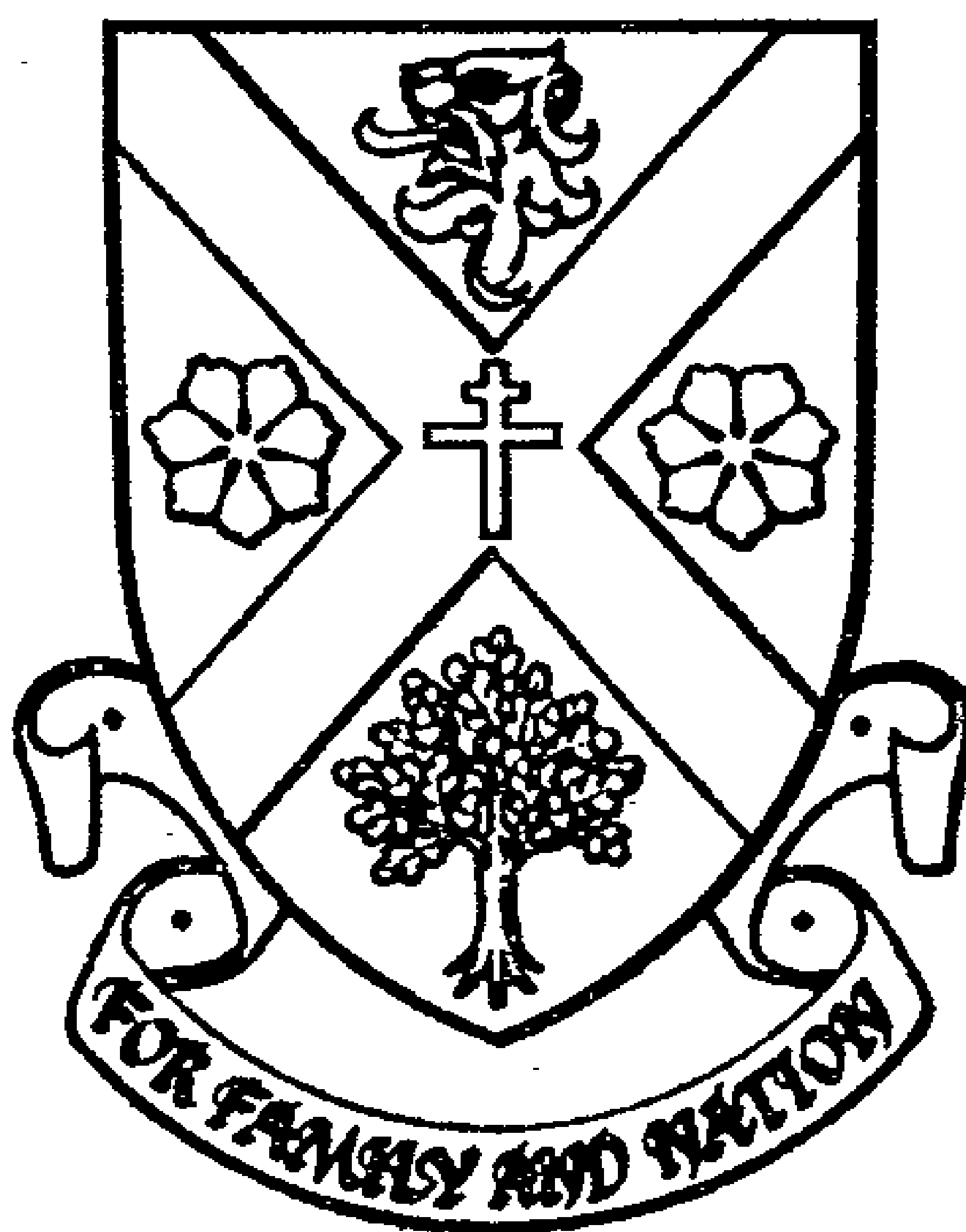


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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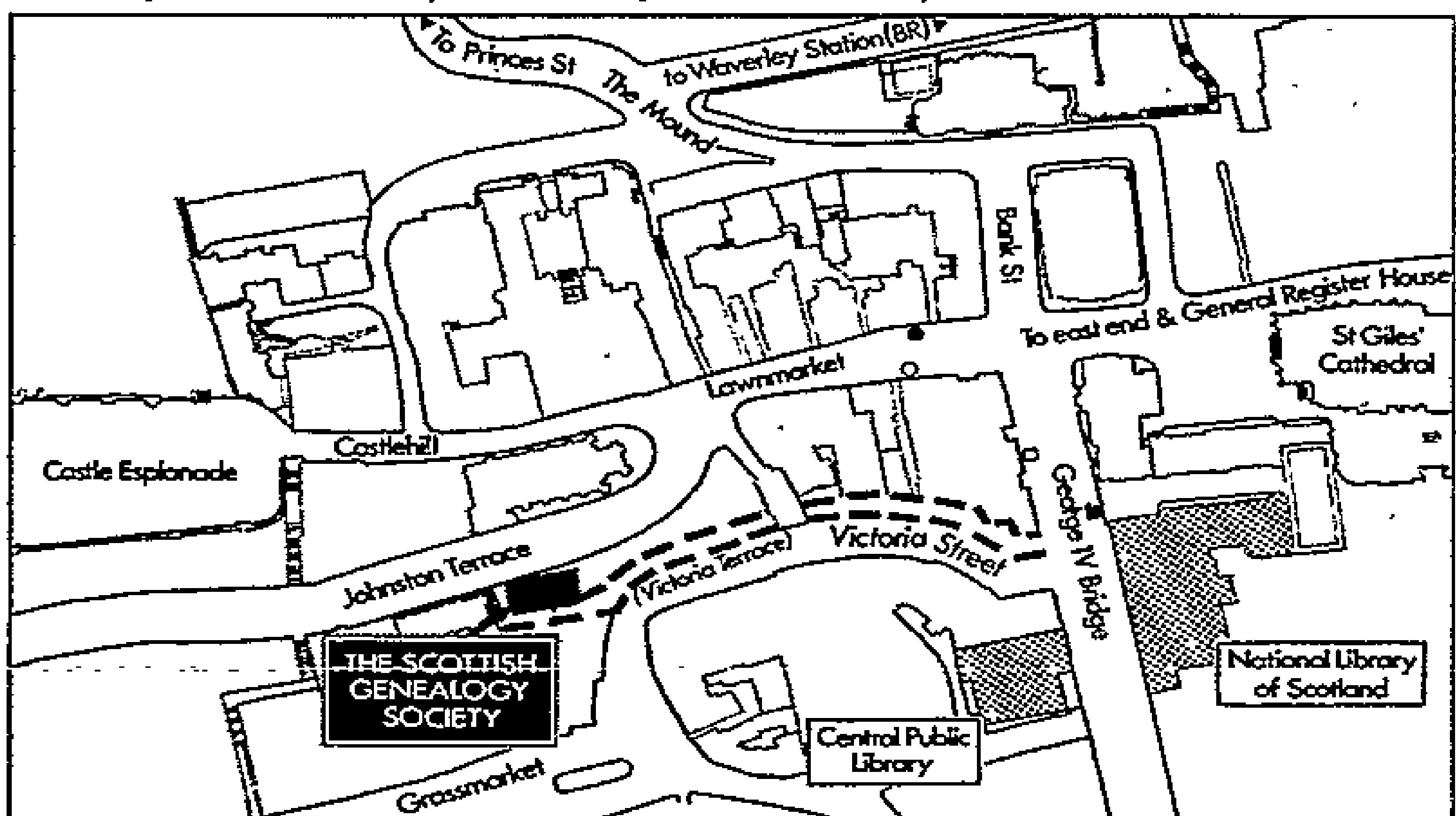
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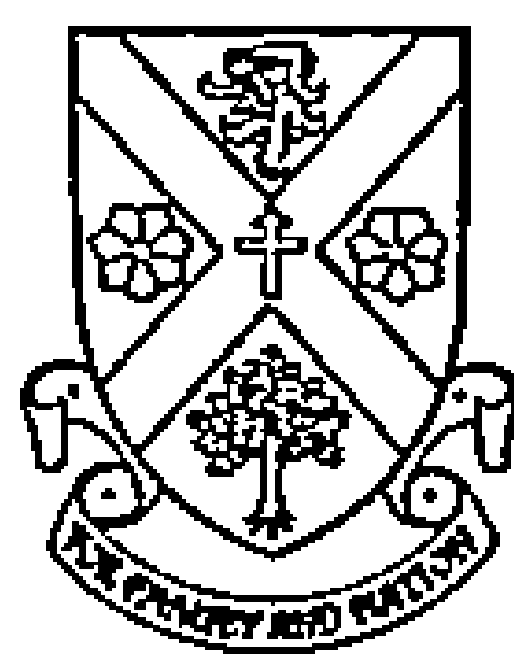
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Lothian 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 41A, 42, 45, 47, 89.



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DUNDAS of DUDDINGSTON

by Donald Whyte, FHG, FSG (Hon.)

The writer contributed articles on Dundas cadets of West Lothian to *The Scottish Genealogist* in 1958, among them one on the family of Dundas of Duddingston, in the parish of Abercorn. Since that time he has gathered more details and a revised article is needed. This also adds to the account of the family in John and Bernard Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, vol. 1 (London 1846). The first of the family was:

I William Dundas, second son of Sir William Dundas, XVth of that Ilk, (killed at Flodden 1513), by his wife Margaret, daughter of Archibald Wauchope of Niddry Marischal¹. He married Marjory Lindsay, portioner of Duddingston. They had two sons:



1. William, who spent several years in Sweden and married a lady of that country, name unknown, with issue two daughters:

1a Margaret, who married Rev. James Donaldson, M. A., minister of Dunrod 1595-97; Kirkmabreck 1597-99; Kirkcormick 1599-1601 and Rerrick, formerly Dundrennan, Kirkcudbrightshire². He was descended from the Donaldsons of Williamshaw, Ayrshire.

1b Grizel, who married Samuel Drummmond of Carlowrie, M. P. for Linlithgowshire 1644-45³ and had issue.

2. David of Priestinch.

II David Dundas of Priestinch obtained the lands of Duddingston before 1593. He was Sheriff-Depute of Linlithgow and is frequently mentioned, in his official capacity and otherwise, in the Register of the Privy Council. Incidents associated with his life serve as examples of the rudeness of his times. In 1588 he complained to the Privy Council that "*thair was ane grey coursour stollin and awaytane*" from him, moreover two mares and a horse, which he had "*challengeit and apprenthit*" in the hands of Sandie Wemyss in Hawick and others named, who refused to restore the same. The Council ordered Sandie and his accomplices to give back the animals or show cause to the contrary within six hours of being charged, under pain of rebellion⁴. In 1594 Claud and Alexander Hamilton, sons of James Hamilton of Livingston, were denounced as rebels for having gone to the "*ffauld of Priestinche, quhair shamefully they hochiet and slew with swordis, sevin young ky with calf, sax oxin and fyve stottis and queys of three years auld*". Again at the mill of Philipstoun, pertaining to James, Lord Lyndsay, heritably and to David Dundas "*in tak and assedation*", they had "*brak the satines, quheillis, hopper*" etc and had held "*bendit pistollettis*" to the breasts of the millers and made them swear they "*sould dwell na langair at the said milne*". They had also set fire to stacks at Duddingston, "*of purpois to haue brint the haill barnyaird*"⁵. Styled "*of Priestinch*", David witnessed a charter of the quarter oxgate of land on Over Newliston, now Overtoun, called Serjeandland, 17 February 1596/7⁶. He was on the assize in 1606 at the trial of Margaret Hertside for stealing pearls and jewels belonging to the Queen.

David Dundas married Marjory, daughter of John Hamilton of Orbieston, descended from Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow. In 1582 he was accused of incest with Dame Jean Hamilton, Countess of Eglinton⁷. When Dame Jean died in 1596, she left him forty pounds to buy "*dule clathis*"⁸ (mourning clothes). David and Marjory Hamilton had issue:

1. James, heir to Duddingston.
2. George, Tutor of Duddingston 1618 and progenitor of the family Dundas of Manour. He had a charter of part of the lands of Smiddiehill, in the Barony of Abercorn, in 1625⁹.
3. David, bapt. 15 October 1592¹⁰.
4. John, bapt. 16 May 1600¹¹.

III James Dundas of Duddingston married Isobel, daughter of William Maule of Glaster, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh and Bethia, daughter of Alexander Guthrie, town clerk of Edinburgh¹². After the death of James Dundas, Isobel married secondly, James Hamilton of Parkley, Linlithgow. By her James had issue ¹³:

1. George, heir to Duddingston.
2. William, liferenter of Magdalene, Linlithgow died unmarried.
3. Margaret, bapt. 19 February 1610.
4. David, bapt. 23 December 1612.
5. Cuthil, bapt. 29 January 1615.
6. Isobel, bapt. 17 January 1617.

IV George Dundas of Duddingston was served heir to his father in 1618 but was under the tutorship of his uncle George until about 1622. In 1631 he appears as heritor for the whole lands of Duddingston (excepting 3 oxgangs which pertained to George Dundas, apparent of that Ilk), and the town and lands of Newton, Gallowflats, quarter of the lands of Duntarvie, half of the Craig thereof, and of the town and lands of Easter and Wester Laws (except 2 oxgangs pertaining to George Dundas, apparent of that Ilk)¹⁴. George was a Commissioner of Supply in 1643¹⁵. He was on the Linlithgowshire Committee for War, 1643-49¹⁶. In 1647 he was admitted a burgess of Aberdeen¹⁷. During 1649 he was a Commissioner for the University of St. Andrews and a Commissioner for the planting of kirks¹⁸. An act for paying to him of £100 Sterling, due by the public, was passed in 1648¹⁹. He was M. P. for Linlithgowshire 1649-50 and Sheriff Principal of Linlithgow 1658²⁰. George married Catherine, daughter of John Moneypenny of Pitmillie, in Fife, and died in 1684, having had issue²¹:

1. Isobel, who married 11 October 1658, William Dowine, Clerk of Session.
2. Kathrein, bapt. 6 February 1640.
3. John, bapt. 10 March 1641, heir to Duddingston.
4. Robert, bapt. 12 April 1643.
5. Euphemia, bapt. 26 June 1646, died in infancy.
6. Christian, bapt. 12 September 1647.
7. Walter, bapt. 19 August 1649.
8. William, died 19 April 1660.

V John Dundas of Duddingston registered arms 1672-7, blazoned Argent a lion rampant holding a heart between his paws Gules. Motto: ESSAYEZ²². He was a Commissioner of Supply in 1678²³, again in 1689 and 1690²⁴. John married in 1670, Anne, daughter of Sir David Carmichael, his first wife. She died 12 April 1710 and John died 30 March 1725. They had a large family²⁵:

1. Katherine, bapt. 12 August 1671.
2. George, bapt. 12 May 1672, who succeeded to Duddingston.
3. David, bapt. 29 October 1673, admitted Advocate at the Scottish Bar 18 January 1699²⁶, and died unmarried.
4. James, bapt. 31 August 1675.

5. Anna, bapt. 8 July 1677, who married 13 June 1703 David Moncrieff of Phynd. From them descended the Scott-Moncrieffs of Newhalls and Fossoway, through their daughter Magdalen, who married John Scott, M. D., of Coates.
6. Daniel, bapt. 26 December 1678.
7. Isobel, bapt. 18 October 1680, who married 25 March 1709 William Binning 1669-1734, merchant in Leith, of the family of Binning of Wallyford²⁷.
8. John, born c. 1682, admitted Writer to the Signet 1712. He was Presenter of Signatures 1718; Fiscal 1723-5 and Lyon Depute 1728-44²⁸. He married 30 April 1711, Christian, daughter of Adam Mure of Blackhall, apothecary-burgess of Edinburgh. John purchased the estate of Newhalls, in Dalmeny parish, c. 1727. He died 22 April 1769, having had, with other issue²⁹:
 1. Ann, bapt. 26 July 1719.
 3. Adam, bapt. 4 August 1723.
 4. Christian, born 12 December 1724.
 5. David, bapt. 11 November 1730, who eventually succeeded to Duddingston.
9. Rachel, bapt. 17 January 1685³⁰.
10. William, 1688-1705.
11. Charles, bapt. 8 May 1691.
12. Alexander, 1694-1706.

VI George Dundas of Duddingston was a Commissioner of Supply in 1695³¹, again in 1702 and 1704³². Styled "Younger of Duddingston", he was on an assize at Linlithgow in 1722³³. George married, 26 December 1706³⁴, Magdalen, daughter of the Hon. Patrick Lindsay, second surviving son of John, 1st Earl of Lindsay, who succeeded as XVIIth Earl of Crawford. They had, with other issue who died young:

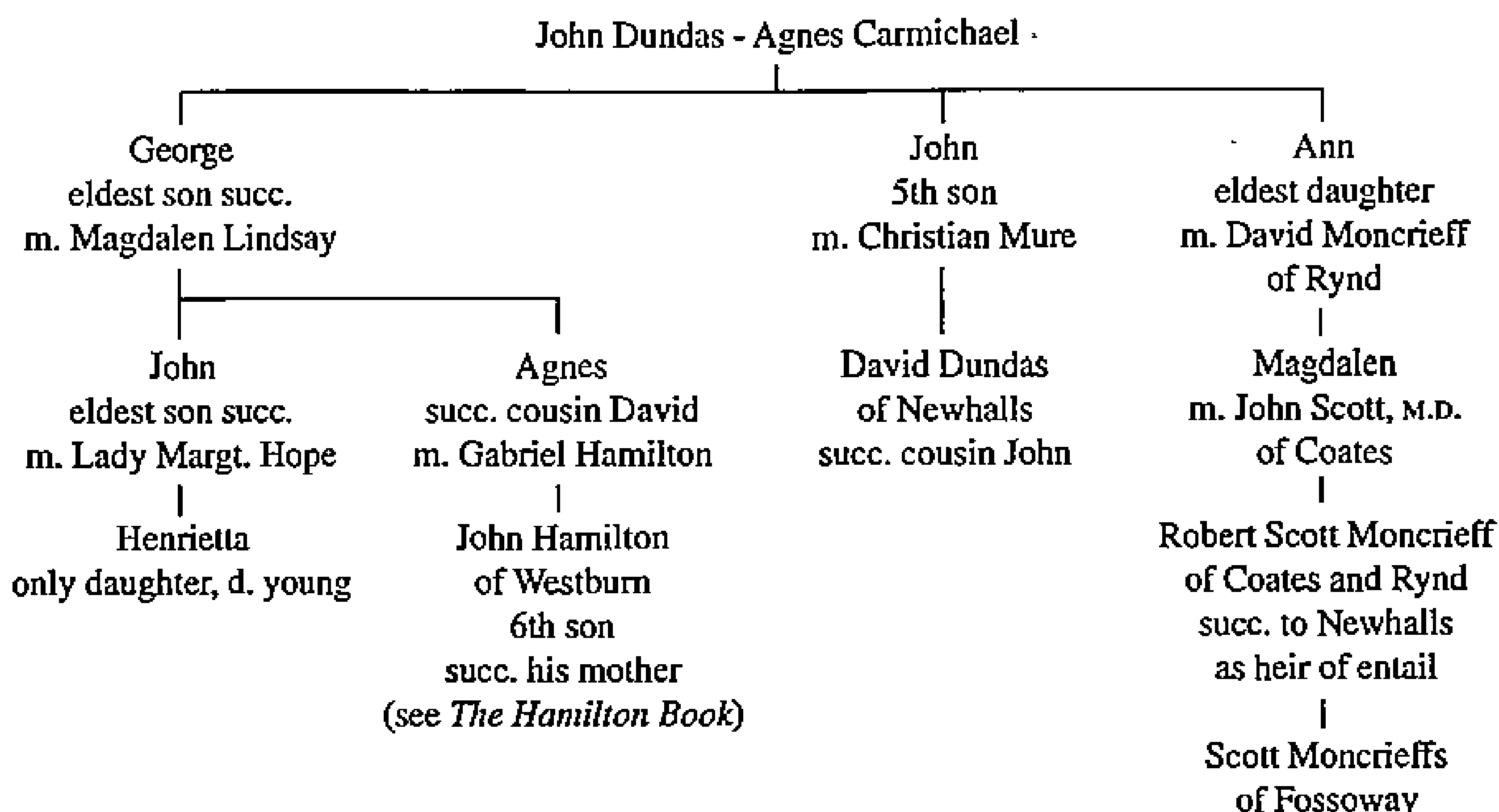
1. John, born 24 March 1708, heir to Duddingston³⁵.
2. David, 1708-29.
3. Agnes, born 30 June 1710, who married 13 April 1731, Gabriel, son of Archibald Hamilton of Westburn, Cambuslang, a cadet of Hamilton and Torrance³⁶. She eventually succeeded to the estate of Duddingston. Agnes, who was widowed in 1762, was succeeded in her estate of Duddingston by her eldest surviving son, John, who took the additional surname of Dundas.
4. Margaret, born 3 August 1721².
5. Graham Christian, born 5 January 1714, named after James Graham, 1st Duke of Montrose (cr. 1706) and his Duchess, Christian, daughter of David Carnegie, 3rd Earl of Southesk³⁷.
6. Elizabeth (called Betty), 1716-49.

