



THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

MARCH 2018

Barclay

William Paterson

Bob's Bytes

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The Scottish Genealogy Society

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Front Cover:

The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover:

Angus Mitchell receiving Légion d'Honneur medal in September 2016

Photograph by Stephen Cawley

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The Fife Kalendar of Convicts 1790-1880



will be launched on 21 April 2018 at the 29th SAFHS Conference, hosted
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The Scottish Genealogist

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William Paterson of the Bank of England & Darien

Rory Cunningham

William Paterson, proponent of the Bank of England and promoter of the Darien expedition, was one of the most celebrated, or notorious, figures in Britain at the end of the seventeenth century. He continues to fascinate students of financial and Scottish history. However, a brief review of the source material for his life shows that there is still considerable uncertainty over many of its details, and that some that have been accepted as true, or at least likely, are still questionable. These relate to his date of birth; his wives; his supposed child; a knighthood that some have awarded him; and his death and burial.



William Paterson

His date of birth

His biographer Saxe Bannister wrote that "[h]is will¹, proved in Doctors' Commons, fixes his birth in 1655" (1858: 31); and this date is still shown by such authorities as the New World Encyclopedia (2015) and Electric Scotland (n.d.) (which, on the same page, also shows 1658). A few years later, William Pagan (1865: 8) hit nearer the mark when he wrote, referring to the will, that "[h]e therein describes himself ... as being sixty years and a quarter old, so making April 1658 the period of his birth". This date seems to have been followed ever since (Hewins 1895; Armitage 2004/10). However, in his will he did not describe himself as being sixty years old but "in the Sixtyeth year and third Month of my age" (see Fig. 1), i.e., fifty-nine years old. He would not have completed his sixtieth year until early 1719 (if we take the "third Month" strictly literally, April 2 at the earliest and May 1 at the latest). He was, therefore, surely born in 1659.

In Witnes whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and putting my Seal in Westminster this first day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighteen in the sixtyeth year and third Month of my age 60 1/4

Figure 1

His first wife

Paterson's first wife Elizabeth Turner is stated, presumably based on his will (see Fig. 2) as being the widow of Thomas Bridge of Boston (Armitage 2004/

Figure 2

2010; Forrester 2004: 23). However, Arthur Ellis, the author of a history of the church at Boston, wrote that Bridge “married Miss Elizabeth Turner, the only child of a widow who married William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England” (1881: 161) and that Bridge died on September 26th, 1715 (*ibid.*: 162). It is hard to reconcile this date with Bridge’s widow then becoming Paterson’s first wife.

The pseudonymous “Britanno” wrote of Paterson that “having travell’d this Country [i.e. England] some Years, he seated himself under the Wing of a warm Widow, near Oxford” before travelling to the West Indies and then Europe (1700: 2). I suggest that the will has been misinterpreted; that “Britanno” and Ellis are correct, and the “warm Widow” of Oxford was the mother of Thomas Bridge’s wife – both being named Elizabeth Turner.

His second wife

“Britanno” went on to write that after Paterson’s travels his first wife had died, and “not being very nice, went no further than the Red-fac’d Coffee-woman, a Widow in *Burchin-Lane*, who he afterwards carry’d to the *Ithmus of Darien*” (*ibid.*: 3-4). This less flattering description was of one Hannah Kemp. The Journal of the outward Darien voyage records for November 13 1698: “[t]his day Mr. Paterson’s lady dyed of a flux, and had some dropping guns fired at her interment” (1834: 361). James Samuel Barbour reprinted a list of deaths that was printed and circulated in Edinburgh by the Director of the Darien Company. This includes, at November 14, “Mr. Paterson’s wife” (1907: 87-9). This provides further evidence that the Elizabeth Turner who married Thomas Bridge could not have been Paterson’s first wife.

Armitage (2004/10) and the Royal Bank of Scotland (2015) state that Hannah Kemp was the widow of Samuel South. This is presumably based on the reference to her in his will (see Fig. 3). I think Hannah’s purported marriage to

Figure 3

South is another misreading. If Hannah Kemp was the relict of Samuel(I) South she would have been described as such, and not as “married to Mr. Samll South”. Pagan wrote that “William, as set forth very plainly in his will, married ... next Mrs Hannah Kemp—her former husband’s name and designation not mentioned” (1865: 41). It is far more likely that his stepdaughter Anne, not his wife Hannah, was married to Mr. South.

The evidence is however not conclusive. The will refers to William’s other

stepdaughter Mary as being “married to Mr. Mark Holman”. This marriage was recorded in the register of St James’s, Duke’s Place, on February 24 1711 (NS) (Phillimore & Cokayne: 104). The *Registers of Clandestine Marriages and of Baptisms in the Fleet Prison, King’s Bench Prison, the Mint and the May Fair Chapel* record the marriage of Samuel South on July 26 1714: but not to Anne Kemp; instead, to Anne Holman.

His child

Armitage (2004/10) and the Royal Bank of Scotland (2015) state that he had a child, who died in Darien, by Hannah Kemp. However Pagan wrote that “[a]dmittedly on all hands he had no children by either [wife]; he died childless” (1865: 41). Bannister wrote that “[i]n another list of the deceased settlers, published at the time in Edinburgh, the name of a youth—Paterson—is entered among the victims. But no positive notice of his being a son of the subject of this memoir having been met with, that simple entry does not warrant more than a surmise that such an addition to his troubles then occurred” (1858: 207).

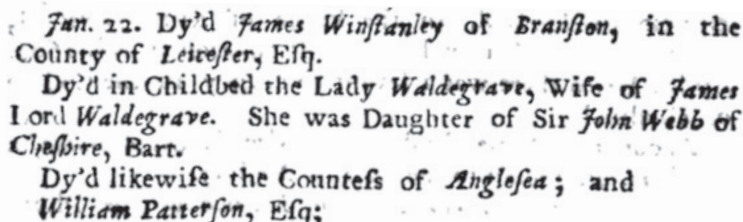
This list is presumably the one referred to by Barbour who wrote “[o]n 7th October there appears in the list of deaths the name of “James Paterson, Volunteer.” It has been surmised by some writers that this young gentleman was Paterson’s only child, but we have been unable to find any confirmation of this” (1907: 90, footnote 1). The list also includes “Peter Paterson, Sailor” on October 28 (*ibid.*: 88). These sources do not therefore provide evidence of Paterson ever having had a child.

His knighthood

The New World Encyclopedia (2015), *The Scotsman* (2006), Undiscovered Scotland (2000-17) and Wikipedia (2017) all credit him with a knighthood, but none gives any evidence or authority for this.

His date of death

Bannister wrote that “[h]e died on the 22d of the next month, January,—where, is not known; but with the reputation of the “great calculator,” as he is designated in the obituary of the Register of 1718-9” (1858: 433), and the Register’s Chronological Diary does indeed record the death of “William Patterson” on that date in 1719 (NS) (see Fig. 4)³. However, his will was proved on January 22, and I therefore think it more likely that he died a few days before then.



Jan. 22. Dy'd James Winstanley of Bransford, in the County of Leicesters, Esq.
Dy'd in Childbed the Lady Waldegrave, Wife of James Lord Waldegrave. She was Daughter of Sir John Webb of Cheshire, Bart.
Dy'd likewise the Countess of Anglesea; and William Patterson, Esq;

Figure 4

His place of death

Bannister included in his work a copy of a letter from Paterson to the Earl of Stanhope dated at Westminster on December 8th, 1718 (1859: cxxvi). Pagan wrote that it is a “fair inference” that he died in Westminster (1865: 9), although this is not known for certain (as Armitage (2004/10) states). Marston Acres wrote that “[h]e died in January 1719, probably in London” (1931: 17). However Urquhart (see below) suggested that he died while, or just after, visiting his sister in Scotland.

His place of burial

Pagan wrote that: “[r]umour has sometimes said that Paterson’s remains were brought down to Scotland, and interred in Newabbey, where the Kinharvey Patersons lie, or in Trailflatt where the Skipmyre Patersons lie. If in Scotland at all—a thing not likely at the period (1719)—Trailflatt would be the place, but of which no visible trace or even probable tradition is to be found. Had the body of a man so distinguished in his country’s history been brought all the way from Westminster to Dumfries, when transit would be full of difficulties, and its time and expense of serious magnitude, the fact would have been attested by one of those Trailflatt tombstones to which the family were evidently partial; and moreover, would not have been forgotten in the history and traditions of the county and district. Instead of Newabbey or Trailflatt, Paterson, if he thought of a resting-place for himself at all, was more likely to choose the ground of one or other of the English families with whom he connected himself by his two marriages, and whom, as testified by liberal provisions to them in his will, he held in fond remembrance. Not a doubt, some of the burial registers in Westminster or London will contain a record of his interment as having been made there in January or February 1719” (1865: 28-9).

He went on to write, “[w]e found the burying-place of the Kinharvey Patersons within the walls of Sweetheart Abbey, marked by a stone lying on the floor inscribed with what was once a lengthened Latin epitaph, but now nearly defaced. All we could make out, with the assistance of Mr John Paterson, schoolmaster, was that the “ Paterson “ there interred was “ *probus vir* “—” **obiit** 1719 “—” æt. 73.” He would be the father-in-law of Bethia Paterson⁴, married 1701” (*ibid.*: 53). Perhaps this stone, showing the same date as the known death of William, was taken by others as having been William’s (see below).

Hewins (1895) did not venture an opinion on his burial-place. Barbour, quoting Deuteronomy 34:6 which refers to the burial of Moses, wrote that “no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day” (1907: 1).

In the early 1970s James Urquhart, a Dumfries teacher and local historian, led a campaign to have it accepted that Paterson was indeed buried in New Abbey (Sweetheart Abbey) and managed to persuade the local Council to erect a plaque there to that effect. Armitage (2010) (influenced by Urquhart?) states unequivocally that he was buried in Sweetheart Abbey. In support of his view

Urquhart cited (1972: 23) Gray (1894) and Marston Acres (1931). Gray's words are: "[i]nside [the Abbey ruins] are a good many tombstones, some of them very ancient, and among the rest that of William Paterson..." (1894: 103). Gray might have seen Paterson's tomb; or that of the other Paterson referred to above; or might have been reporting what he was told. Marston Acres wrote: "[h]e ... was buried in the churchyard of New Abbey, Dumfries-shire" and added in a footnote: "[h]is tombstone was standing in 1887; *vide* M. J. B. Baddeley, *Scotland* (part III); but when the churchyard was enlarged, some years ago, the stone was broken up and used by the masons for paving" (1931: 17). Baddeley wrote: "[t]he green floor of the interior [of the abbey] is admirably kept, but the general effect is somewhat spoilt by unsightly tombstones which cannot lawfully be removed. One of them is that of Wm. Paterson, who founded the Bank of England in 1691"⁵ (1886: 14). Baddeley's and Marston Acres's evidence is no more convincing than that of Gray.

