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# ROBERT JAMESON AND SHETLAND:

## A FAMILY HISTORY

By Jessie M. Sweet, M.B.E., B.Sc.\*

Robert Jameson (1774-1854) was Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh from 1804 to 1854. Although he lectured in all branches of Natural History he was especially interested in geology and mineralogy and during these fifty years his influence on his students was great. It is possible that his lectures were sometimes dull, but anyone taking a real interest in the subject received any amount of encouragement and attention and was also welcomed in his home to join in musical entertainment, dances, etc., with the members of his family. The appreciation of his merits was high, not only in this country, but abroad, as may be seen from the list of members of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh which he founded in honour of his teacher, A. G. Werner of Freiberg, Saxony, in 1808.

A study of his life and influence is being undertaken and already several papers have been published<sup>1</sup> but it was found that information about his family history was scarce. Most of the short biographies merely mention that his father, Thomas Jameson, was a soap-boiler in Leith. It was soon realised that the family had connections with Shetland owing to the trade in kelp which at that time was largely used in the production of soap.

Much of the family history has now been pieced together from consultation of Parish Records in H. M. Register House in Edinburgh, Sir Francis Grant's books on Zetland County Families,<sup>1a</sup> the Jameson papers in the Archives of the University of Edinburgh and last, but not least the family papers, still in private hands<sup>2</sup> of which the most important from the genealogical point of view is a typewritten document entitled '*History of the Ross's [sic] from the year 1235 until the year 1793. Extracted from some of the most famous Scots Historys & Heraldries.*' This is obviously a copy of an original document which cannot now be traced. It actually brings the family history up to the marriage of Jameson's eldest brother Thomas in 1795.

\*Research with aid of a grant from the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

It has been possible to trace the ancestry of Catherine Ross, Jameson's paternal grandmother and the wife of Laurence Jameson (Louis Jamson) back to the first half of the seventeenth century. In 1639 John Ross (5th of Little Tarrell in Ross-shire) married Janet Munro of Obsdale, near Alness in Ross-shire. Her father was Sir John Munro and her elder brothers Sir Robert, 24th Baron Fowlis (Foulis) and Sir George of Culcairn, near Alness in Ross-shire.<sup>3</sup> Sir John Munro was a Colonel in the Swedish Service and served with his brother, Sir Robert, under Gustavus Adolphus in the German wars during the years 1630-1632.<sup>4</sup> His son Sir George Munro was also in the Swedish Service but in 1641 went with his uncle Robert, who by this time had been appointed by Charles I as first Major-General of the Scottish Forces to quell a rebellion in Ireland. In 1644 Sir Robert with an army of fourteen thousand English and Scots Protestants defeated the Irish rebels in Ulster, killing twenty-two thousand and taking many thousands prisoner. Soon after this Sir Robert died and his nephew, Sir George, took over the command being made a Colonel by Charles I soon after his arrival in England. He eventually defeated the Earl of Argyll at Stirling in 1649 and was promoted to Major-General but, shortly after, his forces were disbanded. In December 1656 he set out from the north of Scotland for Holland to join Charles II. With him at this time was John Ross, second son of his sister Janet and John Ross of Little Tarrell. Owing to storm damage some of the vessels had to put into Bressay Sound in Shetland for repairs, where they remained all the winter. In the meantime young John Ross had become fascinated by a girl called Ursilla Ross and when the ships sailed in May 1657 he stayed behind. Ursilla Ross was the second daughter of John Ross of Uyeasound<sup>5</sup> in Unst and Janet Neven<sup>6</sup> and in 1658 she married John Ross bringing with her various portions of land including Lund, and from this the family became known as the Rosses of Lund.<sup>7</sup> During the eight years of her marriage Ursilla had several children none of whom survived her and after her death in 1666 John Ross sold her lands of Lund to James Scott of Voesgarth in Unst whose first wife was Katherine Ross of Uyeasound. John Ross then, through his mother Janet Munro, made his peace with his Uncle George and left Shetland to become a captain with his uncle who was now Lieutenant-General of Scotland and Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish Forces. Unfortunately in 1677 John fought a duel with a brother officer in which he killed his opponent and had to leave Scotland, returning to Shetland.

In 1681 he married Dorothy (Dorothea) Bruce, eldest daughter of William Bruce of Sumburgh and Margaret Stewart, sister of Stewart of Bigton,<sup>8</sup> and great-grand-daughter of Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney, natural son of James V of Scotland. John Ross and Dorothy Bruce had nine sons and two daughters. In 1710 their eldest son, John Ross II of Lund married

Margaret Scott, the youngest daughter of James Scott of Voesgarth who had purchased Lund in 1666. Ross Ross II and Margaret Scott had seven sons and three daughters. Their eldest daughter, Catherine Ross, married Laurence Jameson and these were the grandparents of Robert Jameson.

