BORN IN
PERTHSHIRE
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&
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A Tippermuir Mini Book
Born in Perthshire
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Born in Perthshire is the first in a series of Tippermuir Mini Books, which will cover a range of subjects - all with the central theme of the city of Perth and its district.

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There are some rather exciting goings-on at Perth Theatre: an award-winning creative director, Rachel O’Riordan, has recently been appointed and Horsecross Arts (Perth Theatre and Concert Hall) have reached the halfway mark in their bid to raise the £13 million required to modernise and improve the theatre. These developments are built upon the solid foundation of over a hundred years of successful performances at the theatre by local, regional, and national drama companies often with actors who have gone on to become household names such as Gordon Jackson, Kevin Whateley, Angus Lennie, Donald Pleasence, Ewan McGregor, and Donald Sutherland.

Much of what is good about British theatre today can be traced back to the pioneering work of William Archer (1856-1924). Archer was born in Perth and went on to become a celebrated drama critic and writer. After a brief time as a journalist for the *Edinburgh Evening News*, William Archer found his niche as a dramatic critic in London working for several influential magazines and newspapers. For Archer, being a critic was not enough. He co-wrote *Widowers’ Houses* with George Bernard Shaw, helped Oscar Wilde become established, and was involved in translating the work of Henrik Ibsen - who is considered the second most performed dramatist in the world after William Shakespeare. Without Archer’s efforts, Ibsen’s *Peer Gynt*, *A Doll’s House*, *The Master Builder*, *John Gabriel Borkman*, and many of his other plays might today be unknown outside of that writer’s native Norway.

Archer’s legacy is massive. He championed the establishment of a National Theatre, helped set up the New Shakespeare Company, and wrote at length on the theoretical aspects of theatre. Archer’s desire to ensure that the public could enjoy great plays, led him to champion non-profit productions and to form the New Century Theatre for that purpose. In this day of inflated event prices and dubious ticket-handling charges, the work of William Archer is something to both admire and emulate.

1 This article was first published in the *Perthshire Advertiser* on 5 November 2010.
Local residents and dog walkers will likely be studying with interest
the building work at the South Inch boating pond, which aims to transform
that pond into an area of beauty and community value. This is very different
from a low point in June 2008 when three young schoolchildren were featured
on the front cover of the Perthshire Advertiser exposing the death of the pond’s
birdlife due to the neglect of the pond and its occupation by oxygen-eating
bindweed. The South Inch boating pond was constructed in 1931 and has been
for many years the home of families of ducks and swans and it is believed that
when the building work is completed these birds will return in great number -
many have already reappeared.

The three Perthshire girls whose bird protection efforts were the catalyst
for the pond’s current renovation may not have realised when they raised the
issue with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, that this society’s first
(and longest-serving) president was a woman born to the county of Perthshire:
Winifred Anna Cavendish Bentinck (1863-1954) was born at Murthly Castle
into a wealthy family and, later, after marrying the sixth Duke of Portland,
became a well-known society and court figure. Despite her privileged position,
Winifred Bentinck, as Duchess of Portland, involved herself with both social
issues and with the safeguarding of wildlife, especially birds.

In the late nineteenth century, the use of bird feathers (such as osprey
plumes) as decorative items dominated clothes fashion. The consequence of
this trend was the slaughter of ornamental plumaged birds and the subsequent
starvation of their young. Outrage at the plight of these exploited birds led to
the setting up of the Society for the Protection of Birds and the election of the
Duchess of Portland as its president in 1891. The society was quite effective and
the British army ended the use of osprey feathers before the century’s end. By
1904, the society had been awarded the royal charter, which it maintains today.

The duke and duchess had a life-long connection with Welbeck Abbey -
the duchess being chatelaine of the abbey - and with the Nottinghamshire
mining population. It was concern with the welfare of the latter that led
Winifred Bentinck into a typical nineteenth-century aristocratic philanthropic
relationship as a benefactor to that community.

2 This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser in the summer of 2010.
3 Since the publication of this article, the duck and swan population of the South Inch pond has
been re-established, and today includes a black swan.
The first elephant to step foot on the British Isles is believed to have been brought to these shores by the emperor Claudius during the successful Roman invasion of AD 43. Even up to the nineteenth century, the elephant was a very rare sight, especially in Scotland. When in the spring of 1706 an Indian elephant was being exhibited around the north of Scotland, the crowds were expectedly healthy. This elephant was scheduled to visit Dundee on 27 April 1706, but dropped dead just outside the town.

Word of the dead elephant spread and soon reached the ears of Dr Patrick Blair (c.1680-1728) - a surgeon anatomist of Lethendy (by Blairgowrie). Working with a team of butchers, Blair undertook the first-known dissection of an elephant. After the anatomical examination of the animal, the bones were mounted, the elephant carcass stuffed, and both exhibited to the public in Dundee.

The dissection was the making of Patrick Blair. He wrote a paper for the Royal Society of London, published his notes as a pamphlet on the anatomy and bone structure of elephants (Osteographia Elephantina), and was in 1712 made Fellow of the Royal Society.

Blair’s success and fame did not last long. A Jacobite, he served as a surgeon in the army of James Francis Edward Stuart during the 1715 rebellion. With the failure of the rising, Blair was imprisoned and only escaped hanging due to the influence of friends and colleagues. His reprieve from the gallows came but hours from the scheduled time of his execution.
IF YOU TAKE A VISIT to any of Perth’s DVD rental stores you will find films about vampires, alien creatures, and apocalyptic events dominating the shelves. In the past, the Western genre with its tales of Cowboys and Indians and the first American settlers, dominated the silver-screen. In the majority of these films, indigenous Indian warriors throw themselves haplessly against cowboys and US cavalry troops. The historical reality was in fact very different as one Perthshire born general found to his dismay.

In 1755, Major General Edward Braddock (1695-1755) was dispatched to North America to command British forces in their war against the French and their Indian allies. Soon after his arrival in Virginia, Braddock set off with about two thousand men to attack the French fort that controlled the Ohio River. After splitting his army to increase his speed of marching, Braddock was ambushed by a small force of French, Canadian, and Native American troops near the Monongahela River. Caught in the open and unable to defend themselves against their well dug-in and hidden ambushers, Braddock’s column of British regulars and colonial militiamen suffered almost a thousand casualties before escaping.

Major General Braddock had four horses shot from under him before being fatally wounded. It was a young George Washington, serving as one of Braddock’s staff offices, who organised the retreat and saved the surviving troops. The British defeat at Monongahela resulted in French control of the American West for several more years.
Perth & Kinross Council Trading Standards Service undertakes a wide and varied role within their remit of consumer protection. One area of their work - metrology - involves checking and enforcing compliance with the Weights and Measures Act 1985. This act and the legislation that accompanies it details the requirements that businesses must meet in regard to the quantities of goods they sell - from getting the proper amount of beer in a pint glass to correct food labelling.

Without the prior efforts of Alexander Bryce (c.1713-1786), a Perthshire born mathematician, the dozen members of Perth & Kinross Council Trading Standards Service would struggle to perform their duties. During the course of his productive life, Bryce, who was baptised at Boarland (Kincardine-on-Forth) combined the roles of mathematician and Church of Scotland minister.