Pagan's comments on the impracticability of taking Paterson's remains from Westminster (if indeed he died there) to Scotland for burial ring true. So does his comment that "[n]ot a doubt, some of the burial registers in Westminster or London will contain a record of his interment as having been made there in January or February 1719" (1865: 29) and, sure enough, the register of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, show that a William Paterson was buried there on January 18 1719 (see Fig. 5). This must surely be a more likely resting-place than Sweetheart Abbey.

Jan. 22. Dy'd James Winstanley of Bransfon, in the
County of Leicester, Esq.
Dy'd in Childbed the Lady Waldegrave, Wife of James
Lord Waldegrave. She was Daughter of Sir John Webb of
Cheshire, Bart.
Dy'd likewise the Countess of Anglesea; and
William Patterson, Esq;

Figure 5

Conclusions

From the above it can be seen that a number of the commonly-accepted "facts" about William Paterson's life can be challenged and alternative proposals made. I make these based only on the sources quoted; I have seen none of the manuscripts cited by, for example, Armitage (2004/10), some of which could alter my conclusions. Nevertheless, I suggest:

- a) that he was born in 1659, not 1658 (let alone 1655);
- b) that his first wife was the mother-in-law, not the widow, of Thomas Bridge;
- c) that his second wife was perhaps the mother-in-law, but definitely not the widow, of Samuell South;
- d) that he did not have any children;
- e) that he was not knighted (though this does not seem to be authoritatively believed);
- f) that he died in Westminster (as most, but not all, commentators suggest) shortly before January 18 1719; and
- g) that he was buried at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, in London, not at New Abbey.

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Endnotes

- ¹ PROB II 567 106.
- ² The National Archives, ref. RG 7.
- ³ I have not managed to find where he is described as the “great calculator” in this issue of the Historical Register. In his later publication Bannister (1859: cxliv) wrote that “in another journal [i.e., not the Historical Register] the event is stated with the addition that he had been famous for his skill in calculation, without having greatly enriched himself”.
- ⁴ William's sister.
- ⁵ 1691 is in fact the date of Paterson's first (rejected) proposal, not the date of the foundation of the Bank (Armitage 2004/10).0

Treasurer required

Due to ill-health, the Society needs a new Hon.Treasurer to keep and maintain our accounts. Members with financial experience are encouraged to consider this role. The Society is run entirely on a voluntary basis and co-operation and help from our Council will be given at all times.

Please contact chairman@scotsgenealogy.com

Queries

2979 McNEILL - Robert McNeill, shoe maker, b. ca. 1798 Scotland and emigrating (date unknown) to Nova Scotia, Canada, where he married Mary Crowe in 1821. Their children (all born in Nova Scotia): John, b. 1822; James, b. 1825; Robert L., b. 2 Nov 1826; Joseph, b. 2 Sep 1829; Rebecca Jane, b. 1832; Barbara, b. 1838. I am seeking to identify Robert McNeill's parents, siblings and where he originated from in Scotland.

Richard MacNeil, 504-2287 Lake Shore Bl. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M8V 3Y1. Email: rick.macneil@sympatic.ca

2980 McNEILL - Rev. D. J. McNeill, wrote query in The Scottish Genealogist's Dec. 1980 publication seeking information regarding his gg grandfather James McNeill, b. 1778-9, who was living in London in 1820s, and died in Islington 1855. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and they had sons James and (possibly) Robert, a shoemaker. Rev. McNeill also contributed the article, “McNeills in and Around Bute” included in the Sept. 1984 edition of The Scottish Genealogist. Rev. McNeill was living at 50 Montrose Ave., Edgware, Middlesex at time of 1980 query. Seeking to contact Rev. D.J. McNeill or anyone knowing of his research or the family noted in his query to investigate possible family connection in Canada.

Richard MacNeil, 504-2287 Lake Shore Bl. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M8V 3Y1. Email: rick.macneil@sympatic.ca

Angus Mitchell

1924 – 2018

The Society regrets to announce the death of Angus Mitchell, one of our Honorary Vice-Presidents and a valued member, on 26 February 2018.



He was born in Ootacoonda, India, on 25 August 1924 to John Mitchell and Sheila Macbeth, where his father was a Civil Servant. Angus wrote about his parents' contributions to Scottish genealogy in the article *John & Sheila Mitchell: Two of the Founders* for our 60th Anniversary edition. (June 2013: Vol. LX No.2)

At the age of 19, he enlisted in the Inns of

Court Regiment/ Royal Armoured Corps (he thought it might be fun to drive a tank!), and was posted to Normandy four weeks after D-Day, in 1944. In the few months before his death, he was interviewed about his war experiences for Forces TV, and the recording was played during his funeral service. He explained that rather than being a gung-ho youngster, he had realised that evil was emanating from Nazi Germany and that it had to be fought. He recounted some of his experiences with humour and with sorrow, and, unsurprisingly to those who had enjoyed the pleasure of his company, with modesty, despite his many honours. These included the Military Cross, the Order of Orange-Nassau and (in September 2016) the *Legion d'Honneur*.

After the war he earned his degree from the University of Oxford and in 1948, he and Ann married. This December would have seen their 70th wedding anniversary, and they had already received a congratulatory card for their 65th anniversary from H.M. The Queen. He and Ann proceeded to extend their family trees with four children and, subsequently, several grandchildren.

He joined the Scottish Civil Service and his career advanced: at one point he was Principal Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Scotland. His portfolios at various times included Social Work Services and Education, both interests staying with him throughout his long and very active life. For example, he was involved with the Scottish Marriage Guidance Council (now Relate) and Action On Dementia, and he worked to alleviate homelessness. He was also Chairman of Court at Stirling University from 1984 to 1992 and was awarded two honorary degrees, one from Stirling and the other from Dundee. As a Chairman, he was described as trenchant, constructive and positive.

Later honours included his becoming a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and a Companion of the Bath.

Angus was also deeply interested in history, genealogy, monuments and historic buildings. His parents had begun their active interests in the late 1940s and in the article about them, he related how he was roped in also.

When my parents were recording inscriptions in the graveyard of Dunblane Cathedral in 1972, I happened to be staying at Dunblane Hydro for a conference, and was able to join them for my induction training in recording MIs. The hot weather had left several yellow patches in the grass, so they got permission to lift the turf and record the fine old gravestones a few inches underneath; although well protected from the weather and vandalism, it is a pity that they could not normally be seen by visitors. As a result of this experience I “caught the bug” (as my mother would say), and enjoyed helping my parents to record MIs in several other graveyards in Perthshire after my father gave up driving his car. My sister Alison also helped them in their work, and then spent several years in extending it to other areas such as Speyside, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Ayrshire, Angus and East Lothian.

Thus he too became involved in the ongoing task to record Scotland's gravestones and memorials and in the operations of the Society.

His mind and character remained clear and sharp in his later years. When he found it too difficult to hold a pen to complete *The Times* crossword, he switched to doing it on an iPad. He could always find another way to achieve a goal.

The Society will always appreciate his generosity, his work, his interest in so very many subjects and his engagement with almost everything around him. It has been said of him that “Angus embraced life, and life embraced Angus”.

One of Angus's passions was St John's Episcopal Church at the West End of Princes Street and took an active part in its affairs. He helped to transform the kirkyard into the Peace Garden, a beautiful corner of the city, and it was only poor physical health which prevented him from conducting the guided tour himself for one of our annual May outings.

Religious beliefs did not deter him from indulging his impish enjoyment of writing doggerel verse, and so we leave the last word to Angus. This was sung by a chorister at his funeral, which he had planned himself.

To the tune of Puccini's *O Mia Babbino Caro*:-

Here is a message from Angus Sung to his favourite tune,
Composed by Giacomo Puccini, An aria many will know.
But Angus has changed the wording To English for you to hear.
Although he can't join you today But wanted you all to know
How much Saint John's has meant to him For well over 60 years
He much enjoyed reading the Lessons, Guiding visitors around
And working on plans for the graveyard Where his and Ann's ashes will lie.
So please accept this heartfelt thanks For many great blessings from here.

The Origin of the Scottish Barclays: Part One

Timothy Gordon Barclay¹

Introduction

By the second decade of the thirteenth century the heirs of Richard de Berkeley of Ardrossan, the first Berkeley in Scotland, were the de Ardrossans of Ardrossan, the de Balliols of Urr, and Richenda de Berkeley and her husband Robert II fitz Warnebald in the Mearns. The next Berkeleys occurring in Scottish records were Roger de Berkeley, his wife, Margaret, and their sons, Hugh, Donald and Walter de Berkeley, from whom the later houses of Barclay evidently descended. However, although it has been long assumed Roger was similarly descended from the earlier Scottish Berkeleys, no relationship between them can be established. In conjunction with newer understandings surrounding the descent of the English Berkeleys and of several Scottish families associated with the Scottish Berkeleys, a re-examination of the evidence concerning Roger's origins, family, associates and career, is now required.

Charter evidence provides the initial line of investigation and reveals Roger de Berkeley was well connected to powerful men in central Scotland. Roger first appears as witness to a grant by Malcolm I, earl of Fife, of Livingston in West Lothian and Hermiston in Midlothian to Archibald de Douglas, confirmed by King Alexander II on 19 April 1219 or 1220, and probably before 6 Dec 1229 Roger was witness to a grant by the same earl of lands in Fife². Between 1224 and 1247, probably in the 1240s, Roger de Berkeley granted to Lindores Abbey thirteen acres from his manor of Forgandenny, in Perthshire, including nine acres previously "in dispute between Forgandenny and Exmagirdle", and probably around the same time, Roger granted to Lindores Abbey half a stone of wax from an annual rent due from his lands³. Following the death of Reginald de Warenne of Kilgraston, Roger's neighbour at Forgandenny, it was also surely Roger, mistakenly recorded as Robert de Berkeley, who in 1247 was witness with Malise II, earl of Strathearn, to a grant by Reginald's widow, Orabilla de Sai⁴. Malise II, Sir Roger de Berkeley and Sir Richard, son of Richard Comyn, were witnesses to a grant and confirmation to Lindores Abbey by Malise's cousin, Gilbert de Hay, probably executed soon after Gilbert succeeded his father, David, between May 1237 and 18 April 1241, and before the death of the elder Richard Comyn between 1244 and July 1249⁵.