VII John Dundas of Duddingston married at Hopetoun House 20 December 1744³⁸, Margaret, fourth daughter of William, 1st Marquess of Annandale. They had an only daughter, Henrietta³⁹, 1747-49. Margaret died Edinburgh 13 January 1778 and her husband died 13 January following⁴⁰. John's cousin, David Dundas of Newhalls, succeeded to Duddingston as heir male. He executed a deed of entail by which his cousin Robert Scott Moncrieff of Coats and Rhynd succeeded to Newhalls⁴¹. On his death, 10 January 1801, Duddingston passed to his cousin, Agnes, who had married Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn. She survived him and died in 1798, aged 88. Her son John succeeded to Duddingston and assumed the additional surname of Dundas. He married Grizel, daughter of John Hamilton of Barns and had issue. The eldest son, Gabriel, born 20 September 1780, succeeded his father. He sold Duddingston to the Earl of Hopetoun in 1842. By his wife Isabella Bryson Dennistoun he had a large family, most of whom, in 1851, resided at Ardincaple

Inn, Row parish, Dunbartonshire⁴². The fourth son, Major Gabriel Hamilton Dundas 1815-85, served in the Austrian Army and died at Iglo, Upper Hungary. A good account of the Hamilton Dundas family appears in *The Hamilton Book*, by Lt. Col. George Hamilton (privately printed, Edinburgh 1933).

The present mansion at Duddingston was built in the early years of the 19th century and is now the most palatial farmhouse in West Lothian. According to tradition, the former house was even larger and it is said the stones of the original house were shipped from South Queensferry to Holland. Since 1842 Duddingston has been farmed by the families of Archibald, Waddell, Dudgeon and Allison. David Allison, who had farmed adjoining Newton Farm from 1885, was given the tenancy of Duddingston in 1897. When he died in 1931 the farm, extending to 328 acres or thereby, passed to his son David, who died in 1944. He was succeeded by yet another David, his nephew, who died in 1994. Duddingston is still farmed by his family.

CHART EXPLAINING SUCCESSION TO DUDDINGSTON AND NEWHALLS

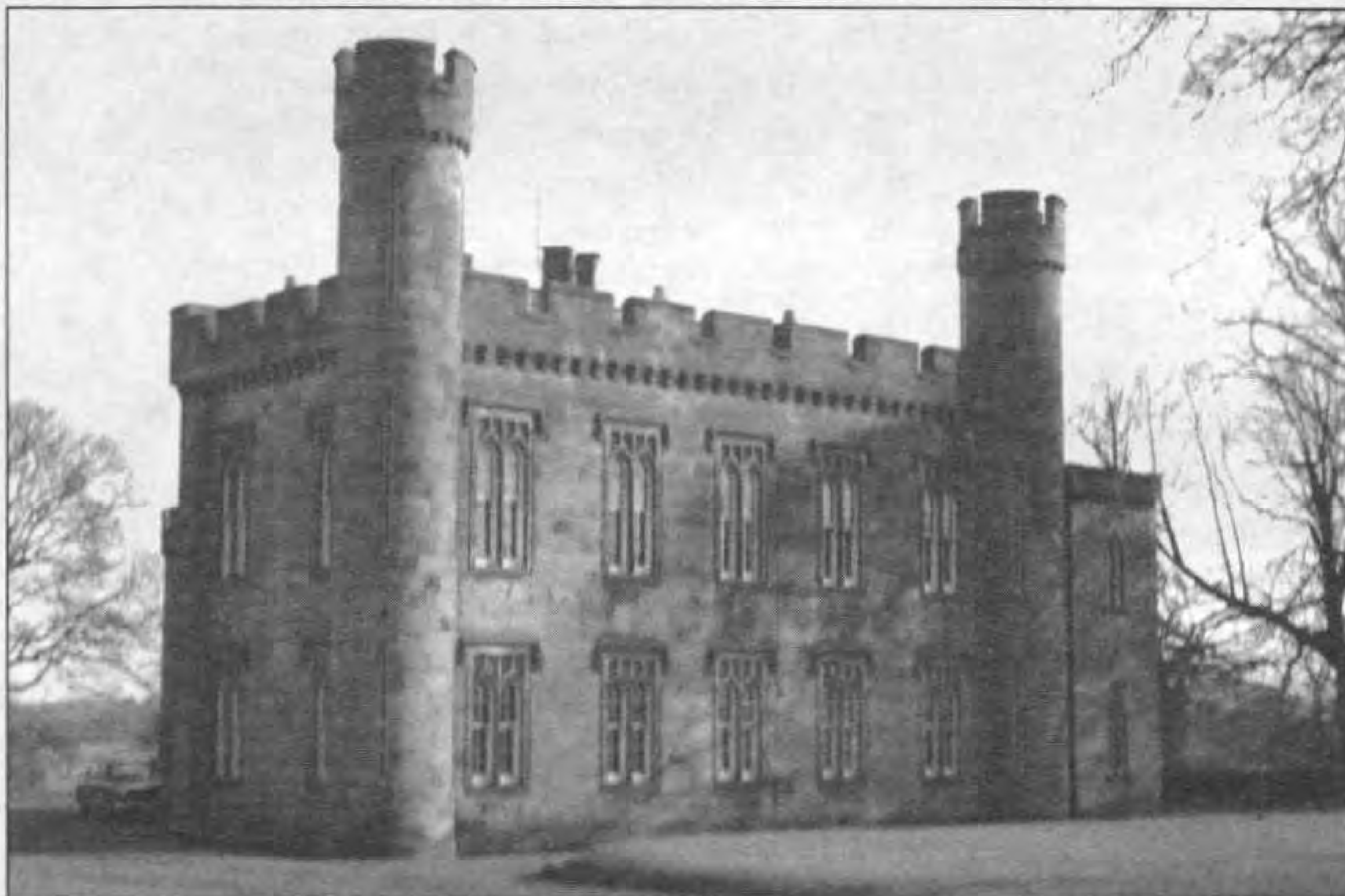


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- ³ Foster, J., *Members of Parliament, Scotland, 1357-1822*, p. 105, London 1882.
- ⁴ *Register of the Privy Council, 1584-92*. vol. iv, p. 443.
- ⁵ Pitcairn, R., *Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland*, vol. iv, part 2, p. 345, Edinburgh 1833.
- ⁶ "Dundas MSS", National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷ Pitcairn, R., *op. cit.*, vol. ii, p. 555. This was apparently Jane or Jean, second daughter of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, divorced from Hugh, 3rd Earl of Eglinton in 1562, the parties being within the fourth degree of consanguinity and a Papal dispensation not having been obtained. See *The Scots Peerage*, vol. iii, p. 441, Edinburgh 1906.
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37. *Ibid.*
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40. *Scots Peerage*, vol. iv, p. 497.
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DUDDINGSTON HOUSE - A view from the north-west.



Some SCOTTISH SHIPS Berthed on the RIVER THAMES on CENSUS DAY, SUNDAY 2nd APRIL 1871

Transcribed by Marjorie Stewart, FSA Scot.

Vessel *Thames* belongs to: Grangemouth

John Hardie	Mar.	39	Master	b. Linlithgow
Thos. Dowling	Mar.	40	Mate	b. Liverpool
Thos. Donald	Mar.	34	2nd Mate	b. Limekilns, Fife
Hy. Allan	Mar.	30	Carpenter	b. Grangemouth
Graham McPherson	Mar.	41	Cook	b. Stirlingshire
John Mills	Mar.	49	AB Seaman	b. Montrose
John McLerie	Mar.	45	AB Seaman	b. Londonderry
Andrew Roy	Mar.	39	AB Seaman	b. Alloa
Fredk. Burley	Mar.	38	AB Seaman	b. Bo'ness
Wm Halket	Unm.	40	AB Seaman	b. Stirlingshire
Jas. Hutton	Mar.	33	AB Seaman	b. Stirlingshire
John Sinclair	Unm.	15	Ord. Seaman	b. Grangemouth
Thos. Allan	Unm.	15	Ord. Seaman	b. Grangemouth
Geo. Payne	Widr.	72	Watchman	b. Essex
John Stevenson	Mar.	40	Engineer	b. Lanark
John Gilchrist	Mar.	43	2nd Engineer	b. Tarbert, Argyll
Jas. McNab	Mar.	40	Donkeyman	b. Stirlingshire
Joseph Baird	Mar.	30	Fireman	b. Falkirk
Alexr. Baird	Mar.	32	Fireman	b. Falkirk
Jas. (?shuth)	Mar.	34	Fireman	b. Bo'ness
John Eadie	Mar.	26	Fireman	b. Stirling
Jas. Harrower	Mar.	25	Fireman	b. Clackmannan

Vessel *Morna* belongs to: Leith

Jas. Robertson	Mar.	47	Master	b. Stromness
Robt. Barlay	Mar.	28	2nd Officer	b. Leith
Thos. Bruce	Mar.	51	Boatswain	b. Leith
Geo. Jenkins	Unm.	28	Steward	b. Banffshire
Neil Halverson	Mar.	42	Seaman	b. Sweden
John Wallace	Mar.	33	Seaman	b. Leith
Fraser Jameson	Mar.	37	Seaman	b. Shetland
Henrick Bilow	Unm.	29	Seaman	b. Prussia
John Ferguson	Mar.	36	1st Engineer	b. Leith

Robt. (?Frame)	Mar.	30	2nd Engineer	b. Kirkcaldy
Wm. Brown	Mar.	30	Seaman	b. Leith
Jas. Avis	Mar.	27	Seaman	b. Colchester
John Watson	Mar.	27	Seaman	b. Leith
John Brown	Mar.	48	Seaman	b. Leith
Paul Boyle	Unm.	24	Fireman	b. Ireland
Walter Scott	Mar.	42	Fireman	b. Kincardine
Alexr. Patterson	Mar.	36	Fireman	b. Brigerowrie
Robt. Grant	Unm.	25	Fireman	b. Aberdeen
Wm. Kilhall	Unm.	21	Fireman	b. Perthshire
Jas. Sharp	Unm.	31	Fireman	b. Aberdeen
Wm. Dobbins	Unm.	30	Fireman	b. Whitehaven
Geo. Kirkness	Mar.	43	Carpenter	b. Orkney Isle
John Still	Mar.	34	Fireman	b. Aberdeen

Vessel *Clutha* belongs to: Grangemouth

Thos. Miller	Mar.	36	Master	b. Falkirk, Stirlingshire
Alexr. Laird	Mar.	39	Mate	b. Larbert, Stirlingshire
John Marshall	Mar.	23	2nd Mate	b. Larbert
Jas. Black	Mar.	25	Carpenter	b. Larbert
Jas. Taylor	Mar.	33	Cook	b. Falkirk
Jas. McRory	Mar.	59	Seaman	b. Larbert, Stirlingshire
David Bain	Mar.	62	Seaman	b. Larbert, Stirlingshire
Malcolm Kennie	Mar.	39	Seaman	b. Grangemouth
John Robertson	Mar.	36	Seaman	b. Bo'ness
John Lapsley	Mar.	48	Seaman	b. Linlithgow
Alexr. Cumming	Mar.	49	Seaman	b. Arran
John Sinkey	Mar.	59	Watchman	b. Canterbury
Chas. Robertson	Unm.	16	Boy	b. Grangemouth
Jas. Hunter	Unm.	14	Boy	b. Grangemouth
John McKenzie	Mar.	33	Ch. Engineer	b. Larbert
Jas. Kerr	Mar.	4	Donkeyman	b. Liberton, Edinbro'
John Inglas	Unm.	28	Stoker	b. Larbert, Stirlingshire
John Flemming	Mar.	23	Stoker	b. Larbert, Stirlingshire
Andrew Fraser	Unm.	28	Stoker	b. Larbert, Stirlingshire
Jas. Williamson	Unm.	26	Stoker	b. Larbert, Stirlingshire
John Russell	Unm.	27	Trimmer	b. Falkirk, Stirlingshire
Wm. Russell	Unm.	30	Trimmer	b. Carronshore, Stirlingshire

OGILVYS of CLOVA

by Jack Blair

In 1919, Sir James Henry Ramsay of Bamff had published in *The Genealogist*, new series, vol. xxxv, a genealogy of four major Ogilvy families in Angus in an article entitled "Ogilvys of Auchterhouse, Ogilvys of Airlie, Ogilvys of Inverquharity and Ogilvys of Clova". The first three of these families had been relatively well researched before his work and thus much of Sir James's paper was a summary of the roots of the families up to the fifteenth century in order to develop the basis of a fuller genealogy of the junior branch of Ogilvy of Clova which until then had remained obscure.

This author's roots are associated with the neighbourhood of Clova and with another cadet of the Ogilvys who likewise have their origins in the fifteenth century, namely Ogilvy of Balfour. The lands of Balfour in the parish of Kingoldrum are contiguous on the north side with those of Clova and inevitably research into Balfour identified the history of its neighbours too.

The purpose of this paper is therefore to update Sir James Ramsay's original work which until now has remained the only thorough genealogy of the house of Clova to be published. This paper identifies a laird, several spouses and many children not previously mentioned.

Thomas Ogilvy, first Laird

The house of Clova was founded by Thomas Ogilvy. His arms were a lion rampant crowned. The crest on a helmet with mantling and wreath, a lady's head to dexter attired in a tall conical cap with veil from top hanging behind. This closely resembles the arms of Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus who fought at the battle of Harlaw and who died circa 1423¹. However, Thomas was third son to John Ogilvy, first laird of Inverquharity and the close relationship between the Ogilvys of Airlie, Inverquharity, Clova and Balfour is shown in an entail of the house of Airlie drawn up in 1566. The principal seat was Cortachy Castle. Thomas was born circa 1420 and it is known that he took part in the Battle of Arbroath on 9 January 1445/6 but surprisingly on the side of the Lindsays, against his Ogilvy kinsmen including, it is said his brothers, Alexander and Walter. His brother Alexander, laird of Inverquharity, died at Finhaven Castle as a result of injuries received in this battle and for many years thereafter bad blood existed between the Inverquharity family and Clova. It is conjectured that Thomas had sided with the Lindsays through his marriage bond, his wife being an Elizabeth Douglas and probably a kinswoman of the Earl of Angus who was in alliance with the Lindsays, having supplied one hundred Clydesdale men to support them at Arbroath. It was probably as a result of his marriage that Thomas was granted Clova in 1451 and two years later extended his holding with Balloch and Pitnacree in the barony of Alyth.

On 1 March 1453, Thomas Ogilvy of Clova and David Guthrie were constituted as bailies to Arbroath Abbey². About this time, a Thomas Ogilvy is styled "*of Balfour*" and Sheriff of Elgin and Forres. The Ramsay paper pondered whether this was the neighbouring Balfour in Kingoldrum and whether this was the same Thomas. There are several feasible Balfour estates but it probably was Balfour in the parish of Menmuir near Edzell which this Sheriff of Elgin held, as it was James, son of Walter Ogilvy of Deskford who disposed of that in 1473. It is however feasible that Thomas Ogilvy of Clova leased Balfour, Kingoldrum from about 1461 to 1480, for prior to the nineteen year tack of Balfour by Lady Helen Douglas for her young son Olipher Ogilvy, a Thomas Ogilvy held the tack from the Abbey of Arbroath³.

During the fourteenth century the barony of Clova was a Strathearn holding passing by marriage to the Murrays who later objected futilely when the Douglasses claimed it through marriage to a Murray liferentrix.

By marriage to Elizabeth Douglas, Thomas appears to have gained considerable lands throughout Glen Clova, for by 1470 he had transactions with a Dundee burgess, Robert Rollo, involving his lands of Braedownie and "*le Doyle*" (Glen Doll) both at the head of the glen⁴. About fifty years later, Robert's grandson, David Rollo of Menmuir married a granddaughter of Thomas. In 1473 the lands of the barony of Cortachy were appraised from Walter Ogilvy of Owres and granted to Thomas Ogilvy who was seized in these lands on 17 December that same year⁵.

Thomas first laird of Clova had at least one son, Alexander. He may have had a second called John. Thomas had a safe conduct through the English domains for three years from 11 March 1465/6⁶.

For a fuller account of the transactions of Thomas Ogilvy of Clova, reference should be made to Sir James Ramsay's paper. However, Sir James drew on an interpretation of I. H. W. Trail of Aberdeen University regarding a charter confirmed in the Register of the Great Seal dated 6 July 1482 which led him to assume that both Thomas and his son Alexander had died about June 1482. This was not the case, for it seems that Thomas resigned the lands only to receive them back from the King at this time. Indeed father and son were still alive on 3 July 1484 when Thomas granted a charter as superior of the lands of Gella⁷.

Shortly thereafter, on 2 October 1484, Thomas had a grant of three fourths of Inshewan, paying £9 for the release of the land. Inshewan is an estate adjacent to the east side of Cortachy Castle and was later owned by a cadet of the family⁸.

According to the history of the family Ogilvy of Inshewan in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, the progenitor was a John Ogilvy of Inshewan who was living circa 1490. Although styled of Inshewan, during the sixteenth century only one quarter was owned by that branch and the rest by the laird of Clova.

If A. J. Warden's information and the history of the house of Inshewan are correct, then John Ogilvy of Inshewan was probably a son of the first laird, named after his grandfather.

Thomas outlived Alexander, his son and heir apparent, and died circa 1490.

Alexander Ogilvy Fiar of Clova

Little is known of Alexander who was styled heir apparent and alive in 1484, when he was witness to a charter by his father⁹. He died within the next few years.

On 20 November 1478 he made a payment of £500 in settlement for the lands of Cortachy¹⁰. Alexander had family, three sons and two daughters:

1. Thomas, who became the second laird.
2. David who was witness to a charter at Cortachy on 24 August 1491¹¹. It may be that he later was a portioner of Balharry near Alyth, for a David Ogilvy of Balharry was witness to a charter of John Cargill of Kinloch at Perth on 28 April 1531 along with Michael Hering and others¹². David may have had a son Henry, who married Agnes Hering (Heries). They were clearly associated with Balharry and Alyth. She may have been a kinswoman of John Hering of Balharry who died about 1539. Henry Ogilvy and Agnes had a son David who had sasine of Balharry on 6 April 1555 by which time both his parents were deceased¹³. It seems that they also had sons who were described as cousins of James Ogilvy of Laws.
3. John who following David was described as brother to Thomas Ogilvy of Clova on 9 February 1502/3 in a court case brought by John Ogilvy of Inverquhar and John Erskine fiar of Dun for the settlement of £80 for a remission to Thomas Ogilvy¹⁴.
4. Marjory who married John Scott, son and heir apparent to John Scott, elder, burgess of Montrose¹⁵.