Due to its importance as a centre of brewing, Stirling, was in 1457 given by the Scottish Parliament control over the legal size of a Scottish pint. Interestingly enough, the Stirling Jugs used for this purpose had the capacity of about three of our modern pints. In 1752, after a two-year search, Bryce located an authentic Stirling Jug amongst the confiscated possessions of a Jacobite copper-smith. Alexander Bryce submitted the jug to detailed mathematical analysis, from which he was able to ascertain the exact volume of fluid that the jug could contain. Bryce went further and set up in Scotland a standard of measurement for all liquid and dry goods.
There is an oft-repeated maxim that encapsulates the Scottish attitude to the Caledonian climate: if you do not like the weather, then wait ten minutes. The correct period of changeability may be better measured in days, but the maxim’s sentiment is correct and its premise is supported empirically by spells of intense rainfall punctuated by pleasant summer days that was last July.4 Whilst most of us living in Scotland rightly bemoan our climate, we should not complain about current weather-forecasting methods, which by and large produce accurate and reliable predictions.

Weather forecasting has its roots in the science of meteorology and owes much to a Kinross-shire man, Alexander Buchan (1829-1907). Buchan was born at Stewart Cottage in Kinnesswood and after education in Edinburgh, worked for a time as a schoolteacher. A throat problem necessitated a change of career and in 1860 Buchan was appointed the secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society. Under Buchan’s guidance, the society expanded its network of climatological stations across Scotland, founded the Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society, and built a weather observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis.

Alexander Buchan himself produced more than sixty papers for the Scottish Meteorological Society’s journal as well as contributions to the Royal Society of Edinburgh and that of London - both of which made him a Fellow. One of Alexander Buchan’s observations - hiatus in the steady temperature rise expected in the passage of the yearly seasons due to fluctuations in pressure patterns - are named after him as Buchan Spells. Their discovery was a major contribution to meteorology and a significant aspect of Buchan’s research.

Future conversations about the weather in Scotland, armed as they are with this new knowledge, might now take on a degree of reverence. After all, when it comes to weather forecasting, we invented the thing.

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4 This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 22 October 2010.
John Buchan
(1875-1940)

The accolades of Honorary Burgess and Honorary Freeman of Perth have since 1833 been awarded to a variety of well-known figures, a list of whom reads as milestones in nineteenth and twentieth-century British history. It includes Lord Palmerston, Richard Cobden, Prince Albert, W E Gladstone, A K Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Field Marshall Earl Wavell, and General Sir Hope Grant. In choosing candidates for this award, the selectors’ field of view was not obstructed by national boundaries. In 1864, the title of Honorary Burgess was bestowed upon General Giuseppe Garibaldi, the very same Garibaldi who is credited with a pivotal role in the attainment of Italy’s independence.

Of the three dozen or so individuals who have been awarded Perth city honours only a small minority was born within the Angelus of St John’s Church - central amongst this group is the author and statesman John Buchan (1875-1940). He was born at 20 York Place in Perth, which at the time was the manse of the Knox Free Church (South Street) where his father was minister. After study at Brasenose College, Oxford, Buchan entered the legal profession. His abilities and ambition took him far beyond the Middle Temple and before his great novel, *The Thirty Nine Steps*, was made into a film by Alfred Hitchcock in 1935, Buchan had been private secretary to the high commissioner of South Africa; a director of Reuters; director of information for Lloyd George’s war cabinet; Member of Parliament for the Combined Scottish Universities; and, a writer of over thirty novels and several works of non-fiction.

Sadly, the villa in which Buchan was born currently sits empty and in need of restoration, its connection to one of Scotland’s most famous authors marked only by a small plaque commemorating Lord Tweedsmuir (1st Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfied), as Buchan became upon his appointment as governor-general of Canada in 1935.
December and January’s snowy chaos put a great deal of pressure on on-line retailers and may have created a hiatus in that commercial sector’s current high growth rate. This will be a welcome relief for many of Perthshire’s high street retailers and especially the dwindling band of the county’s independent bookshops. This group of merchants has a long and distinguished history in this locality and include within their body the nineteenth-century bookseller and agriculturalist Peter Robert Drummond (1802-1879).

Drummond was born to a farming family at Madderty and after training as a picture maker resolved to open a lending library at 15 High Street in Perth. After a short time, he moved to a larger shop at 32 High Street where he concentrated on the sale of books. A subsequent relocation took Drummond to 46 George Street. In this more prestigious location, he set up the Exchange Hotel. Others followed Drummond’s example and he greatly influenced Robert Nicoll, a local poet, who emulated Drummond as a bookseller by opening his own shop in Dundee.

Not long after the establishment of his George Street business, Peter Drummond decided to try his luck as a farmer; the book business continued and was taken over by a cousin, John Drummond. Despite the radical shift in vocation, Peter Drummond maintained his love of books throughout the remainder of his life and managed to combine the running of his Perthshire estate (Balmblair in Redgorton) with the pursuit of his own writing. Amongst his publications are including texts on agricultural issues - The Tenants and the Landlords versus the Free Traders - and historical and biographical writing such as Perthshire in Bygone Days.

Having died at his home, Ellengowan in Almondbank, in 1879, Drummond was buried at Wellshill Cemetery.

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5 This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 11 March 2011.
Queen Victoria, the longest-serving British monarch, who was born in 1819, was in fact given the name Alexandrina Victoria. Some seventy-five years after her own christening, Queen Victoria stood as godmother to a child born at Megginch Castle (by Errol) in our county of Perthshire. This young girl, named for her godmother, grew up to become the first woman ever to join the Institute of Marine Engineers.

Victoria Alexandrina Drummond (1894-1978) spent her lifetime overcoming the prejudices and barriers to women’s advancement of those times. Like many women in the early part of the last century, the First World War gave opportunity to Victoria Drummond to achieve her career goals and she began as a trainee engineer in 1916. Unlike her male counterparts in marine engineering, promotion up the ranks proved difficult for Victoria Drummond. Nevertheless, after thirty-seven unsuccessful attempts, in 1959, she finally attained the accreditation required to become a chief engineer.

If the First World War afforded Victoria Drummond the chance to break into a previously exclusive male domain, the Second World War allowed her to demonstrate her mettle. During one of her many Atlantic crossings, the ship upon which she served as an engineer, the SS Bonita, was attacked by enemy bombers. After the vessel was hit, Victoria Drummond took control of the bomb-damaged engine room, kept the engines running, and through her efforts saved the ship. For this feat, she was made a MBE and awarded a medal for bravery.
The literary review pages of the UK press have made much reference of late to the power of celebrity endorsement of novels. This Richard and Judy phenomenon really does exist: despite the acclaim of an Orange Prize for Fiction short-listing, it was not until her novel The Outcast featured on the Richard and Judy Show, that the writer Sadie Jones began to sell her books in the high volume she now enjoys. Celebrity approval like this, of course, is not new. When Jane Findlater received eulogy from the then recently-retired ex-prime minister William Ewart Gladstone and the legendary Shakespearean actress Ellen Terry, for her 1896 novel The Green Graves of Balgowrie, both her and her Perthshire (Lochearnhead) born sister and fellow writer, Mary Williamina Findlater (1865-1963), found themselves recognised as serious novelists and became financially successful.

