

February, 1998 Las Cruces, New Mexico

IN SEARCH OF THE MACRITCHIES OF CLUNIE

INTRODUCTION

This little bit of work is dedicated to the heirs, known and unknown, of my paternal grandmother, Vida MacRitchie Shriver. I have always taken great pride in my Scottish ancestry and I think the following words of Robert Lewis Stephenson written in 1883 may explain this fascination with my Scottish ancestors:

"The happiest lot on earth is to be born a Scotsman. You must pay for it in many ways.... You have to learn the Paraphrases and the Shorter Catechism; you generally take to drink; your youth...is a time of louder war against society, of more outcry and tears and turmoil, than if you had been born, for instance, in England. But somehow life is warmer and closer; the hearth burns more redly; the lights of home shine softer on the rainy streets..."

Circa 1937, a large group of Shriver's moved from Butler County, Kansas to Aztec, New Mexico after the bankruptcy sale of the Shriver Ranch, Leon, Kansas; now owned and operated by my cousin, William K. (Bill) Shriver and his son, Kevin. It is my understanding that the Shriver ranch originated as the homestead of John MacRitchie, said homestead was known as Craigton Farms (the history of this name will become evident later on) which passed on to Vida MacRitchie Shriver at the death of her father, John MacRitchie. NOTE: Bill Shriver, now the owner of the Shriver Ranch, has the title abstracts for the Shriver Ranch and hopefully he can add to how the title ultimately passed to Charles F. Shriver, Sr., if in fact it did.

The folks moving to Aztec were my grandparents, Charles F. Shriver, Sr. and Vida MacRitchie Shriver; my Uncle Jim Shriver (unmarried); my Uncle Bill Shriver, his wife Inger and my cousin Bill; and my parents, Charles F. (Bud) Shriver, Jr. and my mother Winifred and yours Truly.

Grandfather purchased the old experimental farm just west of Aztec where he, Grandmother Shriver and Uncle Jim lived. Uncle Bill went to work for Wes Oliver, farming onions, and Dad rented and farmed the Joe Calloway Place, located on the Ruins road and adjacent to Grandfather's place. With the coming of World War II, Uncle Bill and his family returned to Augusta, Kansas; Uncle Jim joined the Army; Grandfather sold the farm; Dad quit farming and the Shriver's, Jr. and Sr., purchased a home in Aztec. Included in the furniture moved into the house in Aztec was Grandmother Shriver's family bookcase which included in it many books from Scotland which had been brought to the United States by her father, John MacRitchie. Being prior to the advent of television, I spent many joyful boyhood hours pouring over the old books I found in the library.

Over the years, one particular book caught my attention. It was "Diary of a Tour through Great Britain in 1795" by the Rev. William MacRitchie of Clunie, Perthshire, Scotland. Rev. MacRitchie was the great grandfather of my paternal grandmother, Vida MacRitchie Shriver. In 1795, the Rev. MacRitchie, climbed aboard his faithful horse, Cally, and rode from his home in Clunie to London and returned. He kept a diary of the trip in shorthand. This shorthand manuscript was translated by his son George and in 1897, David MacRitchie published the diary under the above title. David MacRitchie was the uncle of Grandmother Shriver. This book was the beginning of my interest in the MacRitchie family history which I will attempt to present in this document in the hopes that other descendants of Grandmother Shriver will find it of some interest. Someone had better find it of interest since this brief document will be my version of the "Great American Novel".

THE HISTORICAL MACRITCHIES

(The information that follows was provided to me in large part by a remarkable old gentleman by the name of Charles "Chic" McRitchie who I met in Blairgowrie, Scotland in October, 1994. More about him will follow. Also, in the text that follows, you will note that there is not consistency in the different views of the history of the family and there is certainly no agreement as to whether or not the MacRitchies were truly a part of Clan Chattan.)

FAMILY NAME HISTORY
(The Historical Research Center)

MCRICCHIE

The Scottish Surname McRitchie, and its variants Mac Ritchie, Macritchie and Ritchie, is of patronymic origin, that is, it belongs in the category of surnames derived from the first name of the father of the initial bearer. In this instance, the name indicates "son of Ritchie", a medieval pet form of Richard. The personal name Richard is ultimately of Germanic origin, derived from the Old High German words "rihhi" meaning "power, rule" and "hardus" meaning "hard, brave and strong". This was a popular given name among the Normans and was introduced into England by the Normans during the Conquest of 1066. In Scotland, it is a Highland border name.

The earliest Scottish reference to this surname dates back to the sixteenth century when one Robert Mc Richie or Makryche of Dalmunnie and Glenshee appears in records from 1571-83-84-89. His son Duncan Mc Creiche from Glenshee is listed in 1584. This Duncan is also found on record as Duncan Mcintasche alias Mc Creitche of Dalmungy in 1584 and in the "Clan Chattan Band" of 1595 he is mentioned as Duncan Mcryche of Dalmunye. The Macritchies are really Macintoshes, descended from one Richard Macintosh, and some Macritchies have been connected with the parishes of Clunie and Caputh in Perthshire since 1683. John M'Ritchie was a tenant in Craigend in 1782. The name is also recorded as Mackritchly in 1767, Mc Kreiche in 1586, Mc Riche in 1620 and Mc Richie in 1647.

BLAZON OF ARMS:Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent on a chief guies three lions' heads erased of the field; 2nd and 3rd, azure a crescent ar, between three crosses crosslets argent.

CREST:A unicorn's head couped ermine, horned ar.

MOTTO:Virtute acquiritur hanas(honos?) translationHonour is required by virtue

ARTICLE IN WEEKLY SCOTSMAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1964

"The famed Devil's Elbow, a perilous ascent for motorists, particularly in Winter, on the road between Spittal of Glenshee and Braemar. This hairpin rise in the Grampians is not far from an early home of the MacRitchies, who moved into Glen Shee from the head of Glen Tilt, Perthshire.

He could fight - and win - against a stag. Dalmunzie, pronounced "Dal-money" - situated at the head of Glen Tilt, a short distance north of Blair Atholl - was the first home of the MacRitchies, said to descend from a McIntosh of Dalmunzie whose Christian name was Richard. Many descendants of this man dropped their clan patronymic which was "Mac an-toisich"; and future generations came to be known only by their house hold patronymic, MacRitchie or son of Richard.

MacRitchies who were once prominent in the Perthshire Parishes of Clunie and Caputh are believed to have come from this Dalmunzie family. In their branch of the clan there was a tradition, handed down orally from father to son, which claims their progenitor was one of two McIntosh brothers who fled south to Dunkeld after a family quarrel in which a great chief was slain.

One of these brothers was so powerful he could hold a stag by its horns and wrestle it to the turf.

In Volume Eleven of "Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness," a writer ponders whether the ancestor of the MacRitchie-McIntoshes may have been the same man for whom "McIntosh's Cairn" on Ben-y-Gloe was named. Ben-y-Gloe rises to a height of 3671 feet just east of Glen Tilt between the River Tilt and the perilous Devil's Elbow.

In 1597 Duncan's name appeared in Privy Council records once again for he and his neighbor, Robert McComie, or MacThomas, were charged with forcible taking possession of the lands of Spital of Glen Shee, then belonging to one

David Weems. Duncan's son, Robert, also got into trouble along with one John McIntosh alias McRitchie, in Soilzerie for carrying pistols contrary to law. This was in 1618. In the early days of the Civil War, Robert McRitchie cast his lot - at least temporarily - with Royalists. In 1647 he received a remission for his "adherence to the Royalist Cause."