According to Jameson's account they had six children: Thomas, John, Robert, Margaret, Isabel and Catherine, of whom Thomas (presumably the eldest) married Catherine Paton of Leith. At this point real difficulties arise because Sir Francis Grant<sup>9</sup> lists eleven children of Louis Jamson [Laurence Jameson] and Catherine Ross: John, Thomas, William, Robert, Andrew, Louis, Kitty, Jean, Julia, Helen and Robert. Thomas married Catherine Patten (Paton) and according to him they had a child Elizabeth.<sup>10</sup>

It has been difficult to trace the Jamesons in the Lerwick Parish Records owing to the Shetland custom, until relatively recent times, of the surname changing with each generation, for instance as in a Sasine for 23 April 1728:<sup>11</sup>

Sasine for James Lawrancesone Zetland. 'In favours of James Lawransone sone to Laurance Jamiesone in Shelberry [Skelberry] of one mk half merk land in Skellberry with house & lying in the paroch of Northmaving [Northmavine] Lops of Zetland and Stewardrie of Orknay and Zetland Disponed to him by Agnes Andrews Dawghter Spouse to the Sd. Lawrance Jamesone with Consent of her Sd. husband . . .'

In searching the incomplete Lerwick records for the late eighteenth century I find the births of the children of one Laurence Jameson (wife not mentioned)<sup>12</sup>

1. Margaret (1753-?)
2. Isobel Elizabeth (1755-1761)
3. John (1758-1759)
4. Laurence (1760-?)
5. Anne Margaret (1763-?)
6. Samuel (1765-?)

This Laurence Jameson was probably the one who died at sea in March 1766 when the Master of the Packet (Alexander Buchan) and four others were lost.

It is tantalising to wonder if all three families were the same. One thing in favour of it is that Thomas Jameson must have come to Leith and been apprenticed to the soap business at quite an early age as he married Catherine Paton of Leith when they were both eighteen in 1768. If his father had died in 1766 it would account for the fact that he, as probably the eldest son, had a reasonable amount of money at his disposal. On the other hand Jameson does not mention this fact in his family history, but the contemporary part of this document is admittedly not very detailed.

The story is now taken up by the South Leith Parish Records, with the gaps filled in by family papers etc.

Thomas Jameson (ca. 1750-1802)<sup>13</sup> married Catherine Paton (1750-1794) in 1768. She was the daughter of William Paton, brewer (ca. 1709-1769) and Catherine<sup>14</sup> Davidson (ca. 1721-1776), a daughter of Thomas Davidson, gardener in Pilrig. They were married in 1745 and had five sons and five daughters, of whom Catherine was the fourth child. Jameson was in partnership in the soap-boiling business with the Paton family and the firm was listed as 'Jamieson and Patten, soap and candle-makers, sher. [sheriff] brae' in the Directory for 1778-1779.<sup>15</sup> However most of the Patons had sold out to him and his brother-in-law, Andrew Paton in 1782. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1796.<sup>16</sup>

The children of Thomas Jameson and Catherine Paton were:—

1. Thomas (1769-1830), married in 1795 Mary Henson (or Hanson) (1767-1855) and they had three sons and three daughters:
  - a. Christiana Warwick (1796-1809)
  - b. Catherine (1797-1825)
  - c. Thomas (1799-1815)
  - d. John Middleton (1802-1803)
  - e. Robert William (W.S.) (1805-1868), married Christina Pringle in 1835 and had eleven children, one of whom was Sir Leander Starr (1853-1917), the famous Dr Jameson of the Jameson Raid in South Africa in 1895-1896.
  - f. Mary Jean (1807-?). Was she the first wife of her cousin Thomas Ross Jameson?

2. William (1771-1836),<sup>17</sup> was blind and died unmarried.
3. Catherine (1772-1842), unmarried, looked after the household after her mother's death in 1794.
4. Robert (1774-1854), unmarried, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh (1804-1854).<sup>18</sup>
5. Janet (1776-1853); married Patrick Torrie (1763-1810) in 1806, see p. 6.
6. Margaret (born 1777), died young.
7. Andrew (1779-1861), married Elizabeth Morse Carmichael (died 1853) in 1808; Minister of St Mungo, Dumfriesshire; had three sons and three daughters:
  - a. Thomas Ross (M.A., M.D.) (1809-1886), Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, married
    - (1) Mary Jane Jameson who died at Kingston, Jamaica, 1839; (? his cousin Mary Jean Jameson, born 1807, daughter of Thomas Jameson *junior*).
    - (2) Sarah Margaret (surname?) (1809-1896), born at Windsor, Jamaica; children of this marriage:
      - (a) Mary Jane (1846-1858).
      - (b) John P. Dirom (1850-1851).
  - b. Jane Milne (1810-?), unmarried at the time of registration of her father's death in 1861.
  - c. John Carmichael (1812-?), surgeon in Melbourne.
  - d. William Werner (1814-?).
  - e. Anne Carmichael (1816-1829).
  - f. Robert Charles Frederick Mohs (1818-1819).<sup>19</sup>
8. Alexander (born 1781), died young.
9. Laurence (1783-1827),<sup>20</sup> married Jane Watson (1788-?), in 1808. They had six sons and two daughters:
  - a. Elisabeth Spalding (1809-1886), unmarried.<sup>21</sup>

- b. Thomas (1811-?), went to sea, but was invariably in trouble and returned from time to time.
  - c. Robert Watson (1812-1836), unmarried; qualified as a surgeon in 1831 and died while serving with the army in Greece.
  - d. Laurence (1813-1867), unmarried; qualified as a surgeon in 1835 and served with the army in South Africa; afterwards assisted his uncle in the University Museum. He became mentally unstable after his uncle's death.
  - e. William (1815-1882), qualified as a surgeon in 1836; became Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Saharunpur, India; specialised in the cultivation of tea; married Emily Feild, 1848. They had several children; no details known.
  - f. John William Watson (1817-1818).
  - g. Graham (1818-?), went to sea.
  - h. Catherine Paton (1820-1867),<sup>22</sup> married her cousin, Thomas Jameson Torrie (1808-1858) in 1846, see p. 10.
- 10. Jean (1785-1847), unmarried, Jameson's favourite sister.
  - 11. Rachel Isabella (1788-1867), unmarried.
  - 12. Helen Angus (1791-1871), unmarried.