The sisters began their writing careers in collaboration, partly as a means of overcoming the dreariness of restrictive manse life - their father was a Free Church of Scotland minister - and partly encouraged by various governesses, servants, and family friends. In 1895, Mary's first book, Songs & Sonnets was published and by the start of the First World War, she had in print another ten novels, some of which had been written with her sister Jane.

The typical Mary Findlater plot involves a female heroine, independent-minded and looking for a life beyond the constraints of marriage, who generally succeeds in achieving her goals - be they be world travel or as in The Rose of Joy (1903) the life of a successful artist. Mary's heroines were not unlike the novelist herself, for neither she nor her sister married, and together they lived lives that were both models for their writing and a mimic of its content.

After the Great War, Mary found herself unable to adapt to changing literary tastes and she published very little during the remainder of her long life. She died in ripe old age at St Fillans only a few miles east of her birthplace.

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6 This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 10 September 2010.
St John’s Kirk is undeniably the most important building in Perth dating as it does from the twelfth century and situated at the heart of Perth's medieval extent. Despite its historical standing, the Kirk’s significance as a place of Christian worship within Perth is challenged by the myriad of other churches and religious buildings that have been built in the last two hundred years. Some of these were constructed as a consequence of the split within the Church of Scotland that occurred in 1843, which founded the Free Church of Scotland and became known as the Disruption.

At the commencement of the Disruption, around five hundred (Established) Church of Scotland ministers gathered in Edinburgh to sign an Act of Separation and Deed of Demission, the point of disagreement being the relationship between the Church of Scotland and the State. Before these rebel clergymen returned home, their portraits were recorded by the photographer Robert Adamson under the supervision of the painter David Octavius Hill (1802-1870) who had been born and educated in Perth.

David Hill began his artistic life as a landscape painter attaining recognition as a competent artist with a delicate and pleasing style. Hill's paintings often ended up as engravings and were applauded for their poetical quality. However, it is his partnership with Robert Adamson that gave Hill the opportunity to excel in the field of portrait photography. During the three-and-a-half years of their collaboration - cut short only by the early death of Adamson - the pair produced in excess of three thousand photographic images using the calotype process.

Today, the vast majority of the Adamson-Hill photographs are in the care of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh whilst Hill's paintings and drawings are spread across numerous galleries and private collections. Luckily for Perthshire, Perth Museum & Art Gallery is in possession of a watercolour by Hill (The Fair City), as well as several of his oil paintings, drawings, prints, and calotypes.
Marjory Kennedy-Fraser
(1857-1930)

The High Street is one of the city of Perth’s key roads, but unlike the majority of the city centre’s thoroughfares, it has a noticeable degree of curvature and a locus that runs true to its original twelfth-century delineation. This medieval street was previously known as the North Street (or the North Gait) and today its long history is signified by a variety of architectural styles, building materials, and commemorative plaques. One of the most recent commemorative signs to be raised in the High Street is the stainless-steel plaque recording the site of the meeting hall where the Hammermen Incorporation convened until 1895.7

Another High Street memorial is the bronze plaque erected by the Gaelic Society of Perth in 1931 to the memory of the folklorist Marjory Kennedy-Fraser (1857-1930) who was born at 50 High Street; the site of Marjory Kennedy-Fraser’s family home is now sandwiched between Argos and the Job Centre Plus. As a youngster, Marjory Kennedy-Fraser acquired an interest in the Gaelic language and in Gaelic songs, which eventually led to her involvement in the recording and revival of the Celtic oral tradition in Scotland.

One of her earliest recording forays was to the island of Eriskay (near South Uist and Barra) with a small portable gramophone and wax cylinders. Later travels took her to other islands of the Outer Hebrides from which her popular and acclaimed three volume Songs of the Hebrides (1909-1921) was the end product. This work saw Marjory Kennedy-Fraser installed as an important figure in the discipline of folksong research and gave her international recognition for her work, though not without critics who were (and still are) concerned at Fraser’s failure to maintain the Hebridean songs’ pure Gaelic construction and lyrics.

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7 The article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 20 August 2010.
Any visitor to Perthshire might do well to add Kenmore to their itinerary. Situated at Loch Tay’s northern end, Kenmore is a picturesque village in the central Highlands. Its parish church, built in 1760, contributes to the architectural pleasantness of this estate village and offers a surprising discovery. Within the kirkyard lies a carved stone raised to the memory of the infant son of Duleep Singh, Maharajah of Lahore and King of the Sikh Empire. Deposed at the age of 11 as a result of the East India Company’s annexation of the Punjab, Duleep Singh was placed in the guardianship of Lena Login (1820-1904) and her husband Dr John Spencer Login.

Born in Perth, to John and Ann Campbell, Lena Login emigrated to India in 1842 in search of adventure and wealth. Together with her husband, she became an integral part of the royal court at Oudh. When Duleep Singh came to England in 1854, the Logins went with. In England, Singh rapidly became a favourite of Queen Victoria who treated him like one of her own children. The Logins too maintained a close relationship with the maharajah whose sister, Princess Victoria Gouramma, married Lena Login’s brother, Colonel John Campbell.

Singh and the Logins moved to Scotland in 1858, where after renting Castle Menzies for a short time they moved into a house at Auchlyne before the purchase of the Grandtully Estate. It was whilst here that Singh gained the name, the Black Prince of Perthshire and became renowned for his shooting parties and extravagant aristocratic lifestyle. Despite his relationship with the British Crown and his playboy life, Duleep Singh never gave up his claim to the throne of his native Punjab and was later in life unsuccessfully involved in political intrigue with several European superpowers to that end.

The story of Duleep Singh’s time in Britain was chronicled by Lena Login who in 1890 published Sir John Login and Duleep Singh.
Lawrence MacDonald
(1799-1878)

By the King’s Place entrance to Perth’s South Inch sits a rather sorry-looking statue of the great Scottish poet and historical novelist Sir Walter Scott. During his lifetime, Scott produced some twenty-seven novels, two short story collections, a good deal of poetry, and numerous non-fiction works. Despite the statue’s currently neglected state, Scott dressed in a toga, his loyal deerhound Maida at his side, nevertheless looks proud as he gazes upon the city he named Fair. This statue originally erected at the foot of the High Street and moved to its current location in 1887 was bought by Perth Town Council for a knock-down £10 direct from the sculptors, the Cochrane brothers, who were keen to finance their emigration to the United States of America.

A far more well-known statue of Walter Scott (though one whose current whereabouts are unknown) is the bust created by the Findo Gask (Bonnyview) born sculptor Lawrence Macdonald (1799-1878). Macdonald, a member of the neo-classical Anglo-Roman School of sculpture, spent two extended periods in Rome producing acclaimed work that drew on classical form, yet maintained a modernist style.