MacRitchies were in Clunie Parish from at least 1594 as tenants of the then Earl of Atholl in the Barony of Leighwood. Writing in the "Clan Chattan Journal," M.B.H. Ritchie says MacRitchies became owners of the lands of Craigton by 1749, marrying into the families of Elder of Forneth and Stewart of Stenton. Craigton is on the main Glen Shee road, just north of a road which branches off to the South east to Alyth. In 1586 Alexander and Adam "McKreiche" were mentioned in documents along with the laird of Graighall (near Rattrey and Blairgowrie). Adam was also identified as "in Laichwood". For at least 200 years from 1618, the MacRitchie family home was Milton of Laichwood. "John McRitchie in Overlaighwood" was married to one Margaret Chalmers in 1683, and from this time on the genealogy of this branch is well-documented. (NOTE: I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONSTRUCT THE FAMILY TREE BACK TO JOHN MCRITCHIE AND MARGARET CHALMERS - MS.) It appears in the late A. M. Mackintosh's book "McIntosh Families in Glen Shee and Glen Isla", privately printed at Nairn in 1916.

"McIntosh's Cairn" traditionally marks the spot where a great chief of Clan Comyn (or Cumming) was slain by a McIntosh. Details of this tradition are recalled in "Legends of the Braes o' Mar" although the date of the incident can not be accurately determined; nor can the story be verified. Perhaps this brave McIntosh was the same powerful fellow who could wrestle stags and was a MacRitchie ancestor.

According to the Kinrara Manuscript, the first McIntosh to arrive in Glen Tilt, Atholl, was Angus Og, third son of the sixth Mackintosh of Mackintosh and his wife Eve, heiress of Clan Chattan. First of the MacRitchies on record in Dalmunzie was "Robert McRitchie, or MakRyche," whose name appeared in documents in 1571. Robert and Duncan McCreiche, one of his sons, were declared rebels for "non-compliance before the Privy Council.

The MacRitchies evidently at some time moved eastward into Glen Shee, for in 1594 Duncan was described in another document as a resident of this romantic glen. Duncan also appeared on record in the Registry of the Privy Council of Scotland as "Duncan Mcintosche, alias McCreiche of Dalmunzy." By 1595 he was back using his household patronymic, for he appeared then as "Duncan McRyche of Dulmonaye." The MacRitchies had by this time signed the Band of the Clan Chattan Federation, seeking the protection of this powerful clan confederacy and affirming their blood kinship with the McIntoshes.

Two members of this line became Clunie Parish ministers. Clunie MacRitchies were always aware of their ancient association with Clan Chattan; and in the Clunie churchyard, a grave-stone of William McRitchie of Drumturck bore the badge of the cat and the Clan Chattan motto, "Touch Not the Cat Bot(without) A Glove."

Shortly before the beginning of the present century, MacRitchie at Craigton married into an American family from Kansas, USA (This must refer to Vida MacRitchie's father, John MacRitchie); and in 1914, when the late A.M. Mackintosh's genealogical account ended, the male representative of this line was then living in Nevada. (This must have been Vida MacRitchie's brother William - more about him later.). The name has been shortened to Ritchie and in America it sometimes appears as McCreechy.

Ritchie is also a border name and a name found in England, not always having an association with the Clan Chattan. The Macritchies of the Island of Lewis, who use a small "r" since the personal name of Richard is not believed to be involved in the surname, were always known as "Clann Hhig Crisnidh.". There may be an alliance between the root of their Gaelic clan name and the root of the work "Crithnich" - the name of people who were believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the lands we now speak of as Gaeldon. Lewis Macritchies' claim they were resident in Uig, Lewis, long before even the MacAulay, one the oldest of Hebridean families. Among other areas, the Macritchies become numerous in the Lewis townships of Braenish, Islivig and Ardrol."

MACKINTOSH FAMILIES IN GLENSHEE AND GLENISLA BY A.M. MACKINTOSH 1916

MACKINTOSHES OF DALMUNZIE ALIAS MACRICHIES

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As this family first appears in record under the name MacRichie, it may be assumed that one of its ancestors, probably of some note bore the name of Richard; but this affords no indication of its origin nor does it even remotely suggest a connection with any known family of Mackintosh at the time. Down to the close of the 16th century the name MacRichie is used alone - Robert McRichie "of Dalmunzie" and "in Glenshee" in 1571, 1583, 1584, and 1589, and his son Duncan McCreiche in Glenshee in 1594, D. Mcryche of Dulmonaye in 1595, and D. McRichie in Delivungie in 1597; in 1606 and 1607 the same Duncan is found as D. Mcintoshe alias McCreiche of Dalmungy, while his son Robert appears variously as R. Mackintosh, R. Mackintosh alias MacRitchie, and as late as 1647, R. MacRithie of Dalmunzie. His cousin Richard of Ballachraggan is Mackintosh alias McRichie in 1657.

The name MacRichie in these cases was perhaps purely patronymical in the case of the first Robert, or it may have been a "tee name" for the particular family of Mackintosh, but nothing definite can be gathered as to the family's original acquisition of the name of Mackintosh. As to the probabilities on this point different views may be held. For example, the name may be thought to have been derived from the Earl of Atholl's thanes ("toiseachs") of Glentilt in the 14th and 15th centuries or from some ancestor who occupied the position of steward (toiseach) to one or other of the religious bodies holding lands in East Perthshire in early times or it may even be suggested that it was assumed only after the granting of the band of manrent to the chiefs of Mackintosh in 1595. But in any of these cases - especially seeing that Glenshee was far remote from the Clan Chattan chief's sphere of influence - it is difficult to account for the granting of that band and the acknowledgment of Mackintosh as the "natyff cheiff" of the granter unless the latter had believed himself to be bound by ties of birth and blood. Some slight ground for a belief that such ties really existed may perhaps be seen in the epithet "Cattanach" applied to the son of Robert McRichie of Dalmunzie in a Privy Council entry of 1584 to be noticed later. Further, some presumption of a settlement of northern Mackintoshes in Atholl is afforded, not only by the circumstance, already noticed, that Mackintoshes with the alias Cattanach frequently appear in Glenshee writs for more than three centuries past, but also by the fact that a well-known story of the Mackintoshes (alias Shaws) of Rothimurcus and the Comyns has long been attached by tradition to Glentilt - near the northern end of which Dalmunzie is situated - coupled with the consideration that, as history has no trace of any Comyn hold in the district, this story must have been an importation. Its incidents belong to the early part of the 15th century, and the tale of them, while still fresh in the mind, might have been carried into Atholl towards the end of that century by a family of Mackintoshes settling there from the north, while gradually becoming part and parcel of the legendary lore associated with its new home it would only be following a course not unfrequent in similar circumstances...Briefly the story is of a slaughter of Mackintoshes by the Comyns in which the only one saved was an infant son, who in after years avenged his family's wrongs and killed the Comyn leader. The Glentilt version connects the incidents with a family of Mackintoshes who for some generations were tenants of Tiriny, a farm on the right bank of the Fender...However, these things may be, the fact remains that the Mackintosh-Comyn story, relating to events connected with the Mackintoshes in Inverness-shire, has for a long time been told as concerning Mackintoshes in Glentilt, local tradition associating the final act, the killing of Comyn, with the well-know monument known as Mackintosh's - sometimes Comyn's - Cairn, near the head of the Glen and within six miles of Dalmunzie.