5. Elizabeth who married William Haliburton, son and heir apparent of John Haliburton of Gask and Pitcur, their contract of marriage being dated 16 March 1506/7¹⁶. They had issue. Elizabeth survived her husband and married secondly to David Rollo of menmuir as recorded in a charter under the Great Seal of 25 March 1524/5¹⁷.

Thomas Ogilvy second Laird

This next laird is designed Thomas Ogilvy of Clova son of umquhile Alexander Ogilvy, son and apparent heir of umquhile Thomas Ogilvy of Clova in a contract of 16 March 1506/7 with John Haliburton of Gask regarding the marriage of Clova's sister, Elizabeth.

It was he whom a jury of local Angus lairds agreed, on 2 October 1490, to retour as heir of the deceased Thomas Ogilvy of Clova, his grandfather, in the lands of Braedownie, Doll, Balintor, Kirkton of Clova and others in the barony of Clova with three parts of Inshewan in the baronies of Kinaltie and Cortachy. He was infeft in these the following May¹⁸.

Positive evidence is wanting as to whom the second laird was married but it was probably Janet Abernethy. In the year 1509, a tack of a quarter part of Wester Persie was made to a Thomas Ogilvy and Janet Abernethy, his spouse¹⁹. Eighteen years later, the second son of this laird had a tack of Wester Persie which is in keeping with the nineteen year leases from Arbroath Abbey, frequently renewed to the same family near the end of the tack. The Abernethy family held the lands of Reddie and Kinalty in the parish of Airlie during the 15th century.

Thomas had at least two sons:

1. James, his heir, more of whom later.
2. Walter²⁰. Previously, he has been overlooked or worse still confused with a contemporary.

On 31 August 1527, Walter had a charter from David Beaton, Abbot of Arbroath for the lands of Wester Persie in the parish of Kingoldrum. Wester Persie was later held by Walter's son Thomas and his spouse Isabel Forbes and then by their son David Ogilvy of Glenmoy and his wife Margaret Arbuthnott²¹. David was also styled of Balnaboath by which designation he is given in a Letter of Reversion dated 10 February 1624 when his eldest son is described as Thomas Ogilvy of Persie²². His wife was Eupham Ogilvy. From this line came the Ogilvys of Cluny and later the Ogilvys of Ruthven but their family histories claim that they came from Walter a third son of James Ogilvy, first Lord Airlie²³. There was no such person and indeed they have confused Walter with Oliver Ogilvy of Cookston, fourth son of Lord Ogilvy who had feu of the lands of Balfour in the parish of Kingoldrum from the Abbot of Arbroath. David of Balnaboath's second son, John, married Helen Guthrie about 1618 and lived in Craichie Mill²⁴.

The alliance with the Lindsays, which this laird's grandfather had made some sixty years earlier, had left bad blood between the two Ogilvy lines of Clova and Iverquhar. The seat of the Clova lairds was at Cortachy Castle two miles north of Inverquhar. That their lands bordered within a mile of each seat, on the marches of Auchmelchie, no doubt from time to time aggravated the animosity between them.

On 22 June 1509 a judgment was given by James Lord Ogilvy, Sir Alexander Guthrie of that Ilk, Sir James Ochterlony, Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, John Erskine of Dun, Alexander Strachan, Walter Wood of Bonnyton, Thomas Fenton of Ogil and Oliver Ogilvy of Cookston in settlement of the marches between the debateable lands of Inverquhar belonging to John Ogilvy and Auchmelchie belonging to Thomas Ogilvy of Clova²⁵. The decree arbitral was duly subscribed by the principal parties and the judges.

The earlier troubles "*betwixt the twa houses of Innercarritee and Clova sen the battle of*

Arbroath” were not healed by this judgment on the marches in 1509. To put an end to this costly feuding, the two parties again met. David Ogilvy of Inverquharity, his heirs, kin etc. on the one part and Thomas Ogilvy of Clova likewise on the other part conceded to a jury of mutually agreed arbiters adjusting all their differences and setting out terms in an indenture. The arbiters comprised James Lord Ogilvy, Anthony Ogilvy parson of Inchbraikie, Sir John Melville of Raith, Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, William Ochterlony of that Ilk, Thomas Erskine of Haltoun and James Fenton of Ogil. Thus on the waterside of Prosen, perhaps at the same spot as agreed in 1509, Ogilvy of Inverquharity and Ogilvy of Clova, under the pain of eternal damnation to their souls, swore their oaths upon the Holy Evangelists and the crucifix binding themselves to live in perpetual kindness, concord and love in times coming. James, the eldest son of Thomas Ogilvy and Inverquharity’s eldest son John Ogilvy also signed this document about three o’clock in the afternoon of 26 March 1524/5.

The Clova lairds from an early time, held lands in Alyth, Perthshire. These bordered on the lands of Bamff and when a debate arose regarding the marches, a meeting was held in May 1513 at Red Cross near Alyth between Thomas Ogilvy and Neis Ramsay of Bamff with their parties to resolve the division over the Hill of Alyth. Those representing Clova were Sir John Rattray of that Ilk, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity and James Crichton of Carigs of Glenisla²⁶.

The Inquisition of Retour held at Forfar on 7 May 1519 for the service of Robert Maule as heir to Sir Thomas Maule, his father, comprised an assise of lairds of Angus, among whom were Thomas Ogilvy of Clova and his neighbours David Rollock of Menmuir and James Fenton of Ogil²⁷.

Thomas and his son James received on 9 January 1529/30, the gift of nonentry and relief of the third part of Balharry through the decease of John Hering (Heries) until such time as the legal heir could take sasine²⁸. Following the death of John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, Thomas and James had a similar gift of nonentries of his lands of Alyth, Balstardbank, Redlakie, Pitnacree and Burnside on 6 August 1532.

Thomas died within the next few months before May 1534.

James Ogilvy third Laird

James was styled of Braedownie during his father's lifetime³⁰. He was granted Precept of Clare Const on 2 May 1534 as heir to his deceased father in the Milton of Alyth³¹. He married Katherine Gordon and they had sons³².

1. Alexander, more of whom later.
2. James mentioned as second son when his father gifted to him a third part of Balharry in February 1539/40³³. Styled James Ogilvy of Laws brother german to Alexr. O. of Clova on 1550³⁴. He married Janet Lyell and was dead by 21 June 1584³⁵. Laws can be identified as seven acres lying in Aberbothrie, south of Alyth and west of Balharry³⁶.
3. John, previously overlooked, in August 1542 he had sasine of the sunny half of Coiliamy³⁷ and was still alive on 20 December 1557 when styled of Coiliamy and described as brother of Alexander Ogilvy of Clova³⁸.
4. David styled of Corsmyln (Crossmill) in 1557 and on 22 June 1574³⁹. On 17 May 1557, David Ogilvy of Crossmyln made an Obligation to George Anderson, skinner burghess of Perth secured on Wester Craig. His Cautioners were Alexander Ogilvy of Clova and Andrew Ogilvy of Drymmie⁴⁰. There may be an association in this contract with Thomas Ogilvy of Wester Craig, brother to Lord Ogilvy, as his daughter, Janet, later married James Anderson a burghess of Perth.
5. Thomas who was in Balhall in 1570 when called before the Lords of Council⁴¹.
6. Walter who was charged with treason in 1567 and also called before the Lords of Council

in 1570. He may have been bailie for the infestment of Thomas Ogilvy in Wester Persie in 1573 and again for David in 1582. If so he was by then in Kilnhill⁴².

James Ogilvy added to the estate in Alyth with the purchase of part of Balharry in 1528 while his father was alive and later when laird of Clova, he acquired Kilnhill and Bogwilk on Forest Muir, east of Kirriemuir. With his father, James had the gift of nonentries and relief of one third part of Balharry in 1530.

The extent of his estate was considerable, comprising the lands of the barony of Cortachy, three fourths of Inshewan and in Clova, the Kirkton of Arnetibber, Balenhard, Balentyre, Braedownie, Tullymoloquhy, Doll and Clayleith with the Mains of Clova house and mill lands⁴³.

James was alive in 1547 when he was chosen by the Privy Council to be an arbitrator but he probably perished later that year on the field of Pinkie Cleugh, for on 14 April 1548, Alexander Ogilvy was served heir to his deceased father, James Ogilvy of Clova⁴⁴.

Alexander Ogilvy fourth Laird

Alexander had a Precept of Clare Constst from David Earl of Crawford on 24 August 1548 as heir to his father the deceased James Ogilvy of Clova in the lands of Pitnacree and Alyth⁴⁵. He was described likewise when he appeared on 13 October 1550 at Brechin Cathedral before the Presenter, James Scrymgeour, for confirmation in the lands of Balquharn⁴⁶. About 1545 he married Margaret Graham and they had issue:

1. James his heir, more of whom later.
2. David alive in 1584 mentioned in Laing Charters 1084.
3. Alexander of Sheillhill. He was described as brother german to James Ogilvy senior of Clova when witness at Alyth on 6 November 1598 and was also mentioned in the above Laing Charter. He married and had issue .
4. John as above in Laing Charter

Alexander also had daughters:

6. Helen who married Patrick Lindsay of Barnyards⁴⁷.
7. Bessie described as sister of James Ogilvy of Clova on 31 January 1604⁴⁸. She married and had a son James Hering who was described as her heir on 13 June 1625 by which time she had deceased⁴⁹.

Although his forename is not recorded, it was this Alexander who was the laird of Clova in attendance at the Reformation Parliament of 17 August 1560. He does not appear to have taken any major role in the Reformation and the Civil War but was more closely associated with his kinsman at Inverquhar than his chief at Airlie⁵⁰. Alexander died about the close of 1585.

James Ogilvy fifth Laird

James had a precept of chancery dated 7 February 1585/6 as heir to the deceased Alexander Ogilvy of Clova, his father, in the lands and barony of Clova⁵¹. He was described as Fiar of Clova in 1584 and apparent of Clova on 7 January 1584/5 when he had a contract of the teinds of the Kirkton of Alyth⁵². James married Elizabeth Crichton about 1564 and they had issue:

1. James, his heir, more of whom later.
2. John. He, Alexander and Andrew are mentioned as lawful sons of James Ogilvy and Elizabeth Crichton in a contract upon the Grange of Airlie made at Alyth on 6 Nov. 1598⁵³. John married Annabella, daughter of William Spalding of Auchintully about 1605⁵⁴.
3. Alexander as above. Also described as brother of James Ogilvy of Clova in the Forfarshire Sasines⁵⁵.

4. Andrew as above. He married Anne Auchinleck by whom he had a daughter. Andrew was styled "of Cullov" from 1614 till he disposed of Cullov to his Airlie kinsmen⁵⁶. His wife Anne survived him⁵⁷.

5. Isobel contracted to marry Gilbert Ramsay, son of laird of Bamff on 4 November 1600. They had issue. Further information of the family can be found in the Bamff Charters.*

The marriage contract between James Ogilvy and Elizabeth Crichton appears to have been agreed in Dundee on 27 March 1564 by arrangement of Alexander Ogilvy of Clova and John Crichton of Ruthven, their fathers. John Crichton implemented the contract on 12 September 1574 when he granted them the lands of Kirklandbank⁵⁸. These lands had featured in a fiercely contested dispute with George Ramsay of Bamff just prior to this date which may explain the delay in the settlement. Jointly with his eldest son, James, the laird of Clova on 10 October 1604, had a nineteen year tack of the teinds of the parish of Cortachy, set by Thomas Rae, vicar of Cortachy⁵⁹.

At the time of forming the marriage contract of James, his eldest son, James Ogilvy of Clova resigned all his lands of Cortachy and Clova in favour of that son, reserving the liferents to himself and Elizabeth Crichton.

James, elder of Clova died about 1603. Elizabeth Crichton survived him and is described as his relict on 31 January 1604⁶⁰.

James Ogilvy sixth Laird

On 3 December 1588, James was contracted to marry Jean Hering (Heron), a daughter of the laird of Glasclune. James succeeded his father being described "*of Clova*" by 23 November 1603⁶¹. On 17 October 1605, as James Ogilvy of Clova, he was able to honour the terms of the marriage contract to Jean Hering, his spouse. They had issue:

1. A son who died young, before 1617⁶².
2. Sir David who in November 1619 was described as "*now his eldest son and heir masculine*", of whom more later.
3. Margaret who married Patrick Ogilvy of Bendochy⁶³. Their contract of marriage dated 7 August 1617.
4. Jean who married Patrick Hay, doctor of medicine circa 1620⁶⁴.

James may also have had two other sons:

5. James of Shannally (proof wanting). James gave his consent to the sale of his lands and title of Clova in 1661 but this may have been only. His wife was Margaret Dundas. He was latterly designed "*of Logie*", the estate to the south of Kirriemuir. He died about 1674⁶⁵.
6. John of Baldovie (proof wanting). Captain John Ogilvy obtained the lands of Baldovie in the parish of Kingoldrum in 1643⁶⁶. He had served with distinction as a Colonel in the Swedish Wars and was in the Royalist army under the banner of the Marquis of Montrose in 1644/45. He was in command of the Ogilvy cavalry under the Earl of Airlie at their famous action in the Battle of Kilsyth on 15 August 1645. He was designed Colonel in many later documents. His first wife was Catherine Lyell, relict of Col. John Falconer and by her had a son Thomas⁶⁷, later known as Capt. Thomas Ogilvy of Logie and Murthill. John's brother german was James Ogilvy of Shannallie. Later John took the title of Shannally⁶⁸. His second wife was Janet Lyon⁶⁹. Colonel John died about 1773⁷⁰.

Jean Hering was alive on 29 November 1606 but died within the next few years⁷¹. At Cortachy Church there is an early memorial stone described by Fiona Davidson in some detail in *17th Century Tombstones of Angus and the Mearns*. The inscription commemorates James Ogilvy and

Jean Hering. It carries in dexter chief the arms of Ogilvy of Clova flanked by initials IO over 1614 and lower dexter the arms of Hering flanked by initials IH. The remaining panel has the arms of Mercer flanked by GM. The lower part of the monument has dexter the Ogilvy charge flanked DO and sinister the charge of Wood flanked MV. Above the two shields 1614. At the ends 22 and 21⁷².

The interpretation of this needs closer inspection of the Arms of Mercer and further evidence from other sources but it could suggest that Jean Hering died in the early years of 1600s and that James secondly married a G.... Mercer. A possible spouse would be Giles Mercer, daughter of Laurence Mercer of Meikleour⁷³, widow of William Scrymgeour of Myres who married Alexander Blair of Balthayock in 1573 and thirdly married to Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully about 1605⁷⁴. It appears that the Mercer spouse of James died in 1614.

Besides the lands and baronies of Cortachy and Clova, James held the lands of the town of Alyth including Diraland and in Angus he also had Aucharnes.

He was appointed Justice of Peace for Forfarshire in 1620. The elderly laird made arrangements to resign the estate to his son about this time⁷⁵, holding a liferent of the demesne lands of Cortachy for himself and by mid 1623 had retired as JP. James was alive on 9 March 1625 when Patrick Hay had a charter under the Great Seal of Jean Ogilvy's marriage gift from the lands of Clova appraised from Sir David Ogilvy, eldest son of James Ogilvy of Clova⁷⁶. However, James was mentioned as deceased by 9 June 1625⁷⁷.

Sir David Ogilvy seventh Laird

David was knighted before September 1617. He was appointed Justice of Peace for Forfarshire on 20 August 1623 when styled apparent of Clova. Other contracts of 1623 mention James Ogilvy of Clova with Sir David designed as "*fiar of Clova*".

The further interpretation of the forementioned monumental inscription at Cortachy confirms that David Ogilvy married firstly Matina Wood who may also have died in 1614 given the repetition of that date. Matina's testament, describing her "*as sometime spouse to David Ogilvy apperand of Clova*", was registered on 22 November 1616.⁷⁸

Sir David married Euphemia Young about 1615 and by her had family:

1. David his eldest son, more of whom later.
2. ? In 1623, David was described as eldest son. No evidence of his siblings has been found.

It is unlikely that James Ogilvy of Shannaly and John Ogilvy of Baldovie were his brothers.

As suggested above, they may have been his uncles.

Sir David was Sheriff Principal of Forfar by 21 June 1622.⁷⁹

In May 1623, Sir David and his wife arranged a liferent and granted their eldest son, David, feu of the lands and barony of Cortachy and three fourths of Inshewan. At his time David younger, was still not of full age and had a tutor, Mr John Ogilvy, brother to the Earl of Airlie.⁸⁰

The lands at Cortachy and Inshewan were contracted to be sold by Sir David and Euphemia to James Lord Ogilvy in 1625. Their son David had to renounce also his lands at this time. The contract was eventually discharged on 31 December 1630 for the sum of 51,307 merks. After the sale of the estate, Sir David continued to style himself of Clova.

In 1634, Sir David and Euphemia paid 3400 merks to James Lord Ogilvy in redemption of the lands of Kincrieff.⁸¹

The following year, he was listed among the many lairds instructed to maintain the peace and restrain misrule and lawlessness in the country.⁸² It is thought that Sir David died before 1636 and certainly by 1642.

David Ogilvy of Clova the last Laird.

The earlier history by Ramsay of Bamff claimed that Sir David the last laird died without issue. However, his son David was retoured as his heir in 1642 and adopted the hereditary title of Clova. David was born about 1616. At Dundee on 26 March 1625, an extract was recorded of the Sheriff Court of Forfar appointing tutors and curators for David Ogilvy, son of Sir David Ogilvy of Clova and Eupham Young, his spouse⁸³.

David married Anna Ogilvy, daughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar⁸⁴ and had two daughters:

1. Helen, described as the elder daughter.
2. Isabell

David's wife and daughters survived his death about 1681. In August 1656, Mr. Alexander Piggot, minister of Kinnettles, raised a letter of Horning against David Ogilvy of Clova for payment of a bond dated 24 April 1656 for his stipend⁸⁵. The family link with the title of Clova formally came to an end on 17 December 1661, when in a contract of alienation, David Ogilvy of Clova with the consent of Anna Ogilvy, his spouse, and James Ogilvy of Shannally disposed to Sir David Ogilvy of Cullov the lands and barony of Clova⁸⁶. It appears from this contract that James Ogilvy of Shannally was the nearest male heir to the title of Clova and supports the view that he may have been uncle to David Ogilvy of Clova and if so, he and John Ogilvy of Baldovie were younger sons of James Ogilvy of Clova.

Some confusion arises from the fact that David Ogilvy of Cullov, son of James Lord Ogilvy was granted the lands of Clova. He was knighted with the result that over the period about 1660 to 1680, there were contemporaries Sir David Ogilvy of Clova the proprietor and David Ogilvy of Clova the last of the hereditary holders from the lineage of Thomas the progenitor of this house.