Macdonald who trained as a mason and ornamental carver made the jump to sculpture thanks to the support of the Oliphants of Gask. It was they who funded the move to Rome, which allowed Macdonald’s talent to bloom and produce acclaimed work such as his Ajax and Patroclus (c.1829). By the time of Macdonald’s second stint in Rome, he was considered a great sculptor, earning the description The Scottish Canova after the great Italian sculptor A Canova. In his Piazza Barberini studio, Macdonald assisted by his brother John and son Alexander carved a succession of important sculptural pieces: Eurydice (1837), The Countess of Winchester (1850), and Hyacinthus (1852).

In creating his sculpture of Scott, Lawrence Macdonald drew upon his skills as a phrenologist to create an exact copy of the writer’s head and consequently the bust is considered a true likeness of Walter Scott - as he was in 1831, a year before his death.

Lawrence Macdonald worked in Rome until his own death in 1878 and is buried in that city’s Protestant graveyard under a memorial carved by his son.
The electoral constituencies of Perthshire have a long association with senior UK political figures, including two former prime ministers: Alec Douglas-Home who represented Kinross & West Perthshire for the Conservative Party from 1963-1974, a period that included his year at 10 Downing Street, and Henry Campbell-Bannerman who is buried in Meigle Parish churchyard. Bannerman, a Liberal, was Prime Minister between 1905 and 1908. A lesser-known Perthshire connected statesman is Alexander Mackenzie (1822-92), Canada’s second prime minister.

In the early 1840s, Mackenzie, who was born at Logierait, emigrated to Canada. A stonemason by occupation, Alexander Mackenzie soon found in Canada a new niche as an opposition politician in the Dominion’s newly-founded parliament. After a major scandal brought down the ruling government, Alexander Mackenzie, as leader of the Liberal Party, won the subsequent parliamentary election and became premier, a position he held for five years. A political reformer, Mackenzie used his term of office to introduce secret ballots and to found the Canadian Supreme Court. On three separate occasions, the British monarchy offered Mackenzie a knighthood and three times, he declined for egalitarian reasons.

In common with other stonemasons, Alexander Mackenzie left his signature-mark on the constructions on which he worked, many of which can still be seen to this day.
James Mackenzie  
(1853-1925)

Viewers of any of the many popular American TV drama series that grace our screens will be familiar with the use of the lie detector by US law enforcement agencies. Few, if any, will be aware until now, that the modern lie detector owes its existence to a Perthshire man: James Mackenzie (1853-1925) of Pickstonhill Farm, Scone.

From humble beginnings as the son of a tenant farmer and pupil of Perth Academy, Edinburgh University educated Mackenzie rose to become the world’s leading authority on heart disease. Today, he is considered the father of twentieth-century British cardiology. Amongst his career accolades are included a knighthood and appointment as the King’s Honorary Physician. No fewer than three current British university professorships are named after James Mackenzie, so important was his contribution to not only cardiology but also to neurology and the medical understanding of pain.

Over several decades and whilst working as a general practitioner in England, James Mackenzie developed a great expertise and interest in cardiology, which eventually led to his inventing a mechanical device to graphically record pulse rate changes over time. This ink-writing polygraph machine found initial usage in diagnosing cardiac irregularities before its subsequent application as the basis of the lie detector.

Armed with this new knowledge, readers of Born in Perthshire might now find watching episodes of Law and Order taking on a completely new bent.
John James Rickard Macleod  
(1876-1935)

The last few years have witnessed the growing popularity of television talent shows such as The X Factor and Britain’s Got Talent. These highly-viewed programmes offer reward both financial and social to aspiring celebrities for as little as 30 seconds of TV performance. In contrast, Nobel Prizes, which are offered every year, are usually awarded for lifetime achievements and to those whose work has benefited humanity. Since 1901, the year of the first awards, nine Nobel Prizes have gone to Scots: Physiology or Medicine (3); Peace (2); Economic Sciences (1); Chemistry (2); Physics (1). One of these Scottish Nobel Laureates, John James Rickard Macleod (1876-1935), was born at Cluny by Dunkeld in Perthshire. Macleod was awarded (jointly with F G Banting) the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1923 for his work in the use of insulin as a means of managing diabetes.

A son of the manse, Macleod spent his early years in Perthshire before his father, the Reverend Robert Macleod, took the family to Aberdeen.

The attainment of his Nobel Prize was for Macleod the culmination of a distinguished career, which had seen him appointed professor of physiology at several universities - Western Reserve University in Ohio, McGill University in Montreal, and the University of Toronto - before his eventual return to Scotland as regius professor of physiology at the University of Aberdeen. It is for his joint discovery of insulin and in the development of its usage that Macleod will be most remembered. Significantly, the patent for insulin, despite its enormous financial worth to Macleod and his colleagues, was given by them to the British Medical Research Council; surely, a performance worth applauding.

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*This article was published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 27 August 2010.*
Until the globally televised rescue of their trapped miners, Chile was perhaps best known in Scotland for the military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet (in 1973) which ousted the progressive government of Salvador Allende and ushered in a seventeen-year period of brutal dictatorship.\(^9\) A long and thin country bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Andes to the east, the Republic of Chile stretches for some 2,700 miles in a north-west direction giving rise to a rich diversity of flora and fauna.

Little reminders of Chile’s floral life are to be found in numerous locations around and outside Perth, such as Jeanfield Cemetery and several gardens in Scone. This is of course, the *Monkey Puzzle Tree* (of the family Araucaria), or Chilean Pine. That Perth has so many of these evergreen coniferous trees is not a matter of chance. The Chilean Pine was first introduced to Britain by the botanist and explorer Archibald Menzies (1754-1842) who was born and raised in a house not far from Aberfeldy in Perthshire.

After a simple education in Weems Parish School, Menzies joined his brother as a gardener at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Here, he was helped by Professor John Hope to attain a medical degree at the university. With his qualification in surgery and his knowledge of botany, Archibald Menzies set out on a career as a naval surgeon and naturalist on a series of voyages, which took him around the world collecting specimens from every location he visited.

The Linnaean Society made Menzies a fellow in 1790 and gave him the space in their journal to publish some of the botanical findings made by him during his voyages. Unfortunately for Menzies, having set up a correspondence with the renowned naturalist Sir Joseph Banks in the early 1780s, he continued to send material to Banks in the vain hope of being published. Ultimately, this meant that Archibald Menzies, despite an enormous contribution to botany, and the illustration and collection of a considerable amount of botanical species, never achieved proper recognition in his lifetime. It was not until the end of the twentieth century that many of the journals and accounts of his voyages were finally put into print.

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\(^9\) The Chilean (copper-gold) mining accident began on 5 August 2010 and ended on 13 October 2010 with the rescue of the 33 trapped miners.
David Morison
(1814-1865)

The recent demonstrations and protests in the Middle East against autocratic rule have seen massive crowds of people filling Cairo’s Tahir Square. One hundred and sixty-three years ago, an estimated 50,000 people massed in London’s Kennington Common as the culmination of a British-wide political and social reform movement known as Chartism. That movement was centred around the People’s Charter, a demand for the expansion of the franchise and the democratisation of bourgeois government. Today, all but one of the six Chartist demands, that of annual parliaments, have been established in law.

A key leader within the Chartist movement was a Perth born man, David Morison (1814-1865).

