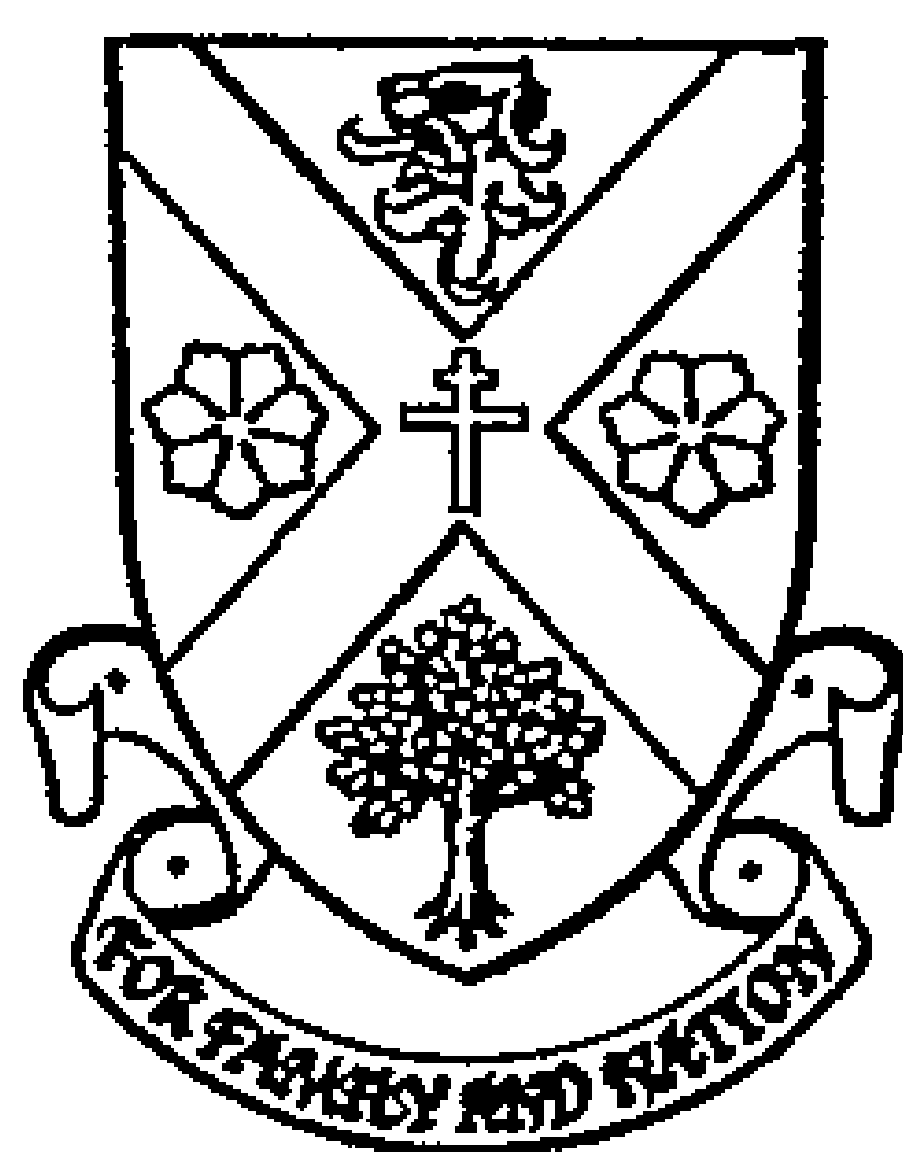


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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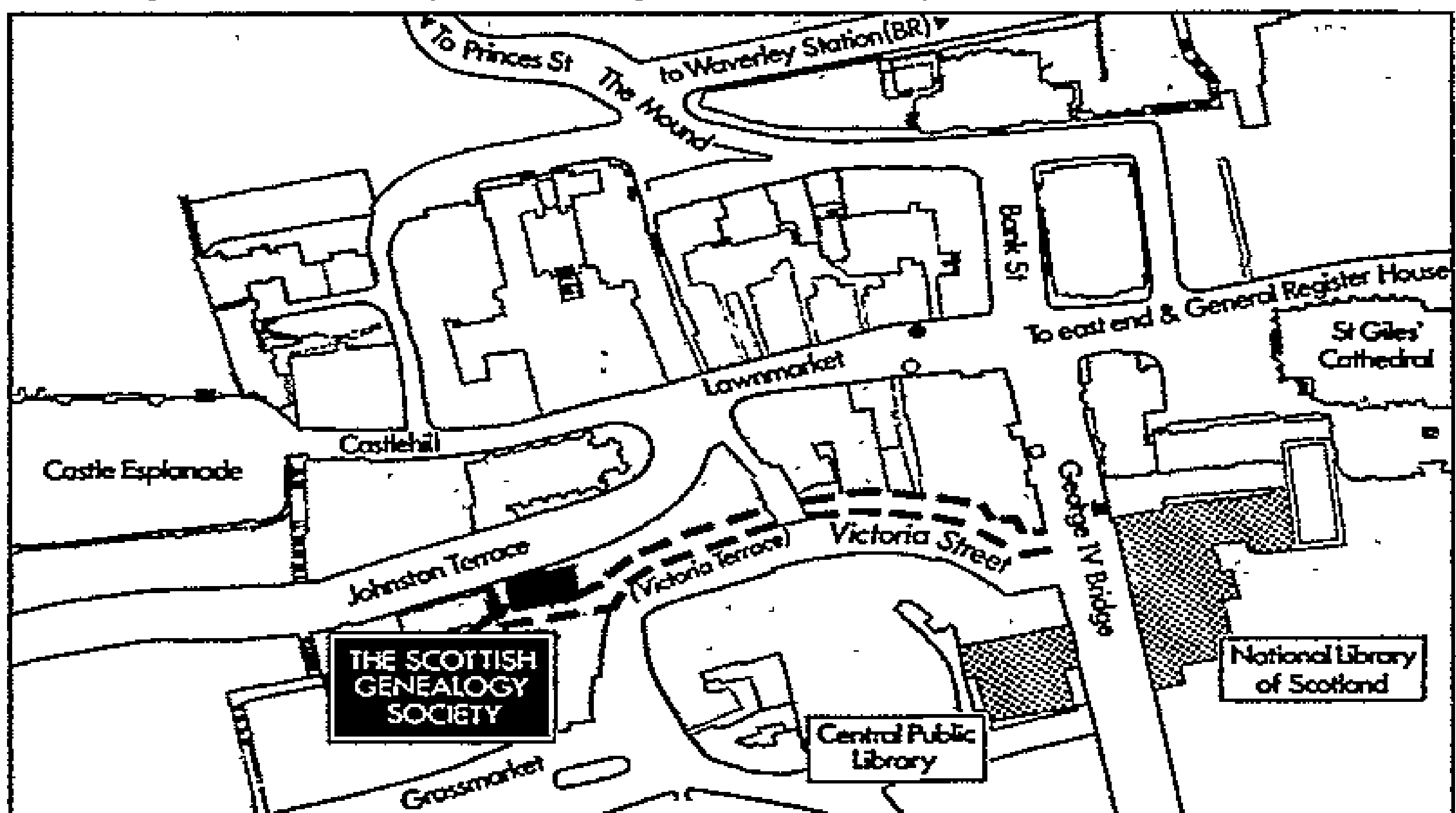
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DAVID THOMSON, THE SCOTTISH FOUNDER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE... A GENTLEMAN, AND A SCHOLAR

Part 2

by Genevieve Cora Fraser

In 1622, David Thomson was referred to as a "gentleman" in at least two legal documents, the Indenture where he is styled "*David Thomson of Plymouth in the County of Devon gentleman of those Parte*", and in the grant for Massachusetts signed by Ludvick, the Duke of Lennox; the Marquis of Hamilton; Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundell and Surrey and others. As was noted, these individuals acting on behalf of the Council for New England "*deputized, authorized and appointed, and in our place and stead have put David Thomson, Gent.,... to be our true and lawful attorney...*"⁴⁷

Earlier that year, Thomson was "appointed to attend the Lords, for a warrant to Mr. Attorney-General".⁴⁸ In the introduction to the "Reports of Sir George Croke, Knight", we learn that the Attorney General at the time was Sir Thomas Coventry. Though Croke's report primarily focuses on the reign of Charles the First, the documents cited make perfectly clear that any individual who pretends a "right to beare Armes, or Ensignes of gentry" might find himself hauled off to court to "disclayme the name and style of gentleman". Typically a judge might order the Defendant to attend the King of Arms, and the Officers of Arms, to inform them of "the truth and his right in the pedigree exhibited by him at Court, that the court might receive from them a certificate accordingly".⁴⁹

Based on the standards of the day, it is reasonable to assume that the full identity of Mr. David Thomson, Gent. was known to the Council Lords, the Attorney General, the man who was soon to become the Secretary of State of Scotland, namely Sir William Alexander (Earl of Stirling), and quite possibly to King James himself. And, to those who knew him in the New World of New England, he was referred to as a "Scottish" Gentleman.

One thing that casts this gentleman, who was also known as a scholar, against type is the fact that as a newlywed in Plymouth, England, Thomson sets up an Apothecary shop, which required an apprenticeship, not a college education. (In one parish record he is referred to as Davy Thomson, a note of affection for a personable man.) Quite possibly, Thomson was a merchant apothecary...receiving the latest shipment of items such as sassafras from the New World. Sassafras was the wonder drug of its time used to fight the pox. As an individual trained in the medicinal property of plants, who could converse with Natives in their own language, establishing a plantation at the Piscataqua north of the Massachusetts colony could prove a veritable gold mine in peltry, fishing, trading, lumber and drugs with medicinal properties known only to the Natives of the region. (Note: In 1635, Amias Thomson Mavericke's letter is sealed with a Grocer's "G", plus the Arms of the Stirling Guildry, the merchants mark "4" sign). Apothecaries were grouped under the Guild of Grocers.⁵⁰

The question is who was he? Though historians of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries point out that David was a Scotsman, many historians today

claim that David Thom(p)son was born in 1592 in Clerkenwell, England, the son of a household servant. They base this on the fact that someone of that name was born there at that time. In addition, Sir Ferdinando Gorges once lived in Clerkenwell, which is a suburb of London, and later became Governor at the Fort in Plymouth, England. Clearly Mr. David Thomson, who spent time in London, knew and later worked with Gorges on the Council for New England. However, to claim that he, and his parents before him, must have been servants in the Gorges household, one must renounce all that is known of him in favor of a completely unsubstantiated theory. ⁵¹

Based on extensive research, I have come to believe that David Thomson, the founder of New Hampshire, is David Thomson of Corstorphine, son and heir to "Magistri", Reverend Richard Thomson who was "collated" (appointed) to the vicarage at Ratho January 1589. James VI presented Reverend Richard Thomson to the Prebend of Half Byres, in the College Kirk of Corstorphine. of Scotland on 8th Oct. 1596, "having Gogar also in his charge". At that time, Ratho belonged to the Bishopric of St. Andrews, and was annexed to the College Church (Kirk) of Corstorphine. Collegiate churches were secular in nature, intended to spread intellectual and spiritual knowledge. Today Corstorphine, Ratho and Gogar serve as suburbs to Edinburgh. ⁵²

Rev. Richard Thomson's great grandfather, Alexander Thomson was born about 1460 in Corstorphine. He married Margaret Forrester, great grand daughter of Sir John Forrester, Chamberlain to James I of Scotland. ⁵³ Sir John's father was Sir Adam Forrester (Forstar) who was Chamberlain to Queen Annabelle Drummond wife of King Robert III. Sir Adam "acquired the estate of Crostorfyn from Gilchrist More, brother to William More of Abercorn, in 1376". ⁵⁴ (The Mores or Mures of Abercorn were related to the Mures of Rowallan and cousins to Queen Elizabeth Mure the 1st wife of King Robert II.) ⁵⁵ Alexander Thomson died at Flodden Field, along with King James IV and the flower of his nobility, during an ill-fated invasion of England on September 9th, 1513. ⁵⁶

One hundred years before Columbus "discovered" America, Prince Henry the Navigator crossed the Atlantic to Greenland, where he proceeded to explore "the whole of the coast with great diligence", which included New England. Prince Henry's first marriage was to a daughter of the King of Norway, but he was actually a Scotsman, Henry St. Clair (Sinclair), and the Earl of Orkney. His daughter Jean married Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine. Prince Henry, through the Forrester/Sinclair line, was the 6th great-grand- father of David Thomson of Corstorphine. ⁵⁷

Following Jean Sinclair's death, Sir John Forrester married Marion Stewart, related to the Stuarts of Darnley, ancestors of King James VI's father, Henry Stuart. David Thomson's grandfather, Bernard Thomson, was named after Bernard Stuart, Lord of Aubigny of the Darnley line, who died at Corstorphine Castle in 1508. Lord Aubigny was called the "Flower of Chivalry". ⁵⁸

Sir John Forrester, to honour his late wife, Jean St. Clair (Sinclair), built the Collegiate Church at Corstorphine, where James VI presented Rev. Richard Thomson, in 1429. ⁵⁹ Some claim evidence that her navigator father

landed at what is now Newport, Rhode Island. In fact, I've visited this site. On the top of the highest hill overlooking the bay is what appears to be a Scottish-built "well preserved two-story medieval tower, constructed as an octagon within a circle, and eight arches around.". In *The Forgotten Monarchy of Scotland*, it is claimed that the tower is structurally reproduced at the Collegiate Church in Corstorphin, which was built, in part, from a bequest of Templelands donated by Sir John Forrester's mother. A 12th century, gray grave slab, a remnant of a former church site, stands at the Priest's Door. The slab is decorated with a floriated cross and the outline of a sword, typical of a Knights Templar gravestone. On the Priest's Door, the dates 1429 and 1455 are written in Arabic numerals, which are also reminiscent of the Templars. These dates are the earliest known examples of Arabic Numerals in Scotland. The historic purpose of the inscriptions is that "1429 marks the foundation of the collegiate church, 1455 the death of its Founder".⁶⁰

Prince Henry's father, Sir William Sinclair of Roslin was a friend of King Robert the Bruce. In 1307 at the time of the suppression of the Knights Templar in Europe, some of the Templar treasure of Jerusalem was taken to the vaults of the Sinclair Castle in Roslin. The Knights Templar *raison d'être* was to protect Pilgrims in the Holy Land. Following the King's death, Sir William Sinclair was one of the knights chosen to carry Robert the Bruce's heart in a silver casket to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Before reaching the Holy Lands, he was slain by the Saracens. Ultimately, the heart of Bruce was returned to Scotland and carried to the Abbey of Melrose where it was interred with great reverence.⁶¹

David Thomson of Corstorphine was also the 9th great-grandson of King Robert the Bruce. According to the eighteenth edition (1969) of *Burkes Landed Gentry*, the father of Alexander Thomson, who was born in Corstorphine about 1460, was the "natural" son of Sir Thomas Stewart (i.e., Thom's son), who in turn was the "natural" son of Alexander Stewart, 11th Earl of Mar, the hero of the Battle of Harlaw in 1411.

