Colony, South Africa?

George later left the army and married back home in Dundee in 1905 (32) and had a son and daughter, but he died in 1909 from heart disease aged only 36 years old, the same age as his father. His widow (aged 24) later remarried and had further children with her new husband.

Terence Foy (1894-1957)

My other Mars relative, Terence Foy (granduncle) was born in 13 Panmure Street, Carnoustie on 14 April 1894.

His father and mother were living at 202 Overgate, Dundee and his father was a shoemaker when he entered the Mars.

Terence was detained on the Mars via Sheriff Ogilvie for the charge of **Wandering**, aged 12, on 8 June 1906 until 13 April 1910.

His father, also called Terence, appeared in Court on 11 June 1906 in Dundee as a result of his son not attending school. He was found guilty and fined 10 shillings or 5 days in jail for the offence of **Failing to Educate** his son. Terence opted for the fine.

The Mars recording system had developed from George's time and after discharge they undertook follow-up reports for 3 years from discharge to 1913. It records where Terence was living, his employment which in 1913 was a carter earning 24 shillings per week.

Terence was in several army units but mainly the Motorised Machine Gun Service (MMGS), Reg no 1257. Casualties were so heavy in WW1 for these machine gun units it was nicknamed the suicide club.

Terence fought in the WW1, was decorated and received a skull fracture which required a metal plate to be inserted to repair his battle injury. He also received gunshot wounds to his leg which granted him a War Disability Pension. His discharge papers stated he had grit. A good link to find out more on the MMGS is https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motor_Machine_Gun_Service.



Motorised Machine Gun © Imperial War Museum

From his army records he was subjected to Field Punishment No 2 for 14 days on a charge of insubordination. Likely his punishment involved being placed in fetters and handcuffs and may have been subjected to hard labour and loss of pay.

Returning to Dundee, Terence married in 1921 and had three daughters. He gave his trade as a Contractor Carter on registering the birth of his first daughter.

Terence was a colourful character, known to the police and the Sheriff Court in Dundee after WW1.

He broke into his brother's house and stole his suit, some money and raided the gas meter. Terence was caught trying to pawn the suit and received 3 months in jail in 1928. Not an action to produce family harmony and I have around 12 newspaper articles on his brush with the law.

My mother tells the story that when aged around 10 in 1940 the front door went and there was a man who claimed to be Uncle Terence who wanted to meet her mother (his sister). She told him her mum was at work at the jute mill and he could come in and wait and she would go to the mill and tell her mother.

Mum went and contacted her mother at the mill, and she instantly asked where Terence was now. My Mum responded that she had left him alone in the house which caused instant alarm and they both ran back home to check on Terence. Mum was later told never to leave Terence alone in the house!

I have photographs from my parents wedding in 1950 of the family guests however not surprisingly Terence was not invited.

He appears to have been an individual that attracted aggression and confrontation and his characteristic of grit from his army days must have remained with him.

Terence was found dead on 05 September 1957 at 158 Overgate, Dundee. Death certificate states probably because of cardiovascular degeneration and chronic alcoholism. He was buried in plot UU110 (Common Ground) in Eastern Cemetery, Dundee.

A soldier who had served his country bravely and suffered major life threatening wounds. Who knows what trauma he had witnessed and that may have continued to affect his behaviour for the remainder of his life.

Finally, finding details of the Mars Training Ship is easy by using a search engine and there are at least a couple of books written on the subject.

You can search the Mars Training documents at Newport Library and Cupar Library has an electronic copy if you wish to find any of your family that were sons of the Mars.

I have found George and Terence in the Mars records but are there any further ancestors' who were pupils on the training ship? Further family research is necessary to complete the Mars journey.

The Society's Accounts 2023-24

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY (SCIO)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		246,343		226,527
Investments	14		264,971		237,304
			<u>511,314</u>		<u>463,831</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	15	13,185		14,733	
Debtors	16	7,070		8,805	
Cash at bank and in hand		95,686		132,138	
		<u>115,941</u>		<u>155,676</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(6,619)		(15,422)	
Net current assets			<u>109,322</u>		<u>140,254</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>620,636</u>		<u>604,085</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	18		4,175		4,175
Unrestricted funds - designated	19		589,104		577,924
Unrestricted funds - general			27,357		21,986
			<u>620,636</u>		<u>604,085</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 21 Feb 2025



Paul Soutar
Trustee

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY (SCIO)

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
Donations and legacies				
Donations and gift aid	3,969		8,625	
Members' subscriptions	15,763		15,270	
		19,732		23,895
Investment income				
Investment income	1,608		1,442	
Investment income - Designated fund	3,866		3,456	
		5,474		4,898
Incoming resources from charitable activities				
Sales - publications	3,497		5,350	
Sales - royalties	15,155		15,060	
Sales - classes	779		-	
		19,431		20,410
Total incoming resources		44,637		49,203
<u>Resources expended</u>				
Costs of generating funds				
Costs of generating donations and legacies				
Conference and class expenses	1,067		971	
Cost of publications and classes	1,610		1,663	
		(2,677)		(2,634)
Balance Carried Forward		41,960		46,569

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY (SCIO)