Forgandenny

The manor of Forgandenny, held by Roger de Berkeley before 1247, requires further consideration. The parish of Forgandenny is located about four miles south-southwest of Perth, between the River Earn on the north, the Ochil Hills on the south, Dunbarney and Dron parishes on the east, and the Water of May and old royal demesne of Forteviot on the west. Though associations between the earls of Strathearn and the area are readily apparent, Forgandenny, in the

northern Perthshire diocese of Dunkeld and not in the Strathearn diocese of Dunblane, was probably never part of that earldom. Instead, it has been suggested that Forgandenny, as with Forteviot, was a crown estate, and was gradually apportioned amongst royal adherents between c.1175 and c.1225⁶.

Three landowners are associated with Forgandenny before the second quarter of the thirteenth century, but of these, only two are documented as such. The first was Ness, son of William and Ada, daughter of Earl Constantine of Fife, at Findo Gask, north of the River Earn, opposite Dunning in eastern Strathearn, and Deuglie in the southeast of Forgandenny parish, in the late twelfth century⁷. The other landowner was Reginald de Warenne, kinsman to Ela, wife of Duncan II, earl of Fife, who held neighbouring lands at Exmagirdle and Kilgraston in Dunbarney before about 1223, as well as the AE 40d. lands of Coventry in north-east Forgandenny, probably around the same time, certainly before the 1240s⁸.

Apart from the smaller holdings of Ness and Reginald, the Olifard family probably also possessed lands in Forgandenny in the early thirteenth century. Before 1171, Strageath, about seven miles west of Findo Gask, was acquired by Walter I Olifard from Ferteth, earl of Strathearn, in marriage with his daughter, Christian, and, around the turn of the century, Strageath was exchanged by Walter II Olifard with Christian's brother, Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, for lands elsewhere⁹. While these lands are unidentified, before March 1210 Walter II Olifard possessed small holdings at Colzie and Abernethy, and by April 1225 his nephew, Adam Olifard, had acquired Dupplin (two miles northeast of Forgandenny)¹⁰. However, Wester, North and South Colzie in Perthshire, and Easter Colzie in Abernethy, appear to have formed but four quarters of a davoch, while Dupplin contained a single toun¹¹. Though all lay in Dunblane diocese, their total accounts for only a fraction of the extent of Strageath, implying a significant holding or holdings elsewhere were obtained by the Olifards in their exchange with Gilbert¹². As then Adam Olifard and his brother, William, witnessed the later grants to Lindores Abbey by Roger de Berkeley and Reginald de Warenne, it is reasoned the family had acquired lands in Forgandenny by this exchange¹³.

Though the Olifards and Ness fitz William were undoubtedly the king's men, and Reginald de Warenne held in chief of the king, he did not witness any royal charters. Reginald's acquisition of land in Forgandenny is thus not entirely explained by a hypothesis of distribution of former crown demesne amongst royal adherents. Alternatively, Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, had interests in Exmagirdle before 1223, but this was related to his support of the Celtic clergy at Dunblane, Muthill and Methven, who held certain rights in the church of Exmagirdle¹⁴. Given also the "insular nature" of the earls of Strathearn before 1245, it seems unlikely then that the earls of Strathearn were more than indirectly involved in de Warenne's acquisitions¹⁵. However, the Olifards' relocation occurred soon after the marriage of Gilbert of Strathearn's daughter, Matilda, to Malcolm I, earl of Fife, in the late 1190s, and the kinship of Ness fitz William and Reginald de Warenne with the MacDuff family, suggests the latter were

instrumental in the earliest infestments in Forgandenny. Most likely then, when the Olifard's possession of Strageath became undesirable around 1210 and they exchanged this with the earl of Strathearn for small holdings further east at Colzie and Dupplin, the MacDuffs supplemented this with lands (perhaps recently granted in marriage by the earl of Fife to his son and daughter-in-law) between Saher de Quincy and Reginald de Warenne's possessions in Forgandenny¹⁶.

The apparent role of the MacDuffs in Forgandenny recalls Roger de Berkeley's earliest appearances in the retinue of Malcolm I, earl of Fife, and given the kinship of the other proprietors there, it may be suggested Roger or his wife, Margaret, were also related. If so, as the manor of Forgandenny occupied much of at least the eastern half of that parish and was probably the largest holding there, a reasonably close degree of kinship probably existed¹⁷. With the de Berkeleys apparently replacing the Olifards at Forgandenny by the 1240s then, and especially as in late 1258 Roger de Berkeley's eldest son, Hugh, succeeded to what Professor Barrow noted as the semi-hereditary office of justiciar of Lothian, a position previously held by David I Olifard, his son, Walter I, and grandson, Walter II Olifard, and also immediately before Hugh de Berkeley by Walter II's eventual heir, Walter III Murray of Petty and Bothwell, this strongly suggests Roger or his wife were related to the Olifards¹⁸.

Crawfordjohn

The exact connection between the Olifards and the Berkeleys is far from obvious, but further details may be elucidated. The advancement of Hugh de Berkeley to the positions of justiciar of Lothian and sheriff of Berwick suggests he possessed, in addition to Forgandenny north of the Forth, a reasonably extensive lordship in the south. Hugh's daughter, Euphemia, and also Patrick and Walter de Berkeley, held lands in 'Edinburghshire' in the 1290s, and as they apparently did not hold land in Berwickshire, this base in the Lothians may have been Hugh's caput¹⁹. However, Patrick de Berkeley also made his submission to King Edward of England on 28 August 1296 described as "chevalier of the county of Lanark", and, while he evidently had interests in at least three counties, Lanarkshire was presumably the location of his primary residence²⁰. Without a doubt then, this residence was at Crawfordjohn, in upper Lanarkshire bordering on the valley of Nith, of which Patrick's son, John de Berkeley, was lord in 1309²¹.

The history of the Crawford family before the loss of Crawfordjohn is worth exploring. Reginald I de Crawford, eldest son and heir of John I de Crawford, was lord of Crawfordjohn and possibly sheriff of Lanark by about 1200²². Reginald was also sheriff of Ayrshire from about 1219 until at least 1227, but was succeeded in the 1230s by his son and heir, John II de Crawford²³. John II was active from before 1211 until at least September 1241, when he and his wife, Osanna, made a grant of part of the lands in Crawfordjohn to Newbattle Abbey²⁴. Osanna probably died soon after this, and John then perhaps retired to Melrose Abbey, where he was buried in 1248²⁵. The AE £40 lands of Crawfordjohn are thought to have then been divided between John and Osanna's daughters who

married members of the Barclay and Murray families, one of the moieties being held before 1296 as already described by Patrick de Berkeley, and the other by Andrew de Murray of Petty²⁶.

The identification of John II de Crawford's daughters, and the names of their husbands, are unknown. However, Reginald I de Crawford was unlikely to have been older than 70 when sheriff in 1227, John II de Crawford was probably of age by June 1211, and his younger brother, Hugh, was infertile in one third of Stevenson before 1214²⁷. This suggests John's daughters were born in the same decade their father first appears on record, possibly a little earlier, and correlates with the probability that, like his father, John II de Crawford was a grandfather by the time of his own death in 1248. Quite obviously though, Patrick de Berkeley and Andrew de Murray were not John II de Crawford's sons-in-law.

Bothwell

The descent of Andrew de Murray is the next point of enquiry. Andrew I de Murray of Petty was the younger brother of William de Murray of Bothwell and son of Walter III de Murray of Bothwell and Petty, who was himself the son and heir of Walter II de Murray of Borham and Petty and the unnamed heiress of David II Olifard of Bothwell. However, contrary to previous understandings, recent work on the heraldry of the family by Bruce McAndrew, building on the earlier work of Alex Maxwell Findlater, determined the Murrays of Bothwell were a cadet branch of the Murrays of nearby Drumsagard, and that Andrew de Murray's grandfather, Walter II de Murray of Petty, son of William II de Murray of Borham (younger son of William Freskin), was first married to the heiress of Drumsagard²⁸. Walter's first wife died within a few years of their marriage though, and, by 1231, Walter had married the sister (less probably, daughter) of David II de Olifard²⁹. Walter III de Murray then acquired his mother's extensive Olifard inheritance, including Bothwell and Orbiston in Lanarkshire, Crailing and Smailholm in Roxburghshire, Hutton and other lands in Berwickshire, Lilford in Northamptonshire and Oakington in Cambridgeshire, after the death of David II before 1250 and his father by 1253³⁰. The lordship of Drumsagard was in turn inherited by Walter II's eldest grandson, Sir William de Murray, by the 1270s, while his cousins, William de Murray of Bothwell and Andrew I de Murray of Petty, succeeded their father, Walter III, at his death in 1284³¹. These separate lineages were then finally reunited via Thomas Murray of Bothwell and Joanna Murray of Drumsagard's marriage around 90 years or so later³².

It is of note in relation to Dr McAndrew's work that several members of the extended Murray *familia*, including the Augustines (the sons of Augustine of Elgin), appear in a Lanarkshire context from the 1240s. Between 1236 and 1247, probably shortly after 7 June 1244, Robert de Murray, otherwise Robert Augustine, was witness with an unidentified "Dom. William de Murray" – possibly the son of Walter II de Murray and his first wife - to a charter by William de Lindsay, and, by 1252, Robert and his wife, Marjory, also held half a carucate of land in Houghton, north-east of Carlisle in Cumberland, possibly as tenants of Dom. William or

Walter III de Murray³³. In addition, at Kinloss in June 1249, Robert's brother, Hugh de Murray, tenant of the AE £40 lands of Wiston, in Lanarkshire, under Walter de Wiston, granted 2s. annually from the mill of Wiston to Soutra Hospital, and following Walter's death between December 1259 and 1262, Hugh forced Henry de Wiston, then beneath his majority, "in prison and coerced by violence", into granting him a charter of the Lanarkshire lands of Sornfallow, "Hefshunt" and Drumgray³⁴. Hugh's actions towards Henry were dealt with in March 1263 by a Lanarkshire jury headed by the sheriff and composed of local landholders, including one Simon de Hotun and a Sir Robert de Berkeley³⁵. However, given the identification of the witness to Orabilla de Say's charter in 1247 as Roger (not Robert) de Berkeley, that John de Berkeley's moiety of Crawfordjohn and the Lanarkshire caput of Patrick de Berkeley were one and the same, and that Patrick and Walter de Berkeley were connected to Euphemia and Hugh de Berkeley via their lands in Edinburghshire, it appears the record of Lanarkshire jurymen in 1263 should read 'Sir Roger de Berkeley', not 'Sir Robert de Berkeley', and that it was Roger who first acquired lands in that county.