*"And thus the Martial Erle of MARR
Marcht with his men in richt Array
Befoir the Enemie was aware,
His banner bauldly did display".⁶²*

Alexander, the Earl of Mar was son to Prince Alexander Stewart, the Earl of Buchan, *aka* the marauding Wolf of Badenoch who burnt down the Cathedral at Elgin to protest the Pope's censuring his affairs. The "Wolf" was the son of King Robert II and Elizabeth Mure, who were David Thomson's seventh great-grandparents.⁶³

According to a preface in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, Sir Thomas Stewart, Knight, married his cousin Elizabeth Douglas, without issue. She was the daughter of Princess Margaret (daughter of Robert III and Annabelle Drummond) and Archibald, the 4th Earl of Douglas. *aka* the Duke of Tourraine.⁶⁴ In 1424, Elizabeth's father, the Earl of Douglas as Commander-in-Chief allied with the French had met his death at the Battle of Verneville along with his son, Sir James Douglas and his son-in-law, Elizabeth's 1st

husband, John Stuart, Earl of Buchan. Two years later, Sir Thomas's father, Alexander Stewart, was created Earl of Mar by King James I with remainder to his natural son, Sir Thomas Stewart. If the union of Sir Thomas to Elizabeth Douglas had produced an heir, the title would have been shared with the Douglas family. This would have been a fitting conclusion to a drama played out two decades earlier, when Alexander Stewart had wrested the title and lands from the Douglas family by plotting the death of Isabella Douglas' husband, Sir Malcolm Drummond, then marrying her in 1404. Isabella was the Countess of Mar and Garioch. In other words, Alexander Stewart had arranged for the murder of his son's future wife's uncle, Malcolm Drummond, brother-in-law to King Robert III. But Sir Thomas' marriage was childless and his "natural" descendants, the Thomsons, were not entitled to Mar and Garioch, but instead settled at Corstorphine on land owned by kin of their great-great grandmother Queen Elizabeth (Mure) Stewart. Despite an inauspicious beginning, Alexander, the 11th Earl of Mar was considered one of the greatest men of his time. Today, the Erskines claim the title, which they felt was rightfully theirs as the nearest heir to the exploited Isabella Douglas.⁶⁵

After Sir Thomas's death in 1435, Elizabeth Douglas married Prince Henry the Navigator's grandson, William Sinclair, who had been "appointed Grand Admiral of Scotland in 1436, and subsequently became Chancellor as well. But his greatest renown, which was to link him with Masonic and other esoteric traditions, lay in the sphere of architecture".⁶⁶ Sir William initiated the building of the famous Rosslyn Chapel, a large collegiate church, which took forty years to complete. King James II appointed him to the hereditary office of Patron and Protector of Scottish Masons, a precursor to the Scottish Freemasons, philosophically allied to the Order of the Rosy Cross, *aka* the Rosicrucians.⁶⁷ Both are secret societies with an emphasis on spiritual enlightenment and human rights.

The Stewart/Stuart dynasty, which originated with Robert II, the grandson of the great Scottish King, Robert the Bruce, was founded on a similar tradition. Bruce won the Scottish War for Independence at the Battle at Bannockburn in 1314, some say with the assistance of the Knights Templar whom he protected. Bruce also upheld the Scottish nation's written constitution, the Declaration of Arbroath:

*"But if our King were to abandon the cause...we should at once do our utmost to expel him as our own enemy and the betrayer of our own rights.... For so long as a hundred of us should remain alive, we are resolved never to submit to the domination of the English. It is not for glory, wealth or honour that we are fighting, but for freedom and freedom only, which no true man ever surrenders except with his life".*⁶⁸

Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, a contemporary of David Thomson, was the author of *The Staggering State of Scot's Statesmen*, which exposed the chicanery of the rich and powerful. Sir John was a descendant of the House of Buccleuch. One of Scot's closest associates was Sir William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling who was a prominent poet as well as statesman, and likewise a friend to poets Robert Aytoun and William Drummond, brother to his first

wife, Anna Drummond. Sir John was considered one of the most learned men of his day. He was a Lord of Sessions, and Director of Chancery where he framed and issued crown charters, brieves, and other crown writs. Scot was first appointed a Privy Councilor by the King's warrant on the 14th of March 1622, several months preceding David Thomson's prominence in the Council for New England records. ⁶⁹

Along with Sir William Alexander's son, William Alexander, Scot was appointed agent for Sir William in the Nova Scotia Plantation scheme. This undertaking "provided that any Scottish Gentleman who should before the first of April 1625 either pay in 2000 merks to a Nova Scotia Colonization fund, or give good security in that sum for sending out six able artificers or labourers, sufficiently armed or victualled for two years, to work in the colony, should be awarded 30,000 acres of land in the colony, or be entitled to a Baronetcy..." (Sometimes listed as 16,000 acres) The first Nova Scotia Baronet patent was granted on November 17, 1625 to Sir George Forrester of Corstorphine, a cousin to Mr. David Thomson of Corstorphine. ⁷⁰

Scot's grandfather and guardian, Robert Scot, had also been Director of Chancery. Robert Scot was educated by his uncle, the Provost of Corstorphine James Scot, who in addition to serving as Provost, served as "Clerk to the Treasury by James V. Later, he was appointed a senator of the College of Justice on the spiritual side". ⁷¹ James Scot erected a manse at Corstorphine for his successor, dying in 1563. ⁷²

In the Register of Assignation and Modification of Stipends for 1597, Rev. Richard Thomson drew his stipend from an extraordinary number of parishes, several of which came under Royal patronage. Corstorphine has three mentions; Ratho two. In addition, Thomson's salary drew from two parishes in the Borders: Kelso, and Ashkirk; two parishes in Peebles-shire: Stobo (twice), and Kilbocho; and a series of places in the Bishopric of St Andrews, all of which appear to be in Fife: Middilfuddy, Kenyeoqhuy, Kincapill, Bonytoun, Laderny, Kinnaird, and the rich and beautiful parish of Kembak. Thomson's salary was approximately £294 a year plus "bere and meal". ⁷³

"Richard Thomson Minister his stipend third of ye aucht p[re]bendareis of Corstorphin lxxxxvij lib the vicarage of Ratho x lib third of ye meill of ye sangsters of Corstorphin iiij bolls meill out of ye provestat of Corstorphin xxvij lib xjs id +d out of ye third of Kelso x bolls beir i chalder iiij bolls meill out of the third of ye personage of Stobo x bolls meill third of ye parsonage of Stobo Askirk xl lib third of ye personage of Kilbocho xxvij lib xiijs iiijd third of ye vicarage of Stobo xx lib the alterage of Ratho callit Lady Preist viij bolls beir Out of ye third of ye bischoprik of Sanct Andris IcI lib Summa of out Middiefuddy xxx lib Kenydoquhey xxiiij lib, Kincapill xij lib, Bonytoun vij lib vjs viijd, Laderny viij lib, Kembak and Kinnaird xx lib" E47/7.f.32r ⁷⁴

On the last day of July 1583, King James granted a royal charter under the Great Seal to Ludvick the Duke of Lennox, son of the deceased Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox which "possessed him in his fathers honors and rents". The dukedom included, among others, the counties of Linlithgow,

Stirling, Edinburgh, Haddington and Fife, which encompassed the church lands of the Bishopric St. Andrews in Fife. ⁷⁵

Ludvick, who was nine years old at the time, was brought from France by order of the King and, as next in succession, was selected to bear the crown at the next opening of the parliament. In 1587, ten years prior to Rev. Richard Thomson's assignment of stipends, the episcopal revenues of Scotland were annexed to the Crown. This "empowered the Duke of Lennox to draw those of the of the archbishopric of St. Andrews, which that nobleman continued to do till 1606, when the revenues, with considerable deductions, were again restored to the See". ⁷⁶ Ludvick was later appointed to serve as, among his many honours, the Great Chamberlain and High Admiral of Scotland, and as noted previously, the most prominent member of the Council for New England, for which he received one of the largest charters for New England. ⁷⁷

On page 55 of *Thomas Craufurd's History of the University of Edinburgh from 1580 to 1646* is the following entry:

"29th September 1602

David Thomson, son to Richard Thomson, minister at Ratho, admitted bursar, by presentation of my Lord Lyndsey, in place of J. Ard, and son to William Ard, minister, to be payed forth of the rents of the Kirk of Carraile." ⁷⁸

The notice also appears in *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, A.D. 1589 to 1603* under the date of "29th September 1602. David Thomesoun, son of the minister of Ratho, bursar by presentation of Lord Lyndsay". (Note: A bursary is a scholarship.) ⁷⁹

In the introductory remarks to the *Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail* by Rev. Charles Rogers LL.D., he states that "Crail is a royal burgh on the easter coast of Fife-shire, near the apex of that peninsula familiarly known as the East Neuk,...which is anciently written Carrail, Caryl, and Karraile..."

"By an act of the estates passed in 1594, the collegiate church of Crail was formally disjoined from "the abbey and monastery of Haddington", a third of the fruits being assigned to the minister serving the cure, and the other two-thirds as bursaries to theological students at the new college of St. Andrews, and for the support of students of philosophy at the college of Edinburgh. Of the parochial cure and bursaries Lord Lindsay was constituted patron. (Acta Parl. Scot., iv. 74.)" ⁸⁰

As a student of Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, young David would most probably have focused on a discipline comprised of logic, aesthetics, ethics, metaphysics, and epistemology, plus studies in Greek and Latin. Lord Lindsay, his patron in 1602, would have been Robert, the 9th Lord Lyndsay of the Byres who was married to Lady Christian Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, the first Earl of Haddington. Her stepmother was Margaret Foulis of Colinton. ⁸¹

Lord Lyndsay's cousin, John Lyndsay *aka* Lord Menmuir was, at the time of his death in 1598, Secretary of State for Scotland. Two years earlier

"he drew up "a platt" or scheme for the planting of kirks throughout Scotland with perpetual local stipends".⁸² Menmuir's second wife was Dame Janet Lauder, the Dowager Lady of Corstorphine, widow of Thomson kin Sir James Forrester of Corstorphine (Sir James was mentioned in his great-grandfather, Alexander Thomson's will). When Queen Mary married her Catholic cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley and Lennox, she did so in defiance of Queen Elizabeth and the Scottish Protestant Lords led by the Reformer, John Knox. Sir James Forrester and his brother Henry supported Mary against the rebel Lords, and the Queen gifted the Knight and his wife, Janet Lauder with "goods, gear and corn", and a Commissioner of Justiciary.⁸³

In 1592 Lord Menmuir was created "Master of the metals and minerals within the kingdom" by King James, "the object of which was the increase of revenue to the Crown by the exploration of the mineral wealth of Scotland, more especially the gold mines of Crawford Muir".⁸⁴ The following year, Thomas Foulis, a goldsmith in Edinburgh advanced money and jewels to King James and his Queen and received in payment a grant of the gold, silver and other mines in Crawford Muir, which ultimately proved unproductive. Ironically, Lord Menmuir's son David Lyndsay, Lord Balcarres (who was about the same age as David Thomson of Corstorphine) "devoted much attention to the study of alchemy and kindred sciences, and left in manuscript several volumes of transcripts and translations from the works of the Rosicrucians". He was also a correspondent of the poet Drummond of Hawthornden and Scot of Scotstarvit.⁸⁵

According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, Alchemy is "a medieval chemical science and speculative philosophy aiming to achieve the transmutation of the base metals into gold, the discovery of a universal cure for disease, and the discovery of a means of indefinitely prolonging life". In *Sketches of Scottish Alchemist* by James Small, King James IV, grandfather to King James VI of Scotland and I of England, promoted the arts and sciences and felt that he possessed considerable skills in surgery and medicine; however, the art of alchemy was his greatest interest. Mr. Small states, "In the reign of King James VI there were many followers of the hermetic philosophy in Scotland". Among them he lists Sir George Erskine, the third son of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar who was born in the later part of the 16th century, around the time Rev. Richard Thomson also "had Gogar in his charge".⁸⁶

Another metaphysics disciple was John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms, whose family was connected with the gold mines of Scotland. Napier was "imbued with all the enthusiastic fancie then current upon the subject of discovering the occult relations and properties of the precious metals". Both he and his father, Sir Archibald Napier were violently opposed to, and frankly jealous of John Lyndsay, Lord Menmuir and the "charlatan" Foulis who "has found out the ingyne and moyene to melt and fyne the ores of metals within this country". In November 1607, John Napier "came to confer with Mr. Daniel Muller, Doctor of Medicine, and student in Alchymie anent our phylosophicall matters..." Robert Napier, the second son of John Napier authored, *The Revelation of the Mystery of the Golden Fleece, or Philosophical Analysis whereby the marrow of the true*

*Hermetic Intention is made manifest to such of my posterity as fear God.*⁸⁷ John Napier's brother, Sir Alexander bought land from Thomas Lauriston of that ilk and built Lauriston Castle at the end of the 16th century. He was married to Katherine Forrester whose son was raised in the Thomson household in Corstorphine.⁸⁸

In a list of Scottish Goldsmiths and their Marks, from 1525 to 1681, the names of George and David Heriot and George Foulis appear several times, between the later part of the 16th century and the beginning of the seventeenth. However, in a supplemental list of Edinburgh Goldsmiths, whose marks have not been found, but were recorded in the minutes of the Incorporation as having been admitted to its privileges, the name of Thomas Foulis appears in 1581; John Lindsay in 1587; and, David Thomson in 1609.⁸⁹ Yet, the name David Thomson does not appear in the *Rolls of Edinburgh Burgesses 1406 - 1700* as a Goldsmith.⁹⁰ As a Scholar in Philosophy, perhaps David also "dabbled" in the speculative philosophy of Alchemy. As for our Scottish Gentleman and Scholar of New England (who may indeed be David of Corstorphine), by maintaining an Apothecary shop in Plymouth, England, he may have been following the example of the noted Rosicrucian and physician, Robert Fludd, who "maintained his own apothecary under his roof" in London. Fludd was visited by the German alchemist, Michael Maier who had addressed a controversial manuscript on the fraternity of the rosy cross to King James I, which promised a "universal and general reformation of the whole world". (VII 348) David Thomson, Gent. of New England, became "conversant with the Indians" at a time when others were quick to shoot them. He gathered medicinal plants from the New World to offer cure for the Old World. David also founded his own world, which he named Pannaway, at the mouth of the river Piscataqua where, to quote Samuel Mavericke, he had the power of government in his own bounds. As a philosopher, perhaps he knew that the best path to reform is to start anew. I wonder if Pannaway was dedicated to the Greek mythological figure of Pan, the God of Nature and the woods, music, and passion.