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
Balance Brought Forward		41,960		46,569
Charitable activities				
Direct charitable expenditure				
Journal (printing and distribution)	4,877		5,478	
Library running costs	7,172		7,880	
Advertising	639		690	
Insurance	3,545		3,204	
Computer expenses	8,025		10,005	
Postage	656		2,947	
Telephone, stationery and photocopier	1,768		1,761	
Bank/credit card charges	642		1,880	
Sundry expenditure	724		550	
Accountancy	2,814		3,354	
Repairs and maintenance	1,811		3,505	
Donations to charities	50		560	
Professional fees	-		1,241	
Computer equipment depreciation - Designated fund	6,950		4,712	
Equipment depreciation - Designated fund	7,491		1,301	
Website depreciation - Designated fund	531		300	
Telephone, stationery and photocopier - Designated fund	5,105		4,397	
Investment charges	2,005		-	
		(54,805)		(53,765)
Other resources expended				
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets - Designated fund		-		2,669
Deficit for the Year		(12,845)		(9,865)

Note from AGM

We are continuing to manage our outgoings so they are within our yearly income. To ensure this continues, we put forward an increase to our membership subscription at the June 2025 AGM which was approved by members present. The deficit shown for the 2023-2024 year is a result of expenditure from our designated Premises Development Fund.

treasurer@scotsgenealogy.com

Puzzle Picture

What were these originally before the repaint and re-purposing?



Last Time the question was “Where Are We?”



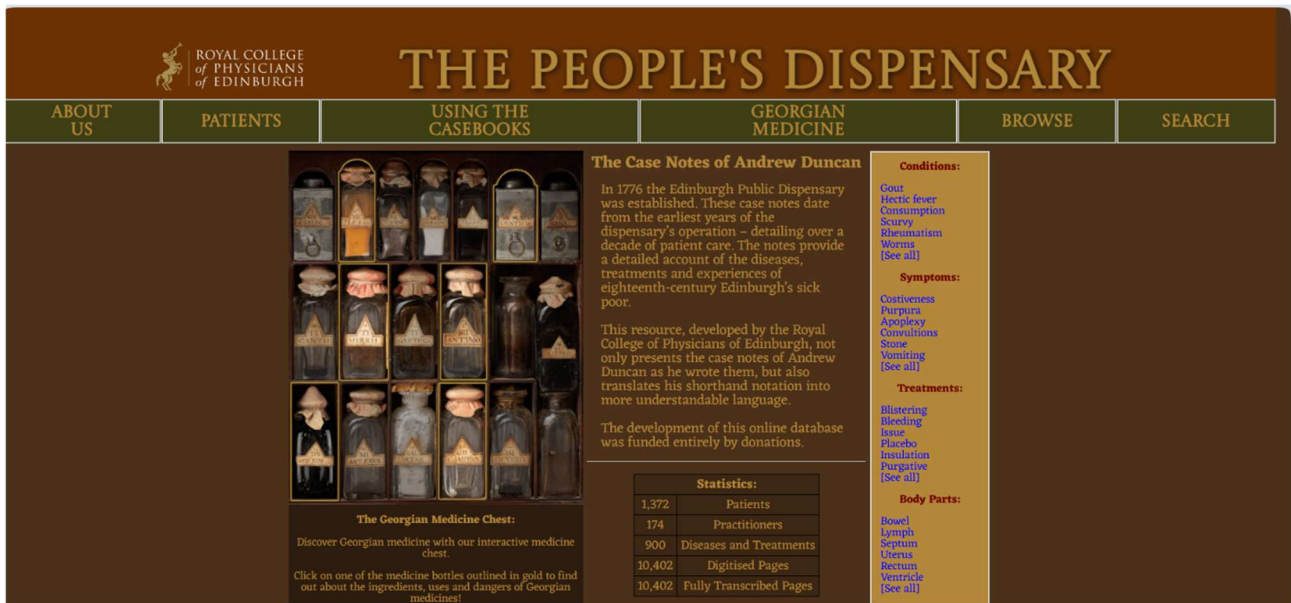
The picture shows the A9 road crossing the Cromarty Firth from near Culbokie. The small village for many decades had a “Jenny a’ thing” shop called Dingwall’s which was locally well-known for the large advertising sign on its side which read “Why go to Dingwall when you come to Dingwall’s in Culbokie?”

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

The People's Dispensary

Contributed by Lynn Corrigan

Public Healthcare in 18th-Century Edinburgh



<https://www.rcpe.ac.uk/peoplesdispensary/index.html>

Step into the world of Georgian medicine through the lens of the Edinburgh Public Dispensary, founded in 1776 by physician Andrew Duncan. This groundbreaking institution offered free medical care to the city's sick poor and became a cornerstone of both public health and medical education. Part of the facade of the original dispensary still exists within the University of Edinburgh.

Launched at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, on 9th July 2025, the People's Dispensary archive brings Duncan's original case notes to life - translating his shorthand into accessible language and revealing the intimate details of over a decade of patient care.

What you'll discover

- 1,372 patients treated across the first decade
- 174 practitioners, including physicians, assistants, and healers, both male and female
- 900 diseases and treatments, from common ailments to experimental cures
- 10,402 digitised and transcribed pages of medical records

These notes offer a rare and detailed account of 18th-century healthcare, documenting not only symptoms and diagnoses but also the social and economic conditions of patients. The dispensary served as a teaching hospital, which meant meticulous record-keeping and a wide range of treatments from blister beetles and mercury to opium and camphor. In the 18th and 19th centuries, many individuals sought medical care sporadically, averaging approximately three weeks illness per year. Over-the-counter remedies became tenfold more accessible, available from chemists, grocers, and doctors.