At this point it is necessary to trace the family of Patrick Torrie, R.N. (1763-1810)<sup>23</sup> who married Janet Jameson in 1806, because it is by his descendants that the Jameson papers in private hands<sup>24</sup> have been preserved. Patrick Torrie's family also came from Shetland and it has been possible to trace his parentage through the Sasines for Zetland and also the incomplete Parish Records of Lerwick preserved in H.M. Register House in Edinburgh.

His grandfather, Thomas Torrie, merchant and tidesman (customs officer) was married to Margaret Dual (or Doual or Doull) probably about 1726 when some property in the Ness of Sound, near Lerwick was disposed to his wife, Margaret, by William Dick of Wormadale Zetland.<sup>25</sup> She died about 1749 when she is mentioned in a Sasine<sup>26</sup> as the late spouse of Thomas Torrie. Four children are recorded but there may have been others.

- 1. Peter (Patrick) (no date; records missing, but mentioned as eldest son in Sasine of 1749).<sup>27</sup>



2. John (1732-?).
3. Elisabeth (1733-?).
4. James (1740-?).

Peter (Patrick)<sup>28</sup> with whom we are concerned, married Ann Innes, the daughter of George Innes and Barbara Anderson. She was probably one of the eldest of the family but all we know is that she died in 1768 and £3.0.0 was charged for the hire of her mortcloth and eight shillings for ringing the bells.

Patrick Torrie and Ann Innes had five sons and eight daughters:

1. George (records missing but mentioned as eldest son in Sasine of 22 November, 1762).<sup>29</sup>
2. Barbara (1752-?), married Robert Deans, merchant in Lerwick in 1783. They had four sons and one daughter:
  - a. Patrick (1783-?).
  - b. Robert (1785-?).
  - c. John (1786-?), who married an heiress and became John Deans Campbell and was a trustee of the Torrie estates with his cousin, T. J. Torrie (see p. 9); was with his uncle, Patrick Torrie in Penang.
  - d. William (1788-?).
  - e. Ann (1790-?), married James Greig, (merchant) in 1807. They had two sons and five daughters:
    - (1) Barbara Torry (1808-?).
    - (2) William John (1809-?).
    - (3) Catherine Innes (1811-?).
    - (4) Robert Deans (1812-?).
    - (5) Margaret (1814-?).
    - (6) Ann (1816-?).
    - (7) Joan (or Jean) Deans (1818-?).<sup>30</sup>

3. Thomas (1753-?).
4. Margaret (1754-1825), unmarried.
5. Anne (1755-1825), unmarried.
6. Christian (1757-?).<sup>31</sup>
7. Jean (1758-1839) married John Bunker, shipmaster in Dublin who died before 1806. They had five children of whom the two youngest were:<sup>32</sup>
  - a. Samuel Gifford (1791-?), fourth child, born in Shetland.
  - b. Elizabeth Gifford (1797-1809), born in Dublin.
8. Elizabeth (1760-?).
9. Peter (Patrick), born 1761 and died the same year of smallpox.
10. William (1762-?).
11. Peter (Patrick) (1763-1810), married Janet Jameson (1776-1853) in 1806, see p. 9.
12. Andrina (1766-?).
13. Jacobina (1767-1768).

One of these sisters married Alexander Crocket of New York and had a daughter Jane or Jean who came to live with her aunt Mrs Bunker, in Edinburgh and died in 1817.

We now return to Patrick Torrie, senior. On 7 March, 1758<sup>33</sup> Patrick Torrie, shipmaster in Lerwick, bought a house with warehouse and garden lying in the town and parish of Lerwick from Arthur Scollay, shipmaster in Lerwick. In the same year, 28 November, 1758<sup>34</sup> he advanced £276 (sterling) to George Innes (presumably his father-in-law) who was raising a loan on his property in Lerwick and the island of Uyea in Unst. On 22 November, 1762<sup>35</sup> Patrick Torrie disposed his 'New House or Warehouse, and Garden' in favour of 'Ann Innes Spouse to the said Peter Torrie in Liferent and to George Torrie their Eldest Son & his heirs whatsoever whom failing To Thomas Torrie his Second lawful Son and his heirs whatsoever in fee.' However on 19 September, 1765<sup>36</sup> he sold the 'New house or Ware-house,

Garden, Closes, and Bulwark' by permission of his wife Ann Innes to Samuel Scollay, 'brother German' to Arthur Scollay from whom he bought it in the first place. The deal was sealed by handing over a little earth and stone from the ground.