In 1613, the King granted a silver mine in Hilderston to Thomas Foulis, Sir William Alexander and Paulo Pinto, a Portuguese. This endeavour, as the Crawford mines before, caused serious financial loss. "When Sir William Alexander became Scottish Secretary of State, he sought to compensate himself and the heirs of Thomas Foulis for those unwanted speculations".⁹¹ On 19 Jan. 1604, David Thomson's father Rev. Richard Thomson, minister of Ratho, married as his second wife, Agnes Foulis of Ravelston. She is presumed to be the daughter of James Foulis of Colinton, the proprietor of the Barony of Ratho. In a pedigree chart in *The Foulis of Ravelston Account Book*, Thomas Foulis the Goldsmith is listed as brother to James Foulis.⁹² His wife, Agnes Heriot of Lumphoy was kin to George Heriot, King James's goldsmith.⁹³

One of the parishes Reverend Richard Thomson drew stipends from was Stobo in Peebles-shire. In 1592 a Mr. Adam Hepburn was admitted Minister to Stobbo. He married Agnes Foulis, had children by her, and died October 1602. The number of communicants in the parish at the time of his death was between 300 and 400. Rev. Hepburn's inventory and debts amounted

to L587 13s 4d Scots. His debts exceeded his goods, the manse in which they lived was in disrepair, and the kirk was not watertight. ⁹⁴

"1602, November 25. On consideration that Agnes Foulis, spouce to the late Adam Hepburne, Minister and Parson of Stobo, had desired that such Bretheren as had any of her husband's books that they should deliver them tomorrow, on condition that if she had any of theirs, in like manner she would render them; and besides she craved that some Bretheren might be nominated and appointed to view the manses and the houses built by her late husband, and to see the Valuation therefore, made by some craftsmen called for that purpose..." ⁹⁵

1603, May 11. A letter is appointed to be penned by the Clerk to be sent to the relict of umquhile, Adam Hepburn, to get the keys of the manse of Stobo to be delivered to Mr. Archibald Row. Which was done.

1603. MR. ARCHIBALD ROW, THIRD MINISTER OF STOBO Archibald Row, A.M., was translated from Drummelzier; he was presented by Dame Jean Fleming, life-renter of Thirlestane, with consent of John, Earl of Cassilis, her husband, of John, Lord Thirlestane, and of Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington."

In November of that year, the Presbytery concerning the "private dealings of some particular persons... made a complaint Especially to this end", that Richard Thomeson "demit and overgive that portion of the stipend which he takes up out of the Kirks of Stobo, seeing otherwise, he is, besides it, sufficiently provided, and without the which these Kirks cannot be conveniently planted according to the Acts of the Kirk and our former suit". ⁹⁶

However, on May 17, 1604 there seems to have been a change of heart. For furtherance of the Plantation of the Kirks of Stobo, it is concluded by the Presbytery that there former Act shall have place in all time coming, without alteration, notwithstanding that in the year 1603, there has been upon occasions, for an interim, something changed, and now instantly to abide, as before has been set down. And to this effect, means to be used for getting off Richard Thomeson ten Bolls. Whereunto the Persone of Stobo agreed. ⁹⁷

Perhaps the change was due to the intercession of their Patron, the Lord of Thirlestane. It seems that in 1450, William Matelande de Thirlestane mortgaged Thirlestane to Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine whose family retained possession until Sir Richard Maitland cleared the debt in 1586. ⁹⁸ Also, on April 7, 1603, the King granted to Ludovic Duke of Lennox "from whom he the King was descended, the lands belonging to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, including Stobo, paying therefor L109 1s 2d, and also 43 bolls of barley; twenty Bolls of meal; 43 wedders, and 14 dozen capons. ⁹⁹ The Duke of Lennox benefits from Stobo are in stark contrast to the "x bolls beir i chalder iiij bolls meill out of the third of ye personage of Stobo" granted to Reverend Richard Thomson.

Another political possibility is that two years before in 1601, an Adam Thomson, Apothecary, a possible cousin to Richard, was witness to an

indictment against their former Vicar who had Papist tendencies.¹⁰⁰ Perhaps he interceded on his behalf. Of course, Thomson's marriage to Agnes Foulis two months after the complaint against him may have also softened their hearts. Rev. Richard was a widower with seven children. Agnes Foulis had children of her own, as well as debts incurred by her first husband. Under those circumstances, he may not have been "sufficiently provided" for despite his ecclesiastical windfall.

In March 1603, the Tudor dynasty had come to an end. Queen Elizabeth of England died, and the Stewart (Stuart) King James VI of Scotland became ruler of England as James 1st, under the Union of the Crowns. During this period, King James also attempted, but without success, to unite the kingdoms of Scotland and England, and to rename the contentious Border region "Middleshire". But, the English Parliament ruled against it.¹⁰¹

It was in this setting that on December 9th and again on December the 31st 1604, King James presented Rev. Richard Thomson to the parish communities of Castleton in Roxburghshire, possibly in an attempt to stabilize the district, which was inadequately regulated, and notoriously dangerous. The parish of Castleton is on the border of England in the Liddesdale region. Thomson held this parish in conjunction with Ratho.¹⁰²

Besides being a region of intense clan marauding, with ownership of lands disputed by both the Scots and English, the parish of Castleton was (and is) home to Hermitage Castle. The Castle, which, James Hepburn, the Earl of Bothwell, had owned, consists of a tall, massive gloomy-looking double tower. Hermitage was a place of bitter retrospection for the King. Four months after his birth, his mother Mary Queen of Scots rode horseback through rough and wild terrain to visit Bothwell, her future husband. Bothwell had been "severely wounded in an attempt to seize Elliot of the Parke"... a freebooter of the region. Following the journey, she became desperately ill and almost died.¹⁰³

In an unpublished article on the Kirks of Liddesdale, Michael Robson writes, "Toward the end of the sixteenth century, with the great ecclesiastical changes in process the chapels had fallen into ruin, and the kirks had no priests."

"...destitute of all instruction and bringing up in the fear of God be lack of pastoris to preach the Word sen the Reformation of religion and letters his Majesty under the great seal, with advice, united and annexed in ane parsonage and vocarage the kirks of Castilton, Ettiltoun, Quhelekirk, and Belkirk, in ane perpetual recory, or parsonage and vicarage of Cassilton".

"On 7th April 1607...it was noted that the late Mr Richard Thomson had entered as minister in Liddesdale "the tyme my Lord Bacleughe wes out off the countrie", and that when the latter had returned Mr Thomson had earnestly desired him as patron to confirm his presentation".¹⁰⁴

In 1605, Rev. Thomson was made the Clerk to the Commissioners of the General Assembly of the Kirk (Church) of Scotland, and was forced to choose between King and Kirk.⁴⁹ That year was event-filled for King James. He was caught in a bitter dispute with the Kirk of Scotland as he tried to unite it with

the Church of England. One of the ministers that gave him the most trouble was the Scottish Divine, Andrew Melville who, several years before, had seized the King by the sleeve and stated, "Sir, as diverse tymes before, so now again I must tell you, there are two Kings and two Kingdomes in Scotland; there is Christ Jesus and his Kingdome the Kirk, whose subject King James the sixth is, and of whose Kingdome not a King, nor a head, nor a Lord, but a member". ¹⁰⁵

But the King had succeeded in undermining the Presbyterian system and power of the ministry, by summoning the General Assemblies of the Kirk at his own dictation. ¹⁰⁶ The underlying question before each clergyman was whether to serve God through the dictates of the King, or through an alliance with the convention of Presbyterian ministers. Rev. Richard Thomson attempted to serve both by carefully performing his duties, while stopping short of disobedience to the King.

Thomson died October 1606, leaving seven children: David, his heir, plus Alexander, James, Richard, Margaret, Helen and Marie. ¹⁰⁷ His brother, John Thomson, a burgess in Linlithgow (birthplace of Mary Queen of Scots), took custody of Rev. Richard's two youngest children, James and Helen, on July 8, 1607. ¹⁰⁸ David Thomson served heir to his father on the same date. As stated in the Retour (return to Chancery Court):

"...quod quondam Magister Richardus Thomesoun minister verbi Dei apu<d Ratho> the late Mr Richard Thomesoun minister of the word of God at Ratho pater Davidis Thomesoun latoris presentium obiit ad pacem <et fidem> father of David Thomson bearer of these presents died at the peace and faith SDN regis et dictus David est legitimus et propinquior heres of Our Sovereign Lord the king and that the said David is lawful and nearest heir ..." ¹⁰⁹

On 25 July 1607, a judgement was made in the Commissary Court in Edinburgh (Foules contr Elliot):

"In presence of the lordis of counsall compearit Mr Wm Douglas procurator for Agnes Foullis relict of umquile Mr Richard Thomsons minister at Rathow and D(avid) Alexander James Richard Margret Helene & Marie Thomsons bairnis of the said umquhile Mr Richard and producit the copy of our sovaran lordis letters of the dait the last day of Aprile last bypast quhair thay on the ane (one) pairt and Alexander erle (Earl) of Home on the uther pairt war baith summond at the instance of Jon Elliot callit Martenis parson in Burnemouth Robert Elliot his brother Wm Elliot Archibald Elliot in Clynttuod Archibald Elliot in Braidleis..." etc. ¹¹⁰

Due to the intercession of Alexander, the Earl of Home, and her legal counsel, Mr. William Douglas, Agnes Foules and the Thomson bairns (children) won the case. And the "teindis of the land...within the parrochin of Cassiltoun of the crop" was granted to them for the three years that Rev. Richard Thomson had been minister of the parish. ¹¹¹

Alexander, the Earl of Home was made Captain of the King's Bodyguard, despite the fact that he was a professed Papist and at odds with the Kirk of Scotland. In 1603, he accompanied King James to England, on his accession

to the English throne, and was appointed by the King lieutenant and justiciary over the three Marches along the Border. In 1605 he was made a member of the Privy Council for England, but was ordered in 1606 to confine himself to Edinburgh because of his Papist tendencies. It was in this capacity as the lieutenant of the "Middle-March", which included the Parish of Castleton, that he was summoned to assist Agnes Foulles (Foulis) before the Court.¹¹²

In the "Foulis of Ravelston Account Book", court apothecary, Thomas Thomson's "spous" is the "godmoder" of Patrik Bannatye, an in-law to George Foulis of Ravelston.¹¹³ George Foulis and his brothers, Sir David Foulis, Baronet of Ingleby, and Sir James Foulis of Colinton were most likely brothers to Agnes Foulis of Ravelston. (The female children are not listed, including Margaret Foulis who married Sir Thomas Hamilton, the First Earl of Haddington) The State Papers Relating to Scotland cite (1584) "Patrick Thomson to be employed for the Queen of Scots"; and in 1595, Mr. David Foulis and Patrick Thomson, an apothecary in Edinburgh, are alleged to be involved in an intrigue at Court.¹¹⁴ In the Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses, under date of 1603, both Adam Thomson and his brother Thomas are listed as apothecary burgesses and guild members.¹¹⁵

Along with the parish records of the Kirk of Stobo, the name Adam Thomson appears as a witness to the "Inquisitiones De Tutela" of James and Helen Thomson, and of the, before mentioned, Retour naming David Thomson heir of Rev. Richard Thomson.

"This inquest took place in the court of the Sherifffdom of <Edinburgh> held in the town-house of the same burgh in the presence of Mr William Stewart Sheriff -depute of the said Sherifffdom, specially appointed, on the eighth day of the month of July in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seven by these discreet men..."

Adam Thomson is one of fifteen witnesses listed. Robert Stewart served as the Notary Publick.¹¹⁶ If David Thomson of Corstophine and "David Thomson of Plymouth in the County of Devon gentleman of those Parte"...is one and the same, he may have served apprentice to one of the Thomson apothecaries, after completing studies at the University of Edinburgh.

As mentioned earlier, the link between David Thomson of Corstophine and his eventual marriage in Plymouth, England may be Sir William Alexander (Earl of Stirling), who shared an enthusiasm for American colonization with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the Governor of the fort at Plymouth. Sir William Alexander's sister, Jonet Alexander, was married to David Forrester of Logie, a cousin to Sir George Forrester of Corstophine, Baronet of Nova Scotia.¹¹⁷ However, David Thomson's involvement with Sir William Alexander may have been initiated at the urging of his stepmother, Agnes Foulis, possibly through Sir David Foulis. Or Foulis, himself, may have employed the young David Thomson in some capacity.