The launch event consisted of three talks, covering an introduction to The People's Dispensary archive itself, and looking at the historical context, 'Poverty & Medicine under the Old Poor Law' and 'Charity and Healthcare'. All three were recorded and are now available on YouTube under the Physicians Gallery:

<https://www.youtube.com/@PhysiciansGallery/videos>

Extensive indexing allows browsing and searching the archive by multiple methods, and even if you are not able to identify your specific ancestor, it offers real insights into everyday lives and occupational health during the era; e.g.

DEP/DUA/1/30/25

Kath. Gibson, 32, married but has had no children, much employed in carrying water to different parts of the city, complains of great pain & stiffness in the small of her back & in her right lumbar region. This complaint entirely prevents her from sleeping & sometimes impairs her appetite & occasions thirst. The parts pained have never been affected with redness or increased heat. Pulse. Tongue. Belly & Catamenia regular.

The pain began suddenly about a fortnight ago, about the lumbar vertebrae without any external injury. Since that time it has suffered some remissions & exacerbations. She is much exposed to cold & fatigue from her occupation.

She has no complaints in the urinary passages. She has applied some oil of Turpentine to the affected part without relief.

Min. Bals. Anod. p. dol. & cap.

Opii. gr. i. om. n.

Additionally there is a guide specifically for genealogists:

<https://www.rcpe.ac.uk/peoplesdispensary/patients/genealogy.html>

The People's Dispensary archive is worth exploring on many levels, and this is one of several resources the College are planning to publish, it has been structured so future additions can be searched together, so producing a really useful database.

Archibald Campbell And William Henderson, Ministers Of Dalgety 1696 – 1737

by Robin G K Arnott FSAScot

With the accession of Prince William of Orange to the throne in 1688 a new chapter opened in the life of the Church of Scotland. The presbyterian system of Church government was assured and many ministers outed for failing to accept the episcopal system were restored to their pulpits and manses. A period of calm was what people wanted.

In Dalgety Parish, Mr Andrew Donaldson, an arch-Presbyterian and covenanter, outed in 1664 stepped into his pulpit again in 1690 and in recognition of his privations was elected Moderator of Dunfermline Presbytery. His good fortune was short-lived as dementia curtailed his ministry and he died in 1694 or 1695.¹

The heritors lost no time in finding a successor and on 27 August 1696 Archibald Campell was ordained to Dalgety. Born in 1667, he had been educated at Edinburgh University, graduating as a Master of Arts in July 1692. It is thought he was local to the area as he married, in 1697, Isobel Bairdie, the daughter of Robert Bairdie, bailie of the neighbouring parish of Inverkeithing, and Margaret Wellwood, daughter of William Wellwood, the younger, Portioner of Touch (now part of Dunfermline). They had two sons, Charles and Archibald and two daughters, Margaret and Susanna.²

Margaret was first married to James Harrower, merchant and shipmaster and then to William Henderson who followed her father as minister of Dalgety. Little is known of Archibald Campbell and a memorial to him and his wife, set into the south wall of St Bridget's Kirk, indicates he was well-loved minister. It reads:

[translation from Latin]

Isaiah 26.19 – 'Their own dead shall live...' Here are hidden the remains of Archibald Campbell, a man truly a wise and saintly minister, diligent towards his flock, preacher of the Holy Gospel at Dalgety – he died July 21 1714 at the age of 47. This memorial was erected here to her dear husband by his widow Isabella Baird who now lies buried in the same place, died [] October 1727.³

William Henderson's succession was not straightforward and three years was to pass before he was admitted to Dalgety. The problem lay with determining who had the rights of patronage for Dalgety and, therefore, the right to appoint a minister. In 1712 the Patronage Act restored the rights of patrons (heritors) to appoint a minister and Dunfermline Presbytery became embroiled in a dispute about who actually had the right to Dalgety.

A Major Henry Balfour of Dunbog, a parish in the north of Fife, claimed to have the right and proposed a Mr Charles Campbell, then minister of Newbattle. When that claim failed he then proposed a Mr John Hay, at that time just completing his university education. That claim also failed but Mr Hay later found a position in Peebles.

Major Balfour's spurious claims energised other heritors to come forward, including the Earl of Moray, whose residence was in the parish at Donibristle House, the Earl of Morton from Aberdour, Sir John Henderson of Fordell and James Spittall of Leuchat, the latter two with homes in the parish. The debate in Presbytery dragged on and delays seemed inevitable – on one occasion the Presbytery clerk was sent to Donibristle to discuss the matter with the Earl of Moray only to find 'he was not at home when I called'.⁴

Eventually, after three years of discussions it was agreed that the earls of Moray and Morton had the right to appoint a minister and William Henderson was ordained to the charge on 27 September 1717. Ironically, the minister presiding at the ordination was Ralph Erskine from Dunfermline who, in 1737 joined his brother Ebenezer, minister of Stirling, in seceding from the Church of Scotland in protest against the Patronage Act.

Having started his ministry with a degree of controversy, William Henderson continued in the same vein. He was an adherent of James Hog, minister at Carnock, who, in 1718, had re-published the 1684 work *Marrow of Modern Divinity*.