Morison was a metalworker to trade and in the 1830s was employed firstly at a foundry in Manchester and subsequently with the Great Western Railway. During his time in the industrial north of England, Morison became actively involved with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (ASE). As a trade unionist within the ASE and as a member of the Chartist movement, Morison was engaged with numerous strikes and direct political actions.

During the general strike of 1842, Morison undertook a prominent leadership role within his union’s organisational structure. After the suppression of the general strike, a strike which became known popularly as the Plug Plot Riots, Morison alongside scores of other trade unionists was put on trial for sedition and rioting. Fortunately, for Morison and his co-defendants, the Crown made a hash of the prosecution and no prison sentences were handed out. Nevertheless, the trial judge imposed a condition on the fifty-eight men brought before him that required an agreement from them to denounce the ASE. Twenty-seven men, including Morison, refused to do so. And so, with the help of donations from supporters, the defiant trade unionists resolved to emigrate to Australia.

In Australia, David Morison once again took up the trade union mantle. The organisation that he and his fellow Chartist émigrés formed in Australia is today both a substantial institution and one of the oldest trade unions in that country - the Automotive, Food, Metals, Engineering, Printing & Kindred Industries Union (AMWU).

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30 This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 8 April 2011.
Eliza Ogilvy  
(1822-1912)

Dundee High Street is enlivened by the statues of Desperate Dan and Minnie the Minx, comic book characters intimately associated with that city. In a similar vein, Perth’s High Street is decorated with David Annand’s chromium ring sculpture, Nae Day Sae Dark, acknowledging the importance of that poem’s author, William Soutar, to Perth. Soutar is one of the Fair City’s most famous offspring. As a poet, he wrote acclaimed verse in both Scots and English. However, William Soutar does not sit alone in the pantheon of Perthshire poets. Eliza Ogilvy (1822-1912) was a well-read writer, critic, and poet of the Victorian age. Her poetry can still be found in many currently available anthologies.

Much travelled, Eliza Ogilvy (née Dick) is believed to have been born in Perth. She was for a short time resident in India and subsequently with her husband, David, lived in the Italian city of Florence. Whilst in Florence, Eliza Ogilvy formed a friendship with Robert and Elizabeth Browning, both now considered pre-eminent poets of the Victorian age. The Brownings’ apartment in the Palazzo Guidi was situated a floor below the Ogilvy residence. After the Ogilvy’s left Florence, the two women maintained a correspondence for a dozen years until the death of Elizabeth Browning in 1861. Some thirty-nine of these letters were published in the early 1970s as Elizabeth Barrett Browning’s Letters to Mrs David Ogilvy, 1849-1861.

It is thanks to the publication of that book and the much-admired poems A Natal Address to my Child and Newly Dead and Newly Born that Eliza Ogilvy remains today a notable nineteenth-century literary figure.
November’s Lightnight drew to a close the Perth 800 celebrations. These eight hundred years have been very eventful for Perth and have witnessed no fewer than nine military occupations of the Fair City: four during the Wars of Independence (1296, 1297, 1313, and 1339), two in the Civil Wars of 1642-51, and three by forces loyal to the House of Stuart as part the Jacobite risings of 1689, 1715, and 1745. The last of these, the ’45, saw Charles Edward Stuart, the Prince Regent, enter Perth on 3 September 1745 at the head of 200 Jacobite troops as the bells of St John’s Kirk, having been commandeered by a Perth barber, rang out in salute. Much of the background to these Jacobite rebellions is documented in popular eighteenth and nineteenth-century songs.

One of the key proponents of this art form, Caroline Oliphant (1766-1845), was born in Perthshire. Better known as Lady Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, who was named after the Bonnie Prince - Caroline being the female form of Charles - was born at the Auld Hoose of Gask as the fourth child of Laurence Oliphant, the Laird of Gask. Only two years prior to her birth, the Jacobite Oliphant family were living in exile; a political exile that had lasted nineteen years and resulted in the temporary loss of their estates.

During a span of many years, Caroline Oliphant produced more than eighty songs, the most famous of which include The Rowan Tree, Wha’ll be King but Charlie?, The Auld Hoose, Caller Herrin’, and The Laird o’Cockpen. Several of the airs of her songs were furnished by Perthshire’s master of the fiddle Neil Gow and several by his son Nathaniel. Oliphant’s power as a writer of songs lay in her lyrical abilities, which operated both at a musical level and as acts of political dissent against the Acts of Union. Caroline Oliphant was acutely aware throughout her life of the need to be taken seriously as a songwriter. Coupling that with an understanding of the sexism and class bias of her time, she used an alias - Mrs Bogan of Bogan - or employed go-betweens, in order to submit her work to musical publishers. It was not until after her death and with the publication of the book Lays from Strathearn that the true author of her published works was revealed to the world.

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31 This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 10 December 2010.
A few decades ago, the completion of the first twenty-one years of life was still announced with pomp, ceremony, and the keys to the doors of life proper. Today’s youngsters are denied such a lengthy period of maturity and are treated as of coming of age from a much earlier point. Despite that development, Born in Perthshire is happy to celebrate its twenty-first article in the Perthshire Advertiser by taking a slight departure from normal. This week’s piece concerns a person who is unlikely to have been born in Perthshire, though he is popularly assumed to have been.

The legend of a Scots-born Pontius Pilate is well known in these parts. It is claimed that Pilate was born (and is buried) near to the village of Fortingall, which lies by the mouth of Glen Lyon. An early version of this legend appears in the medieval chronicles of Raphael Holinshed. One common telling of the tale claims that Pilate’s father, a high-ranking Roman diplomat, was sent to Scotland to negotiate a treaty with the Pictish leader, Metallanus. During these lengthy talks, Pilate’s father married a local woman who bore him a son. An embellishment of the legend has Pilate playing under the ancient yew tree, which is located in the churchyard at Fortingall.

At its peak in the eighteenth century, the Fortingall Yew had a girth of 17m. Today it is a shadow of its former self, having been damaged in the past by fire. Nevertheless, at an estimated 3,000 to 7,000 years of age, this evergreen tree is the oldest living thing in Europe.

Pontius Pilate was the fifth Governor of Judaea, Samaria, and Idumaea and served between AD c.26–c.36. Based at Caesarea with around 3,000 troops, Pilate undertook his duties as Roman procurator with brutal efficiency. Around AD 36, Pilate issued orders for the suppression of a Samaritan cult that had gathered around an individual claiming to be Moses returned from the dead. The cult was destroyed and many of its followers killed. Some of the survivors were enabled to issue a complaint to Pilate’s line-manager, the Governor of Syria. The outcome of this complaint is not recorded, but nevertheless Pilate soon returned to Rome.

There are several competing versions of the final years of Pilate’s life: one has him put to death by the Emperor; another has him commit suicide having fallen out of favour; and, a third has him return to Scotland under the dotage of Mansateus, a son of Metallanus.
Robert Gillespie Reid
(1842-1908)

Ever since the establishment of the *Perthshire Advertiser* in 1829, its letter pages have provided a space for the debate of issues that affect the citizens of Perth and its county. In recent years, the City Hall has dominated the *Perthshire Advertiser*’s letter columns. Lately the proposed Sustrans Connect2 pedestrian and cycle bridge (North Inch to Upper Springland) has been the subject of numerous critical missives. It is a pity that one of the nineteenth-century’s greatest bridge builders and a native of Perthshire, Robert Gillespie Reid (1842-1908), is no longer around to offer his opinion on the proposed river crossing.