Recorded in the Calendar of State Papers of the Reign of James 1 on 6 May 1603 is the following: "Grant to Davie Fowlies, in fee-farm, of manors and lands, co. York, parcel of the lands of Matthew late Earl Lenox".¹¹⁸ Matthew Stuart was father to Henry, Lord Darnley.¹¹⁹ As grandfather to the

infant King, Matthew was Regent (de facto monarch) in the child King's stead, and one of the few persons who could be trusted to love and properly guard the child-sovereign. However, his presence provoked a Civil War. Matthew Stuart was mortally wounded on 3 September 1571. Prior to his death, the Earl was carried bleeding into the castle past his frightened five-year old grandson. "All is well if the babe is well", Lennox said, dying.¹²⁰

The Foulis family of Ravelston and Colinton (both are adjacent to Corstorphine) were related and served as burgesses in Edinburgh and as Goldsmiths to King and Court. Sir David Foulis, as with Sir William Alexander, served at Court both in Scotland and England. Both being "in great favor" with King James VI had served the young Prince Henry, Sir William Alexander as tutor and Sir David Foulis as cofferer (treasurer).¹²¹ As noted previously, Thomas Foulis, Sir David Foulis' uncle, lent money and jewels to King James and his Queen. And his uncle Thomas was later associated with Sir William Alexander in the joint ownership of gold and silver mines (grants from King James).¹²²

Sir Thomas Challoner was David Foulis' brother-in-law. He also served the young Prince Henry. Challoner lived in Guisborough, North Yorkshire, a short distance from Ingleby Manor, which was the main residence of David Foulis, Baron Ingleby. On May 23, 1609, King James issued the Second Charter of Virginia. Sir Thomas Challoner, Knight is listed as a Council Lord to assist in governing the affairs of the Colony.¹²³ Challoner's home in Guisborough is also near the seacoast town of Whitby where Sir Ferdinando Gorges had ships built for the Council for New England, and where on 15th of November 1622: "Mr. Thomson and the clerk were directed to "see the tun of iron weighed" to be sent to Whitby".¹²⁴

Sir David Foulis was one of the King's most trusted servants. He was involved in secret correspondence concerning affairs of state. And the secret was well preserved, known only to a few..."King James, Cecil, Lord Henry Howard, the Earl of Mar, Bruce, and Foulis". In fact, a secret code was employed. Queen Elizabeth was #24, King James #30, and Mr. David Foulis #9.¹²⁵

Foulis was said to have been "among the Scottish agents of the highest class". On several occasions he was sent to London to receive the allowance paid to James by Queen Elizabeth.¹²⁶ In December 1601, Queen Elizabeth wrote to King James, "...my deer brother...And thoughe wee doe howerly expect some favorable wynde that will blowe to our ears...we have communicated to your good sarvant Mr. Fowles particularly our mynde herein..."¹²⁷

New Hampshire's founder, the Scottish Gentleman and Scholar, Mr. David Thomson, was also trusted among the King's closest family, friends and associates. Perhaps because of his exemplary service, he was granted his wish to plant a colony in the New World. Thomson gambled on a life of colonial adventure and won. Though he died young, his legacy is that of an achiever who helped establish, first as the agent for the Council for New England, and later as Acting Governor of the Colonies, a solid base for the "scattering beginnings" of early colonial New England. It would be both fitting and ironic if Mr. David Thomson of Corstorphine, a ninth great-

grandson of King Robert the Bruce, the hero of the Scottish War of Independence from the English, is indeed the same Mr. David Thomson, Gent., who is the acknowledged founder of New Hampshire, a state which has adopted "Live Free or Die" as its the motto.

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A SCOTSMAN in PERU

by Tony Hammond, USA

Henry Swayne, 1800-1877, a Scotsman born in Dysart, Fife, emigrated to Peru in 1824, representing the firm Swayne Reid & Co. of Liverpool. He was the youngest son of David Swayne and Cristina Wallace of Dysart.



Henry Swayne was a resident in Peru for over fifty years during which he owned and operated several sugar cane and cotton plantations along the Peruvian coast. In 1851, Mr. Swayne married a Peruvian lady and established a distinguished family in Peru which has always been identified with the best interest of that country and which exist up to the present time.

Henry Swayne won recognition for the introduction of steam ploughs and other innovative farming techniques of the time and for an exemplary treatment of the labour force. Numerous English travellers of that time documented their observations during their visits to Mr. Swayne's estates; among them Thomas J. Hutchison, in his book entitled *Two Years in Peru* written in 1873, wrote:

"Mr Swayne has four estates here (in Canete) namely Quebrada, Casa Blanca, Huaca and Carillos (Santa Barbara) all of which are communicable one with another by trainways. The ploughing on these is done by steam ploughs. Besides, he has a farm near Cerro Azul, another close to Chilcal and a hacienda at Ungara on the southern side of the second range of hills, that run transversely through the valley and south of the Canere river. His property in this valley includes an extent of more than ten thousand acres and has an annual produce of more than two million dollars worth in rum and sugar. At the Quebrada, I first saw

Chinese labourers on the coast of Peru. Their treatment is exceptionally good and on Mr. Swayne's different properties they number beyond fifteen hundred (1500)".

"The manufactory of Montalban is famous for its sugar refining, according to the best systems practised in Europe. That of Arona for the beauty and picturesqueness of hillocks, whilst Hualcara is well known for the excellence of all its products. The same can be said of Santa Barbara. But those of the Huaca, Casa Blanca and La Quebrada of Mr. Swayne, surpass all the rest, not only by their discipline but by their steam works, that are the most perfect in the valley. They likewise realise the largest amount of products".

Another traveller of that time and United States Commissioner to Peru, E. George Squier, in his book entitled *Peru, Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas*, published in New York in 1877, describes the deplorable conditions of the estates in the Nepena valley prior to its purchase by Mr. Swayne and its subsequent development into a profitable industry with the introduction of new technology and the employment of experienced professionals. The following are excerpts of chapter XII:

"The hacienda, or estate, of San Jacinto was anciently one of the largest and finest in the valley of Nepena; but before its purchase by Mr. Swayne, a few years before our visit, it had very much run down. It was deserted by the negro slaves soon after their emancipation; the dwellings had fallen out of repair; the roof of the church connected with it had tumbled in; the walls of the cemetery behind it were crumbling down; the acequias had broken their banks and were dry or only half filled ; while the chaparral and scrub, broom and acacias had invaded the irrigated grounds and desert had encroached on them as the supply of water on the higher levels had diminished. Its extent will appear when I say it was nine miles long by not less than three in average width, covering the entire valley from one mountain range to the other. Sugar had been the principal product of the estate but Mr. Swayne had supplanted it in great part with cotton, and was bending every effort to increase its production. Ginning-mills and cotton-presses had been erected and we found at the hacienda quite a colony of English, German and American engineers, mechanics and overseers. The long, narrow, half-ruined dwelling house, large enough to shelter a regiment, was in the course of renovation, the church was undergoing repairs; and the quarters for the Chinese and other workmen were going up, arranged and finished with proper regard to health and comfort. Men were mending broken walls, restoring acequias, making bricks and planning the garden. On every side was seen the movement and heard the inspiring sound of industry. The buildings of the hacienda stand on the very northern edge of the valley. The position is high, dry and commanding. Around all is a heavy wall, almost like that of a mediaeval fortress, entered by a lofty archway".

On page 204 of his book, Mr. Squier summarised his impression of farming in Peru.

"Generally the haciendado exercises little judgment or foresight in the matter of irrigation and leaves the direction of his estate to his majordomo, whose notions of cultivation of the soil are purely traditional or empirical. A few however, like Mr. Swayne, make irrigation a study, and with remarkable results. Not only was his field of cotton large and uniform and the quality of the staple good but the irrigation was so well directed that each field was ripened in succession, at short intervals of time, thus enabling a large crop to be picked with a minimum number of hands and distributing over weeks the work that is with us crowded into days".

The increase in production and efficiency came as a consequence of heavy investment in the acquisition of new properties and purchase of machinery. Silver coins and notes were issued at the Swayne estates for payroll payment and commercial transactions in Lima. The wealth built by Mr. Swayne was seriously diminished in the later years of his life due to the drop in sugar cane prices as a consequence of the important developments in the beet sugar industry in Germany after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Also, the end of the Civil War between the Northern and Southern States in North America affected the profits obtained from the sale of the cotton. This loss was compounded two years after his death during the War of the Pacific, 1879-1884, for although the intervention of the British Foreign Office spared the Swayne's property from the plunder and vandalism of the invading Chilean army, the economic dislocation brought about by the conflict led to an increase in the already overextended financial debt. In 1900, the surviving family of Henry Swayne negotiated a deal with their creditors, the Lockett family, a Liverpool merchant house, which resulted in the establishment of *The British Sugar Company*.

As a good Scotsman, Henry Swayne was known for his sense of humour and eccentricities. It has been reported that Mr. Swayne, not satisfied with the laundering at his estates, shipped his dirty linen to be laundered in Liverpool as recorded in an article written by Ronald Gordon, a former manager of the Swayne properties, then operated by *The British Sugar Company*, which appeared in the February 4, 1972 issue of *The Peruvian Times*. Henry Swayne was an avid horseman and is recognised as having been the first to introduce English thoroughbreds and establishing this sport in Peru. As a tribute to his contribution, a race and award named after him is held every year at the racetrack of Monterrico, in Lima.

Henry Swayne's death on January 29th, 1877 at his house in Lima, was deeply felt not only among his surviving family but by the industry and society of Peru in general. Accounts of that time indicate his funeral was accompanied by numerous and important members of government, industry and society.

The South Pacific Times, an English publication circulating in Peru in the 1870s, wrote in his obituary:

"It is with much regret that we announce the death of Mr. Henry Swayne, a gentleman who for more than half a century has been identified with the best interests of this country. Mr. Swayne was born at Dysart, Fifeshire, Scotland. He arrived in Peru in 1824 and was partner in the

house of Swayne, Reid and Co., his brother Mr. Robert Swayne, being the head of the firm in Liverpool. In 1832 the house was closed and Mr. Henry Swayne took possession of the sugar plantations known as Quebrada and Casa Blanca. In 1833 Mr. Swayne made a visit to Europe and from the time of his return in 1834 he devoted himself entirely to the management of his estates until, we may say, the time of his decease. Mr. Swayne in 1851 married a lady, who with four sons and one daughter, mourns his loss. The deceased gentleman was in possession of some of the finest sugar plantations in Peru".

In his obituary in the issue of February 1, 1877 of *El Comercio*, Peru's leading and most influential newspaper, the legacy of Henry Swayne's work and genius to the Peruvian industry is paralleled to the contribution of another Briton, William Miller, Grand Marshall of Ayacucho, in the Independence of Peru. Destiny has them resting within a few yards from each other at the British Cemetery in Bellavista, Callao.

GENEALOGIES of BONDMEN

by Sheila Pitcairn, FSA Scot, LHG

Among the most interesting facts preserved by the chartulary of Dunfermline are those which illustrate the state of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland. From various passages, it is evident, that if the lower passages of peasantry were not actual slaves, they were but one degree removed from bondage. A man and his whole posterity could be gifted by one to another like so many beasts of burden.

There is a charter with the specific title *De Servis*; and this contains a donation by the King, of Gillandream Macsuthen and his children, in perpetuam elemosinam, to the monks, about the years 1171-1178. David gives Ragewin, Gillepatric and Ulchill for ever to the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, "as my own men".

The master, it appears, was entitled to any acquisition the slave or bondman might make, and to the property he enjoyed. David grants that the abbot and monks "shall have omnes homines, cum omni pecunia" eorum (wherever they may be), that were "on the lands on that day when they were "offered up and given to the church of the "Holy Trinity". It is certain that such persons could not change their residence, that they were bound to remain on the lands.

A charter by David, is entitled *de fugitivis qui vocantur Cumberlachi*, and there is also one by William, *de fugitivis qui vocantur Cumberlaches*. Whether these were a particular description of bondmen, or acquired that appellation from being fugitives, or whether it was the surname of a distinct family of bondmen, if surnames were then generally known, I shall not presume to decide. In the latter charter they are denominated *cumberbas* and

cumerlachos. In the former, the King commands the restoration of all *cumerlachi* to the church of the Holy Trinity, "and all the slaves (*servi*) which "my father, and mother, and brothers have "given to it; and the *cumerlache*, from "the time of King Edgar until now, with all "their money". There are, besides, various other writings concerning fugitives.

It is not easily ascertained whether the *homines nativi*, *servi*, *ligii homines*, were the same at such an early period, or what was the difference characterising them. In the year 1275, lands are resigned into the King's hands, "*cum omnibus et cotariis* "eodem die in eadem terra manentibus, et "*cum tota posteritate eorum, in perpetu-*"um"; and the King, by the next charter, disposes these lands to the abbey, "*cum om-*"nibus *ligiis hominibus* ad dictam terram "*pertinentibus*". Lands are frequently conveyed *cum nativis*, in the thirteenth and fourteenth century. In the year 1278, Sir Ranulph de Strathechyn resigns the lands of Beeth Waldef into the King's hands, "*cum omnibus hominibus et cota-*"riis".

The right of property in such bondmen could equally be the subject of legal trial as that in an animal, in a house or an estate. There is a memorandum entered in the chartulary, that on the 12 May 1340, a jury was empaneled on a question of this nature, before the Sheriff of Fife, in the churchyard of Crail.... "Transit haec assisa, in-"ter venerabilem patrem Alexandrum, Dei "gratia Abbatem de Dunfermline, et Dun-"canum tunc Comitem de Fiff, super Alano "quondam filio Constantini et duobus filiis, "vid, Ricardo et Alano, qui se dicebant ho-"mines predicti Comitis: sed per fidelem "assisam, fide dignorum et nobilium, co "dem die facti erant homines *ligii* predicti "demini abbatis".