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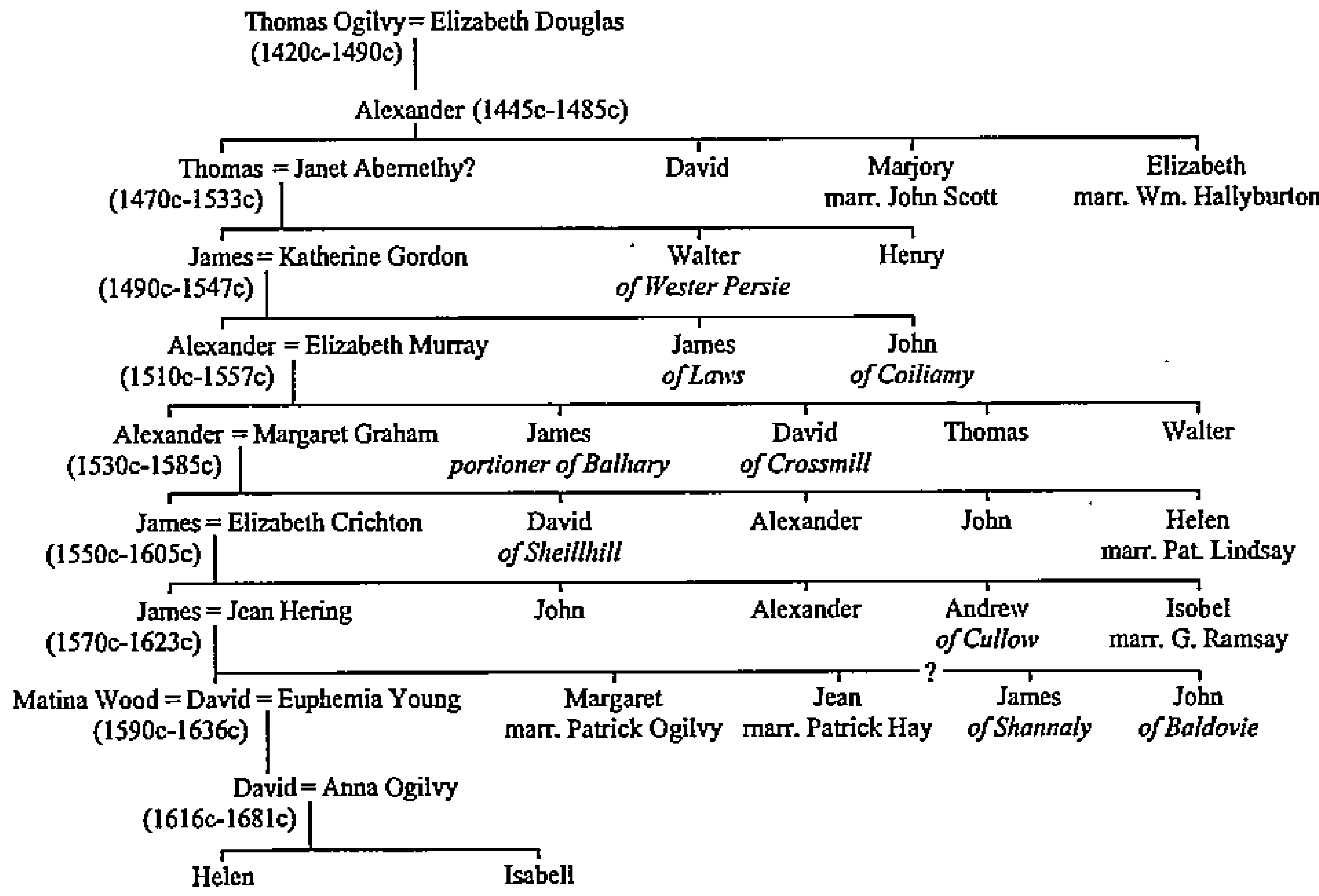
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FAMILY TREE OF OGILVY OF CLOVA



DAVID THOMSON, the SCOTTISH FOUNDER of NEW HAMPSHIRE... a GENTLEMAN, and a SCHOLAR

PART 3

by Genevieve Cora Fraser

"Thus, thus begin the yearly rites
Are due to Pan. ...away,
This is the shepherd's holiday."

Pan's Anniversary, Ben Jonson.

"The next place I came unto was Pannaway, where one M. Thomson hath made a Plantation."
Christopher Levett.¹

It is stated in dozens of histories written on early colonial New England in the last 350 years that in 1622 the Council for New England granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason "all the lands situated between the rivers Merrimack and Sagadahock, extending back to the great lakes and river of Canada". The alleged 1622 grant is sometimes referred to as the Laconia Patent. These histories also claim that the proprietors, Gorges and Mason, sent over a "Scotchman", David Thomson, with Edward and William Hilton, who began a plantation that was the first settlement in New Hampshire, the Piscataqua (aka Pannaway) Plantation.²

On 9 March 1622 Captain John Mason received a grant from the Council for New England for Cape Anne, and in 1628 was granted a patent a few miles north at "Agawam nowpos'sed by the peple of the Massechusets".³ Historians may have confused David Thomson's activities at Cape Anne with Maurice (Morris) Thompson, an Englishman, who in the 1630s set up a fishing stage there.⁴ However, as evidenced in a letter written by William Bradford, Governor of the Plymouth Colony on 8 September 1623, Bradford believed that David Thomson wanted to have Cape Anne for himself. (Perhaps neither party knew that Captain Mason had received a grant for Cape Anne, or perhaps they were seeking a different section of the region.) The Pilgrims, to secure a patent for that location, enlisted the aid of Mr. Weston. "Mr. Weston hath written for it, and is desirous to get it before us; and the like doth Mr. Thomson; which is one special motive that hath moved us to send over this messenger fore-named", Bradford wrote.⁵ As for the Laconia grant, it was issued 17 November, 1629, a year or so after Thomson's death. However, the validity of the 1622 grant which is so often cited to justify the claim that David Thomson, a Scottish Gentleman, was sent by two Englishmen (Gorges and Mason) to act as their agent is disputed by Charles Dean in his "Notes on the Indenture of David Thomson", published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in May 1876.

According to a notation made by Dean:

"The grant of 10 August, 1622, to Georges and Mason, which the proprietors intended to call the Province of Maine, appears to have been a dead-letter; at least, the patentees never made any use of it, and the Council made other grants, covering the same territory, as if it never had an existence. The Council Records are silent as to the issue of such a grant, and it was wholly disregarded in the grand division of 1623".⁶

In "The History of York County Maine" there is a quote ascribed to Sir William Jones, the attorney general in 1679, which states that the 1622 grant "was only sealed with the Council seal, unwitnessed, no seizen endorsed, nor possession ever given with the grant".⁷ There is also a possibility that the patent was created surreptitiously, after the 1622 date, in an effort to establish a

right to the Piscataqua territory prior to Thomson's. As Charles Dean also notes, there appeared in a postscript to a letter of Cotton Mather to George Vaughn, dated 3 March, 1708, in which he says:

*"When my parents lay at Portsmouth bound for New England, on March 24, 1691-2, Mr. Sherwell, a minister then living there, told him that his grandfather and one Mr. Coleman (Colmer) and another had a patent for that which Mr. Mason pretended unto at Piscataqua. You may do well to enquire further concerning it"*⁸

Though members of the Council, as well as the King held Captain Mason in high esteem, further research produced the following information from the "Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. IX, A.D. 1610-1613" which at first glance tends to support the confidence placed in him. Though in the final analysis, the record casts considerable doubt about the sound character of the ôgoodö Captain. The items concern business in the Islands and West Highlands.

"From our Court at Thetforde the aught of Maii 1610".

*"...And, because the said Bishop of the Iles intend at his awne cost and charges to visite those Illis this sommer, hath aggred with one Johnne Masoun of Kingsline to go thither with thrie schippis weill furnished, and haith desired that he mayà.at our charges to persew all outlawis fugitive and disobedient personis, to tak and apprehend thame and present tham justice.."*⁹

Records from the Court at Edinburgh, 26th May 1612 state:

*"...understanding the good service done to the King by Captain Johnne Maisonn, captain of his Majesty's ship called The Golden Fleis in that "imploiment quhilk he laitlie had with his schippis in the north and west Illis of this kingdome, quhair he caryed himself with suche a respective dewtie, alswele towardis the inhabitantis of the Illis as towardis his Majesties subjectis hanting the trade of fischeing thair, that all of thame had contentment and satisfacioun of his aboad and residence among thame...commission is accordingly given to the said Captain Johnne Masoun to uplift the whole assize herring due to his Majesty within the North Isles and coasts adjacent..."*¹⁰

Later that year there is a harbinger of things to come with the notation: "Chageis aganis the provest and bailleis of Anstruther (Fife) to putt Johnne Masoun to libertie". At the Court Session in Edinburgh on the 14th January 1613, full blown charges against Mason are heard:

"Supplication by the community and inhabitants of the burghs of Carrail, Anstruthir, Pittinweyme, Sanctmonanis, Elye, Weymiss, Dysart, Kirkaldy, and of all other towns upon the south and north coasts of the River of Forth, as follows: - Most of the petitioners are "seafairing men, hanting the trade of fischeing in Orknay and utheris the north yllis", and in that trade have had free exercise hitherto, "without any dewtie craved of thame or ony impositionis layed upoun thame for thair fischeis... By their trade, "quhilk is verie, panefull, chairgeable, and hazardous", they have not only maintained their families and given employment to great numbers of people who would have otherwise been idle, but have furnished the country with fishes, and by transporting these fishes, oil, and other commodities to foreign countries, have brought much treasure and increase of commodities within the country, augmented his Majesty's customs, and helped to provide his Majesty's cunyiehouse with bullion". "Nivertheles, this yeir bigane, the saidis supplicantis hes bene verie havelie troublit, and the course of their trade interruptit by one Capitane Masoun, Englischman, who pretends to have had commission from the Lords of Council "for lifting of the assize of the North Yllis" and

under colour thereof has imposed very heavy burdens upon petitioners, exacting great sums of money from them for their fishes. So much did he trouble them that year, "pairtlie with payment of these impositionis, and partlie by hindering of thame from thair fischeing," that in fact petitioners lost "the haill fruictis of thair labour and travellis, ...grite numberis of thame who hes bene and ar reducit to extreme beggarie and povertie by this kind of trade" is too evident."¹¹

Despite an extensive search for primary sources, nowhere in Sir Ferdinando Gorges' or Captain John Mason's writings have I uncovered a claim, by either gentlemen, that Thomson was their agent. However, Gorges states without equivocation in his "A Description of New-England", that Richard Vines (also of Plymouth, England) was "*a Gentleman and Servant of mine owne who was settled some years before...*"¹²

Along with references to Thomson as attorney and acting governor for the Council in the December 1622 grant for the Massachusetts, another official description of Thomson's role in the affairs of the Council for New England is documented in the 4th July 1637 letter written by the Scotsman Sir William Alexander, aka the Earl of Stirling. Sir William refers to "*David Thompson sometyme sirvant to the Councille for those affaires*". Lord Gorges and Sir Ferdinando Gorges co-signed the letter.¹³ At the time of Thomson's grant in 1622, Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the Council treasurer, Edward Collington, the secretary, and William Boles, the Clerk. Boles replaced Collingwood who had been clerk in 1621. In a meeting dated 25 February 1623, it was ordered "*that the Clerke call upon Mr. Collingwood for the copie of Sr. John Bruce's pattent. Mr. Collingwood answered me that he hath delivered all the books to Sr. Ferd. Gorges and to Mr. Thompson*".¹⁴

Unwittingly, Sir Ferdinando Gorges in his "Description of New England", may have revealed a prejudice concerning the Scottish people by stating, "*I confessed (indeed) that I had earnestly sought by all meanes the planting of those parts by those of our own Nation and that for divers weighty considerations approved of by the King and his Councell...*"¹⁵ The king in question was a Scotsman who was resented and even hated in some quarters for his nationality. David Thomson's nationality was also well known and often stated. In contrast to what is typically suggested, it seems clear from an examination of primary source documents, including a letter he wrote to the Earl of Arundel in 1625 (which is printed in its entirety in this article), that Thomson was not an agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, but rather a principal patentee as was Christopher Levett who in the Council records dated 5th May 1623, is "*to be a principal patentee, and to have a grant of 6,000 acres of land*".¹⁶ In addition, Thomson served as an agent and attorney for the Council, governor of his own plantation at Piscataqua, and acting governor of the Massachusetts for the Council Lords until August 1623, when Robert Gorges arrived to claim his grant for the Massachusetts which extended for 10 English miles along the north-east side of the bay and 30 English miles inland. After Gorges returned to England, Thomson may have reluctantly resumed his position as de facto or acting Governor for the Bay Colony as evidenced by the intense interest he displays in Massachusetts in his 1625 letter to Arundel. Thomson may also have served as a Scottish agent for "*his Majesties Kingdome of Scotland*". Robert Gorges died soon after his return to England in 1624. David Thomson is believed to have died in 1627/28. In a letter from the Privy Council of Scotland "*To His Majestie Anent the Baronettis*" dated 23 November 1624, several months prior to the death of King James, the following was proposed:

"...And whereas we ar given to vnderstand that the country of New Scotland being dividit in two Provinces and eache province in severall Dioceises or Bishoprikes, and eache diocese in thrie Counteyis, and eache countey into ten Baronyis, everie baonie

*being thrie myle long vpon the coast and ten myle vp into the countrie, dividit into sex paroches and eache paroch contening sax thousand aikars of land and that everie Baronett is to be ane Barone of some one or other of the saids Barroneis and is to haif therein ten thowsand aikars of propertie besydis his sax thowsand aikars belonging to his burg of baronie To be holdin free blanshe and in a free baronie of your Majestie as the barronies of this Kingdome ffor the onlie setting furth of sex men towardis your Majesties Royall Colonie..."*¹⁷

Thomson's 6,000 acres would be roughly equal to a parish as outlined by Sir William Alexander. However, Thomson's Piscataqua plantation contained far more than 6,000 acres. The patent granted to David Thomson in December 1622 also included an island about one mile in length, today referred to as New Castle, NH, and seven men that were to be sent over. According to Samuel Maverick,

*"Strawberry Banke is part of 6000 acres granted by Patent about ye yeare 1620 or 1621, to Mr. David Thompson... And having granted by Patent all the Island bordering on this land to the Midle of the River, he tooke possession of an Island comonly called the great Island and for the bounds of this side he went up the River to a point called Bloudy Point, and by the sea side about 4 milles he had also power of Government within his owne bounds..."*¹⁸

The point of land referred to as Bloody Point (now within the town of Newington, NH) is approximately 9 miles from Ordione Point where Thomson established his home, outbuildings and fort. Bloody Point may be the grant referenced in the Public Record Office in London, under Colonial, Vol. II., No. 16:

"A Catalogue of such Pattentes as I know granted for making Plantacons in New England. The Councell of New England. Inps the Originall Patent granted to divers Lords some times in the Custody of Tho. Eyres, the Lords granted others. 1622. 1. A Pattent to David Thompson M Jobe, M Sherwood of Plimouth for a pt of Piscattowa Riuer in New England".

The next patent cited is for "a Plantation at New Plimouth". The third dated 1628 concerns the new patent for "Massechusets Bay", and the 4th, 5th and 6th, and 7th "pattents" under the 1628 date involve territories (including Agawam) granted to either Captain John Mason, Sir Ferdinando Gorges or both.¹⁹

Using Maverick's statement to approximate the size of his grant, Thomson's territories stretched out 4 miles by sea and 9 miles by land. If this land mass were in the shape of a rectangle, it would encompass approximately 36 square miles, or over 23,000 acres, considerably more than the 30 square miles proposed for the New Scotland Knights-Baronnet. In addition, Thomson Island in Boston Harbor is approximately one mile long, and over 1/2 mile wide in spots. A phrase written in a 23 November 1624 letter to King James by the Scottish Privy Council may also shed light on some of David Thomson's activities on behalf of the Scottish Crown. It reads, in part, "...being no les hopefull the plantatioun of New Scotland in the narrest pairt of America alreadie discovered and surveyed be (by) some of the subjects of his Majesties Kingdome in Scotland joyning unto New England..."²⁰ Might Thomson be one of his Majesty's Scottish subjects that "discovered" and surveyed this land? In Thomson's 1625 letter to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, he makes reference to Newfoundland as well as "Kinnabecke, Amilcagen, Pemmiquid, Penobscot" which bordered or included the French territory of Acadia claimed by Sir William Alexander. Thomson also references, "a plantac'n at Mohigan... Neither is it farr in likelihood from the place I dwell in,

*over to the river of Canada; for the great lacke which is in the frenche mapps called lac de Champlaine is but a daye and a halfe journeying from my house. I intend God willing to see it in a moneth hence. It is soe long and large that whoe lives on the one syde cannot see the shoare on the other. There are divers great Islands in the same".*²¹

Based on his own words, it is clear that David Thomson had considerable knowledge of the northeast coast, including the territory proposed for New Scotland, which was finally granted to Sir William Alexander by King Charles I several months following his father, King James's death. In my opinion, Thomson acted as an agent for the King as his step uncle David Foulis, the Baron Ingleby had before him. (Based on the presumption that he is David Thomson of Corstorphine.) However, Thomson's task was to not only serve as courtier but to survey the intricacies of the coastal territory of the future New Scotland as well as New England, to investigate the territory for its natural resources, its mammals and fish, forests and medicinal plant life, and its mining potential, including stones and precious metals such as gold. As a well-connected scholar, world traveller, apothecary and alchemist, he was well suited for each of these roles.

From 1621-1624, Sir Ferdinando Gorges was repeatedly asked to appear before the Parliamentary Grievance Committee, to answer questions concerning his monopolistic practices in regard to the Royal Charter for New England. In contrast, Thomson was never censured but repeatedly "ordered" by the Council for New England to appear before the "Council Lords" (the Privy Council), a prestigious assignment requiring diplomacy and finesse among the most powerful men in the kingdom. This scenario is illustrated by the following sequence of recorded events:

On 5th July 1622, the records of the Council for New England state, "*It is ordered that David Thomson do attend the Lords... to solicit the Lords for procuring from his Majesty a proclamation concerning the fishermen of the western parts. Likewise to procure some course for punishing their contempt of authority*".²² The next step in this sequence is found in the "Acts of the Privy Council of England, Volume 1", under 23rd October 1622. The Privy Council was meeting at Whitehall that day and all the principal members were present, including three noblemen who, two months later, named David Thomson, Gent., their attorney under the Massachusetts patent. These three included two Scottish nobles, the Lord Stewart (Duke of Lennox), and James the Lord "Marquisse" Hamilton, and England's Earl Marshall, Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel. Also present was "Mr. Secretarie Calvert".²³ Based on Council for New England records, it can be presumed that the presenter of the petition to the Privy Council is David Thomson, who one week earlier, on the 16th of October had been granted "*six thousand acres of land and one island in New England*".