At a later date, 26 August, 1769,<sup>37</sup> after his wife's death in 1768, Torrie bought land in Aithsetter and Blosta in the parish of Cunningsburgh in south Shetland from James Halcrow, eldest son of the late Malcolm Halcrow. This appears to be the sum total of his transactions in property. The interest lies in the fact that the house mentioned is still to be seen in Lerwick (now No. 10 Commercial Street), but is in a shocking state of repair. It shows the last example of original crow-stepped gables in Lerwick and has a yard with a sea-wall and a slipway by the side into the sea.<sup>38</sup> Patrick Torrie was an outstanding member of the community. He was said to be the first to construct a 'lodberry'—a private wharf for loading and unloading merchandise, although this particular one is not now to be seen. He was certainly one of the Freemasons to apply for the formation of a Lodge at Lerwick on 16 November, 1762 and when the Morton Lodge was 'opened, constituted and consecrated' on 27 December, 1764 he was appointed Secretary and it is said that the first meeting was held in his house.<sup>39</sup> The Treasurer was Samuel Scollay to whom he sold the house the following year.<sup>40</sup>

It seems reasonable to suppose that his son Patrick Torrie, R.N. was born in this house in 1763, but his history from that date until he arrived back in Scotland about 1803 is shrouded in mystery. Although he is said to be 'of the East India Company' as well as in the Royal Navy, a search in the East India Company's records at the Commonwealth Office and the *Admiralty List of Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy 1660-1815* at the Public Record Office has failed to produced any mention of him.<sup>41</sup>

Patrick Torrie was stationed in Prince of Wales Island (Penang) for a considerable time. The only correspondence dealing with this period of his life is a letter from his nephew John Deans,<sup>42</sup> who was working in Penang at the time, offering to purchase his uncle's estate.<sup>43</sup> By the time this letter arrived in Scotland, Torrie was already dead. He brought home with him two natural children, Peter (?—1813) and Anne (1799-1819) to whom he gave his surname Torrie and who were presumably called after his parents. In 1805 he bought a house in Burntisland where he installed his widowed sister, Mrs Jean Bunker (Torrie) and her young daughter Elizabeth to look after him and his children. Patrick Torrie married Janet Jameson in 1806 and they lived in Burntisland until his death in 1810. He made provision for his wife, his natural

children and some other members of his family in his marriage contract and deeds in subsequent years.<sup>44</sup> Anne went with Mrs Bunker and her daughter to Edinburgh, but it is not known what became of Peter except that he died in minority in 1813.

Anne was married from her step-mother's house to Dr John Munsie of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire in 1818. She died at the birth of her son, Patrick Torrie Munsie, in 1819. In 1832 there was a lawsuit against Janet Torrie's son, Thomas Jameson Torrie, in which Dr Munsie unsuccessfully claimed either for himself or his son the share of Patrick Torrie's estate originally allocated to Peter, the deceased brother of Anne.<sup>45</sup> When young Munsie grew up he repeatedly tried to extract money from the Torrie family and it is believed that he eventually went to America.

To return to Patrick Torrie and Janet Jameson. Their only child, Thomas Jameson Torrie, was born in 1808. Unfortunately Patrick Torrie died two years later in 1810.<sup>46</sup> Young Torrie, who had adequate independent means, was brought up in the household of his uncle, Professor Robert Jameson, and was well educated, the idea being that he should succeed the Professor in every respect. After attending classes in the University and graduating 12 April, 1828, he became an advocate in 1830 and was sent abroad in the years 1830-1841<sup>47</sup> to study at the various universities, meet prominent scientists and see their collections. At the same time in Robert Jameson's household now at 21 Royal Circus, were his blind brother William, Mrs Patrick Torrie, his unmarried sisters and the orphans of his brother Laurence. The latter were treated as his own children and well educated and the three boys Robert, Laurence and William trained as surgeons. The youngest daughter, Catherine, was gifted as a musician and in many other ways, and it gave great pleasure to the rest of the family when she married her cousin, Thomas Jameson Torrie in 1846. They had one daughter and three sons:

1. Janet Jane Jameson, married Dr Claud Muirhead and died in childbirth; their child died young; no details available.
2. Robert Jameson (1850-1912), married Ellison Janet Buchanan (1852-1898). The family papers were handed on to his eldest daughter, the late Jane Catherine, Mrs Pollok-Morris and are now the property of her only daughter, Ellison Janet, Mrs Seton Dickson.
3. Lawrence Jameson (1852-1909), married Isabella Ann Stuart Bidie, one of whose descendants is Patrick Jameson Torrie.
4. Thomas Jameson (1857-1913), married Jane Howden Crabbie (1863-1924); no children.

Unfortunately Thomas Jameson Torrie suffered a stroke shortly after his marriage and as a result was not strong and survived his uncle by only four years. This was one of the great griefs of Robert Jameson's later life as all his hopes had been centred on Torrie as his successor. As it was, the Professor had to rely on his nephew Laurence who, although extremely industrious, was quite incapable of carrying on his uncle's work and in later life became mentally unstable.

This then gives some account of the family history and its connection with Shetland. As the earlier part is taken from a family document compiled from reliable sources, and contains much information about the family of Ross in Shetland up to 1793, not available in Sir Francis Grant's books, it had been thought that it would be useful to add this as an appendix.