As bondage was thus transmitted by inheritance, it was important to preserve the lineage of the bondmen; several singular instances of which are found in the chartulary. These are genealogies, written in a hand approaching to the earlier part of the fourteenth century. It is difficult to read them, both on account of their numerous contractions and from the injury which the chartulary has there sustained.

Genealogia Johannis Scoloc:- Patricius Stursarauch mortuus est apud Orock, et sepultus in cimeterio de Kyngorn; Alanus Gilgrewer, filius ejus, mortuus est, apud Kyngl, et sepultus ibidem; Johannes Scoloc, filius ejus, est apud Kyng, et sepultus ibidem; Johannes Scoloc, filius ejus, mortuus est apud Kyngl, et sepultus ibidem; qui quidem Johannis genuit tres filios, scilicet Adam, Johan. Bel, et Willielmum. Adam vero manens apud Kyngl. et ibidem post adventum Ballioli in Scociam interfectus, in cimeterio (ibidem) est sepultus.

Then follows *Genealogia Johannis fini adea*: Adam, filius Johannis Scoloc senioris, mortuus est apud Kyngl, et sepultus ibidem; Johannes, filius ejus, vivit et manet ibidem.

Next is *Genealogia Mauriciim filii Ricardi et Eugenii, fratris ejus:-* Gilchristinus Mantauch, filius Gilgrewer predicti, mortuus est apud Inchdrayn, et sepultus apud Kyngl; Ricardus, filius ejus, mortuus est apud Inchdrayn, et sepultus apud Kyngl; Mauricius, filius ejus, vivit et manet apud Petynkir.

Immediately subsequent to this is *Genealogia filii Johannis Mallethny*

(or Mallechny):- Matllethny, filius Gilgrewer predicti, mortuus est in Gathmilk, et sepehitur apud Kyngl; Johannis braciator, filius ejus, mortuus est in Petynkir, et sepehitur apud Kyngl; Mallechny, filius ejus, mortuus est in Kaskybaran, et sepehitur apud Kyngl; Wilhelmus, filius ejus, vivit et manet in Kaskynbaran.

One remarkable circumstance attendant on these genealogies, is the apparent alteration of the surname in the course of succession: at least, it is not clear that the surname of the ancestor was retained by his posterity.

With regard to the obligations of the monastery towards its own bondmen, there is some elucidation contained in the verdict of a jury, as early as the year 1320. This jury, which consisted of eight persons, sat in the chapel of Logyn, on a question between the abbey and the men of Tweddale belonging to it. The latter, in the first place, demand that the abbot shall appoint a bailie of their own race, who shall repledge them to the court of the monastery; to which it is answered, by the jury, that such a bailie should be given to them, not only from feudal right, but from use and wont. Secondly they require, that if any of their race shall be verging on want, or disabled by old age, that they be maintained by the monastery; to which the jury reply, on their oath, that the monastery is not bound to do so from strict law, but from regard, as they are men belonging to it. Thirdly, if one of their race shall slay a man, or commit any other crime, for which he may be reduced to seek the immunity of the church, and shall retire to the monastery of Dunfermline for safety, that so long as he remains there, he shall be defended from the property of the abbey; to which the jury answer that, as the monastery would do so to a stranger, much more must it be done to their own man. Fourthly, they demand that if any one of their race commits homicide and pays a composition for it, the abbot and monks shall contribute twelve merks to discharge the composition. But on this, the jury declare "that they never heard of such a thing in all their lives". One of the abbots, probably Alexander, towards the earlier part of the fourteenth century, by a written deed, testifies that "Macorun, and "Edmund, and Michael, the son and heir of Edmund also the brothers and sisters of Edmund Mervyner, Gyle-"mycael, Malmuren, Gyllecriste and Gyle-"mahagu, and their whole progeny, are our "freemen, and at peace with us and the "church. That they have our liberty to "dwell where they please, (as freely and "quietly as their predecessors and their "descendants, whom King David gave to our "church with Crebarin), delivering to us "an ox two years old, or four shillings "yearly".

Here the peasantry seem also to have been demoninated husbandi, cotarii or cotagii. In 1380, there is an exchange of lands, pro sexdecem mansionibus husbandorum, et novem mansionibus cotagiorum et herbagiorum.

These are the chief passages of the chartulary, illustrating the conditions of a class of people, whose unjust debasement has long been abrogated in Scotland.

Source: Tract Monastic Antiquities by John G. Dalyell, pp 40-49.

A FOURTH COUSIN DISCOVERED

by Keith L. Mitchell, FSA Scot.

While reading the March 1999 Journal, I was intrigued by the entry concerning a donation to the Library of Chris Piggot's *Scottish Ancestry of the Gorrie - Piggot Family of Australia*.

A quick exploration of this book, confirmed my suspicions that it might contain useful information on the descendants of James Crichton and Janet Gray of Newlea, Bankfoot, Perthshire, my 4 x great grandparents.

When I began researching the genealogy of my father's family some twenty years ago, I had little information to go on, due largely to the very small number of immediate relations available. As I have subsequently been able to prove, since David Mitchell married Alison Lind at Edinburgh in 1786, our branch of the Mitchell family, with one exception, has been decidedly unprolific. However, enquiries made to an elderly cousin once removed, produced a family tree which records the reputed descendants of William Linn of Linnsmill, d. 1572; Robert Mitchell of Liberton, d. 1622; as well as the above James Crichton who married Janet Gray in 1758. From what I have been able to deduce, this information was largely assembled as a result of research carried out by my grand uncle Alexander Crichton Mitchell, FRSE, prior to the war. This tree still forms the basis for my own research, although I am still trying to discover the evidence used in formulating the earliest recorded generations of the Lin(n/d) and Mitchell families.

In 1851, Isabella Crichton, a great granddaughter of James Crichton of Newlea, married Robert Maclagan in Perth, where for many years he was Stationmaster. Subsequently in 1880, one of their children, Janet Maclagan married Daniel Gorrie, a pharmaceutical chemist in Edinburgh. The tree records only that Janet Crichton married a D. Gorrie and here this branch abruptly terminates.

My own research has expanded this family connection but I had been unable to trace what happened to Daniel and Janet's first son Peter who was born at Edinburgh in 1881.

After quickly absorbing the general content of Chris Piggot's research, I decided to contact him and his response included the information that Peter Gorrie was his grandfather. Having input the data onto my "Family Tree Maker" computer programme and clicked the Kinship file, I was informed with some authority that Chris Piggot and I are in fact fourth cousins once removed. This formal and rather stark description almost seems to imply a connection of no consequence. However, thanks to *The Scottish Genealogist*, I am now in contact with a relation half a world away who shares the same distant ancestors as myself, a fact worthy of personal celebration.

WHAT DID YOU DO IN THE GREAT WAR, GREAT GRANDFATHER?

by Ken Nesbit

While in historical terms, the 1914-1918 war may appear to be recent history, it is still over eighty years since the Armistice was signed at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in 1918 and increasingly, it is not what our fathers and grandfathers did in the war but what our great grandparents did that is of interest. The subject of this article is what you can find out about your relatives who served in the British forces in the First World War.

The examples used are taken from my own family history and will look at the records for other ranks. In many cases the pieces of evidence may be found at home in drawers, old shoeboxes etc. With over four million soldiers serving in total during the war, the most vital piece of information is your relative's army number. All of the service medals given to other ranks have their army number and regiment stamped round the rim, for example - 5075 PTE. B. MCRAE S. GDS - the medals awarded to your relative can also indicate when your relative saw service. Most soldiers were awarded the British War Medal 1914-1918, awarded for overseas service between 5 August 1914 and 11 November 1918. This was later extended to cover service in action in Russia in 1919-1920. The Allied Victory Medal and The 1914 Star were awarded to soldiers who served in France or Belgium between 5 August and midnight on 22/23 November 1914, this would normally indicate that they were a regular or reservist of the army. Brodie McRae, as an army reservist with the Scots Guards, received this for service with 1st Battalion Scots Guards during this period. The second medal found may be the 1914-15 Star which was awarded to those who served in any theatre of war against Germany and her allies between 5 August 1914 and 31 December 1915, except those who were eligible for the 1914 Star, for example - Private Hugh Macpherson No. 1375 D Company 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders who served in France from 19 February 1915. You may also be fortunate to find a photograph of your relative in his army uniform and the army unit can sometimes be determined from details in the photograph.

If you are really fortunate you may come across a diary. I have been fortunate to have my grandfather's diaries for service with the Royal Garrison Artillery 1917-1918 as these can give an account of what your relative did on a day to day basis, for example -

28 January 1918 "Great preparations for a General's visit today. Puttees, tin hats, GBR's to be worn in regulation style. Everything was pretty shipshape and above board by nine o'clock. O. C. came about ten and gave us a preliminary inspection. We waited but His Highness has not yet turned up. No shooting. Put in the time letter writing and playing whist. Gave them some idea of bridge and then had supper about 10.30 pm and so to bed".

Other diaries for example mention the difficulty in tracking and shooting a German sniper who was a danger to a relative serving with 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in 1915.

Whilst the articles that can be found at home or in a relative's hands are of importance and interest, the official army records are of great importance but it is imperative to state that only some forty per cent of service records for the First World War survive, the majority being destroyed by enemy action in 1940. What survived is being gradually filmed by the Public Record Office with the aid of a lottery grant. There are two main series of records, WO363 which is known as the unburnt series, these are composed of records retained by the Ministry of Pensions and contain records of many men who were invalided out of the army or received pensions after the war due to wounds received in action. WO364, known as the burnt series, are the remaining service records and these are being filmed by the letter of the alphabet, with completion due in 2002. The records being filmed vary from individual to individual depending on what has survived but in many cases consist of the Attestation or Enlistment Forms, Statement of Service Forms, Military History Sheets, as can be seen by the forms illustrated here. My great grandfather, Brodie McRae, enlisted in the Scottish Horse on 3 June 1901. Although he gave his age as twenty, he was in fact only seventeen, being born at Loch Flemington, Croy in 1884. He served in South Africa from 26 June 1901 to 27 August 1902 then he re-enlisted with the Scots Guards on 11 November 1903 but this time told the truth about his age being nineteen. His statement of service shows that he left the army on 4 November 1906, entering the reserve forces. He was mobilised on the 7 August 1914 to the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards and was transferred to the 1st Battalion on 26 August 1914. His statement of service shows his transfers between battalions in the Scots Guards and his eventual transfer to the Guards Machine Gun Regiment on 12 March 1918. His Military History Sheet gives the exact dates of overseas/home service and notes he passed his swimming test in July 1904. He was wounded at Ypres on 2 November 1914 with a gunshot wound to the right foot. Of more interest to the family historian perhaps, is that under next of kin gives his father's name and address and the names of his brothers, the date of his marriage, his wife's name and lists their children and dates of birth.

These forms are just some examples of the types of information that may have survived. For details on actions the daily war diaries kept by the battalions and divisions, series WO95, can be of great interest. Brodie survived the war and then rejoined the army in 1939 serving with the 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

Future articles will look at the nineteenth century army records using as examples Brodie's uncles who fought in the Indian Mutiny, the Kaffir Wars of 1878/79 and my 3 x great grandfather who fought in the Napoleonic Wars.

FORM A

SCOTS GUARDS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RESERVISTS ORDERED TO REJOIN.

On reporting yourself at the Scots Guards Reservists Store, Tower of London, you are requested to proceed by Little Tower Hill and report yourself at the Wharf Guard Room, and not at the front entrance to the Tower in Great Tower Hill.

You are strongly advised to report yourself before Midday on the day on which you rejoin, the earlier in the day you report yourself the better.

The following particulars will be required to be given by you on rejoining:—if married.

- (a) The name and address of your wife.
- (b) The names and ages of your children (if any)
- (c) The amount of your pay you wish to allot to your wife and family.
- (d) What you wish done with the balance of your reserve pay, *i.e.*, made payable to your wife or to yourself.

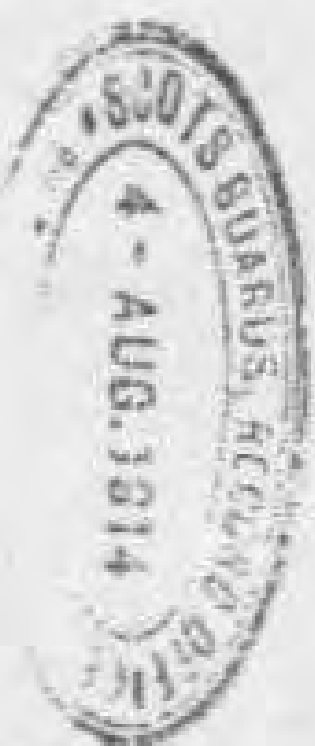
You are requested to bring with you on joining at the Tower, your:—

Identity, Life, and Reserve Certificates and Insurance Card.

Arrangements are made for disposing of the plain clothes of any reservists, who do not prefer to make their own arrangements. Those who leave their plain clothes in the Reservists Store for despatch to their homes, do so at their own risk.

It is particularly impressed upon you to be sober on reporting yourself.

(Regimental Stamp.)



MILITARY HISTORY SHEET.

| 1. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 2. Service at Home and Abroad. | | | | 3. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 4. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 5. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 6. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 7. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 8. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 9. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 10. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 11. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 12. Service at Home and Abroad. | | 13. Service at Home and Abroad. | | | |
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| France | 1914 | 1915 | 1 | 296 | 1267 | France | 1914 | 1915 | 1 | 296 | 1267 | France | 1914 | 1915 | 1 | 296 | 1267 | France | 1914 | 1915 | 1 | 296 | 1267 | France | 1914 | 1915 | 1 | 296 | 1267 |
| France | 1914 | 1915 | 1 | 296 | 1267 | France | 1914 | 1915 | 1 | 296 | 1267 | France | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SHORT SERVICE.

(One year with the Colours.)