*"The Councell for the Affaires of New England, presenting their humble Petition this day unto the Board, and shewing, That whereas his majestie by his letters Patentes hath bin pleased to grant unto them the managing of the affaires of New England prohibiting all other his Subjectes, not Adventurers or Planters to frequent those Coastes, And that letters were written from the Board, to severall Townes of the west partes of the Kingdome, to conform themselves unto his majesties said Royall grant. Nevertheless sundrie irregular persons (Contrarie to the tenor of the said letters Patentes and the said letters written by the Board) haue this yeare sent and gone into those partes, And dispossessed some of the Shippes and Planters of their proper places and Committed other outrages, tending to the hinderance and great prejudice of the Plantation, as in their said Petition more at large is expressed. Upon this their information, It was this day ordered by their Lordships, that Mr. Attorney Generall, should make readie a Proclamation fitt for his majesties Signature, prohibiting all persons to resort unto the Coastes of New England, contrarie to his majesties said Royall grant".*²⁴

The King acknowledged the petition on the 6 November 1622 with a "*Proclamation Prohibiting Interloping and Disorderly Trading to New England in America*". Ten days later, Thomson's Patent was signed. On 26 June 1623, the record of the Council for New England meeting at Greenwich states, "*The King judges well of the undertaking in New England*".²⁵ The King was likewise taken with Christopher Levett's plan to build a city there and call it York. "*The King requests that he will by fair persuasion, win assistance from the county in a work so honorable to the nation and to the city of York*". This city would be north by north east of Thomson's plantation. Two years later, in his letter to Arundel, Thomson states in contrasting what would have become the City of York to Massachusetts that "*Neither can anyplace wee yett know compare with it, all advantages considered. And where it has been proposed by some to yor Lo: that a publick plantacon be settled about Kinnabeck, be assured it comes farr short of the Messachusets*".²⁶ George Calvert (later Lord Baltimore) was admitted as a member of the Council for New England on the same date Thomson was requested to obtain the King's proclamation. He was clearly an associate of Thomson and considering his interest in colonization possibly a friend. Calvert, a Catholic and favourite of the King, was able to obtain a grant for territory in Newfoundland in an attempt to escape religious persecution. Though later in life he wrote that he was "*a long time a man of sorrow*", in 1623, he was Secretary of State for England and described as "*very gay and gallant*".²⁷ In a letter by him, preserved in the Autograph Collection at Arundel Castle, Calvert writes to a friend in a manner that clearly illustrates the madcap lifestyle of the King's entourage. "*I am my Lord Digby's next neighbor, being both of us lodged in the Pallace, his Lordship over the scalding house, and I over the scolding house, for sure a contynuall dinne and brawling night and day was never heard in any civill country*". Roiston, 13 October 1620.²⁸

Thomson's 6,000 acre Piscataqua Plantation was underwritten, in part, by three Plymouth, England merchants: Abraham Colmer, Nicolas Sherwill and Leonard Pomeroy, who were each given one third interest in a quarter of the plantation as payment for their assistance. Mathematically speaking, each merchant owned one twelfth of the plantation to Thomson's three quarters. These merchants agreed through Thomson's Indenture to, "*at their own charge, this present year, provide and send two men, with Thomson in the ship Jonathan of Plymouth, to New England...*" Charles Dean states that the ship, *Jonathan*, was owned by Abraham Colmer and Nicolas Sherwill. Part Two of the Indenture further recites that the three merchants will "*this present year, at their own charge provide and send three more men in the ship Providence of Plymouth, if they may be so soon gotten, or in some other ship...*" It is reported that Edward Hilton came over in 1623 in the ship, *Providence and Plymouth* and later began a settlement at Dover Point, west of the Piscataqua Plantation. This ship was owned by Colmer and Sherwill as well as Leonard Pomeroy. William Hilton, Edward's brother arrived at the Plymouth Plantation two years earlier in 1621, and later joined his brother in establishing a fishing business at Dover.

On 12 March 1629/30, the Council for New England issued to Edward a patent known as the Squamscott Patent for this upland "*River Piscataquack*" territory.²⁹ Scant attention seems to have been paid to the fact that several of the most powerful members of King James' Privy Council were also members of the Council for New England. Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel; the King's cousin Ludvick Stuart, the Duke of Lennox; and James Hamilton, the Marquis of Hamilton were principal figures of influence on both Councils. Though Sir Ferdinando Gorges may have been a driving force for colonization, his monopolistic tendencies hindered his influence by outraging Parliament. It was clearly through the support of the King and his Privy Council that New England Council business was allowed to proceed, despite intense opposition. The Earl of Arundel, as the Earl Marshall for England, was charged with heraldry matters for the kingdom, just as the Lord Lyon is

for Scotland. Arundel was also at the centre of British political, civic and cultural life and presided over the Building Commission set up by King James. Though Arundel's manner could "*be off-putting in the best of times*", he was ready to give a scholar practical help.³⁰

He collected ancient Greek and Roman statues, and prized paintings. Consequently, painters, architects, and scholars were attracted "*to his classical galleries like bees to a hive*". One of the greatest artists of all time, Sir Peter Paul Rubens painted several portraits of Arundel and his wife, Aletheia Talbot, the Countess of Arundel. His estates became the Renaissance headquarters for England, hosting such figures as the Lord Chancellor and philosopher Francis Bacon, the noted author Ben Jonson, the great painter and architect Indigo Jones, and a host of other notables of the day. Moreover, Arundel House was the first place Van Dyke visited when he arrived in England.³¹ It was also the place where Francis Bacon "*at the end of March 1626, being near Highgate on a snowy day, left his coach to collect snow with which he meant to stuff a fowl in order to observe the effect of cold on the preservation of its flesh. In so doing he caught a chill, and took refuge in Lord Arundel's house where on 9 April he died of the disease which is now known as bronchitis*".³²

Samuel Maverick, Thomson's close friend who later married his widow Amias, was distantly related to the Earl of Arundel through his mother Mary Gye (Guy).³³ In his letter to the Earl of Arundel, though appropriately deferential, Thomson reveals that he was not only on intimate terms with the Earl, but had visited his Lordship's chambers on many occasions. This is not surprising if David Thomson of Corstorphine is the Mr. David Thomson, Gentleman of Devon who settled in Piscataqua and later at Thomson's Island in the Massachusetts Bay. Another of David Thomson of Corstorphine's step-uncles was Thomas Hamilton, the Earl of Haddington, who was the Secretary of State of Scotland at the time of Thomson's Patent for Piscataqua in New England. David's father Reverend Richard Thomson married Agnes Foulis in 1604, two years after David entered the University of Edinburgh. Agnes Foulis came from a Midlothian family of considerable wealth, influence and power. Her sister was Thomas Hamilton's first wife. As mentioned earlier, one of Agnes's brothers, David Foulis, was the King's trusted servant who later became Baron Ingleby, treasurer to the King's son, Prince Henry, and brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Challoner, the Prince's tutor and governor. Toward the close of the Queen Elizabeth reign, David Foulis was strongly supported by Lord Henry Howard, the future Earl of Arundel's great uncle, who was not only a member of the Privy Council, but was amongst those who early encouraged settlements. In 1610, the patent for the Plantation of Newfoundland contains Lord Henry Howard's name, and that of Francis Bacon, whose essay "On Plantation" greatly influenced early colonial adventures.³⁴ In an undated letter from Foulis to Lord Howard, he writes,

"Most honorable and woorthie (Lord Henry Howard) ...I shall ever pray for the continewance of your disposition to see the crown putt upon your owne work, and that I, in spetiall, who owe you so much for my owne particular, and others for the generall, as yit unknowne to you, may ever live happy to see you and your busines flouryshe. Fairwell, noble lord, and I pray you love him who lovith you, and so shall remain with resolution...to serve you". (David Foulis) (Fastened with a band of paper, and sealed in two places with red wax, with impressions of a seal bearing three leaves.)³⁵

Fortunately for both Foulis and the young Thomas Howard, who at that time was styled Lord Maltravers, Lord Henry Howard (later the Earl of Northampton) survived life at Court despite intrigues with Mary, Queen of Scots which brought his brother, Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk to the scaffold. It seems the Earl of Arundel's grandfather, Thomas, had hoped to save Queen Mary Stewart by becoming her fourth husband. Thomas Howard, the future Earl of Arundel's father, Saint Philip Howard also died in the Tower, but as a Catholic martyr in 1595.³⁶ David Thomson's letter to

the Earl of Arundel has been preserved in his collection of Autograph Letters. Fortunately for those interested in early colonial America, Mary F. S. Hervey had the letter transcribed and placed in the appendix to her book, published posthumously in 1921, entitled, "The Life Correspondence & Collections of Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel". The original manuscript of Thomson's letter is housed in Arundel Castle, Sussex, England in the present Duke of Norfolk's library. David Howarth, in his "Lord Arundel and His Circle", also published the opening lines of the letter in 1985. However, Howarth seems not to have understood that the author was a New England "Planter". Instead, he refers to Thomson as Captain Thomson (though the appellation "Captain" is not stated) and focuses on Thomson's description of the marble he had come upon near Naemkeek (Salem, MA) and at other locations.³⁷

As a patron of the arts, collector of many of the world's greatest paintings and sculpture, and member of the King's Building Commission, according to Howarth, Thomson knew his priorities; he knew what Arundel would really want to hear. Thus, he began his letter with an account of marble. Van Dyke commemorated Arundel's venture into colonization in a 1639 painting.³⁸ Thomson's letter is of profound cultural and historic importance. The manuscript provides a unique glimpse into early colonial life, and Thomson's role in that history, which to date has focused primarily on the establishment of the New England fishing trade. Ironically, the "graye marble" to which he refers may not be marble at all, but rather the Porphyritic Greenstone of the ancients which was referred to as marble but contains embedded crystals of feldspar. This stone is found on the northeast side of Cape Ann and at nearby Marblehead, as described in Edward Hitchcock's 1841 "Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts".³⁹ David Thomson's letter is Number 275 of Arundel's "Autograph Letters". The first page seems to echo what Captain John Smith stated in 1616 in his Description of New England, that the Massachusetts country to him, was "the paradise of all those parts..."⁴⁰

"Right honble Lo: desyring to answer honors expectaen & preforme my duetifull promise, I made bold to wrytt to yor ho: by the waye of Plymouth in England, and as I understand Mr. Colmer brought the same for London, together with an example of graye marble I found in this countrie neere to Naemkeek which is between Cape Anne and the Messachusetts. But cannot learne if the same came to yor Lo: hande. I heare of farr better and of greater diversities about Poconoakit which is to the west of Cape Codd. I have seene a tobacco pype of a transparent stone lykest in my simple judgemt to pure whyte Alabaster, I enquyred the Salvage that had it, where he had it, he told me at Pokonokit, and that there was much of that sorte. I must acknowledge I could never have the convenience of seing the other syde of Cape Codd. Amongst other thinges yor Lo: desyred this last autume has taught us that noe man neede expect any better place then the Messachusetts. The few planters that are seated in that Baye did usuallie in an howre or thereabouts make 5 or 6 gallons of wyne lyke to heighe Countre Frenche wyne. And though one man did it, yett 3 or 4 would make an end of it almost as speedilie as it was in doing. And their providence was such that they never saved any for wintr, noe, not soe much as to make Verius one bevverage. And thoughe they had store of codd whithin the bay amonst the Islands at their doors, herrings driven on shoare at their doores, Mackerell, Basse and large Eelles in aboundance, yet not any of them saved any for the winter. But the supaboundance of fowlle supplied their defects and neglecte. And where two families by their owne acknowledgemt in ten dayes might have killed 120 deere or above, they were soe pitifull as to lett all goe but six. Since my arrivall to this countrey that place of Messachuset has caste foorth the two plantaens (plantations) the

one being of about 60 psones, the second not much inferior, the third upon yeeilding his last breathe, the fourth hopeful. The place it self is the onlie and sole place of the land woorthie praise, I meane of all wee yett knowe to the east of Cape Codd. The soylle wonderfullie fruitfull, cleere & deepe mould. The woode in places gone; sufficient ground for 10,000 people. Neither can anyplace wee yett know compare with it, all advantages considered. And where it has been proposed by some to yor Lo: that a publick plantacon be settled about Kinnabeck, be assured it comes farr short of the Messachusets. If his Ma(jes)tie and the Ryt Ho: his Ma(jes)ties most ho: Privie Counsell were truelie informed of the state of the Southe Colonie, the difficultie of ever bringing the same to some goodnes, something by reasonne of the unhealthfulnes of the Clyme, the distemperature of the Ayre there, the enemitie of the Salvages, the want of fishe for the maintenance of the people, which yeerly they come to fetch from this Countrie and Newfoundland, I am verely p(er)suaded his Ma(jes)tie would goe neere to remove all & settle them heere. There are so many pregnable reasons to sollicit the same. Butt wee fowr that are here should be unwilling of their Companie, it being a bodie composed...".

Page 2 of the Thomson letter continues:

"composed of some few good people, many bade, amongst whome reignes excessif pryde in Apparell, the lyke never hard of in Europe. Excessive drunkenness when they can have it, how deere soever; other vices I dare not name. Yett dare I not excuse ourselves of infinit abuses and vile enormities by promiscuous trading as well unfree as free, runagates that comes only and stayes to trade w(it)h the Salvages, spoylling the trade in sort that what the last yeere wee were wont to have for one thousand Beads wee must now give 6. Besydes the shippes that comes a fishing, where they frequent have cleene overthrowen all. They give an old pennie for a newe, which is to them great gaine, for the most part of what manie of them trades are victualls, imbezelled from their owners. The manifold inconveniences that insues heerupon are infinit. Their Company when Victualls drawes short, gives over going to Sea. The owners looses, and are discouraged from further adventuring, little plate as brought home as formerlie. The planters having for the present noe other hopes to mainteine themselves with neccessities, as apparell, poudre, shott, and noe meanes to transport cattell & more people, all I saye (are) utterly lyke to be overthrowne by the same, as lyke wayes by their continuall bartering & trading with the Salvages peeces from 4 foote longe in the barroll to six foote, pistolls, swords, poudre & shott, notwithstanding his Ma(jes)ties proclama'n. I speake no untruthe to yor Honor for I have taken peeces from some of them, and told them his Ma(jes)tie wills them to use their Bowes and not our peeces. They are growen soe expert as that they exceed most of the Englishe. And to leave them and come to our selfs, the planters, wee are lyke a bodie without a head, none to rule us, none to minister justice, infinit greivances amongst us, none to redresse, especiallie amongst the Brownists of Newplym't. I have often called to mynd the speeches used in yor ho: chamber, speaking of the Soute Colonie: A Swoorde put in a madmans hand, a Chylde's hand or a foolles hand is dangerous. What can be expected that a rude ignorant mechanicke can doe w(it)h a sharpe sword of justice. The Complaints amongst them are soe many that to p(ar)ticularise would be tedious to yor ho: upon Comannd it shalbe done. Only my humble and hartie prayer to yor ho: is you would be pleased to acquaint his Ma(jes)ties most ho: privie Counsell and procure some comiserac'n to be taken off us. Also that wee

maye knowe his Ma(jes)ties pleasure of the continuance of us heere, which is impossible without more people. For the Salvages increasses daylie, wee diminish rather then otherwayes. Wee daylie discover in the countrie greater and greater multitudes of Salvages, also they beginne to growe verie arrogant and insult over some. Wee are dispersed 16 leagues, 15 leagues, 12 leagues, 7 leagues and 2 leagues asunder. And soe none of us is able therefore to adverteise one an othr or succor one an other, if need should requyre. If his Ma(jes)tie intend not that plantac'ns shall p(ro)ceed, and that some good people be not sent speedilie oute, for Gads sake most ho: Lo: let us receave soe much honor favor & happines as to knowe it, that wee maye either relinquishe all or use some meanes to prevent our utter destrucen and overthrowe".

The final page concludes with the following:

"The onlie beneficiall places of trade are to the East about Kinnabecke, Amilcagen, Pemmiquid, Penobscot, and soe east to the river of Cannada, which the frenche yeerlie pulles from our mouthes; & none will adventure to drive them from it, for whosoever shall doe it shall but beate the bushe and others shall afterwards catche the birds. Also to the west of Cape Codd from Narrohgansett to Delawarre Baye the Dutche frequent and have a plantac(io)n about Hudsons river, under the name of New Netherlands, where they have a forthe (fort) of stone, divers peeces of ordnanmce.... the shippes staves some goes in pinnaces trading, the loades aboard in the shippes hold an earthe in maudes upon their shoulders (?). This relation has bene confirmed by many and severall Salvages. Divers Salvages have also assured me of a plantac'n at Mohigan where is a man or two amongst others makes swoords, hatchets, arrowheads, for truck with long knives. Neither is it farr in likelihood from the place I dwell in, over to the river of Canada; for the great lacke which is in the frenche mapps called lac de Champlaine is but a daye and a halfe journeying from my house. I intend God willing to see it in a moneth hence. It is soe long and large that whoe lives on the one syde cannot see the shoare on the other. There are divers great Islands in the same. The River of Merameck comes from hence; the plentifullest river wee yett knowe, of Salmo(n), Sturgeon, Basse & Mullet, in their season. All the Salvages that are travellers constantly affirme this Countrie to be an Iland. I presume yor ho: will not input it to indiscretion or too much boldnes to show yor lo: that in my opinion it were most necessarie that all the Land plantac'ns in the Countrie should be forced to drawe together to live in the Messachusets. That they might have one gnall (general) gouvernor, that none despached abroad should live under 40 50 or 60 in Companie, I meane of the fishermen - the carelessst people of all the rest, aptest to quarrell with the Salvages & to stealle their great kettles, skinnes, deeres suett & suchlyke, from them, as this yeere they have done. (But those Brownists of New Plym't to continue where they are, for as they desyre the Societie of none but such as are of their owne p'fession, soe I am assured non regares them or their fellowship.) Only it were fitt some discreete man sent from his Ma(jes)tie should oversee them. Cap'n Jhon Mason in Foster Lane, formerly gouvernor of a plantac'n in Newfoundland, and now as I understand in England, were a fitt instrum't to this effect, for it is more then necessarie that whosoever shall undergoe such a charge should be experienced heerine. The work of undiscreeet gouvernors and unskilfull, is lyke amongst us to undoe all, even in privat families. Thus comitting or necessities to yor ho: noble generous & pious considerac'n, my boldnes to yor honors clemencie, my tediousnes to

yor Lo: wonted pacience, and yor ho: to Gods protection, I humbie rest Yor Lo: most duetifull Ser't David Thomson". Plymesland in New England the first of Julie 1625 "I had omitted to insert how that this yeere hardlie escaped great murder & bloodshed, at Cape Anne for stage roome. 16 or 17 muskateers came from Newplym't, bothe p(ar)ties seemed not only resolute but desperat. By good fortune I was there accidentally, and used many argum'ts on bothe sydes to dissuade such ungodlie, violent & unaswerable p(ro)ceedings. The daye & tyme, yea place, appointed to fight, on shoare. Barricades & Bulwökes made. Shippes readie, not to faylle to playe their pts. These are the fruits of unrulie multitudes. The last yeere they scoft the gouvernor & his authoritie becaus he wanted power".⁴¹

Reverend William Hubbard's "General History of New England from the Discovery to MDCLXXX", covers the same incident Thomson recorded in his postscript. However, the resolution as told by Hubbard credits Conant and Pierce, not Thomson. Indeed, David Thomson's presence at the incident is never mentioned!

In one of the fishing voyages about the year 1625, under the charge and command of one Mr. Hewes, employed by some of the West Country merchants, there arose a sharp contest between the said Hewes and the people of New Plymouth, about a fishing stage, built the year before about Cape Anne by Plymouth men, but was now, in the absence of the builders, made use of by Mr. Hewes's company, which the other, under the conduct of Captain Standish, very eagerly and peremptorily demanded: for the Company of New Plymouth, having themselves obtained a useless Patent for Cape Anne about the year 1623, sent some of the ships, which their Adventurers employed to transport passengers over to them, to make fish there; for which end they had built a stage there, in the year 1624. The dispute grew to be very hot, and high words passed between them, which might have ended in blows, if not in blood and slaughter, had not the prudence and (moderation) of Mr. Roger Conant, at that time there present, and Mr. Pierce's interposition, that lay just by with his ship, timely prevented. For Mr. Hewes had barricaded his company with hogsheads on the stagehead, while the demandants stood upon the land, and might easily have been cut off; but the ship's crew, by advise, promising to help them build another, the difference was thereby ended. Captain Standish had been bred a soldier in the Low Countries... A little chimney is soon fired; so was the Plymouth Captain, a man of very little stature, yet of a very hot and angry temper.⁴²

In the Records of the Virginia Company of London, under the date of 1st of December 1619 is the following notation:

"Mr. Deputy informed the Court that Capt: Tompson haveinge a good ship burthern 320 Tunn, the Committees att their meetinge have agreed with him if the Courte shall allow thereof to give him 1200 to transport them into Virginia Two hundred men; and for 50 Tunn freight of goods in the said Ship 100 more, in all Thirteen hundred pound and to victual their men after that proporcon as by a not was shewed him, Capt Tompson promisinge to give Caution to the Company for such monneye as hee shall receive aforehand; And for pformance of the said Voyadge the said Capt: Tompson was demaunded when he would sett outt, who promised to be redy in Tilbury Hope in sixth of ffebruary next, and would stay there fower daies to take in such as should come, and fower daies more att Deale butt if above Tenn daies that then itt might be lawfull for him to departe, Demaundinge of the Company Eight hundred pounds in hand and five hundred pounds vppon certificate of the men and goods to be landed in Virginia wch hee insistinge vppon mr Threr (treasurer) in the behalfe of the Company made offer to give

him Seaven hundreth pounds, and Six Hundreth vppon Certificate as aforesaid: He being so farr from exactinge of the Company that he promised that if they would lay into the Ship halfe a Tunn of Aquavitaë for ther Sicke men hee would forbear the present payment of the 100 (pounds) in question w(hi)ch the Courte promised to tp pforme...⁴³

Might this Captain Tompson be the David Thomson? In David Thomson's letter to the Earl of Arundel, he states,

"If his Ma(jes)tie and the Ryt Ho: his Ma(jes)ties most ho: Privie Counsell were truelie informed of the state of the Southe Colonie, the difficultie of ever bringing the same to some goodnes, something by reasonne ofã the want of fishe for the maintenance of the people, which yeerly they come to fetch from this Countrie and Newfoundland, I am verely p(er)suaded his Ma(jes)tie would goe neere to remove all & settle them heere".