Reid, who was born in Couper Angus, was involved in the design and erection of several significant railway bridges in North America: the Niagara River’s International Railway Bridge (1873); the bridge which spans the Delaware Gap (1883); and, the Lachine Bridge across the St Lawrence (1886).

Later in his career, Reid became involved with the building and running of the entire Newfoundland rail network. Through this enterprise, Reid built up a sizeable fortune. In this endeavour, he was greatly assisted by obtaining from the Newfoundland authorities not only a monopoly to run the railway, but also release from paying any tax on its income. Very much an entrepreneur, Czar Reid, as he became known in the Canadian press, advanced his commercial interests to include newsprint and electricity generation.

As is always the case with big business, Reid involved himself with the upper reaches of government so as to both maintain and advance his wealth and business concerns. In 1905, having been rebutted by the Newfoundland administration over the sale of his colonial assets, Reid set about a plan to bring down that government. By 1909, his candidate for Prime Minister, Edward Morris, was in post and supported by a new political party funded by Reid.

Despite this dubious political activity, Reid was respected as an engineer and skilled contractor. His views on the planned pedestrian bridge would surely be worth hearing.

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12 This article was first published in the *Perthshire Advertiser* on 18 February 2011.
Perth’s commercial streets are currently host to flocks of estate-agency boards that have nested on the outside of the Fair City’s shops. These boards have not confined their territory to the centre of town and Rose Terrace’s category-A listed Old (Perth) Academy building has for several years been unable to rid itself of a particularly large To Let sign.¹³

Perth Academy can trace its origins back to c.1761 even though the building in Rose Terrace dates from 1807; it was replaced as a school in the last century with the establishment of a new school at Viewlands. During its history, Perth Academy has educated a number of students who have gone onto distinguish themselves in culture and science, best known amongst them being the scientist and town planner Patrick Geddes and the poet William Soular. Of equal importance, though lesser known, is the chemical crystallographer John Monteath Robertson (1900-1989) who was born at Nether Fordun, Auchterarder in Perthshire.

Due to his father’s blindness, Robertson was forced to leave school early and to work on the family farm. Despite this, he managed through self-study to earn a place at Glasgow University and by 1926 had obtained a B.Sc., M.A., and a Ph.D. in chemistry. Glasgow University’s chemical laboratories were for Robertson just the start of a long career in science, which saw him pioneer X-ray crystallography and found the field of organic crystallography which paved the way to the understanding of complex structures such as proteins.

Between 1941 and 1942, John Monteath Robertson served as chemical advisor to RAF Bomber Command before taking up the Gardiner chair of chemistry at Glasgow University. Robertson remained in this prestigious post until his retirement in 1970.

¹³ This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 30 July 2010.
Thomas Ross
(1839-1930)

Perth & Kinross Council have recently finalised their plans for the City Hall. The building is to be demolished in order to create a civic square and a public space that will be available for markets and events. This decision whilst welcomed by many is not one favoured by all sections of the Perthshire populace. Nonetheless, there remains something very positive about the passion and intense argument that has accompanied discussion of this issue in the press and wider community: a large group of our citizenry have engaged in architectural debate and expressed their feelings as to how architectural forms and constructions play an important role in the life of Perth.

Architectural practice today and in the past has also been a significant aspect of commercial activity in Perth. Despite the present capitalist economic crisis of over-production, around a hundred architects are listed by the Architectural Registration Board (the statutory regulator of architects) as currently associated with Perthshire. The county has also produced some very well-known architects: Thomas Ross (1839-1930) who was born to Errol of farming stock is one such notable architect. After schooling at Errol and Kinnoull, Ross took up an apprenticeship with the Glasgow architectural firm of Alexander Kirkland. Ross’s talent was spotted early, for within a very short time of his entering the profession he had won the John Rochead Prize for a measured drawing of Glasgow Cathedral. By 1862, Ross was part of the architect David MacGibbon’s Edinburgh-based practice and ten years later Ross became a partner in that firm.

As an architect, Ross is best known for his restoration projects, which include Beauly Priory in Inverness-shire (1900) and Kinross House (1902). Ross’s association with restoration went far deeper than commercial commissions. He was a founder member of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) which was established by Royal Warrant in 1908 and he put a great deal of time and effort into that organisation. Part of the RCAHMS remit is to study and document the archaeological and architectural features of Scotland’s buildings, much of which is stored within its Canmore online database. Interestingly enough, the Canmore entry for Perth City Hall details the availability of more than fifty collection items relating to the soon to be lost building.15

14 This article was published in the Perthshire Advertiser in early 2011.
15 At the time of writing, the City Hall’s future is still uncertain and the subject of continuing debate.
George Seton  
(1822-1908)

Family history and genealogy have become very popular of late not only in Perth & Kinross but across Scotland as a whole. For the Perthshire family researcher superb facilities can be found close at hand. The Local Studies section of the AK Bell Library not only provides a gateway to access the *International Genealogical Index*, an indexed newspaper collection and the genealogist’s best friend the census of old, but also has a wealth of experience in its knowledgeable and helpful staff. Other local resources include the *Family History Centre* based within the Registration Office in the High Street and probably the best-preserved local council (and burgh) archive in the whole of Scotland, the *Perth & Kinross Council Archive* in the AK Bell Library.

The study of genealogy is a discipline with its own historiography and for many years, its primary association was with feudal family history, lineage, and heraldry. A key contributor to this discipline is George Seton (1822-1908). Seton was born to Perth a descendent of Mary, Queen of Scots. After education at Edinburgh and Oxford, Seton qualified for and obtained a calling to the Bar in Scotland. However, he never practised that for which he had been trained, choosing instead a civil service career beginning with the role of secretary to the Scottish Registrar-General.

Seton used both his physical being and his keen intellect to advantage during his long life: a six foot five graduate of two universities with the body of a trained athlete he combined mentally-demanding roles (Scottish Civil Service Examination Superintendent) with the materially-defined (Royal Bodyguard of Scottish Archers).
Robert Stirling
(1790-1878)

It should seem apparent from the environmental disaster that was the recent BP oil spill off the US coast - a consequence of deep-sea oil exploration - that our planet's future depends on finding efficient, cheap, and socially-responsible alternative energy supplies. Many of the citizens of Scotland are already on-board the Reduce, Re-use, and Recycle bandwagon, and a visit to one of the Perth & Kinross Council's recycling facilities will confirm this. The global challenge of developing renewable energy also has a local champion in the unlikely figure of a nineteenth-century Church of Scotland minister, Robert Stirling (1790-1878), a native of Cloag (near Methven).

The deserts of Southern California are currently the test fields for a novel project that combines solar thermal technology with a hot-air engine designed by Robert Stirling. The Stirling Engine was first constructed at a foundry in Dundee (c.1843) and although it was highly regarded at the time and despite high-efficiency, it never really established itself against its steam rivals. Today, the Stirling Engine has re-emerged into the limelight.