But at present the question of the remote origin of the Dalmunzie Mackintoshes admits of nothing more than conjecture or at most, a balancing of probabilities and it may be that no positive or satisfactory settlement is likely ever to be reached. The only certain facts bearing upon it are that in 1595, the head of the Dalmunzie family acknowledged the chief of Mackintosh as his "natyff cheiff", that he was called "Cattanach" eleven years previously, and that a traditionary story concerning the Inverness-shire Mackintoshes is found in Glentilt, evidently an importation there, and is connected with a cairn within a few miles of Dalmunzie; but, though meager, these facts are distinctly suggestive. Whether descended from the northern Mackintoshes or from one of the local "toiseachs," the family whose history is traced in this sketch is found settled at Dalmunzie as early as 1584, when on the 20th of July:

Robert McRichie of Dalmonzie "in Stratharie" and Duncan "Cattanach" his son are declared rebels for not appearing before the Privy Council on some charge not specified. Five years later, in 1589, just after an abortive insurrectionary movement headed by the Earls of Huntly and Erroll, the Council on 6 May order Robert McRichies in Glenshie - with some of the Drummonds of Blair, Hays of Megginch, and Farquharsons- to be denounced as a rebel for failing to answer "tuicheing the allegeit practize tending to the subversion of the trew religioun and

perelling of his Hienes persons and estate"; but on 7 July following caution is found for him and George Drummond younger of Blair by Andro Haliburton "of Dalmoyis" that they shall appear on the 4th of October. The charges in these cases were probably connected with a great feud which at the time was ranging between the Earls of Atholl and Huntly; the former was superior of a great part of Glenshee and Strathardle, and Huntly - whose predecessor had also held lands there as part of the barony of Fortingall - appears to have stirred up some of his rival's tenants and neighbors to give him trouble. He obtained bands of manrent from Menzies of Weem, Drummond of Blair, Rattray of Craighall and Scott of Abbotshall, the last of whom specially agrees to assist with his tenants of the barony of Downie in Grtathardle and Glenshee, which included Dalmunzie and other Mackintosh holdings. The Abbotshall band is dated 6 Feb. 1588-9 but Huntly's intrigues with the tenants of the barony seem to have been in progress before that time, as in August 1587, Atholl complains to the Privy Council of the "injuryes and occasionis of greif ministrat and movit againis" him by George Earl of Huntly, who had "resavit in maintenance" Donald Farquharson his tenant, Lachlan Farquharson "dwelling in his {i.e. Atholl's} heritage", and Robert McRachie, all of whom "be persuasione of onfriendis" had "oversene ther duetie" to the complainer.

MACRITCHIES IN THE STORMONT

The family of MacRitchie which has been represented in the Stormont district for more than three centuries has in all probability sprung from the same stock as the Dalmunzie Mackintoshes, if not actually cadets of that family. They are found in the parish of Clunie from 1594 as tenants of part of the barony of Laignwood (belonging to the Earl of Atholl) and from 1749 as owners of Craigton and they intermarried with the well-known Stormont families of Elder of Forneth and Stewart of Stenton. Their family tradition derives them from one of two brothers named Mackintosh who in consequence of a family feud fled south to Dunkeld, and this, taken with the facts of their having the same name as that used by the early lairds of Dalmunzie and of their being first found in comparative proximity to Glenshee - in fact an adjoining parish - affords a strong presumption of their community of origin with the Dalmunzie Mackintoshes. This presumption is strengthened almost into certainty by a reference made to them by one of the Dalmunzie family in 1801 - a time when family tradition had still considerable purity and definiteness. In a letter of 21 November of that year Robert Mackintosh, the advocate, brother of John of Dalmunzie, tells his nephew Richard Duncan Mackintosh of a visit which he had just before paid to Mrs. Elder at Forneth, and says "I had an opportunity of seeing and receiving very singular marks of attention, for the sake of the name you bear, from the Clan McRitchie, who are a most respectable part of that neighborhood and much connected with Mrs. Elder's family by marriage" - the inference being that the MacRitchies referred to (one the parish minister of Clunie, another John 2nd of Craigton, head of the family) were aware of the fact, since their time apparently lost sight of by their descendants, that their eponymus was a Richard Mackintosh (In the kirkyard of Clunie, down to about 1890, was a MacRitchie tombstone (to William McRitchie in Drumturck) of the middle of the 18th century bearing a cat crest and the motto "Touch not the cat bot a glove." This stone was destroyed with others at the time mentioned. The Clan Chattan connection of the MacRitchies has been recognized in the arms granted by the Lord Lyon to one of the family in 1881.)

In a complaint by Margaret Erskine, Lady Ruthven, before the Privy Council on 24 Sept. 1586, two "McKreiches" Alexander and Adam, brothers with the alias "georgie" are mentioned together with George Rattray laird of Craighall, James Bannatyne of Auchingowne, and some Dunkeld burgesses and others as having received cattle which had been "spulyeit and away tane" from the lands of Camno and Hendirson in the previous June. Adam McRachie in Laichwood, a witness to sasine on a wadset of Craigton on 28 July 1594 was probably the Adam McKreiche alias "Georgie" of 1586, and was doubtless identical with "Adam McRachie officer in Laichwood" on whose behalf John Pennycuke of Craigton in 1606 gives bond in 1000 merks that he will not harm William Bannerman of Leduky. Adam McRiche in Laichvoid is again found on 6 Nov. 1620 witnessing sasine by Alexander McRiche in Laichvoid - in all probability his brother with alias "Georgie" on a contract of wadset for 500 merks by William, Earl of Tullibardine, dated at Dunkeld 6 Jan. 1618, in favour of Alexander and his spouse Elspet Bisset and their heirs of the half of the mill lands of Laichvoid already occupied by Alexander and half of "those three crofts of land the Lacihsland outside the parkdyke" also already occupied by him and his tenants, in the barony of Laichvoid, with the lands of Ballinlik in Tullimet, in warrandice.

Milton Laignwood, the place thus wadset to Alexander McRithcie in 1616-20 was the home from at least 1683 down to 1818 of a family of MacRitchies who there can scarcely be a doubt descended from either Alexander or Adam,

the brothers of 1586 and the two concerned in the sasine of 1620. Probably a search among the Atholl writs would discover the necessary connecting links and show continuous occupation of the lands from the 16th century. The first of this family who appears is John MacRitchie in Laighwood in 1683 who married Marjorie Chalmers and from him to the present time the genealogy of the family is clear and well vouched. John Macritchie and Marjorie Chalmers had two sons - John and George. The elder, John, m. 1st Eupham Brydie, and 2nd (on 10 July 1710) Janet Cargill. By his first wife he was father of John b. 1701, James b. 1703, and William b. 1706, and by his second wife of David b. 1719, George b. 1725 and four daughters - Marjory, Margaret, Eupham and Janet. George, younger son of John MacRitchie and Margaret Chalmers, married 5 Feb 1703 Jean Young and the Clunie Parish Register records the baptisms of seven sons and four daughters to them between 1708 and 1730 - David, John, George, William, James, John, James Marjory, Helen, Margaret and Janet. Of these, the first named John and James presumably died young and the second John in Upper Laighwood (b. 1721 d. 1772) afterwards married Margaret, dau. of his cousin John 1st of Craigton, with issue.