This and other statements make it clear that David was familiar with the Southern Colonies as someone who had actually been there. In addition, his information concerning the "Southe Colonie" settlers coming to the Northern Colony and Newfoundland to fish may have been derived from a report he would have received on his petition, as well as other issues brought before the court on the first of December 1619. Sir Ferdinando Gorges was present on that occasion. His concern was presented prior to Captain Tompson's. The subject was fishing in Northern waters. A dispute had arisen because a Mr. John Delbridge was:

"purposinge to settle a pticuler Colony in Virginia desyringe of the Company that for the defrayinge some pt of his charges, that hee might be admitted to fish att Cape Codd. Which request was opposed by Sir Ferdinand George aleaginge that hee allwaies favoured Mr Delbridge butt in this hee thought himselfe somethinge touched that hee should sue to this Company, and not rather to him as proplie belonginge to the Nor: Collony to give libertie for the fishinge in that place... which was answered by mr Trer (treasurer), that the Comp: of the So: and North Plantacons are the one free of the other, And that the Tres (Treasurer's) Pattent (s) is cleer that each may ffish within the other, the Sea being free for both. W(hi)ch if the No: Colony abridge them of this, they would take away their means and encouragement of sending of men..."⁴⁴

There is another reason to suspect that Captain Tompson and David Thomson may be one and the same. According to the Indenture which informs us of the particular details of Thomson's funding for his Piscataqua plantation, he was to sail to New England in a ship called *Jonathan*. On December 23: 1619 the court records of the Virginia Company state:

"The Charter party beinge drawn and now psented between Sr Edw: Sandys knt Threr and Sir Anthony Aucher, and Capt Tompson expressinge ye Coueñte between the Comp^y : and the said Capt Thompson for freight of the good Ship called Jonathan, and transportation of passengers; Mr Deputy Desired that Mr Threr beinge to seale yt for the vse of the Company, there might be an order of this Court to save him harmeless. Wch the Courte so willingly assented vnto yt they confirmed his securitie (beinge putt to ye question) by erec^ocon of hands".⁴⁵

As was stated in Part 1 of this series, we learn that David was in London in 1619 and later may also have been at Thomson's Island according to testimony presented in 1650, when his son John laid claim to Thomson's Island in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. William Trevour, a sailor on the *Mayflower* and later Captain of his own ship, the *William*, claimed he "took possession of the island in 1619 and declared the same (as the effect of my proceedings) to Mr David Thomson in London;

on which information the said T. obtained a grant and patten for peaceable and quiet possession of said island to him and heirs forever.”⁴⁶ This places Thomson in London in 1619, which is where Captain Thomson would have testified before the Virginia Company of London. Captain Thomson also set sail for Virginia in 1619. So the question becomes, was David Thomson travelling along the east coast of America in 1619? In additional testimony presented on the 13th July 1650, the Saggamore of Aggawam testified *"that in the year 1619; or thereabouts I Remember I went in my owne person with Mr. David Thompson and then he took possession of the Island before Dorchester he likeing no other but that because of the Smale River and then no Indeans upon it or any wigwam or planting nor hath been any Endeans inhabited or claimed since but two years ago Harmilen an old Indean of Dorchester..."*⁴⁷ The impression one gets of Captain Thompson is that he is amiable and well liked, perhaps due to his willingness to compromise and the concern he showed by requesting aquavita for the sick in lieu of money. In contrast, leafing through the pages of the Virginia Company Court records, that is not always the case. Captain Brewster and Captain Samuel Argoll seemed to be continually at each other's throats and a Captain Bargaue petitioned the Court against the Adventurers of the Joint Stock Company. Sir Thomas Smith, the Company Treasurer, not only fought with the Court about meeting at his house, the Auditor called his accounts into question and Sir Edward Sandys assumed the post. Particularly damning is Mr. George Chambers request *"to make examinacion of some abuses offred to their Corporacion by the Mr and Marriners of the Ship..."*

Several months after Captain Thompson's charter party was approved by the Virginia Company, on March 19th, Sandys approached the Company with a special request:

*"Mr. Threr signified that accedentially haveinge some Conference with ye Right Hon: the Earle of Arrundell itt pleased his Lo: to demonstrate the exceedinge much love hee beareth to the Accon, insomuch that hee could be content to come sitt amongst them; Hee therefore moved that the Court would admitt his Lo: into their Society, wch being putt to ye question was joyfully embraced by general consent, and referred according to order to a great Courte for electing of his Lo: to be one of the Counsell. Hee Allso acquainted My Lord of London of the Companies intent for the sendinge ouer Mynisters, and their request vnto his Lo: for his good furtherance and assistance therin together wth what maintenance, they had there ordeyned for them, wch he very well approved of, promisinge to his vttmost power to doe what lyeth in him for the good of that Plantacon".*⁴⁸

For Arundel to have demonstrated *"much love"* for the Virginia Company means that he must have heard a great deal about their undertakings. In his letter to Arundel, David Thomson exercises decorum in addressing his Lordship, but he also writes volumes with ease and familiarity. At one moment he is amusing and satirical, at another moment deadly serious in revealing the gravity of the planters situation. Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel was known for his austerity in manner and dress. Yet formality aside, David writes as if to an old confidant, revealing his distaste for the extravagant clothing and lifestyle of the Southern colonists, *"being a bodie composed of some few good people, many bade, amongst whome reignes excessif pryde in Apparell, the lyke never hard of in Europe. Excessive drunkenness when they can have it, how deere soever; other vices I dare not name"*, he writes. This statement also affirms Thomas Morton's claim, mentioned in Part 1 of this series that David was also a *"traveler"*.⁴⁹ In 1619, Captain Thompson demonstrates a willingness to both serve and please, but his charter party extravaganza appears to be a new adventure for him at that time. If the author of the 1625 letter and the Captain are one and the same, experience vividly taught him the farcical nature and possible tragic consequences born from a lack of civility and social

order. As he states, *"I have often called to mynd the speeches used in yor ho: chamber, speaking of the Soute Colonie: A Swoorde put in a madmans hand, a Chylde hand or a foolles hand is dangerous..."*

In 1619, his Lordship, the Earl of Arundel is anxious to assist the Virginia colonists with a supply of ministers. David Thomson of Corstorphine, the minister's son, would have easily assessed that ministers were sorely needed. For me, the images of Captain Tompson, Mr. David Thomson *"of Plymouth in the County of Devon gentleman of those Parte"*, and David of Corstorphine, Scotland easily meld into one seamless image. Perhaps it is more than coincidental that his closest friend in New England was Samuel Maverick, also the son of a minister, the beloved Rev. John Mavericke who came over in 1630 with his wife and children.⁵⁰ Through David's letter to the Earl of Arundel, we discover that though life in New England had opened his eyes to the cruelty, stupidity and vices of the settlers in his wilderness paradise, somehow his idealism, courage and basic sense of human decency are maintained. David puts himself at risk by approaching the natives to give back arms sold them by settlers, such as Thomas Morton. *"I have taken peeces from some of them, and told them his Ma(jes)tie wills them to use their Bowes and not our peeces"*, he states. In Part 1 of this series, it was noted that the entry of the Council for New England dated 5th of July 1622 *"ordered that David Thomson ...solicit the Lords for procuring from his Majesty a proclamation concerning the fishermen of the western parts"*.⁵¹ The petition was acknowledged by the King on the 6 November 1622 with a *"Proclamation Prohibiting Interloping and Disorderly Trading to New England in America"*. The second part of the King's Proclamation echoes the language used by Thomson in his letter to Arundel on speaking of the

*"promiscuous trading" of the "sundry interlopers, irregular and disobedient persons" who frequent those coasts: "...they did not forebear to barter away to the savages swords, pikes, muskets, fowling pieces, match powder, shot, and other warlike weapons, and teach them to use; thereof; not only to their own present punishment, divers of them being shortly after slain by the same savages whom they had so taught, and with the same weapons which they had furnished them withal, but also to the hazard of the lives of our good subjects already planted there... We, for reformation and prevention...and for the more clear declaration of our kingly resolution...do hereby straightly charge and command that none of our subjects whatsoever,...frequent those coasts, to trade or traffic with those people, or to intermeddle in the woods or any of the freehold of any of the planters or inhabitants, otherwise by the license of the said council or according to the orders established by our privy council..."*⁵²

Despite the neglect of historians to chronicle David Thomson's involvement in preventing an altercation over stage room at Cape Anne, we learn from his postscript to Arundel that David prevented bloodshed when over 16 or 17 musketeers from the Plymouth Plantation descend hotheadedly on the settlers. The musketeers were headed by Miles Standish who though known for his temper, respected Thomson. As Winslow notes, when the Plymouth Colony became desperate for want of food, Miles Standish, at the request of their Governor had gone *"to buy provisions for the refreshing of the Colony"*. He returned *"accompanied with one Mr. David Tomson, a Scotchman, who also that Spring began a Plantation twenty-five leagues northeast from us, near Smiths Isles, at a place called Pascatoquack, where he liketh well..."*⁵³

Though Thomson's adventures in New England began with excitement and promise, they came to a tragic close. He died in 1627/8 from unknown causes and left his widow Amias a target for unscrupulous and unwanted attention after her husband's death. Charles Knowles Bolton in his book,

"The Real Founders of New England", states that *"she was an heiress after Thomson's death, and suitors came by water from all about the Bay to pay their court to here"*.⁵⁴ However, David Thomson's widow, according to Governor Bradford, supported the arrest of Thomas Morton for selling firearms to the natives...a practice that her husband frowned upon as revealed in his 1625 letter to Arundel.⁵⁵ This act plus the possible dismissal of him as a suiter may have inspired revenge on the part of Morton whose ego and bravado were matched by his lewdness and arrogance. Despite Morton's praise of Thomson as a Gentleman and Scholar, his widow may not have been afforded the same respect, and her husband may have been surreptitiously ridiculed. Amias appears to have been made an object of public scorn at Morton's May Day Merry Mount activities. In his book, *New English Canaan*, Morton tells of a poem he *"fixed to a Maypole"* which *"being Enigmatically composed, puzzled the Seperatists most pitifully to expound it..."*

Rise Oedipeus, and if thou canst unfould, What meanes Caribdis underneath the mould, When Scilla sollitary on the ground, (Sitting in forme of Niobe) was found; Till Amphitrites Darling did acquaint Grim Neptune with the Tenor of her plaint, And caused him send forth Triton with the sound, Of Trumpet lowd, at which the Seas were found, So full of Protean formes, that the hold shore, Presented Scilla a new parramore So strong as Sampson and so patient, As Job himselfe, directed thus, by fate, To comfort Scilla so unfortunate. I doe profess by Cupids beautious mother, Heres Scogans choise for Scilla, and none other; Though Scilla's sick with grieve because no signe, Can there be found of vertue masculine...⁵⁶

Bolton suggests that *"Scilla solitary on the ground"*, referred to Amias following David's death. Her new *"parramore"* would be Samuel Maverick who had to be as strong as Sampson and as patient as Job to handle such a woman. David was *"Caribdis underneath the mould"*, according to Bolton.⁵⁷ I suspect that *"Oedipeus"* who was instructed to rise (from the dead) was also meant to be a satirical allusion to David, the Gentleman and Scholar, who if he were indeed from Corstorphine, would have entered the University of Edinburgh in 1602 as a Philosophy major.⁵⁸ Consequently, he could be described as a *"reader of riddles"* which is how Morton describes Oedipus further on in Chapter XIV, *Of the Revells of New Canaan*. And because the poem was *"Enigmatically composed"* Thomson could also be the husband whose death is lamented *"as Niobe for her children"*.

*"Oedipus is generally received for the absolute reader of riddles, who is invoaked: Silla and Caribdis are two dangerous places for seamen to incounter, neere unto Vennice; and have bin by poets formerly resembled to man and wife. The like licence the author challenged for a paire of his nomination, the one lamenting for the losse of the other as Niobe for her children. Amphitrite is an arme of the Sea, by which the newes was carried up and downe of a rich widow, now to be tane up or laid downe...and, the Coast lying circuler, all our passage to and froe is made more convenient by Sea and Land. Many aimed at this marke; but hee that played Proteus best and could comply with her humor must be the man that would carry her; and hee had need have Samsons strength, to deal with a Dallila, and as much patience as Job that should come there, for a thing that I did observe in the life-time of the former. But marriage and hanging, (they say,) comes by destiny and Scogans choise tis better (than) none at all... And this the whole company of Revellers at Ma-re Mount knew to be the true sense and exposition of the riddle that was fixed to the Maypole, which the Seperatists were at defiance with..."*⁵⁹

David Thomson's request to Arundel for additional settlers was answered, soon after his death, by Mr. John Endicott's arrival *"with sundry ships"* in 1629 to settle Neumkeak, (Salem) a town infamous at the close of the seventeenth century for the witchcraft trials. The following year, John

Winthrop arrived with a Massachusetts Charter that eventually grew into Boston and its thriving suburbs. Meanwhile back in England, in 1626 the newly crowned King Charles sent Arundel to the Tower when Lord Maltravers, his son, "*suddenly appeared with Lady Elizabeth Stuart as his wife*". She was Ludwick Stuart, the Duke of Lennox's niece. However, King Charles had planned for her to marry Lord Lorn and was furious, sent Arundel to the Tower and later banished him to the country until his temper cooled and his need for Arundel developed following the Duke of Buckingham's murder in 1628.⁶⁰

Ironically, the newcomers to Massachusetts Bay, a population which David Thomson had ardently wished for, challenged the rights of the old planters to their territories and religion. This led to many hardships for Amias, her second husband Samuel Maverick, and their combined families. Maverick joined with Dr. Robert Child, David Yale (father of the patron of Yale University, Elihu Yale) and others in challenging the rigid and intolerant theocracy of Massachusetts law and policy. They signed a Remonstrance, or petition, that was presented to the General Court in May 1646, which declared that "*the Colony had no 'settled forme of government according to the lawes of England'; that no 'body of lawes' secures them enjoyment of their lives, liberties and estates, and no settled rules of judicature provide due process; for which many are in fear of arbitrary government.*" Maverick received a stiff fine and was imprisoned briefly.⁶¹

Eventually, Amias and Samuel Maverick were forced into exile. They left their island haven in Massachusetts Bay for the Province of Maine, controlled by Gorges. Following the Reformation, Maverick was made a Royal Commissioner by Charles II and returned to Massachusetts on behalf of the Crown. Samuel and Amias eventually settled in Manhattan, in a home gifted to him by the Duke of York, who later became King James II. On 15 October 1669, Samuel Maverick wrote from "N. Yorke" to a fellow Royal Commissioner Colonel Nicolls who has secured Manhattan from the Dutch:

*"Ever honored Sir: May it please yow to take notice that yors of 12th July I receaved, for which I humbly thanke yow as alsoe for the favor yow have been pleased to show me in procuring for me from His Royall Highnesse the guift of the house in the Broadway. I beseech yow when yow see a fitt opportunity present my most humble service to His Royall Highnes with many thanks for that his favor towards me, and I assure it wilbe a greate rejoycing to me if (yett before I die) I may be any wayes servisable to His Ma(j)ties or His Royall Highnes in these p(a)rts, or any where else..."*⁶²

Maverick may have used, on at least one occasion, David Thomson's coat of arms in his official capacity as a Royal Commissioner, perhaps in memory of the role David had once played in the colonies. As the husband of Thomson's widow, early colonial practice allowed for this use. What is unique about the arms is the use of an oroborous, a snake eating its own tail, in the chief, the upper portion of the seal. The oroborous is the ancient symbol of alchemy used since Cleopatra and long before. But to many 17th century hermetics, this was a mark of scientific inquiry, the search for a universal panacea to mankind's ills. The vision that Maverick shared with David Thomson of a just, safe, and sane society followed him, and as the record shows, inspired many of his actions to the end of his days.

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- ² W.W. Clayton. *History of York County Maine, Maine*. (Everts & Peck, Philadelphia 1880) p. 15
- ³ Robert Charles Anderson. *The Great Migration Begins*. (NEHGS, Boston 1995) Volume II, p 1321
- ⁴ *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Period, 1574 - 1660*. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Longman and Green, Longman and Roberts: London 1860) pp. 28, 88
- ⁵ Bradford letter. *American Historical Review, Volume 8* (1903):294-301.
- ⁶ Charles Deane. *Indenture of David Thomson and Others*. (Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society: Boston, May 1876). p. 364
- ⁷ Clayton. *History of York County Maine, Maine*. p. 17
- ⁸ Deane. *Indenture of David Thomson and Others*. p. 366
- ⁹ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, Vol. IX, A.D. 161 -1613. Edit. David Masson. (HMGRH, Edinburgh 1889) p.18
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 377
- ¹¹ *Ibid.* p 531
- ¹² James Phinney Baxter. *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his Province of Maine*. (Burt Franklin: New York 1967 reprint of 1890 ed.) p. 58
- ¹³ Facsimile: letter dated 4th July 1637, signed by Stirling, Gorges, etc., Massachusetts Historical Society Manuscript Collection.
- ¹⁴ Clarence S. Brigham. *The Records of the Council for New England*. (American Antiquarian Society: Worcester, MA 1912) pp. 241-243
- ¹⁵ Baxter. *Sir Ferdinando Gorges*. p. 63
- ¹⁶ *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Period, 1574 - 1660*. p. 45
- ¹⁷ *Royal Letters, Charters, and Tracts, Relating to the Colonization of New Scotland, and the Institution of the Order of the Knights Baronets of Nova Scotia, 1621 - 1638*". Edited by David Laing. (G. Robb: Edinburgh 1867) p.18.
- ¹⁸ Samuel Mavericke. *A Description of New England*. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 39. (NEHGR: Boston 1885) pp. 36-37.
- ¹⁹ *A Catalogue of such Pattentes as I know granted for making Plantacons in New England*. The Councill of New England. Public Record Office: London 1860) Colonial, Vol. II., No. 16.
- ²⁰ *Royal Letters, Charters, and Tracts*. p. 20.
- ²¹ Mary F. S. Hervey. *The Life, Correspondence & Collections of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel*. (The University Press: Cambridge 1921) Appendix VII, Autograph Letters, Arundel Castle, No. 275. Letter of David Thomson to the Earl of Arundel, from Plymesland in NewEngland, 1st July 1625.
- ²² Deane. *Indenture of David Thomson and Others*. pp. 360-61.
- ²³ *Acts of the Privy Council of England, Volume I. A. D. 1613-1680*. edited by W. L. Grant. First publ. HMSO, London 1908. (Kraus Reprint LTD: Liechtenstein 1966) p. 55
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*
- ²⁵ *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Period, 1574 - 1660*. p. 47
- ²⁶ *Ibid.* Also, 1625 Letter of David Thomson to the Earl of Arundel.
- ²⁷ Charles Knowles Bolton. *The Founders, Portraits of Persons Born Abroad who Came to the Colonies in North America Before the Year 1701*. Vol. 1. (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc: Baltimore 1976)
- ²⁸ Geo. Calvert. Roiston 13 October 1620. Autograph Letter No. 250. Arundel Castle. Transcribed February 2000 by Sara Rodgers, Assistant Librarian, Arundel Castle Library. Published by kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
- ²⁹ *The Great Migration Begins*. pp. 947-955
- ³⁰ David Howarth. *Lord Arundel and His Circle*. (Yale University Press: New Haven and London 1985) p. 121
- ³¹ *Ibid.* p. 2
- ³² *The Dictionary of National Biography*. Edited by Sir Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee. (Oxford Univ. Press: London 1964) Vol. I. p.
- ³³ Gary Boyd Roberts. *The Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants to the American Colonies or the United States Who Were Themselves Notable or Left Descendants Notable in American History*. (Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore 1993) p. 295
- ³⁴ *The Life, Correspondence & Collections of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel*. p. 147
- ³⁵ *Correspondence of King James IV. of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil and Others in England during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*. edited by John Bruce. (Camden Society, J.B. Nichols and Son: London 1849.) p. 52
- ³⁶ *The Life, Correspondence & Collections of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel*. pp. 20-21, pedigree chart.