Drumsagard

Dr McAndrew did not consider the Murray's possession of Crawfordjohn. However, the foregoing details strongly suggest Roger de Berkeley's wife, Margaret, was the daughter of John de Crawford, and given the correlation in dates of her marriage and that of Walter II de Murray and his first wife, it is quite probable she was Margaret's sister. Andrew de Murray's possession of lands at Crawfordjohn before 1298 does not alter this understanding, for Andrew I was a younger son and probably held his northern estates as his grandfather had, namely from his senior Murray kinsmen. Similarly, it was probably also by subinfeftment that Andrew held Crawfordjohn.

Nothing is known of the earliest proprietors of Drumsagard, but, in terms of ancient extent, the manor comprised AE £40 of lands, correlating well with the AE £40 lands of Crawfordjohn and the approximately AE £40 lands of Forgandenny³⁶. Possibly, with the heirs of the Crawford sisters inheriting lands of comparable value in these manors, they constituted the sisters' maternal inheritance. Considering too the issue of the justiciarship of Lothian descending to Margaret's son, Hugh de Berkeley, it may be suggested that John de Crawford's wife, Osanna, born about 1187 (\pm 11 years), was the daughter of Walter I Olifard and Christina of Strageath³⁷. Any such daughter would of course have a respectable claim to her mother's estates, but, as it was Walter II Olifard who first acquired Forgandenny, it is unlikely this manor formed her dower-lands. By elimination then, Osanna probably brought her husband, John de Crawford, the equivalent lands of Drumsagard in marriage, suggesting, as previously assumed, Drumsagard was indeed part of the earlier Olifard lands in Clydesdale³⁸.

Prior to David Olifard of Bothwell's death in the 1240s then, the Berkeleys and Murrays most likely each held a moiety of both Crawfordjohn and Drumsagard. With the advance of Walter II de Murray to the extensive Olifard estates soon

after 1244 and the contingent issues associated with his eldest son's maternal inheritance now being exceeded by his second son's maternal inheritance, and, of course the need to apportion his own lands, this probably resulted in circumstances favourable to a rationalisation of the Olifard inheritance³⁹. In other words, Walter most likely exchanged the lands of Forgandenny soon after acquiring them for the Berkeley's moiety of Drumsagard. Although there remains an obvious difference in extent of the lands in this exchange, other lands may also have been involved. Notably though, this very same point, in conjunction with the recruitment of his kinsmen to Lanarkshire around the same time, may indicate Walter had a pressing need to complete this rationalisation before 1247, perhaps soon after his elder son's death⁴⁰.

Lordscairnie

Obviously, Roger de Berkeley profited well from his marriage to Margaret de Crawford, but it seems likely he held lands in his own right by the time of his marriage. Considering next those lands held by the later Barclays that were not part of Margaret's inheritance, it is of note that before 1296 Sir David de Berkeley held several small properties in Fife. These lands were evidently inherited by his son, Sir David II de Berkeley, before 1315, and included Cairnie Barclay (later Lordscairnie), Murdochcairnie, Auchtermoonzie, Torr, and Kinsleith, as well as 'Edalston and Hyndeford'⁴¹.

Of David de Berkeley's lands in Fife, Murdochcairnie (around AE £5) appears to have been included in the larger manor of Rathillet granted to Duncan, earl of Fife, and his wife, Ada de Warenne, by King Malcolm IV between 20 November 1160 and 13 September 1162, which manor extended to and paid £26 6s. 8d. per annum to the guardian of the earl of Fife in 1294⁴². Similarly, the AE £4 lands of Kinsleith were probably part of the lands of Creich obtained by the earl before 1266 and returning £8 13 s. 4 d. in 1294⁴³. The AE £8 lands of Lordscairnie and Auchtermoonzie were granted by the bishop of St. Andrews to his steward, Odo Kinninmonth, in fee and heritage before 1178, but Odo's son, Adam, seems to have improperly alienated these lands between 25 March 1200 and 19 December 1218, with the vill of 'Karnihilstan' accounting for £8 13 s. 4 d. to the earl's guardian in 1294⁴⁴. Although 'Edalston and Hyndeford' are uncertain, and Torr of Moonzie must have been acquired by Sir David de Berkeley after 1293, these appear to have been pendicles of minor extent⁴⁵.

Given the duration of the minorities of the earls of Fife between 1270 and 1282 and after 1288, it is likely it was Malcolm I, earl of Fife, who acquired Lordscairnie and Auchtermoonzie from Adam Kinninmonth before 1219, and that these lands were granted to one of the earl's men soon thereafter⁴⁶. Roger de Berkeley was in the service of Malcolm I, earl of Fife, from his earliest days in Scotland, and, as was the case with his sister-in-law and her husband, Walter II de Murray of Petty, it seems likely Roger held lands in his own right. Notably then, excepting Torr, the lands held by David de Berkeley in the early fourteenth century comprised at least AE £20, matching that of Margaret de Crawford's moiety of Crawfordjohn.

It thus appears probable David's lands were first held by Sir Roger de Berkeley under the earl of Fife, also quite probably before 1226.

Cam

With the Scottish career of Roger de Berkeley explored, questions concerning his origins may now be attempted. As already described, no relationship between Roger and the previous de Berkeleys in Scotland can be identified, suggesting he was not their descendant⁴⁷. This is further supported as, in addition to his Scottish estates *de jure* (and the likelihood he was lord of certain lands in Fife), sometime between 1244 and 1266 Roger received from Maurice II de Berkeley, lord of Berkeley, a grant of 2 marks per annum from a messuage and carucate held by the Draycote family at Cam, in Berkeley, Gloucestershire⁴⁸. No such rent was held by any of the earlier Berkeleys in Scotland, but each of the English families were tenants of one another in numerous properties in the thirteenth century, suggesting then Roger de Berkeley of Lordscairnie was also English by birth⁴⁹. As such, given the surname Berkeley was rarely employed by the cadets of the main English families, Roger's retention of the same indicates a close kinship with one of the chief Berkeley houses⁵⁰. This deduction is reinforced by the apparent lack of any of the typical tangible services (such as suit of court) required from the lord of Berkeley's tenants being demanded from Roger for his income from Cam, and thus conversely suggests a less tangible, but equally substantive, relationship must have existed.

Given the foregoing uncertainty, it is fortunate that a simple examination of chronology limits the options for Roger de Berkeley of Lordscairnie's origins. Roger first appears on record before April 1220 and survived until at least 1263, indicating he was born between about 1188 and 1199. Of the chief Berkeley houses, that of Berkeley was held by Robert I de Berkeley from 1190 until his death in May 1220, then by Robert's brother, Thomas I de Berkeley, until his own death in November 1243, and thereafter by his son and heir, Maurice II de Berkeley. Robert and Thomas were born in the late 1160s, but their youngest brother, William, was born before 1175, while Maurice II de Berkeley was born about 1205⁵¹. As Roger de Berkeley of Lordscairnie was thus both older than Maurice II and younger than Maurice's youngest uncle, William, he cannot be accounted for in this family. Similarly problematic is the case with the sons of William III de Berkeley of Eldersfield and Coberley, a cadet branch of the Dursley Berkeleys, for while Roger was (based on their dates of marriage) younger than William's eldest son and heir, Robert de Berkeley, he was older than Robert's younger brother and heir, Giles de Berkeley⁵². This then leaves but one apparent option.

Dursley

There is in fact a significant amount of evidence linking Roger de Berkeley of Lordscairnie to the lords of Dursley, meaning it is not only by elimination that the matter of his parentage may be resolved. Henry de Berkeley, son and heir of

Roger V de Berkeley of Dursley, succeeded his father in 1218 and held the Dursley estate until his death in 1221⁵³. After a long custody under Henry's brother-in-law, Engelard de Cygony, lasting until between 1237 and 1238, Dursley was then held by Henry's son, John, until his own death in 1245⁵⁴. John de Berkeley of Dursley was thus born between 1216 and 1217 and his father, Henry, was born between about 1178 and 1197. Henry also had at least three siblings: a sister, Maud, born before 1196; a second sister, married to William Stanley and born before 1190; a brother, John, born before 1200⁵⁵. Roger de Berkeley's birth between about 1188 and 1199 entirely correlates with that of these siblings then. A similar degree of kinship is also strongly implied by the fact Roger's son, Hugh de Berkeley, and his descendants carried arms featuring a chevron and three crosses patée while soon after his majority in c.1238 the arms of Henry's son, John de Berkeley of Dursley, were recorded as *Goulis, iii crois pates de or, et une chevron argente*, as opposed to the arms of Sir Thomas lord Berkeley, *Goulis, et les rosettes argente, et une chevron argente*⁵⁶.

Further circumstantial evidence suggests the same relationship. As noted by Alex Maxwell Findlater, Henry de Berkeley was the first heir-male of the original family since the Conquest not to have been named Roger⁵⁷. Henry also seems to have had a younger son of that name, meaning the absence of a Roger amongst his identified siblings is curious⁵⁸. Henry's sister, Maud de Berkeley, was a widow by May 1212 when she leased her lands in Newington and Dursley to Kingswood Abbey for 2 marks per annum, and she extended this grant into a conditional purchase in July 1218⁵⁹. However, Maud's grant was not confirmed further and she is not found again on record, meaning she probably died without issue thereafter. Her brother, John de Berkeley, appears only once witnessing Maud's initial grant and probably also died without issue, and their nephew, John de Stanley, appears to have died before 1238⁶⁰. As Maud's rent of 2 marks per annum corresponds with that held by Roger de Berkeley, and especially given the lack of demands for service for Roger's income from Cam described above, the implication is that Roger was Maud's heir in this income as her closest surviving kinsman. Maurice II's role in this endeavour then appears to have been one of both financing the monks' purchase from Maud de Berkeley and subsequently appeasing Maud's heirs. Notably though, from the latter Maurice also ensured his superiority was duly acknowledged.