According to Principal James Hadow of St Mary's College, St Andrews, its teaching was antinomian (a belief that Christians are released by grace from the obligation of observing the moral law), deviated from the Confession of Faith and contained five distinct heresies. A group of twelve ministers, the Marrow Men, including Ralph Erskine, were subsequently rebuked and admonished by the General Assembly.

Henderson also circulated Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism to his congregation. This was an attempt by Hamilton to renew the Roman Catholic church and rid it of its vices. William Henderson, by subscribing to Marrow Men views left himself open to accusations of heresy and allying himself to Roman Catholic reform suggested his Presbyterian principles were wavering but he managed to survive and enjoyed a ministry of twenty years in Dalgety.⁵

His memorial, slightly grander than his father-in-law's, stands next door to it.

1 7 3 7

DANIEL CHAP 12 v 3 AND THEY/ THAT BE WISE SHALL SHINE/ AS THE
BRIGHTNESS OF YE FIR/ MAMMENT AND THEY SHALL TURN/ MANY TO
RIGHTEOUSNESS AS/ THE STARS FOR EVER AND EVER

[HERE LIES THE REVD MR WILLIAM HEN/ DERSON A PIOUS AND
PRUDENT AND FAITH/ FUL MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AT DAL/ GETY
ABOUT [] YEARS OB. XXVII OCT/ MDCCXXXVII AET. XLVII/ THIS
MONUMENT WAS ERECTED IN HON/ OUR OF HIS MEMORY BY
MARGARET/ CAMPBELL [HIS SORROWING WI] DOW

Notes:

¹ Arnott, Robin G K. Fife Parish, Dalgety in the 17th Century

² Scott, Hew, DD. Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae vol 5 p22

³ *ibid.* p22

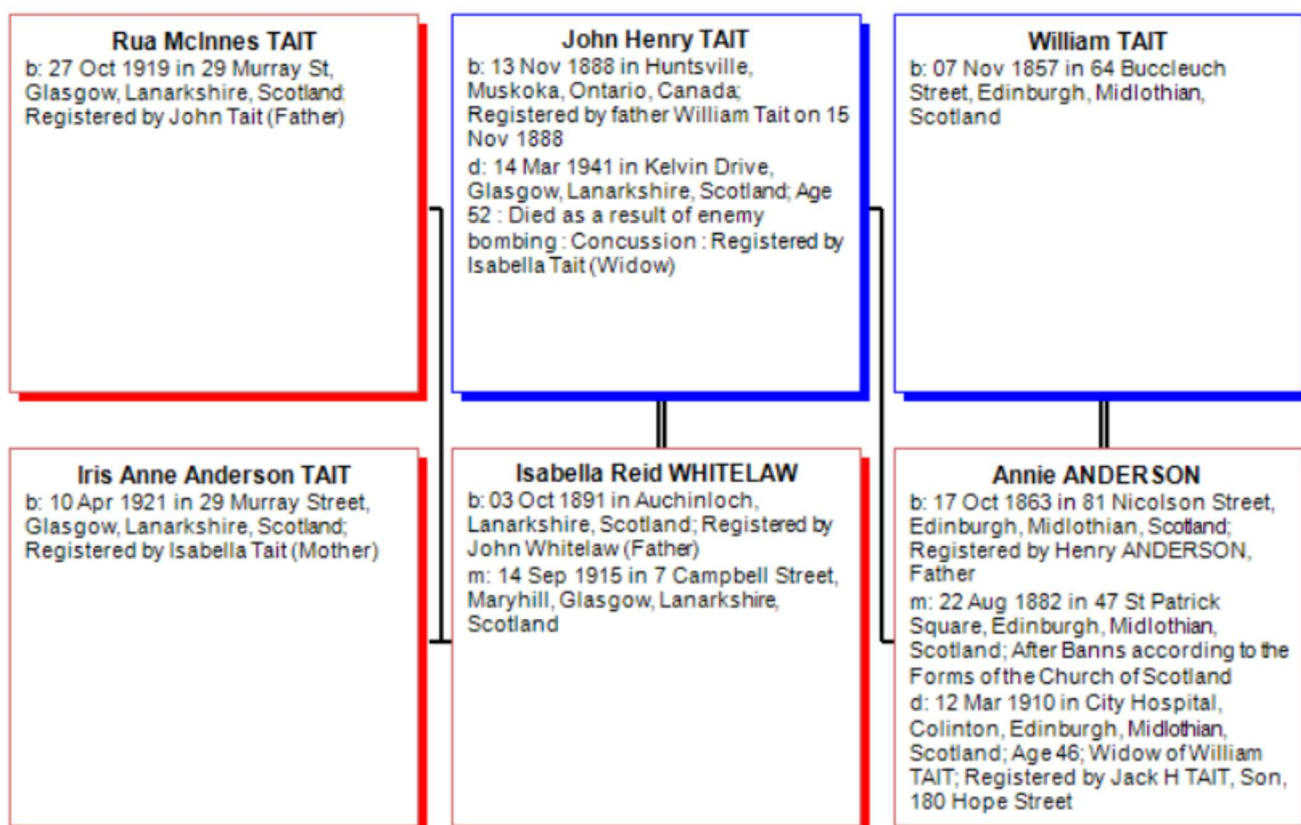
⁴ Dunfermline Presbytery minutes 1700-99 CH2/105/ online at <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>

⁵ Arnott, Robin G K. St Bridget's Kirk, Parish of Dalgety, Fife – Gravestones and memorials

Techie Bits

We can all become consumed by the excitement of the search when looking through births, marriage, deaths etc. records. And since our primary objective is likely to be to build a family tree, we are probably quickly adding each new discovery to whatever record-keeping system we choose to use.