37 "Lord Arundel and His Circle". p. 186

38 Ibid. p. 167

39 Edward Hitchcock. *Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts*. (J.S.&C. Adams:Amherst 1841) p. 152

40 J. S. Barry. *The History of Massachusetts, The Colonial Period*. (Phillips, Sampson and Company: Boston 1855) p. 22

41 *The Life, Correspondence & Collections of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel*. Appendix VII, Autograph Letters, Arundel Castle, No. 275.

42 Rev. William Hubbard. *A General History of New England from the Discovery to MDCLXXX*. (Reprint Edition: Arno Press: NY 1972, Original from the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol V of the 2nd series, Boston MDCCXV)

43 *Records of the Virginia Company of London*. Edited by Susan Myra Kingsbury. Vol 1, Part A. (Government Pring Office: Washington 1906) pp. 277-278

44 Ibid. p. 277

45 Ibid. p. (p 289)

46 *New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Vol. 9, July 1855.* p. 248.

47 Ibid.

48 *Records of the Virginia Company of London*. p. 317

49 Thomas Morton. *New English Cannan*. (Holland 1637) Reprinted: (Amsterdam: Da Capo Press 1969). Chapter II, p. 20

50 *The Great Migration Begins. Volume II*, p 1241-1243

51 *Indenture of David Thomson and Others*. p.360-361

52 *Foundations of Colonial America. A Documentary History*. Vol 1, Part 2 Northeastern Colonies. Edit. W. Kieth Kavenaugh. (Chelsea House: New York 1983) pp 515-516.

53 *Indenture of David Thomson and Others*. p. 362.

54 *Governor Bradford's Letter Book in Col. Hist. Soc. III.* 63.

55 Charles Knowles Bolton. *The Real Founders of New England*. (F. W. Faxon Company: Boston 1929) p. 91

56 *New English Cannan*. Chap. XIV. p. 133

57 *The Real Founders of New England*. p. 91

58 Thomas Craufurd. *History of the University of Edinburg from 1580 to 1646*. (Edinburgh: A. Neill & Co. 1808) p. 55. See also *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, A.D. 1589 to 1603* (Corporation for the City of Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd: London 1927) p. 312 Rev. Charles Rogers. *Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail*. (Grampian Club: London, 1877) pp. 3-4.

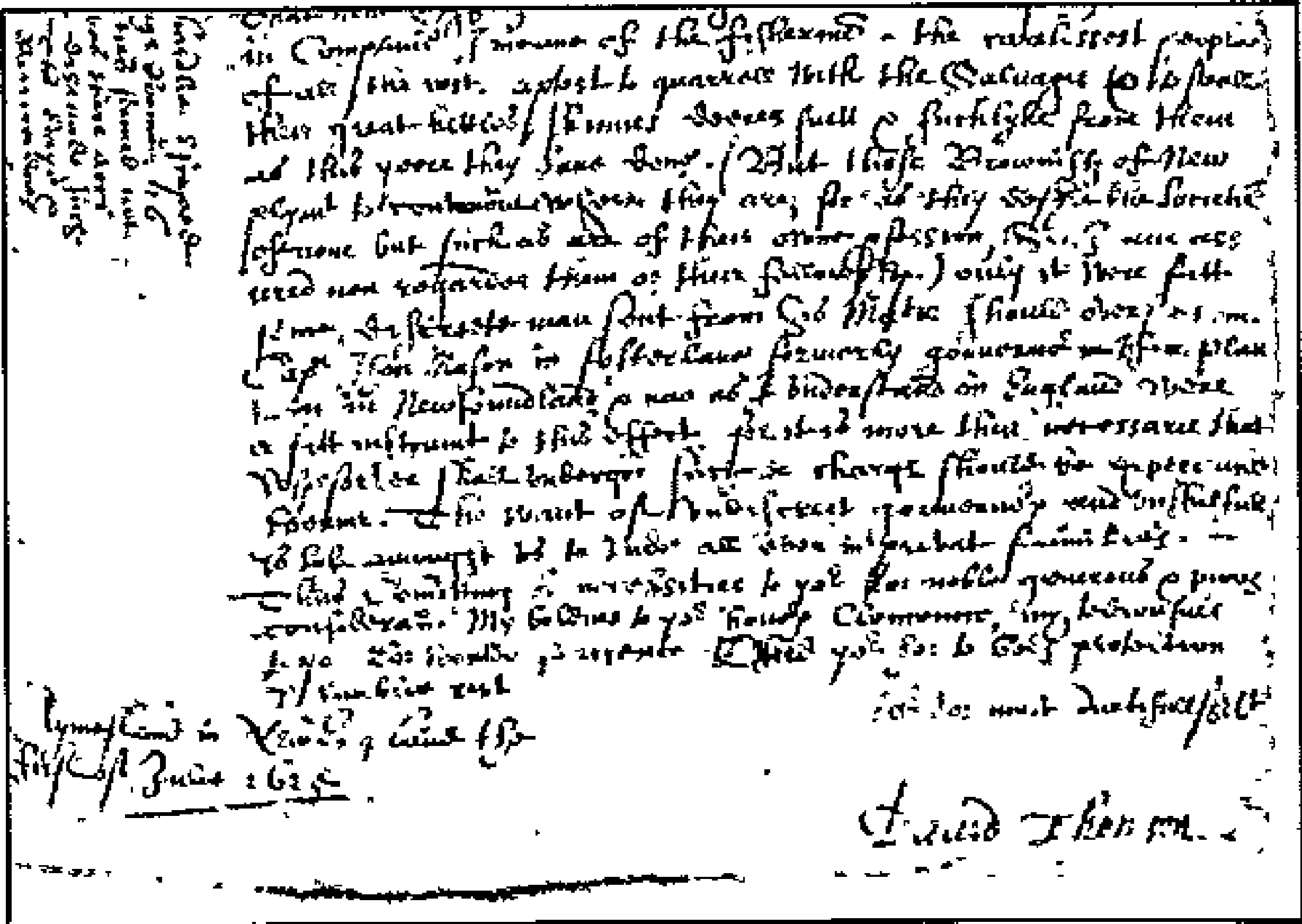
59 *New English Cannan*. Chap. XIV. p. 136-137.

60 *Lord Arundel and his Circle*. p. 192

61 Bingham, Hiram. *Elihu Yale, The American Nabob of Queen Square*. (Dodd, Mead & Company: New York 1939) pp. 5, 6, 7 Also: Samuel Eliot Morison. *Builders of the Bay Colony*. (Houghton Mifflin: Boston 1930). pp. 251, 256

62 *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York Procured in Holland, England and France*. Edited by John Romryn Brodhead. (Weed Parsons and Company: New York 1853) Volume III, p. 185

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KIND PERMISSION OF
THE DUKE OF NORFOLK
PHOTOGRAPH:
BEAVER PHOTOGRAPHY
WEST SUSSEX
Autograph Letters,
Arundel Castle, No. 275.
Letter of David Thomson
to the Earl of Arundel,
from Plymesland in
New England,
1st July 1625.



A TALE of the SEA

by John Stevenson

On Saturday 30 January 1886, the smack *Columbine*, which traded between Lerwick and Sumburgh, sailed from Grutness harbour for Lerwick with one old Shetland woman named Elizabeth Mouat as passenger. She was making the voyage, against the skipper's advice because of the weather, to receive medical attention. The wind was from the southeast and a heavy sea was running. When about four miles on his course, the skipper, James Jamieson, was knocked overboard. His two crew hove to and put off in a small boat to rescue their companion. The attempt was fruitless and, to their consternation, they found that the *Columbine* had got under way again and was standing out to sea. They pulled after her but the smack rapidly increased its distance from them, taking the old woman with it. They gave up the chase and returned to the shore with great difficulty. When they reached land and imparted the news, vessels were sent out to search but gave up after encountering terrible weather. All thought that the smack had sunk and hope of ever seeing the old woman again was abandoned. However, on 8 February, news was received that the *Columbine* had reached Lepsoe, Aalesund, Norway on 7 February. The vessel was in a dismasted condition and the old lady was in an exhausted condition, having had no food or water for one week. The reason for this was, that even though the smack had been provisioned with food and water, she had been lashed to the deck and unable to move. She was carefully nursed and gradually recovered.

Betty is buried in Dunrossness parish churchyard and her stone is inscribed:

MOUAT

To the memory of

ELIZABETH BETTY MOUAT

Aged 93 years

1825-1918

Died at Scatness

Only child of

Thomas Mouat

Levenwick

and

Margaret Harper

Scatness

and at the foot of her gravestone there is a granite plaque which reads:

In remembrance of

BETTY MOUAT

On 30th January 1868 Betty Mouat of Scatness, then in her 60th year, was the sole passenger on the smack *Columbine* from Grutness to Lerwick. By accident the smack lost its crew. Betty, alone on board, endured eight days and nights of drifting in stormy seas until grounding on the island of Lepsoy near Alesund in Norway, where local people rescued and cared for her. She finally arrived back home on 17th March, 6½ weeks after leaving Grutness.

ANNUAL REPORT

October 1999 - September 2000

Society Meetings

Seven meetings of the Society, including the Annual General Meeting, were held during the year in the Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother Conference Centre of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and seven lectures were given. These comprised a practical but entertaining lecture on *Oral History Techniques* by Ian MacDougall; *Scottish Whaling: a chill reminder* by David Henderson; *Introduction to the Portrait Miniatures* by Dr. Stephen Lloyd, Assistant Keeper in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, with beautiful illustrations; *Moving into the Next Millennium*, which was given after the Annual General Meeting by the Area Manager Europe North of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; *The Baronage of Scotland: the History of the Law of Succession & of the Law of Arms in relation thereto*** by our Hon. President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, Lord Lyon King of Arms; *Future Developments for the Archives of Scotland* by Patrick Cadell, Keeper of the National Archives of Scotland (formerly the Scottish Record Office); *Family History and the Internet*, which was to have been given by Cameron Cunningham who, unfortunately, became ill but his place was filled by Karl Ransome with illustrations from his own family history.

In May a party of Members travelled to Glasgow to visit The Mitchell Library to look at their local collection and genealogy sources. After a very informative talk, Members were allowed to spend several hours among the collections. They were also able to have lunch in the Library's cafe; highly recommended!

The programme for 2000 was the swan song of Julie Coxon who has been our Syllabus Secretary for the last seven years and who has so efficiently produced the annual programme each year.

** see *The Scottish Genealogist*, vol. XLVII, 2 June 2000, pp35-41.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies

On 6 May 2000 the 11th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association was hosted by the Scottish Genealogy Society in the Queen Elizabeth; the Queen Mother Conference Centre of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The theme was "Scottish Relations" and the President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, welcomed more than two hundred delegates to a lively and interesting programme of lectures: William Lawson from Harris on "Can you believe it? The value of oral tradition"; Dr. Rosalind K. Marshall on "Scottish portraits as a resource for the family historian"; Richard MacGregor: "On being clan: past, present & future. The experience of the ordinary clansman - seen through MacGregor eyes"; Dr. David J. Breeze on "Dynastic houses: Scottish families & their ancestral homes/castles". The Conference was chaired by Mr. I. R. Guild throughout the day and the vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. J. Bruce Irving of the Dumfries & Galloway Society on behalf of SAFHS. In the Great Hall of the College, sixteen family history societies, the National Archives of Scotland and the Mormons set up their stalls and had a busy and lucrative day. Dr. J. D. Floyd and Mr. K. A. Nisbet continue as the SGS representatives to SAFHS.

Other Council and Committee Activities

Both the Council and the Publications & Library Committee each met nine times during the year and the Conference Committee met frequently until May. In January, Mr. Peter Ruthven-Murray resigned as Chairman of Council and Mr. Ivor Guild took over as Acting Chairman. The Hon. Secretary, who had intimated a wish to retire, also found herself continuing as Acting Hon. Secretary. As no successor to the Syllabus Secretary, Julie Coxon, has come forward, she also found herself attending to the programme of lectures for 2001.

As usual, there were the other activities of showing the flag at Family History Fairs, the East Lothian Millennium Fair at Haddington in March, the South Ayrshire Fair at Troon in May and the Fife Family History Fair in September. The Hon. Secretary and Mrs. Sheila Pitcairn were at all three but were ably assisted by the Editor, Dr. Floyd, Mrs. Heather Rose and Professor and Mrs. Nicoll in turn. All these occasions are interesting but involve a great deal of hard work from all concerned! In addition, the Hon. Secretary attended some sessions of the Federation of English Family History Societies held in Bath in April and hosted by the Wiltshire Family History Society.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mortimer and Mrs. Pitcairn lectured widely during the year on genealogy: the former gives courses in Glasgow and the latter travels around, this year as far as Dumfries. She also travelled on the Society's behalf to Harris to present to Mr. William Lawson, the Society's Certificate of Honorary Membership at the opening of his new building at Northton.

During the year also, there was a great deal of extra work involved with difficulties encountered with our Web site on the Internet. The burden of this fell on the Editor and Craig Ellery, and the firm of Grey Matter Design, to all of whom we are much indebted.

Mr. K. Ransome has also been much involved with setting up new computers which were gifted by Members to the Library. Mr. Ransome also continues to co-ordinate the project which was set up to avoid duplication in research. He welcomes information from Members on substantial Scottish research projects and will publish details in *The Scottish Genealogist* under the heading *Scottish Genealogy Work in Progress*. His e-mail address is: KarlRansome@dial.pipex.com

Publications

During the past year, the Society has reprinted a large number of existing volumes and also produced some brand new publications. The publishing programme is very active and we hope to produce further new, informative publications in 2001.

Our republishing programme of Monumental Inscriptions includes all four *Caithness* volumes, the complete set of *Kirkcudbright* volumes, as well as single volumes of *Speyside*, *Upper Donside*, *Kincardineshire*, *West Lothian*, *South Perthshire* and *Sutherland*. We have reprinted both volumes of Richard Torrance's *The McLellans in Galloway* and also produced further microfiche copies of the various *Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directories*.

New Monumental Inscription publications this year are *North East Midlothian pre-1855 MIs* compiled by Richard Torrance; *East Perthshire (Lower Strathearn) pre-1855 MIs* by Alison Mitchell; *Kinross-shire pre-1855 MIs*, *Berwickshire pre-1855 MIs*, vols. 1 & 2; *Prestonkirk MIs* for the Prestonkirk Association. These are all printed in A5 format.

We have also published in A4 format, *Dunfermline Abbey Church, Kirk Session Burial Register, 1761-1857 and 1866-67*, compiled by Sheila Pitcairn.

Outwith our book publishing programme, the Society has produced for the first time, three CD Roms of: 1. *Retours of Services of Heirs 1544-1699* 2. *Decennial Indexes to the Services of Heirs In Scotland 1700-1859* and 3. The nine volumes of *The Scots Peerage*.

A full list of Society Publications is available by contacting the Library & Family History Centre or by accessing our Web page on www.scotsgenealogy.com

During the year, Mr. John Stevenson, one of the Sales Secretaries, resigned. The work, which does not diminish, has been carried out by the other Sales Secretary, Mr. Jack Ritchie. We are indebted to both.

The Editor, Mr. Stuart E. Fleming, manages to meet the deadlines for publication of *The Scottish Genealogist* four times a year and produce issues which cover a variety of interests to readers as well as attending to our Web site, as noted elsewhere in this report.

Library - Premises

As mentioned in last year's report, we had been approached by the Stewart Society to explore the possibility of joining forces in an attempt to obtain joint premises: space at Victoria Terrace is rapidly being used up. The Secretary and Miss Revolta spent many hours in all weathers looking at various properties around the city but to no avail. The Stewart Society eventually opted for a property in George Street which, unfortunately, was unsuitable from the SGS point of view.

We could hardly believe that September 2000 saw the tenth anniversary of the Library opening in Victoria Terrace. Ten years on, we wish we could expand on our present site as the Library continues to grow. We are certainly in an interesting part of the Old Town as the following note from Mr. Guild describes:

Members may have been intrigued by the approach to the Society's premises - a promenade along the roof of shops in Victoria Street, with a flight of steps halfway along down to Victoria Street itself; the approach from the north being a cobbled street from the top of the Lawnmarket. Until the nineteenth century the West Bow was a precipitous Z shaped street leading from the Grassmarket to the Upper Bow at the foot of Castlehill. The line of the final lunge up to the hill top is now marked by the steps. Under Thomas Hamilton's 1827 Improvement Act Scheme for the new West and South approach to the Old Town the lower part of the West Bow was left, but a new street was continued east as Victoria Street up the hill to the new George IV Bridge. The new street involved the destruction of the ducal house of Buccleuch in 1835 and the east end of Victoria Terrace was to run along the back of the closes behind the Lawnmarket.

Further west, Victoria Terrace runs behind the buildings erected in 1862 at the top of Johnstone Terrace and at the rear of St. Columba's Free Church, built in 1845, which had a school behind it. (In 1908 it was altered to become the Free Church Assembly Hall). Johnstone Terrace itself was formed between 1825 and 1836 to afford improved access to the Old Town and was known as the New Western Approach. George IV Bridge, up to which Victoria Street leads, was projected in 1825, started in 1827 but was left unfinished owing to shortage of funds and was finally completed in 1837.

Anyone who has clambered up from the Grassmarket to the Society's premises must wonder how carts and carriages in the old days managed the ascent to the top of the High Street. Even the remaining stretch of road past the shops to meet Johnstone Terrace is a steep climb. In spite of all this, the Library continues to be busy with readers from near and far. Several groups were shown round in the evening by special arrangement and initiated into the computer and microform holdings of the Library by Karl Ransome, with a short chat about the books from the Hon. Secretary. The Overseas Membership Secretary, Ken Nisbet tells us that we have had some two hundred visitors this year from overseas, who were not Members of the Society. Over half came from the USA, Canada and Australia but others were from France, Israel, Spain, Sweden and Saudi Arabia! Special thanks are due to our band of volunteers who man the Library and who deal with all the queries which these visitors bring.

Library - Hon. Librarian, Miss M. A. Stewart

The tenth anniversary of the Library almost coincided with the tenth anniversary of Marjorie Stewart's time as Librarian. She succeeded Mr. R. M. Strathdee who died barely a year after the Library moved into Victoria Terrace. She had been closely associated with the Library since the Union Street days and the Library has benefited immeasurably during her tenure, not only from her wide knowledge of its contents but also from her experience of genealogical sources. Practical ability she also has in plenty and the structure for the ordering of books, supplies of all kinds and the day

to day running of the Library was organised to meet the needs of the readers and the volunteers who helped so enthusiastically. Under her influence the stock, both of books and microfilm and microfiche, has grown considerably and two major renovations have taken place in order to make more room. It was with great regret that the Council received her resignation in June owing to increasing physical disability in recent years.

Mrs. Heather Rose, the Assistant Librarian, and Mr. Jim Cranstoun, who is a retired Librarian and Lecturer, have undertaken the position of Joint Librarians.