A final line of evidence may be considered. At Easter 1229 a Bartholomew de Berkeley was involved a plea of land in Westmorland against William III de Lancaster, and between about 1229 and 1233 a Laurence de Berkeley was witness to three grants concerning lands in Dumfriesshire, two by Robert IV de Brus and (also with Richard Comyn) one by Affrica, daughter of Edgar, lord of Strathnith⁶¹. Although the names Bartholomew and Laurence do not appear in any other records of the Berkeley families, a series of individuals named Bartholomew de Olypenny, and a Laurence de Wick, were prominent tenants of the lords of Dursley in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries⁶². Given the foregoing

details regarding Walter de Murray and his Augustine associates then, it may be suggested that these Berkeley tenants, and Bartholomew and Laurence de Berkeley, were one and the same men. Indeed, this is all but confirmed as in Robert V de Brus (husband of Isabel de Clare) was called to attend a Gloucestershire jury hearing a plea of novel disseisin by Bartholomew de Olypenny anent land in Kingscote, Berkeley, in 1250⁶³.

The connection of the Berkeley tenants with southwest Scotland and northwest England confirms much of the forgoing argument. As Bartholomew and Laurence were obviously present in the region by the late 1220s, their superior had surely acquired a base nearby before this time. All evidence, as such, points to this base being in nearby southern Lanarkshire, and the timing suggests a connection with Roger de Berkeley's recent marriage. As with Walter de Murray and his Augustine associates then, it appears Roger de Berkeley brought his family's retainers with him to southwest Scotland, and they adopted their superior's surname while present there.

Based on the evidence available, it is almost certainly Roger de Berkeley of Cam and Lordscairnie was the younger brother of Henry de Berkeley of Dursley. However, while Roger's English origins and upbringing are accounted for, the reasons for his relocation to Scotland in the late 1210s are unclear. Certainly, he had limited opportunities on his family's estates in Gloucestershire, but, given his kinsmen's connections to men such as Engelard de Cygony and the regent William Marshal, there is no obvious reason for Roger to have undertaken Scottish service in preference to English advancement. However, the various Anglo-Scot negotiations that his family's associates were party to between December 1217 and 1220, provides a possible context by which Roger entered the service of the Scottish nobility, especially those with English connections, such as the earl of Fife. Though this may have begun on a temporary basis, with his infeftment in Fife and subsequent marriage by the mid-1220s, Roger's relocation became permanent.

Conclusion

The various lines of investigation may now be brought together to form a comprehensive picture. Roger de Berkeley was the younger son of Roger V de Berkeley of Dursley and arrived in Scotland before about 1220, possibly in service of the English royal council, accompanied by his family's retainers. He soon found favour with Malcolm I, earl of Fife, and by 1226 had married Margaret, daughter of John de Crawford of Crawfordjohn, with Roger probably acquiring the AE £20 lands centred on Lordscairnie from the earl of Fife around this time. Margaret and her sister, who married Walter II de Murray of Petty, were co-heiresses of their paternal grandfather, Reginald I, and father, John II de Crawford, in the AE £40 lands of Crawfordjohn, and of their mother, Osanna Olifard, in lands of a similar extent, probably at Drumsagard. However, following Margaret's sister's death and Walter de Murray's second marriage to their Olifard cousin before 1229, their maternal inheritance was effectively doubled to include AE £40 lands in each of Drumsagard and Forgandenny, and soon after Osanna's death in the early 1240s, the manor of Forgandenny in Perthshire became the Berkeley family caput. After the succession of Maurice II lord Berkeley in late 1243 and before 1266, he granted Roger two marks rent from Cam, near Dursley, probably in association with a rent of

that value previously paid by the monks of Kingswood for Roger's sister's lands in Dursley and Newington, and at her father's retirement, or death in 1248, his wife, Margaret, succeeded to a moiety of Crawfordjohn. Roger is last heard of as a knight and Lanarkshire juryman on 6 March 1263, and he presumably died within the next decade or so.

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- ¹ Contact details: tgbarc2000@gmail.com.
- ² *Registrum Honoris de Morton, Volume I* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1853), App. I, nos.1-2; Keith J. Stringer, ed., *Regesta Regum Scottorum (RRS), III* (forthcoming), no.43; Niall D. Campbell, "Early Charter at Inveraray", *Scottish History Review (SHR) Volume 8* (1911), p.222. As suggested by Geoffrey Barrow, the appearance of a Roger de Berkeley as witness to three charters executed between 1183 and 1204, are almost certainly the result of error and should read Robert de Berkeley [G. W. S. Barrow, ed., *RRS, II* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1971), p.304; *Liber Sancte Marie de Melros (Melr. Lib.), I* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1837), no.153; *Liber S. Marie de Calchou, I (Kel. Lib.)* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1846), no. 248].
- ³ J. Dowden, ed., *Chartulary of Lindores Abbey (Lind. Cart.)* (Edinburgh: printed for the Scottish History Society, 1903), nos.68, 69.
- ⁴ *Liber Ecclesie de Scon* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1843), no. 87.
- ⁵ *Lind. Cart.*, no. 78. The elder Richard Comyn was the eldest son of William Comyn, earl of Buchan, and brother-in-law to Gilbert de Hay, and the younger Sir Richard Comyn and his brothers were signatories with Roger's sons to the bond of alliance with the Welsh on 18 March 1258 [Thomas Rymer, Robert Sanderson & George Holmes, eds., *Foedera, Conventiones, Litteræ, Et Cujuscunque Generis Acta Publica, Volume I Part II* (The Hague: Jean Neaulme, 1745), p.37].
- ⁶ John Malcolm Rogers, "The Formation of the Parish Unit and Community in Perthshire" (Par. Com. Perth.). *PhD thesis*, University of Edinburgh (1992), p.268.
- ⁷ William Fraser, ed., *Registrum Monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth (Camb. Reg.)* (Edinburgh: Grampian Club, 1872), no.71; W.A. Lindsay, J. Dowden and J.M. Thomson, eds., *Charters, bulls and other documents relating to the abbey of Inchaffray (Inchaff. Chrs.)* (Edinburgh: printed for the Scottish History Society, 1908), no.21.
- ⁸ Cynthia J. Neville, "The Earls of Strathearn from the Twelfth to the mid-fourteenth Century, with an Edition of their Written Acts" (Strathearn). *PhD thesis*, University of Aberdeen (1983), no. 26; *Lind. Cart.*, no. 70; William Douglas, "Culross Abbey and its Charters, with notes on a fifteenth-century manuscript", *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Volume 60* (1925- 26), pp.71-2. Before 1214 Philip de Mowbray of Methven granted the town and church of Exmagirdle to the bishop of Dunblane, and before 1223, probably before June 1219, the earl of Strathearn consented to an agreement whereby the bishop of Dunblane recovered the church of Muthill (near Strageath) for the episcopal *mensa* and the abbot of Lindores received ten marks of annual rent from Exmagirdle for six marks annually, with Gilbert and his heirs performing the military service due from Exmagirdle (Strathearn, no.26; *Lind. Cart.*, nos.42, 133). Reginald exchanged Coventry with Laurence, son of Orm of Abernethy, for the neighbouring lands of Wester Dron, probably between 1236 and 1247, around the same time he quitclaimed his rights in Exmagirdle to Lindores Abbey for half a mark per annum [William Fraser, *The Douglas Book (Douglas), III* (Edinburgh: Printed by T. and A. Constable at the Edinburgh University Press, 1885), no.281; *Lind. Cart.*, no.70].
- ⁹ Arkady Hodge, "A New Charter of William the Lion relating to Strathearn", *SHR Volume 86* (2007), p.317.
- ¹⁰ George S. C. Swinton, "Six Early Charters", *SHR Volume 2* (1905), no.3; *RRS, II*, no.484;

- James Balfour Paul, ed., *The Scots Peerage (TSP)*, VI (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1909), p.530.
- ¹¹ Par. Com. Perth., pp.252, 354.
- ¹² Par. Com. Perth., p.325.
- ¹³ *RRS*, II, p.443. Aberdalgie, in the diocese of Dunkeld, neighbouring Dupplin and Forgandenny, has been offered as a candidate for the disparity evident in the Olifard-Strathearn exchange, but was not actually acquired by the Olifards until the end of the thirteenth or early fourteenth century (Par. Com. Perth., p.252). As such, Forgandenny probably accounted for most - or all - of this difference.
- ¹⁴ Par. Com. Perth., p.255.
- ¹⁵ Strathearn, *passim*.
- ¹⁶ It may be noted here that Malcolm of Fife acquired in frank marriage Glendevon and Fossoway, beyond the Ochil watershed on the south-eastern boundaries of Strathearn (Strathearn, no.27).
- ¹⁷ The mid-thirteenth century manor of Forgandenny bordered Coventry on the north-east and Exmagirdle on the east, and included the commonty of Forgandenny on the northern slopes of the Ochils and Fordell in the south-east. The later barony of Forgandenny – about AE £40 in extent [Thomas Thomson, ed., *Inquisitionum Ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum Quae in Publicis Archivis Scotiae Adhuc Servantur, Abbreviatio (Retours)*, II (London: Record Commission, 1811), *Inquisitiones Speciales* Perth, nos.579, 651, 819, 861, 1017] – appears not to have differed significantly from this manor.
- ¹⁸ G. W. S. Barrow, *The Kingdom of the Scots* 2nd Edition (*TKOTS*) (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2003), pp.98-99.
- ¹⁹ David Macpherson, John Caley and William Illingsworth, eds., *Rotuli Scotiae in Turri Londinensi (Rot. Scot.)*, I (London: Record Commission, 1814), p.29b; Grant G. Simpson and James D. Galbraith, eds., *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland (CDS)*, V (Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1970), no.365; Joseph Bain, ed., *CDS*, II (Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1884), p.203. For the identification of Euphemia as Hugh's daughter, cf. John P. Ravilious, "The Ancestry of Euphemia, Countess of Ross: Heraldry as Genealogical Evidence", *The Scottish Genealogist*, 55 (2008), pp.33-38. For the descent, and descendants of Patrick and Walter de Berkeley, cf. Timothy Barclay, "The Origin of the Scottish Barclays: Part Two" (forthcoming).
- ²⁰ Thomas Thomson, ed., *Instrumenta Publica sive processus super fidelitibus et homagiis Scotorum Domino Regi Angliæ Factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1834), p.152; *CDS*, V, p.153.
- ²¹ William Fraser, *Red Book of Menteith (Menteith)*, II (Edinburgh, 1880), Menteith Charters, no.18.
- ²² William Fraser, ed., *Liber Sancte Marie de Dryburgh (Dryb. Lib.)* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1847), nos.221-223.
- ²³ *Melr. Lib.*, I, no.72; *RRS*, III, no. 114; Cosmo Innes, ed., *Registrum Sancte Marie de Neubottle (Newb. Reg.)* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1849), no.138.
- ²⁴ Cosmo Innes and Patrick Chalmers, eds., *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc (Arb. Lib.)*, I (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1848), nos.204, 209; *Newb. Reg.*, no.146.
- ²⁵ Joseph Stevenson, ed., *Chronica de Mailros* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1835), p.177. The name Osanna was given, if not frequently, at least probably exclusively, to females born on Palm Sunday, and no kinship between so-named individuals should be expected.
- ²⁶ *Menteith*, II, Menteith Charters no.18; G. W. S. Barrow, *Scotland and its Neighbours in the Middle Ages* (London: Hambledon Press, 1992), p.192. The Barclay's moiety of Crawfordjohn was exchanged in 1529-30 by Laurence Crawford of Kilbirnie for the AE £20 lands of Drumry in the earldom of Lennox [NRS, GD20/1/630; James Beveridge and Gordon Donaldson, eds., *Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum, Volume V Part I* (Edinburgh:

HMSO, 1957), no.747].