By comparison, recording details of the source so that it can be reliably found by anyone else or, even years later, ourselves, can seem tedious.



Even this simple chart has 52 source references (modern data has been removed for privacy reasons). Here are some for one of the people shown:

Births (CR) Scotland. 81 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, Midlothian. 17 October 1863. ANDERSON, Ann. 685/4 1209.
<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 24 November 2024.

Marriages (CR) Scotland. 47 St Patrick Square, Edinburgh, Midlothian. 22 August 1882. TAIT, William and ANDERSON, Annie. 685/4 204.
<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 23 November 2024.

Deaths (CR) Scotland. City Hospital, Colinton, Edinburgh, Midlothian. 12 March 1910. ANDERSON, Annie. 685/6 201.
<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 24 November 2024.

One of the many advantages of the ScotlandsPeople web site is that it maintains a perpetual archive of everything I have paid for there. In my case the earliest record I bought was on 17 March 2014. I can download it again today for no additional charge. Now the cost for a download is £1.50 per item. Thus the 10,411 images I have downloaded over the years would be £15,616.50 at today's price .. don't phone my spouse!

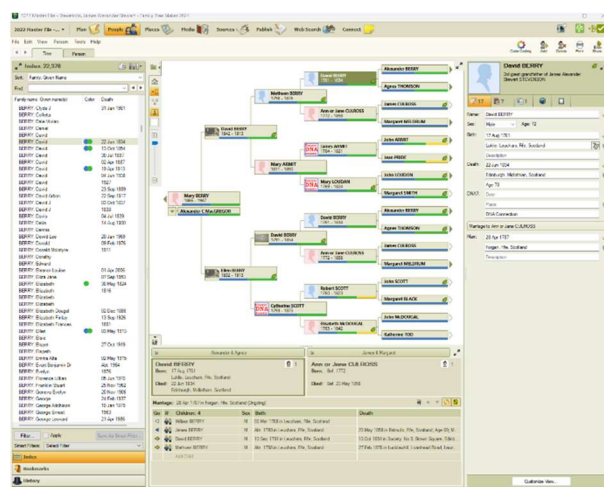
Thus my data, and this is but part of it, represents a considerable financial outlay but also an unrecorded and very substantial effort on my part. For these and many other reasons, I don't want to loose it.

When you record your data with a public web site – I have accounts with Ancestry.com, familysearch.org, findmypast.co.uk, myheritage.com and 43 other web sites relating to my family research – there is a professional organisation, not infallible but probably more reliable than me, behind each one, protecting my data. And almost all allow me to mark my data as private, thus invisible to the general public (*But*: data breaches have occurred, albeit rarely and related to DNA information). Or I can mark it public and attract others with relevant information to make contact. You choose.

Most such sites also have smart phone apps that enable you to access and update your online data. So there is immediately a copy in your pocket as well as on a remote server.

For analysis and the production of publishable data (*vide* the above diagram) an application installed on your personal computer is probably the best answer. I pay for Family Tree Maker – it synchronises its data with Ancestry. Searching on Google or Bing will find others.

Even if you simply record your research hand-written in a note book, it's still worth using your phone to record an image of each page. And then uploading them to iCloud (Apple) or Google Photos. And there are lots of other "cloud" storage providers.



And there's a few of us in the Society Library who can advise.

Recent Additions To The Library

May to July 2025

Title	Author
Atlas of Scotland	Andrew Redmond Barr
Monumental Inscriptions Tollcross Cemetery, Glasgow	John D McCreddie
Plantations in Ulster, 1600-41 A Collection of Documents	R J Hunter ed.
Journal of a Soldier of the 71st or Glasgow Regiment 1806-1815	Anonymous
Historical Record of the Twenty-Sixth or Cameronian Regiment 1688-1867	Thomas Carter ed.
Place Names of Scotland	James B Johnston
Jacobites of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire in the Rising of 1715	Alistair and Henrietta Tayler
Tailored for Scotland	Deirdre Kinloch Anderson
The Rectors of the University of Edinburgh 1859-2000	Donald Wintersgill
Monumental Inscriptions Rhu Parish, Dunbartonshire	Fraser Hamilton and Robert Carson