Acknowledgements

Finally, it is our pleasant duty to thank all those who have contributed to the work of the Society during the year: Lecturers, Library Volunteers, Sales Secretaries, Office Bearers, Council and Committee Members and the Society Members who support us at the Ordinary meetings.

NEWS in BRIEF and EDITOR'S NOTES

Dates for your Diary

14 December	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
11 January	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
15 January	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Pittenweem in the early 1800s, using local archives to unravel family network.</i> David K. Affleck, Local Historian.
25 January	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
8 February	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
13 February	Tuesday - Annual General Meeting, followed by <i>My Famous/Infamous Ancestor.</i>
22 February	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
8 March	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
19 March	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>John Adam: the forgotten brother.</i> Ian R. M. Mowatt. Librarian, University of Edinburgh.
22 March	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
12 April	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
17 April	Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Genealogy and the First World War.</i> Ken A. M. Nesbit.
26 April	Thursday - Member's visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
9 May	Wednesday - Member's visit to South Leith Church and Churchyard, 2pm. Restricted to 24 members. Book for this visit at the Library.
26 May	Saturday - S.A.F.H.S. 12th Annual Conference at Largs; details next page.
18 September	Tuesday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>On the Shirers and their connections.</i> J. Shirer.
15 October	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Genetics and Genealogy.</i> Bryan Sykes. Professor of Human Genetics, University of Oxford.
19 November	Monday - Ordinary Meeting. <i>Guild of One Name Studies, the Scottish Connection.</i> Dr. J. D. Floyd.

Festive Season - Library Closures

Members should please note that the Society Library and Research Centre will be closed from 23rd December, until re-opening on Wednesday 3rd January.

UK Membership Secretary

It is with regret I have to report that our UK Membership Secretary, Dr. Joyce Holt has retired due to ill health; this may unfortunately delay the acknowledgement of Member's subscriptions.

National Archives of Scotland

The new website of the National Archives of Scotland came on line on St. Andrews Day this year, it can be found at: <http://www.nas.gov.uk> giving full information on holdings, public services, exhibitions and publications. Members intending to visit the Archives should note that the offices are to be closed for holidays on 25th and 26th December and 1st and 2nd January.

Annual General Meeting of the Society

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Conference Centre, of the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 13th February 2001 at 7.30pm. Two members of the Council, Dr. J. D. Floyd and Mrs Sheila Pitcairn are due to retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. There is one further vacancy - which need not be filled - on the Council. Nominations for these vacancies, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee, must reach the Hon. Secretary no later than Saturday 13th January 2001.

Gordon Clan Society

A member of our Society, Catherine Wells, writes to inform us that the Gordon Clan Society have a new postal address:- House of Gordon, Mordon, Arnage Station, Aberdeen AB41 8PW.

S.A.F.H.S. 12th Annual Conference

This conference will be hosted by Largs and North Ayrshire Family History Society, and is entitled "Honest Men & Bonnie Lasses". The conference will take place in the National Sports Centre, Inverclyde, Burnside Road, Largs, on Saturday 26th May 2001. The speakers will be Lesley Diack; Eric Graham; Joanna Baird and Robert Ferguson; there will also be the usual stalls and displays. Further details can be obtained from Mrs Christine Craig, General Secretary, 12 Kelvin Gardens, Largs, Ayrshire KA30 8SX, or e-mail: christine.craig99@yahoo.com

Clan Moffat

Members with an interest in the surname Moffat/Moffatt/Moffitt may be interested in the formation in June, of a new group, Clan Moffat UK & Eire, whose aim is to achieve recognition of the role played by Moffats in the history and culture of Scotland. It is planned to issue a Newsletter twice a year. Further details may be had from Mrs Hazel Crammond, Telephone 0151 342 6249 or e-mail: Hazel@agcrammond.freemove.co.uk

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

The under noted members are researching the surname listed and wish to contact anyone with similar interests.

Galbraith, Symington, Culter, Biggar Lanarkshire 18th-19th centuries and Pencaitland, Gifford and Ormiston, 17th-18th centuries. *Ann E. Galbraith, Highham Hall, Bassenthwaite Lake, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9SH, England. e-mail: annasdair@hotmail.com*

Morison, East Clyth 1800-1850; **Miller**, Bower, 1750-1850; **Forbes**, 1750-1850, Latheron, Caithness; **Gunn**, Mathieson, McIvor, Poolewe, 1700-1850; **Oag**, Corner, Farquhar, Sarelet, Caithness, 1700-1850. *William Morrison, 30 Riccarton Mains Road, Currie EH14 5NE, Scotland. e-mail: will.morrison@compuserve.com*

Gilray, Before 1800; **Farquhar**, MacLeod, Golspie, Dingwall, 1830-1840, Sutherland & Ross. **Christy**, Clyne, Sutherland, 1800; **Ramsay**, Edinburgh Leith area, before 1861; **Stewart**, Glenquoich, Garry, Inverness-shire after 1800. *Ramsay, 0131 225 9086. e-mail: aramsay@hw.ac.uk*

McIssac, and any variation in spelling 18th-19th century, Gargunnoch, Stirling. *Mrs Valerie Metcalfe, Toft, West End, Hutton Rudby, N. Yorks TS15 0DJ, England. e-mail: psvk.metcalfe@themail.co.uk*

Webster, Legge, Marnoch Grange Banffshire, 19th-20th century. **Lovie**, Strichen, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, 18th-20th centuries. **Cranstoun**, Crawford, Lesmahagow; **Adam**, Fetteresso, Marshall, Cumbernauld; **Duncanson**, Tulliallan; **Ogg**, Rothiemay, Banffshire, 19th-20th century; **Smith**, Keith, Banffshire, 19th-20th century; **Wrisberg**, Edinburgh, 20th century; **Carruthers**, Dalton, Dumfries, 17th-19th centuries. *Mrs Mary Swayne, 51 Brisbane Street, Largs KA30 8QP, Scotland. Tel: 01475 686589. e-mail: swaynem@msn.co*

Gordon, Miners; **Wilson**, in Inverness; **McKinlay**, Liberton, Edinburgh, all periods. *G. R. Nicoll co/SGS Library, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland. Tel: 0131 220 3677.*

Skinner, MacLeod, Cromarty, Black Isle, Easter Ross, Ross & Cromarty, MacDiarmid, Glen Lyon, Aberfeldy, Fortingall, Perthshire; **Bryson**, Wisbaw, Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire; **Robertson**, Holy Isle, Goswick, Northumberland, Aberdeenshire; **Norrie/Norie/Norry**, Aberdeenshire; **Ewen**, Aberdeenshire, Northumberland, British Columbia, Canada. *Kenneth MacL. B. Skinner, 2a West Castle Road, Edinburgh EH10 5AU, Scotland. Tel: 0131 229 7813.*

Main, Rathen, Boyndie, Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, 19th-20th century; **Adam**, Drunblade, Fergie, Aberdeenshire; **Gauld**, **Gordon**, Glass, **Robertson**, Cairney, Aberdeenshire, 18th-19th-20th centuries; **Croll**, Marnoch. Boyndie, Banffshire, 19th century; **Emslie**, Souter, Rayne, Aberdeen, 19th-20th century; **Peddie**, Drumblade, Fergie, Aberdeenshire, 19th-20th century; **Neish**, Rothiemay, Fergie, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire and Australia. *Mrs Marina Alexander, 31 Halkhill Drive, Largs KA30 9PD. e-mail: doric@supernet.com*

Sutherland, John, Shoemaker, Sutherland, 19th century; **Craik**, Andrew, Tobacconist, Edinburgh, Lothian, 19th century; **Thomson**, William, Weaver, Markinch, Fife, 19th century; **Dryburgh**, James, Cabinetmaker, Edinburgh, Leith, Lothian, 19th century. *Mrs Margaret Lind, 16 Carricknowe Parkway, Edinburgh EH12 7DX, Scotland. Tel: 0131 334 3958.*

Aird, Jane, b.1818, Ochiltree, Ayrshire; **Purdie**, Cumnock, Ochiltree, Ayrshire; **Traynor**, Woodend, West Lothian; **Purdie**, Whitburn, West Lothian; **Stevenson**, Jessie b.1841, d.1920 Falkirk, Irvine, Ayrshire; **Robb**, Mary, nee McKechnie, b.1854, d.1922, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, all 19th-20th century. *Denis L. Slatterly, 10 Inverbreakie Drive, Invergordon IV18 0AV, Scotland. Tel: 01349 853041.*

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Hart's Annual Army List, 1915, vol. 1	H. G. Hart
Hart's Annual Army List, 1915, vol. 2	H. G. Hart
A Pot of Island Broth	Jack Cooper
Naggles o Piapittem: The Placenames of Sanday, Orkney	Gregor Lamb
Tam Blake and Co: The Story of the Scots in America	Jim Hewitson
Annual Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, 1995	
Genealogical Research Directory, 2000	K. A. Johnson & M. R. Sainty
British Army	E. C. Talbot-Booth
Selected Papers	Hugh Marwick
Annals of Auchterarder and Memorials of Strathearn	A. G. Reid
Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation, vol. 2	Donald Whyte
Mary Slessor of Calabar; Pioneer Missionary	W. P. Livingstone
East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society, vol. 24	
Scots in Poland, Russia and the Baltic States, 1550-1850	David Dobson
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname, parish of Portpatrick	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname, Portpatrick	
Kinnoull, History of the Parish Cemetery	
Pullars of Perth	Albert W. Harding
Carolina Scots; an Historical and Genealogical Study of over 100 Years of Emigration	Douglas F. Kelly
Short History of the Family of Murdoch of Cumloden	T. M. Fallow
Wilsontown; an Old Mining Village in Lanarkshire	
Witnesses to Marriages in Scotland, part 1	Ted Wildy
Moffat Dumfriesshire Scotland, Census Index for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881	Glorya Welch
History of the Family of Douglas	Percy Douglas
Coates Brothers; a History, 1877-1977	J. B. M. Coates
Irish Records	James Ryan
Irish Roots Guide	Tony McCarthy
Monumental Inscriptions, Parish Churchyard, Rosemarkie	
Ancrum and Longnewton MIs	
Women in the Family	Jan Barker
North East Midlothian MIs	Richard Torrance
Immigrants and Aliens	Roger Kershaw & Mark Pearsall
People of Crathie and Braemar, 1696	
People of Daviot, Bethelnie and Bourtie, 1696	
People of Drumblane and Forgue, 1696	
People of Dyce, Fintray and Newhills, 1696	
People of Kemny and Monymusk, 1696	
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County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname, parish of Kirkmaiden	
County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname, parish of Stranraer-Leswa	

County of Wigtown Census Records of 1841 by Surname, parish of Kirkcolm	
Jacobites of Lowland Scotland, England, Ireland, France and Spain	Frances McDonnell
Literature, Linen and Law	Ena Caldwell
Wilson	Evelyn Grey
Air Force Records for Family Historians	William Spencer
Huntly Parish and Town 1851 Census Index Aberdeenshire	
Parish of Aithsting MIs	
Parish of Bressay MIs	
Parish of Delting MIs	
Parish of Lunnasting MIs	
Parish of N & S Nesting MIs	
Parish of Northmavine MIs	
Parish of Sandsting MIs	
Parish of Burra MIs	
Parish of Unst MIs	
Parish of Whalsay & Skerries MIs	
Parish of Whiteness & Weisdale MIs	
Netting your Ancestors	Cyndi Howells
Argyll People	Wiggins
Dunfermline Abbey Church, Kirk Session Burial Register 1761-1857 & 1866-67	Sheila Pitcairn
This Noble Harbour	Marinell Ash
Beginners Guide to Jewish Genealogy in Great Britain	
British Overseas	
Historical Sketch of the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland	
Brief Guide to Biographical Sources	Ian A. Baxter
Tracing your Family History Royal Navy	
Ancestral Trails	Mark D. Herber
Dundee Directory, 1968	
Dundee Register, 1782	
Discovering the Lost Heritage	Douglas Ferguson
Genealogie van de Nederlandse Familie Ferguson, vol. 1	
Genealogie van de Nederlandse Familie Ferguson, vol. 2	
Milroy Family Ayrshire	
Ancestral Past of Dorothy Alexander McGregor Fergusson	Edward Burns
Miller Companions	Gordon Miller

SALES CATALOGUE UPDATE

New Books/Microfiche for Sale

Monumental Inscriptions - SGS Publication

**Berwickshire MIs pre-1855, volume 2. The East Parishes:*
Abbey St Bathans, Ayton, Bonkyl & Preston, Chirnside,
Cockburnspath, Coldingham, Duns, Edrom, Eyemouth £8.50

Census

Aberdeenshire - 1851 Census Indexes for
Huntly Parish and Town £4.50

Midlothian - 1841 Census Indexes to the Parishes of
Duddingston & Portobello £4.50
Kirknewton & East Calder £2.00
- 1851 Census Indexes to the Parishes of
Newbattle £3.25
Stow £2.75

Ross & Cromarty - 1851 Census Indexes for Parishes of
Contin £1.80
Fodderty £2.40

Wigtownshire - 1841 Census Indexes to the Parishes and Burghs of
Kirkcowan £2.00 New Luce £1.40 Stranraer Burgh £3.00
Stranraer Inch £1.00 Whithorn £1.70 Whithorn Burgh £2.00

Ecclesiastical
Registers of the Secession Churches in Scotland £4.00

History
The Bridewell Prison, Aberdeen £3.75

Monumental Inscriptions
Kincardineshire
The Kirkyard of Marykirk £2.25

Shetland
Aithsting £3.00 Bressay
£3.00 Burra £4.00 Delting
£3.00 Lunnasting £3.00 N & S Nesting
£3.00
Northmavine £3.00 Sandsting £3.00
Whalsay & Skerries £4.00 Whiteness & Weisdale £3.00
Unst £3.00

Correction

Fifeshire MIs
Forgan Kirkyard MI & Mortcloth Records £7.00

QUERIES

- 2881 **WEST** Alexander b. 1817 Abbots Hall. He was a bootmaker and lived in Kirkcaldy for many years. He m. Isabella Wilkie in 1842. Their children were: David b. 1843, Dunfermline; William b. 1845, Dunfermline; Mary b. 1847, Dunfermline, m. Robert Bridges 1874; Alexander b. 1850, Dunfermline; Ann b. 1853, Dunfermline; James b. 1855, Markinch; Isabella b. 1860, Markinch and Janet b. 1863, Markinch. Janet West was my grandmother. Any correspondence will be appreciated. Is anyone researching the West or Wilkie names? *Janet Bridges Smith, 13439 W. Ashwood Drive, Sun City West, AZ 85375-4512, USA.*
Email: aksmithaz607@cs.com
- 2882 **BRIDGES** John b. 23 Aug 1853, Leith. He was a captain on the Anchor Line and sailed between Italy, Scotland and the USA. He m. Margaret Boyd in Brooklyn, NY in 1907, d. at sea 1909. Possibly lived in Leghorn, Italy and southern France. He lived at 3 Taylor Place, Leith 1877-1881. Would appreciate any information on this man, his family and the Anchor Line. *Janet Bridges Smith, 13439 W. Ashwood Drive, Sun City West, AZ 85375-4512, USA.*
Email: aksmithaz607@cs.com
- 2883 **BRIDGES** David b. 7 May 1841, Leith. Lived at 31 Beacon Street, North Shields c. 1870. He was a Master Mariner for the Anchor Line. Sailed the East Indies in the 1860s and 1870s. Any information on this man would be appreciated. *Janet Bridges Smith, 13439 W. Ashwood Drive, Sun City West, AZ 85375-4512, USA. Email: aksmithaz607@cs.com*
- 2884 **JOHNSTONE/SCOTLAND** Information sought regarding John Johnstone b. c. 1843, m. Isabella Scotland 1875 at Gauze, Bo'ness. His father was also John, occupation forester, m. to Jemima Easton. John Johnstone jnr. was a partner in the business of Walker & Johnstone, drapers & clothiers in Bo'ness. A photo of the staff and shop was taken possibly c. 1880s. *Mrs. Mary Gould, 4 Grey Street East, Melbourne 3002, Australia.*
Email: jonmar@alphalink.com.au
- 2885 **GALBRAITH** Information is sought about the birth of John Galbraith, tenant of Annieston, Symington, Lanarkshire in 1770. Also about his father, believed to be John, who managed a bleaching field in Pencaitland/Gifford in the early 1700s. I have been researching our Galbraith line back from the present day in London, Edinburgh and Symington and will be happy to share information with others who have a common interest. *Alasdair & Ann Galbraith, Higham Hall, Bassenthwaite Lake, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9SH, England.*
Email: annasdair@hotmail.com
- 2886 **BLACK** William b. c. 1843 Dysart, Fife, m. Mary Ann Thomson b. 1841 Tain, Ross-shire. Their children all b. Midlothian were: William D. Black b. 1871; Donald T. Black b. 1876 and Charles H. Black b. 1879. According to both the 1881 and 1891 Censuses the family lived at the Alnwick Hill water works cottage as William was the superintendent of water works, Liberton, Midlothian. Any help with descendants of this family would be greatly appreciated. *Olwen Jones, 1 Miller Road, Heathmont, Victoria 3135, Australia.*
Email: ojones@ozemail.com.au

- 2887 **GIBSON/BROWN/ANDERSON** Is anything known of the Gibsons, Browns and Andersons, in the county of Peebles? Properties included Harehope, Boreland and Brewlands. They were certainly there in 18th c. and probably earlier.
Please contact *Mrs. J. Michaels. Email: jenmic44@aol.com*
- 2888 **McGREGOR** Having failed to discover where in Ireland my McGregor ancestors were born or lived, at the beginning of the 19th century, before going to Dundee, if anyone discovers a McGregor in any Northern or Southern Irish Register or other documents dated before 1860, I would be most grateful if they could please send me the information.
Alec McGregor, Valhalla, Wardhouse, Insch, Aberdeenshire AB52 6YG, Scotland.
Email: lilyalec@onetel.net.uk
- 2889 **MURDOCH/THOMSON/THOMPSON** I wish to trace ancestors of my great grandparents on my mother's side, namely Ann Murdoch, 1839-1904 m. 1860 William Thom(p)son, plumber and gas fitter, address 19 Clarence St., Edinburgh. Wm. Thomson, or Thompson, was deceased by 1883. Ann Thompson, nee Murdoch, was later m. to Robert Whigham, draper, c. 1881. She d. 11 Aug 1904 and was interred in West Ham Cemetery?, London, private grave 86858. I have been unable to obtain the marriage certificate of the Murdoch-Thom(p)son union, require names of parents to be able to further trace ancestors. On the female side I believe there were Lindsays. If anyone can help me trace these ancestors, I would be most grateful.
Miss Nina Thompson Waddell, PO Box 38, Nairne, Sth Australia 5252.

Floods - It's all happened before!

This year, 1209, or as some would have it around Michaelmas, there was such a downpour of rain that the torrents and rivers burst beyond their former channels and swept the crops out of the fields. The waters of the Tay and Almond flowed right through the greater part of the town which used to be called Bertha and is now called Perth in Scotland. A mound which fell into the river not only destroyed several houses but also completely swept away its bridge with the old chapel on it. The lord king William, his noble son Alexander and his brother the earl of Huntingdon left the same town in a very small boat and looked for dry land, accompanied by a very few of the magnates who happened to be there at that time. Some others among the nobility of Scotland who had likewise been in the same town only just escaped, saving themselves as best they could in small boats or upper rooms. For the level of the sea had suddenly risen, swollen by a high tide and the great increase of excess rain water, so that not only the cobbles and skiffs but even huge ships were able to pass freely through the royal town without encountering any obstacle, at any rate through the streets and open spaces, owing to the high level of water.

From: Scotichronicon, book VIII. by Walter Bower, Abbot of Inchcolm Abbey.

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 six 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.

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