John, 1st of Craigton. John, eldest son of John Macritchie and Eupham Brydie, b. 1701 d. 1773, is described in the Clunie Par. Reg. from 1727 to 1729 as "John Mcrichie younger at the Miln of Laighwood," but in 1733 the "younger" is dropped, his father probably being then dead. He seems to have prospered and in 1749 he purchased the small estate of Craigton in the parish of Clunie, still held by his descendant. His wife was Margaret Millar and in the Parish Register between 1726 and 1739 are recorded the baptisms of four sons - John, James, William, George and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the latter of whom married her father's first cousin as above stated with male issue as follows: George (b. 1750 d. 1836) who in 1820 purchased the lands of Easter Logie and m. his cousin Elizabeth, dau. of John 2nd of Craigton;

William (b. 1754 d. 1837) minister of Clunie, who in 1796 m. Euphemia, dau. of William Dawson of Graden, Roxburghshire and whose son, William Dawson MacRithie carried on the family line. The children of the Rev. William MacRitchie and Euphemia Dawson were John, b. 1 July 1797, d. cir. 1833 an indigo planter at Bancoora, Bengal; William Dawson, b. 5 Mar. 1800, d. 16 Nov. 1863; George, b. 16 April 1803, d. unm.; Thomas, b. 16 Nov. 1804, assistant and successor to his father as Minister at Clunie, d. unm.; David and James, d. young; and one daughter, Christian, who m. Robert Kilgour, writer in Perth with issue three sons - William, John and Robert, all m. with issue. A grandson of William and two grandsons of Robert have served in the present war; the first was killed in action in 1915.

David (b. 1761) and James (b. 1763).

John, 2nd of Craigton (bapt. 13 May 1726) in 1758 married Christian, dau. William Elder of Loaning and forneth by wife Elizabeth Nam. Of his family of five sons and eight daughters, the eldest son, John, succeeded him;

William, b. 24 Jan 1764, d. at St Helena 5 June 1786 while surgeon's mate in the "General Coote" East Indiaman;

Thomas, b. 28 Jan. 1766, was a wine merchant at Leith, and m. Katharine, dau. of Captain John Stewart of Stenton by Jean Husband of Logie.

David was b. 1 Aug. 1779; and

Charles, b. 3 Feb. 1774, d. in Bengal 3 Dec 1793, a midshipman in the "Earl of Oxford" East Indiaman;

while the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, b. 20 March 1760, married her cousin George MacRitchie of Easter Logie above mentioned, John 2nd of Craigton d. 3 Dec 1814.

John, 3rd of Craigton (and the fifth John in succession) also of Denork and Lathones in Fife, b. Ap. 1762, was head of a firm of Writers in Edinburgh. On 8 March 1799 he married his cousin Margaret Husband Elder, dau. of Thomas Elder of Forneth, Postmaster General for Scotland, by his wife Emilia Husband, dau. of Paul Husband of Logie. Their children who reached maturity were Thomas elder; Charles elder, of Easter Logie, b. 10 June 1809, d. unm. 1866; Christain, b. 21 Oct. 1805, m. her cousin the Rev. John MacRithie Leckie, minister of Shettleston, without issue; Elizabeth Elder, b. 13 Dec. 1810, who in 1838 married her second cousin William Dawson

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MacRitchie, M.D., of the East India Company's service, son of the Rev. William, minister of Clunie, above mentioned; Margaret, d. 1838; Isabella, d. 1890; Georgina, m. in 1856 John Adam of Larchgrove, Shettleston, with issue one son, John, who m. Marie McNab.

Thomas Elder, 4th of Craigton, b. 6 June 1800, succeeded his father in Craigton and Denork in 1830, and his younger brother in Easter Logie in 1866. He was a Writer to the Signet, and a Magistrate for Fife. He was unmarried, and at his death on 29 Dec. 1878 the representation of the family passed to the eldest son of his sister Elizabeth Elder, wife of William Dawson MacRitchie mentioned above.

The family of Elizabeth and William Dawson MacRitchie was as follows:

John, 5th of Craigton; William, b. 19 Aug. 1844 (resides in the United States, m. in 1874 Emma Augusta, dau. of G. W. Miller, Butler Co. Kansas with surviving issue David, b. 24 June 1885, BSc. Michigan University; John, b. 14 Oct. 1892; Nellie Isabella, m. in 1907, Howard Marion Jordan, Euphemia Dawson, a graduate in Arts, Edinburgh University, m. in 1906 William Gowen Freer of the Indian Department, USA; Ruth Margaret, m. in 1906 Arthur Gordon Doty, M.D.; Elizabeth Elder and Anna Temple);

Thomas Elder, b. 27 Aug. 1849, d. unm, 1875; David, b. 16 April 1851, a Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh and President of the St. Andrew Society;

Margaret Husband, b. 1839, d. 1914; m. 1st Rev. Alexander Webster, St. David's, Edinburgh; 2nd Rev. William Findlay, Saline, Fife;

Euphemia Dawson (Auntie Euphie)

Elizabeth Elder, d. 1905

John, 5th, of Craigton, b. 9 March 1843, m. 1st Adelia, dau. of Edmund Palmer Leaming, Kansas, with issue one son and three daughters; 2nd Isabella, dau. of----- Hardie, Kansas, with issue a daughter. He d. 20 Sept. 1909, and was succeeded by his only son.

William Dawson, 6th of Craigton, who resides in Nevada, USA. He m. Katherine, dau. of --- Muller, Nevada, with issue William Dawson, b. 10 Dec. 1914 - Corrected to John Francis Dawson MacRitchie, 7th of Craigton, d. March 21, 1975.

This ends the information on the family history from the sources previously cited. There is additional information I can now add to the history. My Aunt Margaret Ray, nee Margaret Husband Shriver, located the widow of the son of William Dawson, 6th of Craigton, apparently in Bend, Oregon. Her name is Mary MacRitchie. She has written to me that her husband's correct name was John Francis Dawson MacRitchie, 7th of Craigton. They were married May 5, 1947 in Reno, Nevada. His name information was in his baptismal book for the Episcopal Church of Winnemucca, Nevada. Dawson and Mary had no children of their own, although Mary has a daughter, Marcella, by a previous marriage. Since Dawson and Mary had no children it is possible that the representation of the MacRitchie Family would now pass through Vida MacRitchie Shriver through her oldest son, John to his son John Shriver of Visalia, California whom I now dub John Shriver, 8th of Craigton, for what ever that is worth.

TRAVELS TO SCOTLAND

In 1976 (the bicentennial year), the Monte Shriver family (Monte, Phyllis, Paige, Pamela and Scott) were living in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey where I was on my rotational work assignment from Mountain Bell to AT&T where I spent 3 years (1975-78) working at AT&T headquarters at 195 Broadway, NY, NY. During this time my youngest sister, Peggy and her son Gary, were living in England where her husband Larry was stationed with the United States Air Force. Peggy made the mistake of inviting us over so in the summer of 1976, the five Shriviers flew to the United Kingdom for 3 enjoyable weeks. While we were there, Peggy took us on a four day trip to Scotland where we spent two nights in Edinburgh. My search for MacRitchies at this time consisted of looking for

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MacRitchies in the Edinburgh telephone directory. I found very few listings and was unable to contact any of them by telephone. I left Edinburgh with the thought that should I ever return to Scotland I would conduct a more organized search for my "Scottish Roots". I think a comment here about road signs is in order. We noticed on our way north to Scotland that none of the road signs in England mentioned Scotland. The directional signs would simply read "To the North". We didn't pay much attention to this fact until on our way from Scotland to England we noticed the signs read "To the South" with nary a mention of England. It was only on later visits when we learned of the Scots' great love for the English that these sign designations became meaningful.

Scotland - 1990:

After a hiatus of 14 years, Phyllis and I and her Mother made our return to the Kingdom in the North. In my preparatory research for this trip, I engaged the Scots Ancestry Research Society to find out what they could for me about the MacRitchies. Presented here is that information.