ATTESTATION OF

No. 7078 Name Brodie M Rae Corps Scottish Horse



Questions to be put to the Recruit before Enlistment.

1. What is your Name? Brodie M Rae
2. In the Parish of Petty near the Town of Inverness in the County of Inverness
3. Are you a British Subject? Yes
4. What is your Age? 20 Years 0 Months
5. What is your Trade or Calling? Houseman
6. Have you resided out of your Father's house for three years continuously in the same place, or occupied a house or land of the yearly value of £10 for one year, and paid rates for the same, and, in either case, if so, state where? No

You are hereby warned that if after enlistment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following seven questions, you will be liable to a punishment of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

7. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? if so, where? to whom? and for what period? No
8. Are you Married? No
9. Have you ever been sentenced to Imprisonment by the Civil Power? No
10. Do you now belong to the Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Royal Navy, the Volunteers, the Yeomanry, the Army Reserve, or the Naval Reserve Force? If so, to what Corps? No
11. Have you ever served in the Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, or the Royal Navy? If so, state which and dates of discharge. No
12. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous Service? Yes
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the Military or Naval Force of the Crown? If so, on what grounds? No
14. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? Yes
15. For what Corps are you willing to be enlisted, or are you willing to be enlisted for General Service? Scottish Horse
16. Did you receive a Notice, and do you understand its meaning, and who gave it to you? Yes Name W. J. Farguhar Corp. 3rd Cameron's

17. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions provided His Majesty should so long require your services?

For a term of one year, unless the War in South Africa lasts longer than one year, in which case you will be detained until the War is over. If, however, the war is over in less than one year, you may either be discharged at once or remain until you have completed a year's service, at your option.

I, Brodie M Rae do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Brodie M Rae SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT

W. J. Farguhar Signature of Witness

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY RECRUIT ON ATTESTATION.

I, Brodie M Rae do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, His Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR ATTESTING OFFICER.

The Recruit above named, was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

The above questions were then read to the recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said recruit has made and signed the declaration, and taken the Oath before me.

Inverness on this 30th day of June 1909

W. J. Farguhar Signature of the Justice

W. J. Farguhar Signature of the Justice

The Recruit should, if he requires it, receive a copy of the Declaration and Oath.

[illegible][illegible]

Army Form B.108 B.

**Certificate of Transfer or Re-transfer to the Army Reserve,
Discharge or Disembodiment.**

(iii) Transfer to the Army Reserve or discharge in the case of a Mobilized Section "A," "D," "B," Army Reserve, or a Section "A," "D," "B," Army Reserve, direct into that section or a Mobilized Supplementary Reserve; or Disembodiment or discharge in the case of a man of the embodied Territorial Army.

(iii) Transferring to the Army Reserve or attachment to the staff of a Mobilized Location, "D," Army Reserve, or similar direct support section or Mobilized Supplemental Staff Section, or (iii) Disbandment or discharge in the case of a man of the mobilized Territorial Army.

N.B.—All words which are inapplicable to be struck out.

(a) Activity Number 2935964

(b) Name McCRONE
(Surname)
BRONIE
(Christian names in full)

(c) Date of joining ~~or rejoining~~ the
Cafeteria (on mobilization or em-
ployment). 28. 1. 39
Kodak 18. 9. 39

(d) Date of transfer or re-transfer to the Army Reserve, discharge or dishonorablement } 14 44-441

(c) Service with the Colours 70 years 209 days
Service not with the Colours — years 21 days

Total Service 1 year 250 days

(F) Risk on transfer, re-transfer, discharge or abandonment.

(g) Cause of sentence, re-transfer, discharge or discharge on probation, discharge from which transferred, re-transferred, discharged or discharged

(U) Campaigns, including actions (i)

(k) Medals, Clasp, Decorations

Mentions in Despatches.
Any special acts of gallantry or distinguished conduct brought to notice in brigade or superior orders (ii).

Form No. 10
Date 2. 4. 41

1. (Ind. Signature and Rank) *Major*
DeKunster
 Place *Chattanooga* Records.

NOTES

1. This portion may be struck out if no entry is required.
 2. If there is not sufficient room for the insertion here of the record of any special act of gallantry or distinguished conduct, such record will be written on the reverse of the Army Form and signed by the Officer who attests the veridicality, and a reference made here to such entry.

See overleaf for description of above-named man, on Transfer, or Re-transfer to the Army Reserve, Discharge or Disembodiment, and assessments of Conduct and Character.

IF THIS CERTIFICATE IS LOST NO DUPLICATE CAN BE OBTAINED.

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED
to CHECK and UPDATE
MIDLOTHIAN MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

The Society is looking for a number of volunteers to help update and check some M. I. transcriptions in Midlothian.

Several years ago, around 1990, Mr. Conrad W. Nystrom presented his own transcriptions of Midlothian gravestones to the Society. He has now given permission to publish these, however each individual graveyard needs carefully updated and checked using Mr. Nystrom's lists as a basis.

We would like to update with any additional inscriptions from 1990 to 1999 and also check for any omissions. A few have already been recognised, however the great bulk of the work has been done by Mr. Nystrom.

The Society would greatly welcome assistance in this project from any members who would perhaps like to take on a specific graveyard. Ideally two or three persons would perhaps tackle one graveyard, however one person could feasibly tackle a smallish graveyard.

The graveyards are:

Borthwick; Bolton; Old Carrington (Whitehall Aisle); Carrington; Channelkirk; Cranston; Crichtoun; Dalhousie (Old Cockpen); Dalkeith (St. Nicholas West End); Dalkeith (St. Nicholas Old Kirk); East Saltoun; Fala - Old; Gifford; Gladsmuir; Herdmanston (Chapel); Heriot - Old; Humbie; Keith Marischal Chapel; Newbattle; Ormiston - Old; Pencaitland; The Soutra Aisle; Stow - Old Kirkyard; Temple - Old.

Anyone who is interested in helping with this project, please contact the Library where a volunteer will take your name, telephone number and graveyard of interest.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE HISTORY FAIR

The History Fair at Troon on 22 May was a great success. Joan Ferguson, Sheila Pitcairn and Dr. Jim Floyd attended on behalf of the Society.

The gales were blowing, the sand whirling up the side streets and the smell of seaweed strong. The boat coming over from Ireland was held up but Robert Davison of Clan Davison arrived safe and sound although a late.

Walker Halls was a good venue. There were four speakers and the stalls were set up all day. The Family History Societies, local and national History Organisations, professional and commercial businesses and a specialist Scottish bookshop were present. Despite the weather Aberdeen were there in full strength. Friendship was strong and possibly this was due to the Ayrshire public who came in all day, as the Fair was open for 50p to visit the stalls. Many people were looking up their surnames, sometimes for the first time, not only did they get an introduction to their family surname but sometimes also their clan and tartan. It was great for two men whose wives had been working on their own surnames and not their husbands, I think we have now got two gentlemen hooked. Young people strolled into the Fair, one lad whose surname was Harris, well no, he and his mum said it was originally O'Hare, Irish they thought, but not sure. On looking up Harris found "son of Harry", a form of Henry, this being the English attempt at pronouncing the French "Henri" - take it from there. There were at least eight one-name surnames that people had, all variants of Irish surnames.

That kind of day, great for us on the stall. Thanks Troon, we will be back.

Sheila Pitcairn

VICE-PRESIDENT HONOURED

On 29 June, our Vice-President, Donald Whyte, was elected an Honorary Fellow of the London based Society of Genealogists. He became a Fellow in 1985 and was nominated for advancement to the status of Honorary Fellow by other Fellows. It is not generally recognised that the Society has over fourteen thousand, five hundred members but always less than one hundred Fellows. In fact at present there are only around eighty. Honorary Fellowship is rare and has only been given three times: some time ago to the Director, Anthony J. Camp, now retired; this year to Jeremy Gibson, author of the *Gibson Guides* to genealogical research and now to Donald Whyte, for "very distinguished services to genealogy".

Donald is a founder member of the Scottish Genealogy Society, 1953. He was Deputy Chairman of Council, 1959-61; Hon. Librarian, 1961-65; Chairman of Council, 1974-83 and since then a Vice-President. He has published a number of books, pamphlets and articles, and has been a regular contributor to this Journal, *The Scottish Genealogist* for forty five years. Donald is also a charter member of the Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies at Canterbury, Kent and graduated as a Licentiate in 1972. In 1977 he was transferred to the Faculty of Fellows. He helped pioneer the family history movement in Scotland and since 1981 has been President of the Association of Scottish Genealogists & Record Agents. Donald was granted a patent of arms by the Lord Lyon in 1986.

DO YOU OWE YOUR SOCIETY MONEY?

Despite repeated requests to members to correct their Standing Order payments, we still have a number who are not paying the correct subscription. If you are one of them, may we ask you to please pay your debts. Our previous subscription rates were as follows:

| | Individual | Family |
|------------------------|------------|--------|
| 1/10/1989 - 30/09/1995 | £12.00 | £15.00 |
| 1/10/1995 - 30/09/1997 | £14.00 | £17.00 |
| 1/10/1997 - 30/09/1998 | £16.00 | £19.00 |
| 1/10/1998 - 30/10/1999 | £16.00 | £19.00 |

If you are still paying:

£12.00 by Standing Order you owe us £10.00 to date

£14.00 by Standing Order you owe us £4.00 to date

£15.00 by Standing Order you owe us £10.00 to date (Family Subscr.)

£17.00 by Standing Order you owe us £4.00 to date (Family Subscr.)

Members are reminded that the Society is not a business but is run entirely by volunteers who give generously of their time, expertise and goodwill to help run the Society's services. Late subscription renewals cause extra work for our volunteers and incur additional postage costs if we have to send out copies of our Journal to late payers. Please do not abuse the goodwill of our volunteers by oversight or carelessness. Those of you who send us e-mails should bear the above comments in mind and note that our Library is only open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday and not expect an instant response to your request.

1881 BRITISH CENSUS SCOTLAND REGION CD-ROM DISC ONE - ERRORS

Those Members who seek the birth place of their ancestors in Sutherland on the above disc, will find that all the towns and villages in Sutherland are followed by the words "Sunderland, Durham, England" instead of "Sutherland, Scotland". This error does not occur in the fiche version of the Census. One wonders if the Mormons were trying to continue or reverse the Highland clearances of the earlier part of the nineteenth century!

An examination of the English fiche and CD-ROM show that the towns and villages for the county of Durham have been correctly identified on both media. This is not a minor transcription error but a major production error by The Church of Jesus Christ & LDS. It is to be hoped that the Church will arrange the prompt replacement of this defective disc to all purchasers of the 1881 Census.

REVIEWS

Gaps in History; Sources for Finding Renfrewshire,

edited by Edna Stark. 44pp, Card covers. ISBN-0-9529195-4-0. Paisley; Renfrewshire Local History Forum, 1999. £3 +p&p,UK 35pOverseas 60p.

This is a series of talks on Renfrewshire local history, held in Paisley Museum, and is a very useful publication. Contained within are the following lectures: *Renfrewshire Poll-Tax Records* by John Malden; *Renfrewshire Material in Glasgow Archives* by Edmund Wyatt; *Local History Resources in Paisley* by Sylvia Clark; *The Paisley Pamphlets, 1738-1893* by Valerie Reilly; *The Cairn of Lochwinnoch* by Christopher C. Lee and *Research for a Historical Novel* by Evelyn Hood.

Probably the most important source for genealogists is that titled *The Cairn of Lochwinnoch* by Dr. Andro Crawford, in forty five manuscript volumes, microfilmed, compiled between 1827 and 1854. The collection has an interesting miscellany of family trees, baptismal registers, extracts from books and newspapers and anecdotes which illustrate the life and customs of his time. The collection was noted by William Rodgers in *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. xii, No. 3, 9-12, in 1965 and was well known to genealogist William Rodger and archaeologist Frank Newall.

The covers of the book are illustrated by a section of Ainslie's *Map of Renfrewshire, 1800* and there is a centre page parishes map by Jim Winters.

Orders for the book should be addressed to Paisley Museum, High Street, Paisley PA1 2BA.

Donald Whyte

Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions, XVII: St. Boswells(Lessudden),

edited by Elspeth Ewan, vi + 78pp. Illus. ISBN 1 874232 03 6.

Published by the Borders FHS and available from Miss Jean Sanderson,
12 Woodside Park, Kelso TD5 7RE. £7 + 65p postage, UK.

Members £1 discount. Airmail £2.80.

This is the seventeenth booklet on Roxburghshire burial grounds issued in attractive form by the Borders FHS. The graveyard is easily reached, as St. Boswells is situated on the A68 Dalkeith to the north of England road and there is an east west route, A699, from Kelso to Selkirk and the west. There are two distinct parts of the parish divided by the A68. The original settlement bordered the River Tweed and the name derives from a mediaeval church dedicated to St. Boisel. The church of St. Boswells was in the territory of "Lesidyn". Newton St. Boswells is different in character and is the commercial centre of the district. There was a Free Church and a Secession Church, both now united with the Parish Kirk. The burial ground is at Benrig and unfortunately many old stones lie beneath the grass. However, six hundred and seventy six inscriptions have been transcribed by Elspeth

Ewan and her assistants. The most prolific names are Scott, thirty seven; Thomson, thirty two; Robertson, nineteen; Brown, nineteen; Smith and White, fifteen each; Wilson, fourteen; Cochrane and Simpson, thirteen each and Gray, twelve.

The work contains the Hearth Tax list for 1691-93 and the Mihtia List for 1797-1802. Curiously, a number of Gaelic names appear in the index to the inscriptions but are not in those earlier lists. It would be interesting to know where they came from and why. Lists of the ministers are given and the names on War Memorials at St. Boswells and Newton St. Boswells.

There is a useful line map to show the parishes for which gravestones have been copied and published and a place name location map.

Sennachie

Tracing Scottish Ancestors

by Rosemary Bigwood. Collins Pocket Reference,
Glasgow: Harper Collins. 288pp. ISBN 0-00-472328-7. £6.99.