## APPENDIX

### Notes on the Ross family in Shetland (1658-1793)

John Ross of Lund (I) married:

- (1) Ursilla Ross of Uyeasound in Unst in 1658. She died in 1666 and no children survived.
- (2) Dorothy (or Dorothea) Bruce, great-grand-daughter of Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney in 1681 and they had nine sons and two daughters:
  1. John Ross (II) (1682-1768), married Margaret Scott of Voesgarth in 1710 (see later).
  2. William, drowned in Bressay Sound at the age of fourteen.
  3. Robert, died in Unst, 1761.
  4. Alexander, died young.
  5. Charles, married in Unst and had one son and four daughters; no details.
  6. Hugh, left Shetland in 1703.
  7. Theodor, left Shetland in 1703.<sup>48</sup>
  8. George, died young.
  9. William, died young.
  10. Janet, died young.
  11. Margaret, married James Craigie of Mibleagrind; no children.

John Ross of Lund (II) (1682-1768), died at Uyeasound in Unst; married in 1710 Margaret Scott of Voesgarth in Unst, daughter of James Scott (III) of Voesgarth (drowned in 1716) and his first wife, Katherine Ross of Uyeasound. They had seven sons and three daughters:

1. John (III) (1712-?), married his first cousin, Janet Scott, heiress of Scarpo in 1739 (see p. 13).
2. James, married Barbara Sinclair, daughter of Henry Sinclair of Hill in Fetlar and Elizabeth Neven (daughter of Charles Neven of Windhouse in Yell). They had three sons and four daughters:
  - a. John, went to Bergen in Norway and served in the Mediterranean Service for twelve years; then returned to Shetland and in 1793 was in command of a vessel.
  - b. Henry, was 'in the wars of 1761 and 1762 etc.,' came to Shetland after peace was declared; remained a short time and then returned to England, became a gunner 'on board of an East India Ship, in which service he remained till the year 1777, having then gained some money, he went to America where he purchased Ships at different times, all of which were taken by the Americans, by which loss he was reduced to Nothing, but in the latter part of the said War, he was more fortunate, and was Enabled to purchase two Vessels one of whom he commanded himself in 1791 from South Carolina, at which place he was then Settled. In the West India trade.'
  - c. Robert, in 1793 in the British East India Service 'where he has been for 16 or 18 years.'
  - d. Four daughters; no details.<sup>40</sup>
3. Robert (?—1789), married at Millbrook in Cornwall, Catherine,<sup>50</sup> widow of his first cousin, James Catanach, who was a gunner in the British Navy and left a small daughter of seven months called Ann. Robert was in the Dutch Service for some years and then joined the British Navy as a gunner for thirty-eight years. He and Catherine had one son and three daughters:
  - a. James, a schoolmaster 'on board a line of Battle Ship;' he was married with several children; no details.
  - b. Three daughters; no details.
4. Andrew (?—1781); unmarried, died in Unst.
5. George (?—1790)<sup>51</sup> went to Norway when very young; for many years was captain of a ship and then went to the Mediterranean; married; one son and two daughters:
  - a. John (drowned 1789), captain of a ship plying between Norway and France; married with one child; no details.
  - b. Daughter; died young.
  - c. Daughter, married to Captain Brownecroft, captain of a ship in the Mediterranean trade.

6. Thomas, married in Uyeasound in Unst; they had one daughter :
  - a. Barbara, who was married in 1792 to George Irvine, son of Thomas Irvine of Midbreak.
7. William, married in Lerwick; they had two sons :
  - a. John
  - b. William.<sup>52</sup>
8. Catherine (eldest daughter), married Laurence Jameson and had three sons and three daughters :<sup>53</sup>
  - a. Thomas (ca. 1750-1802), married Catherine Paton of Leith (1750-1794) in 1768 and had six sons and six daughters (see pp. 3-6).
  - b. John.
  - c. Robert.
  - d. Margaret.
  - e. Isabel.
  - f. Catherine.
9. Bathsheba, married her first cousin, John Ross and they had four sons and two daughters :
  - a. John.
  - b. Charles.
  - c. Andrew.
  - d. James.
  - e. Margaret.
  - f. Jean.
10. Anna,<sup>54</sup> married William Ferguson, merchant in Lerwick and had one son and one daughter :
  - a. William.
  - b. Margaret.

According to Sir Francis Grant there was no daughter Bathsheba, but there was a daughter Margaret who married James Craigie, merchant in Lerwick, and had issue (no details).

John Ross (III) (15 June, 1712—?), married his first cousin, Janet Scott, the heiress of Scarpo on 1 February, 1739. They had six sons and six daughters :

1. John Ross of Scarpo (7 October, 1742—?), married in 1771 Anna Gaudin, eldest daughter of Gilbert Gaudin of Averland in Fetlar, great-grand-daughter of John Gaudin, minister of Tingwall in Shetland. They had one son and four daughters :

- a. John (1771—?).
  - b. Andarina (20 March, 1773—?).
  - c. Marjory (5 April, 1775—?).
  - d. Janet Rosina (4 May, 1777—?).
  - e. Barbara (11 November, 1782—?).
2. James, merchant in Lerwick (24 June, 1744—?), married on 9 January, 1780, Barbara Robertson, second daughter of John Robertson of Gossabrough in Yell. They had (in 1793) two sons and three daughters :
    - a. John (23 September, 1787—?).
    - b. Robert Magnus (11 July, 1790—?).
    - c. Three daughters; no details.<sup>55</sup>
  3. Henry (27 September, 1745—?), writer in Lerwick, married 18 January, 1781 to Janet Malcolmson, eldest daughter of James Malcolmson, Sheriff-Substitute of Shetland; she was dead by 1793. They had (in 1793) three sons and two daughters :
    - a. John (8 November, 1783—?).
    - b. James (30 January, 1786—?).
    - c. Robert George (20 April, 1787—?).
    - d. Two daughters; no details.
  4. Robert Ross of Sound in Weisdale (25 February, 1751—?), married
    - (1) Jean Mitchell, eldest daughter of Rev. William Mitchell, minister of Tingwall; died in childbirth. They had one daughter :
      - a. Mary.<sup>56</sup>
    - (2) Elizabeth Innes of Fracafeld. They had (1793) one son and one daughter :
      - a. John.<sup>57</sup>
      - b. Daughter; no details.
  5. Andrew (23 June, 1753—?); left Shetland 24 March, 1773; 'in the Sea Line he has been a Captain of Several Vessels'; married; his wife died 1787; now (1793) in America. They had two children :
    - a. Two children, died young; no details.