Robert Stirling's genius was to design his engine so that the air (the working fluid) is heated using an external heat source. This gives the engine a non-polluting potential and if combined with solar mirrors, as is currently being tried in the Mojave Desert and elsewhere, a capability to generate Gigawatts of power.

As a minister, Robert Stirling was first ordained at Kilmarnock (1816) before appointment at nearby Galston in 1824. Apart, from a short period of suspension during the Disruption of 1843, Stirling remained and worked within this parish until his death. Stirling's skill as an inventor was a shared family trait. His grandfather, Michael, invented a thrashing machine and his brother, James, with whom he collaborated on several projects, was both a civil engineer and an inventor.
Although the origins of Perth Lade are unclear, it was probably built in the middle of the twelfth century, making it the oldest surviving construction in Perth. St John’s Kirk and the Fair Maid’s House (Glovers’ Hall) form a complementary group with Perth Lade: the former being the oldest secular building and the oldest non-secular building respectively in Perth. Both these buildings are currently undergoing substantial work to secure their future. In the case of the Fair Maid’s House, this involves a conversion into the offices of the Royal Geographical Society for Scotland.\(^ {17} \) The decision of that organisation to choose Perth as its new HQ is a fitting tribute both to our town’s geographic location within the very heart of Scotland and to the distinguished geographers who have been born here.

Within this group is the Perth Academy educated John Wood (1811-1871), famed for his Journey to the Source of the Oxus, which documents his explorations in Afghanistan. Wood was later shown to be in error in his discovery of the source of the Oxus, but nevertheless his book has remained in print since its publication in 1841. John Wood was awarded the patron’s medal of the Royal Geographical Society for this book and its associated exploration of the remote parts of Afghanistan.

Wood’s geographical investigations were primarily military and commercial in purpose. As a captain in the East India Company, Wood was charged with investigating the navigability of Afghanistan’s great rivers both for trade and as potential military routes. During his time in that country, Wood formed friendships and allegiances with the Afghans, the consequence of which was his falling out with the British Government over their colonial aspirations and Wood’s subsequent resignation from the East India Company. Unable to continue as a geographer, Wood found employment managing the Indus steam flotilla, a position he maintained until his death in 1871.

\(^ {17} \) This article was first published in the Perthshire Advertiser on 24 September 2010.
A Brief Guide to a Few of the (Historical) Newspapers, Magazines, and Journals of Perth & District

Blairgowrie Advertiser – The Blairgowrie Advertiser was founded c.1861 and continues today as a sister paper of the Perthshire Advertiser. The newspaper was associated with Alexander Allan.

City of Perth Co-operative Pioneer – The City of Perth Co-operative Pioneer was established by the City of Perth Co-operative Society in June 1877 as a record of social and educational progress in Perth. The newspaper’s editor was J Willocks.

Dundee Advertiser – The Dundee Advertiser was founded in 1801 by a group of Radicals (Liberals) as Dundee’s national Liberal daily. It remained a Liberal newspaper until the General Strike of 1926, after which it merged with the then pro-Unionist Dundee Courier.

Dundee Courier – The Dundee Courier as founded in 1816 as the organ of the Tory Party in Dundee to counteract the influence of the Dundee Advertiser. Originally the Dundee Weekly Courier and Forfarshire Agricultural and Commercial Advertiser, the Dundee Courier was for many years Conservative in Politics and pro-Unionist in position.

Dundee Evening Telegraph & Post – The Dundee Evening Telegraph & Post was established in 1877 as a Liberal business and domestic journal. Nevertheless, ‘on the eve of the local elections in 1935 the Dundee Evening Telegraph & Post denounced all “Socialists” (including Labour) as untrustworthy’.

Dundee Free Press – The Dundee Free Press was founded as a pro-Labour weekly newspaper, just after the General Strike of 1926, in opposition to the Dundee Advertiser and Dundee Courier. The workforce of the Dundee Free Press consisted in the main of unemployed printers and journalists who had been involved in a major strike with the firm of DC Thomson. The newspaper ran until 1933.


Dundee, Perth & Forfar People’s Journal (People’s Journal for Perth & Scotland) – The People’s Journal was established c.1858 by the publishers of the Dundee Advertiser as a pro-Reform, pro-Labour Advanced Liberal newspaper. The People’s Journal was the only one of Dundee’s radical papers to exist for any length of time. The Dundee edition of the People’s Journal ceased production in 1986.

The Excelsior – The Excelsior, the literary gazette of the (James) Murray Royal Institute for the Insane was the first publication in Perth to be printed using a steam press. (fl. c.1857+).

The General’s Review – The General’s Review was founded in 1901 as the in-house magazine of the General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Limited. The newspaper comprised in the main of articles about senior managers and directors, the business, and the need for staff to be hard-working and disciplined.

Labour Leaflet – The Labour Leaflet was established by Robert Dempster in association with the Alyth Ploughmen’s Union in 1888. The journal ran for six editions.

Northern Liberal – The Northern Liberal was founded in 1852. The newspaper ran for three months.

Northern Warder/Dundee Warder – The Northern Warder/Dundee Warder was established in 1841 by Evangelical Dissenters as the Arbroath & Forfar Journal. The Northern Warder/Dundee Warder maintained both a political and religious outlook until its closure in 1884.

19 Unionist is the name by which the Scottish Conservatives were known.
22 Advanced Liberals occupied the left-wing of that political movement.
23 The Scottish Printing Archival Trust, 1996.
24 The Northern Warder/Dundee Warder maintained a link with the Free Church.
Perthshire Advertiser – The Perthshire Advertiser (& Strathmore Journal) was founded c.1829 as an independent pro-Reform newspaper. The Perthshire Advertiser is credited with the defeat of Sir George Murray in the 1832 general election.\textsuperscript{25} The newspaper’s publisher,\textsuperscript{26} was a councillor, magistrate, and writer. Later owners of the Perthshire Advertiser include Donald Matheson, William Mackay and Kenneth Davidson, and Henry Munro.\textsuperscript{27} The Perthshire Courier and the Perthshire Constitutional & Journal were incorporated into the Perthshire Advertiser in 1929 and 1949 respectively.

Perth Citizen & Advertiser – The Perth Citizen & Advertiser was established in 1880 by Samuel Cowan and ran until 1881.

Perthshire Chronicle – The Perthshire Chronicle was founded in 1836 as a weekly Radical\textsuperscript{28} and Voluntary\textsuperscript{29} publication supporting the ideals of Chartism. The Perthshire Chronicle ran until 1841. The newspaper was associated with James Whittet, David Wood, and William Belford.

Perth Constitutional - The Perth Constitutional was established as a Tory newspaper, associated with Sir George Murray, c.1832. The Perth Constitutional ran until 1951 as a pillar of the Establishment and one of the firmest of apologists for the Highland Clearances.\textsuperscript{30}

Perth Herald - The Perth Herald was a local Labour Party publication published by Perth Trades & Industrial Council (fl. 1936). The newspaper was distributed for free.