Family history research has become one of our most popular leisure activities and since Scots are living in almost every corner of the world, this new guide to searching Scottish roots will have wide appeal to both amateur and professional family historians.

The book is the latest addition to the Collins Pocket Reference Series and provides a crisp and authoritative guide to genealogical research. It clearly sets out how to plan and gather initial information before extending the search to documents in public and private archives. A practical guide through records held by the Registrar General at New Register House, births, marriages, deaths, the censuses and the Old Parish Registers is followed by a comprehensive account of the wide variety of records held in the National Archives of Scotland. Clear explanations of what can be found in different types of court records, testaments and sasines are given. Information on how to find out about where people lived, their occupations and their religion includes further local and national archive sources.

Six appendices summarise sources, classes of records and where to find them, a glossary of words which may not be familiar in older documents and a list of all the Old Parish Registers with their relevant County, Local Authority and Sheriff and Commissary Courts. The select bibliography is necessarily short in a volume of this size and a reference to the reading of old handwriting would be useful here.

The illustrations of birth, marriage and death certificates and of a census not only outline the information which they contain but like flo-charts indicate further sources.

The author has drawn on her wide experience as a professional genealogist, teacher and lecturer on family and local history to present this very practical and easy to use guide. It should be in the pocket of everyone who is searching Scottish family history.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

compiled by Heather Rose, Assistant Librarian

| Census Index | Vol. | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 11/3 (MY-Y) Hamilton Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 12 Dalziel Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 13/1 (A-LEIS) Shotts Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 13/2(LET-Y) Hamilton Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 15 Stonehouse Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 18/1 (A-J)Carluke Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 18/2 (K-Y) Carluke Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 21 Carstairs Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 22 Carwath Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 23 Dunsyre Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 24 Douglas Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 25 Carmichael Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 26 Pettinain Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 27 Covington and Thakerton Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 28 Liberton and Quothquan Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 29 Walston Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 30 Dolphinton Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 31 Crawfordjohn Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 32 Wiston and Robertson Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 33 Symington Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 35 Wandell and Lamington Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 36 Culter Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 37 Crawford and Leadhills Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 1/1 (A-LAP) Cadder Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| 1851 Lanarkshire | 1/2 (LAT-Y) Cadder Parish | Lanarkshire FHS |
| Index to <i>The Scotsman</i> Newspaper, Jan- June 1817 | comp. John Hilton | |
| Fruitful Shepherd: Jas. Murray & Mgt. Anderson of Tweedsmuir & Their Other 2,750 Descendants | Jack & Tom Murray | |
| Stewart Family History | H. Stewart Ladd | |
| Parish Life on the Pentland Firth | Morris Pottinger | |
| Who was Who in Orkney | W. S. Hewison | |
| Flame in the Shadows: Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney 1541-1555 | Olaf D. Cuthbert | |
| Life and Letters of an Orkney Naturalist: Rev. George Low 1747-85 | Olaf D. Cuthbert | |
| South Ronaldsay and Burray Agricultural Society, 150th Anniversary | Marcus W. T. Wood | |
| Wild and Open Sea: Story of the Pentland Firth | James Miller | |
| Black Patie: Life and Times of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney and Lord of Shetland Burghers of Westray | Jeff Burgher | |
| Index to Surnames in the 1861 Census for Banffshire, Vol. 5 | M. Shand | |
| Tracing Scottish Ancestors | Rosemary Bigwood | |

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Surnames and Clansmen: Border Family History in Earlier Days | Michael Robson |
| Innes Review, Spring | Scottish Catholic Hist. Assoc. |
| Runciman Papers, Diary of Alexander Runciman | |
| 14 Feb 1893 - 14 Feb 1894 | Alan J. Wills |
| Register of the Privy Council of Scotland: Preserved in the Scottish Record Office, 3rd series, Vol. XVI 1691 | Keeper of the Records of Scotland |
| Register of the Privy Council of Scotland: Preserved in the Scottish Record Office, 3rd series, Vol. V, 1592-1599 | ed David Masson |
| Register of the Privy Council of Scotland: Preserved in the Scottish Record Office, 3rd series, Vol. VIII, 1607-1610 | ed. David Masson |
| Register of the Privy Council of Scotland: Preserved in the Scottish Record Office, 3rd series, Vol. X, 1613-1616 | ed. David Masson |
| Register of the Privy Council of Scotland: Preserved in the Scottish Record Office, 3rd series, Vol. XI, 1616-1619 | ed. David Masson |
| Official Army List for the Quarter Ending 31 Dec 1893 | War Office |
| Official Army List for the Quarter Ending 31 Dec 1909 | War Office |
| Casualty Roll for the Indian Mutiny 1857-59 | comp. I. T. Tavender |
| Second Afghan War 1878-1880 Casualty Roll | Anthony Farrington |
| Ordnance Survey Map, Dunbar 4cm to 1km | Ordnance Survey |
| Ordnance Survey Map, Haddington 1:25000 | Ordnance Survey |
| Walk Around Haddington | East Lothian Tourist Board |
| Short History of Haddington | Forbes Gray, W & James H. Jamieson |

Aberdour Kirk Session Records

31 Dec 1713 This day it was reported to the Session that Janet Millar spouse to Peter Young, Wright in Aberdour Wester, hath parted with child the 29th instant. And the Abortion (as two women affirm who were present with her in her Travail) was come to such a length that it hath not been begot be her said Husband he having gone to sea in March and returned to Aberdour October 2th anno Instanti. She is appointed to be summoned against the next Session day.

12 Jan 1714 Compeared Janet Millar and being interrogate if she had parted with her child confessed she had. She being likewise asked if she had got any poudere from any person in order to occasion her abortion she answered she had got pouders from Margaret Marshall and Mary Black but these were given her be them to prevent the Abortion. She was summoned *Apud Acta* to compear before the Presbytrie.

Margaret Thomson, Midwife, Janet Fleeming in Aberdour, Jean Creech and James Ritchie, Baxter in Aberdour, all appointed to be summoned before the Presbyterie likewise as witnesses.

There is no further mention of this matter in the Kirk Session records so what would happen to Janet Millar? If found guilty would she have been hanged for the crime? Can any member enlighten us on this point?

OBITUARY

Colin Campbell of Inverneill, 1912-1998

Colin Campbell Esq. succeeded to the representation of Inverneill in Argyll on the death of his brother John Campbell of Canna, and Inverneill, the prominent Gaelic scholar and Scottish folklorist. John died in Italy in 1997. Colin died in a nursing home at Waltham in Massachusetts on the 12th of November 1998. He had previously lived in Belmont, Massachusetts for a number of years. Mercifully his sister in law, Margaret Campbell of Canna, had visited him only a few days earlier while on a visit to the United States. She had grown up in Pennsylvania and had met John while studying the Gaelic and folklore in the Hebrides many years ago.

Colin was born on the 30th November 1912 and educated at New College, Oxford. He was the third son of Lt. Colonel Duncan Campbell of Inverneill, JP and his wife Ethel, daughter of John I. Waterbury from Darien in Connecticut who was a banker in New York. Duncan had been educated at Rugby and Pembroke College, Oxford and commanded the 8th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Territorial Army).

Colin's mother was not the only American connection of the Inverneill family. General Archibald Campbell of Inverneill's service in the British Army during the American Revolutionary War will be mentioned below and another branch of the family were surveyors in Kansas and later ranchers in New Mexico.

Colin researched and published much genealogical and social history concerning the early generations of this family and was concerned that the Craignish family not think that there was any legitimate claim that the Inverneill Campbells represented Craignish. Some of his papers were published in *The Scottish Genealogist*. Colin was also an authority on heraldry and a member of the American heraldic society. He published papers in their publication and also in that of the Scottish heraldry society. He also contributed to the publication of the Society for West Highland and Island Historical research. Colin matriculated arms at the Lyon Office and then succeeded to the arms of Inverneill upon his brother's death. Like those of Craignish, the arms of Inverneill are unique, in that the supporter is a lymphad or galley and the shield is shown as though carried on the mast of the galley.

The Campbells of Inverneill are a cadet or branch family of the Campbells of Craignish. Their ancestor, "Tearlach Mor" or big Charles (the T in Tearlach is pronounced "tch" in the Gaelic) is said to have killed Gilhis of Glenmore in a scuffle in the mid fifteen hundreds and was obliged to take himself off east to Loch Tayside where he was the founder of the Clan Tearlach or McKerlich Campbells.

Tearlach's great great grandson, Patrick Campbell M'Kerlich, was tacksman of Morinche (Morenish) and was known as "Mild Patrick" because he was very bold and hardy. He was killed by an arrow in 1676 after having slain eighteen McGregors with his own hand. The claymore he is said to have used is still in the family, six feet long and still sharp. His eldest son, Charles, was known as "Tearlach ban" from his flaxen blond hair. He acquired

ownership of his leased farm of Tuerechan in 1702. His grandson James, 3rd of Tuerechan, went to Inverary where he served in the administration and became Commissary (probate judge) of the Western Isles. He had been born in 1706 and married Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of the Provost of Inverary in 1734, was granted Tuerechan by his father in 1736 and died in 1760 leaving issue.

James and Elizabeth had three sons: Sir James; Major General Sir Archibald and Duncan of Ross. Archibald had a remarkable career in colonial service and as member of parliament. Colin, as his descendant, edited and published Archibald's diaries of his campaigns during the American Revolutionary War, during which he captured Savannah in Georgia. These he produced as *Journal of An Expedition against the Rebels of Georgia in North America under the Orders of Archibald Campbell Esquire, Lieut. Colol. of His Majesty's 71st Regimt. 1778*, published by the Richmond County Historical Society in 1981. Archibald had bought the Inverneill estate on the shores of Loch Fyne in Knapdale in 1774 and on his death left it to his elder brother Sir James, from whom the Campbells of Inverneill descend.

When the Inverneill estate was sold earlier this century, Colin retained ownership of Inverneill Island in Loch Fyne as a symbolic link with his family home. A single man and a scholar all his adult life, Colin undertook a series of research projects which he tackled with the thoroughness of an academic.

Colin is succeeded by his late younger brother George Archibald Campbell's son, Neill Diarmid Campbell, as 11th of Inverneill. Neill was born on the 4th of June 1948 and is a corporate property lawyer at Cambridge in England. He is married and has four children, the eldest of whom is John Tearlach Campbell of Inverneill, Younger. The family still own the family Mausoleum at Inverneill, which they maintain.

First published in Journal of the Clan Campbell Society (North America) Vol. 26 No. 1, Winter 1998.

From The Scots Magazine, July 1793

An advertisement from the General Post-office, Edinburgh, dated 22 June intimates that "That a Penny Post will be established on the 5th July for the accomodation of this city and its vicinity, to extend to Leith, Dalkeith, Musselburgh and Prestonpans, where offices will be established, and receiving houses at the following places, viz. one in the Canongate, one in the Grassmarket, one in Chapel Street and one in South Hanover Street. All letters for the delivery of Edinburgh, of the above named places, which are put into this office any time during the evening, and at the receiving houses before seven in the evening, will be delivered early the next morning:- and if at any of the receiving houses by two o'clock in the afternoon, and at the General Post-office before half past three, will be delivered in the same evening". Williamson's penny-post is given up.

STEWART FERGUSSON STAPYLTON-SMITH AWARD for GENEALOGY

As a Ferguson, your Secretary attended the weekend Conference in May of the Clan Fergus(s)on Society. At their Annual General Meeting, she was pleasantly surprised to be asked to accept the above award on behalf of The Scottish Genealogy Society, which she gladly did.

The Clan Fergus(s)on Society have recently become affiliated to our Society and have arranged to put on deposit in the Library at Victoria Terrace, their collection of family trees and pedigrees which they hope to augment. We have agreed that any visiting Fergus(s)ons will be given access to these and that our Members also will have access. The Clan Fergus(s)on Society are very appreciative of this agreement - hence the award.

The late Stewart Fergusson Stapylton-Smith was of the family of Fergusson of Dunfallandy, near Pitlochry and the award was founded in his memory by his widow, Mrs. Vivien Stapylton-Smith, who is the Genealogy Information Officer of the Clan Fergus(s)on Society.

There are many Fergussons in Atholl and those of Dunfallandy and Baledmund, also near Pitlochry, are two very old families of that name.

JPSF

ANNIVERSARIES

Last year on 24 October 1998, the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society celebrated their twenty first birthday with a function in the Grosvenor Hotel, Great Western Road, Glasgow. The principal speaker was Bill Lawson, from Northton, in Harris, who gave an interesting talk about the pitfalls in ancestry research. There was a good attendance and among the guests were Lord James Gordon, the former television presenter; the actor Paul Young and our Chairman of Council, Peter Ruthven-Murray.

This year on 3 June, the Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society celebrated their twenty first birthday, when the Council of the City of Aberdeen gave a civic reception in the historic Town and County Hall, Union Street. On behalf of the Council, Councillor Jurgen Thomanek, a committee convener, welcomed nearly two hundred guests and gave a talk about the progress of the Society, now the largest of its kind in Scotland.

Our own Vice-President, Donald Whyte, who initiated both Societies, was present at the celebrations and was pleased to meet old friends who were original members and whose labours have achieved such success.

HONORARY MEMBER

John Angus Macbeth Mitchell

CB CVO MC LLD (Hon) Dundee, DUniv (Stirling)

On his retiral as MI Co-ordinator, it was unanimously agreed at a Meeting of Council held in June 1999, to make Angus Mitchell an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of his work for the Society over many years and, in particular, for his furtherance of the recording of gravestone inscriptions in Scotland.

Angus Mitchell was born in India and educated at Marlborough and Oxford. During the War, he saw service in the Royal Armoured Corps, became a Captain and after the War, entered the Scottish Office where he had a distinguished career, latterly as Secretary to the Scottish Education Department.