²⁷ TKOTS, p.276.

²⁸ Bruce McAndrew, "Heraldic investigations anent early Murray genealogy" (Murray gen.), *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 140 (2010), pp.145-164; Alex Maxwell Findlater, "Arms and Man, But Which Man? A look at early Murray Arms", *The Double Tressure*, 26 (2003), pp.48-69.

²⁹ Walter III de Murray evidently succeeded by April 1253 [Cosmo Innes, ed., *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis (Glas. Reg.)*, I, (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1843), no.203].

³⁰ CDS, II, no.1214, *Glas. Reg.*, no.203; RRS, IV, no.85; TSP, VI, p.528 n.6, citing B.L., Harl. Ch. 43 D.7, Joseph Stevenson, ed., *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland, 1286-1306 (Stevenson, Docs.)*, Volume II (Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1870), no.578b; CDS, II, no.725; *Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III (Close Rolls)*, Volume V (London: HMSO, 1916), p.206, David Crook, ed., *Curia Regis Rolls of the Reign of Henry III (CRR)*, Volume XIX (Woodbridge: Boydell Press, 2005), no.2039. A Walter de Murray was involved in legal action against David Olifard's widow, Dervorguilla, at Easter 1250 (CRR, XIX, no.2039).

³¹ The father of William de Murray of Drumsagard probably died in his own father's lifetime or soon thereafter, leading to a long minority for William (Murray gen., pp.151-154).

³² John Stuart and George Burnett, eds., *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, I (Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1878), p.582.

³³ Joseph Robertson, ed., *Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, IV (Aberdeen: printed for the Spalding Club, 1842), p.4 (misdated to c.1310); TNA, KB 26/147B m.11, m.39d, KB 26/148 m.22d. The hamlet of Houghton or Hoton in Stanwix parish – not to be confused with Hutton, in Berwickshire, which passed from the Olifards to the Murrays with Bothwell – was subsequently forfeited by a William de Murray and was granted then to a Cumberland knight, Robert de Tylioll, in May 1296 (Stevenson, *Docs.*, II, nos.358, 578).

³⁴ David Laing, ed., *Registrum domus de Soltre necnon Collegiate S. Trinitatis prope Edinburgh, etc. (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1841)*, no.35; Cosmo Innes, ed., *The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland (APS)*, Volume I 1144 – 1423 (Edinburgh: 1844), p.99; NRS, RH5/33.

³⁵ Joseph Bain, ed., CDS, I (Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1881), no.2677.

³⁶ *Retours*, II, *Inquisitiones Speciales* Lanark, nos.88, 149, 239.

³⁷ It is worth at this point considering the charter evidence for these relationships. Archibald de Douglas, to whom Malcolm MacDuff of Fife's charter of lands in Lothian marked Roger de Berkeley's first appearance in Scottish records, was co-witness with John II de Crawford in 1229 and between 1220 and 1239 (*Kel. Lib.*, no.186; *Newb. Reg.*, no.138). John II de Crawford also witnessed two charters by Archibald's brother, Brice bishop of Moray, between 1207 and 28 June 1211 (*Arb. Lib.*, I, nos.204, 209), and was co-witness with Walter II Olifard between 25 June 1240 and 1242 (*Newb. Reg.*, no.143). Reginald de Crawford, father of John, was witness with Walter II Olifard to two charters dated to between 6 August 1219 and probably 1228 [Cosmo Innes, ed., *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet* (Edinburgh: Maitland Club, 1832), pp.22-3, 23-4], the second also with Walter's brother, David, and another three royal charters with Walter in May 1223 (RRS, III, nos.70-72). Robert Crawford, probably Reginald's nephew, was also witness for and with a William Olifard, either the father or brother of Adam Olifard of Dupplin, to two charters executed on the same occasion between 7 Jan 1210 and 1231 [David Edward Easson, ed., *Charters of the Abbey of Coupar Angus*, I, (Edinburgh: printed for the Scottish History Society, Volume 40 1947), no.22; Charles Rogers, ed., *Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Cupar-Angus with the Breviary of the Register*, I (London: printed for the Grampian Club, 1879), p.331 no.28]. Older accounts describing a daughter of John de Crawford as the wife of Archibald de Douglas are erroneous

though, being based on a misunderstanding of how the Douglas' acquired their moiety of Crawfordjohn [cf. James Balfour Paul, ed., *TSP, III* (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1906), p.136].

- ³⁸ An alternative suggestion is that Osanna was the heiress of Drumsagard and this was not an Olifard property but was merely exchanged for Forgandenny. However, this does not explain Hugh de Berkeley's tenure as justiciar. The Olifard hypothesis also explains the appearance of the names David and Walter amongst Roger de Berkeley's descendants and suggests the recorded name of Roger's second son, "Doven | aldo" (*Lind. Cart.*, no.69), is possibly an error for David.
- ³⁹ Walter held most of his estates in the north by somewhat tenuous rights from his cousins Walter I de Murray of Duffus, William de Murray of Sutherland and Andrew de Murray bishop of Moray [Cosmo Innes, ed., *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis* (Edinburgh: printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1837), nos.31, 33, 87, 120, 121].
- ⁴⁰ These details provide 1247 as the *terminus ante quem* for the deaths of David Olifard of Bothwell, Walter II de Murray's elder son, and Osanna Crawford (née Olifard). Conversely then, late 1244 is the earliest date at which Roger de Berkeley could have held Forgandenny, at least in his own right.
- ⁴¹ NRS, GD45/27/101; John Stuart, ed., *Registrum de Panmure, Volume II* (Edinburgh, 1874), pp.219-220.
- ⁴² Thomas Thomson, ed., *Retours, I* (London: Record Commission, 1811), *Inquisitiones Speciales Fife*, nos.52, 1336; G. W. S. Barrow, ed., *RRS, I* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1960), no.190; Stevenson, *Docs., Volume I* (Edinburgh: H. M. General Register House, 1870), p.415.
- ⁴³ *Retours, I, Inquisitiones Speciales Fife*, no.1070; *Rot. Scot., I*, p.8b; *APS, I*, p.445; *CDS, V*, no.128; Stevenson, *Docs., I*, p.415.
- ⁴⁴ *Retours, I, Inquisitiones Speciales Fife*, no.196; Norman F. Shead, ed., *Scottish Episcopal Acta, Volume I: The Twelfth Century* (Edinburgh: Scottish History Society, 2016), no.211; G. W. S. Barrow, "The early charters of the family of Kinninmonth of that ilk," in *The Study of Medieval Records: Essays in Honour of Kathleen Major*, eds. D. A. Bullough and R. L. Storey (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971), no.11; Augustin Theiner, ed., *Vetera Munimenta Hibernorum et Scotorum* (Rome, 1864), no.20; Stevenson, *Docs., I*, p.415.
- ⁴⁵ Previous accounts equating 'Edalston' with Eddleston, in Peeblesshire, held by the bishop of Glasgow from the twelfth century, and 'Hyndeford' with Hindford in Lanarkshire, are evidently erroneous.
- ⁴⁶ James Robert Nicolson MacPhail, *Highland Papers, Volume II* (Edinburgh: Scottish History Society, 1916), pp.125-9.
- ⁴⁷ cf. Timothy Barclay, "The First Berkeleys in Scotland", *The Scottish Genealogist Volume LXIV No.3* (September 2017), pp.83-97.
- ⁴⁸ *Calendar of the Fine Rolls, Volume IV Edward III* (London: HMSO, 1913), p.190. This two marks rent from the Draycote's carucate in Cam was acquired by Roger's son, Hugh, before 1296, and a rent of the same value was later held by David de Berkeley [*CDS, II*, pp.173-4; *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery), Volume II* (London: HMSO, 1916), no.1457]. However, as David's income was said to be due from two virgates rather than one carucate, Alex Maxwell Findlater (building on the earlier work of John Ravillious) speculated David did not inherit Roger and Hugh's rent. Instead, Findlater reasoned, Roger and Hugh's rent must have descended via Euphemia to the earls of Ross, who then presumably forfeited the same in the early 1300s [Alex Maxwell Findlater, "Berkeleys and Barclays", *Somerset Dragon* 26 (December 2003) (Berkeleys and Barclays), p.6]. However, there is no evidence for this supposed Ross acquisition and, moreover, it is certain that on the Berkeley estate, two virgates were equivalent to one carucate [Bridget Wells-Furby, *The Berkeley Estate 1281 – 1417 Its Economy and Development (Berkeley Estate)* (Bristol: The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 2012), pp.84, 117]. It is thus clear