Book Review

The Rectors of the University of Edinburgh

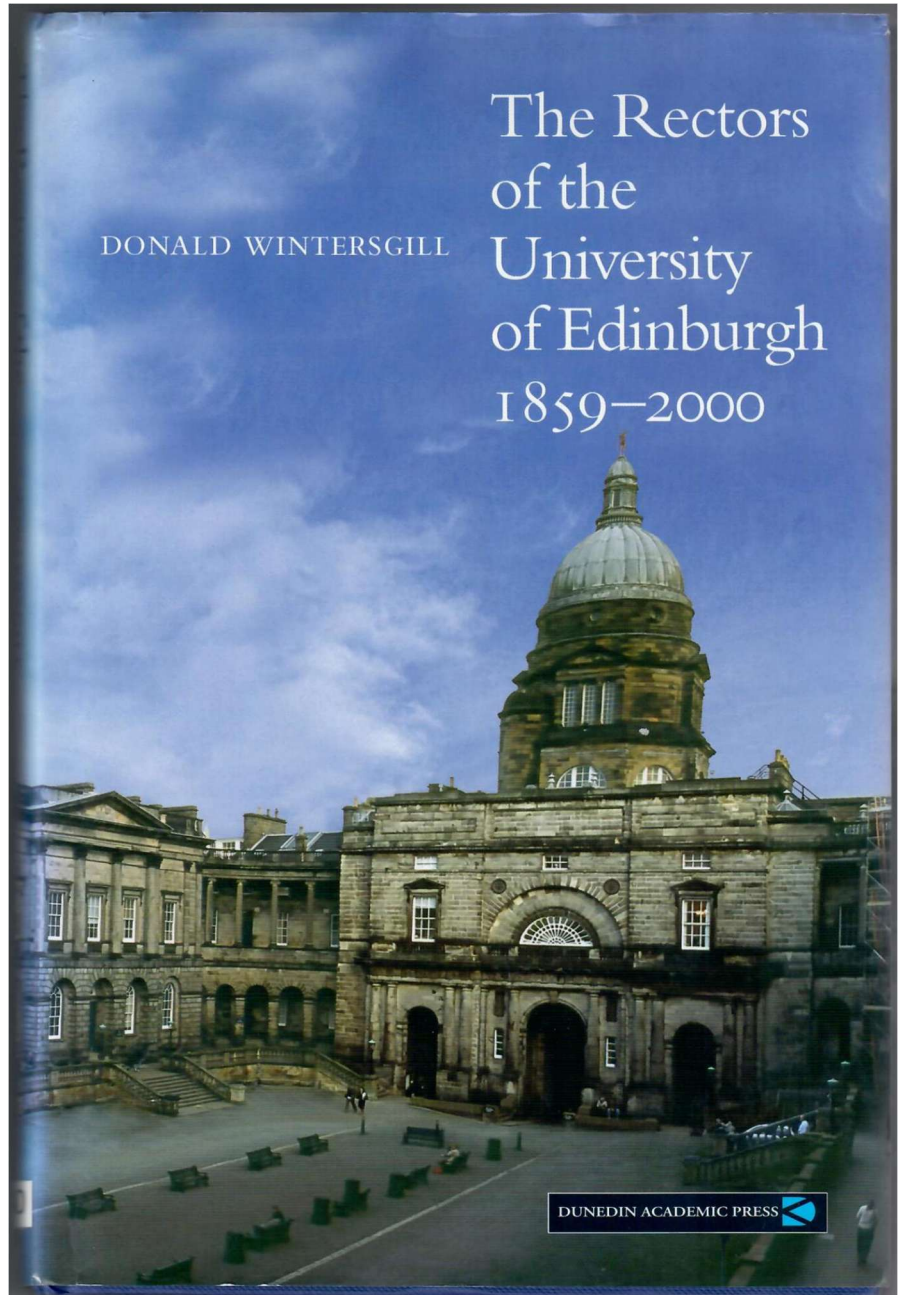
by Donald Wintersgill

This book covers a period of substantial evolution of the role of Rectors in Scottish Universities.

For me personally, it was a rapid move to page 82 where David Lloyd George's election to the role in 1920 is described.

That's because the first political book I read, when I was eight years old, was a biography of this man, one of the greatest orators of the twentieth century. This book describes how he met his match when he spoke to the students who attended his Rectorial Address.

The University's *Student* magazine stated that "*The treatment of the Lord Rector was a disgrace ... The majority mistook hooliganism for humour.*" When my father matriculated there three years later, students were apparently still talking about the stunt, described in the book, which lowered a live chicken onto the stage during his speech.



By the time Gordon Brown, then a 21-year-old student, later UK Prime Minister, was elected rector in 1972, the move away from the post being a sinecure for

the great and the good was well underway. The book describes attempts to prevent Brown from chairing the University Court. All ultimately failed.

After Brown's time in office, it was Magnus Magnusson who took over. A more emollient figure and presenter of Mastermind on BBC TV. The book suggests that many thought him anti-student albeit while also describing how on his watch the role and powers of the Rector were consolidated.

The book's introduction observes that only three Rectors distinguished in arts, literature or science have ever been elected to the position. Certainly for the first 90 or so years covered, it is documenting the times in office of people from public life, essentially politicians.

And few of these made personal contributions, instead appointing Assessors to undertake the practical role of Rector, such as chairing the University Court.

The real break with the past was the election of actor and comedian, Alastair Sim in 1948. Vividly reinforced by his having soundly beaten Harold Macmillan, later awarded the sobriquet "Supermac" when Prime Minister.

Sim made the students laugh when he gave his Rectorial Address and was the first for many years that could actually be heard by his audience.

Before reaching the Contents page of this book one can read that the copyright is owned by the University of Edinburgh.

But nonetheless there seems to be no bias for or against any person or perspective in the words published in it. It's pretty much warts and all.

It's a sober-minded but very informative read. I learned much from it.