6. George (14 September 1754—?), left Shetland the same time as his brother Andrew (i.e. 24 March, 1773); was three years in the Merchant Service between London and America; pressed into the Navy 1776; promoted Midshipman and then Master's Mate; made Acting-Lieutenant, 1782 and confirmed Lieutenant 3 January, 1784. He returned to Shetland, November, 1786 and married 30 November, 1789<sup>58</sup> Barbara Heddel, only daughter 'in life' to Andrew Heddel, Comptroller of Customs in Shetland.<sup>59</sup>

In conclusion I should like to thank Mrs Seton Dickson of Symington, Ayrshire for permission to use the Jameson family document; the Keeper of the Records of Scotland, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh and in particular Mr G. R. Barbour for assistance in studying the Sasines for Zetland; the Registrar-General for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh and in particular Mr A. D. Macleod for assistance in consulting the Parish Records of Shetland and South Leith; Miss H. Armet, City Archivist of Edinburgh; Mr Basil Skinner, formerly of the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland for an opinion on the artists of the family portraits; Mrs D. Fosskett for an opinion on the artists of the family miniatures; Miss H. W. White of the Court of the Lord Lyon; Dr Louis Sandison of Dumfries; Mr P. J. Smith, Town Clerk Depute of Lerwick; Mr Tom Henderson and Mr G. W. Longmuir of Lerwick for assistance with the history of Shetland; the Keepers of the East India Company's Records and the Public Record Office in London and the Librarian of the Signet Library in Edinburgh. In particular I should like to thank my collaborator, Dr C. D. Waterston, Keeper of Geology in the Royal Scottish Museum for his help and encouragement and the Director of the Royal Scottish Museum for his hospitality.

#### NOTES

1. J. M. Sweet, 'Robert Jameson in London, 1793,' *Ann. Sci.*, 1963, 19, 81-116 (published 1965); J. M. Sweet, 'The Wernerian Natural History Society in Edinburgh,' *Freiberger Forschungshefte*, C 223, Mineralogie-Lagerstättenlehre, Abraham Gottlob Werner . . . , Leipzig, 1967; J. M. Sweet and C. D. Waterston, 'Robert Jameson's approach to the Wernerian Theory of the Earth, 1796,' *Ann. Sci.*, 1967, 23, 81-95; J. M. Sweet, 'Robert Jameson's Irish Journal, 1797,' *Ann. Sci.*, 1967, 23, 97-126.
- 1<sup>a</sup>. Sir Francis J. Grant, *The County Families of the Zetland Islands* . . . , Lerwick, 1893; *Zetland Family Histories* . . . , Lerwick, 1907.
2. The property of Mrs Seton Dickson of Symington, Ayrshire. Jameson visited Shetland in 1794.

3. Munro of Foulis-Obsdale, Burke's *Peerage, Baronetage and Knight-age*, 103rd. edn., London, 1963, p. 1755. The spelling 'Munro' is taken from Burke; Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 240 uses the same spelling but Jameson has 'Monroe.' Grant on the other hand has 'Opisdale,' but this is Obsdale, near Alness.
4. The history in this section is taken from the family document and may or may not be correct. J.M.S.
5. Probably the John Ross, merchant of Uyeasound in the 17th century, whose tombstone is in the ruined chapel on the island of Uyea in Unst (see *The Royal Commission on the ancient monuments of Scotland. Twelfth report with an inventory of the ancient monuments of Orkney and Shetland*, Edinburgh, 1946, 3 vols. Vol. iii, *Inventory of Shetland*, Article No. 1598, p.144.
6. The sister of Gilbert Neven of Windhouse (presumably in Yell), according to Robert Jameson.
7. F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 240, says Lund is in the parish of Yell, however Dr Louis Sandison of Dumfries informs me that he has an Instrument of Sasine of 1 June, 1768, concerning Lund (in Unst) in favour of John Scott of Greenwall, the grandson of James Scott of Voessgarth (referred to below). Thus, the Lund in question is actually in Unst.
8. This may be a mistake as F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, p. 22, gives the mother as Margaret Sinclair of Quendale, but the important point is that the father was William Bruce.
9. *Op. cit.*, 1907, p. 240.
10. They were married 14 December, 1768, so this is probably a mistake. There is no mention of this child in the South Leith records or elsewhere and it is unlikely that her birth preceded that of the eldest child, Thomas, 11 October, 1769, even if the old custom of a 'Shetland Wedding' was followed.
11. Sasines Minute Book, Orkney and Zetland, (1708-1744), RS 78/3, No. 19. (H.M. Register House, Edinburgh).
12. Earlier records are missing.
13. Miniature by an unknown artist is in the possession of Mrs Seton Dickson (date ca. 1800, according to Mrs D. Foskett).
14. The spelling varies from Katharine, Kathrine, Catharine to Catherine; the last is used in this article.
15. Williamson's *Directory for the City of Edinburgh, Canongate, Leith, and Suburbs from June 1778 to June 1779*, Edinburgh, p. 117.
16. Information from Miss H. Armet, City Archivist of Edinburgh, 1962. Reference to Disposition, 12 March, 1761; Instrument of Sasine, 26 June, 1762; Disposition, 8 March, 1769; Disposition, 19 December, 1781; Disposition, 26 February, 1782; Disposition, 1782; Disposition, 3 October, 1799.
17. In his will, dated 23 December, 1822, it is stated that, as he was blind, he had to touch the pen of one of the witnesses to show his approval of the contents. That he had been blind for some time is proved by the fact that special arrangements were made for him in the will of his father, Thomas Jameson, who died in 1802.
18. There are several portraits of Robert Jameson; one, probably by George Watson (1767-1837), has been presented by Mrs Seton Dickson to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.
19. These details are from the family tombstones in the churchyard of St Mungo, Dumfriesshire and also from Hew Scott, D.D., *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, new edn., Edinburgh, 1917, vol. ii, p. 222.