1861 Census Edinburgh Address: 4 Archibald Place. William D. Macritchie, head of house, aged 61, M.D.L.R.C.S. late surgeon Medical Staff, East India Company, born in Clunie, Perthshire.

Elizabeth E. Macritchie, his wife, aged 50, born in Edinburgh, Midlothian

Margaret H. Macritchie, daug. unmarried, aged 21, born in Colinton, Midlothian

Euphemia D. Macritchie, daug. unmarried, aged 19, ditto

John Macritchie, son, unmarried, aged 18, apprentice to timber merchant, born in Colinton, Midlothian

William Macritchie, his son aged 16, born in St. Cuthberts

Elizabeth E. Macritchie, his daug. aged 14, scholar, born in St. Cuthberts, Midlothian

Thomas E. Macritchie, his son, aged 11, scholar, born in ditto.

David Macritchie, his son, aged 9, scholar, born ditto

and two servants.

Note: Dr. William Dawson MacRitchie was the son of the Rev. William MacRitchie of Clunie who took the tour of Great Britain in 1795. Dr. MacRitchie was the Grandfather of Vida MacRitchie through his son, John MacRitchie. Three sons of Dr. MacRitchie immigrated to the United States, i.e., John, William and Thomas. David MacRitchie and Euphemia MacRitchie never married and spent all of their life in Edinburgh. David MacRitchie edited and had published a "Diary of a Tour Through Great Britain in 1795".

The following was reported about the birth of John MacRitchie, the father of Vida MacRitchie. (The reader will notice that I will, on many occasions, mention the relationships of the MacRitchies. This is because each generation. at least back to 1683, contained a John MacRitchie.):

"William Dawson Macritchie, Esqr. at Colinton Bank, Surgeon and an Elder of this Parish, and Mrs. Elizabeth Elder Macritchie his lady, had a son named John born on the ninth of March 1843 and baptized by the Revd. Lewis Balfour, Minister of the parish of Colinton on the tenth of April 1843. Witnesses: Mr. Alexander Scott, farmer, Craiglockhart and an Elder of this parish and --- Dumbreck, M.D. and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh."

The 1881 Census of 4 Archibald Place, Edinburgh(685-4 Ed. 80 Sch 112) follows:

Elizabeth E. MacRitchie	Head	Wid	70 Eupemia
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Dtr	Un	39 Elizabeth E.	Dtr	Un
34 David		Son	29	
(Chartered Accountant) Mary Johnston		Serv	Un	31
Cook Dom Sevc. Orkney and Shetland Birsay Cecelia Sleath			Serv	Un
21 Housemaid Dom Serv, Cameron, Fife.				

David MacRitchie died January 14, 1925, age 75 of heart failure Myocardial. Address 4 Archibald Place, Edinburgh. His will dated July 11, 1911 follows with the value of his estate set at 1,348 Pounds:

"I, David MacRitchie, residing at 4 Archibald Place, Edinburgh, do hereby give, grant, assign and dispose to and in favour of my sister Euphemia Dawson MacRitchie the whole means and estate, heritable and moveable, belonging or that shall belong to me at the time of my death, for her sole use, and I nominate and appoint the said Euphemia Dawson MacRitchie to be my Executrix. In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents written with my own hand at Edinburgh the 11th July 1911. (signed) David MacRitchie

Edinburgh 11 August 1925 this is a holograph will of the late David MacRitchie C.A. who abided at 4 Archibald Place, Edinburgh referred to in the oath annexed of the inventory of his personal estate deponed to by me of this date.

(signed) E.D. MacRitchie, J F Bayley, N.P.

Note: A true Scot. He saved some money and wrote his own will.

I found the following information about David MacRitchie at the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh in a book entitled "Who was Who 1916-1928":

"MACRITCHIE, DAVID, F.S.A., Scot. and Ireland; Member of Royal Anthropological Society Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; Man of Letters; President (and founder) of the St. Andrews Society, Edinburgh; b. Edinburgh, 16 April 1851; s. of William Dawson MacRitchie, M.D., surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service, and Elizabeth Elder, d. of John MacRithie of Craigton, Perthshire (Editor's Note: This is an instance of the marriage of at least 2nd cousins). Writer, Edinburgh, unmarried. Educ.: Edinburgh Southern Academy, Edinburgh Institution and Edinburgh University. Became a member of the Society of Chartered Accountants, Edinburgh, but soon thereafter turned his attention to ethnology and antiquarian research, largely from the point of view of traditional lore; has written on the subject of dwarf races, in tradition and in fact; on the archaic underground dwellings of the British Isles; and of the history and character of the gypsies; in 1888 he founded the cosmopolitan Gypsy Lore Society, the quarterly Journal of which he edited with his friend, Francis Hinde Groome, until 1892, when the society became dormant; on its revival, in 1907, he was made first president; one of the founders, in 1906, of the St. Andrew Society, Edinburgh, the aim of which is to define Scotland's position in history; and is co-editor of its journal, Scotia. Publications: Ancient and Modern Britains, 1884; The Gypsies of India, 1886; The Testimony of Tradition, 1890; The Fairies and Picts, 1893; and Scottish Gypsies under the Stewarts, 1894; in 1897 he edited and published the Diary of a Tour through Great Britain in 1795 by his grandfather, the Rev. William MacRitchie, Perthshire; has contributed a number of articles to magazines and scientific journals, and to the Harmsworth Encyclopaedia and the Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics. Recreation: travel. Address 4 Archibald Place, Edinburgh. Club: Scottish Arts, Edinburgh."

I have several copies of the magazine, Scotia, which he published when he was president of the St. Andrew Society, Edinburgh. I think the articles reveal that he was a Scottish Nationalist in heart and in actions. I would be surprised if the UK did not keep an eye on him as a possible seditionist. I can just see him and his fellow patriots (conspirators ?) on those long, cold, rainy winter nights in Edinburgh discussing the return of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

David MacRitchie wrote the following introduction to the Diary of the 1796 tour which provides an insight to Rev. William MacRitchie:

"The writer of the following Diary was born in the parish of Clunie, Perthshire, in the year 1754, his father being a tenant-farmer in the barony of Laighwood, where his forefathers appear to have lived continuously since 1586. Presumably his earliest education was received at the parish school; but the first definite date obtainable is the 18th of February, 1772 when he matriculated as a Student in Arts of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard at St. Andrews. From a long MS. poem, in which he moralizes over St. Andrews and the "four tedious winters" he had spent there, we learn that he quitted its halls for ever on 2nd May, 1775. "There is however" writes Mr. Maitland Anderson, University Librarian, "no record of the classes he attended, and no mention of his having taken a degree. If he left St. Andrews in 1775, his Divinity course must have been taken at another University." And indeed, while some of his writings indicate that he attended the Moral Philosophy and Science Classes at St. Andrews, there is no special reference to Theology until the year 1777, when he was apparently present at the "Anniversary Meeting of the Theological Society, Edinburgh." From this there can be little doubt that he studied Divinity at the University of Edinburgh, but as the University records do not preserve the names of the theological students at that period, the inference cannot be positively verified. While at Edinburgh he also attended Professor John Walker's Natural History Class, as is shown by his careful record of the successive lectures, sixty-seven in number, written for the most part in shorthand. Nor were his studies confined to the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, for a later note-book testifies that he was a member of Professor William Hamilton's Anatomy Class, at Glasgow University, in the session of 1782-83. It will thus be seen that his tastes were varied and comprehensive, and in indulging these he laid in a miscellaneous stock of knowledge which unconsciously enabled him to make his Diary more attractive and interesting than it might otherwise have been.