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

ADVERTISING

*The Society is happy to include suitable advertising
in the Scottish Genealogist*

Rates are – quarter page £25, half page £50, full page £100

For further details contact scotsgenpublicity@scotsgenealogy.com

Other Family History Society Publications Autumn 2025

All these and more can be read in the Library

The Society exchanges journals with a number of other family history societies. Here are some of the articles in recent issues.

Journal, Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS, No 174, May 2025

Tracing Family History through Health Archives – A report on the presentation given by Louise Williams, the Archivist at the Lothian Health Services Archive. This interesting and useful article covers the much of the information given by Louise in her talk, including a brief history of healthcare in Edinburgh and the types of records held by the Lothian Health Services Archive, e.g. patient and staff records. Also included is advice on how to gain access to the LHSA records.

Journal, Highland FHS, Vol 43 Issue 3, May 2025

Able-Bodied Men in Dores in 1798 – A list of men aged from 15 to 59, on Fraser Tytler's estate in Dores, who could be called on to serve in a self-defence force in the event of an invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Some Highland Sheriff Courts' Register of Deeds – List of some documents held in the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh, including a transcribed index from Inverness Sheriff Court 1809-1812.

Scottish Local History, Issue 121, Summer 2025

The Oswald & Kirk Session School, Kirkintilloch – CFD Fleming's interesting article traces the advances in school provision in Kirkintilloch, before and after the Education Act of 1872.

The Manchester Genealogist, The Manchester & Lancashire FHS, Vol 61, No 2, 2025

Stop Banging Your Head against Brickwalls and Instead Work with what you Have! – Gillian Darlington offers some good advice on how to avoid the dealing with the frustration of brick walls.

The Historian, Journal of the Tay Valley FHS, 131st Edition, June 2025

The Tale of the Silver Watch – Barbara Kinahan remembers as a small child being allowed to hold an old silver pocket watch, which contained cerise silk taken from the lining of Napoleon's carriage at the Battle of Waterloo. The watch was later donated to the City of Vancouver Archive.

Coontin Kin, Journal of the Shetland FHS, Simmer 2025, Journal No 134

The Shipwrecked Mariners' Society – Alan Beattie traces the beginnings of a society aimed at supporting the families of shipwrecked fishermen, which still exists today.

Newsletter of the Dumfries & Galloway FHS, July 2025

Dumfries & Galloway Heritage – Megan Stuart, a 5th generation Australian, writes about her Scottish heritage, a mix of Kirkpatrick, Beddie and McMillan blood

Lanarkshire FHS, Journal No 89, July 2025

Classified Ads – Missing Dog: Black and White mongrel dog, half of tail missing, torn ear, blind in one eye, limps a bit. Reward Offered. Answers to the name Lucky. PO Box 98

For Sale: Unused gravestone. Would suit family named McCafferty. One only. PO Box 274

Scottish Local History Forum, Clish-Clash, Issue 71, August 2025

An Appeal – The SLHF are appealing for members to become Trustees, meetings are held via Zoom about five times a year. If you are interested you can contact them through the website <https://www.slhf.org/contact-slhf> or by email scottishlocalhistoryforum@gmail.com

Claymore, Newsletter of the Council of Scottish Clans & Associations, June 2025

The Society has recently become a member of US based COSCA, whose mission is to 'represent the interests of Scottish clan and family associations and our other heritage member organizations across the USA and internationally, in the process promoting our Scottish heritage and culture through all forms of public education'. We will be receiving regular newsletters from them with a variety of interesting articles showing the strength of interest in all things Scottish.

Ancestor, Journal of the Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc, Vol 37, Issue 6

Wretched Bigamist or Betrayed Spouse? – Jennifer Adams' interesting article relates her well researched family history and includes the story of her bigamous ancestor.

Anglo-Celtic Roots, British Isles FHS of Greater Ottawa, Summer 2025, Vol 31, No 2

Artificial Intelligence (AI) – Paul Cripwell introduces the hot topic of AI and how it can be used in family history research. Together with John Reid they identified six AI sites and gave each of them the same request. He compares the results and one of the resulting articles is reproduced for readers to consider.

Descent, Magazine of the Society of Australian Genealogists, Vol 55, Part 2

In Search of ... All At Sea: Shipping & Immigration – A series of articles with a single theme – migration, immigration and shipping with links to useful sites.

The South Australian Genealogist, May 2025, Vol 52, No2

My Beautiful Nanna Rose (with a twist) – Charlene Goodridge tells the story of her grandmother, Ruby, a woman who endured many challenges in life, including being deserted by her husband several times while raising eight children.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Bulletin, Volume 56, Number 2

If You Are Starting With Little Family Data: Part 1 – John Althouse's detailed article gives useful advice on how to start researching when little information is known. Although Canadian based the 'Lessons' are relevant to all family history researchers.