20. There are portraits of Laurence and his wife Jane, probably by George Watson; property of Mrs Seton Dickson.
21. Miniature by Kenneth Macleay (1802-1878), dated June 1824 or 1825; aged *ca.* 15; property of Mrs Seton Dickson.
22. Portrait by Thomas Duncan (1807-1845); aged 13; property of Mrs Seton Dickson.
23. There is a portrait of Patrick Torrie in uniform, probably by George Watson. This is the property of Mrs Seton Dickson.
24. These papers, referred to as the Pollok-Morris collection of manuscripts, were preserved by Mrs Jane Catherine Pollok-Morris, great-grand-niece of Robert Jameson and mother of the present owner, Mrs Seton Dickson of Symington, Ayrshire.
25. *Op. cit.* (note 11), RS 78/3, 23 August, 1726.
26. Sasines Minute Book, Zetland, RS 79/1 (1744-1782), p. 10, 2 March, 1749.
27. See note 26.
28. The names Peter and Patrick were interchangeable; e.g. Patrick Torrie, R.N. was christened Peter, always known as Patrick, and buried as Peter.
29. *Op. cit.*, (note 26), p. 55.
30. F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 110. His account of these children differs somewhat from the Parish Records. According to the family letters (Pollok-Morris MSS), the three youngest daughters received the belongings of their grand-aunt, Mrs Jean Bunker (Torrie) after her death in 1839.
31. There is an interesting letter in the County Library of Lerwick describing how a packet bound for Lerwick was boarded by a French privateer. On board was Ensign Walter Scott whose uniform was packed in his luggage. The French lieutenant was busy unpacking and confiscating this uniform while at the same time, behind his back, Christian Torrie was re-packing and hiding it. Letter from Walter Scott of Scottshall to John Bruce of Sumburgh, written at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, 26 July, 1781 (Sumburgh Papers; information supplied by Mr T. Henderson, Zetland County Museum, Lerwick).
32. Information from family Bible (Pollok-Morris MSS).
33. *Op. cit.*, (note 26), p. 33.
34. *Loc. cit.*, p. 38.
35. *Loc. cit.*, p. 55.
36. *Loc. cit.*, p. 63 and also Part Register Seisins, Zetland, October 11, 1744-August 22, 1782, vol. i, p. 240 (RS 47/1).
37. *Op. cit.*, (note 26), p. 74.
38. See W. Sandison, *A Shetland Merchant's Day-Book in 1762*, Lerwick, 1934, map, South End, Lerwick, 1762, facing p. 24 and sketch, Looking south from Lochend House, facing p. 27.
39. W. Sandison, *op. cit.*, p. 15.
40. Information from Mr P. J. Smith of the Morton Lodge of Freemasons of Lerwick.
41. I am obliged to the staff of both these offices for their co-operation. J.M.S.

42. See p. 7.
43. Letter to David Wemyss, eventually one of the Torrie Trustees, dated 17 September, 1810. (Pollok-Morris MSS).
44. Session Papers, 1832, vol. 240, No. 295 (Signet Library).
45. See note 44.
46. Portrait of Janet in widow's weeds with her baby; by George Watson, according to an undated letter in the Edinburgh University Archives, probably soon after 1810 when her husband died; property of Mrs Seton Dickson.
47. A miniature of T. J. Torrie is mentioned in a letter from him to his Aunt Rachel, dated Munich, 4 September, 1831. It belonged to his Aunt Jean; probably (according to Mrs D. Foskett) by Andrew Robertson (1777-1845); property of Mrs Seton Dickson.
48. One of these brothers was reported to have settled in "Marget [probably Margate] in England' some years later.
49. F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 240, says there was also a son named James or George and two daughters, Betty and Anna.
50. F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 240, calls her Catherine Catham, but Jameson refers to her merely as 'the widow.'
51. According to F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 241, he was born in Unst, 24 October, 1727, went to Bergen where he became a merchant; married Elizabeth Boos of Bergen (1722-1775), 23 April, 1754; he died 6 January, 1790 and they had six children.
52. Both these sons were in America in 1793. F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 241, says William (father) married Margaret Stout and they had two sons, William and Robert.
53. F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 240, says they had seven sons and four daughters; see p. 3.
54. F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 240, says she died in 1772; married William Ferguson of Thurso and had the following children: Margaret (1759, died in infancy); Margaret (1760-1838), married 1784, Walter Gray of Cliff; William (1762—?); James.
55. For more details of this family see F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 241.
56. According to F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 242, this was Margaret, born 1778.
57. According to F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 242, John Ross of Sound, born 1786.
58. According to F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 242, married 1788.
59. According to F. J. Grant, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 242. John Ross (III) and Janet Scott had also six daughters: Bathsheba; Margaret Barbara (married Charles Scott of Voessgarth, 1740); Barbara (baptised 1765?); Janet; Helen; and Elizabeth (who married George Cluness of Weisdale in 1786 and founded the family of Ross of Cocos Keeling Islands).