- there was only ever one rent in Cam held by the Barclays of Scotland, with the transfer of the same from Roger to his son, Hugh, and then to David de Berkeley, reinforcing the earlier conjecture Roger first acquired those lands in Fife later also held by David.
- ⁴⁹ About 1215 Roger V de Berkeley of Dursley granted the lands of Draycote in Cam to John, younger son of Eustace de Cam and first to adopt the Draycote surname, for one quarter of a knight's service and 3s 9d rent [John Smyth, John Maclean, ed., *The Berkeley Manuscripts, Volume III* (Gloucester: The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1885), p.124; TNA, BCM/A/1/19/51]. Between 1248 and about 1266 John was succeeded by his son or grandson, Robert de Draycote, who became the first recorded family tenant of Maurice II de Berkeley in Cam (*CDS, II*, p.173). John's birth thus dates to between about 1184 and 1194, all but ensuring a thirteenth century origin (but not earlier) for his family's acquisition of further lands in Cam.
 - ⁵⁰ Robert fitz Richard and Maurice fitz Maurice were cadet grandsons of Alice de Berkeley and Maurice fitz Robert fitz Harding, Maurice de Cam was one of their younger great-grandsons, and Roger fitz Oliver was one of their cadet nephews (TNA, BCM/A/1/43/31, A/1/11/14, A/1/14/72; *CRR, XIX*, no.807). Another nephew, Roger de Newington, a contemporary of Roger in Scotland. occasionally employed the surname Berkeley (TNA, BCM/F/1/4/9-10).
 - ⁵¹ *AFFG, 1199-1299*, no.1010; John Smyth, John Maclean, ed., *The Berkeley Manuscripts, Volume I* (Gloucester: The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1883), p.119; TNA, BCM/A/2/3/4.
 - ⁵² Doris M. Stenton, ed., *The Great Roll of the Pipe for the eighth year of King John, Michaelmas 1206 (Pipe Roll 52)* (London: printed for the Pipe Roll Society, 1942), p.15; *Close Rolls, Volume III* (London: HMSO, 1908), p.571.
 - ⁵³ Pauline Ebdon, ed., *The Great Roll of the Pipe for the second year of the reign of King Henry III, Michaelmas 1218 (Pipe Roll 62)* (London: Pipe Roll Society Publications 77, 1972), p.40; Thomas Hardy, ed., *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi, Volume I* (London: Record Commission, 1833), p.470b.
 - ⁵⁴ *Close Rolls, Volume III*, p.436; *Close Rolls, Volume IV* (London: HMSO, 1911), p.73; *AFFG, Volume I*, no.424; *Close Rolls, V*, p.309.
 - ⁵⁵ TNA, BCM/F/1/4/1.
 - ⁵⁶ Ames, *A Collection of Coats of Arms Borne by the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Gloucester* (London: J. Good, 1792), pp.11-12.
 - ⁵⁷ Berkeleys and Barclays, p.4.
 - ⁵⁸ An otherwise unidentified Roger de Berkeley appears in Gloucestershire records around the mid-twelfth century [TNA, BCM/F/1/1/22, F/1/5/32; *AFFG, I*, no.505; Robert B. Patterson, ed., *Original Acta of St. Peter's Abbey Gloucester c.1122 – 1263* (Gloucester: The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1998), no.285] and may have been the father of a Henry de Berkeley who settled in Limerick [James Mills, ed., *Calendar of Justiciary Rolls of Ireland, Edward I Part I* (Dublin: HMSO, 1905), pp.22, 39, 41, 56, 58, 70, 71, 181].
 - ⁵⁹ TNA, BCM/F/1/4/1-2.
 - ⁶⁰ TNA, BCM/F/1/4/2, F/1/5/18-19.
 - ⁶¹ *CRR, Volume XIII* (London: HMSO, 1959), no.1971; William Fraser, *The Annandale Family Book of the Johnstones, Earls and Marquises of Annandale, Volume I* (Edinburgh: 1894), no.7; Alan Macquarrie, "Notes on some charters of the Bruces of Annandale, 1215 – 1295", *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Third Series Volume 58* (1983), p.73 no.3; *Melr. Lib., I*, no.201.
 - ⁶² TNA, BCM/F/1/5/6, A/1/57/4.
 - ⁶³ *Close Rolls, Volume VI* (London: HMSO, 1922), p.365.



Bob's Bytes – 10 Steps to Easy DNA Analysis



Bob Dawes

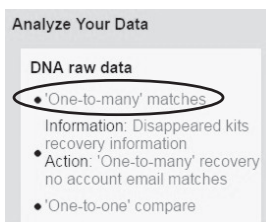
Step 1 Own Your Raw Data

No matter who you test with, download your raw data file and save it to your computer. Once you have your file, there are several places where you can upload it to expand your research capabilities.

- (1) GEDmatch <http://www.gedmatch.com> (free)
- (2) DNA.land <https://dna.land> (free)
- (3) Family Tree DNA <http://www.familytreedna.com> (free + \$\$)
- (4) DNA Gedcom <https://www.dnagedcom.com> (free)
- (5) Promethease <https://promethease.com> (\$\$)
- (6) General Info <http://medicalfuturist.com/analyse-your-dna-in-your-living-room/>

Step 2 Save Your Matches

Open a new spreadsheet in Excel or your favourite program and paste your matches from each testing company into separate tabs. This way you can sort the information any way you like. It also protects the information against loss in case anything happens to the testing company in the future. This should be updated every couple of months to capture new matches. Include your GEDmatch "one to many" analysis here as well. To copy and paste results, open the appropriate match screen, press Control A to select everything on the page or drag your cursor over the part you want and select EDIT | COPY, then move to your blank worksheet and select EDIT | PASTE SPECIAL | UNICODE TEXT. You can now delete any unwanted rows and columns to clean up the data. One advantage of getting a match list from GEDmatch is you can tell the testing company by the kit prefix as follows:



AncestryDNA kit numbers start with 'A'
23andMe kit numbers start with 'M'
Family Tree DNA kit numbers start with 'T'
MyHeritageDNA kit numbers start with 'H'
WeGene kit numbers start with 'W'
GenetiConcept kit numbers start with 'E'
Genes for Good kit numbers start with 'G'
Generic or custom kits start with 'Z'

Step 3 Create a Grid

Using GEDmatch, pick a "one to many" analysis and select the boxes in the 4th column for the kits you want to compare or just pick up to the first fifty. At the top of the grid is a button for "SUBMIT" which will take you to the Visualization Options screen. Pick "Matrices" and "A-Matrix" to create a cross reference grid of who is related to whom from your match list. You can either Copy and Paste the results into a spreadsheet as outlined in Step 2 or Clip the colourful chart with the Snipping Tool and paste it into a Word document or both.

If you know you have matches who haven't uploaded their raw data to GEDmatch, encourage them to do so. The important aspect here is to start working with your data from the top matches and as you gain experience you can expand the list. If you are lucky enough to have a parent or other close relative tested it will be easy to separate your grid into paternal and maternal lines

otherwise you'll have to try and differentiate them from your defined matches.
Note: A defined match is one that you can corroborate between DNA and paper records.

Step 4 Connect Chromosomes to Surnames

Still using GEDmatch, do a “one to one” comparison between yourself and each of the matches on your grid. Determine the Chromosomes that you match on and the strength using different colours for < 10 cM, 11-20 cM, 21-30 cM and > 31 cM. See example below:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Kit	Name (Ch # are matches to M828xxxx)	M828xxxx	M259xxxx	PM828xxxxP1	T745xxxx	T796xxxx	A278xxxx	M919xxxx	T645xxxx	T639xxxx
2	M828xxxx	Test Subject		3568.4	3587.1	1168.4	18.7	111.5	105.2	59.7	53
3	M259xxxx	Mother of	3568.4			2127.1		299	182.8	57.2	47.4
4	PM828xxxxP1	Father of (Phased)	3587.1				18.3				
5	T745xxxx	*Maternal Cousin	1168.4	2127.1				63.8	67.4		5.8
6	T796xxxx	*Paternal Cousin (Ch 15, 16)	18.7		18.3						
7	A278xxxx	*Jones (Ch 2, 1, 9, 5, 12, 17, 22)	111.5	299		63.8				17.9	20.1
8	M919xxxx	* Smith (Ch 1, 2, 3, 11, 19)	105.2	182.8		67.4					
9	T645xxxx	*JaneD (Ch 4, 4, 13)	59.7	57.2				17.9			33.9
10	T639xxxx	*Joan E B (Ch 4, 4, 9)	53	47.4		5.8		20.1		33.9	

Add these values against the appropriate kit numbers and change their row and column colours to red and blue to indicate maternal and paternal connections respectively. Leave any you can't identify as black to indicate they need more work.
You should now begin to see common family groups to which you should be able to assign family surnames based on the common chromosomes and strength of the matches.

Step 5 Export your Relatives

Using your Family Tree software, run a “kinship” report of everyone in your tree by their relationship to you. This will identify all of your 1st cousins, 2nd cousins etc., and make it easier to identify which matches might be relevant from your match lists. Copy and paste this report into a spreadsheet and separate your relatives into maternal and paternal tabs on different worksheets. Add columns for GEDmatch plus all the testing companies you've used along with ones for Trees and Notes. Also, add a worksheet with a tab called “unlinked” to put any new matches you can't configure into either the maternal or paternal tabs.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Name	Relationship	Common Ancestor	GEDmatch	FT-DNA	23andMe	DNA.land	Ancestry	Trees	Notes
663	Leith G (b. 1937)	3rd cousin	GARDNER, Thomas							
664	Lawrence Thomas (b. 1934)	3rd cousin	GARDNER, Thomas							
665	Ma Mary (b. 1925 d. 1999)	3rd cousin	DAWES, Thomas							
666	Albert (b. 1930 d. 2003)	3rd cousin	GARDNER, Thomas							
667	Albert Edward (b. 1910 d. 1980)	3rd cousin	DAWES, Thomas							
668	Annie Dorothy (b. 1905 d. 1987)	3rd cousin	DAWES, Thomas							
669	Arthur J (b. 1914 d. 1915)	3rd cousin	DAWES, Thomas							
670	Derek J W (b. 1933)	3rd cousin	DAWES, Thomas							
671	Jane V (b. 1947)	3rd cousin	DAWES, Thomas							
672	John Leonard (b. 1913 d. 1995)	3rd cousin	DAWES, Thomas							

When you can identify a defined match, enter their kit information in the GEDmatch column. For the other columns, use something unique from the match information i.e. Genetic Distance from DNA.land, or just the relationship (eg. 3rd C). Since my software used terms like 1st Cousin Once Removed, I edited it to 1st Cousin 1 Time Removed so it would sort correctly.
If you identify an Ancestry tester by the prefix A on their kit number they likely have a public tree on Ancestry.com that you can find and enter its title under the Trees column. Use Notes to identify anything you can use to further refine the connection like “possible JONES line.” Similarly, if their kit starts with a “T” and you have tested with Family Tree DNA you should find them on your match list there and they might have a pedigree you can access.