Submission Dates for Articles In The Scottish Genealogist

**Able to contribute an article for future editions of
The Scottish Genealogist?**

The closing dates for submissions are:

Thursday, 6th November 2025 for the December Edition

Thursday, 5th February 2026 for the March Edition

Tuesday, 5th May 2026 for the June Edition

Send submissions or queries to

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

Dates For Your Diary

All Talks will be on zoom, or members/visitors can come along to 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL to watch them online

Please contact meetings@scotsgenealogy.com to obtain sign-in details for watching a talk via zoom

Donations of £5 each from non-members are much appreciated

Please check our website for possible program amendments

<https://www.scotsgenealogy.com/scottish-genealogy-society/calendar>

7.30 pm on zoom, Monday 15 September 2025

Porteous Riots

by Eric Melvin, Edinburgh Historian

7.30 pm on zoom, Monday 20 October 2025

10 Scotland Street,

an Opinionated History of One House Over Two Centuries

by Leslie Hills, Independent Scholar

7.30 pm on zoom, Monday 17 November 2025

Bigamy, Adultery and Murder

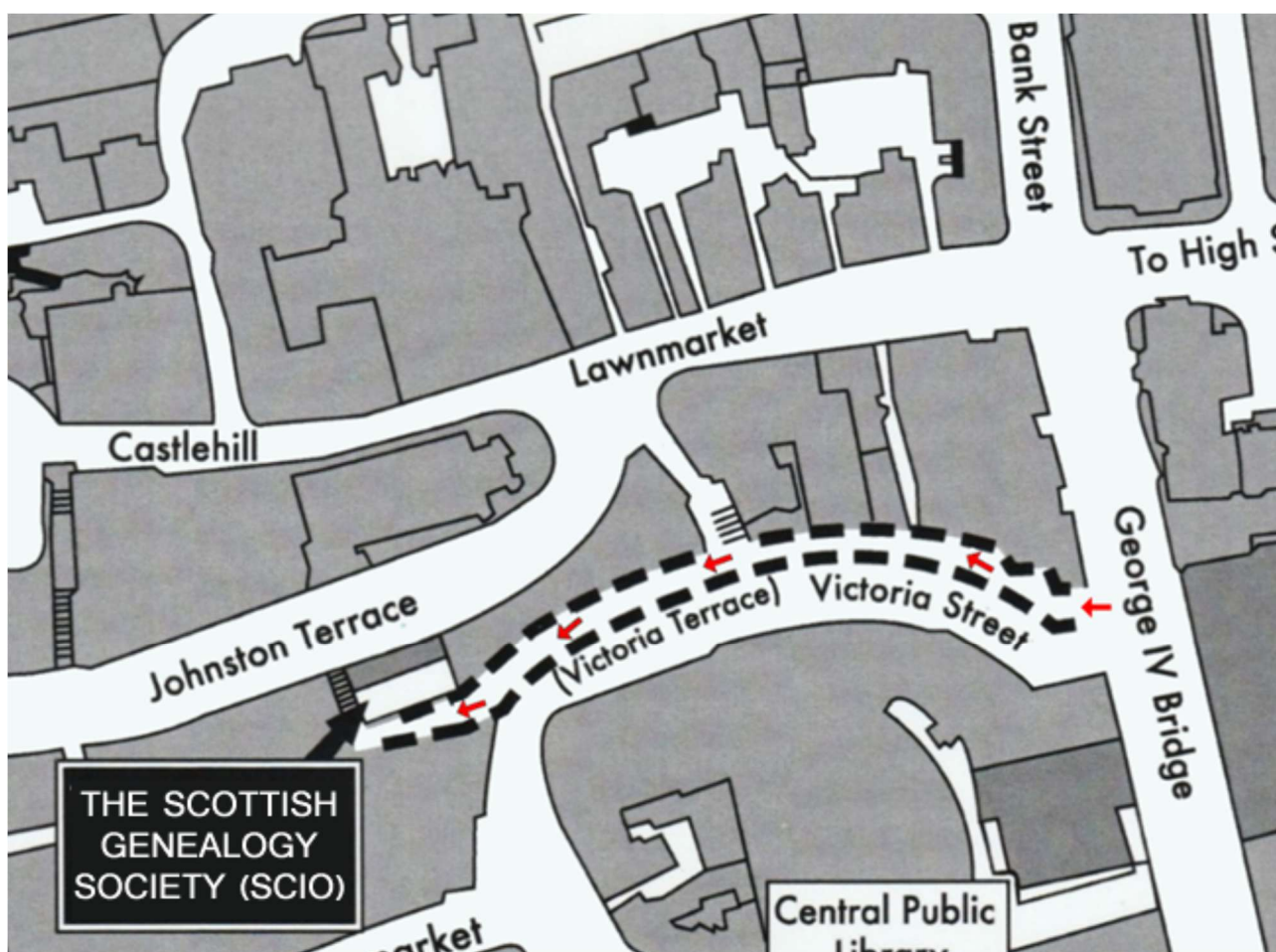
by Stewart Stevenson, Journal Editor & Genealogy Researcher

A Beginners' Course in Researching Your Scottish Family History

Over six consecutive weeks from 25 September 2025, on Thursdays at 7 pm, Ken Nisbet will be explaining on zoom how to gather information and then draw it together into an account of your relatives' lives.

Book With This Link:

<https://scottish-genealogy-society.sumupstore.com/product/a-beginners-course-in-researching-your-scottish-family-history>



Library & Family History Centre Opening Hours

Monday	10.30am to 4pm
Tuesday	10.30am to 4pm
Wednesday	2.30pm to 7pm
Thursday	10.30am to 4pm
Friday	Closed
Saturday	10am to 2pm
Sunday	Closed

15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL

Telephone: 0131 220 3677

Email: enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com

Web: <https://www.scotsgenealogy.com>

Published by the Scottish Genealogy Society (SCIO)

Scottish Charity No. SC053432

ISSN 0300-337X

Printed by Tantallon Press, Loanhead, Midlothian