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CALDWELL OF THAT ILK.—Any information on early generations.

L. A. GORDON.

## QUERIES

JOHNSTON(E).—Has anyone knowledge of:—

- 1). The movement of a Johnstone family from Wamphray to Old Learmouth, on the English side of the Tweed, opposite Coldstream. 17th century?
- 2.) An incident with the Greys in which of the Chief's? sons only two little boys were left. Legend has it that these two little boys were cheated of their patrimony which included Old Learmouth, now West Learmouth.
- 3). Ishbel Campbell—Mother? of John Johnston of (?) (b. circa 1750) Cornhill-on-Tweed. (b. circa 1780).
- 4.) The connections between the Johnstones and
  - (a) the Innes-Kers and
  - (b) the Campbells of Argyll.

LANDLESS.—Much research has been made into the family of Landless by Mrs Gladys Whittaker, especially in the Liverpool and Cheshire area, and from information obtained there also around Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Kingsbury.

All sources lead back to a family of two brothers and five sisters who with their parents crossed the Border from Scotland into Newcastle about 1775. The eldest brother was born in 1758, and the father in approximately 1735.

Family traditions suggest that the name is derived from the MacGregors, but there is a persistent story of royal descent and of a connection with the Drummonds. There are also stories of the family having lived for short periods in Edinburgh and Stirling and of owning property in Perth.

Any information to assist in further research would be greatly appreciated.

GALLOWAY GORDONS OF TROQUHAIN, HOLM, AND CRAIG—Generations 17th and 18th centuries.

In particular, wanted, issue of three brothers' children.

1. *John Gordon of Troquhain*—wife and issue of his second son James, merchant, Dumfries.
2. *Robert or Roger Gordon of Grange etc.*—issue of his son, John, of Craig and Isobel Gordon.
3. *James Gordon, merchant, Dumfries and Mariotta Maxwell*—issue of their second son, James of Kirklebride who was married three times, and further, wife and issue of his second son, James, merchant, Dumfries who died 1729.

## REVIEW

Dr Ir. J. MacLean: *Huwelijken van militairen, behorende tot het tweede (derde) Regiment van de Schotse Brigade in Nederland, ontleend aan de gereformeerde trouwboeken vanaf 1713 (1711) tot 1784. (Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, dl.XIX, pp. 102-126, and dl.XXI.)*

In editing the 18th-century regimental marriage registers of the Scots Brigade in the Netherlands (Publications of the Scottish History Society, First Series, vol. 28), James Ferguson did not discuss the degree of completeness of the registers, and it may not readily occur to anyone who consults them for genealogical purposes that they record only a fraction of the number of marriages contracted by soldiers of the three Regiments during the Century until the Brigade's dissolution in 1783.

Then, as now, soldiers often found wives irrespective of nationality in the towns in which they were stationed, and it is apparent from the lists that Dr MacLean has compiled from the marriage registers of the Dutch Reformed Church that the bride's (or her family's) preference for the church and form of marriage was usually the one that prevailed. Some of these marriages were also registered in the Regimental records, but more usually there was no double registration. Dr MacLean's lists include many more marriages than the Regimental registers do (for example, 294 of the Second Regiment as compared with 34 in the Regimental register), and at some points, notably where the Second Regiment's marriage records up to 1774 are lost, they fill considerable gaps. In many places Dr MacLean's list and the Regimental Register are complementary: thus, the marriages entered in the Third Regiment's register up to 1765 took place mainly during periods of service in the Barrier Forts, in Belgium, but marriages contracted in Belgium do not appear in the MacLean list, which is confined to marriages registered in the United Provinces.

Ferguson considered that the registers he was publishing 'indicate how friendly were the relations between the Scottish soldiers and the native population.' But many of the marriages in the Regimental registers are of women of Scottish origin, to judge by their family names. They may have been soldiers' daughters. In Dr MacLean's lists Dutch names predominate among the women. These lists therefore afford much clearer evidence of friendliness between the Brigade and the civil population.

Dr MacLean's list of marriages of the First Regiment was reviewed in Volume XIV, No. 2. By continuing his research to compile lists of marriages of men of the Second and Third Regiments he has produced an important supplement to Ferguson's three volumes. In order to complete the record we must now look to a Belgian to search Belgian archives with the same patience and enthusiasm that Dr MacLean has shown.

J.R.S.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—  
To promote research into Scottish Family History.  
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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