Step 6 Contact your Matches

Now that you've identified a number of potential matches and their possible relationship, it is time to contact them to see if they can confirm the connection or collaborate with you on any necessary research. I take small groups who match on the same chromosome and build an email list in my email application like **DNA Ch2 Brown Family** and send them an email. The email list helps to keep their addresses organized and makes it easy to send updates about new information or success stories.

The Subject should specify that this is about a match on GEDmatch or other website. The message body should identify who you are and what the suspected match is, plus you should provide a list of associated family surnames in capitals so recipients can quickly scan for names they recognize. Personally, I include place names with the surnames and I include a note that I won't contact them again if they aren't interested so I don't get labelled as a SPAMer.

Step 7 Analyze their Trees

As outlined in Step 5, look for the Ancestry kit references on Ancestry.com for public trees. When I find a relevant tree I don't immediately add the information to my personal tree but I create a new tree in my program for just this family. Once I am satisfied that it relates to the same people I have in my tree I add the new references manually with a source back to the Ancestry tree name. I do the same for trees found on Family Tree DNA and 23 and Me. Usually, the reason you start to do this is the contacts don't respond to your email but you want to pursue the match and this is the only way to do it without collaboration from the other party.

Regardless of who you test with, make sure you add a tree to your profile on your test company's website so others can find your information. I create a skeleton pedigree GEDCOM back as far as I can go to make it easy to upload. I edit out any living individuals myself so I don't have to depend on the website's privacy settings. Also, upload trees for any relatives that you have had tested since they may get matches that are not in common with yours.

GEDmatch also accepts GEDCOM files and will provide correlation between DNA matches that also have a GEDCOM that you can troll through for common surnames and connections. This is the one place it is important to upload a comprehensive GEDCOM of your entire tree, minus any living individuals of course.

Step 8 Get your Cousins Involved

Encourage your cousins either to get tested or let you have them tested. Sometimes you are surprised when they offer to do it themselves and pay for it. Always provide anyone who participates with a copy of their family tree along with a cousin match list and their genetic origins. They've done the sample for you and it's the least you can offer in return.

Start with a fan chart of your pedigree out from you and then try to identify a living relative along each spoke. Start with the surnames of your grandparents and expand from there unless you are trying to prove a particular relationship. As each cousin's test results come in, you should be able to identify the chromosome for that branch and further sort your match on the master grid spreadsheet. This way you control your spending to the most important lines. Remember also that anyone who has tested with Family Tree DNA can have their results upgraded to both Y and MT tests without a further test kit.

Step 9 Update your Pedigree

The whole point of doing DNA analysis is to find new cousins who, hopefully, have family data that you are missing or about branches that you were unaware of until now. Add new links to your tree with appropriate sources for your DNA contacts. Online trees such as wikitree and geni.com allow you to add your DNA credentials so others are aware that you have been tested.

If you have a link but cannot agree on a common ancestor, add a hypothetical one on a temporary basis so that you can add the rest of the family from your matches tree. For example, I have a match to my 3rd great grandmother in Scotland but my match and I have no one in common except for a surname and location. Since the birth date of her ancestor is close to the birth date of mine (a few years) they could be siblings so I created a hypothetical father called Father LUSK to join them together. This way I was able to determine that she and I are 5th cousins once removed. Even if my made-up individual turns out to be an uncle or another generation back it will be easy enough to correct in my genealogy program since everything down from her ancestor is accurate.

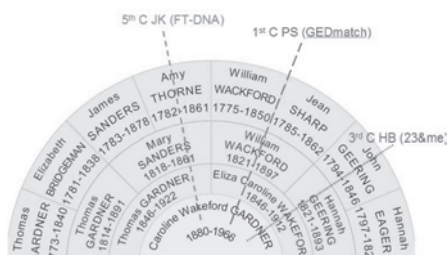
Step 10 Show and Tell

Using your genealogy program or a third-party charting utility build a fan chart back from yourself. Capture the fan chart so you can insert it into a word processing program. The easiest way is to use the Snipping Tool to grab a JPG image of the chart. After inserting the chart into your word processor, use the drawing tool to add coloured lines for each chromosome/surname connection and use a text box to add your contacts names at the end of the line. Once you have the overlays done, print the chart as a pdf file so you save it with all the editing. This gives you a nice picture of your overall DNA inheritance which can be shared with the cousins you've encouraged to get tested and other relatives who might get interested.

Alternatively, you could create a cousin specific chart back from them to make it more personal. This might be a great birthday or special event gift.

I have also seen examples of charts where the common ancestors are shaded in colour to define a specific match. Whatever works for you is acceptable.

Have fun and find your cousins.



“I am a cousin!”

Following on from the topic of the above article, an entertaining read is, *It's all relative: Adventures up and down the world's family tree*, by A.J. Jacobs, published by Oneworld Publications in 2017. ISBN 978-1-78607-375-4. Also available in an electronic format.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Keen & Eileen Elder

Family Photographs 1860-1945	Robert Pols
Blackhall War Memorial	Mary B Morrison
Aberlady Parish Church	
The History and Heritage of Pitlochry and District	
Famous Edinburgh Crimes	Ross MacDonald
Episcopalian Records at Leith;	
Extracts from the Registers of Baptisms 1740-1772	The Scottish Antiquary
Records of Marriages from Old St Paul's Church	
1736-1763, also 1834 & 1838;	
Baptisms 1735-1765, also 1837 & 1839	The Scottish Antiquary
Extracts from the Register of Marriages of the	
English Episcopal Chapel at Haddington;	
The 'Runaway Registers' 1762-1795	The Scottish Antiquary
Milnathort Presbyterian Church Baptisms 1850-1927	Stuart Farrell
Deaths as reported in the Inverness Journal and	
Northern Advertiser Newspaper 1824-1828	Stuart Farrell
Restalrig Parish Church –	
a Short Account of its History and Traditions	Robert Black Notman
An Islay Notebook	Gordon C Booth
The Diary of James & Alexander Noble 1762-1827	Meredyth Somerville
Discovering the Water of Leith	Hamish Coghill
Edinburgh The Old Town	Hamish Coghill
Edinburgh since 1990 90 Years of Photographs	Paul Harris
Crieff Presbyterian Relief Church Baptisms 1825-1854 & Crieff	
North Presbyterian Church Births & Baptisms 1825-1921	Stuart Farrell
Irish Civil Registration – Where do I start? Eileen M O'Duill, Steven C ffeary-Smyrl	
Family Tree of Sir Andrew Lusk	
Record of House of Kirkcudbright	John MacLellan
The Merchant Company and its Schools 1694-1920	John Harrison
One Hundred Years at Raeburn Place 1854-1954	
The History of Livingston	William F Hendrie
The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh;	
List of Fellows at 31st December 1969	
Queensberry House Hospital, a History	Margaret Hume & Sydney Boyd
Old Carnwath	Ann Matheson
"Aye Ready" The History of Edinburgh Fire Brigade,	
the Oldest Municipal Brigade in Britain	Alexander Reid
Morningside Tollhouse, a History of the Road North to	
Edinburgh Old Town and South to Fairmilehead and Beyond	V Weighill
Alyth United Presbyterian Church Marriages	
1833-1863 & Baptisms 1781-1860	Stuart Farrell

Huntly Free Church Births and Baptisms 1839-1853 & 1867-1900; Marriages 1841	Stuart Farrell
Till the Trumpet Sounds Again The Scots Guards 1914-1919 in their own words Vol 1 'Great Shadows' August 1914-July 1916; Vol 2 'Vast Tragedy' August 1916-March 1919	Randall Nicol
The Great War Handbook A Guide for Family Historians and Students of the Conflict	Geoff Bridger
Bloodline, the Origins and Development of the Regular Formations of the British Army	Iain Gordon
Free Church Miscellanea: Kingussie Free Church Baptisms 1843-1853, Moy Free Church Baptisms 1844-1854, Dores & Bona Free Church List of Adherents 1893, Stratherrick Free Church Baptisms 1842-1854, Cromdale & Advie Free Church Baptisms 1894-1929	Stuart Farrell
Royal Service Volume III	David Stanley
Humbie & Fala Free Church Baptisms 1844-1902; Marriages 1845-1866; Roll of Communicants 1844-1881	Stuart Farrell
Assynt Poor Register 1865-1916	Stuart Farrell

**The Scottish Genealogy Society holds
Scottish Family History Evening Workshops....**

“YOUR AIN FOLK”

*.... at their Library and Family History Centre at
15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh.*

We welcome enquiries from Local History Societies,
Family History Groups, Church Groups, Clubs, etc.... in fact any
groups interested in researching family history.
All facilities in our Library, including 'our complete collection of
Scottish Old Parish Records microfilms' will be available to you.

**The maximum number per group is 12,
and volunteers will be there to offer advice.**

**For further details contact
Ramsay Tubb at
enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com or 0131-220 3677**

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2018

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

- 19 March "Edinburgh City Archives: who do you think we are?" by Ashleigh Thompson,
- 16 April "The Builders of Edinburgh's New Town" by Dr Anthony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History
- 14 May Visit to "The Victorian Schoolroom" (History of Education Centre at Leith Walk Primary School, Brunswick Road) 2.00pm Please book at the SGS Library. £5 fee for a typical lesson and a tour of the museum – approx. 2 hours
- 24 September "A Family Life Revealed" The Stuarts at Traquair, 1491-1875 by Margaret Fox and Catherine Maxwell Stuart
- 22 October "The Second Boer War, 1899-1902" by Ken Nisbet
- 19 November "The Goldsmithing Families of Edinburgh" by Elspeth Morrison, Archivist at Edinburgh Assay Office

SGS meetings are open to all – bring your friends!
(Small donations from non-members will be appreciated.)

New Register House Research Evenings 2018

(in conjunction with Standard Life FHS)

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

Around Scotland

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

Anglo-Scots

(a branch of the Manchester & Lancashire FHS)

Anglo-Scots meet on Saturdays Manchester Central Library, firstly for a workshop at 10.30am on the 3rd floor at the computer block, at 2pm on the ground floor in Performance Space 1 or 2 for a Talk either by a Speaker or by a member.

Scotslot Meetings 2018

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

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