While these scattered dates give one a fair idea of his course of study, it is not to be supposed that his time was wholly occupied in attending lectures during the long period between 1772 and 1783. One can glean something of his movements by again turning to his collection of verse, which indicates that on leaving St. Andrews he returned to his home, where he spent the summer in pleasant rambles, botanizing, fishing, and reading his favorite poets. But a gloomier note is sounded in the verses "On the Loss of Liberty", written in 1776, whence it appears that for the past six months he had been engaged in some occupation, which proved so highly distasteful to him that he ends by resolving to "be free again". It must have been in that year, therefore, that he began his divinity courses in Edinburgh where presumably he qualified for the Church. Some verses inscribed to his friend Professor Dugald Stewart, in 1782, may have been written in Edinburgh; but we have seen that he spent the winter of 1782-83 in Glasgow. Then follows a letter, dated "Glasgow, 24th June, 1783" addressed to "The Reverend The Moderator of the Presbytery of Dunkeld," announcing his acceptance of the presentation to the living of Clunie by the Joint Patrons, The Duke of Atholl and the Rt. Hon. David Ogilvy, eldest grandson of the deceased David Earl of Airly. In Dr. Hugh Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticae*, it is stated that he was licensed by the Presbytery on 11th June, 1783, and ordained on 29th April 1784. Be this as it may, he spent the rest of his long life as minister of Clunie, of which parish he contributed a complete description to Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*. In 1795, he undertook the journey to London here chronicled; and the year 1796 was signalized by his marriage. During all his life he was a zealous student of natural phenomena, and in this connection may be cited two letters received by him from Henry Broughan, the future Lord Chancellor, who, writing as corresponding secretary of the Academy of Physics at Edinburgh, asks from the minister of Clunie a detailed contribution relating to the geology of Strathardle and the district north of Blairgowrie. Mr. Broughan writes: "We have it in contemplation to publish a volume of papers; among these it is my wish to have a clear and satisfactory account of the phenomena near your residence. But whether this contribution was ever made, or if made, published, is unknown to the present writer. A "Meteorological Register for the years 1821-4 kept at the Manse of Clunie, Perthshire," which appeared in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* testifies also to the variety of Mr. MacRitchie's tastes; and his other memoranda show that this register was regularly kept from 1810 onward. But of all sciences, botany was his chief delight, and this is made apparent in the Diary. No other incidents in his life seem special deserving of notice. He died on 6th December, 1837 and was buried beside his kindred in the Churchyard of Clunie.

With regard to the Diary itself, it may be stated that it was taken down in shorthand, as were many of his other manuscripts. It is now printed from a careful transliteration made by his son George (an uncle of the present writer), which was completed in 1842 and is entitled "Notes of a Tour to the South, in the Year 1795." The original Diary has disappeared. This, however, is not a matter of much moment, considering the immense care and conscientiousness of the transcriber. Nevertheless, the transcribed Diary cannot be regarded as authoritative on such a matter as the lines written by Burns on the window-pane at Rae's Inn, Moffat. In the shorthand Diary, the

vowels in "gem" and "granite" had obviously been omitted, and the transcriber, clearly unacquainted with the epigram had guessed the words to be "game" and "grant", which conveys little or no meaning. In the present printed copy, the words of the recognised version have been substituted. Students of Burns, therefore, will understand that the reference in the Diary is only authoritative in so far as it shows that the epigram had undoubtedly been inscribed on the window at Moffat before 26th June, 1795.

The opening portions of the Diary have already appeared in the "Scottish Antiquary" (January and April, 1896), and the greater part of the remainder in the "Antiquary" (April, 1896, to February, 1897). Its general interest will be recognised by those who read it. It concerns itself little with celebrities, but rather with everyday people and the everyday usages of the eighteenth century, and it was compiled chiefly for the diarist's own edification. To us at the closing of the nineteenth century it reveals a life that differs in many ways from our own; and the traveller's artless narrative has to us something of the charm of an explorer's record on journeyings in unknown lands. It would be an instructive thing if, at the end of every century, the living generation could look back upon a similar description of the ways and customs of their forefathers a hundred years before. (Editor's Note: I think it ironic that in 1795, the Reverend William MacRitchie made his tour; that 100 years later in 1897 his grandson, David MacRitchie published the Diary of his tour, and a century later in 1998, his great-great-great grandson attempted to recreate a history of the MacRitchie family.

Euphemia Dawson MacRitchie, perhaps the last living child of William Dawson MacRitchie, died 29 November 1925 in Edinburgh, some eleven months after the death of her brother, David. The Calendar of Confirmations (apparently death notices) reads as follows:

MACRITCHIE Euphemia Dawson, sometime of 4 Archibald Place, Edinburgh, latterly of 15 Grange Road there died 29 November 1925 at Edinburgh, Testate, Confirmation Edinburgh, 18 August to James Francis Bayley, W.S. Edinburgh, Executor. Will dated 26 November 1914 recorded Edinburgh 17 August 1926
Value of Estate: 283 Pounds

I think it would be of interest if we could find out the disposition of the property at 4 Archibald Place, Edinburgh which was in the MacRitchie family at least from 1861 until David MacRitchie's death 14 January 1925. David's estate was valued at 1,348 Pounds but I don't know if that included 4 Archibald Place. At Euphemia's death, a few months later, she was no longer residing at 4 Archibald Place. A brief note about 4 Archibald Place. My wife, Phyllis, and I found what would have been 4 Archibald Place during our trip to Edinburgh in 1994. 4 Archibald Place sits adjacent to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh (a 1,000 bed teaching hospital) and the property now contains a residence hall for nurses working at the RIE. The property directly across the street from 4 Archibald Place would indicate that the MacRitchie Home would have been a very comfortable 3-4 story townhome of white limestone or marble and would have put Dr. MacRitchie within walking distance of the RIE.

The names "William Dawson" and "Euphemia Dawson" appear quite frequently in the family tree in the early 1800's and thereafter. In the Diary, Rev. MacRitchie notes that on his return to Clunie he spent Thursday, August 27, 1795 at Kelso, Scotland where he had an agreeable "tete-a-tete" with Miss Euphemia Dawson in the forenoon. Miss Euphemia Dawson's father was William Dawson, Esq., a farmer in the Scottish area of Roxburghshire where was reported in 1753 that he "introduced the practice of turnip husbandry which he sowed in drills". The Scots Magazine states that "William Dawson was born at Harperton, Berwickshire, of which his father was tenant, that he began his revolutionary treatment on his father's farm after his return from England; and that his success in turnip culture dates from his occupation of the farm of Roxbroughshire in 1759. He was the first Scottish farmer who introduced the cultivation of turnip into the open field...Mr. Dawson's fields soon became more fertile and beautiful than those around him...The hinds who had once been in his service were sure to find employment; his ploughmen were in the utmost request;... and Mr. Dawson, independent of his own personal prosperity, had the satisfaction to live to see himself regarded, and hear himself called the father of the agriculture of at least the south of Scotland." William MacRitchie and Euphemia Dawson were married in 1796 and spent the remainder of their lives at Clunie in Perthshire.