It was Angus Mitchell's parents, John Fowler and Sheila Macbeth, Mitchell who initiated the recording of pre-1855 gravestone inscriptions in Scotland, seeing the information contained therein as a vital adjunct to the Old Parish Registers. They appreciated that this information was in danger of being lost through wind, weather and vandalism. For nearly thirty years they worked hard themselves and enthused others to assist in the work. Eventually, both Angus and his sister Alison also became much involved both in the field and in producing lists for publication by the Society.

In retirement and despite many other commitments - Chairman of Court of the University of Stirling, Chairman of Scottish Action on Dementia, Vice-Convener of the Scottish Council of Voluntary Organisations, Council Member of this Society and of other bodies - he has continued the work on the inscriptions as Co-ordinator of the Recording Scottish Graveyards Project. In 1992, by which time more than two thirds of Scottish gravestones had been recorded, the Society was given an award, through his good offices, from the Glenfiddich Trust to assist local groups with recording tombstones in their neighbourhoods and the Project was set up. The work progresses, with the goal trying to cover the whole of Scotland by the end of the century.

JPSF

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary.

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| 15 September | Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Poles apart -together again</i> - Mike Jodeluk. The Library will close early at 5.30pm. |
| 23 September | Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm. |
| 25/26 September | Saturday/Sunday - Third Fife Family History Fair, Kirkcaldy, details below. |
| 14 October | Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm. |
| 18 October | Monday - Ordinary Meeting, <i>Oral History Techniques</i> - Ian MacDougall. |
| 28 October | Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm. |
| 11 November | Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm. |
| 16 November | Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Scottish Whaling: a chill reminder</i> - David Henderson. |
| 25 November | Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm. |
| 09 December | Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm. |

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| 25 March | Saturday - East Lothian Millennium Family History Fair, Haddington, details below. |
| 06 May | Saturday - SAFHS 11th Annual Family History Conference, Edinburgh, details below. |

Syllabus Secretary Required

The Society is seeking a new Syllabus Secretary to replace Julie Coxon who is retiring from the position, having organised our talks for the past six years. This post entails putting together an annual programme of eight talks on subjects related to family history. The present secretary will help the new secretary into the post, and if you feel you are able to assist the Society, by taking on this position, please contact our Hon. Secretary, Miss Joan Ferguson, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY, or telephone 0131 556 3844.

Web Page - Change of Address (URL)

Members should note that the address or URL of our Web page has been changed to:- <http://www.sol.co.uk/s/scotgensoc/>

Third Fife Family History Fair

Fife Council Libraries are hosting their third Fife Family History Fair in the Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy on Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th September, with a Ceilidh on Saturday evening. The theme is "Upstairs Downstairs". A programme of lectures covering life in the "big house" will be presented. Two lectures will be given by Rosemary Bigwood, "A Gentleman's Life" documents the careers and family of those "above stairs" and "A Life of Labour" sources the family histories of the labouring classes; other speakers will elaborate on this theme. There will also be a lecture for beginners on tracing your Scottish roots, and an exhibition of books, software and the Internet, with family history societies from all over the country in attendance.

On Sunday there will be special library openings, guided walks and visits to archives. Tickets for Saturday £11.00, exhibition only £1.50, Ceilidh £7.50 adults £4.00 children, family of four £20.00. For further details and booking form *Tel. 01592 412939 or 412934 or write to Janet Klak, Fife Council Central Area Libraries, East Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY1 1XT.*

Scottish Association of Family History Societies - 11th Annual Family History Conference

The Scottish Genealogy Society is to host the Association's 11th Annual Conference at The Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday 6th May 2000. Full particulars and booking form will be published in the December issue of the Journal.

CD-ROM Library - Additions

Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914 - 1919, CD-Rom.

The Society recently received a revised version of this disk that enables members to print a coloured memorial scroll showing an individual soldier's full details. The search facilities have also been refined considerably, and printed lists of search results now show an individual's Regiment and Battalion details within their record. The help and introduction screens are now printable.

UK - Info, CD-Rom 4.1

Designed to help trace particular surnames, relatives, and old friends, the disk contains forty-seven million people, with name, address, postcode and telephone number. It covers Scotland, England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Eire, Jersey and the Isle of Man. Other features include one point five million records of businesses and a mapping facility.

Author's Correction

In Issue No.2, Vol. XLVI (June 1999) of the Journal, in the article "Two Pittenweem Clockmakers named John Smith", line 10, page 54, for Lumsden of Lumsdaine read Lumsden or Lumsdaine.

QUERIES

- 2817 **STEWART/FAWCETT** William Stewart m. Ann Fawcett 1885 in Cleveland, Ohio, USA. They had son Leroy shortly thereafter. Ann Fawcett Stewart corresponded with William's sister, Mary, who lived in Scotland. Am looking for a Stewart connection with a record of this marriage, family bible or other documentation. *Gil Stewart, 1485 N. Fourth St., Stayton, Oregon 97383, USA, e-mail gilroma@webtv.net*
- 2818 **IRONSIDE** Seeking information on my grandfather Wilson Ironside, b. 25 Feb 1883 at Methick, Scotland and his parents. Mother Mrs. William Cheyne of Montalby Cottage, b. at Beil(d)side, Aberdeen. *Tracey Ironside, Yew Tree Cottage, Spring Lane, Langley, Stratford on Avon CV37 0HW, England, e-mail kiwi@primex.co.uk*
- 2819 **GOLD** Andrew Gold living 23 Commonsideside, Airdrie, Lanarkshire 1851 Census with James Gold. Andrew was a seventy nine year old widower b. Douglas. The town of Airdrie did not keep death records from 1850-1854. General Register Office has no record of his death 1855-1864. Any information to help find date and place of his death would be greatly appreciated. *Barbara K. Tuck, 28 Ruhlig Court, Saginaw, Michigan 48602-5027, USA.*
- 2820 **ERSKINE/CRAIG** Would much appreciate information on Hugh Erskine, weaver, and Elizabeth Craig m. in Paisley Abbey 31 Dec 1821. Their sons, James and Hugh, emigrated to the US in 1852. Son Hugh gave his occupation as engineer, however, I do not know where he received his education/training. *Hugh Erskine, 1 Tomahawk Run Place, Hedgesville, WV 25427, USA, e-mail tomahawk@intrepid.net*
- 2821 **HOWIE/HOWEY** Any information about any member having or has had Crohn's disease. Three Howie brothers perhaps from Fenwick area came to USA c. 1780 or 90s. William b. c. 1750; Robert b. c. 1755 and Samuel b. 1759. Settled in the area of Charlotte, North Carolina, USA. William m. Eliz. Howey b. Nov 1766 and Robert m. Mary Howey b. Mar 1772. They were daughters of John Howey b. 1740 and wife Ann b. 1735. Who are the parents of the brothers? John and Ann's parents or family members ? John had a son, George b. 1762 in Pennsylvania, USA. Samuel m. Margaret Smith, it has been told they met on the ship *Buena Vista* and m. upon arrival in the USA. Information to *Sandra Howie, 1827 Summey Avenue, #5, Charlotte, NC 28205, USA.*
- 2822 **CALLAND** Seeking information about parents and siblings of James and Samuel Calland. James was b. 1752 and Samuel b. 1750 in Scotland. They were brothers who immigrated to Pittsville County, Virginia in 1774. Samuel became a storekeeper and plantation owner and James died in the Revolutionary War. Please contact *Doris Dilbone, 6300 Stoker Road, Houston, Ohio 45333, USA, e-mail adeline@erinet.com*
- 2823 **CRAWFORD/DICKIE** Seeking ancestors of my g-g-grandparents Robert Crawford b. 4 Aug 1796 and his wife Janet Dickie b. 21 Feb 1801. They m. Dreghorn Parish, Ayrshire 19 May 1820. We believe

- Robert's parents were John and Helen (Bone) Crawford m. 22 July 1796 at Kilwinning. Robert and Janet had six children born in Ayrshire before they came to the USA in 1831, John b. 1821 Irvine; Alexander b. 1822 Dreghorn; Robert b. 1824 Overtounhill Dreghorn; Jean b. 1825 Overtounhill Dreghorn; James b. 1827 and Helen b. 1829 Overtounhill Dreghorn. *Roy Crawford, 509 Harmon St., S.W. North Canton, Ohio 44720 USA.*
- 2824 **CRAIG** Seeking parents and family of Margaret Craig b. 14 Feb 1742 m. James A. Brownlee, Laird of Torfoot in 1766. They lived at Torfoot, near Strathven, Lanarkshire for most of their lives. Any information to *Patricia Terpstra, 905 Ivy Court, Bellevue, NE 68005-4720, USA.*
- 2825 **LAURIE/McINDO** Seeking ancestry of Janet Laurie who m. John McIndoe 5 Apr 1771 in Glasgow. Children b. Glasgow: Robert McIndo b. 28 Dec 1772; James McIndo b. 28 Mar, bapt. 1 Apr 1775 and Janet McIndo b. 26 Oct 1776. Also possibly a son John, date and place unknown. Emigrated to America c. 1777-83. She d. c. 1783 possibly in Philadelphia, PA, USA. Also seeking ancestry of John McIndo, possibly b. Killearn, Stirling, possibly son of Robert. John d. Barnet, Vermont in 1806. Please send information to *Dr. M. L. Eysenbach, 50 Newport Road, Unit 31, New London, New Hampshire, 03257, USA, e-mail eysen@tds.net*
- 2826 **McGREGOR** Peter McGregor, engineer, and his wife Sarah, nee Jamieson, were alive when their dau. Margaret then aged nineteen m. Duncan Campbell 14 June 1860 at 1 Regent Street, Greenock. This was probably the home of Duncan's elder brother Archibald Campbell. Both bride and groom gave their address as Partick, Govan and they lived there for the rest of their married life. Duncan developed a grocer's business and also bought property around his home area. Information sought about the McGregor's g-g-grandparents. *Nancy Rutherford, 27 Sandfield Road, St. Albans AL1 4JZ, England.*
- 2827 **ROBERTSON** Contact with or information, until 1902 only, on descendants of Robertsons who lived at any of the four Pitleoch crofts/farmsteads in Strathbraan. Parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, or at nearby Salachill. Of particular interest is Elizabeth Robertson, dau. of John Robertson and Grace Crichton, who m. Alexander Campbell, Little Dunkeld in 1844. Their issue, 1846-1854: John; Grace; Catherine; Daniel and James. *Mrs. Val McCallum, 11B Elliott Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, 3350.*
- 2828 **THOMSON** Seeking parents of James Thomson, a soldier in Capt. Grant's Company 92nd Regiment of Foot, when he m. Elizabeth Elwood 10 Apr 1802 in Kilbarchan, Renfrew, Scotland. *Polly Siegel, 50 Brompton Road, Great Neck, NY 11021-3410, USA.*
- 2829 **CRAIGIE** George Craigie m. c. 1670 Margaret Imbrie, two children I have records of Robert b. 22 July 1693 and George b. 22 Aug 1695 both b. Perth. Robert m. Janet Williamson 30 Oct 1725, Perth. They had ten children: John b. 20 Dec 1728; Alexander b. 27 Dec 1730; George b. 11 Oct 1726; Andrew; Robert b. 22 Dec 1733; Andrew;

Patrick b. 26 Oct 1742; Charlotte; Ann and Margaret b. 11 Sept 1746. Alexander m. Janet Ferguson (or Thomson). They had four children: Alexander; Robert b. c. 1782; Charlotte and Janet. Robert m. Isabel Taylor 25 Aug 1816, they had seven children: Alexander; Robert; Peter; James c. 1825; Thomas; Ann and Janet. On 22 Nov 1832 Robert re-married to Agnes Morrison at Stirling. James (Rev.) Thomson m. Catherine Cameron, they had ten children: Mary; Robert; Isabella; James; Alexander 1866-1920; Catherine 1869; Janet 1871; John 1872; Flora 1874-1893 and Donald Cameron 1876-1951. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Cameron Craigie, 27 St. Georges Road, Bury BL9 8JG, Lancs., England.*

2830 **MUDIE/DAWSON** Jean/Jane Mudie b. c. 1827, d. c. 1918. Married twice 23 Jan 1848 and 2 Jan 1865 - (1) Peter Dawson b. 9 Apr 1815, Angus, Inverarity, d. 1852-58? Austrahia (2) John Raitt b. 1824, d. 8 Feb 1882. Jean and Peter had three children: Margaret 20 Mar 1848; Angus, Forfar; Agnes 21 Mar 1850, Angus, Forfar, d. 1886? and William b. 31 May 1852, Angus, Forfar, d. in infancy Australia. Any help on the Mudie's of Angus and the Dawson family would be much appreciated, however small. *Mrs. Lorna E. Williams, 43 Church Drive, Mossblown, Ayrshire KA6 5AX, Scotland, e-mail clueless@globalnet.co.uk*

2831 **SWAYNE/SWYN/SWINE/WALLACE/DALRYMPLE/ORROCK** Looking for descendants of David Swine, 1738-1806, and Christina Wallace, 1777-1808 of Dysart, Fife. I have genealogy for these and other related Dysart families, Orrock and Dalrymple, dating back to the 1500's. Stories of British immigrants in the 1800's are available at *www.hammond.swayne.com* Information to *Tony Hammond, 498 W. Boise Avenue ID 83706, USA, e-mail hammond@swayne.com*

From The Scots Magazine, 1774

A correspondent observes that as bribery and corruption, and undue influence in various shapes, prevails so generally in our elections, it were to be wished, that our Scottish patriots, instead of wasting their strength in empty and unavailing words, would form themselves into a society, for prosecuting all such delinquents, without favour or friendship. Though many of the delinquents are opulent; yet (says he) the society would be too hard for any one of them: and there is no hazard of their uniting in a joint defence; for they are often at open war. This would give effect to our laws, and real patriots would be chosen by the free suffrages of the electors in counties and boroughs.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

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.
2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be ex officio members of the Council) 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, ex officio Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts.
4. Office Bearers, apart from the Hon. Treasurer shall be elected annually. The latter shall be appointed by the Council. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers who are in arrears.
7. Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
8. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the Convener, Vice Convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**
If the main management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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|--------------------------------------|---|
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