Perth Magazine of Knowledge & Pleasure – The Perth Magazine of Knowledge & Pleasure was founded in 1772 by Robert Morison\textsuperscript{31} as an octavo publication of thirty-two pages reporting on political matters, general literature, and notes on home and overseas events.\textsuperscript{32}

\textsuperscript{25} Sir George Murray who had been a Tory (later Conservative) Member of Parliament from 1824 to 1832 was opposed to parliamentary reform.
\textsuperscript{26} Cowan Company Limited.
\textsuperscript{27} Munro Limited.
\textsuperscript{28} In the nineteenth century, Radicals were generally progressive liberals.
\textsuperscript{29} Voluntarism is a position that requires Church and education to be independent of State control.
\textsuperscript{30} North, John S, 1989.
\textsuperscript{31} Robert Morison (1722-1791) founded in 1772 a printing, publishing, and bookselling dynasty in Perth.
\textsuperscript{32} The Scottish Printing Archival Trust, 1996.
A Selection of Some Other Newspapers, Magazines, and Journals Covering Perth & District

Alichmore Trumpet (The Crieff Trumpet) (fl.1891-1893)
Alyth Gazette & Guardian (fl. 1925-1950)
Alyth Guardian & Advertiser (fl. 1884-1925)
The Amateur (fl. 1828)
Atholl & Breadalbane Times (fl. 1896)
Auchterader Chronicle (Strathearn Advertiser) (fl. 1892)
The Caledonian Magazine & Review (fl. 1783-4)
Crieff Journal & General Advertiser for the Central District of the County of Perth (fl. 1858-1900)
The Critic (fl. 1877)
The Dundee & Perth Saturday Post and General Advertiser (fl. 1855-1856)
Dundee, Perth & Cupar Advertiser
Dundee Weekly News (Perthshire Edition) (fl.1894)
Dundee Weekly News for Perthshire (fl. 1894-1905)
The Dundee Weekly Express (fl. 1858)
The Farmers’ Guide (fl. 1897)
The Gridiron (fl. 1875)
The Home Monthly (fl. 1890-1891)
The Kinross-shire Advertiser (fl. 1847-1960s)
The Kinross-shire Courier & County Advertiser (fl. 1913-15)
The Kinross-shire General Record (fl. 1838)
The Kinross-shire Weekly Register & Local News (fl. 1872-1873)

North Perthshire Guide
The Northern Spectator (Literary, Scientific & Miscellaneous Examiner) (fl. 1830)
The Original Secession Magazine (fl. 1862)
Perth Home Monthly & Commercial Advertiser (fl. 1890-1896)
The Perth Magazine Central Herald for Scotland (fl. 1843)
The Perth Miscellany of Literature, Agriculture, Gardening & Local Intelligence (fl. 1830)
Perth Times (fl. 1977-78)
The Perthshire Critic (fl. 1894-1895)
The Perthshire Magazine (fl. 1888-1891)
Perthshire Post (fl.1880)
Perthshire Saturday Telegraph (fl. 1855-1856)
Quoedam Alia (Something Else) (fl. 1832)
Scientific & Miscellaneous Examiner (fl. 1830)
The Scots Magazine (fl. 1888-1900)
Stirling Saturday Observer & Perthshire Herald (fl. 1873-1917)
Strathearn Herald (fl. 1856+)
Weekly News for Perthshire (fl. 1903-1910)
Weekly News for Forfarshire, Perthshire, Inverness … Aberdeen, Banff & Moray (fl. 1910+)

37 The dates for which each publication is indicated as flourishing (fl. ____) may not be inclusive of the entire period of publication.
Honorary Burgesses and Honorary Freemen of Perth

Roll of Honorary Burgesses

1833  Laurence Oliphant of Condie MP  
1835  Fox Maule MP  
1837  A Kinnaird MP  
1841  Mr Wallace (of Kelly) MP  
1842  Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha  
1843  Richard Cobden MP  
1847  Grand Duke Constantine of Russia  
1852  Lord John Russell  
1853  Lord Palmerston  
1861  General Sir James Hope Grant  
1864  General Garibaldi  
1868  Lord Kinnaird  
1868  Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope  
1874  Sir John Cheetham MacLeod  
1875  Alexander Mackenzie  
1879  William Ewart Gladstone  
1896  Viscount Wolseley  
1898  Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of Roseberry  
1902  Andrew Carnegie of Skibo Castle  
1911  Andrew Graham Murray, Baron Dunedin of Stenton  
1911  Sir Robert Pullar of Tayside  
1921  Rachael Pennicuik of Murrayfield

Honorary Freeman of the District of Perth & Kinross

1978  Sir Neil Cameron, Marshall of the Royal Air Force and Chief of Defence Staff  
1982  David Kinnear Thomson

Freedom of Entry into the City & Royal Burgh of Perth on Ceremonial Occasions with Bayonets Fixed, Drums Beating, and Colours Flying

1947  The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)  
      British Legion  
      51st Highland, 7th Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Scotland (7 Scots)

Roll of Honorary Burgess and Freeman of the City & Royal Burgh of Perth

1933  John Buchan  
1933  Francis Norie-Miller  
1935  Albert Frederick Arthur George, Duke of York  
1935  Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, Duchess of York  
1938  William Mackenzie, Lord Amulree  
1938  Arthur Kinmond Bell of Kincarrathie  
1947  Field Marshall Earl Wavell

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38 Albert Frederick Arthur George, Duke of York later became George VI.  
39 Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, Duchess of York later became Queen Elizabeth, the queen mother.
Further Reading

**Battleground Perthshire** (2009) is a concise account of the battles and minor military events that have taken place within the Scottish county of Perthshire. Comprising two thousand years of battles, raids, rebellions, sieges, riots, feuds, ambushes, and skirmishes, *Battleground Perthshire* shines the spotlight on the military history of Scotland’s big county. Drawn from extensive primary and secondary sources - archives, eyewitness accounts, and official records - it tells the fascinating stories of struggles for wealth, power, freedom, and the right to self-determination. *Battleground Perthshire* (2009) is written by Paul Philippou and Rob Hands.

**Spanish Thermopylae** is the story of the fifty-seven Cypriots who served in the International Brigades during the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39. It is also the story of a war that defined the lives of a generation and whose outcome decided the fate of hundreds of millions of people across the world. Drawing on recently-released records from the Comintern Archive in Moscow, *Spanish Thermopylae* will appeal both to the reader interested in the experiences of the Cypriot volunteers, and to anyone looking for a concise history of the Spanish Civil War. *Spanish Thermopylae* is written by Paul Philippou.

**Perth: Street by Street** is an architectural, archaeological, geographical, historical, and visual journey around the city of Perth’s c.630 streets, avenues, closes, roads, and vennels. Drawing on a range of disciplines, *Perth: Street by Street* will appeal both to those readers interested in the history and life of Perth, and to anyone who has lived, worked, or spent time in Scotland’s Fair City. For the people of Perth and those who hail from St John’s Town, the book will be particularly poignant. Within its pages, readers may find their own homes, place of birth, workplaces, schools, favourite shops, and the public architecture and civic backdrop which form a part of their everyday existence. *Perth: Street by Street* is written by Paul Philippou and Roben Antoniewicz.

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