Euphemia Dawson corresponded with her family in the United States. I have several post cards and a letter which she sent to my father, Charles Francis (Bud) Shriver, Jr. From the content of the letter, I suspect that she wrote to all

of Dad's siblings. Her letter of March 27, 1918 to Dad is quoted below:

"Edinburgh
March 1918

4 Archibald Place

27th

My dear Nephew Charlie

I had your kind letter the other day and one also from William (most likely my Uncle Bill - William Dawson Shriver) Which I will answer in a few days. Your Auntie is feeling well and going about but this forenoon it is raining so will remain in the house as this wet does not suit me. Your Uncle David has got another cold but hope he will soon get free of it. I think you have had more rain than we have had (this must be where I inherited my fascination with the weather - MS). Auntie is pleased to know that you do all that you can to assist your Father and Mother also that Margaret helps also. You seem to have got a good price for your bull calf. Auntie hopes that you take care of the money you got for it. I see from your letter you bought one from your Father. Tell Mother with Auntie's love that she will write her soon. Hope your Mother got a good price for her eggs. Auntie pays about 5(?) for a dozen of eggs. has Mother any ducks. You are getting to be a man now soon, did Mother give you a good dinner on your birthday? (Dad would have been 12 on March 12, 1918) If you remember when you write me again tell me what you got. I hope you will pass your examination well and get in to the higher one next year. I hope Grandmother is feeling better give her my kind love when you see her. I had a nice letter from your Cousin Jack. He is now in France had a good passage across and will now be training to take his share in this terrible war. You in America are helping us in this war. I trust it will be soon over but you will not understand about it at present. Now I think I will finish this letter and hope when you receive it you will all be enjoying good health. With kind love from Auntie and David to you all.

Ever your loving Auntie

E. D. MacRitchie"

I should note that a stamp on the envelop indicated it had been opened by a British Censor.

The Scots Ancestry Research Society also provided me with a copy of her will which is presented below:

"I, Miss Euphemia Dawson MacRitchie, residing at Number Four Archibald Place, Edinburgh, being desirous of settling the disposal of my means and estate after my death, do hereby assign and dispoene to David MacRitchie, Chartered Accountant residing at Number Four Archibald Place, Edinburgh, my brother and James Francis Bayley, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh and such other person or persons as I may hereafter appoint to act in the Trust hereby created, or as may be assumed therein, or the acceptors or acceptor and survivors or survivor of them (the said persons being hereinafter denominated "my trustees") and their assignees the whole means and estate heritable and moveable, real and personal, of what kind or denomination soever, and wheresoever situated, which shall belong to me or be at my disposal at the time of my death, with the wholewrits, vouchers and instructions of and concerning my said means and estate; And I hereby appoint my trustees to be my sole executors: But these presents are granted by me in trust only for the purposes aftermentioned, videlicet:- (First) For payment of all my just and lawful debts, deathbed and funeral expenses and the expenses of executing this trust; (Second) That my trustees shall pay and deliver the following legacies to the persons after named and designed, videlicet:- To Mary Johnston, my Cook, the sum of Forty Pounds Sterling free of Legacy duty; Item, to my niece Mrs. Euphemia Dawson MacRitchie or Freer, wife of William Bowen Freer, Superintendent Klamath Indian Agency, Oregon, United States of America, my gold watch and chain by Whitelaw, free of Legacy Duty: (Third) For payment or delivery or distribution of all such legacies or bequests as I may direct or appoint by any Codicil hereto or by any separate Deed of Directions or letters or writings whether holograph or not which may be signed by me and clearly showing my intention, of which intention my trustees shall be the sole judges and their decision shall be final and binding and exclude all enquiry: (Fourth) In the event of my brother, the said David MacRitchie, surviving me, I direct my trustees to assign and dispoene the free residue and remainder of my said means and estate, heritable and moveable real and personal to him absolutely and (Lastly) In the event of my brother, the said David MacRitchie, predeceasing me, I direct my trustees to sell and realize (as soon as they may be advantageously able to do so and as to which they shall be the sole judges) the whole residual and remainder of my said means and estate, heritable and

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moveable, real and personal and to pay, assign, dispoise and make over one half thereof to my brother William MacRitchie Eighty Four Union Street, Hillsdale, Michigan United States of America, whom failing to his children, equally among them upon their respectively attaining majority; and the remaining half thereof to the children if my deceased brother John MacRitchie equally among them and that upon their respectively attaining majority: Declaring that if any of the said children shall be in the minority at the time of my decease, it shall be in the power of my trustees to pay the income of such minor's share to and for behoof of such minor in such way and manner as my trustees may in their absolute discretion consider most expedient; And it is hereby declared that if any of the said children shall predecease me leaving lawful issue, such issue shall be entitled equally among them to the share which their parent would have taken by survivance. And I hereby confer upon my trustees the following powers, privileges and immunities in addition to those conferred or that may be conferred upon gratuitous trustees by statute, videlicet:- Power either to leave and retain the whole sums of money, funds and others of which my trust estate may consist at the time of my decease of the securities in which the same are or may then be invested or to lend them out and invest the same or any part thereof in the following securities videlicet:- Upon the Debenture Stocks funded Debts or Debentures of any Railway Company in Great Britain paying a dividend on its ordinary stocks or shares or on the Stuck, Funds, Bonds or Debentures of any of the British Colonies or of Companies doing business therein or in the Stocks of Funds of Banks whether having limited or unlimited liability and to sell vary and transfer the said several securities and investments as often as they may think proper; As also power to sell and dispose of all or any part of my said means and estate, and that either by public roup or private bargain, and for that purpose to enter into Articles of Roup and Minutes of Sale, to grant dispositions bringing my estate and my heirs in absolute warrandice, and all other usual clauses, and to execute all other deeds which may be necessary for rendering such sales effectual, and that as amply as I could have done myself; As also power to appoint factors, cashiers and law agents, either one of their own number or any other fit person, and to allow such factors, cashiers and law agents suitable remuneration declaring always that my trustees shall not be liable nor responsible in any manner of way for any loss or damage which may arise or be occasioned by the failure or depreciation in value of any of the funds or securities in which they may invest the whole or any part of the trust estate under their management or on which the same may be invested when they enter on the management thereof, nor shall they be liable either as trustees or executors for omissions or neglect of management or for the insolvency of debtors or in respect of any appointment of any factor, cashier and law agent under them; And I hereby further declare that persons transacting with my trustees shall have no concern with the application of the sums of money paid to them nor with any of the conditions or purposes hereof, but shall be fully exonerated and secured by the discharges or other writing to be granted by my trustees in relation to the premises: And I hereby revoke all settlements of a testamentary nature executed by me at any time heretofore; And I reserve full power to alter or revoke these presents; And I dispense with the delivery hereof; And I consent to registration hereof and of any Codicils hereto for preservation: In Witness Whereof these presents written on this and the two preceding pages are subscribed by me at Edinburgh on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year Nineteen Hundred and fourteen before these witnesses Finlay Munro and Thomas Stark Cockburn, both clerks to Messieurs MacRitchie Bayley and Henderson, Writers to the Signet Edinburgh. In addition to the information I have just presented about David and Ephemina MacRitchie, the Scots Ancestry Research Society also consulted the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, the record of Church of Scotland Ministers, and provided me with a photocopy concerning the Reverend William MacRitchie and his son Thomas who succeeded his father to the charge of Clunie, Perthshire. I have already presented the information about the Rev. William MacRitchie so I will just note the information about his son, Thomas.

THOMAS MACRITCHIE, born 16th Nov. 1804, son of preceding; educated at Univ. of St. Andrews; licen. by Presb. of Dunkeld 28th Oct. 1828; pres. by David, Earl of Airlie, in Feb., and ord. (assistant and successor) 16th July 1829; res. Oct. 1830; drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the Kiapara River, New Zealand, 1st July 1840. He was unmarr.

When in Edinburgh in 1990, we spent a week in a Bed and Breakfast which quite fortuitously turned out to be a Manse of the Church of Scotland and our host was the Rev. Bob Johnson. When I told him of my interest in the family history, he gave me directions to find the village of Clunie. Clunie is located just off the A- 9 (known as the roadway to the Highlands) about 6-7 miles east of Dunkeld. The village no longer exists but we were able to find the Church and the Manse (the Manse having been sold and has now become a private residence).

Clunie is a beautiful area of rolling wooded hills and farmlands. It is located next to the Loch of Clunie. I would
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describe the area as being in the foothills of the Highlands. We went inside the Church where I stood in the pulpit where most likely the Rev. William MacRitchie preached for some fifty odd years. The church is surrounded by its graveyard, and in the back of the graveyard we found the tombstone of Rev. MacRitchie as well as several other MacRitchies including those of his children. His tombstone was the largest in the cemetery and appeared to have been made of marble or limestone. Hanging inside the front door of the church was a list of all the ministers of Clunie, including the Rev. William MacRitchie and his son Thomas. We spent about one hour at Clunie and then continued our tour of Scotland.

Scotland - 1994

Phyllis and I made our 3rd trip to Scotland in October-November, 1994. While we were on the Isle of Skye, we visited the Castle of the Clan Donald where we found a historical research center. The Center had an extensive microfiche collection of family histories in Perthshire and several other counties in Scotland. In the file we found many listings of MacRitchies and I'm sure it would be possible to correlate the family history with the files I reviewed but as you will soon learn, we most likely won't have to go to Scotland to do it. I asked the staff person how they were able to develop such an extensive microfiche file of family histories. She smiled and told me that the Research Center had obtained the files from the Mormon Church!! So I suspect Salt Lake City may hold the family history. There several notations following the names in the files but I was told that they represented entries made by the Mormon Church. My review indicated that possibly some of the dates indicate that the Rev. MacRitchie had received a post-humus baptism by the Mormons. It true, I suspect that old stalwart of the Church of Scotland turned over in his grave several times over that event.

The files indicated most of the families lived in the area of Clunie and Blarigowrie so we re-visited the Church at Clunie, got lost, talked to some locals who were familiar with the name MacRitchie but knew of no families in the area. In Blarigowrie, I found several MacRitchies listed in the phone book, but they were all spelled McRitchie. The first person I called was Charles "Chic" McRitchie who met us and took us to his home. Chic was 86 years young and also done extensive research on the family MacRitchie. As it turns out, he had also traced his family to John MacRitchie - Margaret Chalmers. We concluded that we might be very distant 6th or 7th cousins. It was quite an emotional experience to have found a relative in Scotland. Chic became very excited and called many of his family members to tell them about us.

He had located the John MacRitchie farm at Craigton in Glenshee and gave us several pictures which he had taken of the farm. He gave me two walking sticks as a gift. After lunch, we drove to St. Andrews where I brought the "Old Course" to its knees. Actually, it was one its knees laughing at my score of 111, although I did manage to par No. 18. Charles McRitchies' son Alan lives in Cupar where he works in law enforcement. We stopped and had a nice visit with him. When I told him that his father had presented me with two walking sticks, he told me that Charles, at age 86, still liked to take long solitary hikes in the moors, mountains and glens and he always becomes concerned when he hears that a search and rescue unit in the Blairgowrie area has been dispatched to look for a lost or injured hiker. After a good visit with Alan, Phyllis and I returned to Edinburgh to prepare for our return home.

However, Phyllis had a brief illness in Edinburgh that required her to be hospitalized at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh (RIE) for three days. The RIE is an old, 1000-bed teaching hospital (Phyllis was in Ward 51 East). Based on her experience in the RIE, we have nothing but good things to say about the National Health Service. In the main hallway of the RIE, the walls were covered with the names of people who contributed to the hospital in the 1800's. It indicated that T. Elder MacRitchie of Craigton contributed 900 Pounds Sterling (while Queen Victoria only gave 250 Pounds!!!). Based on the family tree, this person would have been Thomas Elder MacRitchie, 4th of Craigton, b. 6-6-1800, d. 12-29-1878. He must have been quite wealthy for gift of this size in the mid-1800's, but all of this wealth certainly seems to have dissipated over time.

Based on the information contained in the MacIntosh book, a family tree drawn by Grandmother Vida MacRithie Shriver, and other information, I have attached by version of the MacRithie family tree. I have also included a letter I sent to Chic McRitchie in 1996, where I provided a verbal description of the family tree. I encourage every one to study the family tree in detail. After reviewing it, it reminded me of an old tune entitled "I'm My Own Grandpa". I came to this conclusion after finding several inter- marriages in the family. William Dawson

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MacRitchie married Elizabeth Elder MacRitchie who I would describe as 2nd Cousins. John MacRitchie and Margaret Chalmers had two sons, John and George. Elizabeth Elder MacRitchie came from the "John" side of the family and William Dawson came from both sides of the family, because the Grandfather of William Dawson MacRitchie was John MacRitchie (Son of George) and this John, son of George, married Margaret MacRitchie who was the granddaughter of John MacRitchie, brother of George. The reader will also discover as I did that the MacRitchies absolutely loved the name John and certainly proved the old adage that "you can't tell the players without a program".

EPILOGUE

This concludes my efforts at presenting a history of the MacRitchie Family. It has been a fun thing to do. To make this as complete and as accurate as possible, I would appreciate hearing from you with any corrections, additions or any new information which you might have. I have found the names of several MacRitchies on the web and wrote to several of those in Michigan and Ohio but received no replies. I do remember that in the early 50's, Grandmother Shriver had some visits from MacRitchie relatives, I think from Michigan, so I hope that some day we may make contact with some of them.

As I started this work with a quote from Robert Lewis Stephenson, I think it appropriate to also end with something Scottish so here goes with my apologies to the author.

"WHO'S LIKE US?"

"DAMN FEW AND THEY'RE A'DEID!!"

The average Englishman in the home he calls his castle, slips into his national costume - a shabby raincoat - patented by Chemist Charles Macintosh from Glasgow, Scotland.

In route to his office, he strides along the English lane, surfaced by John McAdam of Ayr, Scotland.

He drives an English car fitted with tyres invented by John Boyd Dunlop, Veterinary Surgeon of Greghorn, Scotland

At the office he Receives mail bearing adhesive stamps invented by John Chalmers, Bookseller and Printer of Dundee, Scotland.

During the day, he uses the telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell, born in Edinburgh, Scotland. At home in the evening, his daughter pedals her bicycle invented by Kirkpatrick Macmillan, Blacksmith of Thomhill, Dunfriesshire, Scotland.

He watches the news on TV, and invention of John Logie Baird of Helensburg, Scotland and hears an item about the U.S. Navy founded by John Paul Jones of Kirkbean, Scotland.

Nowhere can an Englishman turn to escape the ingenuity of the Scots.

He has by now been reminded too much of Scotland and in desperation he picks up the Bible, only to find that, the first man mentioned in the Good Book is a Scot - King James VI - who authorized its translation.

He could take to drink but the Scots make the best in the world.

He could take a rifle and end it all but the breech loading rifle was invented by Captain Patrick Ferguson of Pitfors, Scotland.

If he escaped death, he could find himself on the operating table injected with penicillin, discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming of Darvel, Scotland and given chloroform, an anaesthetic discovered by Sir James Young Simpson, OBGYN. of Bathgate, Scotland.

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Out of anaesthetic he would find no comfort in learning that he was as safe as the Bank of England, founded by William Paterson of Dumfries, Scotland.

Perhaps he could get a transfusion of good Scottish blood which would entitle him to ask --

"WHO'S LIKE US?"

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Las Cruces, New Mexico
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